TELECOMMUNICATIONS ALARM SURVEILLANCE AND CONTROL SYSTEM (TASC)

DATA BASE OPERATIONS—GENERIC 1

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.01 This section deals with the actual data base operations including entry procedures, file optimization, and administrative procedures for Telecommunications Alarm Surveillance and Control (TASC) System, Generic 1.

1.02 This section is reissued to contain information only pertaining to Generic 1.

1.03 The work sheets of Section 190-210-301 and/or 190-210-304 should be completed before entering the data base as described in this section. The reader should also become familiar with the operation of the TASC central equipment by reading Section 190-210-300 TASC Central Terminal Operations-Generic 1. When this has been done, Part 2 of this section should be read in order to understand how to optimize the data base. Part 3 briefly describes the data base commands, and Part 4 describes how to turn up the TASC central for data base entry. Before entering data base for the first time, the disc and each file should be initialized as described in Part 5. This is usually done only once prior to entry of a new data base. ***If a file is later initialized, the result will be the entire deletion of the contents.***

1.04 The actual entry of data base information is given in Part 6. The order in which the files are presented within this section is the suggested sequence for data entry.

1.05 Part 7 describes how to change the label on the disc. This label is a software message which identifies the disc. Part 8 describes how, if desired, to delete the entire contents of a file. This is useful if a major error was made in entering file data or if a major data base change is desired.

1.06 Part 9 deals with updating and making copies of software. Part 10 deals with security of the data base. References are listed in Part 11.

2. DATA BASE ORGANIZATION AND EFFICIENCY

2.01 The TASC Generic 1 (G1) data base consists of a number of files which contain the data used by the various programs to process telemetry information and perform other operations. A description of each file and its contents is given in Section 190-210-301 and/or 190-210-304.

2.02 The TASC G1 data base is stored on a disc platter in the disc drive. This area is limited, and the data base should be optimized in order to efficiently utilize the available storage space.

2.03 Many of the files and subfiles are organized in such a way as to make effective use of the fact that much of the information relevant to a particular remote is common to or similar to other remotes as well. For example, in the status display report (SDR) file, a single comment may be associated with a number of scan points. The same comment number is attached which references the comment text stored in the CMNT file. If the user elects to associate each scan point with a unique comment, this potential efficiency will be negated and the user may eventually exceed the maximum of 768 allowable comments.

2.04 Significant data base efficiency improvements may be gained early in system planning and engineering by having as many offices as possible share the same identical SDR layouts (grouping of 64 scan points). For example, several remotes may share a common SDR of alarm and status points even though one or more of the remotes may not be

equipped for all the designated points. In such a case, it would be wise to leave a few points unassigned in order to take advantage of a common SDR layout. A trade-off decision must be made between SDR data base efficiency improvement and the cost in terms of extra equipment. (However, it is suggested that this be done only if a small number of potential scan points are wasted by this technique.)

2.05 Minimization of the number of unique entries (whether they be uniquely created SDR layouts, comments, etc) provides the user with not only enough storage capacity for his present data base, but results in greater storage capacity for future expansion. Also, the entering of the TASC data base is easier and faster.

2.06 When entering the data base, the attendant initiates a command which results in the system interrogating the attendant by outputting English text-like messages on an input/output terminal. These messages request certain portions of information which are contained on the work sheets completed in Section 190-210-301 and/or 190-210-304. These interactive commands were programmed to improve data base input efficiency and accuracy.

2.07 It is also possible to simplify the actual entry of SDR data if an SDR to be entered is similar but not identical. The attendant entering the data may declare during command interrogation that the SDR to be entered is similar to another SDR. Next, the attendant merely edits (changes) the newly created SDR to reflect the differences. This technique simplifies the data entry, but does not affect the file storage efficiency. For example, if an SDR format is ***exactly*** the same as an SDR previously entered, a command operation can be initiated for entering SDR file data and declare which SDRs are similar. In this way the operator can avoid reentering all the necessary scan point names and processing data. At the same time, disc storage space is utilized more efficiently.

2.08 If index SDRs (used with alarm polled remotes) are incorporated within the TASC G1 data base, then a technique for conserving SDR subfiles by use of null SDRs should be incorporated. A null SDR is an SDR created by assigning an unused station number and declaring it totally void of information. Since index SDRs only reference other SDRs, they do not have the usual bit names and processing information normally associated with SDRs. Thus, when entering an index SDR, simply declare that it is identical to the null SDR. This results in the conservation of subfiles which normally contain bit names and processing information. A procedure for entering a null SDR is given in Part 6.

3. DATA BASE COMMANDS

3.01 The information contained in this part describes each data base command. Information in Part 4 describes data base tasks that use these commands.

3.02 The INI command can only be initiated from the terminal designated logical unit number 1 (LU#1). The other data base commands can be initiated from any terminal whose CFT will allow it to create data base commands, while partial feature terminal cannot be used to input data base information. Section 190-210-300 describes the capabilities of each type of terminal.

3.03 Each data base LIS command allows the attendant to select the readout device for outputting data. Possible devices are listed in Table A. These commands also request that the attendant input the name of the data file. This occurs when the message TYPE OF DATA? is outputted. A list of the TASC data files and permissible entry designations is given in Table B.

3.04 All information entered via a terminal keyboard must be terminated by momentarily depressing the RETURN key. If an error is made in entering information, the following options are available.

PUSHBUTTONS DEPRESSED and RELEASED		ACTION
CNTL A (see note)	—	Deletes the last character entered. Two of these operations will delete the last two characters, etc.
DEL RETURN (CNTL V for DATASPEED 40 terminals)	—	This will delete the entire line being entered.
! RETURN	—	This will delete the entire command operation.
BACK SPACE	—	Deletes the last character entered. Two of these operations will delete the last two characters, etc.

Note: CNTL A operation must be performed by first depressing and holding CNTL and then depressing and releasing A. CNTL may then be released.

A. INI Command

3.05 The INItialize command is requested by typing INI followed by a carriage return. This command is used to initialize the disc or a TASC G1 data file. Extreme care should be exercised in using this command as it erases the contents of the selected data file or, in the case of the disc initialization, deletes the disc label.

B. EDI Command

3.06 The EDIt command is initiated by typing EDI followed by a carriage return. The EDI command is normally used to enter data into a TASC data file. In some cases, the EDI command is used to change data in a file.

C. CLE Command

3.07 The CLEar command is initiated by typing CLE followed by a carriage return. The CLE command is used to delete the entire or partial contents of a data file. Care should be exercised in using this command since data is permanently erased.

D. LIS Command

3.08 The LISt command is initiated by typing LIS followed by a carriage return. The LIS command is used to output the contents or partial contents of a data file on a selected output device.

E. FIL Command

3.09 The FILl command is initiated by typing FIL followed by a carriage return. The FIL command is used to assign the message (NA)BIT# _____ to bits not assigned unique names in the SDR file. This assures that each bit in the SDR is assigned a name. This is very important during remote testing.

F. DBU Command

3.10 The Data Base Usage command is initiated by typing DBU followed by a carriage return. The DBU command is used to provide a printout of the TASC data base label and to provide printouts which are an inventory of the SDR data file. These printouts in conjunction with the station record table (SRT) provide an analysis tool which can be employed to optimize the SDR data file space. The

printouts are also very useful aids when future changes and/or additions to the system are being planned or implemented.

4. PREPARE TASC CENTRAL FOR DATA BASE ENTRY

4.01 Before entry of data base information, the TASC central should be turned up by first powering and readying the peripheral equipment and then readying the TASC software. Section 190-210-300 TASC Central Terminal Operations—Generic 1 provides procedures for accomplishing this preparation.

5. INITIALIZE FOR ENTIRELY NEW DATA BASE

5.01 ***Caution: The procedures in paragraphs 5.03 and 5.04 should be performed before the creation of an entirely new data base. Execution of these procedures after data base entry results in the complete erasure of the selected file or disc label.***

5.02 For an entirely new data base, the disc must be given a label before initialization of the various files.

A. Enter the Disc Label

5.03 The disc label is entered via the EDI command. The suggested components at a data base label are as follows. Figure 1 is an example of the data entry.

TASC: Every label must start with the word TASC.

Location: The name of the city or town or some identification of the location of the TASC central.

Software Issue Number: The WE issue number of the system software on the platter.

DB-Date-Initials: The notation DB is for the data base section of the platter, the date is the date that the data base was entered or charged, and the initials identify who is reponsible for the entry or current changes to the data base.

FM-Date-Initials: The notation FM is for the data base that resides in the file manager section of the platter; the date and initials are the same as for the DB section.

B. Initialize File Areas for Data Base Entry

5.04 The TASC data base consists of 18 files. Of these files, 14 must be initialized via the INI command. Refer to Table B for a list of the TASC files and proper entry for the designation of the file. Figure 2 is an example of the printout which occurs when initializing a file.

C. Initialize Class File

5.05 Prior to data base entry, the class file should be initialized by typing the following:

RU,ILOG,2

6. ENTER TASC DATA BASE

6.01 Section 190-210-301 and/or 190-210-304 contains work sheets which should be completed prior to entry of the TASC data base into the central. Use these work sheets as the input data when manipulating each of the data files. The order in which the files are presented within this section is the suggested sequence for data entry.

6.02 Ensure that paragraph 3.04 has been read before inputting data via the keyboard.

6.03 Often the data base commands will output the message STATION NUMBER OR NAME?, or some other similar message. The station number is in the range of from 1 to 256. The station name is the associated name assigned in the STAB file. A station name cannot be entered until an entry has been made in the STAB file for the particular remote station.

6.04 Examples of the printouts which occur when entering the TASC data files are presented. These printouts may differ when the user enters his data files since the output messages vary, depending on the previous parameters inputted.

A. TCT File—Using TASC System File Work Sheet

6.05 When the computer outputs the message TYPE OF DATA? when manipulating data for the TCT file, enter TCT.

(1) Enter new data in TCT file.

- New data is entered via the EDI command. Figure 3 is an example of the printout which occurs when entering new data for the TCT file.

(2) Change existing data in TCT file.

- To change data already existing in the TCT file, simply enter the revised data using the same procedure as for new data. Paragraph 6.05(1) describes the entry of new data in the TCT file. All changes in the TCT file are on a TCT logical unit-number basis.

(3) Delete data in TCT file.

- The data in the TCT file associated with a particular TCT can be deleted via the CLE command. Figure 4 is an example of the printout which occurs when deleting data in the TCT file associated with a particular TCT.

(4) List data in TCT file.

- TCT file data can be listed on an output device via the LIS command. Figure 5 is an example of the printout which occurs.

Note: The TASC central should be rebooted for the new TCT data to take effect. Refer to Section 190-210-300 for the bootup procedure.

B. STTB File—Using TASC System File Work Sheet

6.06 When the computer outputs the message TYPE OF DATA? when manipulating data for the STTB file, enter STTB.

(1) Enter new data in STTB file.

- New data is entered via the EDI command. Figure 6 is an example of the printout which occurs when entering new data for the STTB file.

(2) Change existing data in STTB file.

- Changes are made the same as for entering new data [see paragraph 6.06(1)]. All changes in the STTB file are on a station number basis.

(3) Delete data in STTB file.

- The data in the STTB file associated with a particular TCT can be deleted via the CLE command. Data is deleted on a station number basis. Figure 7 is an example of the printout which occurs.

(4) List data in STTB file.

- Data in the STTB file can be listed on an output device via the LIS command. Figure 8 is an example of the printout which occurs.

Note: The TASC central should be rebooted for the new STTB data to take effect.

C. ALM File—Using TASC Alarm Word File Work Sheet

6.07 When the computer outputs the message TYPE OF DATA? while manipulating data for the ALM file, enter ALM.

(1) Enter new data in ALM file.

- New data is entered via the EDI command. Figure 9 is an example of the printout which occurs when entering new data in the ALM file. The slash bit number option can be used to instruct the computer to advance to a specified bit number for entry of data.

Note: The slash bit number option can be used to move forward or backward.

(2) Change existing data in ALM file.

- In order to change existing data in the ALM file, the existing data must be deleted via the CLE command. Enter the revised data using the same procedures as for entering new data.

(3) Delete data in ALM file.

- The data in the ALM file associated with a particular remote station can be deleted via the CLE command. Figure 10 is an example of the printout which occurs.

(4) List data in ALM file.

- ALM file data can be listed on an output device via the LIS command. At the operator's discretion, all or just certain ALM bit numbers associated with a particular remote station can be outputted. Figure 11 is an example of the printout which occurs.

Note: After entering or changing ALM data base, a bootup must be initiated. It is recommended that one bootup be performed after all TASC data base edits have been completed. Refer to Section 190-210-300 for the bootup procedure.

D. STAB File—Using TASC STAB File Work Sheet

6.08 When the central outputs the message TYPE OF DATA? while manipulating data for the STAB file, enter STAB.

(1) Enter new data in STAB file.

- New data is entered via the EDI command. Figure 12 is an example of the printout which occurs when entering new data in the STAB file.

(2) Change existing data in STAB file.

- In order to change existing data in the STAB file, one must first delete the existing entry, and then enter the revised data using the same procedures as for new data.

Paragraph 6.08(1) describes the entry of new data, and paragraph 6.08(3) describes the deletion process.

(3) Delete data in STAB file.

- The data in the STAB file associated with a particular station name can be deleted via the CLE command. Figure 13 is an example of the printout which occurs when deleting data in the STAB file.

(4) List data in STAB file.

- STAB file data can be listed on a terminal via the LIS command. Figure 14 is an example of the printout which occurs.

E. STAT File—Using TASC System File Work Sheet

6.09 When the computer outputs the message TYPE DATA? while manipulating data for the STAT file, enter STAT.

(1) Enter new data in STAT file.

- New data is entered via the EDI command. Figure 15 is an example of the printout which occurs. The slash station number option (example: /10) can be used to skip over station numbers and advance to a specified station number for entry of the station name. Note in Fig. 15 that this option was used to advance to station 10.

Note: The slash station number option can be used to move forward or backward.

(2) Change existing data in STAT file.

- Changes are made the same as for entering new data [paragraph 6.09(1)]. All changes for the STAT file are on a station number basis.

(3) Delete data in STAT file.

- Deletions are made on a station number basis. This is accomplished by initiating the EDI command and advancing via the slash station number option to the affected station number. Next, momentarily depress return and the data in the STAT file associated with the entered station number is deleted.

(4) List data in the STAT file.

- The data in the STAT file can be listed on an output device via the LIS command. The operator has the option of listing all entries or just that entry pertaining to a certain station number. When the message DO ALL BLOCKS (Y OR N)? is outputted, type Y if all entries are to be outputted. Otherwise, type N for only that entry associated with a certain station. Figure 16 is an example of the printout which occurs.

F. DSPL File—Using TASC Status Summary Display File

6.10 When the computer outputs the message TYPE OF DATA? while manipulating data for the DSPL file, enter DSPL.

(1) Create a new display.

- Displays can only be created with the EDI command in the interactive mode. When formatting a display, certain guidelines which must be followed are:

(1) Commands may be type 10 (create a display), 20 (purge a display), 50 (list a display format) or /E (/E will terminate the edit procedure).

(2) Display numbers may be from 1 to 64 or an *. Entering the * will assign, to the display, the first unformatted display number.

(3) Any display which is formatted must be purged before it can be reformatted.

(4) Displays may be formatted with 1 or 2 columns.

(5) Displays may have single, double, or triple spacing between lines.

(6) A display title may have a maximum length of 14 characters.

(7) Station numbers are from 1 to 256 (a range of numbers may also be entered).

Figure 17 is an example of the printout which occurs when creating a display.

(2) Change a display.

- To change a display, use the EDI command. When the message TYPE OF DATA? appears, type DSPL. Type 20 to purge the old display, then type 10 to create the new display. The computer will ask for various information; respond accordingly.

(3) Purge a display.

- To purge a display, use the EDI command. When the message TYPE OF DATA? appears, type DSPL. For command type 20. The computer will ask for various information; respond accordingly. Figure 18 is an example of the printout which occurs.

(4) List a display format.

- To list a display format use the EDI command. When the message TYPE OF DATA? appears, type DSPL. For command type 50. The computer will then ask for various information; respond accordingly. Figure 19 is an example of the printout which occurs.

Note: If an * is entered for display number, all formatted displayed will be listed.

G. SDR File—Using TASC SDR File Work Sheet

6.11 When the computer outputs the message TYPE OF DATA? while manipulating data for the SDR file, enter SDR.

(1) Create a null SDR.

- The null SDR is an SDR totally void of information. It is used to represent index SDRs for E1, E2, or E2A APR remote stations. Creation of a null SDR for indexes conserves disc storage area associated with the SDR file. A null SDR is entered via the EDI command. Figure 20 is an example of the printout which occurs. It is suggested that the null SDR be created for a nonexistent station number. Record, for later use, the station number and SDR number of the null SDR.

- When entering data for an index SDR, make it similar to the null SDR except for the ALT SDR information. Then enter the alternate SDR information. Figure 21 is an example of the printout which occurs.

(2) Enter new data not the same as existing data in SDR file.

- New data not the same as existing data is entered via the EDI command. Figure 22 is an example of the printout which occurs when entering data in the SDR file. When the message ALL NEW DATA (Y OR N)? appears, type Y for yes. The slash bit number option (example: /45) can be used to skip over bit numbers and advance to a specified bit number for entry of data. Note in Fig. 22 that this option was used to advance to bit 45.

Note: The slash bit number option can be used to move forward or backward.

(3) Enter new data that is similar to but not exactly the same as existing data in the SDR file.

- New data that is similar to but not exactly the same as existing data is entered via the EDI command. When the message ALL NEW DATA (Y OR N)? is outputted, type N for no. When the message DATA SAME AS ANOTHER STA (Y OR N)? appears, type N for no. Next, the message DISPLAY NAME (Y OR N)? appears. If a display name is to be entered, type Y for yes, otherwise, type N for no. Several messages will appear requesting information pertaining to the SDR that is similar to the one being entered, and in what ways the SDRs differ. Figure 23 is an example of the printout which occurs.

(4) Enter new SDR data that is exactly the same as existing data.

- New data that is exactly the same as existing data is entered via the EDI command. When the message ALL NEW DATA (Y OR N)? is outputted, type N for no. When the message DATA SAME AS ANOTHER STA. (Y OR N)? appears, type Y for yes. Next, several messages are outputted requesting information pertaining to the SDR that is the same as the one being entered. Figure 24 is an example of the printout which occurs.

(5) Change or add to existing data in SDR file.

- Changes or additions to an SDR are made by first creating a new SDR similar to the one to be changed [see paragraph 6.11(3)], and then declaring which parts are different.

- If the differing information is on a bit number basis, the slash bit number option can be used to advance to the affected bit number. For changes or additions, enter the new bit parameters. For deletions,enter a comma (,) followed by a carriage return.

(6) Delete all data pertaining to an SDR.

- Deletion of all data pertaining to an SDR is accomplished via the CLE command. Figure 25 is an example of the printout which occurs.

- The operation described in the previous paragraph deletes the reference in the SRT. The SDR that is to be deleted is later erased automatically if no other SDRs reference the old SDR subfiles.

(7) List SDR data.

- SDR file data can be listed on an output device via the LIS command. At operator discretion, all or just certain SDRs can be outputted. Figures 26 and 27 are examples of printouts which occur when listing data in the SDR file.

Note: If all SDRs are to be outputted, the printout may be quite lengthy. If this is to be done, it is suggested that the data be listed on a high-speed output device.

(8) List SRT data associated with the SDR file.

- The SRT associated with the SDR file can be listed via the LIS command. When the message TYPE OF DATA? appears, type SRT instead of SDR. Figure 28 is an example of the printout which occurs.

(9) FILl unassigned SDR bit names with the message: (NA)BIT#____.

- When SDR file data has been entered, one can assign the message (NA)BIT#____ to all SDR bit numbers which have not been assigned a bit name. This is useful in detecting errors in the data base when the system is operating since, if a nonassigned point is detected, the message will be outputted.

- The FIL command is used to assign (NA) BIT#—message to unformatted SDR bit names. Figure 29 is an example of the printout which occurs.

H. SPI File—Using TASC SPI File Work Sheet

6.12 When the computer outputs the message TYPE OF DATA? while manipulating data for the SPI file, enter SPI.

(1) Enter new data in SPI file.

- New data is entered via the EDI command. Figure 30 is an example of the printout which occurs when entering new data in the SPI file.

(2) Enter new data that is similar to or exactly the same as existing data in the SPI file.

- New data that is similar to or exactly the same as existing data is entered via the EDI command. When message DATA SIMILAR TO ANOTHER STA (Y OR N)? appears, enter Y for yes. Several messages will appear requesting information pertaining to the SPI SDR that is similar to or the same as the one being entered. Figure 31 is an example of the printout which occurs.

(3) Change existing data in SPI file.

- Changing data in the SPI file is performed by following the same procedure as for entering new data. However, only the bits which are to be changed are specified.

(4) Delete data in SPI file.

- The data in the SPI file associated with a particular station name (or number) and SDR can be deleted via the CLE command. Figure 32 is an example of the printout which occurs when deleting data in the SPI file.

(5) List data in SPI file.

- SPI file data can be listed on an output device via the LIS command. Type SPI when the message TYPE OF DATA? appears. Figure 33 is an example of the printout which occurs when listing data in the SPI file.

Note: After entering or changing SPI data base, a bootup must be initiated. It is recommended that only one bootup be performed after all TASC data base edits have been completed. Refer to Section 190-210-300 for the bootup procedure.

I. CMNT File—Using TASC CMNT File Work Sheet

6.13 When the computer outputs the message TYPE OF DATA? while manipulating data for the CMNT file, enter CMNT.

(1) Enter new data in CMNT file.

- New data is entered via the EDI command. Figure 34 is an example of the printout which occurs when entering new data in the CMNT file. The slash comment number option (example: /45) can be used to instruct the computer to advance to a specified comment number for entry of data. Note in Fig. 34 that this option was used twice to advance to comment numbers 45 and 21.

Note: The slash comment number option can be used to move forward or backward.

(2) Change existing data in CMNT file.

- Changes are made the same as for new data [see paragraph 6.13(1)]. Use the slash comment number option as required. All changes in the CMNT file are on a comment number basis.

(3) Delete data in CMNT file.

- Deletions are made on a comment number basis. This is accomplished by initiating the EDI command and advancing via the slash comment number option to the affected comment number. Next, momentarily depress return and the data in the CMNT file associated with the entered comment number is deleted.

(4) List data in the CMNT file.

- CMNT file data can be listed on an output device via the LIS command. At the operator's discretion, all comment numbers up to a certain point, or a particular comment number plus their accompanying comment text can be outputted. Figure 35 is an example of the printout which occurs.

J. ART File—Using TASC ART File Work Sheet

6.14 When the computer outputs the message TYPE OF DATA? while manipulating data for the ART file, enter ART.

(1) Enter new data in the ART file.

- New data is entered via the EDI command on a station number basis. Figure 36 is an example of the printout which occurs when the EDI command is used.

(2) Change existing data in ART file.

- In order to change existing data in the ART file, delete the existing entry first, and then enter the data the same as for new data. Paragraph 6.14(1) describes the entry of data. Paragraph 6.14(3) describes the deletion process.

(3) Delete data in ART file.

- The data in the ART file associated with a particular station can be deleted via the CLE command. Figure 37 is an example of the printout which occurs.

(4) List data in the ART file.

- ART file data for a station or a range of stations can be listed on an output device via the LIS command. Figure 38 is an example of the printout which occurs.

(5) Preformat the ART file.

- The ART file can be preformatted via the INI command. The ART file should be preformatted when it is desired to use the same alarm routing plan for all stations. Figure 39 is an example of the printout which occurs.

K. SCO File—Using TASC SCO File Work Sheet

6.15 When the computer outputs the message TYPE OF DATA? while manipulating data for the SCO file, enter SCO.

(1) Enter new data in the SCO file.

- New data is entered via the EDI command. Figure 40 is an example of the printout which occurs when entering new data in the SCO file.

(2) Change existing data in the SCO file.

- Changes are made the same as for new data [see paragraph 6.15(1)].

(3) Delete data in SCO file.

- The data in the SCO file associated with a particular station can be deleted via the CLE command on a SCO number basis. Figure 41 is an example of the printout which occurs.

(4) List data in the SCO file.

- SCO file data can be listed on an output device via the LIS command. Figure 42 is an example of the printout which occurs.

L. HIST File—Using TASC HIST File Work Sheet

6.16 When the computer outputs the message TYPE OF DATA? while manipulating data for the HIST file, enter HIST.

(1) Enter new data in HIST file.

- New data is entered via the EDI command. Figure 43 is an example of the printout which occurs when entering new data in the HIST file.

(2) Change data in the HIST file.

- Changes are made the same as for new data [see paragraph 6.16(1)]. Changes will cause ADD to appear in the far right hand column of the HIST listing. ADD indicates the edit has taken place; however, a bootup must be performed for the edit to become effective.

(3) Delete data in the HIST file.

- Deletions are made on a group number, bit-number basis for each station via the CLE command. Figure 44 is an example of the printout which occurs.

(4) List data in the HIST file.

- HIST file data can be listed on an output device via the LIS command. At the attendant's discretion, any or all station numbers, group numbers, and bit numbers may be listed. Figure 45 is an example of the printout which occurs.

Note: After entering or changing HIST data base, a bootup must be initiated. It is also necessary that the STTB file be formatted and booted into the central before any edits can be made to the HIST file. Refer to Section 190-210-300 (Central Terminal Operations) for bootup procedures.

M. CFT File—Using TASC CFT File Work Sheet

6.17 When the computer outputs the message TYPE OF DATA? while manipulating data for the CFT file, enter CFT.

(1) Enter new data in CFT file.

- New data is entered via the EDI command. Figure 46 is an example of the printout which occurs when entering new data for the CFT file.

(2) Change existing data in CFT file.

- Changes are made the same as for entering new data [see paragraph 6.17(1)]. All changes in the CFT file are on an LU number basis.

(3) Delete data in the CFT file.

- Deletions are made on an LU number basis via the CLE command. Figure 47 is an example of the printout which occurs.

(4) List data in the CFT file.

- The data in the CFT file can be listed on an LU number basis on an output device via the LIS command. Figure 48 is an example of the printout which occurs.

N. SWFN File—Using TASC SWFN File Work Sheet

6.18 When the computer outputs the message TYPE OF DATA? while manipulating data for the SWFN file, enter SWFN.

(1) Enter new data in SWFN file.

- New data is entered via the EDI command. Figure 49 is an example of the printout which occurs when entering new data in the SWFN file.

(2) Change existing data in SWFN file.

- In order to change existing data in the SWFN file, one must first delete the existing entry and then enter the revised data using the same procedures as for new data. Paragraph 6.18(1) describes the entry of data, and paragraph 6.18(3) describes the deletion process.

(3) Delete data in SWFN file.

- The data in the SWFN file associated with a particular remote switch can be deleted via the CLE command. Figure 50 is an example of the printout which occurs when deleting data in the SWFN file.

(4) List data in SWFN file.

- SWFN file data can be listed on an output device via the LIS command. Figure 51 is an example of the printout which occurs.

O. MAN-ID FILE—Using TASC MAN-ID Work Sheet

6.19 Data is added to or deleted from the MAN-ID file via the EDI command. The EDI command can be initiated from any full-feature terminal by typing EDI followed by a carriage return. The computer will respond with TYPE OF DATA?. Type ID followed by a carriage return. The computer will then respond with ADD OR DELETE PERSON's ID CODE (A OR D)? Type A to add data to or D to delete data from this file. Figure 52 is an example of the printout which occurs when one deletes an ID code. Conversely, Fig. 53 is an example of the printout which occurs when one adds an ID code to the MAN-ID file.

6.20 The MAN-ID can be listed for verification via the LIS command. The LIS command can be initiated from any terminal by typing LIS followed by a carriage return. When the computer responds with TYPE OF DATA?, type ID. An example of the printout is presented in Fig. 54.

P. ODRS FILE—Using TASC ODRS Work Sheet

6.21 Data is added to the ODRS file via the EDI command. The computer will respond with TYPE OF DATA?. Type ODRS followed by a carriage return. Figure 55 is an example printout of the entry.

6.22 To delete an entry in the ODRS file, initiate the EDI command and enter Ø for the C1 order code or switch number, whichever is appropriate. Figure 56 is an example printout of this entry.

> ***Note:*** When deleting the open-door reset switch, the station and switch numbers are not removed from the file. The switch is set to zero, removing any switch operation.

6.23 To print the contents of the ODRS file, initiate the LIS command. When the computer responds with TYPE OF DATA?, type ODRS. An example printout from this operation is illustrated in Fig. 57.

Q. ACRS FILE — Using TASC ACRS Work Sheet

6.24 To add data to the ACRS file, initiate the EDI command. When the computer responds with TYPE OF DATA?, type ACRS followed by a carriage return. Figure 58 is an example printout of this entry.

6.25 To delete an entry in the ACRS file, initiate the EDI command and enter Ø for the C1 order code or remote switch number. Figure 59 is an example printout of this entry.

6.26 To print the contents of the ACRS file, initiate the LIS command. The LIS command can be initiated from any terminal by typing LIS followed by a carriage return. When the computer responds with TYPE OF DATA?, type ACRS. Figure 60 is an example printout of this entry.

R. RSDB File — Using RSDB Work Sheet

6.27 To make an entry in the RSDB file, initiate the EDI command. When the computer responds with TYPE OF DATA?, type RSDB. The computer will ask for the following information: station number (1-256), switch number (1-4096), status display report (SDR) number (1-64) and alarm or status point number (1-64). If the station is a C1 remote, the computer will ask for the C1 order code instead of the switch number. [C1 order codes are in the form of up to four digits (1-10) separated by dashes.] Enter the appropriate information when requested. When complete, the computer will respond with ADD-OK and REQUEST COMPLETE. Figure 61 is an example of the keyboard operation required for an entry into RSDB.

6.28 To link the TASC System remote switch data base to RSWT (automatic remote switch provision), initiate the EDI command. To initiate the EDI command, type EDI followed by a carriage return. When the computer responds with TYPE OF DATA?, type SDR. The computer will ask for various information; respond accordingly (Fig. 62).

6.29 The RSDB entries are deleted in the same manner as other data entries with one exception,: a zero is entered for the switch number or C1 order code (whichever is appropriate). Figure 63 is an example of this deletion process.

> ***Note:*** It is necessary to remove the RSWT entry from the SDR data base when an RSDB entry is deleted.

6.30 To list the contents of RSDB, initiate the LIS command. The LIS command can be initiated from any terminal by typing LIS followed by a carriage return. When the computer responds with TYPE OF DATA?, type RSDB. The computer will ask for other information pertaining to this operation (Fig. 64).

S. Other Data Base

6.31 Other data base which can be entered along with the data base described in this section, or at a later date, is contained in Section 190-210-303. That data base is optional and is not essential to the operation of the TASC central.

7. CHANGE DISC LABEL

7.01 The disc which contains the TASC software is given a label. This label can be changed using the procedure described in paragraph 5.03.

7.02 To incorporate the disc label change on the removable discs, one must copy the entire contents of the fixed disc to the removable disc of the disc drive. Part 9 describes this procedure.

8. DELETE THE ENTIRE CONTENTS OF A FILE

8.01 If a major data base change occurs, the entire contents of a file may be deleted. This can be accomplished via the INI command. Figure 2 is an example of the printout for the INI command.

8.02 The INI command will delete the contents of the selected file on the fixed disc. After reentering data into the file, one should update the backup disc cartridges via the procedure in Part 9.

9. COPY SOFTWARE

9.01 Software can be copied from the fixed disc to the removable disc, and vice versa, via the COP command. The COP command is initiated by typing COP followed by a carriage return. A message will be displayed requesting the type of operation to be performed. In response, type one of the following:

SY—to copy system software

DB—to copy data base

FM—to copy file manager

PL—to copy entire contents of a platter

Note: When making a backup disc, always copy the platter (PL).

9.02 After entering the type of information to be copied, a procedure will be outputted describing how it is to be performed. Follow in sequence the steps outputted. Figure 65 is an example of the printout which occurs when copying the entire contents of the fixed disc onto the removable disc.

9.03 If a copy of a removable cartridge is desired, insert the source cartridge in the disc drive and copy the entire contents onto the fixed disc. Next, remove the source cartridge and insert a blank cartridge. Reinitiate the COP command to copy the entire contents of the fixed disc onto the removable disc.

9.04 If a change to the data base occurred, that change would not be reflected on the backup cartridges until the COP command was initiated to copy the data base information onto the backup cartridges.

Note: A bootup must be initiated after the copy procedure has been completed. Refer to Section 190-210-300 for the bootup procedure.

10. DATA BASE SECURITY

10.01 The data base is stored on a removable-type disc cartridge. It is possible that damage to the disc cartridge may occur which would result in loss of data on the disc surface. For this reason, it is suggested that the data base be duplicated on at least two disc cartridges.

10.02 The disc cartridges should be kept isolated from strong magnetic fields (such as those emitted from heavy-duty vacuum cleaners, transformers, etc) and secured in such a way as to prevent accidental misuse. Part 9 provides instructions for making a duplicate copy of a disc cartridge.

11. REFERENCES

11.01 The following sections give additional information for TASC Generic 1. Data base operations for Generic 2 is contained in Section 190-210-312.

SECTION	TITLE
190-210-050	No. 5 Crossbar Alarm Reference Guide (ARG)—Network Maintenance Management—Telecommunications Alarm Surveillance and Control (TASC) System
190-210-051	No. 1 Crossbar Alarm Reference Guide (ARG)—Network Maintenance Management—Telecommunications Alarm Surveillance and Control (TASC) System
190-210-052	Crossbar Tandem Alarm Reference Guide (ARG)—Network Maintenance Management—Telecommunications Alarm Surveillance and Control (TASC) System
190-210-053	Step-by-Step System Alarm Reference Guide (ARG)—No. 1, 350A, 355A - Network Maintenance Management—Telecommunications Alarm Surveillance and Control (TASC) System

SECTION	TITLE
190-210-101	TASC System Description—Generic 1
190-210-102	TASC Central Description—Generic 1
190-210-103	TASC Remote Equipment Description—Generic 1 and 2
190-210-300	TASC Central Operations—Generic 1
190-210-301	TASC Data Base Planning (Applications Using E2A SAC Remotes and CDO Satellite Units)—Generic 1
190-210-303	TASC Program Sequencer—Generic 1 and 2
190-210-304	TASC Data Base Planning (Application Using C1, E1, E2 and E2A APR Remotes)—Generic 1 and 2
190-210-305	Application Program Operations Generic 1 and 2
190-210-500	TASC System Maintenance—Generic 1 and 2
865-200-120	Engineering and Implementation Methods System (EIMS) for TASC—Generic 1 and 2
865-200-121	TASC Engineering Guidelines—Low Capacity Carrier—Generic 1 and 2
865-200-122	TASC Engineering Guidelines—High Capacity Carrier—Generic 1 and 2

TABLE A

READOUT DEVICE	LU OR SYMBOL
Default to Console Where Entry is Made	CO
System Console	L1
Full Feature Terminals	L23, L24, L29
Partial Feature Terminals	L25, L26, L27, L28, L30, L31, L32, L33
Printer TASC Central	L6 or PR

TABLE B

FILE NAME	ENTRY FOR TYPE OF DATA MESSAGE
AC Restore Switch	ACRS *
Alarm Routing Table	ALM
Application Program Delay Administrator	ADA†
Command Filtering Table	CFT
Comment	CMNT
History	HIST
Man-Identification	ID
Open-Door Reset Switch	ODRS *
Remote Switch Data Base	RSDB *
Selective Bit Cutoff	SCO*
Station Abbreviation	STAB
Station Name	STAT
Station Table	STTB
Status Display Report	SDR
Status Polling Interpreter	SPI
Switch Function	SWFN
Telemetry-to-Computer Translator	TCT

* Cannot be initialized.

† Must be initialized when the system is first turned up. It is then no longer used by the attendant.

```
#EDI
TYPE OF DATA? LABL
PURGE PREFORMATTED ENTRIES? Y
@
ENTER DISC LABEL MAX 56 CHARACTERS:
TASC, ATLANTA, ISS 4, DB-10/20/78-JR, FM-9/13/78-CE
REQUEST COMPLETE
```

Fig. 1—Printout Which Occurs When Entering the Disc Label

```
#INI
TYPE OF DATA? TCT
PURGE PREFORMATTED ENTRIES? Y
@
REQUEST COMPLETE
```

Fig. 2—Example of Printout Which Occurs When Initializing of TASC Data Base File

```
#EDI
INPUT DEVICE? CO
TYPE OF DATA? TCT
TCT NO. (11-22)? 22
@
DATA SPEED 12ØØ BAUD (Y OR N) ?Y
ARE STATUS POLLING REMOTES PRESENT ON THIS TCT (Y OR N) ?Y
 MINIMUM REVISIT TIME FOR ALL STATUS POLLING REMOTES
ON THIS TCT CAN BE SET FROM 1 TO 255 SECONDS
RECOMMENDED VALUE IS 12 SECONDS.
MINIMUM REVISIT TIME (1-255) ?12
REQUEST COMPLETE
```

Fig. 3—Example of Printout Which Occurs When Entering New Data or Changing Data in the TCT File

```
#CLE
TYPE OF DATA? TCT
TCT NO. (11-22)? 22
@
REQUEST COMPLETE
```

Fig. 4—Example of Printout Which Occurs When Deleting Data in the TCT File

```
#LIS
READOUT DEVICE? CO
TYPE OF DATA? TCT
ALL TCT NO.' S(Y OR N)?Y
@
TELEMETRY TO COMPUTER TRANSLATOR (TCT) FILE
********* ** ******** ********** ***** ****

TCT NO.              SPEED  FACILITY
--- ---   ---------  -----  --------   --- ---
ØØ11       CENTRAL    12ØØ   DEDICATED
           STATUS POLLING MINIMUM REVISIT TIME IN SECONDS ØØ12
ØØ12       CENTRAL    12ØØ   DEDICATED
           STATUS POLLING MINIMUM REVISIT TIME IN SECONDS ØØ12
ØØ13       CENTRAL    12ØØ   DEDICATED
           STATUS POLLING MINIMUM REVISIT TIME IN SECONDS ØØ12
REQUEST COMPLETE
```

Fig. 5—Example of Printout Which Occurs When Listing Data in the TCT File

```
#EDI
TYPE OF DATA? STTB
STA. NO. (1-256) OR NAME? 1Ø
@
C1 REMOTE STATION (Y OR N)?N
TCT NUMBER (11 - 22)?22
STATION ADDRESS (1 - 256) ?45
ENTER STATION TYPE (E1,E2,SAC.APR,C1I,HUB,SAT):SAC
DATA SPEED 12ØØ BAUD (Y OR N) ?Y
SDR CAPABILITY  (Y OR N) ?N
SGR CAPABILITY (Y OR N) ?Y
REMOTE SWITCH CAPABILITY (Y OR N) ?Y
ALARM POLL CAPABILITY (Y OR N) ?N
STATUS POLL CAPABILITY (Y OR N) ?Y
REQUEST COMPLETE
```

Fig. 6—Example of Printout Which Occurs When Entering New Data or Changing Data in the STTB File

```
#CLE
TYPE OF DATA? STTB
STA. NO. (1-256) OR NAME? SPNCR
@
REQUEST COMPLETE
```

Fig. 7—Example of Printout Which Occurs When Deleting Data in the STTB File

```
#LIS
READOUT DEVICE? CO
TYPE OF DATA? STTB
ALL STATIONS(Y OR N)? N
STA. NO. (1-256) OR NAME? SPNCR
@
STATION TABLE (STTB) FILE
******* *****  ****  ****

STA# NAME           ADDRESS TCT  SPEED CAPABILITIES          TYPE
---- ----           ------- ---  ----- ----------          ----
 ØØ12 SPENCER,IN     ØØ12    ØØ11  12ØØ  SGR  RSW    SPO   SAC DED
 REQUEST COMPLETE
```

Fig. 8—Example of Printout Which Occurs When Listing Data in the STTB File

```
#EDI
INPUT DEVICE? CO
TYPE OF DATA? ALM
STA. NO. (1-256) OR NAME? ATLANTA
DATA SAME AS ANOTHER STA(Y OR N)? N
FORMAT: PROC PROG,CAT. NO.,ALT SRE,ALT SRE,...,ALT SRE
    EX: SDRE,3,7,9,...,4
@
BIT NO. ØØØ1
SPI,3,1
BIT NO. ØØØ2
/E
REQUEST COMPLETE
```

Fig. 9—Example of Printout Which Occurs When Entering New Data in the ALM File

```
#CLE
TYPE OF DATA? ALM
STA. NO. (1-256) OR NAME? ATLANTA
@
REQUEST COMPLETE
```

Fig. 10—Example of Printout Which Occurs When Deleting Data in the ALM File

```
#LIS
READOUT DEVICE? CO
TYPE OF DATA? ALM
STA. NO. (1-256) OR NAME? ATLANTA
ALL BIT NO. S(Y OR N)?  N
BIT NO.(1-16)?  1
@
     ALARM (ALM) FILE
     *****  ***  ****

STA. NO. ØØ12
BIT NO.    PROC. PROG    CAT.#    ALT.SRE
   ØØØ1       SPI        ØØØ3     Ø1,
REQUEST COMPLETE
```

Fig. 11—Example of Printout Which Occurs When Listing Data in the ALM File

```
#EDI
TYPE OF DATA? STAB
@
STATION NAME (MAX 14 CHAR'S OR /E TO END)?  CHARLOTTE
STATION NUMBER (1-256)? 11
STATION NAME (MAX 14 CHAR'S OR /E TO END)?  ATLANTA
STATION NUMBER (1-256)? 12
STATION NAME (MAX 14 CHAR'S OR /E TO END)?  /E
REQUEST COMPLETE
```

Fig. 12—Example of Printout Which Occurs When Entering New Data in the STAB File

```
#CLE
TYPE OF DATA? STAB
@
STATION NAME (MAX 14 CHAR'S OR /E TO END)?  CHARLOTTE
REQUEST COMPLETE
```

Fig. 13—Example of Printout Which Occurs When Deleting Data in the STAB File

```
#LIS
READOUT DEVICE? CO
TYPE OF DATA? STAB
@
STATION ABBREVIATION FILE
******* ************ ****

STATION NO.    STATION NAME
  ØØØ5         WIN-SAL
  ØØ12         ATL
  ØØ17         ADV
  ØØ99         CLEM
REQUEST COMPLETE
```

Fig. 14—Example of Printout Which Occurs When Listing Data in the STAB File

```
#EDI
TYPE OF DATA? STAT
FORMAT: STATION NAME
    EX: HOLMDEL,NJ
@
STA. NO. ØØØ1
/10
STA. NO. ØØ1Ø
WIN-SAL, N.C.
STA. NO. ØØ11
ATLAN,GEO.
STA. NO. ØØ12
/E
REQUEST COMPLETE
```

Fig. 15—Example of Printout Which Occurs When Entering New Data or Changing Data in the STAT File

```
#LIS
READOUT DEVICE? CO
TYPE OF DATA? STAT
DO ALL BLOCKS (Y OR N)? N
STAT?1Ø
@
STATION NAME (STAT) FILE
******* ****  ****  ****

STA NO.    STATION NAME
ØØ1Ø       WIN-SAL, N.C.
REQUEST COMPLETE
```

Fig. 16—Example of Printout Which Occurs When Listing Data in the STAT File

```
#EDI
TYPE OF DATA? DSPL
@
TYPE 1Ø TO CREATE A NEW DISPLAY
TYPE 2Ø TO PURGE AN OLD DISPLAY
TYPE 5Ø TO LIST A DISPLAY FORMAT
TYPE /E TO END

ENTER COMMAND:1Ø
ENTER DISPLAY NUMBER (1-64,*):3
ENTER THE NUMBER OF COLUMNS (1 OR 2):2
SPACING? (1-SINGLE,2-DOUBLE,3-TRIPLE):2
ENTER DISPLAY TITLE (14 CHARS):CHICAGO SCC
ENTER  STATION NUMBERS:1-6
 STATION NUMBERS:/E
                  DISPLAY NO.  3
                  -------------
                  CHICAGO SCC

       1 IRVING                    2 HUMBOLDT

       3 AUSTIN                    4 NEWCASTLE

       5 ROGERS                    6 OAKLAND
     *-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*

TYPE 1Ø TO CREATE A NEW DISPLAY
TYPE 2Ø TO PURGE AN OLD DISPLAY
TYPE 5Ø TO LIST A DISPLAY FORMAT
TYPE /E TO END

ENTER COMMAND:/E

DSPL DATA BASE EDIT
REQUEST COMPLETE
```

Fig. 17—Example of the Printout Which Occurs When Creating a Display

```
#EDI
TYPE OF DATA? DSPL
@
TYPE 1Ø TO CREATE A NEW DISPLAY
TYPE 2Ø TO PURGE AN OLD DISPLAY
TYPE 5Ø TO LIST A DISPLAY FORMAT
TYPE /E TO END

ENTER COMMAND:2Ø
ENTER DISPLAY NUMBER (1-64):3

DISPLAY   3 PURGED

TYPE 1Ø TO CREATE A NEW DISPLAY
TYPE 2Ø TO PURGE AN OLD DISPLAY
TYPE 5Ø TO LIST A DISPLAY FORMAT
TYPE /E TO END

ENTER COMMAND:/E

DSPL DATA BASE EDIT
REQUEST COMPLETE
```

Fig. 18—Example of the Printout Which Occurs When Purging a Display

```
#EDI
TYPE OF DATA? DSPL
@
TYPE 1Ø TO CREATE A NEW DISPLAY
TYPE 2Ø TO PURGE AN OLD DISPLAY
TYPE 5Ø TO LIST A DISPLAY FORMAT
TYPE /E TO END

ENTER COMMAND:5Ø
ENTER DISPLAY NUMBER (1-64,*):3
                 DISPLAY NO.  3
                 -------------
                 CHICAGO SCC

      1 IRVING                    2 HUMBOLDT
      3 AUSTIN                    4 NEWCASTLE
      5 ROGERS                    6 OAKLAND
    *-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*

TYPE 1Ø TO CREATE A NEW DISPLAY
TYPE 2Ø TO PURGE AN OLD DISPLAY
TYPE 5Ø TO LIST A DISPLAY FORMAT
TYPE /E TO END

ENTER COMMAND:/E

DSPL DATA BASE EDIT
REQUEST COMPLETE
```

Fig. 19—Example of the Printout Which Occurs When Listing a Display Format

```
#EDI
TYPE OF DATA? SDR
STA. NO. (1-256) OR NAME? 256
SDR NO.(1-64)?1
INDEX OR REGULAR SDR(I OR R)?R
ALL NEW DATA (Y OR N)?  Y
DISPLAY NAME (Y OR N)?N
@
FORMAT: BIT NAME,PROC. PROGRAM,ALT SDR,LOGGING CLASS NO.,COMMENT NO.
     EX: OPEN DOOR,LILO,1,5,9
BIT NO. ØØØ1
/E
IS THIS A C1 REMOTE STATION (Y OR N) ? N
REQUEST COMPLETE
```

Fig. 20—Example of Printout Which Occurs When Entering Data to Create a Null SDR

```
#EDI
TYPE OF DATA? SDR
STA. NO. (1-256) OR NAME? ATLANTA
SDR NO.(1-64)?1
INDEX OR REGULAR SDR(I OR R)?I
ALL NEW DATA (Y OR N)?  N
DATA SAME AS ANOTHER STA(Y OR N)? N
DISPLAY NAME (Y OR N)?N
SIMILAR TO STATION ?  256
SDR NO.(1-64)?1
BIT NAME DIFF.(Y OR N)? N
PROC PROG DIFF.(Y OR N)?  N
ALT SDR DIFF.(Y OR N)?Y
CLASS NO. DIFF(Y OR N)? N
COMMENT NO. DIFF.(Y OR N)?N
@
FORMAT: ALT SDR,
    EX: 5
BIT NO. ØØØ1
/5
BIT NO. ØØØ5
5
BIT NO. ØØØ6
6
BIT NO. ØØØ7
7
BIT NO. ØØØ8
8
```

```
BIT NO. ØØ63
63
BIT NO. ØØ64
64
IS THIS A C1 REMOTE STATION (Y OR N) ? N
REQUEST COMPLETE
```

Fig. 21—Example of Printout Which Occurs When Entering Data for an Index SDR

```
#EDI
TYPE OF DATA? SDR
STA. NO. (1-256) OR NAME? ATLANTA
SDR NO.(1-64)?22
INDEX OR REGULAR SDR(I OR R)?R
ALL NEW DATA (Y OR N)?  Y
DISPLAY NAME (Y OR N)?Y
ENTER NAME (14 CHARS MAX)?  BLDG TWR & PWR
@
FORMAT: BIT NAME,PROC. PROGRAM,ALT SDR,LOGGING CLASS NO.,COMMENT NO.
     EX: OPEN DOOR, LIL0,1,5,9
BIT NO. ØØØ1
/45
BIT NO. ØØ45
+24V SIG,,,25Ø,123
BIT NO. ØØ46
OBSTR LTG TOP,OBLB,,6
BIT NO. ØØ47
LOW FUEL
BIT NO. ØØ48
ALM IN SDR 7,,7
BIT NO. ØØ49
/E
IS THIS A C1 REMOTE STATION (Y OR N) ? N
REQUEST COMPLETE
```

Fig. 22—Example of Printout Which Occurs When Entering New SDR Data not the Same as Existing Data

```
#EDI
TYPE OF DATA? SDR
STA. NO. (1-256) OR NAME? ATLANTA
SDR NO.(1-64)?44
INDEX OR REGULAR SDR(I OR R)?R
ALL NEW DATA (Y OR N)?  N
DATA SAME AS ANOTHER STA(Y OR N)? N
DISPLAY NAME (Y OR N)?N
SIMILAR TO STATION ?  12
SDR NO.(1-64)?22
BIT NAME DIFF.(Y OR N)? Y
PROC PROG DIFF.(Y OR N)?  N
ALT SDR DIFF.(Y OR N)?N
CLASS NO. DIFF(Y OR N)? N
COMMENT NO. DIFF.(Y OR N)?Y
@
FORMAT: BIT NAME,COMMENT NO.
    EX: OPEN DOOR,5
BIT NO. ØØØ1
/51
BIT NO. ØØ51
SERVICE FAIL,13
BIT NO. ØØ52
/57
BIT NO. ØØ57

BIT NO. ØØ58
/E
IS THIS A C1 REMOTE STATION (Y OR N) ? N
REQUEST COMPLETE
```

Fig. 23—Example of Printout Which Occurs When Entering New SDR Data that is Similar to but not Exactly the Same as Existing Data

```
#EDI
TYPE OF DATA? SDR
STA. NO. (1-256) OR NAME? ATLANTA
SDR NO.(1-64)?16
INDEX OR REGULAR SDR(I OR R)?R
ALL NEW DATA (Y OR N)?  N
DATA SAME AS ANOTHER STA(Y OR N)? Y
SIMILAR TO STATION ?  12
SDR NO.(1-64)?22
@
IS THIS A C1 REMOTE STATION (Y OR N) ? N
REQUEST COMPLETE
```

Fig. 24—Enter New SDR Data that is Exactly the Same as Existing Data

```
#CLE
TYPE OF DATA? SDR
STA. NO. (1-256) OR NAME? ATLANTA
SDR NO.(1-64)?12
@
REQUEST COMPLETE
```

Fig. 25—Example of Printout Which Occurs When Deleting the Reference to an SDR in the SRT

```
#LIS
READOUT DEVICE? CO
TYPE OF DATA? SDR
STA. NO. (1-256) OR NAME? 11
ALL SDR NO.'S(Y OR N)?  Y
@
ALARM AND STATUS PROCESSING INFORMATION
***** *** ****** ********** ***********

STA. NO.0011  ATLAN, GEO.
SDR#Ø5

BIT    BIT                      ,PROC,ALT,CLASS,  COMMENT,  ALARM
.      NAME                     ,PROG,SDR, NO. ,    NO.     TYPE
.      ----                      ---- --- -----    ------    ----
1 OPEN DOOR                     LILO      ØØ1Ø
2 (NA) BIT #Ø2
3 WAVEGUIDE PRESSURE            WGPA      ØØØ3
4 LIGHTNING PROT                LPFL
5 FLASHER OR 2 TOP LIGHTS       OBLB      ØØØ4     ØØØ5
  CALL FAA,ENTER IN BOOK 8
6  SIDE OR 1 TOP LIGHT                    ØØØ4     ØØØ5
  ----ENTER IN BOOK 8
7 (NA) BIT #Ø7
8 DHYDR                         DHYF      ØØØ8
9 -24 VOLT SIG
1Ø -24 -13Ø ABS
11 -24 ABS TRNSF
```

```
57 +24V HI-LO VLT               PHLV
58 +224V RECT
59 +24V FUSE
6Ø COMMERCIAL AC FAILED         ACFL      ØØØ1
61 COMMERCIAL AC RESTORED       ACRS      ØØØ1
62 ENGINE FAIL                            ØØØ1
63 ENGINE OPERATE               EGRN      ØØØ1
64 LOW FUEL                               ØØØ1
```

Fig. 26—Example of Printout Which Occurs When Listing Data in the SDR File

```
#LIS
READOUT DEVICE? CO
TYPE OF DATA? SDR
STA. NO. (1-256) OR NAME? 1
ALL SDR NO.'S (Y OR N)? N
SDR NO. (1-64)?  1
@
ALARM AND STATUS PROCESSING INFORMATION
***** *** ****** ********** ***********

STA. NO. ØØØ1 DESM WTACD 515
SDR#Ø1

BIT      BIT                  ,PROC,ALT,CLASS,     COMMENT,  ALARM
NO.      NAME                 ,PROG,SDR, NO. ,       NO.     TYPE
---      ----                  ---- --- -----      -------   -----

Ø1 DATA SET FAIL                                              B
Ø2 MJ OFC ALM                                                 B
Ø3 MN OFC ALM                                                 B
Ø4 MJ PWR ALM                                                 B
Ø5 MN PWR ALM                                                 B
Ø6 ALM BAT SUPPLY                                             B
Ø7 TRANS MJ                                                   B
Ø8 TRANS MN                                                   B
Ø9 DESM WATCD TEST                                            B
1Ø (NA) BIT# 1Ø                                               A
11 (NA) BIT# 11                                               A

6Ø ENTRANCE DOOR OPEN                                         B
61 BLDG HI TEMP (C5)                                          C5
62 LOW CNTL                                                   B
63 BOILER #2 LOW WATER                                        B
64 (NA) BIT #64                                               A
REQUEST COMPLETE
```

Fig. 27—Example of Printout Which Occurs When Listing Data in the SDR File for a Status Polled Remote

```
#LIS
READOUT DEVICE? CO
TYPE OF DATA? SRT
STA. NO. (1-256) OR NAME? 12
ALL SDR NO.'S(Y OR N)?  N
SDR NO.(1-64)?22
@
     STATION RECORD TABLE (SRT) FILE
     ******* ****** *****  ***  ****

STA. NO. ØØ12
SDR NO.      OX      OY    CATALOG          SCAN ORDER CODE
 ØØ22       Ø144    Ø1Ø7    Ø157
REQUEST COMPLETE
```

Fig. 28—Example of Printout Which Occurs When Listing SRT Data

```
#FIL
DO ALL BLOCKS(Y OR N)?  Y
@
REQUEST COMPLETE
```

Fig. 29—Example of Printout Which Occurs When Asigning the Message: (NA) BIT: to Unformatted SDR Bit Names

```
#EDI
TYPE OF DATA? SPI
STA. NO. (1-256) OR NAME? 1
SCO NO. (1-64)?1
DATA SAME AS ANOTHER STA(Y OR N) ? N
@
      ALARM          CLEAR
     ------         ------
A    - Ø->1          1->Ø
AC   - 1->Ø          Ø->1
B    - +4 COUNT      1->Ø AFTER ALARM
C    - 15 MIN WAIT   1->Ø AFTER ALARM
C5   -  5 MIN WAIT   1->Ø AFTER ALARM
T    - EVENTS VS. TIME
E    - EVENTS VS. USAGE
I    - INHIBIT ALL PROCESSING
S    - STATUS POINT PROCESSING
SAT  - RESERVE SUB-GROUP SATELLITES
X    - ALARM TRANSFER BIT
U    - USAGE POINT
LL,LU# - CHANGE OUTPUT LIST DEVICE (LL,23)
LI(,BIT(S) - LIST SPI DATA BASE
??   - REPEAT THIS LIST

ENTER PROC TYPE:B
ENTER BIT NO. (/E TO END):1-2Ø
ENTER BIT NO. (/E TO END):/E
ENTER PROC TYPE:T
ENTER BIT NO. (/E TO END):1,2,/E
BIT NO. 1

DOES THIS POINT HAVE X1Ø AT REMOTE?(Y OR N): Y
LOW ACTIVITY  - ENTER EVENT THRESHOLD (1Ø-128Ø AS X1Ø): 5Ø
                ENTER TIME THRESHOLD IN MINUTES (1-512):5
HIGH ACTIVITY - ENTER EVENT THRESHOLD (1Ø-128Ø AS X1Ø): 8Ø
                ENTER TIME THRESHOLD IN MINUTES (1-512):5

BIT NO.  2

DOES THIS POINT HAVE X1Ø AT REMOTE?(Y OR N): N
LOW ACTIVITY  - ENTER EVENT THRESHOLD (1-128): 3Ø
                ENTER TIME THRESHOLD IN MINUTES (1-512):4
HIGH ACTIVITY - ENTER EVENT THRESHOLD (1-128): 6
                ENTER TIME THRESHOLD IN MINUTES (1-512):4
ENTER PROC TYPE:/E
 SPI DATA BASE EDI, REQUEST COMPLETE
```

Fig. 30—Example of the Printout Which Occurs When Entering New Data in the SPI File

```
#EDI
TYPE OF DATA? SPI
STA. NO. (1-256) OR NAME? 253
SDR NO. (1-64)? 1
DATA SIMILAR TO ANOTHER STA. (Y OR N)? Y
SIMILAR TO STATION? 1
SDR NO. (1-64)? 1
@
SDR HAS BEEN PREFORMATTED

     ALARM                    CLEAR
     -----                    -----

A  - Ø->1                     1->Ø
AC - 1->Ø                     Ø->1
B  - +4 COUNT                 1->Ø AFTER ALARM
C  - 15 MIN WAIT              1->Ø AFTER ALARM
C5 -  5 MIN WAIT              1->Ø AFTER ALARM
T  - EVENTS VS. TIME
E  - EVENTS VS. USAGE
I  - INHIBIT ALL PROCESSING
S  - STATUS POINT PROCESSING
SAT- RESERVE SUB-GROUP SATELLITES
X  - ALARM TRANSFER BIT
U  - USAGE POINT
LL,LU# - CHANGE OUTPUT LIST DEVICE (LL,23)
LI(,BIT(S)) - LIST SPI DATA BASE
?? - REPEAT THIS LIST

ENTER PROC TYPE: S
ENTER BIT NO. (/E TO END): 1-4,/E
ENTER PROC TYPE: /E
 SPI DATA BASE EDI, REQUEST COMPLETE
```

Fig. 31—Example of the Printout Which Occurs When Entering Data into the SPI File Which is Similar to Existing Data

```
#CLE
TYPE OF DATA? SPI
STA. NO. (1-256) OR NAME? 2
SDR NO. (1-64)?1
@
  SPI DATA BASE EDI, REQUEST COMPLETE
```

Fig. 32—Example of Printout Which Occurs When Deleting Data in the SPI File

```
#LIS
READOUT DEVICE? CO
TYPE OF DATA? SPI
STA. NO. (1-256) OR NAME? 2
SDR NO.(1-64)?1
@


 STA   2   SDR   1

                LOW ACTIVITY          HIGH ACTIVITY          USAGE
 BIT PROC     EVENTS VS USAGE       EVENTS VS USAGE        SDR/BIT
 --- ----     ------ -- -----       ------ -- -----        -------
   1   T      *   5Ø -      5MI     *    8Ø -      5MI
   2   T      *    3 -      4MI     *     6 -      4MI
   3   B
   4   B
   5   B
   6   A
   7   X
```

```
  54   U
  55   A
  56   E      *   4Ø - * 12ØU   *    8Ø - * 12ØU    1/54
  57   E      *    3 - *  9ØU   *     6 - *  9ØU    1/54
  58   S
  59   S
  6Ø   S
  61   C5
  62   C
  63   A
  64   I
 SPI DATA BASE EDI, REQUEST COMPLETE
```

Fig. 33—Example of Printout Which Occurs When Listing Data in the SPI File

```
#EDI
TYPE OF DATA? CMNT
FORMAT: COMMENT
    EX: NOT IN SERVICE
@
COMMENT NO. ØØØ1
/45
COMMENT NO. ØØ45
CHECK DIAL TONE MARKER
COMMENT NO. ØØ46
SWITCH MAKE NECESSARY
COMMENT NO. ØØ47
/21
COMMENT NO. ØØ21
CALL SHERIFF (919)  727 365Ø
COMMENT NO. ØØ22
/E
REQUEST COMPLETE
```

Fig. 34—Example of Printout Which Occurs When Entering New Data or Changing Data in the CMNT File

```
#LIS
READOUT DEVICE? CO
TYPE OF DATA? CMNT
DO ALL BLOCKS (Y OR N)? Y
LAST FORMATTED ENTRY NO.? 12
@
COMMENT (CMNT) FILE
*******  ****  ****

COMMENT NO.    COMMENT
ØØØ1           ...TO OWENSBORO
ØØØ2           ...FROM LOUISVILLE
ØØØ3           ...FROM OWENSBORO
ØØØ4           ...TO LOUISVILLE
ØØØ5           CALL FAA,ENTER IN BOOK 8
ØØØ6           ----ENTER IN BOOK 8
ØØØ7           DISREGARD"SPCL WG PRES"
ØØØ8
ØØØ9           ... NOT RESETABLE REMOTELY
ØØ1Ø
ØØ11           CALL SHER.946-2118& MICE CTR
ØØ12
REQUEST COMPLETE
```

Fig. 35—Example of Printout Which Occurs When Listing Data in the CMNT File

```
#EDI
TYPE OF DATA? ART
@
STA. NO. (1-256) OR NAME ? 3
STATION ALTERNATE LU# ? 28
SDR  1,BIT#  1 TO SDR AND BIT (SDR#,BIT#)? 4,64
LU#'S FOR "PLAN A" ALARM PRINTOUTS (##,##,##) ? 27,26,25
LU#'S FOR "PLAN B" ALARM PRINTOUTS (##,##,## OR "S" IF SAME) ? 1,6,27
SDR Ø5,BIT# Ø1 TO SDR AND BIT (SDR#,BIT#)? 64,64
LU#'S FOR "PLAN A" ALARM PRINTOUTS (##,##,##) ? 1
LU#'S FOR "PLAN B" ALARM PRINTOUTS (##,##,## OR "S" IF SAME) ? S
DO YOU WISH TO ADD ANOTHER STA?(Y OR N)? Y
STA. NO. (1-256) OR NAME ? 4
STATION ALTERNATE LU# ? 31
SDR  1,BIT#  1 TO SDR AND BIT (SDR#,BIT#)? 64,64
LU#'S FOR "PLAN A" ALARM PRINTOUTS (##,##,##) ? 1,6
LU#'S FOR "PLAN B" ALARM PRINTOUTS (##,##,## OR "S" IF SAME) ? 28,3Ø
DO YOU WISH TO ADD ANOTHER STA?(Y OR N)? N
REQUEST COMPLETE
```

Fig. 36—Example of Printout Which Occurs When Entering Data in the ART File

```
#CLE
TYPE OF DATA? ART
STA. NO. (1-256) OR NAME? 1
@

REQUEST COMPLETE
```

Fig. 37—Example of Printout Which Occurs When Deleting Data in the ART File

```
#LIS
READOUT DEVICE? CO
TYPE OF DATA? ART
ENTER STATIONS: 3
@


  STATION   Ø3    AT52, ATL.
  ************

  *ACTIVE*
   PLAN A     PLAN B    ALTERNATE      FROM          TO
    LU #       LU #       LU #      SDR#  BIT#   SDR#  BIT#
  ********   ********  *********  **********  **********

  27,26,25  Ø1,Ø6,27       28        Ø1     Ø1     Ø4     64
     23         23          28        Ø5     Ø1     64     64

REQUEST COMPLETE
```

Fig. 38—Example of Printout Which Occurs When Listing Data in the ART File

```
#INI
TYPE OF DATA? ART
PURGE PREFORMATTED ENTRIES: Y
@
DO YOU WISH TO PERFORMAT ALL STATIONS (Y OR N)? Y
STATION ALTERNATE LU# ? 23
LU#'S FOR "PLAN A" ALARM PRINTOUTS (##,##,##)? 27,28
LU#'S FOR "PLAN B" ALARM PRINTOUTS (##,##,## OR "S" IF SAME) ? 31,28,24

INITIALIZING THE ALARM ROUTING TABLE:

REQUEST COMPLETE
```

Fig. 39—Example of Printout Which Occurs When Preformatting the ART File

```
#EDI
TYPE OF DATA? SCO
STA. NO. (1-256) OR NAME? 1
SCO NO. (1-24) OR NAME?2
@
*INPUT FORMATTED GROUP NUMBERS (1-16) 1, 2
INPUT GROUP# OF LOCATION OF TRANSFER BIT OR Ø IF NONE
INPUT (1-16 OR Ø) 1
INPUT BIT# OF TRANSFER BIT (1-256) 7
INPUT GROUP# OF SCO EDIT (1-16 OR /E TO END)  1
INPUT BIT(S) TO BE SCO' ED(1-256 OR Ø IF NONE)
1-6
8-256
INPUT BIT(S) TO BE UNSCO'ED (1-256 OR Ø IF NONE)
Ø
INPUT GROUP# OF SCO EDIT (1-16 OR /E TO END)  /E
INPUT SCO NAME (MAX 14 CHAR'S OR & IF NONE)
SWITCH
INPUT SCO DEFINITION (68 CHARS MAX)
CUT OFF SWITCHING ALARMS
REQUEST COMPLETE
```

* This question only appears when there is no SCO's formatted for the station. To change the number of formatted groups, all the SCO's for that station must be cleared.

Fig. 40—Example of Printout Which Occurs When Editing Data in the SCO File

```
#CLE
TYPE OF DATA? SCO
STA. NO. (1-256) OR NAME? 1
SCO NO. (1-24) OR NAME?1
@
REQUEST COMPLETE
```

Fig. 41—Example of Printout Which Occurs When Deleting Data in the SCO File

```
#LIS
READOUT DEVICE? CO
TYPE OF DATA? SCO
STA. NO. (1-256) OR NAME? Ø1                    Indicates SCO is
SCO NO.(1-24) OR NAME?2                         not active
@                                                    \
STA#  Ø1    AVLA                                      \
SELECTIVE CUTOFF (SCO)  SCO#Ø2  OPEN DR          CLEAR
GRP#  BIT#   BIT NAME
----  ----   --- ----
 1      4Ø   OPEN DOOR
 1      41   OPEN DOOR
 1      42   OPEN DOOR




REQUEST COMPLETE
```

Fig. 42—Example of the Printout Which Occurs When Listing Data in the SCO File

```
#EDI
TYPE OF DATA? HIST
STA. NO. (1-256) OR NAME? 4Ø
@
INPUT GROUP# (1-16 OR /E TO END):  1
INPUT BIT# (1-256) 5
INPUT CLASS# (1-255 OR Ø IF NONE): 2
INPUT LOW THRESHOLD (1-511 OR Ø IF NONE): 5
INPUT HIGH THRESHOLD (1-511 OR Ø IF NONE):9
INPUT GROUP# (1-16 OR /E TO END):  /E
REQUEST COMPLETE
```

Fig. 43—Example of Printout Which Occurs When Entering Data Into the HIST File

```
#CLE
TYPE OF DATA? HIST
STA. NO. (1-256) OR NAME? 1
@
INPUT GROUP# (1-16 OR /E TO END):  1
INPUT BIT# (1-256) 2
REQUEST COMPLETE
```

Fig. 44—Example of Printout Which Occurs When Deleting Data from the HIST File

```
#LIS
READOUT DEVICE? CO
TYPE OF DATA? HIST
ENTER STATIONS: 1-5
ENTER GROUP NOS.: 1-4
ENTER BIT NOS.: 1-64
@
                        HISTORY DATA BASE
                        ------- ---- ----
STA  GRP  BIT    BIT NAME              THRS LOW   HIGH  CLASS
ØØØ1  Ø1  ØØØ1   MJ   OFC                   ØØØ4  ØØØ8  ØØØ1  ADD
ØØØ2  Ø2  ØØ2Ø   MN   OFC                   ØØØ8  ØØ16  ØØØ1  ADD
REQUEST COMPLETE
```

Fig. 45—Example of Printout Which Occurs When Listing Data in the HIST FILE

```
#EDI
TYPE OF DATA? CFT
CONTROL TERMINAL NO.(LXX)?  L27
ENTER STATIONS: 2,5,7,2Ø-35
@
REQUEST COMPLETE
```

Fig. 46—Example of Printout Which Occurs When Entering Data Into the CFT File

```
#CLE
TYPE OF DATA? CFT
CONTROL TERMINAL NO.(LXX)?  L28
@
REQUEST COMPLETE
```

Fig. 47—Example of Printout Which Occurs When Deleting Data in the CFT File

```
#LIS
READOUT DEVICE? CO
TYPE OF DATA? CFT
CONTROL TERMINAL NO.(LXX)?  L28
@
LEGAL STATIONS FOR LU 28 ARE :
:ØØ2:ØØ3:ØØ4:ØØ5:ØØ6:ØØ7:ØØ8:ØØ9:Ø1Ø:Ø11:Ø12:Ø13
:Ø14:Ø15:Ø16:Ø17:Ø18:Ø19:Ø2Ø:Ø21:Ø22:Ø23:Ø24:Ø25
:Ø26:Ø27:Ø28:Ø29:Ø3Ø:Ø31:Ø32:Ø33:Ø34:Ø35:Ø36:Ø37
:Ø38:Ø39:Ø4Ø:Ø41:Ø42:Ø43:Ø44:Ø45:Ø46:Ø47:Ø48:Ø49
:Ø5Ø
REQUEST COMPLETE
```

Fig. 48—Example of Printout Which Occurs When Listing Data in the CFT File

```
#EDI
INPUT DEVICE? CO
TYPE OF DATA? SWFN
@
STATION NAME (MAX 14 CHAR'S OR /E TO END)?  ATLANTA
FUNCTION NAME (MAX 14 CHAR'S)? LOMO2
SWITCH NUMBER OR NUMBERS (1-4Ø96 OR 2,3)? 65
SRE NO. (OR TYPE Ø IF NONE)? Ø
DO YOU WISH TO ADD MORE FUNCTIONS FOR THIS STATION?
INPUT (Y OR N) Y
FUNCTION NAME (MAX 14 CHAR'S)? LOMO2
SWITCH NUMBER OR NUMBERS (1-4Ø96 OR 2, 3)? 12
SRE NO. (OR TYPE Ø IF NONE)? 9
BIT NO. FOR VERIFICATION (OR TYPE Ø IF NONE)? 16
DO YOU WISH TO ADD MORE FUNCTIONS FOR THIS STATION?
INPUT (Y OR N) N
STATION NAME (MAX 14 CHAR'S OR /E TO END)?  /E
REQUEST COMPLETE
```

Fig. 49—Example of Printout Which Occurs When Entering New Data in the SWFN File

```
#CLE
TYPE OF DATA? SWFN
@
STATION NAME (MAX 14 CHAR'S OR /E TO END)?  ATLANTA
FUNCTION NAME (MAX 14 CHAR'S)? DIESEL
REQUEST COMPLETE
```

Fig. 50—Example of Printout Which Occurs When Deleting Data in the SWFN File

```
#LIS
READOUT DEVICE? CO
TYPE OF DATA? SWFN
STA. NO. (1-256) OR NAME? ATLANTA
@
SWITCH FUNCTION FILE
****** ******** ****

STA NO.        STATION NAME      FUNCTION NAME     SWT#    SRE#    BIT#
*** ***        ******* ****      ******** ****     ****    ****    ****
   ØØ12         ATLANTA
                                 DT MARKER 12      ØØ12
                                 MARKER LA         ØØ65
REQUEST COMPLETE
```

Fig. 51—Example of Printout Which Occurs When Listing Data in the SWFN File

```
#COP

INPUT TYPE OF INFORMATION TO BE COPIED
SYSTEM,DATA BASE,FILE MANGR OR PLATTER (SY,DB,FM,PL)?:PL
@
INFO8E T=ØØØØ4 IS ON CRØØ1Ø1 USING ØØØØ5 BLKS R=ØØ24

                    NORMAL TASC DISC ASSIGNMENT

                          REMOVEABLE PLATTER
          ************************************************
          *                                              *
          *              LU#42   LOG PLATTER             *
          *                                              *
          ************************************************

                          FIXED PLATTER
          ************************************************
          *          LU#2          *        LU#3          *
          *         SYSTEM         *      DATA BASE+      *
          *                        *                      *
          ************************************************

       ALLOWABLE TRANSFERS--
            8A   DATA BASE-- LU#3 TO LU#42 OR LU#42 TO LU#3
            8B   SYSTEM----- LU#2 TO LU#42 OR LU#42 TO LU#2
            8C   FMGR------- LU#3 TO LU#42 OR LU#42 TO LU#3
            8D   PLATTER---- LU#2 + LU#3 TO LU#42 OR
                             LU#42 TO LU#2 + LU#3

       ADDITIONAL INFORMATION CAN BE FOUND IN THE "TRA" COMMAND

ENTER LU# OF PRESENT LOCATION OF THE INFORMATION
FOR PLATTER TRANSFER ENTER LU#2 OR 42
ENTER (2 OR 42) : 2
ENTER LU# FOR DESTINATION PLATTER
ENTER (2 OR 3 OR 42) :42

SOURCE DISC CONTAINS A TASC  SYSTEM.
SOURCE DISC CONTAINS A TASC  DATA BASE
SOURCE DISC CONTAINS FILE MANAGER INFORMATION.


DO YOU WISH TO PROCEED   (Y OR N)?:Y

INFORMATION TRANSFER IN PROGRESS.


REQUEST COMPLETE
```

Fig. 52—Example of the Printout Which Occurs When Deleting an ID Code

```
#EDI
TYPE OF DATA? ID
ADD OR DELETE PERSON'S ID CODE(A OR D)? A
@
INPUT FORMAT:NNNN--NAME(16 OR LESS CHAR.)
WHERE NNNN IS A 4 DIGIT NUMBER
TYPE '/E' WHEN DONE.

0001--MISC.PERSON
THIS ID-CODE ALREADY IN FILE AS:
0001--RON RUSEAU
DO YOU WISH TO CHANGE THIS ENTRY (Y OR N): Y
OK, ENTER NEXT ID CODE OR /E

0002--FRAN FIATT
OK, ENTER NEXT ID CODE OR /E

0003--ART QUEEN
OK, ENTER NEXT ID CODE OR /E

0004--TOM LATE
OK, ENTER NEXT ID CODE OR /E

0034
BAD FORMAT
INPUT FORMAT:NNNN--NAME(16 OR LESS CHAR.)
WHERE NNNN IS A 4 DIGIT NUMBER
TYPE '/E' WHEN DONE.

0034--BOB DERTY
OK, ENTER NEXT ID CODE OR /E

/E
REQUEST COMPLETE
```

Fig. 53—Example of the Printout Which Occurs When Entering ID Codes

```
#LIS
READOUT DEVICE? CO
TYPE OF DATA? ID
@
** CRAFTSMAN ID FILE **


CODE        NAME
----        ----

0001--MISC. PERSON
0003--ART QUEEN
0004--TOM LATE
0034--BOB DERTY
** END OF FILE **
```

Fig. 54—A Typical Man-ID File

```
#EDI
TYPE OF DATA?  ODRS
STA. NO.  (1-256) OR NAME? 24
SWITCH NO. (1-4Ø96) OR NAME? 45
@
STATION    ØØ24--SWTICH    ØØ45
```

Fig. 55—Printout Which Occurs When Adding Data to the ODRS File

```
#EDI
TYPE OF DATA? ODRS
STA. NO.  (1-256) OR NAME? 24
SWITCH NO. (1-4096) OR NAME? Ø
@
STATION    ØØ24--SWTICH    NONE
```

Fig. 56—Printout Which Occurs When Deleting Data From the ODRS File

```
#LIS
READOUT DEVICE? CO
TYPE OF DATA? ODRS
STATION  OR STA. NO. RANGE(1-256)?24
@
STATION   ØØ24--SWITCH    ØØ45
 REQUEST COMPLETE
```

Fig. 57—Printout Which Occurs When Listing Data in the ODRS File

```
#EDI
TYPE OF DATA? ACRS
STA. NO. (1-256) OR NAME? 21
SWITCH NO.(1-4Ø96) OR NAME? 24
@
 STATION  ØØ21 -- SWITCH  ØØ24
```

Fig. 58—Printout Which Occurs When Adding Data to the ACRS File

```
#EDI
TYPE OF DATA? ACRS
STA. NO. (1-256) OR NAME? 21
SWITCH NO.(1-4096) OR NAME? 0
@
 STATION  0021 -- SWITCH  0000
```

Fig. 59—Printout Which Occurs When Deleting Data in the ACRS File

```
#LIS
READOUT DEVICE? CO
TYPE OF DATA? ACRS
STATION  OR STA. NO. RANGE(1-256)?21
@
 STATION  0021 -- SWITCH  0024
 REQUEST COMPLETE
```

Fig. 60—Printout Which Occurs When Listing Data in the ACRS File

```
#EDI
TYPE OF DATA? RSDB
STA. NO. (1-256) OR NAME? 23
SWITCH NO.(1-4096) OR NAME? 345
SDR NO.(1-64)?1
BIT NO.(1-64)?  13
@
ADD-OK

REQUEST COMPLETE
```

Fig. 61—Printout Which Occurs When an Entry is Made in RSDB

```
#EDI
TYPE OF DATA? SDR
STA. NO. (1-256) OR NAME? 23
SDR NO.(1-64)?1
INDEX OR REGULAR SDR(I OR R)?R
ALL NEW DATA (Y OR N)?  N
DATA SAME AS ANOTHER STA(Y OR N)? N
DISPLAY NAME (Y OR N)?N
SIMILAR TO STATION ?  23
SDR NO.(1-64)?1
BIT NAME DIFF.(Y OR N)? N
PROC PROG DIFF.(Y OR N)?  Y
ALT SDR DIFF.(Y OR N)?N
CLASS NO. DIFF(Y OR N)? N
COMMENT NO. DIFF.(Y OR N)?N
@
FORMAT: PROC. PROGRAM,
    EX: LILO,
BIT NO. ØØØ1
/13
BIT NO. ØØ13
RSWT
BIT NO. ØØ14
/E
IS THIS A C1 REMOTE STATION (Y OR N) ? N
REQUEST COMPLETE
```

Fig. 62—Printout Which Occurs When an Entry is Made to Link the TASC Data Base to RSDB

```
#EDI
TYPE OF DATA? RSDB
STA. NO. (1-256) OR NAME? 23
SWITCH NO.(1-4Ø96) OR NAME? Ø
SDR NO.(1-64)?1
BIT NO.(1-64)?  13
@
DELETE-OK

REQUEST COMPLETE
```

Fig. 63—Printout Which Occurs When Deleting an RSDB Entry

```
#LIS
READOUT DEVICE? CO
TYPE OF DATA? RSDB
STATION  OR STA. NO. RANGE(1-256)?23
@
 STA #  SDR #  BIT #  SWT # ORDER CODE
  ØØ23    Ø1      13  Ø345
REQUEST COMPLETE
```

Fig. 64—Printout Which Occurs When Listing RSDB Entries

```
#COP

INPUT TYPE OF INFORMATION TO BE COPIED
SYSTEM,DATA BASE,FILE MANGR OR PLATTER (SY,DB,FM,PL)?:PL
@
INFO83 T=ØØØØ4 IS ON CRØØ1Ø1 USING ØØØØ5 BLKS R=ØØ24

                    NORMAL TASC DISC ASSIGNMENT

                          REMOVABLE PLATTER
              ********************************************
              *                                          *
              *            LU#42   LOG PLATTER           *
              *                                          *
              ********************************************
                          FIXED PLATTER
              ********************************************
              *         LU#2           *      LU#3       *
              *        SYSTEM          *    DATA BASE+   *
              *                        *                 *
              ********************************************
         ALLOWABLE TRANSFERS--
              8A   DATA BASE-- LU#3 TO LU#42 OR LU#42 TO LU#3
              8B   SYSTEM----- LU#2 TO LU#42 OR LU#42 TO LU#2
              8C   FMGR------- LU#3 TO LU#42 OR LU#42 TO LU#3
              8D   PLATTER---- LU#2 + LU#3 TO LU#42 OR
                               LU#42 TO LU#2 + LU#3

         ADDITIONAL INFORMATION CAN BE FOUND IN THE "TRA" COMMAND

ENTER LU# OF PRESENT LOCATION OF THE INFORMATION
FOR PLATTER TRANSFER ENTER LU#2 OR 42
ENTER (2 OR 42) : 2
ENTER LU# FOR DESTINATION PLATTER
ENTER (2 OR 3 OR 42) :42

SOURCE DISC CONTAINS A TASC  SYSTEM.
SOURCE DISC CONTAINS A TASC  DATA BASE
SOURCE DISC CONTAINS FILE MANAGER INFORMATION.


DO YOU WISH TO PROCEED   (Y OR N)?:Y

INFORMATION TRANSFER IN PROGRESS.


REQUEST COMPLETE
```

Fig. 65—Example of Printout Which Occurs When Copying the Data Base Onto a Backup Disc