AUTOMATIC TROUBLE ANALYSIS (ATA) SYSTEM
INPUT COMMANDS/OUTPUT MESSAGES

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1. GENERAL

1.01 This section provides the input commands/output messages used by personnel at the Automatic Trouble Analysis (ATA) System sites and the switching control centers (SCC).

1.02 This section is reissued to change title and add information pertaining to Generic 3. Revision arrows are used to emphasize the more significant changes.

1.03 A number of input commands are provided to permit operating personnel to obtain information pertaining to the automatic printouts and to modify system behavior. For each command, the correct format is shown, a description is given, and examples of their use are shown.

1.04 The SCC (ATA administrator) can use all of the commands; whereas, on-site operating personnel only require a subset of these commands. The ATA administrator specifies the commands that

can be used by each site and enters them into the computer by using the "accept" command. If a site attempts to use a command not assigned by the administrator, the system will inform the site that it cannot accept. The current list of commands in a site repertoire can be obtained by that site by typing **acp:stat!** The system will respond with a list of commands that are assigned to the site. The site cannot use this command to add to or delete from its command repertoire.

1.05 The ability of one site to interact on or get information from another site is also specified by the ATA administrator. The administrator uses the "reach" command to list for each site which other sites, if any, may be reached. The "reach" command can be used only by the ATA administrator.

2. KEYBOARD PRINTER INPUT

2.01 Commands may be input manually to request exception report (ER) details, enter craft status on an ER, and for other reasons. Commands must be typed in lower case. The conventions described in A through D should be observed when typing commands into the ATA System.

A. System Ready

2.02 The percent (%) sign is the ready character. It appears on the left of a line when the system is prepared to accept manual input. If there is no % sign and the operator is not waiting for system response, depress the exclamation point (!) key to get an error message and a percent sign.

B. End of Command

2.03 An exclamation point (!) indicates to the system that an input command has been completed. If the command is properly formatted, the system responds with an acknowledgment (IP) on the same line on which the command is entered. If appropriate, a system response is printed out.

C. Erasures

2.04 Typing errors can be corrected by using the underscore (_) or the dollar sign ($) symbol. Each use of the underscore symbol causes the previous typed character to be deleted; eg, if two underscores are typed, the two preceding characters will be deleted. The dollar sign symbol is used to delete the entire line of typing up to the dollar sign.

D. Output Interference

2.05 To prevent printouts from interfering with input commands, depress the DEL key once before typing the command. This will provide approximately 30 seconds of time not interrupted by low priority output. Each subsequent operation of a key will provide two 30-second intervals without interruption by incoming messages. However, if a pumper is detected, it will be printed out.

3. ERROR RESPONSE

3.01 Incorrect use of an input command will result in an error message being printed out. Noise on the data links will sometimes cause an error even though a command was typed correctly. When in doubt, enter the command again according to the correct format. The examples in 1 through 10 point out mistakes in typing commands and the system response to the mistake.

1. **op! ?f**
   invalid delimiter: !
   %

The command **op** should have been followed by a colon. The system questions the format **?f** of the command and also states that the exclamation point should not follow **op.**

2. **op:er! ?f**
   arg count
   %

The ER number was omitted from the command. The argument count indicates that a number is expected.

3. **op:er 42! IP**
   ng
   invalid er value: 42
   %

The **ng** means no good. Although the command is entered correctly, the invalid **er** value indicates that **er 42** does not exist in the system.

4. **op:prg act! IP**
   ng
   syntax error

The **syntax error** indicates the word arrangement is wrong. The output purge command requires another field to indicate if all cards, last card, or cards received between two times are desired.

5. **op:act hms1;all! IP**
   ng
   syntax error

A word is missing after **all.** It is necessary to indicate if the output should be in long or short form.

6. **op:act hms1; a short! IP**
   ng
   syntax error

The single letter **a** should be **all.**

7. **upd:er 1; code tdf! IP**
   ng
   syntax error

The **syntax error** is **tdf.** The update code must be in the form of two numerical digits and one letter; eg, 22p.

8. **upd:er 1; status nat! IP**
   ng
   syntax error

In this case, although the command is in the correct format, the ER had been previously updated to "EMB". The status can be changed as many times as desired to any of the other status codes, but it cannot be changed back to **nat.**

9. **acp:clinton.add purge! IP**
   ng
   clinton is not an scc

Although this command is entered correctly, it was typed from a terminal which was not the SCC (ATA administrator). Only the SCC has the power to add verbs to a sites repertoire.

10. **upd:er (2, 3, 4,);a test message! IP**
    invalid delimiter: m

The first letter **m** in message is an invalid delimiter. The semicolon preceding **a test message** should have been a colon.

4. INPUT COMMANDS/OUTPUT MESSAGES

A. Input Commands

4.01 Each input command entry consists of four parts of information which are as follows:

(a) Input command format shows the format for the particular command. All commands are typed with lower case characters.

(b) Description gives a detailed explanation of the command's function and identification of any variable fields.

(c) Examples show the system response to the input command.

(d) References list related input commands or output messages.

4.02 A typical command and system response is as follows:

```
acp:train,stat!  IP
m sept 15 16:45:12 train acp
train accepts:
upd mon alw reach
```

Line one shows the command entered (**IP** denotes the computer has accepted the command); on line two, **m** indicates that the output is in response to a manual command, the month, date, and time of the output is given, **train** is the site that issued the command, and **acp** is the command entered; on line three, the computer states that site **train** accepts the commands listed on line four.

4.03 When **siteid** is not used, the site of the keyboard printer typing the command is assumed. Any part of a message shown in brackets is optional.

4.04 All input commands are given in Table A. All equipment and apparatus codes are given in Table B.

→TABLE A←

INPUT COMMANDS

COMMAND	FORMAT	PAGE NO.
Accept	acp:[siteid.]stat[;config x]! acp:[siteid.]add (verb1, verb2,...) [;config x]! acp:[siteid.]rmv (verb1, verb2,...) [;config x]! x = a number 1 through 5 Generic 3: x = a number 0 through 9	12
Allow	alw:[siteid.]er xxx! alw:[siteid.]er (x1, x2,...)! Generic 3: alw:[siteid.]er xxxx! xxxx = a number 0 through 9999	13
ATA	ata!	14
Audit	aud:[siteid.]er xxx! aud:[siteid.]ia xxx! aud:[siteid.]bin [binname]! aud:[siteid.]lock [type]! type = mrs, erd, or bin	14
Binlist	binlist:xbtype (binname1, binname2,...)! xbtype = xb1, xb5, or xbe (Generic 3 only)	14
Command	cmd:command name or list! Generic 3: cmd:list [(ata,ets,tasc)]! cmd:format (cmd1,cmd2,...)!	16
Compare	cmp:[siteid.]er xxx! cmp:[siteid.]ia xxx!	17
Configuration	config:status! config:save x! config:retrieve x! config:site a;config x! x = a number 1 through 5 a = site(s) Generic 3: config:status! config:save x;site all! config:save x;site (site0,site1,....)! config:save x;group grpnm! config:status x;site sitenm! config:status x;group grpnm! config:status (x1,x2,....);site (site1,site2,....)!	18

→TABLE A (Contd)←

INPUT COMMANDS

COMMAND	FORMAT	PAGE NO.
Configuration (Contd)	config:retrieve x;site all! config:retrieve x;site (site1,site2,....)! config:retrieve x;group grpnm! config:group grpnm;add (site1,site2,....)! config:group grpnm;rmv (site1,site2,....)! config:group grpnm;rmv! config:rmv fig! config:group grpnm or all;list! x = 0 through 9	18
Creates New Entry	cne:[siteid.]er!	17
Generic 3: ETS Alarm Control	mdt:[siteid.]alm mode;type! mode = set or clear type = major or minor	27
Generic 3: ETS Backup Data Link	mdt:[siteid.]bdl!	28
Generic 3: ETS Primary Data Link	mdt:[siteid.]pdl!	30
Flush	flush:site [(sitename1, sitename2,...)]!	24
Inhibit	inh:[siteid.]er xxx! inh:[siteid.]er (x1,x2,...)!	25
Interrogate	intg:sdata [siteid.]! intg:ldata [xx]! xx = a line number 0 through 63	25
Line Control	lctrl:[siteid.]key option! key = restore, remove, or transfer (lnxx, lnyy) option = ata, tty, queue, or all Generic 3: option = ata, kb, history, unix, or all	26
MDT Distribute Point Control	mdt:[siteid.]dist set;row r;pos p! mdt:[siteid.]dist clear;row r;pos p! r = 0, 1, 2, or 3 p = 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5	28

→TABLE A (Contd)←

INPUT COMMANDS

COMMAND		FORMAT	PAGE NO.
MDT Make Busy		mdt:[siteid.]mb set! mdt:[siteid.]mb clear! mdt:mb set;allsite! mdt:mb clear;allsite!	29
MDT Message Control		mdt:[siteid.]mesg key;mdtsc! mdt:[siteid.]mesg key;code xxx! key = disable, enable, or status code = mdt trouble message number	29
MDT Set Mode Control	No. 5 xbar	mdt:[siteid.]smode [;punch p][;xmit x]! p & x = none, express, nonexp, or all	30
	No. 1 xbar	mdt:[siteid.]smode type;send s;release r! mdt:[siteid.]smode ani;send s;print p! type = oti,tti,tti1,tti2,ccti0,ccti1,asti,sp2 s = all or nontst r = all or none p = test or all	
Generic 3: MDT Set Mode Control	No. 5 xbar	mdt:[siteid.]smode [;punch x][;xmit x]! x = none, nontest, test, or all	32
	No. 5 xbar ETS	mdt:[siteid.]smode [;punch x][;xmit x][;print y]! x = none, nontest, test, or all y = punch or all	
	No. 5 xbar OTF	mdt:[siteid.]smode [;hold x][;xmit y]! x & y = none, nontest, test, or all	
	No. 1 xbar	mdt:[siteid.]smode type[;send s][;release r]! mdt:[siteid.]smode ani[;send s][;print p]! s = all or nontest r = all or none p = test or all	
MDT Status		mdt:[siteid.]stat!	34
Monitor		mon:[siteid.]stat[;config x]! mon:[siteid.]add (site1,site2,...);mscl (mscl1,mscl2,...)[;config x]! mon:[siteid.]rmv (site1,site2,...);mscl (mscl1,mscl2,...)[;config x]! x = configuration 1 through 5 or 0 through 9 for Generic 3 mscl1,mscl2,... are: sf = short form exception report csf = critical short form exception report lf = long form exception report clf = critical long form exception report ia = immediate action report a = alert or special messages sum = summary report	34

→TABLE A (Contd)←

INPUT COMMANDS

COMMAND	FORMAT	PAGE NO.
Monitor (Contd)	r1 = referred class 1 r2 = referred class 2 r3 = referred class 3 local = local messages meas = measurement reports ta = tasc alert Generic 3: online = ETS on-line erlsf = er level short form erllf = er level long form all = all MSCLs	
Generic 3: Monitor ETS Online Class	ets sitename!	23
Generic 3: Monitor ETS Online Class Exclusively	etsx sitename!	24
Output Active Records	op:[siteid.]act (bin1,...);last long! op:[siteid.]act (bin1,...);last short! op:[siteid.]act (bin1,...);all long! op:[siteid.]act (bin1,...);all short! op:[siteid.]act (bin1,...);time (t1,t2);long! op:[siteid.]act (bin1,...);time (t1,t2);short! t1 & t2 = time in hours 0 through 23 for the current day Generic 3: op:[siteid.]act (bin1,...);last type! op:[siteid.]act (bin1,...);all type! op:[siteid.]act (bin1,...);time (t1,t2);type! type = long or short	38
Output ER	op:[siteid.]er xxx! op:[siteid.]er xxx;last! op:[siteid.]er xxx;all! Generic 3: op:[siteid.]er xxx[;last,all]!	39
Output ERD	op:[siteid.]erd [xx][;yy]! xx = number of hours to be reported yy = indicator type (No. 1 xbar only)	40

→TABLE A (Contd)←

INPUT COMMANDS

COMMAND	FORMAT	PAGE NO.
Output IA	op:[siteid.]ia xxx! op:[siteid.]ia xxx;last! op:[siteid.]ia xxx;all! Generic 3: op:[siteid.]ia xxx[;last,all]!	39
Output Purge Records	op:[siteid.]prg (bin1,...);last long! op:[siteid.]prg (bin1,...);last short! op:[siteid.]prg (bin1,...);all long! op:[siteid.]prg (bin1,...);all short! op:[siteid.]prg (bin1,...);time (t1,t2);long! op:[siteid.]prg (bin1,...);time (t1,t2);short! Generic 3: op:[siteid.]prg (bin1,...);last type! op:[siteid.]prg (bin1,...);all type! op:[siteid.]prg (bin1,...);time (t1,t2);type! type = long or short	40
Output Throttle	op:[siteid.]bin (name1,...);throt! op:[siteid.]bin all;throt!	41
Profile	prof:[siteid.]bin! (not used in Generic 3) prof:[siteid.]bin binname! prof:[siteid.]bin (name1, name2,...)! (not used in Generic 3)	42
Purge	purge:[siteid.]bin (name1,...);act! purge:[siteid.]bin (name1,...);all!	42
Reach	reach:[siteid.]stat[;config x]! reach:[siteid.]add (sitename1, sitename2,...)[;config x]! reach:[siteid.]rmv (sitename1, sitename2,...)[;config x]!	44
Recent Change	rc:[siteid.]testname! rc:[siteid.]testname;add (num1, num2,...)! rc:[siteid.]testname;rmv (num1, num2,...)!	43
Release Alarm	r:[siteid.]alm!	43
Remove	remove:[siteid.]key! (not used in Generic 3) key = ata, tty, or queue	45
Restore	restore:[siteid.]key! (not used in Generic 3) key = ata, tty, or queue	45
Set Bin	set:[siteid.]bin (binname1,...)[;keyword value]!	46

→TABLE A (Contd)←

INPUT COMMANDS

COMMAND	FORMAT	PAGE NO.
Set ER	set:[siteid.]er x! x = a number 0 through 7	53
Set ERD	set:[siteid.]erd[;pp p][;mm m]! p = erd purge period in days (0 through 7) m = start of maintenance month (1st or 23rd)	54
Set ERPMP	set:erpmp x! x = 30, 60, stat, or off	41
Set Measurement	set:[siteid.]meas;measurement status! set:[siteid.]meas;profile status! set:[siteid.]meas;threshold xxxx! status = enable or disable xxxx = a number 0 through 4095	55
Set Throttles	set:[siteid.]bin name;sorts (sort1, sort2,...);throt xxx! xxx = the throttle number	56
Start IA	start:[siteid.]ia!	56
Generic 3: Stop	stop!	56
Stop IA	stop:[siteid.]ia!	56
Sysans	sysans:officename key! key = ask, opt, yes, or all	57
Tasc	tasc!	57
Transfer	xfer:from lnxx;to lnxx! (not used in Generic 3)	58
Translate	xlate:[siteid.]bname (binno1, binno2,...)! xlate:[siteid.]bnum (binname1, binname2,...)!	59
Transmit	xmit:destination:text!	59
Unix	unix!	57
Update ER or IA	upd:[siteid.]er (xxx1, xxx2,...)[;status aaa][;code nna][:text]! upd:[siteid.]ia (xxx1, xxx2,...)[;status aaa][;code nna][:text]! xxx = er or ia number aaa = tfd, ntf, emb, oth, or rfd nna = equipment and apparatus code (Table B)	58
Verify	ver:[siteid.]er xxx!	58

TABLE B

EQUIPMENT AND APPARATUS CODES

EQUIPMENT CODES			APPARATUS CODES	
NO. 5 CROSSBAR				
01	Marker	Dial Tone	A	Relay Dirt
02		Completing	B	Relay Wear
03	Register	Originating	C	Relay Defect
04		Incoming	D	Switch Dirt
05	Sender		E	Switch Wear
06	Links	Line	F	Switch Defect
07		Trunk	G	Tube Defect
08		Outsender	H	Wiring Broken
09		Incoming Register	I	Wiring Error
10		Coin or Centrex	J	Work Error
11	Trunks	Outgoing	K	Miscellaneous
12		Incoming	L	Carrier
13		Intraoffice or Centrex	M	Fuse
14		Other	N	Make Busy
15	Number Group		O	No Trouble Found
16	AMA	Recorder	P	Referred Out
17		Transverter	Q	Code 5 Frame
18		Translator	R	Code 5 Equipment
19		Other	S	Code 7
20	Connectors		T	Code 8
21	Frame		U	Equipment Irregularities
22	Power		V	Circuit Pack
23	Miscellaneous (any circuit not listed)			
24	RSB/LTD			
25	Carrier			
26	Pretranslator			
27	Transfer Register			

TABLE B (Contd)

EQUIPMENT AND APPARATUS CODES

EQUIPMENT CODES		
NO. 1 CROSSBAR		
01	Marker	Originating
02		Terminating
03	Connector	Originating Marker
04		Terminating Marker
05	Sender	Subscriber
06		Terminating
07		Auxiliary
08	Line Choice Connector Line Junctor Connector	
09	Ling	Line
10		Subscriber Sender
11		Auxiliary Sender
12		Terminating Sender
13		District
14		Office
15		Incoming
16	ANI	Outpulser
17		ID
18		Number Network
19	Trunk	Outgoing
20		Incoming
21	District Junctor	
22	Number Group Connector Block Relay Frame	
23	Frame	
24	Power	
25	Miscellaneous	
26	No Circuit Identified	
27	Zone	
28	Carrier	

ACP:[siteid.]STAT[;config x]!
ACP:[siteid.]ADD (verb1, verb2,...)[;config x]!
ACP:[siteid.]RMV (verb1, verb2,...)[;config x]!
x = a number 1 through 5
Generic 3:
x = a number 0 through 9

A. Description: The SCC (ATA administrator) uses the accept command to define the subset of commands to be given to each terminal. The first version of the command is used to request the commands which can be used by that terminal; the second and third versions are used by the SCC to change the current status of any terminal. If more than one verb is used, the parentheses are required.

B. Examples:

1. Determine which commands may be used by your site and you do not know your site name.

acp:stat!
System response:
train accepts :
upd mon reach alw xmt

2. Allow site "Train" use of the compare and interrogate commands.

   At SCC, **acp:train.add (cmp, intg)!**
   System response:
   train accepts :
   upd mon cmp reach alw intg xmt

3. Display the current command repertoire of "Clinton" in configuration 1.

   acp:clinton.stat;config 1!
   System response:
   clinton accepts : for configuration 1

   upd mon reach alw xmt

4. Allow "Clinton" use of the compare and interrogate commands in configuration 2.

   acp:clinton.add (cmp,intg);config 2!
   System response:
   clinton accepts : for configuration 2

   upd mon cmp reach alw intg xmt

C. ***Reference:*** Reach command.

ALW:[siteid.]ER xxx!
ALW:[siteid.]ER (x1,x2,...)!
◆Generic 3:
ALW:[siteid.]ER xxxx!
xxxx = a number 0 through 9999◆

A. ***Description:*** The allow command is used to resume the printing of an ER which has been previously inhibited using the inhibit command.

B. ***Example:*** At site "Train," cancel the inhibit of ER 5.

alw:er 5!
System response:
inhibit cancelled for train er 5

The next occurrence of ER 5 will be printed at site "Train" and all locations which monitor exception reports from site "Train."

C. ***Reference:*** Inhibit command.

ATA!

A. Description: The ATA command allows a combined work station to change from the ⧫Electronic Translation System (ETS), ETSX, (Generic 3 only) or⧫ Telecommunications Alarm Surveillance and Control (TASC) mode to the ATA mode. ATA commands may be entered after the command has been executed.

B. Example:

ata!
System response:
ok

C. References: ⧫ETS, ETSX, (Generic 3 only) and⧫ TASC commands.

AUD:[siteid.]ER xxx!
AUD:[siteid.]IA xxx!
AUD:[siteid.]BIN [binname]!
AUD:[siteid.]LOCK [type]!
type=mrs, erd, or bin

A. Description: The audit command causes a manual audit of an exception report directory (ERD) entry, of bin information for a specified bin, or of the specified locks.

B. Examples:

1. The SCC schedules an audit of all information associated with ER 20 from site "Clinton".

aud:clinton.er 20!
System response:
audit scheduled for clinton er: 20

2. The SCC schedules an audit of all information associated with bin JXP1 of site "Clinton".

aud:clinton.bin jxp1!
System response:
audit scheduled for clinton bin:jxp1

BINLIST:xbtype (binname 1, binname 2,...)!
xbtype=xb1, xb5, or ⧫xbe (Generic 3 only)⧫

A. Description: The binlist command is used to output the immediate action (IA) header and sort group information for each of the bins in the ATA System. The IA header information contains a list of the fields which will be printed if a pumper is detected for a given bin or if a summary of the active records in a bin is printed at 3 AM. The sort group information contains the thresholds and equipment sorts for each bin. Thresholds of 30 and 31 are rate thresholds of five records in 5 and 8 minutes, respectively. All other threshold numbers indicate the number of matching records required to generate an ER.

Synthetic fields are fields which appear on the trouble record cards or trouble indicators, but are internally generated by the ATA System. The following is a list of the synthetic fields used in the IA header and sorts in the No. 5 crossbar bins:

FIELD	MEANING
tlf	trunk link frame number

llf	line link frame number
ttlf	transfer trunk link frame number
tllf	transfer line link frame number
mkr	marker number
prt	pretranslator number
transv	transverter number
tmg	master timer number
rcd	AMA recorder number
rcdemg	AMA emergency recorder
5dig	last 5 digits of called number
4dig	last 4 digits of called number
ctx-tr	centrex transfer call

B. Examples:

1. The SCC requests the bin information for the Automatic Message Accounting (AMA) bin in No. 5 Crossbar System.

binlist:xb5 ama!
System response:
binlist for xb5

bin name-ama

ia header-
cm mkr tlf lc lv fak fbk osg ssa ssb os fr cn s

thresholds and sorts
3 fr cn s
3 fs lc lv fak fbk
4 cm dtm mkr fr cn
4 osg ssa ssb os
6 cm dtm mkr tlf
6 cm dtm mkr fs
6 cm dtm mkr fg tf
8 cm dtm mkr

2. The SCC requests the bin information for the AMA-P, 5I, and AAA bins in No. 5 Crossbar System.

binlist:xb5 (ama-p,5i,aaa)!
System response
binlist for xb5

binname - ama-p

```
ia header-
transv tmg rcd rcdemg

thresholds and sorts -
     2     tmg
     4     rcd
     4     rcdemg
     5     transv

binname - 5i

ia header -
cm mkr tt ut fr cn cn-rg

thresholds and sorts -
     3     ctx-tr fr cn cn-rg
     3     ctx-tr tt ut
     4     cm dtm mkr ctx-tr fr cn
     5     cm dtm mkr
     31    ctx-tr fr cn

bin aaa was not found
```

CMD:command name or **list!**
◗Generic 3:
CMD:list [**(ata,ets,tasc)**]**!**
CMD:format (cmd1,cmd2,...)!

Note: The **list** keyword with no arguments, defaults to ATA.◖

A. Description: The command is used to obtain the correct format of a specific command or lists all the commands in the ◗ETS, TASC, (Generic 3 only) or◖ ATA System.

B. Examples:

1. Obtain format for **opthrot** command.

cmd:opthrot!

◗Generic 3:
cmd:format opthrot!◖

System response:
op:[siteid.]bin (binname 1,....);throt!
op:[siteid.]bin all; throt!

2. List all the ATA System commands.

cmd:list!

◗Generic 3:
cmd:list ata!◖

System response:
ata system commands
All the ATA System commands are printed out.

CMP:[siteid.]ER xxx!
CMP:[siteid.]IA xxx!

A. Description: The compare command requests a printout of all matching fields of the cards contributing to the ER or IA report. The output is equivalent to holding up a stack of trouble record cards to see which punches are common to all cards.

B. Examples:

1. Print the common fields on the trouble records associated with ER 2 from site "Clinton".

   cmp:clinton.er 2!
   System response:
   the number of records compared for clinton er 2 is 2

   The fields common to all records for "Clinton" ER 2 are printed out.

2. Print the common fields from the trouble records associated with IA report 5 from this site.

   cmp:ia 5!
   System response:
   the number of records compared for ownsite ia 5 is 3

   The fields common to all records are printed out.

3. Print a statement that the requested entry is a CNE command.

   cmp:er 10!
   System response:
   cne entry, no records to compare for : clinton

CNE:[siteid.]ER!

A. Description: The creates new entry command is used to create a new entry in the ERD and passes back an ER number that can be assigned to an office trouble not associated with trouble record cards.

B. Examples:

1. Request an ERD number for a new entry.

   cne:er!
   System response:
   ownsite erd entry assigned: 26

2. Request an ERD for site "Clinton".

   cne:clinton.er!
   System response:
   clinton erd entry assigned: 20

*C. **Reference:*** Update command.

CONFIG:STATUS!
CONFIG:SAVE x!
CONFIG:RETRIEVE x!
CONFIG:SITE a;CONFIG x!
x = a number 1 through 5
a = site(s)

A. Description: The configure command is used by the SCC (ATA administrator) to define a maximum of five different system configurations of accept, reach, and monitor matrices. The different configurations may be used for altering the system for such things as weekend operation or off-hour operation when some marker groups may run unattended. In such cases, other marker groups may be given monitoring status and some control over the unattended offices. Certain sites may be designated as sub-SCCs with control over a number of sites.

To define each configuration, the SCC must set up the desired configuration by using the accept, reach, and monitor commands to define what each site or terminal can do. After this is done, the configuration is given a number from 1 to 5 and saved. This must be done for each different configuration that may be used.

B. Examples:
1. Assume a 3-site plus SCC ATA System. The three sites are named Clinton, Train, and XB1. Two different configurations are defined. The first configuration has all sites with the same command acceptance, reach only the SCC, and monitor the same message classes (only for their own site).

When the configuration is set up and working, the **CONFIG:SAVE!** command is used to save it as configuration 5.

The status of the current configuration is requested.

config:stat!
System response:
system is now running under configuration 5

The current monitor, reach, and accept capabilities are now obtained for the three sites under configuration 5.

mon:train.stat!
System response:
train monitors:
All the message classes are printed out.

mon:clinton.stat!
System response:
clinton monitors:
All the message classes are printed out.

mon:xb1.stat!
System response:
xb1 monitors:
All the message classes are printed out.

reach:train.stat!
System response:
train reaches:
train

reach:clinton.stat!
System response:
clinton reaches:
clinton

reach:xb1.stat!
System response:
xb1 reaches:
xb1

acp:train.stat!
System response:
train accepts:
All the commands are printed out.

acp:xb1.stat!
System response:
xb1 accepts:
All the commands are printed out.

2. A new configuration is set up to permit site "Train" to monitor site "XB1" and also to reach "XB1" when it is unattended.

The monitor and reach commands are used to set up site "Train" for the necessary power.

mon:train.add xb1;mscl (sf, csf, local, sum, meas)!
System response:
train monitors:
The message classes are printed out.

reach:train.add xb1!
System response:
train reaches:
train xb1

Site "Train" now actually monitors site "XB1" for the message classes that were added and also can now reach "XB1".

This configuration is now saved as configuration 1.

config:save 1!
System response:
current configuration saved in configuration 1

To verify that the system is running under configuration 1, ask for the reach status of site "Train".

reach:train.stat!
System response:
train reaches:
train xb1

3. The ATA System is placed back into configuration 5 by using the configure retrieve command.

config:ret 5!
System response:
system is now running under configuration 5

Place the ATA System back into configuration 1.

config:ret 1!
System response:
system is now running under configuration 1

C. ***References:*** Accept, reach, and monitor commands.

♦Generic 3:
CONFIG:STATUS!
CONFIG:SAVE x;SITE ALL!
CONFIG:SAVE x;SITE (site0,site1,...)!
CONFIG:SAVE x;GROUP GRPNM!

CONFIG:STATUS x;SITE SITENM!
CONFIG:STATUS x;GROUP GRPNM!
CONFIG:STATUS (x1,x2,...);SITE (site1,site2,...)!

CONFIG:RETRIEVE x;SITE ALL!
CONFIG:RETRIEVE x;SITE (site1,site2,...)!
CONFIG:RETRIEVE x;GROUP GRPNM!

CONFIG:GROUP GRPNM;ADD (site1,site2,...)!
CONFIG:GROUP GRPNM;RMV (site1,site2,...)!
CONFIG:GROUP GRPNM;RMV!
CONFIG:RMV FIG!
CONFIG:GROUP GRPNM or **ALL;LIST!**
x = 0 through 9

A. ***Description:*** The configure command uses the status, save, retrieve, or group option. The status option is used to get the current system running configuration. The save option is used to save the current system configuration. A maximum of ten different configurations can be saved. The accept, reach, and monitor commands can be used to change the current running configuration or any saved configurations. The retrieve option is used to replace the current system configuration with the selected configuration. The configure command can summarize the contents of the stored configurations. When a summary is requested for a site or sites, a configuration number or numbers and the site name or names must be specified. The summary contains the accept verbs, monitor sites, and reach sites for the requested site(s).

The group option is used to save sites independent of any configuration. Sites can be saved under group numbers up to 32. ♦

B. ♦ Examples:

1. This option is used to obtain a saved or not saved status of the ten configurations.

config:status!
System response:
the system is running under the following configuration:

sites retrieved under configuration 0

(list all the site(s) that have been retrieved under config 0)

sites saved under configuration 0

(list all the site(s) that have been saved under config 0)

2. This option is used to save all the current sites in any of the ten configurations.

Note: Care must be taken not to overwrite a valid configuration. Each of the saved configurations can be modified as described by using the accept, reach, and monitor commands which have the system configuration options. These changes will not affect the current running system.

config:save 0;site all!
System response:
(save all the sites in config 0)

3. This option is used to save a subset of sites in any of the ten configurations, changing only those sites in that configuration.

config:save 1;site (a, b, c)!
System response:
sites saved under configuration 1:
a b c

4. This option is used to obtain the sites from a group which has sites saved under that group name. These sites can be saved in any of the ten configurations changing only those sites in that configuration.

config:save 2;group name!
System response:
(save the sites under name in config 2)

5. This option is used to obtain the status of a site in a specific configuration.

config:status 3;site e!
System response:
(output the status of monitor, accept, and reach for site e, under config 3)

6. This option is used to obtain the status of sites that have been saved under a specific group name for a specific configuration.

config:status 4;group nameA!
System response:
(output the monitor, accept, and reach status for the sites under group nameA, under config 4) ♦

7. ◗This option is used to obtain the status of a subset of sites from a subset of the configurations. Before a configuration can be retrieved, a saved configuration can exist.

config:status (3,4,5);site (siteA,siteB,siteC)!
System response:
(output the monitor, accept, and reach status for the following sites: siteA,siteB, and siteC under configurations 3,4, and 5)

8. This option is used to retrieve all the sites saved in a specific configuration and install them into the current running system, changing only those from the saved configuration.

config:retrieve 6;site all!
System response:
(retrieve all the sites that have been saved under config 6 and put them in the current running system)

9. This option is used to retrieve a subset of sites from a specific configuration and put them into the current running system, changing only those sites in the running system.

config:retrieve 7;site (siteA,siteB)!
System response:
sites retrieved under configuration 7

siteA siteB

10. This option is used to obtain the sites from a group, which has sites saved under that group name, and put them into the running system, changing only those sites in the running system.

config:retrieve 8;group grpA!
System response:
sites retrieved under group [grp] in configuration 8

(the sites under group grpA are listed)

11. This option is used to add sites to an existent group or to a nonexistent group.

config:group grpB;add (siteA,siteB)!
System response:
there are x groups
site(s) saved under [grpB]:

siteA siteB

12. This option is used to remove site(s) from an existing group(s).

config:group grpB;rmv (site0,site1)!
System response:
there are x groups
site(s) saved under group [grpB]:

(site0 and site1 are deleted from the group)

13. This option is used to list the sites under a specific group or list all the sites under all of the group.◖

config:group grpC;list!
System response:
(all the sites are listed under group grpC)

14. When a group is no longer needed, this command is used to remove it.

config:group grpD;rmv!
System response:
group [grpD] has been deleted

there are now x - 1 group saved

15. When a configure command is no longer needed, this command is used to remove it.

config:rmv 9!
System response:
system configurations deleted:

config 9 deleted

Generic 3 with PDP-11/70:
ETS sitename!

A. Description: The monitor ETS online class command establishes monitoring of the online message class for the specified ETS office. This monitor is in addition to those sites already being monitored in the online class. The specified site is no longer monitored upon exit, and monitoring is restored to its previous state. Only one site at a time may be monitoring a given ETS office through the ETS command.

The following commands may be used to terminate the ETS mode of operations: ATA, TASC, and UNIX. Each establishes a new mode.

B. Examples:
1. Monitor the online message class for site jfk0.

ets jfk0!
System response:
ok
#
(enter ETS commands)

2. Switch to monitor jfk1.

ets jfk1!
System response:
ok
#
(enter ETS commands)

3. Return to the ATA mode of operation.

ata!
System response:
ok

C. ***References:*** ATA, TASC, and UNIX commands.

Generic 3 with PDP-11/70:
ETSX sitename!

A. ***Description:*** The monitor ETS online class exclusively command establishes exclusive monitoring of the online message class for the specified ETS office. Upon entering the ETSX mode, all output currently being monitored is terminated. The only thing being monitored is the online message class for the specified ETS office. Only eight sites may be monitoring ETS offices with the ETSX command at any given time.

B. ***Examples:***
1. Monitor exclusively the online message class for site jfko.

   etsx jfk0!
   System response:
   ok
   #
   (enter ETS commands)

2. Switch to monitor jfk1.

   etsx jfk1!
   System response:
   ok
   #
   (enter ETS commands)

3. Return to the ATA mode of operation.

   ata!
   System response:
   ok

C. ***References:*** ATA, ETS, TASC, STOP, and UNIX commands.

FLUSH:SITE [(sitename1, sitename2,...)]!

A. ***Description:*** The flush command is used by the SCC to clean out the low priority queue of a site. Its primary application is to remove a backlog of messages queued up for a site that has been removed or is out of service for a period of time.

B. ***Examples:***
1. Flush site "Clinton".

   flush:site clinton!
   System response:
   low priority queue flushed for clinton

2. Flush sites "Clinton" and "Train".

flush:site (clinton, train)!
System response:
low priority queue flushed for clinton
low priority queue flushed for train

INH:[siteid.]ER xxx!
INH:[siteid.]ER (x1,x2,...)!

A. Description: The inhibit command is used to prevent reissues of a specified ER from being printed. The subsequent issues of the ER are entered in the ERD for later reference and measurement. The inhibit is removed from the ER when the update or allow command is used. The inhibit command remains in effect for 4 hours unless reset earlier.

B. Examples:

1. Stop further printing of ER 8 for site "Clinton".

inh:clinton.er 8!
System response:
inhibit in effect for clinton er8

2. Inhibit exception reports 4 and 8 for site "Clinton".

inh:clinton.er (4, 8)!
System response:
inhibit in effect for clinton er4
inhibit in effect for clinton er8

C. Reference: Allow command.

INTG:SDATA [siteid.]!
INTG:LDATA [xx]!
xx = a line number 0 through 63

A. Description: The interrogate command causes the relationship between the line number, terminal number, and site number to be printed. It is also used to print the line and terminal status for a site.

B. Examples:

1. Print the site data for all sites in the system.

intg:sdata!
System response:
site data for ata system
Status of all sites is printed out.

2. Print the line data for line 7.

intg:ldata 7!
System response:
line data for ata system
Data for line 7 is printed out.

Generic 2:
LCTRL:[siteid.]KEY OPTION!
KEY = RESTORE, REMOVE, or TRANSFER (LNXX, LNYY)
OPTION = ATA, TTY, QUEUE, or ALL
LNXX is old line and LNYY is new line

A. Description: The line control command is used to restore, remove, or transfer lines. The restore option is used to enable the operation of a line associated with a site as it pertains to the various input/output functions of the ATA System. The ATA keyword enables the line to trouble input logging, the TTY keyword enables the line to be the source of ATA commands, and the QUEUE keyword enables the line to receive output from the ATA System.

The remove option is used to remove a line connected to a site from logger, shell, or queue. Removal of a line from ATA disconnects it from the logger program which monitors for trouble data input from a site. Removal of a line from the shell program disconnects it from the ATA shell which monitors for commands from the line. Removal of a line from the queue disconnects it from the output processing programs of the ATA System. The transfer option is used to transfer line data from one line (LNXX) to another (LNYY).

B. Examples:

1. Restore the line associated with site "Clinton" to the monitoring of trouble inputs.

lctrl:clinton.restore ata!
System response:
clinton:
logging is on

2. Remove the line connected with site "Clinton" from the program which monitors for input trouble card or indicator data.

lctrl:clinton.remove ata!
System response:
clinton:
logging is off

3. Transfer line 50 to line 60.

lctrl:clinton.transfer (ln50,ln60)!
System response:
site clinton now has line 60
logging is on
queue is on
tty is on

◆Generic 3:
LCTRL:[siteid.]KEY OPTION!
KEY = RESTORE, REMOVE, or TRANSFER (LNXX, LNYY)
OPTION = ATA, KB, HISTORY, UNIX, or ALL
LNXX is old line and LNYY is new line◆

A. ♦ Description: The line control command is used to restore, remove, or transfer lines. The restore option is used to enable the operation of a line associated with a site as it pertains to the various input/output functions of the ATA System or the UNIX operating system. The ATA keyword enables the line to trouble input logging, and the KB keyword enables the line to be the source of ATA commands and to receive output from the ATA System. The UNIX option enables the line to be the source of the UNIX commands. When the line is in the UNIX mode, its KB functions are disabled, and when it is in the ATA mode, its UNIX functions are disabled. The HISTORY option is used to enable history logging for a No. 5 Crossbar ETS site.

The remove option is used to remove a line connected to a site from logger, from the shell or queue, the history logger, or from the UNIX operating system. Removal of a line from ATA disconnects it from the logger program which monitors for trouble data input from a site. Removal of a line from the KB disconnects it from the ATA shell which monitors for commands from the line. Removal of a line from the queue disconnects it from the output processing programs of the ATA System. Removal of a line from HISTORY disconnects it from the history logger, and the removal of UNIX disconnects it from the UNIX operating system. The transfer option is used to transfer line data from one line to another.

B. Examples:

Note: For all examples, an asterisk (*) indicates the current state (on or off).

1. Restore the line associated with site "Clinton" to the monitoring of trouble inputs.

lctrl:clinton.restore ata!
System response:
clinton:
logging is on
keyboard is *

2. Remove the line connected with site "Clinton" from the program which monitors for input trouble card or indicator data.

lctrl:clinton.remove ata!
System response:
clinton:
logging is off
keyboard is *

3. Transfer line 50 to line 60.

lctrl:clinton.transfer (ln50,ln60)!
System response:
site clinton now has line 60

clinton:
logging is on
history is on
keyboard is on

Generic 3 with PDP-11/70:
MDT:[siteid.]ALM mode;type!
mode = set or clear
type = major or minor ♦

A. ♦Description: The ETS alarm control command is used to set or clear ETS site major or minor alarms that are activated by the maintenance data transmitter (MDT).

B. Examples:

1. Set the MDT major alarm at site Keyport.

mdt:keyport.set;major!
System response:
mdt:alm request for keyport

ok

2. Clear the MDT minor alarm for site Keyport.

mdt:keyport.alm clear;minor!
System response:
mdt:alm request for keyport

ok

Generic 3 with PDP-11/70:
MDT:[siteid.]BDL!

A. Description: The ETS backup data link command is used to format an acknowledge message to an ETS office. The acknowledge message informs the ETS office to switch to the backup data link.

B. Example: Send acknowledge message to ETS site Keyport to switch to backup data link.

mdt:keyport.bdl!
System response:
mdt:bdl request for keyport

ok

C. References: The backupmon command in Section 190-105-313 and the ETS primary data link.♦

MDT:[siteid.]DIST SET;ROW r;POS p!
MDT:[siteid.]DIST CLEAR;ROW r;POS p!
r = 0, 1, 2, or 3
p = 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5

A. Description: The MDT distribute point control command is used for testing the distribute points from the MDT. ♦This command is not used for No. 5 Crossbar ETS sites.♦

B. Examples:

1. At site "Clinton", set row 1, position 2 distribute point.

mdt:dist set;row 1;pos 2!
System response:
mdt:dist request for clinton

ok

2. At site "Clinton", clear row 1, position 2 distribute point.

mdt:dist clear;row 1;pos 2!
System response:
mdt:dist request for clinton

ok

MDT:[siteid.]MB SET!
MDT:[siteid.]MB CLEAR!
MDT:MB SET;ALLSITE!
MDT:MB CLEAR;ALLSITE!

A. Description: The MDT make busy control command is used to make the MDT busy to trouble indications (trouble cards for No. 5 or trouble indicator or trouble ticket for No. 1) or set the MDT to receive trouble indications. The ALLSITE option allows for setting or clearing the make-busy status of all MDTs. This option can only be used by sites having SCC power.

B. Examples:
1. Site "Clinton" makes its MDT busy.

mdt:clinton.mb set!
System response:
mdt:mb request for clinton

ok

After the MDT is made busy, a report is printed out at the site and at the SCC that indicates the "Clinton" MDT is made busy.

2. Site "Clinton" restores its MDT to service.

mdt:clinton.mb clear!
System response:
mdt:mb request for clinton

ok

After each status change, a message showing the status change is printed at the site and at the SCC.

MDT:[siteid.]MESG key;MDTSC!
MDT:[siteid.]MESG key;CODE xxx!
key = disable, enable, or status
CODE = MDT trouble message number

A. Description: The MDT message control command is used to control MDT status changes and/or trouble code output. When MDT status changes or trouble code output messages repeat and the cause cannot be readily corrected, the output can be disabled via this command.

All MDT trouble code messages are counted and reported on the daily measurements. The measurements also flag any messages that are disabled.

B. Examples:

1. Disable MDT prescan abort trouble messages for site "Clinton".

mdt:clinton.mesg disable;code 143!
System response:
mdt mesg for clinton

mdt trouble message 0143 disabled

2. Disable the output of MDT status changes.

mdt:clinton.mesg disable;mdtsc!
System response:
mdt mesg for clinton

mdt status changes disabled

▶Generic 3 with PDP-11/70:
MDT:[siteid.]PDL!

A. Description: The ETS primary data link command is used to format an acknowledge message to an ETS office. The acknowledge message informs the ETS office to switch to primary data link.

B. Example: Send acknowledge message to ETS site Keyport to switch to primary data link.

mdt:keyport.pdl!
System response:
mdt.pdl request for keyport

ok

C. References: The backupmon command in Section 190-105-313 and the ETS backup data link.◀

Format for No. 5 Crossbar:

MDT:[siteid.]SMODE[;PUNCH P][;XMIT X]!
P and X = none, nonexp, express, all

Format for No. 1 Crossbar:

MDT:[siteid.]SMODE type;SEND s;RELEASE r!
MDT:[siteid.]SMODE ANI;SEND s;PRINT p!
type = oti,tti,tti1,tti2,ccti0,ccti1,cti,sp2,asti
s = all or nontst

r = all or none
p = test or all

A. Description: The MDT set mode control command sets the MDT punch and transmit modes for No. 5 Crossbar and the send, release, and print modes for No. 1 Crossbar.

For No. 5 Crossbar, the punch mode indicates which types of trouble record cards will be punched by the trouble recorder perforator. The two types of cards are classed as express cards and nonexpress cards.

Express cards are those cards which result in response to a start signal on the STRA lead to the trouble recorder. These are records of test calls, either manually or automatically originated. Express cards also include cards or card images that have the special (SPL) scan point grounds. The SPL scan point is connected in the MDT by the operating company to selected data points in the master test frame connector circuit.

Nonexpress cards include only those trouble records which occur because of failures during processing of service calls.

The transmit mode indicates which types of trouble record images will be transmitted to central for processing by the ATA System. The types of cards are the same as for the punch mode.

The ATA System will reject the set mode command for the following combinations of punch and transmit modes:

PUNCH	TRANSMIT
none	none
none	express
none	nonexpress
express	none
nonexpress	none
express	express
nonexpress	nonexpress

For No. 1 Crossbar, the send mode indicates whether all or only nontest indications are sent to central for a particular indicator. The release mode indicates whether all or no indications should be released at the associated indicator frame. Print indicates whether all or only test ANI indications should be printed.

B. Examples:

1. Site "Clinton" wants all cards to be punched at the master test frame and also transmitted to central.

mdt:smode;punch all;xmit all!
System response:
mdt:smode request for clinton

punch mode = punch all
transmit mode = transmit all

2. Site "Clinton" wants test cards punched at the trouble recorder and all records transmitted to central.

mdt:smode;punch express;xmit all!
System response:
mdt:smode request for clinton

punch mode = punch express
transmit mode = transmit all

3. Site "Clinton" tries to set the MDT to an illegal status of punch express, transmit none.

mdt:smode;punch express;xmit none!
System response:
mdt set mode request for clinton

illegal request, both express and nonexpress
cards must be set for either the punch or transmit mode

4. Set the OTI indicator to send nontest indications to central and to release all indications at the OTI indicator.

mdt:xb1.smode oti;send nontst;release all!
System response:
mdt:smode request for xb1

send nontst indications for oti
release all indications for oti

▶Generic 3:
Format for No. 5 Crossbar:

MDT:[siteid.SMODE[;PUNCH x][;XMIT x]!
x = none, nontest, test, or all

Format for No. 5 Crossbar ETS:

MDT:[siteid.]SMODE[;PUNCH x][;XMIT x][;PRINT y]!
x = none, nontest, test, or all
y = punch or all

Format for No. 5 crossbar office test frame (OTF):

MDT:[siteid.]SMODE[;HOLD x][;XMIT y]!
x and y = none, nontest, test, or all

Format for No. 1 Crossbar:

MDT:[siteid.]SMODE type[;SEND s][;RELEASE r]! ◀

MDT:[siteid.]SMODE ani[;SEND s][;PRINT p]!
s = all or nontest
r = all or none
p = test or all

A. Description: The MDT set mode control command is used to set the MDT punch and transmit modes for No. 5 crossbar offices; the hold and transmit modes for No. 5 Crossbar OTF; and the send, release, and print modes for No. 1 crossbar offices.

In No. 5 crossbar ETS offices, the punch mode controls the local central office printing of data dumps and error messages when the print keyword is punch. When the print keyword is all, all data dumps and error messages are printed on the local ETS maintenance terminal, independent of the punch mode status. The transmit mode in No. 5 crossbar ETS offices controls the sending of trouble record cards, data dumps, and error messages. In No. 5 crossbar ETS offices, the MDT function is done by the ETS processor. ETS offices do not have MDTs as separate pieces of equipment.

For No. 5 crossbar ETS offices, trouble inputs at the MDT are classified as nontest or test. Test cards are typically test calls or special trap calls and are identified by either the STRA lead at the trouble recorder or the presence of a special scan point at the MDT. Nontest cards are typically troubles detected on service calls and are identified by the STR1 lead at the trouble recorder and the absence of the special scan point. The special scan point is not available in No. 5 crossbar ETS offices.

Trouble inputs may be selected to be punched locally at the trouble recorder perforator by use of the punch mode. The transmission of trouble inputs to the ATA central computer is under the control of the transmit mode. The command will not accept a mode which results in neither the punching nor transmitting of nontest troubles.

For No. 1 Crossbar, the send mode is used to indicate whether all or only nontest indications are to be sent to the ATA central computer for a particular indicator. The release mode is used to indicate whether all or no indications should be released at the associated indicator frame. Print indicates whether all or only test ANI indicators should be printed at the ANI trouble ticketer. The SSTI and the PTCC modes cannot be altered and are not shown.

For No. 5 crossbar OTF offices, the hold mode is used to indicate whether test, nontest, none, or all trouble displays are held on the trouble indicator frame.

B. Examples:

1. Site "Clinton" wants all cards to be punched at the master test frame and also transmitted to central.

mdt:clinton.smode;punch test;xmit all!
System response:
mdt:smode request for clinton

punch mode = punch test
transmit mode = transmit all

2. Set the OTI indicator to send nontest indications to central and to release all indications at the OTI indicator.

mdt:xb1.smode oti;send nontest;release all!
System response:
mdt:smode request for xb1

send nontest indications for oti
release all indications for oti

MDT:[siteid.]STAT!

A. Description: This command requests a printout of the current status of the operating modes of the MDT. The operating modes for which the MDT can be set are:

1. Punch mode
2. Transmit mode
3. Make-busy status
4. Standard data set status (not in Generic 3)
5. Backup data link status
6. Keyboard printer status.

B. Example: Site "Clinton" requests its MDT status.

mdt:clinton.stat!
System response:
mdt status for clinton

Generic 3:
co status for clinton
The CO (Generic 3 only) or MDT status is printed out.

MON:[siteid.]STAT[;config x]!
MON:[siteid.]ADD (site1, site2,...);MSCL (mscl1, mscl2,...)[;config x]!
MON:[siteid.]RMV (site1, site2,...);MSCL (mscl1, mscl2,...)[;config x]!
site 1, 2 = the sites to be monitored
MSCL = the message class
mscl = the mnemonics that indicate which message classes are to be monitored
x = the configuration (1 through 5 or 0 through 9 for Generic 3)

A. Description: The monitor command is used to alter or examine the message distribution matrix. This matrix is used by the ATA output distribution modules to determine which messages (decoded by site and message class) should be distributed to the various sites in the ATA network.

The message class mnemonics are:

sf	short form exception report
csf	critical short form exception report
lf	long form exception report
clf	critical long form exception report
ia	immediate action report
a	alert or special messages
sum	summary reports

local	local messages
meas	measurement reports
r1	referred class 1
r2	referred class 2
r3	referred class 3
ta	tasc alert

Generic 3:

online	ETS on-line
erlsf	er level short form
erllf	er level long form
all	all MSCLs.

The critical short form and critical long form exception reports are reports that have repeated or exceeded a level defined by using the **set:er** command. Thus, if the **set:er** command was used to set the level to 6, all exception reports that were dash 6 or higher would be sent out only to sites monitoring the critical short or long form class.

The summary and measurement classes permit monitoring the summary reports and the measurement reports.

The route 1, route 2, and route 3 message classes increase the flexibility of monitoring certain types of reports. For example, if the annoyance bureau wished to monitor the output reports from the NUISANCE CALL TRAP or EMERGENCY CALL TRAP bins, the bins could be set to route 1 message class by using the **set:bin** route command. Then by using the monitor command to set the annoyance bureau printer to monitor message class route 1, it would see those reports.

The referred class messages are normally generated ERs printed in short form.

Local message class is the class of messages sent back to the site which are not system affecting. Every site automatically sees its own local messages.

Alert message class is the class of message that includes the response to commands that are system affecting or measurement affecting. Examples of the alert class include response to use of set:bin, MDT, transmit, update, inhibit, allow, start, stop, system overload, trouble or unusual status of local office, and throttle commands. Anyone who has the reach command over a site automatically gets alert messages for that site.

> ***Note:*** Each report can only be assigned to one message class. Thus, if the critical message class has a level set for 6, then ER 18-6, ER 18-7, ER 18-8,... will all be output as critical message class. ER 18-1, ER 18-2,... would appear as normal class (short or long form) exception reports. If a site wished to see all exception reports from ER 18-1 through ER 18-7 or higher, it would have to monitor both normal and critical message classes. If a particular bin is set to route 1 message class, the ERs for that bin will be routed only to printers monitoring route 1.

B. Examples:

1. Site "Clinton" requests its monitoring status.

mon:stat!
System response:
clinton monitors :

short (sf)
train clinton
critical short (csf)
clinton
long (lf)
clinton
critical long (clf)
train clinton
immediate action (ia)
train clinton
summaries (sum)
clinton
alert (a)
train clinton
route 1 (r1)
clinton
hourly measurements (meas)
clinton
local (local)
clinton
bets on-line (online)
clinton
er level short form (erlsf)
clinton
er level long form (erllf)
clinton

2. The SCC adds a single message class r2 (route 2) to "Clinton's" monitoring.

mon:clinton.add clinton;mscl r2!
System response:
clinton monitors :

short (sf)
train
long (lf)
clinton
critical long (clf)
train clinton
immediate action (ia)
train clinton
summaries (sum)
clinton
alert (a)
train clinton
route1 (r1)
clinton

```
route2 (r2)
                clinton
hourly measurements (meas)
                clinton
local (local)
                clinton
dets on-line (online)
                clinton
er level short form (erlsf)
                clinton
er level long form (erllf)
                clinton
```

3. The SCC removes short form and critical short form message classes from "Clinton".

```
mon:clinton.rmv clinton;mscl (sf,csf)!
```

System response:

```
clinton monitors :

short (sf)
                train
long (lf)
                clinton
critical long (clf)
                train                   clinton
immediate action (ia)
                train                   clinton
summaries (sum)
                clinton
alert (a)
                train                   clinton
route1 (r1)
                clinton
hourly measurements (meas)
                clinton
local (local)
                clinton
dets on-line (online)
                clinton
er level short form (erlsf)
                clinton
er level long form (erllf)
                clinton
```

4. The SCC adds two message classes to two different sites.

```
mon:clinton.add (clinton,xb1);mscl (r3,sf)!
```

System response:

```
clinton monitors :

short (sf)
                train                   clinton         xb1
long (lf)
                clinton
critical long (clf)
```

```
                train                clinton
immediate action (ia)
                train                clinton
summaries (sum)
                clinton
alert (a)
                train                clinton
route1 (r1)
                clinton
route2 (r2)
                clinton
route3 (r3)
                clinton                xb1
hourly measurements (meas)
                clinton
local (local)
                clinton
▶ets on-line (online)
                clinton
er level short form (erlsf)
                clinton
er level long form (erllf)
                clinton◀
```

OP:[siteid.]ACT (bin1,...);LAST LONG!
OP:[siteid.]ACT (bin1,...);LAST SHORT!
OP:[siteid.]ACT (bin1,...);ALL LONG!
OP:[siteid.]ACT (bin1,...);ALL SHORT!
OP:[siteid.]ACT (bin1,...);TIME (t1,t2);LONG!
OP:[siteid.]ACT (bin1,...);TIME (t1,t2);SHORT!
bin1,... = the bin or bins for which the active cards are requested
LAST or ALL = the most recent active card or all the active cards requested
LONG or SHORT = the output in IA header format or in card format
t1,t2 = time in hours 0 through 23 for the current day

▶Generic 3:
OP:[siteid.]ACT (bin1,...);LAST type!
OP:[siteid.]ACT (bin1,...);ALL type!
OP:[siteid.]ACT (bin1,...);TIME (t1,t2);type!
type = long or short◀

*A. **Description:*** Active cards in a bin are defined as those cards which have not yet contributed toward an exception report. These cards continue to be matched against new cards entering the bin. When a threshold is reached and an exception report generated, those cards contributing to the ER are removed from the active status.

The primary need for this command is to enhance the usefulness of the pumper report. The pumper report indicates other bins in the "window;" that is, cards other than the pumpers may be coming into the computer during the pumper. These cards are sorted and placed in the appropriate bins. In certain cases, one of these cards may provide information pertinent to the pumper problem. This card may not cause a threshold to occur and generate an exception report for that bin. Therefore, using the other bin indication from the pumper, this card or all active cards in that bin can be requested.

The active cards occurring between two times during the 24-hour day may be requested by using the second command. These cards may also be printed in long or short form by specifying long or short when typing the command.

B. Examples:

1. Request all active cards, in short form, in bin OR-TRANS for site "Clinton".

   op:clinton.act or-trans;all short!
   System response:
   actives for bin: or-trans
   Short form for the active cards is printed out.

2. Request all active cards, in long form, in bin CM-2TR for site "Clinton".

   op:clinton.act cm-2tr;all long!
   System response:
   actives for bin: cm-2tr
   Long form for the active cards is printed out.

3. Request all active cards for the CM-2TR bin received between 1300 and 1400 hours for site "Clinton".

   op:clinton.act cm-2tr;time (13, 14);short!
   System response:
   actives for bin: cm-2tr time from 13 to 14
   All active cards received during the specified time are printed out in short form.

OP:[siteid.]ER xxx!
OP:[siteid.]IA xxx!
OP:[siteid.]ER xxx;LAST!
OP:[siteid.]IA xxx;LAST!
OP:[siteid.]ER xxx;ALL!
OP:[siteid.]IA xxx;ALL!
Generic 3:
OP:[siteid.]ER xxx[;last,all]!
OP:[siteid.]IA xxx[;last,all]!

A. Description: The output report command is used to request a printout of a particular ER or IA report, or the trouble records associated with the last report or all reports.

B. Examples:

1. Request a printout of ER 9 from site "Clinton".

   op:clinton.er 9!
   System response:
   output of ER 9 is printed out.

2. Request the last card of IA report 2 from site "Clinton".

   op:clinton.ia 2;last!
   System response:
   The last card of IA 2 is printed out.

C. Reference: ER format in the output message section.

OP:[siteid.]ERD [xx][;yy]!
xx = the preceding number of hours from 0 to 24
yy = the indicator type (No. 1 Crossbar only)

YY VALUE	INDICATOR
a0,a1,a2	ani
as	special
c	cti
cc	ccti
o	oti
ss	ssti
t0,t1,t2	tti

◗Generic 3:

pt	ptcc◖

A. Description: The output ERD command causes the printing of abbreviated information regarding all ERs or IA reports which have had any activity within the time specified. If a time is not specified, the period reported on begins the previous midnight. Regardless of the time specified, activity prior to the previous midnight will not be reported.

B. Examples:

1. Site "Clinton" requests the ERD from the previous midnight to the present time.

   op:erd!
   System response:
   The ER summary is printed out.

2. Site "Clinton" requests the ERD for the past hour.

   op:erd 1!
   System response:
   The ER summary for the past hour is printed out.

◗***C. Reference:*** ER summary format in the output message section.◖

OP:[siteid.]PRG (bin1,...);LAST LONG!
OP:[siteid.]PRG (bin1,...);LAST SHORT!
OP:[siteid.]PRG (bin1,...);ALL LONG!
OP:[siteid.]PRG (bin1,...);ALL SHORT!
OP:[siteid.]PRG (bin1,...);TIME (t1,t2);LONG!
OP:[siteid.]PRG (bin1,...);TIME (t1,t2);SHORT!
LAST or ALL = the last purge record or all purge records required for the specified bin or bins
LONG or SHORT = the record printed out in long form (showing all punches) or in short form

(showing only the information listed under the IA header)
t1,t2 = time in hours 0 through 23 for the current day

Generic 3:
OP:[siteid.]PRG (bin1,...);LAST type!
OP:[siteid.]PRG (bin1,...);ALL type!
OP:[siteid.]PRG (bin1,...);TIME (t1,t2);type!
type = long or short

A. Description: The output purge command is used to output the last active purge record, all active purge records, or all active purge records that occurred between two specified times. The records may be printed in the long form (all punches) or in the short form (IA header with one line per card) by using the appropriate command. An active purge record is one that does not contribute to an ER. If a bin is set to summary, its records become active purge.

B. Examples:
1. Site "Clinton" requests the output, in short form, of all purge records for the OR-TRANS bin.

op:prg or-trans;all short!
System response:
All the active purge records are printed out in short form for the OR-TRANS bin.

2. Site "Clinton" requests the printout of all purge active records received between 1200 and 1300 hours for bin OR-TRANS.

op:prg or-trans;time (12, 13);short!
System response:
All the active records received between 1200 and 1300 hours are printed out in short form.

OP:[siteid.]BIN (name1,...);THROT!
OP:[siteid.]BIN ALL;THROT!
ALL = a listing of all bins which have throttles set

A. Description: The output throttle command is used to determine whether throttles have been modified for specified bins.

B. Examples:
1. Determine if throttles have been modified for the OR-TRANS bin at site "Clinton".

op:clinton.bin or-trans;throt!
System response:

bin name	sort group	throttle level for clinton
or-trans	9	4

2. Find all bins having throttles set for site "Clinton".

op:clinton.bin all;throt!
System response:

bin name	sort group	throttle level for clinton
or-trans	9	4
dct	34	2

C. Reference: Set throttle command.

PROF:[siteid.]BIN! ◆(not used in Generic 3)◆
PROF:[siteid.]BIN binname!
PROF:[siteid.]BIN (name1, name2,...)! ◆(not used in Generic 3)◆

A. Description: The profile command is used to display all of the main record store (MRS) records for a bin, a number of bins, or all bins by MRS record type. This gives a quick check of activity in given bins. The record types are as follows:

PTR—pointer

MAT—match

RCT—recent

ACT—active

RPT—report

PAS—passive

QVR—quick verify

APRG—active purge

PRG—purge

VOID—void slot.

B. Example: Output the profile for all bins for site "Clinton".

prof:clinton.bin!
System response:
Profile of all the bins is printed out.

PURGE:[siteid.]BIN (name1,...);ACT!
PURGE:[siteid.]BIN (name1,...);ALL!
ACT = only active cards to be purged from the bins
ALL = all records (active, passive, match, and report records) to be purged from the specified bins

A. Description: The purge command is used to purge all active cards within a bin or all records within a bin. When the purge command is used for active trouble record entries (TREs), the TREs are marked for purge. When the TREs are actually purged at midnight, the TREs will be printed out in short form if the bin is set for purge print and the status is set to normal.

B. Examples:
1. At site "Clinton", purge the active cards in bin OR-TRANS.

purge:bin or-trans;act!
System response:
binnames actives purged in bin(s) for site: clinton

or-trans

2. At site "Clinton", purge all records from bin OR-TRANS.

purge:bin or-trans;all!
System response:
cleared bin(s) for site: clinton

binnames

or-trans

R:[siteid.]ALM!

A. Description: The release alarm command is used to release the major alarm that is set when an IA report is generated. This alarm is set when pumper reports are printed or when bins set to status special and alarm major cause a report to be printed.

B. Example: Retire the major alarm at site "Clinton" after a pumper report is printed.

r:clinton.alm!
System response:
release alarm request for clinton

ok

RC:[siteid.]testname!
RC:[siteid.]testname;ADD (num1, num2,...)!
RC:[siteid.]testname;RMV (num1, num2,...)!
testname = the name of the list

A. Description: The recent change command is used to modify certain office test data, such as nuisance trap numbers. Testnames for No. 5 crossbar are as follows: emergency trap numbers (EMTRAP), nuisance trap numbers (NUTRAP), automatic number announcement (ANA) office codes (3-digit), and translator trap numbers (TRANST). For emergency and nuisance traps, the numbers entered may be 4, 7, or 10 digits. For number group traps, the last four digits of the number being trapped should be entered. For outgoing traps, the 7- or 10-digit number should be entered, depending on the setting of the trap. The translator trap is used to trap all AMA calls that are billed to a given directory number. The last 5 digits (6 if more than 10 office indices) of the directory number should be entered.

B. Examples:
1. At site "Clinton", request the current numbers being matched for the nuisance call trap.

rc:nutrap!
System response:
no entries in nutrap table for site clinton

2. At site "Clinton", add a 7-digit number to the list of nuisance call trap numbers.

rc:clinton.nutrap;add 2446185!
System response:
entries in nutrap table for: clinton

2446185

3. At site "Clinton", add two new 4-digit numbers for terminating calls to the list of nuisance call trap numbers.

rc:clinton.nutrap;add (3567, 2456)!
System response:
entries in nutrap table for: clinton

2456
3567
2446185

4. At site "Clinton", remove the three numbers from the nuisance call trap list.

rc:clinton.nutrap;rmv (2446185, 3567, 2456)!
System response:
no entries in nutrap table for: clinton

REACH:[siteid.]STAT[;config x]!
REACH:[siteid.]ADD (sitename1, sitename2,...)[;config x]!
REACH:[siteid.]RMV (sitename1, sitename2,...)[;config x]!

A. Description: The reach command is used to display or modify the command reach matrix. This matrix determines which subset of the sites in the system can be affected by commands from any given site. When used without the add or remove option, the current status of the command reach matrix is presented for that site. Reach over a site automatically sets the reaching site up to monitor the reached site alert class. Use of the add and remove options is restricted to the SCC.

B. Examples:
1. At site "Clinton", determine which sites you can reach.

reach:stat!
System response:
clinton reaches:

clinton

2. At the SCC, add sites "Train" and "XB1" to site "Clinton's" reach.

reach:clinton.add (train, xb1)!
System response:
clinton reaches:

train clinton xb1

C. Reference: Accept command.

REMOVE:[siteid.]KEY! ⧫(not used in Generic 3)⧫
KEY = ATA, TTY, or QUEUE

A. Description: The remove command is used by the SCC to remove a line connected to a site from the logger (ATA), the shell (TTY), or the queue. If the line is removed from ATA, it is disconnected from the logger program which monitors for trouble data input from a site. If the line is removed from the TTY, no commands can be received from the site. If the line is removed from the QUEUE, it is disconnected from the output processing programs of the ATA System and will not receive output.

B. Examples:
1. Remove the line connected with site "Clinton" from the program which monitors for input trouble card or indicator data.

remove:clinton.ata!
System response:
ok (logging is off)

2. Remove the line associated with site "Clinton" from the programs monitoring for command input from that site.

remove:clinton.tty!
System response:
ok (tty is inactive)

3. Disconnect the line associated with site "Clinton" from the programs which process output from the ATA System.

remove:clinton.queue!
System response:
ok (queue inactive)

C. References: Restore, transfer, and line control commands.

RESTORE:[siteid.]KEY! ⧫(not used in Generic 3)⧫
KEY = ATA, TTY, or QUEUE

A. Description: The restore command is used by the SCC to restore the line to the logger, shell, or queue. The logger (ATA) monitors for trouble data input from the site, the shell (TTY) monitors for command input from the site, and the QUEUE connects the site to the output processing programs of the ATA System.

B. Example: Restore the line associated with site "Clinton" to the program which monitors for input trouble card or indicator data.

restore:clinton.ata!
System response:
ok (logging is on)

C. References: Remove, transfer, and line control commands.

SET:[siteid.]BIN (binname1,...)[;keyword value]!

Keyword and value indicate the factors to be modified for the bins. The factors are:

KEYWORD	VALUE
thresh	normal, immediate, or xtwo
status	normal, disable, special, or summary
period	0 to 31
match	8, 16, 24, or 32
purge	print or noprint
alarm	major or minor
pumper	enable or disable
route	normal, critical, rt1, rt2, rt3

SALL, PALL, SITEDEF, and SETDEF are SCC options which can be used instead of a bin name.
SALL—set all the bins for that site to the specified option(s) and update the site bin status.
PALL—output all bins that are different from the site bin status.
SITEDEF—output the current site bin status.
SETDEF—set the default status equal to the specified options.
RTDSAVE—executed to prevent loss of status flags whenever ATA is started.

A. Description: The set bin command is used to modify the internal action of the ATA System on the basis of category of trouble which is being handled. Each of the variations of the command family is explained in 1 through 8.

1. ***Set Bin Threshold Command***

When the ATA System is installed, there is a standard threshold assigned to each sort group for each bin. The sort groups are the items or groups of equipment which are matched when the trouble record cards are compared by the analysis 2 sort and match program. An example of sort group is line equipment number for the O-MUT.DIG bin.

Each sort group for a bin has a threshold assigned. In the case of O-MUT.DIG, the line equipment number threshold is two. This means that if two trouble cards are binned as O-MUT.DIG and both cards have the same line equipment number, an ER will be printed. Another sort group for the O-MUT.DIG bin is the combination of marker number, frame number, and connector number. This sort group has a threshold of 6. If six trouble cards are binned and the six cards all have the same marker number, frame number, and connector number, an ER will be generated.

In particular cases, the on-site craft may wish to modify the standard thresholds in order to meet specific needs in the office. In general, however, the SCC will be the only terminal that can modify thresholds for the sites.

There are two modifications that can be made to the normal thresholds. They may be set to one (immediate); in which case, every card into the bin will generate a normal ER. They may also be set to twice the normal threshold; in which case, twice as many cards are required to generate an ER.

The threshold "immediate" is usually reserved for special testing situations for which the craft wishes to see and verify every card in the bin.

The threshold xtwo (double) is used in those cases where a greater base of cards is desired before producing an ER or when the standard thresholds seem to be overly sensitive and give rise to misleading ERs. This doubling should be used with caution, since doubling the number of cards required usually results in higher processing overhead in the ATA System and can result in an overload condition under some traffic conditions.

Once the thresholds have been modified, they may be restored to normal by using the threshold normal command.

All threshold modifications are reported (echoed) to and printed at the SCC.

The threshold keyword is effective only if the bin status is set to normal.

2. ***Set Bin Status Command***

The status variation of the set bin command modifies even more drastically the operation of the ATA System with regard to cards entering a bin. The four possibilities are: disable, normal, special, and summary.

The status disable variation causes all cards which are entering a particular bin to be discarded from the ATA System after being checked for the possibility of a pumper. The bin is effectively shut off and no ERs are possible from the bin. This command might be used when unusual situations in an office are causing meaningless or useless cards to be sent to a particular bin. An example might be when particular tests are being performed on a new office addition, or when outside plant conditions are causing cards to be generated which are useless to the local craft.

The status special command causes each card which enters the bin to generate an immediate action report, an abbreviated form of an ER which will be returned to the on-site craft with high priority treatment. This is unlike the threshold immediate variation, in that the normal ER route is not followed.

The status summary command causes each card which enters the bin to be retained for later reference, but disables the sorting and matching process which would produce an ER. This command might be used with bins such as the LVM trap bin, for which no matching is desired but cards must be retained for later possible reference. The cards are kept until midnight and then purged. The set bin purge command gives the option of printing out all of the summary cards being purged if a listing is desired.

Once the bin status has been modified, it may be returned to normal by using the status normal command.

3. ***Set Bin Alarm Command***

The alarm variation of the set bin command is used to specify that either a major or minor alarm be sounded for a bin that is marked status special or status normal.

4. ***Set Bin Purge Command***

The purge command is used only for those bins marked summary and normal. When these bins are purged of cards at midnight, this command will cause a listing of the cards to be printed if desired.

5. ***Set Bin Match Command***

The number of cards that can be sorted and matched in any bin is limited to a maximum of 8, 16, 24, or 32 cards. If a smaller number of cards are to be matched, for example 8, only the most recent 8 cards are kept active. Earlier cards are marked for purge during the nighttime purge activity. This match keyword is effective only with bins having status normal.

6. ***Set Bin Period Command***

The cards entering a bin are normally kept for seven days before being thrown away if they do not contribute toward an ER. The period command modifies the number of days that cards are kept in a bin from zero (purged at midnight) through 31 days maximum. An example of bins which cards might only be kept until midnight of the day of occurrence could be stuck senders or permanent signals. The period keyword is effective only with bins having status normal.

7. ***Set Bin Pumper Command***

The pumper command is used to prevent a bin from causing pumper-type immediate action reports.

An example of the use of the disable pumper status for a bin would be when a series of test calls are being made or trouble testing which would produce a flurry of cards to the same bin.

To restore a bin to normal, the set bin pumper enable command is used.

The use of the set bin command is always reported to the SCC.

8. ***Set Bin Route Command***

The set bin route command is used to cause exception reports from that bin to be sent to those terminals monitoring that particular message class. An example of its use might be to have nuisance call trap reports to be put in a class which is monitored by the annoyance bureau.

The set bin route critical will cause all exception reports for that bin to be assigned to the critical message class monitoring (for critical long form or critical short form). See the monitor command for further information on monitoring classes.

The route keyword has meaning only when the bin status is set to status normal.

B. Examples:

1. Obtain the current status of the O-MUT.DIG bin at site "Clinton".

set:bin o-mut.dig!
System response:
present bin status for site clinton bin o-mut.dig

thresh	**normal**
status	**normal**
period	**7**
match	**32**
purge	**noprint**
alarm	**minor**

pumper	**enable**
route	**normal**

2. The set bin threshold command is used to set the threshold on OR-TRANS bin to immediate for site "Clinton".

set:bin or-trans;thresh immed!
System response:
present bin status for site clinton bin or-trans

thresh	**immediate**
status	**normal**
period	**7**
match	**32**
purge	**print**
alarm	**minor**
pumper	**enable**
route	**normal**

The response to the command indicates that the threshold has been set to immediate and also lists the state of the other bin modifiers.

3. The set bin threshold command is used to set the threshold on OR-TRANS bin to double for Clinton.

set:bin or-trans;thresh xtwo!
System response:
present bin status for site clinton bin or-trans

thresh	**xtwo**
status	**normal**
period	**7**
match	**32**
purge	**print**
alarm	**minor**
pumper	**enable**
route	**normal**

4. The set bin status command is used to set the XS bin to disable for site "Clinton".

set:bin xs;status disable!
System response:
present bin status for site clinton bin xs

thresh	**normal**
status	**disable**
period	**7**
match	**32**
purge	**noprint**
alarm	**minor**
pumper	**enable**
route	**normal**

5.- The set bin status command is used to set the AMA-CI1 bin to special for "Clinton".

set:bin ama-ci1;status special!
System response:
present bin status for site clinton bin ama-ci1

thresh	**normal**
status	**special**
period	**7**
match	**32**
purge	**noprint**
alarm	**minor**
pumper	**enable**
route	**normal**

6. The set bin status command is used to set the O-MUT.DIG bin for summary for "Clinton".

set:bin o-mut.dig;status sum!
System response:
present bin status for site clinton bin o-mut.dig

thresh	**normal**
status	**summary**
period	**7**

```
match          32

purge          noprint

alarm          minor

pumper         enable

route          normal
```

7. The set bin period command is used to change the period that cards are kept in the SNG bin to 28 days at site "Clinton".

```
set:bin sng;period 28!
```
System response:
```
present bin status for site clinton bin sng

thresh         normal

status         normal

period         28

match          32

purge          noprint

alarm          minor

pumper         enable

route          normal
```

8. The set bin match command is used to change the number of cards kept in the XS bin for matching from 32 to 8 for "Clinton".

```
set:bin xs;match 8!
```
System response:
```
present bin status for site clinton bin xs

thresh         normal

status         normal

period         7

match          8

purge          noprint

alarm          minor

pumper         enable
```

```
route           normal
```

9. Set the NUIS-CALL-TRAP bin for purge print for "Clinton".

```
set:bin nuis-call-trap;purge print!
```
System response:
```
present bin status for site clinton bin nuis-call-trap

thresh          normal

status          summary

period          7

match           32

purge           print

alarm           minor

pumper          enable

route           normal
```

10. Set the SSTI bin for major alarm at site "Clinton" (the status must be set for normal or special).

```
set:bin ssti;alarm maj!
```
System response:
```
present bin status for site clinton bin ssti

thresh          normal

status          special

period          7

match           32

purge           noprint

alarm           major

pumper          enable

route           normal
```

11. The set bin pumper disable command is used to disable the LXP1 bin from becoming a pumper at site "Clinton".

```
set:bin lxp1;pumper dis!
```
System respone:
```
present bin status for site clinton bin lxp1

thresh          normal
```

status	**normal**
period	**7**
match	**32**
purge	**noprint**
alarm	**minor**
pumper	**disable**
route	**normal**

12. Set the NUIS-CALL-TRAP bin at site "Clinton" for route 1 message class. This permits the nuisance call bureau to monitor the nuisance call trap outputs if desired. See monitor command.

set:bin nuis-call-trap;route rt1
System response:
present bin status for site clinton bin nuis-call-trap

thresh	**normal**
status	**summary**
period	**7**
match	**32**
purge	**print**
alarm	**minor**
pumper	**enable**
route	**route1**

If any other terminal or site also wants to monitor nuisance call trap reports, it would have to be set to monitor that route. See monitor command.

13. The set bin command is used to set several fields for three bins by typing one command at site "Clinton".

set:bin (lxp1, dct, xtg);thresh nor;stat spec;alarm maj;pumper dis!
System response:
The status of all three bins is printed out.

SET:[siteid.]ER x!
x = a number 0 through 7

A. Description: The seter command is used to set the ER level for critical message class control. When the ER issue number equals or exceeds the set ER level, the report is output under the critical short and critical long message classes. Setting the ER level to zero disables ER level control, and all ERs are output under normal message classes.

B. Example: The SCC sets the ER level for critical message class at site "Clinton" to 6.

```
set:clinton.er 6!
```

SET:[siteid.]ERD[;pp p][;mm m]!
pp = purge period
p = erd purge period in days (0 through 7)
mm = maintenance month
m = start of the maintenance month (1st or 23rd)

A. Description: The set exception report directory (ERD) command is used to set the purge period and the start of the maintenance month for ERD control. The purge period is used to determine when to discard the MRS records associated with an ERD entry. The ERD entries are not deleted when the MRS records are purged. The ERD entry is deleted only when the file wraps around and is overwritten by a new entry. MRS records are discarded when the entry becomes older than the present day minus the number of days specified for the purge period. The start of the maintenance month may be set to either the 1st or 23rd of the month. This information is used to keep monthly counts of ERD summary information.

B. Examples:
1. At site "Clinton", obtain the purge period status for ERD.

```
set:erd!
```
System response:
```
set:erd request for clinton
purge period = 7 days
start of maintenance month = 23rd
```

2. Set purge period and maintenance month for site "Train".

```
set:train.erd;pp 7;mm 1!
```
System response:
```
set:erd request for train
purge period = 7 days
start of maintenance month = 1st
```

SET:ERPMP x!
x = 30, 60, STAT, or OFF

A. Description: The set exception report pumper command is used to detect ERs which repeat at a higher rate. When x is set to 30 or 60, the ERs which repeat 3 times within a 30- or 60-minute interval will be reported on a critical message class basis instead of normal message class routing. The STAT option is used to determine whether ER pumper rate detection is in use in the system and to determine the value set for x.

B. Examples:
1. Set pumper time window to 30 minutes.

set:erpmp 30!
System response:
pumper er time set to 30 minutes

2. Get pumper window status.

set:erpmp stat!
System response:
pumper er time set to 30 minutes

3. Turn pumper window off.

set:erpmp off!
System response:
pumper er flag has been turned off

SET:[siteid.]MEAS;MEASUREMENT status!
SET:[siteid.]MEAS;PROFILE status!
SET:[siteid.]MEAS;THRESHOLD xxxx!
status = ENABLE or DISABLE
xxxx = 0 to 4095

A. Description: The set measurement command is used to:

1. Enable or disable the collection of hourly and daily statistics on the number of trouble records received, number of bins which received trouble records, and number of new and repeat exception reports generated over the measurement period.

2. Enable or disable the printing of a bin profile, indicating the number of trouble records which were sent to each bin during the measurement period.

3. Select a threshold for the profile. Any bin receiving fewer trouble records during the measurement period than the number specified by the threshold will not be printed as part of the profile.

B. Examples:

1. At the SCC, turn off the hourly and 24-hour measurements for the site "Clinton".

set:clinton.meas;measurement disable!
System response:
measurement disable for clinton

2. At site "Train", select printing of a bin profile.

set:meas;profile enable!
System response:
profile enable for train

3. At the SCC, select a threshold of 25 for the bin profile from site "Train".

set:train.meas;threshold 25!
System response:
measurement threshold set to 25 for train

SET:[siteid.]BIN name;SORTS (sort1, sort2,...);THROT xxx!
xxx = the throttle number

A. Description: The set throttle command causes the number of reissued ERs generated by the listed sort groups within the named bin to be printed out less frequently.

B. Example: At the SCC, set a throttle of 3 for bin OSG on sorts of 20, 25 for site "Train".

set:train.bin osg;sorts (20, 25);throt 3!
System response:
throttle of 3 set for train

START:[siteid.]IA!

A. Description: The start IA command is used to restart printing of IA reports which have been stopped by use of the stop IA command. This command affects only those pumpers which have remained active since the stop IA command. If all pumpers have been retired, the start IA command will have no effect.

B. Example: At site "Clinton", restart the printing of IAs.

start;ia!
System response:
ia's enabled for : clinton

C. Reference: Stop IA command.

◆Generic 3:
STOP!

A. Description: The stop command can only be used while in the ETSX mode of operation. Its function is to stop the output of a report or other such information being received from the ETS office being monitored.

B. Example: Stop report from ETS

stop!
System response:
ok

C. Reference: ETSX command.◆

STOP:[siteid.]IA!

A Description: The stop IA command is used to stop further IA reports for a site. Its primary use is to stop pumper reports from continuing to be printed out while the trouble is being isolated and fixed. This command remains in effect until cancelled by using the start IA command, or until the pumper stops, or until a new pumper starts. In the latter case, if the old pumper is still occurring, printouts will be listed for both pumpers.

B. Example: At site "Clinton", stop printing of IAs.

stop:ia!
System response:
ia's disabled for site: clinton

C. ***Reference:*** Start IA command.

SYSANS:OFFICENAME KEY!
KEY = ASK, OPT, YES, or ALL

A. ***Description:*** The sysans command is used to output the answers to the questions asked by the three interactive sysgen programs (askcodes, genopt, and yesno). The key that is entered with the command indicates which answers are being requested. If the key is either ask, opt, or yes, the answers to the questions for the given office will be listed. If the key is all, the answers to the questions will be supplied for the specified office.

B. ***Example:*** The SCC requests the answers to the yesno program for the train5 office.
sysans:train5 yes!
System response:
sysans for train5

*****yesno answers for train5*****

Answers for the yesno programs are printed out.

TASC!

A. ***Description:*** The TASC command allows a combined work station to change from the ATA mode to the TASC mode. TASC commands may be entered after the command has been executed.

B. ***Example:***
tasc!
System response:
ok

C. ***Reference:*** ATA command.

◗Generic 3:
UNIX!

A. ***Description:*** The UNIX command allows a combined work station to change from the ETS, ETSX, or TASC mode to the UNIX mode. After the command has been executed, UNIX commands can be entered.

B. ***Example:***
unix!
System response:
ok

C. ***References:*** ETS, ETSX, and TASC commands.◖

UPD:[siteid.]ER (xxx1, xxx2,...)[;STATUS aaa][;CODE nna][:TEXT]!
UPD:[siteid.]IA (xxx1, xxx2,...)[;STATUS aaa][;CODE nna][:TEXT]!
xxx = er or ia number
aaa = a 3-letter code update status
nna = trouble categories of equipment and apparatus. The alphanumeric codes are listed in Table B
TEXT = characters which can be used to further identify the trouble or for any kind of message (up to 40)

A. Description: The update command is used by the craft to update the status of an ER or IA report. The updated status will be printed out on ER summaries in addition to subsequent printing of ERs or reissues of ERs. The six update status categories are: no action taken (NAT), trouble found (TFD), equipment made busy (EMB), no trouble found (NTF), referred (RFD), and other (OTH).

B. Examples:
1. Update ER 1 for site "Clinton." The trouble was a frame fuse.

   upd:clinton.er 1;status tfd;code 21m:frame fuse blown!
   System response:
   er 1-10 sep 19 01:05 sep 23 12:54 mut-rn tfd sep 23 13:33
   21m frame fuse blown

2. Obtain the current update status for ER 1.

   upd:clinton.er 1!
   System response:
   Same as Example 1.

C. Reference: ERD summary output message.

VER:[siteid.]ER xxx!

A. Description: The verify command is used for quick verification of an ER. The next card that matches the ER will be printed out. This report will not be entered into the ERD and it will not change the issue number of the original ER. The quick verify is automatically disabled after 4 hours or when the matching card is reported.

B. Example: At site "Clinton", verify the next card that matches ER 6.

ver:er 6!
System response:
quick verify set for er: 6

XFER:FROM lnxx;to lnxx! ◆(not used in Generic 3)◆
lnxx = data line number

A. Description: The transfer command is used to transfer line data from one line to another.

B. Example: At the SCC, transfer data line 50 to line 60 for site "Clinton".

xfer:from 50;to 60!
System response:
site clinton now has line 60

C. Reference: Remove, restore, and line control commands.

XLATE:[siteid.]BNAME (binno1, binno2,...)!
XLATE:[siteid.]BNUM (binname1, binname2,...)!

A. Description: The translate command is used to convert bin names to bin numbers or bin numbers to bin names. This command is needed when second trial listings give a bin number as an identification of which bin the card would have been assigned if it were not second trial.

B. Examples:
1. At site "Clinton", determine the name of bin 22.

xlate:bname 22!
System response:
binnumber to binname for : clinton
bin 22, name ais

2. Determine the number of the XS bin for site "Clinton".

xlate:clinton.bnum xs!
System response:
binname to binnumber for : clinton
bin 638, name xs

XMIT:destination:text!

Destination can be any of the following:

(a) All—Used by the SCC to send a message to all sites

(b) Mon—Sends the text to all sites over which the originating site has reach

(c) Site name or list of site names—Sends the text to the named sites and to all sites that monitor the named sites.

A. Description: The transmit command causes the text message to be printed at all active sites, the designated sites, or all sites for which the originating site has monitoring responsibility.

B. Examples:
1. The SCC sends a message to all sites.

xmit:all:computer will be down for one hour for routine maintenance!

2. Site "Train" sends a message to the sites it monitors.

xmit:mon:send copy of callout list for next week!

B. Output Messages

4.05 Each output message entry consists of five parts of information which are as follows:

(a) Output message format shows the format for the particular message.

(b) Description gives a detailed explanation of the meaning of the message.

(c) Explanation of variable field identifies any variable fields in the output message format.

(d) Action to be taken summarizes what should be done in response to the message.

(e) References list related input or output messages.

4.06 The keywords used in the message format are explained below:

(a) Date—The date of the output message.

(b) Time—The time of message output in hours, minutes, and seconds.

(c) Bin name—The name of a trouble bin.

(d) Site name—The name of the affected site.

(e) File name—The name of a system file on the disk.

(f) A single or double asterisk (*) on the first line denotes an accompanying minor or major alarm, respectively.

BIN AUDIT

*** date time (sitename) BIN AUDIT—(binname)**
action taken

A. Description: The bin audit process attempts to correct all errors found in the MRS for the given bin and site. The program is scheduled by an ATA process when an abnormality in the data base is found.

B. Variable Field: The "action taken" field consists of one or more lines of action taken to purge the bin. The possible messages are:

1. No action (no pointer record)—bin empty
2. No errors found—no errors
3. Match/active error—matches/actives purged
4. Report cleared—report record purged
5. Pointer record structure error—reconstruction attempted

▶Generic 3:

6. Bin cleared—bin purged
7. Search report error—bin purged
8. Search report address error—bin purged
9. Search passive error—bin purged
10. Sort group record error—sort group record purged
11. Report record error—report record purged.◀

C. Action To Be Taken: If the number of messages becomes excessive, fill out a trouble report and attach the terminal printout.

D. Reference: Audit input command.

BITMAP SIZE AUDIT

*** date time MRS BITMAP SIZE AUDIT**
MRS SIZE ALARM, SIZE AT—nn percent

A. Description: The MRS bitmap size audit message occurs when the size of the MRS bitmap exceeds 75 percent of capacity. This message will be printed every 15 minutes until the size falls below 75 percent of capacity.

B. Variable Field: The number "nn" represents the number of records currently in the MRS in terms of percent of capacity.

C. Action To Be Taken: Review the system purge periods.

D. Reference: Emergency purge message.

▶DEATH

date time
ATA GOING DOWN: (process name) DIED

A. Description: The ATA death message is printed on the system console whenever any main ATA process has terminated.

B. Variable Field: The possible process names are: audits, analysis I, queue scanner, kronos, logger, analysis II, mdthdlr, rrpurge, immediate action, report gen, and atash; Generic 3: error logger, TASC-ATA daemon, history logger, and read load pipe.

C. Action To Be Taken: Stop and restart ATA.

D. References: System recovery procedures in Section 190-105-312.◀

EMERGENCY PURGE

**** date time EMERGENCY PURGE**
MRS SIZE IS NOW; nn

A. Description: The emergency purge process clears all match and active records in the MRS when the MRS has reached the 90 percent fill point. The report records and their passives, along with the ERs, remain unchanged.

B. Variable Field: The number "nn" is the new number of records in use in the MRS.

C. Action To Be Taken: Review the system purge periods.

END OF PUMPER

IA (ia number) (sitename) (binname) END OF PUMPER T2
▶Generic 3:
IA (ia number) (sitename) (binname) END OF PUMPER◀

A. Description: The end of pumper message signifies that the system has seen no cards for the past minute for a bin which had been pumping; therefore, the pumper is considered to be ended.

ERD AUDIT

*** date time (sitename) EXCEPTION REPORT AUDIT, SEQUENCE NO. nn**
action taken

A. Description: The ERD audit process attempts to correct all errors found in the ERD for a given entry. The program is scheduled by an ATA process when an abnormality in the data base is found.

B. Variable Field: The "action taken" field consists of one or more lines of action taken to purge the ERD of corrupt data. The possible messages are:

1. ERD entry cleared—ERD entry purged

2. Report and passive purged—report record lost

3. No error found—no error was found.

C. Action To Be Taken: If the number of messages becomes excessive, fill out a trouble report and attach the terminal printout.

D. Reference: Audit input command.

EXCEPTION REPORT

(alm code) date time (sitename) ATA REPORT
ER no. first issue date (binname) (craft status) (update time)
trouble code and craft comment field

sort group (SG) no. no. of TREs throttle level SG value

[date][time]zero sort group field names
[date][time]zero sort group field values (for most recent TRE)
[date][time]zero sort group field values (for least recent TRE)

supporting information

A. Description: An ER is generated when the number of matching sort group images equals or exceeds the associated sort group threshold.

B. Variable Field: The ER components are as follows:

1. Header (lines 1, 2, and 3):
   Line 1—Alarm code, date and time, site, and report type
   Line 2—ER sequence and issue number, date of first issue, bin name, craft status, and time of last ERD entry update (if update has taken place). If the ER is set for immediate or quick verification, the format is the same except that ER is preceded by IMMED or QV.
   Line 3—Trouble code and craft comment field from ERD entry.

2. Matched sort group (line 4)—Sort group number, number of TREs, throttle level, and matched sort group field names and values. If the ER is immediate, all sort group field names and values for the bin are output.

3. Zero sort groups (lines 5, 6, and 7):
   Line 5—Header containing date, time, and field names of the zero sort groups for the bin.
   Lines 6 and 7—Date, time, and zero sort group field values for each card.

The zero sort group information appears only for those bins that contain zero sort groups.

4. Supporting information (line 8)—Field names and associated values of print groups assigned to the bin. These values are extracted from the last card of the report.

C. References: Set bin, set throttle, output ER input commands, and Section 190-105-302.

EXCEPTION REPORT SUMMARY

date time (sitename) DAILY SUMMARY

EXCEPTION REPORT SUMMARY for Generic 3: **EXCEPTION REPORT SUMMARY FOR (sitename)**
EXCEPTION REPORT SUMMARY HEADER
EXCEPTION REPORT DATA

CRAFT STATUS SUMMARY date time

CRAFT STATUS SUMMARY HEADER
CRAFT STATUS SUMMARY DATA

ISSUE SUMMARY date time

ISSUE SUMMARY HEADER
ISSUE SUMMARY DATA

TROUBLE CODE SUMMARY date time

TROUBLE EQUIPMENT CODE HEADER
TROUBLE EQUIPMENT CODE DATA

TROUBLE APPARATUS CODE HEADER
TROUBLE APPARATUS CODE DATA

A. Description: The exception report summary provides a summary of all the ERs and IAs that have occurred or been altered within a 24-hour period (midnight to midnight). This summary consists of pertinent data for each ER and IA as well as summary date for all ERs and IAs.

B. Variable Field: The first line identifies the month, day, time, and site. The third line is a header identifying each of the columns for the listing that follows. The listing is by ER/IA number in numerical order. The craft status summary lists the number of updates by status categories for the past 24 hours and the current totals for the maintenance month. The issue summary lists the number of issues of ERs and IAs for the preceding 24 hours and the cumulative numbers for the current maintenance month. The trouble code summary lists the number of troubles by trouble class for the past 24 hours and the current totals for the maintenance month. The trouble class codes are defined in the update input command.

C. References: Output ERD input command and Section 190-105-302.

LOCK AUDIT

*** date time LOCK AUDIT**
action taken

A. Description: The lock audit program checks the validity of system file locks. Any output of this kind indicates a process error.

B. Variable Field: The "action taken" can be one of the following:
1. Dead lock found—deceased process left a lock set.
2. Double lock pid nn—process (pid nn) has two locks set.
3. Old lock found pid nn—process (pid nn) has look older than 15 minutes.
4. Locks cleared—lock area scribbled. Locks cleared.

C. Action To Be Taken: Fill out a trouble report and attach the terminal printout.

D. Reference: Audit input command.

MAP AUDIT

date time MRS BITMAP AUDIT
UNALLOCATED RECORDS UNREFERENCED RECORDS DUPLICATED RECORDS
nn nn nn
SIZE NOW AT aa-bb percent

A. Description: The MRS bitmap audit checks allocation of all MRS records. Unallocated records are those which are in use but did not appear in the bitmap. Unreferenced records are those which were not in use but their corresponding records were set in the bitmap. Duplicated records are those which are used more than once. This process is scheduled every night to ensure the reliability of the bitmap.

B. Variable Field: The size is the number of records currently used in the MRS. The number "nn" represents the number of each record trouble type, "aa" is the number of records in the MRS, and "bb" represents the current fill point of the MRS in percent.

C. Action To Be Taken: Unallocated and unreferenced records are fixed automatically. If the number of duplicated records is excessive, fill out a trouble report and attach the terminal printout.

MDT TROUBLE MESSAGE

*** date time (sitename) MDT REPORT**
TEXT (trouble number)

A. Description: The MDT makes certain checks on information received and on trouble record start and release operation. When the MDT checks indicate that a problem exists, the MDT sends a trouble message to ATA central. The ATA central prints the message in clear text along with a 3-digit trouble number.

B. Variable Field: The following messages for text and trouble number are printed:

Common to No. 1 and No. 5 Crossbar

TROUBLE NUMBER	TEXT
100	Carrier hit on data link
101	Incoming data overflow error

102	Incoming data framing error
103	Incoming data parity error
104	Command message sequence error
105	Invalid message class or identification received
106	Incoming buffer full—printer off
107	Incoming command length error

No. 5 Crossbar Only

141	Trc failure
142	Start signal release failure
143	Prescan abort
144	False trc
145	Call abandoned during punching

No. 1 Crossbar Only

110	Invalid operation code
111	I/O port 2 time-out failure
112	I/O port 3 time-out failure
113	Buffer full-printer off
114	Buffer full-second printer off
120-127, 130-132	Distribute release trouble with (trouble indicator type)
133-137, 140-145	Data concentrator distribute point check failure with (trouble indicator type)
146,147, 150-157,160	No stop scan point ground with (trouble indicator type)
161	Data concentrator distribute point check failure
162	False ground on data concentrator bus.

C. Action To Be Taken: Refer to Section 190-106-301 for No. 5 Crossbar and Section 190-106-311 for No. 1 Crossbar.

MEASUREMENTS

date time ATA HOUR/DAILY MEAS. (sitename)

name of each item that is measured
count of each item that is measured

Profile Type
count of TREs into a bin (binname)

Profile Type
disable print flag count of MDT trouble text of MDT trouble

A. Description: The measurements provide a variety of data to indicate the ATA status of an office. This data is provided on both an hourly and daily basis.

B. Variable Field: The items that are measured for the hourly report are the number of TREs, bins used, immediate action reports, new ERs, reissued or dash ERs and total ERs. The daily measurements include all the items in the hourly measurements plus a month to day TRE count, an MDT trouble profile, and an ETS dump profile (Generic 3).

C. Reference: Set measurement and mdt message control input commands.

MRS PURGE

**** date time MRS PURGE**
MRS PURGED

A. Description: The MRS purge process clears all records in the MRS. This occurs when the rate of auditing has reached a point at which the integrity of the data has deteriorated beyond repair. The ERD entries are retained, but the report records and their passives are removed from the MRS.

B. Action To Be Taken: If the problem persists, contact field support.

PUMPER REPORT

**** IA sequence -1 date time (sitename) (binname) PUMPER REPORT**
preceded by: binnames
associated field names
associated field values

A. Description: The pumper report lists the values for the major fields on each trouble record that enters the bin. This report is output for each record on the bin encountering an emergency pumping condition.

B. Variable Field: The "associated field names" represent major equipment types for which the "associated field values" are presented. The second line lists the bins into which other trouble records were placed during or immediately preceding the pumping condition.

C. References: Set bin and output IA input commands.

PURGE SUMMARY

date time (sitename) PURGE SUMMARY (binname)

field names
field values (one line per card)

A. Description: The purge summary gives a summary of the major field values for cards which are purged during the night because of age or bin summary status.

B. Variable Field: The "field names" are those major pieces of equipment as used on an IA report. Below this header are the values of those fields for each card purged.

C. References: Set bin and purge input commands.

SITE OVERLOAD

time (sitename) HEAVY INPUT FROM SITE
time (sitename) INPUT RATE BACK TO NORMAL

A. Description: The "HEAVY INPUT" message informs the SCC that the system is seeing a heavy rate of troubles from a particular site. The "BACK TO NORMAL" message informs the SCC that the input rate from that site has dropped back down to a lower level.

B. Action To Be Taken: These messages are primarily informative and no action need be taken unless the system becomes overloaded. Heavy input from a site poses no problem to the system unless the total load begins to lose records. In case a system overload occurs, any site overload messages which preceded it will tell the SCC who is contributing to the overload condition the most.

C. Reference: System overload message.

SPECIAL BIN REPORT

(alarm code) IA sequence -1 date time (sitename) (binname) SPECIAL BIN REPORT
associated field names
associated field values

A. Description: The special bin report lists the values for the major fields on each trouble record that enters the given bin. This report is output for each record on all system bins that are marked as special.

B. Variable Field: The "associated field names" represent major equipment types for which the "associated field values" are given.

C. References: Set bin and output IA input commands.

SYSTEM OVERLOAD

time SYSTEM HEAVILY LOADED—RECORDS BEING LOST
time SYSTEM LOAD BACK TO NORMAL

A. Description: The "HEAVILY LOADED" message informs the SCC that the system load is such that the sort and match program is unable to keep up with the binning program. As a result of this, some trouble records are being lost. The "BACK TO NORMAL" message informs the SCC that the system is no longer overloaded.

B. Action To Be Taken: The ATA administrator may cut down on commands being entered into the ATA System; he may also shut down ATA for one or more sites.

TEXT

site1 to site2
message text

A. Description: The text message is in response to the transmit command sent from the given site terminal. The text is printed at all terminals monitoring the destination site.

B. Reference: Transmit input command.

TIME

(sitename); date time

A. Description: The time message appears on every system terminal at 15-minute intervals to assure the sites that the system is alive.