DMS-100 Family

Menu Commands

Historical Reference Manual
ACTIVITY through BERT,Volume 1 of 10

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DMS-100 Family

Menu Commands

Historical Reference Manual

ACTIVITY through BERT, Volume 1 of 10

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Contents

About this document

This reference manual describes all menu commands used at a maintenance and administration position (MAP) in a Nortel Networks DMS-100 switch.

When to use this document

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

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

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

How to identify the software in your office

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

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

where
identifier   is the number of the feature package or patch ID

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

>SEND printer_id
and pressing the Enter key.

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

Then, print the desired information by typing

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

Finally, redirect the display back to the terminal by typing

>SEND PREVIOUS
and pressing the Enter key.

How commands reference documentation is organized

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

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

What are menu and nonmenu commands

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

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

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

    mapci nodisp.↵

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

listst↵

print *dir*↵

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

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

print *dir*↵

How this manual is organized

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

How volumes are organized

The reference manual is divided into into 10 volumes. Each volume contains a publication history section, an about this document section, and the first chapter containing the reference tables. The front cover and title page of each volume indicates the range of command levels within that volume. Since menus are in alphabetical order, the volume containing the menu one wishes to reference is easily determined. Within volumes, page numbers begin with same letter of the alphabet as the menu.

How the command reference tables chapter is organized

The first chapter, "Commands reference tables," includes two tables and a chart:

- menu description table-contains a list of all menus in alphabetical order and provides a brief description of each

- menu cross-reference table-lists all of the documented commands in alphabetical order and cross references them to the menu to which they pertain and the page where they are documented

- menu level and sublevel chart-illustrates the hierarchical relationship between all menu levels and sublevels

How the menu chapters are organized

Each chapter following the "Commands reference tables" documents one menu and all its commands. The names of the chapters are the same as the names of the menus (levels or sublevels) which they document. The chapters are organized in alphabetical order.

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

How the overview section is organized

The overview section of each chapter contains the following:

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

How command sections are organized

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

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

What command convention is used

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

How commands are represented

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

How the convention is used in command expansions

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

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

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

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

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

How command words are presented

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

bsy					
b	link	*ps_link*	*noforce*		
	pm		force	*wait*	
	unit	*unit_no*		nowait	

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

bsy					
b	link	*ps_link*	*noforce*		
	pm		force	*wait*	
	unit	*unit_no*		nowait	

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

How parameters are presented

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

bsy **b**	link pm unit	ps_link unit_no	noforce force	wait nowait
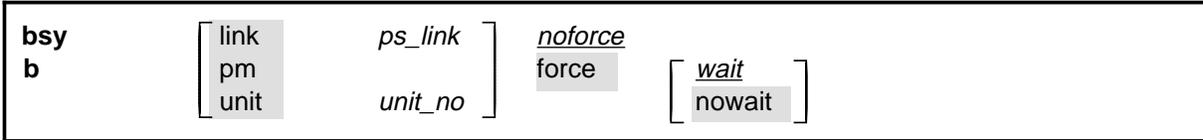
How variables are presented

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

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

bsy **b**	link pm unit	*ps_link* *unit_no*	noforce force	wait nowait
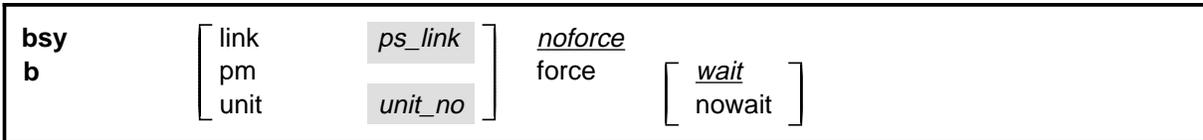
How hierarchy is presented

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

1 ➤ 2 ➤ 3 ➤ 4 ➤ 5 ➤ 6

bsy **b**	link pm unit	ps_link unit_no	noforce force	wait nowait
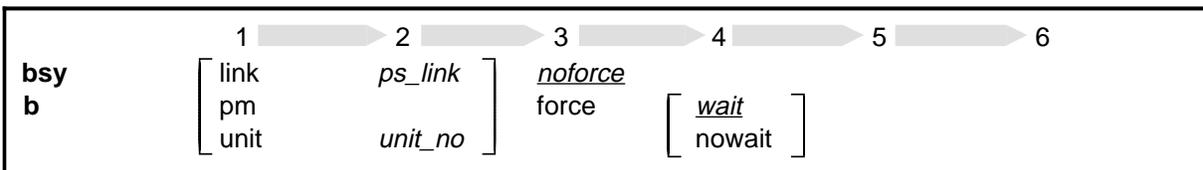
When several elements appear in the same horizontal position (that is, in a vertical list), one of them must be selected for that position, except when there is a default.

bsy **b** select one	link pm unit	ps_link unit_no	noforce force	wait nowait
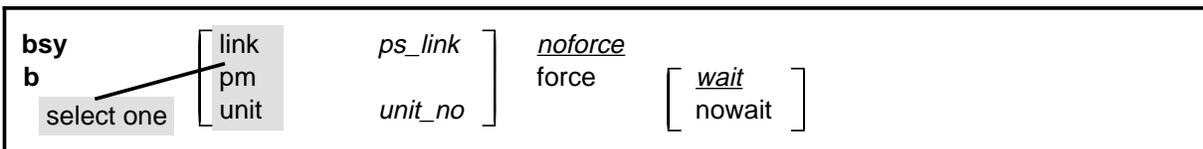
How long command expansions are presented

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

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

command	parameter	⌈ *variable* ⌊ parameter	parameter *variable*	*variable* parameter	parameter *variable*	*variable* parameter	(1) (2)
command (continued)	(1) (2)	parameter *variable*	*variable* parameter	parameter *variable*	*variable* parameter	⌉	(1) (2)
command (continued)	(2)	parameter	*variable*	parameter		(end)	

How defaults are indicated

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

bsy **b**	⌈ link pm unit ⌊	*ps_link* *unit_no*	<u>*noforce*</u> force	⌈ <u>*wait*</u> nowait ⌊

How relationships between groups of elements are indicated

As a general rule of relationship, whenever an element is directly followed horizontally by another element; if the first element is selected, the second element is required.

bsy **b**	⌈ link pm unit ⌊	*ps_link* *unit_no*	<u>*noforce*</u> force	⌈ <u>*wait*</u> nowait ⌊

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

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

bsy	⎡ link	*ps_link* ⎤	*noforce*		
b	pm		force	⎡ *wait* ⎤	
	⎣ unit	*unit_no* ⎦		⎣ nowait ⎦	

How parameters and variables are described

The parameters and variables description contains a list of every parameter
and variable that apply to the command, in alphabetical order. Each of these
command elements is fully described, including replacement values and
ranges for variables.

Following is an example of a command expansion table including the
parameters and variables description.

bsy command parameters and variables

Command	Parameters and variables				
bsy	⎡ link	*ps_link* ⎤	*noforce*		
b	pm		force	⎡ *wait* ⎤	
	⎣ unit	*unit_no* ⎦		⎣ nowait ⎦	

Parameters and variables	Description
force	This parameter overrides all other commands and states in effect on the specified units. If the whole peripheral module (PM) is to be taken out-of-service, confirmation (yes or no) is required.
link	This parameter busies one of the P-side links specified by *the ps_link* variable.
noforce	This default parameter indicates the condition when force parameter is not entered. Busy will not be forced.
nowait	This parameter enables the MAP to be used for other command entries before the bsy force command action is confirmed. The nowait parameter is used only with the force parameter.
pm	This parameter causes both units of the PM to be made busy.
ps_link	This variable specifies which of the P-side links is to be busied. The range is 0-3.
unit	This parameter causes the PM unit specified by the *unit_no* variable to be made busy.
-continued-	

bsy command parameters and variables (continued)	
Parameters and variables	**Description**
unit_no	This variable specifies which unit of the PM is to be busied. The range is 0-1.
wait	This default parameter indicates the default condition when no parameter is entered. The user must wait until the bsy force command action is confirmed before additional commands can be entered at the MAP.
-end-	

How the convention is used in command examples

Command examples use the same convention as a command expansion, except that all command elements are boldface. Commands can be entered exactly as they appear in examples except when an example does not use an actual variable entry, but a variable name shown in italics.

The following may be entered as shown.

bsy link 2↵

The variable *ps_link* must be replaced by an actual value before it can be entered.

bsy link *ps_link* ↵

How other command conventions relate to reference convention

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

How to compare conventions

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

Table 1xxx
Command conventions comparison

Element	Commands reference manual	MAP screen
Commands	lowercase or case sensitive specific: **bsy**	uppercase: `BSY`
Truncated commands or abbreviations.	shown directly below long form: **bsy** **b**	Abbreviated form all uppercase, rest of command lowercase: `Bsy`
Parameters	lowercase or case sensitive specific: link	uppercase: `LINK`
Variables	italic, lowercase: *ps_link*	in angled brackets: `<ps_link>` ***note:*** angle brackets also indicate the the variable is mandatory.

Hierarchy	horizontal order, left to right:
	l pdtc *pm_numbers* *circuit*
		top to bottom:
		`{L <PDTC> {PDTC}`
		`    <PM_NUMBERS> {0 TO 255}`
		`    [<CIRCUIT> {0 to 16}]`

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

How menu command syntax is used

In the graphic representation of the MAP menu display, all commands, except hidden commands are numbered.

```
          CM    MS    IOD   Net   PM   CCS   LNS   Trks   Ext   APPL
           •     •     •     •     •     •     •     •      •     •
NETInteg
  0 Quit
  2 Post_
  3 Mode_
  4 Stelog_
  5 Trnsl_
  6 Rstl
  7 Buffsel_
  8 Analyze_
  9
 10                        ┌─────────────────────────────┐
 11 Disp_                  │                             │
 12 _Clear_                │  Hidden commands            │
 13 PMS_                   │                             │
 14 _Counts_               │  FILTER                     │
 15 _Thresh                │  TRLNK                      │
 16 _Logbuff               │  UPTH                       │
 17                        │  RETH                       │
 18 Timer_                 │                             │
                          └─────────────────────────────┘
```

Numbered commands may be entered using their associated number rather than the actual command. For example, the quit command is usually the first command in a menu, that is, number 0, and may be entered in either of the following ways:

> **quit**↵

> **0**↵

The numbered list of commands frequently contains parameters as well as commands. Commands and parameters can be distinguished by the underscores that follow commands or precede parameters as follows:

- Tst_   a command that requires a parameter
- _CPU   a parameter
- _Card_   a parameter that requires another parameter
- DpSync   a command not requiring a parameter or variable
- Quit   a command that accepts a parameter or variable but does not require one

Parameters appearing in the numbered list of commands may also be entered using their associated number rather than the actual parameter. A parameter cannot be entered by number unless the command has also been entered by

number. It is not necessary to enter the parameter by number even if the command is entered by number.

One very important difference in the way commands and parameters are entered using their number rather than the actual commands and parameters is that no space is allowed between numbers but one is required between actual commands and parameters.

For an example of the proper syntax for entering commands using or not using numbers, assume that `Tst_` is number 6 and that `_Card_` is number 10 in the numbered list, then any of the following represents a valid entry for testing card 5 in unit 2:

- **6105 2**↵
- **6card 5 2**↵
- **6 card 5 2**↵
- **tst card 5 2**↵

What precautionary messages mean

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

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

Examples of the precautionary messages follow.

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

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

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

Commands reference tables

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

In addition to the tables, a menu chart is provided. The menu chart provides a quick overview of the entire menu structure. The relationships between menus and and sub-menus, sometimes called systems and sub-systems, are illustrated by means of this chart.

Menu descriptions

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

Menu description table	
Menu	**Description**
ACTIVITY	Use to provide an on-screen display of minute-by-minute indications of the performance status of the switch.
ALT	Use to perform automatic line testing (ALT) tests on subscriber lines without manual intervention by maintenance personnel.
ALTBAL	Use to perform on-hook balance network tests (BAL) on the ALT.
ALTCKTST	Use to perform keyset line circuit tests (CKTST) on the ALT.
ALTDIAG	Use to perform the extended diagnostic test (DIAG) on the ALT.
ALTLIT	Use to perform line insulation tests (LIT) on the ALT.
ALTSDIAG	Use to perform the short diagnostic tests (SDIAG) on the ALT.
-continued-	

Menu description table (continued)	
Menu	**Description**
AOSSSEL	Use to analyze calls that originate on Auxiliary Operator Services System (AOSS), Traffic Operator Position System (TOPS), Super Centralized Automatic Message Accounting (SCAMA), or Intertoll (IT) incoming trunks and require AOSS operator assistance.
APUX	Use to perform maintenance for an application processing unit with UNIX (APUX).
ATT	Use to monitor and control automatic trunk testing (ATT).
AUTOCTRL	Use to list, apply, remove, disable, or enable automatic network management (NWM) controls.
BERP	Use to set up bit error rate performance (BERP) tests and to perform bit error rate tests (BERT).
BERT	Use to measure the overall performance of the hardware components which form the enhanced network (ENET) switching matrix by querying information, defining parameters, and performing functions for a BERT.
CARD	Use to query information and perform maintenance actions on cards.
CARD	Use to maintain the enhanced network (ENET) on a card basis arranged by slot.
CARRIER	Use to monitor and maintain the trunks that are associated with carriers.
CCIS6	Use to monitor and maintain the Common Channel Interoffice Signaling No. 6 (CCIS6) subsystem.
CCS	Use to monitor and maintain the Common Channel Signaling (CCS) system and access the CCS subsystem displays.
CCS7	Use to test and maintain Common Channel Signaling No. 7 (CCS7) trunks.
CHAIN	Use to perform maintenance actions and display status information on the cards of the specified chain.
CLOCK	Use to test and maintain the message controller clock.
CLOCK	Use to control the message switch (MS) clocks and synchronize them to a clock source extracted from incoming digital trunks, an external direct clock source, or internal clock.
CM	Use to access commands that control and display the status of the paired central processing units (CPU) that comprise the computing module (CM).
-continued-	

Menu description table (continued)	
Menu	**Description**
CMMNT	Use to query specific information about the performance and the available memory of the computing module (CM) and to control the load image and CM maintenance (CMMnt) level alarms.
CODECTRL	Use to list, apply, or remove code controls on specified code types.
CONS	Use to access commands that test or change the status of a device controller (DC) and the console connected to it.
CPSTATUS	Use to access the CPSTATUS tool to measure all CPU occupancies, measure of additional CPU time available for call processing work, and to indicate overload and switch performance with respect to the switch's engineering
C6TTP	Use to monitor and maintain CCIS6 trunks.
C7BERT	Use to evaluate the performance of a CCS7 signaling link before putting it into service or during fault isolation activities. A C7BERT test repeatedly transmits a 2047-bit pseudorandom pattern and subsequently checks the pattern to verify that no bit errors have occurred.
C7LKSET	Use to query and change the status of the links within a selected linkset.
C7MSUVER	Use to build message signaling units (MSUs), subject them to the screening rules of the CCS7 link interface unit 7 (LIU7), and display the results of screening rules that were encountered.
C7RTESET	Use to display information about or change the state of a routeset.
C7TTP	Use to test and maintain CCS7 trunks.
DCAP	Use to obtain status information for applications and links on the data communications applications (DCAP).
DCH	Use to interact with the D-channel handler (DCH) maintenance subsystem.
DCTLTP	Use to access the data call tester (DCT) menu commands from the LTP level.
DCTTTP	Use to access the data call tester (DCT) menu commands from the TTP level.
DDU	Use to test and change the status of the disk drive units (DDU).
-continued-	

Menu description table (continued)	
Menu	**Description**
DEVICES (CFI)	Use to obtain information about and perform maintenance functions on a channel frame interface (CFI).
DELAYS (LGC)	Use to obtain information on call processing delays.
DELAYS (RCC)	Use to obtain information on call processing delays.
DEVICES (FP)	Use to display status indicators of the file processor (FP) and to execute commands which produce these displays.
DEVICES (LMX)	Use to obtain information about and perform maintenance functions on a channel frame interface (LMX).
DEVICES (NIU)	Use to display information about link interface unit (LIU) components connected to the network interface unit (NIU).
DEVICES (PSP)	Use to obtain information about and perform maintenance functions on a programmable signal processor (PSP).
DIRP	Use to access the commands used to control the files and recording volumes of the device independent recording package (DIRP).
DISPLAY	Use to monitor, maintain, and display information about the trunks that are associated with carriers.
DLC	Use to test and change the status of the data link controller (DLC).
DPNSS	Use to enter the Digital Private Network Signaling System (DPNSS) system and query and change the status of the links within a selected linkset.
DRAM	Use to access and perform maintenance on a DRAM module.
DRM	Use to perform control and review functions for a distributed recording manager (DRM).
DTC	Use to perform maintenance functions for a digital trunk controller (DTC).
DTCI	Use to maintain an digital trunk controller integrated digital network services (ISDN) (DTCI).
ENET	Use to access all other levels of the ENET system. The ENET level expands the top level alarm and allows the craftsperson to decide where to go next in order to correct a fault.
EXND	Use to access and perform maintenance functions for an external node (EXND).
-continued-	

Menu description table (continued)	
Menu	**Description**
FBUS	Use to perform maintenance on a frame transport bus (FBUS).
FMT	Use to monitor and maintain the fiber multiplex terminals (FMT). Maintenance actions are performed on posted FMTs. When posting an FMT using the post command, the FMT sublevel is accessed, from which maintenance actions are conducted.
FP	Use to maintain and administer a file processor (FP).
FRIU	Use to perform maintenance activities on the frame relay I/F unit (FRIU).
GRPCTRL	Use to list, apply, or remove group controls on selected trunk groups.
IBNCON	Use to maintain and monitor Integrated Business Network (IBN) attendant consoles.
ICRM	Use to perform maintenance functions on an integrated cellular remote module (ICRM).
IDT	Use to perform maintenance functions on an intelligent digital transmission (IDT) device.
INTCCTRL	Use to list, apply, and remove code controls for the DMS-200/300 and DMS-300 switches.
INTEG	Use to analyze errors which occur along the speech links between the PM and the ENET.
IOC	Use to access commands that change or monitor the status of disk controller (DC) cards and the devices attached to them.
IOD	Use to access commands to change or monitor the status of the input/output devices (IOD).
IPML	Use to access the IPML maintenance menu.
IRLINK	Use to perform maintenance on the dual remote cluster controller (DRCC). The IRLINK level is accessed from the RCC level using the irlink command. Although the menu always shows the irlink command, it only affects a posted RCC that is part of a DRCC.
ISG	Use to maintain ISDN service groups (ISG) which are defined for a specific LGC or LTC. In addition, hardware independent access to the associated channels is available.
-continued-	

Menu description table (continued)	
Menu	**Description**
ISGACT	Use to access the ISGACT tool to analyze the real time use of the signaling processor (SP), the master processor (MP), and the ISDN signaling processor (ISP).
ISP	Use to make measurements and report information on channels of the ISDN signalling processor (ISP).
LAYER	Use to check the status of selected layers and bands.
LCM	Use to perform maintenance functions on a loop concentrating module (LCM).
LCME	Use to monitor and maintain an enhanced line concentrating module (LCME).
LCMI	Use to monitor and maintain an ISDN line concentrating module (LCMI).
LCOM	Use to perform maintenance functions for an link interface unit (LIU) communication (LCOM) PM type.
LGC	Use to perform maintenance functions for a line group controller (LGC)
LGCI	Use to maintain an LGC equipped to provide integrated services digital network (ISDN) services.
LIM	Use to perform maintenance functions on a link interface module (LIM).
LINESEL	Use to select the classification of lines to be presented for service analysis (SA).
LINKSET	Use to query and change the status of a selected linkset.
LIU7	Use to perform maintenance activities on the link interface unit 7 (LIU7).
LNS	Use to access subscriber line tests and associated maintenance actions through the LNS subsystems.
LNSTRBL	Use to maintain lines that are experiencing call processing trouble.
LTC	Use to perform maintenance functions for a line trunk controller (LTC).
LTP	Use to perform manual tests on the subscriber lines.
LTPDATA	Use to maintain control position data, posted set information, system status updates, and perform additional maintenance action on the line in the control position.
LTPISDN	Use to monitor and maintain Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN) lines.
-continued-	

Menu description table (continued)	
Menu	**Description**
LTPLTA	Use to enter the line test position test access commands level.
LTPMAN	Use to enter the line test position of the manual test commands level.
MANUAL	Use to monitor and maintain trunks.
MATRIX	Use to access maintenance and diagnostic facilities for the switching matrix of the 128K ENET.
MC	Use to test and control the message controllers (MC).
MEMORY	Use to manipulate the contents of the memory cards.
MONITOR	Use to monitor call processing busy connections: listening, talking, or both.
MP	Use to perform maintenance on multipurpose positions (MPs) on TOPS position controllers (TPC) which subtend a TOPS Message Switch (TMS). The MP MAP level is accessed from the TPC level of the MAP.
MPC	Use to access the commands that test and query the card and link status of a specific multi-protocol controller (MPC).
MS	Use to access commands to query information and perform maintenance procedures on the MS and MS shelves.
MSB6	Use to maintain the message switch and buffer (MSB) handling Common Channel Interoffice Signaling No. 6 (CCIS6) and the CCITT No. 6 Signaling (CCITT6).
MSB7	Use to maintain the message switch and buffer (MSB) handling Common Channel Interoffice Signaling No. 7 (CCIS7) and the CCITT Signaling System No. 7 (CCITT7).
MTD	Use to test or change the status of specified magnetic tape drives (MTD).
MTM	Use to perform maintenance for a maintenance trunk module (MTM).
NET	Use to perform network maintenance and to access other network maintenance MAP levels.
NETINTEG	Use to access the analysis feature which identifies errors on speech links between PMs and the Network.
NETJCTRS	Use to display the status of the junctors in both planes of the specified network and perform maintenance functions for junctors.
-continued-	

Menu description table (continued)	
Menu	**Description**
NETLINKS	Use to display the status of the links in both planes of the specified network and perform maintenance functions for links.
NETPATH	Use to test faulty paths, store test information for each path tested, and display this information.
NETXPTS	Use to access and perform maintenance functions on the crosspoint (XPT) cards in both planes of a network module (NM).
NIU	Use to perform maintenance activities on the network interface unit (NIU).
NOP	Use to monitor and maintain communications between a DMS and a network operations system (NOS).
NWM	Use to access network management (NWM) control levels, to display the status of automatic and manual controls, and to change the switch operating mode.
OAU	Use to perform maintenance functions for an office alarm unit (OAU).
OFCINTEG	Use to access the bit error rate performance (BERP) and wideband error rate test (WBERT) sublevels.
OPMPES	Use to remotely control battery string switching, identify the alarm and state conditions of the OPMPES, identify the shelves and bay, and give the circuit location.
PERFORM	Use to display information about the processors of a posted PM of node type LGC, LTC, DTC, or RCC.
PLANE	Use to maintain and administer a file processor (FP).
PM	Use to access the PM maintenance system.
PMACT	Use to access the PMACT tool which is used to analyze the real-time use of the signaling processor (SP), the master processor (MP), and the ISDN signaling processor (ISP).
PMC	Use to control the peripheral message controllers (PMC) and their individual ports.
PORT	Use to control individual ports of the MC.
POST	Use to monitor and maintain the trunks that are associated with carriers.
POSTDEV	Use to maintain and administer the posted file processor (FP) devices.
PRADCH	Use to maintain DTCI B-channels and D-channels.
-continued-	

Menu description table (continued)	
Menu	**Description**
PVC	Use to query and change the status of the logical communication links between a signaling transfer point (STP) and the signaling engineering and administration system (SEAS).
RCC	Use to maintain a remote cluster controller (RCC).
RCCI	Use to maintain the integrated services digital network (ISDN) RCC (RCCI).
RTECTRL	Use to list, apply, or remove controls on specified reroutes.
SA	Use to perform service analysis (SA) on selected types of calls.
SAEDIT	Use to edit service analysis (SA).
SASELECT	Use to select the classification of calls to be presented for service analysis (SA). Also use the commands available from the the SASelect level to control the monitor and the traffic offices included in analysis.
SBS	Use to activate, deactivate or set backup for the billing server.
SBSCOMM	Use to access the SBS level.
SBSSEL	Use to perform S/DMS (or Formatter/Storage Agent [FSA]) (SBS) reporting and controling functions.
SBSSTAT	Use to display information about billing server data streams.
SBSTRM	Use to display information about billing server streams.
SCCPLOC	Use to query or change the state of one or more signaling connection control part (SCCP) local subsystems.
SCCPRPC	Use to query or change the state of a signaling connection control part (SCCP) remote point code.
SCCPRSS	Use to query or change the state of one or more signaling connection control part (SCCP) remote subsystems.
SCP	Use to post SCP services, display alarm information about SCP alarms, list datafilled SCP services, and access the SCPLoc level.
SCPLOC	Use to diagnose system faults and to carry out maintenance operations and corrective actions.
SEAS	Use to query, test, and change the operating state of the signaling engineering and administration system (SEAS). This level also has access to the PVC (permanent virtual circuits) level of maintenance.
-continued-	

Menu description table (continued)	
Menu	**Description**
SHELF	Use to maintain the enhanced network (ENET) as a collection of cards and to perform maintenance actions on the functions of a slot as a single entity.
SHELF	Use to access commands to query information and perform maintenance on the message switch (MS) shelves.
SLM	Use to access maintenance functions for the specified SLM.
SMS	Use to perform maintenance for a Subscriber Carrier Module-100S (SMS).
SMU	Use to perform maintenance for a Subscriber Carrier Module-100 Urban (SMU).
SPM	Use to perform maintenance for a service peripheral module (SPM).
SRUPES	Use to remotely control battery string switching, identify the alarm and state conditions of the SRUPES, to identify the shelves and bay, and give the circuit location.
STAT TKGRP	Use to monitor and maintain trunk groups.
STAT TRKS	Use to monitor and maintain individual trunks.
STC	Use to maintain signal terminal controllers (STC) attached to message switch and buffers (MSB).
SYSTEM	Use to maintain the enhanced network (ENET) processing complexes.
TMS	Use to maintain a TOPS message switch.
TPC	Use to access the Traffic Operator Position Controller (TPC). Feature package NTXA83AA is required for this level to be operational.
TRKCONV	Use to monitor and maintain trunks.
TRKS	Use to access the sublevels of trunk maintenance.
TRKSTRBL	Use to provide trunk maintenance through thresholding and alarm generation, and buffering of trunk trouble information. This level is used only for identifying troubled trunks and their problems.
TSTEQUIP	Use to display and post stand-alone test equipment.
TTP	Use to monitor and maintain trunk status and access the trunk maintenance sublevels.
XFER	Use to transfer data and to perform maintenance on the data transfer system.
-continued-	

Menu description table (continued)	
Menu	**Description**
XLIU	Use to perform maintenance activities on the x.25/x.75 link I/F unit.
X75TTP	Use to monitor and maintain trunk status and access the trunk maintenance sublevels.
-end-	

Menu cross-reference

The menu cross-reference table provides a complete alphabetic list of every command and indicates its associated menu and the number of the page in this manual where that command is described.

Command/menu cross reference table		
Command	**Menu**	**Page**
abortx	XFER	X-57
abtk	CARD	C-7
abtk	CM	C-527
abtk	DCH	D-67
abtk	DEVICES (CFI)	D-367
abtk	DEVICES (FP)	D-419
abtk	DEVICES (LMX)	D-469
abtk	DEVICES (PSP)	D-523
abtk	DTC	D-823
abtk	DTCI	D-967
abtk	FP	F-57
abtk	ICRM	I-65
abtk	LGC	L-269
abtk	LGCI	L-413
abtk	LTC	L-741
abtk	MATRIX	M-67
abtk	MSB6	M-535
abtk	MSB7	M-643
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Command/menu cross reference table (continued)

Command	Menu	Page
abtk	OPMPES	O-43
abtk	RCC	R-5
abtk	RCCI	R-147
abtk	SHELF	S-565
abtk	SMS	S-703
abtk	SMU	S-845
abtk	SRUPES	S-1015
abtk	SYSTEM	S-1157
abtk	TMS	T-5
abtkmcr	PLANE	P-23
abtdly	C7LKSET	C-829
ack	SA	S-5
act	C7LKSET	C-831
act	LINKSET	L-619
act	SBS	S-57
actfsa	SBSSEL	S-85
actlap	DPNSS	D-669
addcos	LineSel	L-583
addcust	LineSel	L-585
adddwr	LineSel	L-587
addofc	LineSel	L-589
addsite	LineSel	L-591
adjust	Clock	C-445
alarm	CMMnt	C-609
alarm	ENET	E-47
align	Memory	M-205
alloc	DDU	D-295
almstat	LTP	L-889
alm	LTPISDN	L-1241

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Command/menu cross reference table (continued)

Command	Menu	Page
alt	LNS	L-681
altinfo	ALT	A-23
altpath	NETPATH	N-163
alttest	CARD	C-11
alttest	NETPATH	N-167
alttype	NETPATH	N-171
analyze	INTEG	I-197
analyze	NET INTEG	N-61
ans	SA	S-7
aosssel	SASelect	S-143
apply	AUTOCTRL	A-347
apply	CODECTRL	C-665
apply	GRPCTRL	G-5
apply	INTCCTRL	I-177
apply	RTECTRL	R-269
att	TRKS	T-225
attcon	LineSel	L-593
attcon	SASelect	S-145
audit	DIRP	D-569
audit	DRM	D-735
audit	INTEG	I-203
audit	OPMPES	O-45
audit	SRUPES	S-1017
auditlink	DPNSS	D-671
autocnv	TRKCONV	T-131
autoctrl	NWM	N-341
autold	CMMnt	C-617
bal	ALT	A-29
bal	LTPMAN	L-1489

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Command/menu cross reference table (continued)

Command	Menu	Page
balnet	LTPLTA	L-1391
bchcon	LTPISDN	L-1243
bert	DATA	D-3
bert	ENET	E-51
bert	LTPDATA	L-1067
bert(isdn)	LTPDATA	L-1091
berttime	DATA	D-13
berttime	LTPDATA	L-1099
bpvo	LTPDATA	L-1103
bsy	APUX	A-367
bsy	Card	C-91
bsy	CARD	C-15
bsy	Chain	C-299
bsy	CONS	C-691
bsy	C6TTP	C-721
bsy	C7LKSET	C-847
bsy	C7RTESET	C-989
bsy	C7TTP	C-1015
bsy	DATA	D-17
bsy	DCH	D-69
bsy	DDU	D-299
bsy	DEVICES (CFI)	D-371
bsy	DEVICES (FP)	D-421
bsy	DEVICES (LMX)	D-473
bsy	DEVICES (PSP)	D-527
bsy	DPNSS	D-673
bsy	DRAM	D-699
bsy	DTC	D-825
bsy	DTCI	D-969

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Command/menu cross reference table (continued)		
Command	**Menu**	**Page**
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bsy	ESA	E-119
bsy	ESTU	E-159
bsy	EXND	E-187
bsy	FBUS	F-5
bsy	FP	F-59
bsy	FRIU	F-101
bsy	IBNCON	I-7
bsy	ICRM	I-67
bsy	IDT	I-135
bsy	IOC	I-241
bsy	IPML	I-323
bsy	IRLINK	I-349
bsy	ISG	I-365
bsy	LAYER	L-5
bsy	LCM	L-31
bsy	LCME	L-109
bsy	LCMI	L-169
bsy	LCOM	L-225
bsy	LGC	L-271
bsy	LGCI	L-415
bsy	LIM	L-537
bsy	LINKSET	L-623
bsy	LIU7	L-641
bsy	LTC	L-743
bsy	LTP	L-901
bsy(isdn)	LTP	L-907
bsy	MANUAL	M-3
bsy	MATRIX	M-71
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Command/menu cross reference table (continued)

Command	Menu	Page
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bsy	MONITOR	M-279
bsy	MP	M-345
bsy	MPC	M-385
bsy	MS	M-441
bsy	MSB6	M-537
bsy	MSB7	M-645
bsy	MTD	M-753
bsy	MTM	M-781
bsy	NET	N-5
bsy	NET JCTRS	N-115
bsy	NET LINKS	N-141
bsy	NET XPTS	N-227
bsy	NIU	N-257
bsy	OAU	O-3
bsy	OPMPES	O-47
bsy	PLANE	P-25
bsy	PMC	P-159
bsy	POST	P-267
bsy	POSTDEV	P-329
bsy	PRADCH	P-357
bsy	PVC	P-423
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bsy	RCC	R-7
bsy	SCCPLOC	S-203
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bsy	SCPLOC	S-367
bsy	SEAS	S-417

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Command/menu cross reference table (continued)

Command	Menu	Page
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bsy	SHELF	S-571
bsy	SLM	S-643
bsy	SMS	S-705
bsy	SMU	S-847
bsy	SRUPES	S-1019
bsy	STC	S-1123
bsy	SYSTEM	S-1159
bsy	TMS	T-7
bsy	TPC	T-103
bsy	TRKCONV	T-133
bsy	TTP	T-257
bsy	XLIU	X-81
bsy	X75TTP	X-3
bsychn	Shelf	S-445
bsyms	Card	C-103
bsyms	MS	M-449
bterm	DATA	D-21
buffsel	NET INTEG	N-67
bufpath	NETPATH	N-173
busy	IBNCON	I-11
busy	SA	S-9
callset	BERP	B-5
calltrf	MANUAL	M-7
calltrf	TTP	T-261
cap	LTPLTA	L-1395
card	Card	C-111
card	CARD	C-23
card	Chain	C-305

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Command/menu cross reference table (continued)

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card	IOC	I-245
card	Shelf	S-451
card	SHELF	S-579
cardlist	NETPATH	N-179
carrier	TRKS	T-227
ccbcapture	INTEG	I-207
ccis6	CCS	C-255
ccs7	CCS	C-257
cdr	IOD	I-287
cdrsrch	IOD	I-289
chain	Card	C-115
chain	Chain	C-309
chain	Clock	C-455
chain	Shelf	S-455
charge	OPMPES	O-49
charge	SRUPES	S-1021
check	BERP	B-9
checkinv	CM	C-529
chklnk	NET	N-15
cic	C7TTP	C-1019
ckt	TTP	T-263
cktinfo	TTP	T-267
cktinfo	X75TTP	X-7
cktloc	LTP	L-915
cktloc	TTP	T-269
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cktmon	MONITOR	M-283
ckttst	ALT	A-31

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Command/menu cross reference table (continued)		
Command	**Menu**	**Page**
ckttst	LTPMAN	L-1493
claim	Memory	M-209
claim	PLANE	P-31
cleanup	DIRP	D-573
clear	BERT	B-89
clear	C7MSUVER	C-925
clear	IBNCON	I-15
clear	INTEG	I-211
clear	NETPATH	N-181
clear	NOP	N-311
clkstat	NET	N-19
clock	Card	C-117
clock	Chain	C-311
clock	MC	M-141
clock	MS	M-457
clock	Shelf	S-457
close	DIRP	D-583
clr	DRAM	D-703
clr	MTM	M-783
clr	OAU	O-7
clralm	LNSTRBL	L-699
clralm	TRKSTRBL	T-199
clrbuf	LNSTRBL	L-703
clrbuf	TRKSTRBL	T-201
clrbuff	DDU	D-301
clrcnts	MC	M-143
clrcnts	PMC	P-163
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Command/menu cross reference table (continued)

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cmmnt	CM	C-531
cntrs	Memory	M-211
codectrl	NWM	N-343
coin	LTPLTA	L-1401
coldst	LTPISDN	L-1249
commstat	SBSSEL	S-87
config.	Memory	M-215
config	PLANE	P-35
connect	LTPDATA	L-1109
connect	PRADCH	P-361
connlog	ENET	E-53
cont	IDT	I-137
cont	ISG	I-369
cont	PRADCH	P-375
conv	TRKCONV	T-137
copy	DRM	D-741
correct	SAEdit	S-43
cpos	MONITOR	M-285
cpstat	PM	P-103
cpu	ENET	E-55
cpypath	NETPATH	N-183
create_ttp	TTP	T-271
creatset	LNSTRBL	L-707
creatset	TRKSTRBL	T-203
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Command/menu cross reference table (continued)		
Command	**Menu**	**Page**
cvtest	C7TTP	C-1021
c6state	C6TTP	C-725
c7bert	C7LKSET	C-851
c7lkset	CCS7	C-273
c7msuver	CCS7	C-275
c7rteset	CCS7	C-277
dat	DRM	D-753
data_screen	LTP	L-921
dav_screen	LTP	L-923
dch	LGCI	L-421
dch	RCCI	R-155
dch	TMS	T-13
dchcon	LTPISDN	L-1251
dchcon	LTPMAN	L-1497
dcrmoch	NWM	N-345
dcrsel	NWM	N-349
dcsig	LTPISDN	L-1255
dctltp	LTP	L-925
dctttp	TTP	T-275
dddin	SASelect	S-147
ddo	SASelect	S-149
deact	C7LKSET	C-853
deact	LINKSET	L-625
deact	SBS	S-61
deactfsa	SBSSEL	S-89
deactlap	DPNSS	D-675
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Command/menu cross reference table (continued)

Command	Menu	Page
devices	NIU	N-261
define	ALTBAL	A-51
define	ALTCKTTST	A-95
define	ALTDIAG	A-139
define	ALTLIT	A-183
define	ALTSDIAG	A-229
define	BERP	B-19
define	BERT	B-93
define	XFER	X-59
defman	ALTBAL	A-61
defman	ALTCKTTST	A-105
defman	ALTDIAG	A-149
defman	ALTLIT	A-193
defman	ALTSDIAG	A-239
defpath	NETPATH	N-185
defschd	ALTBAL	A-63
defschd	ALTCKTTST	A-107
defschd	ALTDIAG	A-151
defschd	ALTLIT	A-195
defschd	ALTSDIAG	A-241
deftime	BERP	B-31
deftime	DCTLTP	D-113
deftime	DCTTTP	D-203
deftst	NETPATH	N-189
delcos	LineSel	L-595
delcust	LineSel	L-597
deldwr	LineSel	L-599
delete	DCTLTP	D-123
delete	DCTTTP	D-213

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Command/menu cross reference table (continued)		
Command	**Menu**	**Page**
delete_ttp	TTP	T-277
deload	CARD	C-25
deload	ENET	E-57
deload	MATRIX	M-75
deload	SHELF	S-581
deload	SYSTEM	S-1163
delofc	LineSel	L-601
delman	ATT	A-297
delsite	LineSel	L-603
det	LTPISDN	L-1259
detail	POST	P-271
devices	FP	F-63
devtype	IOC	I-247
dgttst	LTPLTA	L-1405
diag	ALT	A-35
diag	LTP	L-927
diag(isdn)	LTP	L-943
diagnose	IBNCON	I-17
dial	DCTLTP	D-131
dial	DCTTTP	D-221
dirasst	AOSSsel	A-273
dirp	IOD	I-291
disable	AUTOCTRL	A-349
disable	FMT	F-31
disalm	CCIS6	C-239
disalm	CCS7	C-279
disalm	SCP	S-351
disalm	SCPLOC	S-375
disalm	STAT TKGRP	S-1087
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Command/menu cross reference table (continued)

Command	Menu	Page
disalm	STAT TRKS	S-1063
disp	APUX	A-371
disp	CARD	C-31
disp	CARRIER	C-213
disp	DCH	D-71
disp	DEVICES (CFI)	D-375
disp	DEVICES (LMX)	D-463
disp	DEVICES (PSP)	D-531
disp	DISPLAY	D-623
disp	DRAM	D-705
disp	DTC	D-833
disp	DTCI	D-975
disp	EIU	E-7
disp	ENET	E-61
disp	ESA	E-123
disp	Ext	E-207
disp	ICRM	I-73
disp	IDT	I-141
disp	LCM	L-37
disp	LCME	L-113
disp	LCMI	L-173
disp	LCOM	L-229
disp	LGC	L-279
disp	LGCI	L-423
disp	LIM	L-541
disp	LIU7	L-645
disp	LNSTRBL	L-711
disp	LTC	L-751
disp	MATRIX	M-81

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Command/menu cross reference table (continued)		
Command	**Menu**	**Page**
disp	MP	M-349
disp	MSB6	M-541
disp	MSB7	M-651
disp	MTM	M-785
disp	NET	N-9
disp	NET INTEG	N-69
disp	NET JCTRS	N-119
disp	NET LINKS	N-143
disp	NETPATH	N-193
disp	NET XPTS	N-231
disp	NIU	N-263
disp	OAU	O-9
disp	OPMPES	O-51
disp	PM	P-105
disp	POST	P-277
disp	RCC	R-15
disp	RCCI	R-157
disp	SHELF	S-587
disp	SMS	S-713
disp	SMU	S-855
disp	SMU	S-855
disp	SPM	S-987
disp	SRUPES	S-1023
disp	SYSTEM	S-1169
disp	TMS	T-15
disp	TPC	T-105
disp	TRKSTRBL	T-205
disp	TSTEquip	T-243
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Command/menu cross reference table (continued)		
Command	**Menu**	**Page**
dispcnts	MC	M-147
dispcnts	PMC	P-171
dispgrp	STAT TKGRP	S-1089
display	BERT	B-99
display	DCTLTP	D-143
display	DCTTTP	D-233
display	INTEG	I-213
display	NWM	N-351
display	SAEdit	S-47
dispopt	POST	P-285
disptrk	STAT TKGRP	S-1091
disptrk	STAT TRKS	S-1065
dmnt	DIRP	D-587
dmnt	XFER	X-61
door	OPMPES	O-53
door	SRUPES	S-1025
downld	MPC	M-389
dpnss	CCS	C-259
dpp	IOD	I-293
dpsync	Clock	C-383
dpsync	Clock	C-457
dpsync	CM	C-533
dpsync	CMMnt	C-619
dpsync	MC	M-151
dpsync	Memory	M-221
dpsync	PLANE	P-39
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dpsync	Port	P-223
dumpb	SBS	S-65
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Command/menu cross reference table (continued)		
Command	**Menu**	**Page**
dumpb	SBSSTAT	S-105
ebsmsg	LTP	L-965
eiobkup	SBSSTAT	S-107
enable	AUTOCTRL	A-351
enable	FMT	F-33
enclock	ENET	E-63
endcld	SA	S-11
endclg	SA	S-13
equip	Ext	E-215
equip	LTPDATA	L-1123
equip	PRADCH	P-377
exclct	AOSSsel	A-275
exclqst	SASelect	S-153
exclst	SASelect	S-157
exclto	AOSSsel	A-279
exclto	SASelect	S-161
e2alink	CM	C-537
fault	MTD	M-755
fbus	LIM	L-543
fcnt	DDU	D-307
filter	INTEG	I-219
filter	NET INTEG	N-77
findstate	ENET	E-67
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Command/menu cross reference table (continued)

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gwtrantst	SCCPRSS	S-327
groupcmd	C7TTP	C-1023
grpctrl	NWM	N-355
haltatt	ATT	A-303
hcpygrp	STAT TKGRP	S-1095
hcpytrk	STAT TKGRP	S-1097
hcpytrk	STAT TRKS	S-1069
help	DCAP	D-51
history	OPMPES	O-55
history	SRUPES	S-1027
hold	C6TTP	C-727
hold	C7TTP	C-1025
hold	DATA	D-23
hold	DCTLTP	D-151
hold	DCTTTP	D-241
hold	LTP	L-971
hold	LTPDATA	L-1141
hold	LTPISDN	L-1265
hold	LTPLTA	L-1409
hold	LTPMAN	L-1501
hold	MANUAL	M-9
hold	MONITOR	M-291
hold	PRADCH	P-395
hold	TRKCONV	T-159
hold	TTP	T-281
hold	X75TTP	X-13
hset	MANUAL	M-11
hset	TTP	T-285

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Command/menu cross reference table (continued)		
Command	**Menu**	**Page**
ibntrk	SASelect	S-165
icrmlogs	ICRM	I-77
idmtce	DEVICES (CFI)	D-377
idmtce	DEVICES (LMX)	D-477
idmtce	DEVICES (PSP)	D-533
lfsloop	C7BERT	C-779
iloss	LTPISDN	L-1267
image	CMMnt	C-623
imp	LTPISDN	L-1269
inclct	AOSSsel	A-283
inclqst	SASelect	S-167
inclst	SASelect	S-171
inclto	AOSSsel	A-285
inclto	SASelect	S-173
info	DRM	D-767
info	EXND	E-189
info	NETPATH	N-195
info	SPM	S-989
inh	C7LKSET	C-857
inhibit	MTD	M-757
inject	DCTLTP	D-153
inject	DCTTTP	D-243
injerr	C7BERT	C-785
insync	CM	C-541
intcctrl	NWM	N-357
integ	ENET	E-71
integ	NET	N-21
interms	MS	M-459
intmess	C7MSUVER	C-927
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Command/menu cross reference table (continued)		
Command	**Menu**	**Page**
ioc	IOD	I-295
ipml	PM	P-109
irlink	RCC	R-23
irlink	RCCI	R-159
isg	LGCI	L-425
isg	RCCI	R-161
isg	TMS	T-17
isgact	PERFORM	P-7
ismd	DCAP	D-55
isncp	DCAP	D-57
item	STAT TKGRP	S-1101
jack	LTPMAN	L-1503
jack	MANUAL	M-13
jack	TTP	T-287
jctrs	NET	N-23
jctrs	NET JCTRS	N-121
kept	XFER	X-63
layer	CCIS6	C-243
lco	LTP	L-973
lco(isdn)	LTP	L-979
ldpmall	PM	P-111
level	LTP	L-987
level	TTP	T-289
linesel	SASelect	S-177
linetst	LCOM	L-231
link	CARD	C-33
links	NET	N-25
links	NET LINKS	N-145
linkset	CCIS6	C-245
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Command/menu cross reference table (continued)		
Command	**Menu**	**Page**
list	AUTOCTRL	A-353
list	CODECTRL	C-673
list	Ext	E-217
list	FMT	F-35
list	GRPCTRL	G-13
list	INTCCTRL	I-181
list	RTECTRL	R-271
listalm	LNSTRBL	L-715
listalm	TRKSTRBL	T-207
listdev	CONS	C-693
listdev	DDU	D-311
listdev	DLC	D-649
listdev	IOD	I-297
listdev	MPC	M-393
listdev	MTD	M-759
listman	ATT	A-305
listset	APUX	A-373
listset	DTC	D-841
listset	DTCI	D-977
listset	EIU	E-9
listset	FRIU	F-103
listset	ICRM	I-79
listset	LCM	L-39
listset	LCOM	L-233
listset	LGC	L-287
listset	LGCI	L-427
listset	LIM	L-545
listset	LIU7	L-647
listset	LTC	L-759
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Command/menu cross reference table (continued)		
Command	**Menu**	**Page**
listset	MSB6	M-543
listset	MSB7	M-653
listset	NIU	N-265
listset	RCC	R-25
listset	RCCI	R-163
listset	SMS	S-721
listset	SMU	S-863
listset	TMS	T-19
listset	XLIU	X-87
lit	ALT	A-37
litinfo	ALTLIT	A-197
lnsmp	LineSel	L-605
lnsmp	SASelect	S-179
lnstrbl	LNS	L-683
lntst	LTPLTA	L-1411
loadb	OPMPES	O-59
loadb	SRUPES	S-1031
loadcd	Card	C-119
loadcd	Chain	C-313
loadcd	Clock	C-463
loadcd	Shelf	S-459
loaden	SYSTEM	S-1173
loadenall	SYSTEM	S-1179
loadfw	TTP	T-293
loadms	Card	C-129
loadms	Chain	C-323
loadms	MS	M-461
loadms	Shelf	S-469
loadnotest	DTC	D-845
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Command/menu cross reference table (continued)		
Command	**Menu**	**Page**
loadnotest	MSB6	M-545
loadnotest	MSB7	M-655
loadnotest	LGC	L-291
loadnotest	LGCI	L-431
loadnotest	LTC	L-763
loadnotest	RCC	R-29
loadnotest	RCCI	R-167
loadnotest	SMS	S-725
loadnotest	SMU	S-867
loadpm	APUX	A-375
loadpm	DCH	D-73
loadpm	DRAM	D-707
loadpm	DTC	D-847
loadpm	DTCI	D-981
loadpm	EIU	E-11
loadpm	ESA	E-125
loadpm	FP	F-65
loadpm	FRIU	F-105
loadpm	ICRM	I-81
loadpm	LCM	L-41
loadpm	LCME	L-115
loadpm	LCMI	L-175
loadpm	LCOM	L-235
loadpm	LGC	L-293
loadpm	LGCI	L-433
loadpm	LIM	L-547
loadpm	LIU7	L-649
loadpm	LTC	L-765
loadpm	MSB6	M-547
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Command/menu cross reference table (continued)

Command	Menu	Page
loadpm	MSB7	M-659
loadpm	MTM	M-787
loadpm	NIU	N-267
loadpm	OAU	O-11
loadpm	RCC	R-31
loadpm	RCCI	R-169
loadpm	SMS	S-727
loadpm	SMU	S-869
loadpm	STC	S-1125
loadpm	TMS	T-21
loadpm	XLIU	X-89
loc	NET	N-27
loc	NET XPTS	N-233
locate	CARD	C-35
locate	Clock	C-387
locate	CM	C-545
locate	DLC	D-653
locate	ENET	E-73
locate	MATRIX	M-83
locate	MC	M-155
locate	Memory	M-225
locate	PMC	P-175
locate	Port	P-227
locate	SCCPLOC	S-211
locate	SHELF	S-589
locate	SLM	S-653
locate	SYSTEM	S-1183
logformat	ENET	E-75
logmask	MC	M-157

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Command/menu cross reference table (continued)		
Command	**Menu**	**Page**
logmask	PMC	P-177
logs	INTEG	I-223
loop	FRIU	F-107
loop	POST	P-289
loopbk	BERP	B-35
loopbk	EIU	E-15
loopbk	IDT	I-143
loopbk	ISG	I-373
loopbk	LCOM	L-237
loopbk	LIU7	L-653
loopbk	LTPDATA	L-1143
loopbk	PRADCH	P-397
loopbk	X75TTP	X-15
loopbk(isdn)	LTPDATA	L-1153
loss	LTPMAN	L-1507
loss	MANUAL	M-17
loss	TTP	T-297
lstband	LAYER	L-7
lstclli	ATT	A-307
lststop	ATT	A-313
lstwait	ATT	A-315
lta	LTPLTA	L-1413
ltloopbk	LTPISDN	L-1281
ltp	LNS	L-685
ltprsrc	LTP	L-989
ltp_aux_com	LTP	L-991
ltp_aux_gate_com	LTP	L-993
l1blmalm	LTPISDN	L-1273
l1thrsh	LTPISDN	L-1277
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Command/menu cross reference table (continued)

Command	Menu	Page
manual	TTP	T-301
match	Memory	M-227
match	PLANE	P-41
matejam	PLANE	P-45
matrix	CARD	C-37
matrix	ENET	E-79
matrix	SHELF	S-591
matrix	SYSTEM	S-1185
mc	CM	C-547
mdn	IOC	I-257
meas	OPMPES	O-61
meas	SRUPES	S-1033
memory	CM	C-549
memory	ENET	E-83
mnt	DIRP	D-591
mode	NET INTEG	N-81
monconn	AOSSsel	A-287
monconn	SASelect	S-183
monitor	DRM	D-783
monitor	TTP	T-303
monlink	MONITOR	M-297
monlta	LTPLTA	L-1417
monpost	MONITOR	M-301
monrel	AOSSsel	A-289
monrel	SASelect	S-185
montalk	MONITOR	M-305
mount	DRM	D-787
mtcchk	CM	C-551
mtcchk	CMMnt	C-629

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Command/menu cross reference table (continued)		
Command	**Menu**	**Page**
mtcchk	Memory	M-231
mtcchk	MS	M-469
mtcchk	SLM	S-655
next	APUX	A-379
next	Card	C-135
next	C6TTP	C-729
next	C7LKSET	C-861
next	C7RTESET	C-993
next	C7TTP	C-1027
next	DATA	D-27
next	DCH	D-63
next	DCTLTP	D-159
next	DCTTTP	D-249
next	DEVICES (CFI)	D-381
next	DEVICES (FP)	D-427
next	DISPLAY	D-631
next	DPNSS	D-677
next	DRAM	D-711
next	DTC	D-865
next	DTCI	D-997
next	EIU	E-19
next	ESA	E-129
next	ESTU	E-161
next	FMT	F-37
next	FRIU	F-111
next	IBNCON	I-23
next	ICRM	I-85
next	IDT	I-147
next	IPML	I-327
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Command/menu cross reference table (continued)

Command	Menu	Page
next	ISG	I-377
next	LCM	L-55
next	LCME	L-119
next	LCMI	L-179
next	LCOM	L-239
next	LGC	L-311
next	LGCI	L-451
next	LIM	L-551
next	LIU7	L-657
next	LTC	L-783
next	LTP	L-995
next	LTPDATA	L-1167
next	LTPLTA	L-1423
next	LTPISDN	L-1287
next	LTPMAN	L-1509
next	MANUAL	M-19
next	MONITOR	M-309
next	MP	M-355
next	MSB6	M-563
next	MSB7	M-675
next	MTM	X-57
next	NETPATH	N-201
next	NIU	N-273
next	OAU	O-15
next	OPMPES	O-63
next	PM	P-113
next	POST	P-293
next	PRADCH	P-401
next	PVC	P-427

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Command/menu cross reference table (continued)		
Command	**Menu**	**Page**
next	RCC	R-49
next	RCCI	R-187
next	SA	S-15
next	SCCPLOC	S-215
next	SCCPRSS	S-331
next	SCPLOC	S-379
next	SMS	S-745
next	SMU	S-887
next	SPM	S-993
next	SRUPES	S-1035
next	STC	S-1129
next	TMS	T-37
next	TPC	T-107
next	TRKCONV	T-163
next	TTP	T-305
next	XLIU	X-92
next	X75TTP	X-21
nextcall	SA	S-15
nextcall	SAEdit	S-49
nextdev	POSTDEV	P-333
nextgrp	STAT TKGRP	S-1103
nextls	C7LKSET	C-863
nextpage	NOP	N-313
nextpage	SBSSTAT	S-109
nextpage	SBSSTRM	S-129
nexttrk	STAT TKGRP	S-1105
nexttrk	STAT TRKS	S-1073
noise	LTPMAN	L-1519
noise	MANUAL	M-23
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Command/menu cross reference table (continued)

Command	Menu	Page
noise	TTP	T-309
nop	IOD	I-305
nse	LTPISDN	L-1297
nx25ci	IOD	I-307
offl	APUX	A-381
offl	Card	C-139
offl	CARD	C-39
offl	Chain	C-329
offl	CONS	C-697
offl	C7LKSET	C-865
offl	C7RTESET	C-995
offl	DCH	D-77
offl	DDU	D-315
offl	DEVICES (CFI)	D-383
offl	DEVICES (FP)	D-429
offl	DLC	D-655
offl	DPNSS	D-679
offl	DRAM	D-713
offl	DTC	D-867
offl	DTCI	D-999
offl	EIU	E-21
offl	ESA	E-131
offl	ESTU	E-163
offl	EXND	E-191
offl	FBUS	F-9
offl	FP	F-71
offl	FRIU	F-113
offl	ICRM	I-87
offl	IDT	I-149

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Command/menu cross reference table (continued)		
Command	**Menu**	**Page**
offl	IOC	I-259
offl	IPML	I-329
offl	ISG	I-379
offl	LAYER	L-11
offl	LCM	L-57
offl	LCME	L-121
offl	LCMI	L-181
offl	LCOM	L-241
offl	LGC	L-313
offl	LGCI	L-453
offl	LIM	L-553
offl	LINKSET	L-627
offl	LIU7	L-659
offl	LTC	L-785
offl	MATRIX	M-87
offl	MPC	M-397
offl	MSB6	M-565
offl	MSB7	M-677
offl	MTD	M-763
offl	MTM	M-793
offl	NET	N-29
offl	NET JCTRS	N-123
offl	NIU	N-275
offl	OAU	O-17
offl	OPMPES	O-67
offl	POST	P-295
offl	POSTDEV	P-335
offl	PVC	P-429
offl	RCC	R-51
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Command/menu cross reference table (continued)

Command	Menu	Page
offl	RCCI	R-189
offl	SCCPLOC	S-217
offl	SCCPRPC	S-303
offl	SCCPRSS	S-333
offl	SCPLOC	S-381
offl	SEAS	S-419
offl	Shelf	S-475
offl	SHELF	S-593
offl	SLM	S-657
offl	SMS	S-747
offl	SMU	S-889
offl	SPM	S-995
offl	SRUPES	S-1039
offl	STC	S-1131
offl	SYSTEM	S-1187
offl	TMS	T-39
offl	TPC	T-109
offl	XLIU	X-95
offlchn	Shelf	S-483
oosremen	SYSTEM	S-1191
op	MANUAL	M-25
op	TTP	T-311
openckt	OPMPES	O-69
openckt	SRUPES	S-1041
opr	SA	S-19
orig	LTPLTA	L-1433
othopr	SA	S-21
outasst	SASelect	S-187
output	BERP	B-39

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Command/menu cross reference table (continued)

Command	Menu	Page
ovrride	ALTBAL	A-65
ovrride	ALTCKTTST	A-109
ovrride	ALTDIAG	A-153
ovrride	ALTLIT	A-199
ovrride	ALTSDIAG	A-243
pads	TTP	T-317
page	AUTOCTRL	A-357
page	CODECTRL	C-677
page	GRPCTRL	G-17
page	INTCCTRL	I-185
page	NWM	N-359
page	RTECTRL	R-273
parmset	BERP	B-43
patchxpm	DTCI	D-1003
patchxpm	TMS	T-43
path	NET	N-31
pathtest	ENET	E-85
perform	DTC	D-871
perform	DTCI	D-1005
perform	LGC	L-317
perform	LGCI	L-457
perform	LTC	L-789
perform	RCC	R-55
perform	RCCI	R-193
perform	SMS	S-751
perform	SMU	S-893
perform	TMS	T-45
pes	PM	P-115
pfquery	PERFORM	P-9

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Command/menu cross reference table (continued)

Command	Menu	Page
plane	FP	F-75
pmact	PERFORM	P-11
pmc	CM	C-553
pmloader	PM	P-117
pmloop	C7BERT	C-787
pmreset	DTC	D-877
pmreset	DTCI	D-1007
pmreset	FP	F-77
pmreset	LGC	L-323
pmreset	LGCI	L-463
pmreset	LIM	L-555
pmreset	LTC	L-795
pmreset	MSB6	M-569
pmreset	MSB7	M-681
pmreset	NIU	N-279
pmreset	RCC	R-61
pmreset	RCCI	R-199
pmreset	SMS	S-757
pmreset	SMU	S-899
pmreset	TMS	T-49
pms	INTEG	I-225
pms	NET INTEG	N-85
port	Card	C-145
port	MC	M-161
post	ALT	A-39
post	ALTBAL	A-69
post	ALTCKTTST	A-113
post	ALTDIAG	A-157
post	ALTLIT	A-203

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Command/menu cross reference table (continued)		
Command	**Menu**	**Page**
post	ALTSDIAG	A-247
post	APUX	A-383
post	BERT	B-105
post	CARRIER	C-221
post	C6TTP	C-733
post	C7LKSET	C-867
post	C7MSUVER	C-929
post	C7RTESET	C-997
post	C7TTP	C-1031
post	DATA	D-31
post	DCH	D-79
post	DCTLTP	D-161
post	DCTTTP	D-251
post	DEVICES (CFI)	D-387
post	DEVICES (LMX)	D-481
post	DEVICES (PSP)	D-537
post	DISPLAY	D-633
post	DPNSS	D-681
post	DRAM	D-715
post	DTC	D-881
post	DTCI	D-1013
post	EIU	E-25
post	ESA	E-133
post	ESTU	E-165
post	FMT	F-39
post	FRIU	F-117
post	ICRM	I-91
post	IDT	I-151
post	IPML	I-331
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Command/menu cross reference table (continued)

Command	Menu	Page
post	ISG	I-381
post	LCM	L-59
post	LCME	L-123
post	LCMI	L-183
post	LCOM	L-245
post	LGC	L-327
post	LGCI	L-467
post	LIM	L-559
post	LINKSET	L-629
post	LIU7	L-663
post	LTC	L-799
post	LTP	L-1005
post	LTPDATA	L-1177
post	LTPISDN	L-1301
post	LTPLTA	L-1439
post	LTPMAN	L-1521
post	MANUAL	M-31
post	MONITOR	M-313
post	MP	M-357
post	MSB6	M-577
post	MSB7	M-689
post	MTM	M-795
post	NET INTEG	N-93
post	NETPATH	N-203
post	NIU	N-285
post	NOP	N-315
post	OAU	O-19
post	OPMPES	O-71
post	PM	P-121

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Command/menu cross reference table (continued)		
Command	**Menu**	**Page**
post	POST	P-301
post	PVC	P-431
post	PRADCH	P-405
post	RCC	R-65
post	RCCI	R-203
post	SCCPLOC	S-219
post	SCCPRPC	S-305
post	SCCPRSS	S-335
post	SCP	S-353
post	SCPLOC	S-387
post	SMS	S-761
post	SMU	S-903
post	SPM	S-997
post	SRUPES	S-1043
post	STC	S-1137
post	TMS	T-57
post	TPC	T-115
post	TRKCONV	T-167
post	TSTEquip	T-245
post	TTP	T-323
post	XLIU	X-99
post	X75TTP	X-25
postdev	DEVICES (FP)	D-435
post(isdn)	LTP	L-1023
postisg	ISGACT	I-395
postisp	ISP	I-415
post00	DTCI	D-1013
potsdiag	LTP	L-1039
pps	IDT	I-155
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Command/menu cross reference table (continued)		
Command	**Menu**	**Page**
prefix	LTP	L-1043
prev	DPNSS	D-683
prevdm	IBNCON	I-27
prevpage	SBSSTAT	S-111
prevpage	SBSSTRM	S-131
print	SA	S-17
print	SAEdit	S-51
process	BERP	B-45
progress	IDT	I-161
protsw	CARRIER	C-231
protsw	POST	P-311
prtalm	STAT TKGRP	S-1107
prtalm	STAT TRKS	S-1075
prvpage	NOP	N-319
pside	MS	M-471
pvc	SEAS	S-421
qband	LAYER	L-13
qconline	IBNCON	I-29
qconv	MPC	M-401
qcustgrp	IBNCON	I-31
qipml	IPML	I-333
qlayer	LAYER	L-15
qlayer	LTPISDN	L-1319
qlayer2	LTPDATA	L-1201
qlink	MPC	M-405
qloop	LTPISDN	L-1323
ql1perf	LTPDATA	L-1195
qmpc	MPC	M-407
qmspw	SASelect	S-191
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Command/menu cross reference table (continued)		
Command	**Menu**	**Page**
qnode	DLC	D-657
qnode	MPC	M-413
qrydev	POSTDEV	P-341
qryfepc	C7LKSET	C-871
qrysig	C6TTP	C-741
qrysig	C7TTP	C-1039
qsbsylk	MPC	M-415
qseated	IBNCON	I-35
qsup	LNSTRBL	L-719
qsup	TRKSTRBL	T-209
qtst	NET	N-33
qtst	NET XPTS	N-239
query	C7BERT	C-793
query	DIRP	D-601
query	FBUS	F-11
query	IOC	I-263
query	NOP	N-321
query	XFER	X-65
queryalm	CCS	C-261
querycd	Card	C-147
querycd	Chain	C-335
querycd	Shelf	S-489
queryclk	Clock	C-389
queryclk	CM	C-555
querycm	Clock	C-391
querycm	CM	C-557
querydv	DEVICES (CFI)	D-391
querydv	DEVICES (LMX)	D-485
querydv	DEVICES (PSP)	D-541
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Command/menu cross reference table (continued)

Command	Menu	Page
queryen	CARD	C-45
queryen	ENET	E-87
queryen	MATRIX	M-91
queryen	SHELF	S-601
queryen	SYSTEM	S-1195
queryflg	CM	C-565
queryflt	C7LKSET	C-873
queryflt	C7RTESET	C-1001
queryflt	PVC	P-435
queryflt	SCPLOC	S-391
queryflt	SEAS	S-423
queryfmt	FMT	F-43
queryfp	DEVICES (FP)	D-439
queryir	IRLINK	I-351
queryisg	ISGACT	I-399
querylap	DPNSS	D-685
querylk	LCOM	L-249
querylnk	DPNSS	D-687
querymcr	PLANE	P-49
queryms	Card	C-155
queryms	Chain	C-343
queryms	Clock	C-479
queryms	MS	M-473
queryms	Shelf	S-497
querypc	C7RTESET	C-1003
querypes	OPMPES	O-75
querypes	SRUPES	S-1047
querypl	PLANE	P-51
querypm	APUX	A-387

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Command/menu cross reference table (continued)		
Command	**Menu**	**Page**
querypm	DCH	D-81
querypm	DRAM	D-717
querypm	DTC	D-885
querypm	DTCI	D-1017
querypm	EIU	E-29
querypm	ESA	E-135
querypm	EXND	E-193
querypm	FP	F-81
querypm	FRIU	F-121
querypm	ICRM	I-95
querypm	IDT	I-163
querypm	LCM	L-63
querypm	LCME	L-127
querypm	LCMI	L-187
querypm	LCOM	L-253
querypm	LGC	L-331
querypm	LGCI	L-471
querypm	LIM	L-561
querypm	LIU7	L-667
querypm	LTC	L-803
querymp	MP	M-361
querypm	MSB6	M-581
querypm	MSB7	M-693
querypm	MTM	M-797
querypm	NIU	N-289
querypm	OAU	O-21
querypm	RCC	R-69
querypm	RCCI	R-207
querypm	SMS	S-765
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Command/menu cross reference table (continued)

Command	Menu	Page
querypm	SMU	S-907
querypm	SPM	S-999
querypm	TMS	T-61
querypm	TPC	T-111
queryproc	CONS	C-699
queryproc	IOC	I-265
queryproc	MTD	M-765
queryrex	ENET	E-89
querysrv	SCP	S-355
queryss	SCCPLOC	S-223
queryss	SCCPRPC	S-307
queryss	SCCPRSS	S-339
querystc	STC	S-1141
querytape	MTD	M-767
querytrf	C7LKSET	C-891
querytrf	SCPLOC	S-395
querytty	CONS	C-701
queryupd	SCPLOC	S-399
queryusr	C7LKSET	C-897
queryusr	DPNSS	D-689
quit	ACTIVITY	A-5
quit	ALT	A-41
quit	ALTBAL	A-71
quit	ALTCKTTST	A-115
quit	ALTDIAG	A-159
quit	ALTLIT	A-205
quit	ALTSDIAG	A-249
quit	APUX	A-389
quit	ATT	A-317

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Command/menu cross reference table (continued)		
Command	**Menu**	**Page**
quit	AUTOCTRL	A-359
quit	BERP	B-51
quit	BERT	B-107
quit	Card	C-165
quit	CARRIER	C-233
quit	CCIS6	C-247
quit	CCS	C-265
quit	CCS7	C-285
quit	Chain	C-353
quit	Clock	C-399
quit	Clock	C-489
quit	CM	C-567
quit	CMMnt	C-635
quit	CODECTRL	C-679
quit	CONS	C-703
quit	CPSTATUS	C-715
quit	C6TTP	C-743
quit	C7BERT	C-799
quit	C7LKSET	C-899
quit	C7MSUVER	C-931
quit	C7RTESET	C-1005
quit	C7TTP	C-1041
quit	DATA	D-39
quit	DCAP	D-59
quit	DCH	D-83
quit	DCTLTP	D-165
quit	DCTTTP	D-255
quit	DDU	D-317
quit	DELAYS (LGC)	D-335
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Command/menu cross reference table (continued)

Command	Menu	Page
quit	DELAYS (RCC)	D-351
quit	DEVICES (CFI)	D-397
quit	DEVICES (FP)	D-445
quit	DEVICES (LMX)	D-491
quit	DEVICES (NIU)	D-511
quit	DEVICES (PSP)	D-547
quit	DIRP	D-595
quit	DISPLAY	D-643
quit	DLC	D-659
quit	DPNSS	D-691
quit	DRAM	D-719
quit	DRM	D-789
quit	DTC	D-899
quit	DTCI	D-1023
quit	EIU	E-31
quit	ESA	E-141
quit	ESTU	E-167
quit	EXND	E-195
quit	Ext	E-219
quit	FBUS	F-13
quit	FMT	F-45
quit	FP	F-83
quit	FRIU	F-123
quit	GRPCTRL	G-19
quit	IBNCON	I-39
quit	ICRM	I-103
quit	IDT	I-165
quit	INTCCTRL	I-187
quit	INTEG	I-229

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Command/menu cross reference table (continued)		
Command	**Menu**	**Page**
quit	IOC	I-267
quit	IOD	I-309
quit	IPML	I-335
quit	IRLINK	I-353
quit	ISG	I-387
quit	ISGACT	I-401
quit	ISP	I-417
quit	LAYER	L-17
quit	LCM	L-71
quit	LCME	L-133
quit	LCMI	L-193
quit	LCOM	L-255
quit	LGC	L-345
quit	LGCI	L-479
quit	LIM	L-563
quit	LINKSET	L-631
quit	LIU7	L-669
quit	LNS	L-687
quit	LNSTRBL	L-721
quit	LTC	L-817
quit	LTP	L-1047
quit	LTPDATA	L-1203
quit	LTPISDN	L-1327
quit	LTPLTA	L-1457
quit	LTPMAN	L-1539
quit	MANUAL	M-39
quit	MATRIX	M-95
quit	MC	M-163
quit	Memory	M-233
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Command/menu cross reference table (continued)

Command	Menu	Page
quit	MONITOR	M-321
quit	MP	M-363
quit	MPC	M-417
quit	MS	M-483
quit	MSB6	M-589
quit	MSB7	M-701
quit	MTD	M-769
quit	MTM	M-799
quit	NET	N-37
quit	NET INTEG	N-95
quit	NET JCTRS	N-125
quit	NET LINKS	N-147
quit	NET XPTS	N-235
quit	NETPATH	N-207
quit	NIU	N-293
quit	NOP	N-331
quit	NWM	N-361
quit	OAU	O-23
quit	PERFORM	P-15
quit	PLANE	P-55
quit	PM	P-125
quit	PMACT	P-137
quit	PMC	P-181
quit	Port	P-229
quit	POST	P-313
quit	POSTDEV	P-345
quit	PRADCH	P-409
quit	PVC	P-437
quit	RCC	R-83

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Command/menu cross reference table (continued)		
Command	**Menu**	**Page**
quit	RCCI	R-215
quit	RTECTRL	R-275
quit	SASelect	S-193
quit	SBSCOMM	S-77
quit	SBSSEL	S-91
quit	SBSSTAT	S-113
quit	SBSSTRM	S-133
quit	SCCPLOC	S-225
quit	SCCPRPC	S-309
quit	SCCPRSS	S-341
quit	SCP	S-357
quit	SCPLOC	S-403
quit	SEAS	S-425
quit	SBS	S-67
quit	SHELF	S-605
quit	Shelf	S-507
quit	SLM	S-661
quit	SMS	S-779
quit	SMU	S-921
quit	SPM	S-1001
quit	SRUPES	S-1051
quit	STAT TKGRP	S-1111
quit	STAT TRKS	S-1079
quit	SYSTEM	S-1199
quit	TMS	T-67
quit	TPC	T-113
quit	TRKCONV	T-175
quit	TRKS	T-229
quit	TRKSTRBL	T-211
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Command/menu cross reference table (continued)		
Command	**Menu**	**Page**
quit	TSTEquip	T-249
quit	TTP	T-331
quit	XFER	X-67
quit	X75TTP	X-33
rab	LAYER	L-21
rcama	SASelect	S-195
rclli	TRKCONV	T-179
rdbuff	NET	N-45
readfw	SLM	S-665
recann	SA	S-23
record_dtsr	LTP	L-1051
recover	DTC	D-903
recover	LGC	L-349
recover	LGCI	L-483
recover	LTC	L-821
recover	NET	N-41
recover	PM	P-129
recover	RCC	R-87
recover	RCCI	R-219
recover	SMS	S-783
recover	SMU	S-925
release	DCTLTP	D-169
release	DCTTTP	D-259
release	IBNCON	I-43
release	NOP	N-335
remove	ALTBAL	A-75
remove	ALTCKTTST	A-119
remove	ALTDIAG	A-163
remove	ALTLIT	A-209
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Command/menu cross reference table (continued)		
Command	**Menu**	**Page**
remove	ALTSDIAG	A-253
remove	AUTOCTRL	A-363
remove	CODECTRL	C-683
remove	GRPCTRL	G-23
remove	INTCCTRL	I-191
remove	RTECTRL	R-279
rename	DRM	D-793
report	C7BERT	C-803
res	LTPLTA	L-1461
reset	BERP	B-55
reset	DRM	D-797
reset	IOC	I-271
reset	LineSel	L-609
reset	NETPATH	N-205
resume	LNSTRBL	L-725
resume	TRKSTRBL	T-215
reth	NET INTEG	N-99
review	BERP	B-59
revive	DIRP	D-605
rex	LIM	L-567
rextst	CARD	C-53
rextst	Clock	C-403
rextst	CM	C-571
rextst	CMMnt	C-639
rextst	ENET	E-97
rextst	MATRIX	M-99
rextst	MC	M-167
rextst	Memory	M-237
rextst	PMC	P-185
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Command/menu cross reference table (continued)

Command	Menu	Page
rextst	Port	P-233
rextst	SHELF	S-609
rextst	SYSTEM	S-1203
ring	LTPLTA	L-1465
ring	SA	S-25
rlayer	LTPISDN	L-1331
rlayer2	LTPDATA	L-1209
rls	C6TTP	C-747
rls	C7TTP	C-1045
rls	DATA	D-43
rls	MANUAL	M-43
rls	MONITOR	M-325
rls	TTP	T-335
rls	X75TTP	X-37
rlsconn	LTPMAN	L-1543
rl1perf	LTPDATA	L-1207
rotate	DIRP	D-611
rotate	DRM	D-801
rotate	MEMORY	M-245
route	Clock	C-411
route	MC	M-175
route	Port	P-241
routecm	SBSSTAT	S-117
routeset	C7TTP	C-1047
rpb	LAYER	L-23
rsetvol	DIRP	D-615
rsti	NET INTEG	N-101
rtectrl	NWM	N-365
rts	APUX	A-393

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Command/menu cross reference table (continued)		
Command	**Menu**	**Page**
rts	CARD	C-59
rts	Card	C-169
rts	Chain	C-357
rts	Clock	C-413
rts	CONS	C-707
rts	C6TTP	C-749
rts	C7LKSET	C-903
rts	C7RTESET	C-1009
rts	C7TTP	C-1049
rts	DCH	D-87
rts	DDU	D-321
rts	DEVICES (CFI)	D-401
rts	DEVICES (FP)	D-449
rts	DEVICES (LMX)	D-495
rts	DEVICES (PSP)	D-551
rts	DPNSS	D-695
rts	DLC	D-663
rts	DRAM	D-723
rts	DTC	D-907
rts	DTCI	D-1027
rts	EIU	E-35
rts	ESA	E-145
rts	ESTU	E-171
rts	EXND	E-199
rts	FBUS	F-17
rts	FP	F-87
rts	FRIU	F-129
rts	IBNCON	I-45
rts	ICRM	I-107
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Command/menu cross reference table (continued)

Command	Menu	Page
rts	IDT	I-169
rts	IOC	I-273
rts	IPML	I-339
rts	IRLINK	I-357
rts	ISG	I-391
rts	LAYER	L-25
rts	LCM	L-75
rts	LCME	L-137
rts	LCMI	L-197
rts	LCOM	L-259
rts	LGC	L-353
rts	LGCI	L-487
rts	LIM	L-569
rts	LINKSET	L-635
rts	LIU7	L-673
rts	LTC	L-825
rts	LTP	L-1055
rts	LTP	L-1055
rts	MANUAL	M-45
rts	MATRIX	M-105
rts	MC	M-177
rts	MONITOR	M-327
rts	MP	M-367
rts	MPC	M-427
rts	MS	M-487
rts	MSB6	M-593
rts	MSB7	M-705
rts	MTD	M-773
rts	MTM	M-803

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Command/menu cross reference table (continued)		
Command	**Menu**	**Page**
rts	NET	N-47
rts	NET JCTRS	N-129
rts	NET LINKS	N-151
rts	NET XPTS	N-243
rts	NIU	N-297
rts	OAU	O-27
rts	OPMPES	O-83
rts	PLANE	P-59
rts	PMC	P-193
rts	POST	P-317
rts	POSTDEV	P-349
rts	PRADCH	P-413
rts	PVC	P-441
rts	RCC	R-91
rts	RCCI	R-223
rts	SCCPLOC	S-229
rts	SCCPRPC	S-313
rts	SCCPRSS	S-345
rts	SCPLOC	S-407
rts	SEAS	S-429
rts	Shelf	S-511
rts	SHELF	S-615
rts	SLM	S-671
rts	SMS	S-787
rts	SMU	S-929
rts	SPM	S-1005
rts	SRUPES	S-1055
rts	STC	S-1143
rts	SYSTEM	S-1209
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Command/menu cross reference table (continued)		
Command	**Menu**	**Page**
rts	SYSTEM	S-1209
rts	TMS	T-71
rts	TPC	T-117
rts	TRKCONV	T-183
rts	TTP	T-337
rts	X75TTP	X-39
rtschn	Shelf	S-519
rtsms	MS	M-495
runatt	ATT	A-321
saedit	SA	S-27
saselect	AOSSsel	A-291
saselect	LineSel	L-611
saselect	SA	S-29
saselect	SAEdit	S-53
save	C7MSUVER	C-935
sbs	SBSCOMM	S-81
sbs	SBSSEL	S-95
sbs	SBSSTAT	S-119
sbs	SBSSTRM	S-137
sbsstat	SBSSEL	S-97
sortfsa	SBSSTAT	S-123
scanms	MS	M-503
scanms	Shelf	S-527
sccploc	CCS7	C-289
sccprpc	CCS7	C-291
sccprss	SCCPRPC	S-315
scp	CCS	C-269
scploc	SCP	S-361
screen	C7MSUVER	C-939
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Command/menu cross reference table (continued)		
Command	**Menu**	**Page**
scur	LTPISDN	L-1335
sdiag	ALT	A-45
seas	CCS7	C-293
seize	C6TTP	C-753
seize	C7TTP	C-1053
seize	DATA	D-45
seize	IBNCON	I-49
seize	TTP	T-341
seize	X75TTP	X-43
select	BERP	B-63
select	DCTLTP	D-173
select	DCTTTP	D-263
select	GRPCTRL	G-25
select	IBNCON	I-53
selgrp	STAT TKGRP	S-1115
selgrp	STAT TRKS	S-1083
sendmsg	IBNCON	I-59
sent	XFER	X-75
set	NETPATH	N-211
setaction	POST	P-323
setafpc	C7MSUVER	C-945
setbkup	SBS	S-71
setcdpa	C7MSUVER	C-949
setcgpa	C7MSUVER	C-953
setdest	C7MSUVER	C-957
setdpc	C7MSUVER	C-961
seth0h1	C7MSUVER	C-965
setintg	INTEG	I-233
setlog	NET INTEG	N-103
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Command/menu cross reference table (continued)

Command	Menu	Page
setlpbk	LTPMAN	L-1545
setopc	C7MSUVER	C-967
setsc	Ext	E-223
setscmg	C7MSUVER	C-971
setsd	Ext	E-225
setsio	C7MSUVER	C-975
setstop	C7BERT	C-807
setstst	ATT	A-323
sgnl	MANUAL	M-49
sgnl	TTP	T-343
shelf	Card	C-183
shelf	Chain	C-365
shelf	Clock	C-493
shelf	ENET	E-103
shelf	MATRIX	M-109
shelf	MS	M-507
shelf	Shelf	S-531
shelf	SYSTEM	S-1215
showbackup	MS	M-509
showblock	ENET	E-105
showchn	Shelf	S-533
slm	IOD	I-313
snid	C6TTP	C-755
sortcoll	SBSSTAT	S-121
sortfsa	SBSSTAT	S-123
sortkey	BERP	B-69
sortstrm	SBSSTAT	S-125
spare	Memory	M-249
sparing	DCH	D-91

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Command/menu cross reference table (continued)		
Command	**Menu**	**Page**
specsig	SA	S-35
spin	SLM	S-679
split	PMC	P-199
start	ACTIVITY	A-9
start	ALTBAL	A-77
start	ALTCKTTST	A-121
start	ALTDIAG	A-165
start	ALTLIT	A-211
start	ALTSDIAG	A-255
start	ATT	A-325
start	BERP	B-75
start	BERT	B-111
start	C7BERT	C-811
start	DDU	D-325
start	NETPATH	N-213
startchg	SA	S-31
startopr	SA	S-33
stat	TRKS	T-233
stat	TRKSTRBL	T-217
status	ALTBAL	A-81
status	ALTCKTTST	A-125
status	ALTDIAG	A-169
status	ALTLIT	A-215
status	ALTSDIAG	A-259
status	DDU	D-323
status	IOC	I-275
status	PM	P-133
stc	MSB6	M-605
stc	MSB7	M-717
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Command/menu cross reference table (continued)

Command	Menu	Page
stcload	MSB6	M-607
stcload	MSB7	M-719
stksdr	TTP	T-345
stop	ALTBAL	A-85
stop	ALTCKTTST	A-129
stop	ALTDIAG	A-173
stop	ALTLIT	A-219
stop	ALTSDIAG	A-263
stop	ATT	A-331
stop	BERP	B-79
stop	BERT	B-117
stop	C7BERT	C-817
stop	DCTLTP	D-185
stop	DCTTTP	D-275
stop	DDU	D-327
stop	DELAYS (LGC)	D-339
stop	DELAYS (RCC)	D-355
stop	ISGACT	I-405
stop	ISP	I-421
stop	NETPATH	N-217
stop	PMACT	P-141
stopdisp	LNSTRBL	L-729
stopdisp	TRKSTRBL	T-219
stoplog	ACTIVITY	A-13
stoplog	DELAYS (LGC)	D-341
stoplog	DELAYS (RCC)	D-357
stoplog	ISGACT	I-407
stoplog	ISP	I-423
stoplog	PMACT	P-143

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Command/menu cross reference table (continued)		
Command	**Menu**	**Page**
strmstat	SBSSEL	S-99
strt	DELAYS (LGC)	D-343
strt	DELAYS (RCC)	D-359
strt	ISGACT	I-409
strt	ISP	I-425
strt	PMACT	P-145
strtlog	ACTIVITY	A-15
strtlog	DELAYS (LGC)	D-345
strtlog	DELAYS (RCC)	D-361
strtlog	ISGACT	I-411
strtlog	ISP	I-427
strtlog	PMACT	P-147
submit	ALTBAL	A-87
submit	ALTCKTTST	A-131
submit	ALTDIAG	A-175
submit	ALTLIT	A-221
submit	ALTSDIAG	A-265
summary	BERP	B-81
suppress	LNSTRBL	L-733
suppress	TRKSTRBL	T-221
sustate	LTPDATA	L-1211
sustate	LTPISDN	L-1339
sustate	LTPMAN	L-1547
sustate (isdn)	LTPDATA	L-1217
swact	Clock	C-417
swact	CM	C-579
swact	CMMnt	C-647
swact	DEVICES (CFI)	D-413
swact	DEVICES (LMX)	D-499
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Command/menu cross reference table (continued)

Command	Menu	Page
swact	DEVICES (PSP)	D-555
swact	DTC	D-921
swact	DTCI	D-1039
swact	ICRM	I-111
swact	LGC	L-367
swact	LGCI	L-501
swact	LTC	L-839
swact	MC	M-181
swact	Memory	M-255
swact	MSB6	M-611
swact	MSB7	M-723
swact	NIU	N-301
swact	PLANE	P-65
swact	PMC	P-205
swact	Port	P-243
swact	PRADCH	P-417
swact	RCC	R-103
swact	RCCI	R-235
swact	SMS	S-801
swact	SMU	S-943
swact	TMS	T-81
swcarr	Clock	C-495
swen	DEVICES (FP)	D-455
swmast	Clock	C-501
swmast	MS	M-511
swrg	LCM	L-83
swrg	LCME	L-143
swrg	LCMI	L-203
swtch	DCH	D-95

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Command/menu cross reference table (continued)		
Command	**Menu**	**Page**
sync	Clock	C-509
sync	CM	C-583
sync	CMMnt	C-651
sync	MC	M-185
sync	Memory	M-259
sync	PLANE	P-69
sync	PMC	P-209
sync	Port	P-247
system	CARD	C-67
system	ENET	E-107
system	MATRIX	M-111
system	SHELF	S-623
system	SYSTEM	S-1217
talklta	LTPLTA	L-1469
tcopy	DRM	D-805
tdet	MANUAL	M-51
tdet	TTP	T-349
tei	LTPISDN	L-1357
test	LTPISDN	L-1361
testbook	DCTLTP	D-189
testbook	DCTTTP	D-279
testreq	ATT	A-337
testss	SCCPLOC	S-231
tgen	MANUAL	M-55
tgen	TTP	T-353
thr	LTPISDN	L-1373
thresh	INTEG	I-235
threshold	MTD	M-775
time	SA	S-37
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Command/menu cross reference table (continued)

Command	Menu	Page
timer	NET INTEG	N-105
tnsmp	SASelect	S-197
tonegen	LTPMAN	L-1549
tonegen (isdn)	LTPMAN	L-1557
trans	FMT	F-49
trantst	SCCPLOC	S-293
trantst	SCCPRPC	S-317
trantst	SCCPRSS	S-347
trkqry	C6TTP	C-757
trkqry	C7TTP	C-1055
trkstrbl	TRKS	T-235
trkstrbl	STAT TKGRP	S-1117
trlnk	NET INTEG	N-107
trnsl	Card	C-185
trnsl	CARD	C-71
trnsl	Chain	C-367
trnsl	DCH	D-103
trnsl	DEVICES (CFI)	D-405
trnsl	DEVICES (LMX)	D-501
trnsl	DEVICES (NIU)	D-515
trnsl	DEVICES (PSP)	D-559
trnsl	DRAM	D-727
trnsl	DTC	D-927
trnsl	DTCI	D-1041
trnsl	ESA	E-149
trnsl	FBUS	F-21
trnsl	ICRM	I-115
trnsl	IDT	I-173
trnsl	IOC	I-279

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Command/menu cross reference table (continued)

Command	Menu	Page
trnsl	IOD	I-315
trnsl	IPML	I-343
trnsl	IRLINK	I-359
trnsl	LCM	L-87
trnsl	LCME	L-147
trnsl	LCMI	L-207
trnsl	LGC	L-373
trnsl	LGCI	L-505
trnsl	LIM	L-573
trnsl	LTC	L-845
trnsl	MATRIX	M-115
trnsl	MC	M-195
trnsl	Memory	M-269
trnsl	MP	M-371
trnsl	MSB6	M-615
trnsl	MSB7	M-727
trnsl	MTM	M-807
trnsl	NET	N-51
trnsl	NET INTEG	N-109
trnsl	NET JCTRS	N-133
trnsl	NET LINKS	N-153
trnsl	OAU	O-31
trnsl	PLANE	P-77
trnsl	PMC	P-219
trnsl	Port	P-257
trnsl	RCC	R-109
trnsl	RCCI	R-239
trnsl	Shelf	S-535
trnsl	SHELF	S-627

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Command/menu cross reference table (continued)		
Command	**Menu**	**Page**
trnsl	SLM	S-685
trnsl	SMS	S-807
trnsl	SMU	S-949
trnsl	STC	S-1147
trnsl	SYSTEM	S-1221
trnsl	TMS	T-83
trnsl	TPC	T-121
trnslvf	TTP	T-355
try	CARD	C-75
try	MATRIX	M-119
try	SHELF	S-629
try	SYSTEM	S-1223
tst	APUX	A-397
tst	Card	C-189
tst	CARD	C-79
tst	Chain	C-371
tst	Clock	C-431
tst	Clock	C-513
tst	CM	C-595
tst	CONS	C-709
tst	C6TTP	C-761
tst	C7LKSET	C-907
tst	C7TTP	C-1059
tst	DCH	D-107
tst	DDU	D-329
tst	DEVICES (CFI)	D-409
tst	DEVICES (FP)	D-457
tst	DEVICES (LMX)	D-505
tst	DEVICES (PSP)	D-563
-continued-		

Command/menu cross reference table (continued)		
Command	**Menu**	**Page**
tst	DLC	D-665
tst	DRAM	D-729
tst	DTC	D-931
tst	DTCI	D-1045
tst	EIU	E-39
tst	ESA	E-151
tst	ESTU	E-177
tst	EXND	E-203
tst	FBUS	F-23
tst	FP	F-91
tst	FRIU	F-127
tst	ICRM	I-121
tst	IOC	I-281
tst	IPML	I-345
tst	IRLINK	I-361
tst	LCM	L-89
tst	LCME	L-149
tst	LCMI	L-209
tst	LCOM	L-263
tst	LGC	L-377
tst	LGCI	L-509
tst	LIM	L-575
tst	LINKSET	L-637
tst	LIU7	L-677
tst	LTC	L-849
tst	MANUAL	M-57
tst	MATRIX	M-123
tst	MC	M-197
tst	Memory	M-273
-continued-		

Command/menu cross reference table (continued)

Command	Menu	Page
tst	MONITOR	M-331
tst	MP	M-373
tst	MPC	M-433
tst	MS	M-517
tst	MSB6	M-619
tst	MSB7	M-729
tst	MTD	M-777
tst	MTM	M-809
tst	NET	N-53
tst	NET JCTRS	N-135
tst	NET LINKS	N-155
tst	NET XPTS	N-247
tst	NIU	N-305
tst	OAU	O-33
tst	OPMPES	O-85
tst	PLANE	P-81
tst	PMC	P-149
tst	Port	P-259
tst	POST	P-325
tst	POSTDEV	P-353
tst	PVC	P-445
tst	RCC	R-113
tst	RCCI	R-243
tst	Shelf	S-539
tst	SHELF	S-633
tst	SLM	S-687
tst	SMS	S-811
tst	SMU	S-953
tst	SPM	S-1007

-continued-

Command/menu cross reference table (continued)		
Command	**Menu**	**Page**
tst	SRUPES	S-1057
tst	STC	S-1149
tst	SYSTEM	S-1227
tst	TMS	T-87
tst	TPC	T-123
tst	TTP	T-367
tst	X75TTP	X-45
tstchn	Shelf	S-553
tstdsalm	Ext	E-229
tstdtmf	LTPMAN	L-1569
tstms	MS	M-523
tstring	LTPMAN	L-1563
tstsgnl	LTPISDN	L-1377
tsttrnsl	C6TTP	C-771
ttp	TRKS	T-237
uinh	C7LKSET	C-915
undo	TRKCONV	T-187
upth	NET INTEG	N-111
vac	LTPLTA	L-1475
vdc	LTPLTA	L-1479
verpath	NETPATH	N-219
view	DRM	D-811
voice	SA	S-39
voice_screen	LTP	L-1061
wait	FP	F-97
wait	LIM	L-579
waitfmsg	IBNCON	I-61
warmswact	DTC	D-949
warmswact	DTCI	D-1057
-continued-		

Command/menu cross reference table (continued)		
Command	**Menu**	**Page**
warmswact	ICRM	I-129
warmswact	LGC	L-521
warmswact	LGCI	L-521
warmswact	LTC	L-867
warmswact	MSB6	M-629
warmswact	MSB7	M-739
warmswact	RCC	R-131
warmswact	RCCI	R-255
warmswact	SMS	S-829
warmswact	SMU	S-971
warmswact	TMS	T-97
xbert	MSB6	M-631
xbert	MSB7	M-741
xfer	IOD	I-317
xmit	XFER	X-77
xpmlogs	DTC	D-953
xpmlogs	DTCI	D-1059
xpmlogs	LGC	L-399
xpmlogs	LGCI	L-523
xpmlogs	LTC	L-871
xpmlogs	MSB6	M-633
xpmlogs	MSB7	M-745
xpmlogs	RCC	R-133
xpmlogs	RCCI	R-257
xpmlogs	SMS	S-831
xpmlogs	SMU	S-973
xpmlogs	TMS	T-99
xpmreload	DTC	D-955
xpmreload	LGC	L-401
-continued-		

Command/menu cross reference table (continued)		
Command	**Menu**	**Page**
xpmreload	LGCI	L-525
xpmreload	LTC	L-873
xpmreload	RCC	R-135
xpmreload	RCCI	R-259
xpmreload	SMS	S-833
xpmreload	SMU	S-975
xpmreset	DTC	D-957
xpmreset	LGC	L-403
xpmreset	LGCI	L-525
xpmreset	LTC	L-875
xpmreset	MSB6	M-635
xpmreset	MSB7	M-747
xpmreset	RCC	R-137
xpmreset	RCCI	R-261
xpmreset	SMS	S-835
xpmreset	SMU	S-977
xpts	NET	N-57
xpts	NET XPTS	N-251
zoom	ENET	E-111
zoom	MATRIX	M-127
-end-		

Menu chart

The menu chart illustrates the hierarchical relationship between menu levels and sublevels. In many cases the relationship between levels and sublevels is indicative of the command string required to reach that level, such as the following:

mapci;mtc;pm↵

which is used to reach the PM MAP level. This is not always the case, however, and should not be assumed. Sublevels of the PM level, for example, require a PM to be posted before subsequent levels can be accessed.

1	2	3	4	5	6
MAPCI	NWM	AUTOCTRL			
		CODECTRL			
		GRPCTRL			
		INTLCCRTL			
		RTECTRL			
	SASELECT	AOSSSEL			
		LINESEL			
		SA	SAEDIT		
	(MTC)	(APPL)	DCAP		
		BERP			
		CCS	CCIS6	LAYER	
				LINKSET	
			CCS7	C7RTESET	
				C7LKSET	C7BERT
				SCCRPRPC	SCCPRSS
				SCCPLOC	
				SEAS	PVC
				C7MSUVER	
		SCP	SCPLOC		
		DPNSS			
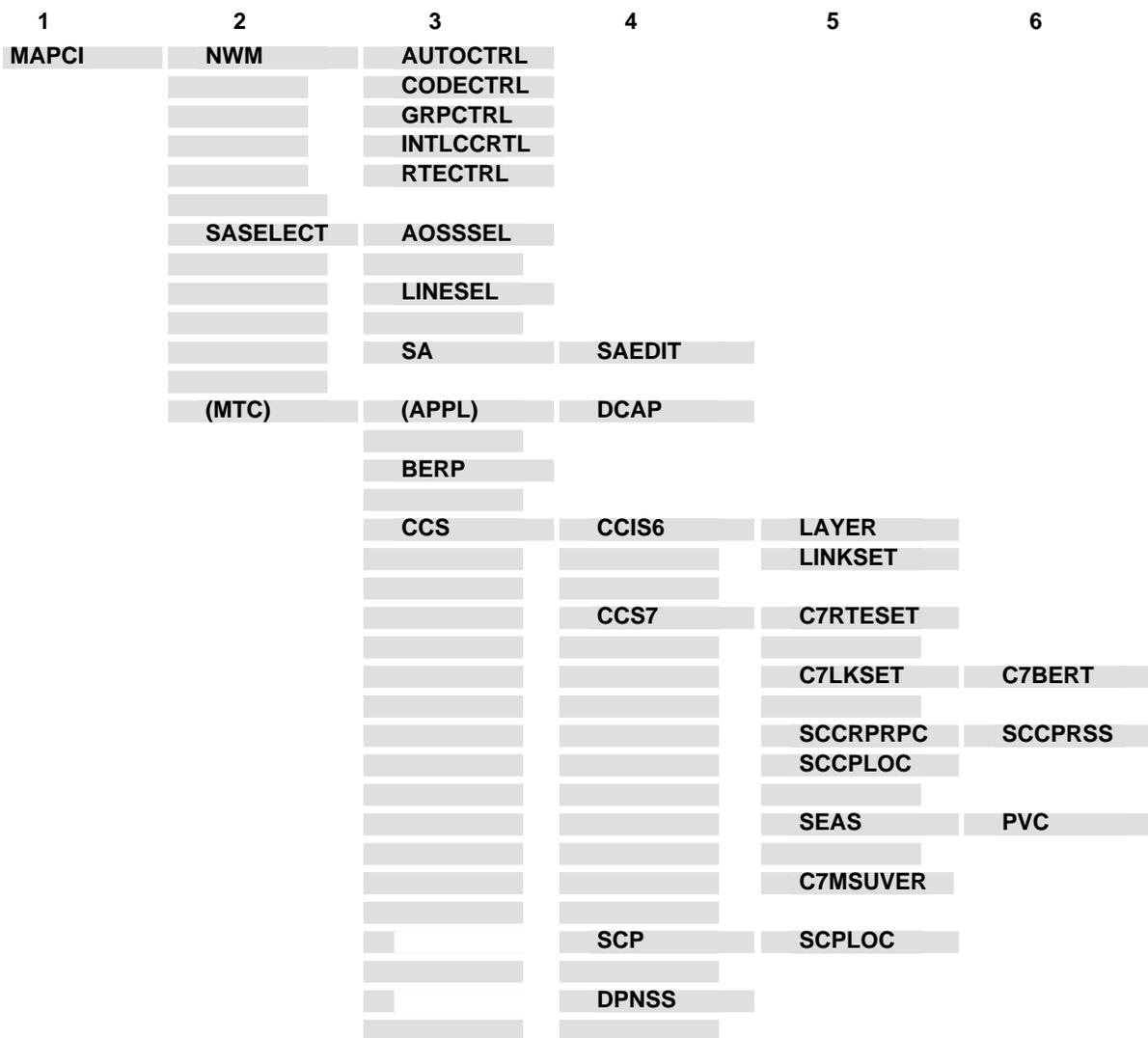
-continued-

1	2	3	4	5	6
MAPCI	*MTC*	CM	CMMNT		
			MC	CLOCK	
				PORT	
			MEMORY		
			PMC		
		CPSTATUS			
		ENET	BERT		
			INTEG		
			SYSTEM		
			MATRIX		
			SHELF	CARD	
		EXT	EQUIP	DCME	
				ECHOCAN	
		IOD	DIRP		
			DPP		
			IOC	CONS	
				DDU	
				DLC	
				DPAC	
				MPC	
				MTD	
			NOP		
			SLM		
			XFER		
		(LNS)	ALT	ALTBAL	
				ALTCKTTST	
				ALTDIAG	
				ALTLIT	
				ALTSDIAG	
			LNSTRBL		

-continued-

1	2	3	4	5	6
MAPCI	*MTC*	*(LNS)*	LTP	CSDDS	
				IBNCON	
				LTPDATA	
				LTPISDN	
				LTPLTA	
				LTPMAN	
		MS	CLOCK		
			SHELF	CARD	CHAIN
		(MTCNA)	TSTEQUIP	ESTU	
		NET	NETINTEG		
			NETJCTRS		
			NETLINKS		
			NETPATH		
			NETXPTS		
		PM	APUX		
			(CFI)	DEVICES	
			DTCI	PERFORM	
			DRAM		
			EIU		
			ESA		
			FMT		
			FP	PLANE	
				DEVICES	POSTDEV
			FRIU		
			GIC		
			ICRM		
			IDT		
			IDTC	PERFORM	

Note: IDTC=ILGC, ILTC, PDTC, ADTC

-continued-

1	2	3	4	5	6
MAPCI	*MTC*	*PM*	**IPE**		
			IPML		
			ISP		
			LCM		
			Note: LCM=LCME, LCMI, KILCM		
			LCME		
			LCMI		
			LCOM		
			LCR	**CCH**	
			LGC	**PERFORM**	**PMACT**
					DELAYS
			Note: LGC=DTC, LTC, RCC, SMU, SMR, SMS		
			LGCI	**PERFORM**	**PMACTX**
					ISGACT
				DCH	
				ISG	
			Note: LGCI=LTCI, RCCI,TMS		
			LIM	**FBUS**	
			LIU7		
			(LMX)	**DEVICES**	
			MSB6	**STC**	
			Note: MSB6=MSB7		
			MTM		
			Note: MTM=TM8, TM2, TM4, RMM, OAU, LM, DCM, STM, ATM, DES, ISLM, T8A, MMA, TAN		
			NIU	**DEVICES**	
			OAU		

-continued-

1	2	3	4	5	6
MAPCI	*MTC*	*PM*	OPMPES		
			PSP		
			RCC	PERFORM	PMACT
					DELAYS
				IRLINK	
			RCCI		
			RCS		
			RCT		
			Note: RCT=TCS		
			RCU		
			SRU	SRUPES	
				VCH	
			SMU	RCU	
			SMSR		
			SPM		
			SRUPES		
			TMS		
			TPC	MP	
			XLIU		
		TRKS	ATT		
			CARRIER	POST	
				DISPLAY	
			STATTKGRP	STATTRKS	
			TRKSTRBL		

-continued-

1	2	3	4	5	6
MAPCI	*MTC*	*TRKS*	TTP	MANUAL	
				MONITOR	
				C6TTP	
				DATA	
				C7TTP	
				PRADCH	
				TRKCONV	
				ECHOCTRL	
				XDCME	
				X75TTP	

-end-

ACTIVITY level commands

Use the ACTIVITY level of the MAP to provide a screen display, updated each minute, of the following switch status areas:

- amount of traffic that is being handled by the office
- percentage of CPU occupancy for various classes of system activities
- grade of service for various queues in the system
- measurements indicating overload protection and dial tone speed

Accessing the ACTIVITY level

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

mapci;mtc;activity ↵

ACTIVITY commands

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

ACTIVITY commands	
Command	**Page**
quit	A-5
start	A-9
stoplog	A-13
strtlog	A-15

ACTIVITY menu

The following figure shows the ACTIVITY menu and status display.

```
   CM    MS    IOD   Net   PM   CCS   LNS   Trks   Ext   APPL
    .     .     .     .    .    .     .      .      .      .


LEVEL          Calls/hour    LOrig     TOrig  Conct Ratio  ToAnn  04:14:30
  0 Quit
  2 Start        480           3         5           100%    --
  3 Strtlog
  4 Stoplog  CpOcc      Bkg       For       Maint     Sched     Pref
  5
  6           1%        78%       3%         4%        13%       1%
  7
  8         OAvgDel  95%OLim  PAvbDel  98%PLim  BAvgDel  95%BLim  RTrip
  9
 10          28ms     75ms     14ms     85ms     32ms     96ms     38ms
 11
 12         OrigDeny InefDeny CPLoovfl CPSuic  CP_Trap  LCMdtsr LMdtsr
 13
 14          --       --       --       --       --       --      --
 15
 16
 17
 18
```

ACTIVITY display codes

The following table describes the display codes for the ACTIVITY screen display.

Status codes ACTIVITY menu status display	
Code	**Description**
Traffic measurements	
These measurements are displayed under the first row of headings in the Activity measurement display.	
Calls/hour	These are measurements taken every 60 seconds. The resulting number of originated calls is multiplied by 60 to present the information as call attempts per hour. This measurement includes line and trunk originations, OC (Operator Centralization) calls, and RONIO (Remote Operator Number Identification) calls.
LOrig	These are the number of line originations per minute. This is the OM NORIG in OM group OFZ and applies to DMS-100 only.
TOrig	These are the number of trunk originations per minute. This is the OM NIN in OM group OFZ.
-continued-	

Status codes ACTIVITY menu status display (continued)

Code	Description
Conct Ratio	This is the percentage of completed calls per minute. This measurement includes all calls originating from lines and trunks and terminating on lines and trunks, as well as calls that end up in tone or announcement, but does not include abandons. Because the sampling period is so short, a call may originate in one sample and be completed in the next, with the result that this measurement may be slightly less than or more than 100%.
ToAnn	The percentage of originating calls from lines or trunks that are terminated on a tone or announcement. The OMs used are ORIGANN, ORIGTONE, INANN, and INTONE, all in OM group OFZ.

CPU occupancy measurements

These measurements are displayed under the second row of headings in the Activity measurement display. They are expressed as percentages of total CPU activity at the different process classes.

The sum of the percentages displayed under CpOcc, Bkg, For, Maint, Sched, and Pref is approximately 100%. The Activity tool itself contributes about 1% in the For measurement.

COcc	The percentage of CPU usage by call processes and input/output interrupts.
Bkg	The percentage of CPU usage for non-guaranteed background processing.
For	The percentage of CPU usage for foreground processing (process classes system 6 and system 7).
Maint	The percentage of CPU usage for maintenance. For example DTSR, RADR, or network maintenance.
Sched	The percentage of CPU usage for clock and scheduler interrupts. This measurement is primarily a reflection of system scheduler activity.
Pref	The percentage of CPU used by guaranteed background processes.

Grade of service measurements

These measurements are displayed under the third row of headings in the Activity measurements display. They are derived from data on waiting times in the call condense block (CCB) originating queue, the CCB progress queue, and the non-guaranteed background process queue. Two measurements are presented for each of these queues: average delay (a weighted average based on waiting times in each of the queues) and 95% limit.

OAvgDel	The weighted average delay measurement for the CCB originating queue.
95%OLim	The 95% limit for the CCB originating queue. Only 5% of CCB originations had to wait longer than the time displayed.
PAvgDel	The weighted average delay measurement for the CCB progress queue.
95%PLim	The 95% limit for the CCB progress queue.
BAvgDel	The weighted average delay limit for the background priority queue.
95%BLim	The 95% limit for the background priority queue.
RTrip	This measurement applies to local or local/toll offices only. A time-stamped message is originated from a line module (LM), and the delay for the round trip from the LM to the central control (CC) and back is calculated.

-continued-

A-4 ACTIVITY level commands

Status codes ACTIVITY menu status display (continued)	
Code	**Description**
Overload protection and dial tone speed measurements	

These measurements are displayed under the fourth row of headings in the Activity measurement display.

OrigDeny	The number of times an origination was denied immediate service.
InefDeny	The number of times an origination was denied because there was a pending abandon. (A pending abandon is when two unsuccessful originations occur on the same line.)
CPLoovfl	The number of times an origination was denied a CP letter.
CPSuic	The number of call suicides recorded.
CPTrap	The number of call traps recorded.
LCMdtsr	The number of calls originating on line concentrating modules (LCM) that waited more than three seconds for dial tone.
LMdtsr	The percentage of calls originating on line modules (LM) that waited more than three seconds for dial tone.

-end-

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quit

Function

Use the quit command to exit from the current menu level and return to a previous menu level.

quit command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
quit	<u>1</u> all *incrname* *n*
Parameters and variables	**Description**
<u>1</u>	This default parameter causes the system to display the next higher MAP level.
all	This parameter causes the system to display the CI level from any level.
incrname	This variable causes the system to exit the specified level and all sublevels. The system displays the next level higher than the one specified. Values for *incrname* are menu level names, such as lns, mtc, or mapci.
n	This variable identifies a specified number of retreat levels from the current level. The range of retreat levels is 0-6. However, the system cannot accept a level number higher than the number of the current level.

Qualifications

If no duration is set for log generation with the strtlog command, quit turns log generation off.

Examples

The following table provides examples of the quit command.

Examples of the quit command		
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**	
quit ↵		
	Task:	Exit from the ACTIVITY level to the previous menu level.
	Response:	The display changes to the display of a higher level menu.
	Explanation:	The ACTIVITY level has changed to the previous menu level.

quit (continued)

Examples of the quit command (continued)	
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**
quit mtc ↵ *where* mtc specifies the level higher than the ACTIVITY level to be exited	
	Task: Return to the MAPCI level (one menu level higher than MTC).
	Response: The display changes to the MAPCI menu display: `MAPCI:`
	Explanation: The ACTIVITY level has returned to the MAPCI level.
-end-	

Responses

The following table provides an explanation of the responses to the quit command.

Responses for the quit command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
`CI:`	
	Meaning: The system exited all MAP menu levels and returned to the CI level.
	Action: None
`QUIT -- Unable to quit requested number of levels` `Last parameter evaluated was: 1`	
	Meaning: You entered an invalid level number. The number you entered exceeds the number of MAP levels from which to quit.
	Action: Reenter the command using an appropriate level number.
The system replaces the ACTIVITY level menu with a menu that is two or more levels higher.	
	Meaning: You entered the quit command with an *n* variable value of 2 or more or an *incrname* variable value corresponding to two or more levels higher.
	Action: None
-continued-	

quit (end)

Responses for the quit command (continued)	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
The system replaces the display of the ACTIVITY level with the display of the next higher MAP level.	
	Meaning: The system exited to the next higher MAP level.
	Action: None
-end-	

start

Function

Use the start command to restart the timer and initialize the activity display and logs.

start command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
start	*duration* forever
Parameters and variables	**Description**
duration	This variable specifies the duration of the activity display in minutes and has a range of 16-510.
forever	This parameter causes the activity display to run indefinitely until a quit command is entered or mismatch occurs. The word forever is displayed in the timer location.

Qualifications

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

- Logs will be turned off again when the quit command is entered unless a duration is specified.
- Restarting the timer affects everyone who is using the activity tool when the command is entered.

Example

The following table provides an example of the start command.

start (continued)

```
┌─────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────┐
│ Example of the start command                                                 │
│                                                                              │
│ Example        Task, response, and explanation                               │
├─────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────┤
│ start ↵                                                                      │
│                                                                              │
├──────────┬──────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────┤
│          │ Task:           Start the timer and initialize the activity display.│
│          │                                                                   │
│          │ Response:                                                         │
│          │  Calls/hour     LOrig      TOrig  Conct Ratio  ToAnn   04:14:30   │
│          │                                                                   │
│          │     480            3          5            100%    --             │
│          │                                                                   │
│          │  CpOcc        Bkg        For      Maint     Sched      Pref       │
│          │                                                                   │
│          │   1%          78%        3%        4%        13%        1%         │
│          │                                                                   │
│          │  OAvgDel  95%OLim  PAvbDel  98%PLim  BAvgDel  95%BLim  RTrip       │
│          │                                                                   │
│          │  28ms      75ms     14ms     85ms     32ms     96ms     38ms      │
│          │                                                                   │
│          │  OrigDeny InefDeny CPLoovfl CPSuic  CPRtrap  LCMdtsr LMdtsr       │
│          │                                                                   │
│          │   --        --       --       --       --       --      --        │
│          │                                                                   │
│          │ Explanation:   Activity display begins as well as LOG generation. │
└──────────┴──────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────┘
```

Response

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

start (end)

Responses for the start command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**

```
Calls/hour    LOrig     TOrig  Conct Ratio  ToAnn   04:14:30

   480          3         5            100%    --

CpOcc      Bkg       For      Maint      Sched      Pref

  1%        78%       3%        4%        13%        1%

OAvgDel  95%OLim  PAvbDel  98%PLim  BAvgDel  95%BLim  RTrip

 28ms      75ms     14ms      85ms      32ms     96ms      38ms

OrigDeny InefDeny CPLoovfl CPSuic  CPRtrap  LCMdtsr LMdtsr

  --        --       --        --        --        --        --
```

	Meaning: Beginning of activity display
	Action: None

stoplog

Function

Use the stoplog command to turn activity logs generation off.

stoplog command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
stoplog	There are no parameters or variables.

Qualifications

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

- If a log has been started, it is not completed.
- The activity measurements display continues to be updated.
- This command affects everyone who is using the activity when the command is entered.

Example

The following table provides an example of the stoplog command.

Example of the stoplog command		
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**	
stoplog ↵		
	Task:	Turn activity logs generation off.
	Response:	`Logs stopped`
	Explanation:	Log generation has been stopped.

stoplog (end)

Response

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

Responses for the stoplog command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
`Logs stopped.`	
	Meaning: Log generation has been stopped.
	Action: None

strtlog

Function

Use the strtlog command to initialize the activity display and log generation and to set a duration for log generation.

strtlog command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
strtlog	*duration* forever
Parameters and variables	**Description**
duration	This variable specifies the duration of log generation and activity display in minutes and has a range of 16-510.
forever	This parameter causes log generation to run indefinitely until a stoplog or mismatch occurs. The word forever is displayed in the timer location.

Qualifications

Restarting the timer affects everyone who is using the activity tool when the command is entered.

Example

The following table provides an example of the strtlog command.

strtlog (continued)

Example of the strtlog command

Example   **Task, response, and explanation**

---

strtlog 60 ↵
where

60   is the duration in minutes for log generation.

            Task: Initialize the activity display and generate logs for 60 minutes.

            Response:
            Do you wixh for the logs to be left on after quitting?
            Please confirm ("YES" OR "NO"):

            >no

            Calls/hour   LOrig   TOrig   Conct Ratio   ToAnn   **04:14:30**

               480   3   5   100%   --

            CpOcc   Bkg   For   Maint   Sched   Pref

              1%   78%   3%   4%   13%   1%

            OAvgDel   95%OLim   PAvbDel   98%PLim   BAvgDel   95%BLim   RTrip

            28ms   75ms   14ms   85ms   32ms   96ms   38ms

            OrigDeny InefDeny CPLoovfl CPSuic   CPRtrap   LCMdtsr LMdtsr

             --   --   --   --   --   --   --

            Explanation: Activity display begins as well as LOG generation.

Responses

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

Responses for the strtlog command

MAP output   **Meaning and action**

Do you wixh for the logs to be left on after quitting?
Please confirm ("YES" OR "NO"):

            Meaning: This is the response to a strtlog command.

            Action: Enter yes to continue generating logs or no to end logs.

---

strtlog (end)

Responses for the strtlog command (continued)

MAP output   Meaning and action

```
Do you wixh for the logs to be left on after quitting?
Please confirm ("YES" OR "NO"):

>no

Calls/hour    LOrig     TOrig  Conct Ratio  ToAnn  04:14:30

   480          3        5          100%     --

CpOcc      Bkg      For     Maint     Sched     Pref

  1%        78%      3%      4%        13%       1%

OAvgDel  95%OLim  PAvbDel  98%PLim  BAvgDel  95%BLim  RTrip

 28ms      75ms     14ms     85ms     32ms     96ms     38ms

OrigDeny InefDeny CPLoovfl CPSuic   CPRtrap   LCMdtsr LMdtsr

  --        --       --       --       --       --       --
```

Meaning: Activity display initiated by strtlog command.

Action: None

-end-

ALT level commands

Use the ALT level of the MAP to perform automatic line testing (ALT) tests on subscriber lines without manual intervention by maintenance personnel. The ALT tests consist of the following:

- extended diagnostics (DIAG)
- short diagnostics (SDIAG)
- on-hook balance network (BAL)
- line insulation (LIT)
- circuit test (CKTTST)

Once the test parameters are defined, the system starts the specified tests at scheduled times.

Accessing the ALT level

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

mapci;mtc;lns;alt

ALT commands

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

Command	Page
altinfo	A-23
bal	A-29
ckttst	A-31
diag	A-35
lit	A-37
post	A-39
-continued-	

Command	Page
quit	A-41
sdiag	A-45
-end-	

ALT menu

The following figure shows the ALT menu and status display.

```
         CM    MS    IOD    Net    PM    CCS   LNS   Trks  Ext   APPL
        CM FLT Clock NO AMA  .   50 TPC 5 RSC   .    14 CC 1Crit No BS+
         M     M     *C*          *C*    *C*          *C*   *C*

ALT
  0 Quit_
  2 Post_
  3 ALTInfo_
  4
  5
  6
  7 SDiag_
  8 Diag_
  9 LIT_
 10 BAL_
 11 CktTst_
 12
 13
 14
 15
 16
 17
 18
```

Common responses

The following table provides explanations of the common responses to the ALT commands. These responses will be produced by many of the commands under the ALT level. This table will be referred to from the individual command descriptions to which it pertains.

Common responses for the ALT commands	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
`"MANUAL" IS NOT ALLOWED AS PART OF TESTID`	
	Meaning: The word manual is not allowed as the test identifier (TESTID).
	Action: Check the TESTID. Reenter the command using a valid TESTID.
`TABLE ALTSCHED IS EMPTY`	
	Meaning: There are no TESTIDs stored in memory.
	Action: None
`TESTID IS 6 TO 12 CHARACTERS`	
	Meaning: You have entered a TESTID that is too short or too long.
	Action: Check the TESTID. Reenter the command.
`THE COMMAND ENTERED CAN ONLY BE USED IN THE ALT LEVEL.` `QUIT THE <ALT sublevel> LEVEL FIRST.`	
	Meaning: You can use the command only from the main ALT level.
	Action: Quit from the ALT sublevel indicated by <ALT sublevel>. Reenter the command.
`THE TEST TYPE OF THE GIVEN TESTID IS NOT VALID FOR THIS LEVEL`	
	Meaning: The TESTID you entered does not correspond to a test.
	Action: Check the TESTID and reenter the command. Or, use the post command to post the TESTID. Posting the TESTID will bring you to the appropriate ALT sublevel associated with the TESTID.
`THE TESTID IS NOT IN TABLE ALTSCHED`	
	Meaning: The TESTID you entered is not stored in memory.
	Action: Check the TESTID. Reenter the command.
-continued-	

Common responses for the ALT commands (continued)

MAP output	Meaning and action

```
THIS MAP HAS MANUAL ALT DEFINED OR RUNNING.
USE <ALT level> TO POST THE MANUAL TESTID FOR THIS MAP.
```

	Meaning: You entered the command while a manual alt is set up. Nothing can be posted until the manual TESTID is removed.
	Action: Go to the ALT level indicated by <ALT level> and remove the manual TESTID data.

<div align="center">

-end-

</div>

altinfo

Function

Use the altinfo command to check the following test data stored in memory (table ALTSCHED):

- a list of all TESTIDs and their corresponding status for each level of ALT (this is the default)
- a list of all tests that apply to a specific line equipment number (LEN)
- a list of all TESTIDs and their corresponding status for a specific ALT level

altinfo command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
altinfo	*all* ┌ *test* └ len *string* ┘

Parameters and variables	**Description**
all	When you enter the altinfo command without parameters or variables, the system automatically displays a list of all TESTIDs and their corresponding status.
len	This parameter indicates that a LEN will be specified.
string	This variable specifies the line equipment number in the following form: site ff u dd cc Where: ▪ site is the site of the equipment ▪ ff is the frame number, ranging from 0-511 ▪ u is the unit number, ranging from 0-9 ▪ dd is the drawer number, ranging from 0-31 ▪ cc is the circuit number, ranging from 0-99
test	This variable specifies the ALT sublevel test to display information for. The sublevels are bal, ckttst, diag, lit, and sdiag.

Qualifications

None

altinfo (continued)

Examples

The following table provides examples of the altinfo command.

Examples of the altinfo command
Example   **Task, response, and explanation**
altinfo ↵

Task: Display all TESTIDs and their corresponding status.

Response:

```
ALTInfo
All TESTIDs in table ALTSCHED
TESTIDs for SDIAG      Status
-----------------------------------------------
x                    a
x                    a
x                    a

TESTIDs for DIAG       Status
-----------------------------------------------
x                    a
x                    a
x                    a

TESTIDs for LIT        Status
-----------------------------------------------
x                    a

TESTIDs for BAL        Status
-----------------------------------------------
x                    a

TESTIDs for CKTTST     Status
-----------------------------------------------
x                    a
```

Explanation: The system displays a list of all TESTIDs and their status for each ALT sublevel.

-continued-

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

altinfo   diag   ↵
where

diag   specifies the ALT level test.

	Task:	Display a list of all TESTIDs and their corresponding status for a DIAG test.
| | **Response:** | ```
ALTInfo DIAG
DIAG tests in ALTSCHED
TESTID            Status
-------------------------
LNMTCJOHN         Stopped
LNMTCGENERAL      Inactive
SPECIALTEST       Active
NEWLCDS           Active with faults
``` |
| | **Explanation:** | The system displays a list of all TESTIDs and their corresponding status for a DIAG test. |

altinfo   len host 0 0 19 31 ↵
where

len   specifies that a specific line equipment number (LEN) will follow
host   this part of the len specifies the site
0 0 19 31   this part of the len specifies a frame number (0), a unit number (0), a drawer number (19) and a circuit number (31)

	Task:	Display a list of all tests that apply to len host 0 0 19 31.
| | **Response:** | ```
ALTInfo host 0 0 19 31
ALTSCHED tests for host 0 0 19 31
TESTID      Status         Test
-----------------------------------
x           a              z
x           a              z
x           a              z
x           a              z
x           a              z
``` |
| | **Explanation:** | The system displays a list of all tests pertaining to the specified len. |

-end-

altinfo (continued)

Responses

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

Responses for the altinfo command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
`active`	
	Meaning: This TESTID status condition appears when the test is currently running and no problems exist.
	Action: None
`active with faults`	
	Meaning: This TESTID status condition appears when the test is currently running but one or more test streams have a problem; for example, faulty test equipment.
	Action: None
`Inactive`	
	Meaning: This TESTID status condition appears when the TESTID is ready to run at the next scheduled time.
	Action: None
`Inactive overridden`	
	Meaning: This TESTID status condition appears when the ovrride command has applied override on the TESTID. The TESTID remains in this state until the override day and time has passed.
	Action: None
`Inactive with faults`	
	Meaning: This TESTID status condition appears when the TESTID is ready to run at the next scheduled time span. The last run either had faulty equipment or connections. One or more streams were held or suspended.
	Action: None
-continued-	

altinfo (end)

Responses for the altinfo command (continued)	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
`LTP interrupt`	
	Meaning: This TESTID status condition appears when the test is currently running but one or more test streams have been interrupted to allow an LTP to use a metallic connection.
	Action: None
`stopped`	
	Meaning: This TESTID status condition appears when the TESTID is stopped.
	Action: None
-end-	

bal

Function

Use the bal command to access the BAL sublevel of ALT.

bal command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
bal	*testid*
Parameters and variables	**Description**
testid	This variable specifies the test identifier consisting of a 6-12 character alphanumeric string.

Qualifications

If a TESTID is not entered as a parameter, a new TESTID must be defined with the defman or defschd command.

Examples

Not currently available

Responses

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

Responses for the bal command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
`"MANUAL" IS NOT ALLOWED AS PART OF TESTID`	
	Meaning: The word manual is not allowed as the TESTID.
	Action: Check the TESTID. Reenter the command using a valid TESTID.
`TABLE ALTSCHED IS EMPTY`	
	Meaning: There are no TESTIDs stored in memory.
	Action: None
-continued-	

bal (end)

Responses for the bal command (continued)	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
`TESTID IS 6 TO 12 CHARACTERS`	
	Meaning: The TESTID entered was too short or too long.
	Action: Check the TESTID. Reenter the command using a valid TESTID.
`THE COMMAND ENTERED CAN ONLY BE USED IN THE ALT LEVEL.` `QUIT THE <ALT sublevel> LEVEL FIRST.`	
	Meaning: You can use the bal command only from the main ALT level.
	Action: Quit from the ALT sublevel indicated by <ALT sublevel>. Reenter the bal command.
`THE TEST TYPE OF THE GIVEN TESTID IS NOT VALID FOR THIS LEVEL`	
	Meaning: The TESTID you entered does not correspond to an bal test.
	Action: Check the TESTID and reenter the command. Or, use the post command to post the TESTID. Posting the TESTID will bring you to the appropriate ALT sublevel associated with the TESTID.
`THE TESTID IS NOT IN TABLE ALTSCHED`	
	Meaning: The TESTID you entered is not stored in memory.
	Action: Check the TESTID. Reenter the command using a valid TESTID.
`THIS MAP HAS MANUAL ALT DEFINED OR RUNNING.` `USE <ALT sublevel> TO POST THE MANUAL TESTID FOR THIS MAP.`	
	Meaning: You entered the bal command while a manual ALT was set up. Nothing can be posted until the manual TESTID is removed.
	Action: Go to the ALT sublevel indicated by <ALT sublevel> and remove the manual TESTID data.
-end-	

cktst

Function

Use the cktst command to exit from the current menu level and return to a previous menu level.

cktst command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
cktst	<u>1</u> all *incrname* *n*

Parameters and variables	Description
<u>1</u>	This default parameter causes the system to display the next higher MAP level.
all	This parameter causes the system to display the CI level from any level.
incrname	This variable causes the system to exit the specified level and all sublevels. The system displays the next level higher than the one specified. Values for *incrname* are menu level names, such as lns, mapci, or mtc.
n	This variable identifies a specified number of retreat levels from the current level. The range of retreat levels is 0-6. However, the system cannot accept a level number higher than the number of the current level.

Qualifications

None

Examples

The following table provides examples of the cktst command.

Examples of the cktst command		
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**	
cktst ↵		
	Task:	Exit from the ALT level to the previous menu level.
	Response:	The display changes to the display of a higher level menu.
	Explanation:	The ALT level has changed to the previous menu level.
-continued-		

cktttst (continued)

Examples of the cktttst command (continued)	
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**
cktttst mtc ↵ *where* mtc	specifies the level higher than the ALT level to be exited
	Task: Return to the MAPCI level (one menu level higher than MTC). **Response:** The display changes to the MAPCI menu display: `MAPCI:` **Explanation:** The ALT level has returned to the MAPCI level.
-end-	

Responses

The following table provides an explanation of the responses to the cktttst command.

Responses for the cktttst command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
`CI:`	
	Meaning: The system exited all MAP menu levels and returned to the CI level. **Action:** None
`QUIT -- Unable to quit requested number of levels` `Last parameter evaluated was: 1`	
	Meaning: You entered an invalid level number. The number you entered exceeds the number of MAP levels from which to quit. **Action:** Reenter the command using an appropriate level number.
The system replaces the ALT level menu with a menu that is two or more levels higher.	
	Meaning: You entered the quit command with an *n* variable value of 2 or more or an *incrname* variable value corresponding to 2 or more levels higher. **Action:** None
-continued-	

ckttst (end)

Responses for the ckttst command (continued)	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
The system replaces the display of the ALT level with the display of the next higher MAP level.	
	Meaning: The system exited to the next higher MAP level.
	Action: None
-end-	

diag

Function

Use the diag command to access the DIAG sublevel of ALT.

diag command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
diag	*testid*
Parameters and variables	**Description**
testid	This variable specifies the test identifier consisting of a 6-12 character alphanumeric string.

Qualification

If a TESTID is not entered as a parameter, a new TESTID must be defined with the defman or defschd command.

Examples

Not currently available

Responses

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

Responses for the diag command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
"MANUAL" IS NOT ALLOWED AS PART OF TESTID	
	Meaning: The word manual is not allowed as the TESTID.
	Action: Check the TESTID. Reenter the command using a valid TESTID.
TABLE ALTSCHED IS EMPTY	
	Meaning: There are no TESTIDs stored in memory.
	Action: None
-continued-	

diag (end)

Responses for the diag command (continued)	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
TESTID IS 6 TO 12 CHARACTERS	
	Meaning: The TESTID entered was too short or too long.
	Action: Check the TESTID. Reenter the command using a valid TESTID.
THE COMMAND ENTERED CAN ONLY BE USED IN THE ALT LEVEL. QUIT THE <ALT sublevel> LEVEL FIRST.	
	Meaning: You can use the diag command only from the main ALT level.
	Action: Quit from the ALT sublevel indicated by <ALT sublevel>. Reenter the diag command.
THE TEST TYPE OF THE GIVEN TESTID IS NOT VALID FOR THIS LEVEL	
	Meaning: The TESTID you entered does not correspond to an diag test.
	Action: Check the TESTID and reenter the command. Or, use the post command to post the TESTID. Posting the TESTID will bring you to the appropriate ALT sublevel associated with the TESTID.
THE TESTID IS NOT IN TABLE ALTSCHED	
	Meaning: The TESTID you entered is not stored in memory.
	Action: Check the TESTID. Reenter the command using a valid TESTID.
THIS MAP HAS MANUAL ALT DEFINED OR RUNNING. USE <ALT sublevel> TO POST THE MANUAL TESTID FOR THIS MAP.	
	Meaning: You entered the diag command while a manual ALT was set up. Nothing can be posted until the manual TESTID is removed.
	Action: Go to the ALT sublevel indicated by <ALT sublevel> and remove the manual TESTID data.
-end-	

lit

Function

Use the lit command to access the LIT sublevel of ALT.

lit command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
lit	*testid*

Parameters and variables	**Description**
testid	This variable specifies the test identifier consisting of a 6-12 character alphanumeric string.

Qualifications

If a TESTID is not entered as a parameter, a new TESTID must be defined with the defman or defsched command.

Examples

Not currently available

Responses

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

Responses for the lit command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
`"MANUAL" IS NOT ALLOWED AS PART OF TESTID`	
	Meaning: The word manual is not allowed as the TESTID.
	Action: Check the TESTID. Reenter the command using a valid TESTID.
`TABLE ALTSCHED IS EMPTY`	
	Meaning: There are no TESTIDs stored in memory.
	Action: None
-continued-	

lit (end)

Responses for the lit command (continued)	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
TESTID IS 6 TO 12 CHARACTERS	
	Meaning: The TESTID entered was too short or too long.
	Action: Check the TESTID. Reenter the command using a valid TESTID.
THE COMMAND ENTERED CAN ONLY BE USED IN THE ALT LEVEL. QUIT THE <ALT sublevel> LEVEL FIRST.	
	Meaning: You can use the lit command only from the main ALT level.
	Action: Quit from the ALT sublevel indicated by <ALT sublevel>. Reenter the lit command.
THE TEST TYPE OF THE GIVEN TESTID IS NOT VALID FOR THIS LEVEL	
	Meaning: The TESTID you entered does not correspond to an lit test.
	Action: Check the TESTID and reenter the command. Or, use the post command to post the TESTID. Posting the TESTID will bring you to the appropriate ALT sublevel associated with the TESTID.
THE TESTID IS NOT IN TABLE ALTSCHED	
	Meaning: The TESTID you entered is not stored in memory.
	Action: Check the TESTID. Reenter the command using a valid TESTID.
THIS MAP HAS MANUAL ALT DEFINED OR RUNNING. USE <ALT sublevel> TO POST THE MANUAL TESTID FOR THIS MAP.	
	Meaning: You entered the lit command while a manual ALT was set up. Nothing can be posted until the manual TESTID is removed.
	Action: Go to the ALT sublevel indicated by <ALT sublevel> and remove the manual TESTID data.
-end-	

post

Function

Use the post command to select for action the scheduled ALT TESTID that is stored in memory.

post command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
post	*testid*
Parameters and variables	**Description**
testid	This variable specifies the test identifier consisting of a 6-12 character alphanumeric string.

Qualifications

None

Examples

Not currently available

Responses

Refer to the common responses table in the beginning of this chapter for responses common to ALT commands.

quit

Function

Use the quit command to exit from the current menu level and return to a previous menu level.

quit command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
quit	<u>1</u> all *incrname* *n*

Parameters and variables	**Description**
<u>1</u>	This default parameter causes the system to display the next higher MAP level.
all	This parameter causes the system to display the CI level from any level.
incrname	This variable causes the system to exit the specified level and all sublevels. The system displays the next level higher than the one specified. Values for *incrname* are menu level names, such as lns, mtc, or mapci.
n	This variable identifies a specified number of retreat levels from the current level. The range of retreat levels is 0-6. However, the system cannot accept a level number higher than the number of the current level.

Qualifications

None

Examples

The following table provides examples of the quit command.

Examples of the quit command		
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**	
quit ↵		
	Task:	Exit from the ALT level to the previous menu level.
	Response:	The display changes to the display of a higher level menu.
	Explanation:	The ALT level has changed to the previous menu level.
	-continued-	

quit (continued)

Examples of the quit command (continued)	
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**
quit mtc ↵ *where* mtc specifies the level higher than the ALT level to be exited	

	Task:	Return to the MAPCI level (one menu level higher than MTC).
	Response:	The display changes to the MAPCI menu display: `MAPCI:`
	Explanation:	The ALT level has returned to the MAPCI level.
	-end-	

Responses

The following table provides an explanation of the responses to the quit command.

Responses for the quit command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
`CI:`	
	Meaning: The system exited all MAP menu levels and returned to the CI level.
	Action: None
`QUIT -- Unable to quit requested number of levels` `Last parameter evaluated was: 1`	
	Meaning: You entered an invalid level number. The number you entered exceeds the number of MAP levels from which to quit.
	Action: Reenter the command using an appropriate level number.
The system replaces the ALT level menu with a menu that is two or more levels higher.	
	Meaning: You entered the quit command with an *n* variable value of 2 or more or an *incrname* variable value corresponding to two or more levels higher.
	Action: None
	-continued-

quit (end)

Responses for the quit command (continued)
MAP output　　**Meaning and action**
The system replaces the display of the ALT level with the display of the next higher MAP level.
Meaning: The system exited to the next higher MAP level. 　　　　　　　　**Action:**　None
-end-

sdiag

Function

Use the sdiag command to access the SDIAG sublevel of ALT.

sdiag command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
sdiag	*testid*
Parameters and variables	**Description**
testid	This variable specifies the test identifier consisting of a 6-12 character alphanumeric string.

Qualifications

If a TESTID is not entered as a parameter, a new TESTID must be defined with the defman or defschd command.

Examples

Not currently available

Responses

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

Responses for the sdiag command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
"MANUAL" IS NOT ALLOWED AS PART OF TESTID	
	Meaning: The word manual is not allowed as the TESTID.
	Action: Check the TESTID. Reenter the command using a valid TESTID.
TABLE ALTSCHED IS EMPTY	
	Meaning: There are no TESTIDs stored in memory.
	Action: None
-continued-	

sdiag (end)

Responses for the sdiag command (continued)	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
`TESTID IS 6 TO 12 CHARACTERS`	
	Meaning: The TESTID entered was too short or too long.
	Action: Check the TESTID. Reenter the command using a valid TESTID.
`THE COMMAND ENTERED CAN ONLY BE USED IN THE ALT LEVEL.` `QUIT THE <ALT sublevel> LEVEL FIRST.`	
	Meaning: You can use the sdiag command only from the main ALT level.
	Action: Quit from the ALT sublevel indicated by <ALT sublevel>. Reenter the sdiag command.
`THE TEST TYPE OF THE GIVEN TESTID IS NOT VALID FOR THIS LEVEL`	
	Meaning: The TESTID you entered does not correspond to an sdiag test.
	Action: Check the TESTID and reenter the command. Or, use the post command to post the TESTID. Posting the TESTID will bring you to the appropriate ALT sublevel associated with the TESTID.
`THE TESTID IS NOT IN TABLE ALTSCHED`	
	Meaning: The TESTID you entered is not stored in memory.
	Action: Check the TESTID. Reenter the command using a valid TESTID.
`THIS MAP HAS MANUAL ALT DEFINED OR RUNNING.` `USE <ALT sublevel> TO POST THE MANUAL TESTID FOR THIS MAP.`	
	Meaning: You entered the sdiag command while a manual ALT was set up. Nothing can be posted until the manual TESTID is removed.
	Action: Go to the ALT sublevel indicated by <ALT sublevel> and remove the manual TESTID data.
-end-	

ALTBAL level commands

Use the ALTBAL level of the MAP to perform on-hook balance network tests on the ALT.

Accessing the ALTBAL level

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

mapci;mtc;lns;alt;bal ↵

ALTBAL commands

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

Command	Page
define	A-51
defman	A-61
defschd	A-63
ovrride	A-65
post	A-69
quit	A-71
remove	A-75
start	A-77
status	A-81
stop	A-85
submit	A-87

ALTBAL menu

The following figure shows the ALTBAL menu and status display.

```
        CM    MS    IOD    Net    PM    CCS    LNS    Trks   Ext   APPL
       CM FLT SysB  2IOCOS 2PAIR 1LCM  2 RSC    .     48CC.   .    ACBLNK
        M     M     M      *C*   *C*   *C*            *C*

ALTBAL
  0 Quit          TESTID:                Status:
  2 Post_                                Linetype:
  3                  STARTLEN    ENDLEN
  4 Start
  5 Stop
  6 Remove                 PASS FAIL N/A TOTAL
  7 Define_        TOTAL
  8 Submit         CURRENT
  9
 10                   MON TUE WED THU FRI SAT SUN
 11 DefMAN         cont
 12                start
 13 DefSCHD_       stop
 14                BAL:
 15 Status_
 16
 17 OVRride_
 18
```

Common responses

The following table provides explanations of the common responses to the
ALTBAL commands. These responses will be produced by many of the
commands under the ALTBAL level. This table will be referred to from the
individual command descriptions to which it pertains.

Common responses for the ALTBAL commands	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
"MANUAL" IS NOT ALLOWED AS PART OF TESTID	
	Meaning: The word manual is not allowed as the test identifier (TESTID).
	Action: Check the TESTID. Reenter the command using a valid TESTID.
-continued-	

Common responses for the ALTBAL commands (continued)

MAP output   Meaning and action

```
TABLE ALTSCHED IS EMPTY
```

> **Meaning:** There are no TESTIDs stored in memory.
>
> **Action:**   None

```
TESTID IS 6 TO 12 CHARACTERS
```

> **Meaning:** You have entered a TESTID that is too short or too long.
>
> **Action:**   Check the TESTID. Reenter the command.

```
THE COMMAND ENTERED CAN ONLY BE USED IN THE ALT LEVEL.
QUIT THE <ALT sublevel> LEVEL FIRST.
```

> **Meaning:** You can use the command only from the main ALT level.
>
> **Action:**   Quit from the ALT sublevel indicated by <ALT sublevel>. Reenter the
> command.

```
THE TEST TYPE OF THE GIVEN TESTID IS NOT VALID FOR THIS LEVEL
```

> **Meaning:** The TESTID you entered does not correspond to a test.
>
> **Action:**   Check the TESTID and reenter the command. Or, use the post
> command to post the TESTID. Posting the TESTID will bring you to the
> appropriate ALT sublevel associated with the TESTID.

```
THE TESTID IS NOT IN TABLE ALTSCHED
```

> **Meaning:** The TESTID you entered is not stored in memory.
>
> **Action:**   Check the TESTID. Reenter the command.

```
THIS MAP HAS MANUAL ALT DEFINED OR RUNNING.
USE <ALT level> TO POST THE MANUAL TESTID FOR THIS MAP.
```

> **Meaning:** You entered the command while a manual alt is set up. Nothing can be
> posted until the manual TESTID is removed.
>
> **Action:**   Go to the ALT level indicated by <ALT level> and remove the manual
> TESTID data.

-end-

define

Function

Use the define command to specify test data for the specified TESTID.

define command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**

define	extension *testid*
	 startlen *string*
	 endlen *string*
	 time *start* *stop*
	 emf [[emfdcv] *volts*]
	             [[emfacv]]
	 tg
	 rg
	 tr
	 resvalue [[tg] *mct* *lct*]
	             [[rg]]
	             [[tr]]
	 linetype [standard]
	             [isdn]
	             [all]
	 cap *thresh*
	 nummsg *number*
	 service [voice]
	             [data]
	             [all]
	 location [terminal]
	             [linecard]
	 comm

Parameters and variables	Description
all	This variable represents all line types to be tested in the automatic line testing keyset line circuit test (ALTCKTTST) and automatic line testing line insulation test (ALTLIT) levels.
cap	This parameter specifies that the capacitance test is to be performed (default threshold = 0.1 microfarad).
-continued-	

define (continued)

define command parameters and variables (continued)	
Parameters and variables	**Description**
comm	This parameter requests the commissioning test to be performed. This test can only be performed if the ALTNOPT module is in the software load. Entering this parameter performs a ring test and performs a dial tone test for line cards that have a directory number assigned.
emf	This parameter specifies that the electromotive force test is to be performed at the default values (EMFACV = 2 volts; EMFDCV = 2 volts).
emfacv	This parameter prepares to change the default value for the EMFAC voltage.
emfdcv	This parameter prepares to change the default value for the EMFDC voltage.
endlen	This parameter prepares to identify the last line in the block of lines to be tested.
extension	This parameter prepares to specify the TESTID of a previously defined test.
isdn	This variable represents Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN) line types to be tested in the ALTCKTTST and ALTLIT levels.
lct	This variable specifies the least critical resistance threshold in increments of 100 ohms from 1-7500 increments.
linetype	This parameter is the type of line to be tested. The parameter is available for the four-level pulse amplitude modulation (PAM) code with 2 binary to 1 quaternary symbol coding (2B1Q) Integrated Services Digital Network line card (ISLC) and the associated line. Alternate mark inversion (AMI) lines are skipped. This parameter represents the standard line type to be tested in the ALTCKTTST and ALTLIT levels.
location	This parameter prepares to specify where the test is to run, either at the terminal or linecard, where the following occurs: • linecard-the keyset line circuit test (CKTTST) is run at the linecard. • terminal-(default) the CKTTST is run at the terminal unless the line is an AIM or an integrated bit error rate test (IBERT). If an AIM or an IBERT, the test is run at the linecard.
mct	This variable specifies the most critical resistance threshold in increments of 100 ohms from 1-7500 increments.
number	This variable specifies the number of messages, from 1-50, to send during the CKTTST. The default is the value contained in office parameter circuit_test_number_messages.
-continued-	

define (continued)

define command parameters and variables (continued)	
Parameters and variables	**Description**
nummsg	This parameter prepares to specify the number of messages to be sent during the test.
resvalue	This parameter prepares to change the most and least critical resistance value for the rg, tg, or tr test.
rg	This parameter specifies that a ring to ground resistance test is to be performed at the default values [most critical threshold (mct) = 40k ohms; least critical threshold (lct) = 200k ohms].
service	This parameter prepares to specify the type of keyset lines on which to run the test, either all, data, or voice. The keyset lines are the following: ▪ all-(default) all types of keyset lines are tested ▪ data-data lines, aim lines, and ibert lines are tested ▪ voice-electronic business set lines are tested
standard	This variable represents the standard line type to be tested in the ALTCKTTST and ALTLIT levels.
start	This variable specifies the day and time when the test will start. The *start* format is day hh mm where ▪ day-is the day of the week: mon, tue, wed, thu, fri, sat, or sun ▪ hh-is the hour of the day from 00-23 ▪ mm-is the minute of the hour from 00-59
startlen	This parameter prepares to identify the first line in the block of lines to be tested.
stop	This variable specifies the day and time when the test will stop. The *stop* format is the same as the *start* format.
string	This variable is the line equipment number in the following form: site ff u dd cc where ▪ cc-is the circuit number from 00 to 31 ▪ dd-is the drawer number from 00 to 31 ▪ ff-is the frame number from 00 to 99 ▪ site-is the site of the equipment ▪ u-is the unit number from 0 to 9
-continued-	

define (continued)

define command parameters and variables (continued)	
Parameters and variables	**Description**
testid	This variable specifies the test identifier consisting of a 6-12 character alphanumeric string used to identify manual and scheduled automatic line tests (ALT).
tg	This parameter specifies that a tip to ground resistance test is to be performed at the default values [most critical threshold (mct) = 40k ohms; least critical threshold (lct) = 200k ohms].
thresh	This variable specifies the capacitance threshold in increments of 0.001 microfarads from 1-5000 increments.
time	This parameter prepares to identify the schedule for the test.
tr	This parameter specifies that a tip to ring resistance test is to be performed at the default values [most critical threshold (mct) = 40k ohms; least critical threshold (lct) = 200k ohms].
volts	This variable specifies the voltage limit, from 1-300 volts for EMFDCV and EFMACV.
-end-	

Qualifications

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

- The LIT parameters are valid only at the ALTLIT sublevel.
- The comm option is only available when the ALTNOPT module is loaded in the switch.
- The CKTTST option is only available when the ALTNOPT module is loaded in the switch.
- The comm option applies only to manual TESTIDs and diag TESTIDs.

define (continued)

Example

The following table provides an example of the define command.

Example of the define command	
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**
define linetype _isdn_ ↵	
	Task: Define the linetype for a posted ISDN bus which connects the network termination 1 (NT1) to the terminal equipment for access to the ISDN (S/T) loop or a 2B1Q loop in the ALTCKTTST and ALTLIT sublevels of ALT.
	Response: `The LINETYPE will be updated to ISDN.` `The location will change to LINECARD.`
	Explanation: The linetype is updated to ISDN and the location is changed to linecard.

Responses

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

Responses for the define command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
`COMMISSIONING OPTION IS ONLY ALLOWED ON MANUAL AND DIAG TESTIDS`	
	Meaning: You entered the define command with the comm parameter for a TESTID that was not associated with a diag or manual test.
	Action: None
`CONVERSION OF <data> PROBLEM`	
	Meaning: The system cannot process the startlen and endlen data (indicated by <data>).
	Action: Contact the system support group.
-continued-	

define (continued)

Responses for the define command (continued)	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
FAILED TO READ FROM ALTSCHED, <testid>	
	Meaning: The system has a problem reading the data for the TESTID indicated in the response.
	Action: Contact the system support group.
<len> INTERNAL DATA BAD	
	Meaning: The startlen and endlen data cannot be displayed.
	Action: Contact the system support group.
"MANUAL" IS NOT ALLOWED AS PART OF TESTID	
	Meaning: The word manual is not allowed as the TESTID.
	Action: Check the TESTID. Reenter the command using a valid TESTID.
NO STORE HAS BEEN ALLOCATED FOR MANUAL TEST	
	Meaning: If this system response is not accompanied by another response, there is insufficient temporary storage for ALT
	Action: Contact the system support group.
NOTHING IS POSTED FOR DEFINING	
	Meaning: No TESTID is posted.
	Action: Use the defman or defschd command to create a TESTID. Then post the required TESTID.
OTHER FIELDS HAVE BEEN DEFINED AND THEY ARE NOT COMPATIBLE	
	Meaning: The command string define extension is not compatible with existing data.
	Action: Check the data. Reenter the command.
-continued-	

define (continued)

Responses for the define command (continued)

MAP output   **Meaning and action**

PARAMETER <parameter> NOT VALID FOR EXTENSION TESTS

> **Meaning:** The define command could not be entered for an extension test with the parameter indicated by <parameter> (for example, startlen, endlen, or lit).
>
> **Action:**   None

PARAMETER <parameter> NOT VALID FOR MANUAL TESTS

> **Meaning:** The define command could not be entered for a manual TESTID with the parameter indicated by <parameter> (for example, extension or time).
>
> **Action:**   None

PARAMETER <parameter> NOT VALID FOR TEST TYPE OF POSTED MAP

> **Meaning:** The parameters you entered do not apply to the current ALT sublevel.
>
> **Action:**   Enter the data that corresponds to the current sublevel.

POSTED TESTID IS SUBMITTED OR STARTED ALREADY

> **Meaning:** The test data for the specified TESTID is already defined.
>
> **Action:**   None

<reason>
NO STORE HAS BEEN ALLOCATED FOR MANUAL TEST.

> **Meaning:** There is insufficient store allocation for the manual test definition. The reason is indicated by <reason>.
>
> **Action:**   Change the define parameters as indicated by the system response.

TABLE ALTSCHED IS EMPTY

> **Meaning:** There are no TESTIDs stored in memory.
>
> **Action:**   None

-continued-

define (continued)

Responses for the define command (continued)	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
TERMINAL INVALID FOR ISDN LOOPS LOCATION CHANGED TO LINECARD	
	Meaning: An attempt to specify terminal as the location parameter. The system has changed the location parameter to linecard.
	Action:
TEST TYPE OF EXTENSION TESTID NOT SAME AS SUB-LEVEL	
	Meaning: The TESTID you entered does not correspond to the current ALT sublevel.
	Action: Check the TESTID, then reenter the command.
TESTID DATA CANNOT BE FOUND IN ALTSCHED	
	Meaning: The TESTID you entered cannot be found in memory (table ALTSCHED).
	Action: Check the TESTID. Reenter the command using a valid TESTID.
TESTID GIVEN WITH "EXTENSION" IS NOT PRIMARY TESTID	
	Meaning: The TESTID you entered is incorrect. The TESTID must be for a test that is already defined.
	Action: Check the TESTID, then reenter the command.
TESTID IS 6 TO 12 CHARACTERS	
	Meaning: The TESTID entered was too short or too long.
	Action: Check the TESTID. Reenter the command using a valid TESTID.
The LINETYPE will be updated to ISDN. The location will change to LINECARD.	
	Meaning: The linetype is updated to ISDN and the location is changed to linecard.
	Action: None
-continued-	

define (end)

Responses for the define command (continued)	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
THE <parameter> OPTION HAS TO BE ENTERED FIRST	
	Meaning: The parameter indicated in the response must be entered before other parameters can be defined.
	Action: Check the data. Enter the parameter indicated in the response before defining the values for the LIT test.
THE STARTLEN HAS TO BE DEFINED FIRST	
	Meaning: You entered the command string define endlen before the startlen was defined.
	Action: Enter the command string define startlen before entering the define endlen command string.
THE TIMES GIVEN WRAP AROUND THE WHOLE WEEK	
	Meaning: Using the command string define time, the stop time you entered was earlier than the start time on the same day.
	Action: Select different times. Reenter the command.
-end-	

defman

Function

Use the defman command to assign a TESTID to the test that corresponds to the current ALT sublevel.

defman command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
defman	There are no parameters or variables.

Qualification

Only one manual TESTID is allowed per MAP.

Examples

Not currently available

Responses

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

Responses for the defman command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
THIS MAP HAS A MANUAL ALT SET UP. IT MUST BE REMOVED FIRST.	
	Meaning: A manual TESTID is already defined.
	Action: Use the remove command to remove the manual TESTID.

defschd

Function

Use the defschd command to assign a TESTID to the scheduled test that corresponds to the current ALT sublevel.

defschd command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
defschd	*testid*

Parameters and variables	**Description**
testid	This variable specifies the test identifier consisting of a 6-12 character alphanumeric string.

Qualifications

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

- The first character of the TESTID must be a letter, not a number.
- Do not use the word manual as the TESTID.

Example

The following table provides an example of the defschd command.

Example of the defschd command	
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**
defschd lcmtests ↵ *where* lcmtests is a TESTID that corresponds to the LIT sublevel	

	Task:	Assign a TESTID for the LIT test.
	Response:	Not currently available
	Explanation:	The TESTID lcmtests is assigned to the LIT test.

defschd (end)

Responses

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

Responses for the defschd command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
`"MANUAL" IS NOT ALLOWED AS PART OF TESTID`	
	Meaning: The word manual is not allowed as the TESTID.
	Action: Check the TESTID. Reenter the command using a valid TESTID.
`TABLE ALTSCHED ALREADY CONTAINS THIS TESTID`	
	Meaning: The TESTID you tried to create already exists.
	Action: Use a different TESTID.
`TABLE ALTSCHED IS EMPTY`	
	Meaning: There are no TESTIDs stored in memory.
	Action: None
`TESTID IS 6 TO 12 CHARACTERS`	
	Meaning: The TESTID entered was too short or too long.
	Action: Check the TESTID. Reenter the command using a valid TESTID.
`THE TESTID IS NOT IN TABLE ALTSCHED`	
	Meaning: The TESTID you entered is not stored in memory.
	Action: Check the TESTID. Reenter the command using a valid TESTID.
`THIS MAP HAS A MANUAL ALT SET UP.` `IT MUST BE REMOVED FIRST.`	
	Meaning: A manual TESTID is already defined.
	Action: Use the remove command to remove the manual TESTID.

ovrride

Function

Use the ovrride command to postpone a scheduled test so that testing will not start until a specified day and time has passed.

ovrride command parameters and variables					
Command	**Parameters and variables**				
ovrride	untilafter clear query	*day*	*hh*	*mm*	all

Parameters and variables	Description
all	This parameter specifies that the override action includes all TESTIDs at all sublevels of ALT.
clear	This parameter cancels the request to override the test schedule for the posted TESTID or all TESTIDs.
day	This variable specifies the day of the week: mon, tue, wed, thu, fri, sat, or sun.
hh	This variable specifies the hour of the day, from 00-23.
mm	This variable specifies the minute of the hour, from 00-59.
query	This parameter displays the actual date after which testing will resume.
untilafter	This parameter specifies that testing will resume after a specified day and time.

Qualifications

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

- TESTIDs in a stopped status cannot be overridden.
- Data and time changes at the switch do not change the date and time after which testing will resume.

Examples

Not currently available

ovrride (continued)

Responses

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

Responses for the ovrride command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
ACTION TO BE DONE TO ALL TESTIDS. PLEASE CONFIRM YES/NO?	
	Meaning: You entered the ovrrride command with the all parameter and the system requires confirmation before performing the action.
	Action: To continue with the override request, enter yes. To cancel the override request, enter no.
ACTIVE TESTING CAN RESUME AFTER SWITCH TIME <day><date><time>	
	Meaning: The query request has been performed. The display shows the switch time when testing can resume.
	Action: None
COMMAND NOT VALID FOR MANUAL TESTID	
	Meaning: The ovrride command cannot be used with a manual TESTID.
	Action: None
NOTHING POSTED	
	Meaning: No TESTID is posted.
	Action: Post the required TESTID.
STATUS OF THE TESTID IS NOT OVERRIDDEN	
	Meaning: The query request cannot be performed because the TESTID you entered is not overridden.
	Action: None
-continued-	

ovrride (end)

Responses for the ovrride command (continued)	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
TESTID STATUS IS NOT VALID FOR OVRRIDE COMMAND	
	Meaning: The TESTID status (stopped) cannot be overridden.
	Action: None
THERE IS NO ALTSCHED DATA	
	Meaning: There is no data in memory (table ALTSCHED). The posted data was only a private copy.
	Action: None
-end-	

post

Function

Use the post command to select for action the scheduled ALT TESTID that is stored in memory.

post command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
post	*testid*

Parameters and variables	**Description**
testid	This variable specifies the test identifier consisting of a 6-12 character alphanumeric string.

Qualifications

If the post command is entered while a TESTID is posted, the data for the posted TESTID will be replaced by the new TESTID.

Examples

Not currently available

Responses

Refer to the common responses table in the beginning of this section for responses common to ALT commands.

Responses for the post command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
TEST TYPE NOT THE SAME AS ALT SUB-LEVEL	
	Meaning: The TESTID you entered does not correspond to the current sublevel.
	Action: Use the altinfo command to determine the test type of the TESTID.

quit

Function

Use the quit command to exit from the current menu level and return to a previous menu level.

quit command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
quit	<u>1</u> all *incrname* *n*

Parameters and variables	Description
<u>1</u>	This default parameter causes the system to display the next higher MAP level.
all	This parameter causes the system to display the CI level from any level.
incrname	This variable causes the system to exit the specified level and all sublevels. The system displays the next level higher than the one specified. Values for *incrname* are menu level names, such as lns, mtc, or mapci.
n	This variable identifies a specified number of retreat levels from the current level. The range of retreat levels is 0-6. However, the system cannot accept a level number higher than the number of the current level.

Qualifications

None

Examples

The following table provides examples of the quit command.

Examples of the quit command		
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**	
quit ↵		
	Task:	Exit from the ALTBAL level to the previous menu level.
	Response:	The display changes to the display of a higher level menu.
	Explanation:	The ALTBAL level has changed to the previous menu level.
	-continued-	

quit (continued)

Examples of the quit command (continued)	
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**
quit mtc ↵ *where* mtc specifies the level higher than the ALTBAL level to be exited	
	Task: Return to the MAPCI level (one menu level higher than MTC). **Response:** The display changes to the MAPCI menu display: `MAPCI:` **Explanation:** The ALTBAL level has returned to the MAPCI level.
-end-	

Responses

The following table provides an explanation of the responses to the quit command.

Responses for the quit command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
`CI:`	
	Meaning: The system exited all MAP menu levels and returned to the CI level. **Action:** None
`QUIT -- Unable to quit requested number of levels` `Last parameter evaluated was: 1`	
	Meaning: You entered an invalid level number. The number you entered exceeds the number of MAP levels from which to quit. **Action:** Reenter the command using an appropriate level number.
The system replaces the ALTBAL level menu with a menu that is two or more levels higher.	
	Meaning: You entered the quit command with an *n* variable value of 2 or more or an *incrname* variable value corresponding to two or more levels higher. **Action:** None
-continued-	

quit (end)

Responses for the quit command (continued)
MAP output   **Meaning and action**
The system replaces the display of the ALTBAL level with the display of the next higher MAP level.
Meaning: The system exited to the next higher MAP level.   **Action:**   None
-end-

remove

Function

Use the remove command to remove the data associated with the posted TESTID from memory table ALTSCHED.

remove command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
remove	There are no parameters or variables.

Qualifications

If the TESTID is for a scheduled test, the system prompts for a yes or no confirmation.

Examples

Not currently available

Responses

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

Responses for the remove command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
`DATA IS TO BE REMOVED FROM TABLE ALTSCHED.` `PLEASE CONFIRM YES/NO?`	
	Meaning: The system requires confirmation before removing the data from table ALTSCHED.
	Action: To confirm the removal, enter yes. To cancel the removal request, enter no.
`<failure>` `FAILED TO DELETE THE DATA FROM TABLE ALTSCHED`	
	Meaning: The system failed to remove the data from memory. The reason for the failure is indicated by <failure>.
	Action: None
-continued-	

remove (end)

Responses for the remove command (continued)	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
`NOTHING POSTED`	
	Meaning: The TESTID is not posted.
	Action: Post the required TESTID.
`TESTID STATUS MUST BE "STOPPED" OR "DEFINED" TO REMOVE.` `NO ACTION TAKEN.`	
	Meaning: The remove command could not be executed because the status of the manual TESTID is something other than stopped or defined.
	Action: None
`TESTID STATUS MUST BE "STOPPED" TO REMOVE.` `NO ACTION TAKEN.`	
	Meaning: The remove command could not be executed because the status of the scheduled TESTID was something other than stopped.
	Action: None
-end-	

start

Function

Use the start command to set the posted scheduled ALT test in a state such that it is ready to run at the next scheduled time.

start command parameters and variables		
Command	**Parameters and variables**	
start	$\begin{bmatrix} \textit{beginlen} \\ \text{lastlen} \end{bmatrix}\begin{bmatrix} \textit{full} \\ \text{summary} \end{bmatrix}$	
Parameters and variables	**Description**	
beginlen	This default parameter starts testing from the beginning line equipment number in the block of lines defined for testing.	
full	This default parameter generates a detailed ALT109 log when the test is finished.	
lastlen	This parameter restarts testing just after the last LEN tested.	
summary	This parameter generates an ALT108 summary log when the test is finished.	

Qualifications

Not currently available

Examples

Not currently available

start (continued)

Responses

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

Responses for the start command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
ALT TESTER PROCESS CANNOT START MANUAL TEST. NOT ENOUGH FREE TEST PROCESS STREAMS.	
	Meaning: There are not enough test process streams to start the manual test.
	Action: You may use the ovrride command to override another test to free up test process streams.
ALT TESTER PROCESS HAS ACKNOWLEDGED THE START REQUEST	
	Meaning: You properly entered the start command for the manual TESTID. Because the test equipment is being diagnosed before testing begins, this action can take some time to finish.
	Action: None
FAILED TO SEND TO ALT DRIVER PROCESS. WAIT 15 SECONDS, TRY AGAIN.	
	Meaning: The system has a problem executing the start command.
	Action: Wait 15 seconds, then reenter the command. If the same response appears, contact the support group.
FAILED TO SEND TO ALT TESTER PROCESS. WAIT 15 SECONDS, TRY AGAIN.	
	Meaning: The system has a problem executing the start command.
	Action: Wait 15 seconds, then reenter the command. If the same response appears, contact the support group.
NOTHING POSTED	
	Meaning: No TESTID is posted.
	Action: Post the required TESTID.
-continued-	

start (continued)

Responses for the start command (continued)

MAP output	Meaning and action
START LEN IS SET TO START FROM "BEGINLEN". PLEASE CONFIRM YES/NO? or START LEN IS SET TO START FROM "LASTLEN". PLEASE CONFIRM YES/NO?	**Meaning:** The system requires confirmation of the parameter you entered. **Action:** To confirm, enter yes. To cancel the start request, enter no.
TEST STATUS NOT VALID FOR START COMMAND	**Meaning:** The status of the manual TESTID was not stopped or defined. **Action:** Change the manual TESTID status to stopped or defined before attempting to start the TESTID.
TESTID IS NOT IN "STOPPED" STATUS	**Meaning:** The TESTID is not in the stopped mode. **Action:** The status of the TESTID must be stopped before you can enter the start command. If the status of the TESTID is defined, use the submit command to change the status to stopped.
TESTID REQUIRED TO START FROM BEGINNING, SET TO "BEGINLEN". START LEN IS SET TO START FROM "BEGINLEN". PLEASE CONFIRM YES/NO?	**Meaning:** You entered the start command with the lastlen parameter, but there has been no previous testing to enable testing from the lastlen. The system has changed the parameter to beginlen and requires confirmation. **Action:** To confirm, enter yes. To cancel the start request, enter no.

-continued-

start (end)

Responses for the start command (continued)	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
YOUR REQUEST HAS BEEN QUEUED. THE ALT TESTER IS BUSY. PLEASE WAIT	
	Meaning: The start request for the manual TESTID has been queued because ALT is busy with another request. When ALT is available, the queued request will be processed.
	Action: Do not reenter the start command. Additional start requests for the same TESTID will be ignored.
-end-	

status

Function

Use the status command to check the status of the posted TESTID. There are two ways that the status information can be displayed:

- in the test stream format
- in the LCD test set format

The test stream format represents the test equipment used to test the posted TESTID.

The LCD test set format represents the actual line equipment numbers (LENs) being tested by the test equipment associated with the TESTID.

status command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
status	stream lcdtestset
Parameters and variables	**Description**
lcdtestset	This parameter displays the status of the TESTID in the LCD test set format.
stream	This parameter displays the status of the TESTID in the stream format.

Qualifications

None

Examples

The following table provides examples of the status command.

status (continued)

Examples of the status command

Example	Task, response, and explanation

---

status stream ↵
where

stream   displays the status of the posted TESTID in a stream format

---

Task: Check the status of the posted TESTID, LNMTCJOHN. Display the
                  status in a stream format.

Response:

```
TESTID : LNMTCJOHN  Test type: DIAG
Stream  State Test equip. state Last  LEN tested   MAX LENs
0    Active    LTU    0   SZD   HOST 10 0  17  31  12000
                TTU   10   SZD
1    Interrupt MTU   23   SZD   OPM1  00 1  19  09   320
                TTU    3   SZD
2    Held      TTT   34   SB    DLM1 11 1  08  20   96
3    Done      SLTD              RCT1 50 9  02  03  256
```

Explanation: The system displays the status of the posted TESTID in a stream
                  format. The stream format provides the following information :

- ▪   the stream number order

- ▪   the state of the stream

- ▪   the test equipment used

- ▪   the last LEN tested by the stream

- ▪   the total number of LENs the stream could test (based on the
      LCDs assigned to the stream)

---

status lcdtestset ↵
where

lcdtestset   displays a snapshot of the LCD tests for an ALT test

---

-continued-

---

status (continued)

Examples of the status command (continued)

Example   **Task, response, and explanation**

Task: Check the status of the posted TESTID, which is LNMTCFRED.
                    Display the status in an lcdtestset format.

Response:

```
TESTID : LNMTCFRED  Test type: DIAG
Start LEN          End LEN            Stream Vert   Testing Status
HOST 00 0 00 00 HOST  00 0 09 31    0      0     HOST 00 0 09 10
HOST 00 0 10 00 HOST  00 0 19 31    1      1     Done
HOST 00 1 00 00 HOST  00 1 09 31    1      2     Suspended
HOST 00 1 10 00 HOST  00 1 19 31    1      3     WAITING
HOST 50 1 00 10 HOST  50 1 00 20    2     600    Done
HOST 51 0 00 09 HOST  51 0 00 10    2     601     HOST 51 0 00 09
DLM1 60 0 00 09 DLM1  60 0 09 31    3     ---    DLM1 60 0 09 02
RCT1 00 0 00 00 RCT1  00 0 04 20    4      10    RCT1 00 0 16 00
RCT1 00 1 00 00 RCT1  00 1 04 10    4      10    WAITING
RCT1 00 2 00 00 RCT1  00 1 03 20    4      10    WAITING
```

Explanation: The system displays the status of the posted TESTID in the
                  lcdtesteset format. The lcdtestset format provides the following
                  information :

- the start LEN and end LEN range

- which stream is to process the test set

- the vertical on the MTA (if applicable)

- the status

  Here is a list of the possible testing status conditions and their
  meanings:

  - <len>   the last LEN tested
  - done   the lcd test set have been completely
                  run
  - suspended   the LCD test set cannot be completed
                  because the test equipment is
                  suspected as being faulty. The test
                  equipment passes diagnostics but line
                  cards continue to fail.
  - held   test equipment or the LCD PM is
                  unavailable
  - WAITING   the stream did not get to this LCD test
                  set and the LCD test set is waiting to be
                  run

-end-

---

status (end)

Responses

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

Responses for the status command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
NO STREAM OR LCD TEST SET CALCULATION HAS BEEN DONE	
	Meaning: The data cannot be displayed because the system has not performed the calculations.
	Action: Use the define command for manual TESTIDs. Or, use the submit command for scheduled TESTIDs. This action will force the system to perform the calculations.
NOTHING POSTED	
	Meaning: No TESTID is posted.
	Action: Post the required TESTID.

stop

Function

Use the stop command to halt a test and change the TESTID status.

stop command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
stop	There are no parameters or variables.

Qualifications

Not currently available

Examples

Not currently available

Responses

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

Responses for the stop command		
MAP output	**Meaning and action**	
`ASKING FOR MANUAL TESTID TO BE STOPPED`		
	Meaning:	The stop request for a manual TESTID has been queued. Since ALT may be busy with other tests, the request may not be executed until the other tests are completed.
	Action:	None
`FAILED TO SEND TO ALT DRIVER PROCESS.` `WAIT 15 SECONDS, TRY AGAIN.`		
	Meaning:	The system has a problem executing the stop command.
	Action:	Wait 15 seconds, then reenter the command. If the same response appears, contact the support group.
-continued-		

stop (end)

Responses for the stop command (continued)	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
FAILED TO SEND TO ALT TESTER PROCESS. WAIT 15 SECONDS, TRY AGAIN.	
	Meaning: The system has a problem executing the stop command.
	Action: Wait 15 seconds, then reenter the command. If the same response appears, contact the support group.
NOTHING POSTED	
	Meaning: No TESTID is posted.
	Action: Post the required TESTID.
TEST STATUS IS NOT VALID FOR STOP COMMAND	
	Meaning: The status of the manual TESTID is one of defined, deleted, or undefined. The stop command has no effect and is ignored.
	Action: None
TESTID IS ALREADY "STOPPED"	
	Meaning: The TESTID status is already stopped.
	Action: None
-end-	

submit

Function

Use the submit command to send the defined test data for the posted TESTID into memory table ALTSCHED.

submit command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
submit	There are no parameters or variables.

Qualifications

None

Examples

Not currently available

Responses

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

Responses for the submit command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
COMMAND NOT VALID FOR MANUAL TESTID	
	Meaning: The submit command does not work with a manual testid.
	Action: None
NOT ENOUGH FIELDS DEFINED. ENSURE ENOUGH FIELDS ARE ENTERED.	
	Meaning: You entered the submit command without enough data defined for the TESTID. The TESTID status must either be defined or deleted before the data can be submitted.
	Action: Define more data for the TESTID. Reenter the submit command.
NOTHING POSTED	
	Meaning: No testid is posted.
	Action: None
-continued-	

submit (continued)

Responses for the submit command (continued)

MAP output	Meaning and action

```
<reason>
CANNOT CONVERT ALT MAP TIMES TO ALTSCHED DATA TIMES.
PROBLEM CONVERTING MAP DATA TO ALTSCHED DATA FORMAT FOR ENTRY.
QUIT THE MAP, TRY AGAIN.
```

> **Meaning:** The system was unable to store the time data. The reason is given in the beginning of the response.
>
> **Action:** Contact the system support group.

```
<reason> INTERNAL DATA BAD.
PROBLEM CONVERTING MAP DATA TO ALTSCHED DATA FORMAT FOR ENTRY.
QUIT THE MAP, TRY AGAIN.
```

> **Meaning:** The system is unable to store the startlen and endlen data. The reason is given at the beginning of the response.
>
> **Action:** Contact the system support group.

```
TABLE ALTSCHED ALREADY CONTAINS THIS TESTID
```

> **Meaning:** The TESTID you entered is already in memory (table ALTSCHED).
>
> **Action:** Define the data against a different TESTID.

```
<table control reason>
THE DATA HAS FAILED TO BE ADDED INTO TABLE ALTSCHED.
```

> **Meaning:** The system was unable to submit the data. The table control reason is given at the beginning of the response.
>
> **Action:** Check the test data. Reenter the command.

```
<table control reason>
THE DATA HAS FAILED TO VERIFY REQUIREMENTS OF TABLE ALTSCHED.
```

> **Meaning:** The system was unable to verify the data. The table control reason is given at the beginning of the response.
>
> **Action:** Check the test data. Reenter the command.

-continued-

submit (end)

Responses for the submit command (continued)	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
THE DATA HAS BEEN ADDED INTO TABLE ALTSCHED	
	Meaning: The data has been successfully stored in memory (table ALTSCHED).
	Action: None
-end-	

ALTCKTTST level commands

Use the ALTCKTTST level of the MAP to perform keyset line circuit tests (CKTTST).

Keyset lines can be electronic business sets (EBS), asynchronous interface modules (AIM), integrated bit error rate testers (IBERT), or DATA lines. When the test is run on keyset lines, a specified number of messages are sent out toward the subscriber terminal. The messages are looped back to at the line card or at the subscriber terminal and the received messages are compared with the transmitted messages. Do not press any key on the EBS or DATA line terminal during a CKTTST run at the terminal. Because AIM and IBERT lines do not have terminals, the messages can only be looped back at the line card.

Accessing the ALTCKTTST level

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

mapci;mtc;lns;alt;ckttst ↵

ALTCKTTST commands

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

Command	Page
define	A-95
defman	A-105
defschd	A-107
ovrride	A-109
post	A-113
quit	A-115
-continued-	

Command	Page
remove	A-119
start	A-121
status	A-125
stop	A-129
submit	A-131
-end-	

ALTCKTTST menu

The following figure shows the ALTCKTTST menu and status display.

```
        CM     MS     IOD    Net    PM    CCS    LNS    Trks   Ext    APPL
        CM FLT SysB  2IOCOS 2PAIR 1LCM  2 RSC   .     48CC.   .    ACBLNK
         M      M      M     *C*   *C*   *C*           *C*

ALTCKTTST
 0 Quit          TESTID:                Status:
 2 Post_                                Linetype:
 3               STARTLEN     ENDLEN            Test
 4 Start                                       NUMMSG
 5 Stop                                        SERVICE
 6 Remove              PASS FAIL N/A TOTAL  LOCATION
 7 Define_       TOTAL
 8 Submit        CURRENT
 9
10                  MON TUE WED THU FRI SAT SUN
11 DefMAN        cont
12               start
13 DefSCHD_      stop
14               CKTTST:
15 Status_
16
17 OVRride_
18
```

Common responses

The following table provides explanations of the common responses to the ALTCKTTST commands. These responses will be produced by many of the commands under the ALTCKTTST level. This table will be referred to from the individual command descriptions to which it pertains.

Common responses for the ALTCKTTST commands	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
"MANUAL" IS NOT ALLOWED AS PART OF TESTID	
	Meaning: The word manual is not allowed as the test identifier (TESTID).
	Action: Check the TESTID. Reenter the command using a valid TESTID.
TABLE ALTSCHED IS EMPTY	
	Meaning: There are no TESTIDs stored in memory.
	Action: None
TESTID IS 6 TO 12 CHARACTERS	
	Meaning: You have entered a TESTID that is too short or too long.
	Action: Check the TESTID. Reenter the command.
THE COMMAND ENTERED CAN ONLY BE USED IN THE ALT LEVEL. QUIT THE <ALT sublevel> LEVEL FIRST.	
	Meaning: You can use the command only from the main ALT level.
	Action: Quit from the ALT sublevel indicated by <ALT sublevel>. Reenter the command.
THE TEST TYPE OF THE GIVEN TESTID IS NOT VALID FOR THIS LEVEL	
	Meaning: The TESTID you entered does not correspond to a test.
	Action: Check the TESTID and reenter the command. Or, use the post command to post the TESTID. Posting the TESTID will bring you to the appropriate ALT sublevel associated with the TESTID.
THE TESTID IS NOT IN TABLE ALTSCHED	
	Meaning: The TESTID you entered is not stored in memory.
	Action: Check the TESTID. Reenter the command.
-continued-	

Common responses for the ALTCKTTST commands (continued)

MAP output	Meaning and action

```
THIS MAP HAS MANUAL ALT DEFINED OR RUNNING.
USE <ALT level> TO POST THE MANUAL TESTID FOR THIS MAP.
```

Meaning: You entered the command while a manual alt is set up. Nothing can be posted until the manual TESTID is removed.

Action: Go to the ALT level indicated by <ALT level> and remove the manual TESTID data.

-end-

define

Function

Use the define command to specify test data for the specified TESTID.

define command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
define	extension *testid* startlen *string* endlen *string* time *start* *stop* emf [emfdcv / emfacv] *volts* tg rg tr resvalue [tg / rg / tr] *mct* *lct* linetype [standard / isdn / all] cap *thresh* nummsg *number* service [voice / data / all] location [terminal / linecard] comm

Parameters and variables	Description
all	This variable represents all line types to be tested in the automatic line testing keyset line circuit test (ALTCKTTST) and automatic line testing line insulation test (ALTLIT) levels.
cap	This parameter specifies that the capacitance test is to be performed (default threshold = 0.1 microfarad).
-continued-	

define (continued)

define command parameters and variables (continued)	
Parameters and variables	**Description**
comm	This parameter requests the commissioning test to be performed. This test can only be performed if the ALTNOPT module is in the software load. Entering this parameter performs a ring test and performs a dial tone test for line cards that have a directory number assigned.
emf	This parameter specifies that the electromotive force test is to be performed at the default values (EMFACV = 2 volts; EMFDCV = 2 volts).
emfacv	This parameter prepares to change the default value for the EMFAC voltage.
emfdcv	This parameter prepares to change the default value for the EMFDC voltage.
endlen	This parameter prepares to identify the last line in the block of lines to be tested.
extension	This parameter prepares to specify the TESTID of a previously defined test.
isdn	This variable represents Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN) line types to be tested in the ALTCKTTST and ALTLIT levels.
lct	This variable specifies the least critical resistance threshold in increments of 100 ohms from 1-7500 increments.
linetype	This parameter is the type of line to be tested. The parameter is available for the four-level pulse amplitude modulation (PAM) code with 2 binary to 1 quaternary symbol coding (2B1Q) Integrated Services Digital Network line card (ISLC) and the associated line. Alternate mark inversion (AMI) lines are skipped. This parameter represents the standard line type to be tested in the ALTCKTTST and ALTLIT levels.
location	This parameter prepares to specify where the test is to run, either at the terminal or linecard, where the following occurs: ▪ linecard-the keyset line circuit test (CKTTST) is run at the linecard. ▪ terminal-(default) the CKTTST is run at the terminal unless the line is an AIM or an integrated bit error rate test (IBERT). If an AIM or an IBERT, the test is run at the linecard.
mct	This variable specifies the most critical resistance threshold in increments of 100 ohms from 1-7500 increments.
number	This variable specifies the number of messages, from 1-50, to send during the CKTTST. The default is the value contained in office parameter circuit_test_number_messages.
-continued-	

define (continued)

define command parameters and variables (continued)	
Parameters and variables	**Description**
nummsg	This parameter prepares to specify the number of messages to be sent during the test.
resvalue	This parameter prepares to change the most and least critical resistance value for the rg, tg, or tr test.
rg	This parameter specifies that a ring to ground resistance test is to be performed at the default values [most critical threshold (mct) = 40k ohms; least critical threshold (lct) = 200k ohms].
service	This parameter prepares to specify the type of keyset lines on which to run the test, either all, data, or voice. The keyset lines are the following: ▪ all-(default) all types of keyset lines are tested ▪ data-data lines, aim lines, and ibert lines are tested ▪ voice-electronic business set lines are tested
standard	This variable represents the standard line type to be tested in the ALTCKTTST and ALTLIT levels.
start	This variable specifies the day and time when the test will start. The *start* format is day hh mm where ▪ day-is the day of the week: mon, tue, wed, thu, fri, sat, or sun ▪ hh-is the hour of the day from 00-23 ▪ mm-is the minute of the hour from 00-59
startlen	This parameter prepares to identify the first line in the block of lines to be tested.
stop	This variable specifies the day and time when the test will stop. The *stop* format is the same as the *start* format.
string	This variable is the line equipment number in the following form: site ff u dd cc where ▪ cc-is the circuit number from 00 to 31 ▪ dd-is the drawer number from 00 to 31 ▪ ff-is the frame number from 00 to 99 ▪ site-is the site of the equipment ▪ u-is the unit number from 0 to 9
-continued-	

define (continued)

define command parameters and variables (continued)	
Parameters and variables	**Description**
testid	This variable specifies the test identifier consisting of a 6-12 character alphanumeric string used to identify manual and scheduled automatic line tests (ALT).
tg	This parameter specifies that a tip to ground resistance test is to be performed at the default values [most critical threshold (mct) = 40k ohms; least critical threshold (lct) = 200k ohms].
thresh	This variable specifies the capacitance threshold in increments of 0.001 microfarads from 1-5000 increments.
time	This parameter prepares to identify the schedule for the test.
tr	This parameter specifies that a tip to ring resistance test is to be performed at the default values [most critical threshold (mct) = 40k ohms; least critical threshold (lct) = 200k ohms].
volts	This variable specifies the voltage limit, from 1-300 volts for EMFDCV and EFMACV.
-end-	

Qualifications

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

- The LIT parameters are valid only at the ALTLIT sublevel.
- The comm option is only available when the ALTNOPT module is loaded in the switch.
- The CKTTST option is only available when the ALTNOPT module is loaded in the switch.
- The comm option applies only to manual TESTIDs and diag TESTIDs.

define (continued)

Example

The following table provides an example of the define command.

Example of the define command	
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**
define linetype isdn ↵	
	Task: Define the linetype for a posted ISDN bus which connects the network termination 1 (NT1) to the terminal equipment for access to the ISDN (S/T) loop or a 2B1Q loop in the ALTCKTTST and ALTLIT sublevels of ALT.
	Response: `The LINETYPE will be updated to ISDN.` `The location will change to LINECARD.`
	Explanation: The linetype is updated to ISDN and the location is changed to linecard.

Responses

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

Responses for the define command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
`COMMISSIONING OPTION IS ONLY ALLOWED ON MANUAL AND DIAG TESTIDS`	
	Meaning: You entered the define command with the comm parameter for a TESTID that was not associated with a diag or manual test.
	Action: None
`CONVERSION OF <data> PROBLEM`	
	Meaning: The system cannot process the startlen and endlen data (indicated by <data>).
	Action: Contact the system support group.
-continued-	

define (continued)

Responses for the define command (continued)

MAP output   **Meaning and action**

FAILED TO READ FROM ALTSCHED, <testid>

        Meaning: The system has a problem reading the data for the TESTID indicated in the response.

        Action: Contact the system support group.

<len> INTERNAL DATA BAD

        Meaning: The startlen and endlen data cannot be displayed.

        Action: Contact the system support group.

"MANUAL" IS NOT ALLOWED AS PART OF TESTID

        Meaning: The word manual is not allowed as the TESTID.

        Action: Check the TESTID. Reenter the command using a valid TESTID.

NO STORE HAS BEEN ALLOCATED FOR MANUAL TEST

        Meaning: If this system response is not accompanied by another response, there is insufficient temporary storage for ALT

        Action: Contact the system support group.

NOTHING IS POSTED FOR DEFINING

        Meaning: No TESTID is posted.

        Action: Use the defman or defschd command to create a TESTID. Then post the required TESTID.

OTHER FIELDS HAVE BEEN DEFINED AND THEY ARE NOT COMPATIBLE

        Meaning: The command string define extension is not compatible with existing data.

        Action: Check the data. Reenter the command.

-continued-

---

define (continued)

Responses for the define command (continued)	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
PARAMETER <parameter> NOT VALID FOR EXTENSION TESTS	
	Meaning: The define command could not be entered for an extension test with the parameter indicated by <parameter> (for example, startlen, endlen, or lit).
	Action: None
PARAMETER <parameter> NOT VALID FOR MANUAL TESTS	
	Meaning: The define command could not be entered for a manual TESTID with the parameter indicated by <parameter> (for example, extension or time).
	Action: None
PARAMETER <parameter> NOT VALID FOR TEST TYPE OF POSTED MAP	
	Meaning: The parameters you entered do not apply to the current ALT sublevel.
	Action: Enter the data that corresponds to the current sublevel.
POSTED TESTID IS SUBMITTED OR STARTED ALREADY	
	Meaning: The test data for the specified TESTID is already defined.
	Action: None
<reason> NO STORE HAS BEEN ALLOCATED FOR MANUAL TEST.	
	Meaning: There is insufficient store allocation for the manual test definition. The reason is indicated by <reason>.
	Action: Change the define parameters as indicated by the system response.
TABLE ALTSCHED IS EMPTY	
	Meaning: There are no TESTIDs stored in memory.
	Action: None
-continued-	

define (continued)

Responses for the define command (continued)

MAP output   **Meaning and action**

```
TERMINAL INVALID FOR ISDN LOOPS
LOCATION CHANGED TO LINECARD
```

         Meaning: An attempt to specify terminal as the location parameter. The system has changed the location parameter to linecard.

         Action:

```
TEST TYPE OF EXTENSION TESTID NOT SAME AS SUB-LEVEL
```

         Meaning: The TESTID you entered does not correspond to the current ALT sublevel.

         Action: Check the TESTID, then reenter the command.

```
TESTID DATA CANNOT BE FOUND IN ALTSCHED
```

         Meaning: The TESTID you entered cannot be found in memory (table ALTSCHED).

         Action: Check the TESTID. Reenter the command using a valid TESTID.

```
TESTID GIVEN WITH "EXTENSION" IS NOT PRIMARY TESTID
```

         Meaning: The TESTID you entered is incorrect. The TESTID must be for a test that is already defined.

         Action: Check the TESTID, then reenter the command.

```
TESTID IS 6 TO 12 CHARACTERS
```

         Meaning: The TESTID entered was too short or too long.

         Action: Check the TESTID. Reenter the command using a valid TESTID.

```
The LINETYPE will be updated to ISDN.
The location will change to LINECARD.
```

         Meaning: The linetype is updated to ISDN and the location is changed to linecard.

         Action: None

                                                -continued-

---

define (end)

Responses for the define command (continued)	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
THE <parameter> OPTION HAS TO BE ENTERED FIRST	
	Meaning: The parameter indicated in the response must be entered before other parameters can be defined.
	Action: Check the data. Enter the parameter indicated in the response before defining the values for the LIT test.
THE STARTLEN HAS TO BE DEFINED FIRST	
	Meaning: You entered the command string define endlen before the startlen was defined.
	Action: Enter the command string define startlen before entering the define endlen command string.
THE TIMES GIVEN WRAP AROUND THE WHOLE WEEK	
	Meaning: Using the command string define time, the stop time you entered was earlier than the start time on the same day.
	Action: Select different times. Reenter the command.
-end-	

defman

Function

Use the defman command to assign a TESTID to the test that corresponds to the current ALT sublevel.

defman command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
defman	There are no parameters or variables.

Qualification

Only one manual TESTID is allowed per MAP.

Examples

Not currently available

Responses

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

Responses for the defman command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
`THIS MAP HAS A MANUAL ALT SET UP.` `IT MUST BE REMOVED FIRST.`	
	Meaning: A manual TESTID is already defined.
	Action: Use the remove command to remove the manual TESTID.

defschd

Function

Use the defschd command to assign a TESTID to the scheduled test that corresponds to the current ALT sublevel.

defschd command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
defschd	*testid*

Parameters and variables	**Description**
testid	This variable specifies the test identifier consisting of a 6-12 character alphanumeric string.

Qualifications

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

- The first character of the TESTID must be a letter, not a number.
- Do not use the word manual as the TESTID.

Example

The following table provides an example of the defschd command.

Example of the defschd command	
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**
defschd lcmtests ↵ *where* lcmtests is a TESTID that corresponds to the LIT sublevel	
	Task: Assign a TESTID for the LIT test. **Response:** Not currently available **Explanation:** The TESTID lcmtests is assigned to the LIT test.

defschd (end)

Responses

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

Responses for the defschd command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
"MANUAL" IS NOT ALLOWED AS PART OF TESTID	
	Meaning: The word manual is not allowed as the TESTID.
	Action: Check the TESTID. Reenter the command using a valid TESTID.
TABLE ALTSCHED ALREADY CONTAINS THIS TESTID	
	Meaning: The TESTID you tried to create already exists.
	Action: Use a different TESTID.
TABLE ALTSCHED IS EMPTY	
	Meaning: There are no TESTIDs stored in memory.
	Action: None
TESTID IS 6 TO 12 CHARACTERS	
	Meaning: The TESTID entered was too short or too long.
	Action: Check the TESTID. Reenter the command using a valid TESTID.
THE TESTID IS NOT IN TABLE ALTSCHED	
	Meaning: The TESTID you entered is not stored in memory.
	Action: Check the TESTID. Reenter the command using a valid TESTID.
THIS MAP HAS A MANUAL ALT SET UP. IT MUST BE REMOVED FIRST.	
	Meaning: A manual TESTID is already defined.
	Action: Use the remove command to remove the manual TESTID.

ovrride

Function

Use the ovrride command to postpone a scheduled test so that testing will not start until a specified day and time has passed.

ovrride command parameters and variables				
Command	**Parameters and variables**			
ovrride	untilafter clear query	⌈ *day* *hh* *mm* ⌉	⌈ all ⌉	

Parameters and variables	Description
all	This parameter specifies that the override action includes all TESTIDs at all sublevels of ALT.
clear	This parameter cancels the request to override the test schedule for the posted TESTID or all TESTIDs.
day	This variable specifies the day of the week: mon, tue, wed, thu, fri, sat, or sun.
hh	This variable specifies the hour of the day, from 00-23.
mm	This variable specifies the minute of the hour, from 00-59.
query	This parameter displays the actual date after which testing will resume.
untilafter	This parameter specifies that testing will resume after a specified day and time.

Qualifications

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

- TESTIDs in a stopped status cannot be overridden.
- Data and time changes at the switch do not change the date and time after which testing will resume.

Examples

Not currently available

ovrride (continued)

Responses

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

Responses for the ovrride command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
`ACTION TO BE DONE TO ALL TESTIDS.` `PLEASE CONFIRM YES/NO?`	
	Meaning: You entered the ovrrride command with the all parameter and the system requires confirmation before performing the action.
	Action: To continue with the override request, enter yes. To cancel the override request, enter no.
`ACTIVE TESTING CAN RESUME AFTER SWITCH TIME` `<day><date><time>`	
	Meaning: The query request has been performed. The display shows the switch time when testing can resume.
	Action: None
`COMMAND NOT VALID FOR MANUAL TESTID`	
	Meaning: The ovrride command cannot be used with a manual TESTID.
	Action: None
`NOTHING POSTED`	
	Meaning: No TESTID is posted.
	Action: Post the required TESTID.
`STATUS OF THE TESTID IS NOT OVERRIDDEN`	
	Meaning: The query request cannot be performed because the TESTID you entered is not overridden.
	Action: None
-continued-	

ovrride (end)

Responses for the ovrride command (continued)	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
TESTID STATUS IS NOT VALID FOR OVRRIDE COMMAND	
	Meaning: The TESTID status (stopped) cannot be overridden.
	Action: None
THERE IS NO ALTSCHED DATA	
	Meaning: There is no data in memory (table ALTSCHED). The posted data was only a private copy.
	Action: None
-end-	

post

Function

Use the post command to select for action the scheduled ALT TESTID that is stored in memory.

post command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
post	*testid*

Parameters and variables	**Description**
testid	This variable specifies the test identifier consisting of a 6-12 character alphanumeric string.

Qualifications

If the post command is entered while a TESTID is posted, the data for the posted TESTID will be replaced by the new TESTID.

Examples

Not currently available

Responses

Refer to the common responses table in the beginning of this section for responses common to ALT commands.

Responses for the post command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
`TEST TYPE NOT THE SAME AS ALT SUB-LEVEL`	
	Meaning: The TESTID you entered does not correspond to the current sublevel.
	Action: Use the altinfo command to determine the test type of the TESTID.

quit

Function

Use the quit command to exit from the current menu level and return to a previous menu level.

quit command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
quit	*1* all *incrname* *n*

Parameters and variables	Description
1	This default parameter causes the system to display the next higher MAP level.
all	This parameter causes the system to display the CI level from any level.
incrname	This variable causes the system to exit the specified level and all sublevels. The system displays the next level higher than the one specified. Values for *incrname* are menu level names, such as lns, mtc, or mapci.
n	This variable identifies a specified number of retreat levels from the current level. The range of retreat levels is 0-6. However, the system cannot accept a level number higher than the number of the current level.

Qualifications

None

Examples

The following table provides examples of the quit command.

Examples of the quit command		
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**	
quit ↵		
	Task:	Exit from the ALTCKTTST level to the previous menu level.
	Response:	The display changes to the display of a higher level menu.
	Explanation:	The ALTCKTTST level has changed to the previous menu level.
	-continued-	

quit (continued)

Examples of the quit command (continued)	
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**
quit mtc ↵ *where* mtc	specifies the level higher than the ALTCKTTST level to be exited

	Task:	Return to the MAPCI level (one menu level higher than MTC).
	Response:	The display changes to the MAPCI menu display:
		`MAPCI:`
	Explanation:	The ALTCKTTST level has returned to the MAPCI level.
	-end-	

Responses

The following table provides an explanation of the responses to the quit command.

Responses for the quit command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
`CI:`	
	Meaning: The system exited all MAP menu levels and returned to the CI level.
	Action: None
`QUIT -- Unable to quit requested number of levels` `Last parameter evaluated was: 1`	
	Meaning: You entered an invalid level number. The number you entered exceeds the number of MAP levels from which to quit.
	Action: Reenter the command using an appropriate level number.
The system replaces the ALTCKTTST level menu with a menu that is two or more levels higher.	
	Meaning: You entered the quit command with an *n* variable value of 2 or more or an *incrname* variable value corresponding to two or more levels higher.
	Action: None
-continued-	

quit (end)

Responses for the quit command (continued)	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
The system replaces the display of the ALTCKTTST level with the display of the next higher MAP level.	
	Meaning: The system exited to the next higher MAP level.
	Action: None
-end-	

remove

Function

Use the remove command to remove the data associated with the posted
TESTID from memory table ALTSCHED.

remove command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
remove	There are no parameters or variables.

Qualifications

If the TESTID is for a scheduled test, the system prompts for a yes or no
confirmation.

Examples

Not currently available

Responses

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

Responses for the remove command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
``` DATA IS TO BE REMOVED FROM TABLE ALTSCHED. PLEASE CONFIRM YES/NO? ```	
	Meaning: The system requires confirmation before removing the data from table ALTSCHED.
	Action: To confirm the removal, enter yes. To cancel the removal request, enter no.
``` <failure> FAILED TO DELETE THE DATA FROM TABLE ALTSCHED ```	
	Meaning: The system failed to remove the data from memory. The reason for the failure is indicated by <failure>.
	Action: None
-continued-	

remove (end)

Responses for the remove command (continued)	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
`NOTHING POSTED`	
	Meaning: The TESTID is not posted.
	Action: Post the required TESTID.
`TESTID STATUS MUST BE "STOPPED" OR "DEFINED" TO REMOVE.` `NO ACTION TAKEN.`	
	Meaning: The remove command could not be executed because the status of the manual TESTID is something other than stopped or defined.
	Action: None
`TESTID STATUS MUST BE "STOPPED" TO REMOVE.` `NO ACTION TAKEN.`	
	Meaning: The remove command could not be executed because the status of the scheduled TESTID was something other than stopped.
	Action: None
-end-	

start

Function

Use the start command to set the posted scheduled ALT test in a state such that it is ready to run at the next scheduled time.

start command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
start	⎡ *beginlen* ⎤⎡ *full* ⎤ ⎣ lastlen ⎦⎣ summary ⎦

Parameters and variables	Description
beginlen	This default parameter starts testing from the beginning line equipment number in the block of lines defined for testing.
full	This default parameter generates a detailed ALT109 log when the test is finished.
lastlen	This parameter restarts testing just after the last LEN tested.
summary	This parameter generates an ALT108 summary log when the test is finished.

Qualifications

Not currently available

Examples

Not currently available

start (continued)

Responses

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

Responses for the start command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
ALT TESTER PROCESS CANNOT START MANUAL TEST. NOT ENOUGH FREE TEST PROCESS STREAMS.	
	Meaning: There are not enough test process streams to start the manual test.
	Action: You may use the ovrride command to override another test to free up test process streams.
ALT TESTER PROCESS HAS ACKNOWLEDGED THE START REQUEST	
	Meaning: You properly entered the start command for the manual TESTID. Because the test equipment is being diagnosed before testing begins, this action can take some time to finish.
	Action: None
FAILED TO SEND TO ALT DRIVER PROCESS. WAIT 15 SECONDS, TRY AGAIN.	
	Meaning: The system has a problem executing the start command.
	Action: Wait 15 seconds, then reenter the command. If the same response appears, contact the support group.
FAILED TO SEND TO ALT TESTER PROCESS. WAIT 15 SECONDS, TRY AGAIN.	
	Meaning: The system has a problem executing the start command.
	Action: Wait 15 seconds, then reenter the command. If the same response appears, contact the support group.
NOTHING POSTED	
	Meaning: No TESTID is posted.
	Action: Post the required TESTID.
-continued-	

start (continued)

Responses for the start command (continued)

MAP output   **Meaning and action**

```
START LEN IS SET TO START FROM "BEGINLEN".
PLEASE CONFIRM YES/NO?
or
START LEN IS SET TO START FROM "LASTLEN".
PLEASE CONFIRM YES/NO?
```

> **Meaning:** The system requires confirmation of the parameter you entered.
>
> **Action:**   To confirm, enter yes. To cancel the start request, enter no.

```
TEST STATUS NOT VALID FOR START COMMAND
```

> **Meaning:** The status of the manual TESTID was not stopped or defined.
>
> **Action:**   Change the manual TESTID status to stopped or defined before attempting to start the TESTID.

```
TESTID IS NOT IN "STOPPED" STATUS
```

> **Meaning:** The TESTID is not in the stopped mode.
>
> **Action:**   The status of the TESTID must be stopped before you can enter the start command. If the status of the TESTID is defined, use the submit command to change the status to stopped.

```
TESTID REQUIRED TO START FROM BEGINNING, SET TO "BEGINLEN".
START LEN IS SET TO START FROM "BEGINLEN".
PLEASE CONFIRM YES/NO?
```

> **Meaning:** You entered the start command with the lastlen parameter, but there has been no previous testing to enable testing from the lastlen. The system has changed the parameter to beginlen and requires confirmation.
>
> **Action:**   To confirm, enter yes. To cancel the start request, enter no.

-continued-

start (end)

Responses for the start command (continued)	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
YOUR REQUEST HAS BEEN QUEUED. THE ALT TESTER IS BUSY. PLEASE WAIT	
	Meaning: The start request for the manual TESTID has been queued because ALT is busy with another request. When ALT is available, the queued request will be processed.
	Action: Do not reenter the start command. Additional start requests for the same TESTID will be ignored.
-end-	

status

Function

Use the status command to check the status of the posted TESTID. There are two ways that the status information can be displayed:

- in the test stream format
- in the LCD test set format

The test stream format represents the test equipment used to test the posted TESTID.

The LCD test set format represents the actual line equipment numbers (LENs) being tested by the test equipment associated with the TESTID.

status command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
status	stream lcdtestset
Parameters and variables	**Description**
lcdtestset	This parameter displays the status of the TESTID in the LCD test set format.
stream	This parameter displays the status of the TESTID in the stream format.

Qualifications

None

Examples

The following table provides examples of the status command.

status (continued)

Examples of the status command

Example   **Task, response, and explanation**

---

status stream ↵
where

stream   displays the status of the posted TESTID in a stream format

---

Task: Check the status of the posted TESTID, LNMTCJOHN. Display the
                 status in a stream format.

Response:

```
TESTID : LNMTCJOHN  Test type: DIAG
Stream  State Test equip. state Last  LEN tested   MAX LENs
0    Active    LTU    0   SZD   HOST 10 0  17  31  12000
                 TTU   10   SZD
1    Interrupt MTU   23   SZD   OPM1  00 1  19  09  320
                 TTU    3   SZD
2    Held      TTT   34   SB    DLM1  11 1  08  20  96
3    Done      SLTD              RCT1  50 9  02  03  256
```

Explanation: The system displays the status of the posted TESTID in a stream
                 format. The stream format provides the following information :

                 ▪   the stream number order

                 ▪   the state of the stream

                 ▪   the test equipment used

                 ▪   the last LEN tested by the stream

                 ▪   the total number of LENs the stream could test (based on the
                      LCDs assigned to the stream)

---

status lcdtestset ↵
where

lcdtestset   displays a snapshot of the LCD tests for an ALT test

---

-continued-

---

status (continued)

Examples of the status command (continued)

Example   **Task, response, and explanation**

Task: Check the status of the posted TESTID, which is LNMTCFRED.
Display the status in an lcdtestset format.

Response:

```
TESTID : LNMTCFRED  Test type: DIAG
Start LEN        End LEN          Stream Vert   Testing Status
HOST 00 0 00 00 HOST  00 0 09 31    0      0    HOST 00 0 09 10
HOST 00 0 10 00 HOST  00 0 19 31    1      1    Done
HOST 00 1 00 00 HOST  00 1 09 31    1      2    Suspended
HOST 00 1 10 00 HOST  00 1 19 31    1      3    WAITING
HOST 50 1 00 10 HOST  50 1 00 20    2     600   Done
HOST 51 0 00 09 HOST  51 0 00 10    2     601    HOST 51 0 00 09
DLM1 60 0 00 09 DLM1  60 0 09 31    3     ---   DLM1 60 0 09 02
RCT1 00 0 00 00 RCT1  00 0 04 20    4      10   RCT1 00 0 16 00
RCT1 00 1 00 00 RCT1  00 1 04 10    4      10   WAITING
RCT1 00 2 00 00 RCT1  00 1 03 20    4      10   WAITING
```

Explanation: The system displays the status of the posted TESTID in the
lcdtesteset format. The lcdtestset format provides the following
information :

- the start LEN and end LEN range

- which stream is to process the test set

- the vertical on the MTA (if applicable)

- the status

  Here is a list of the possible testing status conditions and their
  meanings:

  - <len>   the last LEN tested
  - done   the lcd test set have been completely
                  run
  - suspended   the LCD test set cannot be completed
                  because the test equipment is
                  suspected as being faulty. The test
                  equipment passes diagnostics but line
                  cards continue to fail.
  - held   test equipment or the LCD PM is
                  unavailable
  - WAITING   the stream did not get to this LCD test
                  set and the LCD test set is waiting to be
                  run

-end-

status (end)

Responses

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

Responses for the status command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
`NO STREAM OR LCD TEST SET CALCULATION HAS BEEN DONE`	
	Meaning: The data cannot be displayed because the system has not performed the calculations.
	Action: Use the define command for manual TESTIDs. Or, use the submit command for scheduled TESTIDs. This action will force the system to perform the calculations.
`NOTHING POSTED`	
	Meaning: No TESTID is posted.
	Action: Post the required TESTID.

stop

Function

Use the stop command to halt a test and change the TESTID status.

stop command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
stop	There are no parameters or variables.

Qualifications

Not currently available

Examples

Not currently available

Responses

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

Responses for the stop command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
`ASKING FOR MANUAL TESTID TO BE STOPPED`	
	Meaning: The stop request for a manual TESTID has been queued. Since ALT may be busy with other tests, the request may not be executed until the other tests are completed.
	Action: None
`FAILED TO SEND TO ALT DRIVER PROCESS.` `WAIT 15 SECONDS, TRY AGAIN.`	
	Meaning: The system has a problem executing the stop command.
	Action: Wait 15 seconds, then reenter the command. If the same response appears, contact the support group.
-continued-	

stop (end)

Responses for the stop command (continued)	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
FAILED TO SEND TO ALT TESTER PROCESS. WAIT 15 SECONDS, TRY AGAIN.	
	Meaning: The system has a problem executing the stop command.
	Action: Wait 15 seconds, then reenter the command. If the same response appears, contact the support group.
NOTHING POSTED	
	Meaning: No TESTID is posted.
	Action: Post the required TESTID.
TEST STATUS IS NOT VALID FOR STOP COMMAND	
	Meaning: The status of the manual TESTID is one of defined, deleted, or undefined. The stop command has no effect and is ignored.
	Action: None
TESTID IS ALREADY "STOPPED"	
	Meaning: The TESTID status is already stopped.
	Action: None
-end-	

submit

Function

Use the submit command to send the defined test data for the posted TESTID into memory table ALTSCHED.

submit command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
submit	There are no parameters or variables.

Qualifications

None

Examples

Not currently available

Responses

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

Responses for the submit command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
COMMAND NOT VALID FOR MANUAL TESTID	
	Meaning: The submit command does not work with a manual testid.
	Action: None
NOT ENOUGH FIELDS DEFINED. ENSURE ENOUGH FIELDS ARE ENTERED.	
	Meaning: You entered the submit command without enough data defined for the TESTID. The TESTID status must either be defined or deleted before the data can be submitted.
	Action: Define more data for the TESTID. Reenter the submit command.
NOTHING POSTED	
	Meaning: No testid is posted.
	Action: None
-continued-	

submit (continued)

Responses for the submit command (continued)

MAP output   Meaning and action

```
<reason>
CANNOT CONVERT ALT MAP TIMES TO ALTSCHED DATA TIMES.
PROBLEM CONVERTING MAP DATA TO ALTSCHED DATA FORMAT FOR ENTRY.
QUIT THE MAP, TRY AGAIN.
```

Meaning: The system was unable to store the time data. The reason is given in the beginning of the response.

Action: Contact the system support group.

```
<reason> INTERNAL DATA BAD.
PROBLEM CONVERTING MAP DATA TO ALTSCHED DATA FORMAT FOR ENTRY.
QUIT THE MAP, TRY AGAIN.
```

Meaning: The system is unable to store the startlen and endlen data. The reason is given at the beginning of the response.

Action: Contact the system support group.

```
TABLE ALTSCHED ALREADY CONTAINS THIS TESTID
```

Meaning: The TESTID you entered is already in memory (table ALTSCHED).

Action: Define the data against a different TESTID.

```
<table control reason>
THE DATA HAS FAILED TO BE ADDED INTO TABLE ALTSCHED.
```

Meaning: The system was unable to submit the data. The table control reason is given at the beginning of the response.

Action: Check the test data. Reenter the command.

```
<table control reason>
THE DATA HAS FAILED TO VERIFY REQUIREMENTS OF TABLE ALTSCHED.
```

Meaning: The system was unable to verify the data. The table control reason is given at the beginning of the response.

Action: Check the test data. Reenter the command.

-continued-

submit (end)

Responses for the submit command (continued)	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
THE DATA HAS BEEN ADDED INTO TABLE ALTSCHED	
	Meaning: The data has been successfully stored in memory (table ALTSCHED).
	Action: None
-end-	

ALTDIAG level commands

Use the ALTDIAG level of the MAP to perform the extended diagnostic test (DIAG) on the ALT.

Accessing the ALTDIAG level

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

mapci;mtc;lns;alt;diag ↵

ALTDIAG commands

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

Command	Page
define	A-139
defman	A-149
defschd	A-151
ovrride	A-153
post	A-157
quit	A-159
remove	A-163
start	A-165
status	A-169
stop	A-173
submit	A-175

ALTDIAG menu

The following figure shows the ALTDIAG menu and status display.

```
        CM    MS    IOD    Net   PM   CCS   LNS    Trks  Ext   APPL
      CM FLT SysB  2IOCOS 2PAIR 1LCM 2 RSC  .     48CC.   .   ACBLNK
        M     M     M     *C*  *C*   *C*          *C*

ALTDIAG
  0 Quit         TESTID:                Status:
  2 Post_                               Linetype:
  3                STARTLEN    ENDLEN
  4 Start
  5 Stop
  6 Remove              PASS FAIL N/A TOTAL
  7 Define_     TOTAL
  8 Submit      CURRENT
  9
 10               MON TUE WED THU FRI SAT SUN
 11 DefMAN      cont
 12            start
 13 DefSCHD_   stop
 14            DIAG:
 15 Status_
 16
 17 OVRride_
 18
```

Common responses

The following table provides explanations of the common responses to the ALTDIAG commands. These responses will be produced by many of the commands under the ALTDIAG level. This table will be referred to from the individual command descriptions to which it pertains.

Common responses for the ALTDIAG commands	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
"MANUAL" IS NOT ALLOWED AS PART OF TESTID	
	Meaning: The word manual is not allowed as the test identifier (TESTID).
	Action: Check the TESTID. Reenter the command using a valid TESTID.
-continued-	

Common responses for the ALTDIAG commands (continued)

MAP output	Meaning and action

```
TABLE ALTSCHED IS EMPTY
```

> **Meaning:** There are no TESTIDs stored in memory.
>
> **Action:**   None

```
TESTID IS 6 TO 12 CHARACTERS
```

> **Meaning:** You have entered a TESTID that is too short or too long.
>
> **Action:**   Check the TESTID. Reenter the command.

```
THE COMMAND ENTERED CAN ONLY BE USED IN THE ALT LEVEL.
QUIT THE <ALT sublevel> LEVEL FIRST.
```

> **Meaning:** You can use the command only from the main ALT level.
>
> **Action:**   Quit from the ALT sublevel indicated by <ALT sublevel>. Reenter the command.

```
THE TEST TYPE OF THE GIVEN TESTID IS NOT VALID FOR THIS LEVEL
```

> **Meaning:** The TESTID you entered does not correspond to a test.
>
> **Action:**   Check the TESTID and reenter the command. Or, use the post command to post the TESTID. Posting the TESTID will bring you to the appropriate ALT sublevel associated with the TESTID.

```
THE TESTID IS NOT IN TABLE ALTSCHED
```

> **Meaning:** The TESTID you entered is not stored in memory.
>
> **Action:**   Check the TESTID. Reenter the command.

```
THIS MAP HAS MANUAL ALT DEFINED OR RUNNING.
USE <ALT level> TO POST THE MANUAL TESTID FOR THIS MAP.
```

> **Meaning:** You entered the command while a manual alt is set up. Nothing can be posted until the manual TESTID is removed.
>
> **Action:**   Go to the ALT level indicated by <ALT level> and remove the manual TESTID data.

-end-

define

Function

Use the define command to specify test data for the specified TESTID.

define command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
define	extension *testid* startlen *string* endlen *string* time *start* *stop* emf [[emfdcv / emfacv] *volts*] tg rg tr resvalue [[tg / rg / tr] *mct* *lct*] linetype [standard / isdn / all] cap *thresh* nummsg *number* service [voice / data / all] location [terminal / linecard] comm

Parameters and variables	Description
all	This variable represents all line types to be tested in the automatic line testing keyset line circuit test (ALTCKTTST) and automatic line testing line insulation test (ALTLIT) levels.
cap	This parameter specifies that the capacitance test is to be performed (default threshold = 0.1 microfarad).
	-continued-

define (continued)

define command parameters and variables (continued)	
Parameters and variables	**Description**
comm	This parameter requests the commissioning test to be performed. This test can only be performed if the ALTNOPT module is in the software load. Entering this parameter performs a ring test and performs a dial tone test for line cards that have a directory number assigned.
emf	This parameter specifies that the electromotive force test is to be performed at the default values (EMFACV = 2 volts; EMFDCV = 2 volts).
emfacv	This parameter prepares to change the default value for the EMFAC voltage.
emfdcv	This parameter prepares to change the default value for the EMFDC voltage.
endlen	This parameter prepares to identify the last line in the block of lines to be tested.
extension	This parameter prepares to specify the TESTID of a previously defined test.
isdn	This variable represents Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN) line types to be tested in the ALTCKTTST and ALTLIT levels.
lct	This variable specifies the least critical resistance threshold in increments of 100 ohms from 1-7500 increments.
linetype	This parameter is the type of line to be tested. The parameter is available for the four-level pulse amplitude modulation (PAM) code with 2 binary to 1 quaternary symbol coding (2B1Q) Integrated Services Digital Network line card (ISLC) and the associated line. Alternate mark inversion (AMI) lines are skipped. This parameter represents the standard line type to be tested in the ALTCKTTST and ALTLIT levels.
location	This parameter prepares to specify where the test is to run, either at the terminal or linecard, where the following occurs: • linecard-the keyset line circuit test (CKTTST) is run at the linecard. • terminal-(default) the CKTTST is run at the terminal unless the line is an AIM or an integrated bit error rate test (IBERT). If an AIM or an IBERT, the test is run at the linecard.
mct	This variable specifies the most critical resistance threshold in increments of 100 ohms from 1-7500 increments.
number	This variable specifies the number of messages, from 1-50, to send during the CKTTST. The default is the value contained in office parameter circuit_test_number_messages.
-continued-	

define (continued)

define command parameters and variables (continued)	
Parameters and variables	**Description**
nummsg	This parameter prepares to specify the number of messages to be sent during the test.
resvalue	This parameter prepares to change the most and least critical resistance value for the rg, tg, or tr test.
rg	This parameter specifies that a ring to ground resistance test is to be performed at the default values [most critical threshold (mct) = 40k ohms; least critical threshold (lct) = 200k ohms].
service	This parameter prepares to specify the type of keyset lines on which to run the test, either all, data, or voice. The keyset lines are the following: ▪ all-(default) all types of keyset lines are tested ▪ data-data lines, aim lines, and ibert lines are tested ▪ voice-electronic business set lines are tested
standard	This variable represents the standard line type to be tested in the ALTCKTTST and ALTLIT levels.
start	This variable specifies the day and time when the test will start. The *start* format is day hh mm where ▪ day-is the day of the week: mon, tue, wed, thu, fri, sat, or sun ▪ hh-is the hour of the day from 00-23 ▪ mm-is the minute of the hour from 00-59
startlen	This parameter prepares to identify the first line in the block of lines to be tested.
stop	This variable specifies the day and time when the test will stop. The *stop* format is the same as the *start* format.
string	This variable is the line equipment number in the following form: site ff u dd cc where ▪ cc-is the circuit number from 00 to 31 ▪ dd-is the drawer number from 00 to 31 ▪ ff-is the frame number from 00 to 99 ▪ site-is the site of the equipment ▪ u-is the unit number from 0 to 9
-continued-	

define (continued)

define command parameters and variables (continued)	
Parameters and variables	**Description**
testid	This variable specifies the test identifier consisting of a 6-12 character alphanumeric string used to identify manual and scheduled automatic line tests (ALT).
tg	This parameter specifies that a tip to ground resistance test is to be performed at the default values [most critical threshold (mct) = 40k ohms; least critical threshold (lct) = 200k ohms].
thresh	This variable specifies the capacitance threshold in increments of 0.001 microfarads from 1-5000 increments.
time	This parameter prepares to identify the schedule for the test.
tr	This parameter specifies that a tip to ring resistance test is to be performed at the default values [most critical threshold (mct) = 40k ohms; least critical threshold (lct) = 200k ohms].
volts	This variable specifies the voltage limit, from 1-300 volts for EMFDCV and EFMACV.
-end-	

Qualifications

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

- The LIT parameters are valid only at the ALTLIT sublevel.
- The comm option is only available when the ALTNOPT module is loaded in the switch.
- The CKTTST option is only available when the ALTNOPT module is loaded in the switch.
- The comm option applies only to manual TESTIDs and diag TESTIDs.

define (continued)

Example

The following table provides an example of the define command.

Example of the define command	
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**
define linetype _isdn_ ↵	
Task:	Define the linetype for a posted ISDN bus which connects the network termination 1 (NT1) to the terminal equipment for access to the ISDN (S/T) loop or a 2B1Q loop in the ALTCKTTST and ALTLIT sublevels of ALT.
Response:	`The LINETYPE will be updated to ISDN.` `The location will change to LINECARD.`
Explanation:	The linetype is updated to ISDN and the location is changed to linecard.

Responses

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

Responses for the define command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
`COMMISSIONING OPTION IS ONLY ALLOWED ON MANUAL AND DIAG TESTIDS`	
Meaning:	You entered the define command with the comm parameter for a TESTID that was not associated with a diag or manual test.
Action:	None
`CONVERSION OF <data> PROBLEM`	
Meaning:	The system cannot process the startlen and endlen data (indicated by <data>).
Action:	Contact the system support group.
-continued-	

define (continued)

Responses for the define command (continued)	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
FAILED TO READ FROM ALTSCHED, <testid>	
	Meaning: The system has a problem reading the data for the TESTID indicated in the response.
	Action: Contact the system support group.
<len> INTERNAL DATA BAD	
	Meaning: The startlen and endlen data cannot be displayed.
	Action: Contact the system support group.
"MANUAL" IS NOT ALLOWED AS PART OF TESTID	
	Meaning: The word manual is not allowed as the TESTID.
	Action: Check the TESTID. Reenter the command using a valid TESTID.
NO STORE HAS BEEN ALLOCATED FOR MANUAL TEST	
	Meaning: If this system response is not accompanied by another response, there is insufficient temporary storage for ALT
	Action: Contact the system support group.
NOTHING IS POSTED FOR DEFINING	
	Meaning: No TESTID is posted.
	Action: Use the defman or defschd command to create a TESTID. Then post the required TESTID.
OTHER FIELDS HAVE BEEN DEFINED AND THEY ARE NOT COMPATIBLE	
	Meaning: The command string define extension is not compatible with existing data.
	Action: Check the data. Reenter the command.
-continued-	

define (continued)

Responses for the define command (continued)

MAP output   Meaning and action

```
PARAMETER <parameter> NOT VALID FOR EXTENSION TESTS
```

> **Meaning:** The define command could not be entered for an extension test with the parameter indicated by <parameter> (for example, startlen, endlen, or lit).
>
> **Action:**   None

```
PARAMETER <parameter> NOT VALID FOR MANUAL TESTS
```

> **Meaning:** The define command could not be entered for a manual TESTID with the parameter indicated by <parameter> (for example, extension or time).
>
> **Action:**   None

```
PARAMETER <parameter> NOT VALID FOR TEST TYPE OF POSTED MAP
```

> **Meaning:** The parameters you entered do not apply to the current ALT sublevel.
>
> **Action:**   Enter the data that corresponds to the current sublevel.

```
POSTED TESTID IS SUBMITTED OR STARTED ALREADY
```

> **Meaning:** The test data for the specified TESTID is already defined.
>
> **Action:**   None

```
<reason>
NO STORE HAS BEEN ALLOCATED FOR MANUAL TEST.
```

> **Meaning:** There is insufficient store allocation for the manual test definition. The reason is indicated by <reason>.
>
> **Action:**   Change the define parameters as indicated by the system response.

```
TABLE ALTSCHED IS EMPTY
```

> **Meaning:** There are no TESTIDs stored in memory.
>
> **Action:**   None

-continued-

---

define (continued)

Responses for the define command (continued)	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
`TERMINAL INVALID FOR ISDN LOOPS` `LOCATION CHANGED TO LINECARD`	
	Meaning: An attempt to specify terminal as the location parameter. The system has changed the location parameter to linecard.
	Action:
`TEST TYPE OF EXTENSION TESTID NOT SAME AS SUB-LEVEL`	
	Meaning: The TESTID you entered does not correspond to the current ALT sublevel.
	Action: Check the TESTID, then reenter the command.
`TESTID DATA CANNOT BE FOUND IN ALTSCHED`	
	Meaning: The TESTID you entered cannot be found in memory (table ALTSCHED).
	Action: Check the TESTID. Reenter the command using a valid TESTID.
`TESTID GIVEN WITH "EXTENSION" IS NOT PRIMARY TESTID`	
	Meaning: The TESTID you entered is incorrect. The TESTID must be for a test that is already defined.
	Action: Check the TESTID, then reenter the command.
`TESTID IS 6 TO 12 CHARACTERS`	
	Meaning: The TESTID entered was too short or too long.
	Action: Check the TESTID. Reenter the command using a valid TESTID.
`The LINETYPE will be updated to ISDN.` `The location will change to LINECARD.`	
	Meaning: The linetype is updated to ISDN and the location is changed to linecard.
	Action: None
-continued-	

define (end)

Responses for the define command (continued)	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
THE <parameter> OPTION HAS TO BE ENTERED FIRST	
	Meaning: The parameter indicated in the response must be entered before other parameters can be defined.
	Action: Check the data. Enter the parameter indicated in the response before defining the values for the LIT test.
THE STARTLEN HAS TO BE DEFINED FIRST	
	Meaning: You entered the command string define endlen before the startlen was defined.
	Action: Enter the command string define startlen before entering the define endlen command string.
THE TIMES GIVEN WRAP AROUND THE WHOLE WEEK	
	Meaning: Using the command string define time, the stop time you entered was earlier than the start time on the same day.
	Action: Select different times. Reenter the command.
-end-	

defman

Function

Use the defman command to assign a TESTID to the test that corresponds to the current ALT sublevel.

defman command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
defman	There are no parameters or variables.

Qualification

Only one manual TESTID is allowed per MAP.

Examples

Not currently available

Responses

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

Responses for the defman command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
`THIS MAP HAS A MANUAL ALT SET UP.` `IT MUST BE REMOVED FIRST.`	
	Meaning: A manual TESTID is already defined.
	Action: Use the remove command to remove the manual TESTID.

defschd

Function

Use the defschd command to assign a TESTID to the scheduled test that corresponds to the current ALT sublevel.

defschd command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
defschd	*testid*
Parameters and variables	**Description**
testid	This variable specifies the test identifier consisting of a 6-12 character alphanumeric string.

Qualifications

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

• The first character of the TESTID must be a letter, not a number.

• Do not use the word manual as the TESTID.

Example

The following table provides an example of the defschd command.

Example of the defschd command		
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**	
defschd lcmtests ↵ *where*		
lcmtests	is a TESTID that corresponds to the LIT sublevel	
	Task:	Assign a TESTID for the LIT test.
	Response:	Not currently available
	Explanation:	The TESTID lcmtests is assigned to the LIT test.

defschd (end)

Responses

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

Responses for the defschd command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
`"MANUAL" IS NOT ALLOWED AS PART OF TESTID`	
	Meaning: The word manual is not allowed as the TESTID.
	Action: Check the TESTID. Reenter the command using a valid TESTID.
`TABLE ALTSCHED ALREADY CONTAINS THIS TESTID`	
	Meaning: The TESTID you tried to create already exists.
	Action: Use a different TESTID.
`TABLE ALTSCHED IS EMPTY`	
	Meaning: There are no TESTIDs stored in memory.
	Action: None
`TESTID IS 6 TO 12 CHARACTERS`	
	Meaning: The TESTID entered was too short or too long.
	Action: Check the TESTID. Reenter the command using a valid TESTID.
`THE TESTID IS NOT IN TABLE ALTSCHED`	
	Meaning: The TESTID you entered is not stored in memory.
	Action: Check the TESTID. Reenter the command using a valid TESTID.
`THIS MAP HAS A MANUAL ALT SET UP.` `IT MUST BE REMOVED FIRST.`	
	Meaning: A manual TESTID is already defined.
	Action: Use the remove command to remove the manual TESTID.

ovrride

Function

Use the ovrride command to postpone a scheduled test so that testing will not start until a specified day and time has passed.

ovrride command parameters and variables					
Command	**Parameters and variables**				
ovrride	untilafter clear query	*day*	*hh*	*mm*	all

Parameters and variables	Description
all	This parameter specifies that the override action includes all TESTIDs at all sublevels of ALT.
clear	This parameter cancels the request to override the test schedule for the posted TESTID or all TESTIDs.
day	This variable specifies the day of the week: mon, tue, wed, thu, fri, sat, or sun.
hh	This variable specifies the hour of the day, from 00-23.
mm	This variable specifies the minute of the hour, from 00-59.
query	This parameter displays the actual date after which testing will resume.
untilafter	This parameter specifies that testing will resume after a specified day and time.

Qualifications

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

- TESTIDs in a stopped status cannot be overridden.
- Data and time changes at the switch do not change the date and time after which testing will resume.

Examples

Not currently available

ovrride (continued)

Responses

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

Responses for the ovrride command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
ACTION TO BE DONE TO ALL TESTIDS. PLEASE CONFIRM YES/NO?	
	Meaning: You entered the ovrrride command with the all parameter and the system requires confirmation before performing the action.
	Action: To continue with the override request, enter yes. To cancel the override request, enter no.
ACTIVE TESTING CAN RESUME AFTER SWITCH TIME <day><date><time>	
	Meaning: The query request has been performed. The display shows the switch time when testing can resume.
	Action: None
COMMAND NOT VALID FOR MANUAL TESTID	
	Meaning: The ovrride command cannot be used with a manual TESTID.
	Action: None
NOTHING POSTED	
	Meaning: No TESTID is posted.
	Action: Post the required TESTID.
STATUS OF THE TESTID IS NOT OVERRIDDEN	
	Meaning: The query request cannot be performed because the TESTID you entered is not overridden.
	Action: None
-continued-	

ovrride (end)

Responses for the ovrride command (continued)	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
TESTID STATUS IS NOT VALID FOR OVRRIDE COMMAND	
	Meaning: The TESTID status (stopped) cannot be overridden.
	Action: None
THERE IS NO ALTSCHED DATA	
	Meaning: There is no data in memory (table ALTSCHED). The posted data was only a private copy.
	Action: None
-end-	

post

Function

Use the post command to select for action the scheduled ALT TESTID that is stored in memory.

post command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
post	*testid*
Parameters and variables	**Description**
testid	This variable specifies the test identifier consisting of a 6-12 character alphanumeric string.

Qualifications

If the post command is entered while a TESTID is posted, the data for the posted TESTID will be replaced by the new TESTID.

Examples

Not currently available

Responses

Refer to the common responses table in the beginning of this section for responses common to ALT commands.

Responses for the post command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
TEST TYPE NOT THE SAME AS ALT SUB-LEVEL	
	Meaning: The TESTID you entered does not correspond to the current sublevel.
	Action: Use the altinfo command to determine the test type of the TESTID.

quit

Function

Use the quit command to exit from the current menu level and return to a previous menu level.

quit command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
quit	<u>1</u> all *incrname* *n*

Parameters and variables	**Description**
<u>1</u>	This default parameter causes the system to display the next higher MAP level.
all	This parameter causes the system to display the CI level from any level.
incrname	This variable causes the system to exit the specified level and all sublevels. The system displays the next level higher than the one specified. Values for *incrname* are menu level names, such as lns, mtc, or mapci.
n	This variable identifies a specified number of retreat levels from the current level. The range of retreat levels is 0-6. However, the system cannot accept a level number higher than the number of the current level.

Qualifications

None

Examples

The following table provides examples of the quit command.

Examples of the quit command		
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**	
quit ↵		
	Task:	Exit from the ALTDIAG level to the previous menu level.
	Response:	The display changes to the display of a higher level menu.
	Explanation:	The ALTDIAG level has changed to the previous menu level.
	-continued-	

quit (continued)

Examples of the quit command (continued)	
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**
quit mtc ↵ *where* mtc specifies the level higher than the ALTDIAG level to be exited	
	Task: Return to the MAPCI level (one menu level higher than MTC).
	Response: The display changes to the MAPCI menu display: `MAPCI:`
	Explanation: The ALTDIAG level has returned to the MAPCI level.
-end-	

Responses

The following table provides an explanation of the responses to the quit command.

Responses for the quit command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
`CI:`	
	Meaning: The system exited all MAP menu levels and returned to the CI level.
	Action: None
`QUIT -- Unable to quit requested number of levels` `Last parameter evaluated was: 1`	
	Meaning: You entered an invalid level number. The number you entered exceeds the number of MAP levels from which to quit.
	Action: Reenter the command using an appropriate level number.
The system replaces the ALTDIAG level menu with a menu that is two or more levels higher.	
	Meaning: You entered the quit command with an *n* variable value of 2 or more or an *incrname* variable value corresponding to two or more levels higher.
	Action: None
-continued-	

quit (end)

Responses for the quit command (continued)	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
The system replaces the display of the ALTDIAG level with the display of the next higher MAP level.	
	Meaning: The system exited to the next higher MAP level. **Action:** None
-end-	

remove

Function

Use the remove command to remove the data associated with the posted TESTID from memory table ALTSCHED.

remove command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
remove	There are no parameters or variables.

Qualifications

If the TESTID is for a scheduled test, the system prompts for a yes or no confirmation.

Examples

To be supplied

Responses

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

Responses for the remove command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
`DATA IS TO BE REMOVED FROM TABLE ALTSCHED.` `PLEASE CONFIRM YES/NO?`	
	Meaning: The system requires confirmation before removing the data from table ALTSCHED.
	Action: To confirm the removal, enter yes. To cancel the removal request, enter no.
`<failure>` `FAILED TO DELETE THE DATA FROM TABLE ALTSCHED`	
	Meaning: The system failed to remove the data from memory. The reason for the failure is indicated by <failure>.
	Action: None
-continued-	

remove (end)

Responses for the remove command (continued)		
MAP output	**Meaning and action**	
NOTHING POSTED		
	Meaning:	The TESTID is not posted.
	Action:	Post the required TESTID.
TESTID STATUS MUST BE "STOPPED" OR "DEFINED" TO REMOVE. NO ACTION TAKEN.		
	Meaning:	The remove command could not be executed because the status of the manual TESTID is something other than stopped or defined.
	Action:	None
TESTID STATUS MUST BE "STOPPED" TO REMOVE. NO ACTION TAKEN.		
	Meaning:	The remove command could not be executed because the status of the scheduled TESTID was something other than stopped.
	Action:	None
-end-		

start

Function

Use the start command to set the posted scheduled ALT test in a state such that it is ready to run at the next scheduled time.

start command parameters and variables		
Command	**Parameters and variables**	
start	⎡ *beginlen* ⎤⎡ *full* ⎤ ⎣ lastlen ⎦⎣ summary ⎦	
Parameters and variables	**Description**	
beginlen	This default parameter starts testing from the beginning line equipment number in the block of lines defined for testing.	
full	This default parameter generates a detailed ALT109 log when the test is finished.	
lastlen	This parameter restarts testing just after the last LEN tested.	
summary	This parameter generates an ALT108 summary log when the test is finished.	

Qualifications

Not currently available

Examples

Not currently available

start (continued)

Responses

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

Responses for the start command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
ALT TESTER PROCESS CANNOT START MANUAL TEST. NOT ENOUGH FREE TEST PROCESS STREAMS.	
	Meaning: There are not enough test process streams to start the manual test.
	Action: You may use the ovrride command to override another test to free up test process streams.
ALT TESTER PROCESS HAS ACKNOWLEDGED THE START REQUEST	
	Meaning: You properly entered the start command for the manual TESTID. Because the test equipment is being diagnosed before testing begins, this action can take some time to finish.
	Action: None
FAILED TO SEND TO ALT DRIVER PROCESS. WAIT 15 SECONDS, TRY AGAIN.	
	Meaning: The system has a problem executing the start command.
	Action: Wait 15 seconds, then reenter the command. If the same response appears, contact the support group.
FAILED TO SEND TO ALT TESTER PROCESS. WAIT 15 SECONDS, TRY AGAIN.	
	Meaning: The system has a problem executing the start command.
	Action: Wait 15 seconds, then reenter the command. If the same response appears, contact the support group.
NOTHING POSTED	
	Meaning: No TESTID is posted.
	Action: Post the required TESTID.
-continued-	

start (continued)

Responses for the start command (continued)

MAP output   Meaning and action

```
START LEN IS SET TO START FROM "BEGINLEN".
PLEASE CONFIRM YES/NO?
or
START LEN IS SET TO START FROM "LASTLEN".
PLEASE CONFIRM YES/NO?
```

> **Meaning:** The system requires confirmation of the parameter you entered.
>
> **Action:**   To confirm, enter yes. To cancel the start request, enter no.

```
TEST STATUS NOT VALID FOR START COMMAND
```

> **Meaning:** The status of the manual TESTID was not stopped or defined.
>
> **Action:**   Change the manual TESTID status to stopped or defined before attempting to start the TESTID.

```
TESTID IS NOT IN "STOPPED" STATUS
```

> **Meaning:** The TESTID is not in the stopped mode.
>
> **Action:**   The status of the TESTID must be stopped before you can enter the start command. If the status of the TESTID is defined, use the submit command to change the status to stopped.

```
TESTID REQUIRED TO START FROM BEGINNING, SET TO "BEGINLEN".
START LEN IS SET TO START FROM "BEGINLEN".
PLEASE CONFIRM YES/NO?
```

> **Meaning:** You entered the start command with the lastlen parameter, but there has been no previous testing to enable testing from the lastlen. The system has changed the parameter to beginlen and requires confirmation.
>
> **Action:**   To confirm, enter yes. To cancel the start request, enter no.

-continued-

start (end)

Responses for the start command (continued)	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
YOUR REQUEST HAS BEEN QUEUED. THE ALT TESTER IS BUSY. PLEASE WAIT	
	Meaning: The start request for the manual TESTID has been queued because ALT is busy with another request. When ALT is available, the queued request will be processed.
	Action: Do not reenter the start command. Additional start requests for the same TESTID will be ignored.
-end-	

status

Function

Use the status command to check the status of the posted TESTID. There are two ways that the status information can be displayed:

- in the test stream format
- in the LCD test set format

The test stream format represents the test equipment used to test the posted TESTID.

The LCD test set format represents the actual line equipment numbers (LENs) being tested by the test equipment associated with the TESTID.

status command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
status	stream lcdtestset
Parameters and variables	**Description**
lcdtestset	This parameter displays the status of the TESTID in the LCD test set format.
stream	This parameter displays the status of the TESTID in the stream format.

Qualifications

None

Examples

The following table provides examples of the status command.

status (continued)

Examples of the status command

Example   **Task, response, and explanation**

---

status stream ↵
where

stream   displays the status of the posted TESTID in a stream format

Task:	Check the status of the posted TESTID, LNMTCJOHN. Display the status in a stream format.

Response:

```
TESTID : LNMTCJOHN  Test type: DIAG
Stream  State Test equip. state Last  LEN tested   MAX LENs
0   Active    LTU    0   SZD   HOST 10 0  17  31  12000
                TTU   10   SZD
1   Interrupt MTU   23   SZD   OPM1  00 1  19  09  320
                TTU    3   SZD
2   Held      TTT   34   SB    DLM1  11 1  08  20  96
3   Done      SLTD            RCT1  50 9  02  03  256
```

Explanation: The system displays the status of the posted TESTID in a stream format. The stream format provides the following information :

- the stream number order

- the state of the stream

- the test equipment used

- the last LEN tested by the stream

- the total number of LENs the stream could test (based on the LCDs assigned to the stream)

---

status lcdtestset ↵
where

lcdtestset   displays a snapshot of the LCD tests for an ALT test

---

-continued-

Examples of the status command (continued)

Example   **Task, response, and explanation**

Task: Check the status of the posted TESTID, which is LNMTCFRED.
                    Display the status in an lcdtestset format.

Response:

```
TESTID : LNMTCFRED  Test type: DIAG
Start LEN         End LEN           Stream Vert   Testing Status
HOST 00 0 00 00 HOST  00 0 09 31    0      0     HOST 00 0 09 10
HOST 00 0 10 00 HOST  00 0 19 31    1      1     Done
HOST 00 1 00 00 HOST  00 1 09 31    1      2     Suspended
HOST 00 1 10 00 HOST  00 1 19 31    1      3     WAITING
HOST 50 1 00 10 HOST  50 1 00 20    2      600   Done
HOST 51 0 00 09 HOST  51 0 00 10    2      601    HOST 51 0 00 09
DLM1 60 0 00 09 DLM1  60 0 09 31    3      ---   DLM1 60 0 09 02
RCT1 00 0 00 00 RCT1  00 0 04 20    4      10    RCT1 00 0 16 00
RCT1 00 1 00 00 RCT1  00 1 04 10    4      10    WAITING
RCT1 00 2 00 00 RCT1  00 1 03 20    4      10    WAITING
```

Explanation: The system displays the status of the posted TESTID in the
                   lcdtesteset format. The lcdtestset format provides the following
                   information :

- the start LEN and end LEN range

- which stream is to process the test set

- the vertical on the MTA (if applicable)

- the status

  Here is a list of the possible testing status conditions and their
  meanings:

  - \<len\>   the last LEN tested
  - done   the lcd test set have been completely
                    run
  - suspended   the LCD test set cannot be completed
                    because the test equipment is
                    suspected as being faulty. The test
                    equipment passes diagnostics but line
                    cards continue to fail.
  - held   test equipment or the LCD PM is
                    unavailable
  - WAITING   the stream did not get to this LCD test
                    set and the LCD test set is waiting to be
                    run

-end-

status (end)

Responses

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

Responses for the status command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
`NO STREAM OR LCD TEST SET CALCULATION HAS BEEN DONE`	
	Meaning: The data cannot be displayed because the system has not performed the calculations.
	Action: Use the define command for manual TESTIDs. Or, use the submit command for scheduled TESTIDs. This action will force the system to perform the calculations.
`NOTHING POSTED`	
	Meaning: No TESTID is posted.
	Action: Post the required TESTID.

stop

Function

Use the stop command to halt a test and change the TESTID status.

stop command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
stop	There are no parameters or variables.

Qualifications

Not currently available

Examples

Not currently available

Responses

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

Responses for the stop command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
ASKING FOR MANUAL TESTID TO BE STOPPED	**Meaning:** The stop request for a manual TESTID has been queued. Since ALT may be busy with other tests, the request may not be executed until the other tests are completed.
	Action: None
FAILED TO SEND TO ALT DRIVER PROCESS. WAIT 15 SECONDS, TRY AGAIN.	**Meaning:** The system has a problem executing the stop command.
	Action: Wait 15 seconds, then reenter the command. If the same response appears, contact the support group.
-continued-	

stop (end)

Responses for the stop command (continued)	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
FAILED TO SEND TO ALT TESTER PROCESS. WAIT 15 SECONDS, TRY AGAIN.	**Meaning:** The system has a problem executing the stop command. **Action:** Wait 15 seconds, then reenter the command. If the same response appears, contact the support group.
NOTHING POSTED	**Meaning:** No TESTID is posted. **Action:** Post the required TESTID.
TEST STATUS IS NOT VALID FOR STOP COMMAND	**Meaning:** The status of the manual TESTID is one of defined, deleted, or undefined. The stop command has no effect and is ignored. **Action:** None
TESTID IS ALREADY "STOPPED"	**Meaning:** The TESTID status is already stopped. **Action:** None
-end-	

submit

Function

Use the submit command to send the defined test data for the posted TESTID into memory table ALTSCHED.

submit command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
submit	There are no parameters or variables.

Qualifications

None

Examples

Not currently available

Responses

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

Responses for the submit command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
COMMAND NOT VALID FOR MANUAL TESTID	
	Meaning: The submit command does not work with a manual testid.
	Action: None
NOT ENOUGH FIELDS DEFINED. ENSURE ENOUGH FIELDS ARE ENTERED.	
	Meaning: You entered the submit command without enough data defined for the TESTID. The TESTID status must either be defined or deleted before the data can be submitted.
	Action: Define more data for the TESTID. Reenter the submit command.
NOTHING POSTED	
	Meaning: No testid is posted.
	Action: None
-continued-	

submit (continued)

Responses for the submit command (continued)	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**

```<reason>```
```CANNOT CONVERT ALT MAP TIMES TO ALTSCHED DATA TIMES.```
```PROBLEM CONVERTING MAP DATA TO ALTSCHED DATA FORMAT FOR ENTRY.```
```QUIT THE MAP, TRY AGAIN.```	

	Meaning: The system was unable to store the time data. The reason is given in the beginning of the response.
	Action: Contact the system support group.

```<reason> INTERNAL DATA BAD.```
```PROBLEM CONVERTING MAP DATA TO ALTSCHED DATA FORMAT FOR ENTRY.```
```QUIT THE MAP, TRY AGAIN.```	

	Meaning: The system is unable to store the startlen and endlen data. The reason is given at the beginning of the response.
	Action: Contact the system support group.
```TABLE ALTSCHED ALREADY CONTAINS THIS TESTID```	
	Meaning: The TESTID you entered is already in memory (table ALTSCHED).
	Action: Define the data against a different TESTID.
```<table control reason>``` ```THE DATA HAS FAILED TO BE ADDED INTO TABLE ALTSCHED.```	
	Meaning: The system was unable to submit the data. The table control reason is given at the beginning of the response.
	Action: Check the test data. Reenter the command.
```<table control reason>``` ```THE DATA HAS FAILED TO VERIFY REQUIREMENTS OF TABLE ALTSCHED.```	
	Meaning: The system was unable to verify the data. The table control reason is given at the beginning of the response.
	Action: Check the test data. Reenter the command.
-continued-	

submit (end)

Responses for the submit command (continued)

MAP output	Meaning and action
THE DATA HAS BEEN ADDED INTO TABLE ALTSCHED	
	Meaning: The data has been successfully stored in memory (table ALTSCHED).
	Action: None
-end-	

ALTLIT level commands

Use the ALTLIT level of the MAP to perform line insulation tests (LIT) on the ALT.

Accessing the ALTLIT level

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

mapci;mtc;lns;alt;lit ↵

ALTLIT commands

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

Command	Page
define	A-183
defman	A-193
defschd	A-195
litinfo	A-197
ovrride	A-199
post	A-203
quit	A-205
remove	A-209
start	A-211
status	A-215
stop	A-219
submit	A-221

ALTLIT menu

The following figure shows the ALTLIT menu and status display.

```
          CM    MS    IOD    Net   PM   CCS   LNS    Trks  Ext   APPL
         CM FLT SysB  2IOCOS 2PAIR 1LCM 2 RSC   .    48CC.   .   ACBLNK
          M     M     M      *C*   *C*  *C*          *C*

   ALTLIT
    0 Quit         TESTID:                Status:
    2 Post_                               Linetype:
    3 LITInfo       STARTLEN    ENDLEN           Test
    4 Start                                      EMF
    5 Stop                                       TG
    6 Remove             PASS FAIL N/A TOTAL     RG
    7 Define_     TOTAL                          TR
    8 Submit      CURRENT                        CAP
    9
   10              MON TUE WED THU FRI SAT SUN
   11 DefMAN      cont
   12             start
   13 DefSCHD_    stop
   14             LIT:
   15 Status_
   16
   17 OVRride_
   18
```

Common responses

The following table provides explanations of the common responses to the
ALTLIT commands. These responses will be produced by many of the
commands under the ALTLIT level. This table will be referred to from the
individual command descriptions to which it pertains.

Common responses for the ALTLIT commands	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
"MANUAL" IS NOT ALLOWED AS PART OF TESTID	
	Meaning: The word manual is not allowed as the test identifier (TESTID).
	Action:　Check the TESTID. Reenter the command using a valid TESTID.
-continued-	

Common responses for the ALTLIT commands (continued)

MAP output   Meaning and action

```
TABLE ALTSCHED IS EMPTY
```

Meaning: There are no TESTIDs stored in memory.

Action: None

```
TESTID IS 6 TO 12 CHARACTERS
```

Meaning: You have entered a TESTID that is too short or too long.

Action: Check the TESTID. Reenter the command.

```
THE COMMAND ENTERED CAN ONLY BE USED IN THE ALT LEVEL.
QUIT THE <ALT sublevel> LEVEL FIRST.
```

Meaning: You can use the command only from the main ALT level.

Action: Quit from the ALT sublevel indicated by <ALT sublevel>. Reenter the command.

```
THE TEST TYPE OF THE GIVEN TESTID IS NOT VALID FOR THIS LEVEL
```

Meaning: The TESTID you entered does not correspond to a test.

Action: Check the TESTID and reenter the command. Or, use the post command to post the TESTID. Posting the TESTID will bring you to the appropriate ALT sublevel associated with the TESTID.

```
THE TESTID IS NOT IN TABLE ALTSCHED
```

Meaning: The TESTID you entered is not stored in memory.

Action: Check the TESTID. Reenter the command.

```
THIS MAP HAS MANUAL ALT DEFINED OR RUNNING.
USE <ALT level> TO POST THE MANUAL TESTID FOR THIS MAP.
```

Meaning: You entered the command while a manual alt is set up. Nothing can be posted until the manual TESTID is removed.

Action: Go to the ALT level indicated by <ALT level> and remove the manual TESTID data.

-end-

define

Function

Use the define command to specify test data for the specified TESTID.

define command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
define	extension *testid* startlen *string* endlen *string* time *start* *stop* emf [[emfdcv / emfacv] *volts*] tg rg tr resvalue [[tg / rg / tr] *mct* *lct*] linetype [standard / isdn / all] cap *thresh* nummsg *number* service [voice / data / all] location [terminal / linecard] comm

Parameters and variables	**Description**
all	This variable represents all line types to be tested in the automatic line testing keyset line circuit test (ALTCKTTST) and automatic line testing line insulation test (ALTLIT) levels.
cap	This parameter specifies that the capacitance test is to be performed (default threshold = 0.1 microfarad).
-continued-	

define (continued)

define command parameters and variables (continued)	
Parameters and variables	**Description**
comm	This parameter requests the commissioning test to be performed. This test can only be performed if the ALTNOPT module is in the software load. Entering this parameter performs a ring test and performs a dial tone test for line cards that have a directory number assigned.
emf	This parameter specifies that the electromotive force test is to be performed at the default values (EMFACV = 2 volts; EMFDCV = 2 volts).
emfacv	This parameter prepares to change the default value for the EMFAC voltage.
emfdcv	This parameter prepares to change the default value for the EMFDC voltage.
endlen	This parameter prepares to identify the last line in the block of lines to be tested.
extension	This parameter prepares to specify the TESTID of a previously defined test.
isdn	This variable represents Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN) line types to be tested in the ALTCKTTST and ALTLIT levels.
lct	This variable specifies the least critical resistance threshold in increments of 100 ohms from 1-7500 increments.
linetype	This parameter is the type of line to be tested. The parameter is available for the four-level pulse amplitude modulation (PAM) code with 2 binary to 1 quaternary symbol coding (2B1Q) Integrated Services Digital Network line card (ISLC) and the associated line. Alternate mark inversion (AMI) lines are skipped. This parameter represents the standard line type to be tested in the ALTCKTTST and ALTLIT levels.
location	This parameter prepares to specify where the test is to run, either at the terminal or linecard, where the following occurs: ▪ linecard-the keyset line circuit test (CKTTST) is run at the linecard. ▪ terminal-(default) the CKTTST is run at the terminal unless the line is an AIM or an integrated bit error rate test (IBERT). If an AIM or an IBERT, the test is run at the linecard.
mct	This variable specifies the most critical resistance threshold in increments of 100 ohms from 1-7500 increments.
number	This variable specifies the number of messages, from 1-50, to send during the CKTTST. The default is the value contained in office parameter circuit_test_number_messages.
-continued-	

define (continued)

define command parameters and variables (continued)	
Parameters and variables	**Description**
nummsg	This parameter prepares to specify the number of messages to be sent during the test.
resvalue	This parameter prepares to change the most and least critical resistance value for the rg, tg, or tr test.
rg	This parameter specifies that a ring to ground resistance test is to be performed at the default values [most critical threshold (mct) = 40k ohms; least critical threshold (lct) = 200k ohms].
service	This parameter prepares to specify the type of keyset lines on which to run the test, either all, data, or voice. The keyset lines are the following: ▪ all-(default) all types of keyset lines are tested ▪ data-data lines, aim lines, and ibert lines are tested ▪ voice-electronic business set lines are tested
standard	This variable represents the standard line type to be tested in the ALTCKTTST and ALTLIT levels.
start	This variable specifies the day and time when the test will start. The *start* format is day hh mm where ▪ day-is the day of the week: mon, tue, wed, thu, fri, sat, or sun ▪ hh-is the hour of the day from 00-23 ▪ mm-is the minute of the hour from 00-59
startlen	This parameter prepares to identify the first line in the block of lines to be tested.
stop	This variable specifies the day and time when the test will stop. The *stop* format is the same as the *start* format.
string	This variable is the line equipment number in the following form: site ff u dd cc where ▪ cc-is the circuit number from 00 to 31 ▪ dd-is the drawer number from 00 to 31 ▪ ff-is the frame number from 00 to 99 ▪ site-is the site of the equipment ▪ u-is the unit number from 0 to 9
-continued-	

define (continued)

define command parameters and variables (continued)	
Parameters and variables	**Description**
testid	This variable specifies the test identifier consisting of a 6-12 character alphanumeric string used to identify manual and scheduled automatic line tests (ALT).
tg	This parameter specifies that a tip to ground resistance test is to be performed at the default values [most critical threshold (mct) = 40k ohms; least critical threshold (lct) = 200k ohms].
thresh	This variable specifies the capacitance threshold in increments of 0.001 microfarads from 1-5000 increments.
time	This parameter prepares to identify the schedule for the test.
tr	This parameter specifies that a tip to ring resistance test is to be performed at the default values [most critical threshold (mct) = 40k ohms; least critical threshold (lct) = 200k ohms].
volts	This variable specifies the voltage limit, from 1-300 volts for EMFDCV and EFMACV.
-end-	

Qualifications

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

- The LIT parameters are valid only at the ALTLIT sublevel.
- The comm option is only available when the ALTNOPT module is loaded in the switch.
- The CKTTST option is only available when the ALTNOPT module is loaded in the switch.
- The comm option applies only to manual TESTIDs and diag TESTIDs.

define (continued)

Example

The following table provides an example of the define command.

Example of the define command	
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**
define linetype *isdn* ↵	
Task:	Define the linetype for a posted ISDN bus which connects the network termination 1 (NT1) to the terminal equipment for access to the ISDN (S/T) loop or a 2B1Q loop in the ALTCKTTST and ALTLIT sublevels of ALT.
Response:	The LINETYPE will be updated to ISDN. The location will change to LINECARD.
Explanation:	The linetype is updated to ISDN and the location is changed to linecard.

Responses

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

Responses for the define command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
COMMISSIONING OPTION IS ONLY ALLOWED ON MANUAL AND DIAG TESTIDS	
Meaning:	You entered the define command with the comm parameter for a TESTID that was not associated with a diag or manual test.
Action:	None
CONVERSION OF <data> PROBLEM	
Meaning:	The system cannot process the startlen and endlen data (indicated by <data>).
Action:	Contact the system support group.
-continued-	

define (continued)

Responses for the define command (continued)	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
FAILED TO READ FROM ALTSCHED, <testid>	
	Meaning: The system has a problem reading the data for the TESTID indicated in the response.
	Action: Contact the system support group.
<len> INTERNAL DATA BAD	
	Meaning: The startlen and endlen data cannot be displayed.
	Action: Contact the system support group.
"MANUAL" IS NOT ALLOWED AS PART OF TESTID	
	Meaning: The word manual is not allowed as the TESTID.
	Action: Check the TESTID. Reenter the command using a valid TESTID.
NO STORE HAS BEEN ALLOCATED FOR MANUAL TEST	
	Meaning: If this system response is not accompanied by another response, there is insufficient temporary storage for ALT
	Action: Contact the system support group.
NOTHING IS POSTED FOR DEFINING	
	Meaning: No TESTID is posted.
	Action: Use the defman or defschd command to create a TESTID. Then post the required TESTID.
OTHER FIELDS HAVE BEEN DEFINED AND THEY ARE NOT COMPATIBLE	
	Meaning: The command string define extension is not compatible with existing data.
	Action: Check the data. Reenter the command.
-continued-	

define (continued)

Responses for the define command (continued)	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
PARAMETER <parameter> NOT VALID FOR EXTENSION TESTS	
	Meaning: The define command could not be entered for an extension test with the parameter indicated by <parameter> (for example, startlen, endlen, or lit).
	Action: None
PARAMETER <parameter> NOT VALID FOR MANUAL TESTS	
	Meaning: The define command could not be entered for a manual TESTID with the parameter indicated by <parameter> (for example, extension or time).
	Action: None
PARAMETER <parameter> NOT VALID FOR TEST TYPE OF POSTED MAP	
	Meaning: The parameters you entered do not apply to the current ALT sublevel.
	Action: Enter the data that corresponds to the current sublevel.
POSTED TESTID IS SUBMITTED OR STARTED ALREADY	
	Meaning: The test data for the specified TESTID is already defined.
	Action: None
<reason> NO STORE HAS BEEN ALLOCATED FOR MANUAL TEST.	
	Meaning: There is insufficient store allocation for the manual test definition. The reason is indicated by <reason>.
	Action: Change the define parameters as indicated by the system response.
TABLE ALTSCHED IS EMPTY	
	Meaning: There are no TESTIDs stored in memory.
	Action: None
-continued-	

define (continued)

Responses for the define command (continued)	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
TERMINAL INVALID FOR ISDN LOOPS LOCATION CHANGED TO LINECARD	
	Meaning: An attempt to specify terminal as the location parameter. The system has changed the location parameter to linecard.
	Action:
TEST TYPE OF EXTENSION TESTID NOT SAME AS SUB-LEVEL	
	Meaning: The TESTID you entered does not correspond to the current ALT sublevel.
	Action: Check the TESTID, then reenter the command.
TESTID DATA CANNOT BE FOUND IN ALTSCHED	
	Meaning: The TESTID you entered cannot be found in memory (table ALTSCHED).
	Action: Check the TESTID. Reenter the command using a valid TESTID.
TESTID GIVEN WITH "EXTENSION" IS NOT PRIMARY TESTID	
	Meaning: The TESTID you entered is incorrect. The TESTID must be for a test that is already defined.
	Action: Check the TESTID, then reenter the command.
TESTID IS 6 TO 12 CHARACTERS	
	Meaning: The TESTID entered was too short or too long.
	Action: Check the TESTID. Reenter the command using a valid TESTID.
The LINETYPE will be updated to ISDN. The location will change to LINECARD.	
	Meaning: The linetype is updated to ISDN and the location is changed to linecard.
	Action: None
-continued-	

define (end)

Responses for the define command (continued)	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
THE <parameter> OPTION HAS TO BE ENTERED FIRST	
	Meaning: The parameter indicated in the response must be entered before other parameters can be defined.
	Action: Check the data. Enter the parameter indicated in the response before defining the values for the LIT test.
THE STARTLEN HAS TO BE DEFINED FIRST	
	Meaning: You entered the command string define endlen before the startlen was defined.
	Action: Enter the command string define startlen before entering the define endlen command string.
THE TIMES GIVEN WRAP AROUND THE WHOLE WEEK	
	Meaning: Using the command string define time, the stop time you entered was earlier than the start time on the same day.
	Action: Select different times. Reenter the command.
-end-	

defman

Function

Use the defman command to assign a TESTID to the test that corresponds to the current ALT sublevel.

defman command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
defman	There are no parameters or variables.

Qualification

Only one manual TESTID is allowed per MAP.

Examples

Not currently available

Responses

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

Responses for the defman command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
THIS MAP HAS A MANUAL ALT SET UP. IT MUST BE REMOVED FIRST.	
	Meaning: A manual TESTID is already defined.
	Action: Use the remove command to remove the manual TESTID.

defschd

Function

Use the defschd command to assign a TESTID to the scheduled test that corresponds to the current ALT sublevel.

defschd command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
defschd	*testid*
Parameters and variables	**Description**
testid	This variable specifies the test identifier consisting of a 6-12 character alphanumeric string.

Qualifications

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

- The first character of the TESTID must be a letter, not a number.
- Do not use the word manual as the TESTID.

Example

The following table provides an example of the defschd command.

Example of the defschd command		
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**	
defschd lcmtests ↵ *where*		
lcmtests	is a TESTID that corresponds to the LIT sublevel	
	Task:	Assign a TESTID for the LIT test.
	Response:	Not currently available
	Explanation:	The TESTID lcmtests is assigned to the LIT test.

defschd (end)

Responses

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

Responses for the defschd command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
"MANUAL" IS NOT ALLOWED AS PART OF TESTID	
	Meaning: The word manual is not allowed as the TESTID.
	Action: Check the TESTID. Reenter the command using a valid TESTID.
TABLE ALTSCHED ALREADY CONTAINS THIS TESTID	
	Meaning: The TESTID you tried to create already exists.
	Action: Use a different TESTID.
TABLE ALTSCHED IS EMPTY	
	Meaning: There are no TESTIDs stored in memory.
	Action: None
TESTID IS 6 TO 12 CHARACTERS	
	Meaning: The TESTID entered was too short or too long.
	Action: Check the TESTID. Reenter the command using a valid TESTID.
THE TESTID IS NOT IN TABLE ALTSCHED	
	Meaning: The TESTID you entered is not stored in memory.
	Action: Check the TESTID. Reenter the command using a valid TESTID.
THIS MAP HAS A MANUAL ALT SET UP. IT MUST BE REMOVED FIRST.	
	Meaning: A manual TESTID is already defined.
	Action: Use the remove command to remove the manual TESTID.

litinfo

Function

Use the litinfo command to display the system default values for the LIT parameters.

litinfo command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
litinfo	Not currently available

Qualifications

Not currently available

Examples

Not currently available

Responses

Not currently available

ovrride

Function

Use the ovrride command to postpone a scheduled test so that testing will not start until a specified day and time has passed.

ovrride command parameters and variables				
Command	**Parameters and variables**			
ovrride	untilafter clear query	$\lceil$ *day* *hh* *mm* $\rceil$		$\lceil$ all $\rceil$

Parameters and variables	Description
all	This parameter specifies that the override action includes all TESTIDs at all sublevels of ALT.
clear	This parameter cancels the request to override the test schedule for the posted TESTID or all TESTIDs.
day	This variable specifies the day of the week: mon, tue, wed, thu, fri, sat, or sun.
hh	This variable specifies the hour of the day, from 00-23.
mm	This variable specifies the minute of the hour, from 00-59.
query	This parameter displays the actual date after which testing will resume.
untilafter	This parameter specifies that testing will resume after a specified day and time.

Qualifications

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

- TESTIDs in a stopped status cannot be overridden.
- Data and time changes at the switch do not change the date and time after which testing will resume.

Examples

Not currently available

ovrride (continued)

Responses

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

Responses for the ovrride command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
ACTION TO BE DONE TO ALL TESTIDS. PLEASE CONFIRM YES/NO?	
	Meaning: You entered the ovrrride command with the all parameter and the system requires confirmation before performing the action.
	Action: To continue with the override request, enter yes. To cancel the override request, enter no.
ACTIVE TESTING CAN RESUME AFTER SWITCH TIME <day><date><time>	
	Meaning: The query request has been performed. The display shows the switch time when testing can resume.
	Action: None
COMMAND NOT VALID FOR MANUAL TESTID	
	Meaning: The ovrride command cannot be used with a manual TESTID.
	Action: None
NOTHING POSTED	
	Meaning: No TESTID is posted.
	Action: Post the required TESTID.
STATUS OF THE TESTID IS NOT OVERRIDDEN	
	Meaning: The query request cannot be performed because the TESTID you entered is not overridden.
	Action: None
-continued-	

ovrride (end)

Responses for the ovrride command (continued)	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
TESTID STATUS IS NOT VALID FOR OVRRIDE COMMAND	
	Meaning: The TESTID status (stopped) cannot be overridden.
	Action: None
THERE IS NO ALTSCHED DATA	
	Meaning: There is no data in memory (table ALTSCHED). The posted data was only a private copy.
	Action: None
-end-	

post

Function

Use the post command to select for action the scheduled ALT TESTID that is stored in memory.

post command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
post	*testid*
Parameters and variables	**Description**
testid	This variable specifies the test identifier consisting of a 6-12 character alphanumeric string.

Qualifications

If the post command is entered while a TESTID is posted, the data for the posted TESTID will be replaced by the new TESTID.

Examples

Not currently available

Responses

Refer to the common responses table in the beginning of this section for responses common to ALT commands.

Responses for the post command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
TEST TYPE NOT THE SAME AS ALT SUB-LEVEL	
	Meaning: The TESTID you entered does not correspond to the current sublevel.
	Action: Use the altinfo command to determine the test type of the TESTID.

quit

Function

Use the quit command to exit from the current menu level and return to a previous menu level.

quit command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
quit	*1* all *incrname* *n*

Parameters and variables	**Description**
1	This default parameter causes the system to display the next higher MAP level.
all	This parameter causes the system to display the CI level from any level.
incrname	This variable causes the system to exit the specified level and all sublevels. The system displays the next level higher than the one specified. Values for *incrname* are menu level names, such as lns, mtc, or mapci.
n	This variable identifies a specified number of retreat levels from the current level. The range of retreat levels is 0-6. However, the system cannot accept a level number higher than the number of the current level.

Qualifications

None

Examples

The following table provides examples of the quit command.

Examples of the quit command		
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**	
quit ↵		
	Task:	Exit from the ALTLIT level to the previous menu level.
	Response:	The display changes to the display of a higher level menu.
	Explanation:	The ALTLIT level has changed to the previous menu level.
	-continued-	

quit (continued)

Examples of the quit command (continued)	
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**
quit mtc ↵ *where* mtc specifies the level higher than the ALTLIT level to be exited	

	Task:	Return to the MAPCI level (one menu level higher than MTC).
	Response:	The display changes to the MAPCI menu display: `MAPCI:`
	Explanation:	The ALTLIT level has returned to the MAPCI level.
-end-		

Responses

The following table provides an explanation of the responses to the quit command.

Responses for the quit command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
`CI:`	

	Meaning: The system exited all MAP menu levels and returned to the CI level.
	Action: None

`QUIT -- Unable to quit requested number of levels` `Last parameter evaluated was: 1`	
	Meaning: You entered an invalid level number. The number you entered exceeds the number of MAP levels from which to quit.
	Action: Reenter the command using an appropriate level number.

The system replaces the ALTLIT level menu with a menu that is two or more levels higher.	
	Meaning: You entered the quit command with an *n* variable value of 2 or more or an *incrname* variable value corresponding to two or more levels higher.
	Action: None
-continued-	

quit (end)

Responses for the quit command (continued)	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
The system replaces the display of the ALTLIT level with the display of the next higher MAP level.	
	Meaning: The system exited to the next higher MAP level.
	Action: None
-end-	

remove

Function

Use the remove command to remove the data associated with the posted TESTID from memory table ALTSCHED.

remove command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
remove	There are no parameters or variables.

Qualifications

If the TESTID is for a scheduled test, the system prompts for a yes or no confirmation.

Examples

Not currently available

Responses

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

Responses for the remove command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
`DATA IS TO BE REMOVED FROM TABLE ALTSCHED.` `PLEASE CONFIRM YES/NO?`	
	Meaning: The system requires confirmation before removing the data from table ALTSCHED.
	Action: To confirm the removal, enter yes. To cancel the removal request, enter no.
`<failure>` `FAILED TO DELETE THE DATA FROM TABLE ALTSCHED`	
	Meaning: The system failed to remove the data from memory. The reason for the failure is indicated by <failure>.
	Action: None
-continued-	

remove (end)

Responses for the remove command (continued)	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
NOTHING POSTED	
	Meaning: The TESTID is not posted.
	Action: Post the required TESTID.
TESTID STATUS MUST BE "STOPPED" OR "DEFINED" TO REMOVE. NO ACTION TAKEN.	
	Meaning: The remove command could not be executed because the status of the manual TESTID is something other than stopped or defined.
	Action: None
TESTID STATUS MUST BE "STOPPED" TO REMOVE. NO ACTION TAKEN.	
	Meaning: The remove command could not be executed because the status of the scheduled TESTID was something other than stopped.
	Action: None
-end-	

start

Function

Use the start command to set the posted scheduled ALT test in a state such that it is ready to run at the next scheduled time.

start command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
start	⎡ *beginlen* ⎤⎡ *full* ⎤ ⎣ lastlen ⎦⎣ summary ⎦

Parameters and variables	**Description**
beginlen	This default parameter starts testing from the beginning line equipment number in the block of lines defined for testing.
full	This default parameter generates a detailed ALT109 log when the test is finished.
lastlen	This parameter restarts testing just after the last LEN tested.
summary	This parameter generates an ALT108 summary log when the test is finished.

Qualifications

Not currently available

Examples

Not currently available

start (continued)

Responses

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

Responses for the start command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
ALT TESTER PROCESS CANNOT START MANUAL TEST. NOT ENOUGH FREE TEST PROCESS STREAMS.	
	Meaning: There are not enough test process streams to start the manual test.
	Action: You may use the ovrride command to override another test to free up test process streams.
ALT TESTER PROCESS HAS ACKNOWLEDGED THE START REQUEST	
	Meaning: You properly entered the start command for the manual TESTID. Because the test equipment is being diagnosed before testing begins, this action can take some time to finish.
	Action: None
FAILED TO SEND TO ALT DRIVER PROCESS. WAIT 15 SECONDS, TRY AGAIN.	
	Meaning: The system has a problem executing the start command.
	Action: Wait 15 seconds, then reenter the command. If the same response appears, contact the support group.
FAILED TO SEND TO ALT TESTER PROCESS. WAIT 15 SECONDS, TRY AGAIN.	
	Meaning: The system has a problem executing the start command.
	Action: Wait 15 seconds, then reenter the command. If the same response appears, contact the support group.
NOTHING POSTED	
	Meaning: No TESTID is posted.
	Action: Post the required TESTID.
-continued-	

start (continued)

Responses for the start command (continued)

MAP output   Meaning and action

```
START LEN IS SET TO START FROM "BEGINLEN".
PLEASE CONFIRM YES/NO?
or
START LEN IS SET TO START FROM "LASTLEN".
PLEASE CONFIRM YES/NO?
```

Meaning: The system requires confirmation of the parameter you entered.

Action: To confirm, enter yes. To cancel the start request, enter no.

```
TEST STATUS NOT VALID FOR START COMMAND
```

Meaning: The status of the manual TESTID was not stopped or defined.

Action: Change the manual TESTID status to stopped or defined before attempting to start the TESTID.

```
TESTID IS NOT IN "STOPPED" STATUS
```

Meaning: The TESTID is not in the stopped mode.

Action: The status of the TESTID must be stopped before you can enter the start command. If the status of the TESTID is defined, use the submit command to change the status to stopped.

```
TESTID REQUIRED TO START FROM BEGINNING, SET TO "BEGINLEN".
START LEN IS SET TO START FROM "BEGINLEN".
PLEASE CONFIRM YES/NO?
```

Meaning: You entered the start command with the lastlen parameter, but there has been no previous testing to enable testing from the lastlen. The system has changed the parameter to beginlen and requires confirmation.

Action: To confirm, enter yes. To cancel the start request, enter no.

-continued-

start (end)

Responses for the start command (continued)	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
YOUR REQUEST HAS BEEN QUEUED. THE ALT TESTER IS BUSY. PLEASE WAIT	
	Meaning: The start request for the manual TESTID has been queued because ALT is busy with another request. When ALT is available, the queued request will be processed. **Action:** Do not reenter the start command. Additional start requests for the same TESTID will be ignored.
-end-	

status

Function

Use the status command to check the status of the posted TESTID. There are two ways that the status information can be displayed:

- in the test stream format
- in the LCD test set format

The test stream format represents the test equipment used to test the posted TESTID.

The LCD test set format represents the actual line equipment numbers (LENs) being tested by the test equipment associated with the TESTID.

status command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
status	stream lcdtestset
Parameters and variables	**Description**
lcdtestset	This parameter displays the status of the TESTID in the LCD test set format.
stream	This parameter displays the status of the TESTID in the stream format.

Qualifications

None

Examples

The following table provides examples of the status command.

status (continued)

Examples of the status command	
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**

status stream ↵
where

stream   displays the status of the posted TESTID in a stream format

Task: Check the status of the posted TESTID, LNMTCJOHN. Display the
status in a stream format.

Response:

```
TESTID : LNMTCJOHN  Test type: DIAG
Stream  State Test equip. state Last  LEN tested    MAX LENs
0    Active    LTU    0    SZD    HOST 10 0  17  31  12000
                TTU   10    SZD
1    Interrupt MTU   23    SZD    OPM1  00 1  19  09  320
                TTU    3    SZD
2    Held      TTT   34    SB     DLM1  11 1  08  20  96
3    Done      SLTD                RCT1 50 9  02  03  256
```

Explanation: The system displays the status of the posted TESTID in a stream
format. The stream format provides the following information :

- the stream number order

- the state of the stream

- the test equipment used

- the last LEN tested by the stream

- the total number of LENs the stream could test (based on the
LCDs assigned to the stream)

status lcdtestset ↵
where

lcdtestset   displays a snapshot of the LCD tests for an ALT test

-continued-

status (continued)

Examples of the status command (continued)

Example   Task, response, and explanation

Task: Check the status of the posted TESTID, which is LNMTCFRED.
                   Display the status in an lcdtestset format.

Response:

```
TESTID : LNMTCFRED  Test type: DIAG
Start LEN         End LEN           Stream Vert   Testing Status
HOST 00 0 00 00 HOST  00 0 09 31    0      0     HOST 00 0 09 10
HOST 00 0 10 00 HOST  00 0 19 31    1      1     Done
HOST 00 1 00 00 HOST  00 1 09 31    1      2     Suspended
HOST 00 1 10 00 HOST  00 1 19 31    1      3     WAITING
HOST 50 1 00 10 HOST  50 1 00 20    2      600   Done
HOST 51 0 00 09 HOST  51 0 00 10    2      601    HOST 51 0 00 09
DLM1 60 0 00 09 DLM1  60 0 09 31    3      ---   DLM1 60 0 09 02
RCT1 00 0 00 00 RCT1  00 0 04 20    4      10    RCT1 00 0 16 00
RCT1 00 1 00 00 RCT1  00 1 04 10    4      10    WAITING
RCT1 00 2 00 00 RCT1  00 1 03 20    4      10    WAITING
```

Explanation: The system displays the status of the posted TESTID in the
                  lcdtesteset format. The lcdtestset format provides the following
                  information :

▪   the start LEN and end LEN range

▪   which stream is to process the test set

▪   the vertical on the MTA (if applicable)

▪   the status

    Here is a list of the possible testing status conditions and their
    meanings:

    - <len>   the last LEN tested
    - done   the lcd test set have been completely
                   run
    - suspended   the LCD test set cannot be completed
                   because the test equipment is
                   suspected as being faulty. The test
                   equipment passes diagnostics but line
                   cards continue to fail.
    - held   test equipment or the LCD PM is
                   unavailable
    - WAITING   the stream did not get to this LCD test
                   set and the LCD test set is waiting to be
                   run

-end-

status (end)

Responses

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

Responses for the status command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
NO STREAM OR LCD TEST SET CALCULATION HAS BEEN DONE	
	Meaning: The data cannot be displayed because the system has not performed the calculations.
	Action: Use the define command for manual TESTIDs. Or, use the submit command for scheduled TESTIDs. This action will force the system to perform the calculations.
NOTHING POSTED	
	Meaning: No TESTID is posted.
	Action: Post the required TESTID.

stop

Function

Use the stop command to halt a test and change the TESTID status.

stop command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
stop	There are no parameters or variables.

Qualifications

Not currently available

Examples

Not currently available

Responses

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

Responses for the stop command		
MAP output	**Meaning and action**	
ASKING FOR MANUAL TESTID TO BE STOPPED		
	Meaning: The stop request for a manual TESTID has been queued. Since ALT may be busy with other tests, the request may not be executed until the other tests are completed.	
	Action:	None
FAILED TO SEND TO ALT DRIVER PROCESS. WAIT 15 SECONDS, TRY AGAIN.		
	Meaning: The system has a problem executing the stop command.	
	Action:	Wait 15 seconds, then reenter the command. If the same response appears, contact the support group.
-continued-		

stop (end)

Responses for the stop command (continued)

MAP output	Meaning and action
FAILED TO SEND TO ALT TESTER PROCESS. WAIT 15 SECONDS, TRY AGAIN.	**Meaning:** The system has a problem executing the stop command. **Action:** Wait 15 seconds, then reenter the command. If the same response appears, contact the support group.
NOTHING POSTED	**Meaning:** No TESTID is posted. **Action:** Post the required TESTID.
TEST STATUS IS NOT VALID FOR STOP COMMAND	**Meaning:** The status of the manual TESTID is one of defined, deleted, or undefined. The stop command has no effect and is ignored. **Action:** None
TESTID IS ALREADY "STOPPED"	**Meaning:** The TESTID status is already stopped. **Action:** None

-end-

submit

Function

Use the submit command to send the defined test data for the posted
TESTID into memory table ALTSCHED.

submit command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
submit	There are no parameters or variables.

Qualifications

None

Examples

Not currently available

Responses

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

Responses for the submit command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
COMMAND NOT VALID FOR MANUAL TESTID	
	Meaning: The submit command does not work with a manual testid.
	Action: None
NOT ENOUGH FIELDS DEFINED. ENSURE ENOUGH FIELDS ARE ENTERED.	
	Meaning: You entered the submit command without enough data defined for the TESTID. The TESTID status must either be defined or deleted before the data can be submitted.
	Action: Define more data for the TESTID. Reenter the submit command.
NOTHING POSTED	
	Meaning: No testid is posted.
	Action: None
-continued-	

submit (continued)

Responses for the submit command (continued)	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**

```<reason>```
```CANNOT CONVERT ALT MAP TIMES TO ALTSCHED DATA TIMES.```
```PROBLEM CONVERTING MAP DATA TO ALTSCHED DATA FORMAT FOR ENTRY.```
```QUIT THE MAP, TRY AGAIN.```	

	Meaning: The system was unable to store the time data. The reason is given in the beginning of the response. **Action:** Contact the system support group.

```<reason> INTERNAL DATA BAD.```
```PROBLEM CONVERTING MAP DATA TO ALTSCHED DATA FORMAT FOR ENTRY.```
```QUIT THE MAP, TRY AGAIN.```	

	Meaning: The system is unable to store the startlen and endlen data. The reason is given at the beginning of the response. **Action:** Contact the system support group.
```TABLE ALTSCHED ALREADY CONTAINS THIS TESTID```	
	Meaning: The TESTID you entered is already in memory (table ALTSCHED). **Action:** Define the data against a different TESTID.
```<table control reason>``` ```THE DATA HAS FAILED TO BE ADDED INTO TABLE ALTSCHED.```	
	Meaning: The system was unable to submit the data. The table control reason is given at the beginning of the response. **Action:** Check the test data. Reenter the command.
```<table control reason>``` ```THE DATA HAS FAILED TO VERIFY REQUIREMENTS OF TABLE ALTSCHED.```	
	Meaning: The system was unable to verify the data. The table control reason is given at the beginning of the response. **Action:** Check the test data. Reenter the command.
-continued-	

submit (end)

Responses for the submit command (continued)	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
THE DATA HAS BEEN ADDED INTO TABLE ALTSCHED	
	Meaning: The data has been successfully stored in memory (table ALTSCHED).
	Action: None
-end-	

ALTSDIAG level commands

Use the ALTSDIAG level of the MAP to perform the short diagnostic tests (SDIAG) on the ALT.

Accessing the ALTSDIAG level

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

mapci;mtc;lns;alt;sdiag ↵

ALTSDIAG commands

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

Command	Page
define	A-229
defman	A-239
defschd	A-241
ovrride	A-243
post	A-247
quit	A-249
remove	A-253
start	A-255
status	A-259
stop	A-263
submit	A-265

ALTSDIAG menu

The following figure shows the ALTSDIAG menu and status display.

```
          CM    MS    IOD    Net    PM    CCS    LNS    Trks   Ext   APPL
        CM FLT SysB  2IOCOS 2PAIR 1LCM  2 RSC    .     48CC.    .   ACBLNK
          M     M     M      *C*   *C*   *C*            *C*

ALTSDIAG
  0 Quit          TESTID:                 Status:
  2 Post_                                 Linetype:
  3                STARTLEN     ENDLEN
  4 Start
  5 Stop
  6 Remove                  PASS FAIL N/A TOTAL
  7 Define_        TOTAL
  8 Submit         CURRENT
  9
 10                   MON TUE WED THU FRI SAT SUN
 11 DefMAN         cont
 12                start
 13 DefSCHD_       stop
 14                SDIAG:
 15 Status_
 16
 17 OVRride_
 18
```

Common responses

The following table provides explanations of the common responses to the
ALTSDIAG commands. These responses will be produced by many of the
commands under the ALTSDIAG level. This table will be referred to from
the individual command descriptions to which it pertains.

Common responses for the ALTSDIAG commands	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
"MANUAL" IS NOT ALLOWED AS PART OF TESTID	
	Meaning: The word manual is not allowed as the test identifier (TESTID).
	Action: Check the TESTID. Reenter the command using a valid TESTID.
-continued-	

Common responses for the ALTSDIAG commands (continued)

MAP output   Meaning and action

TABLE ALTSCHED IS EMPTY

Meaning: There are no TESTIDs stored in memory.

Action: None

TESTID IS 6 TO 12 CHARACTERS

Meaning: You have entered a TESTID that is too short or too long.

Action: Check the TESTID. Reenter the command.

THE COMMAND ENTERED CAN ONLY BE USED IN THE ALT LEVEL.
QUIT THE <ALT sublevel> LEVEL FIRST.

Meaning: You can use the command only from the main ALT level.

Action: Quit from the ALT sublevel indicated by <ALT sublevel>. Reenter the command.

THE TEST TYPE OF THE GIVEN TESTID IS NOT VALID FOR THIS LEVEL

Meaning: The TESTID you entered does not correspond to a test.

Action: Check the TESTID and reenter the command. Or, use the post command to post the TESTID. Posting the TESTID will bring you to the appropriate ALT sublevel associated with the TESTID.

THE TESTID IS NOT IN TABLE ALTSCHED

Meaning: The TESTID you entered is not stored in memory.

Action: Check the TESTID. Reenter the command.

THIS MAP HAS MANUAL ALT DEFINED OR RUNNING.
USE <ALT level> TO POST THE MANUAL TESTID FOR THIS MAP.

Meaning: You entered the command while a manual alt is set up. Nothing can be posted until the manual TESTID is removed.

Action: Go to the ALT level indicated by <ALT level> and remove the manual TESTID data.

-end-

define

Function

Use the define command to specify test data for the specified TESTID.

define command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**

define	extension *testid*
	startlen *string*
	endlen *string*
	time *start* *stop*
	emf [[emfdcv] *volts*]
	       [[emfacv]]
	tg
	rg
	tr
	resvalue [[tg] *mct* *lct*]
	            [[rg]]
	            [[tr]]
	
	linetype [standard]
	            [isdn]
	            [all]
	
	cap *thresh*
	nummsg *number*
	service [voice]
	           [data]
	           [all]
	location [terminal]
	            [linecard]
	comm

Parameters and variables	Description
all	This variable represents all line types to be tested in the automatic line testing keyset line circuit test (ALTCKTTST) and automatic line testing line insulation test (ALTLIT) levels.
cap	This parameter specifies that the capacitance test is to be performed (default threshold = 0.1 microfarad).
-continued-	

define (continued)

define command parameters and variables (continued)	
Parameters and variables	**Description**
comm	This parameter requests the commissioning test to be performed. This test can only be performed if the ALTNOPT module is in the software load. Entering this parameter performs a ring test and performs a dial tone test for line cards that have a directory number assigned.
emf	This parameter specifies that the electromotive force test is to be performed at the default values (EMFACV = 2 volts; EMFDCV = 2 volts).
emfacv	This parameter prepares to change the default value for the EMFAC voltage.
emfdcv	This parameter prepares to change the default value for the EMFDC voltage.
endlen	This parameter prepares to identify the last line in the block of lines to be tested.
extension	This parameter prepares to specify the TESTID of a previously defined test.
isdn	This variable represents Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN) line types to be tested in the ALTCKTTST and ALTLIT levels.
lct	This variable specifies the least critical resistance threshold in increments of 100 ohms from 1-7500 increments.
linetype	This parameter is the type of line to be tested. The parameter is available for the four-level pulse amplitude modulation (PAM) code with 2 binary to 1 quaternary symbol coding (2B1Q) Integrated Services Digital Network line card (ISLC) and the associated line. Alternate mark inversion (AMI) lines are skipped. This parameter represents the standard line type to be tested in the ALTCKTTST and ALTLIT levels.
location	This parameter prepares to specify where the test is to run, either at the terminal or linecard, where the following occurs: • linecard-the keyset line circuit test (CKTTST) is run at the linecard. • terminal-(default) the CKTTST is run at the terminal unless the line is an AIM or an integrated bit error rate test (IBERT). If an AIM or an IBERT, the test is run at the linecard.
mct	This variable specifies the most critical resistance threshold in increments of 100 ohms from 1-7500 increments.
number	This variable specifies the number of messages, from 1-50, to send during the CKTTST. The default is the value contained in office parameter circuit_test_number_messages.
-continued-	

define (continued)

define command parameters and variables (continued)	
Parameters and variables	**Description**
nummsg	This parameter prepares to specify the number of messages to be sent during the test.
resvalue	This parameter prepares to change the most and least critical resistance value for the rg, tg, or tr test.
rg	This parameter specifies that a ring to ground resistance test is to be performed at the default values [most critical threshold (mct) = 40k ohms; least critical threshold (lct) = 200k ohms].
service	This parameter prepares to specify the type of keyset lines on which to run the test, either all, data, or voice. The keyset lines are the following: ▪ all-(default) all types of keyset lines are tested ▪ data-data lines, aim lines, and ibert lines are tested ▪ voice-electronic business set lines are tested
standard	This variable represents the standard line type to be tested in the ALTCKTTST and ALTLIT levels.
start	This variable specifies the day and time when the test will start. The *start* format is day hh mm where ▪ day-is the day of the week: mon, tue, wed, thu, fri, sat, or sun ▪ hh-is the hour of the day from 00-23 ▪ mm-is the minute of the hour from 00-59
startlen	This parameter prepares to identify the first line in the block of lines to be tested.
stop	This variable specifies the day and time when the test will stop. The *stop* format is the same as the *start* format.
string	This variable is the line equipment number in the following form: site ff u dd cc where ▪ cc-is the circuit number from 00 to 31 ▪ dd-is the drawer number from 00 to 31 ▪ ff-is the frame number from 00 to 99 ▪ site-is the site of the equipment ▪ u-is the unit number from 0 to 9
-continued-	

define (continued)

define command parameters and variables (continued)	
Parameters and variables	**Description**
testid	This variable specifies the test identifier consisting of a 6-12 character alphanumeric string used to identify manual and scheduled automatic line tests (ALT).
tg	This parameter specifies that a tip to ground resistance test is to be performed at the default values [most critical threshold (mct) = 40k ohms; least critical threshold (lct) = 200k ohms].
thresh	This variable specifies the capacitance threshold in increments of 0.001 microfarads from 1-5000 increments.
time	This parameter prepares to identify the schedule for the test.
tr	This parameter specifies that a tip to ring resistance test is to be performed at the default values [most critical threshold (mct) = 40k ohms; least critical threshold (lct) = 200k ohms].
volts	This variable specifies the voltage limit, from 1-300 volts for EMFDCV and EFMACV.
-end-	

Qualifications

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

- The LIT parameters are valid only at the ALTLIT sublevel.
- The comm option is only available when the ALTNOPT module is loaded in the switch.
- The CKTTST option is only available when the ALTNOPT module is loaded in the switch.
- The comm option applies only to manual TESTIDs and diag TESTIDs.

define (continued)

Example

The following table provides an example of the define command.

Example of the define command	
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**
define linetype *isdn* ↵	
	Task: Define the linetype for a posted ISDN bus which connects the network termination 1 (NT1) to the terminal equipment for access to the ISDN (S/T) loop or a 2B1Q loop in the ALTCKTTST and ALTLIT sublevels of ALT.
	Response: `The LINETYPE will be updated to ISDN.` `The location will change to LINECARD.`
	Explanation: The linetype is updated to ISDN and the location is changed to linecard.

Responses

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

Responses for the define command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
`COMMISSIONING OPTION IS ONLY ALLOWED ON MANUAL AND DIAG TESTIDS`	
	Meaning: You entered the define command with the comm parameter for a TESTID that was not associated with a diag or manual test.
	Action: None
`CONVERSION OF <data> PROBLEM`	
	Meaning: The system cannot process the startlen and endlen data (indicated by <data>).
	Action: Contact the system support group.
-continued-	

define (continued)

Responses for the define command (continued)	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
FAILED TO READ FROM ALTSCHED, <testid>	
	Meaning: The system has a problem reading the data for the TESTID indicated in the response.
	Action: Contact the system support group.
<len> INTERNAL DATA BAD	
	Meaning: The startlen and endlen data cannot be displayed.
	Action: Contact the system support group.
"MANUAL" IS NOT ALLOWED AS PART OF TESTID	
	Meaning: The word manual is not allowed as the TESTID.
	Action: Check the TESTID. Reenter the command using a valid TESTID.
NO STORE HAS BEEN ALLOCATED FOR MANUAL TEST	
	Meaning: If this system response is not accompanied by another response, there is insufficient temporary storage for ALT
	Action: Contact the system support group.
NOTHING IS POSTED FOR DEFINING	
	Meaning: No TESTID is posted.
	Action: Use the defman or defschd command to create a TESTID. Then post the required TESTID.
OTHER FIELDS HAVE BEEN DEFINED AND THEY ARE NOT COMPATIBLE	
	Meaning: The command string define extension is not compatible with existing data.
	Action: Check the data. Reenter the command.
-continued-	

define (continued)

Responses for the define command (continued)	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
PARAMETER <parameter> NOT VALID FOR EXTENSION TESTS	
	Meaning: The define command could not be entered for an extension test with the parameter indicated by <parameter> (for example, startlen, endlen, or lit).
	Action: None
PARAMETER <parameter> NOT VALID FOR MANUAL TESTS	
	Meaning: The define command could not be entered for a manual TESTID with the parameter indicated by <parameter> (for example, extension or time).
	Action: None
PARAMETER <parameter> NOT VALID FOR TEST TYPE OF POSTED MAP	
	Meaning: The parameters you entered do not apply to the current ALT sublevel.
	Action: Enter the data that corresponds to the current sublevel.
POSTED TESTID IS SUBMITTED OR STARTED ALREADY	
	Meaning: The test data for the specified TESTID is already defined.
	Action: None
<reason> NO STORE HAS BEEN ALLOCATED FOR MANUAL TEST.	
	Meaning: There is insufficient store allocation for the manual test definition. The reason is indicated by <reason>.
	Action: Change the define parameters as indicated by the system response.
TABLE ALTSCHED IS EMPTY	
	Meaning: There are no TESTIDs stored in memory.
	Action: None
-continued-	

define (continued)

Responses for the define command (continued)	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
`TERMINAL INVALID FOR ISDN LOOPS` `LOCATION CHANGED TO LINECARD`	
	Meaning: An attempt to specify terminal as the location parameter. The system has changed the location parameter to linecard.
	Action:
`TEST TYPE OF EXTENSION TESTID NOT SAME AS SUB-LEVEL`	
	Meaning: The TESTID you entered does not correspond to the current ALT sublevel.
	Action: Check the TESTID, then reenter the command.
`TESTID DATA CANNOT BE FOUND IN ALTSCHED`	
	Meaning: The TESTID you entered cannot be found in memory (table ALTSCHED).
	Action: Check the TESTID. Reenter the command using a valid TESTID.
`TESTID GIVEN WITH "EXTENSION" IS NOT PRIMARY TESTID`	
	Meaning: The TESTID you entered is incorrect. The TESTID must be for a test that is already defined.
	Action: Check the TESTID, then reenter the command.
`TESTID IS 6 TO 12 CHARACTERS`	
	Meaning: The TESTID entered was too short or too long.
	Action: Check the TESTID. Reenter the command using a valid TESTID.
`The LINETYPE will be updated to ISDN.` `The location will change to LINECARD.`	
	Meaning: The linetype is updated to ISDN and the location is changed to linecard.
	Action: None
-continued-	

define (end)

Responses for the define command (continued)	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
`THE <parameter> OPTION HAS TO BE ENTERED FIRST`	
	Meaning: The parameter indicated in the response must be entered before other parameters can be defined.
	Action: Check the data. Enter the parameter indicated in the response before defining the values for the LIT test.
`THE STARTLEN HAS TO BE DEFINED FIRST`	
	Meaning: You entered the command string define endlen before the startlen was defined.
	Action: Enter the command string define startlen before entering the define endlen command string.
`THE TIMES GIVEN WRAP AROUND THE WHOLE WEEK`	
	Meaning: Using the command string define time, the stop time you entered was earlier than the start time on the same day.
	Action: Select different times. Reenter the command.
-end-	

defman

Function

Use the defman command to assign a TESTID to the test that corresponds to the current ALT sublevel.

defman command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
defman	There are no parameters or variables.

Qualification

Only one manual TESTID is allowed per MAP.

Examples

Not currently available

Responses

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

Responses for the defman command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
THIS MAP HAS A MANUAL ALT SET UP. IT MUST BE REMOVED FIRST.	
	Meaning: A manual TESTID is already defined.
	Action: Use the remove command to remove the manual TESTID.

defschd

Function

Use the defschd command to assign a TESTID to the scheduled test that corresponds to the current ALT sublevel.

defschd command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
defschd	*testid*
Parameters and variables	**Description**
testid	This variable specifies the test identifier consisting of a 6-12 character alphanumeric string.

Qualifications

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

- The first character of the TESTID must be a letter, not a number.
- Do not use the word manual as the TESTID.

Example

The following table provides an example of the defschd command.

Example of the defschd command		
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**	
defschd lcmtests ↵ *where*		
lcmtests	is a TESTID that corresponds to the LIT sublevel	
	Task:	Assign a TESTID for the LIT test.
	Response:	Not currently available
	Explanation:	The TESTID lcmtests is assigned to the LIT test.

defschd (end)

Responses

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

Responses for the defschd command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
`"MANUAL" IS NOT ALLOWED AS PART OF TESTID`	
	Meaning: The word manual is not allowed as the TESTID.
	Action: Check the TESTID. Reenter the command using a valid TESTID.
`TABLE ALTSCHED ALREADY CONTAINS THIS TESTID`	
	Meaning: The TESTID you tried to create already exists.
	Action: Use a different TESTID.
`TABLE ALTSCHED IS EMPTY`	
	Meaning: There are no TESTIDs stored in memory.
	Action: None
`TESTID IS 6 TO 12 CHARACTERS`	
	Meaning: The TESTID entered was too short or too long.
	Action: Check the TESTID. Reenter the command using a valid TESTID.
`THE TESTID IS NOT IN TABLE ALTSCHED`	
	Meaning: The TESTID you entered is not stored in memory.
	Action: Check the TESTID. Reenter the command using a valid TESTID.
`THIS MAP HAS A MANUAL ALT SET UP.` `IT MUST BE REMOVED FIRST.`	
	Meaning: A manual TESTID is already defined.
	Action: Use the remove command to remove the manual TESTID.

ovrride

Function

Use the ovrride command to postpone a scheduled test so that testing will not start until a specified day and time has passed.

ovrride command parameters and variables					
Command	**Parameters and variables**				
ovrride	untilafter clear query	*day*	*hh*	*mm*	all

Parameters and variables	Description
all	This parameter specifies that the override action includes all TESTIDs at all sublevels of ALT.
clear	This parameter cancels the request to override the test schedule for the posted TESTID or all TESTIDs.
day	This variable specifies the day of the week: mon, tue, wed, thu, fri, sat, or sun.
hh	This variable specifies the hour of the day, from 00-23.
mm	This variable specifies the minute of the hour, from 00-59.
query	This parameter displays the actual date after which testing will resume.
untilafter	This parameter specifies that testing will resume after a specified day and time.

Qualifications

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

- TESTIDs in a stopped status cannot be overridden.
- Data and time changes at the switch do not change the date and time after which testing will resume.

Examples

Not currently available

ovrride (continued)

Responses

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

Responses for the ovrride command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
ACTION TO BE DONE TO ALL TESTIDS. PLEASE CONFIRM YES/NO?	
	Meaning: You entered the ovrrride command with the all parameter and the system requires confirmation before performing the action.
	Action: To continue with the override request, enter yes. To cancel the override request, enter no.
ACTIVE TESTING CAN RESUME AFTER SWITCH TIME <day><date><time>	
	Meaning: The query request has been performed. The display shows the switch time when testing can resume.
	Action: None
COMMAND NOT VALID FOR MANUAL TESTID	
	Meaning: The ovrride command cannot be used with a manual TESTID.
	Action: None
NOTHING POSTED	
	Meaning: No TESTID is posted.
	Action: Post the required TESTID.
STATUS OF THE TESTID IS NOT OVERRIDDEN	
	Meaning: The query request cannot be performed because the TESTID you entered is not overridden.
	Action: None
-continued-	

ovrride (end)

Responses for the ovrride command (continued)

MAP output	Meaning and action
TESTID STATUS IS NOT VALID FOR OVRRIDE COMMAND	
	Meaning: The TESTID status (stopped) cannot be overridden. **Action:** None
THERE IS NO ALTSCHED DATA	
	Meaning: There is no data in memory (table ALTSCHED). The posted data was only a private copy. **Action:** None
	-end-

post

Function

Use the post command to select for action the scheduled ALT TESTID that is stored in memory.

post command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
post	*testid*
Parameters and variables	**Description**
testid	This variable specifies the test identifier consisting of a 6-12 character alphanumeric string.

Qualifications

If the post command is entered while a TESTID is posted, the data for the posted TESTID will be replaced by the new TESTID.

Examples

Not currently available

Responses

Refer to the common responses table in the beginning of this section for responses common to ALT commands.

Responses for the post command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
`TEST TYPE NOT THE SAME AS ALT SUB-LEVEL`	
	Meaning: The TESTID you entered does not correspond to the current sublevel.
	Action: Use the altinfo command to determine the test type of the TESTID.

quit

Function

Use the quit command to exit from the current menu level and return to a previous menu level.

quit command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
quit	_1_ all _incrname_ _n_

Parameters and variables	Description
_1_	This default parameter causes the system to display the next higher MAP level.
all	This parameter causes the system to display the CI level from any level.
incrname	This variable causes the system to exit the specified level and all sublevels. The system displays the next level higher than the one specified. Values for _incrname_ are menu level names, such as lns, mtc, or mapci.
_n_	This variable identifies a specified number of retreat levels from the current level. The range of retreat levels is 0-6. However, the system cannot accept a level number higher than the number of the current level.

Qualifications

None

Examples

The following table provides examples of the quit command.

Examples of the quit command		
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**	
quit ↵		
	Task:	Exit from the ALTSDIAG level to the previous menu level.
	Response:	The display changes to the display of a higher level menu.
	Explanation:	The ALTSDIAG level has changed to the previous menu level.
	-continued-	

quit (continued)

Examples of the quit command (continued)	
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**
quit mtc ↵ *where*	
mtc	specifies the level higher than the ALTSDIAG level to be exited
	Task: Return to the MAPCI level (one menu level higher than MTC).
	Response: The display changes to the MAPCI menu display: `MAPCI:`
	Explanation: The ALTSDIAG level has returned to the MAPCI level.
-end-	

Responses

The following table provides an explanation of the responses to the quit command.

Responses for the quit command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
`CI:`	
	Meaning: The system exited all MAP menu levels and returned to the CI level.
	Action: None
`QUIT -- Unable to quit requested number of levels` `Last parameter evaluated was: 1`	
	Meaning: You entered an invalid level number. The number you entered exceeds the number of MAP levels from which to quit.
	Action: Reenter the command using an appropriate level number.
The system replaces the ALTSDIAG level menu with a menu that is two or more levels higher.	
	Meaning: You entered the quit command with an *n* variable value of 2 or more or an *incrname* variable value corresponding to two or more levels higher.
	Action: None
-continued-	

quit (end)

Responses for the quit command (continued)	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
The system replaces the display of the ALTSDIAG level with the display of the next higher MAP level.	
	Meaning: The system exited to the next higher MAP level. **Action:** None
-end-	

remove

Function

Use the remove command to remove the data associated with the posted TESTID from memory table ALTSCHED.

remove command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
remove	There are no parameters or variables.

Qualifications

If the TESTID is for a scheduled test, the system prompts for a yes or no confirmation.

Examples

Not currently available

Responses

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

Responses for the remove command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
`DATA IS TO BE REMOVED FROM TABLE ALTSCHED.` `PLEASE CONFIRM YES/NO?`	
	Meaning: The system requires confirmation before removing the data from table ALTSCHED.
	Action: To confirm the removal, enter yes. To cancel the removal request, enter no.
`<failure>` `FAILED TO DELETE THE DATA FROM TABLE ALTSCHED`	
	Meaning: The system failed to remove the data from memory. The reason for the failure is indicated by <failure>.
	Action: None
-continued-	

remove (end)

Responses for the remove command (continued)
MAP output   **Meaning and action**

NOTHING POSTED
Meaning: The TESTID is not posted. **Action:**   Post the required TESTID.

TESTID STATUS MUST BE "STOPPED" OR "DEFINED" TO REMOVE. NO ACTION TAKEN.
Meaning: The remove command could not be executed because the status of the manual TESTID is something other than stopped or defined. **Action:**   None

TESTID STATUS MUST BE "STOPPED" TO REMOVE. NO ACTION TAKEN.
Meaning: The remove command could not be executed because the status of the scheduled TESTID was something other than stopped. **Action:**   None

-end-

start

Function

Use the start command to set the posted scheduled ALT test in a state such that it is ready to run at the next scheduled time.

start command parameters and variables		
Command	**Parameters and variables**	
start	$\begin{bmatrix} \underline{beginlen} \\ \text{lastlen} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \underline{full} \\ \text{summary} \end{bmatrix}$	
Parameters and variables	**Description**	
beginlen	This default parameter starts testing from the beginning line equipment number in the block of lines defined for testing.	
full	This default parameter generates a detailed ALT109 log when the test is finished.	
lastlen	This parameter restarts testing just after the last LEN tested.	
summary	This parameter generates an ALT108 summary log when the test is finished.	

Qualifications

Not currently available

Examples

Not currently available

start (continued)

Responses

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

Responses for the start command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
ALT TESTER PROCESS CANNOT START MANUAL TEST. NOT ENOUGH FREE TEST PROCESS STREAMS.	
	Meaning: There are not enough test process streams to start the manual test.
	Action: You may use the ovrride command to override another test to free up test process streams.
ALT TESTER PROCESS HAS ACKNOWLEDGED THE START REQUEST	
	Meaning: You properly entered the start command for the manual TESTID. Because the test equipment is being diagnosed before testing begins, this action can take some time to finish.
	Action: None
FAILED TO SEND TO ALT DRIVER PROCESS. WAIT 15 SECONDS, TRY AGAIN.	
	Meaning: The system has a problem executing the start command.
	Action: Wait 15 seconds, then reenter the command. If the same response appears, contact the support group.
FAILED TO SEND TO ALT TESTER PROCESS. WAIT 15 SECONDS, TRY AGAIN.	
	Meaning: The system has a problem executing the start command.
	Action: Wait 15 seconds, then reenter the command. If the same response appears, contact the support group.
NOTHING POSTED	
	Meaning: No TESTID is posted.
	Action: Post the required TESTID.
-continued-	

start (continued)

Responses for the start command (continued)	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**

```START LEN IS SET TO START FROM "BEGINLEN".```
```PLEASE CONFIRM YES/NO?```
or
```START LEN IS SET TO START FROM "LASTLEN".```
```PLEASE CONFIRM YES/NO?```	

	Meaning: The system requires confirmation of the parameter you entered. **Action:** To confirm, enter yes. To cancel the start request, enter no.
```TEST STATUS NOT VALID FOR START COMMAND```	
	Meaning: The status of the manual TESTID was not stopped or defined. **Action:** Change the manual TESTID status to stopped or defined before attempting to start the TESTID.
```TESTID IS NOT IN "STOPPED" STATUS```	
	Meaning: The TESTID is not in the stopped mode. **Action:** The status of the TESTID must be stopped before you can enter the start command. If the status of the TESTID is defined, use the submit command to change the status to stopped.

```TESTID REQUIRED TO START FROM BEGINNING, SET TO "BEGINLEN".```
```START LEN IS SET TO START FROM "BEGINLEN".```
```PLEASE CONFIRM YES/NO?```	

	Meaning: You entered the start command with the lastlen parameter, but there has been no previous testing to enable testing from the lastlen. The system has changed the parameter to beginlen and requires confirmation. **Action:** To confirm, enter yes. To cancel the start request, enter no.
-continued-	

start (end)

Responses for the start command (continued)	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
`YOUR REQUEST HAS BEEN QUEUED.  THE ALT TESTER IS BUSY.` `PLEASE WAIT`	
	Meaning: The start request for the manual TESTID has been queued because ALT is busy with another request. When ALT is available, the queued request will be processed.
	Action: Do not reenter the start command. Additional start requests for the same TESTID will be ignored.
-end-	

status

Function

Use the status command to check the status of the posted TESTID. There are two ways that the status information can be displayed:

- in the test stream format
- in the LCD test set format

The test stream format represents the test equipment used to test the posted TESTID.

The LCD test set format represents the actual line equipment numbers (LENs) being tested by the test equipment associated with the TESTID.

status command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
status	stream lcdtestset
Parameters and variables	**Description**
lcdtestset	This parameter displays the status of the TESTID in the LCD test set format.
stream	This parameter displays the status of the TESTID in the stream format.

Qualifications

None

status (continued)

Examples

The following table provides examples of the status command.

Examples of the status command	
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**
status stream ↵ *where* stream	 displays the status of the posted TESTID in a stream format
	Task: Check the status of the posted TESTID, LNMTCJOHN. Display the status in a stream format. **Response:** ``` TESTID : LNMTCJOHN Test type: DIAG Stream State Test equip. state Last LEN tested MAX LENs 0 Active LTU 0 SZD HOST 10 0 17 31 12000 TTU 10 SZD 1 Interrupt MTU 23 SZD OPM1 00 1 19 09 320 TTU 3 SZD 2 Held TTT 34 SB DLM1 11 1 08 20 96 3 Done SLTD RCT1 50 9 02 03 256 ``` **Explanation:** The system displays the status of the posted TESTID in a stream format. The stream format provides the following information : ▪ the stream number order ▪ the state of the stream ▪ the test equipment used ▪ the last LEN tested by the stream ▪ the total number of LENs the stream could test (based on the LCDs assigned to the stream)
status lcdtestset ↵ *where* lcdtestset	 displays a snapshot of the LCD tests for an ALT test
-continued-	

Examples of the status command (continued)

Example   Task, response, and explanation

Task: Check the status of the posted TESTID, which is LNMTCFRED.
                   Display the status in an lcdtestset format.

Response:

```
TESTID : LNMTCFRED  Test type: DIAG
Start LEN          End LEN           Stream Vert   Testing Status
HOST 00 0 00 00 HOST  00 0 09 31    0      0      HOST 00 0 09 10
HOST 00 0 10 00 HOST  00 0 19 31    1      1      Done
HOST 00 1 00 00 HOST  00 1 09 31    1      2      Suspended
HOST 00 1 10 00 HOST  00 1 19 31    1      3      WAITING
HOST 50 1 00 10 HOST  50 1 00 20    2      600    Done
HOST 51 0 00 09 HOST  51 0 00 10    2      601     HOST 51 0 00 09
DLM1 60 0 00 09 DLM1  60 0 09 31    3      ---    DLM1 60 0 09 02
RCT1 00 0 00 00 RCT1  00 0 04 20    4      10     RCT1 00 0 16 00
RCT1 00 1 00 00 RCT1  00 1 04 10    4      10     WAITING
RCT1 00 2 00 00 RCT1  00 1 03 20    4      10     WAITING
```

Explanation: The system displays the status of the posted TESTID in the
                  lcdtesteset format. The lcdtestset format provides the following
                  information :

- the start LEN and end LEN range

- which stream is to process the test set

- the vertical on the MTA (if applicable)

- the status

   Here is a list of the possible testing status conditions and their
   meanings:

   - <len>   the last LEN tested
   - done   the lcd test set have been completely
                     run
   - suspended   the LCD test set cannot be completed
                     because the test equipment is
                     suspected as being faulty. The test
                     equipment passes diagnostics but line
                     cards continue to fail.
   - held   test equipment or the LCD PM is
                     unavailable
   - WAITING   the stream did not get to this LCD test
                     set and the LCD test set is waiting to be
                     run

-end-

status (end)

Responses

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

Responses for the status command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
NO STREAM OR LCD TEST SET CALCULATION HAS BEEN DONE	
	Meaning: The data cannot be displayed because the system has not performed the calculations.
	Action: Use the define command for manual TESTIDs. Or, use the submit command for scheduled TESTIDs. This action will force the system to perform the calculations.
NOTHING POSTED	
	Meaning: No TESTID is posted.
	Action: Post the required TESTID.

stop

Function

Use the stop command to halt a test and change the TESTID status.

stop command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
stop	There are no parameters or variables.

Qualifications

Not currently available

Examples

Not currently available

Responses

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

Responses for the stop command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
ASKING FOR MANUAL TESTID TO BE STOPPED	
	Meaning: The stop request for a manual TESTID has been queued. Since ALT may be busy with other tests, the request may not be executed until the other tests are completed.
	Action: None
FAILED TO SEND TO ALT DRIVER PROCESS. WAIT 15 SECONDS, TRY AGAIN.	
	Meaning: The system has a problem executing the stop command.
	Action: Wait 15 seconds, then reenter the command. If the same response appears, contact the support group.
-continued-	

stop (end)

Responses for the stop command (continued)	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
FAILED TO SEND TO ALT TESTER PROCESS. WAIT 15 SECONDS, TRY AGAIN.	
	Meaning: The system has a problem executing the stop command.
	Action: Wait 15 seconds, then reenter the command. If the same response appears, contact the support group.
NOTHING POSTED	
	Meaning: No TESTID is posted.
	Action: Post the required TESTID.
TEST STATUS IS NOT VALID FOR STOP COMMAND	
	Meaning: The status of the manual TESTID is one of defined, deleted, or undefined. The stop command has no effect and is ignored.
	Action: None
TESTID IS ALREADY "STOPPED"	
	Meaning: The TESTID status is already stopped.
	Action: None
-end-	

submit

Function

Use the submit command to send the defined test data for the posted TESTID into memory table ALTSCHED.

submit command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
submit	There are no parameters or variables.

Qualifications

None

Examples

Not currently available

Responses

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

Responses for the submit command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
COMMAND NOT VALID FOR MANUAL TESTID	
	Meaning: The submit command does not work with a manual testid.
	Action: None
NOT ENOUGH FIELDS DEFINED. ENSURE ENOUGH FIELDS ARE ENTERED.	
	Meaning: You entered the submit command without enough data defined for the TESTID. The TESTID status must either be defined or deleted before the data can be submitted.
	Action: Define more data for the TESTID. Reenter the submit command.
NOTHING POSTED	
	Meaning: No testid is posted.
	Action: None
-continued-	

submit (continued)

Responses for the submit command (continued)

MAP output   Meaning and action

```
<reason>
CANNOT CONVERT ALT MAP TIMES TO ALTSCHED DATA TIMES.
PROBLEM CONVERTING MAP DATA TO ALTSCHED DATA FORMAT FOR ENTRY.
QUIT THE MAP, TRY AGAIN.
```

Meaning:	The system was unable to store the time data. The reason is given in the beginning of the response.
Action:	Contact the system support group.

```
<reason> INTERNAL DATA BAD.
PROBLEM CONVERTING MAP DATA TO ALTSCHED DATA FORMAT FOR ENTRY.
QUIT THE MAP, TRY AGAIN.
```

Meaning:	The system is unable to store the startlen and endlen data. The reason is given at the beginning of the response.
Action:	Contact the system support group.

```
TABLE ALTSCHED ALREADY CONTAINS THIS TESTID
```

Meaning:	The TESTID you entered is already in memory (table ALTSCHED).
Action:	Define the data against a different TESTID.

```
<table control reason>
THE DATA HAS FAILED TO BE ADDED INTO TABLE ALTSCHED.
```

Meaning:	The system was unable to submit the data. The table control reason is given at the beginning of the response.
Action:	Check the test data. Reenter the command.

```
<table control reason>
THE DATA HAS FAILED TO VERIFY REQUIREMENTS OF TABLE ALTSCHED.
```

Meaning:	The system was unable to verify the data. The table control reason is given at the beginning of the response.
Action:	Check the test data. Reenter the command.

-continued-

---

submit (end)

Responses for the submit command (continued)

MAP output	Meaning and action

THE DATA HAS BEEN ADDED INTO TABLE ALTSCHED

Meaning: The data has been successfully stored in memory (table ALTSCHED).

Action: None

-end-

AOSSsel level commands

Use the AOSSsel level of the MAP to analyze calls that originate on Auziliary Operator Services System (AOSS), Traffic Operator Position System (TOPS), Super Centralized Automatic Message Acounting (SCAMA), or Intertoll (IT) incoming trunks and require AOSS operator assistance.

Accessing the AOSSsel level

To access the AOSSsel level, enter the following from the CI (command interpreter) level:

mapci;saselect;aosssel ↵

AOSSsel commands

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

AOSSsel commands	
Command	**Page**
dirasst	A-273
exclct	A-275
exclto	A-279
inclct	A-283
inclto	A-285
monconn	A-287
monrel	A-289
saselect	A-291

AOSSsel menu

The following figure shows the AOSSsel menu and status display.

```
    Ofc  OFFICE
    Mtr  On
    Mode          AOSS Traffic Offices

    AOSSsel       TO 1  TO 2
     0 SASelect     0     0
     2 MONREL      Incl  Incl
     3 MONCONN
     4
     5 ExclTO_
     6 InclTO_
     7
     8 InclCT_
     9 ExclCT_
    10
    11          Call Types: DA INT
    12 DirAsst
    13
    14
    15
    16
    17
    18
```

AOSSsel status codes

The following table describes the status codes for the AOSSsel status display.

Status codes	AOSSsel menu status display	
Code	**Meaning**	**Description**
AOSS Traffic Offices		
TO 1-32	traffic office	The AOSS traffic office is given by number.
0-<n>	operators	The number of operators for the office is given.
Incl	included	The AOSS office is included in service analysis.
Excl	excluded	The AOSS office is excluded from service analysis.
QMS Services		
0-62	service number	The queue management system (QMS) service is given by number.
Call Type		
DA	directory assistance	QMS directory assistance (DA) service is included in service analysis.
INT	intercept	QMS intercept (INT) service is included in service analysis.

dirasst

Function

Use the dirasst command to advance to the service analysis (SA) level and wait for a call types in categories set by either the system or the analyst.

dirasst command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
dirasst	There are no parameters or variables.

Qualification

The dirasst command is qualified by the following limitation: AOSS call types SPARE 1-3 are not any of the call selection categories and are not followed for analysis.

Example

The following table provides an example of the dirasst command.

Example of the dirasst command		
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**	
dirasst ↵		
	Task:	Access the DirAsst level.
	Response:	The menu changes to the SA level menu and the mode portion of the system status area changes to display the following:
		`Mode DirAsst  DA, INT`
	Explanation:	The system displays the DirAsst level.

dirasst (end)

Response

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

Response for the dirasst command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
The menu changes to the SA level menu and the mode portion of the system status area changes to display the following: `Mode DirAsst  DA, INT`	
	Meaning: The system displays the DirAsst level. **Action:**　None

exclct

Function

Use the exclct command to exclude an AOSS call type from service analysis.

exclct command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
exclct	da
	int

Parameters and variables	**Description**
da	This parameter directs the system to exclude calls that originate on AOSS, TOPS, SCAMA, or IT trunks and complete to an AOSS position as call types 411, HOM555, FOR555, 131, or 141.
int	This parameter directs the system to exclude calls that originate on AOSS, TOPS, SC, or IT trunks and complete to an AOSS position as call type intercept.

Qualifications

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

- Either general category can be included or excluded as required.
- When the AOSSsel level is entered, all call types shown previously are automatically included.
- Excluded services are retained until SASelect is accessed and a new call selection is made.

exclct (continued)

Example

The following table provides an example of the exclct command.

Example of the exclct command	
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**
exclct int ↵	
	Task: Exclude intercept calls from the service analysis.
	Response: The service types line of the display changes to delete the excluded service and show the remaining included services:
	SrvType: DA
	Explanation: The requested service is excluded.

Responses

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

Responses for the exclct command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
CANNOT EXCLUDE ALL SERVICE TYPES	
	Meaning: The specified service is the last service type still selected by SA and the current configuration of the system will not allow all service types to be excluded.
	Action: None
SERVICE TYPE ALREADY EXCLUDED	
	Meaning: The specified service is already excluded.
	Action: None
-continued-	

exclct (end)

Responses for the exclct command (continued)
MAP output   Meaning and action
The service types line of the display changes to delete the excluded service and show the remaining included services: `SrvType: INT`
Meaning: The requested service or services are excluded. **Action:**   None
-end-

exclto

Function

Use the exclto command to exclude one or more of the traffic offices being serviced by AOSS.

exclto command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
exclto	*n* all
Parameters and variables	**Description**
all	This parameter indicates that all offices served by AOSS are to be excluded.
n	This variable is the number assigned to the traffic office served by AOSS that is to be excluded. Only those traffic offices being served in the switch and under analysis can be specified.

Qualifications

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

- Calls to AOSS positions in excluded traffic offices are not selected.

- When the AOSSsel level is entered, all traffic offices are automatically included.

- Excluded traffic offices are retained until SASelect is accessed, at which time all traffic offices are included again.

exclto (continued)

Example

The following table provides an example of the exclto command.

Example of the exclto command	
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**
exclto **1** ↵ *where*	
1	is the AOSS traffic office to be excluded
	Task: Exclude AOSS traffic office 1.
	Response: The AOSS area of the display changes to show that traffic office 1 is now excluded:
	``` AOSS Traffic Offices TO 1 TO 1 0 0 Excl Incl ```
	Explanation: The requested AOSS traffic office is excluded.

Responses

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

Responses for the exclto command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
exclto	
	Meaning: The exclto command was entered with no parameters or variables. The exclusion status of the AOSS offices does not change.
	Action: Enter the exclto command with an appropriate parameter or variable.
-continued-	

exclto (end)

Responses for the exclto command (continued)

MAP output   Meaning and action

The AOSS area of the display will change to show that the requested traffic office or traffic offices are now excluded:

```
AOSS Traffic Offices

TO 1   TO 1
  0      0
Excl   Incl
```

Meaning: The requested office or offices are now excluded.

Action: None

-end-

inclct

Function

Use the inclct command to include AOSS call types in service analysis.

inclct command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
inclct	da int

Parameters and variables	**Description**
da	This parameter directs the system to include calls that originate on AOSS, TOPS, SCAMA, or IT trunks and complete to an AOSS position as call types 411, HOM555, FOR555, 131, or 141.
int	This parameter directs the system to include calls that originate on AOSS, TOPS, SC, or IT trunks and complete to an AOSS position as call type intercept.

Qualifications

None

Example

The following table provides an example of the inclct command.

Example of the inclct command		
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**	
inclct int ↵		
	Task:	Include intercept calls in the service analysis.
	Response:	The service types line of the display changes to show the included services:
		`SrvType:  DA, INT`
	Explanation:	The requested service is included.

inclct (end)

Responses

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

Responses for the inclct command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
The service types line of the display changes to show the services that are included: `SrvType:  DA,  INT`	
	Meaning: The requested service or services are included. **Action:** None
`SERVICE TYPE ALREADY INCLUDED`	
	Meaning: The specified service is already included. **Action:** None

inclto

Function

Use the inclto command to include one or more of the traffic offices being serviced by AOSS.

inclto command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
inclto	*n* all

Parameters and variables	**Description**
all	This parameter indicates that all offices served by AOSS are to be included.
n	This variable is the number assigned to the traffic office served by AOSS that is to be included. Only those traffic offices being served in the switch and under analysis can be specified.

Qualifications

None

Example

The following table provides an example of the inclto command.

Example of the inclto command	
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**
inclto 1 ↵ *where* 1	 is the AOSS traffic office to be included

	Task:	Include AOSS traffic office 1.
	Response:	The AOSS area of the display changes to show that traffic office 1 is now included:

		``AOSS Traffic Offices``
		
		 ``TO 1    TO 1``
		 ``  0       0``
		 ``Incl    Incl``

	Explanation:	The requested AOSS traffic office is included.

inclto (end)

Responses

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

Responses for the inclto command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
`inclto`	
	Meaning: The inclto command was entered with no parameters or variables. The inclusion status of the AOSS offices does not change.
	Action: Enter the inclto command with an appropriate parameter or variable.

The AOSS area of the display changes to show that the requested traffic office or traffic offices are now included:
 	
`AOSS Traffic Offices`
 	
`TO 1    TO 1`
`  0      0`
`Incl   Incl`	

	Meaning: The requested office or offices are now included.
	Action: None
-end-	

monconn

Function

Use the monconn command to reconnect the service analysis (SA) monitor.

monconn command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
monconn	There are no parameters or variables.

Qualifications

The monconn command is qualified by the following: at the start of an SA session, a voice monitor circuit is automatically connected. To disconnect the monitor circuit, enter the monrel command. To reconnect a monitor circuit, use the monconn command.

Example

The following table provides an example of the monconn command.

Example of the monconn command		
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**	
monconn ↵		
	Task:	Connect the SA monitor.
	Response:	`Monitor link connected.`
	Explanation:	The system connects the SA monitor link.

Responses

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

Responses for the monconn command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
`Monitor link connected.`	
	Meaning: The system connects the monitor link.
	Action: None
-continued-	

monconn (end)

Responses for the monconn command (continued)	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
`You already have a monitor.`	
	Meaning: The monitor link was already connected.
	Action: None
-end-	

monrel

Function

Use the monrel command to release the service analysis (SA) monitor.

monrel command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
monrel	There are no parameters or variables.

Qualifications

The monrel command is qualified by the following: at the start of an SA session, a voice monitor circuit is automatically connected. To disconnect the monitor circuit enter monrel. To reconnect a monitor circuit, use the monconn command.

Example

The following table provides an example of the monrel command.

Example of the monrel command		
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**	
monrel ↵		
	Task:	Release the SA monitor.
	Response:	The monitor portion of the system status area changes to display the following:
		`Mtr  Off`
	Explanation:	The system releases the SA monitor link.

monrel (end)

Responses

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

Responses for the monrel command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
The monitor portion of the system status area changes to display the following: `Mtr Off`	
	Meaning: The system disconnects the monitor link.
	Action: None
`You do not have a monitor.`	
	Meaning: The monitor link was already disconnected.
	Action: None

saselect

Function

Use the saselect command to return to the SASelect level.

saselect command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
saselect	There are no parameters or variables.

Qualifications

None

Example

The following table provides an example of the saselect command.

Example of the saselect command	
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**
saselect ↵	
	Task: Return to the SASelect level.
	Response: The menu changes to the SASelect level menu, and the following fields are added to the display:
| | ```
TO 1  TO 2
  0     0
Incl  Incl




QMS Services: 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13
SrvType: TA DA INT
LINE SELECTION: COS NXX SITE LM-DRAWER CUST-GROUP
                ON  OFF OFF  OFF       OFF
``` |
| | **Explanation:**   The SASelect level is displayed. |

saselect (end)

Responses

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

Response for the saselect command
MAP output   **Meaning and action**

The menu changes to the SASelect level menu, and the following fields are added to the display:

```
TO 1  TO 2
  0     0
Incl  Incl




QMS Services: 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13
SrvType: TA DA INT
LINE SELECTION: COS NXX SITE LM-DRAWER CUST-GROUP
                ON  OFF OFF  OFF        OFF
```

Meaning: The SASelect level is displayed.

Action: None

ATT level commands

Use the ATT level of the MAP to monitor and control automatic trunk testing (ATT).

Accessing the ATT level

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

mapci;mtc;trks;att ↵

ATT commands

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

Command	Page
delman	A-297
haltatt	A-303
listman	A-305
lstclli	A-307
lststop	A-313
lstwait	A-315
quit	A-317
runatt	A-321
setstst	A-323
start	A-325
-continued-	

Command	Page
stop	A-331
testreq	A-337
-end-	

ATT menu

The following figure shows the ATT menu and status display.

```
         CM    MS    IOD   Net   PM   CCS   LNS   Trks   Ext   APPL
          .     .     .     .     .     .     .      .     .      .


ATT
 0 Quit       ATT IS RUNNING SIMULTANEOUS TESTS:11 MANUAL
 2 TestReq_   ENTRIES:
 3
 4 LstStop              ACTIVE    TESTING   WAIT_TE    WAIT_TRKS
 5 LstWait    AUTOMATIC   13        7          1          2
 6 LstCLLI_   MANUAL       1        0          1          0
 7 ListMan
 8 DelMan_
 9 Stop_
10 Start_
11
12
13
14
15 HaltATT
16 RunATT
17 SetSTst
18
```

ATT status codes

The following table describes the status codes for the ATT status display.

Status codes ATT menu status display
Description
ACTIVE
This column shows the quantity of trunk groups in the immediate test table that are either under test or waiting to be tested as soon as circuits, test equipment, or test processes are available.
AUTOMATIC
This row shows the quantities of tests being handled by the system. The system can handle up to 20 tests.
MANUAL
This row shows the quantities of tests that have been manually initiated.
TESTING
This column shows the quantity of trunk groups actively under test.
WAIT_TE
This column shows the quantity of trunk groups which have been designated a test process, but are waiting for test equipment to be available before testing can start or continue.
WAIT_TRKS
This column shows the quantity of trunk groups for which testing has been suspended while ATT waits for circuits in these groups to become available for ATT testing.

Common responses

Not currently available

delman

Function

Use the delman command to delete manual test entries for a specified trunk group.

delman command parameters and variables		
Command	**Parameters and variables**	
delman	*clli* ⎡ *nocode* ⎣ *test_code* ⎦	

Parameters and variables	**Description**
clli	This variable is the common language location identifier (CLLI) of the trunk group.
DIAG	This code represents the test line circuit diagnostic test.
ICOT	This code represents the test line Integrated Services Digital Network user part (ISUP) continuity test.
ISDN	This code represents the DMS-300 Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN) test call line test.
N100	This code represents the test line quiet balanced termination [new] test.
nocode	This represents the system default.
S100	This code represents the test line quiet balanced termination [old] test.
S104	This code represents the test line transmission loss test.
T100	This code represents the test line quiet termination test.
T102	This code represents the test line milliwatt test.
T103	This code represents the test line supervisory and signaling tests.
T104	This code represents the test line transmission noise and loss test.
T105	This code represents the test line loss measurement test.
T108	This code represents the test line echo suppression test.
T165	This code represents the test line loss and noise test.
-continued-	

delman (continued)

delman command parameters and variables (continued)	
Parameters and variables	**Description**
T50L	This code represents the test line loss and return loss test.
T56N	This code represents the test line loss, noise, and return loss test.
T5AS	This code represents the test line loss, noise, return loss and self-check test.
T5AT	This code represents the test line loss, noise, and return loss test.
T5BS	This code represents the test line return loss and return loss self-check test.
T5LB	This code represents the test line loss and return loss test.
T5LH	This code represents the test line return loss low and high test.
T5SB	This code represents the test line return loss self-check test.
TA01	This code represents the test line loss measurement test.
TA02	This code represents the test line loss and frequency test.
TA03	This code represents the test line noise (C-msg) test.
TA04	This code represents the test line loss, noise test.
TA05	This code represents the test line loss, frequency-deviation, noise (C-notch) test.
TA06	This code represents the test line supervision test.
TA07	This code represents the test line loss, supervision test.
TA08	This code represents the test line loss, frequency-deviation, supervision test.
TA09	This code represents the test line noise, supervision test.
TA10	This code represents the test line loss, noise, supervision test.
TA11	This code represents the test line loss, noise, frequency-deviation, supervision test.
TA12	This code represents the test line supervision test.
TA13	This code represents the test line supervision test.
-continued-	

delman (continued)

delman command parameters and variables (continued)	
Parameters and variables	**Description**
TA14	This code represents the test line busy flash, loss test.
TA15	This code represents the test line busy flash, loss, frequency-deviation test.
TA16	This code represents the test line busy flash, noise test.
TA17	This code represents the test line busy flash, loss, noise test.
TA18	This code represents the test line busy flash, loss, frequency-deviation, noise test.
TA19	This code represents the test line supervision test.
TA20	This code represents the test line supervision, busy flash, loss test.
TA21	This code represents the test line supervision, busy flash, loss, frequency-deviation test.
TA22	This code represents the test line supervision, busy flash, noise test.
TA23	This code represents the test line supervision, busy flash, loss, noise test.
TA24	This code represents the test line supervision, busy flash, frequency-deviation, noise test.
TA25	This code represents the test line supervision, busy flash test.
TART	This code represents the test line loss and noise [Turkey] test.
TCLC	This code represents the test line short circuit test.
TCON	This code represents the test line CCIS6 continuity test.
TE_M	This code represents the test line E & M lead test.
TERL	This code represents the test line echo return loss test.
test_code	This variable represents a test line test code from this table or data table ATTSCHED. When the *test_code* variable is entered, only the test data associated with the specified test is deleted.
TISS	This code represents the test line synchronous test.
-continued-	

delman (continued)

delman command parameters and variables (continued)	
Parameters and variables	**Description**
TL01	This code represents the test line DMS-300 looparound test.
TL65	This code represents the test line loss measurement test.
TL6N	This code represents the test line loss and noise test.
TL6S	This code represents the test line loss measurement test.
TLO5	This code represents the test line loss measurement test.
TLON	This code represents the test line loss and noise test.
TLOS	This code represents the test line loss measurements test.
TLPA	This code represents the test line looparound test.
TOPC	This code represents the test line open-circuit test.
TNSS	This code represents the test line non-synchronous test.
TR2L	This code represents the test line repeat 2 [long delay] test.
TR2S	This code represents the test line repeat 2 [short delay] test.
TS65	This code represents the test line equipment check test.
TS6N	This code represents the test line equipment check test.
TSBS	This code represents the test line loss, noise, return loss self-check test.
TSBT	This code represents the test line return loss test.
TSO5	This code represents the test line equipment check test.
TSYN	This code represents the test line synchronous test.
X75E	This code represents the test line external continuity for X75 trunks test.
X75I	This code represents the test line internal continuity for X75 trunks test.
-end-	

delman (end)

Qualification

When the *test_code* variable is entered, only the test data associated with the specified test is deleted.

Examples

Not currently available

Responses

Not currently available

haltatt

Function

Use the haltatt command to stop all ATT testing.

haltatt command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
haltatt	y n
Parameters and variables	**Description**
n	This parameter represents no. Enter n to prevent the command from being invoked.
y	This parameter represents yes. Enter y to confirm the command.

Qualification

When the command string haltatt y is invoked, all tests that are running are halted and no new tests are initiated. Testing is halted within one minute.

Example

The following table provides an example of the haltatt command.

Example of the haltatt command		
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**	
haltatt ↵		
	Task:	Halt all ATT testing. Confirm the action by typing Y when prompted.
	Response:	`ATT IS HALTED`
	Explanation:	The system halted all ATT testing.

haltatt (end)

Responses

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

Responses for the haltatt command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
`ATT IS HALTED`	
	Meaning: The command string haltatt y has been entered and all ATT testing has been halted.
	Action: None
`ATT IS RUNNING`	
	Meaning: The command string haltatt n has been entered and all ATT testing is continuing to run.
	Action: None

`STOP ALL ATT TESTING?`
`Next par is: <Y or N> {Y,`
`                     N}`
`Enter: <Y OR N>`	

	Meaning: The command haltatt has been entered without the parameter n or y.
	Action: Enter n to prevent the command from being invoked or enter y to confirm the haltatt command.

listman

Function

Use the listman command to display data about manual tests.

listman command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
listman	There are no parameters or variables.

Qualifications

None

Example

The following table provides an example of the listman command.

Example of the listman command	
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**
listman ↵	
	Task: Display data about manual tests.
	Response: `MANUAL TABLE IS EMPTY`
	Explanation: No manual tests are active.

Responses

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

Responses for the listman command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
`MANUAL TABLE IS EMPTY`	
	Meaning: The command has been entered and no manual tests are active.
	Action: None

Function

Use the lstclli command to display all scheduled automatic circuit tests and associated data for a trunk group.

lstclli command parameters and variables		
Command	**Parameters and variables**	
lstclli	*clli*	$\begin{bmatrix} \underline{\textit{nocode}} \\ \textit{test\_code} \end{bmatrix}$

Parameters and variables	**Description**
clli	This variable is the common language location identifier (CLLI) of the trunk group.
DIAG	This code represents the test line circuit diagnostic test.
ICOT	This code represents the test line Integrated Services Digital Network user part (ISUP) continuity test.
ISDN	This code represents the DMS-300 Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN) test call line test.
N100	This code represents the test line quiet balanced termination [new] test.
<u>*nocode*</u>	This represents the system default.
S100	This code represents the test line quiet balanced termination [old] test.
S104	This code represents the test line transmission loss test.
T100	This code represents the test line quiet termination test.
T102	This code represents the test line milliwatt test.
T103	This code represents the test line supervisory and signaling tests.
T104	This code represents the test line transmission noise and loss test.
T105	This code represents the test line loss measurement test.
T108	This code represents the test line echo suppression test.
T165	This code represents the test line loss and noise test.
-continued-	

lstclli (continued)

lstclli command parameters and variables (continued)	
Parameters and variables	**Description**
T50L	This code represents the test line loss and return loss test.
T56N	This code represents the test line loss, noise, and return loss test.
T5AS	This code represents the test line loss, noise, return loss and self-check test.
T5AT	This code represents the test line loss, noise, and return loss test.
T5BS	This code represents the test line return loss and return loss self-check test.
T5LB	This code represents the test line loss and return loss test.
T5LH	This code represents the test line return loss low and high test.
T5SB	This code represents the test line return loss self-check test.
TA01	This code represents the test line loss measurement test.
TA02	This code represents the test line loss and frequency test.
TA03	This code represents the test line noise (C-msg) test.
TA04	This code represents the test line loss, noise test.
TA05	This code represents the test line loss, frequency-deviation, noise (C-notch) test.
TA06	This code represents the test line supervision test.
TA07	This code represents the test line loss, supervision test.
TA08	This code represents the test line loss, frequency-deviation, supervision test.
TA09	This code represents the test line noise, supervision test.
TA10	This code represents the test line loss, noise, supervision test.
TA11	This code represents the test line loss, noise, frequency-deviation, supervision test.
TA12	This code represents the test line supervision test.
TA13	This code represents the test line supervision test.
-continued-	

lstclli command parameters and variables (continued)	
Parameters and variables	**Description**
TA14	This code represents the test line busy flash, loss test.
TA15	This code represents the test line busy flash, loss, frequency-deviation test.
TA16	This code represents the test line busy flash, noise test.
TA17	This code represents the test line busy flash, loss, noise test.
TA18	This code represents the test line busy flash, loss, frequency-deviation, noise test.
TA19	This code represents the test line supervision test.
TA20	This code represents the test line supervision, busy flash, loss test.
TA21	This code represents the test line supervision, busy flash, loss, frequency-deviation test.
TA22	This code represents the test line supervision, busy flash, noise test.
TA23	This code represents the test line supervision, busy flash, loss, noise test.
TA24	This code represents the test line supervision, busy flash, frequency-deviation, noise test.
TA25	This code represents the test line supervision, busy flash test.
TART	This code represents the test line loss and noise [Turkey] test.
TCLC	This code represents the test line short circuit test.
TCON	This code represents the test line CCIS6 continuity test.
TE_M	This code represents the test line E & M lead test.
TERL	This code represents the test line echo return loss test.
test_code	This variable represents a test line test code from this table or data table ATTSCHED. When the *test_code* variable is entered, only the test data associated with the specified test is deleted.
TISS	This code represents the test line synchronous test.
-continued-	

lstclli (continued)

lstclli command parameters and variables (continued)	
Parameters and variables	**Description**
TL01	This code represents the test line DMS-300 looparound test.
TL65	This code represents the test line loss measurement test.
TL6N	This code represents the test line loss and noise test.
TL6S	This code represents the test line loss measurement test.
TLO5	This code represents the test line loss measurement test.
TLON	This code represents the test line loss and noise test.
TLOS	This code represents the test line loss measurements test.
TLPA	This code represents the test line looparound test.
TOPC	This code represents the test line open-circuit test.
TNSS	This code represents the test line non-synchronous test.
TR2L	This code represents the test line repeat 2 [long delay] test.
TR2S	This code represents the test line repeat 2 [short delay] test.
TS65	This code represents the test line equipment check test.
TS6N	This code represents the test line equipment check test.
TSBS	This code represents the test line loss, noise, return loss self-check test.
TSBT	This code represents the test line return loss test.
TSO5	This code represents the test line equipment check test.
TSYN	This code represents the test line synchronous test.
X75E	This code represents the test line external continuity for X75 trunks test.
X75I	This code represents the test line internal continuity for X75 trunks test.
-end-	

lstclli (end)

Qualifications

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

- When the variable *test_code* is entered, only the test data for the specified test is displayed.

- The variable *test_code* does not include the following test code values: ICOT, TCON, and TCOT
  .

Examples

Not currently available

Responses

Not currently available

lststop

Function

Use the lststop command to list all inactive entries in scheduling table ATTSCHED.

lststop command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
lststop	There are no parameters or variables.

Qualifications

The lststop command scans the data table ATTSCHED for automatic testing and displays the following for all trunk groups whose tests have been stopped by the command stop:

- common language location identifier (CLLI)
- maximum time allowed for testing
- scheduled time
- state of test
- test type

Example

The following table provides an example of the lststop command.

Example of the lststop command		
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**	
lststop ↵		
	Task:	List all inactive entries in scheduling table ATTSCHED.
	Response:	ITEM NOT FOUND IN TABLE
	Explanation:	No inactive entries were found in scheduling table ATTSCHED.

lststop (end)

Responses

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

Responses for the lststop command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
ITEM NOT FOUND IN TABLE	
	Meaning: The command was entered and no inactive entries were found in scheduling table ATTSCHED.
	Action: None

lstwait

Function

Use the lstwait command to list the active and waiting tests.

lstwait command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
lstwait	*all* waiting testing wait_trks wait_te
Parameters and variables	**Description**
all	When no parameter is entered, the system displays information for all test conditions.
testing	This parameter displays information for trunk groups currently under test.
waiting	This parameter displays information for trunk groups waiting to be tested.
wait_te	This parameter displays information on trunk groups waiting for trunks to become available.
wait_trks	This parameter displays information for trunk groups waiting for test equipment to become available.

Qualifications

None

Example

The following table provides an example of the lstwait command.

Example of the lstwait command	
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**
lstwait ↵	
	Task: List the active and waiting tests.
	Response: `ITEM NOT FOUND IN TABLE`
	Explanation: No entries were found in scheduling table ATTSCHED.

lstwait (end)

Responses

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

Responses for the lstwait command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
ITEM NOT FOUND IN TABLE	
	Meaning: The command was entered and no inactive entries were found in scheduling table ATTSCHED.
	Action: None

quit

Function

Use the quit command to exit from the current menu level and return to a previous menu level.

quit command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
quit	*1* all *incrname* *n*

Parameters and variables	**Description**
1	This default parameter causes the system to display the next higher MAP level.
all	This parameter causes the system to display the CI level from any MAP level.
incrname	This variable causes the system to exit the specified level and all sublevels. The system displays the next level higher than the one specified. Values for *incrname* are menu level names, such as lns, mapci, or mtc.
n	This variable identifies a specified number of retreat levels from the current level. The range of retreat levels is 0-6. However, the system cannot accept a level number higher than the number of the current level.

Qualifications

None

Examples

The following table provides examples of the quit command.

Examples of the quit command		
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**	
quit ↵		
	Task:	Exit from the ATT level to the previous menu level.
	Response:	The display changes to the display of a higher level menu.
	Explanation:	The ATT level has changed to the previous menu level.
-continued-		

quit (continued)

Examples of the quit command (continued)	
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**
quit mtc ↵ *where* mtc specifies the level higher than the ATT level to be exited	
	Task: Return to the MAPCI level (one menu level higher than MTC). **Response:** The display changes to the MAPCI menu display: `MAPCI:` **Explanation:** The ATT level has returned to the MAPCI level.
-end-	

Responses

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

Responses for the quit command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
`CI:`	
	Meaning: The system exited all MAP menu levels and returned to the CI level. **Action:** None
`QUIT -- Unable to quit requested number of levels` `Last parameter evaluated was: 1`	
	Meaning: You entered an invalid level number. The number you entered exceeds the number of MAP levels from which to quit. **Action:** Reenter the command using an appropriate level number.
The system replaces the display of the ATT level with the display of the next higher MAP level.	
	Meaning: The system exited to the next higher MAP level. **Action:** None
-continued-	

quit (end)

Responses for the quit command (continued)	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
The system replaces the ATT level menu with a menu that is two or more MAP levels higher.	
	Meaning: You entered the quit command with an *n* variable value of 2 or more or an *incrname* variable value corresponding to two or more levels higher.
	Action: None
-end-	

runatt

Function

Use the runatt command to restart all scheduled ATT tests or restart all automatic tests that were stopped by the haltatt command.

runatt command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
runatt	There are no parameters or variables.

Qualifications

None

Example

The following table provides an example of the runatt command.

Example of the runatt command		
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**	
runatt ↵		
	Task:	Restart all automatic tests that were stopped by the haltatt command.
	Response:	ATT IS RUNNING
	Explanation:	The automatic tests have been restarted.

Responses

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

Responses for the runatt command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
ATT IS RUNNING	
	Meaning: The automatic tests have been restarted.
	Action: None

setstst

Function

Use the setstst command to set the maximum quantity of tests that can be run simultaneously.

setstst command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
setstst	*max*
Parameters and variables	**Description**
max	This variable sets the maximum quantity of simultaneous tests. The range is 0-15

Qualifications

None

Examples

The following table provides an example of the setstst command.

Example of the setstst command		
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**	
setstst 2 ↵ *where*		
2	represents the maximum quantity of tests that can be run simultaneously.	
	Task:	Set 2 as the maximum quantity of tests that can be run simultaneously.
	Response:	2 SIMULTANEOUS TESTS WILL BE CHANGED TO: 2
	Explanation:	The maximum quantity of tests that can be run simultaneously is set at 2.

setstst (end)

Responses

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

Responses for the setstst command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
`<NN>` `SIMULTANEOUS TESTS WILL BE CHANGED TO: <NN>`	
	Meaning: The maximum quantity of tests that can be run simultaneously is set at <nn>, where <nn> represents a number ranging from 0-15.
	Action: None

`SetSTst`
`Next par is: <SIMULTANEOUS TESTS> {0 TO 15}`
`Enter <SIMULTANEOUS TESTS>`	

	Meaning: The command has been entered without a parameter ranging from 0-15 that specifies the number of simultaneous tests to be run.
	Action: Enter a parameter ranging from 0-15 that specifies the number of simultaneous tests to be run.

start

Function

Use the start command to start a test sequence on a specified trunk group or restart only those tests that were stopped with the stop command. A test is always restarted from the beginning, regardless of where in the test sequence it was stopped.

start command parameters and variables		
Command	**Parameters and variables**	
start	*clli*	$\begin{bmatrix} \underline{nocode} \\ test\_code \end{bmatrix}$

Parameters and variables	Description
clli	This variable is the common language location identifier (CLLI) of the trunk group.
DIAG	This code represents the test line circuit diagnostic test.
ICOT	This code represents the test line Integrated Services Digital Network user part (ISUP) continuity test.
ISDN	This code represents the DMS-300 Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN) test call line test.
N100	This code represents the test line quiet balanced termination [new] test.
nocode	This represents the system default.
S100	This code represents the test line quiet balanced termination [old] test.
S104	This code represents the test line transmission loss test.
T100	This code represents the test line quiet termination test.
T102	This code represents the test line milliwatt test.
T103	This code represents the test line supervisory and signaling tests.
T104	This code represents the test line transmission noise and loss test.
T105	This code represents the test line loss measurement test.
T108	This code represents the test line echo suppression test.
-continued-	

start (continued)

start command parameters and variables (continued)	
Parameters and variables	**Description**
T165	This code represents the test line loss and noise test.
T50L	This code represents the test line loss and return loss test.
T56N	This code represents the test line loss, noise, and return loss test.
T5AS	This code represents the test line loss, noise, return loss and self-check test.
T5AT	This code represents the test line loss, noise, and return loss test.
T5BS	This code represents the test line return loss and return loss self-check test.
T5LB	This code represents the test line loss and return loss test.
T5LH	This code represents the test line return loss low and high test.
T5SB	This code represents the test line return loss self-check test.
TA01	This code represents the test line loss measurement test.
TA02	This code represents the test line loss and frequency test.
TA03	This code represents the test line noise (C-msg) test.
TA04	This code represents the test line loss, noise test.
TA05	This code represents the test line loss, frequency-deviation, noise (C-notch) test.
TA06	This code represents the test line supervision test.
TA07	This code represents the test line loss, supervision test.
TA08	This code represents the test line loss, frequency-deviation, supervision test.
TA09	This code represents the test line noise, supervision test.
TA10	This code represents the test line loss, noise, supervision test.
TA11	This code represents the test line loss, noise, frequency-deviation, supervision test.
TA12	This code represents the test line supervision test.
-continued-	

start (continued)

start command parameters and variables (continued)	
Parameters and variables	**Description**
TA13	This code represents the test line supervision test.
TA14	This code represents the test line busy flash, loss test.
TA15	This code represents the test line busy flash, loss, frequency-deviation test.
TA16	This code represents the test line busy flash, noise test.
TA17	This code represents the test line busy flash, loss, noise test.
TA18	This code represents the test line busy flash, loss, frequency-deviation, noise test.
TA19	This code represents the test line supervision test.
TA20	This code represents the test line supervision, busy flash, loss test.
TA21	This code represents the test line supervision, busy flash, loss, frequency-deviation test.
TA22	This code represents the test line supervision, busy flash, noise test.
TA23	This code represents the test line supervision, busy flash, loss, noise test.
TA24	This code represents the test line supervision, busy flash, frequency-deviation, noise test.
TA25	This code represents the test line supervision, busy flash test.
TART	This code represents the test line loss and noise [Turkey] test.
TCLC	This code represents the test line short circuit test.
TCON	This code represents the test line CCIS6 continuity test.
TE_M	This code represents the test line E & M lead test.
TERL	This code represents the test line echo return loss test.
test_code	This variable represents a test line test code from this table or data table ATTSCHED. When the *test_code* variable is entered, only the test data associated with the specified test is deleted.
-continued-	

start (continued)

start command parameters and variables (continued)	
Parameters and variables	**Description**
TISS	This code represents the test line synchronous test.
TL01	This code represents the test line DMS-300 looparound test.
TL65	This code represents the test line loss measurement test.
TL6N	This code represents the test line loss and noise test.
TL6S	This code represents the test line loss measurement test.
TLO5	This code represents the test line loss measurement test.
TLON	This code represents the test line loss and noise test.
TLOS	This code represents the test line loss measurements test.
TLPA	This code represents the test line looparound test.
TOPC	This code represents the test line open-circuit test.
TNSS	This code represents the test line non-synchronous test.
TR2L	This code represents the test line repeat 2 [long delay] test.
TR2S	This code represents the test line repeat 2 [short delay] test.
TS65	This code represents the test line equipment check test.
TS6N	This code represents the test line equipment check test.
TSBS	This code represents the test line loss, noise, return loss self-check test.
TSBT	This code represents the test line return loss test.
TSO5	This code represents the test line equipment check test.
TSYN	This code represents the test line synchronous test.
-continued-	

start (end)

start command parameters and variables (continued)	
Parameters and variables	**Description**
X75E	This code represents the test line external continuity for X75 trunks test.
X75I	This code represents the test line internal continuity for X75 trunks test.
-end-	

Qualifications

The variable *test_code* does not include the following test code values: ICOT, TCON, and TCOT.

Example

Not currently available

Responses

Not currently available

stop

Function

Use the stop command to stop a test sequence on a specified trunk.

stop command parameters and variables		
Command	**Parameters and variables**	
stop	*clli*	$\begin{bmatrix} \underline{nocode} \\ test\_code \end{bmatrix}$

Parameters and variables	**Description**
clli	This variable is the common language location identifier (CLLI) of the trunk group.
DIAG	This code represents the test line circuit diagnostic test.
ICOT	This code represents the test line Integrated Services Digital Network user part (ISUP) continuity test.
ISDN	This code represents the DMS-300 Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN) test call line test.
N100	This code represents the test line quiet balanced termination [new] test.
<u>nocode</u>	This represents the system default.
S100	This code represents the test line quiet balanced termination [old] test.
S104	This code represents the test line transmission loss test.
T100	This code represents the test line quiet termination test.
T102	This code represents the test line milliwatt test.
T103	This code represents the test line supervisory and signaling tests.
T104	This code represents the test line transmission noise and loss test.
T105	This code represents the test line loss measurement test.
T108	This code represents the test line echo suppression test.
T165	This code represents the test line loss and noise test.
-continued-	

stop (continued)

stop command parameters and variables (continued)	
Parameters and variables	**Description**
T50L	This code represents the test line loss and return loss test.
T56N	This code represents the test line loss, noise, and return loss test.
T5AS	This code represents the test line loss, noise, return loss and self-check test.
T5AT	This code represents the test line loss, noise, and return loss test.
T5BS	This code represents the test line return loss and return loss self-check test.
T5LB	This code represents the test line loss and return loss test.
T5LH	This code represents the test line return loss low and high test.
T5SB	This code represents the test line return loss self-check test.
TA01	This code represents the test line loss measurement test.
TA02	This code represents the test line loss and frequency test.
TA03	This code represents the test line noise (C-msg) test.
TA04	This code represents the test line loss, noise test.
TA05	This code represents the test line loss, frequency-deviation, noise (C-notch) test.
TA06	This code represents the test line supervision test.
TA07	This code represents the test line loss, supervision test.
TA08	This code represents the test line loss, frequency-deviation, supervision test.
TA09	This code represents the test line noise, supervision test.
TA10	This code represents the test line loss, noise, supervision test.
TA11	This code represents the test line loss, noise, frequency-deviation, supervision test.
TA12	This code represents the test line supervision test.
TA13	This code represents the test line supervision test.
-continued-	

stop (continued)

stop command parameters and variables (continued)	
Parameters and variables	**Description**
TA14	This code represents the test line busy flash, loss test.
TA15	This code represents the test line busy flash, loss, frequency-deviation test.
TA16	This code represents the test line busy flash, noise test.
TA17	This code represents the test line busy flash, loss, noise test.
TA18	This code represents the test line busy flash, loss, frequency-deviation, noise test.
TA19	This code represents the test line supervision test.
TA20	This code represents the test line supervision, busy flash, loss test.
TA21	This code represents the test line supervision, busy flash, loss, frequency-deviation test.
TA22	This code represents the test line supervision, busy flash, noise test.
TA23	This code represents the test line supervision, busy flash, loss, noise test.
TA24	This code represents the test line supervision, busy flash, frequency-deviation, noise test.
TA25	This code represents the test line supervision, busy flash test.
TART	This code represents the test line loss and noise [Turkey] test.
TCLC	This code represents the test line short circuit test.
TCON	This code represents the test line CCIS6 continuity test.
TE_M	This code represents the test line E & M lead test.
TERL	This code represents the test line echo return loss test.
test_code	This variable represents a test line test code from this table or data table ATTSCHED. When the *test_code* variable is entered, only the test data associated with the specified test is deleted.
TISS	This code represents the test line synchronous test.
-continued-	

stop (continued)

stop command parameters and variables (continued)	
Parameters and variables	**Description**
TL01	This code represents the test line DMS-300 looparound test.
TL65	This code represents the test line loss measurement test.
TL6N	This code represents the test line loss and noise test.
TL6S	This code represents the test line loss measurement test.
TLO5	This code represents the test line loss measurement test.
TLON	This code represents the test line loss and noise test.
TLOS	This code represents the test line loss measurements test.
TLPA	This code represents the test line looparound test.
TOPC	This code represents the test line open-circuit test.
TNSS	This code represents the test line non-synchronous test.
TR2L	This code represents the test line repeat 2 [long delay] test.
TR2S	This code represents the test line repeat 2 [short delay] test.
TS65	This code represents the test line equipment check test.
TS6N	This code represents the test line equipment check test.
TSBS	This code represents the test line loss, noise, return loss self-check test.
TSBT	This code represents the test line return loss test.
TSO5	This code represents the test line equipment check test.
TSYN	This code represents the test line synchronous test.
X75E	This code represents the test line external continuity for X75 trunks test.
X75I	This code represents the test line internal continuity for X75 trunks test.
-end-	

stop (end)

Qualifications

If the *test_code* parameter is entered, only the specified test is stopped. A test currently in progress is permitted to complete.

Examples

Not currently available

Responses

Not currently available

testreq

Function

Use the testreq command to request a manual test.

testreq command parameters and variables							
Command	**Parameters and variables**						
testreq	*clli*	$\begin{bmatrix} y \\ n \end{bmatrix}$	1st_ckt	last_ckt	$\begin{bmatrix} y \\ n \end{bmatrix}$	*hr*	(1) (2)
testreq (continued)	(1) (2) *min*	$\begin{bmatrix} t\_code \\ bqindex \end{bmatrix}$ i	qt		$\begin{bmatrix} y \\ n \end{bmatrix}$		(end)

Parameters and variables	Description
1st_ckt	This parameter specifies the first circuit number of the range.
bqindex	This parameter specifies that the Q limits of data table MQLIMITS are to be used for the bit error ratio test (BERT) L test.
clli	This variable is the common language location identifier (CLLI) of the trunk group to be tested.
DIAG	This code represents the test line circuit diagnostic test.
hr	This variable, ranging from 1-23, specifies the hour at which the test is to be started.
i	This variable, ranging from 0-9, specifies the index number of the BERTL Q limits of table MQLIMITS.
ICOT	This code represents the test line Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN) user part (ISUP) continuity test.
ISDN	This code represents the DMS-300 ISDN test call line test.
last_ckt	This parameter specifies the last circuit number of the range.
min	This variable, ranging from 0-59, specifies the minute at which the test is to be started.
-continued-	

testreq (continued)

testreq command parameters and variables (continued)	
Parameters and variables	**Description**
n	This parameter performs the following: ▪ when preceded by the parameter last_ckt-logs only the circuits that have been tested ▪ when preceded by the parameter qt-specifies that the test is to be run at a specified time ▪ when preceded by the variable *clli*-specifies that all circuits in the group are to be tested
N100	This code represents the test line quiet balanced termination [new] test.
qt	This variable, ranging from 0-99 specifies the quantity of times the group is to be stepped through and tested. If 0 is entered, testing continues until manually stopped.
S100	This code represents the test line quiet balanced termination [old] test.
S104	This code represents the test line transmission loss test.
T100	This code represents the test line quiet termination test.
T102	This code represents the test line milliwatt test.
T103	This code represents the test line supervisory and signaling tests.
T104	This code represents the test line transmission noise and loss test.
T105	This code represents the test line loss measurement test.
T108	This code represents the test line echo suppression test.
T165	This code represents the test line loss and noise test.
T50L	This code represents the test line loss and return loss test.
T56N	This code represents the test line loss, noise, and return loss test.
T5AS	This code represents the test line loss, noise, return loss and self-check test.
T5AT	This code represents the test line loss, noise, and return loss test.
-continued-	

testreq (continued)

testreq command parameters and variables (continued)	
Parameters and variables	**Description**
T5BS	This code represents the test line return loss and return loss self-check test.
T5LB	This code represents the test line loss and return loss test.
T5LH	This code represents the test line return loss low and high test.
T5SB	This code represents the test line return loss self-check test.
TA01	This code represents the test line loss measurement test.
TA02	This code represents the test line loss and frequency test.
TA03	This code represents the test line noise (C-msg) test.
TA04	This code represents the test line loss, noise test.
TA05	This code represents the test line loss, frequency-deviation, noise (C-notch) test.
TA06	This code represents the test line supervision test.
TA07	This code represents the test line loss, supervision test.
TA08	This code represents the test line loss, frequency-deviation, supervision test.
TA09	This code represents the test line noise, supervision test.
TA10	This code represents the test line loss, noise, supervision test.
TA11	This code represents the test line loss, noise, frequency-deviation, supervision test.
TA12	This code represents the test line supervision test.
TA13	This code represents the test line supervision test.
TA14	This code represents the test line busy flash, loss test.
TA15	This code represents the test line busy flash, loss, frequency-deviation test.
TA16	This code represents the test line busy flash, noise test.
TA17	This code represents the test line busy flash, loss, noise test.
-continued-	

testreq (continued)

testreq command parameters and variables (continued)	
Parameters and variables	**Description**
TA18	This code represents the test line busy flash, loss, frequency-deviation, noise test.
TA19	This code represents the test line supervision test.
TA20	This code represents the test line supervision, busy flash, loss test.
TA21	This code represents the test line supervision, busy flash, loss, frequency-deviation test.
TA22	This code represents the test line supervision, busy flash, noise test.
TA23	This code represents the test line supervision, busy flash, loss, noise test.
TA24	This code represents the test line supervision, busy flash, frequency-deviation, noise test.
TA25	This code represents the test line supervision, busy flash test.
TART	This code represents the test line loss and noise [Turkey] test.
TCLC	This code represents the test line short circuit test.
TCON	This code represents the test line CCIS6 continuity test.
TE_M	This code represents the test line E & M lead test.
TERL	This code represents the test line echo return loss test.
t_code	This variable represents a test line test code from this table or data table ATTOPTNS. The *t_code* variable can be entered with the test options of data table ATTOPTNS.
TISS	This code represents the test line synchronous test.
TL01	This code represents the test line DMS-300 looparound test.
TL65	This code represents the test line loss measurement test.
TL6N	This code represents the test line loss and noise test.
TL6S	This code represents the test line loss measurement test.
-continued-	

testreq (continued)

testreq command parameters and variables (continued)	
Parameters and variables	**Description**
TLO5	This code represents the test line loss measurement test.
TLON	This code represents the test line loss and noise test.
TLOS	This code represents the test line loss measurements test.
TLPA	This code represents the test line looparound test.
TOPC	This code represents the test line open-circuit test.
TNSS	This code represents the test line non-synchronous test.
TR2L	This code represents the test line repeat 2 [long delay] test.
TR2S	This code represents the test line repeat 2 [short delay] test.
TS65	This code represents the test line equipment check test.
TS6N	This code represents the test line equipment check test.
TSBS	This code represents the test line loss, noise, return loss self-check test.
TSBT	This code represents the test line return loss test.
TSO5	This code represents the test line equipment check test.
TSYN	This code represents the test line synchronous test.
X75E	This code represents the test line external continuity for X75 trunks test.
-continued-	

testreq (end)

testreq command parameters and variables (continued)	
Parameters and variables	**Description**
X75I	This code represents the test line internal continuity for X75 trunks test.
y	This parameter performs the following:
	▪ when preceded by the parameter last_ckt-logs the circuits that ATT has skipped
	▪ when preceded by the parameter qt-specifies that the test is to be run immediately
	▪ when preceded by the variable *clli*-specifies that a range of circuits is to be tested
-end-	

Qualifications

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

- The variable *t_code* does not include the following test code values: ICOT, TCON, and TCOT.
- When the ATT runs a BERTL test (TB08 or TB18) on a trunk:
  - log A TT109 is generated at the start of the test
  - log A TT121 is generated if the test fails or passes
  - log A TT122 is generated if the test encounters a connection failure.

Examples

Not currently available

Responses

Not currently available

AutoCtrl level commands

Use the AutoCtrl level of the MAP to list, apply, remove, disable or enable automatic network management (NWM) controls.

Accessing the AutoCtrl level

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

mapci;nwm;autoctrl ↵

AutoCtrl commands

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

AutoCtrl commands	
Command	**Page**
apply	A-347
disable	A-349
enable	A-351
list	A-353
page	A-357
quit	A-359
remove	A-363

AutoCtrl menu

The following figure shows the AutoCtrl menu and status display.

```
Ctrl   ITS   RADR     CPU   Init    IDOC CS DCR                Fs
....    0     0%        2%     .       .  .  FHR                0
                                             TLCM

AutoCtrl         AutoCtrl
  0 Quit_                         IDOC   PPln   AOCR   SDOC
  2
  3               Active            0      0      0      0
  4 List_         Disabled          0      0      0      0
  5 Apply_
  6 Remove_
  7 Disable_
  8 Enable_
  9 _IDOC_
 10 _PPln_
 11 _AOCR_
 12
 13
 14
 15
 16
 17
 18 Page
```

AutoCtrl status codes

The following table describes the status codes for the AutoCtrl status display.

Status codes	AutoCtrl menu status display	
Field name	**Range**	**Description**
IDOC	3, 2, 1, 0, .	Active levels of internal dynamic overload control (IDOC), where:
		▪ 3 indicates office loses processing ability
		▪ 2 indicates percentage of time devoted to CPU call processing is greater than the set threshold
		▪ 1 indicates the number of incoming MF calls waiting for a receiver exceeds the on-threshold value
		▪ 0 indidates the level is currently inactive
		▪ . indicates the level is inactive because there is no IDOC congestion
PPln	0-255	Preplan for remote dynamic overload control from table PREPLANS is to be disabled.
AOCR	0-63	Automatic out-of-chain reroute to be disabled.
SDOC	3, 2, 1, 0	Active levels of selective dynamic overload control (SDOC), where:
		▪ 3 indicates office loses processing ability
		▪ 2 indicates percentage of time devoted to CPU call processing is greater than the set threshold
		▪ 1 indicates the number of incoming MF calls waiting for a receiver exceeds the on-threshold value
		▪ 0 indicates the level is currently inactive

apply

Function

Use the apply command to manually activate specified automatic controls.

apply command parameters and variables		
Command	**Parameters and variables**	
apply	*ctrl*	*index*

Parameters and variables	Description
ctrl	This variable is one of the following automatic controls ▪ idoc internal dynamic overload control (IDOC) ▪ ppln preplan number control (PPLN) ▪ aocr automatic out-of-chain reroute (AOCR) ▪ sdoc selective dynamic overload control (SDOC)
index	This variable is a value for the type of automatic control where: ▪ 0-255 for IDOC ▪ 0-255 for incoming PPLN signals from other switches ▪ 0-255 for AOCR based on the percentage overflow ▪ 1-3 for SDOC

Qualifications

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

- For CCIS6 trunks, the apply and remove commands control the trunk group or groups specified in table CCSDOC.

- Until an IDOC level is deactivated by the remove command, the level number (0, 1, 2, or 3) remains in the continuous system status display for all menu levels of NWM.

apply (end)

Example

The following table provides an example of the apply command.

Example of the apply command	
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**
apply aocr 23 ↵ *where* aocr is the automatic control to be applied 23 is the index of the AOCR control	
	Task: Apply AOCR 23. **Response:** OK **Explanation:** Automatic control AOCR 23 is applied.

Responses

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

Responses for the apply command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
CONTROL NOT POSSIBLE	
	Meaning: The specified control cannot be activated. For PPLN and AOCR only one may be applied at a time. **Action:** Ensure that valid values are set in table PREPLANS before another PPLN is activated. If you still cannot apply the control, another active control is preventing its activation. Use the list command to display the active controls to determine which control has priority by activating or deactivating others.
OK	
	Meaning: The specified control is activated. The system updates the display fields as each control is applied or activated. **Action:** None

disable

Function

Use the disable command to prevent specified controls from being automatically activated.

disable command parameters and variables		
Command	**Parameters and variables**	
disable	*ctrl*	all
		index

Parameters and variables	Description
all	This parameter specifies all controls indicated by the ctrl variable.
ctrl	This variable is one of the following automatic controls
	▪ idoc internal dynamic overload control (IDOC)
	▪ ppln preplan number control (PPLN)
	▪ aocr automatic out-of-chain reroute (AOCR)
	▪ sdoc selective dynamic overload control (SDOC)
index	This variable is a value for the type of automatic control where:
	▪ 0-255 for IDOC
	▪ 0-255 for incoming PPLN signals from other switches
	▪ 0-255 for AOCR based on the percentage overflow
	▪ 1-3 for SDOC

Qualifications

Although only one PPLN may be activated at a time, more than one may be listed in table PREPLANS and more than one can be disabled. This does not apply to AOCR; only the active AOCR may be disabled.

disable (end)

Example

The following table provides an example of the disable command.

Example of the disable command	
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**
disable aocr 23 ↵ *where*	
aocr 23	is the automatic contrtol to be disabled is the index of the AOCR control
	Task: Disable AOCR 23.
	Response: OK
	Explanation: Automatic control AOCR 23 is disabled.

Responses

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

Responses for the disable command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
CONTROL NOT POSSIBLE	
	Meaning: The specified control cannot be disabled.
	Action: Ensure that valid values are selected for the parameters. If you still cannot disable the control, another active control is preventing its activation. Use the list command to display the active controls to determine which control is to have priority by activating or deactivating others.
OK	
	Meaning: The specified control is disabled. The display fields are updated after each ctrl is disabled. When the list command is used the display shows which controls are currently disabled.
	Action: None

enable

Function

Use the enable command to return automatic operation to specified controls which were previously disabled.

enable command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
enable	*ctrl* ⎡ all ⎤ ⎣ *index* ⎦

Parameters and variables	Description
all	This parameter specifies all controls indicated by the ctrl variable.
ctrl	This variable is one of the following automatic controls ▪ idoc internal dynamic overload control (IDOC) ▪ ppln preplan number control (PPLN) ▪ aocr automatic out-of-chain reroute (AOCR) ▪ sdoc selective dynamic overload control (SDOC)
index	This variable is a value for the type of automatic control where: ▪ 0-255 for IDOC ▪ 0-255 for incoming PPLN signals from other switches ▪ 0-255 for AOCR based on the percentage overflow ▪ 1-3 for SDOC

Qualifications

None

enable (end)

Example

The following table provides an example of the enable command.

Example of the enable command	
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**
enable aocr 23 ↵ *where* aocr is the automatic contrtol to be enabled 23 is the index of the AOCR control	
	Task: Enable AOCR 23. **Response:** OK **Explanation:** Automatic control AOCR 23 is enabled.

Responses

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

Responses for the enable command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
CONTROL NOT POSSIBLE	
	Meaning: An invalid value has been selected, or the control of the specified index is not disabled. **Action:** Select valid values for the parameters. Use the list command to display the active controls to determine which control has priority.
OK	
	Meaning: The selected controls are enabled. There is no header field for enable since the number in the disabled data field is reduced accordingly. If the enabled controls are not currently active, the disabled AOCR data field of the display shows a zero and GDCRA appears under Ctrl for an active autoctrl command. **Action:** None

list

Function

Use the list command to to display the active and disabled automatic controls for a specified type of control.

list command parameters and variables			
Command	**Parameters and variables**		
list	*ctrl*	all	
		index	

Parameters and variables	**Description**
all	This parameter specifies all controls indicated by the ctrl variable.
ctrl	This variable is one of the following automatic controls ▪ idoc — internal dynamic overload control (IDOC) ▪ ppln — preplan number control (PPLN) ▪ aocr — automatic out-of-chain reroute (AOCR) ▪ sdoc — selective dynamic overload control (SDOC)
index	This variable is a value for the type of automatic control where: ▪ 0-255 — for IDOC ▪ 0-255 — for incoming PPLN signals from other switches ▪ 0-255 — for AOCR based on the percentage overflow ▪ 1-3 — for SDOC

Qualification

The SDOC automatic control applies to CCIS6 trunks only.

list (continued)

Example

The following table provides an example of the list command.

Example of the list command	
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**
list idoc all ↵ *where* idoc is the auto control selected	
	Task: List all active and disabled idoc automatic controls.

	Response:
	``
	IDOC Page 1 of 1
	Index Disable State Source
	  1 N On AUTO
	  2 Y Off MANUAL
	  3 N On AUTO
	``

	Explanation: The above display assumes the IDOC2 has been turned off manually as indicated by the following display: ``` IDOC PPln AOCR SDOC Act 321 0 0 0 Disabled 2 0 0 0 ```

Responses

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

Responses for the list command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
CONTROL NOT ACTIVE	
	Meaning: The specified control is not active. A control may be shown as disabled before it is actually activated.
	Action: None
-continued-	

list (continued)

Responses for the list command (continued)	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
| ```
IDOC                           Page 1 of 1
Index  Disable  State  Source
  1       N      On    AUTO
  2       Y      Off   MANUAL
  3       N      On    AUTO
``` | **Meaning:** The above display assumes the IDOC2 has been turned off manually as indicated by the following display:<br><br>              IDOC    PPln   AOCR   SDOC<br>Active       321      0      0      0<br>Disabled     2      0      0      0<br><br>**Action:**   None |
`INDEX DISABLE STATE SOURCE`	**Meaning:** These headers have data fields under them as follows:
	
	▪ INDEX — is the index number to the type of automatic control that is specified
	▪ DISABLE — is Y (yes) or N (no) if the particular automatic control has been disabled
	▪ STATE — indicates whether the control is presently on or off
	▪ SOURCE — gives the origin of the trunk group control as:
	  - AUTO — automatically applied
	  - MANUAL — applied by a control command
	  - CCIS — for the CCIS6 trunks of table CCISTNWM
	
	Action: None

`INVALID SHORT CLLI`	**Meaning:** For CCIS6 trunks, the common language location identifier (CLLI) is entered in table CLLIMTCE **Action:** None
`NO CONTROLS ACTIVE`	**Meaning:** For CCIS6 trunks, SDOC is not active. **Action:** None
-continued-	

list (end)

Responses for the list command (continued)	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
NO MORE CONTROLS	
	Meaning: No controls are active. The list command has been repeated or the list all command string is entered when no control is active.
	Action: None
NO TRUNK GROUP SELECTED	
	Meaning: Selecting a trunk group is not optional for SDOC.
	Action: Retry the command with appropriate parameters.
-end-	

page

Function

Use the page command to display the next page of data.

page command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
page	There are no parameters or variables.

Qualifications

The page command may be entered from any submenu of network management (NWM).

Example

The following table provides an example of the page command.

Example of the page command		
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**	
page ↵		
	Task:	Display the next page of data.
	Response:	INDEX DISABLE STATE SOURCE
	Explanation:	The next screen of list command data is displayed with values under these display headers.

Response

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

Response for the page command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
INDEX DISABLE STATE SOURCE	
	Meaning: The next screen of list command data is displayed with values under these display headers.
	Action: None

quit

Function

Use the quit command to exit from the current menu level and return to a previous menu level.

quit command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
quit	<u>1</u> all *incrname* *n*

Parameters and variables	**Description**
<u>1</u>	This default parameter causes the system to display the next higher MAP level.
all	This parameter causes the system to display the CI level from any MAP level.
incrname	This variable causes the system to exit the specified level and all sublevels. The system displays the next level higher than the one specified. Values for *incrname* are menu level names, such as lns, mtc, or mapci.
n	This variable identifies a specified number of retreat levels from the current level. The range of retreat levels is 0-6. However, the system cannot accept a level number higher than the number of the current level.

Qualifications

None

Examples

The following table provides examples of the quit command.

Examples of the quit command		
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**	
quit ↵		
	Task:	Exit from the AutoCtrl level to the previous menu level.
	Response:	The display changes to the display of a higher level menu.
	Explanation:	The AutoCtrl level has changed to the previous menu level.
	-continued-	

quit (continued)

Examples of the quit command (continued)	
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**
quit mapci ↵ *where* mapci	specifies the level higher than the AutoCtrl level to be exited
	Task: Return to the CI level (one menu level higher than MAPCI).
	Response: The display changes to the CI display: `CI:`
	Explanation: The AutoCtrl level has returned to the CI level.
-end-	

Responses

The following table provides an explanation of the responses to the quit command.

Responses for the quit command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
`CI:`	
	Meaning: The system exited all MAP menu levels and returned to the CI level.
	Action: None
`QUIT -- Unable to quit requested number of levels` `Last parameter evaluated was: 1`	
	Meaning: You entered an invalid level number. The number you entered exceeds the number of MAP levels from which to quit.
	Action: Reenter the command using an appropriate level number.
The system replaces the AutoCtrl level menu with a menu that is two or more MAP levels higher.	
	Meaning: You entered the quit command with an *n* variable value of 2 or more or an *incrname* variable value corresponding to two or more levels higher.
	Action: None
-continued-	

quit (end)

Responses for the quit command (continued)
MAP output   **Meaning and action**
The system replaces the display of the AutoCtrl level with the display of the next higher MAP level.
Meaning: The system exited to the next higher MAP level.
Action: None
-end-

remove

Function

Use the remove command to manually deactivate a specified control or all controls. The remove command releases the manual control or controls to allow automatic reactivation.

remove command parameters and variables		
Command	**Parameters and variables**	
remove	*ctrl*	all *index*

Parameters and variables	Description
all	This parameter specifies all controls indicated by the ctrl variable.
ctrl	This variable is one of the following automatic controls ▪ idoc — internal dynamic overload control (IDOC) ▪ ppln — preplan number control (PPLN) ▪ aocr — automatic out-of-chain reroute (AOCR) ▪ sdoc — selective dynamic overload control (SDOC)
index	This variable is a value for the type of automatic control where: ▪ 0-255 — for IDOC ▪ 0-255 — for incoming PPLN signals from other switches ▪ 0-255 — for AOCR based on the percentage overflow ▪ 1-3 — for SDOC

Qualifications

For CCIS6 trunks the apply and remove commands control the trunk groups specified in table CCSDOC.

remove (end)

Example

The following table provides an example of the remove command.

Example of the remove command	
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**
remove aocr 23 ↵ *where* aocr is the contrtol to be removed 23 is the index of the AOCR control	
	Task: Remove AOCR 23. **Response:** OK **Explanation:** Automatic control AOCR 23 is removed.

Responses

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

Responses for the remove command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
CONTROL NOT POSSIBLE	
	Meaning: A control must be applied before it can be removed. **Action:** Ensure that a control has been applied before attempting to remove it.
OK	
	Meaning: The specified control is deactivated. The ststem updates the display fields as each or all controls are removed. **Action:** None

APUX level commands

Use the APUX level of the MAP to perform maintenance for an application processing unit with UNIX (APUX).

Accessing the APUX level

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

mapci;mtc;pm;post apux *apux_num* ↵

where

apux_num   is the number of the APUX

APUX commands

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

APUX commands	
Command	**Page**
bsy	A-367
disp	A-371
listset	A-373
loadpm	A-375
next	A-379
offl	A-381
post	A-383
querypm	A-387
quit	A-389
-continued-	

APUX commands (continued)	
Command	**Page**
rts	A-393
tst	A-397
-end-	

APUX menu

The following figure shows the APUX menu and status display.

```
        CM    MS    IOD   Net   PM    CCS   LNS    Trks   Ext   APPL
        CM Flt Istb  NO AMA 1 Jctr .     .     .    6 GC 1 Maj   .
         M           *C*                              *C*    M

APUX                    SysB   ManB   Offl   Cbsy   ISTb   InSv
 0 Quit          PM      0      0      7      0      0      20
 2 Post_         APUX    0      1      2      0      0      0
 3 ListSet
 4               APUX 207 ManB(NA)  Mtce   /Opening msg channel
 5
 6 Tst_
 7 Bsy_
 8 RTS_
 9 OffL_
10 LoadPM_
11 Disp_
12 Next
13
14 QueryPM_
15
16
17
18
```

bsy

Function

Use the bsy command to place the posted or all APUXs in the ManB state.

bsy command parameters and variables		
Command	**Parameters and variables**	
bsy	*posted* all ⎡ *noforce* ⎤ ⎡ *wait* ⎤ ⎣ force ⎦ ⎣ nowait ⎦	

Parameters and variables	Description
all	This parameter causes all posted APUXs to be busied.
force	This parameter causes APUX inaccessibility to be ignored.
noforce	This default parameter, which is never entered, indicates that APUXs that are not accessible will not be busied because the force parameter was not entered.
nowait	This parameter allows other commands to be entered at a MAP before the bsy command has completed executing.
posted	This default parameter, which is never entered, indicates that only the posted APUX in the control position will be busied because the all parameter was not entered.
wait	This default parameter, which is never entered, indicates that other commands cannot be entered at a MAP until the bsy command has completed executing because the nowait parameter was not entered.

Qualifications

None

bsy (continued)

Example

The following table provides an example of the bsy command.

Example of the bsy command	
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**
bsy ↵	
	Task: Busy the posted APUX currently in the control position.
	Response: `LIU 18 BSY Passed`
	Explanation: The posted APUX currently in the control position is liu18 has been busied.

Responses

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

Responses for the bsy command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
`Request Invalid - APUX liu# is <state>` `No Action Taken`	
	Meaning: The LIU is in the incorrect state for the bsy command to be executed. It must be in one of the following states:
	▪ Offl
	▪ SysB
	▪ Insv
	▪ Istb
	Action: None
`Busty APUX liu# will take a link out of service` `PLEASE CONFIRM (YES or NO).`	
	Meaning: The APUX is currently reserved by linkset management, and confirmation is required.
	Action: Response by entering yes or no.
	-continued-

bsy (end)

Responses for the bsy command (continued)	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
`APUX liu# BSY Passed`	
	Meaning: The command passed.
	Action: None
`APUX liu# BSY Rejected`	
	Meaning: The command was rejected by APUX resident maintnance. This is an indication of a serious problem.
	Action: Escalate to the next level of maintenance.
-end-	

disp

Function

Use the disp command to display a list of all APUX in a specified PM state.

disp command parameters and variables			
Command	**Parameters and variables**		
disp	state	*pm_state*	apux

Parameters and variables	Description
apux	This parameter is the PM node-type parameter for the APUX.
pm_state	This variable is one of the following PM codes. ▪ CBsy central-side-busy ▪ Idl idle ▪ InSv in-service ▪ ISTb in-service trouble ▪ ManB manual busy ▪ NEQ not equipped ▪ Offl offline ▪ SysB system busy
state	This parameter is required before the PM state code.

Qualifications

None

disp (end)

Examples

The following table provides an example of the disp command.

Examples of the disp command	
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**
disp state istb ↵	
	Task: Display all in-service trouble APUXs.
	Response: ISTb APUX: NONE
	Explanation: There are no APUXs in the ISTb state.

Responses

The following table describes the meaning and significance of responses to the disp command.

Responses for the disp command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
pm_state APUX: NONE or pm_state APUX n, n	
	Meaning: There are no PMs in the specified state.
	Action: None

listset

Function

Use the listset command to list the contents of the posted set.

listset command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
listset	all *pm_type*
Parameters and variables	**Description**
all	This parameter causes all PMs in the posted set to be listed.
pm_type	This variable indicates a type of PM and only PMs of that type will be listed. Fot the APUX this variable should be apux.

Qualifications

None

Example

The following table provides an example of the listset command.

Example of the listset command	
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**
listset liu7 ↵	
	Task: List all the posted APUXs.
	Response: APUX 0, 6, 12, 18, 24, 30
	Explanation: All the posted APUXs as listed.

listset (end)

Responses

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

Responses for the listset command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
`APUX 0, 6, 12, 18, 24, 30`	
	Meaning: All posted APUXs are listed.
	Action: None
`No PM posted` `Post set is empty`	
	Meaning: There are no posted APUXs.
	Action: None
-end-	

loadpm

Function

Use the loadpm command to load the APUXs with the software load
specified in the inventory table, or an optional file.

loadpm command parameters and variables		
Command	**Parameters and variables**	

| **loadpm** | *posted*
all | *inven*
file | *wait*
nowait |

Parameters and variables	**Description**
all	This parameter causes all posted APUX's to be loaded.
inven	This default parameter, which is never entered, indicates that the software will be loaded from that specified in the inventory table because not *file* variable was specified.
file	This variable specifies the file where the software is to be loaded and is a string.
nowait	This parameter allows other commands to be entered at a MAP before the loadpm command has completed executing.
posted	This default parameter, which is never entered, indicates that only the posted APUX in the control position will be loaded because the all parameter was not entered.
wait	This default parameter, which is never entered, indicates that other commands cannot be entered at a MAP until the loadpm command has completed executing because the nowait parameter was not entered.

Qualifications

All the APUXs must have the same loadfile datafilled and must have the
same processor or type.

loadpm (continued)

Example

The following table provides an example of the loadpm command.

Example of the loadpm command	
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**
loadpm ↵	
	Task: Load the posted APUX in the control position with software from the source specified in the inventory table.
	Response: `APUX liu12 LOADPM Passed.`
	Explanation: The loadpm command was successful.
-end-	

Responses

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

Responses for the loadpm command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
`Request Invalid - APUX liu# is <status>` `No Action Taken`	
	Meaning: The APUX is in the incorrect state for the loadpm command to be executed. The APUX must be in the ManB state.
	Action: Use the bsy command to busy the APUX and enter the command again.
`APUX liu# LOADPM Failed`	
	Meaning: The loadpm command was not successful. A failure reason will be displayed.
	Action: None
-continued-	

loadpm (end)

Responses for the loadpm command (continued)	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
`APUX liu12 LOADPM Passed.`	
	Meaning: The loadpm command was successful.
	Action: None
-end-	

next

Function

Use the next command to place the next higher PM of the set of posted APUXs into the control position.

next command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
next	<u>*next*</u> *pmtype*
Parameters and variables	**Description**
<u>*next*</u>	This default parameter, which is never entered, indicates the next post PM, regardless of PM type will be placed in the control position becasue no *pmtype* variable is specified.
pmtype	This variable enables the system to select one of the PM types. Use the disp command to display the list of PM types in the posted set. The system selects the PMs in the sequence displayed by this list.

Qualifications

None

Example

The following table provides an example of the next command.

Example of the next command	
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**
next ↵	
	Task: Place the next higher PM of the posted set in the control position.
	Response: `(Display of MAP screen for next PM)`
	Explanation: The next higher PM of the posted set is in the control position.

next (end)

Response

The following table describes the response to the next command.

Response for the next command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
END OF POST SET	
	Meaning: The currently displayed PM is the last in the posted set of PMs, or if only one PM number has been posted. The display returns to the next higher menu level.
	Action: None
-end-	

offl

Function

Use the offl command to put APUXs in the offline state.

offl command parameters and variables		
Command	**Parameters and variables**	
offl	_posted_ all	_wait_ nowait
Parameters and variables	**Description**	
all	This parameter causes all posted APUXs to be made offline.	
nowait	This parameter allows other commands to be entered at a MAP before the offl command has completed executing.	
posted	This default parameter, which is never entered, indicates that only the posted APUX in the control position will be made offline because the all parameter was not entered.	
wait	This default parameter, which is never entered, indicates that other commands cannot be entered at a MAP until the offl command has completed executing because the nowait parameter was not entered.	

Qualifications

The APUX must be in the MBsy state before the offl command can be executed.

offl (end)

Example

The following table provides an example of the offl command.

Examples of the offl command	
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**
offl ↵	
	Task: Place the posted APUX currently in the control position offline.
	Response: `APUX 12 OFFL Passed`
	Explanation: APUX is now offline.

Responses

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

Responses for the offl command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
`Request Invalid - APUX liu# is <status>` `No Action Taken`	
	Meaning: The APUX is in the incorrect state for the offl command to be executed. The APUX must be in the ManB state.
	Action: None
`APUX liu# OFFL Passed`	
	Meaning: The offl command was successful.
	Action: None
`APUX liu# OFFL Rejected`	
	Meaning: The command was rejected by APUX resident maintenance. This should never occur.
	Action: The cause of the command rejection must be determined. Escalate to the next higher level of maintenance.

post

Function

Use the post command to select a specific APUX upon which action is to be performed by other commands.

post command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
post	*posted* ⎡ *nnn* ⎤ *pm_type* ⎣ ⎦

Parameters and variables	**Description**
nnn	This variable identifies the discrimination number of the APUX to be posted. The range is 0 to 24. More than one APUX may be specified by entering more than one discrimination number separated by spaces as in the follwoing example: ... **8 12 16**↵
posted	This default parameter, which is never entered, indicates that only the currently posted PM will be acted on becasue no *pm_type* is specified,.
pm_type	This variable identifies a PM type. For an APUX the correct value is apux. If a level of the node-type is already accessed, the *pm_type* may be omitted from the command entry. A PM in the control postion of the posted set is the default.

Qualifications

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

- The post command must be used before using the commands trnsl, tst, bsy, rts, offl, loadpm, querypm, or abtk.

- When the command string help post is entered to query the parameters of post, not all of the displayed parameters apply to an office or office network. The applicability of the parameters depends on the types of PMs present in the office configuration. For parameters that do not apply, one of several responses indicates it is ignored.

post

Examples

The following table provides an example of the post command.

Examples of the post command	
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**
post apux 8 ↵ *where* 8	is the discrimination number of the APUX to be posted.
	Task: Post APUX 8. **Response:** OK **Explanation:**APUX 8 is posted.

Responses

The following table describes the responses to the post command.

Responses for the post command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
NO PM POSTED	
	Meaning: A PM level is accessed without posting a specific PM. **Action:** None
-continued-	

post (end)

Responses for the post command (continued)	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**

```
 pm  pm_number  n_state  LINKS OOS:  CSIDE  nn  PSIDE  nn
UNIT 0: activity  u_state  MTCE                /LOADING:  nnnn
UNIT 1: activity  u_state  MCTE                /LOADING:  nnnn
```

Meaning: When a PM is posted, its status is displayed, where:

pm	is one of the types of PMs.
pm_number	is the discrimination number of the PM type.
n_state	is the state of the PM node. The displayed state depends on the state of one or both units.
LINKS_OOS	indicates the quantity of equipped C-side and P-side links that are out-of-service because they are either system busy or manually busy.
activity	indicates which unit is available for call processing and which unit is on standby. ACT means the unit is active and able to handle call processing, INACT means the unit is on standby (inactive).
u_state	is the status of a unit.
MTCE	indicates the unit is undergoing maintenance invoked manually or by the system (displayed with u_states ManB and SysB, respectively). MTCE is present only while maintenance is occurring.
/LOADING:	indicates the unit is being updated with datafill, where nnnn is an increment of the load.

Action: None

```
OK
```

Meaning: The specified PM is posted.

Action: None

-end-

querypm

Function

Use the querypm command to display information about the posted APUX, its host LIM and its two FBUS PFI taps. The information displayed reflects the state of the host LMSs, message channels, PFI taps, APUX locations, ISTB conditions, PFI taps, and linkset information.

querypm command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
querypm	*disp* flt

Parameters and variables	**Description**
disp	This default parameter, which is never entered, indicates a normal querypm display is presented becasue the flt parameter was not entered.
flt	This parameter causes fault information for the APUX to be displayed.

Qualifications

None

Example

The following table provides an example of the querypm command.

Examples of the querypm command		
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**	
querypm ↵		
	Task:	Display information about the posted APUX.
| | **Response:** | ```
PM type: APUX    PM no.: 2  States: Offl
LIM 0 Shelf 1 Sote: 10 LIU FTA 4244  1000
Default Load: LIU25
Running Load LIU25RTM
ISTB ...(typical response)
``` |
| | **Explanation:** | Typical response for querypm command for APUX. |

querypm (end)

Response

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

Response for the querypm command
MAP output   **Meaning and action**

```
PM type:  APUX    PM no.: 2  States: Offl
LIM 0 Shelf 1 Sote: 10 LIU FTA 4244  1000
Default Load: LIU25
Running Load LIU25RTM
ISTB conditions:
  Loadname Mismatch
  Msg Channel #0 NA
  Msg Channel #1 NA
  TAP #0 00S/NA
  TAP #1 00S/NA
LMS Slots    :    Offl       Offl
Auditing     :    No         No
Host Unit 0 is not in service
Host Unit 1 is not in service
Msg Channels : NA    Acc
Tap 1         B(NA)   B(NA)
LIU is not registered with Channelized Access
Reserved APUX forms part of CCS7Linkset: SCP_LKS SLC:0
LIU is not allocated
```

Meaning: Typical response to querypm command for APUX.

Action: None

quit

Function

Use the quit command to exit from the current menu level and return to a previous menu level.

quit command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
quit	<u>1</u> all *incrname* *n*

Parameters and variables	**Description**
<u>1</u>	This default parameter causes the system to display the next higher MAP level.
all	This parameter causes the system to display the CI level from any level.
incrname	This variable causes the system to exit the specified level and all sublevels. The system displays the next level higher than the one specified. Values for *incrname* are menu level names, such as lns, mtc, or mapci.
n	This variable identifies a specified number of retreat levels from the current level. The range of retreat levels is 0-6. However, the system cannot accept a level number higher than the number of the current level.

Qualifications

None

Examples

The following table provides examples of the quit command.

Examples of the quit command		
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**	
quit ↵		
	Task:	Exit from the APUX level to the previous menu level.
	Response:	The display changes to the display of a higher level menu.
	Explanation:	The APUX level has changed to the previous menu level.
	-continued-	

quit (continued)

Examples of the quit command (continued)	
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**
quit mtc ↵ *where* mtc specifies the level higher than the APUX level to be exited	
	Task: Return to the MAPCI level (one menu level higher than MTC). **Response:** The display changes to the MAPCI menu display: `MAPCI:` **Explanation:** The APUX level has returned to the MAPCI level.
-end-	

Responses

The following table provides an explanation of the responses to the quit command.

Responses for the quit command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
`CI:`	
	Meaning: The system exited all MAP menu levels and returned to the CI level. **Action:** None
`QUIT -- Unable to quit requested number of levels` `Last parameter evaluated was: 1`	
	Meaning: You entered an invalid level number. The number you entered exceeds the number of MAP levels from which to quit. **Action:** Reenter the command using an appropriate level number.
The system replaces the APUX level menu with a menu that is two or more levels higher.	
	Meaning: You entered the quit command with an *n* variable value of 2 or more or an *incrname* variable value corresponding to two or more levels higher. **Action:** None
-continued-	

quit (end)

Responses for the quit command (continued)
MAP output   **Meaning and action**

The system replaces the display of the APUX level with the display of the next higher MAP level.
 	
   Meaning: The system exited to the next higher MAP level.
 	
   Action: None

-end-

rts

Function

Use the rts command to run diagnostics and return to service an
out-of-service APUX.

rts command parameters and variables			
Command	**Parameters and variables**		
rts	_posted_ all	_noforce_ force	_wait_ nowait

Parameters and variables	Description
all	This parameter causes all posted APUXs to be returned-to-service.
force	This parameter causes APUX inaccessibility to be ignored.
noforce	This default parameter, which is never entered, indicates that APUXS that are not accessible will not be returned-to-service because the force parameter was not entered.
nowait	This parameter allows other commands to be entered at a MAP before the rts command has completed executing.
posted	This default parameter, which is never entered, indicates that only the posted APUX in the control position will be returned-t- service because the all parameter was not entered.
wait	This default parameter, which is never entered, indicates that other commands cannot be entered at a MAP until the rts command has completed executing because the nowait parameter was not entered.

Qualifications

The APUX will not be returned-to-service if the out-of-service diagnostices
do not pass.

rts (continued)

Example

The following table provides an example of the rts command.

Examples of the rts command	
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**
rts ↵	
	Task: Return the posted APUX now in the control position to service.
	Response: APUX 12 RTS passed
	Explanation: The APUX is returned to service.

Responses

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

Responses for the rts command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
Request Invalid - APUX liu# is status No Action Taken	
	Meaning: The APUX is in the incorrect state for the RTS command to be executed. The APUX must be in one of the following states: ▪ Manb ▪ SysB **Action:** None
APUX liu# Failed <failure reason> <circuit location display>	
	Meaning: The command failed. A card list may be produced.
	Action: Go to the appropriate alarm clearing or card replacement procedure to troubleshoot the failure.
-continued-	

rts (end)

Responses for the rts command (continued)	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
`APUX liu# RTS passed`	
	Meaning: The APUX is returned-to-service.
	Action: None
`APUX liu# RTS Rejected`	
	Meaning: The RTS was rejected by LIU resident maintenance. This should never occur.
	Action: The cause for the rejection must be determined. Escalate to the next higher level of maintenance.
-end-	

tst

Function

Use the tst command to run diagnostics on the posted APUXs.

tst command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
tst	_posted_ all
Parameters and variables	**Description**
all	This parameter causes all posted APUXs to be tested.
posted	This default parameter, which is never entered, indicates that only the posted APUX in the control position will be tested because the all parameter was not entered.

Qualifications

The specific diagnostics run will be determined by the state of the APUX, that is in-service tests, or out-of-service tests.

Example

The following table provides an example of the tst command.

Example of the tst command		
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**	
tst ↵		
	Task:	Test the posted APUX currently in the control position.
	Response:	APUX 12 TST passed
	Explanation:	The test of the posted APUX currently in the control position passed.

tst (end)

Response

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

Response for the tst command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
`Request Invalid - APUX liu# is status` `No Action Taken`	

	Meaning: The APUX is in the incorrect state for the tst command to be executed. The APUX must be in one of the following states:
	  ▪ ManB
	  ▪ Insv
	  ▪ Istb
	Action: None

`LIU liu# fialed - failure reason - circuit location display`	
	Meaning: The APUX failed the test and the details of the failure are displayed. A card list may be displayed. **Action:** Go to the appropriate alarm clearing or card replacement procedure to correct the indicated problem.
`APUX liu# TST passed`	
	Meaning: The APUX is tested and passes all tests. **Action:** None

BERP level commands

Use the bit error rate (BER) performance (BERP) level of the MAP to set up BERP tests and to perform bit error rate tests (BERT).

Accessing the BERP level

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

mapci;mtc;berp ↵

BERP commands

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

BERP commands	
Command	**Page**
callset	B-5
check	B-9
define	B-19
deftime	B-31
loopbk	B-35
output	B-39
parmset	B-43
process	B-45
quit	B-51
reset	B-55
review	B-59
select	B-63
-continued-	

BERP commands (continued)	
Command	**Page**
sortkey	B-69
start	B-75
stop	B-79
summary	B-81
-end-	

BERP menu

The following figure shows the BERP menu and status display.

```
        CM      MS      IOD     Net     PM      CCS     LNS     Trks    Ext     APPL
         .       .       .       .       .       .       .       .       .       .


 BERP               Test Status : Unchecked
  0 Quit
  2                 Calls : 0       Errored Calls   : 0     Ratio  0/0
  3 Review
  4 Summary         Calls with BER > 10e-  7         : 0     Ratio  0/0
  5 Select_
  6 Define_         Calls with > 3  errored seconds : 0     Ratio  0/0
  7 Callset_
  8 Deftime_
  9 Check
 10 Start
 11 Stop
 12 Output_
 13 Reset
 14 Parmset_
 15 Sortkey_
 16 Process_
 17 Loopbk_
 18
```

Common responses

The following table provides explanations of the common responses to the BERP commands. These responses will be produced by many of the commands under the BERP level. This table will be referred to from the individual command descriptions to which it pertains.

Responses for the <command> command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
This is not valid at this point. You must issue the STOP command first.	
	Meaning: The test status is waiting. You cannot change the test data until the system has received a stop command.
	Action: Use the stop command to stop the tests, then proceed with the action you were attempting.
Tests are running, you must issue the STOP command first.	
	Meaning: The test status is running. You cannot change the test data until the system has received a stop command.
	Action: Use the stop command to stop the tests, or wait for them to finish, then proceed with the action you were attempting.
Tests are stopping, please wait until they have completely stopped.	
	Meaning: The test status is stopping. You will be able to change the test data when the test has fully stopped.
	Action: Wait for the test to stop, then retry the command.

callset

Function

Use the callset command to set the call parameters for a test. The parameters set by this command are the length of each test call, the delay between calls, the number of calls to be made in the test, and whether to trace errored calls or all calls.

callset command parameters and variables		
Command	**Parameters and variables**	
callset	length *length* *unit* delay *length* *unit* calls ⌈ *number* ⌉ ⌊ cont ⌋ errored allcalls	

Parameters and variables	Description
allcalls	This parameter directs the system to trace all calls.
calls	This parameter directs the system to set the number-of-calls test parameter.
cont	This parameter directs the system to set the number-of-calls test parameter to continuous.
delay	This parameter directs the system to set the delay-between-calls test parameter.
errored	This parameter directs the system to trace errored calls.
length	This parameter directs the system to set the length-of-calls test parameter.
number	This variable is the number of calls. Valid entries are 1-32767.
length	This variable is the length of the call or the delay. Valid entries for this variable are 1-255 for the length of the call and 0-255 for the length of the delay.
unit	This variable is the unit of time. Valid entries are hours or mins for the the length of the call and hours, mins, secs for the length of the delay.

Qualifications

None

callset (continued)

Example

The following table provides an example of the callset command.

Example of the callset command	
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**
callset length 2 mins ↵ *where* 2 is the length of the test in numbers mins is the unit of time of the length of the test	
	Task: Set the length of the call to 2 minutes. **Response:** `The call length for each test is 2 minutes` **Explanation:** The system set the call length to 2 minutes.

Responses

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

Responses for the callset command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
`All calls will be traced.`	
	Meaning: The system is now set to trace all calls in the test. **Action:** None
`Errored calls will be traced.`	
	Meaning: The system is now set to trace errored calls in the test. **Action:** None
`The call length for each test is 2 minutes`	
	Meaning: The system set the call length according to the specifications you entered. **Action:** None
-continued-	

callset (end)

Responses for the callset command (continued)	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
The delay between each test call will be 30 seconds	
	Meaning: The system set the delay between calls according to the specifications you entered. **Action:** None
The test will consist of 3 calls	
	Meaning: The system set the number of calls in the test according to the specifications you entered. **Action:** None
The test will consist of continuous calls.	
	Meaning: The system set the test to continuous calls. **Action:** None
-end-	

check

Function

Use the check command to check the test parameters in the test set up for consistency and validity. This command makes the following checks:

- the start time has not already passed

- the stop time has not already passed; the stop time is later than the start time

- the number of IBERT cards is not zero and that all IBERT cards are properly datafilled

- the number of data line cards is equal to or greater than the number of IBERT cards and that the data line cards are properly datafilled

- either a number of calls or a stop time is specified but not both

- an output file has been specified

- all peripheral modules (PM) defined must be datafilled

- the lines defined to which the IBERTs connect must be datafilled

- no trunks must be present in the circuits to which the IBERTs connect

- each defined line must be on a PM that was entered with the define command

- the number of lines defined on each PM to which the IBERTs connect cannot exceed the maximum number of IBERTs to be used in the test

- for tests other than the line subgroup (LSG) the loop back specified must be valid for all the circuits to be connected to

- for each p-side link defined, the corresponding RDT that subtends the DS1 has at least one line defined on it

- for each RDT that has lines defined on them, at least one corresponding p-side link has been defined for that RDT for p-side link testing

- for SMA p-side testing, the number of lines defined per RDT is equal to the number of IBERTSs selected

- for SMA c-side link testing, the total number of lines defined on all IDTs on the SMA is equal number of IBERTs selected

- that a valid loopback setting has been chosen for link testing

- that an incorrect type of line is not specified for SMA c-side and p-side testing. The only valid types of lines that may be defined for SMA c-side and p-side testing are POTS and EBS lines.

check (continued)

check command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
check	There are no parameters or variables.

Qualifications

None

Example

The following table provides an example of the check command.

Example of the check command		
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**	
check ↵		
	Task:	Check the test parameters.
	Response:	`All data verified, tests may now be STARTed.`
	Explanation:	All data was verified as being consistent and valid. Test status is now set to checked.

Responses

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

Responses for the check command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
`All data verified, tests may now be STARTed.`	
	Meaning: All data was verified as being consistent and valid. Test status is now set to checked.
	Action: None
-continued-	

check (continued)

Responses for the check command (continued)	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
`DLC found with improper card code at : HOST 00 01 08 08`	
	Meaning: The system found a data line card whose card code was changed since it was entered in the list of data line cards to which to connect.
	Action: Use the define remove command string to delete the data line card.
`DLC with no card code found at : HOST 00 01 08 08`	
	Meaning: The system found a data line card whose datafill had been removed since it was entered in the list of data line cards to which to connect.
	Action: Use the define remove command string to delete the data line card.
`ERROR-Extraneous line DEFINEd for testing, must be removed.` `<circuit id>`	
	Meaning: A line was defined for testing but its PM was not defined as being part of the test. The circuit id replaces <circuit id>.
	Action: Remove the line or add its PM to the test.
`ERROR-Incompatible stop criteria.  Cannot define both a stop time` `and a number of calls to be made.`	
	Meaning: The check failed because the system cannot accept both a stop time and a number of calls to be made as test parameters.
	Action: Use the callset calls cont command string to make the calls continuous or use the deftime stop clear command string to clear the stop time.
`ERROR-No lines DEFINEd on LCM HOST 00 1`	
	Meaning: A PM was defined for an LSG test but no lines were defined on it to which the IBERTS connect.
	Action: Define a line on the PM to which the IBERTS connect, or remove the PM from the test.
`ERROR-No output file has been defined.`	
	Meaning: The check failed because no output file has been defined.
	Action: Use the output define command string to define the output file.
-continued-	

check (continued)

Responses for the check command (continued)	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
ERROR-Start time has already passed.	
	Meaning: The check failed because the start time has already passed.
	Action: Use the deftime command to set a new start time.
ERROR-Start time must be earlier than stop time.	
	Meaning: The check failed because the start time was not earlier than the stop time.
	Action: Use the deftime command to set a new stop time.
ERROR-Stop time has already passed.	
	Meaning: The check failed because the stop time has passed.
	Action: Use the deftime command to set a new stop time.
ERROR-Stop time must be later than start time.	
	Meaning: The check failed because the stop time was not later than the start time.
	Action: Use the deftime command to set a new stop time.
ERROR-Too many circuits on LCM HOST 00 1, maximum of 2 allowed.	
	Meaning: The PM identified has too many circuits defined on it to which the IBERTS connect.
	Action: Delete some of the circuits on the PM or add more IBERTs.
ERROR-Invalid test configuration defined. SMA p-side link or links defined with no corresponding RDT line or lines defined.	
	Meaning: A p-side link was specified on an SMA but no line or lines were defined.
	Action: Define a Line or lines on the appropriate RDT or remove the p-side link or links defined for that RDT.
-continued-	

check (continued)

Responses for the check command (continued)
MAP output   **Meaning and action**

```
ERROR-No line or lines defined on <X> where X is the RDT name.
```

> **Meaning:** A p-side link was specified on an SMA and a line was defined on an RDT that does not subtend the p-side link defined.
>
> **Action:** Define a line or lines on the appropriate RDT or remove the p-side link or links defined for that RDT.

```
ERROR-Invalid test configuration defined.  RDT line(s) are defined with
no corresponding DMA c-side or p-side link defined.
```

> **Meaning:** Line or lines have been defined on RDT X but corresponding link or links have not been defined for the RDT.
>
> **Action:** Define a link or links for the RDT or remove the line or lines from the test.

```
ERROR-The circuits DEFINEd on <X> are not equal to the IBERTs SELECTed:
Number of lines for SMA equals <Y>
Number of IBERTs equals <Z>
where X is the SMA number, Y and Z are the numbers of lines and IBERTs
respectively.
```

> **Meaning:** The RDT identified by RDT X has an incorrect number of lines defined on it for the IBERTs to connect to. The number of lines defined per RDT has to be equal to the number of IBERTs selected for p-side link testing.
>
> **Action:** Add or remove lines on the specified RDT using the *DEFINE* command.

```
ERROR-Invalid loopback setting for SMA p-side link testing
```

> **Meaning:** An invalid loopback setting was chosen for SMA p-side link testing. The only valid loopbacks for SMA p-side testing are *DS1* and *NONE*.
>
> **Action:** Choose a correct loopback setting for SMA p-side link testing

-continued-

check (continued)

Responses for the check command (continued)	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
ERROR-The lines DEFINEd for SMA <X> are not equal to the IBERTs SELECTed: Number of lines for SMA equals <Y> Number of IBERTs equals <Z> where X is the SMA number, Y and Z are the numbers of lines and IBERTs respectively.	
	Meaning: The SMA identified by X has an incorrect number of lines defined on corresponding IDTs for the IBERTs to connect to. The number of lines defined on all IDTs on an SMA has to equal to the number of IBERTs selected for c-side link testing.
	Action: Add or remove lines using the *DEFINE* command.
ERROR-Invalid loopback setting for SMA c-side link testing	
	Meaning: An invalid loopback setting was chosen for SMA c-side link testing.
	Action: Choose a correct loopback setting for SMA c-side link testing.
ERROR-The following circuit(s) must be removed using the DEFINE REMOVE command in order to do an SMA p-side or c-side link test.	
	Meaning: An invalid type of line was defined for SMA c-side or p-side testing.
	Action: remove the invalid line and choose POTS or EBS lines for SMA c-side or p-side testing.
ERROR-Link<X><Y><Z> is not acceptable. Reason: Link Man Busy. where X is the pm name, Y is the pm number, and Z is the link number.	
	Meaning: The c-side link pair corresponding to the link identified is not acceptable for testing because it is busy.
	Action: Return to service the link identified prior to starting the test.
ERROR-Links on <X><Y> are not acceptable. Reason: PM Busy. where X is the pm name and Y is the pm number.	
	Meaning: The PM identified is busy and therefore, the c-side links defined on it cannot be tested.
	Action: Return to service the PM identified prior to the test.
-continued-	

check (continued)

Responses for the check command (continued)

MAP output   **Meaning and action**

```
ERROR-RDT <X> is not InSv or IsTb
where X is the RDT name.
```

Meaning: RDT identified is not in-service

Action: Bring into service the identified RDT prior to attempting the test.

```
ERROR-You have not SELECTed any IBERTS for use.
```

Meaning: The check failed because no IBERT cards had been selected.

Action: Use the select command to select one or more IBERT cards.

```
ERROR-You must datafill at least as many Data
Line Cards as you have selected IBERT cards.
```

Meaning: You have not selected enough data line cards to match the IBERTs you have selected.

Action: Use the define command to specify more data line cards.

```
IBERT with an improper card code found at : HOST 00 01 08 08
```

Meaning: An IBERT whose card code was changed since it was entered was found in the list of IBERTs to use.

Action: Use the select remove command string to delete the IBERT.

```
IBERT with no card code found at : HOST 00 01 08 08
```

Meaning: And IBERT whose datafill had been removed since it was entered was found in the list of IBERTs.

Action: Use the select remove command to delete it.

```
Invalid loop back setting for circuit test.
```

Meaning: The type of loopback set was not valid for a circuit test.

Action: Use command loopbk to set the loopback to be default, dlc, or lsg.

-continued-

check (continued)

Responses for the check command (continued)	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
`Loop back setting is not valid for this type of testing.`	
	Meaning: A set of non-line module (LM) links was defined to be tested, but the loop back was set at dlc, lsg, or default.
	Action: Use the loopbk command to set the loop back to be DS1, DS30, or none.
`LOOPBK setting not valid for <circuit id>`	
	Meaning: The type of loop back set was not valid for the circuit identified by circuit id. The circuit id is given in place of <circuit id>.
	Action: Use the define remove command string to remove the circuit, or use the loopbk command to set a different type of loop back.
`LOOPBK setting will be ignored for LM test.`	
	Meaning: The loopbk command was used to set the loop back to be used at something other than default when an line module (LM) test was defined. The check command output this response to indicate that the loop back is being ignored.
	Action: None
`LOOPBK setting will be ignored for LSG test.`	
	Meaning: The loopbk command was used to set the loop back to be used at something other than default when an LSG test was defined. The check command output this response to indicate that the loop back is being ignored.
	Action: None
`No LOOPBK found for <circuit id>`	
	Meaning: When the check command tried to fill in the circuit's default loop back, it was unable to determine the default loop back for that type of circuit. The circuit id is given in place of <circuit id>.
	Action: Use the define remove command string to remove the circuit.
-continued-	

check (continued)

Responses for the check command (continued)

MAP output **Meaning and action**

`Non LCM type node found in table, deleted.`

    Meaning: A PM which was no longer a line concentrating module (LCM) type is deleted from the list of PMs to be tested.

    Action: Retry the check command.

`Output file exists on the output device.`
`Please specify a unique output file name or a different output device.`

    Meaning: The check failed because a file with the same name exists on the output device. The output file name specified must be unique to the file device.

    Action: Use the output clear and the output define command strings to define a new output file name.

`The following circuit(s) must be removed using the DEFINE REMOVE command`
`in order to do an LSG test.`
`<circuit id>`

    Meaning: The circuits the IBERTs were defined to connect to during an LSG test were nonline circuits. A list of circuit ids replaces <circuit id>.

    Action: Use the define remove command string to remove the circuits.

`Unknown PM found, entry being deleted.`

    Meaning: A PM the system could not identify is deleted from the list of PMs to be tested.

    Action: Retry the check command.

`WARNING no output file has been defined.`
`No errored path file will be created.`

    Meaning: No output file has been defined.

    Action: None

-continued-

check (end)

Responses for the check command (continued)

MAP output	Meaning and action
`WARNING-No start time defined, tests will begin` `immediately after the START command.`	
	Meaning: The checks have passed. The tests will begin when a start command is given. **Action:** None
-end-	

define

Function

Use the define command to define the data line cards, peripheral modules (PM), links, line concentrating devices (LCD), and line modules (LM) to connect with the IBERTs.

---

define command parameters and variables

Command	Parameters and variables					
define	add	trk	*pm_type*	*pm_no*	*link_no*	*ckt_no*	(1)
		l	*site*	*frame*	*unit*	*drawer*	(2)
		Pslink	*pm_type*	*pm_no*	*link_no*		(3)
		Cslink	*pm_type*	*pm_no*	*link_no*		(4)
		lcd	*site*	*frame*	*unit*	*drawer*	(5)
		lm	*site*	*frame*	*unit*	*link*	(6)
	remove	trk	*pm_type*	*pm_no*	*link_no*	*ckt_no*	(7)
		l	*site*	*frame*	*unit*	*drawer*	(8)
		Pslink	*pm_type*	*pm_no*	*link_no*		(9)
		Cslink	*pm_type*	*pm_no*	*link_no*		(10)
		lcd	*site*	*frame*	*unit*	*drawer*	(11)
		lm	*site*	*frame*	*unit*	*link*	(12)
	clear						(13)
	query						(14)
							(15)

Command	Parameters and variables	
define (continued)	(1)	
	(2)	*circuit* *loopbk*
	(3)	
	(4)	
	(5)	
	(6)	
	(7)	*circuit*
	(8)	
	(9)	
	(10)	
	(11)	
	(12)	(end)

Parameters and variables	Description
add	This parameter directs the system to add the specified item.
circuit	This variable is the circuit number. Valid entries are 0-99.

-continued-

---

define (continued)

define command parameters and variables (continued)	
Parameters and variables	**Description**
ckt_no	This variable is the circuit number. Valid entries are 1-31.
clear	This parameter directs the system to clear all the previously defined data line cards.
CsLink	This parameter directs the system to add or remove the specified C-side link.
drawer	This variable is the drawer number. Valid entries are 0-31.
frame	This variable is the frame number. Valid entries are 0-511.
l	This parameter directs the system to define one data line card identified its site, frame, unit, drawer, and circuit numbers.
lcd	This parameter directs the system to add or remove the specified LCD
link	This variable is the link. Valid entries are 0-3.
link_no	This variable is the link number. Valid entries are 0-63.
lm	This parameter directs the system to add or remove the specified LM.
loopbk	This variable is the loop back. Valid entries are lsg, dlc, and isdn.
pm_no	This variable is the PM number. Valid entries are 0-255.
pm_type	This variable is the PM type. Valid entries are dtc, ltc, rcc, dcm, iac, rcci, adtc, algc, arcc, dca, dtci, pdtc, plgc, prcc, rcc2, srcc, prcc, rco2, smsr, and sma.
Pslink	This parameter directs the system to add or remove the specified P-side link.
query	This parameter directs the system to query the defined data line cards.
remove	This parameter directs the system to remove the specified item.
site	This variable is the site name.
-continued-	

define (continued)

define command parameters and variables (continued)	
Parameters and variables	**Description**
trk	This parameter indicates that a PM is to be added or removed.
unit	This variable is the unit number. Valid entries are 0-9.
-end-	

Qualifications

None

define (continued)

Example

The following table provides an example of the define command.

Example of the define command	
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**
define add l host 0 1 8 8 ↵ *where* host is the site name 0 is the frame number 1 is the unit number 8 is the drawer number 8 is the circuit number	
	Task: Define the HOST 00 01 08 08 data line card for use by BERP.
	Response: Data line card has been reserved for later use by BERP.
	Explanation: The system added the data line card to the internal table for use by BERP.

Responses

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

Responses for the define command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
All links on the LM will be tested.	
	Meaning: You defined an LM for testing, but did not specify a link. The system will test all datafilled links on the LM except the messaging link.
	Action: None
	-continued-

define (continued)

Responses for the define command (continued)	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
`Circuit is not supported by BERP.` `Circuit not added.`	
	Meaning: You entered a type of line that is not supported by BERP.
	Action: Try the command again using a line type that is supported for BERP testing.
`Data line card has been reserved for later use by BERP.`	
	Meaning: The command successfully added the data line card to the table for use by BERP.
	Action: None
`Data line card not found, no entry deleted.`	
	Meaning: You entered the define remove command string. The data line card was not found in the internal table and could not be removed.
	Action: None
`Data line card removed from use by BERP.`	
	Meaning: The command successfully removed the data line card from the table.
	Action: None
`Data line card table has been cleared.`	
	Meaning: You entered the define clear command string, and the system cleared the internal table.
	Action: None
`Input LEN is not for a data line card.`	
	Meaning: You entered an invalid variable.
	Action: Check the line equipment number (LEN), and retry the command.
-continued-	

define (continued)

Responses for the define command (continued)
MAP output **Meaning and action**
`Input LM link will be tested.` **Meaning:** The system accepted the define add command string. **Action:**   None
`Input LSG will be tested.` **Meaning:** The system accepted the define add command string. **Action:**   None
`Input PM is not an LM.` **Meaning:** The variable following an LM in a command string was not an LM. The system did not add the PM. **Action:**   Enter the command again with valid variables.

`Invalid data line card Line Equipment number entered`
`HOST 00 01 21 08`
 	
Meaning: You entered an invalid variable.
 	
Action: Check the LEN, and retry the command.

`Invalid loop back for this line.`
`Circuit not added.`
 	
Meaning: You entered a loop back point that is not appropriate for the type of line.
 	
Action: Retry the command with the proper loop back value.

`Invalid PM entered, PM not added for testing.` **Meaning:** You entered a PM that the system did not recognize. **Action:**   Retry the command with a correct PM type.
-continued-

define (continued)

Responses for the define command (continued)

MAP output   Meaning and action

```
Last link on LM removed from testing.
LM has been completely removed from testing.
```

Meaning:	You removed the last link on an LM. The entire LM is deleted from the test.
Action:	None

```
Last LSG on this PM removed from testing.
PM has bee completely removed from testing.
```

Meaning:	You specified the removal of the last line subgroup (LSG) for a PM. Since there are no more LSGs on the defined PM to be tested, the PM itself is removed from the test.
Action:	None

```
Link 1 is out of range, not added for testing.
```

Meaning:	The specified link is not datafilled for the input LM.
Action:	Retry the define command specifying a datafilled link on the LM.

```
Link removed from testing.
```

Meaning:	The specified link is removed from the test.
Action:	None

```
Link was not defined for to be tested.
```

Meaning:	You tried to remove a link that had not been defined for testing.
Action:	Use the define query command string to verify which links have been defined for the test.

```
LM has been completely removed from testing.
```

Meaning:	You specified an LM to be removed from the test without specifying any links. The entire LM is removed from the test.
Action:	None

-continued-

---

define (continued)

Responses for the define command (continued)
MAP output   **Meaning and action**
LM not found, no entry removed from testing.
Meaning: You specified an LM to be removed from the test, but the LM had not been defined for testing. **Action:**   Use the define query command string to see the links to be tested.
LSG 1 is unequipped, not added for testing.
Meaning: The LSG is in the unequipped state. **Action:**   None
LSG has been removed from testing.
Meaning: The system removed the LSG from the test set. **Action:**   None
LSG out of range, must be between 0 and <n>. PM not added for testing.
Meaning: You entered an LCD and specified an LSG that is out-of-range for the type of LCD. An <n> is replaced by the maximum allowable LSG for the type of input LCD. **Action:**   Retry the command with an LSG in the appropriate range.
No data line cards have been defined for use.
Meaning: You entered the define query command strings, and no data line cards have been reserved for use. **Action:**   None
No equipped LSGs on this LCD to test. LCD not added.
Meaning: All of the LSGs on the LCD are unequipped. **Action:**   None
-continued-

define (continued)

Responses for the define command (continued)	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
`No more room to store this data line card.`	
	Meaning: The internal table is full.
	Action: Use the define remove or the define clear command strings to make room in the table then define the data line card again, or run the test using the currently defined data line cards.
`No more room to store this PM for an LM test.`	
	Meaning: You tried to define an LM when the maximum (20) allowed had already been defined. The system was unable to record the new entry.
	Action: Remove one or more of the current entries and then define the new entry.
`No more room to store this PM for an LSG test.`	
	Meaning: You tried to define a PM when the maximum (20) allowed had already been defined. The system was unable to record the new entry.
	Action: Remove one or more of the current entries and then define the new entry.
`PM has been removed from testing.`	
	Meaning: The system removed the PM from the test set.
	Action: None
`PM not found, no entry removed from testing.`	
	Meaning: You specified the removal of a PM that had not been defined.
	Action: Use the define query command string to see what PMs are defined for testing.
`RLMs are not supported by BERP.`	
	Meaning: One of the variables in the command string is not allowed by BERP. The PM was not added for testing.
	Action: None
-continued-	

define (continued)

Responses for the define command (continued)	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
The following LSGs will be tested: 1, 2, 3	
	Meaning: You did not specify an LSG to be tested. The display lists all the equipped LSGs on the LCD to indicate that they will be included in the test.
	Action: None
This data line card is already in the table.	
	Meaning: You entered the define l command string and specified a data line card that was already defined.
	Action: None
Unknown line card.... input ignored.	
	Meaning: You entered an invalid variable.
	Action: Check the LEN, and retry the command.
Unknown loop back entered. Circuit not added.	
	Meaning: You entered a variable the system did not recognize as correct as a loop back.
	Action: Retry the define command with a valid value for the loop back.
You have already defined circuits to be tested. You must issue a DEFINE CLEAR before adding LSGs for testing.	
	Meaning: A test of some circuits is already set up. Circuits must be tested separately.
	Action: Use the define clear command string, then add the desired circuits.
You have already defined LINKs to be tested. You must issue a DEFINE CLEAR before adding LSGs for testing.	
	Meaning: A test for some links is already set up. Links must be tested separately.
	Action: Use the define clear command string, then add the desired links.
-continued-	

define (end)

Responses for the define command (continued)	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
`You have already defined LMs to be tested.` `You must issue a DEFINE CLEAR before adding LSGs for testing.`	
	Meaning: A test for some LMs is already set up. LMs must be tested separately. **Action:** Use the define clear command string, then add the desired LM.
`You have defined 1 data line cards for use, they are :` `HOST 00 01 08 08`	
	Meaning: You entered the define query command string, and the system displays the list of defined data line cards. **Action:** None
-end-	

deftime

Function

Use the deftime command to set or clear the start and stop times of the test.

deftime command parameters and variables						
Command	**Parameters and variables**					
deftime	start	set	*day*	*hour*	*minute*	
		clear	*day*	*hour*	*minute*	
	stop	set	*day*	*hour*	*minute*	
		clear	*day*	*hour*	*minute*	
	clear					

Parameters and variables	Description
clear	This parameter directs the system to clear the current time or times.
day	This variable is the day that the test starts or stops. Valid entries are mon, tue, wed, thu, fri, sat, or sun.
hour	This variable is the hour that the test starts or stops. Valid entries are 0-23.
minute	This variable is the minute that the test starts or stops. Valid entries are 0-59.
set	This parameter directs the system to set the time.
start	This parameter indicates that the information that follows it will apply to the starting time of the test.
stop	This parameter indicates that the information that follows it will apply to the stopping time of the test.

Qualifications

None

deftime (continued)

Example

The following table provides an example of the deftime command.

Example of the deftime command	
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**
deftime clear ↵	
	Task: Clear the start and stop times for the test.
	Response: `Start time has been cleared.` `Stop time has been cleared.`
	Explanation: The system cleared both times.

Responses

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

Responses for the deftime command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
`Start time has to be earlier than stop time.`	
	Meaning: You tried to enter a start time that was later than the previously defined stop time.
	Action: Clear the stop time and try entering the start time again.
`Start time is now set at 92/05/10 23:17 Monday`	
	Meaning: The system set the start time according to your specifications.
	Action: None
`Start time has been cleared.`	
	Meaning: The system cleared the start time.
	Action: None
-continued-	

deftime (end)

Responses for the deftime command (continued)	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
Stop time has to be later than the start time.	
	Meaning: You tried to enter a stop time that was earlier than the previously defined start time.
	Action: Clear the start time and try setting the stop time again.
Stop time is now set at 92/05/10 23:17 Monday	
	Meaning: The system set the stop time according to your specifications.
	Action: None
Stop time has been cleared.	
	Meaning: The system cleared the stop time.
	Action: None
Start time has been cleared. Stop time has been cleared.	
	Meaning: The system cleared both times.
	Action: None
-end-	

loopbk

Function

Use the loopbk command to set the loop back to be used for testing.

loopbk command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
loopbk	query ds30 ds1 d30 lsg dlc isdn default none
Parameters and variables	**Description**
default	This parameter sets the loop back to the default.
dlc	This parameter sets the loop back to data line card (DLC).
d30	This parameter sets the loop back to D30.
ds1	This parameter sets the loop back to DS1.
ds30	This parameter sets the loop back to DS30.
isdn	This parameter sets the loop back to integrated services digital network (ISDN).
lsg	This parameter sets the loop back to line subgroup (LSG).
none	This parameter sets the loop back to none.
query	This parameter directs the system to query the loop back.

Qualifications

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

- For testing lines, as each is entered, a loop back point to use on that line is stored against the line. The system supplies a default loop back if you do not specify one.

- This command can be used to set all lines to have the same loop back point. The loop back point specified must be valid for all defined lines.

loopbk (continued)

- The loopbk command has no effect when testing line subgroups (LSG). For LSG tests, loop backs are always to the LSG being tested.
- This command is not checked for accuracy until the check command is issued.
- This command will allow you to set the loop back at an invalid point for the defined test.

Example

The following table provides an example of the loopbk command.

Example of the loopbk command	
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**
loopbk lsg ↵	
	Task: Set the loop back to LSG.
	Response: `LSG loop back will be used for testing.`
	Explanation: The loop back is set to LSG.

Responses

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

Responses for the loopbk command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
`Default loop back will be used for testing.`	
	Meaning: The loop back is set to the system default.
	Action: None
`DLC loop back will be used for testing.`	
	Meaning: The loop back is set to DLC.
	Action: None
-continued-	

loopbk (continued)

Responses for the loopbk command (continued)	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
`DS1 loop back will be used for testing.`	
	Meaning: The loop back is set to DS1.
	Action: None
`DS30 loop back will be used for testing.`	
	Meaning: The loop back is set to DS30.
	Action: None
`Invalid loop back for the type of test defined.`	
	Meaning: You attempted to set the loop back to a type that the current test does not support.
	Action: None
`Invalid loop back for link test.`	
	Meaning: You attempted to set the loop back to a type that the link test does not support.
	Action: None
`ISDN loop back will be used for testing.`	
	Meaning: The loop back is set to ISDN.
	Action: None
`LSG loop back will be used for testing.`	
	Meaning: The loop back is set to LSG.
	Action: None
`No loopback will be used for testing.`	
	Meaning: You set the loop back to none.
	Action: None
-continued-	

loopbk (end)

Responses for the loopbk command (continued)	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
No circuits DEFINEd, loop back ignored.	
	Meaning: No circuits are defined to set the loop back on.
	Action: None
-end-	

output

Function

Use the output command to specify the output file or to clear the previous output file.

output command parameters and variables			
Command	**Parameters and variables**		
output	define	*name*	*device*
	clear		
Parameters and variables	**Description**		
clear	This parameter directs the system to clear the current output file.		
define	This parameter directs the system to set an output file to be specified.		
device	This variable is the device where the output file is to be stored.		
name	This variable is the name of the output file.		

Qualifications

None

Example

The following table provides an example of the output command.

Example of the output command		
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**	
output define berpfile sfdev ↵ *where*		
berpfile sfdev	is the name of the output file is the storage device	
	Task:	Define the output file berpfile on sfdev.
	Response:	`Output file has been remembered, it will be created when the tests are started.`
	Explanation:	The system successfully processed the request for an output file.

output (continued)

Responses

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

Responses for the output command		
MAP output	**Meaning and action**	
ERROR–An output file has already been created, you must issue the OUTPUT CLEAR command		
	Meaning: You tried to redefine an output file while the previous output file was still open by the test process.	
	Action:	Use the output clear command string to clear the current output file.
BERPFILE already exists on the output device. Please specify a unique output file name or a different output file device.		
	Meaning: There is a file with the same name already residing on the specified output device.	
	Action:	Retry the command using a unique file name.
Output file has been remembered, it will be created when the tests are started.		
	Meaning: The system successfully processed the request for an output file.	
	Action:	None
Output file information has been cleared.		
	Meaning: You used the output clear command string, and the system processed this command successfully.	
	Action:	None
Could not close previous file.		
	Meaning: You used the output clear command string, and the system could not close the previous file.	
	Action:	Contact maintenance support personnel.
-continued-		

output (end)

Responses for the output command (continued)	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
`Problem getting the output volume information.`	
	Meaning: The volume you specified could not be found.
	Action:　Check the volume information and retry the command.
-end-	

parmset

Function

Use the parmset command to set the BER exponent parameter and the error-free seconds parameter of the test.

parmset command parameters and variables		
Command	**Parameters and variables**	
parmset	ber	*exponent*
	seconds	*number*
Parameters and variables	**Description**	
ber	This parameter directs the system to set the threshold for the BER.	
exponent	This variable is the exponent for the BER. Valid entries are 1-9.	
number	This variable is the number of error-free seconds. Valid entries are 0-9.	
seconds	This parameter directs the system to set the threshold for error-free seconds.	

Qualifications

None

Example

The following table provides an example of the parmset command.

Example of the parmset command		
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**	
parmset seconds 2 ↵ *where*		
2	is the number of error-free seconds	
	Task:	Set the error-free second rate to 2 seconds.
	Response:	The new value entered displays on the MAP in the test display area.
	Explanation:	The system changed the rate.

parmset (end)

Response

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

Response for the parmset command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
The new values entered display on the MAP in the test display area.	
	Meaning: The new values entered display on the MAP in the test display area.
	Action: None

process

Function

Use the process command to process a BERP result file and produce a report file based on the path data.

process command parameters and variables					
Command	**Parameters and variables**				
process	*inname*	*indevice*	*outname*	*outdevice*	errored format worst *number* cards *number*

Parameters and variables	Description
cards	This parameter directs the system to sort by cards.
errored	This parameter directs the system to sort by errored paths.
format	This parameter directs the system to sort by format.
indevice	This variable is the device on which the input file resides.
inname	This variable is the name of the input file.
number	This variable is the number against which the results are sorted. Valid entries are 0-100.
outdevice	This variable is the device on which the output file will reside.
outname	This variable is the name of the output file.
worst	This parameter directs the system to sort by worst results.

Qualifications

None

Example

The following table provides an example of the process command.

process (continued)

Example of the process command
Example   **Task, response, and explanation**
process berpfile sfdev results sfdev errored ↵ *where* berpfile   is the input file sfdev   is the device on which the input file resides results   is the output file sfdev   is the device on which the output file is to be written

Task:	Process berpfile and sort it by errored paths.	
Response:	`No data to generate the output report.`	
Explanation:	The process command read in a result file which contained no errored path records.	

Responses

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

Responses for the process command
MAP output   **Meaning and action**
`Aborting due to output file problem, reason : <file return code>`

Meaning:	The system experienced an error while writing to the output file. The code for the error condition is given in place of <file return code>.
Action:	Contact maintenance support personnel.

`All done.`

Meaning:	The process command has finished generating the output report.
Action:	None

`Could not allocate space for sorting the records.` `No records processed.`

Meaning:	The process command failed to allocate enough space to sort the data and generate any reports.
Action:	Contact maintenance support personnel.

-continued-

process (continued)

Responses for the process command (continued)	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
`Could not create the output file, reason is <file return code>.`	
	Meaning: The system experienced an error while attempting to open the output file. A description of the error replaces <file return code>.
	Action: None
`Could not open the input file, reason is <file return code>.`	
	Meaning: The system experienced an error while attempting to open the input file. A description of the error replaces <file return code>.
	Action: None
`Error in the input file, reason is : <file return code>`	
	Meaning: The system experienced an error while reading from the input file. The code for the error condition is given in place of <file return code>.
	Action: None
`Generating the output report.`	
	Meaning: The system is now generating the output report.
	Action: None
`Input file does not exist.`	
	Meaning: The input file you specified does not exist.
	Action: Check the file name and retry the command with a valid file name.
`No data to generate the output report.`	
	Meaning: The process command read in a result file which contained no errored path records.
	Action: None
-continued-	

process (continued)

Responses for the process command (continued)	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
`Number of errored paths read is 3`	
	Meaning: The response gives the number of errored paths read by the process command.
	Action: None
`Number of path components to sort is 20`	
	Meaning: The response gives the number of path components read and stored by the process command.
	Action: None
`Output file already exists, please reissue the command and specify a file name unique to the output device.`	
	Meaning: The file name you specified for an output file already exists.
	Action: Retry the command with a unique output file name.
`Output file is not a BERP result file.`	
	Meaning: The file you specified as an input file is not a BERP file.
	Action: None
`Problem getting the volume information.`	
	Meaning: The volume specified for either the input or output file is not a known volume.
	Action: Check the volume name and retry the command.
`Reading in the input file . . .`	
	Meaning: The system is reading the input file and storing the path information.
	Action: None
-continued-	

process (end)

Responses for the process command (continued)	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
Sorting the data . . .	
	Meaning: The system is now sorting the data.
	Action: None
-end-	

quit

Function

Use the quit command to exit from the current menu level and return to a previous menu level.

quit command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
quit	<u>1</u> all *incrname* *n*

Parameters and variables	**Description**
<u>1</u>	This default parameter causes the system to display the next higher MAP level.
all	This parameter causes the system to display the CI level from any MAP level.
incrname	This variable causes the system to exit the specified level and all sublevels. The system displays the next level higher than the one specified. Values for *incrname* are menu level names, such as lns, mtc, or mapci.
n	This variable identifies a specified number of retreat levels from the current level. The range of retreat levels is 0-6. However, the system cannot accept a level number higher than the number of the current level.

Qualifications

None

Examples

The following table provides examples of the quit command.

Examples of the quit command		
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**	
quit ↵		
	Task:	Exit from the BERP level to the previous menu level.
	Response:	The display changes to the display of a higher level menu.
	Explanation:	The BERP level has changed to the previous menu level.
-continued-		

quit (continued)

Examples of the quit command (continued)	
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**
quit mtc ↵ *where* mtc specifies the level higher than the BERP level to be exited	
	Task: Return to the MAPCI level (one menu level higher than MTC).
	Response: The display changes to the MAPCI menu display: `MAPCI:`
	Explanation: The BERP level has returned to the MAPCI level.
-end-	

Responses

The following table provides an explanation of the responses to the quit command.

Responses for the quit command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
`CI:`	
	Meaning: The system exited all MAP menu levels and returned to the CI level.
	Action: None
`QUIT -- Unable to quit requested number of levels` `Last parameter evaluated was: 1`	
	Meaning: You entered an invalid level number. The number you entered exceeds the number of MAP levels from which to quit.
	Action: Reenter the command using an appropriate level number.
The system replaces the BERP level menu with a menu that is two or more MAP levels higher.	
	Meaning: You entered the quit command with an *n* variable value of 2 or more or an *incrname* variable value corresponding to two or more levels higher.
	Action: None
-continued-	

quit (end)

Responses for the quit command (continued)

MAP output	Meaning and action
The system replaces the display of the BERP level with the display of the next higher MAP level.	
	Meaning: The system exited to the next higher MAP level.
	Action: None
-end-	

reset

Function

Use the reset command to reset all statistical counters to zero. The following counts are reset:

- number of calls made

- number of error-free calls

- number of errored calls

- number of set-up failures

- number of failures to seize lines

- number of no sync found calls

- number of calls with a BER worse than the user-specified volume

- number of calls with more than the user-specified number of error-free seconds

reset command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
reset	<u>all</u>

Parameters and variables	Description
<u>all</u>	This default parameter directs the system to reset all statistical counters.

Qualifications

None

reset (continued)

Example

The following table provides an example of the reset command.

Example of the reset command	
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**
reset ↵	
	Task: Reset the statistical counters. **Response:** ``` Test summary ---- ------- Call duration : 1 Minutes Delay between calls is : 0 Minutes Number of calls made : 0 Number of error free calls : 0 Number of errored calls : 0 Number of call setup failures : 0 Number of failures to seize lines : 0 Number of no sync found calls : 0 Calls with a BER worse than 1*1OE-7 : 0 Calls with more than 3 errored seconds : 0 ``` **Explanation:** The system resets the statistical counters.

reset (end)

Response

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

Response for the reset command
MAP output   **Meaning and action**

```
Test summary
---- -------

Call duration                            : 1 Minutes
Delay between calls is                   : 0 Minutes

Number of calls made                     : 0
Number of error free calls               : 0
Number of errored calls                  : 0
Number of call setup failures            : 0
Number of failures to seize lines        : 0
Number of no sync found calls            : 0
Calls with a BER worse than 1*1OE-7      : 0
Calls with more than 3 errored seconds   : 0
```

Meaning: The system resets the statistical counters.

Action: None

review

Function

Use the review command to review the relevant test set up information about a BERP test.

review command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
review	There are no parameters or variables.

Qualifications

None

review (continued)

Example

The following table provides an example of the review command.

Example of the review command	
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**
review ↵	

	Task:	Display the test set up information about a BERP test.
	Response:	Tests are currently Stopped
		Call length is set at : 1 Minutes Delay between calls is set at 0 Minutes
		A minimum of 1 calls are to be made.
		You have selected 1 IBERTS for use, they are :
		HOST 00 0 02 11
		2 Data Line Cards have been selected for the IBERTS to connect to. They are at :
		HOST 00 0 00 07 HOST 00 0 08 05
		No start time has been selected. No stop time has been selected.
		Output file has been defined as BERPFILE on SFDEV.
		Errored calls will be traced.
	Explanation:	The requested information is displayed.

Response

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

review (end)

Response for the review command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**

```
Tests are currently Stopped

Call length is set at :  1 Minutes
Delay between calls is set at  0 Minutes

A minimum of 10 calls are to be made.

You have selected 1 IBERTS for use, they are :

HOST 00 0 02 11

2 Data Line Cards have been selected for the IBERTS
to connect to.  They are at :

HOST 00 0 00 07
HOST 00 0 08 05

No start time has been selected.
No stop time has been selected.

Output file has been defined as BERPFILE on SFDEV.

Errored calls will be traced.
```

Meaning: The system displays the following information about the BERT test:

- The current test status.
- The length of each call.
- The length of the delay between calls.
- The number of calls in the test. If a minimum of 0 calls are to be made, a message will display that calls will be continuously set up until a stop command is issued.
- The number of IBERT cards to be used in the test and their physical location in the switch.
- The number of data line cards to be used in the tests and their physical location in the switch.
- The start time of the test.
- The stop time of the test.
- The output file to be used.
- Which, if any, calls will be traced.

Action: None

select

Function

Use the select command to select the IBERTs to be used by BERP.

select command parameters and variables						
Command	**Parameters and variables**					
select	add ⌈ dtu	*number*				(1)
	⌊ l	*site*	*frame*	*unit*	*drawer*	(2)
	remove ⌈ dtu	*number*				(3)
	⌊ l	*site*	*frame*	*unit*	*drawer*	(4)
	clear ⌈ dtu					(5)
	⌊ ilc					(6)
	all ⌈ dtu					(7)
	⌊ ilc					(8)
	query					(9)
select (continued)	(1)					
	(2) *circuit*					
	(3)					
	(4) *circuit*					
	(5)					
	(6)					
	(7)					
	(8)					
	(9)					(end)

Parameters and variables	Description
add	This parameter directs the system to add an IBERT to the test set.
all	This parameter directs the system to select all the IBERTs.
circuit	This variable is the circuit number. Valid entries are 0-99.
clear	This parameter directs the system to clear all previously selected IBERTs.
drawer	This variable is the drawer number. Valid entries are 0-31.
dtu	This parameter directs the system to select an IBERT identified by data test unit (DTU).
frame	This variable is the frame number. Valid entries are 0-511.
ilc	This parameter directs the system to select all IBERT line controllers (ILC).
-continued-	

select (continued)

select command parameters and variables (continued)	
Parameters and variables	**Description**
l	This parameter directs the system to select one IBERT identified by its site, frame, unit, drawer, and circuit numbers.
number	This variable is the digital test unit (DTU) number. Valid entries are 0-9999.
query	This parameter directs the system to query the selected IBERTs.
remove	This parameter directs the system to remove an IBERT.
site	This variable is the site name. This variable is optional.
unit	This variable is the unit number. Valid entries are 0-9.
-end-	

Qualifications

None

Example

The following table provides an example of the select command.

Example of the select command	
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**
select l host 0 1 8 8 ↵ *where* host is the site name 0 is the frame number 1 is the unit number 8 is the drawer number 8 is the circuit number	
	Task: Select HOST 00 01 08 08 IBERT for use by BERP.
	Response: IBERT has been reserved for later use by BERP.
	Explanation: The system added the IBERT to the internal table for use by BERP.

select (continued)

Responses

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

Responses for the select command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
6 IBERTS have been selected, issue review command to see them.	
	Meaning: You entered the select all command string. All the IBERTs in the DMS are reserved for use by BERP.
	Action: None
All selected IBERTs have been cleared	
	Meaning: The system cleared the IBERTs.
	Action: None
Enter SELECT QUERY to see IBERTs selected	
	Meaning: The system has added the selected IBERTs.
	Action: Use the select query command string to see the selected IBERTs.
Failed to obtain any (additional) IBERTS.	
	Meaning: All applicable IBERTS are already selected.
	Action: None
IBERT has been reserved for later use by BERP.	
	Meaning: The command successfully added the IBERT to the table for use by BERP.
	Action: None
IBERT not found, no entry deleted.	
	Meaning: You entered the select remove command string. The IBERT was not found in the internal table and could not be removed.
	Action: None
-continued-	

select (continued)

Responses for the select command (continued)	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
IBERT removed from use by BERP.	
	Meaning: The command successfully removed the IBERT from the table.
	Action:　None
IBERT table has been cleared.	
	Meaning: You entered the select clear command string. The system cleared the internal table.
	Action:　None
Input LEN is not for an IBERT Line Card.	
	Meaning: You entered an invalid variable.
	Action:　Check the line equipment number (LEN), and retry the command.
Invalid IBERT Line Equipment number entered HOST 00 01 21 08	
	Meaning: You entered an invalid variable.
	Action:　Check the LEN, and retry the command.
No IBERTS have been selected for use.	
	Meaning: You entered the select query command strings, and no IBERTs have been reserved for use.
	Action:　None
No more room to store this IBERT.	
	Meaning: The internal table is full.
	Action:　Use the select remove or the select clear command strings to make room in the table. Then select the IBERT again, or run the test using the currently selected IBERTs.
-continued-	

select (end)

Responses for the select command (continued)	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
This IBERT is already in the table.	
	Meaning: You entered the select add command string and specified an IBERT that was already selected.
	Action: None
Unknown line card.... input ignored.	
	Meaning: You entered an invalid variable.
	Action: Check the LEN, and retry the command.
You have selected 1 IBERTS for use, they are : HOST 00 01 08 08	
	Meaning: You entered the select query command string, and the system displays the list of selected IBERTs.
	Action: None
-end-	

sortkey

Function

Use the sortkey command to specify the sort key to use for nodes.

sortkey command parameters and variables			
Command	**Parameters and variables**		
sortkey	addkey	net	*net_key*
		tm	*tm_key*
		ltc	*ltc_key*
		enet	*enet_key*
		lm	*lm_key*
		lcm	*lcm_key*
		dcm	*dcm_key*
		rcc	*rcc_key*
		iac	*iac_key*
		smsr	*smsr_key*
	delkey	net	*net_key*
		tm	*tm_key*
		ltc	*ltc_key*
		lm	*lm_key*
		enet	*enet_key*
		lcm	*lcm_key*
		dcm	*dcm_key*
		rcc	*rcc_key*
		iac	*iac_key*
		smsr	*smsr_key*
	addnode	*node_type*	
	delnode	*node_type*	
	all		
	clear		
	query	*node_type*	

Parameters and variables	Description
addkey	This parameter directs the system to add a sort key.
addnode	This parameter directs the system to add a node type.
all	This parameter directs the system to add the default sort keys for all node types.
clear	This parameter directs the system to clear the sort keys.
delkey	This parameter directs the system to delete a sort key.
	-continued-

sortkey (continued)

sortkey command parameters and variables (continued)	
Parameters and variables	**Description**
delnode	This parameter directs the system to delete a node type.
dcm	This parameter directs the system to add or delete a dcm sort key.
dcm_key	This variable is the dcm sort key. Valid entries are pl, pcl, cl, plch, clch.
enet	This parameter directs the system to add or delete an enet sort key.
enet_key	This variable is the enet sort key. Valid entries are lk, lkchl.
iac	This parameter directs the system to add or delete an iac sort key.
iac_key	This variable is the iac sort key. Valid entries are pl, cl, plch, clch, upl, ucl, pcl.
lcm	This parameter directs the system to add or delete an lcm sort key.
lcm_key	This variable is the lcm sort key. Valid entries are ls, lsch, cl, clch, u, ucl, uls.
lm	This parameter directs the system to add or delete an lm sort key.
lm_key	This variable is the lm sort key. Valid entries are cl, pcl.
ltc	This parameter directs the system to add or delete an ltc sort key.
ltc_key	This variable is the ltc sort key. Valid entries are pl, cl, plch, upl, ucl, pcl.
net	This parameter directs the system to add or delete a net sort key.
net_key	This variable is the net sort key. Valid entries are lk, lkch, jr, jrch, xp, xpch.
node_type	This variable is the node type. Valid entries are net, tm, ltc, lm, lcm, dcm, rcc, iac, smsr, enet.
query	This parameter directs the system to query the sort keys.
rcc	This parameter directs the system to add or delete an rcc sort key.
rcc_key	This variable is the rcc sort key. Valid entries are pl, cl, plch, clch, upl, ucl.
smsr	This parameter directs the system to add or delete an smsr sort key.
-continued-	

sortkey (continued)

sortkey command parameters and variables (continued)	
Parameters and variables	**Description**
smsr_key	This variable is the smsr sort key. Valid entries are pl, cl, plch, clch, upl, ucl, pcl.
tm	This parameter directs the system to add or delete a tm sort key.
tm_key	This variable is the tm sort key. Valid entries are ch, p.
-end-	

Qualifications

None

Example

The following table provides an example of the sortkey command.

Example of the sortkey command	
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**
sortkey addkey smsr plch ↵ *where* plch is the smsr sortkey	
	Task: Define the node type sort using p-side link and channel.
	Response: `Sortkey added.`
	Explanation: The system adds the specified sort key.

sortkey (continued)

Responses

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

Responses for the sortkey command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
`Default sortkeys added for all nodetypes.`	
	Meaning: You used the sortkey all command string, and the system added the default sort keys for all node types.
	Action: None
`Default sortkeys added for nodetype.`	
	Meaning: The system added the default sort keys for the specified node type.
	Action: None
`Default sortkeys already specified.`	
	Meaning: The default sort keys are already specified.
	Action: None
`Sortkey added.`	
	Meaning: The system added the specified sort key.
	Action: None
`Sortkey removed.`	
	Meaning: The system removed the specified sort key.
	Action: None
`Sortkeys removed for nodetype.`	
	Meaning: The system deleted the specified node type.
	Action: None
-continued-	

sortkey (end)

Responses for the sortkey command (continued)	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
`Sortkeys removed for all nodetypes.`	
	Meaning: You used the sortkey clear command string, and the system removed all the sort keys for all node types.
	Action: None

`TM: CH`
 	
`DCM: PL CL`
 	
`NET: LK JR`
 	
`LTC: PL CL`
 	
`IAC: PL CL`
 	
`RCC: PL CL`
 	
`ENET: LK`
 	
`LM: CL`
 	
`LCM: LS CL`
 	
`SMSR: PL CL`	

	Meaning: You used the sortkey query command string. The system displays the sort keys.
	Action: None
-end-	

start

Function

Use the start command to issue a request to start up the tests. If there is no start time specified the tests will start right away. If there is a start time specified the tests will start then. This command is also used to clear the test which has a test status of waiting.

start command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
start	There are no parameters or variables.

Qualifications

Since there may be a time delay between a test being checked and the issuing of a start command, the same data validity and consistency checks are performed as though the check command has been reissued.

Example

The following table provides an example of the start command.

Example of the start command		
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**	
start ↵		
	Task:	Set the tests to start at the set start time.
	Response:	Start time has been set.
	Explanation:	The system didn't encounter any problems in setting up the start time for a later start.

start (continued)

Responses

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

Responses for the start command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
A test is waiting to begin, you must issue the STOP command first.	
	Meaning: The system was already waiting to start this test.
	Action: Enter the stop command, or allow the previously scheduled tests to run.
Start time has been set.	
	Meaning: The system did not encounter any problems in setting up the start time for a later start.
	Action: None
Tests are already running, you must issue the STOP command first.	
	Meaning: You entered a start command on a test that was already running.
	Action: Enter the stop command, or allow the test to finish.
Test are being stopped, wait until they have fully stopped before starting another.	
	Meaning: You entered the start command on a test that was in the process of stopping.
	Action: Allow the test to fully stop.
Tests have been started.	
	Meaning: No problems have been encountered in trying to start the test.
	Action: None
Unable to start the test <mailbox return code>	
	Meaning: A problem was encountered in trying to start the test.
	Action: Contact maintenance support personnel with the number in the <mailbox return code>.
-continued-	

start (end)

Responses for the start command (continued)	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
Unable to set the start time for the test <mailbox return code>	
	Meaning: A problem was encountered in setting up the test process.
	Action: Contact maintenance support personnel with the number in the <mailbox return code>.
Unexpected message type received, MT = <message type>	
	Meaning: The system attempted to set up the start time for a later start. The system detected an invalid response in the test process. The <message type> is replaced by the message type.
	Action: Contact maintenance support personnel with the message type output.
-end-	

stop

Function

Use the stop command to issue a request to stop a currently running test. Any calls that are active will be taken down. The calls will not be considered to be part of the test and will not be included in the test statistics. If they are errored, their paths will not be traced.

stop command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
stop	There are no parameters or variables.

Qualifications

None

Example

The following table provides an example of the stop command.

Example of the stop command		
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**	
stop ↵		
	Task:	Stop the current tests.
	Response:	Tests stopped.
	Explanation:	The system did not encounter any problems and is in the process of stopping the tests.

stop (end)

Responses

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

Responses for the stop command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
No test is currently running.	
	Meaning: You entered a stop command and no test is running.
	Action: None
Tests are in the process of stopping, be patient.	
	Meaning: You entered a stop command on a test that was in the process of stopping.
	Action: None
Tests stopped.	
	Meaning: The system did not encounter any problems and is in the process of stopping the tests.
	Action: None
Unable to stop the test RC = \<mailbox return code\>	
	Meaning: The system could not successfully clear the request. The \<mailbox return code\> is replaced by a code indicating the error encountered.
	Action: Contact maintenance support personnel with the number in the \<mailbox return code\>.
Unexpected message type received, MT = \<message type\>	
	Meaning: The test process responded with an invalid message. The \<message type\> is replaced by a definitive message type.
	Action: Contact maintenance support personnel with the message type.

summary

Function

Use the summary command to display the last known test results.

summary command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
summary	There are no parameters or variables.

Qualifications

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

- The reason the last test was stopped will only appear if the test status is stopped.
- The test results for any test will be cleared whenever the test status changes from stopped.
- When any command is issued which changes a parameter of the test set up, it will change the test status from stopped and clear the test results.

summary (continued)

Example

The following table provides an example of the summary command.

Example of the summary command	
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**
summary ↵	

	Task: Display a summary of the last known test results.
	
	Response:
	
	`Test summary`
	`---- -------`
	
	`Call duration` `: 1 Minutes`
	`Delay between calls is` `: 0 Minutes`
	
	`Number of calls made` `: 3`
	`Number of error free calls` `: 1`
	`Number of errored calls` `: 2`
	`Number of call setup failures` `: 0`
	`Number of failures to seize lines` `: 0`
	`Number of no sync found calls` `: 1`
	`Calls with a BER worse than 1*1OE-7` `: 1`
	`Calls with more than 3 errored seconds` `: 0`
	
	`Last test stopped when end criteria was met.`
	
	Explanation: The system displays the requested information.

summary (end)

Response

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

Response for the summary command

MAP output   Meaning and action

```
Test summary
---- -------

Call duration                          : 1 Minutes
Delay between calls is                 : 0 Minutes

Number of calls made                   : 3
Number of error free calls             : 1
Number of errored calls                : 2
Number of call setup failures          : 0
Number of failures to seize lines      : 0
Number of no sync found calls          : 1
Calls with a BER worse than 1*1OE-7    : 1
Calls with more than 3 errored seconds : 0

Last test stopped when end criteria was met.
```

Meaning: The system displays the results of the most recent test. Other reasons the last test was stopped include:

- last test stopped due to a user issued stop command
- last test stopped due to a file error, <return code>, where <return code> is replaced by a code indicating the type of problem encountered
- last test aborted due to a data error, issue check command to see the error

Action: Correct the problem identifed by the return code if the test was stopped due to a file error. Use the check command to identify the error if the test was aborted due to a data error.

BERT level commands

Use the network bit error rate test (BERT) level of the MAP to measure the overall performance of the hardware components which form the enhanced network (ENET) switching matrix by querying information, defining parameters, and performing functions for a BERT.

Accessing the BERT level

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

mapci;mtc;net:bert ↵

or

mapci;mtc;mtcna;enet;bert ↵

BERT commands

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

BERT commands	
Command	**Page**
clear	B-89
define	B-93
display	B-99
post	B-105
quit	B-107
start	B-111
stop	B-117

BERT menu

The following figure shows the BERT menu and status display.

```
            CM     MS     IOD    Net    PM    CCS    LNS    Trks   Ext   APPL
             •      •      •      •      •      •      •      •      •      •


   BERT           ENET         System Matrix  Shelf 0 1 2 3
    0 Quit         Plane 0       Block Block        M . . .
    2 Post_        Plane 1       Block Block        M . . .
    3 Display_
    4 Define_      BERT 0    Observed     Elapsed    Percent    Optimum
    5 Clear_               Error Rate  Time(hhh\mm) Complete  Error Rate
    6 Start_        Plane 0   10E-09      001:30        50        10E-09
    7 Stop_
    8
    9
   10
   11
   12
   13
   14
   15
   16
   17
   18
```

BERT status codes

The following table describes the status codes for the BERT status display.

Status codes BERT menu status display		
Code	**Meaning**	**Description**
Observed Error Rate		
10E-<n>	measured error rate	The bit error rate measured by the test. If equal to the optimum error rate, no errors have been detected.
Elapsed Time		
<hhh/mm>	hours and minutes	This field indicates the amount of time, expressed in hours and minutes, for which the posted test has been running.
-continued-		

Status codes BERT menu status display (continued)		
Code	**Meaning**	**Description**
Percent Complete		
0-100	percent complete	This field indicates the amount of time for which the test has been running, expressed as a percentage of the total time specified in the test definition. The completion rate is updated at one minute intervals.
Optimum Error Rate		
10E-<n>	optimum error rate	The optimum bit error rate for the test. This figure represents the highest bit error rate which can be verified, given the amount of data already sent. This field is updated as the test is run.
-end-		

clear

Function

Use the clear command to clear all information in the BERT record, clear any specific port from the BERT record, or clear any user definition from the BERT record.

clear command parameters and variables					
Command	**Parameters and variables**				
clear	*bert_no*	bert			(1)
		shelf	*shelf_no*		(2)
		card	*slot_no*		(3)
		port	*shelf_no* *slot_no* *port_no*		(4)
		conn	*shelf_no* *slot_no* *port_no* *shelf_no*		(5)
clear (continued)	(1)				
	(2)				
	(3)				
	(4)				
	(5) *slot_no port_no*				(end)
Parameters and variables	**Description**				
bert	This parameter directs the system to all information for a BERT record. If you attempt to clear a BERT defined by another user, you will be prompted for confirmation first.				
bert_no	This variable specifies a defined BERT record. Valid entries are 0-7.				
card	This parameter directs the system to clear any defined ports on this card from the BERT definition.				
conn	This parameter directs the system to clear a pair of path ends from the BERT definition.				
port	This parameter directs the system to clear a port from the BERT definition.				
port_no	This variable specifies a port on a paddle board. Valid entries are 0-3.				
shelf	This parameter directs the system to clear any defined ports on this shelf from the BERT definition.				
shelf_no	This variable specifies a shelf of the ENET. Valid entries are 0-3.				
slot_no	This variable specifies a link interface paddle board. Valid entries are 10-32.				

clear (continued)

Qualifications

None

Examples

The following table provides examples of the clear command.

Examples of the clear command	
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**
clear 6 bert ↵ *where* 6 is the BERT number	
	Task: Clear all information for BERT record 6.
	Response: `BERT number 6 has been cleared`
	Explanation: The system cleared the information for BERT record 6.
clear0 shelf 3 ↵ *where* 0 is the BERT record number 3 is the shelf number	
	Task: Clear the user port definition of shelf 3 from BERT record 0.
	Response: `Shelf: 03 has now been cleared for BERT 0`
	Explanation: The system cleared the port definition for shelf 3 from BERT record 0.

clear (end)

Responses

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

Responses for the clear command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
`BERT 0 is in the running state.` `It must first be stopped before it can be cleared.`	
	Meaning: A BERT record cannot be altered while it is in the running state.
	Action: Wait for the BERT to complete, or use the stop command to halt the test and reenter the clear command.
`BERT 0 is not defined.`	
	Meaning: The clear command was issued for an undefined BERT record.
	Action: Reenter the clear command using a valid BERT record.

`BERT number 6 has been cleared`
 	
`or`
 	
`Shelf: 03 has now been cleared for BERT 0`	

	Meaning: The system cleared the requested record or definition.
	Action: None
`WARNING: BERT number 0  was defined by the user NTAS.` `Please confirm ('YES' or 'NO')`	
	Meaning: Another user initialized this BERT record.
	Action: Enter yes to clear the record. Enter no to abort the command.
-end-	

define

Function

Use the define command to initialize an undefined BERT record, add user definitions to the BERT record, set the loop around type for subsequent user definitions, or write the hit information for a completed BERT to the corresponding BERT buffer.

define command parameters and variables						
Command	**Parameters and variables**					
define	*bert_no*	bert	*plane_no*			(1)
		shelf	*shelf_no*			(2)
		card	*slot_no*			(3)
		conn	*shelf_no*	*slot _no*	*port_no*	*shelf_no* (4)
		port	*shelf_no*	*slot_no*	*port_no*	(5)
		loop	external			(6)
			internal			(7)
		buffer				(8)
define (continued)	(1)(2)(3)(4) *slot_no port_no* (5)(6)(7)(8)					(end)

Parameters and variables	Description
bert	This parameter initializes the BERT test record.
bert_no	This variable specifies a defined BERT record. Valid entries are 0-7.
buffer	This parameter specifies that the hit information for a completed BERT be written into the corresponding BERT buffer. These hits may be imported for further diagnostic action from the PATHTEST level.
card	This parameter selects all the ports on a card for inclusion in the user definition of the BERT record.
conn	This parameter selects a two-way connection for inclusion in the user definition of the BERT record.

-continued-

define (continued)

define command parameters and variables (continued)	
Parameters and variables	**Description**
external	This parameter specifies external loop around for any subsequent user definitions
internal	This parameter resets the loop around for subsequent user definitions to the default type of internal.
loop	This parameter allows you to set the loop around type for subsequent user definition in the BERT record.
plane_no	This variable specifies the plane of the ENET. Valid entries are 0-1.
port	This parameter selects a single port for inclusion in the user definition of the BERT record.
port_no	This variable specifies a port on a paddle board. Valid entries are 0-3.
shelf	This parameter selects all the ports of a shelf for inclusion in the user definition of the BERT record.
shelf_no	This variable specifies the shelf of the ENET. Valid entries are 0-3.
slot_no	This variable specifies the link interface paddle board. Valid entries are 10-32.
-end-	

Qualifications

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

- In order to fully define the operational parameters of a BERT, it may be necessary to issue the define command a number of times for the BERT record. You can monitor the cumulative effects using the display command.

- Although the BERT software allows the definition of a test on a single port, this is not a supported test option. The amount of time required to run such a test using a reasonable target error rate is prohibitive.

- Any user definitions in the test record will be ignored if the test is started using the default parameter.

- External-type loop around is not supported for DS-30 ports.

- A BERT record must be initialized using the parameter BERT before any other define options may be used.

define (continued)

- The buffer parameter may only be used for a BERT that has been run successfully.

- Ports specified in adding user definitions to the BERT record will be considered for inclusion in the connection map, if the BERT is started as a user type test.

Examples

The following table provides examples of the define command.

Examples of the define command	
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**
define 3 bert 1 ↵ *where* 3⠀⠀⠀⠀⠀⠀⠀⠀is the BERT record number 1⠀⠀⠀⠀⠀⠀⠀⠀is the BERT plane number	
	Task:⠀⠀⠀⠀Initialize the previously undefined BERT record 3 to run on plane 1. **Response:**⠀⠀`BERT number 3 has been defined by user: NTAS` **Explanation:**⠀You have successfully initialized the BERT record.
define3 shelf 2 ↵ *where* 3⠀⠀⠀⠀⠀⠀⠀⠀is the BERT record number 2⠀⠀⠀⠀⠀⠀⠀⠀is the BERT shelf number	
	Task:⠀⠀⠀⠀Add the ports in shelf 2 to the user definition of BERT record 3. **Response:**⠀⠀`Shelf: 02 is now defined for BERT number 3.` **Explanation:**⠀Valid ports in shelf 2 will be added to the connection map of BERT 3, if it is started with the user parameter.

define (continued)

Examples of the define command (continued)		
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**	
define 3 loop external ↵ *where*		
3	is the BERT record number	
	Task:	Change the loop around type for subsequent user definitions to BERT 3 to external.
	Response:	`Loop type is now defined as EXTERNAL.`
	Explanation:	Subsequent ports added to the user definition for BERT record 3 will use external loop around, if they are equipped with a DS-512 fiber cable for this purpose.

Responses

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

Responses for the define command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
`BERT 0 is in the running state.` `It must first be stopped before it can be redefined.`	
	Meaning: A BERT record may not be modified while the BERT is running.
	Action: Wait for the test to finish, or use the stop command.
`BERT 0 is not defined.` `It must first be defined before ports can be defined.`	
	Meaning: A BERT record must be initialized using the BERT parameter before the user definition portion of the BERT record may be altered.
	Action: Issue the define command using the bert parameter to initialize the BERT record.
-continued-	

define (continued)

Responses for the define command (continued)	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
BERT number 0 has been defined by user: NTAS	
	Meaning: You have successfully initialized a BERT record.
	Action: None
BERT number 0 is currently defined by user: ITAS. The BERT must be cleared before it can be redefined.	
	Meaning: A BERT record cannot be initialized using the bert parameter if it is already defined.
	Action: Use the clear command to clear the BERT record if you wish to reinitialize the record.
Connection can not be defined.	
	Meaning: An error was encountered in defining a connection.
	Action: Ensure that the ports you specified are valid for connection.
Loop type is now defined as EXTERNAL.	
	Meaning: Subsequent ports added to the user definition for BERT the specified record will use external loop around, if they are equipped with a DS-512 fiber cable for this purpose.
	Action: None
Shelf: 02 is now defined for BERT number 3.	
	Meaning: Valid ports in the specified shelf will be added to the connection map of the specified BERT record, if it is started with the user parameter.
	Action: None
The specified port does not exist on this type of paddle board.	
	Meaning: An attempt was made to specify a port number greater than 0 for a DS-30 link interface paddle board.
	Action: Reenter the command, specifying a valid port on the specified card.
-continued-	

define (end)

Responses for the define command (continued)	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
This port is already used by BERT 0.	
	Meaning: An attempt was made to define a port which is included in the BERT record for another BERT.
	Action: Clear the port from the other BERT record.
-end-	

display

Function

Use the display command to obtain information about a specified BERT, or about all BERT records.

display command parameters and variables				
Command	**Parameters and variables**			
display	*bert_no*	shelftest		
		cardtest	*shelf_no*	
		porttest	*shelf_no*	
		conninfo	*shelf_no* *slot_no* *port_no*	
		portinfo	*shelf_no* *slot_no* *port_no*	
		shelfhits	*shefl_no*	
		hits		
		connections		
		bertinfo		
		buffer		
		summary		

Parameters and variables	**Description**
bert_no	This variable specifies a BERT record. Valid entries are 0-7. The default is the posted BERT.
bertinfo	This parameter displays information for the specified BERT number.
buffer	This parameter displays information for the specified BERT buffer. This parameter is only valid for a BERT on which the define buffer command has been successfully executed.
cardtest	This parameter displays the cards included in the user definition of the specified BERT.
connections	This parameter displays the connection map used for the run of this BERT.
conninfo	This parameter displays the connection established during the run of the BERT for the specified port. This parameter is only valid for a BERT which has been successfully run.
hits	This parameter displays the connections on which hits were recorded. This parameter is only valid for a BERT which has been successfully run.
portinfo	This parameter displays a port information record for the specified port.
-continued-	

display (continued)

display command parameters and variables (continued)	
Parameters and variables	**Description**
port_no	This variable specifies the port of a paddle board. Valid entries are 0-3.
porttest	This parameter displays the ports included in the user definition of the specified BERT.
shelfhits	This parameter displays the hits for the ports on the specified shelf. This parameter is only valid for a BERT which has been successfully run.
shelf_no	This variable specifies an ENET shelf. Valid entries are 0-3.
shelftest	This parameter displays the shelves included in the user definition of the specified BERT.
slot_no	This variable specifies a link interface paddle board. Valid entries are 10-32.
summary	This parameter displays summary information for all BERTs. This is the default option if the display command is issued without specifying a BERT record.
-end-	

Qualifications

None

display (continued)

Examples

The following table provides examples of the display command.

Examples of the display command	
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**

display summary ↵	**Task:** Display general information about all BERT records
	
	Response:
	
	``
	BERT Number Defined Defined by Status Total hits
	        0 YES OPERATOR RUNNING 6
	        1 YES TEAM9 STOPPED 0
	        2 YES MAP3 RUNNING 0
	        3 NO – – –
	        4 NO – – –
	        5 NO – – –
	        6 NO – – –
	        7 NO – – –
	``
	
	Explanation: The system displays information about all the BERT records.

display 6 cardtest 1 ↵
where
 	
6   is the BERT record number
1   is the shelf number
	Task: Determine which cards on shelf 1 are included in the user definition for BERT number 6.
	
	Response:
	
	``
	BERT number:6 Cards tested
	Shelf 01 Slot 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 3
	              0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 1 2
	              Y Y Y Y N N Y – – – – – – – – N N Y Y Y Y Y N
	``
	
	Explanation: The system displays the requested information. Cards on the display flagged with a Y are included in the user definition for this shelf in this BERT.

-continued-	

display (continued)

Examples of the display command (continued)

Example　　　　**Task, response, and explanation**

---

display　　**6 connections** ⏎
where

6　　　　　　is the BERT record number

Task:　　　Display the connection map used during the run of BERT number 0.

Response:

```
BERT number 0 connection information:
Shelf Slot Link    Shelf Slot Link
     0  10   0      0   32   3
     0  10   1      0   32   2
     0  10   2      0   32   1
     0  10   3      0   32   0
```

Explanation: The system displays the requested information.

-end-

Responses

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

Responses for the display command

MAP output　　**Meaning and action**

```
BERT Number Defined    Defined by   Status    Total  hits
     0         YES       OPERATOR    RUNNING    6
     1         YES       TEAM9       STOPPED    0
     2         YES       MAP3        RUNNING    0
     3         NO         -           -         -
     4         NO         -           -         -
     5         NO         -           -         -
     6         NO         -           -         -
     7         NO         -           -         -
```

Meaning: The system displays information about all the BERT records in response to the display summary command string.

Action:　　None

-continued-

---

display (continued)

Responses for the display command (continued)

MAP output   **Meaning and action**

```
BERT number:6 Cards tested
Shelf 01 Slot 1 1 1 1 1 1 1  1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2  2 2 2 2 2 3 3 3
               0 1 2 3 4 5 6  7 8 9 0 1 2 3 4  5 6 7 8 9 0 1 2
               Y Y Y Y N N Y  - - - - - - - -  N N Y Y Y Y Y N
```

Meaning: The system produces this display in response to the display cardtest command string. Cards on the display flagged with a Y are included in the user definition for this shelf in this BERT.

Action: None

```
BERT number 0 connection information:
Shelf Slot Link    Shelf Slot Link
   0   10   0        0    32    3
   0   10   1        0    32    2
   0   10   2        0    32    1
   0   10   3        0    32    0
```

Meaning: The system displays the connection information.

Action: None

```
A BERT is not currently posted and a BERT number was not specified.
You must specify a BERT number, or first post a BERT.
```

Meaning: All parameters of the display command except summary require that a BERT number be specified, or, that the command is issued with a BERT posted.

Action: Reenter the command specifying a BERT number, or post a BERT before issuing the same command.

```
BERT number 1 Plane: 0 Slot: 10 Port 1.
This port is not being tested by this BERT
```

Meaning: The display command was issued using the portinfo parameter to request information for a port not currently part of the user definition for this BERT record.

Action: Reenter the command for a port which is in the user definition for the current BERT record.

-continued-

display (end)

Responses for the display command (continued)	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
BERT Number 1 Shelf: 1 Slot: 12 Port 1. There is no connection defined on this port for this BERT.	
	Meaning: The display command was issued using the conninfo parameter before the specified BERT record has been run. The connection map for the BERT does not exist until the BERT is run. **Action:** Run the BERT, then reenter this command.
-end-	

post

Function

Use the post command to select a BERT record as the current test record.

post command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
post	*bert_no*
Parameters and variables	**Description**
bert_no	This variable is the BERT record number. Valid entries are 0-7.

Qualifications

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

- Posting a command causes the status fields of the BERT level MAP display to reflect information pertaining to the posted BERT.

- Posting a command causes the posted record to become the default BERT for any command which requires an optional BERT number to be entered.

Example

The following table provides an example of the post command.

Example of the post command	
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**
post 5 ↵ *where*	
5	is the BERT record number
	Task: Post the record for BERT number 5.
	Response:
| | ```
BERT 5  Observed      Elapsed      Percent      Optimum
        Error Rate   Time (hhh:mm) Complete    Error Rate
Plane 1   10E-12        001:30        50          10E-12
``` |
| | **Explanation:** BERT number 5 has been posted, and is now the default BERT. |

post (end)

Responses

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

Responses for the post command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
``` BERT 5 Observed Elapsed Percent Optimum Error Rate Time (hhh:mm) Complete Error Rate Plane 1 10E-12 001:30 50 10E-12 ```	
	Meaning: The system posted the specified BERT, and is now the default BERT.
	Action: None
``` BERT 7 is not defined. ```	
	Meaning: The POST command was issued for an undefined BERT record.
	Action: Define the BERT record and reenter the post command, or reenter the post command using a valid BERT record.

quit

Function

Use the quit command to exit from the current menu level and return to a previous menu level.

quit command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
quit	<u>1</u> all *incrname* *n*

Parameters and variables	**Description**
<u>1</u>	This default parameter causes the system to display the next higher MAP level.
all	This parameter causes the system to display the CI level from any MAP level.
incrname	This variable causes the system to exit the specified level and all sublevels. The system displays the next level higher than the one specified. Values for *incrname* are menu level names, such as lns, mtc, or mapci.
n	This variable identifies a specified number of retreat levels from the current level. The range of retreat levels is 0-6. However, the system cannot accept a level number higher than the number of the current level.

Qualifications

None

Examples

The following table provides examples of the quit command.

Examples of the quit command		
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**	
quit ↵		
	Task:	Exit from the BERT level to the previous menu level.
	Response:	The display changes to the display of a higher level menu.
	Explanation:	The BERT level has changed to the previous menu level.
-continued-		

quit (continued)

Examples of the quit command (continued)	
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**
quit mtc ↵ *where* mtc specifies the level higher than the BERT level to be exited	
	Task: Return to the MAPCI level (one menu level higher than MTC). **Response:** The display changes to the MAPCI menu display: `MAPCI:` **Explanation:** The BERT level has returned to the MAPCI level.
-end-	

Responses

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

Responses for the quit command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
`CI:`	
	Meaning: The system exited all MAP menu levels and returned to the CI level. **Action:** None
`QUIT -- Unable to quit requested number of levels` `Last parameter evaluated was: 1`	
	Meaning: You entered an invalid level number. The number you entered exceeds the number of MAP levels from which to quit. **Action:** Reenter the command using an appropriate level number.
The system replaces the BERT level menu with a menu that is two or more MAP levels higher.	
	Meaning: You entered the quit command with an *n* variable value of 2 or more or an *incrname* variable value corresponding to two or more levels higher. **Action:** None
-continued-	

quit (end)

Responses for the quit command (continued)
MAP output   **Meaning and action**
The system replaces the display of the BERT level with the display of the next higher MAP level.
Meaning: The system exited to the next higher MAP level.   **Action:**   None
-end-

start

Function

Use the start command to start a defined BERT.

start command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
start	*bert_no* [default / user] [oos / insv] [time / rate] [*run_tine* / *err_rate*]

Parameters and variables	**Description**
default	This parameter specifies that the connection map include all valid ports for the plane of the ENET on which the BERT is defined. This parameter will override any user definitions in the BERT record.
user	This parameter specifies that the connection map include all valid ports from the user definition portion of the BERT record.
insv	This parameter designates all unequipped ports on in-service cards as being valid for selection in the connection map for a USER or DEFAULT test.
oos	This parameter designates all ports as valid which are contained in a shelf whose crosspoints are all manually busy or offline. Any ports meeting this criterion will be capable of being selected in the connection map for a USER or DEFAULT test.
time	This parameter specifies the amount of time for which the test is to run. If this parameter is used, the system will determine the optimum error rate given the information in the BERT record.
rate	This parameter specifies the optimum error rate for the test. If this parameter is used, the system will determine the amount of time which the test must run to achieve this rate.
bert_no	This variable specifies a BERT record. Valid entries are 0-7. If no value is specified, the default is the currently posted BERT.
-continued-	

start (continued)

start command parameters and variables (continued)	
Parameters and variables	**Description**
run_time	This variable specifies the time for which the test is to run. Entries are in the format ddhhmm, where dd is 0-21, specifying a number of days, hh is 0-23, specifying a number of hours, and mm is 0-59, specifying a number of minutes.
err_rate	This variable specifies a target error rate for the test. Valid entries are 8-15. The system will determine the target rate for the test as follows: 10E-n, where n is the value of the target error rate.
-end-	

Qualifications

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

- Issuing the command with the default parameter will invalidate any user definition information in the BERT record for the purposes of determining the connection map for the test.

- The connection map for a test started using the insv parameter will not include any ports which are equipped, that is, connected to a peripheral module (PM).

- Issuing the start command for a test which is not posted will cause that test to be posted, and become the current BERT. This is common to all results for the start command.

start (continued)

Examples

The following table provides examples of the start command.

Examples of the start command	
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**
start start 3 default oos rate 14 ↵ *where* 3 is the BERT record number 14 is the target error rate	
	Task: Run BERT number 3 on all ports of any shelf whose crosspoints are all manual busy or offline. Additionally, specify a target error rate of 10E-14.

	Response: `Request to start BERT number 3 submitted`
	`BERT Number: 3 has been started.`
	`Error rate to verify     : 10E-10`
	`Test duration            : 2 days 07:20`
	`Number of Ports tested    : 64`

	Explanation: The system has successfully started the test using the specified options. The last field in the response indicates the number of ports selected for inclusion in the connection map.
-continued-	

start (continued)

Examples of the start command (continued)	
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**
start 2 user insv time 00 00 05 ↵ *where* 2 is the BERT number 00 is the number of days 00 is the number of hours 05 is the number of minutes	
	Task: Start BERT number 2 to run for 5 minutes on any unequipped ports of in-service crosspoints which are contained in the user definition portion of the test record.

	Response: `Request to start BERT number 3 submitted`
	`BERT Number: 3 has been started.`
	`Error rate to verify     : 10E-10`
	`Test duration            : 0 Days 00:05`
	`Number of Ports tested   : 18`

	Explanation: The test has been successfully started using the specified options. The last field in the response indicates the number of ports selected for inclusion in the connection map.
-end-	

Responses

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

Responses for the start command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
`BERT 0 is not defined.`	
	Meaning: The start command was issued for an undefined BERT record.
	Action: Define the BERT number and reenter the start command, or reenter the start command using a valid BERT number.
-continued-	

start (continued)

Responses for the start command (continued)	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
```BERT number 0 is currently in the running state.``` ```It must be first stopped before it can be started again.```	
	Meaning: The BERT specified has already been started. **Action:** None

```Request to start BERT number 3 submitted```
```BERT Number: 3 has been started.```
```Error rate to verify   : 10E-10```
```Test duration   : 2 days 07:20```
```Number of Ports tested : 64```	

	Meaning: The system has successfully started the test using the specified options. The last field in the response indicates the number of ports selected for inclusion in the connection map. **Action:** None

```Request to start BERT number 3 submitted```
```BERT Number: 3 has been started.```
```Error rate to verify   : 10E-10```
```Test duration   : 0 Days 00:05```
```Number of Ports tested : 18```	

	Meaning: The test has been successfully started using the specified options. The last field in the response indicates the number of ports selected for inclusion in the connection map. **Action:** None
```There are no cards on shelf 0 to test.``` ```This shelf will not be included in the test.```	
	Meaning: The named shelf was invoked for testing, but does not meet the selection criteria for the connection map. The shelf will not be tested. **Action:** None
-continued-	

start (end)

Responses for the start command (continued)

MAP output   Meaning and action

```
There are no pairs which can be tested.
BERT is not run.
```

Meaning: No pairs met the criteria for the test specified.

Action: None

```
There are ports in an invalid state on pair 9.
These ports will not be included in the test.
Card: 12 Port: 0 Card: 14 Port: 0
```

Meaning: The named connection was invoked for testing, but does not meet the selection criteria for the connection map. This connection will not be tested.

Action: None

-end-

stop

Function

Use the stop command to stop a BERT that is in the running state.

stop command parameters and variables	
Command	**Parameters and variables**
stop	*bert_no*

Parameters and variables	**Description**
bert_no	This variable specifies a BERT record. Valid entries are 0-7. The default is the posted BERT.

Qualifications

None

Example

The following table provides an example of the stop command.

Example of the stop command	
Example	**Task, response, and explanation**
stop 4 ↵ *where* 4 is the number of the BERT record	

	Task:	Stop BERT number 4, which is in the running state.
	Response:	`Request to stop BERT number 4 submitted.` `Request to stop BERT number 4 passed.`
	Explanation:	The request to stop a BERT was successful.

stop (end)

Responses

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

Responses for the stop command	
MAP output	**Meaning and action**
BERT number 1 is already in the stopped state.	
	Meaning: The BERT is already stopped.
	Action: None
Request to stop BERT number 4 submitted. Request to stop BERT number 4 passed.	
	Meaning: The request to stop a BERT was successful.
	Action: None

DMS-100 Family

Menu Commands

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