CENTRALIZED AUTOMATIC REPORTING ON TRUNKS (CAROT)

(CAROT 1)

CAROT CENTER OPERATION AND ADMINISTRATION

TEST LINE DIRECTORY MAINTENANCE PROGRAM

OPERATING PROCEDURES

CONTENTS PAGE

1. GENERAL

1.01 The Test Line Directory maintenance program enables an operator to initialize and maintain a permanent directory on disc and a backup directory on magnetic tape cassette. This directory contains identification and access information for each central office in the Centralized Automatic Reporting On Trunks (CAROT) serving area. The directory includes information relating to the type of remote office test line (ROTL) and the type of far-end test line used for transmission and operation tests, with associated telephone numbers and teletypewriter (TTY) telephone numbers for results dispersal.

1.02 This section is reissued to include:

(a) Information concerning program ED-2C218-30, Group 11, configuration Issue 4 and later.

(b) Minor changes implemented since Issue 1 of this section.

Since this is a general revision, arrows normally used to indicate changes have been omitted.

1.03 Each office record in the directory consists of some or all of the following fields as appropriate:

Field 1: Office identification

Field 2: Test line access information

Field 3: ROTL-type and access information

Field 4: Control office TTY telephone number where results will be printed

Field 5: Trunk test line access information for trunks with different traffic usages.

2. USE OF TEST LINE DIRECTORY

A. General

2.01 The Test Line Directory is intended to provide test line information for use by the Test Data Preparation Program during the preparation of test files for routine and demand testing.

B. Terminating Offices

2.02 Fields 1 and 2 are required for all terminating offices. One or more field 5 entries are required if there are trunks with different traffic usage codes for which different telephone numbers are required. An example of this would be testing intraoffice (IAO) trunks in a No. 5 crossbar (5XB) office where the ROTL responder is associated with the terminating 105-type test line. A field 5 entry is provided specifying the IA traffic usage code and the 100- or 102-type test line number for testing the IAO trunks. Interoffice trunks terminating from other offices are tested to the 105-type test line.

C. Originating (ROTL) Offices

2.03 Fields 1, 2, 3, and 4 are required for offices used as originating (ROTL) offices. Field 5 entries are required when the office is also used as a terminating office and different test line numbers are required. Field 5 entries are described in 2.02.

2.04 When the Preparation Program encounters a new originating office while reading a trunk maintenance file (TMF), the program searches the Test Line Directory for that office. If the office is not found, a diagnostic message is printed on the TTY. Refer to Section 010-410-314. If the office is found, the program selects and stores the ROTL type. The program compares the ROTL numbering plan area (NPA) code with the CAROT code only if it differs from the CAROT Center NPA code. The access digits, if any, and ROTL telephone number, with or without the NPA code, are stored in the test file.

2.05 The program selects the associated TTY, to which results are to be sent, from field 4 and determines if the NPA code differs from the CAROT Center NPA code. The access digits, if any, and the TTY telephone number, with or without the NPA code, are stored in the test file.

D. Far-End Test Line

2.06 The Preparation Program searches the directory for the office identity when a new terminating office is encountered in the TMF. If the office identity is not found in the directory, a diagnostic is printed out on the TTY. Refer to Section 010-410-314. The program checks the traffic

usage code in the trunk group identity against any codes entered in the directory field 5 information, for that terminating office entry. If a match is found, the test line number associated with the traffic usage code is used. Otherwise, the test line information in field 2 is used.

2.07 Once the proper test line number has been found, the program checks the G field of the TMF for replacement NPA and NNX codes. Refer to Section 010-410-312. If replacement codes exist, they are substituted for the test line NPA and NNX (office exchange) codes. The program checks character position 19 of the G field in the TMF for the number of digits to be outpulsed. If this character position is blank, the program assumes that a 7- or 10-digit telephone number is to be used depending on whether or not the test line NPA code is the same as the ROTL NPA code. If the number of digits to be outpulsed is specified, the program selects the last nonblank digits of the telephone number equal to the number of digits to be outpulsed. The following examples show the use of the number of digits to be outpulsed:

DIRECTORY TEST LINE NO.	NO. OF DIGITS TO BE OUTPULSED	RESULTING TELEPHONE NO.
4153691Ø5Ø	6	691Ø5Ø
415369Ø5-	6	369Ø5
415369Ø5-	4	9Ø5

2.08 When the NNX entry for the test line number is entered as ØØØ, neither the NPA nor the NNX entry will be outpulsed with the test line number. For example, if the ROTL NPA code were 415, and the number of digits to be outpulsed for the TMF and replacement NNX code were blank (ØØØ), and the desired test line number of a tandem office were 2Ø1, the entry in the directory would be made as 415ØØØ2Ø1_. In this case, the program would select only the test line number (2Ø1) as the number to be outpulsed.

3. FIELD CODE FORMAT

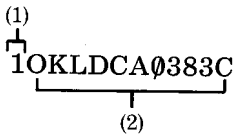
A. General

3.01 Each field contains the American Standard Code for Information Interchange (ASCII) character denoting the field (eg, ASCII 1 for a field 1) as the first entry, and is terminated in each case by an ASCII carriage return and line feed. The fields are always entered in numerical sequence.

3.02 The following paragraphs describe each field code. Note that for the purpose of clarity an underscore character (_) is used to indicate a trailing space when a blank is required in a field code.

B. Field 1

3.03 The type 1 field is entered for all central offices. Field 1 contains a 1 followed by the 11-character common language identification. The identification (ID) is the same as the ID in the trunk maintenance file. The 1 is not entered by the operator but is supplied by the Directory Program upon entry of the central office into the directory. The following is an example of a field 1 ID:



(1) Field type

(2) Office ID.

C. Field 2

3.04 The type 2 field is entered for all central offices and follows field 1 in the directory. Field 2 contains the transmission test line type and telephone number, and the operational test line type and telephone number.

3.05 The first character must be a 2. The first character is followed by the transmission test line type. These are as follows:

Ø — 100-type test line

2 — 102-type test line

5 — 105-type test line.

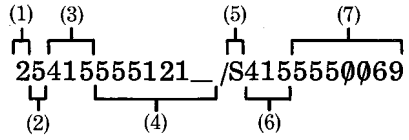
A transmission test line NPA code and telephone number (up to ten characters) follows the type code. A slash (/) follows the number and the operational test line type is entered as follows:

S — synchronous-type test line

N — nonsynchronous-type test line

3 — 103-type test line.

This is followed by the operational test line NPA code and telephone number (up to ten characters). The following is an example of a field 2 ID:



(1) Field type

(2) Transmission test line type

(3) Test line NPA code

(4) Transmission test line telephone number

(5) Operational test line type

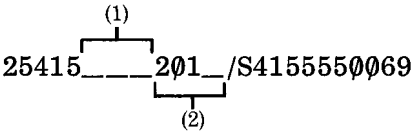
(6) Test line NPA code

(7) Operational test line telephone number.

3.06 The test line number contains 3, 6, 7, 9, or 10 digits without the use of trailing spaces. CAROT 1 will automatically include necessary trailing spaces. A test line number containing 1, 2, 4, 5, or 8 digits is used with the addition of trailing spaces for a total of ten characters.

If a single space is entered in place of the test line type, CAROT assumes that the test line number is blank.

3.07 When a 3-digit test line number is entered, the NNX is entered by the program as three spaces. For example, if the transmission test line telephone number were 201, the field 2 example in 3.05 would look like the following:



(1) NNX spaces

(2) Transmission test line telephone number.

D. Field 3

3.08 The type 3 field is entered only for central offices equipped with ROTLs. The first character must be a 3. The second and third characters represent the ROTL type as listed below. The third character must be followed by a slash (/).

R5 Small No. 5 Crossbar ROTL

RS Small Step-by-Step ROTL

SS Expanded Step-by-Step ROTL

5X Expanded No. 5 Crossbar ROTL

4X 4XB OTTS/ROTL

1X No. 1 Crossbar ROTL

XT Crossbar Tandem ROTL

E1 No. 1 ESS ROTL

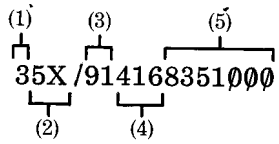
E2 No. 2 ESS ROTL

E4 No. 4 ESS ROTL.

3.09 The remaining field 3 characters designate the ROTL telephone number, which may consist of up to 12 digits. The first two are access digits. Either two, one, or no access digits may be entered. If the first access digit is required, it will always be an 8 or a 9. If the second digit is required, it will always be a 1.

3.10 The remaining ten characters consist of the ROTL NPA code and a telephone number that contains up to seven digits. The ROTL NPA code does not have to be entered if the code is the same as the CAROT NPA code. If no NPA code is entered or if seven or fewer of the ten

characters are entered, CAROT adds the CAROT NPA code in front of the number. If a number containing fewer than seven digits is to be entered, trailing spaces must be typed for a total of 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, or 12 characters. The following is an example of a field 3 ID:



(1) Field type.

(2) ROTL type.

(3) Access digits—If the first digit is required, it will always be an 8 or a 9. If a second digit is required, it will always be a 1 (it may be needed when the ROTL NPA code differs from the CAROT NPA code).

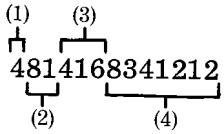
(4) ROTL NPA code.

(5) ROTL telephone number.

E. Field 4

3.11 The type 4 field is always entered after field 3 and is required for ROTL-equipped central offices. The first character must be a 4. The remaining field 4 characters designate the TTY telephone number where results are to be sent. It may consist of up to 12 digits. The first two are access digits. Either two, one, or no access digits may be required. If the first access digit is required, it will always be an 8 or a 9. If the second digit is required, it will always be a 1.

3.12 The remaining ten characters consist of the TTY NPA code and a telephone number that contains up to seven digits. The TTY NPA code does not have to be entered if it is the same as the CAROT NPA code. If no NPA code is entered or if seven or fewer of the ten characters are entered, CAROT adds the CAROT NPA code in front of the number. If a number containing fewer than seven digits is to be entered, trailing spaces must be typed for a total of 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, or 12 characters. The following is an example of a field 4 ID:



(1) Field type.

(2) Access digits—If the first digit is required, it will always be an 8 or a 9. If a second digit is required it will always be a 1 (it may be needed when the TTY NPA code differs from the CAROT NPA code).

(3) TTY NPA code.

(4) TTY telephone number.

F. Field 5

3.13 If required, field 5 entries are entered depending on the type of central office. Field 5 entries are required when a central office contains more than one terminating test line. This is because trunks with different traffic usages require different test line numbers. Field 5 contains the transmission test line type and telephone number and the operational test line type and telephone number.

3.14 The first character must be a 5. The first character is followed by the trunk traffic usage code for which the test line numbers apply. Refer to Table A in Section 010-410-312 for traffic usage codes. The traffic usage codes are followed by the transmission test line type. These are as follows:

Ø — 100-type test line

2 — 102-type test line

5 — 105-type test line.

A transmission NPA code and telephone number (up to ten characters) follows the type code. A

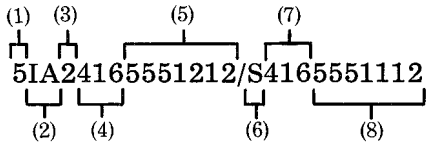
slash (/) follows the number and the operational test line type is entered as follows:

S — synchronous-type test line

N — nonsynchronous-type test line

3 — 103-type test line.

This is followed by the operational test line NPA code and telephone number (up to ten characters). The following is an example of a field 5 ID:



(1) Field type

(2) Trunk traffic usage code

(3) Transmission test line type

(4) Test line NPA code

(5) Transmission test line telephone number

(6) Operational test line type

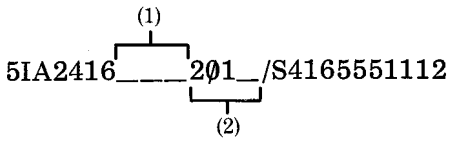
(7) Test line NPA code

(8) Operational test line telephone number.

3.15 The test line number contains 3, 6, 7, 9, or 10 digits without the use of trailing spaces. CAROT 1 will automatically include necessary trailing spaces. A test line number containing 1, 2, 4, 5, or 8 digits may be used with the addition of trailing spaces for a total of ten characters.

If a single space is entered in place of the test line type, CAROT assumes that the test line number is blank.

3.16 When a 3-digit test line number is used, the NNX is entered as three spaces. For example, if the transmission test line telephone number were 2Ø1, the field 5 example in 3.14 would look like the following:



(1) NNX spaces

(2) Transmission test line telephone number.

4. IMPLEMENTING TEST LINE DIRECTORY PROGRAM

GENERAL

4.01 The Test Line Directory maintenance program provides the operator with the capability to initialize or edit the directory or to transfer the directory from backup magnetic tape cassette to disc. The Initialization or Edit Mode of operation is entered using either a TTY or paper tape. In either case, the TTY must be used to gain access to the program. The Recovery Mode of operation must be entered using a TTY.

4.02 Refer to Part 5 for a description of editing commands.

METHOD OF ENTERING DATA

A. TTY Input

4.03 The TTY should be used only when a small number of changes are to be made in the directory because the use of the TTY ties up the system.

When using the TTY, the operator must wait for a response from the program before entering the next line. The response will usually be a back arrow (←) or an underscore (_) depending on the character set of the system TTY.

B. Paper Tape Input

4.04 Paper tape should be used when a large number of changes are being made to the directory. This will avoid tying up the system for a long period of time while the edit file is being entered.

Only one paper tape Initialization or Edit Mode file can be entered on each run of the Directory Program.

4.05 Format errors detected by CAROT 1 during the reading of the paper tape will be printed as ILLEGAL REQUEST and the last line read from the tape will be printed on the TTY. The program will skip to the next valid command and continue. The command(s) in error must be corrected and entered on another update of the directory.

PROGRAM MODES OF OPERATION

A. Initialization Mode

4.06 This mode is selected when the Test Line Directory is initially created on disc. The cassette produced while in this mode will become the backup for the directory which is being created. After the directory has been written, this cassette is labeled with the current date and filed as the current directory backup. When an edit is made to the directory, the resulting cassette replaces the cassette created during the Initialization Mode.

4.07 See Table A for operator dialogue and Fig. 1A for a typical printout. Part 5 describes the edit commands used to create the directory.

B. Edit Mode

4.08 This mode is selected when the operator desires to add to, delete, or change office records. The cassette created during this operation replaces the backup cassette created during the Initialization Mode or from a previous edit.

4.09 See Table B for operator dialogue and Fig. 1B for a typical printout. Part 5 describes the edit commands used to edit the directory.

C. Recovery Mode

4.10 This mode is selected when the disc copy of the directory has been destroyed. The backup cassette created during initialization or the last edit is used to recover the Directory Program.

4.11 See Table C for operator dialogue and Fig. 1C for a typical printout.

5. EDITING COMMANDS

A. General

5.01 The general format for all edit commands is a slash (/) followed by a one-letter action code. Some edit commands include a comma and an 11-character office identity. The following are valid edit commands:

EDIT COMMAND	ACTION
/A, office ID	Add a new office entry to the directory.
/B, office ID	Add fields to an existing entry or change an existing field.
/C	Change the CAROT NPA code.
/D, office ID	Delete an entry or part of a entry from the directory.
/E	Terminate the edit, list the directory if requested, and generate a cassette backup.
/I	Ignore the preceding partial entry in the edit file.
/L	List the updated directory upon completion of all edits.
/R, office ID	Replace the entire entry in the directory with new information.

5.02 The symbol (CR) used in the examples which follow designates the operation of the carriage return. The symbol (LF) designates the operation of the line feed.

B. Office Entity Addition

5.03 The /A command is used to add an office which does not already exist in the directory. The form of the request is /A, office name followed by a field 2. Fields 3 and 4 are included in the case of a ROTL office. Field 5 information is added after field 2 or field 4 (ROTL offices) if necessary. The following are typical entries.

/A,OKLDCAØ139J (CR) (LF)
253971Ø5Ø/S397Ø69Ø (CR) (LF)

or

/A,GNBOCAPL674 (CR) (LF)
256745443/N6745276 (CR) (LF)
35X/8350050 (CR) (LF)
48341212 (CR) (LF)

C. Additions or Changes to an Office Entry

5.04 The /B command is used to make an addition or change to an entry already existing in the directory. The form of the request is /B, office name followed by field additions or changes. An example of a /B command would be the addition of fields 3 and 4 when a ROTL is installed in an office previously equipped with terminating test lines only. The following is a typical addition entry:

Existing Entry

1OKLDCA0383C
254158340037/S4158340710

Addition Command Entered into CAROT

/B, OKLDCA0383C (CR) (LF)
35X/8350050 (CR) (LF)
48341212 (CR) (LF)

Resulting Directory Entry

1OKLDCA0383C
254158340037/S4158340710
35X/_4158350050
4_4158341212

The following is a typical change entry for an existing field:

Existing Entry

1OKLDCA0383C
224158340020/S4158340710
35X/_4158350050
4_4158341212

Change Command Entered into CAROT

/B,OKLDCA0383C (CR) (LF)
258340037/S8340710 (CR) (LF)
5IA28340020/S8340710 (CR) (LF)

Resulting Directory Entry

1OKLDCA0383C
254158340037/S4158340710
35X/_4158350050
4_4158341212
5IA24158340020/S4158340710

Note: NPA codes do not have to be entered as part of an entry addition or change if the code is the same as the CAROT NPA code. Notice this in change entries above where the CAROT NPA code is 415.

5.05 The /B command may be used to replace or add to field 5 entries. If a field 5 exists for the traffic usage code entered in the request, the new field will replace the previous one. If the traffic usage code does not match an existing field 5, the new field will be added to the entry. The field 5 information for an entry will be arranged in alphabetical order of traffic usage codes.

D. Change CAROT Center NPA Code

5.06 The /C command is used to change the CAROT Center NPA code in the directory. The format of the command is /C (CR) (LF), followed by the 3-digit NPA code as shown below. This command can be useful when test line information is passed from a CAROT Center in one NPA to a CAROT Center in another NPA.

/C, (CR) (LF)
201 (CR) (LF)

This command does not change the NPA code of any ROTL or far-end test line telphone number entered previously. Therefore, if changes have been performed where the CAROT Center NPA code has been provided by the program, each of these ROTL and far-end test line NPA entries must be changed using the /B command.

E. Deletions

5.07 The /D command is used to delete an entire office from the directory or to delete one or more fields from an office. In order to delete an office from the directory, the command must be /D, followed by the office name as shown below.

/D,OKLDCA0383C (CR) (LF)

This command completely removes all fields for the office from the directory. The /A command must be used to reenter the office and fields.

5.08 The /D command is used as follows when deleting a field(s) for a given office entity:

Existing Entry

```
1VLLJCAØ1ØØT
257Ø78420037/S7Ø78420710
5IT57Ø7642105_/S7Ø7842069_
5TO57Ø7642105_S7Ø7642069_
```

Delete Command Entered into CAROT

```
/D,VLLJCAØ1ØØT
5IT57Ø7642105_/S7Ø7842069_
5TO57Ø7642105_/S7Ø7642069_
```

Resulting Directory Entry

```
1VLLJCAØ1ØØT
257Ø78420037/S7Ø78420710
```

F. Office Entity Fields and Replacement

5.09 The /R command followed by the office ID and new field(s) is used to replace all fields for an office with a new set of fields. The command causes a complete deletion of existing fields for the particular office and then adds the new fields specified as shown below:

Existing Entry

```
1GNBONCLA288
259196Ø75443/S9192885278
3R5/_9195979Ø99
4_9196971212
```

Edit Command

```
/R,GNBONCLA288
259192885443/S9192885276
```

Resulting Directory Entry

```
1GNBONCLA288
259192885443/S9192885276
```

G. Deletion of Partial Entries in Edit File

5.10 The /I command is used to delete an error in an entry if the operator detects the error before entering the next edit command. For example, if the office identity is misspelled in a /A command but is not detected until after the (CR) (LF) following the office ID or even after several fields have been typed for the entry, the operator can delete the entire request by typing the following:

/I (CR) (LF)

After the deletion is made, the operator types the correct edit command and entry.

5.11 The following is an example of the use of the /I command:

Entry with Error (F in office ID)

```
/A,FNBONCAS85A (CR) (LF)
259198551143/S9198556488 (CR) (LF)
```

Delete Error Command and Input Correct Entry

```
/I (CR) (LF)
/A,GNBONCAS85A (CR) (LF)
259198551143/S9198556488 (CR) (LF)
```

In this case, the error entry is ignored by the program.

5.12 The /D command must be used to delete an error if it is not detected until after another edit command has been inputted. This is necessary because the program actually performs the update to the directory upon detection of the next edit command. When making the delete entry, the office name must be entered as it was the first time.

H. Request Hard Copy

5.13 The /L command may be used to request a hard-copy printout on the line printer upon completion of the edits. This command may be entered before any other edit command. The actual listing will not take place until the /E command has been entered (edit termination).

I. Edit Termination

5.14 The /E command is used to terminate the edit. When this command is encountered, the program generates a cassette backup of the new Test Line Directory. A line printer hard copy is also generated if a listing has been requested previously by use of the /L command. The program will automatically return to the Monitor Program after writing of the backup cassette has been completed.

6. ERROR MESSAGES

6.01 See Table D for a list of error messages from the program and possible causes.

7. REFERENCES

7.01 The following are related CAROT 1 sections.

010-410-100	CAROT Centers—Operation—General
010-410-300	CAROT Centers—Duties and Responsibilities
010-410-312	CAROT Centers—Trunk Maintenance File—Data Base Requirements
010-410-313	CAROT Centers—Trunk Maintenance File—Generation and Update
010-410-314	CAROT Centers—Preparation for Routine Trunk Tests—Operation of Test Program
010-410-315	CAROT Centers—Summarization of Test Results
010-410-330	CAROT Centers—Central Tape Preparation
103-251-100	CAROT Controller—Description
103-251-105	Processor Controlled Interrogator—Description
103-251-110	Manually Controlled Interrogator—Description and Operation
103-251-200	CAROT Controller—Installation Procedures
103-251-300	CAROT Controller—System Trouble-Location Procedures
103-251-310	CAROT Controller—Program Library Initialization and Updating
103-251-320	CAROT Controller—System Recovery Procedures
103-251-500	CAROT Controller—Diagnostic Tests
801-250-171	Controller Equipment Design Requirements

MONITOR RUNNING!
PROGRAM NAME (OR "LIST"): DIRECTORY (CR) (LF)

OFFICE TEST LINE DIRECTORY PROGRAM
EDIT, INITIALIZATION, OR RECOVERY? (E, I, OR R): I (CR) (LF)
ENTER CAROT AREA CODE: 317 (CR) (LF)
PLACE A SCRATCH TAPE IN CASSETTE AND TYPE DECK NO.: 1 (CR) (LF)
INPUT TODAY'S DATE: OCT. 17, 1974 (CR) (LF)
TTY OR PAPER TAPE INPUT? (T OR P) P (CR) (LF)
LOAD EDIT TAPE IN READER – TYPE GO
GO (CR) (LF)
MONITOR RUNNING!
PROGRAM NAME (OR "LIST"):

A. Initialization Mode Using Paper Tape

MONITOR RUNNING!
PROGRAM NAME (OR "LIST"): DIRECTORY (CR) (LF)

OFFICE TEST LINE DIRECTORY PROGRAM
EDIT, INITIALIZATION, OR RECOVERY? (E, I, OR R): E (CR) (LF)
PLACE A SCRATCH TAPE IN CASSETTE AND TYPE DECK NO.: 3 (CR) (LF)
INPUT TODAY'S DATE: OCT 17, 1974 (CR) (LF)
TTY OR PAPER TAPE INPUT? (T OR P) T (CR) (LF)
ENTER REQUESTS

Requests entered
MONITOR RUNNING!
PROGRAM NAME (OR "LIST"):

B. Edit Mode Using TTY

MONITOR RUNNING!
PROGRAM NAME (OR "LIST"): DIRECTORY (CR) (LF)

OFFICE TEST LINE DIRECTORY PROGRAM
EDIT, INITIALIZATION, OR RECOVERY? (E, I, OR R): R (CR) (LF)
PLACE DIRECTORY IN CASSETTE AND TYPE DECK NO.: 1 (CR) (LF)
2Ø1 OFFICE TEST LINE DIRECTORY OCT. 21, 1974
MONITOR RUNNING!
PROGRAM NAME (OR "LIST"):

C. Recovery Mode

Note:

Underlined dialogue is operator response.
(CR) designates carriage return.
(LF) designates line feed.

Fig. 1—Typical Operator Dialogue During Directory Change

TABLE A

INITIALIZATION MODE DIALOGUE

STEP	PROGRAM MESSAGE	OPERATOR REPLY	COMMENTS
1	MONITOR RUNNING! PROGRAM NAME (OR "LIST"):	DIRECTORY (CR)(LF)	This response loads the Directory Program. Carriage return (CR) and line feed (LF) are operator actions for completing the reply.
2	OFFICE TEST LINE DIRECTORY PROGRAM EDIT, INITIALIZATION, OR RECOVERY? (E, I, OR R)?	I (CR)(LF)	This response places the Directory Program in the Initialization Mode.
3	ENTER CAROT AREA CODE:	XYZ (CR)(LF)	XYZ denotes CAROT NPA Code.
4	PLACE A SCRATCH TAPE IN CASSETTE AND TYPE DECK NO.:	X (CR)(LF)	X denotes cassette deck number. Must be a 1, 2, or 3.
5	INPUT TODAY'S DATE:	(month, day, year) (CR)(LF) Example: OCT. 19, 1974	The operator is allowed to enter up to 18 alphanumeric characters for the date and comments.
6a	TTY OR PAPER TAPE INPUT? (T OR P)	T (CR)(LF)	The TTY is used to input information. This method should be used only when a small number of items are entered. Proceed to Step 7a.
6b	TTY OR PAPER TAPE INPUT? (T OR P)	P (CR)(LF)	The paper tape reader is used to input information. This method should be used when a large number of items are entered. Proceed to Step 7b.
7a	ENTER REQUESTS	/(command) (CR)(LF)	Type Initialization Mode items using TTY. See Part 5 for commands.
7b	LOAD EDIT TAPE IN READER — TYPE GO:	GO (CR)(LF)	After loading paper tape containing Initialization Mode items, depress READ button and type GO.
8	MONITOR RUNNING! PROGRAM NAME (OR "LIST"):	_____	This program message is received in response to a /E command if using a TTY or a termination of tape condition if using a paper tape.

TABLE B

EDIT MODE DIALOGUE

STEP	PROGRAM MESSAGE	OPERATOR REPLY	COMMENTS
1	MONITOR RUNNING! PROGRAM NAME (OR "LIST"):	DIRECTORY (CR)(LF)	This response loads the Directory Program. Carriage return (CR) and line feed (LF) are operator actions for completing the reply.
2	OFFICE TEST LINE DIRECTORY PROGRAM EDIT, INITIALIZATION, OR RECOVERY? (E, I, OR R)?	E (CR)(LF)	This response places the Directory Program in the Edit Mode.
3	PLACE A SCRATCH TAPE IN CASSETTE AND TYPE DECK NO.:	X (CR)(LF)	X denotes cassette deck number. Must be a 1, 2, or 3.
4	INPUT TODAY'S DATE:	(month, day, year) (CR)(LF) Example: OCT. 19, 1974	The operator is allowed to enter up to 18 alphanumerical characters for the date and comments.
5a	TTY OR PAPER TAPE INPUT? (T OR P)	T (CR)(LF)	The TTY is used to input information. This method should be used only when a small number of items are entered. Proceed to Step 6a.
5b	TTY OR PAPER TAPE INPUT? (T OR P)	P (CR)(LF)	The paper tape reader is used to input information. This method should be used when a large number of items are entered. Proceed to Step 6b.
6a	ENTER REQUESTS	/(command) (CR)(LF)	Type Edit Mode items using TTY. See Part 5 for commands.
6b	LOAD EDIT TAPE IN READER — TYPE GO	GO (CR)(LF)	After loading paper tape containing Edit Mode items, depress READ button and type GO.
7	MONITOR RUNNING! PROGRAM NAME (OR "LIST"):	_____	This program message is received in response to a /E command if using a TTY or a termination of tape condition if using a paper tape.

TABLE C

RECOVERY MODE DIALOGUE

STEP	PROGRAM MESSAGE	OPERATOR REPLY	COMMENTS
1	MONITOR RUNNING! PROGRAM NAME (OR "LIST"):	DIRECTORY (CR)(LF)	This response loads the Directory Program. Carriage return (CR) and line feed (LF) are operator actions for completing the reply.
2	OFFICE TEST LINE DIRECTORY PROGRAM EDIT, INITIALIZATION, OR RECOVERY? (E, I, OR R)?	R (CR)(LF)	This response places the Directory Program in the Recovery Mode.
3	PLACE DIRECTORY IN CASSETTE AND TYPE DECK NO.:	X (CR)(LF)	X denotes cassette deck number. Must be a 1, 2, or 3.
4	(directory label number)	_____	CAROT responds to the preceding step by printing the directory label number. Then CAROT begins copying information from the cassette and placing the information on disc.
5	MONITOR RUNNING! PROGRAM NAME (OR "LIST"):	_____	This response is received when the cassette tape ends. The Directory Program is on disc.

TABLE D

ERROR MESSAGES

MESSAGE	POSSIBLE CAUSE
INVALID DECK NO. RE-ENTER DECK NO.	The operator has entered a character other than 1, 2, or 3 for the cassette deck to be used. Enter the correct deck number.
PAPER TAPE READER NOT READY	Either the paper tape reader is not ON, or the READ button is not depressed.
ILLEGAL REQUEST	Any of the following causes are possible. (a) If message occurs as a result of an operator response to a question, an invalid response has been given. If using a TTY, the operator should type the correct response. Refer to Part 4 for paper tape inputs. (b) In response to a /A office name line: (1) Format error. (2) Other than 11 characters in the office name. (3) The office already exists in the directory. (c) In response to a /B, /D, or /R office name line: (1) Format error. (2) Other than 11 characters in the office name. (3) The office does not exist in the directory. (d) In response to a field 2 line: (1) Format error. (2) Invalid test line typed. (3) Telephone number entered improperly. (e) In response to a field 3 or 4 line: (1) Format error. (2) Telephone number entered improperly. (f) In response to a field 5 line: (1) Format error. (2) Traffic usage code entered improperly. (3) Telephone number entered improperly.
DISC FAILED TO READ	If either of these messages occurs, the operator should attempt to use the Recovery Mode to restore the original directory, except when an initialization is being performed. Once the directory has been restored, the edit should be attempted again. If these errors persist, refer to Section 103-251-500 for disc diagnostics.
DISC FAILED TO WRITE	