

# Critical Release Notice

**Publication number: 297-2621-819**  
**Publication release: Standard 14.03**

The content of this customer NTP supports the  
SN06 (DMS) software release.

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

## Bookmark Color Legend

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

**Red:** Applies to new or modified content for NA017 that is valid through the current release.

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

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

*Attention!*

*Adobe® Acrobat® Reader™ 5.0 is required to view bookmarks in color.*

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Digital Switching Systems

# UCS DMS-250

## Commands Reference Manual

UCS17 Standard 14.02 April 2002

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Digital Switching Systems

# UCS DMS-250

## Commands Reference Manual

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# Publication history

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**April 2002**

Standard release 14.02 for UCS17 software release.

The following command was changed:

- QANI

**May 2001**

Standard release 13.01 for UCS15 software release.

**September 2000**

Preliminary release 12.01 for UCS14 software release.

The following commands were changed:

- CAINTEST
- CTMPLT
- FCDRSRCH

**May 2000**

Standard release 11.02 for UCS13 software release.

**March 2000**

Preliminary release 11.01 for UCS13 software release.

**November 1999**

Standard release 10.02 for UCS12 software release.

**August 1999**

Preliminary release 10.01 for UCS12 software release.

The following commands were changed:

- CTMPLT

- FCDRSRCH

**May 1999**

Standard release 09.02 for UCS11 software release.

**March 1999**

Preliminary release 09.01 for UCS11 software release.

The following commands were added:

- SOC command NSER0004 Super GD Control

The following commands were changed:

- CAINTEST
- CTMPLT
- FCDRSRCH
- SOCDIR
- TRAVER

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# About this document

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This document describes some of the commands used at the UCS DMS-250 MAP terminal.

## Intended audience

This document is intended for administration and maintenance personnel.

## How this document is organized

Commands in this manual are grouped alphabetically under their respective directories.

The following information is presented in the description (when applicable) of each command:

- Purpose—full command name and a description of its use; datafill characteristics that enable the command to function as designed are also included
- Restrictions—requirements that control command operation
- Access—sequence used to access the command
- Syntax—command structure with parameters
- Parameters—command element(s) description
- Example command—samples of actual use
- Responses—system-based response to successful command completion and/or error messages
- Related commands—other commands that perform similar or related tasks

## How to check the version and issue of this document

The version and issue of the document are indicated by numbers, for example, 01.01.

The first two digits indicate the version. The version number increases each time the document is updated to support a new software release. For example, the first release of a document is 01.01. In the *next* software release cycle, the first release of the same document is 02.01.

The second two digits indicate the issue. The issue number increases each time the document is revised but rereleased in the *same* software release cycle. For example, the second release of a document in the same software release cycle is 01.02.

To determine which version of this document applies to the software in your office and how documentation for your product is organized, check the release information in *UCS DMS-250 Master Index*, 297-2621-001.

This document is written for all UCS DMS-250 offices. More than one version of this document may exist. To determine whether you have the latest version of this document and how documentation for your product is organized, check the release information in *UCS DMS-250 Master Index*, 297-2621-001.

## References in this document

For information on commands not documented in this book, refer to online help or the following related documents:

- *DMS-100 Family Software Optionality Control User's Manual*, 297-8991-901
- *UCS DMS-250 Software Optionality Control User's Manual*, 297-2621-301
- *UCS DMS-250 Billing Records Application Guide*, 297-2621-395
- *UCS DMS-250 NetworkBuilder Application Guide*, 297-2621-370
- *UCS DMS-250 Data Schema Reference Manual*, 297-2621-851
- *UCS DMS-250 ISDN Reference Manual*, 297-2621-106
- *UCS DMS-250 Logs Reference Manual*, 297-2621-840
- *UCS DMS-250 Office Parameters Reference Manual*, 297-2621-855
- *UCS DMS-250 Operational Measurements Reference Manual*, 297-2621-814

- *UCS DMS-250 NT6X50EC Integrated Echo Cancellor Application Guide*, 297-2621-365

Information about related documents can be found in either the *UCS DMS-250 Master Index*, 297-2621-001, or the *Product Documentation Directory*, 297-8991-001.

## What precautionary messages mean

The types of precautionary messages used in Nortel documents include attention boxes and danger, warning, and caution messages.

An attention box identifies information that is necessary for the proper performance of a procedure or task or the correct interpretation of information or data. Danger, warning, and caution messages indicate possible risks.

Examples of the precautionary messages include:

**ATTENTION** Information needed to perform a task

### **ATTENTION**

If the unused DS-3 ports are not deprovisioned before a DS-1/VT Mapper is installed, the DS-1 traffic will not be carried through the DS-1/VT Mapper, even though the DS-1/VT Mapper is properly provisioned.

**DANGER** Possibility of personal injury



### **DANGER**

#### **Risk of electrocution**

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

**WARNING** Possibility of equipment damage



**WARNING**

**Damage to the backplane connector pins**

Align the card before seating it, to avoid bending the backplane connector pins. Use light thumb pressure to align the card with the connectors. Next, use the levers on the card to seat the card into the connectors.

**CAUTION** Possibility of service interruption or degradation



**CAUTION**

**Possible loss of service**

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

## Document conventions

This document conforms to the following conventions:

### Input prompt (>)

An input prompt (>) indicates that the information that follows is a command:

>**BSY**

### Commands and fixed parameters

Commands and fixed parameters that are entered at a MAP terminal are shown in uppercase letters:

>**BSY CTRL**

### Variables

Variables are shown in lowercase letters:

>**BSY CTRL** ctrl\_no

The letters or numbers that the variable represents must be entered. Each variable is explained in a list that follows the command string.

### Responses

Responses correspond to the MAP display and are shown in a different type:

```
FP 3 Busy CTRL 0: Command request has been submitted.  
FP 3 Busy CTRL 0: Command passed.
```

The following excerpt from a procedure shows the command syntax used in this document:

- 1 Manually busy the CTRL on the inactive plane by typing

```
>BSY CTRL ctrl_no  
and pressing the Enter key.
```

*where*

ctrl\_no is the number of the CTRL (0 or 1)

*Example of a MAP response:*

```
FP 3 Busy CTRL 0: Command request has been submitted.  
FP 3 Busy CTRL 0: Command passed.
```



---

# Introduction

---

## MAP display

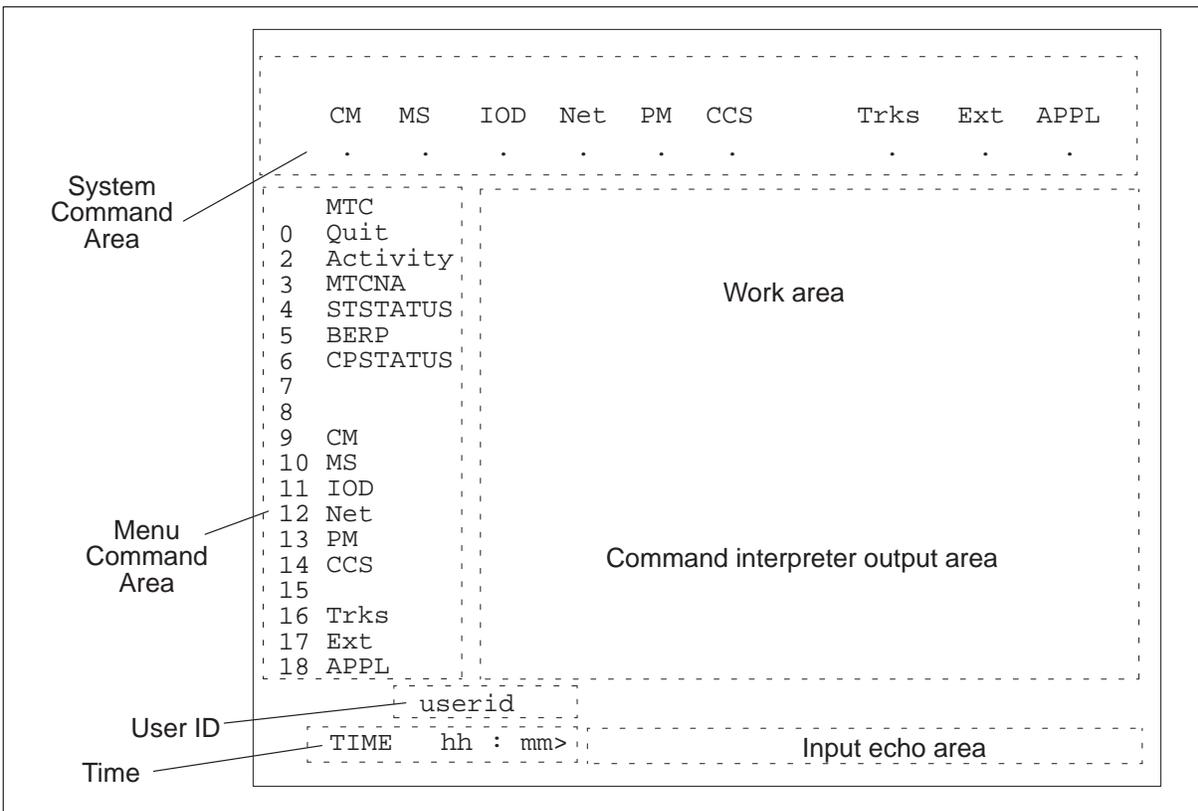
Commands are entered by operating company personnel at the user interface called the MAP terminal. These commands allow the user to perform the following:

- request and access various information
- perform testing, monitoring, and maintenance
- disable and enable functions
- obtain help on commands

## Display areas

The command options that show on the MAP display depend on the differences in switch hardware and software configurations at the user site. Figure 1-1 shows an example of the trunk maintenance MTC level and how the MAP is separated into display areas.

**Figure 1-1**  
**MAP display areas**

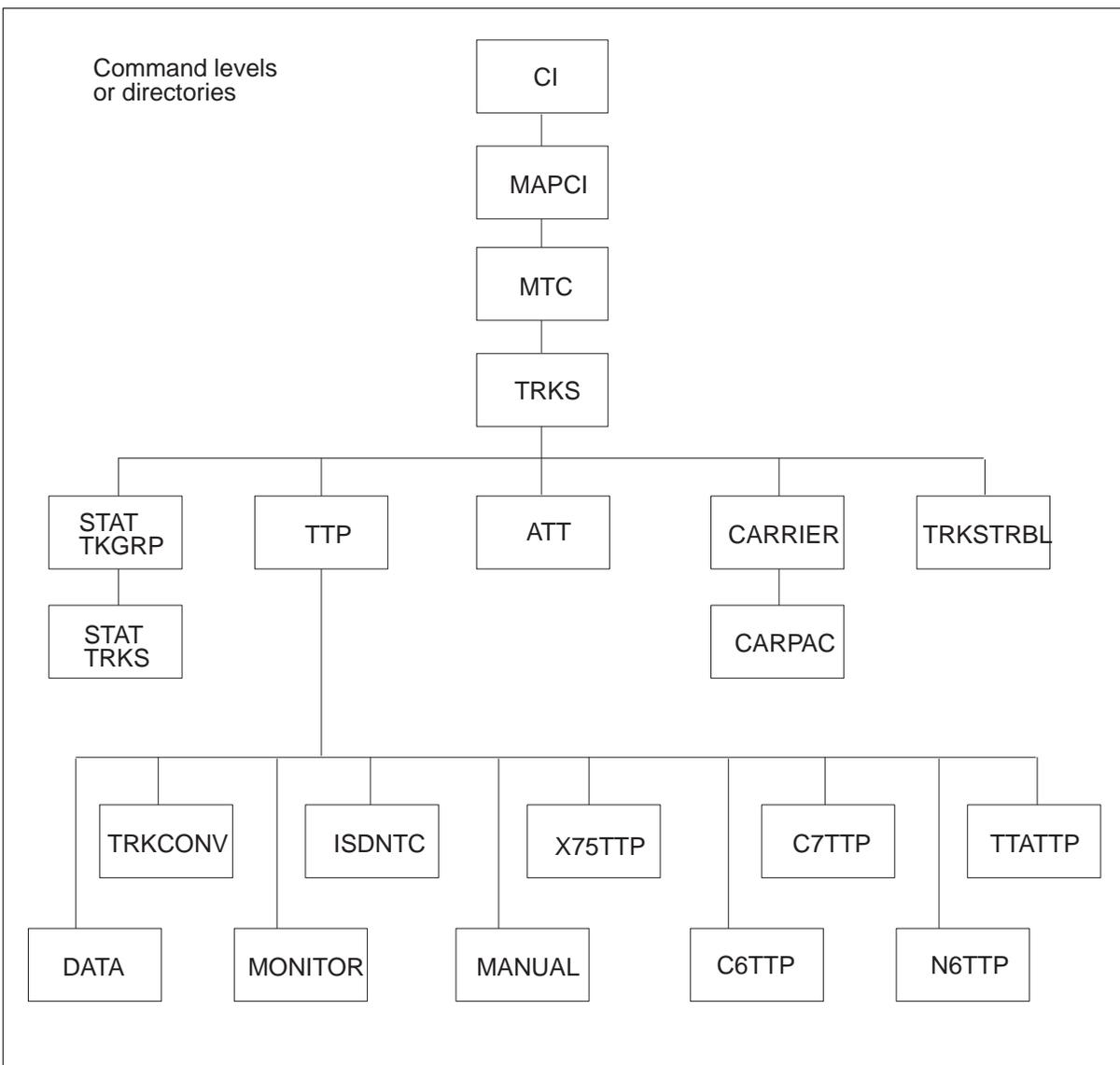


### Display levels

Information at the MAP display is organized by levels (also called directories). The first level begins at the command interpreter (CI) level.

The CI level is automatically accessed when a user logs on to the MAP. At the CI level, the command MAP command interpreter (MAPCI) accesses the next display level or directory. Figure 1-2 shows an example of trunk maintenance levels/directories.

**Figure 1-2**  
**Trunk maintenance MAP display level example**



### Command function

Commands allow the user to do the following:

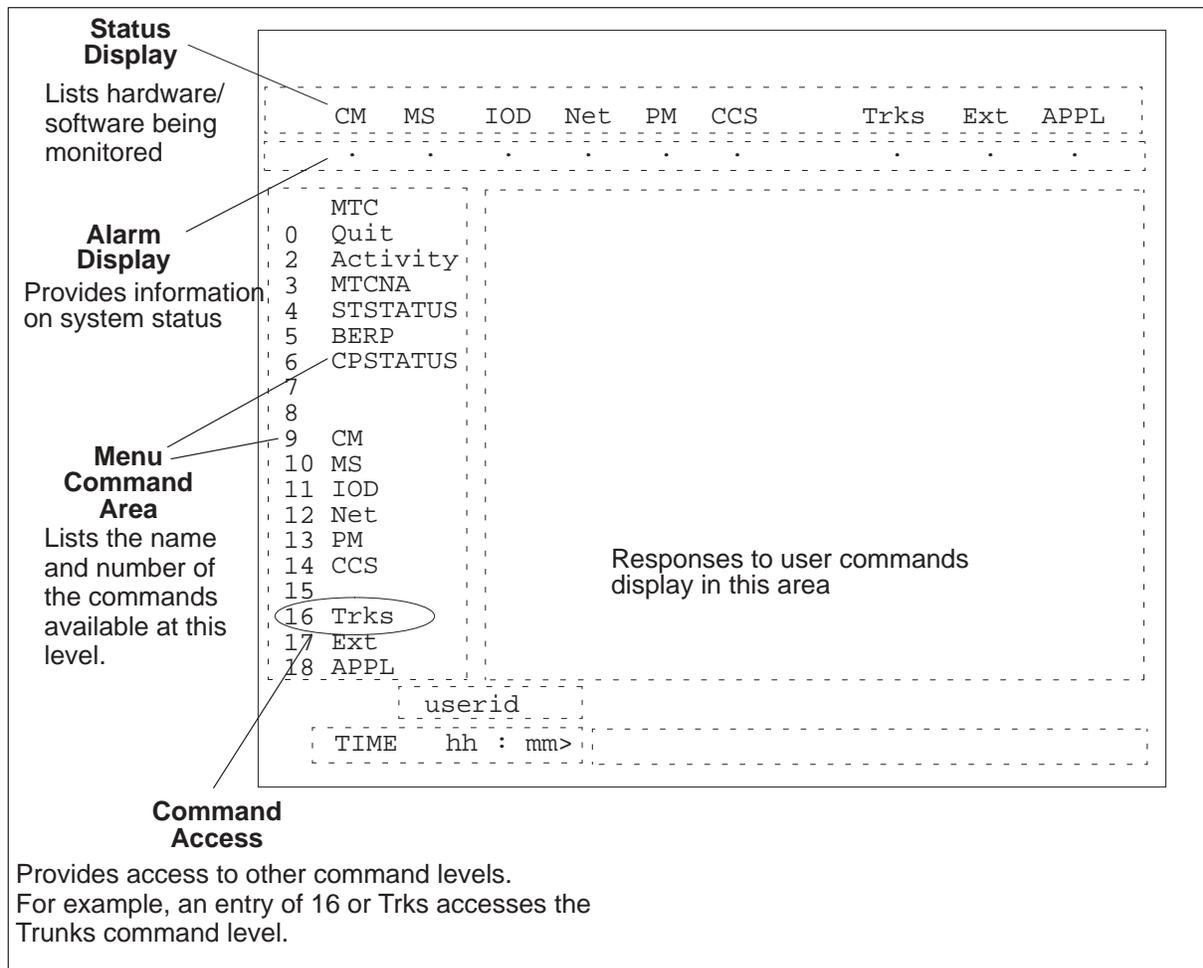
- access another command level/directory. For example, the MAPCI command allows access to the MTC command level.
- perform a task within a command level/directory.

### Command level/directory elements

Each command level or directory is made up of the following elements (Figure 1–3):

- menu of the commands available at that level/directory
- access to another command level/directory
- alarm display of the overall subsystem status
- status display of specified hardware or software
- area to display responses to user commands

**Figure 1-3**  
Level/directory elements



## Menu commands

Menu commands are listed on the MAP display at each level. Access menu commands by typing the command itself or the number to the left of the command.

## Non-menu commands

Non-menu commands (sometimes called hidden commands) are not displayed on the MAP in the menu command display area. However, these commands are available from the current level.

Non-menu commands can include both of the following:

- global commands—available from any level (also called CI commands because they are available from the CI level)
- level-specific commands—available only from the current menu level (directory)

## Level-specific command information

Certain commands entered at the MAP level provide information about the commands available at the current directory.

### **LISTST command**

LISTST lists all the commands (both menu and non-menu) that are accessible at the current level. At the MAP level, enter the following:

**>LISTST**

The MAP lists all commands available at the current level. Command categories include:

- commands that perform tasks
- commands that access other levels (directories)
- commands that appear on the menu
- commands that do not appear on the menu

### **PRINT command**

PRINT lists all the commands available within a directory. At the MAP level enter the command, followed by a space and the name of the command directory. For example:

**>PRINT directory**

The MAP displays a list of all commands available in the specified directory.

### **HELP command**

Some directories use HELP. Enter the command at the prompt in the directory where additional information is required. For example:

>HELP

The MAP displays helpful information about the specified directory.

### **Command-specific information**

Enter "Q", followed by a space and a command name to display information about that command. For example:

>Q command

Information on whether the command accesses another directory or what task the command performs displays.

### **Moving between command levels**

Certain commands entered at the MAP allow the user to move between the levels or directories.

#### **Command directory**

Enter the directory name at the prompt to go to the next command level. For example, to move from the CI level to the MAPCI level, enter:

>MAPCI

#### **QUIT**

Enter the following at the prompt to move to the previous level:

>QUIT

#### **QUIT ALL**

Enter the following at the prompt to move directly to the CI level:

>QUIT ALL

For more information on the MAP terminal and commands, refer to the specific manual dealing with particular commands (such as the *Trunks Maintenance Guide* for trunk maintenance-related commands) or to the *Commands Reference Manual*.

### **Commands parameters**

Commands that perform a task often require one or more parameters. Parameters indicate the limits within which the command should perform. Use a blank space between parameters for proper operation.

The results of some commands are altered by the absence or presence of individual or groups of optional parameters. These cases are fully described in this manual.

**Required parameters**

Required parameters are necessary for the command to function properly. The MAPCI prompts for required parameters until they are entered.

**Optional parameters**

Optional parameters are not required for the command to work. The MAPCI does not prompt for optional parameters unless they are optional as a group and at least one optional parameter has been entered.

---

**1-8 Commands**

---

**ACGCNTRL directory**  
**ACGCNTRL**

---

**Purpose**

The Automatic Code Gapping Control (ACGCNTRL) command is used to display and update ACG control lists. These ACG control lists are used for Carrier Advanced Intelligent Network (CAIN) applications, using the Variable AIN Messaging (VAMP) framework. The control lists reduce the number of outgoing queries from the UCS DMS–250 switch to the Service Control Point (SCP) by blocking specific queries.

There are two types of controls that can be on the control lists: SCP overload Controls, and SMS Originated Control Codes (SOCC).

- The SCP automatically sends SCP Overload Controls when it detects itself to be congested (Automatic Code Gapping).
- The Subsystem Management System (SMS) is a provisioning and data management system on the SCP that can generate and send messages to the Service Switching Point (SSP). The SOCC are manually initiated to restrict certain queries at the SSP (Manual Code Gapping). SOCC control may also be added to the control list by an operator using the ACGCNTRL command.

**Access**

All ACGCNTRL commands are accessed through the ACGCNTRL directory.

**Syntax**

>ACGCNTRL

**Parameters**

None

**Responses**

None

**ACGCNTRL directory**  
**ACGCNTRL (end)**

---

**Related commands**

The following commands are found in the ACGCNTRL directory:

ADD

GLOBAL

HELP

LIST

QUIT

REMOVE

RESET

## ACGCNTRL commands

### ADD

#### Purpose

The Add (ADD) command is used to add Automatic Code Gapping (ACG) controls to the Service Management System (SMS) Originated Control Code (SOCC) control list for a given application.

*Note:* Adding controls to the control list could prevent calls from querying the switching control point (SCP).

#### Access

>ACGCNTRL

#### Syntax

>ADD [<Application> <Control List> <TT> <GTA> <GAP> <Duration>]

#### Parameters

Command parameters are described in Table 1-1

**Table 1-1**  
ADD parameter descriptions

Parameter	Values	Description
Application	A valid application name as entered in table VAMPTRID.	The application for which the control is being added.
Control list	SOCC	The control list of the control to be added. (Restricted to the SOCC control list.)
TT	A valid translations type for the control to be added as specified in table C7GTTYPE.	The translations type to which the control is being added.
GTA	Up to 24 digits	The global title for the control to be added. (For CAIN a max of 10 digits will be allowed.)

**ACGCNTRL commands**  
**ADD (continued)**

**Table 1-1**  
**ADD parameter descriptions** (continued)

Parameter	Values	Description
GAP	0, 010, 025, 050, 1, 2, 5, 10, 15, 30, 60, 120, 300, 600, inf	The gap interval value in seconds for the control to be added.  <b>Note:</b> The gap interval value is a random number. This number is chosen from within a uniform distribution between 50% and 100% of the supplied gap interval.
Duration	1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64, 128, 256, 512, 1024, 2048, inf	The duration time, in seconds, that the control to be added is to remain in the control list.

**Example command**

```
>ADD CAIN02 SOCC CAIN_CLID_GT 214684 010 INF
>LIST CAIN02 ALL
>LIST CAIN02 ALL
```

```
APPL          LIST      TT              GTA          GAP          DURATION
-----
CAIN02        SOCC     CAIN_CLID_GT  214684       0.10         INF
```

**Responses**

The following is a possible response to the ADD command.

**That Application is not valid.**

*Explanation:*

An attempt was made to list controls for an application that does not exist in table VAMPTRID.

*System action:*

None.

*User action:*

Retry the command with a valid application name.

**Related commands**

The following commands are found in the ACGCNTRL directory:

- GLOBAL

## **ACGCNTRL commands**

### **ADD** (end)

---

- HELP
- LIST
- QUIT
- REMOVE
- RESET

---

## ACGCNTRL commands GLOBAL

---

### Purpose

The GLOBAL command provides a Global Outgoing Control (GOC), a method of gapping outgoing requests to all SCP destinations. The GOC must supply a gap interval value of between 0 and 900 seconds, or a value of infinite (INF).

The interaction between the GOC and the individual Automatic Control Gapping (ACG) controls can either be **OVERRIDE** or **PREPROCESS**. The interaction is specified through the ACGCNTRL CI command. When the interaction is **OVERRIDE** the GOC overrides all individual ACG controls, including zero-gap controls.

When the interaction is **PREPROCESS**, individual ACG controls (including zero-gap controls) are processed and applied first. However, if no individual control applies, then the GOC is applied to the message.

*Note:* Enabling a Global Outgoing Control will cause all outgoing messages to the SCP to be subject to gapping. This command should only be used when necessary.

### Access

>ACGCNTRL

### Syntax

```
>GLOBAL[<APPLICATION><WHAT>
           {<ENABLE> <GAP> <INTERACT>
           { <OVERRIDE> }
           { <PREPROCESS> }}
           {<DISABLE> } ]
```

### Parameters

Command parameters are described in Table 1-2.

## ACGCNTRL commands

### GLOBAL (continued)

**Table 1-2**  
**GLOBAL parameter descriptions**

Parameter	Values	Description
<application>		A valid application name as entered in table VAMPTRID.
<what>	ENABLE, DISABLE	Enable or Disable GOC.
<GAP>	(0-900) or INF	The gap interval for the Global Outgoing Control in seconds, or infinite.
<INTERACT>	OVERRIDE, PREPROCESS	The interaction between the GOC and individual ACG controls.
—end—		

### Example commands

```
>GLOBAL CAIN02 ENABLE 32 OVERRIDE
WARNING: All outgoing messages will be gapped!
Please confirm ("YES", "Y", or "N"):
>Y
Global Outgoing Control Enabled
```

#### >LIST CAIN02 ALL

```
APPL    LIST    TT      GTA      GAP      DURATION
-----
```

The following Global Outgoing Controls are active:

```
APPL    LIST    INTERACTION    GAP
-----
```

CAIN02	GLOBAL	OVERRIDE	32
--------	--------	----------	----

#### >GLOBAL CAIN02 ENABLE INF PREPROCESS

```
WARNING: All outgoing messages will be gapped!
Please confirm ("YES", "Y", or "N"):
>Y
Global Outgoing Control Enabled
>
```

#### >GLOBAL CAIN02 DISABLE

```
Global Outgoing Control Disabled
```

### Responses

The following are possible responses to the GLOBAL command.

---

**ACGCNTRL commands**  
**GLOBAL (end)**

---

**That Application is not valid.**

*Explanation:*

An attempt was made to list controls for an application that does not exist in table VAMPTRID.

*System action:*

None.

*User action:*

Retry the command with a valid application name.

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

*Explanation:*

This message is given to confirm the user's attempt to enable the global control.

*System action:*

If the user answers 'YES' or 'Y' the global control is added to the control list.

*User action:*

Type 'YES', 'Y', 'NO' or 'N'

## Related commands

The following commands are found in the ACGCNTRL directory:

- ADD
- HELP
- LIST
- QUIT
- REMOVE
- RESET

## ACGCNTRL commands

### HELP

---

#### Purpose

Use the Help (HELP) command to display text and information about the ACGCNTRL commands. If you do not specify a value for this command, the syntax for the command displays.

#### Access

>ACGCNTRL

#### Syntax

>HELP <FIELDS>

#### Parameters

Table 1-3  
COPY parameter descriptions

Parameter	Values	Description
<FIELDS>	ACGCNTRL, LIST, REMOVE, RESET, GLOBAL, HELP, QUIT	The field you want help on.

#### Example commands

```
>HELP ACGCNTRL
ACGCNTRL: Display or remove ACG controls
```

```
>HELP LIST
LIST:
Parms: <APPLICATION> STRING
      <WHAT> {SCP,
              SOCC,
              ALL,
              ZEROGAP,
              CRAFT}
```

---

**ACGCNTRL commands  
HELP (continued)**

---

**>HELP REMOVE**

REMOVE:

Parms: <APPLICATION> STRING  
          <CONTROL LIST> {SCP,  
                                      SOCC}  
          <TT> STRING  
          <GTA> STRING

**>HELP RESET**

RESET:

Parms: <APPLICATION> STRING  
          <WHAT> {SCP,  
                      SOCC,  
                      ALL,  
                      NONZEROSOCC,  
                      CRAFT,  
                      NONZEROCRAFT}

**>HELP GLOBAL**

GLOBAL:

Parms: <APPLICATION> STRING  
          <WHAT> {ENABLE <GAP> {0 TO 900,  
                                              INF}  
                                      <INTERACT> {OVERRIDE,  
                                                      PREPROCESS},  
                      DISABLE}

**>HELP HELP**

HELP:

Parms: <FIELDS> {ACGCNTRL,  
                      LIST,  
                      REMOVE,  
                      RESET,  
                      GLOBAL,  
                      ADD,  
                      HELP,  
                      QUIT}

**>HELP QUIT**

QUIT

## **ACGCNTRL commands**

**HELP** (end)

---

### **Related commands**

The following commands are found in the ACGCNTRL directory:

- ADD
- GLOBAL
- LIST
- QUIT
- REMOVE
- RESET

## ACGCNTRL commands LIST

### Purpose

The List (LIST) command lists specified Automatic Code Gapping (ACG) controls for a given Variable AIN Messaging Platform (VAMP) application. Use this command to list any of the following:

- All the controls in the switching control point (SCP) control list
- All the controls in the SMS Originated Control Code (SOCC) control lists
- All the controls in both the SCP and SOCC control lists
- Only the zero-gap controls
- All the craft initiated controls

### Access

>ACGCNTRL

### Syntax

>LIST <Application> <What>

### Parameters

Command parameters are described in Table 1-4

**Table 1-4**  
**LIST parameter descriptions**

Parameter	Values	Description
Application		A valid application name as entered in table VAMPTRID.
What	SCP, SOCC, ALL, ZEROGAP, CRAFT	The information that the user wants listed: SCP = SCP control list SOCC = SOCC control list ALL = SCP and SOCC control lists ZEROGAP = Only zero-gap controls CRAFT = Craft initiated controls

**ACGCNTRL commands****LIST** (continued)**Example commands**

```

>LIST CAIN02 SCP
>LIST CAIN02 SOCC
>LIST CAIN02 ALL
>LIST CAIN02 ZEROGAP
>LIST CAIN02 CRAFT

```

**Responses**

The following are example responses to the LIST command:

**>LIST CAIN02 SCP**

APPL	LIST	TT	GTA	GAP	DURATION
CAIN02	SCP	CAIN_CLID_GT	214684	2.94	128
CAIN02	SCP	CAIN_ADDR_GT	214684	3.93	64
CAIN02	SCP	CAIN_FEAT_GT	214685	32.94	1024

**>LIST CAIN02 SOCC**

APPL	LIST	TT	GTA	GAP	DURATION
CAIN02	SOCC	CAIN_ADDR_GT	2146841234	0.40	16
CAIN02	SOCC	CAIN_CLID_GT	214	0.0	32

**>LIST CAIN02 ALL**

APPL	LIST	TT	GTA	GAP	DURATION
CAIN02	SCP	CAIN_CLID_GT	214684	2.94	128
CAIN02	SOCC	CAIN_CLID_GT	214	0.00	32
CAIN02	SOCC	CAIN_ADDR_GT	2146841234	0.40	16
CAIN02	SCP	CAIN_ADDR_GT	214684	3.93	64
CAIN02	SCP	CAIN_FEAT_GT	214685	32.94	1024

**>LIST CAIN02 ZEROGAP**

APPL	LIST	TT	GTA	GAP	DURATION
CAIN02	SOCC	CAIN_CLID_GT	214	0.0	32

---

## ACGCNTRL commands LIST (end)

---

>LIST CAIN02 CRAFT

APPL	LIST	TT	GTA	GAP	DURATION
CAIN02	SOCC	CAIN_ADDR_GT	2146841234	0.40	16
CAIN02	SOCC	CAIN_CLID_GT	214	0.0	32

The following is a possible response to the LIST command.

**That application is not valid.**

*Explanation:*

An attempt was made to list controls for an application that does not exist in table VAMPTRID.

*System action:*

None.

*User action:*

Retry the command with a valid application name.

### Related commands

The following commands are found in the ACGCNTRL directory:

- ADD
- GLOBAL
- HELP
- QUIT
- REMOVE
- RESET

## **ACGCNTRL commands**

### **QUIT (end)**

---

#### **Purpose**

The Quit (QUIT) command exits the ACGCNTRL directory and returns to the command interpreter (CI:) prompt.

#### **Access**

>ACGCNTRL

#### **Syntax**

>QUIT

#### **Parameters**

None

#### **Example command**

>QUIT

#### **Responses**

The system returns to the CI: prompt.

#### **Related commands**

The following commands are found in the ACGCNTRL directory:

- ADD
- GLOBAL
- HELP
- LIST
- REMOVE
- RESET

## ACGCNTRL commands

### REMOVE

#### Purpose

The Remove (REMOVE) command is used to delete an individual Automatic Code Gapping (ACG) control for a given application.

*Note:* Removing an ACG control could allow queries to be sent to the switching control point (SCP) causing congestion at the SCP.

#### Access

>ACGCNTRL

#### Syntax

>REMOVE [<Application> <Control List> <TT> <GTA>]

#### Parameters

Command parameters are described in Table 1-5

**Table 1-5**  
REMOVE parameter descriptions

Parameter	Values	Description
Application	A valid application name as entered in table VAMPTRID.	The application for which the control is being removed.
Control list	SOCC	The control list of the control to be removed. [Restricted to the Service Management System (SMS) Originated Control Code (SOCC) list]
TT	A valid translations type for the control to be removed as specified in table C7GTTYPE.	The translations type to which the control is being removed.
GTA	Up to 24 digits	The global title for the control to be removed.

## ACGCNTRL commands

### REMOVE (continued)

---

#### Example command

```
>REMOVE CAIN02 SOCC CAIN_ADDR_GT 2146841234
ACG CONTROL TO BE REMOVED:
CAIN02      SOCC      CAIN_ADDR_GT      2146841234
Please confirm ("YES", "Y", "NO", or "N"):
>N
REMOVE REJECTED
```

#### Responses

The following are possible responses to the REMOVE command.

**That Application is not valid.**

*Explanation:*

An attempt was made to list controls for an application that does not exist in table VAMPTRID.

*System action:*

None.

*User action:*

Retry the command with a valid application name.

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

*Explanation:*

This message is given to confirm the user's attempt to remove an ACG control.

*System action:*

If the user answers 'YES' or 'Y' the control is removed, otherwise the command is rejected.

*User action:*

Type 'YES', 'Y', 'NO' or 'N'

#### Related commands

The following commands are found in the ACGCNTRL directory:

- ADD
- GLOBAL
- HELP

**ACGCNTRL commands**  
**REMOVE (end)**

---

- LIST
- QUIT
- RESET

## ACGCNTRL commands

### RESET

#### Purpose

The Reset (RESET) command allows you to remove all the controls in a control list for a given Variable AIN Messaging Platform (VAMP) application. The following controls can be reset:

- All the controls in the switching control point (SCP) control list
- All the controls in the SMS Originated Control Code (SOCC) control list
- All the controls in both the SCP and SOCC control lists
- All the controls in the SOCC control list except the zero-gap controls
- All the craft initiated SOCC controls
- All the craft initiated non-zero gap SOCC controls

*Note:* Resetting a control list removes ACG controls and could cause congestion at the SCP.

#### Access

>ACGCNTRL

#### Syntax

>RESET <Application> <What>

#### Parameters

The command parameters are described in Table 1-6.

**Table 1-6**  
**RESET parameter descriptions**

Parameter	Values	Description
Application		A valid application name as entered in table VAMPTRID.
What	SCP, SOCC, ALL, NONZEROSOCC, CRAFT, NONZEROCRAFT	The control list the user wants reset: SCP = SCP control list SOCC = SOCC control list ALL = SCP and SOCC control lists NONZEROSOCC = SOCC control list except zero-gap control entries CRAFT = Craft initiated SOCC controls NONZEROCRAFT = Craft initiated non-zero SOCC controls

---

**ACGCNTRL commands**  
**RESET (continued)**

---

**Example commands**

```
>RESET CAIN02 SCP
>RESET CAIN02 SOCC
>RESET CAIN02 ALL
>RESET CAIN02 NONZEROSOCC
>RESET CAIN02 CRAFT
>RESET CAIN02 NONZEROCRAFT
```

```
>RESET CAIN02 SCP
WARNING: ALL SCP CONTROLS WILL BE REMOVED!
Please confirm ("YES", "Y", "NO", or "N"):
>Y
SCP CONTROL LIST RESET
```

```
>RESET CAIN02 SOCC
WARNING: ALL SOCC CONTROLS WILL BE REMOVED!
Please confirm ("YES", "Y", "NO", or "N"):
>N
RESET REJECTED
```

```
>RESET CAIN02 ALL
WARNING: ALL SCP & SOCC CONTROLS WILL BE REMOVED!
Please confirm ("YES", "Y", "NO", or "N"):
>Y
SCP CONTROL LIST RESET
SOCC CONTROL LIST RESET
```

```
>RESET CAIN02 NONZEROSOCC
WARNING: ALL NON-ZEROGAP SOCC CONTROLS WILL BE REMOVED!
Please confirm ("YES", "Y", "NO", or "N"):
>Y
NON-ZEROGAP SOCC CONTROL LIST RESET
```

```
>RESET CAIN02 CRAFT
WARNING: ALL CRAFT INITIATED SOCC CONTROLS WILL BE REMOVED!
Please confirm ("YES", "Y", "NO", or "N"):
>Y
CRAFT INITIATED SOCC CONTROL LIST RESET
```

## ACGCNTRL commands

### RESET (continued)

---

#### >RESET CAIN02 NONZEROCRAFT

WARNING: ALL NON-ZEROGAP CRAFT INITIATED SOCC CONTROLS WILL BE REMOVED!

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

>Y

NON-ZEROGAP CRAFT INITIATED SOCC CONTROL LIST RESET

## Responses

The following are example responses to the RESET command:

**That Application is not valid.**

*Explanation:*

An attempt was made to list controls for an application that does not exist in table VAMPTRID.

*System action:*

None.

*User action:*

Retry the command with a valid application name.

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

*Explanation:*

This message is given to confirm the user's attempt to reset a control list.

*System action:*

If the user answers 'YES' or 'Y' the list is reset, otherwise the command is rejected.

*User action:*

Type 'YES', 'Y', 'NO' or 'N'

## Related commands

The following commands are found in the ACGCNTRL directory:

- ADD
- GLOBAL
- HELP
- LIST

**ACGCNTRL commands**  
**RESET (end)**

---

- QUIT
- REMOVE

## CAIN tool CAINSCPT

### ATTENTION

The SCP simulator requires the CAIN0300 SOC option. The DMS-250 switch generates a CAIN102 log if you attempt to use the SCP simulator without the CAIN0300 SOC option. In addition, a T1 timeout occurs. Refer to the *UCS DMS-250 Software Optionality Control User's Manual* for more information on UCS DMS-250 SOC.

### Purpose

CAINSCPT is one of the testing tools available with the carrier advanced intelligent network (CAIN) system. CAINSCPT supports the service control point (SCP) simulator. The SCP simulator uses internal transaction identifier (TRID) tables to maintain information between conversational messages. These tables can become corrupted through call processing errors and testing. The SCP simulator has no automatic method for correcting the corrupted TRIDs. If all of the TRIDs are in a busy state, the SCP simulator responds to every query message with an abort message. The CAINSCPT test tool enables you to activate, idle, and display information about TRIDs.

Use CAINSCPT to perform one of the following functions:

- TRIDIDLE—idle the specified TRID(s)
- TRIDINFO—display information on the specified TRID(s). If the TRID(s) are idle, the UCS DMS-250 switch displays only information on those TRID(s). If the TRID(s) are in use, the switch prints the information on the TRID(s) as well as the associated information kept with the TRIDs.
- TRIDUSE—activate specific TRIDs by placing them “in use.” Use this function for testing and debugging. TRIDUSE does not allow you to specify any other information associated with TRID(s).
- TIMERWHEEL—detail information associated with the SCP simulator, such as which TRIDs are in a specific timer slot of the timer wheel.



### WARNING

**Do not alter TRID entry while call is in conversation.**  
Calls can behave strangely if the TRID entry associated with the call is altered while the call is in conversation.

## CAIN tool CAINSCPT (continued)

### Access

>CAINSCPT

### Syntax

>CAINSCPT function TRID\_number TRID\_range all\_TRIDS  
>CAINSCPT TIMERWHEEL CURRSLOT slot\_number slot\_range all\_slots

### Parameters

The command parameters are described in Table 1-7.

**Table 1-7**  
**CAINSCPT parameter descriptions**

Parameter	Values	Description
function	TRIDINFO TRIDIDLE TRIDUSE	Specifies which function of CAINSCPT to perform
all_TRIDS	ALL	Specifies all TRIDs
TRID_number	0 through 99	Specifies a specific TRID identified by its number
TRID_range	0 through 99	Specifies a range of TRIDs identified by their numbers. If the first number in to range is larger than the second, the CAINSCPT tool reverses them.
TIMERWHEEL	TIMERWHEEL	Specifies that you want details about the SCP simulator's timeout wheel
CURRSLOT	CURRSLOT	Specifies the current timer slot being used
slot_number	0 through 121	Specifies a specific timer slot identified by its number
slot_range	0 through 121	Specifies a range of timer slots identified by their numbers
all_slots	ALL	Specifies all timer slots for the timerwheel
—end—		

### Example commands

The following are example CAINSCPT command entries.

## CAIN tool

### CAINSCPT (continued)

---

#### Example one

This is an example of idling transaction identifiers (TRIDs) using the range specifier.

```
>CAINSCPT TRIDIDLE range 5 10
```

```
Clearing TRID 5  
Clearing TRID 6  
Clearing TRID 7  
Clearing TRID 8  
Clearing TRID 9  
Clearing TRID 10
```

#### Example two

This is an example of displaying information about the TRIDs using just one TRID.

```
>CAINSCPT TRIDINFO TRID 6
```

```
TRID 6 IS IDLE
```

#### Example three

This is an example of activating TRID 10.

```
>CAINSCPT TRIDUSE TRID 10
```

```
BUSYING TRID 10
```

#### Example four

This is an example of identifying the current slot of the timer wheel.

```
>CAINSCPT TIMERWHEEL CURRSLOT
```

```
CURRENT TIMER WHEEL: 85
```

## Responses

After the CAINSCPT command successfully completes, the system displays one of the following responses.

**Clearing TRID <num>**

*Explanation:*

Occurs when you enter a TRIDIDLE function on a single TRID

*System action:*

None

*User action:*

None

---

**CAIN tool**  
**CAINSCPT (continued)**

---

**Invalid TRID No. <num>**

*Explanation:*

Occurs when you try to perform a function on a TRID number that is out of range

*System action:*

None

*User action:*

None

**TRID <num> is already in an idle state**

*Explanation:*

Occurs when you try to IDLE a TRID that is already in idle state

*System action:*

None

*User action:*

None

**TRID <num> is already in use**

*Explanation:*

Occurs when you use the TRIDUSE function, placing a TRID in use that is already in use.

**TRID<num> is idle**

*Explanation:*

Occurs when you enter a TRIDINFO function on a single TRID that is idle

**TRID <num> IS IN USE**

**INVOKE ID: <num>**

**CAINMTCH IDX: OUT OF RANGE**

**PLAYLIST IDX: <NUM>**

**DIGITS [0]: NONE**

**DIGITS [1]: NONE**

**DIGITS [2]: NONE**

**DIGITS [3]: NONE**

## **CAIN tool**

### **CAINSCPT (end)**

---

*Explanation:*

Occurs when you enter a TRIDINFO function on a TRID that is in use.

**TRID <num> was put in use by another process**

*Explanation:*

Occurs when you use the TRIDUSE command. When the command began to execute, the TRID was idle. However, when the code tried to find the idle TRID, it was unavailable.

### **Related commands**

Commands related to CAINSCPT include:

- SCP simulator
- CAINTEST
- VPTRACE

---

## CAINTEST tool CAINTEST

---

### ATTENTION

CAINTEST requires the CAIN0400 SOC option. Refer to the *UCS DMS-250 Software Optionality Control User's Manual* for more information on UCS DMS-250 SOC. Refer to the *DMS-100 Family Software Optionality Control User's Manual* for general SOC information.

This section describes the syntax, purpose, and semantics of the CAINTEST commands and lists them in alphabetical order. Included with each command description are some of the messages that occur when the command is used. Commands requiring one or more parameters are followed by an example of the parameter list. When entering the command and parameters, be sure to separate each parameter by a blank space.

Some commands have required parameters. The MAP command interpreter (CI) prompts for required parameters until they are entered correctly. The MAP CI does not prompt for optional parameters unless they are optional as a group and at least one optional parameter was entered. The results of some CAINTEST commands are altered by the absence or presence of individual or groups of optional parameters. These cases are fully described when applicable.

## Purpose

This command activates CAINTEST, the Carrier Advanced Intelligent Network (CAIN) message query test tool. CAINTEST allows you to create and send test queries to the SCP. SCP queries and responses can be displayed for maintenance and verification purposes.



### CAUTION

#### Avoid CAINTEST during high traffic periods

CAINTEST sends actual messages (contributing to network traffic) to the SCP. Avoid using this command during high traffic periods because of the low CPU priority of command interpreter (CI) commands.

Response time is diminished as busy hour call attempts (BHCA) increase.

## CAINTEST tool

### CAINTEST (continued)

---

CAINTEST provides the ability to

- generate queries for testing SCP interaction
- display SCP or SCP simulator responses
- automatically or manually enter into conversation with the SCP
- display, set and clear message parameters
- list parameters for any particular switch-generated message
- override the CAIN\_T1\_TIMEOUT parameter for a particular test query
- display command syntax
- support the maintenance and verification of the SCP or SCP simulator

### Access

All CAINTEST commands are accessed through the following command:

>CAINTEST

### Restrictions

The following apply to CAINTEST:

- CAINTEST supports the messages and parameters supported in the UCS11 CAIN software release.
- CAINTEST is available to more than one user. The number of possible users is limited only by the number of MAP sessions that can be activated at one time.
- When a test query (single or multiple messages) is sent to the SCP, the display session must end before initiating another test query (single or multiple messages).
- CAINTEST can send multiple messages (up to 50) in one execution of the CAINTEST command.
- CAINTEST does not report application errors to the SCP, including CAIN\_T1\_TIMEOUT.
- CAINTEST can send only one reply message to a conversational package.

**Note:** If you send multiple reply messages in response to a conversational **Send\_To\_Resource** or **Connect\_To\_Resource** message, any queued conversation packages will timeout before you can read them. Therefore, you are restricted to one conversational response for every conversational **Send\_To\_Resource** or **Connect\_To\_Resource** message received from the SCP.

---

## CAINTEST tool

### CAINTEST (continued)

---

- If you did not build enough conversational response messages before sending the query, CAINTEST defaults to sending a **Resource\_Clear** or **CTR\_Clear** message. CAINTEST then prompts you for parameter data before sending the response.

For more information on CAIN and CAINTEST, refer to the *UCS DMS-250 NetworkBuilder Application Guide*.

### Syntax

>COMMAND

### Parameters

None

### Example command

>CAINTEST

### Responses

None

### Related commands

The following commands are accessible through CAINTEST:

- CLRPARM
- HELP
- LISTPARM
- QUIT
- RESPORD
- SEND
- SETAPPL
- SETFAM
- SETMSG
- SETPARM
- SETQUERY
- SETRESP
- SETTRANS

**CAINTEST tool**  
**CAINTEST** (end)

---

- SHOWFLDS
- TIMEOUT

---

## CAINTEST commands CLRPARM

---

### Purpose

The Clear Parameter (CLRPARM) command allows you to clear the value of one or all parameters associated with the active message. When you clear the value of a parameter, it will not be sent.

### Access

>CAINTEST

### Syntax

>CLRPARM <parm\_type> <parm\_name>  
>CLRPARM STD parameter  
>CLRPARM EXT parameter  
>CLRPARM ALL

### Parameters

Command parameters are described in Table 1-8 and Table 1-9.

*Note:* CAINTEST does not allow you to clear a standard parameter until the message type is set. CAINTEST does not allow you to clear an extension parameter until the family type and message type are set.

## CAINTEST commands

### CLRPARM (continued)

**Table 1-8**  
**STD parameter descriptions**

Parameter	Values	Description
parameter	Name of parameter as follows:	Indicates the actual parameter to be cleared that is associated with the active message:
	Access	AccessCode
	AMP1	AMP1
	Bearcap	BearerCapability
	Busycse	BusyCause
	Carrier	Carrier
	CclID	CallConfigurationID
	Chgno	ChargeNumber
	ChgPtyStn	ChargePartyStationType
	Cldno	CalledPartyID
	Clearcse	ClearCause
	ClrCseDt	ClearCauseData
	Clgno	CallingPartyID
	Closecse	CloseCause
	Colladdr	CollectedAddressInfo
	Colldigs	CollectedDigits
	ConnTime	ConnectTime
	EchoData	EchoData
	Failcse	FailureCause
	FeatID	FeatureActivatorID
	IPReturnBlock	IPReturnBlock
	JIP	JurisdictionInformation
	LegID	LegID
	Notifind	NotificationIndicator
	PIC	PointInCall
	STRConn	STRConnection
	Termind	TerminationIndicator
	Trigcrit	TriggerCriteriaType
	UserID	UserID
	VertServ	VerticalServiceCode
	Lata	Lata
	Station	Station
—end—		

## CAINTEST commands CLRPARM (continued)

**Table 1-9**  
**EXT parameter descriptions**

Parameter	Values	Description
parameter	Name of parameter as follows:	Indicates the actual parameter to be set that is associated with the active message
	busyRte	busyRoute
	univAcc	universalAccess
	cainGrp	cainGroup
	adin	adin
	origTrk	origTrunkInfo
	treatmt	treatment
	reorig	reorigCall
	termTrk	termTrunkInfo
	univIdx	univIdx
	netinfo	netInfo
	t1ovfl	t1Overflow
	lnpRcvd	lnpReceived
	subinfo	subscriptionInfo
	cainPRT	cainPretranslator
	connTime	connectTime
	numReorig	numReorig
	jip	jurisdictionInformation
	colladdr	collectedAddress
	swid	switchID
	billnum	billingNumber
	acctcode	accountCode
	PIN	pinDigits
—end—		

### Example command

```
>CLRPARM ALL
>CLRPARM CLGNO
```

### Responses

If CLRPARM ALL is entered, the values of all the parameters that have been specified are cleared. The following example shows the response to CLRPARM ALL when used in conjunction with the SHOWFLDS command:

```
>SHOWFLDS ALL
```

## CAINTEST commands

### CLRPARM (continued)

```

APPLICATION  CAIN02
TRANSPORT   TCAP_SCCP CAIN_CLID_GT 31
MESSAGE:    INFO_ANALYZED
TIMEOUT:    3
PARMS:      CLDNO:    NATL  2145323773
             CLGNO:    NATL  2143562784
             CHGNO:    NATL  2143562784

```

**>CLRPARM ALL**

**>SHOWFLDS ALL**

```

APPLICATION  CAIN02
TRANSPORT   TCAP_SCCP CAIN_CLID_GT 31
MESSAGE:    INFO_ANALYZED
TIMEOUT:    3

```

The following is an example response for the CLRPARM command when clearing an extension parameter. CAINTEST does not allow you to clear an extension parameter until the family type and message type are set. In the example, the family type and message type are set, however, an invalid extension parameter is entered. When an invalid extension parameter is entered, the list of valid extension parameters displays.

**>SETTRANS tcap\_sccp CAIN\_CLID\_GT 214**

**>SETMSG INFO\_ANALYZED**

**>SHOWFLDS**

```

          QUERY      1

APPLICATION      :CAIN02
TIMEOUT         :30      sec
FAMILY          :DMS250
MESSAGE         :INFO_ANALYZED
             CHGNO   :NATL2145323773
             CLGNO   :NATL2143562784
             BILLNUM :NATL2143562784

```

---

**CAINTEST commands**  
**CLRPARM (continued)**


---

**>CLRPARM EXT KJHKJ**

```
Invalid symbol: <Parameters:>      {Univacc,
                                     Caingrp,
                                     Adin,
                                     Origtrk,
                                     Termtrk,
                                     Busyrte,
                                     Treatmt,
                                     Reorig,
                                     UnivIdx,
                                     Tlovfl,
                                     Lnprcvd,
                                     Netinfo,
                                     Subinfo
                                     CainPRT,
                                     connTime,
                                     numReorig,
                                     JIP,
                                     Colladdr,
                                     Swid,
                                     Billnum,
                                     Acctcode,
                                     PIN}
```

```
Enter: <Parameters:>
```

**>BILLNUM****>SHOWFLDS**

```
QUERY      1
```

```
APPLICATION      :CAIN02
TIMEOUT          :30      sec
FAMILY           :DMS250
MESSAGE          :INFO_ANALYZED
                 CHGNO      :NATL2145323773
                 CLGNO      :NATL2143562784
```

**Note:** CAINTEST does allow you to use the CLRPARM command on parameters that are not valid with the TERMINATION\_NOTIFICATION message.

The following are examples of using the CLRPARM command to clear a valid parameter and an invalid parameter associated with the TERMINATION\_NOTIFICATION message.

## CAINTEST commands

### CLRPARM (continued)

---

Example: Clearing a valid parameter

```
>SETRESP 1
>SETMSG TERMINATION_NOTIFICATION
>SETPARM STD CONNTIME 2 29 0
>SHOWFLDS

APPLICATION      :CAIN02
TIMEOUT          :30      sec
FAMILY           :DMS250
MESSAGE          :TERMINATION_NOTIFICATION
CONNTIME        : 00002:29:0
```

```
>CLRPARM STD CONNTIME
>SHOWFLDS

APPLICATION      :CAIN02
TIMEOUT          :30      sec
FAMILY           :DMS250
MESSAGE          :TERMINATION_NOTIFICATION
```

Example: Clearing an invalid parameter

```
>SETRESP 1
>SETMSG TERMINATION_NOTIFICATION
>SETPARM STD CONNTIME 2 29 0
>SHOWFLDS

APPLICATION      :CAIN02
TIMEOUT          :30      sec
FAMILY           :DMS250
MESSAGE          :TERMINATION_NOTIFICATION
CONNTIME        : 00002:29:0
```

```
>CLRPARM STD CLOSECSE
Invalid standard parameter for the existing caintest message.
Operation executed anyway.
```

### Error messages

The following error messages may display on entry of the CLRPARM command:

**All parameters are empty.**

---

**CAINTEST commands**  
**CLRPARM (continued)**

---

*Explanation:*

User tried to clear all parameters when all parameters are empty.

*System action:*

The system aborts the command and displays the response.

**Message type is not set.***Explanation:*

User tried to clear one or all parameters when the message type is not set.

*System action:*

The system aborts the command and displays valid message entries.

**Parameter type is not set.***Explanation:*

User tried to clear a parameter that CAINTEST did recognize as valid, but was not datafilled for the active message.

*System action:*

The system aborts the command and displays the response.

**Message is not present***Explanation:*

User tried to clear a parameter but the query message is not present.

*System action:*

The system aborts the command and displays an error message.

*User action:*

The user must enter the query message value.

**Family is not present***Explanation:*

User tried to clear an extension parameter but the query family is not present.

*System action:*

The system aborts the command and displays an error message.

## **CAINTEST commands**

### **CLRPARM (end)**

---

*User action:*

The user must enter the extension parameter family value.

### **Related commands**

The following commands are accessible through CAINTEST:

- HELP
- LISTPARAM
- QUIT
- RESPORD
- SEND
- SETAPPL
- SETFAM
- SETMSG
- SETPARAM
- SETQUERY
- SETRESP
- SETTRANS
- SHOWFLDS
- TIMEOUT

## CAINTEST commands HELP

### Purpose

The Help (HELP) command assists you with using the CAINTEST tool, the syntax of CAINTEST commands, and parameter values.

### Access

>CAINTEST

### Syntax

>HELP  
or  
>HELP <parm\_name>

### Parameters

Command parameters are described in Table 1-10.

**Table 1-10**  
HELP parameter descriptions

Parameter	Values	Description
<parm_name>	Name of parameter as follows:  CLRPARM HELP LISTPARAM QUIT RESPORD SEND SETAPPL SETFAM SETMSG SETPARM SETQUERY, SETRESP SETTRANS SHOWFLDS TIMEOUT	Displays the syntax and parameters for this command
—end—		

## CAINTEST commands

### HELP (continued)

---

#### Example command

```
>HELP CLRPARM
```

#### Responses

The following is an example of the response to the HELP command when no parameter is specified:

```
>HELP
Next par is <Fields> {Caintest,
                      CLRPARM,
                      HELP,
                      LISTPARM,
                      SEND,
                      SETAPPL,
                      SETMSG,
                      SETPARM,
                      SETTRANS,
                      SHOWFLDS,
                      TIMEOUT,
                      SETFAM,
                      SETRESP,
                      RESPORD,
                      SETQUERY,
                      QUIT}
```

The following is an example of the response to the HELP command when a parameter is specified:

```
>HELP CLRPARM
Clrparm : Clears a/all parameter(s).
Parms: <Fields: > {Std <Standard> {Userid
                               Bearcap,
                               CcID
                               LegID
                               ...
                               LATA},
                  {Ext <Extension> {busyRte,
                               ...}}
```

#### Error messages

The following error messages may display as a result of the HELP command:

---

**CAINTEST commands**  
**HELP (end)**

---

**Invalid symbol.**

*Explanation:*

The user tried to retrieve information on an unknown topic. The system lists the valid parameter entries.

*User action:*

Change the value to a valid parameter.

### **Related commands**

The following commands are accessible through CAINTEST:

- CLRPARM
- LISTPARM
- QUIT
- RESPORD
- SEND
- SETAPPL
- SETFAM
- SETMSG
- SETPARM
- SETQUERY
- SETRESP
- SETTRANS
- SHOWFLDS
- TIMEOUT

## **CAINTEST commands**

### **LISTPARM**

---

#### **Purpose**

The List Parameter (LISTPARM) command displays all parameters that are valid for the current message. If you do not specify a value for this command, the parameters of the current message are displayed. If there is no message present and you do not enter a value, the command syntax is displayed.

#### **Access**

>CAINTEST

#### **Syntax**

>LISTPARM  
or  
>LISTPARM <msg\_name>

#### **Parameters**

Table 1-11 shows a list of valid messages that are displayed when the LISTPARM command is used and no message has been set.

## CAINTEST commands LISTPARAM (continued)

**Table 1-11**  
**LISTPARAM message descriptions**

Parameter	Values	Description
<msg_name>	Valid values include: Origination_Attempt O_Feature_Requested Info_Collected Info_Analyzed Network_Busy O_Called_Party_Busy O_No_Answer Resource_Clear Close Application_Error Return_result O_Term_Seized O_Answer O_Mid_Call CTR_Clear Timeout O_Disconnect Termination_Attempt Call_Info_From_Resource Termination_Notification ACG_Overflow Start Failure_Outcome OAbandon	Displays a list of valid messages.

## CAINTEST commands

### LISTPARM (continued)

---

#### Example command

```
>LISTPARM
>LISTPARM Failure_Outcome
```

#### Responses

If no value for this command is specified and no message has been set, the command syntax displays. The following is an example of the response to the LISTPARM command when no message has been set:

```
>LISTPARM
```

The message is not set.

Listparm : List parameters for a specific message.

```
Parms: [<Fields> {Info_Analyzed,
                  Info_Collected,
                  Network_Busy,
                  O_Called_Party_Busy,
                  O_Feature_Requested,
                  O_No_Answer,
                  Origination_Attempt,
                  Termination_Attempt,
                  O_Mid_Call,
                  Start,
                  Resource_Clear,
                  Application_Error,
                  Close,
                  Return_result,
                  O_Term_Seized,
                  O_Answer,
                  O_Disconnect,
                  Timeout,
                  Call_Info_From_Resource,
                  CTR_Clear
                  Termination_Notification,
                  ACG_Overflow,
                  Failure_Outcome
                  OAbandon}]
```

All parameters that are associated with this command are optional. If a parameter is entered incorrectly, CAINTEST will not offer a description of the optional parameter values. The following is an example of a response to the LISTPARM command when a message is present:

---

**CAINTEST commands**  
**LISTPARM (continued)**

---

**>LISTPARM Failure\_Outcome**

Listparm: List parameters for a FAILURE\_OUTCOME message.

Parms: <Fields> {FAILURE\_OUTCOME <FAILURE\_OUTCOME>  
                                  {Userid,  
                                  Bearcap,  
                                  CcID,  
                                  LegID,  
                                  PointInCall,  
                                  FailureCause,  
                                  ExtensionParameter...}}

## CAINTEST commands

### LISTPARAM (continued)

---

The following is an example of a response to the LISTPARAM command for the Info\_Analyzed message.

#### >LISTPARAM Info\_Analyzed

Listparm: Lists all parameters associated with the Info\_Analyzed message

```
Parms: <Standard: > {Userid,
                    Bearcap
                    Cldno,
                    Lata
                    Carrier
                    Trigcrit,
                    Chgno,
                    Clgno,
                    ChgPtyStn,
                    Carrier,
                    Access,
                    Colladdr,
                    Colldigs,
                    Vertserv,
                    ACGENC,
                    AMP1
                    JIP}
<Extension:>{Univacc,
             Caingrp,
             Adin,
             Origtrk,
             Treatmt,
             Reorig,
             UnivIdx,
             LnpRcvd,
             Netinfo,
             Swid,
             Billnum,
             Acctcode,
             Pindigs
             ACGRequery}
```

### Related commands

The following commands are accessible through CAINTEST:

- CLRPARM
- HELP
- LISTPARAM
- QUIT

**CAINTEST commands**  
**LISTPARM (end)**

---

- RESPORD
- SEND
- SETAPPL
- SETFAM
- SETMSG
- SETPARAM
- SETQUERY
- SETRESP
- SETTRANS
- SHOWFLDS
- TIMEOUT

## **CAINTEST commands**

### **QUIT (end)**

---

#### **Purpose**

QUIT (Quit) exits the CAINTEST tool and returns to the command interpreter (CI:) prompt.

#### **Access**

>CAINTEST

#### **Syntax**

>QUIT

#### **Parameters**

None

#### **Example command**

>QUIT

#### **Responses**

The system returns to the CI: prompt.

#### **Related commands**

The following commands are accessible through CAINTEST:

- CLRPARM
- HELP
- LISTPARM
- RESPORD
- SEND
- SETAPPL
- SETFAM
- SETMSG
- SETPARM
- SETQUERY
- SETRESP
- SETTRANS
- SHOWFLDS

## CAINTEST commands

### RESPORD

#### Purpose

RESPORD (Response Order) sets the order in which CAINTEST sends a response to the SCP.

#### Access

>CAINTEST

#### Syntax

>RESPORD order#

#### Parameters

Command parameters are described in Table 1-12.

Table 1-12  
RESPORD parameter

Parameter	Values	Description
order#	1 to 3	Indicates the number of the response
—end—		

#### Example command

>RESPORD 1

#### Responses

None

#### Related commands

The following commands are accessible through CAINTEST:

- CLRPARM
- HELP
- LISTPARM
- QUIT
- SEND
- SETAPPL
- SETFAM

**CAINTEST commands**

**RESPORD** (end)

---

- SETMSG
- SETPARM
- SETQUERY
- SETRESP
- SETTRANS
- SHOWFLDS
- TIMEOUT

---

## CAINTEST commands

### SEND

---

#### Purpose

The Send (SEND) command allows you to send an AIN 0.2 message to the service control point (SCP).

To send a valid message, the following must be set:

- application (SETAPPL)
- transport medium (SETTRANS)
- family (SETFAM)
- message (SETMSG)
- all mandatory parameters (SETPARM)

After using the SEND command, you may not be allowed to send another message with this command until a response is received from the service control point (SCP).

The following rules apply to the SEND command:

- When you use the SEND command without any parameters, Query #1 is sent to the SCP one time, unless CAINTEST is in conversation. If CAINTEST is in conversation, then Response #1 is sent.
- When you enter SEND QUERY, without any additional parameters, Query #1 is sent to the SCP one time.
- If only one message has been set and the SETQUERY command was not used; by default, the active query will be QUERY #1.
- Query messages cannot be sent while CAINTEST is in conversation, or once the initial query has been sent to initiate the conversation.
- For regular query/response processing, if different multiple queries are to be sent, all responses for one query must be received before another query can be sent.
- Once the final response is received (in response to a query), the “active” query defaults back to QUERY #1. If, for instance, QUERY# 2 is sent and a response is received, when an additional SEND command is issued, QUERY message #1 is sent.
- When you enter SEND RESPONSE, Response #1 is sent to the SCP.
- Response messages cannot be sent unless CAINTEST is in conversation with the SCP. Conversation indicates that a query was sent to the SCP and the SCP returned the response in a conversation package. The SCP is, therefore, waiting for another message from CAINTEST.

**CAINTEST commands****SEND** (continued)

- When you use the SEND command, the replied message will display with the available parameters. Only valid parameters defined in the Bellcore GR-1299-CORE document will display.
- When you enter SEND QUERY 2, Query #2 is sent to the SCP one time.
- When you enter SEND RESPONSE 2, Response #2 is sent to the SCP, but only if CAINTEST is in conversation with the SCP.
- When you enter SEND QUERY 2 10, Query #2 is sent to the SCP ten times.

**Access**

>CAINTEST

**Syntax**

>SEND QUERY query# #\_of\_times  
>SEND RESPONSE response#

**Parameters**

Command parameters are described in Table 1-13.

**Table 1-13**  
**SEND parameter descriptions**

Parameter	Values	Description
<fields>	UNCHANGED	indicates which message to send
query#	1 to 3	Indicates the query number
#_of_times	1 to 50	Number of times CAINTEST sends the message to the SCP
response#	1 to 3	Indicates the response number

**Example commands**

>SEND QUERY 1 1

>SEND RESPONSE 2

**Responses**

The following is an example of the response to the SEND command.

>SEND QUERY 1 1

Message sent, waiting for reply.

---

**CAINTEST commands**  
**SEND (continued)**


---

**SCP-returned message data**

This section shows the responses received after the message is sent.

**Successful responses**

The following shows a successful response, where the SCP returned an **Analyze\_Route** message.

```

>setappl cain02
>settrans tcap_sccp cain_addr_gt 801
>setfam dms250
>setmsg info_analyzed
>timeout 5
>setparm std userid trk 12
>setparm std bearcap speech
>setparm std trigcrit cust_int
>setparm std cldno natl 2731200
>showflds

          QUERY      1

APPLICATION      :CAIN02
TRANSPORT       :TCAP_SCCP      CAIN_ADDR_GT      801
TIMEOUT         :5          sec
FAMILY          :DMS250
MESSAGE         :INFO_ANALYZED
      USERID     :TRK      12
      BEARCAP    :SPEECH
      CLDNO      :NATL    2731200
      TRIGCRIT   :CUST_INT

>send query 1
Message sent.
TIME--> Received response in 0.28 sec
Conversation mode between SSP and SCP.
ANALYZED_ROUTE received
      CHGNO      :AUTH    6113311
      PRITRK     :opls=Y  swid=11 trkgrp=220
      OPULSNO    :SUBR    2144567
      AMASLPID   :123456789
      BILLNUM    :MCCS    9876543210
      ACCTCODE   :NATL    9723456789
      PIN        :ACCT    3144567
Mailbox deallocated.

```

## CAINTEST commands

### SEND (continued)

The following shows a successful response, where the SCP returned an `Analyze_Route` message. In this response message, the `AMALineNumber` and the `AMAAlternateBillingNumber` parameters are supported.

```
>setappl cain02
>settrans tcap_sccp cain_ofcd_gt 214
>setfam dms250
>setmsg info_analyzed
>timeout 30
>setparm std cldno natl 2145323773
>setparm std chgptyst 00
>setparm std chgno natl 2143562784
>setparm std bearcap 3_1kHz
>setparm std userid dn 2143562784
>setparm std trigcrit lnp_ofcd
>showflds
```

```
>SHOWFLDS
```

```
Appl:          cain02
Trans:         tcap_sccp   cain_ofcd_gt 214
Msg:          info_analyzed
Timeout:      30         sec
              CldNo:Natl  2145323773
              ChgPtySt:00
              ChgNo:Natl  2143562784
              BearCap:3_1kHz
              UserID: DN  2143562784
              TrigCrit: LNP_OFCD
```

```
>SEND 1
```

```
Message sent, waiting for reply
TIME--> RECEIVED SCP RESPONSE IN 5.9 SECONDS
Analyze_route -- Continue call under the direction of the SCP
```

```
      CldNo   :Natl   2147775678
              A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P
FCI         :0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0
PortedNo:Natl 2145323773
AMALNNUM:006 2146113311
AMAABNUM:2145112211
```

---

**CAINTEST commands**  
**SEND (continued)**


---

The following shows a successful response, where the SCP returned an **Originate\_Call** message.

```
>send
Message sent
TIME --> Received response in 0.13 sec
Continue call under the direction of the SCP.
Originate_Call received
      CLGNO           : NATL   2146112211
Mailbox deallocated.
```

A similar response is shown where the SCP returns the following messages: **Merge\_Call**, **Disconnect\_Leg**, **Acknowledge**, **Collect\_Information**, **Send\_To\_Resource**, **Connect\_To\_Resource**, **Call\_Info\_To\_Resource**, **Continue**, or **Authorize\_Termination**.

The following shows a successful response, where the SCP returned a non-call related message, **Send\_Notification**.

```
Message sent, waiting for reply
TIME --> RECEIVED SCP RESPONSE IN 5.9 SECONDS
Send_Notification -- A request for notification has been
issued.
PARMS:           ECHODATA:
```

The following shows a successful response, where the SCP/Simulator returned an Automatic Code Gapping (ACG) message containing an ACG control.

```
>send
Message sent
TIME --> Received response in 0.13 sec
Continue call under the direction of the SCP.
...
ACG received
      CCI:           10 digit SCP
      DURATION:      64 sec
      GAP:           0.10 sec
      TT:            CAIN_ADDR_GT
      GTA:           2146840000
Mailbox deallocated.
```

## CAINTEST commands

### SEND (continued)

---

The following responses may display as a result of the SEND command.

#### **Error responses**

An error response displays if:

- no answer is received from the SCP within the given time-out period specified by the value of T1 timer (the default value is 3 seconds)
- an erroneous query has been sent
- a corrupted response is received from the SCP
- the user did not reply with a conversation request message from the SCP within the time-out period

#### **Error messages**

The following error messages may display as a result of the SEND command.

##### **Missing application parameter**

*Explanation:*

User tried to send a message to the SCP with the application field missing.

*System action:*

The system suspends the command and waits for a response.

*User action:*

Use the SETAPPL command.

##### **Missing message parameter**

*Explanation:*

User tried to send a message to the SCP with the message field missing.

*System action:*

The system suspends the command and waits for a response.

*User action:*

Use the SETMSG command.

---

**CAINTEST commands**  
**SEND (continued)**

---

**Missing transaction id***Explanation:*

The query was not issued a transaction ID because the AIN system ran out of transaction IDs.

*User action:*

Datafill table VAMPTRID.

**Missing transport medium parameter***Explanation:*

User tried to send a message to the SCP with the transport medium field missing.

*System action:*

The system suspends the command and waits for a response.

*User action:*

Use the SETTRANS command.

**Received invalid SCP response, abort sent***Explanation:*

An abort command was sent to the SCP because an invalid message was received from the SCP.

*System action:*

The system aborts the command.

**Received invalid SCP response, reject sent***Explanation:*

A reject command was sent to the SCP because an invalid message was received from the SCP.

*System action:*

The system aborts the command.

**Received network error message***Explanation:*

Message could not be sent.

*System action:*

System aborts the command.

## CAINTEST commands

### SEND (continued)

---

#### Subsystem out of service

*Explanation:*

The subsystem is out of service.

*User action:*

Utilize CCS7/SCCP map level to verify subsystem status.

#### T1 timer expired

*Explanation:*

A response from the SCP was not received before the T1 timer expired.

*System action:*

The system aborts the command.

#### Unknown error

*Explanation:*

CAINTEST received an error message from the SCP that it did not recognize.

## Related commands

The following CAINTEST commands are related:

- CLRPARAM
- HELP
- LISTPARAM
- QUIT
- RESPORD
- SETAPPL
- SETFAM
- SETMSG
- SETPARAM
- SETQUERY
- SETRESP
- SETTRANS

**CAINTEST commands**  
**SEND (end)**

---

- SHOWFLDS
- TIMEOUT

## CAINTEST commands

### SETAPPL

#### Purpose

SETAPPL (Set Application) selects the application(s) tested with the CAINTEST utility.

#### Access

>CAINTEST

#### Syntax

>SETAPPL applications

#### Parameters

Command parameters are described in Table 1-14.

Table 1-14  
SETAPPL parameter description

Parameter	Values	Description
applications	CAIN02, IN1	Indicates the application selected for the test query.
—end—		

#### Example command

```
>SETAPPL CAIN02
```

#### Responses

If no values are specified for this command, the command syntax displays. The following is an example response to the SETAPPL command when an incorrect and then a correct application is specified:

```
>SETAPPL KJHKJ
Next par is: <Applications> {CAIN02}
Enter: <Applications>
>CAIN02
```

#### Related commands

The following commands are accessible through CAINTEST:

- CLRPARM

**CAINTEST commands**  
**SETAPPL (end)**

---

- HELP
- LISTPARM
- QUIT
- RESPORD
- SEND
- SETFAM
- SETMSG
- SETPARM
- SETQUERY
- SETRESP
- SETTRANS
- SHOWFLDS
- TIMEOUT

## CAINTEST commands

### SETFAM

#### Purpose

SETFAM (Set Family) selects the Nortel (NT) products tested with the CAINTEST utility.

*Note:* The UCS DMS-250 is the only product supported.

#### Access

>CAINTEST

#### Syntax

>SETFAM family

#### Parameters

Command parameters are described in Table 1-15.

**Table 1-15**  
SETAPPL parameter description

Parameter	Values	Description
family	DMS250	DMS250 is the set of extension parameters currently available
—end—		

#### Example command

>SETFAM DMS250

#### Responses

If no values are specified for this command, the command syntax displays. The following is an example response to the SETAPPL command with an incorrect application specified and then the correct application specified:

```
>SETFAM KJHKJ
Next par is: <Family> {DMS250}
Enter: <Family>
>DMS250
```

**CAINTEST commands**  
**SETFAM (end)**

---

**Related commands**

The following commands are accessible through CAINTEST:

- CLRPARM
- HELP
- LISTPARM
- QUIT
- RESPORD
- SEND
- SETAPPL
- SETMSG
- SETPARM
- SETQUERY
- SETRESP
- SETTRANS
- SHOWFLDS
- TIMEOUT

## **CAINTEST commands**

### **SETMSG**

---

#### **Purpose**

The Set Message (SETMSG) command allows you to populate the message parameter for a particular message. You can specify the AIN 0.2 message sent for the current query or response. If you do not enter a valid value, the command syntax displays

#### **Access**

>CAINTEST

#### **Syntax**

>SETMSG <message\_name>

#### **Parameters**

Command parameters are described in Table 1-16.

## CAINTEST commands SETMSG (continued)

**Table 1-16**  
**SETMSG parameter descriptions**

Parameter	Values	Description
<message_name>	Valid values include: Origination_Attempt O_Feature_Requested Info_Collected Info_Analyzed Network_Busy O_Called_Party_Busy O_No_Answer Resource_Clear Close Application_Error Return_result O_Term_Seized O_Answer O_Mid_Call CTR_Clear Timeout O_Disconnect Termination_Attempt Call_Info_From_Resource Termination_Notification ACG_Overflow Start Failure_Outcome OAbandon	Specifies the messages sent as the current query.
—end—		

## CAINTEST commands

### SETMSG (continued)

---

#### Example commands

```
>SETMSG termination_notification
>SETMSG network_busy
>HELP SETMSG
```

#### Responses

The following is an example response to the SETMSG command with a correct parameter specified:

```
>SETRESP 1
>SETMSG TERMINATION_NOTIFICATION
>SHOWFLDS

APPLICATION      : CAIN02
TIMEOUT          : 30      sec
FAMILY           : DMS250
MESSAGE          : TERMINATION_NOTIFICATION
```

If no values are specified for this command, the command syntax displays.

The following are example responses to the SETMSG command with incorrect parameters specified:

```
>SETQUERY 1
>SETMSG JHGJH
Invalid symbol: <Messages> {Info_Analyzed,
                             Info_Collected,
                             Network_Busy,
                             O_Called_Party_Busy,
                             O_Feature_Requested,
                             O_No_Answer,
                             Origination_Attempt,
                             Termination_Attempt,
                             O_Mid_Call,
                             CTR_Clear}

Enter: <Messages>
>SETMSG O_Mid_Call
```

---

**CAINTEST commands**  
**SETMSG (continued)**

---

>SETRESP 1

>SETMSG JHGJH

Invalid symbol: <Messages> {Resource\_Clear,  
Application\_Error,  
Close,  
Return\_result,  
Network\_Busy,  
O\_Called\_Party\_Busy,  
O\_No\_Answer,  
O\_Term\_seized,  
O\_Answer,  
O\_Disconnect,  
Timeout,  
Call\_Info\_From\_Resource,  
CTR\_Clear,  
Termination\_Notification,  
ACG\_Overflow,  
O\_Mid\_Call,  
Failure\_Outcome,  
O\_Abandon}

Enter: <Messages>

>SETMSG Resource\_Clear

## CAINTEST commands

### SETMSG (continued)

---

The following is an example response to the SETMSG command when Help is used to set fields and message types for the O\_IEC\_Reorigination trigger.

#### >HELP SETMSG

```
>SETMSG -- Specifies AIN02 message
Parms: <Messages>          {Info_Analyzed,
                             Info_Collected,
                             Network_Busy,
                             O_Called_Party_Busy,
                             O_Feature_Requested,
                             O_No_Answer,
                             Origination_Attempt,
                             Termination_Attempt,
                             O_Mid_Call,
                             Resource_Clear,
                             Close,
                             Application_Error,
                             Return_result,
                             O_Term_Seized,
                             O_Answer,
                             O_Disconnect,
                             Timeout,
                             Termination_Notification,
                             Call_Info_From_Resource,
                             CTR_Clear,
                             Failure_Outcome,
                             O_Abandon}
```

```
Enter: <Messages>
>SETMSG O_Mid_Call
```

## Related commands

The following commands are accessible through CAINTEST:

- CLRPARM
- HELP
- LISTPARM
- QUIT
- RESPORD
- SEND
- SETAPPL
- SETFAM

**CAINTEST commands**  
**SETMSG (end)**

---

- SETPARM
- SETQUERY
- SETRESP
- SETTRANS
- SHOWFLDS
- TIMEOUT

## CAINTEST commands

### SETPARM

#### Purpose

The Set Parameter (SETPARM) command allows you to populate the message parameters for a particular message. You can specify the AIN 0.2 message sent for the current query or response. If you do not enter a valid value, the command syntax displays. Also, included is the USERID privfac encoding type and the AMP1 parameter.

#### Access

>CAINTEST

#### Syntax

>SETPARM <parm\_type> <parm\_name> <parm\_value>  
 >SETPARM STD parameter parm\_value  
 >SETPARM EXT parameter parm\_value

*Note:* A message type must be specified. The following commands must be used before the SETPARM command is used.

— SETMSG (sets the message)

#### Parameters

Command parameters are described in Table 1-17 and 1-18.

*Note:* CAINTEST does not allow population of a standard parameter until the message type is present. CAINTEST does not allow population of an extension parameter until the family type and message type are set.

**Table 1-17**  
**STD parameters**

Parameter	Values	Description

## CAINTEST commands SETPARM (continued)

**Table 1-17**  
**STD parameters** (continued)

parameter	Name of parameter as follows:	Indicates the actual parameter to be set that is associated with the active message:
	Access	AccessCode
	ACGEnc	ACGEnc
	AMP1	AMP1
	Applerr	Applerr
	Bearcap	BearerCapability
	Busycse	BusyCause
	Carrier	Carrier
	CCI	CCI
	CclD	CallConfigurationID
	Chgno	ChargeNumber
	ChgPtyStn	ChargePartyStationType
	Cldno	CalledPartyID
	Clearcse	ClearCause
	ClrCseDt	ClearCauseData
	Clgno	CallingPartyID
	Closecse	CloseCause
	Colladdr	CollectedAddressInfo
	Colldigs	CollectedDigits
	ConnTime	ConnectTime
	EchoData	EchoData
	Failcse	FailureCause
	FeatID	FeatureActivatorID
	GTA	GTA
	IPReturnBlock	IPReturnBlock
	JIP	JurisdictionInformation
	LegID	LegID
	Notifind	NotificationIndicator
	Origstat	Origstat
	PIC	PointInCall
	STRConn	STRConnection
	Termind	TerminationIndicator
	Trigcrit	TriggerCriteriaType
	TT	TT
	UserID	UserID
	VertServ	VerticalServiceCode
	Lata	Lata
	Station	Station

## CAINTEST commands

### SETPARM (continued)

**Table 1-18**  
EXT parameters

Parameter	Values	Description
parameter	Name of parameter as follows:	Indicates the actual parameter to be set that is associated with the active message
	busyRte	busyRoute
	univAcc	universalAccess
	cainGrp	cainGroup
	adin	adin
	origTrk	origTrunkInfo
	treatmt	treatment
	reorig	reorigCall
	termTrk	termTrunkInfo
	univIdx	univIdx
	netinfo	netInfo
	t1ovfl	t1Overflow
	lnpRcvd	lnpReceived
	subinfo	subscriptionInfo
	cainPRT	cainPretranslator
	connTime	connectTime
	numReorig	numReorig
	jip	jurisdictionInformation
	colladdr	collectedAddress
	swid	switchID
	billnum	billingNumber
	acctcode	accountCode
	PIN	pinDigits
—end—		

### Example command

```
>SETPARM STD IMT871c7lp00
```

---

**CAINTEST commands**  
**SETPARM (continued)**


---

## Responses

The following is an example response for the SETPARAM command using SETMSG to identify the message type.

```

>SETMSG INFO_ANALYZED
>SETPARM STD USERID CAIN
Next par is: <origgrp> STRING
Enter: <origgrp> <origswid>
>IMT871C7LP00
Next par is: <origswid> {0 TO 999}
Enter: <origswid>
>999
>SHOWFLDS

          QUERY      1

APPLICATION      :CAIN02
TIMEOUT          :30      sec
FAMILY           :DMS250
MESSAGE          :INFO_ANALYZED
  USERID         :CAIN  IMT871C7LP00      1820      999

```

If no values are specified for this command, the command syntax displays.

If an error message for a parameter that is listed in the parameter definition displays, the parameter does not correspond with the message type.

*Explanation:*

The response shows an example of using the SETPARAM command to set the USERID parameter. Note that the valid ORIGSWID parameter (Switch ID) range has been increased from {0-127} to {0-999}.

*System action:*

The USERID parameter now contains the trunk group and switch ID.

*User action:*

The user must specify a value within the range {0-999} for the ORIGSWID parameter.

---

**CAINTEST commands**  
**SETPARM** (continued)

---

The following is an example response for the SETPARAM command when populating an extension parameter. CAINTEST does not allow you to populate an extension parameter until the family type and message type are present.

Example of invalid parameter:

**>SHOWFLDS**

QUERY 1

APPLICATION :CAIN02  
TRANSPORT :TCAP\_SCCP CAIN\_ADDR\_GT 801  
TIMEOUT :30 sec  
FAMILY :DMS250  
MESSAGE :INFO\_ANALYZED

**>SETPARM EXT BILLNUM 23R**

Invalid symbol: <Nature\_of\_Address> (Natl,  
Intl,  
Acct,  
Ani,  
I2ani,  
Auth,  
Hotl,  
Mccs,  
Pin,  
Vpn,  
N00,  
Part,  
...  
Unknown)

Enter: <Nature\_of\_Address> <Digits>

---

**CAINTEST commands**  
**SETPARM (continued)**


---

Example of valid parameter:

**>SHOWFLDS**

```

      QUERY      1

APPLICATION      :CAIN02
TRANSPORT       :TCAP_SCCP      CAIN_ADDR_GT      801
TIMEOUT         :30      sec
FAMILY         :DMS250
MESSAGE        :INFO_ANALYZED
      CHGNO      :NATL2145323773
      CLGNO      :NATL2143562784

```

**>SETPARM EXT BILLNUM NATL 2143562784**

**>SHOWFLDS**

```

      QUERY      1

APPLICATION      :CAIN02
TRANSPORT       :TCAP_SCCP      CAIN_ADDR_GT      801
TIMEOUT         :30      sec
FAMILY         :DMS250
MESSAGE        :INFO_ANALYZED
      CHGNO      :NATL2145323773
      CLGNO      :NATL2143562784
      BILLNUM    :NATL2143562784

```

### Error messages

The following error messages can display as a result of the SETPARAM command:

**Message type is not set**

*Explanation:*

User tried to assign a value to a parameter without declaring a message type.

*System action:*

The system aborts the command and displays valid message entries.

**Message is not present**

*Explanation:*

User tried to set a standard parameter but the query message is not present.

## CAINTEST commands

### SETPARM (end)

---

*System action:*

The system aborts the command and displays an error message.

*User action:*

The user must enter the query message value.

**Family is not present**

*Explanation:*

User tried to set an extension parameter but the query family is not present.

*System action:*

The system aborts the command and displays an error message.

*User action:*

The user must enter the extension parameter family value.

## Related commands

The following commands are accessible through CAINTEST:

- CLRPARM
- HELP
- LISTPARM
- QUIT
- RESPORD
- SEND
- SETAPPL
- SETFAM
- SETMSG
- SETQUERY
- SETRESP
- SETTRANS
- SHOWFLDS
- TIMEOUT

## CAINTEST commands

### SETQUERY

#### Purpose

SETQUERY (Set Query) selects the query used with CAINTEST.

#### Access

>CAINTEST

#### Syntax

>SETQUERY query#

#### Parameters

Command parameters are described in Table 1-19.

Table 1-19  
SETQUERY parameter description

Parameter	Values	Description
query#	1 to 3	Specifies the query number.

#### Example command

>SETQUERY 1

#### Responses

If no values are specified for this command, the command syntax displays. The following is an example response to the SETQUERY command with an incorrect application specified:

```
>SETQUERY KJHKJ
Next par is: <Query_number> {1 TO 3}
Enter: <Query_number>
```

#### Related commands

The following commands are accessible through CAINTEST:

- CLRPARM
- HELP
- LISTPARM
- QUIT
- RESPORD
- SEND

**CAINTEST commands**

**SETQUERY** (end)

---

- SETAPPL
- SETFAM
- SETMSG
- SETPARAM
- SETRESP
- SETTRANS
- SHOWFLDS
- TIMEOUT

## CAINTEST commands SETRESP

### Purpose

SETRESP (Set Response) selects the response used with CAINTEST.

### Access

>CAINTEST

### Syntax

>SETRESP resp#

### Parameters

Command parameters are described in Table 1-20.

**Table 1-20**  
SETRESP parameter description

Parameter	Values	Description
resp#	1 to 3	Specifies the response number.
—end—		

### Example command

>SETRESP 1

### Responses

If no values are specified for this command, the command syntax displays. The following is an example response to the SETRESP command with an incorrect application specified:

```
>SETRESP KJHKJ
Next par is: <Response_number> {1 TO 3}
Enter: <Response_number>
```

### Related commands

The following commands are accessible through CAINTEST:

- CLRPARM
- HELP
- LISTPARM
- QUIT

## **CAINTEST commands**

### **SETRESP** (end)

---

- RESPORD
- SEND
- SETAPPL
- SETFAM
- SETMSG
- SETPARM
- SETQUERY
- SETTRANS
- SHOWFLDS
- TIMEOUT

## CAINTEST commands

### SETTRANS

#### Purpose

SETTRANS (Set Transport) specifies the transport medium.

#### Access

>CAINTEST

#### Syntax

>SETTRANS msg\_ptcl gt\_name gt\_value

#### Parameters

Command parameters are described in Table 1-21..

**Table 1-21**  
**SETTRANS parameter descriptions**

Parameter	Values	Description
msg_ptcl	TCAP_sccp	Specifies the transport medium.
gt_name	CAIN_CLID_GT CAIN_ADDR_GT CAIN_OFCD_GT CAIN_FEAT_GT E800BELLCORE	Specifies any global title name.
gt_value	Vector of 10 digits	Specifies global title value.
—end—		

#### Example command

>SETTRANS TCAP\_sccp CAIN\_OFCD\_GT 123

#### Responses

The following is an example response for the SETTRANS command. If no values are specified for this command, SETTRANS displays.

>SETTRANS ALL

QUERY 1

```
APPLICATION          :CAIN02
TRANSPORT            :tcap_sccp_ cain_ofcd_gt 123
```

## CAINTEST commands

### SETTRANS (end)

---

```
TIMEOUT          :3      sec
MESSAGE          :info_analyzed
UserID:DN        2132221234
Cldno:Natl      2145323773
ChgNo:Natl      2143562784
```

### Related commands

The following commands are accessible through CAINTEST:

- CLRPARM
- HELP
- LISTPARM
- QUIT
- RESPORD
- SEND
- SETAPPL
- SETFAM
- SETMSG
- SETPARM
- SETQUERY
- SETRESP
- SHOWFLDS
- TIMEOUT

## CAINTEST commands

### SHOWFLDS

#### Purpose

The Show Fields (SHOWFLDS) command allows you to view the current parameter values that have been set for a particular Query or Response message. This command also allows you to view all the parameters that have been set at the same time. Also, included is the USERID privfac encoding type and the AMP1 parameter.

#### Access

>CAINTEST

#### Syntax

>SHOWFLDS <field\_name>  
 >SHOWFLDS QUERY query#  
 >SHOWFLDS RESPONSE response#  
 >SHOWFLDS ALL

*Note:* This command shows the latest message that is being built.

#### Parameters

Command parameters are described in Table 1-22.

**Table 1-22**  
**SHOWFLDS parameter descriptions**

Parameter	Values	Description
<field_name>	<parm_name>, <comm_name>, ALL	Specifies the parameters or commands or both.
parameter	UNCHANGED	Specifies the parameter to be displayed.
command	APPL, TRANS, MSG, TIMEOUT, UNCHANGED	Specifies the command to be displayed.
query#	1 to 3	Specifies all parameters associated with the query number.
—continued—		

## CAINTEST commands

### SHOWFLDS (continued)

Table 1-22  
SHOWFLDS parameter descriptions (continued)

Parameter	Values	Description
response#	1 to 3	Specifies all parameters associated with the response number.
ALL		Specifies all parameters set for all messages (queries and responses) at the same time.
—end—		

### Example commands

```
>SHOWFLDS all
```

### Responses

The following are examples of responses to the SHOWFLDS ALL command:

Show all parameters associated with the *Termination\_Attempt* trigger.

```
>SETTRANS sccp cain_clid_gt 123
>SETMSG TERMINATION_ATTEMPT
>SHOWFLDS ALL
Application      : cain02
Transport        : tcap_sccp      cain_clid_gt      214
Message          : termination_attempt
Timeout         : 3
```

Show all parameters associated with the *O\_IEC\_Reorigination* trigger.

```
>SETTRANS sccp cain_clid_gt 123
>SETMSG FAILURE_OUTCOME
>SHOWFLDS Query 1
Application      : cain02
Transport        : tcap_sccp      cain_clid_gt      214
Message          : FAILURE_OUTCOME
```

Show all parameters associated with the *Info\_Analyzed* trigger detection point.

```
>SHOWFLDS ALL
```

---

## CAINTEST commands SHOWFLDS (end)

---

```

          QUERY      1
Application      : cain02
Transport        : tcap_sccp      cain_addr_gt      214
Timeout         : 30      sec
Family          : DMS250
Message         : info_analyzed
          BearCap   : speech

```

**Note:** All parameters associated with this command are optional. Therefore, if a parameter is entered incorrectly, CAINTEST will not offer a description of the optional parameter values. Additionally, if SHOWFLDS is entered with no optional parameters, the most recently edited messages will be displayed.

### Related commands

The following commands are accessible through CAINTEST:

- CLRPARAM
- HELP
- LISTPARAM
- QUIT
- RESPORD
- SEND
- SETAPPL
- SETFAM
- SETMSG
- SETPARAM
- SETQUERY
- SETRESP
- SETTRANS
- TIMEOUT

## CAINTEST commands

### TIMEOUT

#### Purpose

The Timeout (TIMEOUT) command allows you to override the value of the T1 timer for a given test query. The T1 timer measures the response in seconds. If the response does not come back from the service control point within the specified time period, a time-out error will occur.

*Note:* CAINTEST does not send a **Report\_Error** to the SCP.

#### Access

>CAINTEST

#### Syntax

>TIMEOUT timevalue

#### Parameters

Command parameters are described in Table 1-23.

**Table 1-23**  
TIMEOUT parameter description

Parameter	Values	Description
timevalue	1 to 60	Period of time (in seconds) the user waits for an answer before an error is received.
—end—		

#### Example command

>TIMEOUT 9

#### Responses

If no time-out value is set, the default value is set. The default value is located in CAIN\_T1\_TIMEOUT (table CAINPARAM).

---

**CAINTEST commands**  
**TIMEOUT (end)**

---

The following error messages may display as a result of the TIMEOUT command:

**Invalid timeout value***Explanation:*

User tried to assign a time-out value that exceeds the range of the time-out parameter.

*System action:*

The system aborts the command and displays valid message entries.

*User action:*

Enter a valid time-out value.

**Related commands**

The following commands are accessible through CAINTEST:

- CLRPARM
- HELP
- LISTPARM
- QUIT
- RESPORD
- SEND
- SETAPPL
- SETFAM
- SETMSG
- SETPARM
- SETQUERY
- SETRESP
- SETTRANS
- SHOWFLDS

## CCS directory

### CCS (end)

---

#### Purpose

The Common Channel Signaling (CCS) command provides entry into the CCS directory in order to monitor and maintain the CCS subsystem.

*Note:* Related commands listed in this section are accessed through the Signaling Connection Control Part Location (SCCPLOC) command. SCCPLOC is accessible once the CCS command has been entered.

#### Access

>MAPCI:MTC;CCS;SCCPLOC

#### Syntax

>COMMAND

#### Parameters

None

#### Example command

>CCS

#### Responses

None

#### Related commands

The following commands are accessed through the SCCPLOC directory after the CCS command has been entered:

- TESTSS
- TESTSS ACCTSS
- TESTSS AUTHSS
- TESTSS N00

---

**CCS commands**  
**TESTSS**

---

**Purpose**

The Test Subsystem (TESTSS) command activates CCS7-related application software to verify the integrity of a subsystem.

*Note:* Before using TESTSS, use the POST command to post the subsystem to be tested. The subsystem must be local.

**Restrictions**

Restrictions associated with the use of TESTSS include:

- Any queries to the SCP that are rejected are not attempted again.
- Each of the application subsystems to be used must be in service.
- Remote databases must be operational.
- Datafill must be entered in the following tables:
  - C7GTT
  - C7GTTYPER
  - C7LKSET
  - C7LINK
  - C7LOCSSN
  - C7NETWRK
  - C7RTESET

**Access**

>CCS;SCCPLOC

**Syntax**

>TESTSS name of subsystem parameters depending on the subsystem

**Parameters**

Command parameters are described in Table 1-24.

## CCS commands

### TESTSS (continued)

**Table 1-24**  
**TESTSS parameter descriptions**

Parameter	Values	Description
name of subsystem	Valid values include: Acctss Acctest Authss Authstest N00test N00 Tcn Tcntest	Specifies the subsystem name.
parameters	variable	Specifies parameters associated with the named subsystem.  <b>Note:</b> Required values are dependent on the subsystem value.
—end—		

### Example command

The following shows an example TESTSS command with the N00 subsystem specified.

```
>TESTSS N00 2141234567 8001234545
```

### Responses

The following error messages may display as a result of the TESTSS command:

**Note:** The system supplies the values represented by "x".

A reject message is received from the RDB.

*Explanation:*

The remote database rejected the query from the UCS DMS-250 switch.

---

**CCS commands**  
**TESTSS (continued)**

---

An error message is received from the RDB.

*Explanation:*

The remote database could not generate a response due to a transient error.

*System action:*

The response message is rejected.

An error is recognized in the TCAP decoding facilities.

*Explanation:*

The remote database response message violated TCAP syntax.

*System action:*

The response message is rejected.

Authcode number is incorrect

Number of digits has to be from 5 to 7

*Explanation:*

For query type AUTHACCT, an incorrect number of digits was entered.

*System action:*

No query was sent to the SCP.

*User action:*

Enter the command again with a 5- to 7-digit authcode.

Bad parameter in the message.

*Explanation:*

A bad parameter exists in the TCAP message.

*System action:*

Correct the parameter and proceed.

Encoder failed to assemble the query.

*Explanation:*

The query is aborted. This is an unexpected situation.

*User action:*

Try the query again.

**CCS commands**  
**TESTSS** (continued)

---

Failed to wait in order to receive a message. Mailbox failure code is = xx.

*Explanation:*

The system failed to wait for the response message. This is an unexpected situation.

*User action:*

Save the software error report for resolution of the problem.

No response within assigned time out value. Timeout value is: x seconds

*Explanation:*

The timeout value assigned in the command has expired.

*System action:*

The system aborted the query.

Number of parameters in the response message is incorrect.

*Explanation:*

The switch received a response message from the RDB, but it did not have the correct number of TCAP parameters.

*System action:*

The response message is rejected.

Private parameter of the response msg had wrong length.

*Explanation:*

The switch received a response message from the RDB, but the length of the response is incorrect.

*System action:*

The response message is rejected.

Query could not be sent to the RDB.

*Explanation:*

The query is aborted.

*User action:*

Try the query again and save the software error report for resolution of the problem.

---

**CCS commands**  
**TESTSS** (continued)

---

The component is not a national TCAP type.

*Explanation:*

The component of the received message is not coded as a national type.

*System action:*

The message is rejected.

This query could not be sent to the RDB. It is bounced back to us by lower level of CCS7.

*Explanation:*

The system constructed the query, but it was returned to the switch instead of being sent to the remote database.

*User action:*

Verify the MTP linksets and routesets are inservice.

This parameter is not a private TCAP type.

*Explanation:*

The parameter group of the received message is not coded as a private TCAP parameter. A private parameter is expected.

*User action:*

Enter a valid private parameter.

The TCAP decoder failed to decode the response message. Packaging information is incorrect.

*Explanation:*

The TCAP coder failed to decode the received message.

*System action:*

The message is rejected.

Too many users are logged onto this TESTSS.

*Explanation:*

More people are using the TESTSS command than defined in the office parameters.

*User action:*

Verify office parameter TESTSS250 MAX USERS is sufficient.

## **CCS commands**

### **TESTSS** (end)

---

#### **Related commands**

Use the POST command to post the subsystem to be tested. The subsystem must be local.

The following CCS;SCCPLOC commands are related to this command:

- TESTSS ACCTSS
- TESTSS AUTHSS
- TESTS N00

---

**CCS commands**  
**TESTSS ACCTSS**

---

**Purpose**

The Test Subsystem Account Code Validation Subsystem (TESTSS ACCTSS) command performs one of the following:

- validates the following account code types:
  - authcode (AUTHACCT)
  - authcode and a speed number (AUTHSNAC)
  - automatic number identification (ANI)
  - travel card number (TCN)
- translates an authcode-associated private speed number (AUTHSPEE) to the destination number stored in the service control point (SCP)

**Restrictions**

Restrictions associated with the use of TESTSS include:

- ACCTSS subsystem must be in service
- ACCTSS subsystem has been posted using the POST command

**Access**

>CCS;CCS7;SCCPLOC

**Syntax**

The TESTSS ACCTSS command has the following parameters for each query type: AUTHACCT, AUTHSPEE, AUTHSNAC, ANI, and TCN.

```
>TESTSS ACCTSS AUTHACCT adin authcode auth_acct timeout
>TESTSS ACCTSS AUTHSPEE adin authcode speed_no timeout
>TESTSS ACCTSS AUTHSNAC adin authcode speed_no authacct timeout
>TESTSS ACCTSS ANI ani_no ani_acct timeout
>TESTSS ACCTSS TCN tcn_no tcn_acct timeout
```

**Parameters**

Command parameters are described in Table 1-25.

## CCS commands

### TESTSS ACCTSS (continued)

**Table 1-25**  
**TESTSS ACCTSS parameter descriptions**

Parameter	Values	Description
adin	0 to 99	Specifies the authcode database index number.
authcode	5 to 7 digits	Specifies the authorization code (associated with the account code to be validated or the speed number to be translated).
authacct	1 to 12 digits	Specifies the account code to be validated (associated with an authcode).
speed_no	100 to 199	Private speed number to be translated.
ani_no	10 digits required	Specifies the automatic number identification (ANI) number.
ani_acct	String	Specifies the account code to be validated (associated with an ANI).
tcn_no	String	Specifies the travel card number (TCN).
tcn_acct	String	Specifies the account code to be validated (associated with a TCN).
timeout (optional parameter)	1 to 30	Specifies the wait time (in seconds) for reply back from the SCP.
—end—		

### Example command

```
>TESTSS ACCTSS AUTHACCT 0 54321 123456789012
```

### Responses

If all parameters are valid, the query is sent to the SCP for validation and the results are displayed on the MAP terminal:

```
>TESTSS ACCTSS AUTHACCT 0 54321 123456789012
THE DCP RESPONSE TOOK 0 SECONDS AND 8 MILLISECONDS FOR
AUTHCODE 00 54321 ACCOUNT CODE 123456789012 IS VALID.
```

---

**CCS commands**  
**TESTSS ACCTSS** (continued)

---

**Error messages**

The following error messages may display as a result of the TESTSS ACCTS command:

**Authcode number is incorrect  
Number of digits has to be 5 to 7**

*Explanation:*

For query type AUTHACCT, an incorrect number of digits was entered.

*System action:*

No query was sent to the SCP. The command is ended.

**Account code number out of range, >12**

*Explanation:*

For query types AUTHACCT or ANI, a number of ACCTCODE digits greater than 12 was entered.

*System action:*

The command is ended.

*User action:*

Try the command again and verify the problem with the SCP.

**<Error message> SOC Option CRDS0002 "CRDS TCAP Card Services."**

*Explanation:*

The user tried to display the travel card number with this command while software optionality control (SOC) option CRDS0002 is IDLE.

*User action:*

Ensure SOC option CRDS0002 is set to IDLE and verify this option was not purchased from Northern Telecom.

**Note:** For additional information on SOC, refer to the SOC commands in this manual or see the *DMS-100 Software Optionality Control User's Manual*.

## **CCS commands**

**TESTSS ACCTSS** (end)

---

### **Related commands**

The ACCTTEST and TESTSS ACCTSS commands function in the same manner. The only difference in the two commands is how they are invoked at the MAP level.

## CCS commands TESTSS AUTHSS

### Purpose

The Test Subsystem Authorization Code Validation Subsystem (TESTSS AUTHSS) command tests whether an authcode number exists in the service control point (SCP).

*Note:* If the requested authcode exists, the related authcode data stored in the SCP displays.

### Access

>CCS;CCS7;SCCPLOC

### Syntax

>TESTSS AUTHSS authcode adin timeout

### Parameters

Command parameter fields are described in Table 1-26.

**Table 1-26**  
TESTSS AUTHSS parameter descriptions

Parameter	Values	Description
authcode	5 to 7 digits	Specifies the authorization code (associated with the account code) to be validated or the speed number to be translated.
adin	0 to 99	Specifies the authcode database index number.
timeout (optional parameter)	1 to 30	Specifies the wait time (in seconds) for a reply back from the SCP.
—end—		

**CCS commands**  
**TESTSS AUTHSS** (continued)

---

**Responses**

The following is an example of a response to the TESTSS AUTHSS command:

```
>TESTSS AUTHSS 5123456 4 3
TIME FOR SENDING QUERY AND RECEIVING RESPONSE IS:
      xx MINUTES, xx SECONDS, xxxx MILLISECONDS.
THE FOLLOWING DATA WERE RETURNED FROM THE SCP:
THE AUTHCODE NUMBER 5123456 IS VALID
ACCOUNT CODE VALIDATION      N
ACCOUUNT CODE LENGTH        0
ORIGINATING PARTITION       111
TERMINATING PARTITION       30
PRIVATE SPEED ALLOWED       N
PIN LENGTH                   2
MULTIPLE PIN                 N
HOTLINE NUMBER
SATELLITE RESTRICTION       N
FILED AUTHCODE ONLY         N
AUTHCODE ABUSE TRAP         Y
SPLASHBACK CLASS            2
TRAVEL ALLOWED              N
CLASS OF SERVICE            1022
PIN LIST:                    22
```

**Error messages**

The following error messages may display as a result of the TESTSS AUTHSS command:

**Account code number out of range, >12**

*Explanation:*

There is an error in the authcode data received from the SCP. More than 12 account code digits were entered.

*System action:*

The command is ended.

*User action:*

Try the command again and verify the problem with the SCP.

**CCS commands**  
**TESTSS AUTHSS (end)**

---

**Related commands**

The AUTHTEST and TESTSS ACCTSS commands function in the same manner. The only difference in the two commands is how they are invoked at the MAP level.

## CCS commands

### TESTSS N00

---

#### Purpose

The Test Subsystem N00 (TESTSS N00) command tests the N00 transaction capability application part (TCAP) application subsystem. This is done by manually initiating N00 TCAP queries for a specified calling and NXX number (where N=2-0; X=0-9).

TESTSS N00 sends a 10-digit automatic number identification (ANI) or pseudo automatic number identification (PANI) value in a N00 TCAP invoke message. The value is used to translate a N00 number through a service control point (SCP). The following trunk types are supported:

- ANI—Feature Group D (FGD) Equal Access Network Trunk (EANT)
- PANI—N00 remotely translated direct access line (DAL), offnet access line (ONAL), and offnet access trunk (ONAT)

TESTSS also displays the automatic code gapping (ACG) response sent back from the service control point (SCP). This command can also be used to remove ACG controls (except for STOP\_ALL\_CALLS).

#### Restrictions

Restrictions associated with TESTSS N00 include:

- Prerequisites
  - N00TEST and N00 subsystems are in service.
  - SCP is operational.
  - All other system responses have not changed.
  - System has been posted to test using the POST.
- PANI call processing
  - System does not screen personal identification number (PIN) for PANI calls.
  - All PANIs are validated in the ANI database.

---

**CCS commands**  
**TESTSS N00** (continued)

---

- Trunking requirements
  - Calls that originate on a DAL, ONAL, ONAT trunk are handled as PANI calls.
  - N00 origination on DAL trunks is limited to 700 and 800 prefixed calls.
- Message format
  - If the switch expects one type of message format from the SCP, and receives a different type, the message is considered erroneous.
- Table requirements
  - C7GTT
  - C7GTTTYPE
  - C7LKSET
  - C7LINK
  - C7LOCSSN
  - C7NETWRK
  - C7RTESET
- Office parameters
  - ENHANCED\_N00\_TCAP in table Office Variable (OFCVAR) must be datafilled to indicate one of the following ANI formats:
    - 3-digit ANI
    - 6-digit ANI
    - 10-digit ANI

**Access**

>CCS;CCS7;SCCPLOC

**Syntax**

>TESTSS N00 'ani n00\_number' timeout

**CCS commands****TESTSS N00** (continued)**Parameters**

Command parameters are described in Table 1-27.

**Table 1-27**  
**TESTSS N00 parameter descriptions**

Parameter	Values	Description
ani	NPA-NXX-XXXX	Specifies the ANI number (3-, 6-, or 10-digit). Value must be surrounded by single quotes.
n00_number	NXXNXXXXXX	Specifies the N00 number (10-digit).
timeout (optional parameter)	1 to 30	Specifies the wait time (in seconds) for a reply back from the SCP.  <b>Note:</b> If a value is not specified, the system uses the default value defined in the N00_DCP_RESPONSE_TIMEOUT (table OFCVAR).
—end—		

**Example command**

```
>TESTSS N00 '214907' 9009901234 5
```

**Responses**

After the TESTSS N00 command successfully completes, the system displays one of the following responses:

**Note:** The system supplies the values represented by "x".

Default ANI is used in place of the actual data.

*Explanation:*

The system recognized an error in the data and used the default ANI in place of the ANI entered.

*User action:*

None

---

**CCS commands**  
**TESTSS N00** (continued)

---

Query number does not exist in the DCP database.

*Explanation:*

The ANI does not exist in the remote database.

*User action:*

Verify ANI (if required).

The ANI number xxxxxxxxxxxx is valid

COS Index: 0

*Explanation:*

The system displays the ANI's index number and indicates if ANI is valid.

*User action:*

None

The following data was returned from the SCP: The N00 number translates to:

```

                                xxxxxxxxxxxx
Called party billing:          xxx
CPI provided:                  xx
Satellite restriction:         xx
Nature of number:              xx
Originating partition:         xxx
Terminating partition:         xxx
Bearer capability code:        xxxxxxxxxxxx
Translation billing type:     xx

```

*Explanation:*

The ANI entered is less than 12 digits and the ANI must be at least 12 digits long. Any number of digits less than 12 digits is an error.

*User action:*

Re-enter valid ANI.

Warning::: Number of digits is xx

The acceptable lengths are 12-23 digits, but the query is sent to the DCP anyway.

*Explanation:*

The system displays the information received from the query.

*User action:*

None

## CCS commands

### TESTSS N00 (continued)

---

TIME FOR SENDING QUERY AND RECEIVING RESPONSE IS: X MINUTES,  
Y SECONDS, Z MILLISECONDS  
THE CALL WOULD BE ROUTED TO THE TREATMENT INDICATED IN THE  
OFFICE PARAMETER N00\_ACG\_TRMT IN TABLE OFCVAR.  
CURRENTLY N00\_ACG\_TRMT IS N00\_CALL\_BLOCKED.  
THE FOLLOWING DATA WERE RETURNED FROM THE SCP IN THE  
AUTOMATIC CODE GAPPING (ACG) COMPONENT:  
CONTROL CODE: <control code>  
CONTROL CAUSE INDICATOR: <control cause indicator>  
GAP INDEX: XXXSEC  
DURATION SECONDS: XXXSEC

*Explanation:*

A response to an N00 TCAP invoke with the ACG component returned. The N00 number does not have ACG applied. The ACG component is returned from the SCP.

*User action:*

Verify input.

THIS N00 NUMBER CURRENTLY HAS ACG CONTROLS APPLIED. THE CALL  
WOULD BE ROUTED TO THE TREATMENT INDICATED BY THE OFFICE  
PARAMETER N00\_ACG\_TRMT IN TABLE OFCVAR.  
CURRENTLY N00\_ACG\_TRMT IS N00\_CALL\_BLOCKED.  
THE FOLLOWING DATA IS CURRENTLY IN THE CONTROL LIST WITH  
AUTOMATIC CODE GAPPING (ACG) INVOKED:  
CONTROL CODE: <control code>  
CONTROL CAUSE INDICATOR: <control cause indicator>  
GAP VALUE: XXXX  
DURATION VALUE: XXX

*Explanation:*

The N00 number currently has ACG applied.

*User action:*

None

### Error messages

The following error messages may display as a result of the TESTSS N00 command.

**Note:** The system supplies the values represented by “x”.

---

**CCS commands**  
**TESTSS N00** (continued)

---

**A reject message is received from the SCP.**

*Explanation:*

The service control point rejected the query from the switch.

*System action:*

The response message is rejected.

**An error is recognized in the TCAP decoding facilities.**

*Explanation:*

The service control point response message violated TCAP syntax.

*System action:*

The response message is rejected.

**An error message is received from the DCP.**

*Explanation:*

The service control point could not generate a response due to a transient error.

*System action:*

The response message is rejected.

**Bad parameter in the message.**

*Explanation:*

A bad parameter exists in the TCAP message.

*System action:*

The response message is rejected.

**Either the ANI is invalid or it does not exist in the DCP.**

*Explanation:*

The remote database did not recognize the ANI in the query.

*User action:*

Verify the ANI is valid.

## CCS commands

### TESTSS N00 (continued)

---

**Encoder failed to assemble the query.**

*Explanation:*

The query is aborted. This is an unexpected situation.

*User action:*

Try the query again.

**Failed to wait in order to receive a message. Mailbox failure code is = xx.**

*Explanation:*

The system failed to wait for the response message. This is an unexpected situation.

*User action:*

Save the software error report for resolution of the problem.

**Invalid digits in ANI parameter.**

*Explanation:*

The acceptable digits are numeric digits only (0–9). Any other characters are rejected.

*User action:*

Enter a correct automatic number identification.

**No response within office assigned timeout value  
Timeout value is: x seconds**

*Explanation:*

The timeout value assigned in the command has expired.

*System action:*

The system aborted the query.

**N00 number is not 10 digits.**

*Explanation:*

The N00 number entered did not contain ten digits.

*User action:*

Correct the N00 entered.

---

**CCS commands**  
**TESTSS N00 (continued)**

---

**Number of parameters in the response message is incorrect.**

*Explanation:*

The switch received a response message from the SCP, but it did not have the correct number of TCAP parameters.

*System action:*

The response message is rejected.

**Private parameter of the response msg had wrong length.**

*Explanation:*

The switch received a response message from the SCP, but the length of the response is incorrect.

*System action:*

The response message is rejected.

**Query could not be sent to the DCP.**

*Explanation:*

The query is aborted.

*User action:*

Try the query again and save the software error report for resolution of the problem.

**The ANI contains more than 10 digits.**

*Explanation:*

The ANI contains more than 10 digits. Any digit length more than 10 is considered an error.

*User action:*

Enter a correct ANI.

**The component is not a national TCAP type.**

*Explanation:*

The component of the received message is not coded as a national type.

*System action:*

The message is rejected.

## CCS commands

### TESTSS N00 (continued)

---

**The component is not recognized.**

*Explanation:*

Three types of response messages undergo ANI validation. These types are RETURN RESULT, REJECT, and ERROR. Any other type of response is invalid.

*System action:*

The message is rejected.

**The parameter is not a private TCAP type.**

*Explanation:*

The parameter group of the received message is not coded as a private TCAP parameter. A private parameter is expected.

*System action:*

The message is rejected.

**The TCAP decoder failed to decode the response message.  
Packaging information is incorrect.**

*Explanation:*

The TCAP coder failed to decode the received message.

*System action:*

The message is rejected.

**The query could not be sent to the DCP. It is bounced back by  
lower level of CCS7.**

*Explanation:*

The system constructed the query, but it was returned to the switch instead of being sent to the remote database.

*User action:*

Verify the MTP linksets and routesets are in service.

**Too many users are logged onto this TESTSS.**

*Explanation:*

More people are using the TESTSS command than defined in the office parameters.

*User action:*

Verify office parameter TESTSS250\_MAX\_USERS is sufficient.

**CCS commands**  
**TESTSS N00** (end)

---

**Related commands**

Use the TESTSS command to verify the integrity of a subsystem.

Use the POST command to post the subsystem to be tested. The subsystem must be local.

## CI commands

### CI

---

#### Purpose

The Command Interpreter (CI) command provides entry into the Maintenance and Administration Position (MAP) terminal and its commands. The CI command level is accessed automatically when a user logs on the MAP.

The command interpreter is a support-operating system component that functions as the main interface between the MAP terminal and user. It performs the following:

- reads lines entered by the terminal user
- breaks each line into recognizable units
- analyzes the units
- recognizes command item-numbers on input lines
- invokes commands

#### Access

CI commands are accessible from any MAP level.

#### Syntax

>CI:

#### Parameters

None

#### Responses

None

#### Related commands

The following CI commands are located in this section:

ACCTTEST

AUTHTESST

CLLIREF MEMBERLESS

CLLIREF SEARCH

ECMON

**CI commands**  
**CI (end)**

---

LISTAB  
N00TEST  
QACCT  
TCNTEST  
TRAVER  
VPTRACE

*Note:* This list does not contain all available CI commands. Commands in this section are specific to the basic operation and maintenance of the UCS DMS-250 switch.

## CI commands

### ACCTTEST

---

#### Purpose

The ACCTTEST (ACCTcode Test) command performs the following:

- validates the following account code types:
  - authcode (AUTHACCT)
  - authcode and a speed number (AUTHSNAC)
  - automatic number identification (ANI)
  - travel card number (TCN)
- translates an authcode-associated private speed number (AUTHSPEE) to the destination number stored in the service control point (SCP)

#### Restrictions

The ACCTSS subsystem must be in service before entering the ACCTTEST command.

#### Access

Accessible from any MAP level.

#### Syntax

```
>ACCTTEST AUTHACCT adin authcode auth_acct timeout  
>ACCTTEST AUTHSPEE adin authcode speed_no timeout  
>ACCTTEST AUTHSNAC adin authcode speed_no authacct timeout  
>ACCTTEST ANI ani_no ani_acct timeout  
>ACCTTEST TCN tcn_no tcn_acct timeout
```

## CI commands

### ACCTTEST (continued)

## Parameters

Command parameters are described in Table 1-28.

**Table 1-28**  
**ACCTTEST parameter descriptions**

Parameter	Values	Description
adin	0 to 99	Specifies the authcode database index number.
authcode	5 to 7 digits	Specifies the authorization code associated with the account code to be validated or the speed number to be translated.
auth_acct	1 to 12 digits	Specifies the account code associated with the authorization code to be validated.
speed_no	100 to 199	Specifies the private speed number to be translated.
ani_no	10 digit string	Specifies the automatic number identification (ANI).
ani_acct	1 to 12 digits	Specifies the account code associated with an automatic number identification to be validated.
tcn_no	14 digits	Specifies the travel card number (TCN).
tcn_acct	14 digits	Specifies the account code associated with a TCN to be validated.
timeout (optional parameter)	1 to 30	Specifies the wait time (in seconds) for a reply back from the SCP.
—end—		

## Example command

```
>ACCTTEST AUTHACCT 0 54321 123456789012
```

## Responses

If all parameters are valid, the query is sent to the SCP for validation and the results are displayed on the MAP terminal. The following shows the system responses, including the example response for the command entry. A second command entry and its response is also shown:

```
>ACCTTEST AUTHACCT 0 54321 123456789012
```

```
THE DCP RESPONSE TOOK 0 SECONDS AND 8 MILLISECONDS FOR  
AUTHCODE 00 54321
```

## CI commands

### ACCTTEST (continued)

---

ACCOUNT CODE 123456789012 IS VALID.

>**ACCTTEST ANI 2083041234 3124861226**

THE DCP RESPONSE TOOK 0 SECONDS AND 9 MILLISECONDS FOR ANI  
NUMBER 208-304-1234

ACCOUNT CODE 314861226 IS VALID.

### Error messages

The following error messages may display as a result of the ACCTTEST command:

Account code number out of range,>12

*Explanation:*

For query types AUTHACCT or ANI, a number of ACCTCODE digits greater than 12 was entered. The command is ended.

*User action:*

Try the command again and verify the problem with the SCP.

Authcode number is incorrect  
Number of digits has to be from 5 to 7

*Explanation:*

For query type AUTHACCT, an incorrect number of digits was entered. No query was sent to the SCP.

*User action:*

Enter the command again with an authcode of 5 to 7 digits.

<Error message> SOC Option CRDS0002 "CRDS TCAP Card  
Services."

*Explanation:*

The user tried to display the travel card number with this command while the software optionality control (SOC) option CRDS0002 is IDLE.

*User action:*

Ensure the state of SOC option CRDS0002 is IDLE and verify this option was not purchased from Northern Telecom.

**Note:** For additional information on SOC, refer to the SOC commands in this manual or see the *DMS-100 Software Optionality Control User's Manual*.

**CI commands**  
**ACCTTEST** (end)

---

**Related commands**

The ACCTTEST and TESTSS ACCTSS commands function in the same manner. The only difference in the two commands is how they are invoked at the MAP level.

## CI commands

### ACTSTAT

---

#### Purpose

The Automatic CDR Throttling Status (ACTSTAT) command provides information for the automatic CDR throttling system.

The ACTSTAT command displays the following information:

- the current throttling status, active, inactive, or disabled.
- the high recording unit (RU) threshold, the current RU percentage, and the low RU threshold.
- the high CPLOAD threshold, the current CPLOAD percentage, and the low CPLOAD threshold.
- the current value of the office parameter CDR\_FOR\_ISUP.

#### Access

Accessible from the MAP level.

#### Syntax

>ACTSTAT

#### Parameters

Command parameters are described in Table 1-.

**Table 1-29**  
**ACTSTAT parameter descriptions**

Parameter	Values	Description
	Valid values include:	
		—end—

#### Example command

>ACTSTAT

#### Responses

The following is an example response to the ACTSTAT command:

>ACTSTAT

**CI commands**  
**ACTSTAT (end)**

Auto CDR Throttling Status: DISABLED SOC UBFR0005 Idle

RU HI	RU CUR- RENT	RU LO	CPLOAD HI	CPLOAD CUR- RENT	CPLOAD LO	CDR_ FOR_ ISUP
90%	75%	70%	9	7	8	Y

*Explanation:*

Automatic CDR Throttling status could be ACTIVE, INACTIVE, or DISABLED SOC UBFR0005 IDLE. The last line displays the percentage of high recording unit (RU) usage threshold, current RU usage threshold, and low RU usage threshold. It also displays the value of the high CPLOAD threshold, the current CPLOAD index, the low CPLOAD threshold, and the value of CDR\_FOR\_ISUP.

**Related commands**

None

## CI commands

### ANIMOVE

---

#### Purpose

The Automatic Number Identification Move (ANIMOVE) command copies and converts the tuples from table ANISCUSP to table ANI Validation (ANIVAL) and table UNiversal PROFile (UNIPROF). The ANIMOVE command can perform a total or partial conversion, and is accessible from any MAP level.

The ANIMOVE command provides the functions shown in Table 1-30.

**Table 1-30**  
**Help function parameter descriptions**

Function	Description
<b>Help</b>	Displays a description of one of the ANIMOVE command's functions and its parameters.
<b>Total</b>	Converts the entire ANISCUSP table at once.
<b>Partial</b>	Converts portions of the ANISCUSP database at a time.
<b>Status</b>	Displays a summary of the conversion. It includes the conversion type, the number of converted tuples in ANISCUSP, the number of entries in ANIVAL and the number of entries in UNIPROF.
<b>Purge</b>	Removes a range of already converted ANIs from ANISCUSP.
<b>Halt</b>	The Halt function stops either a Partial or Total ANIMOVE conversion that is in progress.

#### Restrictions

Restrictions associated with the ANIMOVE command include the following:

- The Total, Partial, and Purge functions are only accessible to a single user at a time.

**CI commands**  
**ANIMOVE** (continued)

- The Status and Halt functions can be issued as the conversion is in progress.
- While the ANIMOVE command is running, additions and changes to tables ANISCUSP, ANIVAL and UNIPROF cannot occur. However, the tuples in these tables can still be read and displayed.

**Access**

>ANIMOVE

**Syntax**

The syntax for the ANIMOVE command is as follows:

```
Next par is: <Function> {Help <Topic> {Total,
                                     Partial,
                                     Purge,
                                     Status,
                                     Halt},
                        Total,
                        Partial <From Index> STRING
                               <To Index> STRING,
                        Purge <From Index> STRING
                               <To Index> STRING,
                        Status,
                        Halt}
```

**Parameters**

The parameters of the ANIMOVE command’s various functions are described in Table 1-31 through Table 1-36:

**Table 1-31**  
**Help function parameter descriptions**

Parameter	Values	Description
Topic	Total, Partial, Purge, Status, Halt	Identifies the ANIMOVE function for which the command displays instructional information.
—end—		

**CI commands****ANIMOVE** (continued)

**Table 1-32**  
Total function parameter descriptions

Parameter	Values	Description
None	N/A	N/A
—end—		

**Table 1-33**  
Partial function parameter descriptions

Parameter	Values	Description
From Entry	VECTOR OF UP TO 18 (N,1,2,3,4,5,6, 7,8,9,0,B,C,D, E,F)	The ANISCUSP conversion starting entry.
To Entry	VECTOR OF UP TO 18 (N,1,2,3,4,5,6, 7,8,9,0,B,C,D, E,F)	The ANISCUSP conversion ending entry.
—end—		

**Table 1-34**  
Purge function parameter descriptions

Parameter	Values	Description
From Entry	VECTOR OF UP TO 18 (N,1,2,3,4,5,6, 7,8,9,0,B,C,D, E,F)	The ANISCUSP removal starting entry.
—end—		

---

## CI commands

### ANIMOVE (continued)

---

**Table 1-35**  
**Status function parameter descriptions**

Parameter	Values	Description
None	N/A	N/A
—end—		

**Table 1-36**  
**Halt function parameter descriptions**

Parameter	Values	Description
None	N/A	N/A
—end—		

## Example Commands/Responses

The following are example commands and responses for the ANIMOVE command's various functions. The datafill values used in the ANIMOVE examples are for illustration purposes only.

```
ANIMOVE Help Total
ANIMOVE Help Partial
ANIMOVE Help Purge
ANIMOVE Help Status
ANIMOVE Total
ANIMOVE Partial 214 2151234567
ANIMOVE Purge 214 215
ANIMOVE Status
ANIMOVE Halt
```

### Example when using the Help function

The Help command displays a description of any ANIMOVE command's functions. Specify any of the following on the command line: Total, Partial, Purge, Status, or Halt.

```
>ANIMOVE Help <Topic>
```

## CI commands

### ANIMOVE (continued)

---

#### Responses for the Help function

A query for help information on the Total function, `ANIMOVE Help Total`, obtains the following response:

Function: Total

The Total function converts the entire ANISCUSP table to the ANIVAL and UNIPROF tables. The Total function prompts the user to confirm the total conversion of the ANISCUSP database. It is recommended not to run this function during high traffic times.

A query for help information on the Partial function, `ANIMOVE Help Partial`, obtains the following response:

Function: Partial

The Partial function converts the range of tuples specified on the command line from table ANISCUSP to tables ANIVAL and UNIPROF. The Partial function displays the conversions starting and ending range, then prompts the user for confirmation to proceed. The starting and ending range values selected must be valid entries in table ANISCUSP.

A query for help information on the Purge function, `ANIMOVE Help Purge`, obtains the following response:

Function: Purge

The Purge function removes a range of converted ANIs from table ANISCUSP. This command is used only after the verification and transition stage of the conversion is over. The Purge function displays the starting and ending range values, then prompts the user for confirmation to proceed.

A query for help information on the Status function, `ANIMOVE Help Status`, obtains the following response:

Function: Status

The Status function displays a summary of the current conversion as it progresses or the result from the last conversion. This function displays the conversion type, the number of ANISCUSP tuples converted, the resulting number of tuples in tables ANIVAL and UNIPROF, and the last ANISCUSP tuple converted.

---

**CI commands**  
**ANIMOVE (continued)**

---

A query for help information on the Halt function, `ANIMOVE Help halt`, obtains the following response:

Function: Halt

The Halt function stops either a Partial or Total ANIMOVE conversion that is in progress. After the conversion is stopped, the ANIMOVE command exits, and the conversion type, the number of ANISCUSP tuples converted, the resulting number of tuples in tables ANIVAL and UNIPROF, and the last ANISCUSP tuple converted is displayed.

*System*

The Help function does not require system action.

*User action:*

The Help function does not require user action other than entering correct syntax at the command line.

### Example when using the Total function

The Total command converts the entire ANISCUSP table at once. This command keeps track of whether the total conversion has already been executed.

This section provides possible responses for two example uses of the ANIMOVE command's Total function. The response includes a warning, a confirmation clause, and a completion statement.

**>ANIMOVE Total**

### Responses for the Total function

An example of a successful Total function, `ANIMOVE Total`, obtains the following response:

```
You are CONVERTING the entire ANISCUSP database to the
ANIVAL/UNIPROF database. This function impacts the switch's capacity
and performance. It is recommended not to run this function during
high traffic times.
```

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

```
>y
```

```
>> Elapsed time: 00:00:01 Tuples Converted: 100
```

```
>> Elapsed time: 00:00:02 Tuples Converted: 200
```

```
>> Elapsed time: 00:00:04 Tuples Converted: 300
```

## CI commands

### ANIMOVE (continued)

---

Total conversion complete.

An example of the Total function (when the function has been executed at least once before), `ANIMOVE Total`, obtains the following response:

This function has been executed at least once before. Only the ANISCSUP tuples not yet converted are transferred. However, if the entire conversion needs to be executed again, you need to delete all the entries from ANIVAL and UNIPROF before proceeding. This function impacts the switch's capacity and performance. It is recommended not to run this function during high traffic times.

Please confirm ("Yes", "Y", "No", or "N"):

>y

Total conversion complete.

*System action:*

A successful Total function increases the tuples in tables ANIVAL and UNIPROF.

*User action:*

The user must confirm the total conversion of the database.

### Example when using the Partial function

The Partial command converts portions of the ANISCUSP database at a time.

This section provides possible responses for all example uses of the ANIMOVE command's Partial function. The response includes the range of ANIs to convert, a warning, a confirmation clause, and a completion statement.

**>ANIMOVE Partial <From Entry> <To Entry>**

### Responses for the Partial function

An example of a successful Partial function, `ANIMOVE Partial 214 2146112211`, obtains the following response:

You are CONVERTING a portion of the ANISCUSP database:

From Database Entry: 214

To Database Entry: 2146112211

This function impacts the switch's capacity and performance.

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

---

**CI commands**  
**ANIMOVE (continued)**

---

>y  
Partial conversion complete.

An example of a Partial function with a source entry with no datafill,  
ANIMOVE Partial 2146110000 2146112211, obtains the following response:

The <from> ANI does not exist in table ANISCUSP.  
You must enter a valid ANI that exists in table ANISCUSP.

An example of a Partial function with a target entry with no datafill, ANIMOVE  
Partial 2146110000 2146112211, obtains the following response:

The <to> ANI does not exist in table ANISCUSP.  
You must enter a valid ANI that exists in table ANISCUSP.

An example of a Partial function with a source entry that contains invalid  
characters, ANIMOVE Partial abc 2146112211, obtains the following  
response:

The <from> ANI contains invalid characters.  
Use {1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,0}

An example of a Partial function with a target entry that contains invalid  
characters, ANIMOVE Partial 2146112211 abc, obtains the following  
response:

The <to> ANI contains invalid characters.  
Use {1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,0}

An example of a Partial function with a source entry that is an invalid ANI  
length, ANIMOVE Partial 2145 2146112211, obtains the following response:

The <from> ANI must be 3-, 6-, or 10-digits.  
The ANI you entered is 4 digits.

An example of a Partial function with a target entry that is an invalid ANI  
length, ANIMOVE Partial 2146112211 12345678912, obtains the following  
response:

The <to> ANI must be 3-, 6-, or 10-digits.  
The ANI you entered is more than 10 digits.

An example of a Partial function with a source entry that is greater than a  
target entry, ANIMOVE Partial 215 214, obtains the following response:

You entered an invalid range. The location of the <from> ANI

## CI commands

### ANIMOVE (continued)

---

must come before the <to> ANI in table ANISCUSP.

For example:

```
ANIMOVE Partial 214 215
```

*System action:*

A successful Partial function increases the tuples in tables ANIVAL and UNIPROF.

*User action:*

The user must confirm the partial conversion of the database.

### Example when using the Purge function

The Purge command removes portions of the ANISCUSP database that have successfully been converted. Only the ANIs which have been converted through ANIMOVE Total or Partial commands are purged.

This section provides possible responses for example uses of the ANIMOVE command's Purge function. The response includes the range of ANIs to convert, a warning, a confirmation clause, and a completion statement.

```
>ANIMOVE Purge <From Entry> <To Entry>
```

### Responses for the Purge function

An example of a successful Purge function, ANIMOVE Purge 214 2146112211, obtains the following response:

```
You are REMOVING a portion of the ANISCUSP database that has been
converted through ANIMOVE Total or Partial functions:
```

```
From Database Entry: 214
```

```
To Database Entry: 2146112211
```

```
Please confirm ("Yes", "Y", "No", or "N"):
```

```
>y
```

```
Purge complete.
```

An example of a Purge function with a source entry with no datafill, ANIMOVE Purge 2146110000 2146112211, obtains the following response:

```
The <from> ANI does not exist in table ANISCUSP.
```

```
You must enter a valid ANI that exists in table ANISCUSP.
```

An example of a Purge function with a target entry with no datafill, ANIMOVE Purge 2146110000 2146112211, obtains the following response:

---

**CI commands**  
**ANIMOVE (continued)**

---

The <to> ANI does not exist in table ANISCUSP.  
You must enter a valid ANI that exists in table ANISCUSP

*System action:*

A successful Purge function decreases the tuples in table ANISCUSP.

*User action:*

The user must confirm the removal of the entry from the database.

### Example when using the Status function

The Status command displays a summary of the conversion. This command can be executed while the Total or Partial command is running to query the progress of the conversion. This command can be used to obtain the result of the last conversion once the conversion is completed.

This section provides possible responses for example uses of the ANIMOVE command's Status function.

**>ANIMOVE Status**

### Responses for the Status function

An example Status function for a total conversion in progress, ANIMOVE Status, obtains the following response:

```
Conversion Type: Total
Conversion Status: In progress
Last ANISCUSP Tuple Converted: 2026262211
Number of converted tuples from ANISCUSP: 87
Number of tuples in ANIVAL: 87
Number of tuples in UNIPROF: 87
```

An example Status function for a complete Partial conversion, ANIMOVE Status, obtains the following response:

```
Conversion Type: Partial
Conversion Status: Complete
Last ANISCUSP Tuple Converted: 2146112211
Number of converted tuples from ANISCUSP: 150
Number of tuples in ANIVAL: 150
Number of tuples in UNIPROF: 60
```

## CI commands

### ANIMOVE (continued)

---

*System action:*

None.

*User action:*

The Status function does not require user action other than entering correct syntax at the command line.

#### Example when using the Halt function

The Halt command stops either a Total or Partial ANIMOVE conversion that is in progress.

This section provides possible responses for example uses of the ANIMOVE command's Halt function.

>ANIMOVE Halt

#### Responses for the Halt function

An example Halt function for a total conversion in progress, ANIMOVE Halt, obtains the following response:

```
Conversion Type: Total
Conversion Status: Halted
Last ANISCUSP Tuple Converted: 2126222211
Number of converted tuples from ANISCUSP: 390
Number of tuples in ANIVAL: 390
Number of tuples in UNIPROF: 390
```

The ANIMOVE Halt command was issued.

An example Halt function for a Partial conversion in progress, ANIMOVE Halt, obtains the following response:

```
Conversion Type: Partial
Conversion Status: Halted
Last ANISCUSP Tuple Converted: 2136112221
Number of converted tuples from ANISCUSP: 463
Number of tuples in ANIVAL: 46
Number of tuples in UNIPROF: 46
```

The ANIMOVE Halt command was issued.

*System action:*

None.

**CI commands**  
**ANIMOVE** (end)

---

*User action:*

The Halt function does not require user action other than entering correct syntax at the command line.

**Related commands**

None

## CI commands

### AUTHTEST

---

#### Purpose

The Authcode Test (AUTHTEST) command determines whether an authcode number exists in the service control point (SCP).

*Note:* If the requested authcode exists, the related authcode data stored in the SCP displays.

#### Access

Accessible from any MAP level.

#### Syntax

>AUTHTEST authcode adin timeout

#### Parameters

Command parameters are described in Table 1-37.

**Table 1-37**  
**AUTHTEST parameter descriptions**

Parameter	Values	Description
authcode	5 to 7 digits	Specifies the authorization code associated with the account code to be validated or the speed number to be translated.
adin	0 to 99	Specifies the authcode database index number.
timeout (optional parameter)	1 to 30	Specifies the wait time (in seconds) for a reply back from the SCP.
—end—		

#### Example command

>AUTHTEST 1234567 0 30

---

## CI commands

### AUTHTEST (end)

---

## Responses

The following is an example of a response to the AUTHTEST command:

```
>AUTHTEST 5123456 4 3
TIME FOR SENDING QUERY AND RECEIVING RESPONSE IS:
      xx MINUTES, xx SECONDS, xxxx MILLISECONDS.
THE FOLLOWING DATA WERE RETURNED FROM THE SCP:
THE AUTHCODE NUMBER 5123456 IS VALID
ACCOUNT CODE VALIDATION      N
ACCOUUNT CODE LENGTH        0
ORIGINATING PARTITION       111
TERMINATING PARTITION       30
PRIVATE SPEED ALLOWED       N
PIN LENGTH                   2
MULTIPLE PIN                 N
HOTLINE NUMBER
SATELLITE RESTRICTION       N
FILED AUTHCODE ONLY        N
AUTHCODE ABUSE TRAP        Y
SPLASHBACK CLASS           2
TRAVEL ALLOWED             N
CLASS OF SERVICE           1022
PIN LIST:                   22
```

## Error messages

The following error messages may display as a result of the AUTHTEST command:

**Account code number out of range, >12**

*Explanation:*

There is an error in the authcode data received from the SCP. Account code digits greater than 12 were entered. The command is ended.

*User action:*

Try the command again and verify the problem with the SCP.

## Related commands

The AUTHTEST and TESTSS AUTHSS commands function in the same manner. The only difference in the two commands is how they are invoked at the MAP level.

## CI commands

### CLLIREF MEMBERLESS

---

#### Purpose

The CLI Reference Memberless (CLLIREF MEMBERLESS) command displays all the common language location identifiers (CLLI) without entries in table TRKMEM. This command is used to clean the CLI database.

*Note:* The CLLIREF tool is provided for information gathering purposes only.



#### **CAUTION**

**Blindly deleting CLLIs is NOT recommended.**

The information generated by this tool may be used to guide maintenance activities; however, the ultimate safety of such activities is the responsibility of the user.

#### Access

Accessible from any MAP level.

#### Syntax

>CLLIREF MEMBERLESS output\_device

#### Parameters

Command parameters are described in Table 1-38.

## CI commands

### CLLIREF MEMBERLESS (continued)

**Table 1-38**  
**CLLIREF MEMBERLESS parameter descriptions**

Parameter	Values	Description
output_device (optional parameter)	Valid values include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SFDEV</li> <li>• SINK</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> The SINK option discards all tuple information.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• device name (tape, printer, disk volume)</li> </ul>	Specifies the name of output device.  <p><b>Note:</b> If no output device name is entered, the information displays on the MAP screen.</p>
—end—		

### Example command

```
>CLLIREF MEMBERLESS SFDEV
```

### Responses

The following responses may display in response to the CLLIREF MEMBERLESS command:

```
These TRKGRP CLLIs are not referenced by table TRKMEM.
Caution: Some CLLIs are needed without trunk members.
Memberless TRKGRP CLLIs:
```

```
TERM102L
TERM,100Q
BBICBB0G
CCS7 TL1
CCS7 TL2
DAL0
DALTIE
```

*Explanation:*

The system displays the TRKGRP CLLIs not referenced by table TRKMEM.

*User action:*

None

## CI commands

### CLLIREF MEMBERLESS (end)

---

#### Error messages

The following error messages may display as a result of the CLLIREF MEMBERLESS command:

**Note:** The system supplies the values represented by “x”.

**File system error: xxxxxx**

*Explanation:*

A file system error occurred while trying to create a file for storing the information to be gathered by CLLIREF.

*User action:*

Take the appropriate action based on the error message.

**WARNING: File xxxx already exists and will be overwritten. Please confirm (yes or no).**

*Explanation:*

A filename matching the output file created by CLLIREF already exists on the device specified. This indicates that the information requested is probably already stored on the device.

*User action:*

To erase the previously existing file and create a new file, enter “Yes”. To abort the CLLIREF command and keep the existing file, enter “No”.

#### Related commands

The following commands relate to this command:

- **CLLIREF SEARCH**—lists all CLLI references in the system data tables. This command allows the user to locate unused CLLI names and trunk groups.
- **TABREF CLLI**—lists table types that use a CLLI. While most table names are equivalent to their corresponding table types, some table types must be translated to their respective table names.

---

## CI commands

### CLLIREF SEARCH

---

#### Purpose

The CLI Reference Search (CLLIREF SEARCH) command gathers information about specified common language location identifiers (CLLIs). CLLIREF SEARCH displays the tuples associated with a CLI. This command is used to clean up the CLI database.

#### Restrictions

Limitations associated with the CLLIREF SEARCH command include:

- Tool is provided for information gathering purposes only.
- Tool locates occurrences of fields of type COMMON\_LANGUAGE\_NAME in tables that are recognized users of countable type only.

*Note:* There are a few tables that use CLLIs, but these are not recognized users of CLLIs. For example: tables TRKSGRP and TRKMEM are not recognized as users of CLLIs because they are dependent on table TRKGRP to be keyed by the CLLIs they use.



#### CAUTION

**Blindly deleting CLLIs is NOT recommended.**

The information generated by this tool may be used to guide maintenance activities; however, the ultimate safety of such activities is the responsibility of the user.

#### Access

Accessible from any MAP level.

#### Syntax

>CLLIREF SEARCH cli\_name ALL or table\_name device

#### Parameters

Command parameters are described in Table 1-39.

## CI commands

### CLLIREF SEARCH (continued)

**Table 1-39**  
**CLLIREF SEARCH parameter descriptions**

Parameter	Values	Description
CLLI_name	16 alphanumeric characters	Specifies the valid CLLI name.
ALL	ALL	Indicates all table names are searched.
or	or	
table_name (optional parameter)	16 alphanumeric characters	Indicates specific table names are searched.
output_device (optional parameter)	Valid values include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SFDEV</li> <li>• SINK</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> The SINK option discards all tuple information.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• device name (tape, printer, disk volume)</li> </ul>	Specifies the name of the output device.  <b>Note:</b> If no output device name is entered, the information displays on the MAP screen.
—end—		

### Example command

```
>CLLIREF SEARCH 250DAL ALL
```

### Responses

After the CLLIREF SEARCH command successfully completes, the system displays the following response:

**CI commands**  
**CLLIREF SEARCH** (continued)

```

clliref search 250dal
CLLI "250DAL" occurs in the following tuples:
Table      Key: Sub  Tuple
-----
CLLI              250DAL 3995 24 $
TRKGRP           250DAL DAL 30 NPDGP NCIT 2W RLT2 MIDL 16
7 16 16 S 7 NIL
                                ID 0 7 111 MANUAL 214 0 6113311 RTE2
0 3_1KHZ Y 1 N
                                Y ANISNPA 00 160 (VANIDB ) $
CLLICDR          250DAL 3995
TRKSGRP          250DAL 0 FXSLS STD 2W DT LS N 5 5 DT LS 6
0 N NO NO N N
                                N M 7 UNEQ $
TRKMEM           250DAL 10 0 DTC 1 15 2
TRKMEM           250DAL 11 0 DTCT 0 3 22
TRKNAME          3995 250DAL
TRKGRP1          250DAL DAL EAPT NOLOOK N 0 Y Y 0 NIL 0 0
CLLIMTCE         250DAL 250DAL 5 10 15 NSS 0 0 N N (2)
=====
Total of                9
occurrences of 250DAL
>

```

**Error messages**

The following error messages may display as a result of the CLLIREF SEARCH command:

**Note:** The system supplies the values represented by "x".

**File system error: xxxxxx**

*Explanation:*

A file system error occurred while trying to create a file for storing the information to be gathered by CLLIREF.

*User action:*

Take the appropriate action based on the error message.

**WARNING: File xxxxx already exists and will be overwritten. Please confirm (yes or no).**

*Explanation:*

A filename matching the output file created by CLLIREF already exists on the device specified. This indicates that the information requested is probably already stored on the device.

## CI commands

### CLLIREF SEARCH (continued)

---

*User action:*

To erase the previously existing file and create a new file, enter “Yes”. To abort the CLLIREF command and keep the existing file, enter “No”.

### Related commands

The following commands relate to the CLLIREF SEARCH command:

- **CLLIREF MEMBERLESS**—lists all CLLIs without trunk members defined in table TRKMEM. This command allows the user to remove unused CLI names and trunk groups.
- **TABREF CLI**—lists table types that use a CLI. While most table names are equivalent to their corresponding table types, some table types need to be translated to their respective table names.

---

**CI commands**  
**ECMON**

---

**Purpose (command level)**

The ECMON (Echo Canceller MONitor) command determines if the performance of the integrated echo canceller (EC) is acceptable. Use this command to request echo return loss (ERL) and echo return loss enhancement (ERLE) data for an individual channel of an NT6X50EC equipped port.

**Note:** ERL measures the reflected energy level in relationship to the transmitted energy level. ERLE measures the attenuation of that reflected energy. An ERL reading is only valid for an “answered call”. An ERLE reading is meaningful only if the echo canceller is enabled to attenuate the ERL measured signal.

**EC Performance Monitoring options**

The following methods of EC performance monitoring are supported:

- immediate, one-time reading of EC performance data
- continuous EC performance monitoring
- automatic EC performance monitoring of all NT6X50EC-equipped channels

**Immediate Read Performance Monitoring option**

The Immediate Read option requests ERL and ERLE readings for the specified trunk from an XPM. The XPM returns the requested data for the specified trunk (if valid) or the reason valid data was not supplied. ECMON displays the returned ERL/ERLE data and an evaluation of the quality of performance based on that data. If the data is not returned by the XPM, ECMON displays an explanation of the reason the data was not supplied.

Log PM912 is output. This log contains information on each successfully processed ECMON command that changed the current monitoring state on a trunk circuit, XPM, or the system. (For more information on logs, see the *UCS DMS-250 Logs Reference Manual*.)

**Continuous Performance Monitoring option**

The Continuous Performance option allows continuous monitoring of EC performance for the specified trunk. This allows the EC's performance to be monitored over a specified period of time without having to repeatedly enter the ECMON READ command. The XPM sends ERL and ERLE data to the computing module (CM) for each answered call placed over the monitored trunk when the EC is enabled. The specified trunk does not need to be involved in a call activation or deactivation of this function.

## CI commands

### ECMON (continued)

---

Log PM910 is output. This log contains the received data. (For additional information on logs, see *UCS DMS-250 Logs Reference Manual*.)

#### **Automatic Performance Monitoring option**

The Automatic Performance option performs automatic monitoring of all in-service NT6X50EC-equipped trunks. This background process verifies that the EC performances of these trunks are within expected parameters. When automatic monitoring detects a call with suspect EC performance, the process queries the performance of the suspect EC circuit three times within 30 seconds.

Log PM911 is output. This log records any suspect EC performance detected by the automatic monitoring process. (For more information on logs, see *UCS DMS-250 Logs Reference Manual*.)

#### **Command formats**

ECMON supports the following command formats:

- trunk-based—initiates performance monitoring requests on a per-trunk basis
- XPM-based—provides the following options:
  - disable continuous performance monitoring for all trunks assigned to the XPM
  - list all trunks with continuous performance monitoring that are active on the XPM
- system-wide—disables or displays a list of all trunks, on a system-wide basis, with continuous monitoring enabled
- automatic performance monitoring—enables/disables the automatic EC performance monitor

**Note:** Log PM911 is output each time this command is entered to record the enabling and disabling functions. Log PM912 is output every eight hours indicating the current state (enabled or disabled) of the automatic echo canceller performance monitor process.

#### **Restrictions (command level)**

ECMON communicates with a software resident in a digital trunk controller (DTC) or an Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN) DTC (DTCI). The required functionality is implemented via an XPM patch. For the ECMON command to function properly, the DTC must be loaded with software load ED705; the DTCI must be loaded with software load ELI05.

**CI commands**  
**ECMON** (continued)

The following patches are required:

- ED705-EDQ22+XDQ23
- ECI05–XDQ24+XDQ25

**Access (command level)**

Accessible from any MAP level.

**Syntax (command level)**

Command syntax and parameters are dependent on the required command format.

**Syntax (trunk-based commands)**

>ECMON trunk\_CLLI trunk\_num option

**Parameters (trunk-based)**

Command parameters are described in Table 1-40.

**Table 1-40**  
**CLLIREF SEARCH parameter descriptions**

Parameter	Values	Description
trunk_CLLI	16 alphanumeric characters	Specifies the valid CLLI name.  <b>Note:</b> Selected CLLI must be equipped with echo canceller (EC).
table_num	0 to 9999	Specifies the valid number associated with trunk group member entered in the "trunk_CLLI" parameter.  <b>Note:</b> DS1 span equipped with an internal echo canceller must be used.
option	Valid values include:  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• READ</li> <li>• ON</li> </ul>	Displays immediate reading of ERL and ERLE data.  Enables continuous performance monitoring.
—continued—		

**CI commands****ECMON** (continued)

**Table 1-40**  
**CLLIREF SEARCH parameter descriptions** (continued)

Parameter	Values	Description
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• OFF</li> <li>• STATUS</li> </ul>	<p>Disables continuous performance monitoring.</p> <p>Displays continuous performance monitoring for a specified trunk.</p>
—end—		

**Example command (trunk-based)**

```
>ECMON imtc7lany 63 READ
```

**Responses (trunk-based)**

Response parameters are described in Table 1-41. For more information on echo cancellation and ECMON, refer to the *UCS DMS-250 NT6X50EC Integrated Echo Canceller Application Guide*.

**Table 1-41**  
**ECMON trunk-based response parameter descriptions**

Parameter	Description
CLLI	Specifies the trunk group associated with displayed data.
Mem#	Specifies the trunk group member number.
XPM type	Specifies the type of extended peripheral module (XPM) associated with trunk group.
	<b>Note:</b> Only DTC and DTCI XPMs are supported.
XPM#	Specifies the XPM number associated with the trunk.
Carrier	Specifies the T1 span/port associated with the trunk.
Channel	Specifies the T1 timeslot assigned to the trunk.
ERL: xx dB	Specifies the ERL reading returned by the XPM.
—end—	

## CI commands

### ECMON (continued)

**Table 1-41**  
**ECMON trunk-based response parameter descriptions** (continued)

Parameter	Description
ERLE: xx dB	Indicates the ERLE reading returned by XPM.
Text	Provides the message explaining the results of the ECMON request and any user actions (if required).
—end—	

After the ECMON command completes, the results and/or message responses are displayed on the MAP terminal that originated the request. An example of a response to an ECMON trunk-based READ command follows:

**>ECMON imtc7lany 63 READ**

```
ERL:<CLLI><MEM NUM>--<XPM TYPE><XPM NUM> CARRIER<#> CHANNEL<#>
ERLE:8 dB ERLE: 27dB
Echo canceller performing within expected limits.
```

**Note:** Additional responses are dependent on which trunk-based ECMON option is selected:

#### **READ option responses (trunk-based)**

The following are responses to the READ option:

```
<CLLI> <CLLI Mem>-
<XPMtype> <#>carrier <#>channel <#>
ERL=xxdB ERLE=xxdB
```

Echo canceller performing within expected limits.

*Explanation:*

Displayed if the query is successful and the sum of ERL and ERLE is at least 30 dB.

## CI commands

### ECMON (continued)

---

```
<CLLI> <CLLI Mem>-  
<XPMtype> <#>carrier <#>channel <#>  
ERL: xxdB ERLE: xxdB  
Potential network problem; ERL should be at least 6 dB.
```

*Explanation:*

The ERL measured by the NT6X50EC is less than 6 dB. This may indicate a problem within the network. An ERL of at least 6 dB is required for the NT6X50EC to cancel echo properly.

*User action:*

Determine the reason ERL is less than 6 dB and correct the problem. Repeat the command to verify the results.

```
<CLLI> <CLLI Mem>-  
<XPMtype> <#>carrier <#>channel <#>  
ERL: xxdB ERLE: xxdB  
  
Potential echo cancellation problem; ERL + ERLE <30 dB.
```

Specified trunk is not involved in an answered call:  
Selected trunk is not involved in a a call. Request for  
immediate READ denied.

*Explanation:*

The ERL read by the NT6X50EC is at least 6 dB and the echo canceller is activated, but the total echo return loss plus enhancement is less than 30 dB. This may indicate a potential problem with echo cancellation on the NT6X50EC.

*User action:*

Troubleshoot possible source of echo cancellation problem. Repeat the command to verify results.

---

## CI commands ECMON (continued)

---

```
<CLLI> <CLLI Mem> -
<XPMtype> <#>carrier <#>channel <#>
Invalid ERL/ERLE readings. Please try again.
```

*Explanation:*

The data is flagged as invalid in the response message from the XPM. This can occur if the input signal amplitude to the echo canceller is too low, the ERL is too low, or there is an echo suppressor in the transmission path.

*User action:*

Verify there is no external echo suppressors in the transmission path. Also verify multiple echo cancellers are not active on the call. Repeat the command to verify results.

```
<CLLI> <CLLI Mem> -
<XPMtype> <#>carrier <#>channel <#>
Request denied
```

*Explanation:*

The XPM is monitoring or reading ERL and ERLE data for another channel on the same carrier (monitored channel information displays). The echo canceller monitor is active on the trunk.

*User action:*

Reset values (if required)

```
<CLLI> <CLLI Mem> -
<XPMtype> <#>carrier <#>channel <#>
```

2100 Hz tone detected - Echo canceller disabled.

*Explanation:*

The NT6X50EC has disabled echo cancellation on the specified trunk. This is because it detected 2100 Hz tone, which indicates the call is a data call.

*User action:*

None

## CI commands

### ECMON (continued)

---

```
<CLLI> <CLLI Mem> -  
<XPMtype> <#>carrier <#>channel <#>
```

Echo canceller not enabled on selected trunk.

*Explanation:*

Echo cancellation is not enabled for the selected trunk. This can occur if the specified trunk releases from the call while the readings are being retrieved or the specified trunk is involved in a call where it is not the end circuit in the call.

*User action:*

Verify whether it is appropriate for the NT6X50EC echo canceller not to be activated for the subject call.

Already processing request for trunk.

```
<CLLI> <CLLI Mem> -  
<XPMtype> <#>carrier <#>channel <#>
```

Request denied. Echo canceller monitoring already active on trunk:

*Explanation:*

A request for another trunk on the same carrier is already in progress in the XPM. Continuous monitoring may be active on a different trunk assigned to the same carrier as the requested trunk or another user may have requested a reading on a different trunk assigned to the same carrier. Monitored trunk information displays.

*User action:*

Determine if continuous monitoring is enabled for a different trunk or if another user is requesting a reading. Clear the conflict and try the command again.

Processing another request for this trunk.

*Explanation:*

The XPM is processing another request on the specified trunk. The XPM can process only one request on an NT6X50EC-equipped port at a time. This request came in second and was rejected.

*User action:*

Try the request again after a 5- to 10-second delay.

---

## CI commands ECMON (continued)

---

Selected trunk is not involved in a call. Request for immediate READ denied.

*Explanation:*

The specified trunk is not involved in a call; therefore, the echo canceller is not enabled. The request for ERL/ERLE data is only reasonable if the echo canceller is activated.

*User action:*

Wait until the selected trunk is involved in an answered echo canceller-enabled call and then enter the command again.

### ON option responses (trunk-based)

The following are responses to the ON option:

```
Continuous monitoring enabled. <CLLI><MEM#>-
<XPMTYPE><XPM#> CARRIER<#> CHANNEL<#>
```

*Explanation:*

A request to continuously monitor the echo canceller performance for the specified trunk was successfully processed. The specified trunk was not involved in an answered call at the time of the request.

*User action:*

None

```
Continuous monitoring enabled. <CLLI><MEM#>-
<XPMTYPE><XPM#> CARRIER<#> CHANNEL<#>
ERL: xxdB ERLE: xxdB
Echo canceller performing within expected limits.
```

*Explanation:*

A request to continuously monitor the echo canceller performance for the specified trunk was successfully processed. The specified trunk was involved in an answered call at the time of the request.

*User action:*

None

## CI commands

### ECMON (continued)

---

Already monitoring specified trunk. <CLLI><MEM#>-  
<XPMTYPE><XPM#> CARRIER<#> CHANNEL<#>  
No action taken.

*Explanation:*

Continuous performance monitoring is already active on the specified trunk.

*User action:*

Verify the correct trunk was entered in the request. If not, enter the correct trunk.

Continuous performance monitor active on trunk:  
<CLLI><MEM#>-  
<XPMTYPE><XPM#> CARRIER<#> CHANNEL<#>  
No action taken.

*Explanation:*

Continuous performance monitoring is already active for another trunk on the same carrier. Only one trunk circuit of an NT6X50EC-equipped carrier port can be monitored at a time.

*User action:*

None

### OFF option responses (trunk-based)

The following are responses to the OFF option:

Continuous monitoring disabled.  
<CLLI><MEM#>-  
<XPMTYPE><XPM#> CARRIER<#> CHANNEL<#>

*Explanation:*

The request to disable continuous monitoring of echo canceller performance was successfully processed for the specified trunk.

*User action:*

None

---

**CI commands**  
**ECMON (continued)**

---

Continuous monitoring not active on specified trunk.

<CLLI><MEM#>-

<XPMTYPE><XPM#> CARRIER<#> CHANNEL<#>

No action taken.

*Explanation:*

The user tried to cancel continuous performance monitoring on a trunk that was not being continuously monitored.

*User action:*

Verify the trunk entered was correct. If not, enter the command again.

### **STATUS option responses (trunk-based)**

The following are responses to the STATUS option:

Continuous monitoring active.

<CLLI><CLLI MEM>-

<XPMTYPE><XPM#> CARRIER<#> CHANNEL<#>

*Explanation:*

The status of a trunk is being monitored continuously.

*User action:*

None

Continuous monitoring not active.

<CLLI><MEM#>-

<XPMTYPE><XPM#> CARRIER<#> CHANNEL<#>

*Explanation:*

The status of a trunk is not being monitored continuously.

*User action:*

None

## CI commands

### ECMON (continued)

---

#### **Error messages (trunk-based)**

The following error messages may display as a result of trunk-based ECMON commands:

**<Trunk\_num> is not a valid number.**

*Explanation:*

The second parameter entered was a number larger than 9999. The valid range for CLLI trunk group member numbers is 0 to 9999.

*User action:*

Enter the command again with a valid CLLI group member number.

**Check service state of target equipment.**

**<CLLI> <CLLI Mem> -**

**<XPMtype> <#>carrier <#>channel <#>**

**Try again when all related equipment in-service.**

*Explanation:*

The required equipment necessary for communicating with the appropriate XPM is out of service.

*User action:*

Verify all associated equipment is in service. Restore all associated equipment that is not in service before trying the command again. Notify ETAS of the problem if all required equipment is already in service.

**Format is ECMON <trunk CLLI> <number> <on|OFF|READ|STATUS>.**

*Explanation:*

The values for the CLLI command format of the ECMON CI command are: READ, ON, OFF, and STATUS.

*User action:*

Enter the command again with a valid value for the third parameter.

---

**CI commands**  
**ECMON (continued)**

---

**Missing command parameters****Correct format is:****ECMON <CLLI> <number> <on|OFF|READ|STATUS>.***Explanation:*

The ECMON CI command CLLI format requires the following parameters: trunk CLLI, trunk CLLI member number, and function to perform. Function values are: READ, ON, OFF, and STATUS.

*User action:*

Enter the command again with the correct number of input parameters.

**Specified CLLI is not a valid short or full CLLI:****<input CLLI> is not a valid trunk group CLLI.***Explanation:*

The trunk group CLLI specified in the ECMON command is not valid.

*User action:*

Determine the correct CLLI for the trunk and try the command again.

**Specified trunk does not exist.***Explanation:*

The trunk member number specified in the ECMON command does not exist in table TRKMEM.

*User action:*

Determine the correct trunk member number and enter the command again.

**Timed out waiting for response from <XPM TYPE> <XPM#>.***Explanation:*

No response or a late response was received from XPM. The ECMON CI waits ten seconds for the XPM reply before issuing this response. Possible reasons for the time-out could be because of high call processing requirements on either the CM or XPM.

*User action:*

Try the command again. Verify the destination XPM is functional.

## Cl commands

### ECMON (continued)

---

**Trunk circuit assigned to unsupported XPM type.**

**<CLLI><MEM#>-**

**<XPMTYPE<XPM#> CARRIER<#> CHANNEL<#>**

*Explanation:*

The specified trunk is not assigned to either a DTC or DTCL.

*User action:*

Verify the input CLLI and CLLI member number. If correct, verify the specified trunk is datafilled for internal echo cancellers. Correct the datafill for the specified trunk group as required. Enter the ECMON command again with the correct parameters.

**Trunk not assigned to NT6X50EC equipped channel.**

*Explanation:*

The specified trunk is not datafilled on a DTC span whose carrier maintenance datafill indicates the card code is NT6X50EC. The entry for the XPM span in table LTCPSINV must point to an entry in table CARRMTC; this table identifies the card type as NT6X50EC.

*User action:*

Correct the datafill for the desired trunk group if appropriate. Enter the ECMON command again with the correct parameters.

**Trunk not datafilled for internal echo cancellation.**

**<CLLI><MEM#>-**

**<XPMTYPE<XPM#> CARRIER<#> CHANNEL<#>>**

*Explanation:*

The specified trunk is not set for internal echo cancellation. The ECSTAT field in table TRKSGRP is not set to INTERNAL or INNOTONE.

*User action:*

Verify the input CLLI and CLLI member number. If correct, verify the specified trunk is datafilled for internal echo cancellers. Correct the datafill for the specified trunk group as required. Enter the ECMON command again with the correct parameters.

**Unexpected response received. Please try again**

---

**CI commands**  
**ECMON (continued)**

*Explanation:*

The response received from the XPM does not match any of the expected responses.

*User action:*

Record any pertinent call scenario information and verify the error is repeatable. Notify ETAS of the problem.

**Syntax (XPM-based commands)**

>ECMON XPM type XPM number option

**Parameters (XPM-based)**

Command parameters are described in Table 1-42.

**Table 1-42**  
**ECMON XPM-based parameter descriptions**

Parameter	Value	Description
XPM type	DTC or DTCI	Indicates type of XPM that performs the operation.  <b>Note:</b> Only DTC and DTCI XPMs are supported.
XPM number	0 to 255	Indicates the XPM destination number.
option	Valid values include:  • OFF  • STATUS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Disables continuous performance monitoring for all trunks located on the specified XPM.</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> The user is prompted to verify a request before its executed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lists trunks assigned to the specified XPM with continuous performance monitoring active.</li> </ul>
—end—		

## CI commands

### ECMON (continued)

---

#### Responses (XPM-based)

The following is an example of a response to an XPM-based ECMON command:

**>ECMON DTCI 63 OFF**

This will disable continuous monitoring on <XPM TYPE> <xPM#>  
Do you wish to continue? (Yes, Y, No, N)

**>YES**

Continuous monitoring disabled for DTCI 63..

The following are possible responses to the XPM-based command:

Continuous monitoring active on the following trunks:

<CLLI> <member> <XPM type>  
<XPM number> <carrier> <channel>

*Explanation:*

The request to list all trunks with continuous echo canceller performance monitoring active on the specified XPM was successfully processed.

*User action:*

No action required. This is an expected response.

Continuous monitoring disabled for  
<XPM type> <XPM number>

*Explanation:*

The request to disable continuous monitoring of the echo canceller performance for all trunks on the specified XPM was successfully processed.

*User action:*

No action required. This is an expected response.

#### Error messages (XPM-based)

The following error messages may display as a result of the XPM-based command:

**<Parm 3> is not a valid option. Valid options are OFF or STATUS.**

---

**CI commands**  
**ECMON (continued)**

---

*Explanation:*

The third parameter entered was not one of the allowed values for the XPM-based command format. Valid values are OFF or STATUS.

*User action:*

Enter the command with a valid DTC number for the third parameter.

**<Parm 2> is not a valid XPM number.**

*Explanation:*

The second parameter of XPM-based commands specifies the XPM number. The ECMON command determined the second parameter specified is not a valid XPM number.

*User action:*

Enter the command with a valid XPM number for the second parameter.

**<<XPM type> <XPM number> not equipped.**

*Explanation:*

The specified XPM is not equipped.

*User action:*

Equip the specified XPM or verify the proper XPM type and number before entering the command option.

**Check service state of <XPM TYPE>**

**Try again when all related equipment is in-service.**

*Explanation:*

The specified XPM is not in service.

*User action:*

Restore the specified XPM and try the command again.

**Command option missing. Valid options are OFF or STATUS.**

*Explanation:*

The third parameter was not entered. It is needed for XPM command formats.

*User action:*

Enter the command with a valid DTC number for the third parameter.

## CI commands

### ECMON (continued)

---

No trunks being monitored on <XPM type> <XPM number>

*Explanation:*

A list of all trunks with continuous performance monitoring active request is received. This response is sent to the requesting MAP terminal when no trunks are being performance monitored.

No NT6X50EC equipped on <XPM type> <XPM number>>

*Explanation:*

No NT6X50EC circuit packs are equipped in specified XPM.

*User action:*

Verify at least one NT6X50EC circuit pack is equipped in specified XPM. If hardware is present, verify the datafill for tables LTCPSINV and CARRMTC.

Only DTC and DTCI peripherals are supported by this command.

*Explanation:*

This command only supports DTC and DTCI XPMs equipped with NT6X50EC circuit packs.

*User action:*

Try the command again with a supported XPM type.

### Syntax (system-wide commands)

>ECMON option

### Parameters (system-wide)

Command parameters are described in Table 1-43.

## CI commands

### ECMON (continued)

**Table 1-43**  
ECMON system-wide parameter descriptions

Parameter	Value	Description
option	Valid values include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• OFF</li> <li>• STATUS</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Disables continuous performance monitoring for all NT6X50EC equipped trunks located on the specified XPM.               <p><b>Note:</b> The user is prompted to verify a request before its executed.</p> </li> <li>• Displays all NT6X50EC equipped trunks with continuous performance monitoring active. The output is generated on an XPM basis in ascending carrier port order.</li> </ul>
—end—		

#### Example (system-wide)

```
>ECMON OFF
```

#### Responses (system-wide)

If the ECMON command uses the system-wide command format, the system may display one of the following informational or error message responses:

```
Continuous monitoring active for trunks <CLLI> <member>--<XPM
type> <XPM number> <carrier> <channel>
```

*Explanation:*

The request to list all trunks with continuous echo canceller performance monitoring active was successfully processed.

*User action:*

None

```
Continuous monitoring not active on any trunks.
```

*Explanation:*

The message indicates a successful response to a request to list all trunks with continuous performance monitoring active when there are no trunks being monitored.

**CI commands****ECMON (continued)**

ECMON OFF processing started. Continuous monitoring disabled  
 <XPM type> <XPM number>  
 Request not processed for <XPM Type> <XPM #>, not in service.  
 Internal resource error, request failed for <XPM Type> <XPM  
 #>  
 Unexpected reply received, request failed for <XPM Type> <XPM  
 #>  
 No NT6X50EC equipped XPMs found. ECMON OFF processing  
 completed.

*Explanation:*

The request to disable continuous monitoring of the echo canceller performance for all trunks on the system was successfully processed.

Internal resource unavailable, request aborted.

*Explanation:*

An error was encountered by the ECMON CI process while trying to send a request to the program that processes the disable all continuous monitoring active in an XPM.

**Auto-monitoring commands**

>ECMON function option

**Parameters (auto-monitoring)**

Command parameters are described in Table 1-44.

**Table 1-44**  
**ECMON auto-monitoring parameter descriptions**

Parameter	Value	Description
function option	AUTO Valid values include:  • ON	Automatic monitoring of the EC performance is active  • Enables the automatic EC performance monitoring process.
—continued—		

---

**CI commands**  
**ECMON (continued)**


---

**Table 1-44**  
**ECMON auto-monitoring parameter descriptions** (continued)

Parameter	Value	Description
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• OFF</li> <li>• STATUS</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Disables the automatic EC performance monitoring process.</li> <li>• Identifies the current state of the automatic EC performance monitoring process (enabled or disabled).</li> </ul>
—end—		

### Responses (auto-monitoring)

The following are the possible responses to the auto-monitoring command:

<Parm 2> is not valid. Valid options are ON, OFF, or STATUS.

*Explanation:*

The second parameter entered was not one of the acceptable values (ON, OFF, or STATUS).

*User action:*

Enter correct value.

Automatic Echo Celler performance monitoring already disabled.

*Explanation:*

The request to turn off automatic Echo Celler performance monitoring was received, but the process was already disabled.

*User action:*

Enable monitoring (if required).

Automatic Echo Celler performance monitoring already enabled.

*Explanation:*

The request to turn on automatic Echo Celler performance monitoring was received, but the process was already enabled.

## CI commands

### ECMON (continued)

---

*User action:*

None

Automatic echo canceller performance monitoring disabled

*Explanation:*

The request to disable automatic echo canceller performance monitoring was successfully processed.

*User action:*

None

Automatic echo canceller performance monitoring enabled

*Explanation:*

The request to enable automatic echo canceller performance monitoring was successfully processed.

*User action:*

Enter the command again with the correct input.

Missing command option. Valid options are ON, OFF, or STATUS.

*Explanation:*

One of the following parameters must be entered: ON, OFF, or STATUS.

*User action:*

Enter the command again with the correct input.

## Responses (command level)

### Error messages

The following general error messages may display as a result of the ECMON command:

**<XPM TYPE><XPM #> is not valid.**

*Explanation:*

An invalid input parameter was received by the program that processes ECMON CI command requests. These errors should be detected by the CI command before the request is sent to the program that actually processes the request.

---

**CI commands**  
**ECMON (continued)**

---

*User action:*

Try the command again. If this error repeats, notify ETAS of all details of the error.

**Internal data error detected. Please try again later.**

*Explanation:*

An internal table data inconsistency was detected. An audit of the internal tables has been scheduled.

*User action:*

Wait (approximately 10 minutes) for the internal audit to finish and try the command again. If the problem persists, contact ETAS.

**Internal resource unavailable. Request aborted.**

*Explanation:*

The ECMON command draws from a pool of internal resources to accomplish its task. This response is displayed at the MAP terminal if the internal resources are not available when the ECMON command is issued.

*User action:*

Try the command again. If the problem persists, notify ETAS.

**Note:** The ECMON CI command is restricted to 50 instances of the command being active at one time. This error message displays at the requesting MAP terminal after the 51st attempt.

Wait until there are less than 50 MAP terminals using this command, then try it again. Notify ETAS if less than 50 instances of the ECMON command are active when this error message is received.

**Invalid carrier channel, <channel number>, received.**

*Explanation:*

An invalid input parameter was received by the program that processes ECMON CI command requests. These errors should be detected by the CI command before the request is sent to the program that actually processes the request.

*User action:*

Try the command again. If this error repeats, notify ETAS of all details of the error.

## CI commands

### ECMON (end)

---

**Not assigned – <XPM type> < XPM number> <carrier> <channel>>**

*Explanation:*

A translation error occurred when converting the XPM number, carrier number, and carrier channel number data contained in an XPM response message to its CLLI and CLLI member number.

*User action:*

Verify the data contained in tables CLLI and TRKMEM is valid for the displayed XPM carrier and channel. Correct any table entry in error. Notify ETAS if the table data is already correct.

**Unexpected message received, <msg#>**

*Explanation:*

An unexpected reply message was received.

*User action:*

Notify ETAS.

**Unexpected response received.**

**Please try again.**

*Explanation:*

The program that processes ECMON CI command requests sent an unknown message to the ECMON CI process.

*User action:*

Try the command again. Notify ETAS if the problem persists.

## Related commands

None

---

**CI commands**  
**LISTAB**

---

**Purpose**

The List Table (LISTAB) command displays the number of “listabs” associated with each of the thirteen listab “pools”.

*Note:* A “listab” is the internal data structure that physically stores routing information in the UCS DMS-250 switch. Each “listab pool” contains up to 65520 listabs (64Kbytes per listab).

**Restrictions**

Available listab pools include:

- pools 1-12—dedicated to Table Route Reference (RTEREF) in table Home Numbering Plan Control (HNPACONT)
- pool 0—used by all other tables using listabs

When Serving Translation Scheme (STS) values are added to table HNPACONT, the RTEREF subtable is added to a listab pool. The RTEREF subtable for that STS may neither overflow into another pool nor move to another listab pool unless the STS is deleted and added again.

**Access**

Accessible from any MAP level.

**Syntax**

>LISTAB

**Parameters**

None

**Example command**

>LISTAB

## CI commands

### LISTAB (end)

---

#### Responses

After the LISTAB command successfully completes, the system displays a response similar to the following:

>LISTAB

POOL	Listabs in use	Listabs available
0	44275	21245
1	1491	64029
2	1410	64110
3	1897	63623
4	1758	63762
5	1607	63913
6	1656	63864
7	1330	64190
8	1543	63977

LISTAB POOLS 1 THROUGH 12 ARE DEDICATED TO HNPACONT TABLE  
LISTAB POOL 0 IS USED BY ALL OTHER TABLES USING LISTABS

#### Related commands

None

---

**CI commands**  
**N00TEST**

---

**Purpose**

The N00 Test (N00TEST) command tests the N00 Transaction Capability Application Part (TCAP) subsystem. This is done by manually initiating N00 TCAP queries for a specified calling number and NXX number.

N00TEST uses an N00 TCAP invoke message through a service control point (SCP) to test the following:

- Automatic Number Identification (ANI) numbers on Feature Group (FGD) Equal Access Network Trunk (EANT) trunks
- Pseudo Automatic Number Identification (PANI) numbers on N00 remotely translated PANI on the following:
  - Direct Access Line (DAL)
  - Offnet Access Line (ONAL)
  - Offnet Access Trunk (ONAT)

N00TEST also displays automatic code gapping (ACG) responses sent back from the service control point (SCP).

**Restrictions**

Limitations associated with the use of the N00TEST command include:

- Prerequisites
  - N00 subsystem must be in service.
  - SCP is operational.
  - All other system responses have not changed.

*Note:* N00TEST is available only when the SOC option “N00R N00/NXX TCAP Service” (N00R0002) is set to ON.
- PANI call processing
  - System does not screen the personal identification number (PIN) for PANI calls.
  - All PANIs are validated in the ANI database.
  - If a N00 ES SACREMOT call originates on a PANI trunk, and the system is not set for enhanced N00 logic, the first three digits of the PANI are sent to the SCP. Ten digits are sent only when the system is set for enhanced N00 logic.

## CI commands

### N00TEST (continued)

---

- Trunking requirements
  - If the call originates on a DAL, ONAL, or ONAT trunk, the call is handled as a PANI call.
  - If the call originates on an EANT trunk, the switch first attempts to collect a 10-digit ANI, then a 6-digit ANI, then a 3-digit ANI. If ANI digits are not available, the switch sends the serving number plan area (SNPA) from the TRKGRP table.
  - N00 origination on DAL trunks is limited to 700 and 800 prefixed calls.
- Message format
  - If the switch is expecting one type of message format from the SCP and receives a different type, the message is considered erroneous.
- Office parameters
  - ENHANCED\_N00\_TCAP (table OFCVAR) must be datafilled to indicate the one of the following ANI formats:
    - 3-digit ANI
    - 6-digit ANI
    - 10-digit ANI
  - REDIR\_ENHANCED\_N00\_TCAP (table OFCVAR) must be datafilled to indicate whether the value of the command line parameter Redirection is sent in the TCAP query.

## Syntax

>**N00 TEST ani n00\_number timeout redirection**

## Parameters

Command parameters are described in Table 1-45.

## CI commands

### N00TEST (continued)

**Table 1-45**  
**N00TEST parameter descriptions**

Parameter	Values	Description
ani	NPA-NXX-XXX (3-, 6-, or 10-digits)	Indicates the ANI number.  <b>Note:</b> When the 10-digit ANI is used, office parameter ENHANCED_N00_TCAP (table OFCVAR) must be set to "Y" to indicate an enhanced N00 TCAP invoke component is being sent.
n00_number	NXX-NXX-XXXX (10-digits)	Specifies the ten-digit N00 number.
timeout (optional parameter)	1 to 30	Specifies the wait time (in seconds) for a reply back from the SCP.  <b>Note:</b> If a value is not entered, the system pulls the default value defined for N00_SCP_RESPONSE_TIMEOUT (table OFCVAR).
redirection	Valid values include:  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Y</li> <li>• N (default)</li> </ul>	Determine if the N00 query results does/does not result from the consult leg of a redirected call.  <b>Note:</b> The default is used if the REDIRECTION parameter is not specified or if the REDIR_ENHANCED_N00_TCAP parameter (table OFCVAR) is set to "False". The REDIRECTION parameter is used if REDIR_ENHANCED_N00_TCAP is set to "True".
—end—		

### Example command

```
>N00TEST 214907 900990123433 5 Y
```

### Responses

After the N00TEST command successfully completes, the system displays one of the following responses:

**Note:** The system supplies the values represented by "x".

## CI commands

### N00TEST (continued)

---

The following data were returned from the SCP:

```
The N00 number translates to:      xxxxxxxxxxxx
Called party billing:           xxx
CPI provided:                   xx
Satellite restriction:         xx
Nature of number:               xx
Originating partition:         xxx
Terminating partition:         xxx
Bearer capability code:        xxxxxxxxxxxxxx
Translation billing type:      xx
```

*Explanation:*

The system displays the information received from the query.

*User action:*

None

```
THIS N00 NUMBER CURRENTLY HAS ACG CONTROLS APPLIED. THE CALL
WOULD BE ROUTED TO THE TREATMENT INDICATED BY THE OFFICE
PARAMETER N00_ACG_TRMT IN TABLE OFCVAR.
CURRENTLY N00_ACG_TRMT IS N00_CALL_BLOCKED.
THE FOLLOWING DAT AIS CURRENTLY IN THE CONTROL LIST WITH
AUTOMATIC CODE GAPPING (ACG) INVOKED:
CONTROL CODE: <control code>
CONTROL CAUSE INDICATOR: <control cause indicator>
GAP VALUE: XXXX
DURATION VALUE: XXX
```

*Explanation:*

The N00 number currently has ACG applied.

*User action:*

None

---

## CI commands

### N00TEST (continued)

---

TIME FOR SENDING QUERY AND RECEIVING RESPONSE IS: X MINUTES,  
 Y SECONDS, Z MILLISECONDS  
 THE CALL WOULD BE ROUTED TO THE TREATMENT INDICATED IN THE  
 OFFICE PARAMETER N00\_ACG\_TRMT IN TABLE OFCVAR.  
 CURRENTLY N00\_ACG\_TRMT IS N00\_CALL\_BLOCKED.  
 THE FOLLOWING DATA WERE RETURNED FROM THE SCP IN THE  
 AUTOMATIC CODE GAPPING (ACG) COMPONENT:  
 CONTROL CODE: <control code>  
 CONTROL CAUSE INDICATOR: <control cause indicator>  
 GAP INDEX: XXXSEC  
 DURATION SECONDS: XXXSEC

*Explanation:*

A response to an N00 TCAP invoke with the ACG component returned. The N00 number does not have ACG applied. The ACG component is returned from the SCP.

*User action:*

None

Time for sending request and receiving response is: x  
 minutes, x seconds, x milliseconds.  
 The following data were returned from the SCP:  
 The N00 translates to: xxxxxxxx  
 Called party billing x  
 Satellite restriction: x  
 Nature of number: xxxx  
 Originating partition: xxx  
 Terminating partition: xx

*Explanation:*

The system displays the time it took to send the request and receive a response. In addition, the system responds with other information available in the remote database.

*User action:*

None

## CI commands

### N00TEST (continued)

---

WARNING:::Number of N00 digits is x. The acceptable number is 10, but the query is sent to the DCP anyway.

*Explanation:*

Even though the N00 number contains more or less digits than the required amount (10) the query is sent to the SCP.

*User action:*

None

### Error messages

The following error messages may display as a result of the N00TEST command:

**Note:** The system supplies the values represented by “x”.

**Could not decode the received message.**

*Explanation:*

The TCAP decoder has failed to decode the received message.

*User action:*

Validate message parameters and resend (if required).

**Encoder failed to assemble the query.**

*Explanation:*

The query is aborted.

*User action:*

Try the query again.

**Invalid digits in ANI.**

*Explanation:*

The acceptable digits are numeric digits only from 0 to 9. Any other characters are rejected.

*User action:*

Enter the valid digit value.

---

**CI commands**  
**N00TEST** (continued)

---

**Invalid digits in the called number.**

*Explanation:*

The acceptable digits are numeric digits only from 0 to 9. Any other characters are rejected.

*User action:*

Enter the valid digit value.

**N00TEST can only be used when SOC option N00R0002 is ON.**

*Explanation:*

The service optionality control (SOC) option N00R0002 “N00R N00/NXX TCAP Service” implemented by this feature is not ON. N00TEST may only be used when the SOC option is ON. The command is not processed.

*User action:*

Set SOC to ON.

**Note:** For additional information, see the *DMS-100 Family Software Optionality Control User’s Manual*.

**No response within office assigned timeout. Timeout value is: x seconds.**

*Explanation:*

There is no response from the remote database within the assigned timeout period.

*User action:*

Assign a larger timeout value. This value can be up to 30 seconds.

**Numbering plan is not telephony or digits are not TBCD.**

*Explanation:*

The numbering plan and encoding scheme are incorrectly formatted.

*User action:*

Enter valid values.

## CI commands

### **N00TEST** (continued)

---

**Parameter set is not a private TCAP.**

*Explanation:*

The expected component is private and the received component is national.

*User action:*

Enter valid values.

**Parameter set is not a private TCAP.**

*Explanation:*

The expected component is private and the received component is national.

*User action:*

Enter valid values.

**Query could not be sent to DCP.**

*Explanation:*

The query is aborted.

*User action:*

Try the query again and save the software error report for resolution of the problem.

**Query is blocked by the DCP.**

*Explanation:*

The query is not translated.

*User action:*

Enable query.

**The component is not a national TCAP type.**

*Explanation:*

The expected component is national and the received component is private.

*User action:*

Enter valid values.

---

**CI commands**  
**N00TEST** (continued)

---

**The component is not recognized.**

*Explanation:*

The following response messages are valid for TCN validation: INVOKE (last), REJECT, and ERROR. Any other types of responses received for N00 are invalid.

*User action:*

Enter valid value.

**The message received from the DCP is an error message.**

*Explanation:*

The received message is an error message generated by the SCP.

*User action:*

None

**The message received from the DCP is a reject message.**

*Explanation:*

The received message is a reject message.

*User action:*

None

**The N00 application subsystem does not exist.**

*Explanation:*

The TCAP software currently is not supporting the N00 application subsystem.

*User action:*

Check with switch administration for the proper software load.

**The N00 parameter has incorrect number of digits.**

*Explanation:*

The N00 number consists of ten digits. Any digit length other than 10 is considered an error.

## CI commands

### **N00TEST** (continued)

---

**The N00 subsystem is out of service.**

*Explanation:*

This subsystem is currently out of service.

*User action:*

Return the subsystem to service.

**The operation parameter is not a connection control type.**

*Explanation:*

The operation group of the received message is not coded as connection control type. The message is rejected.

*User action:*

Enter valid value.

**The parameter group is not a private TCAP type.**

*Explanation:*

The parameter group of the received message is not coded as private TCAP parameter. A private parameter is expected.

*User action:*

Enter valid values.

**The queried number does not exist in the DCP database.**

*Explanation:*

The calling number does not exist in the SCP database.

*User action:*

Verify the calling number is entered properly.

**The query is blocked by the DCP – It is not translated.**

*Explanation:*

The queried number exists in the SCP, but the record is blocked from being translated.

*User action:*

Verify the cause of blockage.

---

**CI commands**  
**N00TEST** (continued)

---

**The response component is not an invoke operation.**

*Explanation:*

The system received an invoke from the SCP instead of the expected response. This is a script error between SSP and SCP nodes. The message is rejected.

*User action:*

Determine cause of error message and correct.

**The response contains incorrect number of digits.**

*Explanation:*

The number of digits in the parameter of the received message is not enough. The expected length is 7 or 10 digits.

*User action:*

Enter valid value.

**The translated digit group is not a routing digit type.**

*Explanation:*

The parameter should contain a routing digit. The message is rejected.

*User action:*

Enter valid value.

**Too many users are logged on to TESTSS.**

*Explanation:*

Too many people are using the TESTSS command. The number of people allowed to use the TESTSS command is defined in the TESTSS250\_MAX\_USERS office parameter. Try the TESTSS command later.

*User action:*

Check the office parameter TESTSS250\_MAX\_USERS and verify it is sufficient.

**CI commands**  
**N00TEST** (end)

---

**Invalid optional parameter: Redirection (Y or N)**

*Explanation:*

Incorrect value; should be Y or N.

*User action:*

Enter valid value.

**Related commands**

Use the TESTSS command to verify the integrity of a subsystem.

Use the POST command to post the subsystem to be tested. The subsystem must be local.

## CI commands

### QACCT

#### Purpose

The Query Account (QACCT) command manages information located in the account code screening (ACSCRN2) table.

*Note:* QACCT replaces the ACDQUERY command.

#### Access

Accessible from any MAP level.

#### Syntax

```
>QACCT HELP topic
>QACCT IDX index number
>QACCT DUMP with entries or datafilled only
>QACCT LIST index number
>QACCT COPY from index to index
>QACCT DELETE index number with entries prompt
>QACCT FIND account code digits
```

#### Parameters

Command parameters are described in Table 1-46.

**Table 1-46**  
QACCT parameter descriptions

Subcommand	Parameter	Values	Description
HELP	topic	Valid values include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• IDX</li> <li>• DUMP</li> <li>• LIST</li> <li>• COPY</li> <li>• DELETE</li> <li>• FIND</li> <li>• AUDIT</li> </ul>	Displays additional information on specified command function (topic) and its parameters.
—continued—			

**CI commands****QACCT** (continued)

**Table 1-46**  
**QACCT parameter descriptions** (continued)

Subcommand	Parameter	Values	Description
IDX	index number	0 to 99999	<p>Displays the following information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• number of account code database index</li> <li>• length of all account codes in the index</li> <li>• total number of account codes</li> </ul>
DUMP			<p>Displays the following information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• number of every index in the table</li> <li>• length of all account codes in each index</li> <li>• length of all account codes in each index</li> <li>• number of account codes in each index</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> Display is modified depending on selection of “with entries” or “datafill only” parameters.</p>
	with entries	<p>Valid values include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Y</li> <li>• N (default)</li> </ul>	<p>Expands DUMP display to include the index information that the LIST function generates; this includes the account code information.</p> <p>Limits DUMP display to include only the index information the IDX parameter generates.</p>
—continued—			

**CI commands**  
**QACCT (continued)**

**Table 1-46**  
**QACCT parameter descriptions** (continued)

Subcommand	Parameter	Values	Description
	datafill only	Valid values include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Y</li> <li>• N (default)</li> </ul>	<p>Shortens the DUMP display to include only indexes with datafill.</p> <p>Expands the DUMP display to include every index.</p>
LIST	index number	0 to 99999	<p>Displays following information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• number of index</li> <li>• length of all account codes in the index</li> <li>• total number of account codes</li> <li>• account code entries</li> </ul>
COPY			Copies account code information from one index to another empty index.
	from index	0 to 99999	Specifies the index number that contains information to be copied.
	to index	0 to 99999	Empties the index number that contains copied information.
DELETE	Index number	0 to 99999	<p>Removes account code entries from a single index.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> DELETE is modified depending on selection of “with entries” or “prompt” parameters.</p>
	with entries	Valid values include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Y</li> </ul>	Displays index to be deleted and the index information generated by LIST (including account code entries).
—continued—			

**CI commands****QACCT** (continued)

**Table 1-46**  
**QACCT parameter descriptions** (continued)

Subcommand	Parameter	Values	Description
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>N (default)</li> </ul>	<p>Displays only the following index information generated by the IDX parameter:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>index number</li> <li>length of account codes</li> <li>number of account codes</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> The “with entries” parameters control the display contents only; use the DELETE command and an index number to remove all information.</p>
	prompt	<p>Valid values include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Y (default)</li> <li>N</li> </ul>	<p>User must respond to confirmation prompt before removal of an index.</p> <p>No confirmation prompt is displayed before deletion.</p>
FIND	account code digits	1 to 12 digits	Finds account code digit entries that either fully or partially match the value entered into the “account code digits” parameter.
AUDIT			Removes all ACSCRN2 indexes without account code entries.
—end—			

**Example command**

```
>QACCT IDX
```

**Responses**

The following are examples of responses to QACCT commands:

**QACCT IDX**

```
>QACCT IDX 10
```

```
Account Code Database Index: 10
```

---

**CI commands**  
**QACCT (continued)**

---

Account Code Length: 4  
Number of Acct Codes: 5

**QACCT DUMP****>QACCT DUMP**

Account Code Database Index: 0  
Account Code Length: 5  
Number of Acct Codes: 1

Account Code Database Index: 1  
Account Code Length: 2  
Number of Acct Codes: 1

Account Code Database Index: 2  
Account Code Length: 5  
Number of Acct Codes: 1

Account Code Database Index: 3  
Account Code Length: 3  
Number of Acct Codes: 1

Account Code Database Index: 4  
Account Code Length: 12  
Number of Acct Codes: 1

Account Code Database Index: 5  
The index is empty.

**QACCT LIST****>QACCT LIST 10**

Account Code Database Index: 10  
Account Code Length: 4  
Number of Acct Codes: 5

Entry: 1707

Entry: 5511

Entry: 5522

Entry: 7093

Entry: 8434

**QACCT COPY****>QACCT COPY 6 7**

Copying:

From Database Index: 6

To Database Index: 7

Done.

**QACCT DELETE****>QACCT DELETE 7**

## CI commands

### QACCT (end)

---

```
Account Code Database Index: 7
Account Code Length: 7
Number of Acct Codes: 1
You are DELETING this index from the database.
Please confirm ("YES", "Y", "NO", or "N"):
>Y
Index deleted.
```

### QACCT FIND

```
>QACCT FIND 55
Searching database for digit match ...
Index: 6      Matched Account code Digits: 5545678
Index: 8      Matched Account code Digits: 5511
Index: 10     Matched Account code Digits: 5511
              Matched Account code Digits: 5522
Index 3343    Matched Account code Digits: 5511
```

### QACCT AUDIT

```
>QACCT AUDIT
Starting Audit Scan...
Cleaning up Index: 0
Finished Audit.
```

### Error messages

The following error messages may display as a result of the QACCT command:

**Table ACSCRN2 is being written to by another process. Try again.**

*Explanation:*

A QACCT command is trying to update table ACSCRN2 while another process is already changing the table. (Multiple processes can read the table at the same time.)

*User action:*

Try the command again.

### Related commands

None

## CI commands

### QANI

### Purpose

The QANI command enhances your ability to manipulate the indexes and display the information in tables ANIVAL, MULTPROF, and UNIPROF. QANI is a maintenance tool for tables ANIVAL, MULTPROF, and UNIPROF.

The QANI command provides the following commands shown in Table 1-47.

**Table 1-47**  
**QANI command functions**

Function	Description
<b>Help</b>	Displays a description of one of the QANI tool's commands and its parameters.
<b>Copy</b>	Copies an entry in ANIVAL, MULTPROF or UNIPROF from one specified entry to a different, unallocated specified entry.
<b>Count</b>	Displays the total number of entries contained within the ANIVAL, MULTPROF or UNIPROF table.
<b>Display</b>	Displays a single profile ANI from the UNIPROF table. Displays a multiple profile ANI from the MULTPROF table, followed by all corresponding profiles from the UNIPROF table.
<b>Disprof</b>	Displays a single profile ANI from the UNIPROF table. Displays a multiple profile ANI from the MULTPROF table, and displays the chosen profile from table UNIPROF. The chosen profile displayed from the UNIPROF table is based on the given ANI, CIC, Dialed Number, and an optional NOA.
<b>Dump</b>	Displays all the tuples contained between a range of entries in either table ANIVAL, MULTPROF or UNIPROF.

**CI commands****QANI** (continued)

---

Function	Description
<b>Find</b>	Displays all the entries in the ANIVAL, UNIPROF or MULTPROF table that match a single specified criteria.
<b>List</b>	Displays the stored information for a specified entry in the ANIVAL, UNIPROF or MULTPROF table.
<b>Delete</b>	Deletes the specified entry from ANIVAL, UNIPROF or MULTPROF table.
<b>Rename</b>	Allows a specified key entry in table UNIPROF or table MULTPROF to be renamed, and updates the associated ANIVAL tuples that reference the renamed MULTPROF or UNIPROF tuple.
<b>Quit</b>	Leaves the QANI environment and returns to CI.

**Restrictions**

Restrictions associated with the QANI command include the following:

- During an ANIMOVE conversion, you cannot make additions and changes to the QANI tables ANIVAL, UNIPROF, or MULTPROF.
- Although you cannot update the QANI tables during an ANIMOVE conversion, you can read and display them at any time.

**Access**

>QANI

**Syntax**

The syntax for the QANI command is as follows:

>QANI

**Parameters**

The parameters of the QANI command's various functions are described in Table 1-48 through Table 1-57:

**CI commands**  
**QANI (continued)**

**Table 1-48**  
**Help function parameter descriptions**

Parameter	Values	Description
Topic	Copy, Count, Display, Dump, Find, List, Delete, Rename, Disprof, Quit	Identifies the QANI function for which the command displays instructional information.
—end—		

**Table 1-49**  
**Copy function parameter descriptions**

Parameter	Values	Description
Table	Anival, Uniprof, Multprof	Multiple ANI Database tables.
From Entry	Valid table entry	The entry from which the command copies information.
To Entry	Unallocated table entry	The empty entry into which the command places the copied information.
—end—		

**Table 1-50**  
**Count function parameter descriptions**

Parameter	Values	Description
Table	Anival, Uniprof, Multprof	Multiple ANI Database tables.
—end—		

## CI commands

### QANI (continued)

**Table 1-51**  
**Display function parameter descriptions**

Parameter	Values	Description
ANI	3, 6, or 10 Digit ANI	Valid ANI from table ANIVAL.
—end—		

**Table 1-52**  
**Disprof function parameter descriptions**

Parameter	Values	Description
ANI	3, 6, or 10 Digit ANI	Valid ANI from table ANIVAL.
CIC	0000-9999	Valid Carrier Identification Code.
Dialed Number	10-Digit ANI	Valid 10-digit ANI from table ANIVAL.
	0	0-
	0 and 10-Digit	0+
	011 and 10-Digit	International
NOA	{0 to 127}	Valid Nature of Address
—end—		

**Table 1-53**  
**Dump function parameter descriptions**

Parameter	Values	Description
Table	Anival, Uniprof, Multprof	Multiple ANI Database tables.
From Entry	Valid table entry	The entry from which the command displays information.
—end—		

---

**CI commands**  
**QANI** (continued)

---

**Table 1-53**  
**Dump function parameter descriptions** (continued)

<b>Parameter</b>	<b>Values</b>	<b>Description</b>
To Entry	Valid table entry	The entry for which the command displays information.
		—end—

## CI commands

### QANI (continued)

**Table 1-54**  
Find function parameter descriptions

Parameter	Values	Description
Field	Profnum, Unitype, Status, Opart, Tpart, Satres, Mltcosid, Anidelv, Acctidx, Acctlen, Acctval, Pinlen, Pinindex, Pindigs, Opchoice, Passthru, Caingrp, Cdrtmplt, Billact, Useedit, Aniprof, Multprof, All	Search criteria values.
Value	Valid Uniprof and Multprof key for field Aniprof. Valid Uniprof profile for all the other fields.	Depends on the search criteria chosen.
—end—		

**CI commands**  
**QANI** (continued)

**Table 1-55**  
**List function parameter descriptions**

Parameter	Values	Description
Table	Anival, Uniprof, Multprof	Multiple ANI Database tables.
Entry	Valid table entry	The entry for which the command displays information.
—end—		

**Table 1-56**  
**Delete function parameter descriptions**

Parameter	Values	Description
Table	Anival, Uniprof, Multprof	Multiple ANI Database tables.
Entry	Valid table entry	The entry for which the command displays information.
—end—		

**Table 1-57**  
**Rename function parameter descriptions**

Parameter	Values	Description
Table	Uniprof, Multprof	Multiple ANI Database profile tables.
From Key	Valid table key	The specified key that needs to be renamed.
To Key	New key name	The new key name.
—end—		

## CI commands

### QANI (continued)

---

#### Example Commands/Responses

The following are example commands and responses for the QANI command's various functions. The datafill values used in the QANI examples are for illustration purposes only.

#### Examples of QANI command variations

```
Help Help
Help Copy
Help Count
Help Display
Help Dump
Help Find
Help List
Help Delete
Help Rename
Help Disprof
Copy Anival 2136112211 2146112211
Copy Uniprof UNI1234 UNI4567
Copy Multprof MULT678 MULT890
Count Anival
Count Uniprof
Count Multprof
Display 2566781234
Display 456789
Display 213
Disprof 2145551234 222 8174727353 3
Dump Anival 2142345678 2145455678
Dump Uniprof UNI5678 UNI5900
Dump Multprof MULT4576 MULT7899
Find Profnum 56
Find Unitype NPA
Find Status CA
Find Opart 111
Find Tpart 0
Find Satres Y
Find Mltcosid 0
Find Anidelv ALWAYS
Find Acctidx 10
Find Acctlen 5
Find Acctval N
Find Pinlen 2
Find Pinindex 4444
Find Pindigs 123
Find Opchoice 125
Find Passthru PURE_ONLY
Find Caingrp ANIGRP
```

---

**CI commands**  
**QANI (continued)**


---

```

Find Cdrtmpl t UCS06
Find Useedit Y
Find Billact Y
Find Aniprof UNI234
Find Multprof UNI234
Find All SUB AL 7 31 N 0 ALWAYS CAINGRP OFFGRP ACCTIDX 0 $
List Anival 2146112211
List Uniprof UNI123
List Multprof MULT2345
Delete Anival 2146112233
Delete Uniprof UNI890
Delete Multprof MULT44
Rename Uniprof UNI67895 UNI12345
Rename Multprof MULT1234 MULT4567
Quit

```

### Example when using the Help function

This command displays a description for one of the QANI command's functions: Help, Copy, Count, Display, Dump, Find, List, Delete, Rename, and Disprof.

> **Help <Topic>**

### Responses for the Help function

A query for help information on the Help function, `Help Help`, obtains the following response:

Command: Help

The Help command displays a description of any QANI command and its parameters.

```
{Help <Topic> {Help, Copy, Count, Display, Dump, Find, List, Delete,
Rename, Disprof, Quit}}
```

A query for help information on the Copy command, `Help Copy`, obtains the following response::

Command: Copy

The Copy command copies a tuple from one entry to a different, unallocated entry. The entry that is copied must contain data, and the destination entry must be empty.

```
Copy <Table> {Anival, Uniprof, Multprof} <From Entry> <To Entry>
```

## CI commands

### QANI (continued)

---

A query for help information on the Count command, `Help Count`, obtains the following response:

Command: Count

The Count command displays the total number of tuples contained in either table ANIVAL, UNIPROF, or MULTPROF. The table name is specified by the user on the command line.

```
Count <Table> {Anival, Uniprof, Multprof}
```

A query for help information on the Display command, `Help Display`, obtains the following response:

Command: Display

The Display command displays a profile from the UNIPROF table for ANIs with a profile type of UNI (3-, 6-, or 10 digits). The command displays a profile from the MULTPROF table for ANIs with profile type MULT (10 digits).

```
Display <ANI> {3-, 6-, or 10 digit ANI}
```

A query for help information on the Dump command, `Help Dump`, obtains the following response:

Command: Dump

The Dump command displays all the tuples contained between a range of entries from either the ANIVAL, MULTPROF or UNIPROF tables.

```
Dump <Table> {Anival, Uniprof, Multprof} <From Entry> <To Entry>
```

A query for help information on the Find command, `Help Find`, obtains the following response:

Command: Find

The Find command compares every entry in the table ANIVAL, UNIPROF or MULTPROF until it finds a match of the search criteria field entered by the user on the command line.

```
Find <Field> {Profnum, Unitype, Status, Opart, Tpart, Satres,  
Mltcosid, Anidelv, Acctidx, Acctltn, Acctval, Pinltn,  
Pinindex, Pindigs, Opchoice, Passthru, Caingrp,  
Cdrtmpl, Useedit, Billact, Aniprof, Multprof, All}  
<Value>
```

---

**CI commands**  
**QANI (continued)**

---

A query for help information on the List command, `Help List`, obtains the following response:

Command: List

The List command displays the tuple information on a single entry that is specified by the user on the command line.

```
List <Table> {Anival, Uniprof, Multprof} <Entry>
```

A query for help information on the Delete command, `Help Delete`, obtains the following response:

Command: Delete

The Delete command removes the entry specified on the command line from table ANIVAL, MULTPROF or UNIPROF.

```
Delete <Table> {Anival, Uniprof, Multprof} <Entry>
```

A query for help information on the Rename command, `Help Rename`, obtains the following response:

Command: Rename

The Rename command renames the key specified on the command line from table MULTPROF or UNIPROF to the new key name specified, and updates the associated ANIVAL tuples that reference the renamed MULTPROF or UNIPROF tuples.

```
Rename <Table> {Uniprof, Multprof} <From Key> <To Key>
```

A query for help information on the Disprof command, `Help Disprof`, obtains the following response:

Command: DISPROF

The DISPROF command displays the profile to be chosen given an ANI, CIC, dialed number and, optionally, an NOA. The NOA is only necessary for international jurisdiction determination. For an ANI with profile type UNI (3-, 6-, or 10 digits), the profile from table UNIPROF is displayed. For a Multiple profile ANI, the profile from table MULTPROF is displayed followed by the profile from table UNIPROF. A warning message is displayed if a profile is not found.

```
DISPROF <ANI> {3-, 6-, or 10 digit ANI} <CIC> <dialed number> [NOA]
```

A query for help information on the Quit command, `Help Quit`, obtains the following response:

## CI commands

### QANI (continued)

---

Command: Quit  
The Quit command exits the QANI CI supercom.  
Quit

*System action*

None.

*User action:*

The Help function does not require user action other than entering correct syntax at the command line.

### Example when using the Copy function

The Copy function copies a tuple from one entry to a different, unallocated entry. The entry that is copied must contain data, and the destination must be empty.

This section provides possible responses for four example uses of the QANI command's Copy function.

**>Copy <Table> {Anival, Uniprof, Multprof} <From Entry> <To Entry>**

### Responses for the Copy function

An example of a successful Copy function, Copy Anival 7169506666 7169506667, obtains the following response:

```
Copying:
  From Database Entry: 7169506666
  To Database Entry: 7169506667
Done.
```

An example of a Copy command with a target entry that contains datafill, Copy UNIPROF UNI828 UNI829, obtains the following response:

The TO entry must be empty.

An example of a Copy command with a source entry with no datafill, Copy Multprof MULT1234 MULT2345, obtains the following response:

The FROM entry must be datafilled.

An example of a Copy command with a source entry with no datafill, Copy Multprof MULTONE MULT2345, obtains the following response:

---

**CI commands**  
**QANI (continued)**

---

The FROM entry must be datafilled.

An example of a Copy command that is executed while an ANIMOVE conversion is in process, `Anival 7169506666 7169506667`, obtains the following response:

```
An ANIMOVE conversion is in process.
Updates to tables ANISCUSP, ANIVAL, and UNIPROF are not allowed
during the conversion.
```

*System action:*

A successful Copy function increases the tuples in tables ANIVAL, UNIPROF, or MULTPROF.

*User action:*

The Copy command does not require user action other than entering correct syntax at the command line.

### Example when using the Count function

The Count command displays the total number of tuples contained in table ANIVAL, MULTPROF, or UNIPROF.

This section provides possible responses for three example uses of the QANI command's Count function.

**>Count <Table> {Anival, Uniprof, Multprof}**

### Responses for the Count function

An example of a Count command on table ANIVAL, `Count Anival`, obtains the following response:

```
Counting:
Table ANIVAL contains 956 entries.
```

An example of a Count command on table UNIPROF, `Count Uniprof`, obtains the following response:

```
Counting:
Table UNIPROF contains 828 entries.
```

An example of a Count command on table MULTPROF, `Count Multprof`,

```
Counting:
```

## CI commands

### QANI (continued)

---

Table MULTPROF contains 567 entries.

*System action:*

None.

*User action:*

The Count command does not require user action other than entering correct syntax at the command line.

### Example when using the Display function

This section provides possible responses for example uses of the QANI command's Display function. The response displays the profile and its datafill for the specified ANI.

>Display <ANI> {3, 6 or 10 digit ANI}

### Responses for the Display function

An example Display command for a single profile ANI, Display 2143331234, obtains the following response:

```
Key: UNIPROF2
  Profnum: 1
  Unitype: SUB
  Status: CA
  Opart: 555
  Termpart: 0
  Satres: N
  Mltcosid: 0
  Anidelv: CGNONLY
```

An example Display command for a multiple profile ANI, Display 2145551234, obtains the following response:

```
Key: MULTPROF3

Option: CICJUR
CIC: 221
Jurisdiction: INTER
Uniprofidx: UNIPROF2
  Key: UNIPROF2
    Profnum: 2
    Unitype: SUB
    Status: AL
    Opart: 31
    Termpart: 7
    Satres: N
```

---

**CI commands**  
**QANI (continued)**

---

Mltcosid: 0  
Anidelv: ALWAYS  
Opchoice Index: 2  
Account Index: 1

Jurisdiction: INTRA  
Uniprofidx: UNIPROF3  
Key: UNIPROF3  
Profnum: 3  
Unitype: SUB  
Status: AL  
Opart: 31  
Termpart: 7  
Satres: N  
Mltcosid: 0  
Anidelv: ALWAYS

Jurisdiction: INTL  
Uniprofidx: UNIPROF9  
Key: UNIPROF9  
Profnum: 9  
Unitype: SUB  
Status: AL  
Opart: 31  
Termpart: 7  
Satres: N  
Mltcosid: 0  
Anidelv: NEVER

Jurisdiction: DEFJUR  
Uniprofidx: UNIPROF4  
Key: UNIPROF4  
Profnum: 4  
Unitype: SUB  
Status: AL  
Opart: 31  
Termpart: 7  
Satres: N  
Mltcosid: 0  
Anidelv: NEVER  
Account Index: 1

Option: CICJUR  
CIC: 223  
Jurisdiction: INTRA  
Uniprofidx: UNIPROF3  
Key: UNIPROF3  
Profnum: 3  
Unitype: SUB  
Status: AL  
Opart: 31  
Termpart: 7

## CI commands

### QANI (continued)

---

Satres: N  
Mltcosid: 0  
Anidelv: NEVER

Option: CICJUR  
CIC: 225  
Jurisdiction: INTL  
Uniprofidx: UNIPROF9  
Key: UNIPROF9  
Profnum: 9  
Unitype: SUB  
Status: AL  
Opart: 31  
Termpart: 7  
Satres: N  
Mltcosid: 0  
Anidelv: NEVER  
Account Index: 1

Jurisdiction: DEFJUR  
Uniprofidx: UNIPROF6  
Key: UNIPROF6  
Profnum: 6  
Unitype: SUB  
Status: CA  
Opart: 31  
Termpart: 7  
Satres: N  
Mltcosid: 0  
Anidelv: NEVER  
Account Index: 1

Option: CIC  
CIC: 229  
Uniprofidx: UNIPROF2  
Key: UNIPROF2  
Profnum: 2  
Unitype: SUB  
Status: AL  
Opart: 31  
Termpart: 7  
Satres: N  
Mltcosid: 0  
Anidelv: ALWAYS  
Account Index: 1  
Opchoice Index: 2

Option: DEFAULT  
Uniprofidx: UNIPROF6  
Key: UNIPROF6  
Profnum: 6  
Unitype: SUB

---

**CI commands**  
**QANI (continued)**


---

```

Status:    CA
Opart:    31
Termpart:  7
Satres:    N
Mltcosid:  0
Anidelv:  ALWAYS

```

An example Display command for a multiple profile ANI, `Display 6136210045`, obtains the following response:

```

Key: MULTONE

Option: CIC
CIC: 1234
Uniprofidx: 1
  Key: 1
    Unitype:  SUB
    Status:   AL
    Opart:    1
    Termpart: 7
    Satres:   N
    Mltcosid: 0
    Anidelv:  ALWAYS

Option: JUR
Jurisdiction: INTER
Uniprofidx: 5
  Key: 5
    Profnum:  5
    Unitype:  SUB
    Status:   AL
    Opart:    5
    Termpart: 5
    Satres:   N
    Mltcosid: 0
    Anidelv:  ALWAYS

Jurisdiction: INTRA
Uniprofidx: 4
  Key: 4
    Profnum:  4
    Unitype:  SUB
    Status:   AL
    Opart:    4
    Termpart: 4
    Satres:   N
    Mltcosid: 0
    Anidelv:  ALWAYS

```

An example of a Display command for an empty index, `Display 909`, obtains the following response:

**CI commands****QANI** (continued)

```
ANIVAL ANI: 909
The ANI is not present.
```

*System action:*

None.

*User action:*

The Display command does not require user action other than entering correct syntax at the command line.

**Example when using the Dump function**

The Dump command displays all the tuples contained between a range of entries from either the ANIVAL, MULTPROF, or UNIPROF tables. Since tables UNIPROF and MULTPROF are unsorted, the Dump command does not display tuples in consecutive order.

This section provides possible responses for example uses of the QANI command's Dump function.

**>Dump <Table> {Anival, Multprof, Uniprof} <From Entry> <To Entry>**

**Responses for the Dump function**

An example of a successful Dump command on table ANIVAL, `Dump Anival 2146112211 2146112219`, obtains the following response:

```
KEY          TYPE      PROFILE
-----
2146112211  UNI      UNI620
2146112212  UNI      UNI621
2146112213  UNI      UNI622
2146112214  UNI      UNI623
2146112215  UNI      UNI624
2146112216  UNI      UNI625
2146112217  UNI      UNI626
2146112218  UNI      UNI627
2146112219  UNI      UNI628
```

Total Tuples Found: 9

An example of a successful Dump command on table UNIPROF, `Dump Uniprof UNI210 UNI211`, obtains the following response:

```
KEY PROFNUM UNITYPE STATUS OPART TPART SATRES MLTCOSID ANIDELV OPTIONS
```

**CI commands**  
**QANI (continued)**

```
-----
UNI210 210 SUB 111 0 N 0 ALWAYS
UNI218 218 SUB 111 0 N 0 ALWAYS
-----
```

An example of a successful Dump command on table MULTPROF, Dump Multprof MULT1 MULT2, obtains the following response:

```
KEY OPTIONS
-----
MULT1 (CIC 123 UNI1)(CIC 2345 UNI210)
MULT2 (CIC 8888 UNI634)(CIC 345 UNI535)(DEFAULT UNI628)
```

An example of a Dump command with a target entry with no datafill, Dump Uniprof UNI823 UNI1000, obtains the following response:

The TO entry must be datafilled.

An example of a Dump command with a source entry with no datafill, Dump Multprof MULT1 MULT943, obtains the following response:

The FROM entry must be datafilled.

An example of the Dump command for an invalid target range, Dump Anival 2145551234, obtains the following response:

Invalid range specified.

*System action:*

None.

*User action:*

The Dump function does not require user action other than entering correct syntax at the command line.

**Example when using the Find function**

The Find command compares every entry in table ANIVAL or UNIPROF to the one entered by the user on the command line. It then displays the entry in the table that matches the one entered by the user.

This section provides possible responses for example uses of the QANI command's Find function.

**CI commands****QANI** (continued)

---

**>Find <Field> {Profnum, Unitype, Status, Opart, Tpart, Satres, Mltcosid, Anidelv, Acctidx, Acctlen, Acctval, Pinlen, Pinindex, Pindigs, Opchoice, Passthru, Caingrp, Cdrtmplt, Billact, Usedit, Aniprof, Multprof, All} <Value>**

**Responses for the Find function**

An example of a Find command, `Find Unitype NPA`, obtains the following response:

Searching database for match ...

```
KEY PROFNUM UNITYPE STATUS OPART TPART SATRES MLTCOSID ANIDELV OPTIONS
-----
UNI210 210      NPA      CA
```

Total Tuples Found: 1  
Search finished.

An example of a Find command, `Find Aniprof UNI1`, obtains the following response:

```
Searching database for match ...
KEY          TYPE      PROFILE
-----
2146112211  UNI        UNI1
```

Total Tuples Found: 1  
Search finished.

An example of a Find command for which it does not find a match, `Find Profnum 5678`, obtains the following response:

```
Searching database for match ...
No match found.
Search finished.
```

*System action:*

None.

*User action:*

The Find function does not require user action other than entering correct syntax at the command line.

---

**CI commands**  
**QANI (continued)**


---

**Example when using the List function**

The List command displays the tuple information on a single entry that is specified by the user on the command line.

This section provides possible responses for example uses of the QANI command's List function.

**>List <Table> {Anival, Multprof, Uniprof} <Entry>**

**Responses for the List function**

An example of a List command on table ANIVAL, `List ANIVAL 2146112211`, obtains the following response:

```
Listing:
KEY          TYPE      PROFILE
-----
2146112211  UNI        UNI1
```

```
Total Tuples Found: 1
Done.
```

An example of a List command on table UNIPROF, `List Uniprof UNI210`, obtains the following response:

```
Listing:
KEY PROFNUM UNITYPE STATUS OPART TPART SATRES MLTCOSID ANIDELV OPTIONS
-----
UNI210 210     SUB           111  0    N      0          ALWAYS
```

```
Total Tuples Found: 1
Done.
```

An example of a List command on table MULTPROF, `List Multprof MULTONE`, obtains the following response:

```
Listing:
KEY          OPTIONS
-----
MULTONE (CIC 1234 1)(CIC 2222 1)(JUR (INTER 5)(INTRA 4))(DEFAULT 6)
```

```
Total Tuples Found: 1
Done.
```

## CI commands

### QANI (continued)

---

An example of a List command that does not find an entry, `Find ANIVAL 2345671234`, obtains the following response:

Listing:

```
The entry you are attempting to list does not exist.
Done.
```

*System action:*

None.

*User action:*

The List function does not require user action other than entering correct syntax at the command line.

### Example when using the Delete function

The Delete command removes the entry specified on the command line from table ANIVAL, MULTPROF, or UNIPROF.

This section provides possible responses for example uses of the QANI command's Delete function.

**>Delete <Table> {Anival, Uniprof, Multprof} <Entry>**

### Responses for the Delete function

An example of a Delete command on table ANIVAL, `Delete Anival 2145671234`, obtains the following response:

```
Entry: 2145671234
```

```
You are DELETING this entry from the database.
```

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

```
>y
```

```
Entry deleted.
```

An example of a Delete command on table UNIPROF, `Delete Uniprof UNI234`, obtains the following response:

```
Entry: UNI234
```

```
You are DELETING this entry from the database.
```

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

```
>y
```

---

**CI commands**  
**QANI (continued)**


---

Entry deleted.

An example of a Delete command on table MULTPROF, Delete Multprof MULT214, obtains the following response:

Entry: MULT214

You are DELETING this entry from the database.  
 Please confirm ("YES", "Y", "NO", or "N"):  
 >y  
 Entry deleted.

An example of a Delete command for a nonexistent entry in table UNIPROF, Delete UNIPROF MULT555, obtains the following response:

No matching entries found.

An example of a Delete command that is executed while an ANIMOVE conversion is in process, Delete Anival 2145671234, obtains the following response:

An ANIMOVE conversion is in process.  
 Updates to tables ANISCUSP, ANIVAL, and UNIPROF are not allowed during the conversion.

*System action:*

A succesful Delete command decreases the tuples in table ANIVAL, UNIPROF or MULTPROF.

*User action:*

The user must confirm the removal of the entry from the database.

### Example when using the Rename function

The Rename command renames the specified key name to a different key name, and updates the associated ANIVAL tuples that reference the renamed UNIPROF or MULTPROF tables.

This section provides possible responses for three example uses of the QANI command's Rename function.

**>Rename <Table> {Uniprof, Multprof} <From Key><To Key>**

## CI commands

### QANI (continued)

---

#### Responses for the Rename function

An example of a successful Rename command, `Rename MULTPROF MULT234 MULT5678`, obtains the following response:

```
Renaming:
  From Key: MULT234
  To Key: MULT5678
Done.
```

An example of a Rename command with a target key name that already exists, `Rename UNIPROF UNI828 UNI829`, obtains the following response:

```
The TO key already exists.
```

An example of a Rename command with a source key that does not exist, `Rename Multprof MULT1234 MULT2345`, obtains the following response:

```
The FROM key must be datafilled.
```

An example of a Rename command that is executed while an ANIMOVE conversion is in process, `Rename MULTPROF MULT234 MULT5678`, obtains the following response:

```
An ANIMOVE conversion is in process.
Updates to tables ANISCUSP, ANIVAL, and UNIPROF are not allowed
during the conversion.
```

*System action:*  
None.

*User action:*  
The Rename function does not require user action other than entering correct syntax at the command line.

#### Example when using the Disprof function

The Disprof command determines jurisdiction and displays the ANI profile from table MULTPROF or UNIPROF. This command functions for a specified ANI, CIC, dialed number, and an optional NOA.

This section provides possible responses for use of the QANI command's Disprof function.

```
>Disprof <ANI> <CIC> <Dialed Number> [NOA]
```

---

**CI commands**  
**QANI (continued)**


---

**Responses for the Disprof function**

An example Disprof command for a single profile ANI (i.e. proftype field in ANIVAL is UNI), `Disprof 2144441234 0221 2149991234`, obtains the following response:

```
Key: UNIPROF2
  Profnum: 2
  Unitype: SUB
  Status: AL
  Opart: 31
  Termpart: 7
  Satres: N
  Mltcosid: 0
  Anidelv: ALWAYS
  Opchoice Index: 2
  Account Index: 1
```

An example Disprof command for a multiple profile ANI (i.e. proftype field in ANIVAL is MULTONE), `Disprof 6136210045 2222 6136210048`, obtains the following response:

```
Key: MULTONE
  Option: JUR
  Jurisdiction: INTRA
  Uniprofidx: 2
  Key: 2
  Profnum: 2
  Unitype: SUB
  Status: AL
  Opart: 2
  Termpart: 2
  Satres: N
  Mltcosid: 0
  Anidelv: ALWAYS
  Account Index: 1
```

An example Disprof command for a multiple profile ANI (i.e. proftype field in ANIVAL is MULT) with an international jurisdiction, `Disprof 2145551234 0222 6725551234 4`, obtains the following response:

```
Key: MULTPROF3
  Option: CICJUR
  CIC: 222
  Jurisdiction: INTL
  Uniprofidx: UNIPROF9
  Key: UNIPROF9
```

## CI commands

### QANI (end)

---

```
Profnum: 9
Unitype: SUB
Status: AL
Opart: 31
Termpart: 7
Satres: N
Mltcosid: 0
Anidelv: NEVER
Account Index: 1
```

An example Disprof command for an ANI without a profile, Disprof 21488812 0001 6725551234, obtains the following response:

```
WARNING: This call will receive ADBF treatment. A profile for
this ANI could not be determined. Possible causes are: ANI
not found in table ANIVAL or DEFAULT profile, DEFJUR profile
or EVAL63 option not datafilled in table MULTPROF for this
ANI.
```

## Related commands

None

### Release history

The subcommands DISPLAY, DISPROF, COPY, FIND, and LIST are modified to support the new JUR functionality (A59033229).

---

**CI commands**  
**TCNTEST**

---

**Purpose**

The Travel Card Number Test (TCNTEST) command verifies the integrity of the travel card number (TCN) subsystem by validating calling card numbers located at remote database location(s).

**Restrictions**

Restrictions associated with the TCNTEST include:

- Each of the TCN subsystems must be in service.
- Remote database must be operational.
- The number of simultaneous users for the TCNTEST command is limited to the number of users specified by office parameter TESTSS\_MAX\_USERS (table OFCVAR).
- Datafill must be located in the following tables:
  - C7GTT
  - C7GTTYPE
  - C7LKSET
  - C7LINK
  - C7LOCSSN
  - C7NETWRK
  - C7RTESET

**Access**

Accessible from any MAP level.

**Syntax**

>TCNTEST tcn\_number timeout

**Parameters**

Command parameters are described in Table 1-58.

**CI commands****TCNTEST** (continued)**Table 1-58**  
**TCNTEST parameter descriptions**

Parameter	Values	Description
tcn_number	0 to 9	<p>Specifies calling card number.</p> <p>Number restrictions include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• maximum length = 14 digits</li> <li>• first digit = 2 to 9</li> <li>• remaining digits = 0 to 9</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> The first digit of a calling card number may not be a "0" or "1".</p>
timeout (optional parameter)	0 to 30	<p>Specifies wait time (in seconds) to wait for a reply back from the SCP.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> If a value is not specified, the system uses the default value defined in TCN_DCP_RESPONSE_TIMEOUT (table OFCVAR).</p>
—end—		

**Example command**

```
>TCNTEST 8999289289289899 5
```

---

**CI commands**  
**TCNTEST (continued)**

---

**Responses**

After the TCNTEST command successfully completes, the system displays the following response:

```
Time for sending query and receiving response is:  x
minutes, x seconds, x milliseconds.
The following data was returned from the RDB.
The CCN number xxxxxxxxxxxx is valid
```

```
Trap class:                x
Originating partition:    xxx
Terminating partition:    xx
Satellite restriction:    xx
Account code validation required: xx
COS index:                 x
Trap:                      xx
```

*Explanation:*

The system displays the time required to send and receive the query. Information on whether the CCN is valid, along with other information, is also included.

*User action:*

None

**Error messages**

The following error messages may display as a result of the TCNTEST command.

**Note:** The system supplies the values represented by “x”.

**A reject message is received from the RDB.**

*Explanation:*

The remote database rejected the query from the UCS DMS-250 switch.

*User action:*

Correct query values.

## CI commands

### TCNTEST (continued)

---

**An error message is received from the RDB.**

*Explanation:*

The remote database could not generate a response due to a transient error.

*User action:*

Correct response values.

**An error is recognized in the TCAP decoding facilities.**

*Explanation:*

The remote database response message violated TCAP syntax. The response message is rejected.

*User action:*

Correct TCAP syntax.

**Bad parameter in the message.**

*Explanation:*

A bad parameter exists in the TCAP message.

*User action:*

Correct TCAP values.

**Either the CCN is invalid or it does not exist in the RDB.**

*Explanation:*

The remote database did not recognize the CCN in the query.

*User action:*

Verify the calling card number is valid.

**Encoder failed to assemble the query.**

*Explanation:*

The query is aborted. This is an unexpected situation.

*User action:*

Try the query again.

---

**CI commands**  
**TCNTEST (continued)**

---

**Failed to wait in order to receive a message. Mailbox failure code is = xx.Failed to wait in order to receive a message. Mailbox failure code is = xx.**

*Explanation:*

The system failed to wait for the response message. This is an unexpected situation.

*User action:*

Save the software error report for resolution of the problem.

**Invalid digits in CCN parameter.**

*Explanation:*

The acceptable digits are numeric digits only (0–9). Any other characters are rejected.

*User action:*

Correct the calling card number digits entered.

**No response within assigned timeout value  
Timeout value is: x seconds**

*Explanation:*

The timeout value assigned in the command has expired.

*System action:*

The system aborted the query.

**Number of parameters in the response message is incorrect.**

*Explanation:*

The UCS DMS-250 switch received a response message from the remote database, but it did not have the correct number of TCAP parameters. The response message is rejected.

*User action:*

Correct TCAP parameters.

## CI commands

### TCNTEST (continued)

---

**Private parameter of the response msg had wrong length.**

*Explanation:*

The UCS DMS-250 switch received a response message from the remote database, but the length of the response was incorrect. The response message is rejected.

*User action:*

Correct response length values.

**Query could not be sent to the RDB.**

*Explanation:*

The query is aborted.

*User action:*

Try the query again and save the software error report for resolution of the problem.

**The component is not a national TCAP type.**

*Explanation:*

The component of the received message is not coded as a national type. The message is rejected.

*User action:*

Correct TCAP code values.

**The component is not recognized.**

*Explanation:*

The following response messages are valid for CCN validation: RETURN RESULT, REJECT, and ERROR. Any other type of response received for the calling card number is invalid.

*User action:*

Correct response values.

**The TCN application subsystem does not exist.**

*Explanation:*

The TCAP software does not support the TCN application subsystem.

*User action:*

Check with switch administration for the proper software load.

---

**CI commands**  
**TCNTEST (continued)**

---

**The TCN application subsystem is out of service.**

*Explanation:*

The TCN subsystem is currently out of service. It must be in service before a query goes through.

*User action:*

Return the subsystem to service (RTS).

**The parameter is not a private TCAP type.**

*Explanation:*

The parameter group of the received message is not coded as a private TCAP parameter. A private parameter is expected.

*User action:*

Enter a private parameter.

**The query could not be sent to the RDB. It is bounced back to us by lower level of CCS7.**

*Explanation:*

The system constructed the query, but it was returned to the UCS DMS-250 switch instead of being sent to the remote database.

*User action:*

Verify the MTP linksets and routesets are in service.

**The TCAP decoder failed to decode the response message. Packaging information is incorrect.**

*Explanation:*

The TCAP coder failed to decode the received message.

*User action:*

Notify switch administration.

**Too many users are logged on to this TESTSS.**

*Explanation:*

More people are using the TCNTEST command than defined in the office parameters.

*User action:*

Verify office parameter TESTSS250\_MAX\_USERS is sufficient.

**CI commands**

**TCNTEST** (end)

---

**Related commands**

Use the TESTSS command to verify the integrity of a subsystem.

---

**CI commands**  
**TRAYER**

---

**Purpose**

The Translation Verification (TRAYER) tool simulates a call from a user-specified origination (such as a trunk) to a user-specified destination. The TRAYER tool allows the user to display the translations and routing associated with a particular call as a means to identify translations errors, oversights, or misdirections.

TRAYER performs the following:

- verifies the translation tables
- aids in debugging and analyzing translation and routing datafill
- helps determine reasons for the undesirable results and changes required to achieve the expected results

*Note:* Unexpected results may include unexpected treatments or improper routing.

TRAYER is capable of displaying the following information:

- tables used to translate and route a call
- call treatment

**Access**

TRAYER is accessible from any MAP level.

*Note:* A default serving translations scheme (STS) value (range = 0 to 999) must be set with the Universal Traver Verification STS (UTVSTS) command before accessing TRAYER. In the following example, the STS value is 214:

```
>UTVSTS 214
```

**Syntax**

A TRAYER command is made up of the following elements:

- call originator code
- originator identification
- directory number or outgoing trunk identification
- required report identification

## CI commands

### TRAVER (continued)

---

The fixed parameters associated with TRAVER in the UCS DMS-250 environment include:

- TR—trunk originator  
>TRAVER TR clii [options] digits [options] trace [options]
- R—route table originator  
>TRAVER R table [options]

### Parameters

The TRAVER command has a complex syntax. Using the HELP command to display TRAVER command syntax produces a complete list of available required/optional parameters and subparameters. However, the use of individual parameters is customer- and switch-specific.



#### **CAUTION**

**TRAVER contains functionality that is not available.** Some TRAVER command functionality visible on your screen is not available on your load. Please ignore it.

### Required parameters

The following parameters are required for each origination type:

- originator parameter and any required parameters
- digits parameter and any required parameters
- trace parameters and any required parameters

**Note:** The digits and trace parameters are the same for all originations.

Table 1-59 provides required parameter information for the Trunk Originator (TR) option. Table 1-63 provides required parameter information for the Route Table Originator (R) option.

**CI commands**  
**TRAYER** (continued)

**Optional parameters**

Optional parameters may be required for originator, digits, or trace parameters. Additional information on TR optional parameters is located in the following tables:

- Table 1-60—CLLI optional parameters
- Table 1-61—Digits optional parameters
- Table 1-62—Trace optional parameters

Additional information on R optional parameters is located in the following table:

- Table 1-64—Optional R parameters

**Table 1-59**  
**Required TR parameters**

Required parameter	Value	Description	Optional parameter(s)
TR	—	TR is entered when an incoming trunk is the originator. Optional parameters include common language location identifiers (CLLI), digits, and trace options.	
<CLLI>	string (16 alphanumeric characters)	CLLI = Common Language Location Identifier  <b>Note:</b> The CLLI name must be entered immediately after “TR”.	[<CLLIOPT> CLLI Option  [<MBGOPTS> Multilocation Business Group Option  [<TRIGOPT> Trigger option  <b>Note:</b> See Table 1-60 for additional information on optional CLLI parameters.
<b>Note:</b> Required parameters are enclosed by < >. Optional parameters are enclosed by [ ]. Options within optional parameters are enclosed by { }.			
—continued—			

**CI commands****TRAVER** (continued)**Table 1-59**  
**Required TR parameters** (continued)

Required parameter	Value	Description	Optional parameter(s)
<DIGITS OR N FOR NO DIGITS>	string (0 to 30 digits)  N (no digits required)	digits = called party number  N=no called party digits required  <b>Note:</b> The called party digits are entered by the originator or received by the originator on a incoming trunk. A value of "N" in the "digits" field simulates trunk seizure.	[<CDNIE> Called Party Number  [<NSF> Network Specific Facilities  [<TNSIE> Transit Network Selection  [<OSAIE> Operator System Access  [<BC> Bearer Capability  [<SR>] Services Requested  [<PI> ISUP Preference Indicator  [<TRI> Transit Routing Information  [<NETINFO Network Information  [<FINFO> First In First Out  [<RPOAP>]  [<RPOAS>] Regional Private Operating Agency
<b>Note:</b> Required parameters are enclosed by < >. Optional parameters are enclosed by [ ]. Options within optional parameters are enclosed by { }.			
—continued—			

**CI commands**  
**TRAYER** (continued)

**Table 1-59**  
**Required TR parameters** (continued)

Required parameter	Value	Description	Optional parameter(s)
			[<NOA> Nature of Address  [<AINCHG> Advanced Intelligent Network Information Change  [<AIN_INFO> Advanced Intelligent Network Information  [<SCAIIN> SCAIIN Option  <b>Note:</b> See Table 1-61 for additional information on optional DIGITS parameters.
<TRACE>	alphabetical string	trace = trace option	{<T>} Trace Option  Trace displays the table(s) used to translate and route a call and the appropriate tuple for each table.
<b>Note:</b> Required parameters are enclosed by < >. Optional parameters are enclosed by [ ]. Options within optional parameters are enclosed by { }.			
—continued—			

**CI commands****TRAVER** (continued)

**Table 1-59**  
**Required TR parameters** (continued)

Required parameter	Value	Description	Optional parameter(s)
			<p>[&lt;NT&gt;] = No Trace Option</p> <p>No Trace displays digit translation routes, position routes, and the circuits and/or treatments on which the call would terminate.</p> <p>[&lt;B&gt;] = Both Option</p> <p>The Both Option displays the tables used in translation and the routes, treatments, and/or positions associated with the call.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> See Table 1-61 for additional information on optional DIGITS parameters.</p>
<p><b>Note:</b> Required parameters are enclosed by &lt; &gt;. Optional parameters are enclosed by [ ]. Options within optional parameters are enclosed by { }.</p>			
<p>—end—</p>			

**CI commands**  
**TRAVER** (continued)

**Table 1-60**  
**Optional TR parameters - CLLI**

Optional parameter	Additional optional parameter/ response (if required)	Additional optional parameter/ response (if required)	Additional optional parameter/ response (if required)	Additional optional parameter/ response (if required)
[<CLLIOPT> CLLI option	{SAT Satellite Data	<bool>}]	True} ] satellite switching is not allowed  False} ] satellite switching is allowed	_____
[<MBGOPTS> Multiple Business Group option	{MGB Multiple Business Group	<type> group type  <id> group ID  <lp> line privileges	{Local  National}  {0 to 4294967295} digit stream  {0 to 255} digit stream	_____
<p><b>Note:</b> See Table 1-59 for additional information on required TR parameters.  <b>Note:</b> Required parameters are enclosed by &lt; &gt;. Optional parameters are enclosed by [ ]. Options within optional parameters are enclosed by { }.</p>				
—continued—				

**CI commands****TRAVER** (continued)

Table 1-60

Optional TR parameters - CLLI (continued)

Optional parameter	Additional optional parameter/response (if required)	Additional optional parameter/response (if required)	Additional optional parameter/response (if required)	Additional optional parameter/response (if required)
[<TRIGOPT>	{trig Trigger	<gap> translation number  <pic>  <access _type>  <b>Note:</b> Additional parameters select trunk type and refinements (as required).	{N}  {0 to 9} ] digit stream; max 14 digits  {All  Origin  Collect}  {FGD [<infodigs _option>  {FGDSNC [<infodigs _option>	_____
<p><b>Note:</b> See Table 1-59 for additional information on required TR parameters.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Required parameters are enclosed by &lt; &gt;. Optional parameters are enclosed by [ ]. Options within optional parameters are enclosed by { }.</p>				
—continued—				

**CI commands**  
**TRAVER** (continued)

**Table 1-60**  
**Optional TR parameters - CLLI** (continued)

Optional parameter	Additional optional parameter/ response (if required)			
			{FGDCUT [<infodigs _option>	{infodigs <infodigs_value> string} ]
			{FGDTRANS [<infodigs _option>	{infodigs <infodigs_value> string} ]
			{UAAUTH [<infodigs _option>	{infodigs <infodigs_value> string} ]
			{UACARD [<infodigs _option>	{infodigs <infodigs_value> string} ]
			{PRI	_____
			{DAL	_____
			{EDAL	_____
			{ONAL	_____
			{ONAT	_____
<p><b>Note:</b> See Table 1-59 for additional information on required TR parameters.  <b>Note:</b> Required parameters are enclosed by &lt; &gt;. Optional parameters are enclosed by [ ]. Options within optional parameters are enclosed by { }.</p>				
<p>—continued—</p>				

**CI commands****TRAVER** (continued)

Table 1-60

Optional TR parameters - CLLI (continued)

Optional parameter	Additional optional parameter/response (if required)	Additional optional parameter/response (if required)	Additional optional parameter/response (if required)	Additional optional parameter/response (if required)
			{GTWIMT	_____
			{ESNPRI	_____
			{Other	_____
			{ESP}	_____
		<call_type>		
		<b>Note:</b> Additional parameters select call types (as required).		
			ONNET	_____
			OFFNET	_____
			IDDD	_____
			N00	_____
			I800	_____
			TIE	_____
<b>Note:</b> See Table 1-59 for additional information on required TR parameters.				
<b>Note:</b> Required parameters are enclosed by < >. Optional parameters are enclosed by [ ]. Options within optional parameters are enclosed by { }.				
—continued—				

**CI commands**  
**TRAVER** (continued)

**Table 1-60**  
**Optional TR parameters - CLLI** (continued)

Optional parameter	Additional optional parameter/ response (if required)			
			WATS	_____
			IVPN	_____
			ZPLUSOFFNET	_____
			ZPLUSONNET	_____
			INTOA	_____
			IGA	_____
			IDA	_____
			GVPN	_____
			Undetermined	_____
			Other}	_____
		<criteria>		_____
		<b>Note:</b> Additional parameters select calling criteria.		
<b>Note:</b> See Table 1-59 for additional information on required TR parameters.				
<b>Note:</b> Required parameters are enclosed by < >. Optional parameters are enclosed by [ ]. Options within optional parameters are enclosed by { }.				
—continued—				

**CI commands****TRAVER** (continued)

Table 1-60

Optional TR parameters - CLLI (continued)

Optional parameter	Additional optional parameter/response (if required)			
			{NIL	_____
			{TRI	_____
			{REDIRECTION	_____
			{CONFERENCE }}}}	_____
<p><b>Note:</b> See Table 1-59 for additional information on required TR parameters.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Required parameters are enclosed by &lt; &gt;. Optional parameters are enclosed by [ ]. Options within optional parameters are enclosed by { }.</p>				
—end—				

**CI commands**  
**TRAVER** (continued)

**Table 1-61**  
**Optional TR parameters - DIGITS**

Optional parameter	Additional optional parameter/ response (if required)			
[<CDNIE>	{cdn Called Party Number Option	[<npi> Numbering Plan Indicator (NPI) Option	_____	_____
			{<pub> public NPI	_____
			<E164> public NPI (default)	_____
			<pvt>} ] private NPT	_____
		[<cdnton> Called Party Number Type of Number		
			{in international number	_____
<p><b>Note:</b> See Table 1-59 for additional information on required TR parameters.  <b>Note:</b> Required parameters are enclosed by &lt; &gt;. Optional parameters are enclosed by [ ]. Options within optional parameters are enclosed by { }.</p>				
<p>—continued—</p>				

**CI commands****TRAVER** (continued)

**Table 1-61**  
**Optional TR parameters - DIGITS** (continued)

Optional parameter	Additional optional parameter/response (if required)			
			{na 10-digit number	_____
			{l 7-digit public number	_____
			{net variable private number	_____
			{abbr abbreviated number	_____
			{unk} ] unknown	_____
		<cdn> calling number display/delivery option	string]]	_____
[<NSF> Network Specific Facility	{owtsid Outgoing WATS Identification	[<facnum> facility number	{0 to 32767} ] digit stream	_____
<p><b>Note:</b> See Table 1-59 for additional information on required TR parameters.  <b>Note:</b> Required parameters are enclosed by &lt; &gt;. Optional parameters are enclosed by [ ]. Options within optional parameters are enclosed by { }.</p>				
—continued—				

**CI commands**  
**TRAVER** (continued)

**Table 1-61**  
**Optional TR parameters - DIGITS** (continued)

Optional parameter	Additional optional parameter/ response (if required)			
	prvt Private	[<facnum> facility number	{0 to 32767} ] digit stream	_____
	{wt INWATS	[<facnum> facility number	{0 to 32767} ] digit stream	_____
	owt OUTWATS	<zone>	{0 to 9; A, B, C, NONE}] digit stream	_____
	fx> Foreign Exchange	[<facnum> facility number	{0 to 1023} ] digit stream	
	tie TIE line	[<facnum> facility number	{0 to 1023} ] digit stream	
	asds	_____	_____	_____
<p><b>Note:</b> See Table 1-59 for additional information on required TR parameters.  <b>Note:</b> Required parameters are enclosed by &lt; &gt;. Optional parameters are enclosed by [ ]. Options within optional parameters are enclosed by { }.</p>				
—continued—				

**CI commands****TRAVER** (continued)

**Table 1-61**  
**Optional TR parameters - DIGITS** (continued)

Optional parameter	Additional optional parameter/response (if required)	Additional optional parameter/response (if required)	Additional optional parameter/response (if required)	Additional optional parameter/response (if required)
	lds} ] Local Digital Switch	_____	_____	_____
[<TNSIE>	{tns Transit Network Selection	<tnston> Transit Network Selection Type of Number	{US public carrier digits  NA} private carrier digits	_____
		<tnsnpi> Transit Network Selection Protocol Preference indicator	{UNK unknown  CIC carrier identification code  US} public carrier digits	
<p><b>Note:</b> See Table 1-59 for additional information on required TR parameters.  <b>Note:</b> Required parameters are enclosed by &lt; &gt;. Optional parameters are enclosed by [ ]. Options within optional parameters are enclosed by { }.</p>				
—continued—				

**CI commands**  
**TRAVER** (continued)

**Table 1-61**  
**Optional TR parameters - DIGITS** (continued)

Optional parameter	Additional optional parameter/response (if required)			
		<tns_digits> Transit Number Selection digits	string]]	_____
[<OSAIE>	{osa	<osaton>	{<pubp <puba <pri } } ]	string string string
[<BC> Bearer Capability Name	{bc	<bcname>	string} ]	_____
[<SR> Service Requested Option	{SR	<SR1> . . . <SR4>	{cug cli nnd cfw} ] ] ]	_____
[<PI>	{pi	<prefind>	{noisuprq	_____
<p><b>Note:</b> See Table 1-59 for additional information on required TR parameters.  <b>Note:</b> Required parameters are enclosed by &lt; &gt;. Optional parameters are enclosed by [ ]. Options within optional parameters are enclosed by { }.</p>				
—continued—				

**CI commands****TRAVER** (continued)

**Table 1-61**  
**Optional TR parameters - DIGITS** (continued)

Optional parameter	Additional optional parameter/response (if required)			
			isuppref	_____
			supreq} } ]	_____
[<TRI>	{tri	<tridigs>	string] ]	
<NETINFO>	{netinfo	<netid>	{0 to 32767} digit stream	_____
		<netcgid>	{0 to 4095} digit stream	_____
<p><b>Note:</b> See Table 1-59 for additional information on required TR parameters.  <b>Note:</b> Required parameters are enclosed by &lt; &gt;. Optional parameters are enclosed by [ ]. Options within optional parameters are enclosed by { }.</p>				
—continued—				

**CI commands**  
**TRAVER** (continued)

**Table 1-61**  
**Optional TR parameters - DIGITS** (continued)

Optional parameter	Additional optional parameter/ response (if required)			
		<ncos>	{0 to 255} } ] digit stream	_____
[<FINFO> First In First Out	{finfo	<dig1> . . . <dig4>	{string . . . string} ]	_____
[<RPOAP>	{rpoap	<rpoap 4 digits>	string} ]	_____
[<RPOAS>	{rpoas	<rpoas 4 digits>	string} ]	_____
[<NOA> Nature of Address	{noa	<nature of address>	{0 to 127} } ] digit stream	_____
[<AINCHG>	{ainchg	<digits>	string} ]	_____
[<AIN_INFO>	{ainres	<version>  <res_type>>	{r01}  {nores	_____ _____
<b>Note:</b> See Table 1-59 for additional information on required TR parameters. <b>Note:</b> Required parameters are enclosed by < >. Optional parameters are enclosed by [ ]. Options within optional parameters are enclosed by { }.				
—continued—				

**CI commands****TRAVER** (continued)

**Table 1-61**  
**Optional TR parameters - DIGITS** (continued)

Optional parameter	Additional optional parameter/response (if required)			
			ar	_____
			fc	_____
			cont} } ]	_____
[<SCAIIN>	{scaiin	<called noa>	{0 to 127} digit stream	_____
		<clginfo>	{clginfo <calling noa>	{0 to 127} digit string
			<calling number>	string} ]
		<chrginfo>	{chrginfo <charge noa>	0 to 127} digit string
			<charge number>	string} ] } ]
<p><b>Note:</b> See Table 1-59 for additional information on required TR parameters.  <b>Note:</b> Required parameters are enclosed by &lt; &gt;. Optional parameters are enclosed by [ ]. Options within optional parameters are enclosed by { }.</p>				
—end—				

**CI commands**  
**TRAVER** (continued)

**Table 1-62**  
**Optional TR parameters - TRACE**

Optional parameter	Additional optional parameter/response (if required)			
[<TRACE>	[<trceopt>	<rteopt>	V <vfg>	string
			N <num>	{1 to 32} digit string
			ALL} } ]>	
[<TRACE>	<nrr>	[nrr] ]	_____	_____
[<TRACE>	<authcode>	string}	_____	_____
[<TRACE>	<mfst_cdn>	{nil	_____	_____
		st3p	_____	_____
		st2p	_____	_____
		st	_____	_____
		stkp	_____	_____
		cic	<cic_digits>	string} ]
<b>Note:</b> See Table 1-59 for additional information on required TR parameters.				
<b>Note:</b> Required parameters are enclosed by < >. Optional parameters are enclosed by [ ]. Options within optional parameters are enclosed by { }.				
—end—				

**CI commands****TRAVER** (continued)**Table 1-63**  
**Required R parameters**

Required parameter	Value	Description	Optional parameters
R	—	R is entered when a routing table is the originator. Optional parameters include table names and their variables.  <b>Note:</b> The DIGITS and TRACE options required with TR originations are ignored with R originations.	
<TABLE>	string (16 alphanumeric characters)	Table Name  <b>Note:</b> The TABLE name must be entered immediately after "R".	{HNPORTE Home Numbering Plan Route  {FNPORTE Foreign Numbering Plan Route  {STSRTE FNPA Route  {OFRT Office Route  {IBNRTE Routing Reference  PXRTE Universal Translation  FARTE Foreign Area Code Route
—continued—			

**CI commands**  
**TRAVER** (continued)

**Table 1-63**  
**Required R parameters** (continued)

Required parameter	Value	Description	Optional parameters
			OFCRTE Office Code Route
			CTRTE Country Code Route
			IBNRT2 Routing Reference 2
			IBNRT3 Routing Reference 3
			IBNRT4 Routing Reference 4
			OFR2 Office Route 2
			OFR3 Office Route 3
			OFR4 Office Route 4
—end—			

**CI commands****TRAVER** (continued)

**Table 1-64**  
**Optional R parameters - TABLE**

Optional parameter	Additional optional parameter/ response (if required)	Additional optional parameter/ response (if required)	Additional optional parameter/ response (if required)	Additional optional parameter/ response (if required)
{HNPART	<HNPA> Home Numbering Plan Area Control Table (HNPACONT)	{0 to 999} digit string	_____	_____
	<RTEREF> Routing Reference Subtable Key	{1 to 1023} digit stream	_____	_____
{FNPART	<FNPA> Foreign Numbering Plan Area Control Table (FNPACONT)	{0 to 999} digit string Table FNPA Route Index	_____	_____
	<RTEREF> Table	{1 to 1023} digit stream	_____	_____
{STSRTE	<FNPA> Foreign Numbering Plan Area Control Table	{0 to 999} digit string	_____	_____
<p><b>Note:</b> See Table 1-63 for additional information on required R parameters.  <b>Note:</b> Required parameters are enclosed by &lt; &gt;. Optional parameters are enclosed by [ ]. Options within optional parameters are enclosed by { }.</p>				
—continued—				

**CI commands**  
**TRAVER** (continued)

**Table 1-64**  
**Optional R parameters - TABLE** (continued)

Optional parameter	Additional optional parameter/response (if required)			
	<STS> Serving Translation Scheme	{0 to 999} digit stream	_____	_____
	<RTEREF>	{1 to 1023} digit stream	_____	_____
{OFRT	<RTEREF>	{1 to 1023} digit string	_____	_____
{IBNRTE	<RTEREF>	{1 to 1023} digit string	_____	_____
{PXRTE	<XLANAME>	String	_____	_____
	<RTEREF>	{1 to 1023} digit string	_____	_____
{FARTE	<XLANAME>	String	_____	_____
	<RTEREF>	{1 to 1023} digit string	_____	_____
{OFCRTE	<XLANAME>	String	_____	_____
<p><b>Note:</b> See Table 1-63 for additional information on required R parameters.  <b>Note:</b> Required parameters are enclosed by &lt; &gt;. Optional parameters are enclosed by [ ]. Options within optional parameters are enclosed by { }.</p>				
—continued—				

**CI commands****TRAVER** (continued)

**Table 1-64**  
**Optional R parameters - TABLE** (continued)

Optional parameter	Additional optional parameter/response (if required)			
	<RTEREF>	{1 to 1023} digit string	_____	_____
{IBNRT2	<RTEREF>	{1 to 1023} digit string	_____	_____
{IBNRT3	<RTEREF>	{1 to 1023} digit string	_____	_____
{IBNRT4	<RTEREF>	{1 to 1023} digit string	_____	_____
{OFR2	<RTEREF>	{1 to 1023} digit string	_____	_____
{OFR3	<RTEREF>	{1 to 1023} digit string	_____	_____
{OFR4	<RTEREF>	{1 to 1023} digit string }	_____	_____
<p><b>Note:</b> See Table 1-63 for additional information on required R parameters.  <b>Note:</b> Required parameters are enclosed by &lt; &gt;. Optional parameters are enclosed by [ ]. Options within optional parameters are enclosed by { }.</p>				
—end—				

**Example command**

The following is an example TRAVER command entry with a TR originator.

```
>TRAVER TR DAL237TWDTLS 2133603789 B
```

---

## CI commands

### TRAVER (continued)

---

## Responses

The following is an example response to the TRAVER command:

```
>TRAVER TR DAL237TWDTLS 2133603789 B
STS USED FOR TRAVER IS: 611
TABLE STSTOPAR
611 00 11
TABLE TRKGRP
DAL237TWD TLS DAL 127 NPDGP NCON 0 2W DAL MIDL 16 7 16 16 S
10 NIL DL 7 5 111 MANUAL 214 0 NOAUTHS RTE8 0 VOICE_DATA Y 1
N Y NONE 00 (QH) (ACRPROMPT)$
TABLE STDPRTCT
DAL (1)(0)0
SUBTABLE STDPRT
WARNING: CHANGES IN TABLE STDPRT MAY ALTER OFFICE BILLING.
CALL TYPE DEFAULT IS NP. PLEASE REFER TO DOCUMENTATION.
. 21 21 CT OFFNET 8 10 0
WARNING: CHANGES IN TABLE STDPRT MAY ALTER OFFICE BILLING.
CALL TYPE DEFAULT IS NP. PLEASE REFER TO DOCUMENTATION.
TABLE HNPACONT
611 991 10 (195) (1) (0) (0) 1
. SUBTABLE HNPACODE
.213 216 HNPA 0
.630 630 LRTE 630
.SUBTABLE RTEREF
.630 S D EAN630TWMFWK
.EXIT TABLE RTEREF
EXIT TABLE HNPACONT
+++TRAVER: SUCCESSFUL CALL TRACE+++
STS USED FOR TRAVER IS: 611
DIGIT TRANSLATION ROUTES
1 EAN630TWMFWK          2136306789          ST
1 DIGITS_003
+++TRAVER: SUCCESSFUL CALL TRACE+++
```

The following is an example response with CAIN information to a TRAVER command:

PTS DAL to PTS DAL with subscription on trunk group basis; trigger CUSTDP with trigger action QUERY

```
>TRAVER TR DAL220TWDGTS 2142221234 B
STS USED FOR TRAVER IS: 611
TABLE STSTOPAR
611 00 111
TABLE TRKGRP
```

**CI commands****TRAVER (continued)**

```
DAL220TWDTGS DAL 30 NPDGP NCIT 0 2W DAL MIDL 16 7 16 16 S 7
NIL ID 0 7 111
    MANUAL 214 0 6113311 RTE2 0 3_1KHZ Y 1 N Y ANISNPA 00 160
(MCCS )
    (ALTTTRTMT ) (VANIDB ) (CAIN ) (CAINGRP CUSTGRP) (LATA
LATA1) $
TABLE LATAID
LATA1 214
--> ENTER TDP ORIGATT <--
+++ CAIN SUBSCRIPTION VIA AGENT +++
TABLE CAINGRP
CUSTGRP 3 CAIN02 TCAP_SCCP (ANLZINFO INFOANLZ CUSTDP) $ $
(ADIN ) (CAINGRP )
    (ORGTINFO ) $ $
--> ENTER TDP O_FTRREQ <--
+++ CAIN SUBSCRIPTION VIA AGENT +++
TABLE CAINGRP
CUSTGRP 3 CAIN02 TCAP_SCCP (ANLZINFO INFOANLZ CUSTDP) $ $
(ADIN ) (CAINGRP )
    (ORGTINFO ) $ $
--> ENTER TDP INFOCOLL <--
+++ CAIN SUBSCRIPTION VIA AGENT +++
TABLE CAINGRP
CUSTGRP 3 CAIN02 TCAP_SCCP (ANLZINFO INFOANLZ CUSTDP) $ $
(ADIN ) (CAINGRP )
    (ORGTINFO ) $ $
TABLE STDPRTCT
DAL ( 1) ( 0) 3
    . SUBTABLE STDPRT
WARNING: CHANGES IN TABLE STDPRT MAY ALTER OFFICE
BILLING. CALL TYPE DEFAULT IS NP. PLEASE REFER TO
DOCUMENTATION.
    . 21 21 CT OFFNET 7 10 0 $
WARNING: CHANGES IN TABLE STDPRT MAY ALTER OFFICE
BILLING. CALL TYPE DEFAULT IS NP. PLEASE REFER TO
DOCUMENTATION.
TABLE HNPACONT
611 Y 999 10 ( 460) ( 1) ( 0) ( 0) 4 $
    . SUBTABLE HNPACODE
    . 214 216 HNPA 0
    . 222 222 LRTE 222
    . SUBTABLE RTEREF
    . 222 S D DAL222TWDTLS
    . EXIT TABLE RTEREF
EXIT TABLE HNPACONT
--> ENTER TDP INFOANLZ <--
+++ CAIN SUBSCRIPTION VIA AGENT +++
```

---

**CI commands**  
**TRAVER (end)**

---

```
TABLE CAINGRP
CUSTGRP 3 CAIN02 TCAP_SCCP (ANLZINFO INFOANLZ CUSTDP) $ $
(ADIN ) (CAINGRP ) (ORGTINFO ) $ $
TABLE CUSTDP
CUSTGRP ADDR 2142221234 215 QUERY ROUTE $
      UserID:      CAIN DAL220TWDTGS 11
      BearerCapability:  SPEECH
      CalledPartyID:    2142221234
TriggerCriteriaType:  CUST_INT
      CallingPartyID:   214
      LATA: 214

+++ TRAVER: SUCCESSFUL CALL TRACE +++

STS USED FOR TRAVER IS: 611

DIGIT TRANSLATION ROUTES

1 DAL222TWDTLS          2221234          ST

TREATMENT ROUTES.  TREATMENT IS: GNCT
1 DIGITS_003

+++ TRAVER: SUCCESSFUL CALL TRACE +++
```

**Related commands**

None

## CI commands

### VPTRACE

#### Purpose

The Variable Advanced Intelligent Network Messaging Platform Trace (VPTRACE) command enables/disables the tracing of variable AIN messaging platform (VAMP) messages. Messages are logged as VAMP901 (inbound messages) or VAMP902 (outbound messages).



#### CAUTION

##### Using VPTRACE incurs real-time cost

Enabling VAMP 90x message tracing logs incurs a real-time cost on every AIN message sent or received. This can affect call processing capacity during high traffic periods. Enable these logs during low traffic periods or when necessary to debug a messaging problem.

#### Access

Accessible from the MAP level.

#### Syntax

>VPTRACE logcmd

#### Parameters

Command parameters are described in Table 1-65.

**Table 1-65**  
VPTRACE parameter descriptions

Parameter	Values	Description
logcmd	Valid values include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ENABLE</li> <li>• DISABLE</li> </ul>	Enables/disables the VAMP 90x logs.
—end—		

---

**CI commands**  
**VPTRACE (end)**

---

**Example command**

```
>VPTRACE ENABLE
```

**Responses**

The following is an example response to the VPTRACE command:

```
>VPTRACE DISABLE
```

```
VAMP MESSAGE TRACE LOGS DISABLED
```

The following responses may display as a result of the VPTRACE command:

```
VAMP MESSAGE TRACE LOGS DISABLED
```

*Explanation:*

VAMP message tracing is disabled. No further messages will be logged.

*User action:*

None

```
VAMP MESSAGE TRACE LOGS ENABLED
```

*Explanation:*

VAMP message tracing is enabled. All inbound and outbound messages will be logged.

*User action:*

None

**Related commands**

None

## CTMPLT directory

### CTMPLT

---

#### Purpose

The Call Detail Record Template (CTMPLT) command allows you to enter the CTMPLT directory and perform various display and editing functions.

**Note:** CTMPLT commands use semaphores to enforce the mutual exclusion of the CTMPLT and table control commands. Although only one process can update table CDRTMPLT at any time, multiple processes can read the table at the same time.

The CTMPLT (CDR Template) command set allows you to:

- apply changes to the billing system (Changes to the billing system are made through office parameters in table OFCENG.)
- display the CDR templates defined in table CDRTMPLT
- copy existing templates
- display the CDR fields, including the size and format of data stored in the field
- display the current billing record status

#### Restrictions

Restrictions associated with the CTMPLT command include:

- the predefined UCS05, UCS06, and UCS08 CDR templates are not supported in the current UCS12 release
- the PIC, TDP, TRIGGER, and RTELIST fields that previously existed and then were removed, are re-added
- the information from PIC, TDP, and TRIGGER fields, can be defined in the user definable templates, and output through the FLEXCDR flexible billing capabilities.
- since CDR size has changed, downstream billing must be upgraded to the UCS09 CDR format, if the UCS09 CDR format is enabled.
- existing SOC UBFR0001, Flexible CDR, must be active to edit table CDRTMPLT.
- existing SOC UBFR0001, Flexible CDR, must be active to provision the CDRTMPLT option.

#### Access

All CTMPLT commands are accessed through the CTMPLT directory.

---

**CTMPLT directory**  
**CTMPLT (continued)**

---

**Syntax**

&gt;CTMPLT

**Parameters**

None

**Example command**

&gt;CTMPLT

**Responses**

If a CTMPLT command process attempts to update table CDRTMPLT while another process is already changing the table, the command returns the following response:

```
Table CDRTMPLT is being written to by another process. Try  
again.
```

**Related commands**

The following commands are found in the CTMPLT directory:

- COPY
- FLDINFO
- QUIT
- REPORT
- RESTORE
- SET
- STATUS
- TDUMP
- TEMPLATE
- TLIST
- TMPDESC
- UPGRADE

## CTMPLT commands

### COPY

#### Purpose

The Copy (COPY) command allows an existing table entry (from the edit index) to be copied to a new location in the table. The identified “from key” must exist in the table; the “to key” must not exist in the table. When successful, a copy of the defined template is stored at the next free slot in the table with the new key. A new template ID is automatically allocated.

The COPY command is blocked during the following conditions when the Supernode Data Manager (SDM) is connected to the switch. Suitable warning messages display through the CTMPLT command.

- If the CDR data stream on the SDM is not in service, off-line, or in a recovery state, the COPY command is canceled. (The updates to FLEXCDR data are only allowed when the CDR stream is in required valid state.)
- When the copied template is sent from the Computing Module (CM) to the SDM, and the communication between CM and SDM fails, CM is not updated. The COPY command is canceled.

#### Access

>CTMPLT

#### Syntax

>COPY from key to key

#### Parameters

Command parameters are described in Table 1-66.

**Table 1-66**  
COPY parameter descriptions

Parameter	Values	Description
from key	string (1 to 16 alphanumeric characters)	Information is copied from this existing CDRTMPLT table entry.
to key	string (1 to 16 alphanumeric characters)	Information is copied to the next available CDRTMPLT table entry.  <b>Note:</b> The key name may not currently exist, but will be created by this command.
—end—		

---

**CTMPLT commands**  
**COPY (end)**

---

**Example command**

```
>COPY UCS09 MY_CDR
```

MY\_CDR template created in Index 10 of the CDRTMPLT table.  
The source for this template is the UCS09 template.

**Responses**

None

**Related commands**

The following commands are related to this command:

- FLDINFO
- QUIT
- REPORT
- RESTORE
- SET
- STATUS
- TDUMP
- TEMPLATE
- TLIST
- TMPDESC
- UPGRADE

## CTMPLT commands

### FLDINFO

#### Purpose

The Field Information (FLDINFO) command displays information on each CDR field that can be provisioned in table CDRTMPLT. Field type information includes the following:

- field size (in bits)
- format of the field (for example, binary, string, or digits)
- attribute in effect for the field and the attribute set
- information about what the field is and how it is captured by call processing
- meaning of field values (where available)

#### Access

>CTMPLT

#### Syntax

>FLDINFO <FIELD CDR field | ALL>

#### Parameters

Command parameters are described in Table 1-67.

**Table 1-67**  
FLDINFO parameter descriptions

Parameter	Values	Description
FIELD	CDR field	CDR subfield(s) include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ACCTCD—Account Code</li> <li>• ACCTV—Account Code Validation</li> <li>• ACG—Automatic Call Gapping</li> <li>• ACTIDX—Active Template Identification Index</li> <li>• ADDRNUM—Address Number</li> <li>• ADIN—Authcode Database Index</li> <li>• ALTBILL—AMA Alternate Billing Number</li> <li>•</li> </ul>
—continued—		

**CTMPLT commands**  
**FLDINFO** (continued)

**Table 1-67**  
**FLDINFO parameter descriptions** (continued)

Parameter	Values	Description
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• AMABAFMD</li> <li>• AMACALLT</li> <li>• AMACALLC—BAF call code</li> <li>• AMAMOD1—BAF module code</li> <li>• AMAMOD2—BAF module code</li> <li>• AMASC—BAF structure code</li> <li>• AMASIZE</li> <li>• ANICPN—BAF ANI/CPN indicator</li> <li>• ANISP—Automatic Number Identification (ANI) Spill</li> <li>• ANISUFF—Automatic Number Identification (ANI) Suffix</li> <li>• ANSCDR—Answer CDR</li> <li>• ANSTYPE—Answer Type</li> <li>• BAF—Bellcore AMA Format</li> <li>• BILLNUM—Billing Number</li> <li>• BILLTYPE—Billing Type</li> <li>• CAINCT—Carrier Advanced Intelligent Call Type</li> <li>• CALLDUR—Call Duration</li> <li>• CALLEDNO—Called Number</li> <li>• CALLEVTS—BAF call event status</li> <li>• CALLTYPE—FlexDial Call Type</li> <li>• CARRSEL—Carrier Selected</li> <li>• CDRALGOR—CDR Algorithm</li> <li>• CIC—Carrier Identification Code</li> </ul>
—continued—		

## CTMPLT commands

### FLDINFO (continued)

**Table 1-67**  
**FLDINFO parameter descriptions** (continued)

Parameter	Values	Description
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CICCASU—Carrier Identification Code Casual Usage</li> <li>• CICORIGIN—Carrier Identification Code Origination</li> <li>• CLDNOA—Called Party Nature of Address</li> <li>• CLGNOA—Calling Party Nature of Address</li> <li>• CLGPTYNO—Calling Party Number</li> <li>• CN1REQ—CAIN First Request</li> <li>• CN2REQ—CAIN Second Request</li> <li>• CN3REQ—CAIN Third Request</li> <li>• CN1TREQ—CAIN First Request Totals</li> <li>• CN2TREQ—CAIN Second Request Totals</li> <li>• CN3TREQ—CAIN Third Request Totals</li> <li>• CNTOTREQ—CAIN Request Totals</li> <li>• CNPREDIG—Calling Party Number Prefix Digits</li> <li>• COLLTIME—Collection Time</li> <li>• COMPCODE—Call Completion Code</li> <li>• COMPCODE2</li> <li>• COSINDEX—Class of Service Index</li> <li>• COSOVE—Class of Service Override</li> <li>• CRID—Call Reference Identifier for PSN</li> <li>• DCR—Dynamic Call Routing</li> <li>• DIALEDNO—Dialed Number</li> <li>• DIALNOA—Dialed Number Nature of Address</li> <li>• DIGDATA—Digit Data</li> </ul>
—continued—		

**CTMPLT commands**  
**FLDINFO** (continued)

**Table 1-67**  
**FLDINFO parameter descriptions** (continued)

Parameter	Values	Description
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DIGIDJIP—Digit Identifier for JIP</li> <li>• DIGIDNPA—Digit Identifier for NPA</li> <li>• DIGIDTRN—Digit Identifier for TRN</li> <li>• DISC10TH—Disconnect time 10ths of a second</li> <li>• DISCAMPM—Disconnect AM/PM</li> <li>• DISCDATE—Disconnect Date</li> <li>• DISCTIME—Disconnect Time</li> <li>• DISCTYPE—Disconnect Type</li> <li>• DISCYEAR—Least significant digit of call disconnect year</li> <li>• DLPRESUB—BAF dialing and presubscription indicator</li> <li>• DNIS—Dialed Number Identification Services</li> <li>• DNISNOA—DNIS Nature of Address</li> <li>• ECRM1—Echo Canceler Resource Module 1</li> <li>• ECRM2—Echo Canceler Resource Module 2</li> <li>• ECRN1—Echo Canceler Resource Number 1</li> <li>• ECRN2—Echo Canceler Resource Number 2</li> <li>• EXPOPCH—Expand Operator Choice Index</li> <li>• FILL1—One Bit Filler</li> <li>• FILL2—Two Bit Filler</li> <li>• FILL3—Three Bit Filler</li> <li>• FILL4—Four Bit Filler</li> <li>• FILL8—Eight Bit Filler</li> <li>• FINSID—Final Switch Identifier</li> <li>• FINTKGRP—Final Switch Group</li> </ul>
—continued—		

## CTMPLT commands

### FLDINFO (continued)

**Table 1-67**  
**FLDINFO parameter descriptions** (continued)

Parameter	Values	Description
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• FINTKMEM—Final Switch Member</li> <li>• HEXID</li> <li>• INCBILL—Incremental Billing</li> <li>• INCINTL—Incoming International</li> <li>• INFODIG—Information Digits</li> <li>• LATA—BAF call LATA</li> <li>• LENGTH—Record length</li> <li>• LNPCHECK—Local Number Portability Check</li> <li>• LRNSRC1—BAF Location Routing Number Identifier</li> <li>• LRNSRC2—BAF Location Routing Number Identifier</li> <li>• MLTCOSID—Multiple Class of Service Index</li> <li>• MODMAP</li> <li>• NETOPNO—Network Outpulsed Number</li> <li>• NETOPNOA—Network Outpulsed Number Nature of Address</li> <li>• NETSEC—Network Security</li> <li>• NUMADDRS—Number of Addresses</li> <li>• NUMWBCKT—Number of Wideband Circuits</li> <li>• OACESID—Originating Access ID</li> <li>• OPART—Originating Partition Number</li> <li>• OPERINV</li> <li>• ORIG10TH—Origination time 10ths of a second</li> <li>• ORIGAMPM—Originate AM/PM</li> <li>• ORIGDATE—Origination Date</li> </ul>
—continued—		

## CTMPLT commands FLDINFO (continued)

**Table 1-67**  
**FLDINFO parameter descriptions** (continued)

Parameter	Values	Description
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ORIGECHO—Originating Echo Cancellor</li> <li>• ORIGGRP—Originating Trunk Group</li> <li>• ORIGLRN—Originating Location Routing Number</li> <li>• ORIGMEM—Originating Trunk Member</li> <li>• ORIGOPRT—Originating Partition Number</li> <li>• ORIGPVN—Originating Private Number</li> <li>• ORIGSTS—Originating Service Translation Scheme</li> <li>• ORIGTIME—Originating Time</li> <li>• ORIGYEAR—Least significant digit of call origination year</li> <li>• OSRASSOC—Operator Services Record Associated</li> <li>• OTPULNOA—Outpulsed Number Nature of Address</li> <li>• OUTNOA—Outgoing Number Nature of Address</li> <li>• OUTPUTNO—Outpulsed Number</li> <li>• OVERFLOW—Overflow Indicator</li> <li>• PASSTHRU—Pass Through</li> <li>• PIC—Point in Call</li> <li>• PINDIGS—Personal Identification (PIN) Digits</li> <li>• PORTEDNO—Ported Number</li> <li>• PREDIG—Prefix Digits</li> <li>• PRESIND—Presentation Restriction Indicator</li> <li>• PRJCODE—Project Code</li> <li>• QRYSTIND—BAF query status indicator</li> </ul>
—continued—		

## CTMPLT commands

### FLDINFO (continued)

**Table 1-67**  
**FLDINFO parameter descriptions** (continued)

Parameter	Values	Description
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• QUEUED—Queued</li> <li>• RECCD—Record code</li> <li>• RELCAUSE—Release Cause</li> <li>• REORGCTR—Reorigination Counter</li> <li>• RLTCDR—Release Line Trunk CDR</li> <li>• ROUTIND</li> <li>• RTEINDEX—Number from Route Table used to route a call</li> <li>• RTELIST—Route List</li> <li>• RTENO—Route Number</li> <li>• RTETAB—Routing Table</li> <li>• SCPBILL—Service Control Point Billing</li> <li>• SEQNUM—Sequence Number</li> <li>• SLPID—Service Line Provider Indicator</li> <li>• STS—Service Translation Scheme</li> <li>• SUBRIDX1—Subscriber Index 1</li> <li>• SUBRIDX2—Subscriber Index 2</li> <li>• SUBRLOG1—Subscriber Log 1</li> <li>• SUBRLOG2—Subscriber Log 2</li> <li>• SUBRNUM1—Subscriber Number 1</li> <li>• SUBRNUM2—Subscriber Number 2</li> <li>• SUBRTYP1—Subscriber Type 1</li> <li>• SUBRTYP2—Subscriber Type 2</li> <li>• SUBRVAL1—Subscriber Validation 1</li> <li>• SUBRVAL2—Subscriber Validation 2</li> <li>• SVCFTR</li> </ul>
—continued—		

**CTMPLT commands**  
**FLDINFO** (continued)

**Table 1-67**  
**FLDINFO parameter descriptions** (continued)

Parameter	Values	Description
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• TDP—Trigger Detection Point</li> <li>• TEMPLID—Template identifier</li> <li>• TERMECHO—Terminating Echo Canceller</li> <li>• TERMGRP—Terminating Echo Group</li> <li>• TERMLRN—Terminating Location Routing Number</li> <li>• TERMMEM—Terminating Trunk Member</li> <li>• TERMPAN</li> <li>• ORIGPLAN</li> <li>• EXOSEAS</li> <li>• TERMPVN—Terminating Private Number</li> <li>• TIMECHNG—Time Change</li> <li>• TIMEGARD—BAF timing guard condition</li> <li>• TOOLGEN—Tool generated</li> <li>• TPART—Terminating Partition Number</li> <li>• TRAP—Trap</li> <li>• TRIGGER—Trigger</li> <li>• TRKGRP—BAF trunk group number</li> <li>• TRMOSEAS</li> <li>• TRTMTCD—Treatment Code</li> <li>• UNIVACC—Universal Access Code</li> <li>• USEEDIT—Editing index used</li> <li>• VARLNGTH—Variable length</li> <li>• WBCKTS—Wideband Circuits</li> </ul>
	ALL	Displays all subfields associated with the CDR field.
—end—		

## CTMPLT commands

### FLDINFO (continued)

---

#### Example commands

The following examples display information about the various CDR field types:

##### >FLDINFO FIELD EXPOPCH

Field Name: EXPOPCH  
Field Size: 10 bit(s)  
MIN Split Size: 10 bits  
Attribute in Effect: DONTCARE  
Set Attribute: DONTCARE  
Description: Indicates the expanded index of TABLE OPCHOICE (range 0-1023) used in the response message received from the SCP.

##### >FLDINFO FIELD PIC

Field Name: PIC  
Field Size: 5 bit(s)  
MIN Split Size: 5 bits  
Attribute in Effect: DONTCARE  
Set Attribute: DONTCARE  
Description: Indicates the point in call value where AIN trigger was activated.

##### >FLDINFO FIELD TDP

Field Name: TDP  
Field Size: 6 bit(s)  
MIN Split Size: 6 bits  
Attribute in Effect: DONTCARE  
Set Attribute: DONTCARE  
Description: Indicates the AIN trigger detection point.

##### >FLDINFO FIELD TRIGGER

---

**CTMPLT commands**  
**FLDINFO (continued)**

---

Field Name: TRIGGER  
Field Size: 5 bit(s)  
MIN Split Size: 5 bits  
Attribute in Effect: DONTCARE  
Set Attribute: DONTCARE  
Description: Identifies the AIN trigger applied

**>FLDINFO FIELD ALTBILL**

Field Name: ALTBILL  
Field Size: 44 bit(s)  
MIN Split Size: 4 bits  
Attribute in Effect: DONTCARE  
Set Attribute: DONTCARE  
Description: Indicates the AMAAlternateBillingNumber in the response message received from the SCP.

**>FLDINFO FIELD ORIGYEAR**

Field Name: ORIGYEAR  
Field Size: 4 bit(s)  
MIN Split Size: 4 bits  
Attribute in Effect: DONTCARE  
Set Attribute: DONTCARE  
Description: Indicates the least significant number of the current year at call origination.

**>FLDINFO FIELD PRJCODE**

Field Name: PRJCODE  
Field Size: 32 bit(s)  
MIN Split Size: 4 bits  
Attribute in Effect: DONTCARE  
Set Attribute: DONTCARE  
Description: Indicates the Project code value in the TCAP message received from the SCP.

**>FLDINFO FIELD RTEINDEX**

## CTMPLT commands

### FLDINFO (end)

---

Field Name: RTEINDEX  
Field Size: 14 bit(s)  
MIN Split Size: 14 bits  
Attribute in Effect: DONTCARE  
Set Attribute: DONTCARE  
Description: Indicates the number obtained from the route table used to route the call.

#### >FLDINFO FIELD SLPID

Field Name: SLPID  
Field Size: 36 bit(s)  
MIN Split Size: 4 bits  
Attribute in Effect: DONTCARE  
Set Attribute: DONTCARE  
Description: Indicates the AMAslpID value in the TCAP message received from the SCP.

## Responses

None

## Related commands

The following commands are related to this command:

- COPY
- QUIT
- REPORT
- RESTORE
- SET
- STATUS
- TDUMP
- TEMPLATE
- TLIST
- TMPDESC
- UPGRADE

---

**CTMPLT commands**  
**QUIT (end)**

---

**Purpose**

Use the QUIT command to exit the CTMPLT CI directory.

**Access**

>CTMPLT

**Syntax**

>QUIT

**Parameters**

None

**Example command**

>QUIT

**Responses**

None

**Related commands**

The following commands are related to this command:

- COPY
- FLDINFO
- REPORT
- RESTORE
- SET
- STATUS
- TDUMP
- TEMPLATE
- TLIST
- TMPDESC
- UPGRADE

## CTMPLT commands

### REPORT

#### Purpose

The Report (REPORT) command provides an itemized summary of template use. Information located on the report includes:

- the number of times a particular template has been used to format CDR records since the last report
- the number of times each field within the template contained captured information in the formatted CDR record since the last report

#### Access

>CTMPLT

#### Syntax

>REPORT START | STOP | PRINT TEMPLATE template ID | ALL

#### Parameters

Command parameters are described in Table 1-68.

**Table 1-68**  
REPORT parameter descriptions

Parameter	Values	Description
action	START	Start statistics collection.
	STOP	Stop statistics collection.
	<PRINT template ID> string (1 to 16 alphanumeric characters)	Print selected templates.
	PRINT ALL	Print all templates.

**CTMPLT commands  
REPORT (continued)**

**Example command**

>REPORT START  
>REPORT STOP  
>REPORT PRINT UCS09

TEMPLATE: UCS09 - Number of CDR records formatted: 9

Field Type	# Times Used	Field Type	# Times Used
SEQNUM	9	CIC	9
ORIGDATE	9	ANSTYPE	9
DISCDATE	9	ANISUFF	9
INCBILL	9	CALLDUR	9
PINDIGS	9	ANISP	9
BILLNUM	9	ACCTCD	9
CLGPTYNO	9	RLTCDR	9
ACCTV	9	UNIVACC	9
DIALEDNO	9	CALLEDNO	9
OUTPULNO	9	ORIGOPRT	9
OPART	9	TPART	9
RTELIST	0	RTENO	9
OPCHOICE	9	COLLTIME	9
ADIN	9	NUMWBCKT	9
WBCKTS	9	FINSID	9
BILLTYPE	9	ORIGGRP	9
DISCTYPE	9	ORIGMEM	9
PASSTHRU	9	TERMGRP	9
PRESIND	9	TERMMEM	9
FINTKGRP	9	FINTKMEM	9
SCPBILL	9	TDP	0
PIC	0	TRIGGER	0
COMPCODE	9	CRID	9
STS	0	PREDIG	9
ACG	9	ADDRNUM	0
ANSCDR	0	CAINCT	9
CALLTYPE	0	CDRALGOR	0
CLDNOA	0	CLGNOA	0
CNPREDIG	9	COSINDEX	9
COSOVE	9	DCR	9
DIALNOA	0	DIGDATA	9
DISCAMPM	9	DISCTIME	9
DNIS	9	DNISNOA	9
INCINTL	9	INFODIG	9
MLTCOSID	9	NETOPNO	0
NETOPNOA	0	NETSEC	9
NUMADDRS	0	ORIGAMPM	9
ORIGECHO	0	ORIGLRN	9
ORIGPVN	9	ORIGSTS	0
ORIGTIME	9	OSRASSOC	9
OTPULNOA	0	OVERFLOW	0
QUEUED	9	RELCAUSE	0
REORGCTR	0	RTETAB	0
SUBRIDX1	0	SUBRIDX2	0
SUBRLOG1	0	SUBRLOG2	0
SUBRNUM1	0	SUBRNUM2	0
SUBRTYP1	0	SUBRTYP2	0
SUBRVAL1	0	SUBRVAL2	0
TERMECHO	0	TERMLRN	0

## CTMPLT commands

### REPORT (continued)

TERMPVN	9	TIMECHNG	9
TRAP	9	TRMTCD	9
CARRSEL	9	LNPCHK	9
PORTEDNO	9	OUTNOA	9
CICCASU	9	CICORIGN	9
CN1REQ	9	CN2REQ	9
CN1TREQ	9	CN2TREQ	9
CN3REQ	9	CNTOTREQ	9
CN3TREQ	9	ECRM1	9
ECRM2	9	ECRN1	9
ECRN2	9	RTEINDEX	9
PRJCODE	0	SLPID	0
AMASC	0	AMACALLC	0
TIMEGARD	0	CALLEVTS	0
TRKGRP	0	ANICPN	0
DLPRESUB	0	LATA	0
AMAMOD1	0	AMAMOD2	0
LRNSRC1	0	LRNSRC2	0
QRYSTIND	0	DISCYEAR	0
DISC10TH	0	ORIGYEAR	0
ORIG10TH	0		

#### >REPORT PRINT ALL

The PRINT statistics command has been entered.

TEMPLATE: RESERVED0 - Number of CDR records formatted: 0

TEMPLATE: RESERVED01 - Number of CDR records formatted: 0

TEMPLATE: RESERVED02 - Number of CDR records formatted: 0

TEMPLATE: UCS07 - Number of CDR records formatted: 0

TEMPLATE: UCS07FLEX - Number of CDR records formatted: 0

TEMPLATE: UCS09 - Number of CDR records formatted: 9

Field Type	# Times Used	Field Type	# Times Used
SEQNUM	9	CIC	9
ORIGDATE	9	ANSTYPE	9
DISCDATE	9	ANISUFF	9
INCBILL	9	CALLDUR	9
PINDIGS	9	ANISP	9
BILLNUM	9	ACCTCD	9
CLGPTYNO	9	RLTCDR	9
ACCTV	9	UNIVACC	9
DIALEDNO	9	CALLEDNO	9
OUTPULNO	9	ORIGOPRT	9
OPART	9	TPART	9
RTELIST	0	RTENO	9
OPCHOICE	9	COLLTIME	9
ADIN	9	NUMWBCKT	9
WBCKTS	9	FINSID	9
BILLTYPE	9	ORIGGRP	9
DISCTYPE	9	ORIGMEM	9

---

**CTMPLT commands  
REPORT (continued)**


---

PASSTHRU	9	TERMGRP	9
PRESIND	9	TERMMEM	9
FINTKGRP	9	FINTKMEM	9
SCPBILL	9	TDP	0
PIC	0	TRIGGER	0
COMPCODE	9	CRID	9
STS	0	PREDIG	9
ACG	9	ADDRNUM	0
ANSCDR	0	CAINCT	9
CALLTYPE	0	CDRALGOR	0
CLDNOA	0	CLGNOA	0
CNPREDIG	9	COSINDEX	9
COSOVE	9	DCR	9
DIALNOA	0	DIGDATA	9
DISCAMPM	9	DISCTIME	9
DNIS	9	DNISNOA	9
INCINTL	9	INFODIG	9
MLTCOSID	9	NETOPNO	0
NETOPNOA	0	NETSEC	9
NUMADDRS	0	ORIGAMPM	9
ORIGECHO	0	ORIGLRN	9
ORIGPVN	9	ORIGSTS	0
ORIGTIME	9	OSRASSOC	9
OTPULNOA	0	OVERFLOW	0
QUEUED	9	RELCAUSE	0
REORGCTR	0	RTETAB	0
SUBRIDX1	0	SUBRIDX2	0
SUBRLOG1	0	SUBRLOG2	0
SUBRNUM1	0	SUBRNUM2	0
SUBRTYP1	0	SUBRTYP2	0
SUBRVAL1	0	SUBRVAL2	0
TERMECHO	0	TERMLRN	0
TERMPVN	9	TIMECHNG	9
TRAP	9	TRMTCD	9
CARRSEL	9	LNPCHCK	9
PORTEDNO	9	OUTNOA	9
CICCASU	9	CICORIGN	9
CN1REQ	9	CN2REQ	9
CN1TREQ	9	CN2TREQ	9
CN3REQ	9	CNTOTREQ	9
CN3TREQ	9	ECRM1	9
ECRM2	9	ECRN1	9
ECRN2	9	RTEINDEX	9
PRJCODE	0	SLPID	0
AMASC	0	AMACALLC	0
TIMEGARD	0	CALLEVTS	0
TRKGRP	0	ANICPN	0
DLPRESUB	0	LATA	0
AMAMOD1	0	AMAMOD2	0
LRNSRC1	0	LRNSRC2	0
QRYSTIND	0	DISCYEAR	0
DISC10TH	0	ORIGYEAR	0
ORIG10TH	0		

## **CTMPLT commands**

### **REPORT (end)**

---

TEMPLATE: RESERVED07 - Number of CDR records formatted: 0

TEMPLATE: RESERVED08 - Number of CDR records formatted: 0

TEMPLATE: RESERVED09 - Number of CDR records formatted:

## **Responses**

None

## **Related commands**

The following commands are related to this command:

- COPY
- FLDINFO
- QUIT
- RESTORE
- SET
- STATUS
- TDUMP
- TEMPLATE
- TLIST
- TMPDESC
- UPGRADE

---

## CTMPLT commands

### RESTORE

---

#### Purpose

The Restore (RESTORE) command returns to the previous version of table CDRTMPLT as the active version. RESTORE performs the following:

- verifies that multiple restores are not being attempted
- verifies that a template being “turned off” or removed is not referenced through the CDRTMPLT option of other tables or by any office parameter
- prompts you to confirm the actual restore change
- decrements the active and editing versions of indexes
- updates the template at the new EDIT index, if appropriate
- initiates a DIRP file and/or FP billing server file rotation (including GER and GSR event records)

**Note:** RESTORE is limited to “going back” a single step; it does not support multiple restores.

The RESTORE command is blocked during the following conditions when the Supernode Data Manager (SDM) is connected to the switch. Suitable warning messages display through the CTMPLT command.

- If the CDR data stream on the SDM is not in service, off-line, or in a recovery state, the RESTORE command is canceled. (The updates to FLEXCDR data are only allowed when the CDR stream is in required valid state.)
- When the RESTORE command is sent from the computing Module (CM) to the SDM, and the communication between CM and SDM fails, CM is not updated. The RESTORE command is canceled.

#### Access

>CTMPLT

#### Syntax

>RESTORE < ACTIVE | HISTORY | EDIT>

#### Parameters

Command parameters are described in Table 1-69.

## CTMPLT commands

### RESTORE (continued)

**Table 1-69**  
**RESTORE parameter descriptions**

Parameter	Values	Description
Edit version selection	ACTIVE (default)	ACTIVE version of table CDRTMPLT becomes the new EDIT version.
	HISTORY	New ACTIVE version is copied forward to become the new EDIT version.
	EDIT	Current EDIT version is copied back to become the new EDIT index.

### Example command

```
>RESTORE HISTORY
```

### Responses

The following responses may display as a result of the RESTORE command:

A RESTORE has already been performed. Therefore, this RESTORE is denied.

*Explanation:*

If another RESTORE has been performed since the last UPGRADE, a subsequent RESTORE will not be allowed.

*System action:*

Denies the RESTORE.

Another table references a tuple that has either been deleted or made inactive. Therefore, this RESTORE is denied.

*Explanation:*

Table TRKGRP has a reference to a Template ID that is inactive or deleted. Other tables that may be cited here include RTEATTR, AUTHCODU, AUTHCDU<sub>x</sub> (x=2-5), TRKFEAT, FLEXFEAT, STDPRTCT, FLEXTYPE, and ANISCUSP. Therefore, the RESTORE is denied.

*System action:*

Denies the RESTORE due to inter-table dependencies.

---

**CTMPLT commands**  
**RESTORE (end)**

---

Are you sure (Y/N)

*Explanation:*

Confirmation that the RESTORE is accepted.

*System action:*

If confirmed, carry out the RESTORE.

*User action:*

Enter Y or N in response to the question.

### Related commands

The following commands are related to this command:

- COPY
- FLDINFO
- QUIT
- REPORT
- SET
- STATUS
- TDUMP
- TEMPLATE
- TLIST
- TMPDESC
- UPGRADE

## CTMPLT commands

### SET

#### Purpose

The Set (SET) command establishes one of the following attributes for a particular CDR field type:

- DONTCARE—field captured by call processing is not required in the template used to format the CDR record.
- MUSTHAVE—field is mandatory and the template used to format the CDR record must contain this field.

The SET command is used when office parameter FCDR\_CDR\_TMPLT (table OFCENG) is set to VAR\_TMPLT, allowing the switch to choose the bestfit template for the captured billing data.

#### Access

>SET

#### Syntax

>SET CDR field type MUSTHAVE | DONTCARE

#### Parameters

Command parameters are described in Table 1-70.

**Table 1-70**  
SET parameter descriptions

Parameter	Values	Description
CDR field type	CDR field type	Indicates specific CDR field type from a predefined list of values.
DONTCARE MUSTHAVE	0 = DONTCARE 1 = MUSTHAVE	Specifies a CDR attribute.

#### Example command

>SET CALLTYPE MUSTHAVE

#### Responses

None

#### Error messages

None

**CTMPLT commands**  
**SET (end)**

---

**Related commands**

The following commands are related to this command:

- COPY
- FLDINFO
- QUIT
- REPORT
- RESTORE
- STATUS
- TDUMP
- TEMPLATE
- TLIST
- TMPDESC
- UPGRADE

## CTMPLT commands

### STATUS

---

#### Purpose

The Status (STATUS) command displays the following information:

- currently active template index
- timestamp of when the index became active
- active values for FLEXCDR office parameters

#### Access

>CTMPLT

#### Syntax

>STATUS

#### Parameters

None

#### Example command

>STATUS

The Active version of CDRTMPLT table is: Version index = 0  
The Active CDRTMPLT table version timestamp is:1998/09/29 06:12:31.000 TUE.

	Active	Edit	History
-----			
FCDR_BHR_SIZE:	60	60	60
FCDR_GSR_SIZE:	60	60	60
FCDR_GER_SIZE:	60	60	60
FCDR_ESR_SIZE:	60	60	60
FCDR_SRR_SIZE:	60	60	60
FCDR_CCR_SIZE:	60	60	60
FCDR_OSR_SIZE:	60	60	60
FCDR_CDR_SIZE			
Method:	FIXED_SIZE	FIXED_SIZE	FIXED_SIZE
Length:	83	83	83
FCDR_CDR_TMPLT			
Method:	INTERNAL_TMPLT	FIXED_TMPLT	INTERNAL_TMPLT
Template Index:	UCS09	UCS09	UCS09
FCDR_CDR_WORD_LAYOUT:	READLR	READLR	READLR
FCDR_GEN_600_LOG:	N	N	N
FCDR_GEN_601_LOG:	N	N	N

#### Responses

See “Example command”.

**CTMPLT commands**  
**STATUS (end)**

---

**Related commands**

The following commands are related to this command:

- COPY
- FLDINFO
- QUIT
- REPORT
- RESTORE
- SET
- TDUMP
- TEMPLATE
- TLIST
- TMPDESC
- UPGRADE

## CTMPLT commands

### TDUMP

#### Purpose

The Template Dump (TDUMP) command dumps all templates in the CDRTMPLT table for a particular version of the table. Selected entries are displayed.

#### Access

>CTMPLT

#### Syntax

>TDUMP ACTIVE | INDEX index | ALL

#### Parameters

Command parameters are described in Table 1-71.

**Table 1-71**  
TDUMP parameter descriptions

Parameter	Values	Description
version	ACTIVE	Displays the ACTIVE VERSION to be dumped.
	VERSION index range = 0 to 7	Displays the specified VERSION index to be dumped.
	ALL	Displays all VERSIONS of table CDRTMPLT to be dumped.

#### Example command

>TDUMP active

Version(s) that will be displayed: ACTIVE

```

      Template      Version Active Primary Index Template Size
-----
RESERVED0          1      N      N      0      2
                        Fields
-----

```

(SEQNUM)

```

      Template      Version Active Primary Index Template Size
-----
RESERVED01         1      N      N      1      2
                        Fields
-----

```

(SEQNUM)

```

      Template      Version Active Primary Index Template Size
-----
RESERVED02         1      N      N      2      2
-----

```

**CTMPLT commands  
TDUMP (continued)**

Fields

(SEQNUM)

Template	Version	Active	Primary	Index	Template	Size
UCS07	1	Y	N	3		78

Fields

(SEQNUM) (CIC) (ORIGTIME) (ORIGDATE) (ANSTYPE) (TIMECHNG) (ORIGAMPM)  
 (INCINTL) (DISCTIME) (DISCDATE) (ANISUFF) (DISCAMPM) (INCBILL) (FILL1)  
 (CALLDUR) (PINDIGS) (ANISP) (INFODIG) (BILLNUM) (ACCTCD) (CLGPTYNO)  
 (RLTCDR) (ACCTV) (UNIVACC) (DIALEDNO) (CALLEDNO) (OUTPULNO) (FILL4)  
 (ORIGOPRT) (PREDIG) (CNPREDIG) (OPART) (TPART) (QUEUED) (RTELIST)  
 (RTENO) (NETSEC) (OPCHOICE) (COLLTIME) (ADIN) (LNPCHECK) (NUMWBCKT)  
 (WBCKTS) (FINSID) (BILLTYPE) (ORIGGRP) (DISCTYPE) (ORIGMEM) (PASSTHRU)  
 (TERMGRP) (PRESIND) (TERMMEM) (OSRASSOC) (DIGDATA) (FINTKGRP) (TRAP)  
 (COSOVE) (FINTKMEM) (SCPBILL) (TDP) (PIC) (TRIGGER) (TRMTCD)  
 (COMPCODE) (CRID) (DNIS) (ORIGPVN) (TERMPVN) (ORIGLRN) (PORTEDNO)  
 (CAINCT) (ACG) (DNISNOA) (DCR) (MLTCOSID) (FILL4) (FILL1)  
 (COSINDEX) (FILL2) (CARRSEL)

Template	Version	Active	Primary	Index	Template	Size
UCS07FLEX	1	Y	N	4		82

Fields

(SEQNUM) (CIC) (ORIGTIME) (ORIGDATE) (ANSTYPE) (TIMECHNG) (ORIGAMPM)  
 (INCINTL) (DISCTIME) (DISCDATE) (ANISUFF) (DISCAMPM) (INCBILL) (FILL1)  
 (CALLDUR) (PINDIGS) (ANISP) (INFODIG) (BILLNUM) (ACCTCD) (CLGPTYNO)  
 (RLTCDR) (ACCTV) (UNIVACC) (DIALEDNO) (CALLEDNO) (OUTPULNO) (FILL4)  
 (ORIGOPRT) (PREDIG) (CNPREDIG) (OPART) (TPART) (QUEUED) (RTELIST)  
 (RTENO) (NETSEC) (OPCHOICE) (COLLTIME) (ADIN) (LNPCHECK) (NUMWBCKT)  
 (WBCKTS) (FINSID) (BILLTYPE) (ORIGGRP) (DISCTYPE) (ORIGMEM) (PASSTHRU)  
 (TERMGRP) (PRESIND) (TERMMEM) (OSRASSOC) (DIGDATA) (FINTKGRP) (TRAP)  
 (COSOVE) (FINTKMEM) (SCPBILL) (CALLTYPE) (TRMTCD) (COMPCODE) (CRID)  
 (RELCAUSE) (DNISNOA) (DCR) (MLTCOSID) (ANSCDR) (DNIS) (FILL8)  
 (COSINDEX) (REORGCTR) (OVERFLOW) (ORIGSTS) (FILL2) (CARRSEL) (STS)  
 (CDRALGOR) (ACG) (ADDRNUM) (SUBRNUM1) (SUBRNUM2) (SUBRIDX1) (SUBRTYP1)  
 (SUBRVAL1) (SUBRIDX2) (SUBRTYP2) (SUBRVAL2) (CLDNOA) (CLGNOA) (SUBRLOG1)  
 (SUBRLOG2) (DIALNOA) (NETOPNOA) (NUMADDRS)

Template	Version	Active	Primary	Index	Template	Size
UCS09	1	Y	N	6		81

**CTMPLT commands**  
**TDUMP (continued)**

Fields

```
-----
(SEQNUM) (CIC) (ORIGTIME) (ORIGDATE) (ANSTYPE) (TIMECHNG) (ORIGAMPM)
(INCINTL) (DISCTIME) (DISCDATE) (ANISUFF) (DISCAMPM) (INCBILL) (FILL1)
(CALLDUR) (PINDIGS) (ANISP) (INFODIG) (BILLNUM) (ACCTCD) (CLGPTYNO)
(RLTCDR) (ACCTV) (UNIVACC) (DIALEDNO) (CALLEDNO) (OUTPULNO) (OUTNOA)
(CICCASU) (CICORIGN) (ORIGOPRT) (PREDIG) (CNPREDIG) (OPART) (TPART)
(QUEUED) (OPCHOICE) (COLLTIME) (ADIN) (LNPCHECK) (NUMWBCKT) (WBCKTS)
(FINSID) (BILLTYPE) (ORIGGRP) (DISCTYPE) (ORIGMEM) (PASSTHRU) (TERMGRP)
(PRESIND) (TERMMEM) (OSRASSOC) (DIGDATA) (FINTKGRP) (TRAP) (COSOVE)
(FINTKMEM) (SCPBILL) (TRMTCD) (COMPCODE) (CRID) (DNIS) (ORIGPVN)
(TERMPVN) (ORIGLRN) (PORTEDNO) (CAINCT) (ACG) (DNISNOA) (DCR)
(MLTCOSID) (FILL1) (CARRSEL) (COSINDEX) (FILL1) (RTENO) (RTEINDEX)
(FILL2) (CN1REQ) (CN2REQ) (CN1TREQ) (NETSEC) (CN2TREQ) (CN3REQ)
(CNTOTREQ) (CN3TREQ) (ECRN1) (ECRM1) (FILL2) (ECRN2) (ECRM2)
(FILL2)
-----
```

Template	Version	Active	Primary	Index	Template	Size
RESERVED07	1	N	N	7	2	

Fields

(SEQNUM)

Template	Version	Active	Primary	Index	Template	Size
RESERVED09	1	N	N	9	2	

Fields

(SEQNUM)

**>TDUMP VERSION 1**

Version(s) that will be displayed: INDEX 1

Template	Version	Active	Primary	Index	Template	Size
RESERVED0	1	N	N	0	2	

Fields

(SEQNUM)

Template	Version	Active	Primary	Index	Template	Size
RESERVED01	1	N	N	1	2	

Fields

(SEQNUM)

Template	Version	Active	Primary	Index	Template	Size
RESERVED02	1	N	N	2	2	

**CTMPLT commands  
TDUMP (continued)**

Fields

(SEQNUM)

Template	Version	Active	Primary	Index	Template	Size
UCS07	1	Y	N	3		78

Fields

(SEQNUM) (CIC) (ORIGTIME) (ORIGDATE) (ANSTYPE) (TIMECHNG) (ORIGAMPM)  
 (INCINTL) (DISCTIME) (DISCDATE) (ANISUFF) (DISCAMPM) (INCBILL) (FILL1)  
 (CALLDUR) (PINDIGS) (ANISP) (INFODIG) (BILLNUM) (ACCTCD) (CLGPTYNO)  
 (RLTCDR) (ACCTV) (UNIVACC) (DIALEDNO) (CALLEDNO) (OUTPULNO) (FILL4)  
 (ORIGOPRT) (PREDIG) (CNPREDIG) (OPART) (TPART) (QUEUED) (RTELIST)  
 (RTENO) (NETSEC) (OPCHOICE) (COLLTIME) (ADIN) (LNPCHECK) (NUMWBCKT)  
 (WBCKTS) (FINSID) (BILLTYPE) (ORIGGRP) (DISCTYPE) (ORIGMEM) (PASSTHRU)  
 (TERMGRP) (PRESIND) (TERMMEM) (OSRASSOC) (DIGDATA) (FINTKGRP) (TRAP)  
 (COSOVE) (FINTKMEM) (SCPBILL) (TDP) (PIC) (TRIGGER) (TRTMTCD)  
 (COMPCODE) (CRID) (DNIS) (ORIGPVN) (TERMPVN) (ORIGLRN) (PORTEDNO)  
 (CAINCT) (ACG) (DNISNOA) (DCR) (MLTCOSID) (FILL4) (FILL1)  
 (COSINDEX) (FILL2) (CARRSEL)

Template	Version	Active	Primary	Index	Template	Size
UCS07FLEX	1	Y	N	4		82

Fields

(SEQNUM) (CIC) (ORIGTIME) (ORIGDATE) (ANSTYPE) (TIMECHNG) (ORIGAMPM)  
 (INCINTL) (DISCTIME) (DISCDATE) (ANISUFF) (DISCAMPM) (INCBILL) (FILL1)  
 (CALLDUR) (PINDIGS) (ANISP) (INFODIG) (BILLNUM) (ACCTCD) (CLGPTYNO)  
 (RLTCDR) (ACCTV) (UNIVACC) (DIALEDNO) (CALLEDNO) (OUTPULNO) (FILL4)  
 (ORIGOPRT) (PREDIG) (CNPREDIG) (OPART) (TPART) (QUEUED) (RTELIST)  
 (RTENO) (NETSEC) (OPCHOICE) (COLLTIME) (ADIN) (LNPCHECK) (NUMWBCKT)  
 (WBCKTS) (FINSID) (BILLTYPE) (ORIGGRP) (DISCTYPE) (ORIGMEM) (PASSTHRU)  
 (TERMGRP) (PRESIND) (TERMMEM) (OSRASSOC) (DIGDATA) (FINTKGRP) (TRAP)  
 (COSOVE) (FINTKMEM) (SCPBILL) (CALLTYPE) (TRTMTCD) (COMPCODE) (CRID)  
 (RELCAUSE) (DNISNOA) (DCR) (MLTCOSID) (ANSCDR) (DNIS) (FILL8)  
 (COSINDEX) (REORGCTR) (OVERFLOW) (ORIGSTS) (FILL2) (CARRSEL) (STS)  
 (CDRALGOR) (ACG) (ADDRNUM) (SUBRNUM1) (SUBRNUM2) (SUBRIDX1) (SUBRTYP1)  
 (SUBRVAL1) (SUBRIDX2) (SUBRTYP2) (SUBRVAL2) (CLDNOA) (CLGNOA) (SUBRLOG1)  
 (SUBRLOG2) (DIALNOA) (NETOPNOA) (NUMADDRS)

Template	Version	Active	Primary	Index	Template	Size
UCS09	1	Y	N	6		81

# CTMPLT commands

## TDUMP (continued)

Fields

```
-----
(SEQNUM) (CIC) (ORIGTIME) (ORIGDATE) (ANSTYPE) (TIMECHNG) (ORIGAMPM)
(INCINTL) (DISCTIME) (DISCDATE) (ANISUFF) (DISCAMPM) (INCBILL) (FILL1)
(CALLDUR) (PINDIGS) (ANISP) (INFODIG) (BILLNUM) (ACCTCD) (CLGPTYNO)
(RLTCDR) (ACCTV) (UNIVACC) (DIALEDNO) (CALLEDNO) (OUTPULNO) (OUTNOA)
(CICCASU) (CICORIGN) (ORIGOPRT) (PREDIG) (CNPREDIG) (OPART) (TPART)
(QUEUED) (OPCHOICE) (COLLTIME) (ADIN) (LNPCHK) (NUMWBCKT) (WBCKTS)
(FINSID) (BILLTYPE) (ORIGGRP) (DISCTYPE) (ORIGMEM) (PASSTHRU) (TERMGRP)
(PRESIND) (TERMMEM) (OSRASSOC) (DIGDATA) (FINTKGRP) (TRAP) (COSOVE)
(FINTKMEM) (SCPBILL) (TRMTCD) (COMPCODE) (CRID) (DNIS) (ORIGPVN)
(TERMPVN) (ORIGLRN) (PORTEDNO) (CAINCT) (ACG) (DNISNOA) (DCR)
(MLTCOSID) (FILL1) (CARRSEL) (COSINDEX) (FILL1) (RTENO) (RTEINDEX)
(FILL2) (CN1REQ) (CN2REQ) (CN1TREQ) (NETSEC) (CN2TREQ) (CN3REQ)
(CNTOTREQ) (CN3TREQ) (ECRN1) (ECRM1) (FILL2) (ECRN2) (ECRM2)
(FILL2)
-----
```

Template	Version	Active	Primary	Index	Template	Size
RESERVED07	1	N	N	7	2	

Fields

(SEQNUM)

Template	Version	Active	Primary	Index	Template	Size
RESERVED09	1	N	N	9	2	

Fields

(SEQNUM)

### >TDUMP ALL

Version(s) that will be displayed: ALL

Template	Version	Active	Primary	Index	Template	Size
RESERVED0	0	N	N	0	2	

Fields

(SEQNUM)

Template	Version	Active	Primary	Index	Template	Size
RESERVED01	0	N	N	1	2	

Fields

(SEQNUM)

Template	Version	Active	Primary	Index	Template	Size
RESERVED02	0	N	N	2	2	

**CTMPLT commands  
TDUMP (continued)**

Fields

(SEQNUM)

Template	Version	Active	Primary	Index	Template	Size
UCS07	0	Y	N	3		78

Fields

(SEQNUM) (CIC) (ORIGTIME) (ORIGDATE) (ANSTYPE) (TIMECHNG) (ORIGAMPM)  
 (INCINTL) (DISCTIME) (DISCDATE) (ANISUFF) (DISCAMPM) (INCBILL) (FILL1)  
 (CALLDUR) (PINDIGS) (ANISP) (INFODIG) (BILLNUM) (ACCTCD) (CLGPTYNO)  
 (RLTCDR) (ACCTV) (UNIVACC) (DIALEDNO) (CALLEDNO) (OUTPULNO) (FILL4)  
 (ORIGOPRT) (PREDIG) (CNPREDIG) (OPART) (TPART) (QUEUED) (RTELIST)  
 (RTENO) (NETSEC) (OPCHOICE) (COLLTIME) (ADIN) (LNPCKEY) (NUMWBCKT)  
 (WBCKTS) (FINSID) (BILLTYPE) (ORIGGRP) (DISCTYPE) (ORIGMEM) (PASSTHRU)  
 (TERMGRP) (PRESIND) (TERMMEM) (OSRASSOC) (DIGDATA) (FINTKGRP) (TRAP)  
 (COSOVE) (FINTKMEM) (SCPBILL) (TDP) (PIC) (TRIGGER) (TRMTCD)  
 (COMPCODE) (CRID) (DNIS) (ORIGPVN) (TERMPVN) (ORIGLRN) (PORTEDNO)  
 (CAINCT) (ACG) (DNISNOA) (DCR) (MLTCOSID) (FILL4) (FILL1)  
 (COSINDEX) (FILL2) (CARRSEL)

Template	Version	Active	Primary	Index	Template	Size
UCS07FLEX	0	Y	N	4		82

Fields

(SEQNUM) (CIC) (ORIGTIME) (ORIGDATE) (ANSTYPE) (TIMECHNG) (ORIGAMPM)  
 (INCINTL) (DISCTIME) (DISCDATE) (ANISUFF) (DISCAMPM) (INCBILL) (FILL1)  
 (CALLDUR) (PINDIGS) (ANISP) (INFODIG) (BILLNUM) (ACCTCD) (CLGPTYNO)  
 (RLTCDR) (ACCTV) (UNIVACC) (DIALEDNO) (CALLEDNO) (OUTPULNO) (FILL4)  
 (ORIGOPRT) (PREDIG) (CNPREDIG) (OPART) (TPART) (QUEUED) (RTELIST)  
 (RTENO) (NETSEC) (OPCHOICE) (COLLTIME) (ADIN) (LNPCKEY) (NUMWBCKT)  
 (WBCKTS) (FINSID) (BILLTYPE) (ORIGGRP) (DISCTYPE) (ORIGMEM) (PASSTHRU)  
 (TERMGRP) (PRESIND) (TERMMEM) (OSRASSOC) (DIGDATA) (FINTKGRP) (TRAP)  
 (COSOVE) (FINTKMEM) (SCPBILL) (CALLTYPE) (TRMTCD) (COMPCODE) (CRID)  
 (RELCAUSE) (DNISNOA) (DCR) (MLTCOSID) (ANSCDR) (DNIS) (FILL8)  
 (COSINDEX) (REORGCTR) (OVERFLOW) (ORIGSTS) (FILL2) (CARRSEL) (STS)  
 (CDRALGOR) (ACG) (ADDRNUM) (SUBRNUM1) (SUBRNUM2) (SUBRIDX1) (SUBRTYP1)  
 (SUBRVAL1) (SUBRIDX2) (SUBRTYP2) (SUBRVAL2) (CLDNOA) (CLGNOA) (SUBRLOG1)  
 (SUBRLOG2) (DIALNOA) (NETOPNOA) (NUMADDRS)

Template	Version	Active	Primary	Index	Template	Size
UCS09	0	Y	N	6		81

**CTMPLT commands**  
**TDUMP (continued)**

Fields

```

-----
(SEQNUM) (CIC) (ORIGTIME) (ORIGDATE) (ANSTYPE) (TIMECHNG) (ORIGAMPM)
(INCINTL) (DISCTIME) (DISCDATE) (ANISUFF) (DISCAMPM) (INCBILL) (FILL1)
(CALLDUR) (PINDIGS) (ANISP) (INFODIG) (BILLNUM) (ACCTCD) (CLGPTYNO)
(RLTCDR) (ACCTV) (UNIVACC) (DIALEDNO) (CALLEDNO) (OUTPULNO) (OUTNOA)
(CICCASU) (CICORIGN) (ORIGOPRT) (PREDIG) (CNPREDIG) (OPART) (TPART)
(QUEUED) (OPCHOICE) (COLLTIME) (ADIN) (LNPCHECK) (NUMWBCKT) (WBCKTS)
(FINSID) (BILLTYPE) (ORIGGRP) (DISCTYPE) (ORIGMEM) (PASSTHRU) (TERMGRP)
(PRESIND) (TERMMEM) (OSRASSOC) (DIGDATA) (FINTKGRP) (TRAP) (COSOVE)
(FINTKMEM) (SCPBILL) (TRMTCD) (COMPCODE) (CRID) (DNIS) (ORIGPVN)
(TERMPVN) (ORIGLRN) (PORTEDNO) (CAINCT) (ACG) (DNISNOA) (DCR)
(MLTCOSID) (FILL1) (CARRSEL) (COSINDEX) (FILL1) (RTENO) (RTEINDEX)
(FILL2) (CN1REQ) (CN2REQ) (CN1TREQ) (NETSEC) (CN2TREQ) (CN3REQ)
(CNTOTREQ) (CN3TREQ) (ECRN1) (ECRM1) (FILL2) (ECRN2) (ECRM2)
(FILL2)

```

Template	Version	Active	Primary	Index	Template	Size
RESERVED07	0	N	N	7	2	

Fields

(SEQNUM)

Template	Version	Active	Primary	Index	Template	Size
RESERVED09	0	N	N	9	2	

Fields

(SEQNUM)

Template	Version	Active	Primary	Index	Template	Size
RESERVED0	1	N	N	0	2	

Fields

(SEQNUM)

Template	Version	Active	Primary	Index	Template	Size
RESERVED01	1	N	N	1	2	

Fields

(SEQNUM)

Template	Version	Active	Primary	Index	Template	Size
RESERVED02	1	N	N	2	2	

Fields

(SEQNUM)

Template	Version	Active	Primary	Index	Template	Size
UCS07	1	Y	N	3	78	

**CTMPLT commands  
TDUMP (continued)**

Fields

```
-----
(SEQNUM) (CIC) (ORIGTIME) (ORIGDATE) (ANSTYPE) (TIMECHNG) (ORIGAMPM)
(INCINTL) (DISCTIME) (DISCDATE) (ANISUFF) (DISCAMPM) (INCBILL) (FILL1)
(CALLDUR) (PINDIGS) (ANISP) (INFODIG) (BILLNUM) (ACCTCD) (CLGPTYNO)
(RLTCDR) (ACCTV) (UNIVACC) (DIALEDNO) (CALLEDNO) (OUTPULNO) (FILL4)
(ORIGOPRT) (PREDIG) (CNPREDIG) (OPART) (TPART) (QUEUED) (RTELIST)
(RTEN0) (NETSEC) (OPCHOICE) (COLLTIME) (ADIN) (LNPCHECK) (NUMWBCKT)
(WBCKTS) (FINSID) (BILLTYPE) (ORIGGRP) (DISCTYPE) (ORIGMEM) (PASSTHRU)
(TERMGRP) (PRESIND) (TERMMEM) (OSRASSOC) (DIGDATA) (FINTKGRP) (TRAP)
(COSOVE) (FINTKMEM) (SCPBILL) (TDP) (PIC) (TRIGGER) (TRTMTCD)
(COMPCODE) (CRID) (DNIS) (ORIGPVN) (TERMPVN) (ORIGLRN) (PORTEDNO)
(CAINCT) (ACG) (DNISNOA) (DCR) (MLTCOSID) (FILL4) (FILL1)
(COSINDEX) (FILL2) (CARRSEL)
-----
```

Template	Version	Active	Primary	Index	Template	Size
UCS07FLEX	1	Y	N	4		82

Fields

```
-----
(SEQNUM) (CIC) (ORIGTIME) (ORIGDATE) (ANSTYPE) (TIMECHNG) (ORIGAMPM)
(INCINTL) (DISCTIME) (DISCDATE) (ANISUFF) (DISCAMPM) (INCBILL) (FILL1)
(CALLDUR) (PINDIGS) (ANISP) (INFODIG) (BILLNUM) (ACCTCD) (CLGPTYNO)
(RLTCDR) (ACCTV) (UNIVACC) (DIALEDNO) (CALLEDNO) (OUTPULNO) (FILL4)
(ORIGOPRT) (PREDIG) (CNPREDIG) (OPART) (TPART) (QUEUED) (RTELIST)
(RTEN0) (NETSEC) (OPCHOICE) (COLLTIME) (ADIN) (LNPCHECK) (NUMWBCKT)
(WBCKTS) (FINSID) (BILLTYPE) (ORIGGRP) (DISCTYPE) (ORIGMEM) (PASSTHRU)
(TERMGRP) (PRESIND) (TERMMEM) (OSRASSOC) (DIGDATA) (FINTKGRP) (TRAP)
(COSOVE) (FINTKMEM) (SCPBILL) (CALLTYPE) (TRTMTCD) (COMPCODE) (CRID)
(RELCAUSE) (DNISNOA) (DCR) (MLTCOSID) (ANSCDR) (DNIS) (FILL8)
(COSINDEX) (REORGCTR) (OVERFLOW) (ORIGSTS) (FILL2) (CARRSEL) (STS)
(CDRALGOR) (ACG) (ADDRNUM) (SUBRNUM1) (SUBRNUM2) (SUBRIDX1) (SUBRTYP1)
(SUBRVAL1) (SUBRIDX2) (SUBRTYP2) (SUBRVAL2) (CLDNOA) (CLGNOA) (SUBRLOG1)
(SUBRLOG2) (DIALNOA) (NETOPNOA) (NUMADDRS)
-----
```

Template	Version	Active	Primary	Index	Template	Size
UCS09	1	Y	N	6		81

**CTMPLT commands**  
**TDUMP (continued)**

Fields

```

-----
(SEQNUM) (CIC) (ORIGTIME) (ORIGDATE) (ANSTYPE) (TIMECHNG) (ORIGAMPM)
(INCINTL) (DISCTIME) (DISCDATE) (ANISUFF) (DISCAMPM) (INCBILL) (FILL1)
(CALLDUR) (PINDIGS) (ANISP) (INFODIG) (BILLNUM) (ACCTCD) (CLGPTYNO)
(RLTCDR) (ACCTV) (UNIVACC) (DIALEDNO) (CALLEDNO) (OUTPULNO) (OUTNOA)
(CICCASU) (CICORIGN) (ORIGOPRT) (PREDIG) (CNPREDIG) (OPART) (TPART)
(QUEUED) (OPCHOICE) (COLLTIME) (ADIN) (LNPCHCK) (NUMWBCKT) (WBCKTS)
(FINSID) (BILLTYPE) (ORIGGRP) (DISCTYPE) (ORIGMEM) (PASSTHRU) (TERMGRP)
(PRESIND) (TERMMEM) (OSRASSOC) (DIGDATA) (FINTKGRP) (TRAP) (COSOVE)
(FINTKMEM) (SCPBILL) (TRMTCD) (COMPCODE) (CRID) (DNIS) (ORIGPVN)
(TERMPVN) (ORIGLRN) (PORTEDNO) (CAINCT) (ACG) (DNISNOA) (DCR)
(MLTCOSID) (FILL1) (CARRSEL) (COSINDEX) (FILL1) (RTEENO) (RTEINDEX)
(FILL2) (CN1REQ) (CN2REQ) (CN1TREQ) (NETSEC) (CN2TREQ) (CN3REQ)
(CNTOTREQ) (CN3TREQ) (ECRN1) (ECRM1) (FILL2) (ECRN2) (ECRM2)
(FILL2)

```

Template	Version	Active	Primary	Index	Template	Size
RESERVED07	1	N	N	7	2	

Fields

(SEQNUM)

Template	Version	Active	Primary	Index	Template	Size
RESERVED09	1	N	N	9	2	

Fields

(SEQNUM)

Template	Version	Active	Primary	Index	Template	Size
RESERVED01	2	N	N	1	2	

Fields

(SEQNUM)

Template	Version	Active	Primary	Index	Template	Size
RESERVED02	2	N	N	2	2	

Fields

(SEQNUM)

Template	Version	Active	Primary	Index	Template	Size
UCS07	2	Y	N	3	78	

**CTMPLT commands  
TDUMP (continued)**

Fields

```

-----
(SEQNUM) (CIC) (ORIGTIME) (ORIGDATE) (ANSTYPE) (TIMECHNG) (ORIGAMP)
(INCINTL) (DISCTIME) (DISCDATE) (ANISUFF) (DISCAMP) (INCBILL) (FILL1)
(CALLDUR) (PINDIGS) (ANISP) (INFODIG) (BILLNUM) (ACCTCD) (CLGPTYNO)
(RLTCDR) (ACCTV) (UNIVACC) (DIALEDNO) (CALLEDNO) (OUTPULNO) (FILL4)
(ORIGOPRT) (PREDIG) (CNPREDIG) (OPART) (TPART) (QUEUED) (RTELIST)
(RTEN) (NETSEC) (OPCHOICE) (COLLTIME) (ADIN) (LNPCKE) (NUMWBCKT)
(WBCKTS) (FINSID) (BILLTYPE) (ORIGGRP) (DISCTYPE) (ORIGMEM) (PASSTHRU)
(TERMGRP) (PRESIND) (TERMMEM) (OSRASSOC) (DIGDATA) (FINTKGRP) (TRAP)
(COSOVE) (FINTKMEM) (SCPBILL) (TDP) (PIC) (TRIGGER) (TRTMTCD)
(COMPCODE) (CRID) (DNIS) (ORIGPVN) (TERMPVN) (ORIGLRN) (PORTEDNO)
(CAINCT) (ACG) (DNISNOA) (DCR) (MLTCOSID) (FILL4) (FILL1)
(COSINDEX) (FILL2) (CARRSEL)

```

Template	Version	Active	Primary	Index	Template	Size
UCS07FLEX	2	Y	N	4		82

Fields

```

-----
(SEQNUM) (CIC) (ORIGTIME) (ORIGDATE) (ANSTYPE) (TIMECHNG) (ORIGAMP)
(INCINTL) (DISCTIME) (DISCDATE) (ANISUFF) (DISCAMP) (INCBILL) (FILL1)
(CALLDUR) (PINDIGS) (ANISP) (INFODIG) (BILLNUM) (ACCTCD) (CLGPTYNO)
(RLTCDR) (ACCTV) (UNIVACC) (DIALEDNO) (CALLEDNO) (OUTPULNO) (FILL4)
(ORIGOPRT) (PREDIG) (CNPREDIG) (OPART) (TPART) (QUEUED) (RTELIST)
(RTEN) (NETSEC) (OPCHOICE) (COLLTIME) (ADIN) (LNPCKE) (NUMWBCKT)
(WBCKTS) (FINSID) (BILLTYPE) (ORIGGRP) (DISCTYPE) (ORIGMEM) (PASSTHRU)
(TERMGRP) (PRESIND) (TERMMEM) (OSRASSOC) (DIGDATA) (FINTKGRP) (TRAP)
(COSOVE) (FINTKMEM) (SCPBILL) (CALLTYPE) (TRTMTCD) (COMPCODE) (CRID)
(RELCAUSE) (DNISNOA) (DCR) (MLTCOSID) (ANSCDR) (DNIS) (FILL8)
(COSINDEX) (REORGCTR) (OVERFLOW) (ORIGSTS) (FILL2) (CARRSEL) (STS)
(CDRALGOR) (ACG) (ADDRNUM) (SUBRNUM1) (SUBRNUM2) (SUBRIDX1) (SUBRTYP1)
(SUBRVAL1) (SUBRIDX2) (SUBRTYP2) (SUBRVAL2) (CLDNOA) (CLGNOA) (SUBRLOG1)
(SUBRLOG2) (DIALNOA) (NETOPNOA) (NUMADDRS)

```

Template	Version	Active	Primary	Index	Template	Size
UCS09	2	Y	N	6		81

## CTMPLT commands

### TDUMP (continued)

---

#### Fields

```

-----
(SEQNUM) (CIC) (ORIGTIME) (ORIGDATE) (ANSTYPE) (TIMECHNG) (ORIGAMP)
(INCINTL) (DISCTIME) (DISCDATE) (ANISUFF) (DISCAMP) (INCBILL) (FILL1)
(CALLDUR) (PINDIGS) (ANISP) (INFODIG) (BILLNUM) (ACCTCD) (CLGPTYNO)
(RLTCDR) (ACCTV) (UNIVACC) (DIALEDNO) (CALLEDNO) (OUTPULNO) (OUTNOA)
(CICCASU) (CICORIGN) (ORIGOPRT) (PREDIG) (CNPREDIG) (OPART) (TPART)
(QUEUED) (OPCHOICE) (COLLTIME) (ADIN) (LNPCHK) (NUMWBCKT) (WBCKTS)
(FINSID) (BILLTYPE) (ORIGGRP) (DISCTYPE) (ORIGMEM) (PASSTHRU) (TERMGRP)
(PRESIND) (TERMMEM) (OSRASSOC) (DIGDATA) (FINTKGRP) (TRAP) (COSOVE)
(FINTKMEM) (SCPBILL) (TRMTCD) (COMPCODE) (CRID) (DNIS) (ORIGPVN)
(TERMPVN) (ORIGLRN) (PORTEDNO) (CAINCT) (ACG) (DNISNOA) (DCR)
(MLTCOSID) (FILL1) (CARRSEL) (COSINDEX) (FILL1) (RTENO) (RTEINDEX)
(FILL2) (CN1REQ) (CN2REQ) (CN1TREQ) (NETSEC) (CN2TREQ) (CN3REQ)
(CNTOTREQ) (CN3TREQ) (ECRN1) (ECRM1) (FILL2) (ECRN2) (ECRM2)
(FILL2)

```

Template	Version	Active	Primary	Index	Template	Size
RESERVED07	2	N	N	7	2	

Fields

---

```
(SEQNUM)
```

Template	Version	Active	Primary	Index	Template	Size
RESERVED09	2	N	N	9	2	

Fields

---

```
(SEQNUM)
```

## Responses

None

## Related commands

The following commands are related to this command:

- COPY
- FLDINFO
- QUIT
- REPORT
- RESTORE
- SET
- STATUS
- TEMPLATE
- TLIST

**CTMPLT commands**  
**TDUMP (end)**

---

- TMPDESC
- UPGRADE

## CTMPLT commands

### TEMPLATE

---

#### Purpose

The Template (TEMPLATE) command displays all the templates defined in the CDRTMPLT table. It lists the template key index and the associated template ten-string name. The index value is stored in the CDR record as the TEMPLID field that is sent to the downstream processor.

This command allows the telco to list all of the available templates so that the downstream processor can be kept in synch with the UCS DMS-250 switch.

#### Access

>CTMPLT

#### Syntax

>TEMPLATE template\_id | ALL

#### Parameters

The Template name is UCS12 (for example), the name of the template as it appears in table CDRTMPLT. The template\_id is 0 to 63; the first 10 templates are predefined.

#### Example command

The list of indices and defined templates is as follows:

```
>TEMPLATE ALL
```

```
0: CDR2AMA
1: RESERVED01
2: RESERVED02
3: UCS07
4: UCS07FLEX
5: RESERVED05
6: ucs09
7: UCS11
8: UCS12
9: RESERVED09
```

#### Responses

None

**CTMPLT commands**  
**TEMPLATE (end)**

---

**Related commands**

The following commands are related to this command:

- COPY
- FLDINFO
- QUIT
- REPORT
- RESTORE
- SET
- STATUS
- TDUMP
- TLIST
- TMPDESC
- UPGRADE

## CTMPLT commands

### TLIST

#### Purpose

The Template List (TLIST) command lists all or specified versions of a specified template entry in the CDRTMPLT table. Selected entries are displayed; printing options do not exist.

#### Access

>CTMPLT

#### Syntax

>TLIST **Template ID** **ACTIVE | VERSION index | ALL**

#### Parameters

Command parameters are described in Table 1-72.

**Table 1-72**  
**TLIST parameter descriptions**

Parameter	Values	Description
Template ID	1 to 16 alphanumeric characters	Indicates a defined template ID string.
VERSION selection	ACTIVE   VERSION   ALL	Indicates which index is used to list for the specified template ID.
Index value	digits (0 to 7)	Specifies the version index to list.

#### Example command

>TLIST UCS09\_CDR VERSION 0

The example illustrates the fields that display when the following values are entered:

- Key = UCS09\_CDR
- Active = Y
- Primary = N
- Template ID = 6
- Template Size = 83 words

**CTMPLT commands**  
**TLIST (continued)**

**Example command**

>TLIST UCS09 ACTIVE

Template: UCS09 Index value: 6

Version(s) that will be displayed: ACTIVE

Template	Version	Active	Primary	Index	Template	Size
UCS09	0	Y	N	6		81

Fields

(SEQNUM) (CIC) (ORIGTIME) (ORIGDATE) (ANSTYPE) (TIMECHNG) (ORIGAMPM)  
 (INCINTL) (DISCTIME) (DISCDATE) (ANISUFF) (DISCAMPM) (INCBILL) (FILL1)  
 (CALLDUR) (PINDIGS) (ANISP) (INFODIG) (BILLNUM) (ACCTCD) (CLGPTYNO)  
 (RLTCDR) (ACCTV) (UNIVACC) (DIALEDNO) (CALLEDNO) (OUTPULNO) (OUTNOA)  
 (CICCASU) (CICORIGN) (ORIGOPRT) (PREDIG) (CNPREDIG) (OPART) (TPART)  
 (QUEUED) (OPCHOICE) (COLLTIME) (ADIN) (LNPCHCK) (NUMWBCKT) (WBCKTS)  
 (FINSID) (BILLTYPE) (ORIGGRP) (DISCTYPE) (ORIGMEM) (PASSTHRU) (TERMGRP)  
 (PRESIND) (TERMMEM) (OSRASSOC) (DIGDATA) (FINTKGRP) (TRAP) (COSOVE)  
 (FINTKMEM) (SCPBILL) (TRMTCD) (COMPCODE) (CRID) (DNIS) (ORIGPVN) (TERMPVN)  
 (ORIGLRN) (PORTEDNO) (CAINCT) (ACG) (DNISNOA) (DCR) (MLTCOSID) (FILL1)  
 (CARRSEL) (COSINDEX) (FILL1) (RTENO) (RTEINDEX) (FILL2) (CN1REQ) (CN2REQ)  
 (CN1TREQ) (NETSEC) (CN2TREQ) (CN3REQ) (CNTOTREQ) (CN3TREQ) (ECRN1) (ECRM1)  
 (FILL2) (ECRN2) (ECRM2) (FILL2)

>

>template UCS09

Template: UCS09 Index value: 6

**Responses**

None

**Related commands**

The following commands are related to this command:

- COPY
- FLDINFO
- QUIT
- REPORT
- RESTORE
- SET
- STATUS
- TDUMP
- TEMPLATE

**CTMPLT commands**

**TLIST** (end)

---

- TMPDESC
- UPGRADE

## CTMPLT commands TMPDESC

### Purpose

The Template Description (TMPDESC) command displays a description of a template in table CDRTMPLT for a particular numeric index. The entry displays field names, size, offset within a word, and the word count.

### Access

>CTMPLT

### Syntax

>TMPDESC <template> <version> [word layout] [cdr size]

### Parameters

Table 1-73 describes the TMPDESC parameters.

**Table 1-73**  
**TMPDESC parameter descriptions**

Parameter	Values	Description
template	valid name from table CDRTMPLT	Enter a template name.
version	ACTIVE, VERSION index or ALL	Enter ACTIVE to view the version of the template available to format CDR's. Every active template is output on the screen. Enter VERSION and the index parameter to view a particular version of the CDR template. Enter ALL to view all versions of every template.
index	0 to 7	Enter the version of the CDR template required.
word layout	NORMAL, or READLR	NORMAL indicates that fields are placed in the CDR in a right-to-left order. READLR indicates that fields are placed in the CDR in a left-to-right order.
cdr size	FIXED-SIZE or VAR-SIZE	FIXED-SIZE indicates the size of the CDR is always a set length, regardless of the template used. VAR-SIZE indicates the size of the CDR is determined based on the template used.

## CTMPLT commands

### TMPDESC (continued)

#### Example command

>TMPDESC ucs09 active

Template: UCS09 Index value: 6

Version(s) that will be displayed: ACTIVE

This Template is displayed in READLR Layout.

This Template is displayed with FIXED\_SIZE Option.

Template	Version	Active	Primary Index	Template Size
UCS09	0	Y	N	6

Field	Field Size	Offset	Word
RECCD	16	15	0
VARLENGTH	1	15	1
RESERVED1	3	14	1
USEEDIT	1	11	1
TOOLGEN	1	10	1
ACTIDX	3	9	1
TEMPLID	7	6	1
SEQNUM	16	15	2
CIC	16	15	3
ORIGTIME	16	15	4
ORIGDATE	9	15	5
ANSTYPE	4	6	5
TIMECHNG	1	2	5
ORIGAMPM	1	1	5
INCINTL	1	0	5
DISCTIME	16	15	6
DISCDATE	9	15	7
ANISUFF	3	6	7
DISCAMPM	1	3	7
INCBILL	2	2	7
FILL1	1	0	7
CALLDUR	32	15	8
PINDIGS	16	15	10
ANISP	40	15	11
INFODIG	8	7	13
BILLNUM	96	15	14
ACCTCD	48	15	20
CLGPTYNO	60	15	23
RLTCDR	2	3	26
ACCTV	2	1	26
UNIVACC	40	15	27
DIALEDNO	60	7	29
CALLEDNO	60	11	33
OUTPULNO	60	15	37
OUTNOA	1	3	40
CICASU	1	2	40
CICORIGN	2	1	40
ORIGOPRT	10	15	41
PREDIG	3	5	41
CNPREDIG	3	2	41

---

**CTMPLT commands**  
**TMPDESC (continued)**


---

OPART	10	15	42
TPART	5	5	42
QUEUED	1	0	42
OPCHOICE	8	15	43
COLLTIME	8	7	43
ADIN	8	15	44
LNPCHECK	3	7	44
NUMWBCKT	5	4	44
WBCKTS	32	15	45
FINSID	10	15	47
BILLTYPE	6	5	47
ORIGGRP	14	15	48
DISCTYPE	2	1	48
ORIGMEM	14	15	49
PASSTHRU	2	1	49
TERMGRP	14	15	50
PRESIND	2	1	50
TERMMEM	14	15	51
OSRASSOC	1	1	51
DIGDATA	1	0	51
FINTKGRP	14	15	52
TRAP	1	1	52
COSOVE	1	0	52
FINTKMEM	16	15	53
SCPBILL	32	15	54
TRTMTCD	8	15	56
COMPCODE	4	7	56
CRID	36	3	56
DNIS	60	15	59
ORIGPVN	60	3	62
TERMPVN	60	7	66
ORIGLRN	40	11	70
PORTEDNO	40	3	72
CAINCT	3	11	75
ACG	1	8	75
DNISNOA	7	7	75
DCR	1	0	75
MLTCOSID	11	15	76
FILL1	1	4	76
CARRSEL	4	3	76
COSINDEX	10	15	77
FILL1	1	5	77
RTENO	5	4	77
RTEINDEX	14	15	78
FILL2	2	1	78
CN1REQ	6	15	79
CN2REQ	6	9	79
CN1TREQ	3	3	79
NETSEC	1	0	79
CN2TREQ	3	15	80
CN3REQ	6	12	80
CNTOTREQ	4	6	80
CN3TREQ	3	2	80
ECRN1	9	15	81
ECRM1	5	6	81
FILL2	2	1	81
ECRN2	9	15	82

## CTMPLT commands

### TMPDESC (end)

---

ECRM2	5	6	82
FILL2	2	1	82

## Responses

None

## Related commands

The following commands are related to this command:

- COPY
- FLDINFO
- QUIT
- REPORT
- RESTORE
- SET
- STATUS
- TDUMP
- TEMPLATE
- TLIST
- UPGRADE

---

## CTMPLT commands UPGRADE

---

### Purpose

The Upgrade (UPGRADE) command increments the active version index of table CDRTMPLT to change the set of templates to use for formatting CDR records. The UPGRADE command performs the following:

- verifies at least one active template is available for use in the editing version of table CDRTMPLT
- verifies an index being “turned off” or removed is not referenced by the CDRTMPLT option of other tables or by the FCDR\_CDR\_TMPLT office parameter
- checks the state of SOC UBFR0001
- prompts the user to confirm the actual upgrade change
- writes the timestamp of the newly active version of table CDRTMPLT
- copies edited templates to edited index +1, if SOC is on
- increments the active and editing indexes, if SOC is on
- initiates a DIRP file and/or FP billing server file rotation (rotates all open billings files: active or inactive, CM or FP)

The UPGRADE command is blocked during the following conditions when the Supernode Data Manager (SDM) is connected to the switch. Suitable warning messages display through the CTMPLT command.

- If the CDR data stream on the SDM is not in service, off-line, or in a recovery state, the UPGRADE command is canceled. (The updates to FLEXCDR data are only allowed when the CDR stream is in required valid state.)
- If the CDR stream is in recovery and the maximum upgrades (6) allowed during recovery have been reached, the UPGRADE is canceled.

**Note:** You are allowed to change, edit, or delete any tuples from a table. The table control is not restricted. The only restriction is the number of UPGRADES you can perform while in recovery (RECV) mode, which is limited to six.

- When the UPGRADE template is sent from the Computing Module (CM) to SDM, and the communication between CM and SDM fails, CM is not updated. The UPGRADE command is canceled.

### Access

>CTMPLT

## CTMPLT commands

### UPGRADE (continued)

---

#### Syntax

>UPGRADE

#### Parameters

None

#### Example command

>UPGRADE

#### Responses

The following responses may display as a result of the UPGRADE command:

Another table references a tuple that has either been deleted or made inactive. Therefore, this upgrade is denied.

*Explanation:*

A table has a reference to a Template ID that is inactive or deleted. Other tables that may be cited here include RTEATTR, AUTHCODU, AUTHCDU<sub>x</sub> (x=2-5), TRKFEAT, FLEXFEAT, STDPRTCT, FLEXTYPE, and ANISCUSP. Therefore, the upgrade is denied.

*System action:*

Denies the upgrade.

*User action:*

None

Are you sure (Y/N):

*Explanation:*

Confirmation of the UPGRADE is accepted.

*System action:*

If confirmed, carry out the upgrade.

*User action:*

Enter Y or N in response to the question.

**CTMPLT commands**  
**UPGRADE (end)**

---

**Related commands**

The following commands are related to this command:

- COPY
- FLDINFO
- QUIT
- REPORT
- RESTORE
- SET
- STATUS
- TDUMP
- TEMPLATE
- TLIST
- TMPDESC

## **DRM directory**

### **DRM (end)**

---

#### **Purpose**

The Distributed Record Manager (DRM) command allows entry into the DRM directory and provides access to its commands. DRM-based commands perform control and review functions for a distributed recording manager.

#### **Access**

>MAPCI;MTC;APPL;OAMAP;DRM

#### **Related commands**

The following commands are accessible in the DRM directory:

- AUDIT
- DAT
- COPY
- DEMOUNT
- INFO
- MONITOR
- MOUNT
- QUIT
- RENAME
- RESET
- ROTATE
- TCOPY
- VIEW

## DRM commands

### AUDIT

#### Purpose

The Audit (AUDIT) command requests a comprehensive review of an application and its resources. The following types of audit are performed:

- application
- space
- volume

#### Access

>DRM

#### Syntax

>AUDIT stream audit\_type destnode

#### Parameters

Command parameters are described in Table 1-74.

**Table 1-74**  
**AUDIT parameter descriptions**

Parameter	Values	Description
stream (applid)	OCC	Specifies the pre-defined call data stream name for the UCS DMS-250 switch.  <b>Note:</b> OCC designates a UCS DMS-250 switch.
audit_type	Valid values include:  ALL  APPL  FDIR    REC	Performs all audit types.  Updates the application on the selected node.  Verifies that the contents of the local DRMFDIR match the contents of the local volume.  <b>Note:</b> Files are deleted/added to the DRMFDIR to match the actual contents of the volume.  Captures recording measurements.
—continued—		

## DRM commands

### AUDIT (continued)

**Table 1-74**  
**AUDIT parameter descriptions** (continued)

Parameter	Values	Description
	SPACE	Updates space data for all in-service volumes and includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• deleting processed (P) files (as needed)</li> <li>• raising/clearing space alarms (as needed)</li> <li>• updating the rotate data used for prioritizing the selection of the next rotation volume</li> </ul>
	VOL	Updates the status of specified volumes.  <b>Note:</b> If the volume status changes, a SPACE audit is performed. Selection of VOL requires the entry of a volume name or number; all volumes in table DRMPOOL may also be selected.
destnode (optional parameter)	string	Indicates the audit target.  <b>Note:</b> If no value is entered, the stream's active node is selected by default.
	act	Default value that replaces a node name variable to refer to the application's active device.  <b>Note:</b> This value is automatically selected when "node_nn" is specified.
	node_nn	Indicates the value assigned to audited node.
		—end—

### Example command

```
>AUDIT occ appl fp0
```

**DRM commands**  
**AUDIT (continued)**

**Responses**

```
AUDIT OCC  APPL  Completed on FP0.
          ---- Counts from 97/01/12 20.04.13 ----
          ---ERROR CONDITIONS---          REQUEST PEND
STATUS      TBL SPA REQ FER VER SWE          RTR ROT AUD
-----
ACTIVE      0  0  2  0  5  0          0  1  1
```

*Explanation:*

The operation was successful, and the counts displayed were last reset to zero on the date and time given.

*User action:*

None

```
AUDIT OCC  FDIR Completed on FP0
```

---

```
InSv  Number of files.....37
      Active files.....1
      Unprocessed files.....34
      Processed files.....11
      Removed files.....0
```

*Explanation:*

The operation was successful. File counts from the DRM directory maintained on FP0 are displayed.

*User action:*

None

## DRM commands

### AUDIT (continued)

```

AUDIT OCC REC Completed on FP0.

REC Records over last capture interval..8939
AUDIT Avg records per hour.....172994
      Avg volume space used per minute....180 KB/min
      Avg volume space used per hour.....10808 KB/hr
      Last capture interval.....00:03:06
      Begin-end of last capture interval..17:50:09 - 17:53:15
      Next schedule capture time.....17:55:09
      Last manual capture time.....97/01/01 15:46:22
      ---ERROR CONDITIONS--- REQUEST PEND

```

*Explanation:*

The operation was successful. It was completed on field processor 0 (FP0) at 17:53:15.

**Note:** Because the scheduler on each node performs this audit every ten minutes, the last capture interval will never exceed ten minutes. When issuing this command, be aware of the next scheduled capture time so that the command will not cause the next capture interval to be too short. The longer the capture interval, the more realistic the averages. If the next schedule capture time is approaching, it is better to allow the scheduler to perform the audit. Then use the “info <appl> rec” command to view the results.

*User action:*

None

```

AUDIT OCC VOL DK00FTF1 Completed on FP0.

```

V#	SZ(M)	FR%	A%	U%	P%	R%	N%	STATE	ER	FILES
0	600	92	1	3	4	0	0	OK	0	3

*Explanation:*

The operation was successful and the volume is OK for recording. The results of the audit are displayed identically to the “INFO <appl> VOL” response.

*User action:*

None

**DRM commands**  
**AUDIT (continued)**

AUDIT OCC ALL Completed on FP0.

- Counts from 95/02/12 20:04:13 -  
-  
---VOLUME ERR--- ---FILE ERR---

-----SPACE-----

V#	FR%	A%	U%	P%	R%	N%	STATE	SP	AC	FL	IO	FS	CR	OP	WR	CL	RN	DL
0	65	3	12	15	0	5	OK	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	36	0	46	10	8		IN ERROR	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0

V# LAST ERROR DETECTED:

1 Device unavailable  
OPERATION: ACCESS

*Explanation:*

The operation was successful and the VOLUME ERR and FILE ERR counts were last reset at the time indicated. The error descriptions are listed for each volume that is INERROR along with the operation that caused the error.

*User action:*

None

AUDIT OCC SPACE Completed on FP0.

InSv	P space recovered during audit.....	37 MB	3%
POOL	Volume chosen for next file .....	0 MB	
SPACE	Total space.....	1234 MB	
	Free space.....	486 MB	39%
	Active space.....(A files).....	56 MB	5%
	Unprocessed space...(U files).....	306 MB	25%
	Processed space.....(P files).....	298 MB	24%
	Removed space.....(R files).....	0 MB	0%
	Non-usable space...(Non-DRM).....	89 MB	7%
	Available recording space. (free + P).	784 MB	64%

*Explanation:*

The response indicates that the operation was successful and displays the results. The “P space recovered” is the amount of new free space made available due to the processed (P) file deletion that occurs during the space audit.

*User action:*

None

## DRM commands

### AUDIT (end)

---

Execution of the AUDIT <appl> ALL/VOL/FDIR commands may impact the recording/transfer throughput on the target node for the duration of the audit. These commands (ALL in particular) are CPU intensive.

*Explanation:*

See response.

*User action:*

None

### Error messages

See “Responses” section.

### Related commands

The following commands are found in the DRM directory:

- COPY
- DAT
- DEMOUNT
- INFO
- MONITOR
- MOUNT
- QUIT
- RENAME
- RESET
- ROTATE
- TCOPY
- VIEW

---

**DRM commands**  
**COPY**

---

**Purpose**

The Copy (COPY) command copies Device Independent Recording Package (DIRP) files that are located on the computing module (CM) or the Ethernet Input/Output Controller (EIOC) to the Distributed Recording Manager (DRM) system.

*Note:* The DIRP file that resides on CM or EIOC is copied to the file processor (FP). The file is added to the the DRM file directory. The DIRP file continues on CM or EIOC disks.

**Restrictions**

Limitations associated with COPY include:

- Only DIRP files can be copied and added to the DRM file directory.
- Complete filenames must be cited in the command line.
- Only closed DIRP files can be copied and added to the DRM file directory.

*Note:* Active (A) files may not be copied/added to DRM. Only closed and processed (P), closed and removed (R), or closed and unprocessed (U) files may be added.

- FP must have enough space the copy the DIRP file.
- DIRP file being transferred by AUTOXFER (AFT) cannot be moved to DRM.
- Only one DRM copy can be executed at any given time.

**Access**

>DRM

**Syntax**

>COPY vol\_nm file\_nm from\_nd to\_nd [filestate nochange]

**Parameters**

Command parameters are described in Table 1-75.

## DRM commands

### COPY (continued)

**Table 1-75**  
COPY parameter descriptions

Parameter	Values	Description
vol_nm	1 to 17 alphanumeric characters	Specifies the DIRP volume where the file to be copied is located.
file_nm	1 to 8 alphanumeric characters	Specifies the complete DIRP filename located in table DIRPHOLD.
from_nd	Valid values include:  CM—computing module  EIOC—Ethernet Input/Output Controller	Specifies the CM or EIOC node where the DIRP file to be copied is located.
to-nd	string	Specifies the DRM application where the copied file is added.  <b>Note:</b> The DRM filename is obtained from the timestamp in the DIRP filename. The DRM file is placed in the DRM file directory under the specified application.
filestate (optional parameter)	Valid values include:  U P R	Specifies the state of the file copied to DRM.  <b>Note:</b> The file state cannot be changed to "active" (A) while copying to DRM.  File status is "closed and unprocessed". File status is "closed and processed". File status is "closed and removed".
nochange (optional parameter)	nochange	Specifies that the DIRP file on the CM/EIOC is to be left in the same file state as existed before the copy process began.  <b>Note:</b> This is the default parameter when nothing is entered into "filestate".
—end—		

---

**DRM commands**  
**COPY** (continued)

---

**Example command**

```
>copy c0000occ u9111071240ama cm occ p
```

*Note:* In the command example the following values are used to copy DIRP files from the CM to the FP:

- c0000—DRIP volume name
- u91110—DIRP filename
- cm—node from which the file is copied
- occ—name of application where file is added
- p—file status is “closed and processed”

**Responses**

The following are possible responses to the COPY command:

```
Copied to DRM file:  
PN9111107124000OCC  
Copying record number: 100  
Copying record number: 200  
.  
.  
.DRM COPY DONE  
OPERATION SUCCESSFUL
```

*Explanation:*

The file is added to the DRM file directory under the OCC application. The state of the DRIP file will change to “P”. The new file name is PN91111071240000OCC.

## DRM commands

### COPY (continued)

---

*User action:*

None

Buffer not available  
OPERATION FAILED  
(or)  
Resources not available - TRY LATER  
OPERATION FAILED

*Explanation:*

The buffers/resources necessary to execute the COPY command are not available. The COPY command is terminated.

*User action:*

None

**Note:** This response is a warning that the CM/EIOC is experiencing problems allocating resources (buffers, etc.) needed to execute the COPY command.

Command blocked by another DRM COPY command - TRY LATER  
OPERATION FAILED

*Explanation:*

The COPY command was issued while the DRM COPY software was already processing a previously issued COPY command.

*User action:*

Wait until the current COPY command is executed. COPY can be re-issued after the current command has finished its execution.

---

**DRM commands**  
**COPY (continued)**

---

```
Copied to DRM file:
PN91111107122000OCC
Copying record number: 100
Copying record number: 200
.
.
.
DRM COPY DONE
OPERATION SUCCESSFUL
```

*Explanation:*

The system successfully processed the command. A message “copying record number: XX” is displayed after copying every 100th record.

*User action:*

None

```
DIRP file locked by AUTOXFER - TRY LATER
OPERATION FAILED
```

*Explanation:*

The DIRP file that was requested to be copied to DRM is currently being transferred or processed by AFT.

*User action:*

Enter a different file name that is not currently being transferred or processed. Browse through table DIRPHOLD and obtain a different file name to copy.

```
DIRP FILE NOT FOUND
OPERATION FAILED
(or)
DIRP file info not found
OPERATION FAILED
```

*Explanation:*

The system cannot find the specified DIRP filename on the CM/EIOC volume.

*User action:*

Obtain the correct filename from table DIRPHOLD located on the CM or on the EIOC.

## DRM commands

### COPY (continued)

---

DIRP file not in TABLE DIRPHOLD  
OPERATION FAILED

*Explanation:*

The DIRP file that was requested to be copied to DRM is not present in table DIRPHOLD.

*User action:*

Enter a file name that is present/datafilled in table DIRPHOLD. Browse through table DIRPHOLD and obtain a different file name to copy.

DRM APPL name NOT VALID  
OPERATION FAILED

*Explanation:*

User attempted to copy a DIRP file to a DRM file that belongs to an application unknown to the system.

*User action:*

The DRM application mentioned in the command line is not registered with DRM. The info command in the “MAPCI;MTC;APPL;OAMAP;DRM” level of the MAP displays all the applications registered with DRM.

DRM file deleted  
OPERATION FAILED

*Explanation:*

The COPY command failed.

*User action:*

Look at the error condition that terminated the DRM COPY command.

Error reading DIRP file  
OPERATION FAILED

*Explanation:*

The COPY command failed due to a system error.

---

**DRM commands**  
**COPY (continued)**

---

*User action:*

None

**Note:** This response indicates that the file system is experiencing difficulties, or the file is inaccessible due to invalid device status or due to a restart on the node (CM or EIOC).

```
Error while writing to DRM file
OPERATION FAILED
(or)
Error while writing and closing DRM file
OPERATION FAILED
```

*Explanation:*

The COPY command failed due to a file system error.

*User action:*

None

**Note:** This response indicates that the file system is experiencing difficulties. It could also indicate that the file is inaccessible due to invalid device status or due to a restart on the node (CM or FP). The file system error message is displayed for diagnostics purposes to help correct the problem.

```
Error writing to buffer
OPERATION FAILED
```

*Explanation:*

An error condition has occurred on the EIOC while writing to the buffer to be sent to the CM. The COPY command is terminated.

*User action:*

None

**Note:** This response is warning that the EIOC is experiencing difficulties while writing to the buffers to be sent to the CM.

```
Invalid buffer sequence
OPERATION FAILED
```

## DRM commands

### COPY (continued)

---

*Explanation:*

An error condition has occurred due to out of sequence arrival of the buffers from the EIOC. The COPY command is terminated.

*User action:*

None

**Note:** This response warns that the buffers are arriving out of sequence from the EIOC.

Invalid DIRP file hold state  
OPERATION FAILED

*Explanation:*

The file “hold” state of the DIRP file that was requested to be copied to the DRM is invalid.

*User action:*

Enter a file name with a valid “hold” state. Browse through table DIRPHOLD and obtain a different file name to copy.

Invalid DIRP filename  
OPERATION FAILED

*Explanation:*

The user issued the COPY command with an invalid DIRP volume name (i.e., invalid “from\_vol” parameter).

*User action:*

Re-issue the COPY command with the correct DIRP volume name.

Invalid optional parameter  
OPERATION FAILED

*Explanation:*

The user issued the COPY command with an invalid optional parameter.

*User action:*

Re-issue the COPY command with the correct optional parameter. The valid optional parameter is “nochange”; the default is “change”.

Necessary package for copying EIOC files not present  
OPERATION FAILED

---

**DRM commands**  
**COPY (continued)**

---

*Explanation:*

The COPY command terminated because the necessary software package for copying EIOC files to DRM is not present on the switch.

*User action:*

Obtain the necessary software package to copy the DIRP file on the EIOC to the DRM.

Necessary package for DRM COPY not present  
OPERATION FAILED

*Explanation:*

The COPY command terminated because the necessary software package for COPY command is not present on the switch.

*User action:*

Obtain the necessary software package to copy the DIRP file to the DRM.

No response from EIOC  
OPERATION FAILED

*Explanation:*

An error condition has occurred on the EIOC, and there is no response from EIOC. The COPY command is terminated.

*User action:*

None

**Note:** This response is a warning that a communication problem exists between the CM and the EIOC, either due to instable EIOC link or due to a restart on the EIOC.

## DRM commands

### COPY (continued)

---

Non-Active volumes not large enough or unavailable  
OPERATION FAILED

*Explanation:*

The user attempted to copy a DIRP file to a DRM file, and the volumes allocated to the DRM application do not have enough space to copy the DIRP file.

*User action:*

Increase the recording space for that application to copy the DIRP file. The recording space can be increased by mounting the volume against the application or by reducing the “retention period” for the application in table DRMAPPL.

Source device must be a disk device  
OPERATION FAILED

*Explanation:*

The device on which the DIRP file exists must be a disk device. The COPY command is terminated.

*User action:*

Obtain the DIRP file that resides on the disk devices.

Unable to close DIRP file  
OPERATION FAILED

*Explanation:*

The COPY command failed due to a system error.

*User action:*

None

**Note:** This response indicates that the file system is experiencing difficulties, or the file is inaccessible due to an invalid device status or due to a restart on the node (CM or EIOC).

Unable to close DRM file  
OPERATION FAILED

---

**DRM commands**  
**COPY (continued)**

---

*Explanation:*

The COPY command failed due to a FTFS file system error.

*User action:*

None

**Note:** This response indicates that the file system is experiencing difficulties. It could also indicate that the file is inaccessible due to an invalid device status or due to a restart on the node (CM or EIOC).

Unable to create DRM file  
OPERATION FAILED

*Explanation:*

The COPY command failed due to an FTFS file system error.

*User action:*

None

**Note:** This response indicates that the file system is experiencing difficulties.

Unable to delete DRM file  
OPERATION FAILED

*Explanation:*

The COPY command failed due to an FTFS file system error.

*User action:*

None

**Note:** This response indicates that the file system is experiencing difficulties. It also could indicate that the file is inaccessible due to an invalid device status or due to a restart on the node (CM or FP).

Unable to open DRM file  
OPERATION FAILED

## DRM commands

### COPY (continued)

---

*Explanation:*

The COPY command failed due to an FTFS file system error.

*User action:*

None

**Note:** This response indicates that the file system is experiencing difficulties. It also could indicate that the file is inaccessible due to an invalid device status or due to a restart on the node (CM or FP).

```
Unable to send buffer to CM
OPERATION FAILED
(or)
Unable to send message to CM
OPERATION FAILED
```

*Explanation:*

An error condition has occurred on the EIOC and the EIOC is unable to send the buffer/message across to the CM. The COPY command is terminated.

*User action:*

None

**Note:** This response is a warning that a communications problem exists between the CM and the EIOC, either due to an instable EIOC link or due to a restart on the EIOC.

```
Unable to send message to EIOC
OPERATION FAILED
```

*Explanation:*

An error condition has occurred on the CM and the CM is unable to send the message across to the EIOC. The COPY command is terminated.

*User action:*

None

**Note:** This response is a warning that a communications problem exists between the CM and the EIOC, either due to an instable EIOC link or due to a restart on the EIOC.

```
Volume not found
OPERATION FAILED
```

---

**DRM commands**  
**COPY (end)**

---

*Explanation:*

The user attempted to copy a DIRP file from the DIRP volume that does not exist

*User action:*

Enter a different volume name that has been mounted against the subsystem. Browse the tuple in table DIRPPPOOL and obtain the volume name that can be used to copy the DIRP file to a DRM file or list all volumes that exist on CM/EIOS by typing “print rootdir” from the CI prompt.

**Error messages**

See “Responses” section.

**Related commands**

The following are found in the DRM directory:

- AUDIT
- DAT
- DEMOUNT
- INFO
- MONITOR
- MOUNT
- QUIT
- RENAME
- RESET
- ROTATE
- TCOPY
- VIEW

## DRM commands

### DAT

#### Purpose

The Digital Audio Tape (DAT) command copies DRM files to and from a digital audio tape (DAT). The command is also used to query information about files on a DAT tape.

#### Access

>DRM

#### Syntax

>DAT subcommand options

#### Parameters

Command parameters are described in Table 1-76.

**Table 1-76**  
DAT parameter descriptions

Parameter	Values	Description
subcommand	Valid values include:  (E)JECT  QUERY  M(OUNT)  R(ESTORE)  V(ERIFY)	<p>Demounts the currently mounted DAT tape and ejects the tape from the drive.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Another tape must be mounted before issuing any other DAT commands.</p> <p>Displays information on the currently mounted DAT device.</p> <p>Mounts the currently inserted tape into the drive.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Issue this command first. Use other subcommands (W, V, R, and E) to reference the currently mounted tape. This subcommand accepts the following optional parameters: "dat_drive", "nodename", "tapeform", and "init".</p> <p>Copies a DRM file from tape back to disk. This subcommand accepts the following optional parameter: "filetmpl".</p> <p>Scans the contents of the mounted tape and displays information about the files found on the tape.</p>
—continued—		

**DRM commands**  
**DAT (continued)**

**Table 1-76**  
**DAT parameter descriptions** (continued)

Parameter	Values	Description
options (optional parameters)	W(RITE)	Writes a file to the mounted DAT tape, placing it after the last file on the tape. If "init" was used in the mount process, the file writes at the beginning of the tape. This subcommand accepts the following parameters: "applid" and "filetmpl".
	Valid values include:	
	stream (applid)	Specifies the ID (key) of an application in table DRMAPPL. If not supplied, the system displays all keys from table DRMAPPL.  <b>Note:</b> OCC is the pre-defined call data stream name for a UCS DMS-250 switch.
	dat_drive	Specifies the name of the DAT tape drive to be mounted. The drive name format is "CTyy", where "yy" is the DAT drive number.
	filetmpl	Specifies the file name template. It is made up of the first character of a file name followed by any number of characters that sufficiently identify one or more files. It must begin with "U", "P", "R", or "\$". \$ may be a wild card for any number of characters in the template. If the template is not a complete file name, a list of matched names displays.  <b>Note:</b> This parameter is required if a stream name ("applid") is supplied.
	init	Specifies an initial DAT tape mounting or indicates overwriting the existing data.  <b>Note:</b> This command must be used when mounting a DAT tape for the first time; otherwise, the mount fails. When using an existing tape, the system writes a new "volid" on the tape and overwrites the previous content.
—continued—		

**DRM commands****DAT** (continued)

**Table 1-76**  
**DAT parameter descriptions** (continued)

Parameter	Values	Description
	nodename	Specifies the node where the DAT drive resides (FP0, FP1).
	tapeform	Specifies the values that can be selected for the tape format. Currently, NT and ANSI9 are accepted.
—end—		

**Example command**

```
>DAT query
```

**Responses**

The following are possible responses to the DAT command:

```
Device name:  Node:  Last mounted by CI:  Status:
-----
CT02          FF0      MAP32                    In Use
CT02          FF1      MAP30                    In Use
CT03          FF0      MAP41                    Free
```

*Explanation:*

The name of the node where each mounted DAT device resides is displayed. This is the node name specified in the mount parameter. The “Status” field indicates whether the mounted device is being used by the “Last mounted CI” MAP terminal. “In Use” means that the device is being used and cannot be remounted by another CI. “Free” means that another CI terminal can remount the device.

*User action:*

None

DAT Tape is not a DRM tape.

*Explanation:*

An attempt was made to MOUNT a tape without an “init” request. The tape has not previously been initialized for use by the DRM.

*User action:*

Remount the tape with the “init” option or use a different tape.

---

**DRM commands**  
**DAT (continued)**

---

Ejecting tape ... Tape ejected.

*Explanation:*

An EJECT was issued.

*User action:*

None

File UN920509010900OCC already exists in the DRM directory.  
Do you wish to overwrite it (Y or N)?

*Explanation:*

A RESTORE was issued, but the file to be restored from tape already exists in the DRM directory.

*User action:*

To proceed with the restoration, enter “Y”. The version of the file on disk is deleted and replaced with the version on tape. To stop the procedure enter “N”.

File UN920509010900OCC cannot be restored to disk. There is insufficient disk space.

*Explanation:*

A RESTORE was issued, but there is insufficient disk space to restore the indicated file.

*User action:*

There are two things that may be done to increase the amount of available space. First, mount another volume for the given application, increasing the amount of available space. Second, back up other files to tape and ensure that they have been processed (in the “P” state) so that they are eligible for deletion.

File UN920509010900OCC is being restored to the DRM disk ..  
Restoration complete.

*Explanation:*

A RESTORE was issued.

*User action:*

None

## DRM commands

### DAT (continued)

---

Mounting tape CT05 ...  
Tape CT05 is mounted.

*Explanation:*

The system successfully mounted the tape.

*User action:*

None

OPERATION FAILED. Copy of active file is not permitted

*Explanation:*

A WRITE was issued attempting to backup the active file.

*User action:*

Wait until the next ROTATE (this may be forced manually), and then copy the file to tape.

OPERATION FAILED. CT05 in use by another CI.

*Explanation:*

An attempt was made to MOUNT a tape, and the tape drive is already in use by some other CI process.

**Note:** Only one process at a time can own the tape drive. When attempting to mount the tape, but another process already has a tape mounted in this drive, the operation cannot proceed.

*User action:*

Wait until the tape drive is free, or EJECT the tape from the CI to which it is mounted.

OPERATION FAILED. DAT1 is not a valid device name.

*Explanation:*

An attempt was made to MOUNT a tape, and the tape drive is not a valid DAT drive name.

*User action:*

Check the Device Inventory table (FPDEVINV) for the information needed to create DAT drive names in the format “xxyy” where xx is the FP number, and yy is the device number.

---

**DRM commands**  
**DAT (continued)**

---

OPERATION FAILED DUE TO UNEXPECTED DAT TAPE ERROR.

*Explanation:*

An unrecoverable error occurred with the DAT tape or DAT tape drive. An alert is generated to record the error condition.

*User action:*

Check the system log to discover the nature of the problem.

OPERATION FAILED. File belongs to unregistered application.

*Explanation:*

A RESTORE was issued attempting to restore a file that belongs to an application unknown to the system.

*User action:*

Wait for the application to initialize, then re-enter the RESTORE request.

OPERATION FAILED. Invalid application ID is specified.

*Explanation:*

A WRITE was issued specifying an invalid application ID.

*User action:*

re-enter the WRITE specifying a different application ID. If necessary, issue a WRITE with no other parameters to see a list of valid application IDs.

OPERATION FAILED. It is necessary to MOUNT a tape before performing this operation.

*Explanation:*

A WRITE, VERIFY, RESTORE, or EJECT was issued without having a tape currently mounted.

*User action:*

MOUNT a tape and repeat the request.

## DRM commands

### DAT (continued)

---

OPERATION FAILED. Maximum devices mounted.

*Explanation:*

An attempt was made to MOUNT a DAT, but the maximum number is already mounted.

*User action:*

A DAT must be EJECTed by one of the other CI processes.

OPERATION FAILED. No files match the specified template.

*Explanation:*

A WRITE or RESTORE was issued specifying a filename template, but the system can find no files matching the template.

*User action:*

Re-enter the WRITE or RESTORE specifying a different filename template. If necessary QUERY the DRM filelist or VERIFY the tape to see what files are present.

OPERATION FAILED. Please make sure that a tape is in the DAT tape drive.

*Explanation:*

A MOUNT or RESTORE was attempted without a tape physically present in the tape drive.

*User action:*

Install a DAT in the drive and re-issue the MOUNT.

OPERATION FAILED. Tape is WRITE PROTECTED.

*Explanation:*

A MOUNT CTyy INIT or WRITE on a tape that has write protection enabled is attempted.

*User action:*

EJECT the tape. Remove the write protection. Remount the tape and proceed.

---

**DRM commands**  
**DAT (continued)**

---

OPERATION FAILED. While attempting to access file  
UN920509010900CC the following file system error occurred:  
Input/Output error.

*Explanation:*

The DAT operation failed due to a file system error.

*User action:*

This response is a warning that the file system is experiencing serious difficulties. The file system error message is displayed for diagnostics purposes to help correct the problem.

OPERATION SUCCESSFUL: The device was already mounted.

*Explanation:*

A DAT type was remounted that was already mounted in DRM but not owned by a CI process.

*User action:*

None

OPERATION SUCCESSFUL:

The device was already mounted. INIT option ignored until DAT is EJECTed.

*Explanation:*

A DAT type was remounted that was already mounted in DRM but not owned by a CI process, and the "init" was specified. For example. DAT MOUNT FP00CT04 INIT.

*User action:*

If the DAT is to be initialized, then it must be EJECTed and reMOUNTed with the "init".

Tape contains:

UN920509109000CC 92/06/26 8

*Explanation:*

A VERIFY was issued. For each file on the tape, the filename, creation date, and size in blocks is shown.

*User action:*

None

## DRM commands

### DAT (continued)

---

These files match the supplied filename template:

1. UN920506202800OCC
2. UN920506205500OCC
3. UN920508030000OCC
4. UN920508044400OCC
5. UN920508045300OCC
1. UN920508083300OCC 6

Select a file number or enter QUIT:

*Explanation:*

A WRITE was issued specifying a filename template matching more than one filename.

*User action:*

Enter either the number of the filename to be written to tape or QUIT to abort the operation.

```
WRITING FILE UN920509020900OCC , , ,  
OPERATION SUCCESSFUL
```

```
FILE UN920509020900OCC is written.
```

*Explanation:*

A WRITE was issued.

*User action:*

None

```
WRITING FILE UN920509010900OCC , , ,  
Writing failed. There is not enough room on the tape to  
complete the file copy.
```

*Explanation:*

A WRITE was issued, but the tape does not have enough room to accommodate the file being written.

*User action:*

Copy the file again onto a fresh tape.

### Error messages

See the “Responses” section.

**DRM commands**  
**DAT (end)**

---

**Related commands**

The following are found in the DRM directory:

- AUDIT
- COPY
- DEMOUNT
- INFO
- MONITOR
- MOUNT
- QUIT
- RENAME
- RESET
- ROTATE
- TCOPY
- VIEW

## DRM commands

### DEMOUNT

#### Purpose

The Demount ( DEMOUNT) command removes a volume from a recording application's pool. This action makes the volume and its contents inaccessible to the recording application/system.

#### Access

>DRM

#### Syntax

>DEMOUNT stream name volname | volnum

#### Parameters

Command parameters are described in Table 1-77.

**Table 1-77**  
DEMOUNT parameter descriptions

Parameter	Values	Description
stream (applid)	OCC	Specifies the pre-defined call data stream name for the UCS DMS-250 switch.  <b>Note:</b> OCC designates a UCS DMS-250 switch.
volname	20 alphanumeric characters	Specifies the name of volume being demounted.  <b>Note:</b> The name must match one of the volumes assigned to the data stream in table DRMPOOL. If "volnum" is defined, this parameter is not needed.
volnum	string	Specifies the number of the volume in the application's pool in table DRMPOOL. The first position is 0.
—end—		

#### Example command

>DEMOUNT occ dk00occ1

---

**DRM commands**  
**DEMOUNT** (continued)

---

**Responses**

The following are possible responses to the DEMOUNT command:

OPERATION SUCCESSFUL:  
Volume DK00OCC1 has been  
removed from OCCPOOL

*Explanation:*  
DEMOUNT was successful.

*User action:*  
None

OPERATION SUCCESSFUL: Volume DK00OCC has been removed from  
OCCPOOL.

*Explanation:*  
DEMOUNT failed because the specified volume does not exist in  
the application's pool in table DRMPOOL.

*User action:*  
A list of the mounted or allocated volumes may be obtained by  
listing the application's tuple in table DRMPOOL or by using the  
"info <applid> vol" command.

OPERATION FAILED: Volume DK00OCC1 cannot be demounted.  
Reason: Volume contains ACTIVE file.

*Explanation:*  
DEMOUNT failed because the specified volume contains the  
application's ACTIVE file. All files on a volume must be either "U"  
(unprocessed), "P" (processed), or "R" (removed) before the volume  
can be removed from the application's pool.

*User action:*  
Use ROTATE to close the current ACTIVE file on the volume, and  
open a new ACTIVE file on an alternate volume. If there are no  
alternate volumes available for the ACTIVE file, then the volume  
may not be demounted. An application must always have at least one  
volume available for the ACTIVE file.

## DRM commands

### DEMOUNT (continued)

---

OPERATION SUCCESSFUL: Volume DK00OCC1 has been removed from OCCPOOL.

*Explanation:*

The system was able to deallocate the volume for OCC's pool in table DRMPOOL.

*User action:*

None

Volume DK00VOL1: Does not contain an ACTIVE file, but it is the only volume allocated to OCC. Demounting this volume will disallow further recording by OCC until additional volume space is made available.

Perform Demount operation? (YES/NO, or QUIT):

*Explanation:*

The DEMOUNT command requires a confirmation from the user because the specified volume is the only one available for recording.

*User action:*

Enter either YES or NO. "Yes" tells the system to proceed with the demount procedure. "No" aborts the demount procedure.

Be aware than entering YES disallows recording of the application's data until more volume space is made available in one of the following ways:

- U (unprocessed) or R (removed) files are renamed to P (processed), or a file is deleted on a volume in FULLU state, and then an AUDIT or RESETVOL is done to change its state to OK.
- volumes in ERROR state are repaired and then returned to service using the RESETVOL command.
- volumes are added to the application's pool in DRMPOOL by way of the MOUNT command.

**Note:** If the specified volume contains the ACTIVE file, and no volumes are available for recording (ROTATE), then the volume may not be demounted.

---

**DRM commands**  
**DEMOUNT (end)**

---

When a volume is demounted, or removed using this command, its contents are no longer accessible and protected by the recording system. The files on demounted volumes are vulnerable to deletion by the system and craftpersons. The user should ensure that the files are no longer needed, this is, all files are "processed" before demounting the volume.

*Explanation:*

None

*User action:*

None

**Related commands**

The following are related DRM commands:

- AUDIT
- COPY
- DAT
- INFO
- MONITOR
- MOUNT
- QUIT
- RENAME
- RESET
- ROTATE
- TCOPY
- VIEW

## DRM commands

### INFO

#### Purpose

The Information (INFO) command displays valid stream names and current stream information. This includes registration, status, volume, file, audit, and rotation information. This command also lists the applications known to the Distributed Recording Manager (DRM).

#### Access

>DRM

#### Syntax

>INFO stream info\_type options

#### Parameters

Command parameters are described in Tables 1-78.

**Table 1-78**  
INFO parameter descriptions

Parameter	Values	Description
stream (applid)	OCC	Specifies the pre-defined call data stream name for the UCS DMS-250 switch.  <b>Note:</b> OCC designates a UCS DMS-250 switch.
info_type	Valid values include:	
	FIL	Requests information on files matching the supplied "filempl", "fstates", or "all" files.
	NODES	Lists all DRM nodes used by the specified stream.
	REG	Lists registration information for each DRM.
	SCHED	Displays audit schedules.
	ROT	Displays rotation schedule and prioritized rotate volume list.
	VOL	Displays volume information.
	VOLDIAG	Displays trouble diagnostics information on all mounted volumes.
	VOLLERR	Displays last error detected on each mounted volume.
—continued—		

## DRM commands

### INFO (continued)

**Table 1-78**  
**INFO parameter descriptions** (continued)

Parameter	Values	Description
options	VOLFIL	Displays mounted volumes and their files.
	Valid values include:	
	ALL	Displays information on all volumes or files.
	actv	Displays “active” volume.
	destnode	Specifies destination node name.
	filetempl	Displays first character of a file name followed by any number of characters that sufficiently identifies one or more file. A “\$” may be used to wildcard any number of characters on the template.
	volume	Specifies the volume name or reference number from DRMPOOL.
volnode	Specifies the name of the node where volumes reside.	
		—end—

### Example command

```
>INFO occ all
```

## DRM commands

### INFO (continued)

### Responses

The following are possible responses to the INFO command:

```

Registration Information:
  Application ID OCC
  Application status: Active
  Node              FP0
  Date and time of last registration
                    97/01/17 09:32
  Number of registrations
                    1

Requested fixed or variable
blocks Fixed
Requested block size .2048 B
Requested to allow
                    CLOSTATE = PNO
SPACE Records written last audit interval    23168
AUDIT Avg records per hour
                    139008
  Avg volume space used per minute 290    KB/min
  AVG volume space used per hour    17400 KB/min
  Last audit interval                00:10:00
  Begin of interval                  14:10:00
  End of interval                    14:20:00
  Next scheduled audit time          14:30:00
  Last manual audit                  97/01/17 10:38:00
VOLUME Number of volumes allocated9
TROUBLE INERROR:                    2    6
FULLU:                               3    4    8

  InSV Total space                    1200 MB
  POOL Free space                      1120 MB; 93%
  SPACE Active space                   (A files) 5 MB; 1%
  Unprocessed space                    (U files) 52 MB; 4%
  Processed space                      (P files) 2 MB; 2%
  Removed space                        (R files) 0 MB; 0%
  Non-usable space                    (Non-DRM) 0 MB; 0%
  Available recording space (free + P) 1142 MB; 95%

```

(continued)

---

**DRM commands  
INFO (continued)**


---

(continued from previous page)

```

FILES  Number of files      74
  Active files                1
  Unprocessed files          25
  Processed files            48
  Removed files              0

```

```

ROTATE  Next scheduled ROTATE (date and time) ... 97/10/17
15:00:00
  Volume chosen for next file 1
  Volumes available (OK):      0  5  7
Last ROTATE occurred (date and time) ... 97/01/17 14:00:00
Cause of last ROTATE  Schedule
State assigned to files when closed U

```

*Explanation:*

The application's pertinent registration information, and summary information for the various types of available queries (for example, audit, volume, file, rotate) are displayed.

*User action:*

None

OPERATION FAILED. inter-node connection is down.

*Explanation:*

The command could not be sent to the file processor (FP) because the inter-node connection was down.

*User action:*

Return the FP to service (RTS) . The FP must be stable before the inter-node connections can be re-established. The DRM automatically re-establishes the connection.

## DRM commands

### INFO (continued)

---

OPERATION FAILED. OCC has no files of the requested type.

*Explanation:*

One of the following was entered:

```
info occ filetmpl all
info occ fstate all
```

and no files exist to satisfy the request. If at least one file in one of the requested file states or template exists, that file's information in displayed, and this response does not appear.

*User action:*

None

OPERATION FAILED. Software error occurred while sending message. A software error log has been generated.

*Explanation:*

The command could not be sent to the file processor (FP) because the DRM system found a software error.

*User action:*

Retain the software error log for reference when consulting the DRM software maintenance personnel. A warm restart may be required to clear up the problem if it persists.

OPERATION FAILED. The requested volume is not allocated.

*Explanation:*

The DRMPOOL tuple for OCC does not have the volumes requested.

*User action:*

Volumes may be allocated for the application by way of the MOUNT command.

OPERATION FAILED. There are no volumes allocated to this stream.

*Explanation:*

The DRMPOOL tuple for OCC is empty.

*User action:*

Volumes may be allocated for the application by way of the MOUNT command.

---

**DRM commands**  
**INFO** (continued)

---

Press <CR> to continue, or enter QUIT:

*Explanation:*

More responses are expected from the FP. For example:

- The DRM system on the FP is not finished responding to the command.
- The DRM CI is waiting for additional responses from the FP.

*User action:*

None

Request aborted!

*Explanation:*

The command was aborted and was never sent to the file processor (FP). This occurs only when the following prompt appears before the command is sent to the FP, and QUIT is entered.

"Press <CR> to continue, or enter QUIT:"

>== Request sent ==>

*Explanation:*

The command was successfully sent to the file processor (FP) for processing.

*User action:*

None

Response preempted!

*Explanation:*

The response was preempted, and no more responses will be displayed for the entered command. The response is preempted in one of two ways:

- No response was received.
- QUIT was entered at the following prompt:

Press <CR> to continue or enter QUIT:

*User action:*

None

## DRM commands INFO (continued)

---

RESPONSE READY.

*Explanation:*

A response from the FP is ready to be displayed.

*User action:*

Press <CR> to display the response, or enter QUIT to abort the response.

Sending request...

*Explanation:*

A command was successfully entered.

*User action:*

None

System was busy. Try again.

*Explanation:*

The command could not be sent to the FP because the DRM system did not have enough resources available to process the request.

*User action:*

The command may be repeated until the DRM system no longer rejects it.

Valid DRM stream names:

OCC  
OM  
JF  
OCC

*Explanation:*

The stream name (“applid”) is not supplied or is not valid. The response presents a list of all valid application IDs located in table DRMAPPL that may be used as the stream name.

*User action:*

None

### Error messages

See “Responses” section.

**DRM commands**  
**INFO (end)**

---

**Related commands**

The following are related DRM commands:

- AUDIT
- COPY
- DAT
- DEMOUNT
- MONITOR
- MOUNT
- QUIT
- RENAME
- RESET
- ROTATE
- TCOPY
- VIEW

## DRM commands

### MONITOR

---

#### Purpose

The Monitor (MONITOR) command displays information about an application's current active file in real time.

#### Access

>DRM

#### Syntax

>MONITOR stream

#### Parameters

Command parameters are described in Table 1-79.

Table 1-79  
MONITOR parameter description

Parameter	Values	Description
stream (applid)	OCC	Specifies the pre-defined call data stream name for the UCS DMS-250 switch.  <b>Note:</b> OCC designates a UCS DMS-250 switch.
		—end—

#### Example command

>MONITOR occ

---

## DRM commands MONITOR (continued)

---

### Responses

The following are possible responses to the MONITOR command:

```
Monitoring OCC   ACTN FPO   VOL :FP0/DK00FTFS1
FILE NAME       BLOCKS BLKSZ T   RECORDS FLSZ-KB  ER  V#
AN920202195500OCC 2509 2048 F     40144   5018   0  0
```

*Explanation:*

The response is a real-time display of OCC's active file information, updated once a second. Information contained in the response includes:

- ACTN is the stream's "Active" (A) node from which the stream data is written to the file. "None" indicates that an old active file has been recovered but there is not active node because the stream has not yet registered on any DRM node and the file is not open.
- VOL is the global path of the volume containing the file.
- BLOCKS is the number of blocks of records written to the file.
- T is the block type, that may be "F" (fixed) or "V" (variable).
- RECORDS is the number of records written to the file. If a "?" is displayed, then it is an old active file that has been recovered from disk and the number of stream records in the file cannot be determined.
- FLSZ-KB is the actual size of the file in Kbytes.
- ER is the number of errors that have occurred while attempting to perform some operation on the file.
- V# is the volume reference number in the stream's volume pool (DRMPOOL tuple).

*User action:*

None

## DRM commands

### MONITOR (end)

---

```
Monitoring OCC      ACTN FPO      VOL
FILE NAME          BLOCKS BLKSZ T RECORDS FLSZ-KB ER V#
(no active file)
```

*Explanation:*

OCC does not have an active file. The response is a real-time display of the OCC's active file information that is updated every three seconds.

*User action:*

None

### Error messages

See "Responses" section.

### Related commands

The following are related DRM commands:

- AUDIT
- COPY
- DAT
- DEMOUNT
- INFO
- MOUNT
- QUIT
- RENAME
- RESET
- ROTATE
- TCOPY
- VIEW

## DRM commands

### MOUNT

#### Purpose

The Mount (MOUNT) assigns a recording volume to an application.

#### Access

>DRM

#### Syntax

>MOUNT stream volname nodename priority

#### Parameters

Command parameters are described in Table 1-80.

**Table 1-80**  
MOUNT parameter descriptions

Parameter	Values	Description
stream (applid)	OCC	Specifies the pre-defined call data stream name for the UCS DMS-250 switch.  <b>Note:</b> OCC designates a UCS DMS-250 switch.
volname	20 alphanumeric characters	Specifies the volume name.  <b>Note:</b> Volume name may or may not be assigned previous to initiating MOUNT.
nodename	string	Specifies the file processor name that contains (or will contain) the specified volume.
priority (optional command)	1 to 18 alphanumeric characters	Specifies the priority level.
—end—		

#### Example command

>MOUNT occ dk00occ1 fpo

## DRM commands

### MOUNT (continued)

---

#### Responses

The following are possible responses to the MOUNT command:

```
OPERATION SUCCESSful:
Volume DRK00OCC1 has been
allocated to OCCPOOL.
```

*Explanation:*

The command has mounted the specified volume to the application's pool in table DRMPOOL. The operation was successful because the volume name was

- entered in the correct format
- did not already exist in the pool
- successfully sent to the appropriate FP node
- available to be used by the DRM
- able to be owned by the DRM on the FP node (for exclusive write access)

*User action:*

None

```
Volume DRK00OCC1 is not available.
Reason: Specified device does not exist
Perform Mount operation? (YES/NO, or QUIT):
```

*Explanation:*

MOUNT failed because the volume:

- is not mounted
- is read-only
- is owned by someone else
- specified illegal or incorrect pathname or for other reasons that may prevent the volume from being used for the application's record data.

*User action:*

Take corrective action to access the volume. The volume status is changed by DRM. It is available for recording.

#### Error messages

See "Response" section.

**DRM commands**  
**MOUNT (end)**

---

**Related commands**

The following are related DRM commands:

- AUDIT
- COPY
- DAT
- DEMOUNT
- INFO
- MONITOR
- QUIT
- RENAME
- RESET
- ROTATE
- TCOPY
- VIEW

## DRM commands

### QUIT (end)

---

#### Purpose

The Quit (QUIT) command exits the current menu level and returns to a previous menu level.

#### Access

>DRM

#### Syntax

>QUIT

#### Parameters

None

#### Example command

None

#### Responses

None

#### Related commands

The following are related DRM commands:

- AUDIT
- COPY
- DAT
- DEMOUNT
- INFO
- MONITOR
- RENAME
- RESET
- ROTATE
- TCOPY
- VIEW

---

**DRM commands**  
**RENAME**

---

**Purpose**

The Rename (RENAME) command renames a file by changing its file state. A file state corresponds to the first character of its name. For example: A-Active; U-Unprocessed; P-Processed; R-Removed.

RENAME allows the following file state transitions:

- U → P, R
- P → U, R
- R → U, P

**Restrictions**

Restrictions associated with the RENAME command include:

- use of this command is not dependent on other datafill tables
- active files may not be renamed

**Access**

>DRM

**Syntax**

>RENAME stream filetmpl newstate

**Parameters**

Command parameters are described in Table 1-81.

## DRM commands

### RENAME (continued)

**Table 1-81**  
**RENAME parameter descriptions**

Parameter	Values	Description
stream (applid)	OCC	Specifies the pre-defined call data stream name for the UCS DMS-250 switch.  <b>Note:</b> OCC designates a UCS DMS-250 switch.
filetmpl	string	Specifies the file name template. It is made up of the first character of a file name followed by any number of characters that sufficiently identify one or more files. It must begin with "U", "P", "R", or "\$". \$ may be a wild card for any number of characters in the template. If the template is not a complete file name, a list of matched names displays.
newstate	Valid values include:	New file state.
	U	Status is "unprocessed".
	P	Status is "processed".
	R	Status is "removed".
		—end—

### Example command

```
>RENAME occ an90102613 R
```

---

**DRM commands**  
**RENAME (continued)**

---

**Responses**

The following are possible responses to the RENAME command:

```
Incorrect <filetmpl> parameter: AN901026
```

The parameter must begin with either U, P, or R.

*Explanation:*

A <filetmpl> parameter starting with a character other than U, P, or R was entered. Only unprocessed, processed, and removed files may be renamed. Active (A) files are always open, and they are automatically renamed by the system when they are closed to a name that is determined by field CLOSTATE in table DRMAPPL.

*User action:*

Field CLOSTATE may be set in table DRMAPPL to cause active files to be named either U, P, or R when they are closed. A ROTATE causes the active file to be closed and renamed accordingly.

```
OPERATION FAILED: No files match this template in OCC:  
AN90102613
```

*Explanation:*

The OCC has no files that match this filename template. This is also the response format when a specific file cannot be found (when the entire filename is supplied).

*User action:*

A less specific template may be used in order to display a list of filenames from which to choose. In this case, use RENAME to specify another file. For example:

```
>RENAME OCC U$901026 R
```

would display all files created on 901026 that are in an unprocessed (U) state, and may or may not have been copied to the DAT.

## DRM commands

### RENAME (continued)

---

OPERATION FAILED: While attempting to rename file:  
UN901026200043OCC to RN9010262000043OCC the following file  
system error occurred:  
Input/Output error

*Explanation:*

The rename operation failed due to a file system error.

*User action:*

None

**Note:** This response should be taken as a warning that the file system is experiencing serious difficulties. The file system error message is displayed for diagnostic purposes to help correct the problem.

OPERATION SUCCESSFUL: RB901026162438OCC has been renamed:  
PB90102662438OCC

*Explanation:*

The file's name is changed on disk and the file's state is changed from T (removed) to P (processed in the system).

*User action:*

None

---

**DRM commands**  
**RENAME (continued)**

---

These files match the supplied filename template:

1. UB901026000038OCC
2. UN901026040038OCC
3. UN901026080040OCC
4. UN901026120041OCC
5. UN901026160042OCC
5. UN901026200043OCC

Select a file number (1 TO 6 or QUIT):

*Explanation:*

A request is received to change an “unprocessed” (U) file that was created on 901026, to an R (removed) file. If only one U file had been created on that data, the file name would have been changed. Six files match the request, therefore, a list of the file names is displayed so one may be selected to rename.

The numbers to the left of the file name are used to select the one to be renamed.

*User action:*

Enter the number of the file to be renamed, or QUIT to terminate the request.

### **Error messages**

See “Responses” section.

### **Related commands**

The following are related DRM commands:

- AUDIT
- COPY
- DAT
- DEMOUNT
- INFO
- MONITOR
- MOUNT
- QUIT

**DRM commands**

**RENAME** (end)

---

- RESET
- ROTATE
- TCOPY
- VIEW

## DRM commands

### RESET

#### Purpose

The Reset (RESET) command resets the “error” and “rotate” counters maintained by DRM per application and per node.

#### Restrictions

Restrictions associated with the RENAME command include:

- use of this command is not dependent on other datafill tables
- use of this command causes the specified counters to be reset to 0, resulting in the loss of counter values.

#### Access

>DRM

#### Syntax

>RESET stream counter\_type destnode

#### Parameters

Command parameters are described in Table 1-82.

**Table 1-82**  
**RESET parameter descriptions**

Parameter	Values	Description
stream (applid)	OCC	Specifies the pre-defined call data stream name for the UCS DMS-250 switch.  <b>Note:</b> OCC designates a UCS DMS-250 switch.
counter_type	Valid values include: ERR	Specifies the type of counter to be reset. Specified reset “error” counters only.
destnode	Valid values include: ALL string	Specifies the node where the counters are to be reset. Specifies all node counters are reset. Specified node is reset.
—end—		

## DRM commands

### RESET (continued)

---

#### Example command

>RESET occ rot all

#### Responses

The following are possible responses to the RESET command:

Issuing this command causes the specified counters to be reset to 0, resulting in the loss of the counter values.

*Explanation:*

If counter values are set to 0, their value is lost.

*User action:*

None

OPERATION SUCCESSFUL:

Reset OCC ERR counter complete on FP0

*Explanation:*

The resetting of OCC's error counters on FP0 was successfully completed.

*User action:*

None

OPERATION SUCCESSFUL:

Reset OCC ROT counter complete on FP1

*Explanation:*

The resetting of OCC's rotate counters on FP0 was successfully completed.

*User action:*

None

---

**DRM commands**  
**RESET (end)**

---

```
RESET OCC ROT completed on CM
RESET OCC ROT completed on FP0
RESET OCC ROT completed on FP1
```

*Explanation:*

The resetting of OCC's rotate counters on all FPs and the CM was successfully completed on the three nodes listed.

*User action:*

None

**Error messages**

See "Response" section.

**Related commands**

The following are related DRM commands:

- AUDIT
- COPY
- DAT
- DEMOUNT
- INFO
- MONITOR
- MOUNT
- QUIT
- RENAME
- ROTATE
- TCOPY
- VIEW

## DRM commands

### ROTATE

---

#### Purpose

The Rotate (ROTATE) command opens a new recording file and closes the old one.

#### Restrictions

Restrictions associated with the ROTATE command include:

- use of this command is not dependent on other datafill tables
- execution of this command may interfere with the recording throughput of the application if the target node has no volumes available for recording

*Note:* DRM will attempt to perform the rotate to the target node and volume specified in the command, and may perform several volume audits on the target node to accomplish the rotate. If the rotate is to a volume on the current active node and the rotate fails, DRM will attempt to continue using the old active file. However, if the application chooses a new active node and the rotate fails, DRM must locate the next best volume for the new active file. The recovery from a rotate failure may be costly in time and the potential exists for an extended pause in the records of the application's data.



#### **CAUTION**

##### **Possible loss of service**

Execution of this command may interfere with the recording throughput of the application if the target node has no volumes available for recording.

#### Access

>DRM

#### Syntax

>ROTATE stream node volume

#### Parameters

Command parameters are described in Table 1-83.

## DRM commands

### ROTATE (continued)

**Table 1-83**  
**ROTATE parameter descriptions**

Parameter	Values	Description
stream (applid)	OCC	Specifies the pre-defined call data stream name for the UCS DMS-250 switch.  <b>Note:</b> OCC designates a UCS DMS-250 switch.
node	string	Specifies the name of the node containing the application pool's volume(s).
volume	20 alphanumeric characters	Specifies the volume to be rotated.  <b>Note:</b> The value entered here may be either a volume name or volume number from table DRMPOOL.
—end—		

### Example command

```
>ROTATE occ fp0
```

### Responses

The following are possible responses to the RESET command:

```
Downloading parameters ...
Done.
Sending Request ... (Please wait) ...
>== Request sent +==> FP0
```

```
Waiting for OCC response
(30 sec timeout ...)
```

*Explanation:*

The specified node/volume parameters are downloaded to all FPs and the CM. The actual rotate request is sent to the current active node, where the rotate request is passed on to the OCC software. If the OCC software responds within 30 seconds, and ROTATE succeeds in creating a new active file, the MONITOR level is entered to display the status of the new active file.

*User action:*

Enter MONITOR to display the status of the new active file.

## DRM commands

### ROTATE (end)

---

OPERATION FAILED:  
Device Unavailable

*Explanation:*  
The specified volume is not available.

*User action:*  
Use the INFO command to query the application's current resources and volume status. Determine the reason for the failure or choose an alternate volume for to rotate to.

### Error messages

See "Responses" section.

### Related commands

The following are related DRM commands:

- AUDIT
- COPY
- DAT
- DEMOUNT
- INFO
- MONITOR
- MOUNT
- QUIT
- RENAME
- RESET
- TCOPY
- VIEW

## DRM commands

### TCOPY

#### Purpose

The Tape Copy (TCOPY) command copies DRM files to a 9-track tape.

#### Access

>DRM

#### Syntax

>TCOPY device stream filetmpl

#### Parameters

Command parameters are described in Table 1-84.

**Table 1-84**  
TCOPY parameter descriptions

Parameter	Values	Description
device	0 to 15	Specifies the number of the magnetic tape drive where the copied file will be located.
stream (applid)	OCC	Specifies the pre-defined call data stream name for the UCS DMS-250 switch.  <b>Note:</b> OCC designates a UCS DMS-250 switch.
filetmpl	string	Specifies the file name template. It is made up of the first character of a file name followed by any number of characters that sufficiently identify one or more files. It must begin with "U", "P", "R", or "\$". \$ may be a wild card for any number of characters in the template. If the template is not a complete file name, a list of matched names displays.
—end—		

#### Example command

>TCOPY 0 occ u

## DRM commands

### TCOPY (continued)

---

## Responses

The following are possible responses to the TCOPY command:

```
WRITING File UN92050625500OCC  
File written.
```

*Explanation:*

The first line of the pair of message is written when the writing begins. The second line is written when the writing has completed.

*User action:*

None

```
Formatting tale ... Format complete.
```

*Explanation:*

The DRM is formatting the tape for DRM use. The format completed successfully.

*User action:*

None

```
OPERATION FAILED: Please make sure that a tape is physically  
mounted.
```

*Explanation:*

A tape is not physically present in the tape drive.

*User action:*

Put a tape in the drive and reissue the command.

```
OPERATION FAILED: tape is WRITE PROTECTED.
```

*Explanation:*

A tape has write protection enabled.

*User action:*

Remove the write protection, remount the tape, and proceed.

---

**DRM commands**  
**TCOPY (continued)**

---

OPERATION FAILED: Tape Drive is in use.

*Explanation:*

A tape is already in use by some other process. Only one process at a time can own the tape drive. When an attempt is made to open the tape, but another process already has a tape opened in this drive, the operation cannot proceed.

*User action:*

Wait until the tape drive is free.

WRITING File UN9010262000043OCC ... Writing failed.

*Explanation:*

The tape does not have enough room to accommodate the file being written.

*User action:*

Field MAXFDSIZ must be set to 64Mb in table DRMAPPL to limit the size of the files if files are routinely copied to 9-track tape. The file may be copied to DAT tape instead.

OPERATION FAILED. Copy of active file is not permitted.

*Explanation:*

The user attempted to back up the active file.

*User action:*

Wait until the next ROTATE (this may be forced manually), then copy the file to tape.

OPERATION FAILED. No files match the specified template.

*Explanation:*

The user specified an invalid application ID. Since the specified application ID has no entry in table DRMAPPL, the request cannot be processed.

*User action:*

Re-enter the command specifying a different application ID. If necessary, issue a TCOPY command with no other parameters to see a list of valid application IDs.

## DRM commands

### TCOPY (continued)

---

These files match the supplied filename template:

1. UB901026000038OCC
2. UN901026040038OCC
3. UN901026080040OCC
4. UN901026120041OCC
5. UN901026160042OCC
5. UB901026200043OCC

Select a file number or enter QUIT:

*Explanation:*

The user specified a filename template that the system cannot find.

*User action:*

Enter the number of the file to be written to tape, or QUIT to abort the operation.

OPERATION FAILED DUE TO UNEXPECTED TAPE ERROR.

*Explanation:*

An unrecoverable error occurred with the tape or tape drive. The IOC file system should generate logs to document the condition.

Some sort of error has occurred with the tape or the tape drive. DRM is unable to circumvent the problem so the request cannot be completed.

*User action:*

Check the system log to discover the nature of the problem.

OPERATION FAILED DUE TO UNEXPECTED TAPE ERROR.

*Explanation:*

An unrecoverable error occurred with the tape or tape drive. The IOC file system should generate logs to document the condition.

Some sort of error has occurred with the tape or the tape drive. DRM is unable to circumvent the problem so the request cannot be completed.

*User action:*

Check the system log to discover the nature of the problem.

---

**DRM commands**  
**TCOPY (continued)**

---

OPERATION FAILED: While attempting to access file:  
UN901026040039OCC, the following file system error occurred:  
Input/Output error.

*Explanation:*

The 9-track tape operation failed due to a file system error.

*User action:*

None

**CAUTION****Loss of data**

The tape just mounted for file backup has previously been used by the DRM. This, it is likely there are billing files already on the tape. Since this operation poses the possibility of loss of billing data, the operator is queried as to whether the files on the tape should be overwritten or if new data files should be appended. The option to quit this operation is provided in case of operator error.

The tape just mounted is already labeled as a DRM tape. Do you wish to OVERWRITE it? (NO indicates APPEND.)

*Explanation:*

An unrecoverable error occurred with the tape or tape drive. The IOC file system should generate logs to document the condition.

Some sort of error has occurred with the tape or the tape drive. DRM is unable to circumvent the problem so the request cannot be completed.

*User action:*

Select one of the following:

- Yes—OVERWRITE the tape
- No—APPEND to the tape
- Quit—ABORT the operation

OPERATION FAILED: Demount operation failed.

## DRM commands

### TCOPY (continued)

---

*Explanation:*

The tape operation was aborted by either the system or the user after the tape was mounted but before any file had been written. An error occurred demounting the device.

*User action:*

Examine the log for possible hardware problems.

The tape just mounted contains the label xxxxxx. Do you want to reformat this tape for DRM use?

*Explanation:*

A tape has been mounted that has previously been used by some other entity. Important data may be stored on the tape, so the DRM prompts for verification before reformatting the tape.

*User action:*

Enter YES for DRM to reformat tape

OPERATION FAILED: Could not allocate buffer for copying.

*Explanation:*

The DRM was unable to open the disk file for the reading of data for file backup. The actual error printed depends on the error that occurred.

*User action:*

Examine the error message and system status. Perhaps a disk drive was busied during the operation.

### Error messages

See “Responses” section.

### Related commands

The following are related DRM commands:

- AUDIT
- COPY
- DAT
- DEMOUNT
- INFO

**DRM commands**  
**TCOPY (end)**

---

- MONITOR
- MOUNT
- QUIT
- RENAME
- RESET
- ROTATE
- VIEW

## DRM commands

### VIEW

#### Purpose

The View (VIEW) command provides a hexadecimal dump of a given file.

#### Access

>DRM

#### Syntax

>VIEW stream filetmpl charcode blocknum

#### Parameters

Command parameters are described in Table 1-85.

**Table 1-85**  
VIEW parameter descriptions

Parameter	Values	Description
stream (applid)	OCC	Specifies a pre-defined call data stream name for the UCS DMS-250 switch.  <b>Note:</b> OCC designates a UCS DMS-250 switch.
filetmpl	string	Specifies the file name template. It is made up of the first character of a file name followed by any number of characters that sufficiently identify one or more files. It must begin with "U", "P", "R", or "\$". \$ may be a wild card for any number of characters in the template. If the template is not a complete file name, a list of matched names displays.
charcode	Valid values include:  AS—ASCII  EB—EBCDIC	Specifies the character code set used in the file.  <b>Note:</b> This entry specifies the code set used in translating hex data.
blocknum	1 to 2000000	Specifies the start point for viewing in the file.
—end—		

#### Example command

>VIEW occ un921216002600 as 1

---

**DRM commands**  
**VIEW (continued)**


---

**Responses**

The following are possible responses to the VIEW command:

Block 1:

```
0000 |4135 4349 492C 2062 6C6F 636B 2031 3A20| ASCII, block
1:
0010 |3031 3233 3435 3637 3839 4142 4344 4546|
0123456789ABCDEF
0020 |0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000|
.....
0030 |6162 6364 6566 6768 696A 6B6C 6D6E 6F70|
abcdefghijklmnop
0040 |7172 7374 7576 7778 797A 2E20 2020 2020| qrstuvwxyz.
0050 |4142 4344 4546 4748 494A 4B4C 4D4E 4F50|
abcdefghijklmnop
0060 |5152 5354 5556 5758 595A 2E20 2020 2020| qrstuvwxyz.
0070 |456E 6420 6F66 2062 6C6F 636B 2031 2E20| End of block
1.
```

Block 2:

```
0000 |4135 4349 492C 2062 6C6F 636B 2032 3A20| ASCII, block
2:
0010 |3031 3233 3435 3637 3839 4142 4344 4546|
0123456789ABCDEF
0020 |0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000|
.....
0030 |6162 6364 6566 6768 696A 6B6C 6D6E 6F70|
abcdefghijklmnop
0040 |7172 7374 7576 7778 797A 2E20 2020 2020| qrstuvwxyz.
0050 |4142 4344 4546 4748 494A 4B4C 4D4E 4F50|
abcdefghijklmnop
0060 |5152 5354 5556 5758 595A 2E20 2020 2020| qrstuvwxyz.
0070 |456E 6420 6F66 2062 6C6F 636B 2032 2E20| End of block
2.
```

The numbers in the left-hand column are the hex offsets of the first word in each row of the block.

The display on the right-hand side of the hex dump contains the character translation of the dump. Specify whether the file contains ASCII or EBCDIC so that the correct translation may be done.

**DRM commands****VIEW** (continued)

---

The data is displayed in the same order as it was read from the file; it reads left-to-right, and top-down; and in rows of eight hexadecimal words for easier legibility. No byte-swapping is done.

*User action:*

None

The following are possible responses to the VIEW command:

Block 2894:

Block 1:

```
0000 |C5C2 C3C4 C9C3 6B40 8293 8294 F2F8 F9F4| EBCDID,  
blk 2894  
0010 |F0F1 F2F3 F4F5 F6F7 F8F9 C1C2 C3C4 C5C6|  
0123456789ABCDEF  
0020 |0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000|  
.....  
0030 |8182 8384 8586 8788 8991 9293 9495 9697|  
abcdefghijklmnop  
0040 |9899 A2A3 A4A5 A6A7 A8A9 4B40 4040 4040|  
qrstuvwxyz.  
0050 |C1C2 C3C4 C5C6 C7C8 C9D1 D2D3 D4D5 D6D7|  
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNPO  
0060 |D8D9 E2E3 E4E5 E6E7 E8E9 4B40 4040 4040|  
QRSTUVWXYZ.  
0070 |C595 8440 9686 4082 9392 40F2 F8F9 F44B0|  
End of bLK 2849.
```

*Explanation:*

The “filetmpl” is a valid and complete file name for a file that contains at least 2894 128 byte blocks belonging to the OCC recording stream. The user specifies that the block contains EBCDIC characters, and that only block 2894 should be displayed.

*User action:*

None

---

**DRM commands**  
**VIEW (continued)**

---

These files match the supplied filename template:

1. UB901026000038OCC
2. UN901026040038OCC
3. UN901026080040OCC
4. UN901026120041OCC
5. UN901026160042OCC
5. UB901026200043OCC

Select a file number (1 to 6, QUIT):

*Explanation:*

The filename template matches six files owned by the OCC.

*User action:*

Enter the number of the file to be viewed, or QUIT to terminate the request.

OPERATION FAILED. No files match this template in OCC:  
UB90102613

*Explanation:*

OCC has no files matching this filename template. This is also the response format when a specific file cannot be found (when the entire filename is supplied).

*User action:*

None

Incorrect <filetmpl> parameter: XB901026.

The parameter must begin with either A, U, P, R, or \$, and must be < or = 18 characters long.

*Explanation:*

A "filetmpl" variable starting with a character other than A, U, P, R, or \$ was entered

*User action:*

Re-enter a variable with a valid character.

## DRM commands

### VIEW (continued)

---

OPERATION FAILED. While attempting to view file:  
UN901026200043OCC the following file system error occurred:  
Input/Output error.

*Explanation:*

The VIEW operation fails due to a file system error.

A file system error occurred while trying to read the file. This response is displayed and the command is terminated.

*User action:*

None

OPERATION FAILED. Block 18587 is out of range. File  
UN901026200043OCC has 15902 blocks.

*Explanation:*

The file only has 15902 blocks.

This input error may only be discovered when the command is processed by the DRM system on the FP. This response is displayed and the command is terminated.

*User action:*

None

### Error messages

See "Responses" section.

### Related commands

The following are related DRM commands:

- AUDIT
- COPY
- DAT
- DEMOUNT
- INFO
- MONITOR

**DRM commands**  
**VIEW** (end)

---

- MOUNT
- QUIT
- RENAME
- RESET
- ROTATE
- TCOPY

## EADAS interface commands

### EADAS

---

#### Purpose

The UCS DMS-250 switch collects and stores operational measurement (OM) data. This data can be polled via a computer such as the engineering and administrative data acquisition system (EADAS). The polled data is accumulated at EADAS data collection centers. Further analysis of the data, at EADAS network management locations, allows network administrators to monitor and control network performance in the UCS DMS-250 switch.

The EADAS commands address two interfaces: data collection (EADAS/DC) and network management (EADAS/NM). Both interfaces are enabled through software optionality control (SOC). EADAS/DC requires SOC UOAM0001; EADAS/NM requires UOAM0002.

The EADAS interface commands provide the ability to:

- collect OM data from the UCS DMS-250 switch
- analyze and change network performance, such as for surveillance, rerouting, reporting, traffic load monitoring, and control capabilities

#### Access

All EADAS interface commands are accessed through the command interpreter (CI):

>**COMMAND**

#### Restrictions

Restrictions associated with the EADAS interface commands include:

- only the OM groups common to the UCS DMS-250 switch are supported through the EADAS messages in the standard message set
- a maximum of 250 trunk groups are supported for network analysis

For more information on the EADAS interface, see the *DMS-100 Family EADAS Interface Administration Guide* and the *DMS-100 Family EADAS Interface Translations Guide*.

#### Syntax

None.

#### Parameters

None.

**EADAS interface commands**  
**EADAS (end)**

---

**Example command**

None.

**Responses**

None.

**Related commands**

The following commands are accessible through the EADAS interface:

- EADASFMT
- EADASHOW
- EADASKEY
- EADSECTS

## EADAS interface commands

### EADASFMT

#### Purpose

The EADASFMT command displays the *type* of data sent to EADAS. The type of data includes the OM group and field names as well as the key name for each each record in a section.

#### Access

>EADASFMT

#### Syntax

>EADASFMT class ALL  
 >EADASFMT class section\_number record  
 >EADASFMT class section\_number record\_range  
 >EADASFMT class section\_number tuple  
 >EADASFMT class section\_number tuple\_range  
 >EADASFMT class section\_number ALL

#### Parameters

Table 1-86 describes the command parameters.

**Table 1-86**  
**EADASFMT parameter descriptions**

Parameter	Value	Description
class	Valid values: PREV5M CURR5M EADAS30M EADAS60M EADAS24	Specifies an accumulation of: the previous 5 minutes (used for network management) the current 5 minutes (used for network management) 30 minutes 60 minutes 24 hours
ALL	ALL	Specifies all occurrences of the preceding parameter
section_number	0 through 127	Specifies the section number for which the data is displayed
record	0 through 9999	Specifies the record number within the section for the class. The record parameter is valid only if section_number is used. The default is all records.  <b>Note:</b> This parameter requires that the EADAS feature Hardware Inventory Freeze be installed.
—continued—		

## EADAS interface commands

### EADASFMT (continued)

**Table 1-86**  
**EADASFMT parameter descriptions** (continued)

Parameter	Value	Description
record_range	0 through 9999	Specifies a range of records within the section for the class. The record_range parameter is valid only if section_number is used. The space character delimits the <i>from</i> and the <i>to</i> values in the range.  <b>Note:</b> This parameter requires that the EADAS feature Hardware Inventory Freeze be installed.
tuple	string	Specifies the tuple name within the section for the class. The tuple parameter is valid only if section_number is used.  <b>Note:</b> This parameter requires that the EADAS feature Hardware Inventory Freeze be installed.
tuple_range	string	Specifies a range of tuple names within the section for the class. The tuple_range parameter is valid only if section_number is used. The space character delimits the <i>from</i> and the <i>to</i> strings in the range.  <b>Note:</b> This parameter requires that the EADAS feature Hardware Inventory Freeze be installed.
—end—		

### Example command

```
>EADASFMT EADAS30M ALL
```

## EADAS interface commands

### EADASFMT (continued)

#### Responses

The following is an example response to the EADASFMT command:

```
>EADASFMT EADAS30M ALL
CLASS: classname    PRECISION: single    SECTION ID: xxx

Register 0 Register 1 Register 2 Register 3 . . . up to 33
-----
record id  groupname  groupname  groupname
number     fieldname  fieldname  fieldname
RECORD ID  Key Type    Info Type
-----
          0         key of record 0      Info for record 0
          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
```

#### Error messages

The following error messages may display as a result of the EADASFMT command:

##### **Invalid class.**

*Explanation:*

The command contained a non-EADAS class.

*User action:*

Enter the command using an EADAS class.

##### **Invalid range.**

*Explanation:*

The command requested a range of records but the first record is larger than the second.

*User action:*

Enter the command with the smaller number of the range listed first.

## **EADAS interface commands**

### **EADASFMT (end)**

---

**Key too large.**

*Explanation:*

The command requested a range of records but the second record is too large (outside of the total number of records).

*User action:*

Enter the command with a valid record range.

### **Related commands**

The following commands are accessible through the EADAS interface:

- EADSHOW
- EADASKEY
- EADSECTS

## EADAS interface commands

### EADASHOW

#### Purpose

The EADASHOW command displays the data in the OM accumulator classes. The OM classes are enabled in table OMACC. The EADASHOW command is controlled by software optionality control (SOC) UOAM0001.

#### Access

>EADASHOW

#### Syntax

>EADASHOW class XMIT section\_number  
>EADASHOW class ACCUM section\_number

#### Parameters

Table 1-87 describes the command parameters.

**Table 1-87**  
**EADASHOW parameter descriptions**

Parameter	Value	Description
class	Valid values: PREV5M CURR5M EADAS30M EADAS60M EADAS24	Specifies an accumulation of: the previous 5 minutes (used for network management) the current 5 minutes (used for network management) 30 minutes 60 minutes 24 hours
XMIT	XMIT	Specifies display of the data ready for transmission
ACCUM	ACCUM	Specifies display of the data accumulated during the accumulation period
section_number (optional parameter)	0 through 127	Specifies the section number for which the data is displayed. Omit the number to display all sections.
—end—		

#### Example command

>EADASHOW EADAS30M ACCUM

**EADAS interface commands**  
**EADASHOW (continued)**

**Responses**

The following is an example response to the EADASHOW command:

```

PREAMBLE
Generic ID:  1 2 3
Message type: 67
Time: 16:00:11
Date: 97/10/22
Header lgth: 48
Option switches: 0 0 0 0
MEASUREMENT DATA HEADER
Section ID  Precision  Section ptr  Record lgth  Section lgth
      58           1       48           9           4
      60           1      120           5           1
     100           1      130           3          12
     114           1      202          33           1
MEASUREMENT DATA BODY
SECTION ID:  58
           lmd      lmd      lmd      lmd      lmd
RecordID  ntermatt  norigatt  lmtru   termblk  origfail
      0           0          0        0        0        0
      1          11         22         1        1        5
      2           0          3         0        0        1
      4          682       744       323        0       17
           lmd      lmd      lmd
           perclfl  stkcoins  revert
           0          0          0
           1          0          1
           0          0          0
           0          0          0
SECTION ID:  60
           machact  machact  machact  machact
RecordID  intlev   cplev   mtcelev  bkgdlev
      0           0         66       85     3549
SECTION ID:  100
. . . . .
SECTION ID:  114
           trmtcm  trmtrs  trmtcm  trmtcm  trmtcu  trmtcm
RecordID  tcmundt  trsnosc  tcmdil  tcpsig  tcuinac  tcucndt
      0           0          3         2         0         1         1
           trmtcm  trmtcu  trmtcu  trmtrs  trmtrs  trmtrs
           tcmvact  tcumsca  tcumslc  trsnblh  trsemr1  trsemr2
           4          1          1         0         0         0

```

**Error messages**

The following error messages may display as a result of the EADASHOW command:

## EADAS interface commands

### EADASHOW (end)

---

Accumulating data has changed. It cannot be displayed until the next accumulation has completed.

*Explanation:*

The command specified ACCUM, but the command occurred during the same transfer period in which a section or key was added or deleted.

*User action:*

Retry the command after the next accumulation period completes.

Buffer data has expired and new data is not available until a new class accumulation period begins.

*Explanation:*

Table OMACC specifies a new accumulation period for a class, or a reload and restart has occurred.

*User action:*

Retry the command after the first accumulation period completes.

Enter an EADAS class.

*Explanation:*

The command contained a non-EADAS class.

*User action:*

Enter the command using an EADAS class.

## Related commands

The following commands are accessible through the EADAS interface:

- EADASFMT
- EADASKEY
- EADSECTS

## EADAS interface commands

### EADASKEY

#### Purpose

The EADASKEY command adds tuple keys to or deletes tuple keys from an OM group. Each tuple in a section and class is associated with a key. The key uniquely identifies the tuple in each OM group.

#### Access

>EADASKEY

#### Syntax

>EADASKEY class section\_number ADD record\_number  
>EADASKEY class section\_number DELETE tuple ALL

#### Parameters

Table 1-88 describes the command parameters.

**Table 1-88**  
**EADASKEY parameter descriptions**

Parameter	Value	Description
class	Valid values: PREV5M CURR5M EADAS30M EADAS60M EADAS24	Specifies an accumulation of: the previous 5 minutes (used for network management) the current 5 minutes (used for network management) 30 minutes 60 minutes 24 hours
section_number	0 through 254	Specifies the section number for the record
ADD	ADD	Specifies the inclusion of a record
record_number	0 through 9999	Specifies the number of the record within the chosen section
DELETE	DELETE	Specifies the deletion of a record
tuple	string	Specifies the name of the record within the chosen section
ALL	ALL	Specifies the deletion of all records within the chosen section
—end—		

#### Example command

>EADASKEY EADAS60M 98 ADD 22

## EADAS interface commands

### EADASKEY (end)

---

### Responses

The following is an example of the response to the EADASKEY command.

```
>EADASKEY EADAS30M 12 DELETE 53  
OK
```

### Error messages

The following error messages may display as a result of the EADASHOW command:

#### >Class format is changing—try again

*Explanation:*

An ADD or DELETE was attempted during a period of data accumulation.

*User action:*

Retry the command after the accumulation period completes.

#### >Enter integer of string record ID

*Explanation:*

An ADD or DELETE was attempted but lacked a record ID number.

*User action:*

Enter a value for the record ID number.

#### >Invalid Class

*Explanation:*

An ADD or DELETE was attempted but lacked an EADAS class.

*User action:*

Enter an EADAS class as the class parameter.

### Related commands

The following commands are accessible through the EADAS interface:

- EADASFMT
- EADASHOW
- EADSECTS

## EADAS interface commands

### EADSECTS

#### Purpose

The Engineering and Administrative Data Sections (EADSECTS) command makes changes to sections and group fields in the EADAS interface software. These sections and group fields are automatically datafilled when a UCS DMS-250 switch is first provisioned. By using the EADSECTS command, you can correct datafill errors and modify traffic configuration.

The EADSECTS command provides the ability to do the following:

- add a section to an EADAS data collection class
- delete a section from an EADAS data collection class
- add group fields to a section
- create the base/extension register association fields in table EADAS
- remove the base/extension register association fields in table EADAS



#### CAUTION

##### Interface Corruption

Use the EADSECTS command only if data is being incorrectly transmitted to an EADAS data collection center. Using the EADSECTS command unnecessarily can corrupt the specified DMS EADAS interface. In addition, incorrect datafill can corrupt the interface between the UCS DMS-250 switch and an EADAS.

#### Access

>EADSECTS

#### Syntax

>EADSECTS class section\_number ADD precision group field  
 >EADSECTS class section\_number DELETE  
 >EADSECTS class section\_number ADDEXT group base field extension field  
 >EADSECTS class section\_number DELEXT group base field extension field

#### Parameters

Table 1-89 describes the command parameters.

## EADAS interface commands

### EADSECTS (continued)

**Table 1-89**  
**EADSECTS parameter descriptions**

Parameter	Value	Description
class	EADAS30M EADAS60M EADAS24H No default value	Specifies the literal string name of an EADAS class indicating an accumulation of the previous 30 minutes, 60 minutes, or 24 hours (used for network management).
section	Range: 0 to 254. No default value	Specifies the section number.
add	No default value	Specifies that the section is to be included in the EADAS/DC class.
delete	No default value	Specifies that the section is to be removed from the EADAS/DC class.
addext	No default value	Specifies that the association between the base field and extension field is to be added.
delext	No default value	Specifies that the association between the base field and extension field is to be removed.
precision	Range is single or double for non-TR compliant EADAS interface and double for TR compliant EADAS interface.	Specifies the literal string name of an EADAS precision.
group	No default value	Specifies the literal string name of an office OM group.
field	No default value	Specifies the literal string name of any OM group field.
basefield	No default value	Specifies the literal string name of any OM group base field.
extfield	No default value	Specifies the literal string name of any OM group associated extension field.
—end—		

---

## EADAS interface commands

### EADSECTS (continued)

---

#### Example command

The following is an example of the EADSECTS command ADD function:

```
>EADSECTS EADAS60M 98 add single tfcana tfanpeg tfcana tfanpeg2 +  
tfcana tfansu tfcana tfansu2 tfcana tfancu tfcana tfancu2
```

The following is an example of the EADSECTS command DELETE function:

```
>EADSECTS EADAS60M 98 delete
```

The following is an example of the EADSECTS command ADDEXT function:

```
>EADSECTS EADAS60M 98 addext tfcana tfanpeg tfanpeg2 tfcana tfansu +  
tfansu2 tfcana tfancu tfancu2
```

The following is an example of the EADSECTS command DELEXT function:

```
>EADSECTS EADAS60M 98 delext tfcana tfanpeg tfanpeg2 tfcana tfansu +  
tfansu2 tfcana tfancu tfancu2
```

#### Responses

The following are possible informational or error message responses to the EADSECTS command:

Invalid Class

*Explanation:*

The class parameter entered is an undefined class.

*User action:*

Specify a valid class parameter.

Must be an EADAS/DC class and have a buffer allocated

*Explanation:*

A non-EADAS class is entered as the class parameter.

## **EADAS interface commands**

### **EADSECTS** (continued)

---

*User action:*

Specify a valid EADAS class parameter.

#### **ADD function responses**

The following are responses to the ADD function:

A prompt for a legal section number

*Explanation:*

The section ID number entered is less than 0 or greater than 254.

*User action:*

Specify a valid section number.

Must enter at least 1 group and field

*Explanation:*

The section specified is valid but an OM group is not specified.

*User action:*

Specify a valid OM group.

Group <group name> is invalid

*Explanation:*

The group specified is not in office or is misspelled.

*User action:*

Specify a valid group name.

Field name must follow group name

*Explanation:*

The group name is entered without a field name.

*User action:*

Enter group name and field name.

Field <field name> is not in group <group name>

---

**EADAS interface commands**  
**EADSECTS (continued)**

---

*Explanation:*

The field name does not belong to the group that is entered.

*User action:*

Enter a valid field name for the group that is specified.

Field from group <group name> can not be added into section  
<id number>

*Explanation:*

A group is entered that is non-compatible with other groups already added into the section.

*User action:*

Enter a valid group.

Can not add more than 128 registers to a section

*Explanation:*

The number of registers entered exceeds the maximum of 128 that this specific section has designated.

*User action:*

Enter a valid number of registers that is less than 128.

**DELETE function responses**

The following is a response to the DELETE function:

Section <id number>is not in class

*Explanation:*

The section ID number entered is not in the class.

*User action:*

Specify a valid section number.

**ADDEXT function responses**

The following are responses to the ADDEXT function:

## EADAS interface commands

### EADSECTS (continued)

---

Extension reg association is not valid because section precision is not double

*Explanation:*

The precision is entered as single when you are trying to create the association.

*User action:*

Specify the precision as double and then create the association.

Must add at least one group with one base and extension field

*Explanation:*

An OM group is not specified.

*User action:*

Specify a valid OM group with one base and one extension field.

Invalid group

*Explanation:*

Group name is not a valid group name.

*User action:*

Specify a valid group name.

Base field name must follow group <group name>

*Explanation:*

The group name is entered without a base field name.

*User action:*

Enter the group name and a base field name.

Extension field must follow the base field

*Exllanation:*

The base field name is not followed by an extension field name.

*User action:*

Enter the base field name first, followed by the extension field name.

---

**EADAS interface commands**  
**EADSECTS (continued)**

---

Extension reg association not valid because <base field name>  
the base register, was not found in section <section number>

*Explanation:*

The base field is not found within the specified section.

*User action:*

Enter a valid base field for the specified section.

Extension reg association not valid because <extension field  
name> the extension register, was not found in section  
<section number>

*Explanation:*

The extension field entered does not belong to the specified section.

*User action:*

Enter a valid extension field for the specified section.

Extension reg association not valid because it already  
exists, no change made

*Explanation:*

The base field already has an association.

*User action:*

None.

Extension reg association not valid because <base field name>  
is already being used as ext reg for <base field name>

*Explanation:*

The base field is already used as an extension field for another base.

*User action:*

Enter a different base field.

Extension reg association not valid because <extension field  
name> is already being used as a base reg for <extension reg  
field>

## **EADAS interface commands**

### **EADSECTS** (continued)

---

*Explanation:*

The extension field is already used as a base field.

*User action:*

Enter a different extension field.

Extension reg association not valid because <extension field name> is already being used as ext reg for <base field name>

*Explanation:*

The extension field is already used as an extension field.

*User action:*

Enter a different extension field.

Extension reg association not valid because reg cannot be associatd with itself

*Explanation:*

The reg cannot be associated with itself.

*User action:*

Enter a different base/extension association.

Use table EADAS to modify the association for dummy registers

*Explanation:*

The dummy field cannot be modified here.

*User action:*

Go to table EADAS to enter the association for dummy registers.

### **DELEXT function responses**

The following are responses to the DELEXT function:

Can not remove base/extension association. Precision needs to be DOUBLE

---

**EADAS interface commands**  
**EADSECTS (continued)**

---

*Explanation:*

The precision is entered as single when you are trying to remove the association.

*User action:*

Specify the precision as double and then remove the base/extension association.

Must add at least one group with one base and extension field

*Explanation:*

An OM group is not specified.

*User action:*

Specify a valid OM group with one base and extension field.

Invalid group

*Explanation:*

Group name is not a valid group name.

*User action:*

Specify a valid group name.

Group <group name> is not defined

*Explanation:*

The group name is not a defined group name.

*User action:*

Specify an allocated group name.

Group <group name> does not exist in this section

*Explanation:*

The group entered does not belong to the specified section number.

*User action:*

Enter a valid group for the specified section.

Base field name must follow group <group name>

## EADAS interface commands

### EADSECTS (continued)

---

*Explanation:*

The group name is entered without a base field name.

*User action:*

Enter the group name and a base field name.

Extension field must follow the base field

*Explanation:*

The base field name is not followed by an extension field name.

*User action:*

Enter the base field name first, followed by the extension field name.

Extension reg association not valid because <base field name>  
the base register, was not found in section <section number>

*Explanation:*

The base field is not found within the specified section.

*User action:*

Enter a valid base field for the specified section.

Extension reg association not valid because <extension field  
name> the extension register, was not found in section  
<section number>

*Explanation:*

The extension field is not found within the specified section.

*User action:*

Enter a valid extension field for the specified section.

Can not delete the association because it does not currently  
exist

*Explanation:*

The association you are trying to delete does not exist.

*User action:*

None.

## **EADAS interface commands** **EADSECTS (end)**

---

Use table EADAS to modify the association for dummy registers

*Explanation:*

The dummy field cannot be modified here.

*User action:*

Go to table EADAS to enter the association for dummy registers.

### **Error Messages**

See "Responses" section.

### **Related commands**

The following commands are accessible through the EADAS interface:

- EADASFMT
- EADASHOW
- EADASKEY

## **FCDRSRCH directory**

### **FCDRSRCH**

---

#### **Purpose**

The Flexible Call Detail Record Search (FCDRSRCH) command allows entry into the FCDRSRCH directory in order to perform the following billing-related activities:

- select a billing file to be searched
- initiate a search
- define keys to compare against data in the call billing record fields
- set a logical condition among the defined keys
- impose constraints on the scope of the search
- view the records that are returned as a result of the search session

*Note:* The FCDRSRCH command replaces the CDRSRCH and DCDRSRCH commands.

#### **CDR Management**

As of UCS13, the FCDRSRCH command no longer supports the following CDR fields:

- PIC
- TDP
- TRIGGER
- RTELIST
- DCR

The CDR Management feature does not change any other command or functionality.

For additional information on FCDRSRCH, see the *UCS DMS-250 Billing Server Application Guide*.

#### **Restrictions**

Limitations associated with the FCDRSRCH command syntax include:

- commands that require one or more parameters are followed by a template of the parameter list
- each parameter in the input line must be separated by blank spaces
- commands that require non-optional parameters do not take effect until all non-optional parameters have been satisfactorily supplied

---

**FCDRSRCH directory**  
**FCDRSRCH** (continued)

---

*Note:* The Maintenance and Administration Position (MAP) command interpreter requests all non-optional parameters until they are acceptably entered. Prompting does not occur for optional parameters unless they are optional as a group, and one or more (but not all) have been entered.

- results of some FCDRSRCH commands are altered by the absence or presence of individual or groups of optional parameters when the command is invoked

**Access**

>MAPCI;MTC;APPL;OAMAP;FCDRSRCH

**Syntax**

>FCDRSRCH

**Parameters**

None

**Example command**

>FCDRSRCH

**Responses**

None

**Related commands**

The following command(s) are located in the FCDRSRCH directory:

- BACKUP
- BLOCK
- CDRTYPE
- DISPLAY
- EXEC SRCH
- FORWARD
- HELP
- LISTFLDS
- NUMOUT
- NUMSRCH
- OPERATOR
- QUIT

**FCDRSRCH directory**

**FCDRSRCH** (end)

---

- REINIT
- RSETKEY
- SETKEY
- SRCHFIL
- SRCHSTAT
- STATUS
- WINDOW

## FCDRSRCH commands BACKUP

### Purpose

The BACKUP command allows backward positioning within the output buffer from the current position.

If no parameter is supplied, the output buffer position is reversed by one. If an attempt is made to position on an empty output buffer, a message displays indicating an invalid request.

When the BACKUP command is successfully invoked, the output buffer record position field of the FCDRSRCH or menu status area is set to the difference between the current position number and the supplied value.

### Access

>MAPCI;MTC;APPL;OAMAP;FCDRSRCH

### Syntax

>BACKUP pos\_backward

### Parameters

The command parameters are described in Table 1-90.

**Table 1-90**  
**BACKUP parameter descriptions**

Parameter	Values	Description
pos_backward	1 ... 200	Positive integer

### Example command

>BACKUP 5

### Responses

The following are possible responses to the BACKUP command.

BACKUP SET

*Explanation:*

Acknowledgement indicating that the number to back up is set as desired.

BACKUP SET, POSITION REVERSED BY ONE

BACKUP SET.

## **FCDRSRCH commands**

### **BACKUP** (continued)

---

*Explanation:*

No parameter was entered; output buffer position has decreased by one.

**CANNOT BACK UP PAST FIRST OUTPUT BUFFER.  
BACKUP SET, DEFAULTED TO FIRST OUTPUT BUFFER.  
BACKUP SET.**

*Explanation:*

The value given for the BACKUP command is less than or greater than can be accomplished within the output buffer. Output buffer position is set at the first CDR in the buffer.

**NO DATA AVAILABLE FOR THE SEARCH**

*Explanation:*

No records have been placed in the output buffer by the search.

*User action:*

Redefine search and search again.

**NO DATA IN THE OUTPUT BUFFER.  
NO RECORDS CURRENTLY IN OUTPUT BUFFER**

*Explanation:*

A request has been made to view the output buffer even though it has not been filled by the search.

*User action:*

Set and perform a search.

**RECORD POINTER ALREADY AT 1st RECORD IN BUFFER**

*Explanation:*

Attempt to BACKUP first record in buffer. Buffer position remains the same.

**THIS COMMAND IS INHIBITED UNTIL A FILE HAS BEEN OPENED.  
PLEASE USE THE SRCHFIL COMMAND TO OPEN A FILE**

*Explanation:*

None of the commands available for FCDRSRCH on disk can be used until a billing file is opened.

*User action:*

Use the SRCHFIL command to open a billing file.

---

**FCDRSRCH commands**  
**BACKUP (continued)**

---

**Error messages**

The following error messages may display as a result of the BACKUP command.

**BACKUP ERROR !!***Explanation:*

The command could not be performed because the shared data segment was not allocated or was destroyed.

*User action:*

Issue a WARM RESTART. This reinitializes the shared data segment. If it does not clear the problem, more memory is needed to support the feature, or a restart base is required to reset proper memory management.

**INVALID PARAMETER ENTERED.  
BACKUP REQUEST DENIED***Explanation:*

Parameter could not be recognized.

*User action:*

Enter command again with a valid integer parameter.

**Related commands**

The following commands are related:

- BLOCK
- CDRTYPE
- DISPLAY
- EXEC SRCH
- FORWARD
- HELP
- LISTFLDS
- NUMOUT
- NUMSRCH
- OPERATOR
- QUIT
- REINIT

**FCDRSRCH commands**

**BACKUP** (end)

---

- RSETKEY
- SETKEY
- SRCHFIL
- SRCHSTAT
- STATUS
- WINDOW

## FCDRSRCH commands BLOCK

### Purpose

The BLOCK command permits you to set the starting block number of the selected billing file for the next search session.

The BLOCK command accepts a required numeric parameter in the range indicated in Table 5-91. When a block number is specified that is greater than the size of the billing file, a message displays the highest block number for the selected billing file.

The starting block can be set by the SRCHFIL command when the billing file is selected for the initial search session. On subsequent search sessions, you may use the BLOCK command to alter the initial or default starting block. Thus, there is no need to reselect a billing file when the starting block is set to an undesirable setting from a previous search session.

This command updates the current block number field of the FCDRSRCH menu status area.

### Access

>MAPCI;MTC;APPL;OAMAP;FCDRSRCH

### Syntax

>BLOCK block#

### Parameters

The command parameters are described in Table 1-91.

**Table 1-91**  
**BLOCK parameter description**

Parameter	Values	Description
block#	1 ... 9999999	Positive integer

### Example command

>BLOCK "56723"

### Responses

The following are possible responses to the BLOCK command.

**THIS COMMAND IS INHIBITED UNTIL A FILE HAS BEEN OPENED.  
PLEASE USE THE SRCHFIL COMMAND TO OPEN A FILE**

## **FCDRSRCH commands**

### **BLOCK** (continued)

---

*Explanation:*

None of the commands available for FCDRSRCH on disk can be used until a billing file is opened.

*User action:*

Use the SRCHFIL command to open a billing file.

**BLOCK ERROR!!**

*Explanation:*

The shared data segment was not allocated or was destroyed.

*User action:*

A warm restart reinitializes the shared data segment. If it does not clear the problem, more memory is needed to support the feature, or a restart base is required to reset proper memory management.

**BLOCK ERROR, BLOCK NUMBER MUST BE SUPPLIED.**

*Explanation:*

The block command requires one integer parameter.

*User action:*

Enter the command again.

**BLOCK NUMBER GIVEN IS GREATER THAN THE NUMBER IN FILE.  
BEGINNING BLOCK NUMBER SET TO LAST BLOCK NUMBER IN FILE**

*Explanation:*

Specified block was out of range. The beginning block for the search is now the last block in file.

*User action:*

Set search block again.

**INVALID PARAMETER, BLOCK ERROR**

*Explanation:*

The block command requires one integer parameter.

*User action:*

Enter the command again.

**FCDRSRCH commands**  
**BLOCK (end)**

---

**Related commands**

The following commands are related:

- BACKUP
- CDRTYPE
- DISPLAY
- EXECSRCH
- FORWARD
- HELP
- LISTFLDS
- NUMOUT
- NUMSRCH
- OPERATOR
- QUIT
- REINIT
- RSETKEY
- SETKEY
- SRCHFIL
- SRCHSTAT
- STATUS
- WINDOW

## FCDRSRCH commands

### CDRTYPE

---

#### Purpose

The CDRTYPE command changes the record format to search (either CDR or OSR).

#### Access

>MAPCI;MTC;APPL;OAMAP;FCDRSRCH

#### Syntax

>CDRTYPE recordtype

#### Parameters

The command parameters are described in Table 1-92.

**Table 1-92**  
**BLOCK parameter description**

Parameter	Values	Description
recordtype	CDR or OSR	Enter the type of record you wish to search.

#### Responses

The following are responses to the CDRTYPE command.

**THE FORMAT SELECTED IS THE XXX**

*Explanation:*

XXX is the user selected format. The format selected will be examined.

#### Error messages

The following error messages may display as a result of the CDRTYPE command.

**INVALID SYMBOL: <cdrtype> {CDR, OSR}**  
**ENTER: <CDRTYPE>**

*Explanation:*

The selected format was not valid.

*User action:*

Reissue the CDRTYPE command with a valid choice.

---

**FCDRSRCH commands**  
**CDRTYPE (continued)**

---

**THIS COMMAND IS INHIBITED UNTIL A FILE HAS BEEN OPENED.  
PLEASE USE THE SRCHFIL COMMAND TO OPEN A FILE**

*Explanation:*

None of the commands available for FCDRSRCH on disk can be used until a billing file is opened.

*User action:*

Use the SRCHFIL command to open a billing file.

**INCOMPATIBLE INPUT.**

**OSR RECORDS ONLY VALID FOR UCSEOPS BILLING STREAM.**

*Explanation:*

OSR records are only valid for the UCSEOPS billing stream.

*User action:*

Use the UCSEOPS billing stream to search OSR records.

## Related commands

The following commands are related:

- BACKUP
- BLOCK
- DISPLAY
- EXECSRCH
- FORWARD
- HELP
- LISTFLDS
- NUMOUT
- NUMSRCH
- OPERATOR
- QUIT
- REINIT
- RSETKEY
- SETKEY

**FCDRSRCH commands**  
**CDRTYPE** (end)

---

- SRCHFIL
- SRCHSTAT
- STATUS
- WINDOW

## FCDRSRCH commands DISPLAY

### Purpose

The DISPLAY command displays the contents of the output buffer.

If no parameter is supplied, the buffer position returns to the first record in the output buffer. When a parameter is supplied, the requested number of CDRs displays, beginning with the CDR at the current output buffer position. In addition, the output buffer position number is set to the value corresponding to the next available CDR in the output buffer. If an attempt is made to view an empty output buffer, a message displays indicating an invalid request.

When the DISPLAY command is successfully invoked with a supplied parameter, the output buffer position number field of the FCDRSRCH menu status area is set to the sum of the current position number and the supplied value.

To avoid time constraints imposed by output to the screen, you may want to output to a file and edit. This can be done by issuing the following command:

```
>SEND SFDEV
>DISPLAY
>SEND PREVIOUS
```

### Access

```
>MAPCI;MTC;APPL;OAMAP;FCDRSRCH
```

### Syntax

```
>DISPLAY display_rec
```

### Parameters

The command parameters are described in Table 1-93.

**Table 1-93**  
**DISPLAY parameter description**

Parameter	Values	Explanation and action
display_rec	1... 200	Positive integer

## **FCDRSRCH commands**

### **DISPLAY** (continued)

---

#### **Example command**

>DISPLAY 30

#### **Responses**

The following are possible responses to the DISPLAY command.

**PARAMETER NOT SUPPLIED  
EVERY CDR IN BUFFER WILL BE DISPLAYED, REGARDLESS OF BUFFER  
POINTER POSITION.**

*Explanation:*

Indication that all CDRs in the output buffer will be displayed.

**RECORD NUMBER (record#)**

*Explanation:*

This message precedes each record that is displayed from the output buffer.

**THE OUTPUT BUFFER IS EMPTY !!**

*Explanation:*

Attempt to display CDRs when there are none in the buffer.

*User action:*

Define and perform a search.

**THIS COMMAND IS INHIBITED UNTIL A FILE HAS BEEN OPENED PLEASE  
USE THE SRCHFIL COMMAND TO OPEN A FILE**

*Explanation:*

None of the commands available for FCDRSRCH on disk can be used until a billing file is opened.

*User action:*

Use the SRCHFIL command to open a billing file.

**\*TOP OF OUTPUT BUFFER\***

**\*END OF OUTPUT BUFFER\***

*Explanation:*

These messages may be seen when using the DISPLAY command to display records output by a search. They are seen before the first record in the output buffer, if it is displayed, and after the last record in the output buffer, if it is displayed.

---

**FCDRSRCH commands**  
**DISPLAY (continued)**

---

**Error messages**

The following error messages may display as a result of the DISPLAY command.

**INVALID PARAMETER, DISPLAY ERROR***Explanation:*

Parameter not recognized (may be string instead of numeric).

*User action:*

Enter command again.

**OUTBUFF DATA ERROR**  
**CBLOCK DATA ERROR**  
**CDR PRINT ERROR**  
**SECOND CDR PRINT ERROR**  
**DISPLAY CDR RECORD ERROR**  
**OUTBUFF PRINT ERROR**

*Explanation:*

This command could not be performed because the shared data segment was not allocated or was destroyed.

*User action:*

Issue a WARM RESTART. This reinitializes the shared data segment. If it does not clear the problem, more memory is needed to support the feature or a restart base is required to reset proper memory management.

**Related commands**

The following commands are related:

- BACKUP
- BLOCK
- DISPLAY
- EXEC SRCH
- FORWARD
- HELP
- LISTFLDS
- NUMOUT
- NUMSRCH

**FCDRSRCH commands**

**DISPLAY (end)**

---

- OPERATOR
- QUIT
- REINIT
- RSETKEY
- SETKEY
- SRCHFIL
- SRCHSTAT
- STATUS
- WINDOW

---

**FCDRSRCH commands**  
**EXECSRCH**

---

**Purpose**

The EXECSRCH command initiates each search session.

EXECSRCH requires no parameters. When invoked, searching begins on the selected billing file at the specified or default starting point. Match determination is conducted within the default or specified time window for the default or specified session duration. If matching is successful, one or more CDRs are returned to the output buffer. After you reach a stopping condition, a message displays indicating the result of the search session. If you attempt to initiate a search session before at least one search key is defined, a message displays indicating that searching cannot be performed without one or more search keys.

Note: EXECsrch is not supported when using CDR2AMA3 template.

To facilitate viewing of the results of a successful search session, the output buffer record position status field is set to zero (0) when a stopping condition is reached, and at least one CDR is returned. A message indicates a successful search or a full output buffer. If a search session is unsuccessful, a message displays indicating the reason for the failure and the output buffer status field remains blank. Each time this command is invoked, any CDRs contained within the output buffer from a previous session are erased and the output buffer record position field of the FCDRSRCH menu status area is blanked out.

**Access**

>MAPCI;MTC;APPL;OAMAP;FCDRSRCH

**Syntax**

>EXECSRCH

**Parameters**

None

**Example command**

>EXECSRCH

**Responses**

The following are possible responses to the EXECSRCH command.

**EOF OR EOM WAS REACHED**

## **FCDRSRCH commands**

### **EXEC SRCH** (continued)

---

*Explanation:*

The end-of-file marker or end-of-medium marker was reached.

**NO CALL RECORDS WERE ENCOUNTERED**

*Explanation:*

The search did not encounter any call records before reaching a stopping condition.

**NO CALL RECORDS WERE ENCOUNTERED IN THE SPECIFIED TIME WINDOW.**

*Explanation:*

The search did not encounter any call records within the specified time window.

*User action:*

Reissue the WINDOW command with a time and date corresponding to a time window that exists on the billing file.

**THE SEARCH WAS UNSUCCESSFUL!  
NO CALL RECORDS WERE ENCOUNTERED THAT MATCHED THE SEARCH KEYS.**

*Explanation:*

The search did not encounter any call records that matched the specified keys before reaching a stopping condition.

**SEARCH COMPLETE**

*Explanation:*

The search is complete. Additional messages indicate if the session was successful, and if not, why it was not successful.

**THE SEARCH WAS SUCCESSFUL!  
USE THE STATUS AND DISPLAY COMMANDS TO SEE THE RESULTS.**

*Explanation:*

The desired data has been found and returned to the output buffer. Records have been placed in the output buffer.

*User action:*

Use the DISPLAY and/or STATUS commands to view the returned records.

---

**FCDRSRCH commands**  
**EXECSRCH (continued)**

---

**THIS COMMAND IS INHIBITED UNTIL A FILE HAS BEEN OPENED.  
PLEASE USE THE SRCHFIL COMMAND TO OPEN A FILE**

*Explanation:*

None of the commands available for CDR search on disk can be used until a billing file has been opened successfully.

*User action:*

Use the SRCHFIL command to open a billing file.

### **Error messages**

The following error messages may display as a result of the EXECSRCH command.

**ERROR: COULD NOT REWIND THE CDR FILE**

*Explanation:*

The feature could not rewind the CDR file. This condition occurs if the file is corrupted and cannot be searched, or if the device on which the file resides is malfunctioning.

**ERROR: COULD NOT READ A BLOCK FROM THE CDR FILE**

*Explanation:*

Could not read from the specified CDR file. This condition occurs if the file is corrupted and cannot be searched, or if the device on which the file resides is malfunctioning.

**ERROR: CDR RECORDS OUT OF SYNC IN CURRENT BLOCK**

*Explanation:*

The feature detected a recoverable synchronization problem. This message is not printed after synchronization is restored.

**ERROR: DANGEROUS EXTENSION BLOCK THRESHOLD**

*Explanation:*

An extension block overflow is eminent and has suspended the search so that billing information will not be lost.

*User action:*

Wait until the extension block usage returns to a normal level, then reissue the EXECSRCH command.

**ERROR: DEVICE NOT SUPPORTED FOR CDR SEARCHING**

## **FCDRSRCH commands**

### **EXECSRCH** (continued)

---

*Explanation:*

An attempt has been made to search on a device that cannot be used for CDR searching.

*User action:*

Specify the file to search and ensure that it resides on a disk or tape volume.

**ERROR: MISSING FIELD IN CDR FORMAT TYPEDESC**

*Explanation:*

The search could not find the requested field in the CDR record.

*User action:*

Check that the datafill for the billing stream is correct and that the file specified is from that stream.

**ERROR: NUM\_OF\_REC\_UNITS OFFICE PARM <=ZERO**

*Explanation:*

An office parameter is set to a value that causes a division arithmetic overflow.

*User action:*

Determine the table location for the stated office parameter and set it to a positive value.

**EXECSRCH ERROR**

*Explanation:*

The command cannot be performed because the shared data segment has not been allocated or has been destroyed. Issue a WARM RESTART. This reinitializes the shared data segment. If it does not clear the problem, more memory is needed to support the feature or a restart base is required to reset proper memory management.

**FILE PROCESSOR UNAVAILABLE**

*Explanation:*

The file processor that contains the file is unavailable due to either a restart on the FP or a communications error between the FP and the CM.

**INVALID CDR SEARCH RETURN CODE**

---

**FCDRSRCH commands**  
**EXECSRCH (continued)**

---

*Explanation:*

An invalid return code was sent to the user interface. This only happens if the module is not loaded properly, or if the load is corrupted. Issue a WARM RESTART and IPL the load again. If not successful, a reload restart is required.

**OUTPUT BUFFER FULL***Explanation:*

The output buffer is completely filled with CDR records.

**SEARCH FAILED***Explanation:*

The search failed for some reason. An additional message is printed indicating the reason for the failure.

**THE SEARCH WAS UNSUCCESSFUL!***Explanation:*

The desired data was found and no records have been appended to the output buffer. An additional message indicates the reason why the desired data was not returned.

**ERROR: MEMORY ALLOCATED FAILED FOR CDR OFFSET TABLE***Explanation:*

FCDRSRCH fails to allocate memory for CDR offset table.

*User action:*

Try command again.

**THIS COMMAND IS INHIBITED UNTIL AT LEAST ONE SEARCH KEY HAS BEEN DEFINED. PLEASE USE THE SETKEY COMMAND TO DEFINE SEARCH KEYS***Explanation:*

The feature cannot perform a search session without at least one key value.

*User action:*

Use the SETVAL command to specify a key.

**Related commands**

The following commands are related:

- BACKUP

**FCDRSRCH commands**  
**EXEC SRCH** (end)

---

- BLOCK
- CDRTYPE
- DISPLAY
- FORWARD
- HELP
- LISTFLDS
- NUMOUT
- NUMSRCH
- OPERATOR
- QUIT
- REINIT
- RSETKEY
- SETKEY
- SRCHFIL
- SRCHSTAT
- STATUS
- WINDOW

## FCDRSRCH commands FORWARD

### Purpose

The FORWARD command allows forward positioning within the output buffer from the current position.

If no parameter is supplied, the output buffer position advances by one. If an attempt is made to position on an empty input buffer, a message displays indicating an invalid request.

When the FORWARD command is successfully invoked, the output buffer record position field of the FCDRSRCH menu status area is set to the sum of the current position number and the supplied value.

### Access

>MAPCI;MTC;APPL;OAMAP;FCDRSRCH

### Syntax

>FORWARD pos\_forward

### Parameters

The command parameters are described in Table 1-94.

**Table 1-94**  
**FORWARD parameter description**

Parameter	Values	Description
pos_forward	1 ...200	Positive integer

### Example command

```
>FORWARD
>FORWARD 10
```

### Responses

The following are possible responses to the FORWARD command.

```
NUMBER FORWARD SET.
```

*Explanation:*

Acknowledgement indicating that the number to forward is set as desired.

## **FCDRSRCH commands**

### **FORWARD** (continued)

---

INCREMENT OUT OF RANGE.  
NUMBER FORWARD SET.  
ADVANCE TO LAST CDR BUFFER.  
NUMBER FORWARD SET.

*Explanation:*

The value given the FORWARD command is less than or greater than can be accomplished within the output buffer. The buffer pointer is positioned on the last CDR in the buffer.

NO DATA AVAILABLE FOR THE SEARCH

*Explanation:*

No records have been placed in the output buffer by the search.

NO DATA IN THE OUTPUT BUFFER

*Explanation:*

A request was made to view the output buffer even though it has not been filled by the search.

NO PARAMETER SPECIFIED.  
NUMBER FORWARD SET.  
ADVANCE OUTPUT BUFFER POSITION BY ONE.

*Explanation:*

No parameter entered with FORWARD command; output buffer position advanced by one.

NUMBER FORWARD SET

*Explanation:*

Acknowledgement indicating that the number to forward is set as desired.

RECORD POINTER CURRENTLY AT LAST RECORD IN BUFFER

*Explanation:*

An attempt was made to advance buffer pointer past the end of the current buffer. There is no change in pointer position.

THIS COMMAND IS INHIBITED UNTIL A FILE HAS BEEN OPENED.  
PLEASE USE THE SRCHFIL COMMAND TO OPEN A FILE

*Explanation:*

None of the commands available for FCDRSRCH on disk can be used until a billing file has been opened successfully.

---

**FCDRSRCH commands**  
**FORWARD (continued)**

---

*User action:*

Use the SRCHFIL command to open a billing file.

**Error messages**

The following error messages may display as a result of the FORWARD command.

**FORWARD ERROR!!***Explanation:*

The command cannot be performed because the shared data segment has not been allocated or has been destroyed.

*User action:*

Issue a WARM RESTART. This reinitializes the shared data segment. If it does not clear the problem, more memory is needed to support the feature, or a restart base is required to reset proper memory management.

**INVALID PARAMETER ENTERED.  
FORWARD REQUEST DENIED.***Explanation:*

An attempt has been made to supply a string as the number to forward.

*User action:*

Reissue the FORWARD command and supply a numeric value.

**INCREMENT OUT OF RANGE.  
NUMBER FORWARD SET.  
ADVANCE TO LAST RECORD OF BUFFER.  
NUMBER FORWARD SET.***Explanation:*

The increment is out of range.

*User action:*

Advance to the last record of the buffer.

**Related commands**

The following commands are related:

- BACKUP
- BLOCK

## **FCDRSRCH commands**

### **FORWARD** (end)

---

- CDRTYPE
- DISPLAY
- EXECSRCH
- HELP
- LISTFLDS
- NUMOUT
- NUMSRCH
- OPERATOR
- QUIT
- REINIT
- RSETKEY
- SETKEY
- SRCHFIL
- SRCHSTAT
- STATUS
- WINDOW

---

## FCDRSRCH commands HELP

---

### Purpose

Use HELP to display the valid FCDRSRCH commands when using the NODISP option.

The NODISP option allows you to enter the FCDRSRCH level of MAPCI. This option turns off the MAPCI window formatting, thus freeing the entire MAP screen space for displaying CDRs. The drawback to NODISP is that all MAPCI displayed menus and information fields are lost. The HELP command allows you to display the valid FCDRSRCH commands.

The HELP command is a hidden command and does not show in the command menu at the OAMAP level of MAPCI.

### Access

>MAPCI;MTC;APPL;OAMAP;FCDRSRCH

### Syntax

>HELP

### Parameters

None

### Example command

>HELP

### Responses

The following are possible responses to the HELP command.

```
FCDRSRCH HELP MENU - FOR DETAILED INFORMATION ON ANY OF THE
FOLLOWING COMMANDS ENTER Q <COMMAND>.
FOR EXAMPLE: Q <SRCH>
```

```
SRCHfil:      Select a billing file for searching.
CDRtype:      Select the type of records to search.
LISTfields:   List all valid field names for the selected
              CDRTYPE.
SETkey:       Define a search key or list the defined keys.
RSETkey:      Edit the current search key definitions.
OPERator:     Toggle the current search key logical operator
              from AND to OR; or from OR to AND.
WINDow:       Define the time window for searching.
BLOCk:        Select a starting block within the selected
              billing file for the next search session.
```

## FCDRSRCH commands

### HELP (continued)

---

NUMSrch:	Set the number of records to search for the next search session.
NUMout:	Set the number of records to output for the next search session.
STATus:	Display additional search information not covered in the status area.
REINit:	Re-initialize all non-search key parameters. Search keys modified by SETkey and RSETkey. Parameters may be modified individually.
FORward:	Position forward within the output buffers.
BACKup:	Position backwards within the output buffers.
DISPlay:	Print records from the current position within the output buffer.
EXECsrch:	Initiate a search session.
HELP:	This display.
SRCHStat:	FCDRSRCH status area information displayed to the MAP screen.

#### *Explanation:*

This is the information detailed menu that is displayed when using the HELP command.

The following is the output text that is generated when using the HELP command as above.

```
>q quit
  Parameter is: < nlevels | incrname | ALL >

>q srchfil
  SRCHFIL: Select a billing file for searching
  AUTO MODE:
    Stream      - (AMA, OCC)
    DIRP state - (ACTive or PARallel)
    Block #    - 1 TO 9999999
  MANUAL MODE:
    Filename    - Billing file name
                - FTFS syntax ::FP#/<volume>/<filename>
                - IOC syntax  <filename>
    Format      - Record format (from table CRSFMT)
    Block #    - 1 TO 9999999
                - up to 7 digits in quotes
  Parms: <Stream/Filename> STRING
         <Dirpstate/Format> {ACT,
                             ACTIVE,
                             PAR,
                             PARALLEL,
                             (otherwise)}
         [<Beginning block #> {1 TO 9999999}]
```

---

**FCDRSRCH commands**  
**HELP (continued)**

---

>q cdrtype

CDRTYPE : Select the type of records to search.

Parms: <Cdrtype> {CDR,  
OSR}

>q listflds

LISTFLDS: List all valid field names for the  
selected CDRTYPE.

>q setkey

SETKEY: Define a search key or list the defined keys

No parms - List all defined search keys

Optnl parms - Record field name  
Record field data value

Parms: [<Record field name> STRING]  
[<Record field data value (in quotes)> STRING]

>q rsetkey

RSETKEY: Edit the current search key definitions

No parms - Erase all currently defined search keys

One parm - (Field name) Erase the keys which have the  
supplied record field name

Two parms - (Field name, Field value) Erase the keys which  
have the supplied value name and value

Parms: [<Record field name> STRING]  
[<Record field data value (in quotes)> STRING]

>q operator

OPERATOR: Toggle the current search key logical operator  
from AND to OR; or from OR to AND.

## FCDRSRCH commands

### HELP (continued)

---

>q window

WINDOW: Define the time window for searching.

No parms - Set the time window to default

First parm group - Beginning time: YYYY MM DD HH MM

Second parm group - Ending time: YYYY MM DD HH MM

NOTE:

Backward time changes may cause inaccuracies in time window determination. To ensure totally correct results on files which contain a backward time change use the default time window.

Parms: [<Begin year> {1976 TO 9999}]  
          [<Begin month> {1 TO 12}]  
          [<Begin day> {1 TO 31}]  
          [<Begin hour> {0 TO 23}]  
          [<Begin minute> {0 TO 59}]  
          [<End year> {1976 TO 9999}]  
          [<End month> {1 TO 12}]  
          [<End day> {1 TO 31}]  
          [<End hour> {0 TO 23}]  
          [<End minute> {0 TO 59}]

>q block

BLOCK: Select a starting block within the selected billing file for the next search session.

Block number - (Range 1 TO 9999999)

- Up to 7 digits in quotes

Parms: <Block number> {1 TO 9999999}

>q numsrch

NUMSRCH: Set the number of records to search for in the next search session.

Number of records - (Range 1 to 9999999)

- Up to 7 digits in quotes

Default (no parameter): search all records

Parms: [<Number of records> {1 TO 9999999}]

>q numout

NUMOUT: Set the number of records to output for the next search session.

Number of records - (Range 1 to 200)

Default (no parameter): output all matched records

Parms: [<Number of records> {1 TO 200}]

---

**FCDRSRCH commands**  
**HELP (continued)**

---

>q status  
Display additional search information not covered in the status area

>q reinit  
REINIT: Re-initialize all non-search key parameters.  
Search keys modified by SETKEY and RSETKEY.  
Parameters may be modified individually.  
For more information, see FCDRSRCH menu.

>q forward  
FORWARD: Position forward within the output buffers.  
Number of entries- (Range 1 to 200)  
Default (no parameter): FORWARD 1  
Parms: [<Number of entries> {1 TO 200}]

>q backup  
BACKUP: Position backwards within the output buffer.  
Number of entries - (Range 1 to 200)  
Default (no parameter): BACKUP 1  
Parms: [<Number of entries> {1 TO 200}]

>q display  
DISPLAY: Print records from the current  
position within the output buffer.  
Number of entries - (Range 1 to 200)  
Default (no parameter): All records in buffer  
Parms: [<Number of entries> {1 TO 200}]

>q execsrch  
EXECSRCH : Initiate a search session.

## Related commands

The following commands are related:

- BACKUP
- BLOCK
- CDRTYPE
- DISPLAY
- EXECSRCH
- FORWARD
- LISTFLDS
- NUMOUT

## **FCDRSRCH commands**

**HELP** (end)

---

- NUMSRCH
- OPERATOR
- QUIT
- REINIT
- RSETKEY
- SETKEY
- SRCHFIL
- SRCHSTAT
- STATUS
- WINDOW

---

**FCDRSRCH commands**  
**LISTFLDS**

---

**Purpose**

The List Fields (LISTFLDS) command provides a list of all billing record fields that pertain to the call record format for the selected billing file. It lists the names and correct spelling of the billing record fields to assist in defining search keys. LISTFLDS requires no parameters and has no effect upon the FCDRSRCH menu status area.

Once a file is opened, its billing format is known to the system and the appropriate fields are displayed.

**Access**

>MAPCI;MTC;APPL;OAMAP;FCDRSRCH

**Syntax**

>LISTFLDS

**Parameters**

None

**Example command**

>LISTFLDS

**Responses**

This command is inhibited until a file has been opened. Use the SRCHFIL command to open a file, as shown in the following example and response.

>SRCHFIL  
>LISTFLDS

## **FCDRSRCH commands**

### **LISTFLDS (continued)**

---

VALID CDR FIELDS ARE:  
RECCD, TEMPLID, TOOLGEN, SEQNUM, CIC, ORIGDATE, ANSTYPE,  
DISCDATE, ANISUFF, INCBILL, CALLDUR, PINDIGS, ANISP, BILLNUM,  
ACCTCD, CLGPTYNO, RLTCDR, ACCTV, UNIVACC, DIALEDNO, CALLEDNO,  
OUTPULNO, ORIGOPRT, OPART, TPART, RTELIST, RTENO, EXOPCH,  
COLLTIME, ADIN, NUMWBCKT, WBCKTS, FINSID, BILLTYPE, ORIGGRP,  
DISCTYPE, ORIGMEM, PASSTHRU, TERMGRP, PRESIND, TERMMEM,  
FINTKGRP, FINTKMEM, SCPBILL, TDP, PIC, TRIGGER, COMPCODE,  
CRID, STS, PREDIG, ACG, ADDRNUM, ANSCDR, CAINCT, CALLTYPE,  
CDRALGOR, CLDNOA, CLGNOA, CNPREDIG, COSINDEX, COSOVE, DCR,  
DIALNOA, DIGDATA, DISCAMPM, DISCTIME, DNIS, DNISOA, FILL1,  
FILL2, FILL4, INCINTL, INFODIG, MLTCOSID, NETOPNO, NETOPNOA,  
NETSEC, NUMADDRS, ORIGAMP, ORIGECHO, ORIGLRN, ORIGPVN,  
ORIGSTS, ORIGTIME, OSRASSOC, OTPULNOA, OVERFLOW, QUEUED,  
RELCAUSE, REORGCTR, RTETAB, SUBRIDX1, SUBRIDX2, SUBRLOG1,  
SUBRLOG2, SUBRNUM1, SUBRNUM2, SUBRTYP1, SUBRTYP2, SUBRVAL1,  
SUBRVAL2, TERMECHO, TERMLRN, TERMPVN, TIMECHNG, TRAP,  
TRTMTCD, FILL3, FILL8, CARRSEL, LNPCHECK, PORTEDNO< OUTNOA,  
CICCASU, CICORIGN, CN1REQ, CN2REQ, CN1TREQ, CN2TREQ, CN3REQ,  
CNTOTREQ, CN3TREQ, ECRM1, ECRM2, ECRN1, ECRN2, RTEINDEX,  
PRJCODE, SLPID, AMASC, AMACALLC, TIMEGARD, CALLEVTS, TRKGRP,  
ANICPN, DLPRESUB, LATA, AMAMOD1, AMAMOD2, PARTYID, LRNSRCID,  
QRYSTIND, DISCYEAR, DISC10TH, ORIGYEAR, ORIG10TH, ALTBILL,  
AMACALLT, SVCFTR, ROUTIND, COMPCODE2, HEXID, TRMOSEAS,  
OPERINV, MODMAP, DIGIDTRN, DIGIDJIP, DIGIDNPA, OACESID, BAF,  
AMASIZE, AMABAFMD, TERMPLAN, ORIGPLAN, EXOSEAS

The following are possible responses to the LISTFLDS command.

**THIS COMMAND IS INHIBITED UNTIL A FILE HAS BEEN OPENED.  
PLEASE USE THE SRCHFIL COMMAND TO OPEN A FILE**

*Explanation:*

None of the commands available for FCDRSRCH on disk can be used until a billing file has been opened successfully.

*User action:*

Use the SRCHFIL command to open a billing file.

**VALID CDR FIELDS ARE: (list of valid fields for given format)**

*Explanation:*

This message displays the names of the fields in the current billing format.

---

**FCDRSRCH commands**  
**LISTFLDS (end)**

---

*User action:*

Use the SETKEY command to specify the fields restricting the search.

**Related commands**

The following commands are related:

- BACKUP
- BLOCK
- CDRTYPE
- DISPLAY
- EXEC SRCH
- FORWARD
- HELP
- NUMOUT
- NUMSRCH
- OPERATOR
- QUIT
- REINIT
- RSETKEY
- SETKEY
- SRCHFIL
- SRCHSTAT
- STATUS
- WINDOW

## FCDRSRCH commands

### NUMOUT

#### Purpose

The NUMOUT command provides an optional search constraint. This constraint limits the duration of a search session to the number of operations necessary to return a specific number of matched call detail records (CDR) to the output buffer.

#### Access

>MAPCI;MTC;APPL;OAMAP;FCDRSRCH

#### Syntax

>NUMOUT rec\_output

#### Parameters

The command parameters are described in Table 1-95.

**Table 1-95**  
NUMOUT parameter description

Parameter	Values	Description
rec_output	1 ... 200	Positive integer; the default of no limit on the number to output applies when NUMOUT is not invoked without a supplied parameter. The default is active when the number of records to output field of the FCDRSRCH menu status area contains "all."

The status field is updated with the supplied value when NUMOUT is successfully invoked with a parameter.

#### Example command

>NUMOUT 5

#### Responses

The following are possible responses to the NUMOUT command.

NO PARAMETER SUPPLIED, NUMOUT SET.  
ALL RECORDS WILL BE OUTPUT.

*Explanation:*

Indication that the search is not constrained by the number of records output (unless the output buffer is filled).

---

**FCDRSRCH commands**  
**NUMOUT (continued)**

---

**NUMBER OF RECORDS TO OUTPUT INVALID.**

*Explanation:*

The value supplied with the NUMOUT command is invalid. Reissue the command with a legal value.

**NUMOUT SET.**

*Explanation:*

Acknowledgement indicating that the number to output is set as desired.

**NUMBER TO OUTPUT EXCEEDS THE NUMBER TO SEARCH.**

*Explanation:*

The value supplied with the NUMOUT command is greater than the number requested to search. The feature cannot output more records than it encounters.

*User action:*

Reissue the command with a smaller value.

**THIS COMMAND IS INHIBITED UNTIL A FILE HAS BEEN OPENED.  
PLEASE USE THE SRCHFIL COMMAND TO OPEN A FILE.**

*Explanation:*

None of the commands available for FCDRSRCH on disk can be used until a billing file has been opened successfully.

*User action:*

Use the SRCHFIL command to open a billing file.

## **Error messages**

The following error messages may display as a result of the NUMOUT command.

**EITHER INCORRECT OPTIONAL PARAMETER(S) ENTERED OR TOO MANY  
PARAMETERS.**

**INVALID PARAMETER ENTERED.**

**NUMOUT REQUEST DENIED.**

*Explanation:*

Attempt was made to enter a string value for an out of range number to output, or an unrecognizable parameter was entered.

## **FCDRSRCH commands**

### **NUMOUT** (continued)

---

*User action:*

Enter the command again.

**NUMBER OF RECORDS TO OUTPUT ... ERROR**

*Explanation:*

An attempt was made to supply a string as the number to output.

*User action:*

Reissue the NUMOUT command and supply a numeric value.

**NUMOUT ERROR!!**

*Explanation:*

The command cannot be performed because the shared data segment has not been allocated or has been destroyed.

*User action:*

Issue a WARM RESTART. This reinitializes the shared data segment. If it does not clear the problem, more memory is needed to support the feature, or a restart base is required to reset proper memory management.

## **Related commands**

The following commands are related:

- BACKUP
- BLOCK
- CDRTYPE
- DISPLAY
- EXEC SRCH
- FORWARD
- HELP
- LISTFLDS
- NUMSRCH
- OPERATOR
- QUIT
- REINIT
- RSETKEY

**FCDRSRCH commands**  
**NUMOUT (end)**

---

- SETKEY
- SRCHFIL
- SRCHSTAT
- STATUS
- WINDOW

## FCDRSRCH commands

### NUMSRCH

#### Purpose

The NUMSRCH command provides the optional search constraint that limits the duration of a search session to the number of operations necessary to search a specific number of CDRs within the billing file. This number can be up to 9999999. The FTFS file system allows for files larger than 64 Mbytes.

The default of no limit on the number to search applies when NUMSRCH is not invoked or is invoked without a supplied parameter. The default is active when the number of records to search field of the FCDRSRCH menu status area contains “all.”

The status field is updated with the supplied value when NUMSRCH is successfully invoked with a parameter.

#### Access

>MAPCI;MTC;APPL;OAMAP;FCDRSRCH

#### Syntax

>NUMSRCH rec\_search

#### Parameters

The command parameters are described in Table 1-96.

Table 1-96  
NUMSRCH parameter description

Parameter	Values	Description
rec_search	1 ... 9999999	Positive integer; numbers smaller than 32767
	ALL	Default value; the search continues until some other search-halting criteria is met.

#### Example command

>NUMSRCH “82364”

#### Responses

The following are possible responses to the NUMSRCH command.

THIS COMMAND IS INHIBITED UNTIL A FILE HAS BEEN OPENED.  
PLEASE USE THE SRCHFIL COMMAND TO OPEN A FILE

---

**FCDRSRCH commands**  
**NUMSRCH (continued)**

---

*Explanation:*

None of the commands available for FCDRSRCH on disk can be used until a billing file has been opened successfully.

*User action:*

Use the SRCHFIL command to open a billing file.

**NO PARAMETER SUPPLIED, NUMSRCH SET.  
SEARCH ALL RECORDS**

*Explanation:*

Indicates that the search is not constrained by the number of records searched.

**NUMBER TO SEARCH LESS THAN NUMBER TO OUTPUT.**

*Explanation:*

The value supplied with the NUMSRCH command is invalid.

*User action:*

Reissue the command with a legal value. The number of records to search must always be greater than or equal to the number of records to output.

**NUMSRCH SET**

*Explanation:*

Acknowledgement indicating that the number to search has been set as desired.

**Error messages**

The following error messages may display as a result of the NUMSRCH command.

**EITHER INCORRECT OPTIONAL PARAMETER(S) OR TOO MANY  
PARAMETERS.  
INVALID PARAMETER ENTERED.  
NUMSRCH REQUEST DENIED.**

*Explanation:*

An attempt was made to supply a string value for an out of range number as the number to search, or an invalid string was entered.

*User action:*

Reissue the NUMSRCH command and supply a numeric value.

## **FCDRSRCH commands**

### **NUMSRCH (end)**

---

#### **NUMSRCH ERROR**

*Explanation:*

The command cannot be performed because the shared data segment has not been allocated or has been destroyed.

*User action:*

Issue a WARM RESTART. This reinitializes the shared data segment. If it does not clear the problem, more memory is needed to support the feature, or a restart base is required to reset proper memory management.

### **Related commands**

The following commands are related:

- BACKUP
- BLOCK
- CDRTYPE
- DISPLAY
- EXEC SRCH
- FORWARD
- HELP
- LISTFLDS
- NUMOUT
- OPERATOR
- QUIT
- REINIT
- RSETKEY
- SETKEY
- SRCHFIL
- SRCHSTAT
- STATUS
- WINDOW

---

**FCDRSRCH commands**  
**OPERATOR**

---

**Purpose**

The OPERATOR command toggles the logical condition imposed among the defined search keys.

When invoked, the logical condition for the search session is changed to the value opposite from the current setting. The two states for the logical condition are AND and OR. Therefore, this command changes AND to OR and OR to AND. If this command is not invoked, the search keys are ANDed since AND is the default value upon entering the FCDRSRCH MAP level.

**Access**

>MAPCI;MTC;APPL;OAMAP;FCDRSRCH

**Syntax**

>OPERATOR

**Parameters**

None

**Example command**

>OPERATOR

**Responses**

The following are possible responses to the OPERATOR command.

OPERATOR SET, VALUE TOGGLED

*Explanation:*

Indication that the logical operator for the search keys has been toggled.

THIS COMMAND IS INHIBITED UNTIL A FILE HAS BEEN OPENED  
PLEASE USE THE SRCHFIL COMMAND TO OPEN A FILE

*Explanation:*

None of the commands available for FCDRSRCH on disk can be used until a billing file has been opened successfully.

*User action:*

Use the SRCHFIL command to open a billing file.

## **FCDRSRCH commands**

### **OPERATOR** (continued)

---

#### **Error messages**

The following error messages may display as a result of the OPERATOR command.

**OPERATOR ERROR !!**

*Explanation:*

The command cannot be performed because the shared data segment has not been allocated or has been destroyed.

*User action:*

Schedule a WARM RESTART. This reinitializes the shared data segment. If it does not clear the problem, more memory is needed to support the feature or a restart base is required to reset proper memory management.

#### **Related commands**

The following commands are related:

- BACKUP
- BLOCK
- CDRTYPE
- DISPLAY
- EXEC SRCH
- FORWARD
- HELP
- LISTFLDS
- NUMOUT
- NUMSRCH
- QUIT
- REINIT
- RSETKEY
- SETKEY
- SRCHFIL
- SRCHSTAT

**FCDRSRCH commands**  
**OPERATOR (end)**

---

- STATUS
- WINDOW

## **FCDRSRCH commands**

### **QUIT**

---

#### **Purpose**

Use the QUIT command to exit from the current menu level and return to a previous menu level. Quitting from the FCDRSRCH level of the map closes the opened file and erases any CDRs in the display buffer.

#### **Access**

>MAPCI;MTC;APPL;OAMAP;FCDRSRCH

#### **Syntax**

>QUIT

#### **Parameters**

None

#### **Example command**

>QUIT

#### **Responses**

The following are possible responses to the QUIT command.

**CI:**

*Explanation:*

The system exited all MAP menu levels and returned to the CI level.

**QUIT -- Unable to quit requested number of levels. Last parameter evaluated was: 1**

*Explanation:*

An invalid level number was entered. The number entered exceeds the number of MAP levels from which to quit.

*User action:*

Enter the command again using the correct level number.

#### **Related commands**

The following commands are related:

- BACKUP
- BLOCK
- CDRTYPE
- DISPLAY

**FCDRSRCH commands**  
**QUIT (end)**

---

- EXECSRCH
- FORWARD
- HELP
- LISTFLDS
- NUMOUT
- NUMSRCH
- OPERATOR
- QUIT
- REINIT
- RSETKEY
- SETKEY
- SRCHFIL
- SRCHSTAT
- STATUS
- WINDOW

## **FCDRSRCH commands**

### **REINIT**

---

#### **Purpose**

The REINIT command reinitializes all search parameters currently defined with the exception of the search keys. When you execute the REINIT command, all CDR data in the buffer is erased. Also, the current block number and time window for the last search are reset to 0.

#### **Access**

>MAPCI;MTC;APPL;OAMAP;FCDRSRCH

#### **Syntax**

>REINIT

#### **Parameters**

No parameters are required for this command. A yes/no prompt is displayed for safety. Each of the parameters can be reset individually by using other FCDRSRCH commands.

#### **Example command**

>REINIT

#### **Responses**

The following are possible responses to the REINIT command.

```
THE REINIT COMMAND DOES NOT AFFECT THE SEARCH KEYS, BUT DOES
REINITIALIZE ALL OTHER SEARCH PARAMETERS. DO YOU WANT TO
RESET THIS INFORMATION?
PLEASE CONFIRM ("YES", "Y", "NO", "N"):
```

*Explanation:*

Informs of the consequences of the REINIT command and allows a chance to reconsider.

*User action:*

Respond to this prompt before continuing.

```
THIS COMMAND IS INHIBITED UNTIL A FILE HAS BEEN OPENED.
PLEASE USE THE SRCHFIL COMMAND TO OPEN A FILE
```

*Explanation:*

None of the commands available for FCDRSRCH on disk can be used until a billing file has been opened successfully.

*User action:*

Use the SRCHFIL command to open a billing file.

---

**FCDRSRCH commands**  
**REINIT (continued)**

---

**Error messages**

The following error messages may display as a result of the REINIT command.

**REINIT DENIED, NO CHANGES MADE**

*Explanation:*

A response not to reinitialize search parameters was entered.

**REINIT ERROR !!**

*Explanation:*

The command cannot be performed because the shared data segment has not been allocated or has been destroyed.

*User action:*

Issue a WARM RESTART. This reinitializes the shared data segment. If it does not clear the problem, more memory is needed to support the feature, or a restart base is required to reset proper memory management.

**Related commands**

The following commands are related:

- BACKUP
- BLOCK
- CDRTYPE
- DISPLAY
- EXEC SRCH
- FORWARD
- HELP
- LISTFLDS
- NUMOUT
- NUMSRCH
- OPERATOR
- QUIT
- RSETKEY
- SETKEY

## **FCDRSRCH commands**

### **REINIT (end)**

---

- SRCHFIL
- SRCHSTAT
- STATUS
- WINDOW

---

## FCDRSRCH commands RSETKEY

---

### Purpose

The Reset Key (RSETKEY) command is used to reset search keys. It allows the user to edit the current search key definitions. The parameters are the same as the SETKEY command, except each parameter is optional. The RSETKEY command is used to reset a CDR search qualifier previously set with the SETKEY command.

If you attempt to erase a key that does not exist, a message displays indicating an invalid request. Edit the defined search keys using the SETKEY and RSETKEY commands. If a defined key is undesirable, you must erase it with the RSETKEY command, then redefine the key using the SETKEY command.

The RSETKEY command only erases search keys. Search key values cannot be altered once defined. If a different key is desired, the old key must be erased and a new key defined.

### Access

>MAPCI;MTC;APPL;OAMAP;FCDRSRCH

### Syntax

The following three variations of the RSETKEY command are allowed:

- All search parameters are cleared if no parameters are supplied with the RSETKEY command.
- All search key qualifiers are cleared for the specified key if only the key name is supplied as a parameter to the RSETKEY command.
- A specific search key is cleared if both the search key and search value are supplied as parameters to the RSETKEY command.

>RSETKEY

>RSETKEY <CDR field>

>RSETKEY <CDR field> <value>

### Parameters

The command parameters are described in Table 1-97.

## FCDRSRCH commands

### RSETKEY (continued)

**Table 1-97**  
**RSETKEY parameter descriptions**

Parameter	Values	Description
CDR field value	Up to 8-character field name  Up to 16-character string	Optional; CDR field name as shown by the result of the LISTFLDS command  Optional; pertinent to the desired CDR field
TRMOSEAS	0 to 9	International Call Indicator
OPERINV	0 to 9	Operator Involvement Indicator
ROUTIND	0 to 5	IC/INC Routing Indicator
COMPCODE2	0 to 999	Completion Indicator
MODMAP	0 to 999	Module Code
AMACALLT	0 to 999	Translation Settable Field 1
SVCFTR	0 to 999	Translation Settable Field 2
TERMPPLAN ORIGPLAN EXOSEAS	N/A	RESERVED for future use

This command has no effect upon the FCDRSRCH menu status area.

### Example command

```
>RSETKEY 'Y'
>RSETKEY EXOPCH
>RSETKEY EXOPCH '171'
```

### Responses

The following are possible responses to the RSETKEY command.

```
FIELD NAME AND DATA VALUE SUPPLIED.
REMOVING THE KEYS WHICH HAVE THE SUPPLIED FIELD AND DATA
VALUES.
DO YOU WANT TO CONTINUE?
PLEASE CONFIRM ("YES", "Y", "NO", "N"):
```

*Explanation:*

These messages appear in response to the valid RSETKEY options selected.

---

**FCDRSRCH commands**  
**RSETKEY (continued)**


---

*User action:*

Respond to the Y/N prompt before continuing.

**FIELD NAME SUPPLIED, ERASE THE KEYS WHICH HAVE THE SUPPLIED  
RECORD FIELD NAME.  
DO YOU WANT TO REMOVE THIS INFORMATION?  
PLEASE CONFIRM ("YES", "Y", "NO", "N"):**

*Explanation:*

These messages appear in response to the valid RSETKEY options selected.

*User action:*

Respond to the Y/N prompt before continuing.

**CDR INDEX NOT FOUND SETVAL.  
CLLI NOT FOUND IN DATA DICTIONARY.  
KEY DOES NOT MATCH BCD FORMAT.  
INVALID CDR FIELD INPUT.  
FIELD NOT FOUND IN THE CDR.  
THE VALID FIELDS ARE (list of valid fields)**

*Explanation:*

An attempt has been made to set up a search key that does not match a field in the CDR record format.

*User action:*

Reissue the SETKEY command using a legal field name.

**INPUT INCORRECT**

*Explanation:*

The data item supplied using the SETKEY command is not a string.

*User action:*

Reissue the command and enclose the data item within single quotes, for example, '123'.

**INVALID CDR FIELD NAME  
(list of defined search keys). INVALID CDR FIELD DATA STRING  
(list of defined search keys)**

*Explanation:*

No search key is defined with the entered field name or value.

*User action:*

Choose a key to reset from the given list.

## **FCDRSRCH commands**

### **RSETKEY (continued)**

---

**NO PARAMETERS SUPPLIED.  
ALL SEARCH KEYS WILL BE ERASED.  
DO YOU WANT ALL SEARCH KEYS ERASED?  
PLEASE CONFIRM ("YES", "Y", "NO", "N"):**

*Explanation:*

These messages appear in response to the valid RSETKEY options selected.

*User action:*

Respond to the Y/N prompt before continuing.

**NO SEARCH KEYS ARE CURRENTLY DEFINED**

*Explanation:*

The RSETKEY command was issued, but there are no keys to reset.

**THIS COMMAND IS INHIBITED UNTIL A FILE HAS BEEN OPENED  
PLEASE USE THE SRCHFIL COMMAND TO OPEN A FILE**

*Explanation:*

None of the commands available for FCDRSRCH on disk can be used until a billing file has been opened successfully.

*User action:*

Use the SRCHFIL command to open a billing file.

### **Error messages**

The following error messages may display as a result of the RSETKEY command.

**INPUT INCOMPLETE, CDR FIELD STRING REQUIRED. INVALID INPUT,  
CDR FIELD STRING REQUIRED**

*Explanation:*

A search key is defined by a field name and a valid value (string or number).

*User action:*

Enter the command again with both parameters.

**INVALID INPUT, RSETKEY ERROR**

---

**FCDRSRCH commands**  
**RSETKEY (continued)**

---

*Explanation:*

A RSETKEY parameter entered could not be recognized.

*User action:*

Enter the command again with valid parameters.

**INVALID PARAMETER ENTERED RSETKEY ERROR !!**

*Explanation:*

The parameter entered for CDR field name was unrecognizable.

*User action:*

Enter the command again.

**NO KEYS CURRENTLY DEFINED**

*Explanation:*

If no keys are defined and the user enters the SETKEY command with no parameters, this message appears instead of the key definitions.

**RESET DENIED, NO CHANGES MADE**

*Explanation:*

This verifies that the user chose not to reset the key(s) originally specified.

**RSETKEY ERROR !! SHARED DATA TABLE NOT ALLOCATED. SETVAL ID NOT FOUND**

*Explanation:*

The command cannot be performed because the shared data segment has not been allocated or has been destroyed.

*User action:*

Issue a WARM RESTART. This reinitializes the shared data segment. If this does not clear the problem, more memory is needed to support the feature or a restart base is required to reset proper memory management.

**Related commands**

The following commands are related:

- BACKUP

## **FCDRSRCH commands**

### **RSETKEY (end)**

---

- BLOCK
- CDRTYPE
- DISPLAY
- EXECSRCH
- FORWARD
- HELP
- LISTFLDS
- NUMOUT
- NUMSRCH
- OPERATOR
- QUIT
- REINIT
- SETKEY
- SRCHFIL
- SRCHSTAT
- STATUS
- WINDOW

## FCDRSRCH commands SETKEY

### Purpose

The Set Key (SETKEY) command allows you to define the search keys necessary to retrieve the desired CDRs from the selected billing file. When the command is executed, it looks through the CDR file and finds the CDR that matches the search key.

### Access

>MAPCI;MTC;APPL;OAMAP;FCDRSRCH

### Syntax

>SETKEY <CDR field><value>

### Parameters

The command parameters are described in Table 1-98.

**Table 1-98**  
**SETKEY parameter descriptions**

Parameter	Values	Description
CDR field	Up to 8-character field name	CDR field name as shown by the result of the LISTFLDS command
value	16 digits (0 to 9, A–F, N, Y)	Optional; pertinent to the desired CDR field  If the data is numeric and less than six characters, it must be enclosed by single quotes
TRMOSEAS	0 to 9	International Call Indicator
OPERINV	0 to 9	Operator Involvement Indicator
ROUTIND	0 to 5	IC/INC Routing Indicator
COMPCODE2	0 to 999	Completion Indicator
MODMAP	0 to 999	Module Code
AMACALLT	0 to 999	Translation Settable Field 1
SVCFTR	0 to 999	Translation Settable Field 2
TERMPPLAN ORIGPLAN EXOSEAS	N/A	RESERVED for future use

## **FCDRSRCH commands**

### **SETKEY** (continued)

---

The CDR field and value parameters are an optional parameter group and must be supplied together to define a search key.

The asterisk (\*) character may be used in one of the following two ways:

- If entered as the value for any search key, the asterisk causes all CDRs encountered to be considered matches and to be placed in the output buffer.
- If entered as the last character of a search key value, the asterisk causes only those characters preceding it to be considered in the search comparison for that key.

If an improper CDR field is entered, a message displays indicating an invalid request.

*Note:* A maximum of 51 fields can be defined for your search.

When SETKEY is invoked without parameters, a list of the current key definitions displays. If none are defined, a message displays indicating that no search keys have been defined.

This command has no effect upon the FCDRSRCH menu status area.

### **Example commands**

```
>SETKEY EXOPCH '171'
```

### **Responses**

The following are possible responses to the SETKEY command.

```
CDR INDEX NOT FOUND..SETVAL.  
CLLI NOT FOUND IN DATA DICTIONARY. KEY DOES NOT MATCH BCD  
FORMAT. INVALID CDR FIELD INPUT.  
FIELD NOT FOUND IN THE CDR.  
THE VALID FIELDS ARE: (list of valid fields)
```

*Explanation:*

An attempt was made to set up a search key that does not match a field in the CDR record format.

*User action:*

Reissue the SETKEY command using a legal field name.

```
INPUT INCOMPLETE, CDR FIELD STRING REQUIRED.  
INVALID INPUT, CDR FIELD STRING REQUIRED
```

---

**FCDRSRCH commands**  
**SETKEY (continued)**

---

*Explanation:*

A search key is defined by a field name and a valid value (string or number).

*User action:*

Enter the command again with both parameters.

**INPUT INCORRECT***Explanation:*

The data item supplied using the SETKEY command is not a string.

*User action:*

Reissue the command and enclose the data item within single quotes, for example, '12345678901'.

**INVALID PARAMETER ENTERED.  
SETKEY ERROR !!***Explanation:*

The parameter entered for CDR field name was unrecognizable.

*User action:*

Enter the command again.

**NO KEYS CURRENTLY DEFINED***Explanation:*

If no keys are defined and the user enters the SETKEY command with no parameters, this message appears instead of the key definitions.

**NO PARAMETER SUPPLIED.  
ALL CURRENT KEY DEFINITIONS WILL BE LISTED***Explanation:*

This message displays when the SETKEY command is entered without parameters.

**NUMBER OF SEARCH KEYS LIMIT EXCEEDED.  
COULD NOT UPDATE THE SVALUES TABLE***Explanation:*

An attempt was made to specify more search values than can fit in the shared data segment.

## **FCDRSRCH commands**

### **SETKEY (continued)**

---

*User action:*

Use the RESETVAL command to reinitialize the search keys and enter only the search values required for the search.

**SETKEY ERROR !!**  
**SHARED DATA TABLE NOT ALLOCATED. SETVAL ID NOT FOUND**

*Explanation:*

The command cannot be performed because the shared data segment has not been allocated or has been destroyed.

*User action:*

Issue a WARM RESTART. This reinitializes the shared data segment. If this does not clear the problem, more memory is needed to support the feature or a restart base is required to reset proper memory management.

**THIS COMMAND IS INHIBITED UNTIL A FILE HAS BEEN OPENED PLEASE USE THE SRCHFIL COMMAND TO OPEN A FILE**

*Explanation:*

None of the commands available for CDR search on disk can be used until a billing file has been opened successfully.

*User action:*

Use the SRCHFIL command to open a billing file.

## **Related commands**

The following commands are related:

- BACKUP
- BLOCK
- CDRTYPE
- DISPLAY
- EXEC SRCH
- FORWARD
- HELP
- LISTFLDS
- NUMOUT
- NUMSRCH
- OPERATOR

**FCDRSRCH commands**  
**SETKEY (end)**

---

- QUIT
- REINIT
- RSETKEY
- SRCHFIL
- SRCHSTAT
- STATUS
- WINDOW

## FCDRSRCH commands SRCHFIL

---

### Purpose

The SRCHFIL command is used to open a billing file in the DIRP or DRM recording systems.

**Note:** DIRP resides on the DMS-Core and DRM resides on the Billing Server file processor (FP).

The files can be opened at specified blocks or at the start of the file. These files are available for read access only. All data on the file is decoded by the inherent or specified formatters. Formats can be UCS05, UCS06, UCS06FLEX, or any other CDR datafiled in table CDRTMPLT.

Refer to the *UCS DMS-250 Billing Server Application Guide* for more information.

The SRCHFIL command sets the following for search purposes:

- billing file name
- call record format name (from table CRSFMT for DIRP or table SBSFMT for DRM)
- current block number fields of the FCDRSRCH menu status area

Each time this command is invoked successfully, the following occurs:

- Any defined search parameters are set to their default values.
- The output buffer is erased.
- The output buffer record position field of the FCDRSRCH menu status area is blanked out.

#### **ATTENTION**

All FCDRSRCH commands except QUIT are inhibited until a billing file is opened. The SRCHFIL command must always be the first command entered for the initial search session.

### Access

>MAPCI;MTC;APPL;OAMAP;FCDRSRCH

### Syntax

There are two modes: automatic and manual.

**FCDRSRCH commands**  
**SRCHFIL (continued)**

**Automatic mode**

>SRCHFIL stream dirpstate [beginning\_block\_number]

**Manual mode**

>SRCHFIL filename cdrformat [beginning\_block\_number]

**Parameters**

**Automatic mode**

The automatic mode parameters are described in Table 1-99.

**Table 1-99**  
**SRCHFIL automatic mode parameter descriptions**

Parameter	Values	Description
stream	OCC, OCC A	Billing stream as datafilled in table DIRPSSYS field SSYSNAME.
dirpstate	ACTIVE, PARALLEL	Specific file to search.
beginning_block_number	1   2 ... 9999998   9999999	Optional; Positive integer; numbers larger than 32767 must be enclosed in quotes.

**Manual mode**

The manual mode parameters are described in Table 1-100.

## FCDRSRCH commands

### SRCHFIL (continued)

**Table 1-100**  
**SRCHFIL manual mode parameter descriptions**

Parameter	Values	Description
filename	DRM filename in the format: :::NODE/DEVICEVOLUME/ XNYYMMDDHHmmSQ APPL	where: :::NODE/DEVICEVOLUME = the current full path of the filename  X = file states (A, U, P, or R) A- Available U- Unprocessed P- Processed R- Removed  N = "N" YY = Year MM = Month DD = Day HH = Hour mm = Minute SQ = Sequence number. This field has a value from 0 to 99. APPL = Application name as datafilled in table DRMAPPL, field APPLNAME. This field can be up to four characters long, for example, AMA, OCC, OM, or JF.
filename	DIRP filename in the format: XYYMMDDHHmmSQ SSYS	where: X = file states (A, U, P, or R) A- Available U- Unprocessed P- Processed R- Removed  YY = Year MM = Month DD = Day HH = Hour mm = Minute SQ = Sequence number. This field has a value from 0 to 99. SSYS = Subsystem name as datafilled in table DIRPSSYS, field SSYSNAME.

## FCDRSRCH commands SRCHFIL (continued)

**Table 1-100**  
**SRCHFIL manual mode parameter descriptions** (continued)

Parameter	Values	Description
format	UCS, UCSEOPS	STREAM format as datafilled in table CRSFMT, field CDRSRCH.
block#	1   2 ... 9999998   9999999*	Optional; Positive integer; numbers smaller than 32767 must be enclosed in quotes.

### Example command

The following is an example for DRM:

```
>SRCHFIL ::fp0/fp0ss0occ/UN960405103800OCC ucs
```

The following is an example for DIRP:

```
>SRCHFIL A981009054502OCC ACT
```

### Responses

The following are possible responses to the SRCHFIL command.

**ACTIVE AND PARALLEL CDR TAPES CANNOT BE SEARCHED**

*Explanation:*

Billing tapes cannot be searched by the automatic mode. This may also occur on a DIRP device if the disk volume where the file resides has not been listed.

*User action:*

Locate the disk volume and list it.

**DEVICE NOT SUPPORTED FOR CDR SEARCHING**

*Explanation:*

Only FTFS disks are supported for CDR searching.

**EITHER INCORRECT OPTIONAL PARAMETER(S) OR TOO MANY PARAMETERS**

*Explanation:*

If this happens during the SRCHFIL command, it is likely that a block number was entered out of range.

## **FCDRSRCH commands**

### **SRCHFIL (continued)**

---

*User action:*

Enter the command again with a correct value.

**FILENAME NOT FOUND, PLEASE LIST THE CDR VOLUME**

*Explanation:*

The filename supplied cannot be accessed for the manual mode.

*User action:*

Ensure that the device directory is properly attached and the correct spelling of the filename is given.

**FORMAT INVALID; READ BUFFER NOT ALLOCATED**

*Explanation:*

The billing format given by the user was not valid.

*User action:*

Enter the SRCHFIL command again with a valid format.

**FORMAT SYMBOL NOT FOUND IN THE DATA DICTIONARY.**  
**VALID CDR SEARCH FORMATS ARE: (list of valid format names)**

*Explanation:*

The FORMAT entered is not one of the formats in the data dictionary.

*User action:*

Check the list of valid formats and choose the correct format.

**MISSING FIELD IN CDR FORMAT TYPEDESC.**  
**MISSING FIELD IN THE CDR LOG FORMAT TYPEDESC**

*Explanation:*

The supplied format for the SRCHFIL command cannot be used for CDR search on disk.

*User action:*

Contact the technical assistance center if this message persists.

**NO FILE IS OPEN FOR STREAM XXX**

*Explanation:*

The billing files for this stream are not open.

*User action:*

Activate the stream.

---

**FCDRSRCH commands**  
**SRCHFIL (continued)**

---

STORAGE NOT ALLOCATED FOR THE OUTPUT BUFFER.  
SEARCH VALUES BUFFER NOT ALLOCATED READ BUFFER NOT ALLOCATED

*Explanation:*

Storage was not available to be allocated or could not be allocated for use by FCDRSRCH.

STREAM NAME NOT FOUND IN THE DATA DICTIONARY  
VALID STREAM NAMES ARE: (list of stream names)

*Explanation:*

The STREAM name entered is not known to the data dictionary.

*User action:*

Check the list of valid streams and choose the desired name.

TABLE CRSFMT HAS NOT BEEN DATAFILLED

*Explanation:*

Table CRSFMT has not been datafilled.

*User action:*

Datafill table CRSFMT.

THE FCDRSRCH FIELD OF THE XXX STREAM TUPLE IN TABLE CRSFMT  
MUST BE ONE OF THE FOLLOWING:(list of valid formats)

*Explanation:*

The FCDRSRCH field of table CRSFMT has been incorrectly filled for the specified stream.

*User action:*

Change the FCDRSRCH field in table CRSFMT to a valid value.

## Error messages

The following error messages may display as a result of the SRCHFIL command.

**ERROR: <filename> not available**

*Explanation:*

The filename supplied cannot be accessed for the manual mode.

*User action:*

Ensure that the device is online and that the correct spelling of the filename and path given.

## **FCDRSRCH commands**

### **SRCHFIL (end)**

---

**ERROR: Failed to get active filename from DRM.**

*Explanation:*

DRM could not find the stream name supplied.

*User action:*

Check the billing stream and FP status, and check the spelling of the stream name.

### **Related commands**

The following commands are related:

- BACKUP
- BLOCK
- CDRTYPE
- DISPLAY
- EXECSRCH
- FORWARD
- HELP
- LISTFLDS
- NUMOUT
- NUMSRCH
- OPERATOR
- QUIT
- REINIT
- RSETKEY
- SETKEY
- STATUS
- SRCHSTAT
- WINDOW

---

**FCDRSRCH commands**  
**SRCHSTAT**

---

**Purpose**

The search status (SRCHSTAT) command allows the FCDRSRCH status area information to be displayed on the MAP terminal screen.

the SRCHSTAT command is a hidden command and does not show in the command menu at the OAMAP level of MAPCI.

SRCHSTAT requires no parameters and only outputs data to the MAP terminal.

**Access**

>MAPCI NODISP;MTC;APPL;OAMAP;FCDRSRCH

**Syntax**

>SRCHSTAT

**Parameters**

None

**Example command**

>SRCHSTAT

**Responses**

This command is inhibited until a file has been opened. Use the SRCHFIL command to open a file, as shown in the following example and response.

```
>SRCHFIL OCC ACT
>SRCHSTAT
```

The following is a possible response to the SRCHSTAT command.

```
THIS COMMAND IS INHIBITED UNTIL A FILE HAS BEEN OPENED.
PLEASE USE THE SRCHFIL COMMAND TO OPEN A FILE
```

*Explanation:*

None of the commands available for FCDRSRCH can be used until a billing file has been opened successfully.

*User action:*

Use the SRCHFIL command to open a billing file.

## **FCDRSRCH commands**

### **SRCHSTAT (end)**

---

#### **Related commands**

The following commands are related:

- BACKUP
- BLOCK
- CDRTYPE
- DISPLAY
- EXEC SRCH
- FORWARD
- HELP
- LISTFLDS
- NUMOUT
- NUMSRCH
- OPERATOR
- QUIT
- REINIT
- RSETKEY
- SETKEY
- SRCHFIL
- STATUS
- WINDOW

---

## FCDRSRCH commands STATUS

---

### Purpose

The STATUS command provides the following criteria about the last completed search:

- the number of records searched
- the number of records output
- a time reference for the last record checked (if a nondefault time window was specified)

### Access

>MAPCI;MTC;APPL;OAMAP;FCDRSRCH

### Syntax

>STATUS

### Parameters

None

### Example command

>STATUS

### Responses

The following are possible responses to the STATUS command.

LAST DISCONNECT TIME CHECKED (NON-DEFAULT WINDOW ONLY): (time ref., if applicable)

*Explanation:*

Messages displayed each time STATUS command is invoked

NUMBER OF RECORDS SEARCHED = (searched)

*Explanation:*

Messages displayed each time STATUS command is invoked

NUMBER OF RECORDS OUTPUT = (# output)

*Explanation:*

Messages displayed each time STATUS command is invoked

THIS COMMAND IS INHIBITED UNTIL A FILE HAS BEEN OPENED.  
PLEASE USE THE SRCHFIL COMMAND TO OPEN A FILE

## **FCDRSRCH commands**

### **STATUS** (continued)

---

*Explanation:*

None of the commands available for FCDRSRCH on disk can be used until a billing file has been opened successfully.

*User action:*

Use the SRCHFIL command to open a billing file.

### **Error messages**

The following error messages may display as a result of the STATUS command.

**STATUS ERROR**

*Explanation:*

The command cannot be performed because the shared data segment has not been allocated or has been destroyed.

*User action:*

Schedule a WARM RESTART. This reinitializes the shared data segment. If it does not clear the problem, more memory is needed to support the feature, or a restart base is required to reset proper memory management.

### **Related commands**

The following commands are related:

- BACKUP
- BLOCK
- CDRTYPE
- DISPLAY
- EXECSRCH
- FORWARD
- HELP
- LISTFLDS
- NUMOUT
- NUMSRCH
- OPERATOR
- QUIT
- REINIT

**FCDRSRCH commands**  
**STATUS (end)**

---

- RSETKEY
- SETKEY
- SRCHFIL
- SRCHSTAT
- WINDOW

## **FCDRSRCH commands**

### **WINDOW**

---

#### **Purpose**

The WINDOW command allows you to define a time window within the active collection period of the selected billing file in which the search for call detail records (CDR) that match the defined search keys is to be conducted.

With the exception of the year fields, WINDOW parameters may contain only one digit, if appropriate. (for example, 5 instead of 05 for the month of May.) WINDOW parameters must be separated by spaces when entered.

The WINDOW command accepts two optional parameter groups: the beginning of the time window and the end of the time window.

When the WINDOW command is invoked without parameters, the time window for the next search session is set to the entire billing file. If no window has been defined, a message displays indicating that the default time window is already active.

When the first optional parameter group is given without the second, the search begins within the billing file at the specified time and the search session ends by a stopping condition other than the time window. If both parameter groups are supplied, the search session begins and ends at the specified time points within the selected billing file.

The ending time cannot be supplied without a beginning time. If such an attempt is made, the supplied time is interpreted as the beginning of the time window.

When the WINDOW command is successfully invoked, the beginning of the time window and the end of the time window FCDRSRCH menu status fields are set to the supplied data. When the default case is active, these two fields are blank. This situation indicates that the entire billing file is considered the time window for the search session. When the ending time is not supplied, its corresponding status field remains blank to indicate that the end of data on the billing file is also the end of the time window.

#### **Access**

>MAPCI;MTC;APPL;OAMAP;FCDRSRCH

#### **Syntax**

>WINDOW YYYY MM DD HH MM YYYY MM DD HH MM

## FCDRSRCH commands WINDOW (continued)

### Parameters

The command parameters are described in Table 1-101.

**Table 1-101**  
**WINDOW parameter descriptions**

Parameter	Values	Description
start year	numeric	beginning year for the time window YYYY
start month	numeric	beginning month for the time window MM
start day	numeric	beginning day for the time window DD
start hour	numeric	beginning hour for the time window HH
start minute	numeric	beginning minute for the time window MM
end year	numeric	ending year for the time window YYYY
end month	numeric	ending month for the time window MM
end day	numeric	ending day for the time window DD
end hour	numeric	ending hour for the time window HH
end minute	numeric	ending minute for the time window MM

### Example command

```
>WINDOW 1996 12 24 17 00 1997 01 01 00 00
```

### Responses

The following are possible responses to the WINDOW command.

```
ENTER THE START TIME AND DATE : YYYY MM DD HH MM
```

*Explanation:*

The first half of the time window has not been specified.

*User action:*

Enter the first half of the time window.

```
ENTER THE STOP TIME AND DATE:
```

```
YYYY MM DD HH MM
```

*Explanation:*

The second half of the time window has not been specified.

## **FCDRSRCH commands**

### **WINDOW** (continued)

---

*User action:*

Enter the second half of the time window.

**THIS COMMAND IS INHIBITED UNTIL A FILE HAS BEEN OPENED PLEASE USE THE SRCHFIL COMMAND TO OPEN A FILE.**

*Explanation:*

None of the commands available for FCDRSRCH on disk can be used until a billing file has been opened successfully.

*User action:*

Use the SRCHFIL command to open a billing file.

**NO CHANGES MADE TO WINDOW. ENTER "Q WINDOW" TO VERIFY PARAMETER RANGES.**

*Explanation:*

Response was NO to the prompt indicating that no parameters or invalid parameters have been entered. No changes have been made to the time window.

**NO BEGIN TIME OR INVALID BEGIN TIME SUPPLIED. DO YOU WANT THE DEFAULT WINDOW SETTING (NO TIME WINDOW) ?**

*Explanation:*

Invalid parameters or no parameters have been entered. A prompt is given at this point to allow the user to examine the entered parameters and abort the command, if desired.

**NO END TIME OR INVALID END TIME SUPPLIED. DO YOU WANT THE DEFAULT WINDOW END (END OF THE FILE)**

*Explanation:*

Invalid parameters or no parameters have been entered. A prompt is given at this point to allow the user to examine the entered parameters and abort the command, if desired.

**SEARCH TIME WINDOW NOT SET**

*Explanation:*

A time window has not yet been specified for the search.

*User action:*

Use the WINDOW command if a window is desired, otherwise, ignore.

---

**FCDRSRCH commands**  
**WINDOW (continued)**

---

**START TIME JULIAN CONVERSION FAILED**  
**STOP TIME JULIAN CONVERSION FAILED**

*Explanation:*

The data supplied for the WINDOW command cannot be converted to Julian time.

*User action:*

Contact the technical assistance center if either of these messages persists.

**TIME WINDOW MAY BE SPECIFIED FOR DISK FILES ONLY.**

*Explanation:*

A FCDRSRCH application that is not supported was attempted.

**TIME WINDOW MAY NOT BE SPECIFIED FOR PARALLEL BILLING FILES**

*Explanation:*

A FCDRSRCH application that is not supported was attempted.

**TIME WINDOW SET TO DEFAULT**

*Explanation:*

Default window option was chosen

**WINDOW END SET END OF FILE.**

*Explanation:*

Default window option was chosen

### **Error messages**

The following error messages may display as a result of the WINDOW command.

**INVALID PARAMETER WINDOW ERROR**

*Explanation:*

Parameter not recognized

*User action:*

Enter the command again.

**BEGIN TIME > END TIME. WINDOW REQUEST DENIED.**

*Explanation:*

The start and stop times were entered out of sequence.

## **FCDRSRCH commands**

### **WINDOW** (continued)

---

*User action:*

Enter the command again.

**WINDOW ERROR !!**

*Explanation:*

The command cannot be performed because the shared data segment has not been allocated or has been destroyed.

*User action:*

Issue a WARM RESTART to reinitialize the shared data segment. If it does not clear the problem, more memory is needed to support the feature or a restart base is required to reset proper memory management.

### **Related commands**

The following commands are related:

- BACKUP
- BLOCK
- CDRTYPE
- DISPLAY
- EXECSRCH
- FORWARD
- HELP
- LISTFLDS
- NUMOUT
- NUMSRCH
- OPERATOR
- QUIT
- REINIT
- RSETKEY
- SETKEY
- SRCHFIL

**FCDRSRCH commands**  
**WINDOW (end)**

---

- SRCHSTAT
- STATUS



---

# FindIT Tool

---

## Purpose

The FINDIT command assists the user by returning the location(s) on the switch of a designated file.

## Access

CI: FINDIT

## Syntax

FINDIT < FILE-NAME> [all]

## FINDIT Parameter Description

Parameter	Values	Description
File Name	N/A	Identifies the file to be located.
All	N/A	Optional parameter used to signify if all locations of the designated file are to be returned to the user.

## Example commands

```
FINDIT patch_xyz
```

File patch\_xyz is located on device SFDEV.

File patch\_xyz is located on device S00DMISC

**Note:** The FINDIT tool has implicit wild cards at the beginning and the end of the file entered. The tool returns the file and the device which include the string of characters entered by the user. If the option “all” is not specified, only the location of the first occurrence of the file is identified.

## **FLEXCONV**

### **FLEXCONV directory (end)**

---

#### **Purpose**

The FlexDial Conversion (FLEXCONV) command accesses the FLEXCONV directory.

#### **Access**

All FLEXCONV commands are accessed through the following command:

**>MAPCI;MTC;TRKS;TTP;LEVEL FLEXCONV**

#### **Related commands**

The following commands are accessed through the FLEXCONV directory:

- CHNGROUT
- DELREN

## FLEXCONV commands CHNGROUT

### Purpose

The Change Route (CHNGROUT) command searches route reference tables for the specified CLLI and changes the current name to a new CLLI name.

### Access

>MAPCI;MTC;TRKS;TTP;LEVEL FLEXCONV

### Syntax

>CHNGROUT OLDGRP STRING OLD trunk group name  
>NEWGRP STRING NEW trunk group name

### Parameters

Command parameters are described in Table 1-1.

**Table 1-1**  
**CHNGROUT parameter descriptions**

Parameter	Values	Description
OLDGRP	CLLI	Specifies the “old” trunk group name.
NEWGRP	CLLI	Specifies the “new” trunk group name.
—end—		

### Example command

>CHNGROUT OLDGRP1 NEWGRP1

### Responses

The following are possible responses to the CHNGROUT command:

Change route completed.

*Explanation:*

All the route references to the old trunk group have been changed. The route references are now pointing to the new trunk group.

*User action:*

None. The switch displays the message on the terminal when the command is completed.

## **FLEXCONV commands**

### **CHNGROUT** (continued)

---

#### **Error messages**

The following error messages may display as a result of the CHNGROUT command:

**Error: At least one trunk of the group <new clli> should be in an idle state**

*Explanation:*

The user tried to change the route reference to a group which has no trunk in idle state. This can disrupt the traffic on the specified trunk group, because there are no trunks available for call process.

*User action:*

Check the reason for there being no members in an idle state in the specified group. If the specified group has no members at all, then execute the MVMEMBER command.

**Error: CLLI <clli> is not valid**

*Explanation:*

The old (or new) trunk group name entered by the user as a parameter is not recognized by the system.

*User action:*

Verify the CLLI names. If valid names have been specified, verify the trunk group definitions.

**Failure: Command is aborted.**

**See FLCV logs for additional information**

*Explanation:*

The change route references operation has been stopped. See logs for a reason of the failure. This message is displayed when a change in a table has failed.

*System action:*

Stops the change route reference process.

*User action:*

Use logs to verify reason for failure. Then run CHNGROUT again.

**FLEXCONV commands**  
**CHNGROUT (end)**

---

**Related commands**

The following command is accessed through the FLEXCONV directory:

- DELREN

## FLEXCONV commands

### DELREN

#### Purpose

The Delete and Rename (DELREN) command deletes the old CLI trunk group name and renames the new CLI trunk group.

*Note:* Because all members of the old trunk group have been moved to the new group, the old trunk group can be deleted; the new trunk group can be renamed to match the old trunk group name.



#### WARNING

**This command deletes the old trunk group.**  
This command should only be executed after all the members of the old trunk group have been moved to the new trunk group.

#### Access

>MAPCI;MTC;TRKS;TTP;LEVEL FLEXCONV

#### Syntax

>DELREN OLDGRP STRING OLD trunk group name  
NEWGRP STRING NEW trunk group name

#### Parameters

Command parameters are described in Table 1-2.

**Table 1-2**  
**DELREN parameter descriptions**

Parameter	Values	Description
OLDGRP	CLLI	Specifies the “old” trunk group name.
NEWGRP	CLLI	Specifies the “new” trunk group name.
—end—		

#### Example command

```
>DELREN OLDGRP1 NEWGRP1
Done
```

---

**FLEXCONV commands**  
**DELREN (continued)**

---

**Responses**

The following may display in response to the DELREN command:

Done.

*Explanation:*

The switch completed the delete and rename command successfully.  
The switch has deleted the old trunk group.

*System action:*

The switch displays the message on the terminal when the command is completed.

**Error messages**

The following error messages may display as a result of the DELREN command:

**Error: The <old clli> group has members**

*Explanation:*

User has attempted to delete a trunk group that still has members.

*User action:*

Move the remaining members in the old trunk group to the new trunk group. For example, execute the MOVE command with the percentage parameter 100.

**Error: CLLI <clli> is not valid**

*Explanation:*

The switch does not recognize the old trunk group name or the new trunk group name.

*User action:*

Verify the CLLI names. If valid names have been specified, verify the trunk group definitions.

**Error: The old trunk group CLLI is the same as the new trunk group CLLi entered**

*Explanation:*

Command has specified a new CLLI trunk group name that is the same as the old CLLI trunk group name

## **FLEXCONV commands**

### **DELREN** (end)

---

*User action:*

Re-execute the command with the proper parameters.

### **Related commands**

The following command is related:

- CHNGROUT

---

**LOGUTIL directory**  
**LOGUTIL**

---

**Purpose**

The Log Utility (LOGUTIL) command allows the user to access the LOGUTIL directory.

**Access**

>LOGUTIL

**Related commands**

The following commands are accessible in the LOGUTIL directory:

- ADDCLASS
- ADDREP
- BACK
- BACKUP
- CLASS
- CLEAR
- CONTEXT
- DELCLASS
- DELDEVICE
- DELREP
- DUMPLOGS
- FIRST
- FORMAT
- FORWARD
- LAST
- LSITDEVS
- LISTLOGS
- LISTNODES
- LISTREPS
- LISTROUTE
- LISTTIME
- MODE
- OPEN

**LOGUTIL directory**

**LOGUTIL (end)**

---

- RENUMBER
- REROUTE
- RESET
- RESETROUTE
- RESUME
- RESUMEDEV
- START
- STARTDEV
- STOP
- STOPDEV
- SUPPRESS
- THRESHOLD
- TIMEREST
- TYPE

## LOGUTIL commands

### ADDCLASS

#### Purpose

Use the ADDCLASS command to add classes to those classes printed by a certain device.

#### Access

>LOGUTIL

#### Syntax

>ADDCLASS io\_device classnum

#### Parameters

The command parameters are described in Table 1-3.

**Table 1-3**  
ADDCLASS parameter descriptions

Parameter	Values	Description
io_device		The input/output (I/O) device
classnum		The class number or numbers to add
—end—		

#### Example command

>ADDCLASS prt 2

#### Related commands

The following commands are related:

- ADDREP
- BACK
- BACKUP
- CLASS
- CLEAR
- CONTEXT
- DELCLASS
- DELDEVICE
- DELREP

## **LOGUTIL commands**

### **ADDCLASS** (end)

---

- DUMPLOGS
- FIRST
- FORMAT
- FORWARD
- LAST
- LSITDEVS
- LISTLOGS
- LISTNODES
- LISTREPS
- LISTROUTE
- LISTTIME
- MODE
- OPEN
- RENUMBER
- REROUTE
- RESET
- RESETROUTE
- RESUME
- RESUMEDEV
- START
- STARTDEV
- STOP
- STOPDEV
- SUPPRESS
- THRESHOLD
- TIMEREST
- TYPE

## LOGUTIL commands

### ADDREP

#### Purpose

Use the ADDREP command to add reports to those reports handled by a certain device.

#### Access

>LOGUTIL

#### Syntax

>ADDREP io\_device logname repnum

#### Parameters

The command parameters are described in Table 1-4.

**Table 1-4**  
ADDREP parameter descriptions

Parameter	Values	Description
io_device		The input/output (I/O) device
logname		The class number or numbers to add
repnum		The report number or numbers
		—end—

#### Example command

>ADDREP prt topp 100

#### Responses

None

#### Related commands

The following commands are related:

- ADDCLASS
- ADDREP
- BACK
- BACKUP
- CLASS
- CLEAR

## **LOGUTIL commands**

### **ADDREP** (continued)

---

- CONTEXT
- DELCLASS
- DELDEVICE
- DELREP
- DUMPLOGS
- FIRST
- FORMAT
- FORWARD
- LAST
- LSITDEVS
- LISTLOGS
- LISTNODES
- LISTREPS
- LISTROUTE
- LISTTIME
- MODE
- OPEN
- RENUMBER
- REROUTE
- RESET
- RESETROUTE
- RESUME
- RESUMEDEV
- START
- STARTDEV
- STOP
- STOPDEV
- SUPPRESS
- THRESHOLD
- TIMEREST

**LOGUTIL commands**  
**ADDREP (end)**

---

- TYPE

## LOGUTIL commands

### BACK

---

#### Purpose

Use the BACK command to display the log report entry before this current log report in the log buffer.

#### Access

>LOGUTIL

#### Syntax

>BACK number | all

#### Parameters

The command parameters are described in Table 1-5.

Table 1-5  
BACK parameter descriptions

Parameter	Values	Description
number	Numeric; 1 to 32767; the default is 1.	The number of entries from the current report that you wish to display
all		Specifies the display of all the prior reports
—end—		

#### Example command

>BACK 2

#### Responses

None

#### Related commands

The following commands are related:

- ADDCLASS
- ADDREP
- BACKUP
- CLASS
- CLEAR
- CONTEXT

---

**LOGUTIL commands**  
**BACK** (continued)

---

- DELCLASS
- DELDEVICE
- DELREP
- DUMPLOGS
- FIRST
- FORMAT
- FORWARD
- LAST
- LSITDEVS
- LISTLOGS
- LISTNODES
- LISTREPS
- LISTROUTE
- LISTTIME
- MODE
- OPEN
- RENUMBER
- REROUTE
- RESET
- RESETROUTE
- RESUME
- RESUMEDEV
- START
- STARTDEV
- STOP
- STOPDEV
- SUPPRESS
- THRESHOLD
- TIMEREST

**LOGUTIL commands**

**BACK** (end)

---

- TYPE

---

## LOGUTIL commands BACKUP

---

**Purpose**

Use the BACKUP command to make an archive copy of reports.

**Access**

>LOGUTIL

**Syntax**

>BACKUP io\_device 1 by io\_device 2

**Parameters**

The command parameters are described in Table 1-6.

**Table 1-6**  
**BACKUP parameter descriptions**

Parameter	Values	Description
io_device		The input device for the backup copy
by		Required to clarify the command syntax
io_device		The output device for the backup copy
		—end—

**Example command**

>BACKUP d000scratch by d010scratch

**Responses**

None

**Related commands**

The following commands are accessible in the LOGUTIL directory:

- ADDCLASS
- ADDREP
- BACK
- CLASS
- CLEAR
- CONTEXT

**LOGUTIL commands**  
**BACKUP** (continued)

---

- DELCLASS
- DELDEVICE
- DELREP
- DUMPLOGS
- FIRST
- FORMAT
- FORWARD
- LAST
- LSITDEVS
- LISTLOGS
- LISTNODES
- LISTREPS
- LISTROUTE
- LISTTIME
- MODE
- OPEN
- RENUMBER
- REROUTE
- RESET
- RESETROUTE
- RESUME
- RESUMEDEV
- START
- STARTDEV
- STOP
- STOPDEV
- SUPPRESS
- THRESHOLD
- TIMEREST

**LOGUTIL commands**  
**BACKUP (end)**

---

- TYPE

## LOGUTIL commands

### CLASS

---

#### Purpose

Use the CLASS command to set the class of selected reports.

#### Access

>LOGUTIL

#### Syntax

>CLASS classnum logname repnum

#### Parameters

The command parameters are described in Table 1-7.

Table 1-7  
CLASS parameter descriptions

Parameter	Values	Explanation
classnum	Numeric; 0 to 31	The class number
logname		The log name or names
repnum		The report number or numbers
		—end—

#### Example command

>

#### Responses

None

#### Related commands

The following commands are accessible in the LOGUTIL directory:

- ADDCLASS
- ADDREP
- BACK
- BACKUP
- CLEAR
- CONTEXT

---

**LOGUTIL commands**  
**CLASS** (continued)

---

- DELCLASS
- DELDEVICE
- DELREP
- DUMPLOGS
- FIRST
- FORMAT
- FORWARD
- LAST
- LSITDEVS
- LISTLOGS
- LISTNODES
- LISTREPS
- LISTROUTE
- LISTTIME
- MODE
- OPEN
- RENUMBER
- REROUTE
- RESET
- RESETROUTE
- RESUME
- RESUMEDEV
- START
- STARTDEV
- STOP
- STOPDEV
- SUPPRESS
- THRESHOLD
- TIMEREST

**LOGUTIL commands**

**CLASS** (end)

---

- TYPE

## LOGUTIL commands

### CLEAR

#### Purpose

Use the CLEAR command to delete all reports from a log.

#### Access

>LOGUTIL

#### Syntax

>CLEAR logname

#### Parameters

The parameter fields are described in Table 1-8.

Table 1-8  
CLEAR parameter description

Parameter	Values	Description
logname		The name of the log to clear
		—end—

#### Example command

>CLEAR aud

#### Responses

None

#### Related commands

The following commands are accessible in the LOGUTIL directory:

- ADDCLASS
- ADDREP
- BACK
- BACKUP
- CLASS
- CONTEXT
- DELCLASS
- DELDEVICE

## **LOGUTIL commands**

### **CLEAR (end)**

---

- DELREP
- DUMPLOGS
- FIRST
- FORMAT
- FORWARD
- LAST
- LSITDEVS
- LISTLOGS
- LISTNODES
- LISTREPS
- LISTROUTE
- LISTTIME
- MODE
- OPEN
- RENUMBER
- REROUTE
- RESET
- RESETROUTE
- RESUME
- RESUMEDEV
- START
- STARTDEV
- STOP
- STOPDEV
- SUPPRESS
- THRESHOLD
- TIMEREST
- TYPE

## LOGUTIL commands

### CONTEXT

#### Purpose

Use the CONTEXT command to change the context of applicable nodes for the browsing command during the current session.

#### Access

>LOGUTIL

#### Syntax

>CONTEXT nodename nodenumber unitnumber

#### Parameters

The command parameters are described in Table 1-9.

**Table 1-9**  
CONTEXT parameter descriptions

Parameter	Values	Description
nodename		The name of a type of node that generates logs in the switch. For ENET, this variable is the plane number.
nodenumber		A specific node within a given type. For ENET, this variable is the shelf number.
unitnumber		The unit number for those nodes where the number is needed.
		—end—

#### Example command

>CONTEXT enet 0 0

#### Responses

None

#### Related commands

The following commands are accessible in the LOGUTIL directory:

- ADDCLASS
- ADDREP
- BACK

**LOGUTIL commands**  
**CONTEXT** (continued)

---

- BACKUP
- CLASS
- CLEAR
- DELCLASS
- DELDEVICE
- DELREP
- DUMPLOGS
- FIRST
- FORMAT
- FORWARD
- LAST
- LSITDEVS
- LISTLOGS
- LISTNODES
- LISTREPS
- LISTROUTE
- LISTTIME
- MODE
- OPEN
- RENUMBER
- REROUTE
- RESET
- RESETROUTE
- RESUME
- RESUMEDEV
- START
- STARTDEV
- STOP
- STOPDEV
- SUPPRESS

**LOGUTIL commands**  
**CONTEXT (end)**

---

- THRESHOLD
- TIMEREST
- TYPE

## LOGUTIL commands

### DELCLASS

---

#### Purpose

Use the DELCLASS command to delete the classes from those printed by a device.

#### Access

>LOGUTIL

#### Syntax

>DELCLASS io\_device classnum

#### Parameters

The parameters are described in Table 1-10.

**Table 1-10**  
**DELCLASS parameter descriptions**

Parameter	Values	Description
io_device		The input/output (I/O) device
classnum	Numeric; 0 to 31	The class number
—end—		

#### Example command

>DELDEVICE prt1

#### Responses

None

#### Related commands

The following commands are accessible in the LOGUTIL directory:

- ADDCLASS
- ADDREP
- BACK
- BACKUP
- CLASS
- CLEAR
- CONTEXT

---

**LOGUTIL commands**  
**DELCLASS (end)**

---

- DELDEVICE
- DELREP
- DUMPLOGS
- FIRST
- FORMAT
- FORWARD
- LAST
- LSITDEVS
- LISTLOGS
- LISTNODES
- LISTREPS
- LISTROUTE
- LISTTIME
- MODE
- OPEN
- RENUMBER
- REROUTE
- RESET
- RESETROUTE
- RESUME
- RESUMEDEV
- START
- STARTDEV
- STOP
- STOPDEV
- SUPPRESS
- THRESHOLD
- TIMEREST
- TYPE

**LOGUTIL commands**  
**DELDEVICE**

---

**Purpose**

Use the DELDEVICE command to delete a device from the log system.

**Access**

>LOGUTIL

**Syntax**

>DELDEVICE io\_device

**Parameters**

The command parameters are described in Table 1-11.

**Table 1-11**  
**DELDEVICE parameter descriptions**

Parameter	Values	Description
io_device		The input/output (I/O) device to delete
		—end—

**Example command**

>

**Responses**

None

**Related commands**

The following commands are accessible in the LOGUTIL directory:

- ADDCLASS
- ADDREP
- BACK
- BACKUP
- CLASS
- CLEAR
- CONTEXT
- DELCLASS

---

**LOGUTIL commands**  
**DELDEVICE (end)**

---

- DELREP
- DUMPLOGS
- FIRST
- FORMAT
- FORWARD
- LAST
- LSITDEVS
- LISTLOGS
- LISTNODES
- LISTREPS
- LISTROUTE
- LISTTIME
- MODE
- OPEN
- RENUMBER
- REROUTE
- RESET
- RESETROUTE
- RESUME
- RESUMEDEV
- START
- STARTDEV
- STOP
- STOPDEV
- SUPPRESS
- THRESHOLD
- TIMEREST
- TYPE

## LOGUTIL commands

### DELREP

---

#### Purpose

Use the DELREP command to delete report(s) from those reports handled by a specific device.

#### Access

>LOGUTIL

#### Syntax

>DELREP io\_device logname repnum

#### Parameters

The command parameters are described in Table 1-12.

**Table 1-12**  
DELREP parameter descriptions

Parameter	Values	Description
io_device		The input/output (I/O) device that handles the report(s)
logname		The log name or names
repnum		The report number or numbers to delete
		—end—

#### Example command

>DELREP prt aud 107

#### Responses

None

#### Related commands

The following commands are accessible in the LOGUTIL directory:

- ADDCLASS
- ADDREP
- BACK
- BACKUP
- CLASS

---

**LOGUTIL commands**  
**DELREP (continued)**

---

- CLEAR
- CONTEXT
- DELCLASS
- DELDEVICE
- DUMPLOGS
- FIRST
- FORMAT
- FORWARD
- LAST
- LSITDEVS
- LISTLOGS
- LISTNODES
- LISTREPS
- LISTROUTE
- LISTTIME
- MODE
- OPEN
- RENUMBER
- REROUTE
- RESET
- RESETROUTE
- RESUME
- RESUMEDEV
- START
- STARTDEV
- STOP
- STOPDEV
- SUPPRESS
- THRESHOLD
- TIMEREST

**LOGUTIL commands**

**DELREP (end)**

---

- TYPE

---

## LOGUTIL commands

### DUMPLOGS

---

#### Purpose

Use the DUMPLOGS command to display the log reports in a log buffer in chronological order as they were generated.

#### Access

>LOGUTIL

#### Syntax

>DUMPLOGS logname lognumber

#### Parameters

The command parameters are described in Table 1-13.

**Table 1-13**  
DUMPLOGS parameter descriptions

Parameter	Values	Description
logname		The log name or names
lognumber	Numeric; 0 to 999	The log number
—end—		

#### Example command

>DUMPLOGS aud

#### Responses

None

#### Related commands

The following commands are accessible in the LOGUTIL directory:

- ADDCLASS
- ADDREP
- BACK
- BACKUP
- CLASS
- CLEAR
- CONTEXT

## **LOGUTIL commands**

### **DUMPLOGS (end)**

---

- DELCLASS
- DELDEVICE
- DELREP
- FIRST
- FORMAT
- FORWARD
- LAST
- LSITDEVS
- LISTLOGS
- LISTNODES
- LISTREPS
- LISTROUTE
- LISTTIME
- MODE
- OPEN
- RENUMBER
- REROUTE
- RESET
- RESETROUTE
- RESUME
- RESUMEDEV
- START
- STARTDEV
- STOP
- STOPDEV
- SUPPRESS
- THRESHOLD
- TIMEREST
- TYPE

---

**LOGUTIL commands**  
**FIRST**

---

**Purpose**

Use the FIRST command to print the first report entry.

**Access**

>LOGUTIL

**Syntax**

>FIRST

**Parameters**

None

**Example command**

>FIRST

**Responses**

None

**Related commands**

The following commands are accessible in the LOGUTIL directory:

- ADDCLASS
- ADDREP
- BACK
- BACKUP
- CLASS
- CLEAR
- CONTEXT
- DELCLASS
- DELDEVICE
- DELREP
- DUMPLOGS
- FORMAT
- FORWARD
- LAST
- LSITDEVS

## **LOGUTIL commands**

**FIRST** (end)

---

- LISTLOGS
- LISTNODES
- LISTREPS
- LISTROUTE
- LISTTIME
- MODE
- OPEN
- RENUMBER
- REROUTE
- RESET
- RESETROUTE
- RESUME
- RESUMEDEV
- START
- STARTDEV
- STOP
- STOPDEV
- SUPPRESS
- THRESHOLD
- TIMEREST
- TYPE

## LOGUTIL commands

### FORMAT

#### Purpose

Use the FORMAT command to set and query the output format of the reports.

#### Access

>LOGUTIL

#### Syntax

>FORMAT normal | short

#### Parameters

The command parameters are described in Table 1-14.

**Table 1-14**  
FORMAT parameter descriptions

Parameter	Values	Description
normal		Prints the report(s) in normal format
short		Shows only the first line of the normal log report(s)
		—end—

#### Example command

>FORMAT short

#### Responses

None

#### Related commands

The following commands are accessible in the LOGUTIL directory:

- ADDCLASS
- ADDREP
- BACK
- BACKUP
- CLASS
- CLEAR
- CONTEXT

## **LOGUTIL commands**

### **FORMAT (end)**

---

- DELCLASS
- DELDEVICE
- DELREP
- DUMPLOGS
- FIRST
- FORWARD
- LAST
- LSITDEVS
- LISTLOGS
- LISTNODES
- LISTREPS
- LISTROUTE
- LISTTIME
- MODE
- OPEN
- RENUMBER
- REROUTE
- RESET
- RESETROUTE
- RESUME
- RESUMEDEV
- START
- STARTDEV
- STOP
- STOPDEV
- SUPPRESS
- THRESHOLD
- TIMEREST
- TYPE

## LOGUTIL commands

### FORWARD

#### Purpose

Use the FORWARD command to display the report entry after the current one.

#### Access

>LOGUTIL

#### Syntax

>FORWARD number | all

#### Parameters

The command parameters are described in Table 1-15.

**Table 1-15**  
FORWARD parameter descriptions

Parameter	Values	Description
number	Numeric; 1 to 32767. Default is 1.	Specifies the number of reports you wish to display
all		Specifies the display of all reports after the current entry display
—end—		

#### Example command

>FORWARD 5

#### Responses

None

#### Related commands

The following commands are accessible in the LOGUTIL directory:

- ADDCLASS
- ADDREP
- BACK
- BACKUP
- CLASS

**LOGUTIL commands**  
**FORWARD** (continued)

---

- CLEAR
- CONTEXT
- DELCLASS
- DELDEVICE
- DELREP
- DUMPLOGS
- FIRST
- FORMAT
- LAST
- LSITDEVS
- LISTLOGS
- LISTNODES
- LISTREPS
- LISTROUTE
- LISTTIME
- MODE
- OPEN
- RENUMBER
- REROUTE
- RESET
- RESETROUTE
- RESUME
- RESUMEDEV
- START
- STARTDEV
- STOP
- STOPDEV
- SUPPRESS
- THRESHOLD
- TIMEREST

**LOGUTIL commands**  
**FORWARD (end)**

---

- TYPE

## **LOGUTIL commands**

### **LAST**

---

#### **Purpose**

Use the LAST command to print the last report entry.

#### **Access**

>LOGUTIL

#### **Syntax**

>LAST

#### **Parameters**

None

#### **Example command**

>LAST

#### **Responses**

None

#### **Related commands**

The following commands are accessible in the LOGUTIL directory:

- ADDCLASS
- ADDREP
- BACK
- BACKUP
- CLASS
- CLEAR
- CONTEXT
- DELCLASS
- DELDEVICE
- DELREP
- DUMPLOGS
- FIRST
- FORMAT
- FORWARD
- LSITDEVS

---

**LOGUTIL commands**  
**LAST** (end)

---

- LISTLOGS
- LISTNODES
- LISTREPS
- LISTROUTE
- LISTTIME
- MODE
- OPEN
- RENUMBER
- REROUTE
- RESET
- RESETROUTE
- RESUME
- RESUMEDEV
- START
- STARTDEV
- STOP
- STOPDEV
- SUPPRESS
- THRESHOLD
- TIMEREST
- TYPE

## LOGUTIL commands

### LISTDEVS

---

#### Purpose

Use the LISTDEVS command to list the input/output devices defined in the log system.

#### Access

>LISTDEVS

#### Syntax

>LISTDEVS brief | full

#### Parameters

The command parameters are described in Table 1-16.

Table 1-16  
LISTDEVS parameter descriptions

Parameter	Values	Description
brief		Specifies a brief report of the devices available. This parameter is the default.
full		Specifies a full report of the devices available.
		—end—

#### Example command

>LISTDEVS full

#### Responses

None

#### Related commands

The following commands are accessible in the LOGUTIL directory:

- ADDCLASS
- ADDREP
- BACK
- BACKUP
- CLASS
- CLEAR

---

**LOGUTIL commands**  
**LISTDEVS** (continued)

---

- CONTEXT
- DELCLASS
- DELDEVICE
- DELREP
- DUMPLOGS
- FIRST
- FORMAT
- FORWARD
- LAST
- LISTLOGS
- LISTNODES
- LISTREPS
- LISTROUTE
- LISTTIME
- MODE
- OPEN
- RENUMBER
- REROUTE
- RESET
- RESETROUTE
- RESUME
- RESUMEDEV
- START
- STARTDEV
- STOP
- STOPDEV
- SUPPRESS
- THRESHOLD
- TIMEREST

**LOGUTIL commands**  
**LISTDEVS (end)**

---

- TYPE

---

**LOGUTIL commands**  
**LISTLOGS**

---

**Purpose**

Use the LISTLOGS command to list all the logs that have been defined.

**Access**

>LISTUTIL

**Syntax**

>LISTLOGS

**Parameters**

None

**Example command**

>LISTLOGS

**Responses**

None

**Related commands**

The following commands are accessible in the LOGUTIL directory:

- ADDCLASS
- ADDREP
- BACK
- BACKUP
- CLASS
- CLEAR
- CONTEXT
- DELCLASS
- DELDEVICE
- DELREP
- DUMPLOGS
- FIRST
- FORMAT
- FORWARD
- LAST

**LOGUTIL commands**

**LISTLOGS** (end)

---

- LSITDEVS
- LISTNODES
- LISTREPS
- LISTROUTE
- LISTTIME
- MODE
- OPEN
- RENUMBER
- REROUTE
- RESET
- RESETROUTE
- RESUME
- RESUMEDEV
- START
- STARTDEV
- STOP
- STOPDEV
- SUPPRESS
- THRESHOLD
- TIMEREST
- TYPE

---

**LOGUTIL commands**  
**LISTNODES**

---

**Purpose**

Use the LISTNODES command to list all the nodes in the switch.

**Access**

>LOGUTIL

**Syntax**

>LISTNODES

**Parameters**

None

**Example command**

>LISTNODES

**Responses**

None

**Related commands**

The following commands are accessible in the LOGUTIL directory:

- ADDCLASS
- ADDREP
- BACK
- BACKUP
- CLASS
- CLEAR
- CONTEXT
- DELCLASS
- DELDEVICE
- DELREP
- DUMPLOGS
- FIRST
- FORMAT
- FORWARD
- LAST

**LOGUTIL commands**  
**LISTNODES** (end)

---

- LSITDEVS
- LISTLOGS
- LISTREPS
- LISTROUTE
- LISTTIME
- MODE
- OPEN
- RENUMBER
- REROUTE
- RESET
- RESETROUTE
- RESUME
- RESUMEDEV
- START
- STARTDEV
- STOP
- STOPDEV
- SUPPRESS
- THRESHOLD
- TIMEREST
- TYPE

## LOGUTIL commands

### LISTREPS

#### Purpose

Use the LISTREPS command to list all report types for a selected log or class.

**Note:** Unless you use specific report types, this command may take several minutes to execute.

#### Access

>LOGUTIL

#### Syntax

>LISTREPS special | syslog logname | class repnum | classnum

#### Parameters

The command parameters are described in Table 1-17.

**Table 1-17**  
LISTREPS parameter descriptions

Parameter	Values	Description
special		Lists only the suppressed and threshold reports
syslog		Lists only the syslog reports
logname		The log name or names for which to list reports
class		Specifies the number that follows is a class of report
repnum		The report number or numbers to list
classnum	Numeric; 0 to 31	The class number
		—end—

#### Example command

```
>LISTREPS rman 131
```

#### Responses

None

#### Related commands

The following commands are accessible in the LOGUTIL directory:

- ADDCLASS

**LOGUTIL commands**  
**LISTREPS** (continued)

---

- ADDREP
- BACK
- BACKUP
- CLASS
- CLEAR
- CONTEXT
- DELCLASS
- DELDEVICE
- DELREP
- DUMPLOGS
- FIRST
- FORMAT
- FORWARD
- LAST
- LSITDEVS
- LISTLOGS
- LISTNODES
- LISTROUTE
- LISTTIME
- MODE
- OPEN
- RENUMBER
- REROUTE
- RESET
- RESETROUTE
- RESUME
- RESUMEDEV
- START
- STARTDEV
- STOP

**LOGUTIL commands**  
**LISTREPS (end)**

---

- STOPDEV
- SUPPRESS
- THRESHOLD
- TIMEREST
- TYPE

## LOGUTIL commands

### LISTROUTE

---

#### Purpose

Use the LISTROUTE command to list routing information.

#### Access

>LOGUTIL

#### Syntax

>LISTROUTE device / class / report

#### Parameters

The command parameters are described in Table 1-18.

**Table 1-18**  
LISTROUTE parameter descriptions

Parameter	Values	Description
device		Specifies the routing for devices
io_device		The device or devices
class		Specifies the routing for a class of reports
classnum		The class number or numbers, from 0 to 31
report		Specifies the routing for reports
logname		The log name or names
repnum		The report number or numbers
—end—		

#### Example command

>LISTROUTE report iod 120

#### Responses

None

#### Related commands

The following commands are accessible in the LOGUTIL directory:

- ADDCLASS
- ADDREP
- BACK

---

**LOGUTIL commands**  
**LISTROUTE** (continued)

---

- BACKUP
- CLASS
- CLEAR
- CONTEXT
- DELCLASS
- DELDEVICE
- DELREP
- DUMPLOGS
- FIRST
- FORMAT
- FORWARD
- LAST
- LSITDEVS
- LISTLOGS
- LISTNODES
- LISTREPS
- LISTTIME
- MODE
- OPEN
- RENUMBER
- REROUTE
- RESET
- RESETROUTE
- RESUME
- RESUMEDEV
- START
- STARTDEV
- STOP
- STOPDEV
- SUPPRESS

**LOGUTIL commands**

**LISTROUTE (end)**

---

- THRESHOLD
- TIMEREST
- TYPE

---

**LOGUTIL commands**  
**LISTTIME**

---

**Purpose**

Use the LISTTIME command to list the reports that are on the reset schedule.

**Access**

>LOGUTIL

**Syntax**

>LISTTIME

**Parameters**

None

**Example command**

>LISTTIME

**Responses**

None

**Related commands**

The following commands are accessible in the LOGUTIL directory:

- ADDCLASS
- ADDREP
- BACK
- BACKUP
- CLASS
- CLEAR
- CONTEXT
- DELCLASS
- DELDEVICE
- DELREP
- DUMPLOGS
- FIRST
- FORMAT
- FORWARD
- LAST

## **LOGUTIL commands**

### **LISTTIME (end)**

---

- LSITDEVS
- LISTLOGS
- LISTNODES
- LISTREPS
- LISTROUTE
- MODE
- OPEN
- RENUMBER
- REROUTE
- RESET
- RESETROUTE
- RESUME
- RESUMEDEV
- START
- STARTDEV
- STOP
- STOPDEV
- SUPPRESS
- THRESHOLD
- TIMEREST
- TYPE

## LOGUTIL commands

### MODE

#### Purpose

Use the MODE command to set the query mode of logs for use with the browsing commands. You may set the mode when you enter the LOGUTIL directory or when you run the mode command during the session.

#### Access

>LOGUTIL

#### Syntax

>MODE craft | expert

#### Parameters

The command parameters are described in Table 1-19.

**Table 1-19**  
MODE parameter descriptions

Parameter	Values	Description
craft		Specifies only craft logs are available for display. The mode is set to craft when you enter the LOGUTIL directory.
expert		Specifies all logs are available for display.
		—end—

#### Example command

>MODE expert

#### Responses

None

#### Related commands

The following commands are accessible in the LOGUTIL directory:

- ADDCLASS
- ADDREP
- BACK
- BACKUP
- CLASS

## **LOGUTIL commands**

### **MODE** (continued)

---

- CLEAR
- CONTEXT
- DELCLASS
- DELDEVICE
- DELREP
- DUMPLOGS
- FIRST
- FORMAT
- FORWARD
- LAST
- LSITDEVS
- LISTLOGS
- LISTNODES
- LISTREPS
- LISTROUTE
- LISTTIME
- OPEN
- RENUMBER
- REROUTE
- RESET
- RESETROUTE
- RESUME
- RESUMEDEV
- START
- STARTDEV
- STOP
- STOPDEV
- SUPPRESS
- THRESHOLD
- TIMEREST

**LOGUTIL commands**  
**MODE (end)**

---

- TYPE

## LOGUTIL commands

### OPEN

---

#### Purpose

Use the OPEN command to prepare a log buffer for display.

#### Access

>LOGUTIL

#### Syntax

>OPEN first | logname lognumber

#### Parameters

The command parameters are described in Table 1-20.

**Table 1-20**  
OPEN parameter descriptions

Parameter	Values	Description
first		Specifies the first log in the buffer as a default
logname		Specifies the log name or names to display
lognumber		Specifies the log report number to display
		—end—

#### Example command

>OPEN aud 120

#### Responses

None

#### Related commands

The following commands are accessible in the LOGUTIL directory:

- ADDCLASS
- ADDREP
- BACK
- BACKUP
- CLASS
- CLEAR

---

**LOGUTIL commands**  
**OPEN** (continued)

---

- CONTEXT
- DELCLASS
- DELDEVICE
- DELREP
- DUMPLOGS
- FIRST
- FORMAT
- FORWARD
- LAST
- LSITDEVS
- LISTLOGS
- LISTNODES
- LISTREPS
- LISTROUTE
- LISTTIME
- MODE
- RENUMBER
- REROUTE
- RESET
- RESETROUTE
- RESUME
- RESUMEDEV
- START
- STARTDEV
- STOP
- STOPDEV
- SUPPRESS
- THRESHOLD
- TIMEREST

**LOGUTIL commands**

**OPEN** (end)

---

- TYPE

---

**LOGUTIL commands**  
**RENUMBER**

---

**Purpose**

Use the RENUMBER command to assign report numbers to all reports without one.

**Access**

>LOGUTIL

**Syntax**

>RENUMBER

**Parameters**

None

**Example command**

>RENUMBER

**Responses**

None

**Related commands**

The following commands are accessible in the LOGUTIL directory:

- ADDCLASS
- ADDREP
- BACK
- BACKUP
- CLASS
- CLEAR
- CONTEXT
- DELCLASS
- DELDEVICE
- DELREP
- DUMPLOGS
- FIRST
- FORMAT
- FORWARD
- LAST

**LOGUTIL commands**  
**RENUMBER** (end)

---

- LSITDEVS
- LISTLOGS
- LISTNODES
- LISTREPS
- LISTROUTE
- LISTTIME
- MODE
- OPEN
- REROUTE
- RESET
- RESETROUTE
- RESUME
- RESUMEDEV
- START
- STARTDEV
- STOP
- STOPDEV
- SUPPRESS
- THRESHOLD
- TIMEREST
- TYPE

## LOGUTIL commands

### REROUTE

#### Purpose

Use the REROUTE command to reroute the specified devices to their backups.

#### Access

>LOGUTIL

#### Syntax

>REROUTE English | lang io\_dev

#### Parameters

The command parameters are described in Table 1-21.

**Table 1-21**  
REROUTE parameter descriptions

Parameter	Values	Description
English		Specifies the report is printed in English as a default
lang		Specifies the report is printed in a language other than English
io_device		Specifies the output device
		—end—

#### Example command

>REROUTE d000scratch

#### Responses

None

#### Related commands

The following commands are accessible in the LOGUTIL directory:

- ADDCLASS
- ADDREP
- BACK
- BACKUP
- CLASS

**LOGUTIL commands**  
**REROUTE** (continued)

---

- CLEAR
- CONTEXT
- DELCLASS
- DELDEVICE
- DELREP
- DUMPLOGS
- FIRST
- FORMAT
- FORWARD
- LAST
- LSITDEVS
- LISTLOGS
- LISTNODES
- LISTREPS
- LISTROUTE
- LISTTIME
- MODE
- OPEN
- RENUMBER
- RESET
- RESETROUTE
- RESUME
- RESUMEDEV
- START
- STARTDEV
- STOP
- STOPDEV
- SUPPRESS
- THRESHOLD
- TIMEREST

**LOGUTIL commands**  
**REROUTE (end)**

---

- TYPE

## **LOGUTIL commands**

### **RESET**

---

#### **Purpose**

Use the RESET command to reset all thresholds and turn off all suppression.

#### **Access**

>LOGUTIL

#### **Syntax**

>RESET

#### **Parameters**

None

#### **Example command**

>RESET

#### **Responses**

None

#### **Related commands**

The following commands are accessible in the LOGUTIL directory:

- ADDCLASS
- ADDREP
- BACK
- BACKUP
- CLASS
- CLEAR
- CONTEXT
- DELCLASS
- DELDEVICE
- DELREP
- DUMPLOGS
- FIRST
- FORMAT
- FORWARD
- LAST

---

**LOGUTIL commands**  
**RESET (end)**

---

- LSITDEVS
- LISTLOGS
- LISTNODES
- LISTREPS
- LISTROUTE
- LISTTIME
- MODE
- OPEN
- RENUMBER
- REROUTE
- RESETROUTE
- RESUME
- RESUMEDEV
- START
- STARTDEV
- STOP
- STOPDEV
- SUPPRESS
- THRESHOLD
- TIMEREST
- TYPE

## LOGUTIL commands

### RESETROUTE

---

#### Purpose

Use the RESETROUTE command to reset all the routing information from the LOGCLASS and LOGDEV tables.



#### **WARNING**

##### **Loss of temporary routing**

When you execute the RESETROUTE command, you will lose all temporary routing from CLASS, ADDCLASS, DELCLASS, and REROUTE commands.

#### Access

>LOGUTIL

#### Syntax

>RESETROUTE

#### Parameters

None

#### Example command

>RESETROUTE

#### Responses

None

#### Related commands

The following commands are accessible in the LOGUTIL directory:

- ADDCLASS
- ADDREP
- BACK
- BACKUP
- CLASS
- CLEAR
- CONTEXT
- DELCLASS
- DELDEVICE

---

**LOGUTIL commands**  
**RESETROUTE (end)**

---

- DELREP
- DUMPLOGS
- FIRST
- FORMAT
- FORWARD
- LAST
- LSITDEVS
- LISTLOGS
- LISTNODES
- LISTREPS
- LISTROUTE
- LISTTIME
- MODE
- OPEN
- RENUMBER
- REROUTE
- RESET
- RESUME
- RESUMEDEV
- START
- STARTDEV
- STOP
- STOPDEV
- SUPPRESS
- THRESHOLD
- TIMEREST
- TYPE

## LOGUTIL commands

### RESUME

---

#### Purpose

Use the RESUME command to resume generating selected reports.

#### Access

>LOGUTIL

#### Syntax

>RESUME logname repnum

#### Parameters

The command parameters are described in Table 1-22.

**Table 1-22**  
RESUME parameter descriptions

Parameter	Values	Description
logname		The log name
repnum		The report number
		—end—

#### Example command

>RESUME iod 120

#### Responses

None

#### Related commands

The following commands are accessible in the LOGUTIL directory:

- ADDCLASS
- ADDREP
- BACK
- BACKUP
- CLASS
- CLEAR
- CONTEXT

---

**LOGUTIL commands**  
**RESUME (end)**

---

- DELCLASS
- DELDEVICE
- DELREP
- DUMPLOGS
- FIRST
- FORMAT
- FORWARD
- LAST
- LSITDEVS
- LISTLOGS
- LISTNODES
- LISTREPS
- LISTROUTE
- LISTTIME
- MODE
- OPEN
- RENUMBER
- REROUTE
- RESET
- RESETROUTE
- RESUMEDEV
- START
- STARTDEV
- STOP
- STOPDEV
- SUPPRESS
- THRESHOLD
- TIMEREST
- TYPE

## LOGUTIL commands

### RESUMEDEV

---

#### Purpose

Use the RESUMEDEV command to resume printing logs at a particular device.

#### Access

>LOGUTIL

#### Syntax

>RESUMEDEV cm | allnodes io\_dev

#### Parameters

The command parameters are described in Table 1-27.

**Table 1-23**  
RESUMEDEV parameter descriptions

Parameter	Values	Description
cm		Specifies reports from the central node as a default
allnodes		Specifies that logs generated on all nodes print on the given device(s)
io_device		Specifies the device where printing is to occur
		—end—

#### Example command

>RESUMEDEV allnodes rp121

#### Responses

None

#### Related commands

The following commands are accessible in the LOGUTIL directory:

- ADDCLASS
- ADDREP
- BACK
- BACKUP
- CLASS

---

**LOGUTIL commands**  
**RESUMEDEV** (continued)

---

- CLEAR
- CONTEXT
- DELCLASS
- DELDEVICE
- DELREP
- DUMPLOGS
- FIRST
- FORMAT
- FORWARD
- LAST
- LSITDEVS
- LISTLOGS
- LISTNODES
- LISTREPS
- LISTROUTE
- LISTTIME
- MODE
- OPEN
- RENUMBER
- REROUTE
- RESET
- RESETROUTE
- RESUME
- START
- STARTDEV
- STOP
- STOPDEV
- SUPPRESS
- THRESHOLD
- TIMEREST

**LOGUTIL commands**  
**RESUMEDEV (end)**

---

- TYPE

## LOGUTIL commands

### START

#### Purpose

Use the START command to start printing reports on this terminal as they are generated.

#### Access

>LOGUTIL

#### Syntax

>START *ascii | ebcdic class*

#### Parameters

The command parameters are described in Table 1-24.

**Table 1-24**  
**START parameter descriptions**

Parameter	Values	Description
ascii		Specifies reports are generated in ASCII as a default
ebcdic		Specifies reports are generated in EBCDIC
class	Numeric; 0 to 31	The class of report
—end—		

#### Example command

>START 2

#### Responses

None

#### Related commands

The following commands are accessible in the LOGUTIL directory:

- ADDCLASS
- ADDREP
- BACK
- BACKUP
- CLASS
- CLEAR

## **LOGUTIL commands**

### **START** (continued)

---

- CONTEXT
- DELCLASS
- DELDEVICE
- DELREP
- DUMPLOGS
- FIRST
- FORMAT
- FORWARD
- LAST
- LSITDEVS
- LISTLOGS
- LISTNODES
- LISTREPS
- LISTROUTE
- LISTTIME
- MODE
- OPEN
- RENUMBER
- REROUTE
- RESET
- RESETROUTE
- RESUME
- RESUMEDEV
- STARTDEV
- STOP
- STOPDEV
- SUPPRESS
- THRESHOLD
- TIMEREST

**LOGUTIL commands**  
**START (end)**

---

- TYPE

## LOGUTIL commands

### STARTDEV

---

#### Purpose

Use the STARTDEV command to start printing reports at certain device(s).

#### Access

>LOGUTIL

#### Syntax

>STARTDEV *ascii | ebcdic English | lang central | allnodes io\_dev*

#### Parameters

The command parameters are described in Table 1-25.

**Table 1-25**  
**STARTDEV parameter descriptions**

Parameter	Values	Description
ascii		Specifies the log data is recorded in ASCII as a default
ebcdic		Specifies the log data is recorded in EBCDIC
English		Specifies the report is printed in English as a default
lang		Specifies the report is printed in a language other than English
central		The central node logs are printed as a default
io_device		The output device(s) for the logs
—end—		

#### Example command

>STARTDEV all nodes rp121

#### Responses

None

#### Related commands

The following commands are accessible in the LOGUTIL directory:

- ADDCLASS
- ADDREP

---

**LOGUTIL commands**  
**STARTDEV (continued)**

---

- BACK
- BACKUP
- CLASS
- CLEAR
- CONTEXT
- DELCLASS
- DELDEVICE
- DELREP
- DUMPLOGS
- FIRST
- FORMAT
- FORWARD
- LAST
- LSITDEVS
- LISTLOGS
- LISTNODES
- LISTREPS
- LISTROUTE
- LISTTIME
- MODE
- OPEN
- RENUMBER
- REROUTE
- RESET
- RESETROUTE
- RESUME
- RESUMEDEV
- START
- STOP
- STOPDEV

**LOGUTIL commands**  
**STARTDEV** (end)

---

- SUPPRESS
- THRESHOLD
- TIMEREST
- TYPE

---

**LOGUTIL commands**  
**STOP**

---

**Purpose**

Use the STOP command to stop printing reports on the current device.

**Access**

>LOGUTIL

**Syntax**

>STOP

**Parameters**

None

**Example command**

>STOP

**Responses**

None

**Related commands**

The following commands are accessible in the LOGUTIL directory:

- ADDCLASS
- ADDREP
- BACK
- BACKUP
- CLASS
- CLEAR
- CONTEXT
- DELCLASS
- DELDEVICE
- DELREP
- DUMPLOGS
- FIRST
- FORMAT
- FORWARD
- LAST

## **LOGUTIL commands**

### **STOP** (end)

---

- LSITDEVS
- LISTLOGS
- LISTNODES
- LISTREPS
- LISTROUTE
- LISTTIME
- MODE
- OPEN
- RENUMBER
- REROUTE
- RESET
- RESETROUTE
- RESUME
- RESUMEDEV
- START
- STARTDEV
- STOPDEV
- SUPPRESS
- THRESHOLD
- TIMEREST
- TYPE

## LOGUTIL commands

### STOPDEV

#### Purpose

Use the STOPDEV command to stop printing reports at specific device(s).

#### Access

>LOGUTIL

#### Syntax

>STOPDEV central | allnodes io\_dev

#### Parameters

The command parameters are described in Table 1-26.

**Table 1-26**  
STOPDEV parameter descriptions

Parameter	Values	Description
central		Specifies the central node logs are printed, as a default
allnodes		Specifies the logs from all nodes are stopped on the given device(s)
io_device		The output device(s) for the log reports
—end—		

#### Example command

>STOPDEV all nodes rp121

#### Responses

None

#### Related commands

The following commands are accessible in the LOGUTIL directory:

- ADDCLASS
- ADDREP
- BACK
- BACKUP
- CLASS

**LOGUTIL commands**  
**STOPDEV** (continued)

---

- CLEAR
- CONTEXT
- DELCLASS
- DELDEVICE
- DELREP
- DUMPLOGS
- FIRST
- FORMAT
- FORWARD
- LAST
- LSITDEVS
- LISTLOGS
- LISTNODES
- LISTREPS
- LISTROUTE
- LISTTIME
- MODE
- OPEN
- RENUMBER
- REROUTE
- RESET
- RESETROUTE
- RESUME
- RESUMEDEV
- START
- STARTDEV
- STOP
- SUPPRESS
- THRESHOLD
- TIMEREST

**LOGUTIL commands**  
**STOPDEV (end)**

---

- TYPE

## LOGUTIL commands

### SUPPRESS

---

#### Purpose

Use the SUPPRESS command to stop generating selected reports.

#### Access

>LOGUTIL

#### Syntax

>SUPPRESS logname repnum

#### Parameters

The command parameters are described in Table 1-27.

Table 1-27  
SUPPRESS parameter descriptions

Parameter	Values	Description
logname		The log name or names
repnum		The report number or numbers
		—end—

#### Example command

>SUPPRESS cm 108

#### Responses

None

#### Related commands

The following commands are accessible in the LOGUTIL directory:

- ADDCLASS
- ADDREP
- BACK
- BACKUP
- CLASS
- CLEAR
- CONTEXT

---

**LOGUTIL commands**  
**SUPPRESS (end)**

---

- DELCLASS
- DELDEVICE
- DELREP
- DUMPLOGS
- FIRST
- FORMAT
- FORWARD
- LAST
- LSITDEVS
- LISTLOGS
- LISTNODES
- LISTREPS
- LISTROUTE
- LISTTIME
- MODE
- OPEN
- RENUMBER
- REROUTE
- RESET
- RESETROUTE
- RESUME
- RESUMEDEV
- START
- STARTDEV
- STOP
- STOPDEV
- THRESHOLD
- TIMEREST
- TYPE

## LOGUTIL commands

### THRESHOLD

---

#### Purpose

Use the THRESHOLD command to set the threshold for selected reports.

#### Access

>LOGUTIL

#### Syntax

>THRESHOLD threshold logname repnum

#### Parameters

The command parameters are described in Table 1-28.

Table 1-28  
THRESHOLD parameter descriptions

Parameter	Values	Description
threshold		The threshold value
logname		The log name or names
repnum		The report number or numbers
		—end—

#### Example command

>THRESHOLD 4 cm 108

#### Responses

None

#### Related commands

The following commands are accessible in the LOGUTIL directory:

- ADDCLASS
- ADDREP
- BACK
- BACKUP
- CLASS
- CLEAR

---

**LOGUTIL commands**  
**THRESHOLD** (continued)

---

- CONTEXT
- DELCLASS
- DELDEVICE
- DELREP
- DUMPLOGS
- FIRST
- FORMAT
- FORWARD
- LAST
- LSITDEVS
- LISTLOGS
- LISTNODES
- LISTREPS
- LISTROUTE
- LISTTIME
- MODE
- OPEN
- RENUMBER
- REROUTE
- RESET
- RESETROUTE
- RESUME
- RESUMEDEV
- START
- STARTDEV
- STOP
- STOPDEV
- SUPPRESS
- TIMEREST

**LOGUTIL commands**  
**THRESHOLD** (end)

---

- TYPE

## LOGUTIL commands

### TIMERESET

#### Purpose

Use the TIMERESET command to periodically reset report counts for the threshold.

#### Access

>LOGUTIL

#### Syntax

>TIMERESET minutes logname repnum

#### Parameters

The command parameters are described in Table 1-29.

**Table 1-29**  
TIMERESET parameter descriptions

Parameter	Values	Description
minutes		The minutes to wait before resetting the report count
logname		The log name or names
repnum		The report number or numbers
—end—		

#### Example command

>TIMERESET 1 cm 108

#### Responses

None

#### Related commands

The following commands are accessible in the LOGUTIL directory:

- ADDCLASS
- ADDREP
- BACK
- BACKUP
- CLASS
- CLEAR

**LOGUTIL commands**  
**TIMERESET** (continued)

---

- CONTEXT
- DELCLASS
- DELDEVICE
- DELREP
- DUMPLOGS
- FIRST
- FORMAT
- FORWARD
- LAST
- LSITDEVS
- LISTLOGS
- LISTNODES
- LISTREPS
- LISTROUTE
- LISTTIME
- MODE
- OPEN
- RENUMBER
- REROUTE
- RESET
- RESETROUTE
- RESUME
- RESUMEDEV
- START
- STARTDEV
- STOP
- STOPDEV
- SUPPRESS
- THRESHOLD

**LOGUTIL commands**  
**TIMERESET (end)**

---

- TYPE

## **LOGUTIL commands**

### **TYPE**

---

#### **Purpose**

Use the TYPE command to print the current report entry.

#### **Access**

>LOGUTIL

#### **Syntax**

>TYPE

#### **Parameters**

None

#### **Example command**

>TYPE

#### **Responses**

None

#### **Related commands**

The following commands are accessible in the LOGUTIL directory:

- ADDCLASS
- ADDREP
- BACK
- BACKUP
- CLASS
- CLEAR
- CONTEXT
- DELCLASS
- DELDEVICE
- DELREP
- DUMPLOGS
- FIRST
- FORMAT
- FORWARD
- LAST
- LSITDEVS

---

**LOGUTIL commands**  
**TYPE (end)**

---

- LISTLOGS
- LISTNODES
- LISTREPS
- LISTROUTE
- LISTTIME
- MODE
- OPEN
- RENUMBER
- REROUTE
- RESET
- RESETROUTE
- RESUME
- RESUMEDEV
- START
- STARTDEV
- STOP
- STOPDEV
- SUPPRESS
- THRESHOLD
- TIMEREST

## **MVMEMBER directory**

### **MVMEMBER** (end)

---

#### **Purpose**

MVMEMBER accesses the MVMEMBER directory.

#### **Access**

All MVMEMBER commands are accessed through the following command:

**>MAPCI;MTC;TRKS;TTP;LEVEL FLEXCONV;MVMEMBER**

#### **Related commands**

The following commands are accessible in the MVMEMBER directory:

- MVMEMBER HALTMV
- MVMEMBER MOVE
- MVMEMBER QUERYMV

## MVMEMBER commands

### HALTMV

#### Purpose

Use the HALTMV command to abort a MOVE command that is in progress. This command stops the process of moving trunk group members from the original trunk group to the new trunk group. HALTMV only stops the process, it does not move trunk group members back to the original trunk group.

#### Access

>MAPCI;MTC;TRKS;TTP;LEVEL FLEXCONV;MVMEMBER

#### Syntax

>HALTMV OLDGRP STRING OLD trunk group name

#### Parameters

The command parameters are listed in Table 1-30.

**Table 1-30**  
HALTMV parameter description

Parameter	Values	Description
OLDGRP	CLLI	OLD trunk group name
—end—		

#### Example command

```
>HALTMV OLDGRP1
Movement of trunks from OLDGRP1 is halted.
```

#### Responses

The following are possible responses to the HALTMV command.

```
Movement of trunks from <clli> is halted
```

*Explanation:*

The switch has stopped moving trunk group members.

*System action:*

None

*User action:*

None

## MVMEMBER commands

### HALTMV (end)

---

#### Error messages

The following error messages may display as a result of the HALTMV command.

**Error: CLLI <clli> is not valid**

*Explanation:*

Occurs if the system does not recognize the CLLI.

*System action:*

None

*User action:*

Verify the CLLI name. If a valid name has not been specified, verify the trunk group definition.

**The group <clli> is not being processed.**

*Explanation:*

Occurs if the switch is not processing the specified trunk group. There is nothing for the switch to halt.

*System action:*

None

*User action:*

Verify the trunk group parameter is correct. Check for log report FLTKCV302 to see if the switch completed the request.

#### Related commands

Use the HALTMV and QUERYMV commands to stop and query the process when using the MOVE command.

## MVMEMBER commands

### MOVE

#### Purpose

Use the MOVE command to start a process of moving trunk members from the old trunk group to the new trunk group. You can stop or query this process at any time, by using the HALTMV or QUERYMV commands.

#### Access

>MAPCI;MTC;TRKS;TTP;LEVEL FLEXCONV;MVMEMBER

#### Syntax

>MOVE OLDGRP STRING OLD trunk group name  
 >NEWGRP STRING NEW trunk group name  
 >PERCENT 1 to 100

#### Parameters

The command parameters are described in Table 1-31.

**Table 1-31**  
**MOVE parameter descriptions**

Parameter	Values	Description
OLDGRP	CLLI	OLD trunk group name
NEWGRP	CLLI	NEW trunk group name
PERCENT	Numeric; 1 to 100	Percentage of trunk group members to move
—end—		

#### Example command

```
>MOVE OLDGRP1 NEWGRP1
Movement process has started
```

#### Responses

The following are possible responses by the UCS DMS-250 switch.

```
Movement process has started
```

*Explanation:*

The members of the old trunk group have started to be moved to the new trunk group. The verification has been completed successfully.

## MVMEMBER commands

### MOVE (continued)

---

*System action:*

Moving the members from the old trunk group to the new trunk group.

*User action:*

Wait for a log report FLCV302 specifying that the request has been completed successfully or execute the QUERYMV command.

### Warning messages

The following are possible warning messages by the UCS DMS-250 switch.

**Warning: EXTNUMS are different**  
Change <new cli> EXTNUM to  
match <old cli> YES/NO

*Explanation:*

Occurs when the old and the new trunk groups have different EXTNUMS. You have the option to change the EXTNUM of the new trunk group to match the one of the old trunk group.

*System action:*

Waits for you to enter YES or NO.

*User action:*

If you want to change the extnums of the new trunk group, answer YES to execute the request. Otherwise enter NO.

**Warning: Moving all trunk members at once could cause  
disruption of traffic**  
Do you want to proceed? YES/NO

*Explanation:*

Occurs if you try to move 100 percent of the trunk members. If you move all the members of the trunk group at one time, you can disrupt the traffic on this trunk group.

*System action:*

Waits for you to enter YES or NO.

*User action:*

If you want to proceed, type YES. Otherwise, type NO and re-execute the command with lower percentage of the trunk members you want to move.

---

**MVMEMBER commands**  
**MOVE (continued)**

---

**Error messages**

The following error messages may display as a result of the MOVE command.

**Error: Another conversion request is being processed***Explanation:*

Occurs when the switch is processing a conversion request from another user.

*System action:*

None

*User action:*

Wait until the switch completes the other request.

**Error: CLLI <clli> is not valid***Explanation:*

Occurs if the old trunk group name or the new trunk group name that you entered as a parameter is not recognized by the system.

*System action:*

None

*User action:*

Verify the CLLI names. If valid names have been specified, verify the trunk group definitions.

**Error: Error: Cannot convert SS7 trunks to PTS.***Explanation:*

Occurs if you try to convert SS7 trunk groups to PTS trunk groups. This command cannot convert SS7 to PTS.

*System action:*

None

*User action:*

Check specified parameters.

**Error: The <clli> group has no members to move***Explanation:*

Occurs if the old trunk group has no members to move.

## MVMEMBER commands

### MOVE (end)

---

*System action:*

None

*User action:*

Check the specified parameters.

**Error: Use the TRKCONV to convert the PTS trunk to SS7**

*Explanation:*

Occurs when you attempt to convert PTS trunk groups to SS7 trunk groups. You can use command to convert SS7 trunk groups to SS7 AXXESS trunk groups. However, you must convert PTS trunk groups to SS7 by using the TRKCONV tool. Then use the FLEXCONV tool to convert the SS7 trunk groups.

*System action:*

None

*User action:*

Enter the TRKCONV level under the TTP level and convert the PTs trunk group to SS7. Then execute the MOVE command again.

### Related commands

Use the HALTMV and QUERYMV commands to stop and query the process when using the MOVE command.

## MVMEMBER commands

### QUERYMV

#### Purpose

Use the QUERYMV command to query whether the movement of trunk group members is in progress. If this is the case, QUERYMV displays the amount of members that have been moved and the amount remaining to be moved.

#### Access

>MAPCI;MTC;TRKS;TTP;LEVEL FLEXCONV;MVMEMBER

#### Syntax

>QUERYMV OLDGRP STRING OLD trunk group name

#### Parameters

The command parameters are listed in Table 1-32.

**Table 1-32**  
QUERYMV parameter description

Parameter	Value	Description
OLDGRP	CLLI	OLD trunk group name
—end—		

#### Example command

```
>QUERYMV OLDGRP
Error: CLLI OLDGRP is not valid.
```

#### Responses

The following are the possible responses by the UCS DMS-250 switch.

```
<number> members have been moved
<number> members remain to be moved
```

*Explanation:*

Specifies the switch is still processing the request.

*System action:*

None

*User action:*

Wait until the switch completes the process.

## MVMEMBER commands

### QUERYMV (end)

---

#### Error messages

The following error messages may display as a result of the QUERYMV command.

**Error: CLLI <clli> is not valid**

*Explanation:*

Occurs if the system does not recognize the CLLI.

*System action:*

None

*User action:*

Verify the CLLI name. If a valid name has not been specified, verify the trunk group definition.

**The group <clli> is not being processed.**

*Explanation:*

Occurs if the switch is not processing the specified trunk group. It could be that the switch completed the process, or that it never started it.

*System action:*

None

*User action:*

Check for the LOG report FLCV302 to see if the switch completed the request.

#### Related commands

Use the QUERYMV and HALTMV commands to stop and query the process when using the MOVE command.

---

## NETSEC directory

### NETSEC

---

### Purpose

The Network Security (NETSEC) command is used to monitor suspected fraud calls. A NET601 log or a CDR is generated to identify originating trunk agencies on answered calls that are monitored by the NETSEC option. A NET603 log or a CDR is generated to identify terminating trunk agencies on answered calls that are monitored by the NETSEC option.

The NETSEC option is a function of table TRKGRP. This option is provided on the following trunk agencies: PTS FGD, SS7 FGD, PRI, DAL, SS7 Inter IMT, Q.767 Global IMT, ISUP92 Global IMT, and PTS IMT trunk groups.

By using the NETSEC CI commands, the Network Security function can be turned on and off without entering table TRKGRP. These commands allow you to

- add the NETSEC option to an originating or terminating trunk
- remove the NETSEC option from an originating or terminating trunk
- enable/disable fraud profile screening

The NETSEC command also provides reports that display the following:

- the active calls that are possible fraud calls
- the active NETSEC trunk groups
- the NETSEC status (ON or OFF) of a specific NETSEC CLLI

*Note:* NETSEC CLLI refers to the type of trunk supported by NETSEC functionality: Direct Access Line (DAL), Equal Access Network Trunk (EANT), Primary Rate Interface (PRI), and Inter-machine Trunk (IMT).

*Note:* EANT includes Signaling System 7 (SS7) or Per Trunk Signaling (PTS).

### Restrictions

The NETSEC command does not support AXXESS trunks.

### Access

>NETSEC

### Syntax

>NETSEC

**NETSEC directory**  
**NETSEC** (end)

---

**Parameters**

None.

**Example command**

>NETSEC

**Responses**

None.

**Related commands**

The following commands are accessible through the NETSEC directory:

- SET
- LIST
- LISTFRAUD
- HELP
- QUIT

## NETSEC commands

### SET

#### Purpose

The Set (SET) command activates or deactivates the Network Security (NETSEC) function for originating, terminating, and two-way agencies. The NETSEC option can be set on the following agencies: DAL, PTS EANT, SS7 EANT, PRI, SS7 Inter IMT, Q.767 Global IMT, ISUP92 Global IMT, and PTS IMT.

#### Access

>NETSEC

#### Syntax

>SET <cli> ORIG/TERM OFF/{0 TO 255}

#### Parameters

Command parameters are described in Table 1-33

**Table 1-33**  
SET parameter descriptions

Parameter	Values	Description
cli	Existing DAL, EANT, or PRI CLLI in table TRKGRP.	CLLI to be activated (ON) or deactivated (OFF)
orig/term	ORIG/TERM	Specify NETSEC originations (ORIG) or NETSEC terminations (TERM)
off/{0 to 255}	OFF/{0 to 255}	OFF - deactivate the specified NETSEC functionality  {0 to 255} - activate the specified NETSEC functionality with the given index into table NETSPROF
—end—		

## NETSEC commands

### SET (continued)

---

#### Example commands

```
>NETSEC
>SET DAL221TWDTLS ORIG 0
>SET PRI922DRN2 ORIG 3
>SET PRI922DRN2 ORIG 3
>SET PRI922DRN2 TERM 9
>SET DAL222TWDTLS ORIG OFF
>SET DAL222TWDTLS ORIG OFF
>SET DAL222TWDTLS TERM OFF
>SET DAL111TWDTLS ORIG 2
>SET AXEAN861C7LP01 TERM 0
```

#### Responses

The following are possible responses to the SET subcommand:

NETSEC ORIG option is added to DAL221TWDTLS with NETSPROF index 0.

*Explanation:*

NETSEC ORIG/TERM is successfully activated on a DAL CLI with the given NETSPROF index.

*User action:*

None.

NETSEC ORIG option is added to PRI922DRN2 with NETSPROF index 3.

*Explanation:*

NETSEC ORIG/TERM is successfully activated on a PRI CLI with the given NETSPROF index.

*User action:*

None.

WARNING: NETSEC ORIG option is already ON with NETSPROF index 3. No change was made.

*Explanation:*

NETSEC ORIG/TERM option already exists in the activating CLI and the given NETSPROF index is the same.

*User action:*

None.

---

**NETSEC commands**  
**SET (continued)**

---

NETSEC TERM option is added to PRI922DRN2 with NETSPROF index 9.

*Explanation:*

NETSEC TERM option is added to the CLLI with the given NETSPROF index.

*User action:*

None.

NETSEC ORIG option is removed from DAL222TWDTLS.

*Explanation:*

NETSEC is successfully deactivated from a DAL CLLI.

*User action:*

None.

WARNING: NETSEC ORIG option is already OFF. No change was made.

*Explanation:*

NETSEC ORIG option does not exist in the deactivating CLLI.

*User action:*

None.

WARNING: NETSEC TERM option is already OFF. No change was made.

*Explanation:*

NETSEC TERM option does not exist in the deactivating CLLI.

*User action:*

None.

ERROR: DAL111TWDTLS does not exist in table TRKGRP.

*Explanation:*

The CLLI to be activated does not exist in table TRKGRP.

*User action:*

Use a CLLI that already exists in table TRKGRP or set up the CLLI in table TRKGRP.

ERROR: The NETSEC option can only be added/removed to/from DAL, EANT, PRI, and IMT trunks.

## NETSEC commands

### SET (continued)

---

*Explanation:*

The CLLI to be activated is not a DAL, EANT, PRI, or IMT trunk.

*User action:*

Use a DAL, EANT, PRI, or IMT CLLI.

### Error messages

The following error messages can display as a result of the SET subcommand:

ERROR: The NETSEC option can only be added/removed to/from DAL, EANT, PRI and IMT trunks

*Explanation:*

The CLLI to be activated/deactivated is not a DAL, EANT, PRI, or IMT CLLI.

*User action:*

Enter a DAL, EANT, PRI, or IMT CLLI.

ERROR: <CLLI> does not exist in table TRKGRP

*Explanation:*

The user tried to enter a CLLI that does not exist in table TRKGRP.

*User action:*

Enter a CLLI that exists in table TRKGRP.

Warning: NETSEC option is already ON with NETSPROF index 4.  
No change was made

*Explanation:*

The user tried to enter the NETSEC ORIG/TERM option that already exists in the activating CLLI, and the NETSPROF index is the same.

*User action:*

None. The NETSEC option already exists for that CLLI.

Warning: NETSEC ORIG option is already OFF. No change was made.

*Explanation:*

The user tried to change the NETSEC ORIG/TERM option to OFF that already did not exist on the deactivating CLLI.

**NETSEC commands**  
**SET (end)**

---

*User action:*

None. The NETSEC option is already removed from the CLLI.

**Related commands**

The following commands are accessed through the NETSEC directory:

- LIST
- LISTFRAUD
- HELP
- QUIT

## NETSEC commands

### LIST

---

#### Purpose

The List (LIST) command displays one or all trunk groups (of the NETSEC CLI type) that have the Network Security (NETSEC) function activated in table TRKGRP.

*Note:* NETSEC CLI type of trunk group refers to the only trunks supported by NETSEC functionality: Direct Access Line (DAL), Equal Access Network Trunk (EANT), Primary Rate Interface (PRI) and Inter-Machine Trunk (IMT).

*Note:* EANT includes Signaling System 7 (SS7) or Per Trunk Signaling (PTS). IMT includes Signaling System 7 (SS7) Inter, Q.767 Global, Integrated Services User Part (ISUP) 92 Global, and Per Trunk Signaling (PTS).

The LIST command can generate a NETSEC status report for a specific CLI or for an entire trunk group type. The status reports show the CLI, if NETSEC originations, terminations, or both are active, and the associated NETSPROF profile index.

#### Access

>NETSEC

#### Syntax

>LIST <cli> | DAL | EANT | PRI | IMT | ALL

#### Parameters

Command parameters are described in Table 1-34

**NETSEC commands**  
**LIST (continued)**

**Table 1-34**  
**LIST parameter descriptions**

Parameter	Values	Description
cli	Existing DAL, EANT, PRI, or IMT CLLI name in table TRKGRP	CLLI to be listed
DAL, EANT, PRI, IMT	DAL, EANT, PRI, or IMT	DAL, EANT, PRI, or IMT CLLIs
ALL	ALL	All DAL, EANT, PRI, and IMT CLLIs
		—end—

**Example command**

```
>NETSEC
>LIST DAL222TWDTLS
>LIST DAL221TWDTLS
>LIST DAL248TWDTLS
>LIST DAL223TWDTLS
>LIST DAL111TWDTLS
>LIST DAL
>LIST AXEAN674TWMFWK
```

**Responses**

The following are possible responses to the preceding LIST commands:

```
DAL222TWDTLS is ON (ORIG 4 )
```

*Explanation:*

The NETSEC CLLI for this specific DAL is listed in table TRKGRP and the NETSEC ORIG option is present.

*User action:*

None

```
DAL221TWDTLS is ON (ORIG 0 TERM 5 )
```

*Explanation:*

The NETSEC CLLI for this specific DAL is listed in table TRKGRP and the NETSEC ORIG and the NETSEC TERM options are present.

## NETSEC commands LIST (continued)

---

*User action:*

None

DAL248TWDTLS is ON ( TERM 3 )

*Explanation:*

The NETSEC CLI for this specific DAL is listed in table TRKGRP and the NETSEC TERM option is present.

*User action:*

None

DAL223TWDTLS is OFF

*Explanation:*

The NETSEC CLI for this specific DAL is listed in table TRKGRP but the NETSEC option is not activated.

*User action:*

Activate this DAL CLI by using the "SET <cli> ON" command or select another valid DAL trunk that has the NETSEC option ON.

Error: Invalid CLI or trunk group type (DAL111TWDTLS)

*Explanation:*

The CLI for this specific DAL is not a NETSEC CLI/trunk group type or does not exist.

*User action:*

Enter a CLI that exists in table TRKGRP.

NETSEC is ON for:

DAL221TWDTLS (ORIG 0 TERM 5)

DAL222TWDTLS (ORIG 4 )

Total tuple(s) found: 2

*Explanation:*

All of the listed DAL trunk group types have the NETSEC option activated.

*User action:*

None

---

## NETSEC commands LIST (end)

---

ERROR: NETSEC only supports DAL, EANT, PRI, and IMT trunks

*Explanation:*

The CLLI listed exists in table TRKGRP but its trunk group type is not a DAL, EANT, PRI, or IMT.

*User action:*

Enter a DAL, EANT, PRI, or IMT CLLI.

### Error messages

The following error messages can display as a result of the LIST subcommand:

ERROR: Invalid CLLI or trunk group type (<name of trunk that user input>)

*Explanation:*

The CLLI name/trunk group type listed is not a NETSEC CLLI/trunk group type or does not exist.

*User action:*

Enter a CLLI/trunk group type that exists in table TRKGRP.

ERROR: NETSEC only supports DAL, EANT, PRI, and IMT trunks

*Explanation:*

The CLLI listed exists in table TRKGRP but its trunk group type is not a DAL, EANT, PRI, or IMT.

*User action:*

Enter a DAL, EANT, PRI, or IMT CLLI.

### Related commands

The following commands are accessible through the NETSEC directory:

- SET
- LISTFRAUD
- HELP
- QUIT

## NETSEC commands

### LISTFRAUD

---

#### Purpose

The List Fraud (LISTFRAUD) command is used to list all active calls that are possible fraud calls. Active calls are calls that have been answered but have not yet disconnected at the time the command is issued. Possible fraud calls are calls that have generated either a NETS601 log, NETS603 log, or a CDR at the time the call was answered.

The LISTFRAUD command can be issued alone or with a parameter that specifies the number of calls to list. If the command is issued alone the user is shown the current active possible fraud call count and prompted to enter ALL or the number of calls to list. If the command is issued with a valid parameter the call count is shown and the list of calls and associated information is shown in a tabular format.

#### Access

>NETSEC

#### Syntax

>LISTFRAUD

#### Parameters

None

#### Example command

```
>NETSEC
>LISTFRAUD
```

#### Responses

The following are example responses to the LISTFRAUD command:

```
> NETSEC
NETSEC:

> LISTFRAUD
Current possible fraud call count is 3.
Next par is: <NUMBER or ALL> {0 TO 1000,
                                ALL}

Enter: <NUMBER or ALL>
>1
```

**NETSEC commands**  
**LISTFRAUD (end)**

---

ORIG GRP#	TERM GRP#	CALL DUR	CALLING NO	CALLED NO	NET SEC	OP	TP	WZONE
3122	3121	00:01:24	2146112211	2148201234	O	0	0	10

---

> **LISTFRAUD**

Current possible fraud call count is 3.  
Next par is: <NUMBER or ALL> {0 TO 1000,  
ALL}

Enter: <NUMBER or ALL>

>**all**

ORIG GRP#	TERM GRP#	CALL DUR	CALLING NO	CALLED NO	NET SEC	OP	TP	WZONE
3122	3121	00:03:59	2146112211	2148201234	O	0	0	6
0228	0248	00:03:41		2142480000	T	0	2	10
1623	0265	00:21:05	2146112211	82659003000265	B	5	3	0

**Related commands**

The following commands are accessible through the NETSEC directory:

- SET
- LIST
- HELP
- QUIT

## NETSEC commands HELP

---

### Purpose

Use the Help (HELP) command to display text and information about the NETSEC commands.

### Access

>NETSEC

### Syntax

>HELP

### Parameters

None

### Example command

```
>NETSEC
>HELP
```

### Responses

The following are possible responses to the HELP command:

```
>NETSEC
```

```
NETSEC:
```

```
>HELP
```

```
LIST:      Command to report the NETSEC status on a given
           CLLI, trunk group, or all NETSEC trunk groups
           and the associated NETSPROF indices.
```

```
Syntax:    LIST <clli> | DAL | EANT | PRI | IMT | ALL
```

```
SET:       Command to add/remove the NETSEC ORIG/TERM
           option and NETSPROF index to/from a CLLI.
```

```
Syntax:    SET <clli> <option>
```

```
LISTFRAUD: Command to list all active calls that are
           possible fraud calls.
```

```
Syntax:    LISTFRAUD
```

```
QUIT:      Command to exit the NETSEC CI command.
```

```
Syntax:    QUIT
```

**Note:** If you are in the NETSEC command and type NETSEC, the HELP response is displayed.

```
>NETSEC
```

---

**NETSEC commands**  
**HELP (end)**

---

LIST:	Command to report the NETSEC status on a given CLLI, trunk group, or all NETSEC trunk groups and the associated NETSPROF indices.
Syntax:	LIST <clli>   DAL   EANT   PRI   IMT   ALL
SET:	Command to add/remove the NETSEC ORIG/TERM option and NETSPROF index to/from a CLLI.
Syntax:	SET <clli> <option>
LISTFRAUD:	Command to list all active calls that are possible fraud calls.
Syntax:	LISTFRAUD
QUIT:	Command to exit the NETSEC CI command.
Syntax:	QUIT

*Explanation:*

This is the information menu that is displayed when using the HELP command.

**Related commands**

The following commands are accessible through the NETSEC directory:

- SET
- LIST
- LISTFRAUD
- QUIT

## **NETSEC commands**

### **QUIT** (end)

---

#### **Purpose**

The Quit (QUIT) command exits the NETSEC directory and returns to the command interpreter (CI:) prompt.

#### **Access**

>NETSEC

#### **Syntax**

>QUIT

#### **Parameters**

None

#### **Example command**

>QUIT

#### **Responses**

The system returns to the CI: prompt.

#### **Related commands**

The following commands are accessible through the NETSEC directory:

- SET
- LIST
- LISTFRAUD
- HELP

---

**PROGDIR directory**  
**PROGDIR (end)**

---

**Purpose**

PROGDIR accesses the PROGDIR directory.

**Access**

>PROGDIR

**Syntax**

>

**Parameters**

**Example command**

>

**Responses**

**Related commands**

## PROGDIR commands

### CAINSCPT

---

#### Purpose

Use the CAINSCPT command to perform one of the following functions:

- TRIDIDLE—idles the specified TRID(s)
- TRIDINFO—displays information on the specified TRID(s). If the TRID(s) are idle, the UCS DMS-250 switch displays only information on those TRID(s). If the TRID(s) are in use, the switch prints the information on the TRID(s) as well as the associated information kept with the TRIDs.
- TRIDUSE—activates specific TRIDs by placing them “in use.” Use this function for testing and debugging. TRIDUSE does not allow you to specify any other information associated with TRID(s).



#### **WARNING**

**Do not alter TRID entry while call is in conversation.**  
Calls will behave strangely if the TRID entry associated with the call is altered while the call is in conversation.

#### Access

>CAINSCPT

#### Syntax

>CAINSCPT FUNCTION TRIDS

#### Parameters

The command parameters are described in Table 1-35.

## PROGDIR commands

### CAINSCPT (continued)

**Table 1-35**  
**CAINSCPT parameter descriptions**

Parameter	Values	Description
function	TRIDINFO TRIDIDLE TRIDUSE	Specifies which function of CAINSCPT you are performing.
TRIDs	All TRID number, RANGE number number	Specifies the TRID on which you are performing the function. If the first parameter to range is larger than the second, the switch reverses them.  <b>Note:</b> The range of numbers is limited by the maximum number of TRIDs available to the simulator. Currently, that number is 100.
—end—		

### Example commands

The following are example CAINSCPT command entries.

#### Example one

This is an example of idling Transaction Identifiers (TRIDs) using the range specifier.

```
>CAINSCPT TRIDIDLE range 5 10
```

```
Clearing TRID 5
Clearing TRID 6
Clearing TRID 7
Clearing TRID 8
Clearing TRID 9
Clearing TRID 10
```

#### Example two

This is an example of displaying information about the TRIDs using just one TRID.

```
>CAINSCPT TRIDINFO TRID 6
```

```
TRID 6 IS IDLE
```

## PROGDIR commands

### CAINSCPT (continued)

---

#### Example three

This is an example of making all of the TRIDs in use using the ALL specifiers.

>CAINSCPT TRIDUSE ALL

#### Responses

After the CAINSCPT command successfully completes, the system displays one of the following responses.

**Clearing TRID <num>**

*Explanation:*

Occurs when you enter a TRIDIDLE function on a single TRID.

*System action:*

None

*User action:*

The switch sets the TRID that was specified on the command line to the idle state.

**Invalid TRID No. <num>**

*Explanation:*

Occurs when you try to perform a function on a TRID number that is out of range

*System action:*

None

*User action:*

None

**TRID <num> is already in an idle state**

*Explanation:*

Occurs when you try to IDLE a TRID that is already in idle state.

*System action:*

None

*User action:*

None

**TRID <num> is already in use**

---

**PROGDIR commands**  
**CAINSCPT (end)**

---

*Explanation:*

Occurs when you use the TRIDUSE function, placing a TRID in use that is already in use.

**TRID<num> is idle**

*Explanation:*

Occurs when you enter a TRIDINFO function on a single TRID that is idle.

**TRID <num> IS IN USE**

**INVOKE ID: <num>**

**CAINMTCH IDX: OUT OF RANGE**

**PLAYLIST IDX: <NUM>**

**DIGITS [0]: NONE**

**DIGITS [1]: NONE**

**DIGITS [2]: NONE**

**DIGITS [3]: NONE**

*Explanation:*

Occurs when you enter a TRIDINFO function on a TRID that is in use.

**TRID <num> was put in use by another process**

*Explanation:*

Occurs when you use the TRIDUSE command. When the command began to execute, the TRID was idle. However, when the code tried to find the idle TRID, it was unavailable.

## Related commands

Commands related to CAINSCPT include:

- SCP Simulator
- CAINTTEST
- VPTRACE

## **QANIDIR directory**

### **QANIDIR** (end)

---

#### **Purpose**

QANIDIR accesses the QANIDIR directory.

#### **Access**

>QANIDIR

#### **Syntax**

#### **Parameters**

#### **Example command**

#### **Responses**

#### **Related commands**

The following commands are accessible through the QANIDIR interface:

- COPY
- COUNT
- DISPLAY
- DUMP
- FIND
- HELP
- LIST
- DELETE
- RENAME
- QUIT
- QANI

---

**SOC directory**  
**SOC**

---

**Purpose**

The SOC command accesses the SOC directory.

Software Optionality Control (SOC) is the tool for managing software options. When an operating company purchases an option, SOC allows the company to monitor and control its use. Options can be ordered, activated, and used without a software reload or restart.

**Capabilities**

SOC provides the following capabilities:

- provides an interface through which you can disable and enable SOC options
- ensures no option is activated unless it is safe to do so
- tracks the state (on or idle) of SOC options
- generates reports with status information about SOC options
- provides a way to count and limit the usage of DMS services and resources
- defines and tracks options not controlled by SOC

**Phases of operation**

SOC has three phases of operation:

- software application—the software product computing module load (PCL) is installed on the DMS-250 switch. After an installation, all SOC options remain in their specified states (on or idle) until a state change is requested through the SOC user interface.
- restarts—during warm and cold restarts, SOC retains its database information.
- normal operation—SOC periodically audits options during normal operation.

**Right to use**

When an operating company purchases a software option, Northern Telecom gives the company a password called a “key code” for the option. This key code gives operating company personnel permission to change the state of the option to on or idle (or, in other words, the right to use the option).

## **SOC directory**

### **SOC** (continued)

---

#### **Option types**

There are three types of SOC options:

- state option—has a right-to-use (RTU) setting of yes or no and a state setting of on or idle. The RTU setting allows you to change the state of an option and must be set to yes before you can do so.
- usage option—has usage limits of hard, soft, or monitored and a current usage
- combo option—has both a usage limit and an on or idle state

#### **Functionality**

The SOC commands allow you to enable and disable SOC options, audit the SOC database, generate reports on SOC options, and reset usage of options.

For more information on SOC, see the *DMS-100 Family Software Optionality Control User's Manual*.

The SELECT command displays reports about the options defined in a product computing load (PCL). There are several report types. The displayed data may be selected in several different ways.

#### **Specifying options**

Reports displayed includes a set of options or a single option. You may specify any of the following:

- a particular option by order code or name
- all options with the order code or name containing a given substring
- all options in a give group
- all state-based options, including combos
- all options in a given state (IDLE, ON, or ERR), including combos
- all options with the right-to-use (RTU) flag in either the YES or NO setting (including usage options with non-zero or zero limits)
- all usage-based options, including combos
- all options with current usage over the warning threshold
- all options with current usage of zero and of non-zero
- all options

---

## Report types

There are four report types:

- **BRIEF (default)**—contains one line per option with the following information:
  - order code
  - name
  - right-to-use status
  - state
  - current usage
  - usage limit
  - units of usage counting
  - date of last change (RTU or usage limit)
  - flag indicator
    - tracked option (TRAK)
    - a pending option (PEND)
    - a usage option with current usage over the warning threshold (>THR), over the limit (>LIM), or over the maximum that SOC can record (>MAX)
    - a status indicator of in service, troubled (ISTB) or error condition (ERR)
- **VERBOSE**—contains all the information of the BRIEF (default) report; also adds one or more lines for each option. These lines indicate
  - for a state option, the dependencies of the option (what other options it requires or cannot co-exist with in the ON state)
  - for a usage option, the warning threshold and high water mark
  - for a combo option, both the dependencies of the option and the warning threshold and high water mark
- **FULL**—contains all the information of a VERBOSE report; adds information on the member features of each option. For each feature, the report includes
  - ID code
  - name
  - feature state (if applicable)

**SOC directory**  
**SOC** (continued)

---

- feature dependencies (if applicable)
- feature error status

Features are listed directly under their owner options. The FULL report format is only available from the SOCDEBUGDIR CI increment.

- **PACK**—a compressed report format and the format in which Northern Telecom expects to receive its regular status reports. This report includes the following:
  - for each state option
    - order code
    - RTU indicator
    - current state
    - date of the last RTU change
  - for each usage and combo option
    - order code
    - current usage
    - usage limit
    - high water mark
    - date of last limit change
  - Pending or tracked option records are flagged “PEND” or “TRAK”.
  - Includes a checksum at the end of the report. This allows you to verify the report.
  - PACK reports are
    - written to a file named “<CLLI>\$SSR”. <CLLI> is obtained from the OFFICE\_CLLI\_NAME in table OFCENG
    - written to the device indicated by table SOCVAR
  - PACK reports are available only with the SELECT ALL command.

**Access**

>

**Responses**

The SOC commands allow you to enable and disable SOC options, audit the SOC database, generate reports on SOC options, and reset usage of options. The following responses may display as a result of the SOC command.

---

**SOC directory**  
**SOC (continued)**

---

**User count exceeded; SOC in use by <userid>***Explanation:*

Occurs if SOC is already in use. Only one SOC session is allowed at a time.

*System action:*

Does not start SOC.

*User action:*

If you are sure that SOC is not running, you can reset the usage counter using the TOOLSUP tool manager. Type TOOLSUP at the CI, and then RESET SOC.

**SOC is already running***Explanation:*

Occurs if the CI session already has SOC running.

*System action:*

Does not start SOC.

*User action:*

None

**Couldn't allocate SOC command directory...SOC not started***Explanation:*

Occurs if SOC has a resource problem with the office, and it cannot allocate its directories.

*System action:*

Does not start SOC.

*User action:*

None

**Couldn't allocate mailboxes...SOC not started***Explanation:*

Occurs if SOC cannot allocate its mailboxes.

*System action:*

Does not start SOC.

## **SOC directory**

**SOC** (end)

---

*User action:*

None

### **Related commands**

The following commands are available in the SOC directory:

- ASSIGN
- DBAUDIT
- REMOVE
- RESET
- RESET\_AUDIT
- SELECT

## SOC commands

### ASSIGN

#### Purpose

The ASSIGN command allows you to control software options as follows:

- enable an option through right-to-use
- assign a usage limit to an option
- change the state of an option (such as from IDLE to ON)
- assign a warning threshold to an option

If you assign the state of an option to IDLE from ON, loss of the service provided by the option results. SOC warns you if the option is still in use (meaning still datafilled on some lines) and gives you the opportunity to confirm the change to IDLE.

#### Access

#### Syntax

```
>ASSIGN RTU keycode TO order code
>ASSIGN RTU FROM FILE filename device
>ASSIGN STATE state TO order code
>ASSIGN LIMIT limit password/keycode TO order code
>ASSIGN THRESHOLD threshold thresh_type to order code
>ASSIGN RTU FROM FILE
```

#### Parameters

The command parameters are described in Table 1-36.

**Table 1-36**  
ASSIGN parameter descriptions

Parameter	Values	Description
STATE	n/a	A request to change the state of the option
RTU	n/a	Right to use; a request to grant the operating company the right to use the named option
FILE	n/a	Indicates RTU passwords/keycodes are to be read from a file with the default file name <CLLI>\$SCF and a default device (listed in table PADNDEV).
—continued—		

## SOC commands

### ASSIGN (continued)

**Table 1-36**  
**ASSIGN parameter descriptions** (continued)

Parameter	Values	Description
KEYS	n/a	A request to read RTU granting, RTU removal, and/or limit keycodes (also called "passwords") from a file
THRESHOLD	Three-digit percent or six-digit absolute number	A request to change the threshold of an option; threshold is used to indicate when logs should be generated for an option that is approaching its usage limit
LIMIT	Alphanumeric 0 to 999999	This parameter sets the usage value.
	Alphanumeric 0 to 999999 with S appended	S indicates that this is a soft limit.
	MONITORED	MONITORED indicates that there is no usage limit, but usage is still tracked.
state	String:	Enter the state to set the option to; possible values are as follows:
	IDLE	Indicates the option is present but nonfunctional (may be datafilled)
	ON	Indicates the option functions normally
order code	Alphanumeric (8 characters)	Enter the order code that identifies the option (order code is defined by Northern Telecom).
keycode	Alphanumeric (20 characters)	Enter the keycode (also called "password") (supplied by Northern Telecom); this gives the user permission to use and change the state of an option.
filename	Alphanumeric	The name of a file (supplied by Northern Telecom) that contains order codes and keycodes. SOC will read the file and apply the keycode to its corresponding order code.
device	Alphanumeric	Device on which to look for the named file; SOC uses table PADNDEV to find default volumes if the device is not supplied.
—continued—		

## SOC commands ASSIGN (continued)

**Table 1-36**  
**ASSIGN parameter descriptions** (continued)

Parameter	Values	Description
threshold	Numeric; 3 digit percent or 6 digit absolute number	The value of the threshold
thresh_type	PERCENT or ABSOLUTE	The type of threshold being given; default is ABSOLUTE
—end—		

### Example command

**>ASSIGN STATE IDLE TO CAIN0802**

TAKEBACK & AND TRANSFER CAPABILITIES WILL NOT BE AVAILABLE IF THIS OPTION IS SET TO IDLE.  
CONFIRM STATE CHANGE OF OPTION CAIN0802 TO STATE IDLE BY ENTERING THE TEXTUAL OPTION NAME:

**>ASSIGN STATE ON TO CAIN0802**

DONE.

**>ASSIGN RTU ABC123 TO CAIN0802**

INCORRECT KEY CODE FOR OPTION

## SOC commands

### ASSIGN (continued)

---

## Responses

After the ASSIGN command successfully completes, the system displays the following responses.

```
<impact_stmt> Confirm state change of option <order code> to  
state <state> by entering the textual option name:
```

*Explanation:*

The system may display some messages to the user before asking for this confirmation; these messages relate to the impact or consequences of this action (such as loss of service of an option).

*User action:*

Type the textual option name (followed by the return key). If the name is typed correctly, SOC proceeds with the command. If you type nothing and press the return key, SOC aborts the command. If typed incorrectly, SOC gives you another chance to type the text name. You get three chances. After the third chance, the command is aborted and the event (three failed attempts) is logged. A SOC501 log is generated. See Table 1-37 for feature names and order codes.

```
Confirm state change of option CAIN0802 to state IDLE by  
entering the textual option name:
```

*Explanation:*

This warning message displays when you attempt to change the state of the CAIN Takeback & Transfer SOC option (CAIN0802) from on to idle.

*System action*

The system waits for the user to type the name of the option.

*User action:*

Type the textual option name, "CAIN Takeback & Transfer", followed by the return key. If the name is typed correctly, SOC proceeds with the command. If you type nothing and press the return key, SOC aborts the command. If typed incorrectly, SOC gives you another chance to type the text name. You get three chances. After the third chance the command is aborted and the event (three failed attempts) is logged. A SOC501 log is generated. See Table 1-37 for feature names and order codes.

Done

---

**SOC commands**  
**ASSIGN** (continued)

---

*Explanation:*

The ASSIGN command was completed correctly. If this was a state change, the option changed state successfully. If this was a right-to-use application, it was processed and accepted. If this was a read from a file of right-to-use passwords, all passwords were applied successfully and the file was deleted.

**Ghost option <order code> created [in <file> at line <line>]**

*Explanation:*

An ASSIGN RTU command was entered for an unknown order code but with a correct password for the order code. SOC assumes this is a new “ghost” option (an option with no features but whose right-to-use can be enabled and whose state can be set).

*User action:*

The system creates the ghost option and sets its right-to-use flag to true.

**Error messages**

The following error messages may display as a result of the ASSIGN command.

**Attempt to revoke right-to-use (refused) in <filename> at line <linenum>**

*Explanation:*

SOC was processing a right-to-use password file and encountered a “-” tag in the first column (indicates an attempt to revoke a right-to-use).

*User action:*

Skip this line and continue processing the remainder of the file. The file is not deleted when processing is complete. If it was meant to be an attempt to grant the right-to-use, put a “+” where the “-” is and try again.

**Cannot find file <filename> on device <device>**

*Explanation:*

The user tried to read a file of right-to-use passwords, but the file was not found. This message generates if the user supplies a file name that does not exist or if the default file name incorrect. <Device> is the device that was searched.

## **SOC commands**

### **ASSIGN** (continued)

---

*System action:*

The system aborts the command.

*User action:*

Ensure the file is correctly named and on the appropriate volume. SOC searches volumes listed in PADNDEV and SFDEV by default.

**Cannot find file <filename> on any device in table PADNDEV.**

*Explanation:*

The user tried to read a file of right-to-use passwords, but the file was not found. This message generates if the user supplies a file name that does not exist or if the default file name is incorrect. If the device is given as ALL (either from the command line or from the default in table SOCVAR), all devices listed in table PADNDEV are searched. If the file is not found on any of them, this message generates.

*System action:*

The system aborts the command.

*User action:*

Ensure the file is correctly named and on the appropriate volume. SOC searches volumes listed in PADNDEV and SFDEV by default.

**Done. <N> errors detected. File not erased.**

*Explanation:*

SOC was processing a right-to-use password file and encountered errors. This summary line generates when SOC has processed the file. SOC does not erase the file.

*User action:*

Check the file for obvious errors (based on the messages SOC produced while processing the file). If the fix is not obvious, contact Northern Telecom.

**Illegal order code <code> [in <file> at line <line>]**

*Explanation:*

The order code is not a legal order code that is 8 alphanumeric characters. <Code> is the order code typed by the user or read from the file. If read from a file, the file name and line number are given as well.

---

**SOC commands**  
**ASSIGN** (continued)

---

*System action:*

The system aborts the command.

*User action:*

Check the order code for validity. Retry if it was a typographical error. Otherwise, check with Northern Telecom.

**Incorrect CLLI in <filename> at line 1***Explanation:*

SOC tried to read a file of right-to-use passwords and found the CLLI on the first line of the file does not match the CLLI for this office (as recorded in the OFCENG table).

*System action:*

The system halts processing but does not delete the file.

*User action:*

Obtain a corrected password file from Northern Telecom or check with Northern Telecom for the CLLI for the user office. It is not usually sufficient to edit the file and insert the CLLI for the office. The passwords in the file have the CLLI that was at the beginning of the file encoded in them; they will all fail if applied to an office with a different CLLI.

**Incorrect password/keycode for option <order code> [in <file> at line <line>] [but right-to-use was already set, so state changes are allowed]***Explanation:*

The user tried to apply a right-to-use password (also called “keycode”) to an option, but the password was incorrect. <Order code> is the order code typed by the user. If the option and password were read from a file, the <file> and <line> are given. If the right-to-use was already set, the “but right to use...” clause displays.

*User action:*

Ensure the password and order code were correctly typed if this was entered from the command line. If so, contact Northern Telecom for the correct password. Ensure the CLLI for this office agrees with Northern Telecom information. If the option and password were read from a file, obtain a corrected file from Northern Telecom.

**Right-To-Use not granted**

## **SOC commands**

### **ASSIGN** (continued)

---

*Explanation:*

The named option is not permitted to change state because the enabling password has not been applied.

*System action:*

The system does not perform the command.

*User action:*

Contact Northern Telecom to buy this option and a password will be provided.

**Syntax error [in <file> at line <line>] [<command\_syntax>]**

*Explanation:*

SOC was unable to make sense of the command. If the command was read from a file, it gives the file name and line number. If not from a file, the command syntax displays.

*System action:*

The system aborts the command.

*User action:*

Retry the command with the appropriate syntax.

**Unknown grant/revoke tag in <filename> at line <linenum>**

*Explanation:*

SOC was processing a file of right-to-use passwords and found an entry with an incorrect grant/revoke tag.

*System action:*

The system continues processing subsequent entries in the file. It does not alter the right-to-use status of the order code with the incorrect tag. The file is not deleted when processing is complete.

*User action:*

Obtain a corrected file from Northern Telecom or edit the file.

**Unknown order code <code> [in <file> at line <line>]**

*Explanation:*

SOC has no record of the named option. The <code> is the order code typed by the user or read from the file. If it is read from a file, the file name and line number are given as well.

---

**SOC commands**  
**ASSIGN (continued)**

---

*System action:*

The system aborts the command.

*User action:*

Check the order code for validity. Retry if it was a typographical error. Otherwise, check with Northern Telecom.

**<Failure reasons> Transition failed. Option is in state <state>.**

*Explanation:*

User tried to change the state of the option, but an error occurred during the attempt. The current state may be the state the option started in or a transient state between the initial and target states.

*User action:*

Correct the problem and try the command again.

**<Validation errors> Transition refused, because of validation errors**

*Explanation:*

SOC did not perform the requested state transition because all or part of the option would fail to change state successfully. Validation errors display as a brief summary of what is wrong and how to fix it.

*User action:*

The system aborts the command. Make the appropriate changes and retry.

**<Description of dependency errors> Transition refused due to database inconsistencies.**

*Explanation:*

The system found one or more database inconsistencies (such as a cycle in the dependency structure). This made it impossible to check the dependencies before changing the option's state. SOC does not allow the state change until the dependencies can be checked.

*User action:*

The system aborts the command.

**<Description of dependency errors> Transition refused due to dependency errors.**

## SOC commands

### ASSIGN (continued)

*Explanation:*

SOC refuses to perform the state transition because needed options are not turned on, mutually exclusive options are turned on, or options which use this one are still on (if turning the option IDLE).

*User action:*

The system aborts the command.

### SOC feature order codes used with ASSIGN

Table 1-37 lists several SOC feature order codes used with the ASSIGN command. Order codes are 8-character option order numbers. These codes uniquely identify a set of feature functionality on the UCS DMS-250 switch.

For a complete list of SOC order numbers, refer to the table, List of UCS DMS-250 SOCsin the *UCS DMS-250 Software Optionality Control User's Manual*.

**Table 1-37**  
**ASSIGN SOC feature names and order numbers**

SOC feature	Order number
ISDN PRI RLT (release link trunk capability for PRI trunks)	PRLT0001
UCS Translations and Routing Services (CIC routing)	UTRS0001
N00R N00/NXX TCAP Services (N00/NXX TCAP number translation services and automatic code gapping)	N00R0002
Calling Card Services (basic UCS DMS-250 calling card; travel card number log enhancement; enhanced calling card)	CRDS0001
TCAP Based Card Services (TCAP-based services; travel card number verification using CI command TESTSS ACCTTEST)	CRDS0002
Network Services	NSER0001
TCAP Auth & Acctcode Val	NSER0002
Inter/Intra IMT	NSER0003
—continued—	

## SOC commands ASSIGN (continued)

**Table 1-37**  
**ASSIGN SOC feature names and order numbers** (continued)

SOC feature	Order number
Super GD Control	NSER0004
NPRI PRI Network Interface (access transport PRI/SS7 functionality; PRI D-channel backup functionality)	NPRI0001
ENSR Enhanced Network Services (EOPS reorigination; single and multiple release link trunk)	ENSR0001
ENSR Enhanced Reorigination	ENSR0002
ENSR Nonzero RLT	ENSR0003
Dialable Wideband Services	UDWS0001
CAIN Messages	CAIN0100
CAIN Extension ParmS	CAIN0200
CAIN SCP Simulator	CAIN0300
CAIN Test Query Tool	CAIN0400
CAIN CUSTDP Trigger	CAIN0500
CAIN SPECDIG Trigger	CAIN0501
CAIN OFFHKIM Trigger	CAIN0502
CAIN SIOTRK Trigger	CAIN0503
CAIN PRIBCHNL Trigger	CAIN0504
CAIN ONOANSWER Trigger	CAIN0505
CAIN NETBUSY Trigger	CAIN0506
CAIN OCLDBUSY Trigger	CAIN0507
CAIN OFTRREQ Trigger	CAIN0508
CAIN OIECREO Trigger	CAIN0509
CAIN TERMATT Trigger	CAIN0510
CAIN SPECFEAT Trigger	CAIN0511
CAIN OFFHKDEL Trigger	CAIN0512
—continued—	

## SOC commands

### ASSIGN (end)

**Table 1-37**  
**ASSIGN SOC feature names and order numbers** (continued)

SOC feature	Order number
CAIN TOLLFREE Trigger	CAIN0513
CAIN Con Digit Collect	CAIN0600
CAIN SCP Trigger Sub	CAIN0601
CAIN EDPs	CAIN0602
CAIN STR Connection	CAIN0603
CAIN Inter IMT Support	CAIN0604
CAIN Global IMT Support	CAIN0605
CAIN 1129-Style IP	CAIN0606
CAIN Virtual IP	CAIN0607
CAIN Termination Notification	CAIN0609
CAINPRT Digit Coll	CAIN0610
CAIN LNP QOO	CAIN0700
CAIN Mid-Call Services 1	CAIN0800
CAIN Mid-Call Services 2	CAIN0801
CAIN Takeback & Transfer	CAIN0802
CAIN Auto Code Gapping	CAIN0900
CAIN Manual Code Gapping	CAIN0901
—end—	

### Related commands

The following commands are related:

- DBAUDIT
- REMOVE
- RESET
- RESET\_AUDIT
- SELECT

---

## SOC commands

### DBAUDIT

---

#### Purpose

The DataBase Audit (DBAUDIT) command allows you to perform an audit of the software optionality control (SOC) database. SOC regularly and automatically audits its database. The audit requested by the DBAUDIT command provides you with the information at the MAP terminal in addition to the logs generated by the audit.

This command reports on any internal inconsistencies in the SOC data structures and on any discrepancies between the SOC's settings of features and the features' settings.

#### Access

#### Syntax

```
>DBAUDIT
```

#### Parameters

None

#### Example command

```
>DBAUDIT
```

#### Responses

The following is an example of a response to a DBAUDIT command with the system corrupted.

```
>DBAUDIT
OPTION CAIN0802: INVALID FEATURE LIST
OPTION CAIN0802: CLEARING TROUBLE FLAG
OPTION CAIN0802: IN TRANSIENT STATE   IDLE TO ON
3 ERRORS DETECTED  CONTACT NT SUPPORT.
```

The following are possible responses to the DBAUDIT command.

```
SOC audit completed. No errors found.
```

*Explanation:*

The audit completed and found no errors.

#### Error messages

The following error messages may display as a result of the DBAUDIT command.

## **SOC commands**

### **DBAUDIT (end)**

---

<Trouble details> SOC audit completed. <N> errors found.

*Explanation:*

SOC found one or more problems in its database.

For more detailed information about the audit of the database, refer to the *UCS DMS-250 Software Optionality Control User's Manual*.

### **Related commands**

The following commands are related:

- ASSIGN
- REMOVE
- RESET
- RESET\_AUDIT
- SELECT

**SOC commands**  
**DELETE** (continued)

**Purpose**

The Delete (DELETE) command removes an option or feature from the SOC database.

**Access**

**Syntax**

>DELETE <Type> <Object> [<NoPrompt>]

**Parameters**

The command parameters are described in Table 1-38.

**Table 1-38**  
**DELETE Command Parameters**

Parameter	Values	Description
<Type>	Character string as follows:	indicates how to select the option or feature to delete.
	OPTION and OPT	indicate that <Object> is an order code
	FEATURE and FTR	indicate that <Object> is a feature
<Object>	Alphanumeric string as follows:	
	Up to 8 characters.	Character order code. For OPTION or OPT, value should be an 8-character order code (for example, CAIN0607).
	Up to 25 characters	Character option group plus option name. For FEATURE or FTR, a value should be a 25-character (max) option name (including group code, for example "CAIN SPECFEAT" or AX018801).
—continued—		

## SOC commands

### DELETE (end)

---

**Table 1-38**  
**DELETE Command Parameters** (continued)

Parameter	Values	Description
<NoPrompt>	NOPROMPT	This parameter indicates that no confirmation prompt is given to the user before the object is deleted from the SOC database.
—end—		

### Example command

```
>DELETE OPTION CAIN0607  
TO BE DETERMINED.
```

### Responses

See the Example command section.

### Related commands

The following commands are related:

- ASSIGN
- DBAUDIT
- REMOVE
- RESET
- RESET\_AUDIT
- SELECT
- VALIDATE

## SOC commands

### REMOVE

#### Purpose

The Remove (REMOVE) command allows you to remove the right to use the option. After the right to use is removed, the option is not allowed to change state from On to Idle.

This command applies only to state options. Usage options are controlled by setting the usage limit.

#### Access

#### Syntax

```
>REMOVE RTU keycode FROM order code
```

#### Parameters

The command parameters are described in Table 1-39.

**Table 1-39**  
REMOVE parameter descriptions

Parameter	Values	Description
RTU	n/a	Right to use; a request to grant the operating company the right to use the named option
Key code	20 alphanumeric characters	A keycode (or password) generated by Northern Telecom to permit the removal of an option's right to use
Order code	8 alphanumeric characters	The Northern Telecom-defined order code for the option to be removed (for example, CAIN0509 or CAIN0510)
—end—		

#### Example command

The following are examples of the REMOVE command.

##### **CAIN0802 is IDLE**

```
>REMOVE RTU <correct_removal_RTU> FROM CAIN0802
DONE
```

## SOC commands

### REMOVE (continued)

---

#### CAIN0802 is ON

```
>REMOVE RTU <correct_removal_RTU> FROM CAIN0802  
CANNOT REVOKE RTU WHEN STATE IS NOT IDLE
```

#### CAIN0802 is ON

```
>REMOVE RTU abc FROM CAIN0802  
INCORRECT KEYCODE FOR OPTION
```

## Responses

The following are possible responses to the REMOVE command.

Done.

*Explanation:*

The right to use is successfully removed.

## Error messages

The following error messages may display as a result of the REMOVE command.

**Incorrect key code for removal of RTU from option.**

*Explanation:*

The keycode (also called password) is incorrect. The command is aborted.

*User action:*

Verify the password and try again. If necessary, contact Northern Telecom for the correct password.

**Not a state based option.**

*Explanation:*

User tried to remove the RTU of a usage or combo option. The command is aborted.

*User action:*

Control the option with the ASSIGN LIMIT command. To achieve an RTU of NO, set the LIMIT to 0.

**RTU cannot be removed because option is not idle.**

*Explanation:*

The option is in state ON. The request is refused and the command aborted because an option cannot have an ON state with an RTU of NO.

**SOC commands**  
**REMOVE (end)**

---

*User action:*

Set the state of the option to IDLE and try the command again.

**Unknown order code.**

*Explanation:*

SOC does not recognize the order code supplied and aborts the command.

*User action:*

Verify the order code and try the command again.

**Related commands**

The following commands are related:

- ASSIGN
- DBAUDIT
- RESET
- RESET\_AUDIT
- SELECT

## SOC commands

### RESET

#### Purpose

The Reset (RESET) command allows you to reset the high water mark for a usage-controlled option. You may reset it to the current usage or to a given number.

#### Access

>

#### Syntax

>RESET HIGHWATER FOR **order code** TO **high water**

#### Parameters

The command parameters are described in Table 1-40.

**Table 1-40**  
**RESET parameter descriptions**

Parameter	Values	Description
Order code	8 alphanumeric characters	Identifies the usage-controlled option
High water	6 digits; 0–999999	If present, indicates the value for the high water mark; default is current usage
—end—		

#### Example command

```
>RESET HIGHWATER FOR OSDA0006 TO TEXAS
ILLEGAL HIGH WATER MARK; MUST BE A NUMBER IN THE RANGE 0 TO
2^32-1.
```

#### Responses

The following are possible responses to the RESET command.

Done .

*Explanation:*

The highwater mark is changed for this option.

#### Error messages

The following error messages may display as a result of the RESET command.

---

**SOC commands**  
**RESET (end)**

---

**illegal high water mark; must be a number in the range 0 to  $2^{32}-1$ .**

*Explanation:*

The high water mark must be a number between 0 and  $2^{23}-1$ .

*User action:*

Verify the correct range and try the command again.

**illegal order code.**

*Explanation:*

The order code is not syntactically legal.

*User action:*

Verify the order code and try the command again.

**Unknown order code.**

*Explanation:*

The order code is not in the SOC database.

*User action:*

Verify the order code and try the command again.

## Related commands

The following commands are related:

- ASSIGN
- DBAUDIT
- REMOVE
- RESET\_AUDIT
- SELECT

## SOC commands

### RESET\_AUDIT (end)

---

#### Purpose

The Reset Audit (RESET\_AUDIT) command allows you to reset the periodic audit. The audit will stop running if it fails three times in succession. After fixing whatever prevented the audit from performing, the audit can be restarted with this command.

This command does not perform an audit. It stops the timer that triggers the next periodic audit, if there is one, and restarts it for the appropriate time from table SOCVAR.

#### Access

>

#### Syntax

>

#### Parameters

#### Example command

>

#### Responses

The following response may display as a result of the HELP command.

```
SOC periodic audit rescheduled; next audit at <date and time>
```

*Explanation:*

The audit is rescheduled for the date and time specified.

#### Related commands

The following commands are related:

- ASSIGN
- DBAUDIT
- REMOVE
- RESET
- SELECT

---

## SOC commands

### SELECT

---

#### Purpose

The Select (SELECT) command displays reports about the options defined in a product computing load (PCL). There are several report types. The displayed data may be selected in several different ways.

#### Specifying options

Reports displayed includes a set of options or a single option. You may specify any of the following:

- a particular option by order code or name
- all options with the order code or name containing a given substring
- all options in a given group
- all state-based options, including combinations
- all options in a given state (IDLE, ON, or ERR), including combinations
- all options with the right-to-use (RTU) flag in either the YES or NO setting (including usage options with non-zero or zero limits)
- all usage-based options, including combinations
- all options with current usage over the warning threshold
- all options with current usage of zero and of non-zero
- all options

#### Report types

There are four report types:

- BRIEF (default)—contains one line per option with the following information:
  - order code
  - name
  - right-to-use status
  - state
  - current usage
  - usage limit
  - units of usage counting
  - date of last change (RTU or usage limit)
  - flag indicator

**SOC commands****SELECT** (continued)

---

- tracked option (TRAK)
- a pending option (PEND)
- a usage option with current usage over the warning threshold (>THR), over the limit (>LIM), or over the maximum that SOC can record (>MAX)
- a status indicator of in service, troubled (ISTB) or error condition (ERR)
- **VERBOSE**—contains all the information of the **BRIEF** (default) report; also adds one or more lines for each option. These lines indicate
  - for a state option, the dependencies of the option (what other options it requires or cannot co-exist with in the ON state)
  - for a usage option, the warning threshold and high water mark
  - for a combo option, both the dependencies of the option and the warning threshold and high water mark
- **FULL**—contains all the information of a **VERBOSE** report; adds information on the member features of each option. For each feature, the report includes
  - ID code
  - name
  - feature state (if applicable)
  - feature dependencies (if applicable)
  - feature error status

Features are listed directly under their owner options. The **FULL** report format is only available from the **SOCDEBUGDIR** CI increment.
- **PACK**—a compressed report format and the format in which Northern Telecom expects to receive its regular status reports. This report includes the following:
  - for each state option
    - order code
    - RTU indicator
    - current state
    - date of the last RTU change
  - for each usage and combination option

**SOC commands**  
**SELECT** (continued)

- order code
- current usage
- usage limit
- high water mark
- date of last limit change
- Pending or tracked option records are flagged “PEND” or “TRAK.”
- Includes a checksum at the end of the report. This allows you to verify the report.
- PACK reports are
  - written to a file named “<CLLI>\$SSR.” <CLLI> is obtained from the OFFICE\_CLLI\_NAME in table OFCENG
  - written to the device indicated by table SOCVAR
- PACK reports are available only with the SELECT ALL command.

**Access**

**Syntax**

>SELECT select\_type value report\_type  
>SELECT ALL report\_type

**Parameters**

The command parameters are described in Table 1-41.

**Table 1-41**  
**SELECT parameter descriptions**

Parameter	Values	Description
Select_type	Character string as follows:  OPTION	Indicates how to select the option or set of options to display.  An order code interpreted as a substring. All order codes containing the substring are selected.
—continued—		

## SOC commands

### SELECT (continued)

**Table 1-41**  
**SELECT parameter descriptions** (continued)

Parameter	Values	Description
	NAME	Indicates that <value> is the text name of an option. The text name of an option; must be surrounded by single quotes.
	STATE	Selects all options whose current state is <value> (ON, IDLE or ERR). Also accepts STATE ALL to select all options.
	RTU	Selects all options with the right-to-use granted.
	USAGE	Selects all options with usage characteristics of one of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ALL—all usage based options, including combinations</li> <li>• NONZERO—current usage is not zero</li> <li>• ZERO—current usage is zero</li> <li>• OVER_THRESHOLD—current usage exceeds usage warning threshold</li> </ul>
	GROUP	Selects all members of the named group.
Value	Alphanumeric	
OPTION	Up to 8 characters.	Character order code. For <select_type> of OPTION, <value> should be an 8-character order code (for example, CAIN0511).
NAME	Up to 25 characters	Character option group plus option name. A 25 character (max) option name (including group code, for example "CAIN SPECFEAT").
STATE	ALL, ON , IDLE, or ERR	State indicator; either On, IDLE or ERR (includes transient states and options marked in TROUBLE in ERR).
—continued—		

## SOC commands SELECT (continued)

**Table 1-41**  
**SELECT parameter descriptions** (continued)

Parameter	Values	Description
RTU	YES, Y; or NO, N	Right-to-use indicator; either T, TRUE, F or FALSE (T=TRUE=right-to-use is granted, F=FALSE=right-to-use is not granted).
USAGE	ALL, NONZERO, ZERO, or OVER_THRESHOLD	Usage indicator
GROUP	3 or 4 characters	Option group
report type		This parameter indicates what type of report to generate for the selected options.
	BRIEF	Default report type if no report type is given
	VERBOSE	Brief report plus information on dependencies for options
	PACK	A compressed report for transmission to Northern Telecom.
	FULL	A verbose report plus a list of features associated with each option (and some information for each feature). This report is not available to customers as it is only available in SOCDEBUG.
—end—		

## SOC commands

### SELECT (continued)

#### Example commands

```
>SELECT OPTION CAIN0802
>SELECT NAME 'CAIN TAKEBACK & TRANSFER'
>SELECT GROUP 'NSER'
>SELECT OPTION CAIN0801
>SELECT NAME 'CAIN MIDCALL SERVICES 2'
>SELECT NAME 'MIDCALL SERVICES 2'
>SELECT OPTION CAIN0510
>SELECT OPTION 'CAIN TERMATT'
>SELECT ALL BRIEF
```

#### Responses

The following are examples of a response to the SELECT command.

```
>SELECT OPTION CAIN0802
```

```
GROUP:CAIN
OPTION  NAME                RTU STATE USAGE LIMIT UNITS LAST CHG
CAIN0802                N  ON      -      -      -  99/03/02
```

```
>SELECT NAME 'Cain Takeback & Transfer'
```

```
GROUP:CAIN
OPTION  NAME                RTU STATE USAGE LIMIT UNITS LAST CHG
CAIN0802                N  ON      -      -      -  99/03/02
```

```
>SELECT GROUP 'NSER'
```

```
GROUP:NSER
OPTION  NAME                RTU STATE USAGE LIMIT UNITS LAST CHG
NSER0001 Network Services    Y  ON      -      -      -  98/10/20
NSER0002 TCAP Auth & Acct Val N  IDLE    -      -      -  98/10/19
NSER0003 Inter/Intra IMT     Y  ON      -      -      -  98/10/20
NSER0004 Super GD Control    Y  ON      -      -      -  98/10/20
```

```
>SELECT OPTION CAIN0801
```

```
GROUP:CAIN
OPTION  NAME                RTU STATE USAGE LIMIT UNITS LAST CHG
CAIN0801 MidCall Services 2    Y  ON      -      -      -  98/09/11
```

**SOC commands  
SELECT (continued)**

**>SELECT NAME 'CAIN MIDCALL SERVICES 2'**

```
GROUP:CAIN
OPTION  NAME                RTU STATE USAGE LIMIT UNITS LAST CHG
CAIN0801 MidCall Services 2  Y  ON      -      -      - 98/09/11
```

**>SELECT NAME 'MIDCALL SERVICES 2'**

```
GROUP:CAIN
OPTION  NAME                RTU STATE USAGE LIMIT UNITS LAST CHG
CAIN0801 MidCall Services 2  Y  ON      -      -      - 98/09/11
```

**>SELECT OPTION CAIN0510**

```
GROUP:CAIN
OPTION  NAME                RTU STATE USAGE LIMIT UNITS LAST CHG
CAIN0510 TERMATT           N  ON      -      -      - 97/06/08
```

**>SELECT NAME 'CAIN TERMATT'**

```
GROUP:CAIN
OPTION  NAME                RTU STATE USAGE LIMIT UNITS LAST CHG
CAIN0510 TERMATT           N  ON      -      -      - 97/06/08
```

**>SELECT ALL BRIEF**

```
CLLI: OTWAONXBDS0  SOC OPTION STATUS SUMMARY  DATE: 93/11/20
PCL NAME: TOPS03.1
```

GROUP:CTX

```
OPTION  NAME                RTU STATE USAGE LIMIT UNITS LAST CHG
CTX00075 CALL RETURN        N  IDLE      -      -      - 94/01/02
CTX00128 CALL FORWARDING    Y  ON      -      -      - 94/01/08
ISTB
CTX00130 CALL WAITING       Y  -      578  1000 LINES 94/02/15
CTX00131 RING AGAIN         Y  -      350   400 LINES 94/02/15
>THR
CTX00153 CALL FORWARD BUSY  Y  IDLE      -      -      - 94/02/15
CTX00173 CALLING LINE ID    Y  -      302 MONITOR LINES 94/02/15
CTX00180 CONFERENCE        Y  -      -      -      - 94/01/02
TRAK
CTX00185 HOT LINE           Y  ON  200  150S   LINES 94/01/08
>LIM
CTX00187 SPECIAL RING       N  -      0      0 LINES 94/01/02
CTX00190 SPEED DIAL         Y  -      -      -      - 94/02/05
TRAK
```

## SOC commands

### SELECT (continued)

---

CTX00191 PENDING OPTION Y - - - - 94/02/05  
PEND

The following are possible responses to the SELECT command.

**No options in table; nothing to report**

*Explanation:*

There are no options known to SOC; no report is generated.

**Packed report written to file <file> on device <dev>**

*Explanation:*

User requested a SELECT ALL PACK report. The report was successfully generated and written to the named file and device.

**Target file exists. Replace?**

*Explanation:*

User requested a SELECT ALL PACK report. SOC discovered there is already a file with the target file name on the current device. SOC asks if it is acceptable to overwrite the existing file.

*User action:*

Respond with YES or NO. If the response is NO, the report is not generated and the file is not overwritten.

### Error messages

The following error messages may display as a result of the SELECT command.

**Internal error accessing SOC database. Report not generated. Sorry...**

*Explanation:*

SOC experienced some kind of internal failure while trying to generate the report. The command is aborted.

*User action:*

Check for SWER logs. Contact Northern Telecom support.

**Memory allocation failure while trying to generate report. Report not generated. Sorry...**

---

**SOC commands**  
**SELECT (end)**

---

*Explanation:*

SOC could not allocate temporary data structures to carry out the requested computations. The command is aborted.

*User action:*

Wait until the office is less busy or obtain a memory upgrade. If the error is more severe, SOC generates SWER messages to indicate a software failure.

**NO options match the selection criteria.**

*Explanation:*

User requested a report for the options with a particular characteristic, but SOC found no matching options. The command is halted.

*User action:*

Try different selection criteria or use SELECT ALL.

**Related commands**

The following commands are related:

- ASSIGN
- DBAUDIT
- REMOVE
- RESET\_AUDIT
- RESET

## SOC commands

### VALIDATE (continued)

#### Purpose

The Validate (VALIDATE) command tests whether the SOC option you specify can be successfully changed from one state to another.

#### Access

#### Syntax

>VALIDATE <order code> <state>

#### Parameters

The command parameters are described in Table 1-42.

**Table 1-42**  
VALIDATE parameter descriptions

Parameter	Values	Description
Order code	8 alphanumeric characters	A Northern Telecom-defined order code used to identify options (for example, CAIN0607)
State	IDLE ON	The state to which the transition is being tested
—end—		

#### Example command

The following are examples of the VALIDATE command.

##### CAIN0607 is idle

>VALIDATE CAIN0607 IDLE

```
OPTION CAIN0607:    CURRENT STATE:  IDLE
                   INDICATED STATE: IDLE
```

VALIDATION NOT PERFORMED. THE OPTION IS ALREADY IN THE INDICATED STATE.

##### CAIN0607 is idle and RTU is not granted

>VALIDATE CAIN0607 ON

```
OPTION CAIN0607:    CURRENT STATE:  IDLE
                   INDICATED STATE: ON
```

RIGHT TO USE NOT GRANTED

SOC DETECTED ERRORS. THE INDICATED STATE TRANSITION MAY FAIL.

---

**SOC commands**  
**VALIDATE (end)**

---

**CAIN0607 is idle and RTU is granted****>VALIDATE CAIN0607 ON**OPTION CAIN0607:      CURRENT STATE:  IDLE  
                                          INDICATED STATE:  ON

SOC DETECTED NO ERRORS. THE INDICATED STATE TRANSITION SHOULD SUCCEED.

**CAIN0607 is on****>VALIDATE CAIN0607 ON**OPTION CAIN0607:      CURRENT STATE:  ON  
                                          INDICATED STATE:  ON

VALIDATION NOT PERFORMED. THE OPTION IS ALREADY IN THE INDICATED STATE.

**CAIN0607 is on****>VALIDATE CAIN0607 IDLE**OPTION CAIN0607:      CURRENT STATE:  ON  
                                          INDICATED STATE:  ON

NETWORKBUILDER VIRTUAL IP WILL BE DISABLED IF THIS SOC OPTION IS SET TO THE IDLE STATE.

SOC DETECTED NO ERRORS. THE INDICATED STATE TRANSITION SHOULD SUCCEED.

**Responses**

See the Example command section.

**Related commands**

The following commands are related:

- ASSIGN
- DBAUDIT
- REMOVE
- RESET
- RESET\_AUDIT
- SELECT

## **TTP directory**

**TTP** (end)

---

### **Purpose**

TTP accesses the TTP directory.

### **Access**

All TTP commands are accessed through the following command:

>MAPCI;MTC;TRKS;TTP

### **Syntax**

>

### **Related commands**

---

**TTP commands**  
**FRLS**

---

**Purpose**

The FRLS (FoRce ReLeaSe) command forces the call processing busy circuit in the control position to the manual busy state. If the circuit is involved in a wideband call, a warning message appears at the MAP terminal. You must confirm the release of the call.

You must identify the circuit using the POST command before issuing the FRLS command. (See “Related commands” for information about the POST command.)

The system limitations regarding the use of this command are as follows:

- Wideband traffic trunks are supported only when datafilled as one-way trunks.
- All DS0s involved in the wideband call must be on the same DS1.
- Monitoring the trunks from maintenance should not be done.
- Continuity testing (COT) is disabled for wideband calls. COT is available for narrowband calls using wideband trunk groups. COT verifies speech path over a single DS0 before allowing the call to be set up.

**Access**

FRLS can be accessed by typing any of the following:

```
>MAPCI;MTC;TRKS;TTP
>MAPCI;MTC;TRKS;TTP;MONITOR
>MAPCI;MTC;TRKS;TTP;MANUAL
>MAPCI;MTC;TRKS;TTP;C7TTP
```

**Syntax**

>

**Parameters****Example command**

>

## TTP commands

### FRLS (end)

---

#### Responses

As a response to the FRLS command, the system may display the warning message shown in the following example.

```
>FRLS
*WARNING*
This circuit is involved in a wide band call.
Do you want to FRLS trunk?
PLEASE CONFIRM ("YES" or "NO"):
```

#### Related commands

Use the POST command to identify the circuit against which you issue the FRLS command.

---

## List of terms

---

**ACG**

*See* automatic code gapping.

**AIN**

Advanced Intelligent Network

**AINF**

AIN Final treatment

**ANI**

*See* automatic number identification.

**ANM**

Answer Message

**automatic code gapping**

A unique, multidigit code identifying an authorized subscriber.

**automatic number identification**

A system that automatically identifies a calling number and transmits it to the AMA office equipment for billing.

**BAF**

Bellcore AMA format

**BC**

*See* bearer capability.

**bearer capability**

A characteristic associated with a directory number, which indicates the type of call (voice or data) and the rate of transmission allowed. Bearer capability is also an information element carried in the setup message for functional signaling to indicate the type of call (voice or data) and the rate of transmission required (for ISDN).

**CAIN**

Carrier Advanced Intelligent Network

**calling card number**

Subscriber number used in billing.

**call processing busy**

The state in which call processing is taking place and the equipment involved cannot be seized for maintenance.

**CCAN**

calling card account number

**CCN**

*See* calling card number.

**CCSAN**

calling card sub account number

**CCS7**

*See* Common Channel Signaling 7.

**central processing unit**

A hardware entity, located in the central control complex frame, that contains the central data processor for the DMS Family system. The CPU controls and performs the execution of instructions.

**CDR**

call detail record

**CDRTMPLT**

CDR Template table

**CI**

*See* command interpreter.

**CIC**

Carrier Identification Code

**CLLI**

*See* common language location identifier.

**command interpreter**

A support operating system component that functions as the main interface between machine and user. Its principal roles are to read lines entered by a terminal user, to break each line into recognizable units, to analyze the units, to recognize command item-numbers on the input lines, and to invoke these commands.

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**Common Channel Signaling 7**

A digital, message-based network signaling standard defined by the CCITT that separates call signaling information from voice channels so that interoffice signaling is exchanged over a separate signaling link.

**common language location identifier**

A standard identification method for trunk groups in the following form: aaa is the city code; bb is the province or state code; xx is the trunk group identifier; and yyyy is the trunk number.

**COT**

continuity test message

**CPB**

*See* call processing busy.

**CPN**

Calling Party NUmber

**CPU**

*See* central processing unit.

**CTR**

Connect\_To\_Resource

**DAL**

*See* dedicated access line.

**DDM**

distributed data management

**dedicated access line**

An unswitchable, dedicated line or trunk used for voice or data communication that connects two network components. A trunk interface that connects a PBX, a key system, or a single telephone to a DMS-250 switch.

**digital trunk controller**

A peripheral module that connects DS-30 links from the network to digital trunk circuits.

**DMS**

Digital Multiplex System

**DN**

Directory Number

<b>DP</b>	Detection Point
<b>DST</b>	daylight savings time
<b>DT</b>	direct termination
<b>DTC</b>	<i>See</i> digital trunk controller.
<b>feature group D</b>	Multifrequency- or CCS7-based signaling protocol defined between an equal access end office and an interexchange carrier office to provide subscribers access to interexchange carriers. Subscribers use standard 1+ dialing to access the interexchange carrier network. Subscriber identification is achieved by passing the subscriber's automatic number identification from the equal access end office to the interexchange carrier over the FGD interface.
<b>EANT</b>	Equal Access Network Trunk
<b>ECHODATA</b>	ECHODATA
<b>EDP</b>	Event Detection Point
<b>FCDRSRCH</b>	Flex-CDR version of CDR search
<b>FGD</b>	<i>See</i> feature group D.
<b>FSD</b>	Feature Group D (EANT)
<b>GAP</b>	Generic Address Parameter

**global title**

An application address that does not explicitly contain the necessary information that would allow routing by the signaling connection control part of the message transfer part. The signaling connection control part global title translation function is required to translate a GT into a valid network address.

**global title translation**

The process that translates an application-specific address (such as a dialed 800 number) into the Common Channel Signaling 7 network address.

**GMT**

Greenwich mean time

**GT**

*See* global title.

**GTT**

*See* global title translation.

**IAM**

Initial Address Message

**IBN**

*See* Integrated Business Network.

**Integrated Business Network**

Now known as Meridian Digital Centrex. A special DMS business services package that uses the data-handling capabilities of DMS Family offices to provide a centralized telephone exchange service.

**IEC/IXC/IC**

Inter-Exchange Carrier

**IMT**

Inter-machine Trunk

**IN**

Intelligent Network

**IN1**

Intelligent Network 1

**INC**

International Carrier

**IP**

Intelligent Peripheral

**ISDN**

Integrated Services Digital Network

**ISDN User Part**

A Common Channel Signaling 7 message-based signaling protocol that acts as a transport carrier for ISDN services. ISUP provides the functionality in a CCS7 network for voice and data services.

**ISUP**

*See* ISDN User Part.

**LATA**

local access and transport area

**LEAS**

LATA equal access system

**LEC**

*See* local exchange carrier.

**LIDB**

line information database

**link interface unit 7**

A peripheral module that processes messages entering and leaving a link peripheral processor through an individual signaling data link.

**LIU7**

*See* link interface unit 7.

**LNP**

Local Number Portability

**local access and transport area**

A geographic area within which an operating company may offer telecommunications-related services.

**local exchange carrier**

The exchange where subscribers' lines terminate. The carrier is authorized to originate and terminate local subscriber transmissions. LEC provides line side access to subscribers.

**manual busy**

A busy state that is manually imposed on a trunk by operating a panel control or entering a command at the keyboard of a VDU. Manual busy is the state of a trunk circuit that is removed from service in this manner.

**MB**

manual busy

**Message Transfer Part**

Provides a connection-less transport system for carrying CCS6, CCIS6 and CCS7 signaling messages between user locations or applications functions. MTP is a CCITT N7 protocol. Also known as message transport part.

**MPA**

Multiple Profile ANI

**MTP**

*See* Message Transfer Part.

**NCS**

*See* network control system.

**NETSEC**

NETwork SECurity

**network control system**

A software system used for real-time surveillance and management of a data packet network.

**NOA**

Nature Of Address

**NPA**

Numbering Plan Area

**NPI**

numbering plan indicator

**NSF**

network service facility

**NTP**

Northern Telecom Publication

**OFRT**

Office Route

**ONAT**

*See* offnet access trunk.

**ONP**

One Night Process

**offnet access trunk**

Trunks permitting telephone subscribers in the U.S. to use the facilities of specialized other common carriers without degraded transmission and supervisory services. DMS-250 trunk type that supports feature group B and feature group C signaling. It connects a DMS-250 switch to the trunk side of a class 5 central office. Also labeled as feature group B or feature group C.

**OSR**

operator services record

**PBX**

Private Branch Exchange

**PCL**

product computing-module load

**personal identification number**

A unique number used along with an access code to activate a service, such as subscriber activated call blocking. The PIN provides security for the subscriber from unauthorized use of a service.

**PIC**

point in call

**PIN**

*See* personal identification number.

**POTS**

Plain Old Telephone System

**PRA**

*See* primary rate access.

**PRI**

*See* primary rate interface.

**primary rate access**

The primary rate access interfaces between the user's equipment and public network switches or other PBXs equipped with ISDN.

**primary rate interface**

Primary rate interface links private networking facilities, such as PBXs, local area networks, and host computers; a standardized architecture acts as the bridge between private switching equipment and the public network.

**PTS**

Per Trunk Signalling

**RAO**

regional accounting office

**RDB**

*See* remote database.

**remote database**

A database that is remote from the DMS-250 switch. This is another term used for SCP.

**RLT**

release link trunk

**RRBCME**

Request\_Report\_BCM\_Event

**RTS**

return to service

**RU**

Recording Unit

**SDM**

Supernode Data Manager

**SCP**

*See* service control point.

**service control point**

A network node that provides information to other nodes (database access).

**SER**

switch event record

**service switching point**

A switching point that communicates with the service control point.

**signaling system 7**

A dual processor device with an 8085-based master processor and an 8031-based data link processor resident in a single card in the message switch and buffer 7 frame.

**signaling transfer point**

A signaling point that does not generate or terminate signaling messages, but transfers messages between incoming and outgoing signaling links.

**SOC**

*See* software optionality control.

**software optionality control**

Software optionality control is the tool for managing options in a product computing-module load (PCL). Both base and optional functionality is present in a PCL. Base functionality is available for immediate use. Optional functionality is grouped into commercial units called SOC options. These can be purchased and activated by operating companies without software reloads or restarts. Optional functionality includes card services, network services, and dialable wideband services.

**SS7**

*See* signaling system 7.

**SSP**

*See* service switching point.

**STDPRT**

Standard Pretranslator

**STDPRTCT**

Standard Pretranslator Control Table

**STR**

Send\_To\_Resource

**STP**

*See* signaling transfer point.

**STS**

serving translation scheme

**TBCD**

*See* telephone binary coded decimal.

**TCAP**

*See* transaction capabilities application part.

**TDP**

trigger detection point

**telephony binary coded decimal**

The type of filler digits added to the subscriber-dialed digits to make a complete telephone number.

**TERMRTE**

Treatment Route

**TID**

terminal identifier

**TNS**

transit network selection

**translation capabilities application part**

A service that provides a common protocol for remote operations across the Common Channel Signaling 7 network. The protocol consists of message formatting, content rules, and exchange procedures.

**TRTMTCO**

Treatment Code

**UCS**

Universal Carrier Services

**VAMP**

Variable AIN Messaging Platform

**VNET**

virtual network

**WZ1**

World Zone 1

**WZONE**

World ZONE



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## Ordering information

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Use the following table for ordering Nortel NTPs (Northern Telecom Publications) and Product Computing-Module Loads (PCLs):

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Digital Switching Systems  
**UCS DMS-250**  
Commands Reference Manual

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