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DMS-100 Family

Menu Commands

Historical Reference Manual

LINESEL through LTPMAN, Volume 6 of 10

Through BCS36 Standard 04.01 June 1999

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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	<i>DMS-100 Nonmenu Commands Historical Reference Manual</i> describes all nonmenu commands used at a MAP in a Nortel Networks DMS-100 switch.
297-1001-821	<i>DMS-100 Menu Commands Historical Reference Manual</i> 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 position 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 been 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 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	[link	<i>ps_link</i>	<u>noforce</u>	[<u>wait</u>
b	pm		force	nowait]
	unit	<i>unit_no</i>		

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

bsy	[link	<i>ps_link</i>	<u>noforce</u>	[<u>wait</u>
b	pm		force	nowait]
	unit	<i>unit_no</i>		

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	<i>ps_link</i>	]	<u>noforce</u>
		pm			force
		unit	<i>unit_no</i>		[
					<u>wait</u>
					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	<i>ps_link</i>	]	<u>noforce</u>
		pm			force
		unit	<i>unit_no</i>		[
					<u>wait</u>
					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		[		link		<i>ps_link</i>		]		<u>noforce</u>		
b				pm				force		[		<u>wait</u>
				unit		<i>unit_no</i>				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		[	link	<i>ps_link</i>	]
			pm		<u>noforce</u>
			unit	<i>unit_no</i>	force
					[
					<u>wait</u>
					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	$\left[\begin{array}{l} \textit{variable} \\ \text{parameter} \end{array} \right]$	parameter	$\left[\begin{array}{l} \textit{variable} \\ \text{variable} \end{array} \right]$	parameter	$\left[\begin{array}{l} \textit{variable} \\ \text{variable} \end{array} \right]$	(1) (2)
command (continued)	(1) (2)	parameter $\left[\begin{array}{l} \textit{variable} \\ \text{variable} \end{array} \right]$	$\left[\begin{array}{l} \textit{variable} \\ \text{parameter} \end{array} \right]$	parameter $\left[\begin{array}{l} \textit{variable} \\ \text{variable} \end{array} \right]$	$\left[\begin{array}{l} \textit{variable} \\ \text{parameter} \end{array} \right]$		(1) (2)
command (continued)	(2)	parameter	$\left[\begin{array}{l} \textit{variable} \\ \text{variable} \end{array} \right]$	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	$\left[\begin{array}{ll} \text{link} & \textit{ps\_link} \\ \text{pm} & \\ \text{unit} & \textit{unit\_no} \end{array} \right]$	$\left[\begin{array}{l} \textit{noforce} \\ \text{force} \end{array} \right]$	$\left[\begin{array}{l} \textit{wait} \\ \text{nowait} \end{array} \right]$

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	$\left[\begin{array}{ll} \text{link} & \textit{ps\_link} \\ \text{pm} & \\ \text{unit} & \textit{unit\_no} \end{array} \right]$	$\left[\begin{array}{l} \textit{noforce} \\ \text{force} \end{array} \right]$	$\left[\begin{array}{l} \textit{wait} \\ \text{nowait} \end{array} \right]$

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 b	$\left[\begin{array}{cc} \text{link} & \text{ps\_link} \\ \text{pm} & \\ \text{unit} & \text{unit\_no} \end{array} \right]$	$\begin{array}{c} \text{noforce} \\ \text{force} \end{array}$	$\left[\begin{array}{c} \text{wait} \\ \text{nowait} \end{array} \right]$

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 b	$\left[\begin{array}{cc} \text{link} & \text{ps\_link} \\ \text{pm} & \\ \text{unit} & \text{unit\_no} \end{array} \right]$ $\begin{array}{c} \text{noforce} \\ \text{force} \end{array}$ $\left[\begin{array}{c} \text{wait} \\ \text{nowait} \end{array} \right]$
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 <i>ps_link</i> variable.
<i>noforce</i>	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 <i>bsy force</i> 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.
<i>ps_link</i>	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 <i>unit_no</i> variable to be made busy.
-continued-	

bsy command parameters and variables (continued)	
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>unit_no</i>	This variable specifies which unit of the PM is to be busied. The range is 0-1.
<i>wait</i>	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.

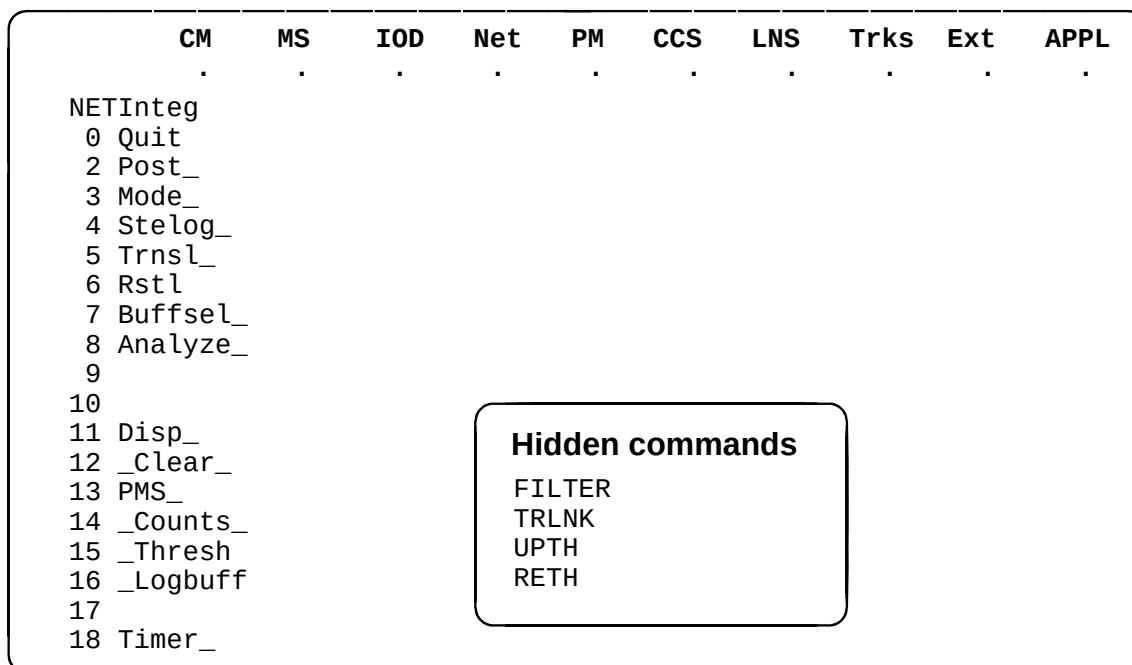
How to compare conventions

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: <i>ps_link</i>	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.



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 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.
ATLIT	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 DTCL 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.
SBSEL	Use to perform S/DMS (or Formatter/Storage Agent [FSA]) (SBS) reporting and controlling 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
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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
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bsy	DPNSS	D-673
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bsy	DTC	D-825
bsy	DTCI	D-969
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Command/menu cross reference table (continued)		
Command	Menu	Page
bsy	EIU	E-3
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
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bsy	RCCI	R-149
bsy	RCC	R-7
bsy	SCCPLOC	S-203
bsy	SCCPRPC	S-299
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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
bsy	Shelf	S-437
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
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Command/menu cross reference table (continued)		
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card	IOC	I-245
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cardlist	NETPATH	N-179
carrier	TRKS	T-227
ccbcapture	INTEG	I-207
ccis6	CCS	C-255
ccs7	CCS	C-257
cdr	IOD	I-287
cdsrch	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
cktlc	LTP	L-915
cktlc	TTP	T-269
cktlc	X75TTP	X-9
cktmon	MONITOR	M-283
ckttst	ALT	A-31
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Command/menu cross reference table (continued)		
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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
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cvbsy	TRKCONV	T-141
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Command/menu cross reference table (continued)		
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cvtest	C7TTP	C-1021
c6state	C6TTP	C-725
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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
dcrmocho	NWM	N-345
dcrsel	NWM	N-349
dcsig	LTPISDN	L-1255
dctltp	LTP	L-925
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dddin	SASelect	S-147
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deact	C7LKSET	C-853
deact	LINKSET	L-625
deact	SBS	S-61
deactfsa	SBSSEL	S-89
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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
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deftime	BERP	B-31
deftime	DCTLTP	D-113
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deftst	NETPATH	N-189
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delcust	LineSel	L-597
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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)		
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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
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Command/menu cross reference table (continued)		
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dispcnts	PMC	P-171
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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
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Command/menu cross reference table (continued)		
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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
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fbus	LIM	L-543
fcnt	DDU	D-307
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filter	NET INTEG	N-77
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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
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hold	DATA	D-23
hold	DCTLTP	D-151
hold	DCTTTP	D-241
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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
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idmtce	DEVICES (CFI)	D-377
idmtce	DEVICES (LMX)	D-477
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iloss	LTPISDN	L-1267
image	CMMnt	C-623
imp	LTPISDN	L-1269
inclct	AOSSsel	A-283
inclqst	SASelect	S-167
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info	NETPATH	N-195
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inject	DCTLTP	D-153
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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
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item	STAT TKGRP	S-1101
jack	LTPMAN	L-1503
jack	MANUAL	M-13
jack	TTP	T-287
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jctrs	NET JCTRS	N-121
kept	XFER	X-63
layer	CCIS6	C-243
lco	LTP	L-973
lco(isdn)	LTP	L-979
ldpml	PM	P-111
level	LTP	L-987
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linesel	SASelect	S-177
linetst	LCOM	L-231
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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
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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
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Command/menu cross reference table (continued)		
Command	Menu	Page
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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
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litinfo	ALTLIT	A-197
lnsmp	LineSel	L-605
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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
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loadms	MS	M-461
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Command	Menu	Page
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loadnotest	MSB7	M-655
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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
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loadpm	LTC	L-765
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Command/menu cross reference table (continued)		
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loadpm	MTM	M-787
loadpm	NIU	N-267
loadpm	OAU	O-11
loadpm	RCC	R-31
loadpm	RCCI	R-169
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loadpm	SMU	S-869
loadpm	STC	S-1125
loadpm	TMS	T-21
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loc	NET	N-27
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locate	Clock	C-387
locate	CM	C-545
locate	DLC	D-653
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locate	MC	M-155
locate	Memory	M-225
locate	PMC	P-175
locate	Port	P-227
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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
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lstband	LAYER	L-7
lstcli	ATT	A-307
lststop	ATT	A-313
lstwait	ATT	A-315
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ltp	LNS	L-685
ltprsrc	LTP	L-989
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matejam	PLANE	P-45
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matrix	ENET	E-79
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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
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mode	NET INTEG	N-81
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monconn	SASelect	S-183
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monlink	MONITOR	M-297
monlta	LTPLTA	L-1417
monpost	MONITOR	M-301
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mtcchk	MS	M-469
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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
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next	DEVICES (CFI)	D-381
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next	DISPLAY	D-631
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next	DTC	D-865
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next	EIU	E-19
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Command/menu cross reference table (continued)		
Command	Menu	Page
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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
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Command/menu cross reference table (continued)		
Command	Menu	Page
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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
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nextcall	SA	S-15
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nextdev	POSTDEV	P-333
nextgrp	STAT TKGRP	S-1103
nextls	C7LKSET	C-863
nextpage	NOP	N-313
nextpage	SBSSTAT	S-109
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Command/menu cross reference table (continued)		
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nse	LTPISDN	L-1297
nx25ci	IOD	I-307
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offl	Card	C-139
offl	CARD	C-39
offl	Chain	C-329
offl	CONS	C-697
offl	C7LKSET	C-865
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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
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offl	FBUS	F-9
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Command/menu cross reference table (continued)		
Command	Menu	Page
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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
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offl	OAU	O-17
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Command/menu cross reference table (continued)		
Command	Menu	Page
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offl	SCCPRPC	S-303
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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
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openckt	OPMPES	O-69
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Command/menu cross reference table (continued)		
Command	Menu	Page
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override	ALTCKTTST	A-109
override	ALTDIAG	A-153
override	ALTLIT	A-199
override	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
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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
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Command	Menu	Page
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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
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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
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Command	Menu	Page
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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
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pps	IDT	I-155
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Command/menu cross reference table (continued)		
Command	Menu	Page
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prevdm	IBNCON	I-27
prevpage	SBSSTAT	S-111
prevpage	SBSSTRM	S-131
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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
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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
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qmpc	MPC	M-407
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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
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querydv	DEVICES (LMX)	D-485
querydv	DEVICES (PSP)	D-541
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Command/menu cross reference table (continued)		
Command	Menu	Page
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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
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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
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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	RCTRL	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
rccli	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
routebcm	SBSSTAT	S-117
routeset	C7TTP	C-1047
rpb	LAYER	L-23
rsetvol	DIRP	D-615
rsti	NET INTEG	N-101
rtctrl	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 (isdh)	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
trnsI	IOD	I-315
trnsI	IPML	I-343
trnsI	IRLINK	I-359
trnsI	LCM	L-87
trnsI	LCME	L-147
trnsI	LCMI	L-207
trnsI	LGC	L-373
trnsI	LGCI	L-505
trnsI	LIM	L-573
trnsI	LTC	L-845
trnsI	MATRIX	M-115
trnsI	MC	M-195
trnsI	Memory	M-269
trnsI	MP	M-371
trnsI	MSB6	M-615
trnsI	MSB7	M-727
trnsI	MTM	M-807
trnsI	NET	N-51
trnsI	NET INTEG	N-109
trnsI	NET JCTRS	N-133
trnsI	NET LINKS	N-153
trnsI	OAU	O-31
trnsI	PLANE	P-77
trnsI	PMC	P-219
trnsI	Port	P-257
trnsI	RCC	R-109
trnsI	RCCI	R-239
trnsI	Shelf	S-535
trnsI	SHELF	S-627
-continued-		

Command/menu cross reference table (continued)		
Command	Menu	Page
trnsI	SLM	S-685
trnsI	SMS	S-807
trnsI	SMU	S-949
trnsI	STC	S-1147
trnsI	SYSTEM	S-1221
trnsI	TMS	T-83
trnsI	TPC	T-121
trnsIvf	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
tsttrnsI	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-

1-82 Commands reference tables

1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>MAPCI</i>	<i>MTC</i>	(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-

1-84 Commands reference tables

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-		

LineSel level commands

Use the LineSel level of the MAP to select the classification of lines to be presented for service analysis (SA).

Accessing the LineSel level

To access the LineSel level, enter the following from the CI (command interpreter) level:

mapci;saselect;linesel ↵

LineSel commands

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

LineSel commands	
Command	Page
addcos	L-583
addcust	L-585
adddwr	L-587
addofc	L-589
addsite	L-591
attcon	L-593
delcos	L-595
delcust	L-597
deldwr	L-599
delofc	L-601
delsite	L-603
lnsmp	L-605
-continued-	

LineSel commands (continued)	
Command	Page
reset	L-609
saselect	L-611
-end-	

LineSel menu

The following figure shows the LineSel menu and status display.

Ofc	OFFICE						
Mtr	On	SERVICE CLASS	OFFICE CODE	SITE	LM_DRAWER	CUST-GROUP	
LineSel							
0	SASelect						
2	AddCos_						
3	DelCos_						
4							
5	AddOfc_						
6	DelOfc_						
7							
8	LNSMP						
9							
10	AddSite_						
11	DelSite_						
12	AddDwr_						
13	DelDwr_						
14	Addcust_						
15	Delcust						
16	Reset						
17							
18	ATTCon_						

addcos**Function**

Use the addcos command to add up to a maximum of ten class of service (COS) options to the line selection list.

addcos command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
addcos	<i>line_class_code</i>
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>line_class_code</i>	This variable is the COS to be added to the line selection list. The following is a list of COS codes and their meanings: ▪ 1FR individual flat rate, residence and business ▪ 1MR individual message rate ▪ 2FR two-party flat rate, residence and business ▪ 2WW two-way (wide area telephone service) WATS ▪ 4FR four-party flat rate, residence and business ▪ 8FR eight-party flat rate, residence and business ▪ 10FR ten-party flat rate, residence and business ▪ CCF coin, coin first (prepay) ▪ CDF coin, dial tone first ▪ CFD call forwarding don't answer ▪ CSP coin, semi-postpay ▪ IBN integrated business network ▪ INW incoming WATS ▪ OWT outgoing WATS ▪ PBM private branch exchange (PBX) message rate ▪ PBX PBX flat rate ▪ ZMD zero-minus denied ▪ ZMZPA zero-minus and zero-plus allowed

Qualifications

None

addcos (end)

Example

The following table provides an example of the addcos command.

Example of the addcos command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
addcos pbx ↵	Task: Add the pbx COS to the service section of the line selection list. Response: PBX is added under the service heading: <pre>SERVICE CLASS OFFICE CODE SITE LM_DRAWER CUST_GROUP PBX</pre> Explanation: The COS is added to the line selection list.

Response

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

Response for the addcos command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
PBX is added under the service heading: <pre>SERVICE CLASS OFFICE CODE SITE LM_DRAWER CUST_GROUP PBX</pre>	Meaning: The COS is added to the line selection list. Action: None

addcust**Function**

Use the addcust command to add up to a maximum of ten customer groups to the line selection list.

addcust command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
addcust	<i>customer_group</i>
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>customer_group</i>	This variable is the customer group name to be added to the line selection list.

Qualifications

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

- After completing the addcust command, to analyze calls, choose Insmpl, for line originating calls, or attconn, for attendant console terminating calls.
- The default is off for all subscriber groups.
- Only those subscriber groups being served in the switch under analysis are acceptable.

Example

The following table provides an example of the addcust command.

Example of the addcust command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
addcust custgrp1 ↵	
Task:	Add the custgrp1 customer group to the customer group section of the line selection list.
Response:	Custgrp1 is added under the customer group heading:
	SERVICE CLASS OFFICE CODE SITE LM_DRAWER CUST_GROUP CUSTGRP1
Explanation:	The customer group is added to the line selection list.

addcust (end)

Response

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

Response for the addcust command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
The selected customer group is added under the customer group heading:	
SERVICE CLASS OFFICE CODE SITE LM_DRAWER CUST_GROUP CUSTGRP1	
	Meaning: The customer group is added to the line selection list.
	Action: None

adddwr**Function**

Use the adddwr command to add a maximum of two line module (LM) drawers for use as line screening criteria.

adddwr command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
adddwr	<i>frame unit drawer</i>
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>drawer</i>	This variable is the LM drawer number. Valid entries are 0-31.
<i>frame</i>	This variable is the LM frame number. Valid entries are 0-511.
<i>unit</i>	This variable is the LM unit number. Valid entries are 0-9.

Qualifications

None

Example

The following table provides an example of the adddwr command.

Example of the adddwr command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
adddwr 0 12 11 ↵	Task: Add the specified LM drawer to the line screening criteria. Response: The specified LM drawer is added under the LM drawer heading: <pre>SERVICE CLASS OFFICE CODE SITE LM_DRAWER CUST_GROUP 0 12 11</pre> Explanation: The specified LM drawer is added to the line screening criteria.

The following table provides explanations of the responses to the `addw` command.

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addofc**Function**

Use the addofc command to add a maximum of ten office codes to the line selection screening criteria.

addofc command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
addofc	<i>office_code</i>
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>office_code</i>	This variable is a three-digit office code for the office to be added to the selection criteria. Valid entries are 0-999.

Qualifications

None

Example

The following table provides an example of the addofc command.

Example of the addofc command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
addofc ↵	Task: Add office 100 to the office code section of the line selection list. Response: The selected code is added under the office code heading: <pre>SERVICE CLASS OFFICE CODE SITE LM_DRAWER CUST_GROUP 100</pre> Explanation: The office code is added to the line selection criteria.

addofc (end)

Responses

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

Responses for the addofc command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
INVALID CRITERION	Meaning: The specified office is not valid for this switch. Action: None
The selected code is added under the office code heading:	
SERVICE CLASS	OFFICE CODE SITE LM_DRAWER CUST_GROUP 100
	Meaning: The office code is added to the line selection criteria. Action: None

addsite (end)

Responses

The following table provides explanations of the responses to the `addsite` command.

Responses for the addsite command				
MAP output	Meaning and action			
INVALID CRITERION	Meaning: The specified site is not valid for this switch. Action: None			
The specified code is added under the site heading:				
SERVICE CLASS	OFFICE CODE	SITE	LM_DRAWER	CUST_GROUP
		VRGN		
	Meaning: The specified site is added to the selection criteria. Action: None			

attcon

Function

Use the attcon command to access the ATTCon level. When a subscriber group line selection option has been defined at the LineSel level, any call that terminates at an attendant console is screened before being presented for analysis at the ATTCon level.

attcon command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
attcon	There are no parameters or variables.

Qualifications

None

Example

The following table provides an example of the attcon command.

Example of the attcon command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
attcon ↵	Task: Access the ATTCon 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 ATTCON Explanation: The ATTCon level is displayed.

attcon (end)

Response

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

Response for the attcon 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 ATTCON	
	Meaning: The ATTCon level is displayed.
	Action: None

delcos**Function**

Use the delcos command to delete a class of service (COS) option from the line selection list.

delcos command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
delcos	<i>line_class_code</i>
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>line_class_code</i>	This variable is the COS to be deleted from the line selection list. The following is a list of COS codes and their meanings: ▪ 1FR individual flat rate, residence and business ▪ 1MR individual message rate ▪ 2FR two-party flat rate, residence and business ▪ 2WW two-way (wide area telephone service) WATS ▪ 4FR four-party flat rate, residence and business ▪ 8FR eight-party flat rate, residence and business ▪ 10FR ten-party flat rate, residence and business ▪ CCF coin, coin first (prepay) ▪ CDF coin, dial tone first ▪ CFD call forward don't answer ▪ CSP coin, semi-postpay ▪ IBN integrated business network ▪ INW incoming WATS ▪ OWT outgoing WATS ▪ PBM private branch exchange (PBX) message rate ▪ PBX PBX flat rate ▪ ZMD zero-minus denied ▪ ZMZPA zero-minus and zero-plus allowed

Qualifications

None

delcos (end)

Example

The following table provides an example of the delcos command.

Example of the delcos command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
delcos pbx ↵	
	Task: Delete the pbx COS from the service section of the line selection list.
	Response: PBX is deleted under the service heading: SERVICE CLASS OFFICE CODE SITE LM_DRAWER CUST_GROUP
	Explanation: The COS is deleted from the line selection list.

Responses

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

Responses for the delcos command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
PBX deleted from under the service heading: SERVICE CLASS OFFICE CODE SITE LM_DRAWER CUST_GROUP	Meaning: The COS is deleted from the line selection list. Action: None
DATA NOT FOUND	Meaning: The selected COS is not part of the selection criteria. Action: None

delcust**Function**

Use the delcust command to delete customer groups from the line selection list.

delcust command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
delcust	<i>customer_group</i>
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>customer_group</i>	This variable is the customer group name to be deleted from the line selection list.

Qualifications

None

Example

The following table provides an example of the delcust command.

Example of the delcust command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
delcust custgrp1 ↵	
	Task: Delete the customer group custgrp1 from the customer group section of the line selection list. Response: Delete custgrp1 under the customer group heading: SERVICE CLASS OFFICE CODE SITE LM_DRAWER CUST_GROUP Explanation: The customer group is deleted from the line selection list.

delcust (end)

Response

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

Response for the delcust command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
The selected customer group is deleted under the customer group heading:	
SERVICE CLASS OFFICE CODE SITE LM_DRAWER CUST_GROUP	
	Meaning: The customer group is deleted from the line selection list.
	Action: None

deldwr**Function**

Use the deldwr command to delete a line module (LM) drawer from the line screening criteria.

deldwr command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
deldwr	<i>frame unit drawer</i>
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>drawer</i>	This variable is the LM drawer number. Valid entries are 0-31
<i>frame</i>	This variable is the LM frame number. Valid entries are 0-511.
<i>unit</i>	This variable is the LM unit number. Valid entries are 0-9.

Qualifications

None

Example

The following table provides an example of the deldwr command.

Example of the deldwr command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
deldwr 0 12 11 ↵	Task: Delete the specified LM drawer from the line screening criteria. Response: The specified LM drawer is deleted under the LM drawer heading: SERVICE CLASS OFFICE CODE SITE LM_DRAWER CUST_GROUP Explanation: The specified LM drawer is deleted from the line screening criteria.

deldwr (continued)

Responses

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

Responses for the deldwr command					
MAP output	Meaning and action				
INVALID CRITERION					
Meaning: The specified drawer is not valid.					
Action: None					
The specified LM drawer is deleted under the LM drawer heading:					
SERVICE CLASS	OFFICE CODE	SITE	LM_DRAWER	CUST_GROUP	
Meaning: The specified LM drawer is deleted from the line screening criteria.					
Action: None					

delofc**Function**

Use the delofc command to delete office codes from the line selection screening criteria.

delofc command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
delofc	<i>office_code</i>
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>office_code</i>	This variable is a three-digit office code for the office to be deleted from the selection criteria. Valid entries are 200-999.

Qualifications

None

Example

The following table provides an example of the delofc command.

Example of the delofc command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
delofc ↵	Task: Delete office 100 from the office code section of the line selection list. Response: The selected code is deleted under the office code heading: SERVICE CLASS OFFICE CODE SITE LM_DRAWER CUST_GROUP Explanation: The office code is deleted from the line selection criteria.

delofc (end)

Responses

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

Responses for the delofc command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
INVALID CRITERION	Meaning: The specified office is not valid. Action: None
The selected code is deleted under the office code heading:	
SERVICE CLASS OFFICE CODE SITE LM_DRAWER CUST_GROUP	Meaning: The office code is deleted from the line selection criteria. Action: None

delsite**Function**

Use the delsite command to delete host or remote line module (LM) sites as line screening criteria.

delsite command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
delsite	<i>lm-site_code</i>
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>lm-site_code</i>	This variable is a four-character identification code of the desired LM site.

Qualifications

None

Example

The following table provides an example of the delsite command.

Example of the delsite command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
delsite <i>vrgn</i> ↵	
	Task: Delete the site which uses the identification code <i>vrgn</i> . Response: The specified code is deleted under the site heading: SERVICE CLASS OFFICE CODE SITE LM_DRAWER CUST_GROUP Explanation: The specified site is deleted from the selection criteria.

delsite (end)

Responses

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

Responses for the delsite command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
INVALID CRITERION	Meaning: The specified site is not valid. Action: None
The specified code is deleted under the site heading:	
SERVICE CLASS OFFICE CODE SITE LM_DRAWER CUST_GROUP	Meaning: The specified site is deleted from the selection criteria. Action: None

Insm**Function**

Use the Insm command to advance to the SA level and enable the local network service measurement plan. This command presents all Integrated Business Network (IBN) call forwarding, termination features, and IBN line originations.

Insm command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
Insm	There are no parameters or variables.

Qualifications

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

- Call selection is conducted in two stages prior to presentation to the analyst, as follows.
 - The originating line class is checked to ensure that it is one of the following:
 - individual
 - multi-party
 - INWATS
 - two-party
 - coin
 - OUTWATS
 - four-party
 - Private Automatic Branch Exchange (PABX)
 - IBN
 - The terminating class of the call is checked to ensure that it is also one of the line classes listed previously.
- The following call types are abandoned by SA and another call is automatically selected:
 - automatic calls
 - revertive calls
 - testline calls
 - test clerk calls
 - station ringer test calls
 - silent switchman calls

Insmpt (continued)

- speed call updates
- call forwarding activation
- call forwarding deactivation
- third party calls to lines with call waiting option
- calls terminating to a TOPS position
- Calls that invoke subscriber calling features such as Three Way Calling, Call Waiting, and Call Transfer, are also abandoned by SA.
- Calls can originate on a line or PABX trunk. The following is the basic call progression presented to the analyst:
 - line to line
 - line to trunk
 - line to CAMA position to trunk
 - line to 3CL, RC, and InterLA TA Carrier (IC) operator positions
 - line to ESB
- The default for subscriber group once IBN lines are selected is all subscriber groups.
- The following is the basic call progression presented to the analyst:
 - IBN line to IBN line
 - IBN line to POTS line
 - IBN line to IBN trunk
 - IBN line to POTS trunk
- The analyst is also presented POTS line to IBN line and POTS line to IBN trunk call progression.
- IBN call forwarding is presented, informing the analyst that the call was forwarded. This is shown in the machine event CFX on the MAP display.
- If the calling or called party activates features by doing a flash while the call is being analyzed, the analyst is informed that the station is activating a flash feature and SA is unable to follow the call. The flash features are as follows:
 - Calling Line Identification with Flash
 - Call Waiting Origination
 - Call Waiting
 - Call Waiting Dial
 - Three Way Calling
 - Call Transfer
 - Call Park

Insmpr (continued)

- Permanent Hold
- Malicious Call Hold
- Conference 6, 10, 14, 18, 22, 26, 30 ports
- Executive Busy Override
- Call Back Queuing
- Call Hold
- Termination features are presented, informing the analyst the termination feature is active and the new called party. The following termination features are supported:
 - Call Pickup
 - Trunk Answer From Any Station (TAFAS)
 - Directed Call Pickup-Non Barge In
 - Line Hunt Overflow to a DN
 - Virtual Facility Group
 - Line Hunt Overflow to a Route
- For speed calling and last number redial, the call is presented to the analyst as a basic call.
- If the trunk flashes, the analyst is informed that this is a special feature and the analyst is unable to follow the call. The following termination features are not supported.
 - Universal Call Distribution
 - Multi-appearance DN
 - Programming Custom Calling Features
 - Unparking a Call
 - Off-hook Queuing
 - Ring Again/Call Back Queue activation or recall
 - Direct Inward System Access (DISA)
 - Direct Call Pickup-Barge In
 - Automatic Line and Automatic Dial.

Insmg (end)

Example

The following table provides an example of the Insmg command.

Example of the Insmg command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
Insmg ↵	Task: Access the LNSMP 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 LNSMP Explanation: The LNSMP level is displayed.

Response

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

Response for the Insmg 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 LNSMP	Meaning: The LNSMP level is displayed. Action: None

reset**Function**

Use the reset command to clear all line selection screening criteria. Following use of the reset command, all screening of line originations for analysis is as defined at the LNSMP level only.

reset command parameters and variables

Command	Parameters and variables
reset	There are no parameters or variables.

Qualifications

None

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 line selection criteria. Response: The fields under all the line selection criteria headings are cleared: SERVICE CLASS OFFICE CODE SITE LM_DRAWER CUST_GROUP Explanation: The line selection criteria are reset to no selection criteria.

reset (end)

Response

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

Response for the reset command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
The fields under all the line selection criteria headings are cleared:	
SERVICE CLASS OFFICE CODE SITE LM_DRAWER CUST_GROUP	
	Meaning: The line selection criteria are reset to no line selection criteria.
	Action: None

saselect

Function

Use the saselect command to return to the SASelect level.

saselect command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
saselect	<i>user</i>
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>user</i>	This variable is a user identification code. Valid entries are 1-3.

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 is 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.

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

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LINKSET level commands

Use the LINKSET level of the MAP to query and change the status of a selected linkset.

Accessing the LINKSET level

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

```
mapci;mtc;ccs;ccis6;linkset ↵
```

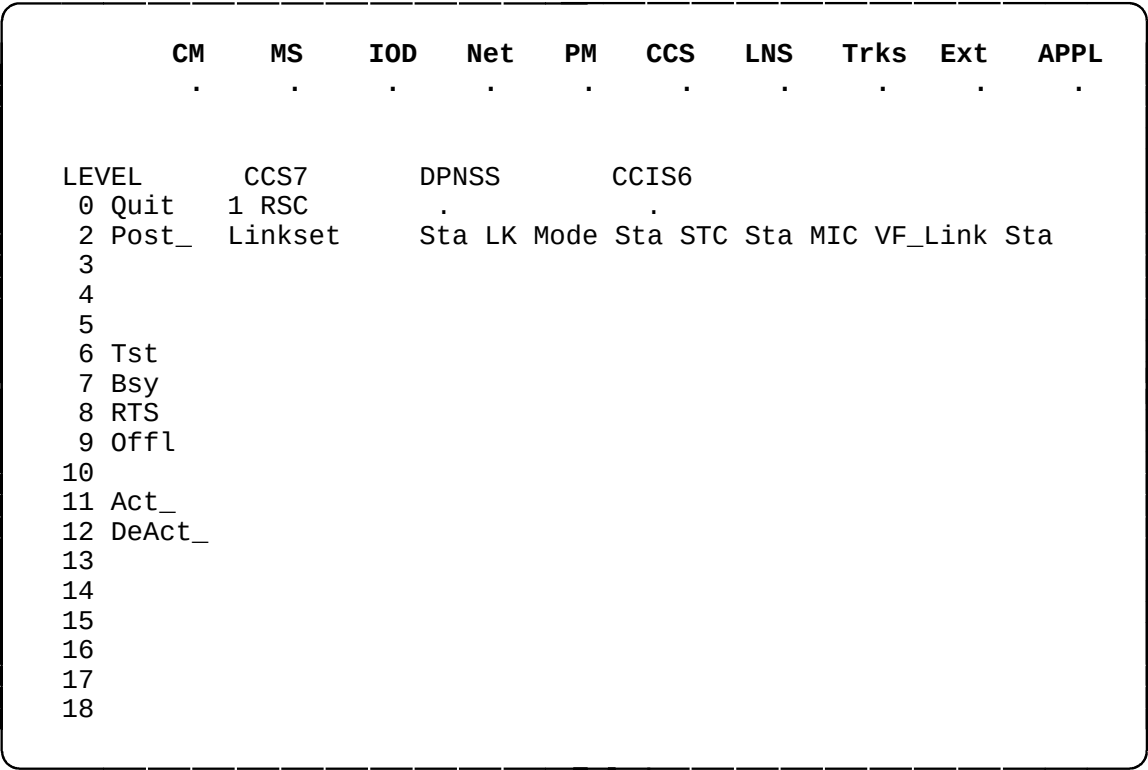
LINKSET commands

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

LINKSET commands	
Command	Page
act	L-619
bsy	L-623
deact	L-625
offl	L-627
post	L-629
quit	L-631
rts	L-635
tst	L-637

LINKSET menu

The following figure shows the LINKSET menu and status display.



LINKSET status codes

The following table describes the status codes for the LINKSET status display.

Status codes LINKSET menu status display			
Code	Meaning	Description	
LINKSET display headers			
Linkset	Linkset cli	This header indicates the pair of CCS signaling links (linkset) connected to the same signaling transfer point (STP). The linkset provides an alternate signaling path in the same signaling office (SO) to the STP path.	
Sta	Status	This header indicates the status of the associated equipment. The four Sta headers, from left to right, indicate ▪ linkset status ▪ link status ▪ signaling terminal controller (STC) status ▪ transmission link (VF Link) status	
LK	Link number	This header indicates the CCS signaling link, either 0 or 1.	
Mode	Link mode	This header indicates whether a link is active (Actv) or standby (Stby). A standby link provides a backup to the active link if the active link fails. The system transfers the signaling load to the standby link, then transfers the load back to the primary link when the link failure is repaired.	
STC	STC number	This header indicates the signaling terminal controller (STC) card number.	
MIC	MIC status	This header indicates the state of the Common Channel Inter-office Signaling No. 6 (CCIS6) Signaling Terminal (ST) Modem Interface Card.	
VF_Link	Transmission link numbers	This header indicates the CCIS6 transmission link number for each link.	
-continued-			

Status codes LINKSET menu status display (continued)			
Code	Meaning	Description	
Linkset states			
InSv	In service	The linkset is capable of carrying signaling traffic and there are no faulty links.	
ISTb	In-service trouble	The linkset is capable of carrying signaling traffic, but one of the standby transmission links is not functional.	
ManB	Manual busy	The linkset has been removed from service manually.	
Offl	offline	The linkset has been removed from service to allow commissioning testing, datafilling, or maintenance actions.	
RMB	Remote make busy	The linkset has been removed from service, as requested by the terminating office, to allow maintenance testing or other manual maintenance actions.	
SysB	System busy	The system has detected a failure and has removed the linkset from service.	
UnEq	Unequipped	The linkset has not been datafilled and is therefore not functional.	
RCG	Remote congestion	The originating signaling office (SO) has received a processor-signaling-congestion signal on one of its A or E links. The link is unavailable for 10 s. If congestion persists, the link downtime is extended for 8-second periods.	
EXT	External error	An error exists as a result of a condition outside of the CCIS6 signaling system.	
Link status (synchronization states)			
Init	Initialized	After a cold start, the status of the signaling is not known. The signaling is set to the correct state (initialized) from data stored in the ST.	
NSyn	Non-synchronized	The signaling link is not synchronized with the STP.	
Hunt	Hunting	The system is searching for synchronization of a signaling link.	
EPrv	Emergency proving	The signaling link is synchronized but it has not yet met the error rate requirements of the 3-second emergency proving periods.	
NPrv	Normal proving	The signaling link is synchronized and has met the error rate requirements of the signaling link emergency proving period, but it has not yet met the requirements of the 15-second normal proving period.	
Prvd	Proved	The signaling link of the originating SO (one direction) has synchronized and has met the error rate requirements of the 15-second normal proving period.	
-continued-			

Status codes LINKSET menu status display (continued)		
Code	Meaning	Description
Sync	Synchr nized	The signaling link has met the requirements of the normal proving period and has achieved synchronization with the distant switching exchange in both directions.
FtLk	Faulty link	The signaling link is faulty because synchronization has been lost or an excessive rate of error has been detected.
RPro	Remote processor outage	The signaling link is receiving processor outage (PRO) signal units from the STP.
LPro	Local processor outage	The signaling link is transmitting processor outage signal units because the message switch and buffer 6 (MSB6) is faulty.
DeAct	Deactivated	The signaling link has been manually deactivated.
STC states		
CBsy	Central side busy	The STC is out-of-service because the connected MSB is out-of-service.
InSv	In service	The STC is available to support any signaling process and has no fault conditions.
ISTb	In-service trouble	The STC is still capable of service but has one of the following fault conditions: ▪ a minor error indication ▪ failure of a minor periodic audit test ▪ incompatible load include file-not the same as the one specified in the signaling terminal inventory (system Table STINV)
ManB	Manual busy	The STC has been removed from service manually to allow testing and other maintenance actions.
UnEq	Unequipped	The STC hardware is not provided, or the STC does not exist in system software.
Offl	Offline	The STC has been removed from service manually to allow commissioning testing or to hold the STC temporarily out-of-service.
Sysb	System busy	The system has detected a failure and has removed the STC from service by system maintenance.
-continued-		

Status codes LINKSET menu status display (continued)			
Code	Meaning	Description	
MIC states			
IDL	Idle	The MIC is available for signaling functions but is not presently in use.	
INB	Installation busy	The MIC has been removed from service manually to allow data modification or to keep the MIC out of service.	
INI	Initialization	The MIC is set to this state following a system restart. The initialization state is an intermediate state.	
MB	Manual busy	The MIC has been removed from service manually.	
NEQ	Not equipped	The MIC hardware has not been provided.	
PMB	Peripheral module busy	The MIC is out-of-service because it is connected to a trunk module (TM) that is also out of service.	
SB	System busy	The MIC is out of service because the system detected a failure.	
SZD	Seized	The MIC, connected to a VF link, is available for signaling functions and is either seized by the STC or is being used for maintenance functions.	
Transmission link (VF Link) states			
CFL	Carrier failed	The transmission link has been removed from service because of failure with the associated outside facility.	
IDL	Idle	The transmission link is available for call processing but is not presently in use and is not connected to an ST.	
INB	Installation busy	The transmission link hardware is installed but is not presently in use and is not connected to an ST.	
INI	Initialization	The transmission link is in the intermediate state following a system restart.	
MB	Manual busy	The transmission link was removed from service manually.	
NEQ	Not equipped	The transmission link hardware has not been provided.	
PMB	Peripheral Module busy	The transmission link is out-of-service because the connected peripheral module (PM) is also out-of-service.	
SB	System busy	The transmission link is out-of-service because the system detected a failure.	
SZD	Seized	The transmission link, connected to an ST, is available for signaling functions and is either seized by the ST or is being used for maintenance functions.	
-end-			

Use the act command to initiate a synchronizing procedure on the selected link of a posted linkset.

None

The following table provides an example of the act command.

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

act (continued)

Responses for the act command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
ALREADY DONE	Meaning: The selected link is already activated. Action: None
FAILED, INVALID LINK STATE	Meaning: The link is not in a valid state for synchronization. The link is not activated. Action: None
FAILED, INVALID ST STATE	Meaning: The ST is not in a valid state for synchronization. The link is not activated. Action: None
FAILED, INVALID TRUNK STATE	Meaning: The state of the transmission links is not valid for synchronization. The link is not activated. Action: None
-continued-	

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

IN PROGRESS

Meaning: The required link has been synchronized and is able to accept traffic.
The system responds in one of the following ways:

- If there is no traffic on either link or the linkset is in the manual busy state, the connection between the STC modem interface card and the transmission link is made, and the system starts the synchronization procedure. When the synchronization procedure is complete, the link status code is upgraded to Sync and the message disappears from the display.
- If the specified link is the standby link (not connected to a transmission link), and signaling traffic is being carried on the active link, the system begins procedures to transfer signaling traffic to the new link. Once the links have changed roles, the message disappears from the display.

Action: None

-end-

bsy**Function**

Use the bsy command to change the posted linkset to the manual busy state.

bsy command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
bsy	<u>displays</u> force
Parameters and variables	Description
<u>displays</u>	This default parameter indicates that the system automatically displays the cautionary messages corresponding to the bsy command. You do not enter anything in place of this default.
force	This parameter forces the posted linkset into the manual busy state. The system does not display any cautionary messages.

Qualification

When the force parameter is entered the system forces the linkset into the manual busy state and does not display any cautionary messages.

Example

The following table provides an example of the bsy command.

Example of the bsy command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
bsy force ↵ where	
force	places the posted linkset in the manual busy state, regardless of conditions
	Task: Force the posted linkset into the manual busy state. Response: IN PROGRESS Explanation: The system has initiated the manual busy process. When the busying process has ended, the system places the linkset in the manual busy state and upgrades the linkset status in the display area.

bsy (end)

Responses

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

Responses for the bsy command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
FAILED, CAUSES LAYER EMERGENCY RESTART	
	Meaning: The other linkset in the layer is unable to take traffic. The system cancels the command.
	Action: None
IN PROGRESS	
	Meaning: The system has initiated the manual busy process. When the posted linkset has been synchronized, the bsy command initiates a manual changeover (MCO) procedure. This procedure causes the office to send a MCO signal on a working link to the STP. When the STP agrees to the changeover it responds with an acknowledgment signal. Both offices then transfer their signaling traffic from the posted linkset to the load-sharing mate link. The posted linkset is then made manual busy. If the linkset is in the offline state before you enter the command, it is automatically updated to manual busy. The system updates the MAP display to show the new linkset state.
	Action: None

deact**Function**

Use the deact command to deactivate an active link of a posted linkset.

deact command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
deact	<i>link</i>
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>link</i>	This variable specifies the link number, either 0 or 1.

Qualification

A link can only be deactivated from the manual busy state.

Example

The following table provides an example of the deact command.

Example of the deact command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
deact 0 ↵ <i>where</i>	
0	is the link number
	Task: Deactivate link 0. Response: PASSED Explanation: Link 0 is deactivated and is placed into the idle state.

Responses

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

deact (end)

Responses for the deact command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
ALREADY DONE	Meaning: The link is already in the deactivated state. Action: None
FAILED, INVALID LINK STATE	Meaning: The system cannot deactivate the link in its current state. The system cancels the command. Action: None
PASSED	Meaning: The system deactivates the specified link and places the linkset into the idle state. The system updates the link status (in the Linkset display area) to DeAct. Action: None

offl**Function**

Use the offl command to place the posted linkset into the offline state from the manual busy state.

offl command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
offl	There are no parameters or variables.

Qualifications

None

Example

The following table provides an example of the offl command.

Example of the offl command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
offl ↵	Task: Place the posted linkset in the offline state. Response: <pre>LINKSET STA LK MODE STA STC STA MIC VF_LINK STA C6LINK01 Offl 0 Actv Sync 2 InSv SZD XZE1234 SZD 1 Stby ZXE4321 IDL</pre> Explanation: The system updates the MAP display to reflect the offline state.

Responses

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

Responses for the offl command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
FAILED, INVALID LINKSET STATE	Meaning: The linkset is not in the manual busy state. The system cancels the command. Action: None

offl (end)

Responses for the offl command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
Offl	Meaning: The posted linkset has been placed offline. The system updates the MAP and internal data to reflect the offline state. Action: None

post**Function**

Use the post command to select a linkset for maintenance actions. The act of posting a linkset does not affect the operation of the linkset.

post command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
post	<i>linkset</i>
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>linkset</i>	This variable specifies the CLLI of the linkset.

Qualifications

None

Example

The following table provides an example of the post command.

Example of the post command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
post c6link01 ↵ <i>where</i> c6link01	is the clli of the linkset to be posted Task: Post the linkset c6link01. Response: <pre> LINKSET STA LK MODE STA STC STA MIC VF_LINK STA C6LINK01 InSv 0 Actv Sync 2 InSv SZD XZE1234 SZD 1 Stby ZXE4321 IDL </pre> Explanation: The CLLI and status information of the various parts of the linkset are displayed directly beneath the LINKSET MAP display headers.

Response

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

post (end)**Response for the post command****MAP output Meaning and action**

LINKSET	STA	LK	MODE	STA	STC	STA	MIC	VF	LINK	STA
C6LINK01	InSv	0	Actv	Sync	2	InSv	SZD	XZE1234	SZD	
		1	Stby					ZXE4321	IDL	

Meaning: The linkset CLLI and status information are displayed directly beneath the headings generated by the linkset command.

Where:

- C6LINK01 represents the CLLI of the posted linkset
- InSv represents the state of the posted linkset
- 0 and 1 are the link numbers
- Actv and Stby represent the state of the corresponding links
- Sync represents the status of the active link
- 2 represents the number of the signaling transfer controller (STC)
- InSv represents the STC state
- SZD represents the state of the CCIS6 Signaling Terminal Modem Interface Card (MIC)
- XZE1234 and ZXE4321 represent the transmission link numbers
- SZD and IDL represent the states of the corresponding transmission links

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 <i>incrname</i> <i>n</i>
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.
<i>incrname</i>	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 <i>incrname</i> are menu level names, such as lns, mtc, or mapci.
<i>n</i>	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.

Qualification

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 LINKSET level to the previous menu level. Response: The display changes to the display of a higher level menu. Explanation: The LINKSET level has changed to the previous menu level.
-continued-	

quit (continued)

Examples of the quit command (continued)	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
quit mtc ↵ <i>where</i>	
mtc	specifies the level higher than the LINKSET 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 LINKSET 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 LINKSET level menu with a menu that is two or more levels higher.	Meaning: You entered the quit command with an <i>n</i> variable value of 2 or more or an <i>incrname</i> 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 LINKSET level with the display of the next higher MAP level.

Meaning: The system exited to the next higher MAP level.

Action: None

-end-

Function

Use the rts command to return a posted linkset to service.

rts command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
rts	There are no parameters or variables.

Qualifications

None

Example

The following table provides an example of the rts command.

Example of the rts command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
rts	
	Task: Return the posted linkset to service.
	Response: IN PROGRESS
	Explanation: The system has started the return-to-service process. On completion, the system updates the LINKSET headers to either InSv for a synchronized linkset or SysB for a nonsynchronized linkset. The message disappears from the display.

Response

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

rts (end)

Response for the rts command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
IN PROGRESS	Meaning: The system has started the return-to-service process. The system upgrades a synchronized linkset to the in-service state and a nonsynchronized linkset to the system busy state. On completion, the message disappears from the display. Action: None

Function

Use the **tst** command to test the standby transmission link (VFL). The test applies a loopback on the VFL, then it sends a test standby VFL (TSV) signal to the STP.

tst command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
tst	There are no parameters or variables.

Qualifications

None

Example

The following table provides an example of the **tst** command.

Example of the tst command							
Example	Task, response, and explanation						
tst ↵	<table> <tr> <td>Task:</td><td>Test the standby transmission link.</td></tr> <tr> <td>Response:</td><td>PASSED</td></tr> <tr> <td>Explanation:</td><td>The transmission link has successfully passed the test and is functional.</td></tr> </table>	Task:	Test the standby transmission link.	Response:	PASSED	Explanation:	The transmission link has successfully passed the test and is functional.
Task:	Test the standby transmission link.						
Response:	PASSED						
Explanation:	The transmission link has successfully passed the test and is functional.						

Responses

The following table provides explanations of the responses to the **tst** command.

tst (end)

Responses for the tst command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
FAILED, INVALID LINK STATE	Meaning: The transmission link is not in a valid state for performing the test. The system cancels the command. Action: None
FAILED, INVALID TRUNK STATE	Meaning: The transmission link is not in a valid state for performing the test. The system cancels the command. Action: None
FAILED, NO REPLY FROM FAR END	Meaning: The transmission link has failed the test because the STP did not reply to the TSV signal. The system cancels the command. Action: None
PASSED	Meaning: The transmission link has successfully passed the test. After the test, a voice link passed (VLP) signal is sent to the switching office. When the signal is received, the loopback is removed. Action: None

LIU7 level commands

Use the LIU7 level of the MAP to perform maintenance activities on the link interface unit 7 (LIU7).

Accessing the LIU7 level

To access the LIU7 level, enter the following from the CI level:

```
mapci;mtc;pm;post liu7 liu_number ↵
```

where

liu_number is the number of the LIU7 to be posted.

LIU7 commands

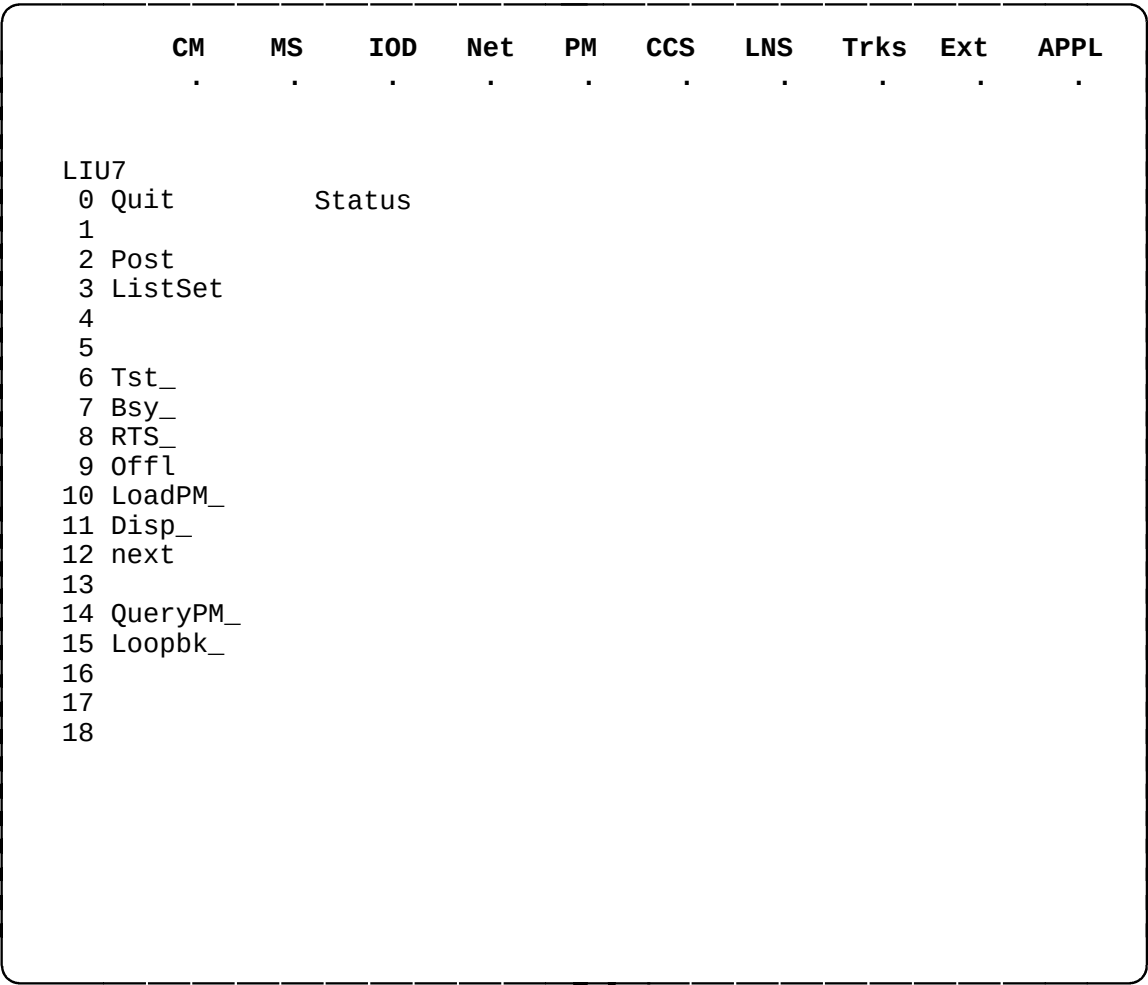
The commands available at the LIU7 MAP level are described in this chapter and arranged in alphabetical order. The page number for each command is listed in the following table.

LIU7 commands	
Command	Page
bsy	L-641
disp	L-645
listset	L-647
loadpm	L-649
loopbk	L-653
next	L-657
offl	L-659
post	L-663
querypm	L-667
quit	L-669
-continued-	

LIU7 commands (continued)	
Command	Page
rts	L-673
tst	L-677
-end-	

LIU7 menu

The following figure shows the LIU7 menu and status display. The insert with hidden commands is not a visible part of the menu display.



bsy**Function**

Use the bsy command to place the posted or all LIU7s in the ManB state.

bsy command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
bsy	<u>posted</u> all $\left[\begin{array}{c} \text{noforce} \\ \text{force} \end{array} \right] \left[\begin{array}{c} \text{wait} \\ \text{nowait} \end{array} \right]$
Parameters and variables	Description
all	This parameter causes all posted LIU7's to be busied.
force	This parameter causes LIU7 inaccessibility to be ignored.
<u>noforce</u>	This default parameter, which is never entered, indicates that LIU7s 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.
<u>posted</u>	This default parameter, which is never entered, indicates that only the posted LIU7 in the control position will be busied because the all parameter was not entered.
<u>wait</u>	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 LIU7 currently in the control position. Response: LIU18 BSY Passed Explanation: The posted LIU7 currently in the control position is liu18 and 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 - LIU7 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
Busy LIU7 liu# will take a link out of service PLEASE CONFIRM (YES or NO).	Meaning: The LIU7 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
LIU7# BSY Passed	Meaning: The command passed Action: None
LIU7 liu# BSY Rejected	Meaning: The command was rejected by LIU7 resident maintenance. This is an indication of a serious problem. Action: Escalate to the next higher level of maintenance.
-end-	

disp

Function

Use the disp command to display a list of all LIU7 in a specified PM state.

disp command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
disp	state <i>pm_state</i> liu7
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>pm_state</i>	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
liu7	This parameter is the PM node-type parameter for the LIU7.
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 liu7 ↵	Task: Display all in-service trouble LIU7s Response: ISTb LIU7: NONE Explanation: There are no LIU7s in the in-service trouble state.
-end-	

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 LIU7: NONE or pm_state LIU7 n, n	Meaning: There are no PM in the specified state. Action: None
-end-	

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 <i>pm_type</i>
Parameters and variables	Description
all	This parameter causes all PMs in the posted set to be listed.
<i>pm_type</i>	This variable indicates a type of PM and only PMs of that type will be listed. For the LIU7 this variable should be liu7.

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 LIU7s Response: LIU7 0, 6, 12, 18, 24, 30 Explanation: All the posted LIU7s 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
LIU7 0, 6, 12, 18, 24, 30	Meaning: All posted LIU7s are listed Action: None
No PM posted Post set is empty	Meaning: There are no posted LIUs Action: None
-end-	

loadpm

Function

Use the loadpm command to load the LIU7s with software load specified in the inventory table, or an optional file.

loadpm command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
loadpm	<u>posted</u> all $\left[\begin{array}{c} \textit{inven} \\ \textit{file} \end{array} \right] \left[\begin{array}{c} \textit{wait} \\ \textit{nowait} \end{array} \right]$
Parameters and variables	Description
all	This parameter causes all posted LIU7's to be loaded.
<u>inven</u>	This default parameter, which is never entered, indicates that the software will be loaded from that specified in the inventory table because not <i>file</i> variable was specified.
<i>file</i>	This variable specifies the file from which 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.
<u>posted</u>	This default parameter, which is never entered, indicates that only the posted LIU7 in the control position will be loaded because the all parameter was not entered.
<i>wait</i>	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 LIU7s must have the same loadfile datafiled 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 LIU7 in the control position with software form the source specified in the inventory table. Response: LIU7 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 - LIU7 liu# is status No Action Taken	Meaning: The LIU7 is in the incorrect state for the loadpm command to be executed. The LIU7 must be in the ManB state. Action: Use the bsy command to busy the LIU7 and enter the command again.
LIU7 liu# LOADPM Failed	Meaning: The loadpm command was not successful. Action: The cause of the unsuccessful must be determined.
-continued-	

loadpm (end)

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

LIU7 liu12 LOADPM Passed.

Meaning: The loadpm command was successful.**Action:** None

-end-

loopbk

Function

Use the loopbk command to enable, disable and query the LIU7 loopback mode.

loopbk command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
loopbk	mode [<u>posted</u> all]
Parameters and variables	Description
all	This default parameter, which is never entered, indicates that only the posted LIU7 in the control position will be affected by the loopbk command.
mode	This variable determines the action of the loopbk command takes and has one of the replacement values, c, e, l, r, or s, which have the following meanings: • c clear • e enable • l local • r remote • s status
<u>posted</u>	This default parameter, which is never entered, indicates that only the posted LIU7 in the control position will be affected by the loopbk command.

Qualifications

The loopbk command can only be executed if the LIU7 is idle (not reserved by linkset management) or, if reserved, not currently running traffic.

loopbk (continued)

Example

The following table provides an example of the loopbk command.

Example of the loopbk command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
loopbk c all ↵	Task: Disable the loopback mode on all posted LIU7s. Response: LIU7 liu# LOOPBK Passed Explanation: The loopbk command executed successfully.
-end-	

Responses

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

Responses for the loopbk command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
Request Invlaid - LIU7 liu# is status	Meaning: The LIU7 is in the incorrect state for the loopbk command to execute. The LIU7 must in in one of the following states: ▪ Insv ▪ Istb Action: None
Request Invalid - LIU7 liu# is allocated to CCS7 traffic	Meaning: The LIU7 is allocated by linkset management and is currently running traffic. Action: None
-continued-	

loopbk (end)

Responses for the loopbk command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
LIU7 liu# LOOPBK Passed	Meaning: The loopbk command executed successfully. Action: None
LIU7 liu# LOOPBK Failed	Meaning: The loopbk command failed. Action: None
LIU7 liu# LOOPBK Rejected	Meaning: The command was rejected by LIU resident maintenance. This should never occur Action: The cause of the command rejection must be determined. Escalate to a higher level of maintenance.
-end-	

Function

Use the next command to place the next higher PM of the set of posted LIU7s into the control position.

next command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
next	<i>next</i> <i>pmtyp</i>
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>next</i>	This default parameter, which is never entered, indicates that the next post PM, regardless of PM type will be placed in the control position because no <i>pmtyp</i> variable is specified.
<i>pmtyp</i>	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 meaning and significance of 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

Function

Use the offl command to put LIU7s in the offline state.

offl command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
offl	<u>posted</u> all $\left[\begin{array}{l} \text{wait} \\ \text{nowait} \end{array} \right]$
Parameters and variables	Description
all	This parameter causes all posted LIU7's to be offlined.
nowait	This parameter allows other commands to ben entered at a MAP before the offl command has completed executing.
<u>posted</u>	This default parameter, which is never entered, indicates that only the posted LIU7 in the control position will be offlined because the all parameter was not entered.
<u>wait</u>	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 LIU7 must be in the MBsy state before the offl command can be executed.

offl (continued)**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 LIU7 currently in the control position offline. Response: LIU7 12 OFFL Passed Explanation: LIU7 is now offline.
-end-	

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 - LIU7 liu# is <status> No Action Taken	Meaning: The LIU7 is in the incorrect state for the offl command to be executed. The LIU7 must be in the ManB state. Action: None
LIU7 liu# OFFL Passed	Meaning: The offl command was successful Action: None
-continued-	

offl (end)

Responses for the offl command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
LIU7 liu# OFFL Rejected	Meaning: The command was rejected by LIU resident maintenance. This should never occur. Action: The cause of the command rejection must be determined. Escalate to the next higher level of maintenance.
-end-	

post

Function

Use the post command to select a specific LIU7 upon which action is to be performed by other commands.

post command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
post	<i>posted</i> <i>pm_type</i> [<i>nnn</i>]
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>nnn</i>	This variable identifies the discrimination number of the LIU7 to be posted. The range is 0 to 24. More than one LIU7 may be specified by entering more than one discrimination number separated by spaces as in the following example: ... 8 12 16␣
<i>pm_type</i>	This variable identifies a PM type. For an LIU7 the correct value is liu7. If a level of the node-type is already accessed, the <i>pm_type</i> may be omitted from the command entry. A PM in the control position 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 trns1, tst, bsy, rts, offl, loadpm, swact, 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 that are present in the office configuration. For parameters that do not apply, one of several responses indicates that it is ignored.

Examples

The following table provides an example of the post command.

post

Examples of the post command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
post liu7 8 ↵ <i>where</i>	
8	is the discrimination number of the LIU7 to be posted.
	Task: Post LIU7 8.
	Response: OK
	Explanation: LIU7 8 is posted.
-end-	

Responses

The following table describes the meaning and significance of 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 PM listed in Table A on page 18.
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. The n_states are the same as the u_states, which are listed in Table C on page 67.
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. The status codes are listed and described and described in Table C on page 67.
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 LIU7, its host LIM and its two FBUS PFI taps. The information displayed reflects the state of the host LMSs, message channels, PFI taps, LIU7 locations, ISTB conditions, PFI taps, and linkset information.

querypm command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
querypm	<u>disp</u> flt
Parameters and variables	Description
<u>disp</u>	This default parameter, which is never entered, indicates that a normal querypm display is presented because the flt parameter was not entered.
flt	This parameter causes fault information for the LIU7 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 LIU7. Response: PM type: LIU7 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 LIU7.

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
<pre>PM type: LIU7 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 LIU7 forms part of CCS7Linkset: SCP_LKS SLC:0 LIU is not allocated</pre>	
	Meaning: Typical response to querypm command for LIU7
	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 <i>incrname</i> <i>n</i>
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.
<i>incrname</i>	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 <i>incrname</i> are menu level names, such as lns, mtc, or mapci.
<i>n</i>	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 LIU7 level to the previous menu level. Response: The display changes to the display of a higher level menu. Explanation: The LIU7 level has changed to the previous menu level.
-continued-	

quit (continued)

Examples of the quit command (continued)	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
quit mtc ↵ <i>where</i>	
mtc	specifies the level higher than the LIU7 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 LIU7 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 LIU7 level menu with a menu that is two or more levels higher.	Meaning: You entered the quit command with an <i>n</i> variable value of 2 or more or an <i>incrname</i> 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 LIU7 level with the display of the next higher MAP level.	
	Meaning: The system exited to the next higher MAP level.
	Action: None
-end-	

Function

Use the rts command to run diagnostics and return to service an out-of-service LIU7.

rts command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
rts	<u>posted</u> all $\left[\begin{array}{c} \text{noforce} \\ \text{force} \end{array} \right] \left[\begin{array}{c} \text{wait} \\ \text{nowait} \end{array} \right]$
Parameters and variables	Description
all	This parameter causes all posted LIU7's to be returned to service.
force	This parameter causes LIU7 inaccessibility to be ignored.
<u>noforce</u>	This default parameter, which is never entered, indicates that LIU7s 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.
<u>posted</u>	This default parameter, which is never entered, indicates that only the posted LIU7 in the control position will be returned to service because the all parameter was not entered.
<u>wait</u>	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 LIU7 will not be returned to service if the out-of-service diagnostics 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 LIU7 now in the control position to service. Response: LIU7 12 RTS passed Explanation: The LIU7 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 - LIU7 liu# is status No Action Taken	Meaning: The LIU7 is in the incorrect state for the RTS command to be executed. The LIU7 must be in one of the following states: ▪ Manb ▪ SysB Action: None
LIU7 liu# Failed <failure reason> <circuit location display>	Meaning: The command failed. A cardlist 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
LIU7 liu# RTS passed	Meaning: The LIU7 is returned to service. Action: None
LIU7 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-	

Function

Use the tst command to run diagnostics on the posted LIU7s.

tst command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
tst	<u>posted</u> all
Parameters and variables	Description
all	This parameter causes all posted LIU7's to be tested.
<u>posted</u>	This default parameter, which is never entered, indicates that only the posted LIU7 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 LIU7, 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 LIU7 currently in the control position. Response: LIU7 12 TST passed Explanation: The test of the posted LIU7 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 - LIU7 liu# is status No Action Taken	Meaning: The LIU7 is in the incorrect state for the tst command to be executed. The LIU7 must be in one of the following states: ▪ ManB ▪ Insv ▪ Istb Action: None
LIU liu# failed - failure reason - circuit location display	Meaning: The LIU7 failed the test and the details of the failure are displayed. A cardlist may be displayed. Action: Go to the appropriate alarm clearing or card replacement procedure to correct the indicated problem.
LIU7 liu# TST passed	Meaning: The LIU7 is tested and passes all tests. Action: None

LNS level commands

Use the LNS level of the MAP to access the sublevels for maintaining and monitoring lines.

Accessing the LNS level

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

```
mapci;mtc;lms ↵
```

LNS commands

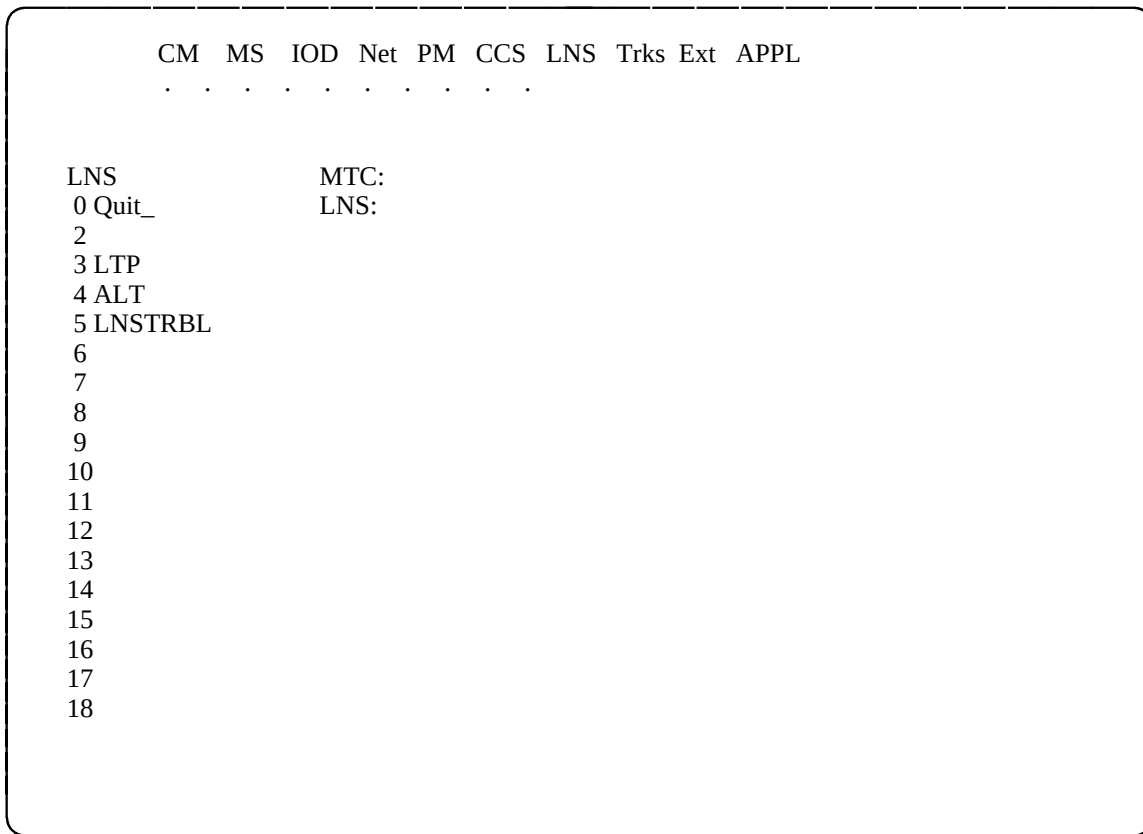
The commands available at the LNS MAP level are described in this chapter and arranged in alphabetical order. The page number for each command is listed in the following table.

Command	Page
alt	L-681
lnstrbl	L-683
ltp	L-685
quit	L-687

While in an LNS sublevel, you can access one of the other LNS sublevels without using the quit command. For example, while in the ALT sublevel, you can type the lnstrbl command at the prompt to access the LNSTRBL sublevel. In addition, while in one of the LTP sublevels, you can access another LTP sublevel by typing the sublevel command. For example, if you are at the LTPMAN sublevel, you can type the ltpdata command to access the LTPDATA sublevel.

LNS menu

The following figure shows the LNS menu and status display.



Function

Use the alt command to access the ALT level, which displays the system status and menu for automatic line testing.

alt command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
alt	There are no parameters or variables.

Qualifications

None

Example

The following table provides an example of the alt command.

Example of the alt command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
alt ↵	Task: Access the ALT level. Response: The system replaces the LNS menu display with the ALT menu display. Explanation: The ALT menu appears on the MAP.

Response

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

Response for the alt command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
The system replaces the LNS menu display with the ALT display.	Meaning: The system has accessed the ALT display. Action: None

Instrbl**Function**

Use the Instrbl command to access the LNSTRBL level, which displays the system status and menu of actions for the maintenance of lines experiencing call processing troubles.

Instrbl command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
Instrbl	There are no parameters or variables.

Qualifications

None

Example

The following table provides an example of the Instrbl command.

Example of the Instrbl command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
Instrbl ↵	Task: Access the LNSTRBL level. Response: The system replaces the LNS menu display with the LNSTRBL menu display. Explanation: The LNSTRBL menu appears on the MAP.

Response

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

Response for the Instrbl command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
The system replaces the LNS menu display with the LNSTRBL menu display.	Meaning: The system has accessed the LNSTRBL level. Action: None

ltp**Function**

Use the ltp command to access the LTP sublevel, which displays the system status and the menu of actions for manual line maintenance.

ltp command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
ltp	There are no parameters or variables.

Qualifications

You can also use the ltp command to access the LTP level from the following levels:

- ALT
- LNSTRBL
- all sublevels of the LTP level

This command can be used at other levels. It is listed only under the LNS level.

Example

The following table provides an example of the ltp command.

Example of the ltp command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
ltp ↵	Task: Access the LTP level. Response: The system replaces the LNS menu display with the LTP menu display. Explanation: The LTP menu appears on the MAP.

ltp (end)

Response

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

Responses for the ltp command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
The system replaces the LNS menu display with the LTP menu display.	
	Meaning: The system has accessed the LTP menu.
	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 <i>incrname</i> <i>n</i>
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.
<i>incrname</i>	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 <i>incrname</i> are menu level names, such as lns, mtc, or mapci.
<i>n</i>	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 LNS level to the previous menu level. Response: The display changes to the display of a higher level menu. Explanation: The LNS level has changed to the previous menu level.
-continued-	

quit (continued)

Examples of the quit command (continued)	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
quit mtc ↵ <i>where</i>	
mtc	specifies the level higher than the LNS 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 LNS 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 LNS level menu with a menu that is two or more levels higher.	Meaning: You entered the quit command with an <i>n</i> variable value of 2 or more or an <i>incrname</i> 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 LNS level with the display of the next higher MAP level.	
	Meaning: The system exited to the next higher MAP level.
	Action: None
-end-	

LNSTRTBL level commands

Use the LNSTRTBL level of the MAP to maintain lines that are experiencing call processing trouble.

Accessing the LNSTRTBL level

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

mapci;mtc;lns;lnstrbl ↵

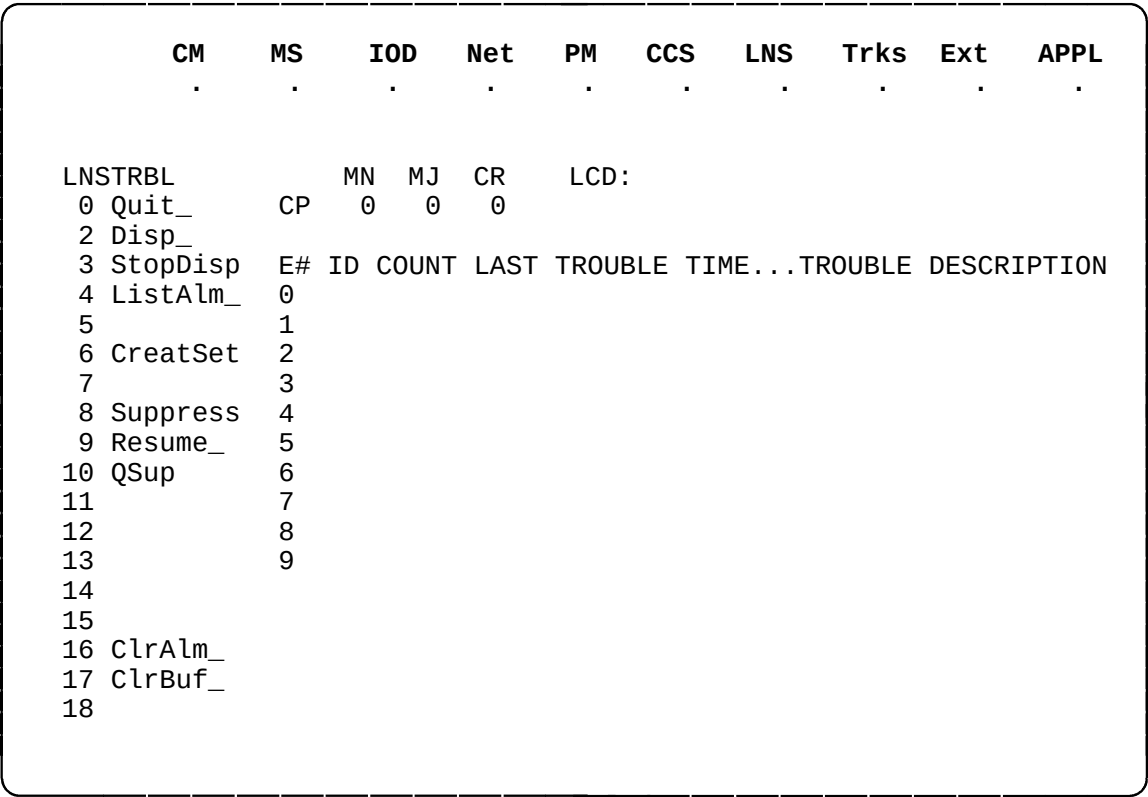
LNSTRTBL commands

The commands available at the LNSTRTBL 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
clralm	L-699
clrbuf	L-703
creatset	L-707
disp	L-711
listalm	L-715
qsup	L-719
quit	L-721
resume	L-725
stopdisp	L-729
suppress	L-733

LNSTRBL menu

The following figure shows the LNSTRBL menu and status display.



LNSTRBL status codes

The following table describes the status codes for the LNSTRBL status display.

Status codes LNSTRBL menu status display						
Code		Description				
This diagram shows the LNSTRBL display when a line concentrating device (LCD) is posted. The headers are described in the sections following the diagram.						
	MN	MJ	CR	LCD: HOST 02 0		
CP	0	0	0			
E#	ID	COUNT	LAST TROUBLE TIME...	TROUBLE DESCRIPTION		
0	3 4	3	92/09/25 10:35:14	64. lockout on		
1	1 1	10	92/08/31 23:15:00	60. MF reception troub		
2						
3						
4						
5						
6						
7						
8						
9						
Call Processing Status						
CP	This row indicates the types of call processing alarms on the posted LCD.					
CR	This column indicates the number of critical alarms on the posted LCD.					
MJ	This column indicates the number of major alarms on the posted LCD.					
MN	This column indicates the number of minor alarms on the posted LCD.					
COUNT						
quantity of CP faults	This header shows the quantity of call processing faults that the line has experienced in the buffer during the display period.					
E#						
0-9	This header shows the buffer entry number.					
ID						
drawer number, 00-19 circuit number, 00-31	This header shows the line equipment number (LEN) drawer and circuit number for the posted LCD.					
-continued-						

Status codes LNSTRBL menu status display (continued)	
Code	Description
LAST TROUBLE TIME year/month/day hour:minute:second	This header shows the date and time the last trouble occurred.
LCD site frame unit	This header shows the identifier of the posted LCD. The sections of the LCD identifier are described below. ▪ site - the short common language location identifier (CLLI) of the LCD ▪ frame - the frame number of the posted LCD, ranging from 00-99 ▪ unit - the unit number of the posted LCD, ranging from: - 0-9 for a DMS-RCT or SLC-96 RCS - 0-1 for a LM or LCM
TROUBLE DESCRIPTION 1-79, <description>	This header displays the Trouble Index Code along with the description of the trouble. Refer to the LNSTRBL Trouble Index Code table following this table.
-end-	

LNSTRBL Trouble index codes

The following table describes the trouble index codes for the LNSTRBL status display.

LNSTRBL Trouble index codes	
Code	Description
1	Vacant code announcement
2	No circuit available: OG trunk
3	Misdirected CAMA announcement
4	Unauthorized code announcement
5	Emergency announcement
6	INWATS outside valid zone
7	Permanent signal
8	Partial dial
9	Extra pulse
10	False start
11	Mutilated pulse
12	Mutilated digit
13	Invalid ST digit received
14	ANI office failure
15	ANI number failure
16	ANI time out
17	No start dial: OG trunk
18	Integrity failure
19	Integrity lost
20	False KP
21	Reversed trunk
22	Unexpected stop dial: OG trunk
23	Expected stop time out: trunk
24	CAMA position fault
25	CAMA position trouble
26	Announcement mach trouble
27	Trunk reset failed: OG trunk
-continued-	

LNSTRBL Trouble index codes (continued)	
Code	Description
28	Trunk failed: OG trunk
29	Hit detected
30	Pre-route abandon
31	No5 sig violation: OG trunk
32	Dig RCVR noise high
33	Dig RCVR noise marginal
34	No interdigit pause
35	Large twist
36	More than two frequencies
37	Fluctuation on MF receiver
38	Ringing failed
39	Coin collect failed
40	Coin return failed
41	ANI test failed
42	Coin present test failed
43	CP IOMsg lost
44	Bad CP IOMsg
45	ANI failed, ONI succeeded
46	Invalid ANI request
47	Bad keyset
48	Line card fault
49	DU sync lost
50	Ground loop fail
51	Abandon on RP INC TRK
52	Overall RP timeout
53	Invalid RP digit
54	Undetermined RP error
55	Excess digits
56	DP permanent signal
57	MF permanent signal
58	DGT permanent signal
59	DP reception trouble
60	MF reception trouble
-continued-	

LNSTRBL Trouble index codes (continued)	
Code	Description
61	DGT reception trouble
62	ANI reception trouble
63	ONI reception trouble
64	Lockout on
65	Lockout off
66	Outpulsing trouble: OG trunk
67	Routing trouble
68	Bipolar violation
69	Foreign EMF detected
70	Foreign EMF removed
71	No 3wc extension blocks
72	No perm extension blocks
73	No temp extension blocks
74	No conf circuit available
75	No MULTIBLKS or CCBS available
76	No network connection available
77	reserved
78	reserved
79	reserved
-end-	

clralm**Function**

Use the clralm command to clear the call processing alarms in a specified LCD and reset attempt and failure counters to zero.

clralm command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
clralm	<u>noremate</u> site frame unit
Parameters and variables	Description
frame	This variable is the LCD frame number, ranging from 00-99.
<u>noremate</u>	When the host switch is not equipped with a remote LCD, the system does not require site location identification (host becomes the default site). Since the term <i>noremate</i> represents a default condition rather than an actual parameter, you do not enter it at the MAP.
site	This variable is the common language location identifier (CLLI) of the LCD location. Use this parameter to identify a remote LCD.
unit	This variable is the LCD unit number, ranging from: 0-9, if the LCD is a DMS-1 RCT or a SLC-96 RCS 0-1, if the LCD is a line module (LM) or a line concentrating module (LCM)

Qualifications

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

- When you enter the clralm command, the system cancels the 15 minute holding period.
- If no LCD is specified, the LCD posted by the creatset command becomes the default.

clralm (continued)**Examples**

The following table provides examples of the clralm command.

Examples of the clralm command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
clralm 99 1 ↵ <i>where</i> 99 1	specifies the frame specifies the unit Task: Clear the alarms for lines on unit 1, frame 99, of a host LCD. Response: Will clear alarm, reset attempt, and failure counters. Please confirm ("Yes" or "No"): If you enter yes, the following response appears: CP alarm cleared, attempt and failure counters reset If you enter no, the system cancels the clralm request. No cancellation message appears. Explanation: The system requires confirmation of the clear alarm action before performing the clralm command. After you confirm the clearing action, the system performs the clralm command and shows a confirmation message.
-continued-	

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

clralm REM2 00 1 ↵
where

REM2 specifies the remote LCD site
 00 specifies the frame
 1 specifies the unit

Task: Clear the alarms for lines on unit 1, frame 00, of remote LCD REM2.

Response:

Will clear alarm, reset attempt, and failure counters.
 Please confirm ("Yes" or "No"):

If you enter yes, the following response appears:

CP alarm cleared, attempt and failure counters reset

If you enter no, the system cancels the clralm request. No cancellation message appears.

Explanation: The system requires confirmation of the clear alarm action before performing the clralm command. After you confirm the clearing action, the system performs the clralm command and shows a confirmation message.

-end-

clralm (end)**Responses**

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

Responses for the clralm command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
CP alarm cleared, attempt and failure counters reset	Meaning: The system has cleared the specified alarms and set the failure counters to zero. Action: None
invalid LCD	Meaning: The frame and unit variables that you entered were for an LCD that is not in this switch. Action: None
LCD must be supplied	Meaning: The system requires a specified LCD, using the variables frame or unit. You must post the set of call processing trouble upper buffer entries (by using the creatset command) before using the clralm command. Action: None
NMP_LED_ALARM_DATA has not been allocated	Meaning: A system fault prevented the call processing alarms from being cleared. Action: Contact the support group to determine the maintenance action that is required.
Will clear alarm, reset attempt and failure counters Please confirm ("Yes" OR "No"):	Meaning: The system requires confirmation before starting the alarm clearing process. Action: To start the alarm clearing process, enter yes. To cancel the alarm clearing process, enter no.

clrbuf**Function**

Use the clrbuf command to delete part or all of the contents of the upper buffer that is allocated to a specified line concentrating device (LCD).

clrbuf command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
clrbuf	$\left[\begin{array}{c} \text{noremove} \\ \text{site} \end{array} \right] \text{ frame} \quad \text{unit} \quad \left[\begin{array}{c} \text{all} \\ \text{entry} \end{array} \right]$
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>all</i>	When the entry parameter is not entered, all entries in the buffer are cleared. Since the term <i>all</i> represents a default condition rather than an actual parameter, do not enter it at the MAP.
<i>entry</i>	This parameter clears a specific buffer entry.
<i>frame</i>	This variable is the LCD frame number to which the buffer is allocated. The LCD frame number ranges from 00-99.
<i>noremove</i>	When no LCD location is specified, the site of the LCD posted by the creatset command becomes the default site. If the host switch is not equipped with a remote LCD, the system does not require site location identification (host becomes the default site). Since the term <i>noremove</i> represents a default condition rather than an actual parameter, you do not enter it at the MAP.
<i>site</i>	This variable is the common language location identifier (CLLI) of the LCD location.
<i>unit</i>	This variable is the LCD unit number, ranging from: • 0-9, if the LCD is a DMS-1 RCT or a SLC-96 RCS • 0-1, if the LCD is a LM or LCM

Qualification

The characters lcd identify the LCD containing the buffers being cleared.

clrbuf (continued)**Examples**

The following table provides examples of the clrbuf command.

Examples of the clrbuf command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
clrbuf ↵	Task: Clear entire upper buffer for LCD host 00 1 (you do not have to specify the lcd number if the lcd information is currently displayed). Response: Will clear entire upper buffer HOST 00 1. Please confirm (Y/N): >y Entire upper buffer cleared. Explanation: The system requires confirmation before clearing the entire buffer. The system then reports that the entire buffer has been cleared.
clrbuf host 00 1 4 ↵ <i>where</i> host is the short CLLI of the site 00 is the frame number of the LCD 1 is the unit number of the LCD 4 is the number of the entry to be cleared	Task: Clear upper buffer entry 4 for LCD host 00 1. Response: Will clear upper buffer entry 4 for HOST 00 1. Please confirm (Y/N): Explanation: The system requires confirmation for clearing the specified buffer to avoid clearing a buffer by mistake. Enter y for yes, n for no.

clrbuf (continued)**Responses**

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

Responses for the clrbuf command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
Entire upper buffer cleared	Meaning: The system cleared the entire upper buffer. Action: None
Entry has changed: no action taken	Meaning: The specified entry has been updated since the disp command was last used. The buffer entry is not deleted. Action: Enter the disp command and then repeat the clrbuf command.
ERROR ON SEND-REFRESH: n	Meaning: A system fault prevented the upper buffer for the specified LCD from being cleared of information. Action: Contact the support group to determine the maintenance action that is required.
Invalid entry	Meaning: You entered a value that is outside the range 0- 9. Action: None
Invalid lcd	Meaning: The frame and unit variables you entered are not datafilled in Table LNSMTCE. Action: None
-continued-	

clrbuf (end)

Responses for the clrbuf command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
LCD must be supplied	Meaning: The system requires an LCD, specified by using the frame and unit variables. You must post the set of call processing trouble upper buffer entries (by using the creatset command) before using the clrbuf command. Action: None
LNSMTCE Table not allocated	Meaning: The software package NTX272 is not available in the switch. Action: None
That upper buffer is empty	Meaning: You specified a buffer that does not contain any data. Action: None
The buffer contents have changed since command issued Do you wish to continue ("YES" OR "NO"):	Meaning: The contents of the specified upper buffer changed. The system requires additional confirmation before continuing the clearing action. Action: None
This will clear the entire buffer for <lcd> Do you wish to continue ("YES" OR "NO"):	Meaning: The specified upper buffer is prepared for deleting all or part of its contents. Confirmation to initiate the clearing action is required. Action: To clear the entire buffer, enter yes. To cancel the clearing action, enter no.
-end-	

creatset**Function**

Use the creatset command to post a set of call processing trouble upper buffer entries.

creatset command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
creatset	$\left[\begin{array}{c} \text{host} \\ \text{site} \end{array} \right] \quad \text{frame} \quad \text{unit} \quad \left[\begin{array}{c} \text{noentry} \\ \text{entry} \end{array} \right] \quad \left[\begin{array}{c} \text{default} \\ \text{format} \end{array} \right] \quad \left[\begin{array}{c} \text{one} \\ \text{all} \end{array} \right]$
Parameters and variables	Description
all	This parameter, when used with a format value, specifies posting of all upper buffer entries with a particular characteristic. For example, the parameter all, when following the format value mr, specifies that all upper buffer entries are posted in chronological order. When following the format value hc, the parameter all specifies that all upper buffer entries are posted in order of quantity of troubles.
<u>default</u>	When the variables frame and unit are entered without the remaining optional variables, the format value hc becomes the default.
<u>entry</u>	This variable is a single digit identifier of a trouble entry in the upper buffer. The trouble entry digit identifier ranges from 0-9.
<u>format</u>	This variable specifies the type of trouble entries to be posted. The format values and their meaning are: ▪ mr-the most recent trouble entry in the upper buffer ▪ hc-the upper buffer entry with the higher trouble count ▪ all-all entries are posted in order of entry number. As a format value, all is used only when following the variable <i>unit</i>.
<u>frame</u>	This variable is the LCD frame number, ranging from 00-99.
<u>host</u>	When no site CLLI is entered, the host site CLLI becomes the default value.
<u>noentry</u>	When no value for the <i>entry</i> variable is entered, the system either accepts the default format value or the value you enter.
<u>one</u>	When you do not specify the all parameter, the system displays the sole entry specified by the one of the format values.
-continued-	

creatset (continued)

creatset command parameters and variables (continued)	
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>site</i>	This variable is the short CLLI for the remote or host site.
<i>unit</i>	This variable is the LCD unit number, ranging from: 0-9, if the LCD is a DMS-1 RCT or a SLC-96 RCS 0-1, if the LCD is a LM or a LCM
-end-	

Qualification

When the variables frame and unit (and site, if necessary) are entered without the remaining optional parameters and variables, the parameter *hc* is the default value.

Example

The following table provides an example of the *creatset* command.

Example of the creatset command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
creatset REM2 00 0 all ↵ <i>where</i>	
REM2	is the short CLLI of the remote site
00	is the frame number
0	is the unit number
	Task: Post a set of all call processing upper buffer entries for the specified site. Response: POSTED SET CREATED Explanation: The system posted all the call processing upper buffer entries for the specified LCD.

creatset (continued)**Responses**

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

Responses for the creatset command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
Bad reply from LTP daddy, mrc = <n>	Meaning: Not currently available Action: Contact the support group to determine the maintenance action that is required.
Failed to create LTP	Meaning: A system fault is preventing the set from being posted. Action: Contact the support group to determine the maintenance action that is required.
Failed to get mailbox in LTP. <n>	Meaning: A system fault is preventing the set from being posted. The character <n> represents the number of the mailbox. Action: Contact the support group to determine the maintenance action that is required.
No buffer entries, empty post set	Meaning: The LCD that does not have any CP failure entries in the upper buffer. Action: None
Ok	Meaning: The system has successfully posted a set of call processing troubles. Action: None
Posted set created	Meaning: The system has posted a set of upper buffer CP entries. Action: None
-continued-	

creatset (end)

Responses for the creatset command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
Send to LTP failed, mrc = <n>	Meaning: Not currently available Action: Contact the support group to determine the maintenance action that is required.
Wait for reply from LTP daddy failed	Meaning: A system fault is preventing the set from being posted. Action: Contact the support group to determine the maintenance action that is required.
-end-	

disp**Function**

Use the disp command to display call processing trouble entries in the upper buffer that is allocated to a line concentrating device (LCD).

disp command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
disp	$\left[\begin{array}{c} \text{host} \\ \text{site} \end{array} \right] \quad \text{frame} \quad \text{unit} \quad \left[\begin{array}{c} \text{once} \\ \text{time} \end{array} \right]$
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>frame</i>	This variable is the LCD frame number, ranging from 00-99.
<i>host</i>	When no value for the <i>site</i> variable is entered, the host site CLLI becomes the system default. Since the term <i>host</i> represents a default condition rather than an actual parameter, you do not enter it at the MAP.
<i>once</i>	When the time parameter is not entered, call processing troubles are displayed only once. Since the term <i>once</i> represents a default condition rather than an actual parameter, you do not enter it at the MAP.
<i>site</i>	This variable is the common language location identifier (CLLI) of the LCD location. Use this variable to identify a remote LCD.
<i>time</i>	This variable represents how often the system scans the buffer and updates the display. The range of frequency, expressed in seconds, is 5-60.
<i>unit</i>	This variable is the LCD unit number, ranging from: • 0-9, if the LCD is a DMS-1 RCT or a SLC-96 RCS • 0-1, if the LCD is a LM or a LCM

Qualifications

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

- Once the upper buffer is displayed, the LCD variables *site*, *frame*, and *unit* may be omitted in later entries of the disp command if you are displaying the same buffer.
- Because of CI restrictions, if you specify a *time* value, you must also specify the lcd id using the *site*, *frame*, and *unit* variables.

disp (continued)**Example**

The following table provides an example of the disp command.

Example of the disp command																																																																															
Example	Task, response, and explanation																																																																														
<pre>disp rem 00 0 60 ↵ where</pre>	rem is the short CLLI of the remote LCD 00 is the frame number 0 is the unit number 60 specifies that the system updates the display every 60 seconds Task: Display the call processing upper buffer entries for LCD REM 00 0. Response: <table><thead><tr><th>E#</th><th>ID</th><th>COUNT</th><th>LAST TROUBLE</th><th>TIME . . .</th><th>TROUBLE DESCRIPTION .</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>0</td><td>6</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>92/07/09 11:44:17</td><td>64. 1</td></tr><tr><td colspan="6">ockout on</td></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>5</td><td>3</td><td>5</td><td>92/07/09 10:21:10</td><td>7. permanent</td></tr><tr><td colspan="6">signal</td></tr><tr><td>2</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>3</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>4</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>5</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>6</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>7</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>8</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>9</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></tbody></table> Explanation: The system displays the call processing trouble entries for the LCD REM 00 0. The system updates the display every 60 seconds.	E#	ID	COUNT	LAST TROUBLE	TIME . . .	TROUBLE DESCRIPTION .	0	6	1	2	92/07/09 11:44:17	64. 1	ockout on						1	5	3	5	92/07/09 10:21:10	7. permanent	signal						2						3						4						5						6						7						8						9					
E#	ID	COUNT	LAST TROUBLE	TIME . . .	TROUBLE DESCRIPTION .																																																																										
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disp (continued)**Responses**

The following table provides explanations of the responses to the disp command. The character <n> represents the entry number in the buffer.

Responses for the disp command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
Display already active	Meaning: The required information is currently being displayed. Action: None
Error on parentmb allocation: <n>	Meaning: A system fault prevented the required display. Action: Contact the support group to determine the maintenance action that is required.
Error on prefmb allocation: <n>	Meaning: A system fault prevented the required display. Action: Contact the support group to determine the maintenance action that is required.
Error on process invocation: <n>	Meaning: A system fault prevented the required display. Action: Contact the support group to determine the maintenance action that is required.
Error on send_start: <n>	Meaning: A system fault prevented the required display. Action: Contact the support group to determine the maintenance action that is required.
Invalid LCD	Meaning: The frame and unit values you entered are not datafilled in table LNSMTCE. Action: None
-continued-	

disp (end)

Responses for the disp command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
Invalid time	Meaning: The value you entered for the <i>time</i> variable is not valid (outside the range). Action: None
LCD must be supplied	Meaning: The system requires values for the variables <i>frame</i> and <i>unit</i> . Action: None
LNSMTCE Table not allocated	Meaning: A system fault prevented the trouble entries from being displayed. Action: Contact the support group to determine the maintenance action that is required.
Upper buffer is empty	Meaning: The upper buffer is empty. Action: None
Warning: upper buffer is presently empty	Meaning: The buffer entries cannot be updated because the upper buffer is empty. Action: None
-end-	

listalm**Function**

Use the listalm command to display a list of line concentrating devices (LCDs) that have call processing fault alarms, and the class of alarm that exists in each LCD.

listalm command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
listalm	<i>all</i> cr mj mn
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>all</i>	When you enter only the listalm command, the system automatically displays LCDs with each type of alarm. Since the term <i>all</i> represents a default condition rather than an actual parameter, you do not enter it at the MAP.
cr	This parameter lists LCDs with critical class alarms.
mj	This parameter lists LCDs with major class alarms.
mn	This parameter lists LCDs with minor class alarms.

Qualification

When more than one class of alarm exists in a LCD, this command reflects the most severe alarm class.

listalm (continued)**Examples**

The following table provides examples of the listalm command.

Examples of the listalm command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
listalm ↵	Task: List LCDs with any alarms. Response: HOST 2 0 MN HOST 0 0 MJ HOST 1 0 MJ HOST 1 1 CR Explanation: The system displays a list of LCDs with critical, major, and minor alarms.
listalm cr ↵ <i>where</i>	
cr	lists the LCDs with critical class alarms
	Task: List the LCDs with critical class alarms. Response: HOST 1 1 CR Explanation: The system displays a list of LCDs with critical class alarms.

Responses

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

Responses for the listalm command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
Alarm type must be mn, mj or cr	Meaning: You entered an invalid parameter. Action: Retry the command using the parameters mn, mj, or cr.
-continued-	

listalm (end)

Responses for the listalm command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
nmp_lcd_alarm_data has not been allocated	Meaning: A system fault prevented the system from displaying the list of LCDs with call processing alarms. Action: Contact the support group to determine the maintenance action that is required.
No modules have the specified alarm	Meaning: No LCDs in the switch have the specified alarm. Action: None
-end-	

qsup**Function**

Use the qsup command to list the code number and description of the types of troubles which are currently suppressed.

qsup command parameters and variables

Command	Parameters and variables

qsup	There are no parameters or variables.

Qualifications

None

Example

The following table provides an example of the qsup command.

Example of the qsup command

Example	Task, response, and explanation

qsup ↵	

Task:	List the code number and description of the trouble types that are currently suppressed.

Response:	5. Emergency announcement 14. ANI office failure

Explanation:	The system displays the code number and description of the currently suppressed trouble types.

qsup (end)

Responses

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

Responses for the qsup command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
A list of code numbers is displayed for currently suppressed types of call processing troubles, together with a description of the types of troubles.	
	Meaning: The system successfully performed the qsup command, displaying information on the currently suppressed call processing trouble types.
	Action: None
No troubles are suppressed	
	Meaning: No trouble types are currently suppressed in the switch.
	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 <i>incrname</i> <i>n</i>
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.
<i>incrname</i>	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 <i>incrname</i> are menu level names, such as lns, mtc, or mapci.
<i>n</i>	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.

Qualification

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 LNSTRBL level to the previous menu level. Response: The display changes to the display of a higher level menu. Explanation: The LNSTRBL level has changed to the previous menu level.
-continued-	

quit (continued)

Examples of the quit command (continued)	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
quit mtc ↵ <i>where</i>	
mtc	specifies the level higher than the LNSTRBL 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 LNSTRBL 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 LNSTRBL level menu with a menu that is two or more levels higher.	Meaning: You entered the quit command with an <i>n</i> variable value of 2 or more or an <i>incrname</i> 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 LNSTRBL level with the display of the next higher MAP level.	Meaning: The system exited to the next higher MAP level. Action: None
-end-	

resume**Function**

Use the resume command to reactivate specified types of call processing troubles. Refer to the LNSTRBL trouble index code table in the LNSTRBL level section.

resume command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
resume	<i>index</i>
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>index</i>	This variable specifies the code number of the LNSTRBL call processing trouble that you want to resume. The <i>index</i> range is 1-79. You may enter several trouble codes in the command string.

Qualifications

None

Examples

The following table provides examples of the resume command.

Examples of the resume command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
resume9 ↵ <i>where</i>	
9	specifies the code number of the LNSTRBL call processing trouble to be resumed
Task:	Reactivate the call processing trouble type associated with trouble code 9.
Response:	resumed: 9. Extra pulse
Explanation:	The system has reactivated the call processing trouble, extra pulse.
-continued-	

resume (continued)

Examples of the resume command (continued)	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
resume 9 64 ↵ <i>where</i>	
9	specifies the code number of the LNSTRBL call processing trouble to be resumed
64	specifies the code number of the LNSTRBL call processing trouble to be resumed
Task: Reactivate the suppressed call processing troubles.	
Response: resumed: 64. Lockout on already resumed: 9. Extra pulse	
Explanation: The system has reactivated the call processing trouble, lockout on. The other call processing trouble, extra pulse, is already reactivated.	
-end-	

Responses

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

Responses for the resume command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
nmp_lns_suppress_resume_troubles has not been allocated	Meaning: A system fault prevented the resumption of specified types of call processing troubles. Action: Contact the support group to determine the maintenance action that is required.
No trouble index specified	Meaning: You did not enter an <i>index</i> (trouble code) value. Action: Enter the command along with the appropriate trouble code value.
-continued-	

resume (end)

Responses for the resume command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
The trouble is already active	Meaning: The call processing trouble type you specified is not currently suppressed. Action: None
Trouble index is invalid	Meaning: You entered an invalid trouble code (outside the range 1-79). Action: Retry the command using a valid trouble code.
-end-	

stopdisp**Function**

Use the stopdisp command to discontinue the periodic updating of the call processing trouble displays initiated by the disp command.

stopdisp command parameters and variables

Command	Parameters and variables

stopdisp	There are no parameters or variables.

Qualifications

None

Example

The following table provides an example of the stopdisp command.

Example of the stopdisp command

Example	Task, response, and explanation

stopdisp	↵ Task: Discontinue the updating of call processing trouble displays. Response: Ok Explanation: The system has ended the action of updating the call processing trouble displays.

Responses

The following table provides explanations of the responses to the stopdisp command. The character <n> represents the entry number in the buffer.

Responses for the stopdisp command

MAP output	Meaning and action

Display not active	Meaning: There is no display to stop. The disp command was not entered. Action: None

-continued-

stopdisp (continued)

Responses for the stopdisp command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
Error on parentb deallocation: <n>	Meaning: A system fault is preventing the updating of call processing trouble displays. Action: Contact the support group to determine the necessary action.
Error on prefmb deallocation: <n>	Meaning: A system fault is preventing the updating of call processing trouble displays. Action: Contact the support group to determine the necessary action.
Error on process cancellation: <n>	Meaning: A system fault is preventing the updating of call processing trouble displays. Action: Contact the support group to determine the necessary action.
Error on send_stop: <n>	Meaning: A system fault is preventing the updating of call processing trouble displays. Action: Contact the support group to determine the course of action that is required.
Ok	Meaning: The system stops updating the call processing display. Action: None
Unknown message type: <n>	Meaning: A system fault is preventing the updating of call processing trouble displays. Action: Contact the support group to determine the necessary action.
-continued-	

stopdisp (end)

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

Wait failed: <n>

Meaning: A system fault is preventing the updating of call processing trouble displays.**Action:** Contact the support group to determine the necessary action.

-end-

suppress**Function**

Use the suppress command to cause specified trouble types to be ignored by the buffering process and by alarm generation. Refer to the LNSTRBL trouble index codes table in the LNSTRBL section for a list of trouble codes.

suppress command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
suppress	<i>index</i>
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>index</i>	This variable is the code number for level LNSTRBL call processing troubles, ranging from 1-79. You can enter several trouble codes in the command string.

Qualifications

None

Examples

The following table provides examples of the suppress command.

Examples of the suppress command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
suppress 64 ↵ <i>where</i>	
64	specifies the call processing trouble code to be suppressed
Task:	Suppress the trouble type lockout on, designated by code 64.
Response:	suppressed : 64. Lockout on
Explanation:	The system suppresses the specified trouble type.
-continued-	

suppress (continued)

Examples of the suppress command (continued)	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
suppress 9 64 ↵ <i>where</i>	
9	specifies the call processing trouble code to be suppressed
64	specifies the call processing trouble code to be suppressed
Task: Suppress the trouble types extra pulse and lockout on, designated by codes 9 and 64.	
Response: suppressed: 64. Lockout on already suppressed: 9. Extra pulse	
Explanation: The system suppresses the specified trouble type.	
-end-	

Responses

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

Responses for the suppress command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
nmp_lns_suppress_resume_troubles has not been allocated	Meaning: A system fault is preventing suppression of the specified trouble types. Action: Contact the support group to determine the required maintenance action.
Ok	Meaning: The system suppresses the specified call processing trouble type. Action: None
suppressed: <trouble_code><trouble_description>	Meaning: The system suppresses and displays information on the specified trouble type. Action: None
-continued-	

suppress (end)

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

This trouble is already suppressed

Meaning: The specified call processing trouble type is currently suppressed.

Action: None

Trouble index is invalid

Meaning: You entered an invalid code number (outside the range 1 to 79).

Action: Retry the command using a valid code number.

-end-

LTC level commands

Use the LTC level of the MAP to perform maintenance functions for a line trunk controller (LTC).

Accessing the LTC level

To access the LTC level, enter the following from the CI (Command Interpreter) level:

```
mapci:mtc;post ltc ltc_no ↵
```

where

ltc_no is the number of the LTC to be posted

LTC commands

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

LTC commands (continued)	
Command	Page
abtk	L-741
bsy	L-743
disp	L-751
listset	L-759
loadnotest	L-763
loadpm	L-765
next	L-783
offl	L-785
perform	L-789
pmreset	L-795
-continued-	

LTC commands (continued)	
Command	Page
post	L-799
querypm	L-803
quit	L-817
recover	L-821
rts	L-825
swact	L-839
trnsI	L-845
tst	L-849
warmswact	L-867
xpmlogs	L-871
xpmreload	L-873
xpmreset	L-875
-end-	

LTC menu

The following figure shows the LTC menu and status display. The insert with hidden commands is not a visible part of the menu display.

CM	MS	IOD	Net	PM	CCS	LNS	Trks	Ext	APPL
.	.	.	.	4SysB M	.	.	.	.	.
LTC			SysB	ManB	Offl	CBsy	ISTb	InSv	
0 Quit	PM		4	0	10	3	3	130	
2 Post	LTC		0	0	0	1	1	40	
3 ListSet									
4	LTC	0	ISTb						,Links 00S: Cside 0 ; Pside 0
5 Trnsl_	Unit 0:		Act	ISTb					
6 Tst_	Unit 1:		InAct	ManB					
7 Bsy_									
8 RTS_									
9 Offl									
10 LoadPM_									
11 Disp_									
12 Next_									
13 SwAct									
14 QueryPM_									
15									
16									
17 Perform									
18									

Hidden commands

abtk	warmswact
loadnotest	xpmlogs
pmreset	xpmreload
recover	xpmreset

LTC status codes

The following table describes the status codes for the LTC status display.

Status codes LTC menu status display		
Code	Meaning	Description
State		PM states (see Notes 1: and 2:)
CBsy	Central Side Busy	PMs connected to the network are unable to communicate with the CC because either the network or the links used to carry messages between the PM and the P-side of the network are unavailable. A PM that is connected to the Network by one or more PMs are out-of-service because the C-side of the PM or the links of a PM are unavailable.
Idl	Idle	At the STC level, the ST is available in a pool for CCS7 use, but is not connected to a transmission link.

Status codes LTC menu status display (continued)		
Code	Meaning	Description
InSv	In Service	PMs are in service and available to support any intended process, for example, call processing.
ISTb	In-Service Trouble	PMs are still in service but flagged by system maintenance because either: - a minor error condition occurred - the PM failed a REX or minor audit test - the load is not listed in the corresponding data table Call processing service is not affected.
ManB	Manual Busy	PMs are manually removed from service by command bsy to allow testing and other manual maintenance action.
NEQ	Not Equipped	At the STC level, the ST discrimination number (STNO) is not listed in Table STINV.
OffL	Offline	PMs are temporarily made out-of-service.
SysB	System Busy	PMs are automatically removed from service by system maintenance.
Note 1: When an XPM status is displayed as manually busy (ManB), off-line (Offl), or unequipped (UNEQUIP), the activity display (Active--Act, or Inactive--Inact) remains blank. When the activity state is not displayed, the command strings rts inactive, loadpm inactive, and SwAct are not valid. Note 2: When an XPM status is displayed as in service (InSv), in-service trouble (ISTb), C-side busy (CBsy), or system busy (SysB), the activity (Act or Inact) is also displayed.		

abtk**Function**

Use the abtk command to abort all active maintenance actions on a posted LTC. The state of the LTC remains the same.

abtk command parameters and variables

Command	Parameters and variables
abtk	There are no parameters or variables.

Qualifications

The abtk command is qualified by the following:

- Use the abtk command when using the loadpm command to cancel the entry of a wrong *l_name* parameter, or when the unit is executing maintenance processes.
- The loadpm command without the nowait parameter “locks” the terminal keyboard so that other commands cannot be entered until the process is completed. The abtk command unlocks the keyboard by cancelling the loading.

Example

The following table provides an example of the abtk command.

Example of the abtk command (continued)

Example	Task, response, and explanation
abtk ↵	Task: Stop all current maintenance action on the posted LTC Response: <display changes> Explanation: All current maintenance procedures halted.

abtk (end)

Responses

The following table provides explanations of the responses to the `abtk` command.

Responses for the abtk command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
<display changes>	Meaning: The following line, for example, is deleted from the loadpm display: <pre>LoadPM UNIT 1 /Loading 200</pre> Action: The abtk command deletes any part of the display associated with a previous active maintenance command such as: swact, tst, bsy, rts, offl, loadpm. It returns units to previous states. The displays for the following commands are unaffected: trnsl, disp, next, querypm. The post command is not cancelled and the previous LTC posting is unaffected.
ABORTING MAINTENANCE ON THIS PM WILL AFFECT MAINTENANCE ON OTHER PMS. PLEASE CONFIRM ("YES", "Y", "NO", OR "N")	Meaning: Aborting a broadcast loading affects the loading of all PMs in the parallel loading of the posted set. Action: Entering YES aborts the loading. Groups of XPMs that have already been loaded remain loaded, while the group that has loading in progress retains the current load. Entering NO allows the maintenance action to proceed.

bsy**Function**

Use the bsy command to change the state of one or all posted line trunk controllers (LTC) to ManB. The bsy command can be applied to one or all units, the whole LTC or all LTCs, or one P-side link of one LTC of the posted set.

bsy command parameters and variables					
Command	Parameters and variables				
bsy	pm		$\left[\begin{array}{c} \textit{wait} \\ \textit{nowait} \end{array} \right]$	$\left[\begin{array}{c} \textit{noforce} \\ \textit{force} \end{array} \right]$	$\left[\begin{array}{c} \textit{posted} \\ \textit{all} \end{array} \right]$
	unit	<i>unit_no</i>			
	active				
	inactive				
	link	<i>ps_link</i>			
Parameters and variables					
Parameters and variables	Description				
active	This parameter busies one or all of the units in the active state.				
all	This parameter simultaneously busies all of the specified unit(s) or XPMs of the same node type as the XPM in the current position of the posted set. Note: With the all parameter, greater numbers of XPMs take longer times to complete busying. Other maintenance activities must wait until the bsy command has completed executing.				
force	This parameter forces the busying to occur even though maintenance actions are already in progress (for example, while LTC is undergoing REX testing).				
inactive	This parameter busies one or all of the units in the inactive state.				
link	This parameter applies the bsy command to a specified P-side link between the posted LTC and one of its associated line concentrating modules (LCM).				
<u>noforce</u>	This default parameter, which is never entered, indicates that the bsy will not execute until any current maintenance action is completed because the force parameter is not entered.				
nowait	This parameter allows other maintenance actions to occur before bsy is completed.				
pm	This parameter busies all units of the posted LTC(s).				
<u>posted</u>	This default parameter, which is never entered, indicates that only the currently posted LTC be made bsy because the all parameter is not entered.				
-continued-					

bsy (continued)

bsy command parameters and variables (continued)	
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>ps_link</i>	This variable specifies which P-side link is to be made ManB. The range is 0-19.
<i>unit</i>	This parameter busies one or all units of the posted LTC(s).
<i>unit_no</i>	This variable specifies which unit of the posted LTC(s) is to be made ManB. The range is 0 or 1.
<i>wait</i>	This default parameter, which is never entered, indicates that additional commands cannot be entered until the bsy command has completed because the nowait parameter is not entered.
-end-	

Qualifications

None

Examples

The following table provides examples of the bsy command.

Examples of the bsy command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
bsy ↵	Task: Busy the posted LTC Response: OK Explanation: The posted LTC is posted.
bsy active ↵	Task: Busy the active unit of the LTC. Response: A Warm SwAct will be performed please confirm ("YES", "Y", "NO", OR "N"): Explanation: Typical response when active side of LTC is busied.
-end-	

bsy (continued)**Responses**

The following table describes the meaning and significance of responses to the bsy command.

Responses for the bsy command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
ALL OPTION NOT SUPPORTED FOR LINK PARAMETER	Meaning: The all parameter does not apply to links because they must be busied one at a time. Action: Use the parameter link without the all parameter to busy a link.
-continued-	

bsy (continued)

Responses for the bsy command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
LTC 2 BSY refused by SwAct Controller Inactive unit has a history of: <history text> Inactive unit is reporting: <XPM text> To override the SwAct Controller, type SWACT FORCE, and then re-issue BSY command.	Meaning: The bsy command has been refused by the SwAct controller because the resulting swat has been refused. This occurs only under the following conditions: ▪ Both units of the XPM are in-service. ▪ The BSY is executed on the active unit only, causing a warm SwAct to be attempted. ▪ The SwAct controller denies the SwAct request. When a SwAct is refused, the reason is indicated. The refusal reason text may include either <history text>, <XPM text>, or both, where: ▪ <history text> is one of the following: - IMC link failures - Message link failures - Parity audit failures - Superframe sync failures - Inactive unit was unable to keep activity last time - Dropping activity due to <autonomous drop reason> - PreSwAct query failure ▪ <XPM text> is one of the following: - Unit is jammed Inactive - Unit is in overload - Message link failure - Static data corruption - IMC link failure - PreSwAct difficulties Action: The bsy command may be reissued after a forced SwAct.
-continued-	

bsy (continued)

Responses for the bsy command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
LTC 2 IS MANUAL BUSY NO ACTION TAKEN	Meaning: The bsy command is applied to a PM that is already in the Manb state. Action: None
LTC 2 MTCE IN PROGRESS ON EITHER OR BOTH UNITS	Meaning: The LTC cannot be busied because it is already undergoing maintenance action. Action: When the all parameter is entered, the LTC is bypassed from the posted set of LTCs only for the duration of the busying.
LTC nn UNIT u BSY PASSED	Meaning: The specified LTC or unit is confirmed to be ManB, where <i>nnn</i> and <i>u</i> are the discrimination numbers. Action: None
MTCE IN PROGRESS	Meaning: The PM or unit cannot be busied while maintenance actions are already in progress. To override (and cancel) the actions, use the force parameter. Action: None
NO ACTION TAKEN	Meaning: NO is entered in response to a prompt and the command is aborted. Action: None
NO PM POSTED	Meaning: The PM must be posted before using the bsy command. Posting a PM identifies to the system the PM that is to have maintenance action. Action: None
-continued-	

bsy (continued)

Responses for the bsy command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
OK	Meaning: Indicates yes has been entered in response to a prompt and that the PM is busied. Action: None
SUMMARY: nnn PASSED nnn NO SUBMITTED	Meaning: With the all parameter, a summary is given of the quantity (nnn) of XPMs in the posted set of LTCs only for the duration of the busying. Action: None
THIS ACTION MAY CAUSE SWACT PLEASE CONFIRM ("YES", "Y", "NO", OR "N")	Meaning: When trying to busy an active unit, calls may be lost. Calls are not lost if the unit is inactive. Action: Use SwAct to switch the activity states to the two units so that the unit to be busied is inactive.
THIS ACTION WILL TAKE AN LCM OUT-OF-SERVICE PLEASE CONFIRM ("YES", "Y", "NO", OR "N")	Meaning: This warning follows the entry of the command string bsy link (with or without the force command) if the link is a message link to the LCM. Log PM182 (for information only) is generated whenever the command string bsy link is initiated to make a P-side link ManB. Action: None
-continued-	

bsy (end)

Responses for the bsy command (continued)

MAP output Meaning and action

THIS ACTION WILL TAKE THIS PM AND ALL OF ITS SUBTENDING
NODES OUT-OF-SERVICE
PLEASE CONFIRM ("YES", "Y", "NO", OR "N")

Meaning: This warning follows the entry of either of the following command strings:

bsy pm
bsy unit *unit_no*
bsy unit *unit_no* force

It applies to the active unit while the other unit is out-of-service. The active unit is made ManB while the inactive unit is made SysB or CBSy.

Action: None

THIS OPERATION WILL BE EXECUTED ON nnn LTCS
PLEASE CONFIRM ("YES", "Y", "NO", OR "N")

Meaning: A quantity of nnn LTCs in the posted set is to be busied.

Action: If the user enters YES, the XPMs are busied
If the user enters NO, the action is aborted.

When the user responds with YES, the status display of the LTC in the current position of the posted set changes to ManB and the status display for the PM level, under the header ManB, will be incremented by one.

-end-

Function

Use the disp command to display a list of all LTC in a specified PM state.

disp command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
disp	diaghist $\left[\begin{array}{l} \textit{posted} \\ \textit{pm\_type} \end{array} \right]$ state $\textit{pm\_state} \left[\begin{array}{l} \textit{all} \\ \textit{pm\_type} \end{array} \right]$
Parameters and variables	Description
diaghist	This parameter causes a summary of the history of diagnostic failures for the selected PMs.
<i>pm_state</i>	This variable is one of the following PM states: ▪ SysB system busy ▪ ManB manual busy ▪ OffL offline ▪ CBsy C-side busy ▪ ISTb in-service trouble ▪ InSv in-service
<i>pm_type</i>	This variable indicates the type of PMs for which information is to be displayed. For LTCs the PM type is LTC.
<i>posted</i>	This default parameter, which is never entered, indicates that all PMs will be affected by the display command because no PM type is specified.
state	This parameter indicates that PMs in the specified state are to be displayed. This parameter must be followed by a <i>pm_state</i> variable.

Qualifications

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

- The diaghist parameter pertains only to XPMs supported by feature AF5006.
- Two sets of counters are used to save information for the diaghist parameter function, long term failures (LTF) and short term failures (STF).

disp (continued)

- The following diagnostics are supported by the PM Diagnostic History feature, AF5006, and may be reported in a diagnostic history.

Diagnostic name	Description	Type (solicited or audit)	Required by SwAct controller
AB DIAG	A/B Bits	solicited	no
AMUDIAG	6X50 External Loop	solicited	no
CDS1 DG	C Side DS1	solicited	no
CMRDIAG	CMR Card0	both	no
CONT DG	Continuity Diag	solicited	no
CSMDIAG	CSM Diag	solicited	no
CS SPCH	Network Links	solicited	no
DCHIALB	DCH Inactive Loopback	solicited	no
DS1DIAG	P Side DS1	solicited	no
DS30A	6X48 / MX74 Audit	audit	no
FORMATR	Local Formatter	solicited	no
ISPHDLC	ISP HDLC Diag	solicited	no
ISPSPHI	ISP Speech Bus Internal	solicited	no
ISPSPHF	ISP Speech Bus Full	solicited	no
MSGDIAG	6X69 Messaging Card	solicited	yes
MSG IMC	IMC Link	both	yes
MX76MSG	MX76 Messaging Card	solicited	yes
PADRING	6X80 Pad/Ring	solicited	no
PARITY	Parity Audit	audit	yes
PS LOOP	P Side Loops	solicited	no
PS SPCH	P Side Speech Links	solicited	no
RCC FMT	Remote Formatter	solicited	no
SCM AB	6X81 A/B Bits	solicited	no
SCM MSG	SCM A/B DDL Msg	solicited	no
SPCH DG	Speech Path	solicited	no
STRDIAG	Special Tone Receiver	solicited	no
SYNC DG	Sync Diag	both	yes
FAC AUD	Facility Audit	audit	no
TONE DG	Tone Diag	both	no
TS DIAG	Time Switch Diag	solicited	no
UTRDIAG	UTR Card	solicited	no

disp (continued)

- The following cards are supported by the AF5006 feature and may be reported in a diagnostic history.

Card name	Description
NT6X40	Net Interface Link
NT6X41	Speech Bus Formatter and Clock
NT6X42	CSM
NT6X44	Timeswitch and A/B Bit Logic
NT6X45	Master/Signalling/File Processor
NT6X46	SP Memory
NT6X47	MP Memory
NT6X48	DS30A Interface
NT6X50	DS1 Interface
NT6X55	DS0 Interface
NT6X62	STR Card
NT6X69	Messaging Card
NT6X70	Continuity Card
NT6X72	RCC Host Link Formatter
NT6X78	CLASS Modem Resource (CMR)
NT6X79	Tone Generator
NT6X80	SCM Pad/Padring
NT6X81	SCM A/B Bit
NT6X85	SCM DS1
NT6X86	SCM MSG
NT6X92	Universal Tone Receiver (UTR)
NT8X18	SMSR CSide DS30A Interface
NTBX01	ISDN Signalling Processor (ISP)
NTBX02	DCH
NTMX76	CSM + MSG Card
NTMX77	68020 Processor (UP)

disp (continued)**Examples**

The following table provides examples of the disp command.

Examples of the disp command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
disp state bsy LTC ↵	Task: Display all busy LTCs Response: Bsy LTC 0, 1 Explanation: There is one busy LTC, LGG 0 unit 1.
disp diaghist ↵	Task: Display the diagnostic history for all XPMs. Response: <pre> LTC 0 Long-Term Failure (LTF) last reset: 92/07/01 03:12:14 UNIT 0 Short-Term Failure (STF) last reset: 92/07/03 03:10:23 Last diagnostic failure: 92/07/04 13:35:50 DIAGLIST STF LTF AB DIAG 3 3 CARDLIST STF LTF NT6X44 2 2 UNIT 1 Short-Term Failure (STF) last reset: 92/07/01 03:12:14 Last diagnostic failure: 92/06/02 14:00:31 No failures recorded . . . LTC 0 Long-Term Failure (LTF) last reset: 92/07/01 07:19:41 UNIT 0 Short-Term Failure (STF) last reset: 92/07/02 02:31:20 No failures recorded UNIT 1 Short-Term Failure (STF) last reset: 92/07/03 02:01:55 No failures recorded . . . </pre> Explanation: No failures have been recorded on unit 1 of LTC 0 since the last LTF reset time. The last diagnostic failure was before the LTF reset time. LTC 0 displays no last diagnostic failure line because it has no failures in its lifetime.
-continued-	

disp (continued)**Examples of the disp command** (continued)**Example Task, response, and explanation****disp diaghist rcc ↵****Task:** Display the diagnostic history for all RCCs**Response:**

```
RCC 0 Long-Term Failure (LTF) last reset: 92/07/01 03:12:14
UNIT 0 Short-Term Failure (STF) last reset: 92/07/03 03:10:23
      Last diagnostic failure: 92/07/04 13:35:50
      No failures recorded
UNIT 1 Short-Term Failure (STF) last reset: 92/07/01 03:12:14
      Last diagnostic failure: 92/06/02 14:00:31
      DIAGLIST      STF      LTF
      AB DIAG      1        3
      CARDLIST      STF      LTF
      No cards reported by the XPM
```

Explanation: Only the history for the RCC is displayed.**-end-**

disp (continued)

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> LTC: NONE or <pm_state> LTC n, n	Meaning: There are no PMs in the specified state, or all in the state are listed, where <pm_state> is the state specified in the command. Action: None
-continued-	

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

```

<PMID> Long-Term Failure (LTF) last reset : <yr-month-day> <hr:min:sec>
  UNIT 0 Short-Term Failure (STF) last reset: <yr-month-day> <hr:min:sec>
    Last diagnostic failure: <yr-month-day> <hr:min:sec>
      DIAGLIST          STF          LTF
      <diag_name>       <counts>     <counts>
      .
      .
      .
      <diag_name>       <counts>     <counts>
      .
      .
      .
      CARDLIST          STF          LTF
      <card_name>       <counts>     <counts>
      .
      .
      .
      <card_name>       <counts>     <counts>

  UNIT 1 Short-Term Failure (STF) last reset: <yr-month-day> <hr:min:sec>
    Last diagnostic failure: <yr-month-day> <hr:min:sec>
      DIAGLIST          STF          LTF
      <diag_name>       <counts>     <counts>
      .
      .
      .
      <diag_name>       <counts>     <counts>
      .
      .
      .
      CARDLIST          STF          LTF
      <card_name>       <counts>     <counts>
      .
      .
      .
      <card_name>       <counts>     <counts>

```

Meaning: This is the response to a disp diaghist command, where

- <PMID> is the type of PM such as LTC, LTC, or RCC
- <yr-month-day> year, month, and day
- <hr:min:sec> hour, minute, and second
- <diag_name> the name of the diagnostic test
- <counts> the number of short term or long term failures

Action: None

-end-

listset**Function**

Use the listset command to list the discrimination numbers of the PM types included in the posted set.

listset command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
listset	<i>posted</i> <i>pm_type</i> all
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>pm_type</i>	This variable specifies the type of PM in the posted set that is to be listed with all of its discrimination numbers.
<i>posted</i>	This default parameter, which is never entered, indicates that all PMs of the same type as the PM currently posted will be listed because neither a <i>pm_type</i> nor the all parameter is specified.
all	This parameter lists all of the PM types that are in the posted set including their discrimination numbers.

Qualifications

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

- use the listset command to plan maintenance actions on sets of XPMs of the same type.
- entering the command string help listset to display the syntax of the command at the MAP shows all of the PM types that use the listset command; however, only PMs included in the office configuration can be selected.

listset (continued)**Example**

The following table provides an example of the listset command.

Example of the listset command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
listset all ↵	Task: List all of the PM types that are in the posted set. Response: pm_type pm_number, pm_number ... ⋮ pm_type pm_number, pm_number ... Explanation: The discrimination numbers of all the specified PM types in the posted set are listed.

Responses

The following table describes the meaning and significance of responses to the listset command.

Responses for the listset command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
pm_type pm_number, pm_number ... ⋮ pm_type pm_number, pm_number ...	Meaning: The discrimination numbers of all the specified PM types in the posted set are listed. Action: None
NO PMS FOUND	Meaning: The posted set of XPMs is empty. Action: None
-continued-	

listset (end)

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

NO PMS OF SPECIFIED PM TYPE FOUND

Meaning: The posted set does not contain XPMs of the specified type.**Action:** None

-end-

loadnotest (end)

Function

The loadnotest command is obsolete. Use the loadpm command with the force parameter. See the loadpm command for details.

loadpm**Function**

Use the loadpm command to load the peripheral program files into the processors of one or all posted LTCs. The PMs must be ManB or SysB before entering the loadpm command.

loadpm command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
loadpm	inactive pm unit <i>unit_no</i> [cc] [full data exec cmr] [<u>actfile</u> <i>l_name</i> backup] [<u>noforce</u> force] [<u>wait</u> nowait] [<u>posted</u> all [<u>defile</u> <i>r_name</i>]
Parameters and variables	Description
<u>actfile</u>	The default parameter, which is never entered, indicated that the load file will be the one specified in field ACTFILE of table PMLOADS, because neither a file name or backup were specified.
all	This parameter simultaneously loads all of the specified unit(s) or XPMs of the same node type as the XPM in the current position of the posted set.
backup	This parameter specifies that the backup file specified in field BKPFIL of table PMLOADS is the loadfile to be used.
cc	This parameter specifies that the source of the load data is to be the DMS-100 central control (CC) data store.
cmr	This parameter specifies that the CMR card will be loaded for the specified unit or units of the posted LTC.
data	This parameter selects the load which consists of the static data and execs, but not the basic LTC software. Static data and tables define the configuration of the LTC and subtending PMs. When loading static data into the PM the NT6X78 CLASS Modem Resource (CMR) card in the LTC is also loaded if table LTCINV is datafilled.
<u>defile</u>	This default parameter, which is never entered, indicates that the file used with the all parameter for loading will be the default file specified by the <i>l_name</i> variable because no <i>r_name</i> variable is specified.
-continued-	

loadpm (continued)

loadpm command parameters and variables (continued)	
Parameters and variables	Description
exec	This parameter selects the load mode to be execs only. Execs are sets of instructions executed by the LTC in response to a CC request or DMS action. Execs behave like mini-programs to handle call processing.
<i>l_name</i>	This variable is the name of the CC data file for the posted LTCs. Load names are listed in data table LTCINV, field LOAD. The load's file name also appears on the display of the command querypm next to FNAME. The device on which the load resides is specified in data table PMLOADS. By not specifying a load's file name, with parameter all, the XPMs are loaded with the file name recorded in the respective XPM inventory tables. More than one load can be used to load more than one PM.
force	This parameter bypasses the running of the ROM tests while loading occurs.
full	This parameter selects the load mode which consists of the basic LTC software, plus the execs and the static data in the CC. The parameter full is the default if no load mode is entered.
inactive	This parameter loads the unit(s) that are in the inactive state. If the parameter all is specified, XPMs with firmware card NT6X45BA or later are loaded by the mate unit. If the status display for the unit (s) activity is blank, the CC prevents the loading. The action must be done by using explicit parameters. During an upgrade of XPM software, and with parameter all, the inactive units that are to be loaded from their mate units display broadcast mate as their maintenance flag.
<i>noforce</i>	This default parameter, which is never entered, indicates that the ROM tests will be run because the force parameter was not entered.
nowait	This parameter allows another LTC to be posted and loaded without waiting for confirmation from the previous load request. The parameter nowait also enables the MAP to be used for other entries while loading proceeds. Error messages for the loadpm command are generated in PM logs.
pm	This parameter loads both units of one or all posted LTCs.
<i>posted</i>	This default parameter, which is never entered, indicates that only the posted LTC in the control position will be loaded because the all parameter is not entered.
unit	This parameter loads one unit of one or all posted LTCs.
-continued-	

loadpm (continued)

loadpm command parameters and variables (continued)	
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>r_name</i>	This variable is the name of the load that is to replace the load's file name (<i>l_name</i>) for those PMs that cannot be loaded by the <i>l_name</i> load. Replacement names for such PMs must be listed in data table LTCINV. The device on which the load resides is specified in table PMLOADS.
<i>unit_no</i>	This variable specified which unit of the posted LTC is to be loaded. The range is 0 or 1.
<u><i>wait</i></u>	This default parameter, which is never entered, indicates that load request confirmation and error messages will not be suppressed, and the MAP cannot be used for additional commands until the loadpm command has completed executing because the <i>nowait</i> parameter was not entered.
-end-	

Qualifications

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

- While loading occurs, a series of maintenance flags display its progress.
- With the parameter *all*, the more XPMs there are, the longer it takes to complete the loading. Other maintenance activities will be delayed.
- When using the parameter *pm*, the load file name is taken from the data table, and displayed by the command *querypm*.
- When the LTC is not loaded, the only programs that are present for testing are located in the ROM. If the ROM test fails, the loadpm command cannot be used. If the ROM tests have already passed, the *unlisted* menu command *loadnotest* bypasses the ROM tests. The time taken for a ROM test that is already successful is not repeated.
- To reload a PM, enter the loadpm command on the inactive unit, then enter the *swact* command when it is completed, and then re-enter loadpm for the newly inactive unit.
- When loading for the PM occurs, the NT6X78 CMR card in the LTC is also loaded if the data table LTCINV is datafilled.
- To locate a load's file name, use the commands *dskut* and *listvol*. Load file names are listed in data table PMLOADS.
- The failure reasons that prevent PMs in a posted set from being loaded by broadcast loading are described alphabetically as follows:

loadpm (continued)

- LOAD NOT RECEIVED FROM BROADCAST LOADER

The PM through which the load was to be sent has not sent the load. It may be out of service.

- NO RESPONSE FROM IPML SETUP MESSAGE

The XPM has not responded to the IPML setup that is required for broadcast loading to occur.

- NO RESPONSE FROM NIL EVENT TIMEOUT MESSAGE

The XPM has not responded to the nil event timeout message.

- NO RESPONSE FROM ROM/RAM QUERY MESSAGE

The XPM has not responded to the ROM and RAM query message.

Examples

The following table provides examples of the loadpm command.

Examples of the loadpm command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
loadpm unit 1 ↵ <i>where</i> 1	is the unit number of the posted LTC to be loaded Task: Load the peripheral program files into the processor of LTC unit 1. Response: LTC 0 ISTb Links_00S: CSide 0 PSide 0 Unit 0: Act InSv Unit 1: InAct ManB Mtce /Loading: 0200 LOADPM UNIT 1 Explanation:The message indicates the loading is taking place.
loadpm pm cc full backup ↵	Task: Load the posted pm with the backup loadfile specified in table PMLOADS. Response: Not currently available. Explanation:Not currently available.

loadpm (continued)**Responses**

The following table describes the meaning and significance of responses to the loadpm command.

Responses for the loadpm command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
6X45 PEC MISMATCH available_pecs	Meaning: Loading cannot occur because the data entry in the inventory table does not match the PEC of the NT6X45 card. Action: The equipped PECs of NT6X45 cards are listed, where pecs. If a question mark (?) is present instead of a PEC, the PEC can only be obtained by inspecting the appropriate card. Action: Check the PECs of the NT6X45 cards in use and ensure that the one with the lowest suffix is the one datafilled in inventory table LTCINV.
FAILED TO SEND RESET MESSAGE card_list	Meaning: For XPMs with an NT6X69 messaging card, loading cannot occur because a card is not reset. The card is one or more of the listed cards, where <i>card_list</i> is one of: - NT6X40 - NT6X41 - NT6X45 (MP) - NT6X45 (SP) - NT6X46 - NT6X47 - NT6X50 - NT6X69 - NT6X72 Action: None
-end-	

loadpm (continued)

Responses for the loadpm command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
FAILED TO SEND STATUS MESSAGE card_list	Meaning: For XPMs with an NT6X69 messaging card, loading cannot occur because a card is not communicating. The card is one or more of the listed cards, where <i>card_list</i> is one of: - NT6X40 - NT6X41 - NT6X45 (MP) - NT6X45 (SP) - NT6X46 - NT6X47 - NT6X69 Action: None
INACTIVE PARAMETER NOT VALID FOR OOS PM	Meaning: The parameter inactive does not apply to out-of-service XPMs. The XPM(s) must be in service. Action: The activity display for the XPM(s) is blank Action: To load the XPM(s) that are bypassed from the posted set, busy the XPMs with the command bsy and use the command loadpm with the parameter unit or pm.
LOAD FILE file_name NOT FOUND IN SYMBOL TABLE	Meaning: The variables <i>l_name</i> or <i>r_name</i> is not found in the system's symbol table. The symbol table is a pseudo-table for storing data for the duration of a MAP session. It is not a data table and is emptied by a reload or a restart. Action: Check for a typo or check data table LTCINV for the applicable <i>r_name</i>. Unless the location of the load file is listed in data table PMLOADS, list the volume with the load's file name.
-continued-	

loadpm (continued)

Responses for the loadpm command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
LOAD FILE NOT IN DIRECTORY	Meaning: The system cannot find the location of the load file. It resides on tape or disk. Use the command list to list the disk volume or the command mount to mount the tape that has the load file on it. The list and mount commands are described in the <i>Nonmenu Commands Reference Manual</i>, 297-1001-820. Action: None
LTC pm_number UNIT u BROADCAST LOAD REQUEST SUBMITTED	Meaning: The PMs in the posted set are being loaded by the broadcast method from the mate units, where <i>pm_number</i> and unit <i>u</i> are the discrimination numbers of the specific PM(s). Action: None
pm_type pm_number IS status NO ACTION TAKEN	Meaning: The PM is in the incorrect state for loading, where <i>pm_type</i> is a PM listed in table A on page 18, <i>pm_number</i> is the discrimination number of the PM, and status is one of the following: CBSY INSV OFF-LINE The PM must be ManB. Action: None
LTC pm_number LOADED	Meaning: The PM has been successfully loaded. Action: None
LTC pm_number UNIT u LOAD FILE file_name IS NOT AVAILABLE	Meaning: The parameter has already been used and the PM load <i>file_name</i> has already been identified as being unavailable. Action: The PM in the posted set is bypassed from the loading
-continued-	

loadpm (continued)

Responses for the loadpm command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
LTC pm_number LOAD FILE IN INVENTORY TABLE NOT FOUND ENSURE THAT TABLE PMLOADS IS DATAFILLED CORRECTLY	Meaning: The load's file name (parameter <i>l_name</i>) is not specified and the file name in the inventory data table does not correspond to a valid device in table PMLOADS. Action: The PM in the posted set is bypassed from the loading.
LTC pm_number UNIT u LOADPM FAILED reason CAUSED FAILURE OF BROADCAST LOADER	Meaning: As a member of the posted set intended for participation with broadcast loading, a PM's failure to be loaded prevents the broadcast loading from occurring. Reasons for the failure are listed in qualifications. Action: None of the PMs to be loaded by the broadcast method are loaded. PMs in the posted set using the single loading method are loaded Action: To allow the broadcast loading to proceed, remove the PM with the failure from the posted set and try again.
LTC pm_number LOADPM FAILED LOAD NOT RECEIVED VIA BROADCAST LOADER	Meaning: As a member of the posted set intended for participation with broadcast loading, this LTC is not loaded because of a failure in another PM. Action: None of the PMs to be loaded by the broadcast method is loaded. PMs in the posted set using the single loading method are loaded Action: Investigate the cause of the failure to load the PM that is identified by the response CAUSED FAILURE OF BROADCAST LOADER. To proceed with the broadcast loading, remove the failed PM from the posted set and try the loadpm command again.
LTC pm_number UNIT u LOAD REQUEST SUBMITTED	Meaning: Only the PM in the current position of the posted set is being loaded from the CC. Action: None
-continued-	

loadpm (continued)

Responses for the loadpm command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
LTC pm_number MTCE IN PROGRESS ON EITHER OR BOTH UNITS	Meaning: The LTC cannot be loaded because it is already undergoing maintenance action, where <i>pm_number</i> is the discrimination number of the LTC. Action: With parameter all, the LTC is bypassed from the posted set of LTCs only for the duration of the loading.
LTC pm_number NOT SUBMITTED AS INACTIVE UNIT NO LONGER MANB OR ACTIVE UNIT IS NOW OOS	Meaning: As a member of the posted set intended for participation with broadcast loading, the PM is no longer manually busy (ManB state) or the active unit is no longer in service. Action: The PM in the posted set is bypassed from the loading.
LTC pm_number NOT SUBMITTED AS STATE NO LONGER MANB	Meaning: The PM's units are not both manually busy (ManB state). Action: The PM in the posted set is bypassed from the loading.
LTC pm_number UNIT u REPLACEMENT NAME MISMATCH WITH INVENTORY TABLE	Meaning: The specified load replacement file name does not match the file name datafilled in the inventory table of this PM. Action: The PM in the posted set is bypassed from the loading.
reason NO ACTION TAKEN	Meaning: The command cannot be executed for a reason other than those given in the standard responses. Action: None
-continued-	

loadpm (continued)

Responses for the loadpm command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
NO RESPONSE FROM PM AFTER ROMTEST card_list	Meaning: For XPMs with an NT6X69 messaging card, loading cannot occur because a card is not communicating. The card is one or more of the listed cards, where <i>card_list</i> is one of NT6X45 (FP, International) NT6X45 (MP) NT6X45 (SP) NT6X46 NT6X47 Action: None
NO RESPONSE FROM PM AFTER STATUS card_list	Meaning: For XPMs with an NT6X69 messaging card, loading cannot occur because a card is not communicating. The card is one or more of the listed cards, where <i>card_list</i> is one of NT6X45 (FP, International) NT6X45 (MP) NT6X45 (SP) NT6X46 NT6X47 NT6X69 Action: None
NO RESPONSE FROM ROM/RAM QUERY MESSAGE	Meaning: The loading cannot occur because the datafilled entry in the inventory does not match the PEC of the NT6X45 card or there is no response to the ROM/RAM query. If the parameter nowait is specified, this response does not appear. Action: The maintenance flag ROM/RAM QUERY appears for the duration of the query. Action: Check the PECs of the NT6X45 cards in use and ensure that the one with the lowest suffix is the one datafilled in table LTCINV.
-continued-	

loadpm (continued)

Responses for the loadpm command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
NO WAIT RECEIVED AFTER RESET card_list	Meaning: For XPMs with an NT6X69 messaging card, loading cannot occur because a card is not present. The card is one or more of the listed cards, where <i>card_list</i> is one of NT6X40 NT6X41 NT6X45 (FP, International) NT6X45 (MP) NT6X45 (SP) NT6X46 NT6X46 (FP memory) NT6X47 NT6X50 NT6X69 NT6X72 Action: None
PM FAILED TO INITIALIZE TRY RELOADING THE PM	Meaning: For XPMs with an NT6X69 messaging card, loading cannot occur because a card is not initialized. Action: Reload the XPM by entering the command pmreset or loadpm at a MAP.
LTC pm_number REQUEST INVALID MANUAL ACTION ONLY VALID ON MANB PM	Meaning: With parameter all, an XPM in the posted set cannot be loaded because it is not in the manually busy state. Action: The PM in the posted set is bypassed from the loading. Action: To proceed with the maintenance, wait until the action on the posted set is completed, then busy the XPM with the command bsy before trying the command loadpm.
-continued-	

loadpm (continued)

Responses for the loadpm command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
REPLACE CARDS IN CARDLIST card_list	Meaning: The results of the tests by the mate unit indicate that the cards are preventing the loading, where <i>card_list</i> is the list of cards. Action: Replace the cards. If one of them is a processor card, reload the unit.
RETRY LAST COMMAND	Meaning: The results of the tests by the mate unit do not have a list of suspected cards. Action: Re-enter the command loadpm.
SUMMARY: nnn PASSED nnn NOT SUBMITTED	Meaning: With parameter all, a summary is given of the quantity (nnn) of XPMs in the posted set that have been successfully loaded or that have been bypassed by the loading. Action: None
THIS OPERATION WILL BE EXECUTED ON nnn LTC PLEASE CONFIRM ("YES", "Y", "NO", OR "N")	Meaning: A quantity of nnn LTCs in the posted set is to be loaded. Action: Entering Yes loads the LTC(s) Entering No aborts the action. Action: With YES, the status display of the LTC in the current position of the posted set shows the maintenance flag Mtce and shows the progression of the loading.
TOO MANY CHARACTERS IN REPLACEMENT NAME	Meaning: The variable <i>r_name</i> must be a string of eight characters or less. Action: Check for a type or check data table LTCINV for the applicable <i>r_name</i>.
-continued-	

loadpm (continued)

Responses for the loadpm command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
TOO MANY DIFFERENT LOAD FILES REQUIRED. TRY A SMALLER SET OF PMS	Meaning: This response is to the command string loadpm pm all when the quantity of load file names in the respective inventory data tables is too large. Action: Use the command post to create a posted set either with fewer PMs or with PMs that use the same load file name, and re-enter the command.
UNABLE TO DIAGNOSE FROM MATE MATE NOT ACT/INSV - TRY AGAIN LATER	Meaning: Mate loading is cancelled if the status or the activity of the active unit changes. Action: Wait for the changes to complete.
UNABLE TO DIAGNOSE FROM MATE NO RESOURCES - TRY AGAIN LATER	Meaning: Mate loading cannot occur when key software modules are missing from the load. Action: Wait for the resources to become available.
UNABLE TO DIAGNOSE FROM MATE MATE MTCE IN PROGRESS - TRY AGAIN LATER	Meaning: As part of the maintenance actions for testing a unit by its active mate, loading from the mate unit cannot occur when maintenance is already in progress on it. Action: Wait for the maintenance action(s) to complete.
WAITING FOR RESOURCES TO BECOME AVAILABLE	Meaning: The system must wait to do maintenance action because the maximum quantity of loading requests has been submitted. Action: Wait for the loading to complete or cancel the request with command abtk.
-continued-	

loadpm (continued)

Responses for the loadpm command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
WARNING: LOAD FILE file_name HAS SAME NAME AS DATAFILED IN INVENTORY TABLE BUT IS NOT ON THE SAME DEVICE AS INDICATED BY TABLE PMLOADS	Meaning: Two load file names are the same in a PM inventory data table and in table PMLOADS. The specified file name matches the name in the inventory table, but not the name in table PMLOADS. Action: The PM in the posted set is bypassed from the loading. Action: Check table PMLOADS for the correct file name.
Load file on command line not supported when loading the CMR	Meaning: When loading the CMR, it is not valid to specify a load file on the command line. The load file specified in the inventory table will be used. Action: Reissue the loadpm command without specifying the CMR load name.
CMR file <CMR_file_name> not found on the device indicated in table PMLOADS or in symbol table	Meaning: A loadpm command was issued and the load file name indicated by <CMR_file_name> in the response and datafiled in the inventory table is not found on the device indicated in PMLOADS or in the user's symbol table. Action: Ensure that the CMR load datafiled in the inventory table exists on the device indicated by Table PMLOADS, or list the device where the loadfile resides, such as dskut;listvol d010pload all.
LTC X Unit Y request submitted.	Meaning: The nowait parameter is entered. This message is produced to indicate the load request has been submitted, where X is the LTC number Y is the unit number of the LTC. Action: None
-continued-	

loadpm (continued)

Responses for the loadpm command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
LTC X Unit Y LoadPM Aborted Reason: ABTK from user <username>	Meaning: The loading process has been aborted by another user, where X is the LTC number Y is the unit number of the LTC <username> is the name of the user submitting the abtk command. Action: Investigate the reason the other user aborted the loading.
LTC X WARNING: CMR file >CMR_file_name> has same name as datafilled in inventory table but is not on the same device as indicated by table PMLOADS	Meaning: The CMR file to be loaded has the same name as that datafilled in the inventory table. This file is not the same as the one defined in table PMLOADS. Two load files of the same name exist. The CMR will not be loaded. Action: None
LTC X Unit Y CMR not datafilled in inventory table.	Meaning: The optional card CMR and its load name are not datafilled in the inventory table, where X is the LTC number Y is the unit number of the LTC. Action: Add CMRxx, where xx specifies the slot number, to the OPTCARD list and the CMR load name to the CMRLOAD filed in the inventory table for the specified LTC. Ensure that the CMR card is in the correct slot as specified by xx.
LTC X Unit Y CMR card must be ManB	Meaning: The CMR card must be manually busy to be loaded where X is the LTC number Y is the unit number of the LTC. Action: Busy the CMR card with the bsy command.
-continued-	

loadpm (continued)

Responses for the loadpm command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
LTC X Unit y Unit not InSv	Meaning: The LTC must be in service, either InSv or IsTb for the CMR to be loaded, where X is the LTC number Y is the unit number of the LTC. Action: Ensure the LTC is in service.
LTC X Unit Y LoadPM failed. <reason>	Meaning: The PM has a failure which is indicated where X is the LTC number Y is the unit number of the LTC <reason> is the reason for the failure. Action: Investigate and correct the failure.
Force parameter not valid when loading CMR	Meaning: The force parameter was entered with the load cmr command. Action: Enter the command without the force parameter.
ALL parameter not valid when loading the CMR	Meaning: The all parameter was entered with the load cmr command. Action: Enter the command without the all parameter.
Loading a CMR on an Active Unit will degrade LTC call processing real time. Do you still want to LOAD the CMR?	Meaning: A CMR in an active unit of an XPM is to be loaded. This message explains that the XPM call processing real time will be impacted. Action: To continue the loading process enter "yes." To terminate the loading process enter "no."
-continued-	

loadpm (end)

Responses for the loadpm command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
LTC X Unit Y No action taken - Mtce in Progress	Meaning: The LTC was loading the CMR when an attempt was made to bsy the LTC unit. The loading of the CMR continues. This is an output message, where X is the LTC number Y is the unit number of the LTC. Action: None
LTC X Request Invalid Mtce in progress on either or both units	Meaning: The LTC was loading the CMR when an attempt was made to SwAct the XPM. Loading continues. Action: None
-end-	

next (end)**Function**

Use the next command to place the next higher PM of the set of posted LTCs into the control position.

next command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
next	<i>any</i> <i>pm_type</i>
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>any</i>	This default parameter, which is never entered, indicates that the next PM in the post set, regardless of type, will be posted because no pmtyp is specified.
pm_type	This variable specifies a pm type and enables the system to select a specific PM type to post. 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

Examples

Not currently available

Responses

The following table describes the meaning and significance of responses to the next command.

Responses 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. Action: None

offl**Function**

Use the offl command to place the specified LTC or LTCs in the offline state.

offl command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
offl	<u>posted</u> all
Parameters and variables	Description
<u>posted</u>	This default parameter, which is never entered, indicates that only the currently posted LTC will be affected by the offl command because the all parameter was not entered.
all	This parameter makes offline all XPMs, or their specified units, which are the same node type as the XPM currently posted.

Qualifications

This command is qualified by the following limitation:
An off-line LTC remains in this state through all restarts.

Examples

Not currently available

Responses

The following table describes the meaning and significance of responses to the offl command.

Responses for the offl command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
OK	Meaning: The posted LTC is made offline. Action: None
-continued-	

offl (continued)

Responses for the offl command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
pm_type pm_number IS status. NO ACTION TAKEN	Meaning: The PM is already offline or is in the incorrect state for being made offline, where <i>pm_type</i> is a PM listed in Table A on page 18, <i>pm_number</i> is the discrimination number of the PM, and status is one of CBSY OFFL SYSB The PM must be ManB. Note: For some PM types, REQUEST INVALID appears before NO ACTION TAKEN. Action: None
LTC pm_number MTCE IN PROGRESS ON EITHER OR BOTH UNITS	Meaning: The LTC cannot be made off-line because it is already undergoing maintenance action, where <i>pm_number</i> is the discrimination number of the LTC. Action: With parameter all, the LTC is bypassed from the posted set of LTCs only for the duration of being made offline.
LTC pm_number REQUEST INVALID MANUAL ACTION ONLY VALID ON MANB PM	Meaning: With parameter all, an LTC in the posted set cannot be made off-line because it is not in the manually busy state. Action: The LTC in the posted set is bypassed from being made offline. Action: To proceed with the maintenance, wait until the action on the posted set is completed, then make the LTC busy with the command bsy before trying the command offline.
-continued-	

offl (end)

Responses for the offl command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
SUMMARY nnn PASSED nnn NOT SUBMITTED	Meaning: With parameter all, a summary is given of the quantity (<i>nnn</i>) of XPMs in the posted set that have been successfully made offline or that have been bypassed by the request. Action: None
THIS OPERATION WILL BE EXECUTED ON nnn LTCS PLEASE CONFIRM ("YES", "Y", "NO", OR "N")	Meaning: A quantity of <i>nnn</i> LTCs in the posted set is to be made off-line. Action: Entering YES makes the LTCs off-line. Entering NO aborts the action. Action: With YES, the status display of the LTC in the current position of the posted set changes to offl and the status display under the header OFFL is increased by one.
-end-	

perform**Function**

Use the perform command to access the perform level where details of the activity and performance of a posted PM can be monitored. This feature requires feature package NTX827 or NTX750.

perform command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
perform	<u>nolab</u> lab
Parameters and variables	Description
<u>nolab</u>	This default parameter, which is never entered, cancels the setup for the office because lab parameter is entered.
lab	This parameter specifies a setup for the office as the menu and display of the posted PM is accessed. The setups automatically vary according to the type of PM that is posted. This parameter is for lab use only.

Qualifications

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

- The posted PM must be in service (status InSv) or have in-service trouble (status ISTb).
- Only the active unit is monitored.
- Only one user at a time can monitor the performance of the posted PM.
- The measurements are recorded for the status displays within one hour of starting the measurements. The maximum measuring duration is one hour from its starting.
- Measurements are not maintained during or after a warm or cold SwAct.
- Measurements are maintained during a busying or returning to service of an active unit.
- The performance process can monitor up to five PMs.

perform (continued)

Example

The following table provides an example of the perform command.

Example of the perform command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
perform ↵	Task: Access the perform level for the currently posted LTC. Response: LOAD NAME : NLG35CN STATUS: REASON: LOGS: TIME: Explanation: The PERFORM level is accessed.
-end-	

perform (continued)**Responses**

The following table describes the meaning and significance of responses to the perform command.

Responses for the perform command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
display	Meaning: The perform display and menu appears. Action: None
DISPLAY PROCESS DIED	Meaning: The Perform tool cannot be accessed until the display process is restored. Action: None
FAILED TO INITIALIZE DIRECTORY	Meaning: A system problem is interfering with the access of the Perform tool. Action: Try again later when more resources are likely to be available.
MAXIMUM NUMBER OF PMS IN USE PLEASE WAIT UNTIL SOMEONE QUITs	Meaning: A maximum of ten peripherals can be analyzed by the Perform tool at the same time. Action: Wait until the analysis is complete on one of the ten peripherals.
MAXIMUM NUMBER OF DISPLAYS IN USE PLEASE WAIT UNTIL SOMEONE QUITs	Meaning: A maximum of five MAPs can access the Perform level or its sublevels at the same time. Action: Wait until a MAP is made available.
-continued-	

perform (continued)

Responses for the perform command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
PERFORM ALREADY BEING USED ON THIS PM BY map_id	Meaning: Another MAP has already specified the PM for posting for the perform analysis. Action: Wait until the peripheral is no longer posted for perform command.
PERFORM NOT VALID ON THIS PM	Meaning: The perform tool does not analyze the type of specified PM. Action: None
PERIPHERAL IN USE	Meaning: The PM is already undergoing the performance process. Action: None
PERIPHERAL IS NOT INSV OR ISTB	Meaning: The active unit of the PM must be in the in-service (InSv) or in-service (ISTb) state. Action: None
PM LOAD DOES NOT SUPPORT THE PERFORM TOOL	Meaning: The feature package that provides the Perform analysis does not include this type of PM. Action: A software reload may be required as an upgrade to allow perform to analyze the specified type of PM.
POST COMMAND NOT VALID IN THIS TOOL TO POST THE PERIPHERAL, FIRST QUIT FROM PERFORM	Meaning: While the Perform tool is accessed, PMs cannot be added to the posted set. The PMs to be analyzed by perform must be posted before the tool is accessed. Action: None
-continued-	

perform (end)

Responses for the perform command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
THERE ARE FIVE USERS USING THIS TOOL PLEASE WAIT UNTIL A PROCESS IS STOPPED	Meaning: The performance process can monitor only up to five PMs simultaneously. Action: None
XPM DOES NOT SUPPORT PERFORM TOOL	Meaning: If the XPM does not respond to the command perform within a 10-second timeout, it is assumed that the XPM does not use the Perform tool. Action: You cannot enter other commands at the MAP during the timeout.
-end-	

pmreset**Function**

Use the pmreset command to reinitialize a posted LTC or one of its units after being reloaded using the loadpm command. This reset verifies that the reload is correct.

pmreset command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
pmreset	pm unit <i>unit_no</i> $\left[\begin{array}{l} \textit{tstdat} \\ \textit{nodata} \\ \textit{norun} \end{array} \right]$
Parameters and variables	Description
pm	This parameter reinitializes both units of the posted LTC.
norun	This parameter resets the PM without initializing or sending static data and execs.
unit	This parameter reinitializes one unit of the posted PM.
<i>unit_no</i>	This parameter specifies which unit of the posted PM is to be reset. The range is 0 -1.
nodata	This parameter resets the units after initialization without sending data and execs.
<u><i>tstdat</i></u>	This default parameter, which is never entered, resets the units after initialization and sending data and execs, because neither the nodata or norun parameters are entered.

Qualifications

None

pmreset (continued)

Example

The following table provides an example of the pmreset command.

Example of the pmreset command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
pmreset unit 0 ↵ <i>where</i> 0	is the number of the unit to be reset.
	Task: Reset unit 0 of the posted LTC.
	Response: UNIT 0 IN ESA MODE THIS ACTION WILL CAUSE ESA EXIT AND ABORT 3 CALLS PLEASE CONFIRM ("YES", "Y", "NO", OR "N")
	Explanation: The resetting of an LTC equipped with ESA cancels calls.

pmreset (continued)**Responses**

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

Responses for the pmreset command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
LTC <pm_number> UNIT <n> DETERMINATION OF ESA STATUS FAILED NO REPLY FROM PM REQUEST PROCEEDING	Meaning: The central control (CC) is unaware that the specified LTC is in the ESA mode, where <pm_number> is the discrimination number of the LTC and <n> is the LTC unit number (0 or 1). The system attempts to reset the LTC unit(s) anyway. Action: None
REPLACE CARDS IN CARDLIST <card_list>	Meaning: The results of the tests by the mate unit indicate that cards are preventing the resetting, where card_list is the list of cards. Action: Replace the cards. If one of them is a processor card, reload the unit.
RETRY LAST COMMAND	Meaning: The results of the tests by the mate unit do not have a list of suspected cards. Action: None
UNABLE TO DIAGNOSE FROM MATE MATE NOT ACT/INSV - TRY AGAIN LATER	Meaning: The mate test reset is cancelled if the status or the activity of the active unit changes. Action: Wait for the changes to complete.
-continued-	

pmreset (end)

Responses for the pmreset command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
UNABLE TO DIAGNOSE FROM MATE NO RESOURCES - TRY AGAIN LATER	Meaning: Resetting for the mate tests cannot occur when key software modules are missing from the load. Action: Wait for the resources to become available.
UNABLE TO DIAGNOSE FROM MATE MATE MTCE IN PROGRESS - TRY AGAIN LATER	Meaning: As part of the maintenance actions for testing a unit by its active mate, resetting from the mate unit cannot occur when maintenance is already in progress on it. Action: Wait for the maintenance actions(s) to complete.
UNIT <n> IN ESA MODE THIS ACTION WILL CAUSE ESA EXIT AND ABORT <nnn> CALLS PLEASE CONFIRM ("YES", "Y", "NO", OR "N")	Meaning: The resetting of an LTC equipped with ESA cancels calls, where <nnn> is the current quantity of calls in progress. Action: None
-end-	

post**Function**

Use the post command to select a specific LTC upon which action is to be performed by other commands.

post command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
post	<i>pm_type</i> <i>nnn ...nnn</i>
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>pm_type</i>	This variable identifies a PM of note-type LTC. If a level of the node-type is already accessed, the <i>pm_type</i> may be omitted from the command entry. A PM in the control position of the posted set is the default.
<i>nnn</i>	This variable identifies the discrimination number of the LTC to be posted. The range is 0-127. When more than one PM is to be posted, the discrimination numbers are entered with a blank space separating them.

Qualifications

The post command is qualified by the following exceptions, restrictions, and limitations.

- The post command must be used before using the commands trns1, tst, bsy, rts, offl, loadpm, swact, 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 that are present in the office configuration. For parameters that do not apply, one of several responses indicates that it is ignored.

post (continued)**Examples**

The following table provides an example of the post command.

Examples of the post command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
post LTC 8 ↵ <i>where</i>	
8	is the discrimination number of the LTC to be posted.
	Task: Post LTC 8. Response: LTC 8 InSv Links_00S: CSide 0, PSide 0 Unit0: Act InSv Unit1: Inact InSv Explanation: LTC 8 is posted.

Responses

The following table describes the meaning and significance of 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 any PM being posted. Action: None
-continued-	

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

```

pm  pm_number  n_state  LINKS 00S:  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 PM listed in Table A on page 18.
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 initiated 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

```

<PM> <num> InSv  Links_00S: CSide 0, PSide 0
Unit0: Act  InSv
Unit1: Inact InSv

```

Meaning: The specified <PM> number <num> is posted.

Action: None

-end-

querypm**Function**

Use the querypm command to display miscellaneous information about a posted LTC.

querypm command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
querypm	cntrs diaghist [<u>both</u> card diag reset] flt
Parameters and variables	Description
card	This parameter causes only card counts to be displayed for the diagnostic history.
cntrs	This parameter displays the contents of the LTC maintenance counters which record the number of times that each fault (flt) condition has occurred. It also displays the ROM and RAM load names.
<u>both</u>	This default parameter, which is never entered, indicates that both diagnostic counts and card counts will be displayed for the diagnostic history.
diag	This parameter causes only diagnostic counts to be displayed for the diagnostic history.
diaghist	This parameter causes a diagnostic history to be displayed.
flt	This parameter displays fault information for both units of the posted PM.
reset	This parameter causes the LTF counter to be reset to zero.

Qualifications

The querypm command is qualified by the following exceptions, restrictions, and limitations.

- Other fault conditions are:
 - Init-A CC restart has occurred. RTS is attempting during restart.
 - Diagnostics Failed-The unit has failed TST or RTS.
 - Trap-The unit has sent an “initialization complete” message to the CC after an auto-restart.
 - Activity Dropped-A system-generated SwAct has occurred.

querypm (continued)

- Audit-The internal software state of the active or inactive unit is incorrect. The active unit internal state should be RUNNING. The inactive unit internal state should be READY. Fault indications are: BUSY, RESTART, or SYNCING.
- Unsolicited Message Limit Exceeded-The unit has sent more than 100 unsolicited messages to CC within 1 minute.
- CS Links-The CS message links have failed the periodic in-service C-side links test (which occurs once per minute).
- The following logs are generated when the indicated maintenance actions occur:
 - PM128-The NT6X78 CMR card is out-of-service. Until the card is returned to service or replaced, the XPM cannot be returned to service or tested by in-service tests.
 - PM180-The NT6X78 CMR card has a faults and a reset has been or is being attempted.
 - PM181-The NT6X78 CMR card has failed a card test and therefore has caused the XPM to have in-service trouble (ISTb).
 - PM601-When a querypm diaghist reset command is issued, a summary of LTF counters is recorded in a PM106 log before LTF counter is reset.
- Two sets of counters are used to save information for the diaghist parameter function, long term failures (LTF) and short term failures (STF).
- Whenever the querypm diaghist reset command is executed a warning is issued indicating the LTF counter data collected for the posted PM will be lost.
- The following diagnostics are supported by the AF5006 feature and may be reported in a diagnostic history.

Diag name	Description	Type (solicited or audit)	Required by SwAct controller
AB DIAG	A/B Bits	solicited	no
AMUDIAG	6X50 External Loop	solicited	no
CDS1 DG	CSide DS1	solicited	no
CMRDIAG	CMR Card0	both	no
CONT DG	Continuity Diag	solicited	no
CSMDIAG	CSM Diag	solicited	no
CS SPCH	Network Links	solicited	no
DCHIALB	DCH Inactive Loopback	solicited	no
DS1DIAG	PSide DS1	solicited	no

querrympm (continued)

Diag name	Description	Type (solicited or audit)	Required by SwAct controller
DS30A	6X48 / MX74 Audit	audit	no
FORMATR	Local Formatter	solicited	no
ISPHDLC	ISP HDLC Diag	solicited	no
ISPSPHI	ISP Speech Bus Internal	solicited	no
ISPSPHF	ISP Speech Bus Full	solicited	no
MSGDIAG	6X69 Messaging Card	solicited	yes
MSG IMC	IMC Link	both	yes
MX76MSG	MX76 Messaging Card	solicited	yes
PADRING	6X80 Pad/Ring	solicited	no
PARITY	Parity Audit	audit	yes
PS LOOP	PSide Loops	solicited	no
PS SPCH	PSide Speech Links	solicited	no
RCC FMT	Remote Formatter	solicited	no
SCM AB	6X81 A/B Bits	solicited	no
SCM MSG	SCM A/B DDL Msg	solicited	no
SPCH DG	Speech Path	solicited	no
STRDIAG	Special Tone Receiver	solicited	no
SYNC DG	Sync Diag	both	yes
FAC AUD	Facility Audit	audit	no
TONE DG	Tone Diag	both	no
TS DIAG	Time Switch Diag	solicited	no
UTRDIAG	UTR Card	solicited	no

- The following cards are supported by the AF5006 feature and may be reported in a diagnostic history.

Card name	Description
NT6X40	Net Interface Link
NT6X41	Speech Bus Formatter and Clock
NT6X42	CSM
NT6X44	Timeswitch and A/B Bit Logic
NT6X45	Master/Signalling/File Processor
NT6X46	SP Memory
NT6X47	MP Memory
NT6X48	DS30A Interface

querypm (continued)

Card name	Description
NT6X50	DS1 Interface
NT6X55	DS0 Interface
NT6X62	STR Card
NT6X69	Messaging Card
NT6X70	Continuity Card
NT6X72	RCC Host Link Formatter
NT6X78	CLASS Modem Resource (CMR)
NT6X79	Tone Generator
NT6X80	SCM Pad/Padring
NT6X81	SCM A/B Bit
NT6X85	SCM DS1
NT6X86	SCM MSG
NT6X92	Universal Tone Receiver (UTR)
NT8X18	SMSR CSide DS30A Interface
NTBX01	ISDN Signalling Processor (ISP)
NTBX02	DCH
NTMX76	CSM + MSG Card
NTMX77	68020 Processor (UP)

querypm (continued)**Examples**

The following table provides examples of the querypm command.

Examples of the querypm command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
querypm ↵	Task: Display information about the currently posted LTC. Response: <pre>PM Type: LTC PM No.: 0 PM Int. No.: 0 Node_no.:31 PMs Equipped: 51 Loadname: NLG36BL WARM SWACT is supported and available. LTC 0 is included in the REX schedule. REX on LTC 0 has not been performed. Node Status: {OK, FALSE} Unit 0 Inact, Status: {OK, FALSE} Unit 1 Act, Status: {OK, FALSE} Site Flr RPos Bay_id Shf Description Slot EqpEC HOST 01 E31 LTE 00 51 LTC : 000 6X02AA</pre> Explanation: Typical display for querypm command.
querypm flt ↵	Task: Display fault information for both units of the posted PM. Response: <pre>Node is ISTb One or both Units inservice trouble Unit 0 The following inservice troubles exist: PM Load mismatch with Inventory table Unit 1 The following inservice troubles exist: PM Load mismatch with Inventory table</pre> Explanation: Typical display for querypm flt command.
-continued-	

querypm (continued)**Examples of the querypm command (continued)****Example Task, response, and explanation****querypm diaghist ↵**

Task: Display the diagnostic history for the posted PM.

Response:

```
LTC 1 Long-Term Failure (LTF) last reset: 92/07/01 03:12:14
UNIT 0 Short-Term Failure (STF) last reset: 92/07/03 03:10:23
      Last diagnostic failure: 92/07/04 13:35:50
      DIAGLIST  CARDLIST      STF      LTF
      AB DIAG: Total failures    2        3
                : NT6X44        0        3
UNIT 1 Short-Term Failure (STF) last reset: 92/07/01 03:12:14
      Last diagnostic failure: 92/06/02 14:00:31
      DIAGLIST  CARDLIST      STF      LTF
      AB DIAG: Total failures    1        1
                : NT6X44        0        1
      SPCH DG: Total failures    1        4
                : NT6X44        0        1
                : NT6X41        0        3
                : NT6X43        0        1
```

Explanation: Unit 0 has failures of the AB diagnostic while unit one has failures for both the AB and speech path diagnostics.

querypm diaghist diag ↵

Task: Display the diagnostic history for the posted PM, diagnostics only.

Response:

```
LTC 1 Long-Term Failure (LTF) last reset: 92/07/01 03:12:14
UNIT 0 Short-Term Failure (STF) last reset: 92/07/03 03:10:23
      Last diagnostic failure: 92/07/04 13:35:50
      DIAGLIST      STF      LTF
      AB DIAG: Total failures    2        3
UNIT 1 Short-Term Failure (STF) last reset: 92/07/01 03:12:14
      Last diagnostic failure: 92/06/02 14:00:31
      DIAGLIST      STF      LTF
      AB DIAG: Total failures    1        1
      SPCH DG: Total failures    1        4
```

Explanation: Unit 0 has failures of the AB diagnostic while unit one has failures for both the AB and SPEECH diagnostics. Only diagnostics are displayed.

-continued-

querypm (continued)**Examples of the querypm command (continued)****Example Task, response, and explanation****querypm diaghist card ↵****Task:** Display the diagnostic history for the posted PM, card lists only.**Response:**

```

LTC 1 Long-Term Failure (LTF) last reset: 92/07/01 03:12:14
UNIT 0 Short-Term Failure (STF) last reset: 92/07/03 03:10:23
      Last diagnostic failure: 92/07/04 13:35:50
            CARDLIST          STF          LTF
              : NT6X44          0            3
UNIT 1 Short-Term Failure (STF) last reset: 92/07/01 03:12:14
      Last diagnostic failure: 92/06/02 14:00:31
            CARDLIST          STF          LTF
              : NT6X44          0            1
              : NT6X41          0            3
              : NT6X43          0            1

```

Explanation: Unit 0 has one failing card and unit one has three failing cards.
Card lists only are displayed.

-end-

querypm (continued)

Responses

The following table describes the meaning and significance of responses to the querypm command.

Responses for the querypm command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
Diagnostic History is not supported for this PM type	Meaning: The querypm diaghist command was issued for a PM or XPM not supported by AF5006 feature. Action: None
LTF counters reset to zero	Meaning: This response indicates that yes was entered to the confirmation request for the querypm diaghist reset command. Action: None
WARNING: The Long Term Failure (LTF) counters will be ZEROed. Please confirm ("YES", "Y", "NO", OR "N"):	Meaning: The warning and confirmation request are always issued when the querypm diaghist reset command is executed. Action: Enter yes to continue resetting the LTF counter, or enter no to abort the command.
-continued-	

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

PM TYPE: type PM NO.: nnn PM INT.#: n NODE NO.: nnnn

PMS EQUIPPED: xxx LOADNAME: l_name

WARM SWACT IS SUPPORTED

status info

LAST REX DATE WAS day mdd AT hh.mm; results

NODE STATUS: {OK, FALSE}

UNIT 0 STATUS: {status, FALSE}

UNIT 1 STATUS: {status, FALSE}

SITE FLR RPOS BAY_ID SHF DESCRIPTION SLOT EQPEC

Meaning: PM information is displayed, where:

type is a PM type.

nnn is 0-127 for the discrimination number of the PM type.

n is a software internal number

nnnn is 0-2047 for the PM node number of PM number nnn.

l_name is the name of the load file for the PM type.

status_info is a reason for the status of a unit or node, where status_info can be:

6X45 PEC MISMATCH BETWEEN INVENTORY TABLE & PM

The mismatch means the datafilled entry in the inventory table does not match the PEC of the NT6X45 card. Check the PECs of the NT6X45 cards in use by entering querypm or by inspecting the card and ensure that the PEC with the lowest suffix is the one datafilled in Table LTCINV.

NOT LOADED SINCE POWER UP

The LTC has not been loaded with software after having been powered up. The fault query of the NT6X45 card indicates the need for a load. The system tries to auto-load the units before a return to service. If auto-loading fails, the XPM must be manually busied and loaded (by the commands bsy and loadpm respectively).

type nnn IS INCLUDED IN THE REX SCHEDULE

The PM is automatically scheduled for REX testing by the system.

-continued-

querypm (continued)

Responses for the querypm command (continued)		
MAP output	Meaning and action	
	day	is an abbreviation for the day of the week, for example, MON for Monday.
	mmdd	is an abbreviation for the month and includes the date of the day, for example, SEP07 for September 7.
	hh.mm	denotes the time in hours and minutes that the REX test occurred
	results	gives the result of the last REX test (PASSED or FAILED)
	status	is one of the PM status codes.
	SITE	begins the header string which identifies the location of a circuit according to the standard scheme.
	card_list	is the list of potentially faulty cards.
	Action: None	
NODE IS <status> <reason> UNIT 0 state UNIT 1 state		
Meaning: PM fault information is displayed, where: <status> is one of the PM status codes. <reason> is one or more of the following: CLASS MODEM RESOURCE CARD 6X78AA OUT OF SERVICE means the CMR NT6X78 card in the LTC is a cause of the XPM having in-service trouble (ISTb status). DATA NOT UP TO DATE DISTRIBUTED DATA MISMATCH NODE REDUNDANCY LOST (A UNIT IS OOS) means that one unit is out-of-service (OOS) and that SwAct cannot be done. For unit1, there has been a recent SwAct and the inactive unit is still SysB. The fault condition is caused by one unit being out-of-service.		
-continued-		

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

ONE OR BOTH UNITS IN SERVICE TROUBLE

NON-CRITICAL HARDWARE FAULT

means there is a fault with the NT6X69 card of the posted XPM. The XPM has been made ISTb because the IMC link between the units is faulty and the CC has closed the link. See Testing the IMC link on page 37 for details.

NOT LOADED SINCE POWER-UP

means the LTC has not been loaded with software after having been powered up. The query of the NT6X45 card indicates the need for a load. The system tries to auto-load the units before a return-to-service. If auto-loading fails, the XPM must be manually busied and loaded (by the commands bsy and loadpm respectively).

PSIDE LINKS OUT-OF-SERVICE

RESET

WARMSWACT DISABLED:

DATASYNC FAILURE OR TURNED OFF

means the node has exhibited ISTb trouble because either dynamic data sync has failed or turned off through RTS of the inactive unit with NODATASYNC option.

MISMATCH FOUND IN NODE TABLE
BETWEEN TWO XPM UNITS

means a mismatch was found between the node tables of the two units after the inactive unit was returned to service. Clear the trouble as soon as possible since warm SwAct capability is disabled because of the above node ISTb reason.

state is one of

NO FAULT EXISTS

NOT status OR status

status

SYSTEM BUSY REASON: XPM SWACT ACTION

REX failed

Action: None

-continued-

querypm (continued)

Responses for the querypm command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
SYSTEM BUSY REASON: HARD PARITY FAULT WAS EXECUTED	Meaning: The XPM unit was put to OOS state because to a hard parity fault. Action: Perform a ROM diagnostic to locate the faulty memory card. Replace the appropriate memory card, reload and RTS the faulty unit. Continue monitoring for recurrence.
SYSTEM BUSY REASON: SOFT PARITY FAULT WAS DETECTED IN ps_ds	Meaning: The XPM unit was put to OOS state because to the detection of a soft parity fault in either program store or data store in MP, SP, EP, or FP memory. Action: None
SYSTEM BUSY REASON: INTERMITTENT PARITY FAULT WAS DETECTED	Meaning: The XPM unit was put to OOS state because of the detection of an intermittent fault in MP, SP, EP, or FP memory. The system will RTS the faulty unit with new static data. Action: None
THE FOLLOWING INSERVICE TROUBLES EXIST: INTERMITTENT PARITY FAULT WAS DETECTED IN xx MEMORY	Meaning: The XPM unit went ISTb because of an intermittent fault in MP, SP, or FP memory, where xx indicates what processor contains the faulty memory. Busy and RTS the faulty unit. Continue monitoring for recurrence. Action: None
THE FOLLOWING INSERVICE TROUBLES EXIST: HARD PARITY FAULT WAS DETECTED IN xx MEMORY	Meaning: The XPM unit went ISTb because of a hard parity fault in MP, SP, FP, or EP memory, where xx indicates what processor contains the faulty memory. Busy the faulty unit. Perform a ROM diagnostic to locate the faulty memory card. Replace the appropriate memory card, reload and RTS the faulty unit. Continue monitoring for recurrence Action: None
-continued-	

MAP output Meaning and action

Meaning: PM counter information is displayed where:

available_pec	for an in-service unit, is a list of the available PECs of the equipped NT6X45 cards. MP indicates the master processor card while SP indicates the signaling processor card. If a question mark (?) is present instead of a PEC, the PEC can only be obtained by inspecting the appropriate card.

Action: None

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

```

<PMID> Long-Term Failure (LTF) last reset : <yr-month-day> <hr:min:sec>
  UNIT 0 Short-Term Failure (STF) last reset: <yr-month-day> <hr:min:sec>
    Last diagnostic failure: <yr-month-day> <hr:min:sec>
      DIAGLIST      CARDLIST      STF      LTF
      <diag_name> <card list>    <counts>    <counts>
      .            .            .            .
      .            .            .            .
      <diag_name> <card list>    <counts>    <counts>
  UNIT 1 Short-Term Failure (STF) last reset: <yr-month-day> <hr:min:sec>
    Last diagnostic failure: <yr-month-day> <hr:min:sec>
      DIAGLIST      CARDLIST      STF      LTF
      <diag_name> <card list>    <counts>    <counts>
      .            .            .            .
      .            .            .            .
      <diag_name> <card list>    <counts>    <counts>

```

Meaning: This is the response to a querrypm diaghist command, where

- <PMID> is the type of PM such as LTC, LTC, or RCC
- <yr-month-day> year, month and day
- <hr:min:sec> hour, minute and second
- <diag_name> the name of the diagnostic test
- <card list> the PEC for a specific card
- <counts> the number of short term or long term failures

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 <i>incrname</i> <i>n</i>
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.
<i>incrname</i>	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 <i>incrname</i> are menu level names, such as lns, mtc, or mapci.
<i>n</i>	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 LTC level to the previous menu level. Response: The display changes to the display of a higher level menu. Explanation: The LTC level has changed to the previous menu level.
-continued-	

quit (continued)

Examples of the quit command (continued)	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
quit mtc ↵ <i>where</i>	
mtc	specifies the level higher than the LTC 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 LTC 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 LTC level menu with a menu that is two or more levels higher.	Meaning: You entered the quit command with an <i>n</i> variable value of 2 or more or an <i>incrname</i> 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 LTC level with the display of the next higher MAP level.

Meaning: The system exited to the next higher MAP level.

Action: None

-end-

recover**Function**

Use the recover command to reload and return to service one unit of a set of LTCs that has lost its memory of the load when the system requires powering up.

recover command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
recover	$\left[\begin{array}{c} \textit{posted} \\ \textit{all} \end{array} \right] \left[\begin{array}{c} \textit{wait} \\ \textit{nowait} \end{array} \right]$
Parameters and variables	Description
all	This parameter simultaneously recovers all of the XPMs of the same type as the XPM in the current position of the posted set.
nowait	This parameter allows the recovery to proceed without waiting for confirmation from the system. The parameter nowait enables the MAP to be used for other maintenance commands while the recovery is in progress.
<i>posted</i>	This default parameter, which is never entered, indicates that only the currently posted LTC will be affected by the recover command because the all parameter is not entered.
<i>wait</i>	This default parameter, which is never entered, indicates that the user must wait for the recover command to complete executing before entering additional commands at the MAP because the nowait parameter is not entered.

Qualifications

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

- The XPMs must be either the manual busy (ManB) or the system busy (SysB) state.
- If table PMLOADS is not correctly datafilled loading with the recover command cannot occur.
- The recover command overrides any system action that is still in progress.
- The recover command makes only one attempt to recover XPMs in a posted set. For XPMs that are not recovered, manual action is required to reload and return them to service.
- Loading and returning to service can occur simultaneously on different PMs of the same PM type.

recover (continued)**Example**

The following table provides an example of the recover command.

Example of the recover command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
recover ↵	Task: Reload and return to service the posted LTC. Response: LTC 0 PASSED Explanation: The posted LTC has been reloaded and returned to service.

Responses

The following table describes the meaning and significance of responses to the recover command.

Note: All responses to the commands loadpm and rts for the respective PM type in the posted set also apply to the command recover. Other responses are described alphabetically as follows.

Responses for the recover command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
<pm_type> <pm_number> FAILED <reason> or <pm_type> <pm_number> PASSED	Meaning: These are the results of the loading. If the loading succeeds on at least one unit, a return to service is attempted on the PM. Action: None
<pm_type> <pm_number> RECOVER FAILED <reason> or <pm_type> <pm_number> RECOVER PASSED	Meaning: These are the results of the return to service. Action: None
-continued-	

recover (end)

Responses for the recover command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
<pm_type> <pm_number> RTS REQUEST SUBMITTED	Meaning: The PM is not equipped with the BA or later version of the NT6X45 Firmware card. Reloading is not attempted. Action: None
<pm_type> <pm_number> UNIT <u> RECOVER FAILED REQUIRE LOAD BUT NOT ATTEMPTED FOR SINGLE UNIT	Meaning: The unit must be reloaded, but its mate failed the test for load sanity. Both units must be available for broadcast loading to occur, therefore no further action is done to this XPM. Action: Use the command loadpm on the identified PM.
<pm_type> <pm> UNIT <u> RELOADING REQUIRED. RTS ATTEMPTED ON MATE	Meaning: The identified unit cannot be reloaded. The mate unit has been successfully loaded; therefore the system is returning it to service instead. Action: None
-end-	

Function

Use the rts command to return to service one or all LTCs in a posted set, or one P-side link of the LTC in the control position of the posted set. Tests are done and a return to service occurs if the tests succeed. Each unit must be in the ManB or SysB state.

rts command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
rts	unit <i>unit_no</i> <u>datasync</u> nodatasync <u>notcmr</u> cmr <u>noforce</u> force <u>wqit</u> nowait <u>posted</u> all pm active inactive <u>datasync</u> nodatasync link <i>ps_link</i>
Parameters and variables	Description
active	This parameter returns to service one or all of the units in the active state.
all	This parameter returns to service all posted PMs, regardless of status.
cmr	This parameter returns to service the class modem resource (CMR) card.
<u>datasync</u>	This default parameter, which is never entered, indicates that the PM will attempt data sync after RTS because the nodatasync parameter is not entered.
force	This parameter bypasses pre-rts test routines. It overrides all other commands that may be in effect on a unit unless maintenance actions are already in progress.
inactive	This parameter returns to service one or all units in the inactive state.
link	This parameter returns to service a specified P-side link between the posted LTC and one of its associated LCMs.
<u>notcmr</u>	This default parameter, which is never entered, indicates that the CMR card is not being returned to service because the cmr parameter is not entered.
nodatasync	This parameter causes static data to be sent to the inactive unit, but the PM will not attempt data sync after RTS.
-continued-	

rts (continued)

rts command parameters and variables (continued)	
Parameters and variables	Description
<u>noforce</u>	This default parameter, which is never entered, indicates that pre-rts tests will be run, and if there are failures, rts will not occur, because the force parameter was not entered.
nowait	This parameter allows other maintenance commands to be entered before rts command is completed.
pm	This parameter returns to service both units of one or all posted LTCs.
<u>posted</u>	This default parameter, which is never entered, indicates that only the currently posted LTC will be returned to service, because the all parameter was not entered.
<u>ps_link</u>	This variable specifies which P-side link is to be returned to service. The range is 0 -19.
sysb	This parameter returns all posted system busy PMs to service.
unit	This parameter returns to service one unit of one or all posted LTCs.
<u>unit_no</u>	This variable specifies which unit of the posted LTCs is to be returned to service. The range is 0-1.
<u>wait</u>	This default parameter, which is never entered, indicates that the user must wait until the rts command has executed before entering additional commands at the MAP because the nowait parameter was not entered.
-end-	

Qualifications

The rts command is qualified by the following exceptions, restrictions, and limitations.

- When an XPM is made system busy (SysB state), the testing and loading of a return to service are automatically initiated.
- The nodatasync parameter does not apply to PMs equipped with a small load.
- If the UNIT, PM, or LINK is CBsy, RTS is executed without any testing and the status becomes CBsy.
- When the active unit of the LTC is returned to service, all P-side links are set to SysB, and then to RTS with a test performed on each link as it passes the test, unless the links are ManB.

rts (continued)

- While the status of one PM is displayed, the responses indicate the test initiations and results for the other PMs of the posted set. The discrimination number of the displayed PM does not change.
- As PMs are returned to service, the PM status display decrements under the header ManB and increments under ISTb or InSv. If the return to service fails, the header ManB decrements and either header Cbsy or SysB increments by 1 for each posted PM.
- While PMs are tested and returned to service, the status display of the posted PM in the control position changes the maintenance flag (Mtce) beside the unit's status, and by the progression of the tests beside the header RG. Tests occur, one unit at a time, and progression is shown by a series of messages displayed in the following order:
 - Initializing
 - Reset
 - Status
 - Run
 - Reset
 - Run
- If the NT6X78 CMR card fails the tests during an attempt to return the PM to service, the PM cannot be returned to service until the card is seated properly or replaced.
- The force parameter should not be used on the LTC when the NT6X78 CMR card is present. If the card is in the process of initializing itself while the XPM is returning to service, the XPM remains in the manual busy (ManB) or system (SysB) state. The return to service must be repeated when the CMR is initialized.
- The following logs are generated when the indicated maintenance actions occur:
 - PM128-The NT6X78 CMR card is out of service. Until the card is returned to service or replaced, the XPM cannot be returned to service.
 - PM180-The NT6X78 CMR card has a fault and a reset has been or is being attempted. The return to service has not occurred.
 - PM181-The NT6X78 CMR card has failed a card test and therefore cannot be returned to service.
 - PM184-A P-side link is returned to service.

rts (continued)

Example

The following table provides an example of the rts command.

Example of the rts command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
rts pm ↵	Task: Return the posted LTC to service. Response: OK Explanation: The posted LTC has been returned to service.

Responses

The following table describes the meaning and significance of responses to the rts command.

Responses for the rts command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
6X45 PEC MISMATCH available_pecs	Meaning: The return to service cannot occur because the datafilled entry in the inventory table does not match the PEC of the NT6X45 card. If parameter nowait is entered, this response does not appear. Action: SYSTEM: While the table query is occurring, the maintenance flag ROM/RAM QUERY is displayed. The equipped PECs of NT6X45 cards are listed, where available_pecs is one or more card(s). If a question mark (?) is present instead of a PEC, the PEC can only be obtained by inspecting the appropriate card. USER: Check the PECs of the NT6X45 cards in use and ensure that the one with the lowest suffix is the one datafilled in inventory Table LTCINV.
-continued-	

rts (continued)

Responses for the rts command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
ALL OPTION NOT SUPPORTED FOR LINK PARAMETER	Meaning: The parameter all does not apply to links because they must be returned to service one at a time. Action: None
/CLEAR DATA	Meaning: With feature package NTX270, LTCs do not undergo the second restart for command rts that other XPMs undergo. Therefore, the resetting of the Static Data occurs before the initial restart, and the system confirms that the Static Data is reset (cleared). Action: None
FAILED TO SEND RESET MESSAGE card_list	Meaning: For XPMs with an NT6X69 messaging card, returning to service cannot occur because a card is not reset. The card is one or more of the listed cards, where card_list is one of NT6X40 NT6X41 NT6X45 (MP) NT6X45 (SP) NT6X46 NT6X47 NT6X50 NT6X69 NT6X72 Action: None
-continued-	

rts (continued)

Responses for the rts command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
FAILED TO SEND STATUS MESSAGE card_list	Meaning: For XPMs with an NT6X69 messaging card, returning to service cannot occur because a card is not communicating. The card is one or more of the listed cards, where card_list is one of NT6X40 NT6X41 NT6X45 (MP) NT6X45 (SP) NT6X46 NT6X47 NT6X69 Action: None
INACTIVE PARAMETER NOT VALID FOR OOS PM	Meaning: The parameter inactive does not apply to out-of-service XPMs. The XPM(s) must be in service. Action: SYSTEM: The activity display for the XPM(s) is blank. USER: To return the XPM(s) to service, re-enter the command rts with the parameter unit or pm.
LTC pm_number MTCE IN PROGRESS ON EITHER OR BOTH UNITS	Meaning: The LTC cannot be returned to service because it is already undergoing maintenance action, where pm_number is the discrimination number of the LTC. Action: SYSTEM: With parameter all, the LTC is bypassed from the posted set of XPMs only for the duration of the return to service.
-continued-	

rts (continued)

Responses for the rts command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
LTC pm_number REQUEST INVALID MANUAL ACTION ONLY VALID ON MANB PM	Meaning: With the all parameter, an LTC in the posted set cannot be returned to service because it is not in the manually busy state. Action: SYSTEM: The LTC in the posted set is bypassed by the return to service. USER: To proceed with the maintenance, wait until the action on the posted set is completed, then busy the LTC with the bsy command before trying the command rts.
LTC pm_number UNIT u RTS PASSED	Meaning: The tests are confirmed, where pm_number and u echo the discrimination numbers of the LTC and its unit. Action: SYSTEM: The LTC or unit is made InSv.
NO RESPONSE FROM PM AFTER ROMTEST card_list	Meaning: For XPMs with an NT6X69 messaging card, a return to service cannot occur because a card is not communicating. The card is one or more of the listed cards, where card_list is one of NT6X45 (FP, International) NT6X45 (MP) NT6X45 (SP) NT6X46 NT6X47 Action: None
-continued-	

rts (continued)

Responses for the rts command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
NO RESPONSE FROM PM AFTER STATUS card_list	Meaning: For XPMs with an NT6X69 messaging card, a return to service cannot occur because a card is not communicating. The card is one or more of the listed cards, where card_list is one of NT6X45 (FP, International) NT6X45 (MP) NT6X45 (SP) NT6X46 NT6X47 NT6X69 Action: None
NO RESPONSE FROM ROM/RAM QUERY MESSAGE	Meaning: The return to service cannot occur because the datafilled entry in the inventory table does not match the PEC of the NT6X45 card or because the ROM/RAM query is not replied to. If nowait parameter is specified, this response does not appear. Action: SYSTEM: The maintenance flag ROM/RAM QUERY appears while the load is being queried. USER: Check the PECs of the NT6X45 cards in use and ensure that the one with the lowest suffix is the one datafilled in Table LTCINV.
-continued-	

rts (continued)

Responses for the rts command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
NO WAI RECEIVED AFTER RESET card_list	Meaning: For XPMs with an NT6X69 messaging card, loading cannot occur because a card is not present. The card is one or more of the listed cards, where card_list is one of NT6X40 NT6X41 NT6X45 (FP, International) NT6X45 (MP) NT6X45 (SP) NT6X46 NT6X46 (FP, memory) NT6X47 NT6X50 NT6X69 NT6X72 Action: None
OPERATIONS ON TRUNK CARRIERS MUST BE DONE AT CARRIER MAP LEVEL	Meaning: With the link command, there are two kinds of connections to the RLCM: links or trunks. The trunks are operated from the CARRIER level. Action: Use the command trns1 to display which <i>ps_link</i> assignment is a link and which is a trunk.
OK	Meaning: The test passes and the PM is returned to service. Action: None
OSVCE TEST INITIATED	Meaning: Out-of-service testing is being performed on the posted PM. Action: None
-continued-	

rts (continued)

Responses for the rts command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
PM FAILED TO INITIALIZE TRY RELOADING THE PM	Meaning: For XPMs with an NT6X69 messaging card, a return to service cannot occur because a card is not initialized. Action: USER: Reload the XPM by entering the command pmreset or loadpm at the MAP.
PM IS OFFLINE NO ACTION TAKEN	Meaning: The command cannot be executed because the PM is in the Offl state. Action: None
PM NOT LOADED SINCE POWER UP	Meaning: The LTC cannot be returned to service because it has not been loaded with software after having been powered up. If nowait parameter is entered, this response does not appear. Using the command querypm indicates which load for the NT6X45 card. the system tries to auto-load the units before a return to service. When auto-loading fails, the XPM must be manually busied and loaded (by the commands bsy and loadpm respectively). Action: SYSTEM: The maintenance flag ROM/RAM QUERY appears while the load is being queried. Log PM181 records the occurrence of this response.
-continued-	

rts (continued)

Responses for the rts command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
pm_type pm_number IS status. NO ACTION TAKEN	Meaning: The PM is in the incorrect state for returning to service, where pm_type is a PM listed in Table A on page 18, pm_number is the discrimination number of the PM , and status is one of CBSY INSV OFF-LINE The PM must be ManB. Action: None
REPLACE CARDS IN CARDLIST card_list	Meaning: The results of the tests by the mate unit indicate that cards are preventing the return to service, where card_list is the list of cards. Action: Replace the cards. If one of them is a processor card, reload the unit.
REQUEST INVALID MSBx pm_number IS pm_state	Meaning: By the command string rts pm force, the state of one of the MSB units that is connected to the LTC prevents the whole PM from being made in service. That is, one unit may be ISTb. The value of x is either 6 or 7 for the type of MSB. Action: None
RETRY LAST COMMAND	Meaning: The results of the tests by the mate unit do not have a list of suspected cards. Action: Re-enter the command rts.
-continued-	

rts (continued)

Responses for the rts command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
RTS FAILED TRY THE RTS COMMAND ON ONE UNIT	Meaning: For XPMs with an NT6X69 messaging card, a return to service cannot occur because both units are ManB or a card is pulled. The unit(s) must be reloaded. Action: Uses the command rts to reload the static data into the unit(s).
SUMMARY: nnn PASSED nnn NOT SUBMITTED	Meaning: With parameter all, a summary is given of the quantity (nnn) of XPMs in the posted set that have been successfully returned to service or that have been bypassed by the return to service. Action: None
TEST FAILED SITE FLR RPOS BAY_ID SHF DESCRIPTIONS SLOT EQPEC card_list	Meaning: Results of test are displayed using the standard circuit display. Action: None
THIS OPERATION WILL BE EXECUTED ON nnn LTC PLEASE CONFIRM ("YES", "Y", "NO", OR "N")	Meaning: A quantity of nnn LTCs in the posted set is to be returned to service. Action: Enter YES to test, reload, and then return the LTC(s) to service. Enter NO to abort the action.
WARNING UNIT u MAY NOT HAVE A VALID LOAD	Meaning: A unit of a PM of node-type LTC has undergone the ROM tests, where u is either 0 or 1. The RAM load is erased. Action: Reload the unit using the command loadpm.
-continued-	

rts (end)

Responses for the rts command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
STATIC DATA WILL BE SENT. DATA SYNC WILL NOT BE ATTEMPTED AFTER THE INACTIVE UNIT IS RTSED. PLEASE CONFIRM ("YES", "Y", "NO", OR "N"):	Meaning: Whenever the nodatasync option is entered at the MAP and screened to be acceptable, the CC will warn the user on the impact of the option. The craftperson will also be prompted YES/NO before the rts command processing can proceed. If YES is entered, the CC will reset static data in the CPM and send down static data during the rts of the inactive unit. The PM will not attempt data sync after the inactive unit is returned to service. Warm SwAct is disabled. Action: None
PM IS OOS, NODATASYNC PARM DOES NOT APPLY	Meaning: The nodatasync option is rejected because the PM is not in service. Action: None
PM IS EQUIPPED WITH SMALL LOAD. NODATASYNC PARM DOES NOT APPLY	Meaning: The nodatasync command option is rejected because the PM is equipped with a small load. Action: None
-end-	

swact**Function**

Use the swact command to cause the posted LTCs to switch the activity of the pairs of units (unit-0 and unit-1). The active unit is made inactive, the inactive unit is made active. Units 0 and 1 must be InSv or ManB.

swact command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
swact	<u>posted</u> all <u>noforce</u> force <u>notnow</u> now <u>notest</u> test
Parameters and variables	Description
all	This parameter simultaneously switches the activities of all LTCs (or all XPMs of the same node type as the XPM in the current position of the posted set).
force	This parameter overrides the SwAct decision of the SwAct controller and forces a SwAct to take place.
<u>noforce</u>	This default parameter, which is never entered, indicates that a SwAct will not be forced because the force parameter is not entered.
<u>notest</u>	This default parameter, which is never entered, indicates that the LTC will not undergo out-of-service (OOS) testing, because the test parameter is not entered.
<u>notnow</u>	This default parameter, which is never entered, indicates that an immediate SwAct will not be performed because the now parameter is not entered.
now	This parameter executes an immediate SwAct.
<u>posted</u>	This default parameter, which is never entered, indicates that only the currently posted LTC will be subject to the swact command, because the all parameter is not entered.
test	This parameter causes a newly inactive unit to receive full OOS diagnostics when RTS occurs.

Qualifications

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

- If the LTC is not ManB, confirmation YES or NO is required. If the LTC is ManB no confirmation is required.
- Log PM181 is generated when SwAct is executed, identifying the newly-active unit. This log is for information only and there is no alarm.

swact (continued)**Examples**

The following table provides examples of the swact command.

Examples of the swact command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
swact ↵	Task: Perform a switch of activity on the posted LTC. Response: A Warm SwAct will be performed after data sync of active terminals. Please confirm ("YES", "Y", "NO", or "N"): Explanation: When y is entered, a warm SwAct is executed unless refused by the SwAct controller.
swact now test ↵	Task: Switch the activity on the posted LTC immediately, and perform OOS diagnostics for the unit being returned to service. Response: A Warm SwAct will immediately be performed. and 1 active terminals may be affected. Please confirm ("YES", "Y", "NO", or "N"): Explanation: When y is entered, a warm SwAct is executed and test performed unless refused by the SwAct controller.
swact force ↵	Task: Force a switch of activity on the posted LTC. Response: A warm SwAct will be performed after data sync of active terminals. Overriding the SwAct Controller. Please confirm ("YES", "Y", "NO", or "N"): Explanation: When y is entered, a warm SwAct is executed even if it would be refused by the SwAct controller when the force parameter is not entered.

swact (continued)**Responses**

The following table describes the meaning and significance of responses to the swact command.

Responses for the swact command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
A Cold SwAct will be performed This action will take this PM temporarily out of service. This PM has at least one PSQ link and 0 active terminals may be affected. Please confirm ("YES", "Y", "NO", OR "N"):	
	Meaning: The LTC is not ManB and the unlisted menu command, warmswact, is off. During a cold SwAct, both units are SysB and call processing is lost until the active unit is returned to service. A cold SwAct drops all calls. Action: If YES is entered the response is LTC pm_number SwAct Passed which indicates SwAct is successful.
A Warm SwAct will be performed after data sync of active terminals. Please confirm ("YES", "Y", "NO", or "N"):	
	Meaning: A swact command has been entered. When y is entered, a warm SwAct is executed unless refused by the SwAct controller. Action: If YES is entered the response is LTC pm_number SwAct Passed which indicates SwAct is successful.
-continued-	

swact (continued)

Responses for the swact command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
A Warm SwAct will immediately be performed. 1 active terminals may be affected. Please confirm ("YES", "Y", "NO", or "N"):	Meaning: A swact now command has been entered. When y is entered, a warm SwAct is executed and test performed unless refused by the SwAct controller. Action: If YES is entered the response is LTC pm_number SwAct Passed which indicates SwAct is successful.
A warm SwAct will be performed after data sync of active terminals. Overriding the Swact Controller. Please confirm ("YES", "Y", "NO", or "N"):	Meaning: When y is entered, a warm SwAct is executed even if it would be refused by the SwAct controller without the force parameter. Action: None
A WARM SWACT WILL BE PERFORMED AFTER DATA SYNC OF ACTIVE TERMINALS THE INACTIVE UNIT MAY NOT BE CAPABLE OF GAINING ACTIVITY. (PLEASE CHECK LOGS). DO YOU WISH FOR THE SWACT TO CONTINUE, REGARDLESS? PLEASE CONFIRM ("YES", "Y", "NO", OR "N"):	Meaning: The pre-SwAct audit has determined that the unit should not assume activity and the warm SwAct operation should be terminated. Action: The user is prompted to confirm or reject command execution. If the user confirms, the warm SwAct is carried out. If the user rejects the command, it is aborted.
LTC 2 A WARM SWACT WILL BE PERFORMED	Meaning: LTC 2 is to have the activity of its units switched. Calls in progress are allowed to complete. Action: None
-continued-	

swact (continued)

Responses for the swact command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
LTC 2 SWACT PASSED	Meaning: The activity of the two LTC units is switched. Action: None
REQUEST INVALID INACT UNIT MUST BE INSV OR BOTH UNITS MUST BE MANB	Meaning: The units cannot be switched because one or both are in the wrong state. Action: None
SWACT OPERATION NOT VALID ON OOS PM	Meaning: When an XPM is in an out-of-service state (ManB, SysB, CBsy, or Offl), a SwAct cannot occur. Action: The activity display for the XPM(s) is blank.
-continued-	

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

SwAct refused by SwAct Controller

Inactive unit has a history of:

 <history text>

Inactive unit is reporting:

 <XPM text>

Meaning: The swact command has been refused by the SwAct controller for the reason indicated. The refusal reason text may include either <history text>, <XPM text>, or both, where:

- <history text> is one of the following:
 - IMC link failures
 - Message link failures
 - Parity audit failures
 - Superframe sync failures
 - InActive unit was unable to keep activity last time
 - Dropping activity due to <autonomous drop reason>
 - PreSwAct query failure
- <XPM text> is one of the following:
 - Unit is jammed Inactive
 - Unit is in overload
 - Message link failure
 - Static data corruption
 - IMC link failure
 - PreSwAct difficulties

Action: No action is required. If the user wishes to override the SwAct controller, the swact command may be reissued using the force parameter.

-end-

trnsI**Function**

Use the trnsI command to identify the C-side or P-side links of a posted LTC and show the status of the DS30 links to the network (C-side), or the DS30A or DS-1 links to the subsidiary PM (P-side).

trnsI command parameters and variables		
Command	Parameters and variables	
trnsI	c p msg	$\begin{bmatrix} \text{alllinks} \\ \text{link\_no} \end{bmatrix}$ $\begin{bmatrix} \text{c} \\ \text{p} \end{bmatrix}$
Parameters and variables	Description	
<u>alllinks</u>	This default parameter, which is never entered, indicates all the links on the selected side or sides to be affected by the command because no <i>link_no</i> is specified.	
c	This parameter selects the C-side links.	
p	This parameter selects the P-side links.	
<i>link_no</i>	This variable identifies one link for the C-side. The range is 0-31. This variable also identifies one link for the P-side. The range is 0-19 . If <i>link_no</i> is omitted, all the C-side or P-side links are displayed.	
msg	This parameter specifies all the message links of the C- or P-sides of the LTC.	

Qualifications

None

trnsI (continued)**Examples**

The following table provides an example of the trnsI command.

Examples of the trnsI command (continued)	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
trnsI c ↵ <i>where</i> c	identifies the C-side links of the posted LTC. Task: Identify the C-side links and show the status of the DS30 links to the network. Response: <pre>LINK 0:NET0 0 10;CAP MS;STATUS:OK ;MSGCOND:OPN, Unrestricted LINK 1:NET1 0 10;CAP MS;STATUS:MBsy;MSGCOND:CLS, Unrestricted LINK 2:NET0 0 11;CAP MS;STATUS:OK ; LINK 3:NET1 0 11;CAP MS;STATUS:MBsy; LINK 4:NET0 1 52;CAP MS;STATUS:OK ;MSGCOND:OPN, Unrestricted LINK 5:NET1 1 52;CAP MS;STATUS:OK ;MSGCOND:CLS, Unrestricted</pre> Explanation:In this example, there are four DS30 links (0-3) to NM-0 and two links (4,5) to NM-1. LTC-0 has been selected.
trnsI p ↵ <i>where</i> p	identifies the P-side links of the posted LTC. Task: Identify the P-side links and show the status of the DS30A or DS-1 links to a subsidiary PM. Response: <pre>LINK 0:LCM 0 0;CAP MS;STATUS:OK ;MSGCOND:OPN LINK 1:LCM 0 1;CAP MS;STATUS:MBsy;MSGCOND:CLS LINK 2:LCM 0 2;CAP S;STATUS:OK ;MSGCOND:OPN LINK 3:LCM 1 0;CAP MS;STATUS:MBsy;MSGCOND:CLS LINK 4:LCM 1 1;CAP MS;STATUS:OK</pre> Explanation:In this example, there are three (0-2) DS30A links to LCM-0, and two links (3,4) to LCM-1. LTC-0 has been selected.

trnsI (end)

Response

The following table describes the meaning and significance of the response to the trnsI command.

Response for the trnsI command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
PM HAS NO PSIDE INFORMATION	Meaning: The P-side parameter has been specified for a PM that has no associated P-side links. Action: None

Function

Use the tst command to test one or all units of one or all posted LTCs, or to test one specified P-side link.

tst command parameters and variables			
Command	Parameters and variables		
tst	link	<i>ps_link</i>	
	pm	<i>unit_no</i>	all cmr rom
	unit		
	rex	off on now query <i>wait</i> nowait	
Parameters and variables			
Parameters and variables	Description		
<u>all</u>	This default parameter causes all tests to be performed when neither the cmr nor rom parameter is entered.		
cmr	This parameter tests the cmr card in the selected unit of the posted LTC.		
link	This parameter applies the test to a specified P-side link between the posted LTC and one of its associated LCMs, RLCMs or RCCs.		
now	This parameter performs a manual REX test. The nowait parameter used with this command returns control to the MAP terminal, suppressing messages and allowing commands to be entered before the REX testing is completed.		
off	This parameter causes the posted LTC to be removed form the system REX schedule.		
on	This parameter causes the posted LTC to be included in the system REX schedule.		
<i>ps_link</i>	This variable specifies which of the P-side links is to be tested. The range is 0-63.		
pm	This parameter tests both units of one or all posted LTCs, first unit 0, then unit 1.		
query	This parameter displays the REX maintenance record for the posted LTC.		
-continued-			

tst (continued)

tst command parameters and variables (continued)	
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>rex</i>	This parameter enables rex testing to be scheduled, unscheduled or performed immediately for the posted LTC.
<i>rom</i>	This parameter tests the ROM for the posted LTC or specified unit.
<i>unit</i>	This parameter tests one unit of the posted LTC and must be followed by the unit number.
<i>unit_no</i>	This variable specifies which unit of the posted LTC is to be tested. The range is 0-1.
<i><u>wait</u></i>	This default parameter, which is never entered, indicates that the user must wait until the command has executed before additional commands can be entered at the MAP.
-end-	

Qualifications

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

- The node under test must be InSv, ISTb, ManB, or SysB.
- If the LTC is ManB, the full test is preceded by a message looparound pilot test.
- Units that have been tested by parameter ROM must be manually reloaded before being returned to service.
- During the progress of maintenance testing, Mtce appears on the display beside the respective units.
- When the warm swact command is disabled for an XPM, a REX test in progress still allows the commands bsy, tst, and rts to be entered for the inactive unit. However, if the warm swact command is disabled before the REX test starts, and because the inactive unit must be in service. the test cannot be run. The command string tst rex now cannot be used.
- The CMR card must be busied before it can be tested.
- The following logs are generated when the indicated maintenance actions occur:
 - PM128-The NT6X78 CMR card is out-of-service. Until the card is returned to service or replaced, the XPM cannot be tested by the in-service tests of the tst command.

tst (continued)

- PM180-The NT6X78 CMR card has a fault and a reset has been or is being attempted. Testing has not occurred.
- PM181-The NT6X78 CMR card has failed a card test.
- The following diagnostics are supported by the AF5008 REX control feature.

Diagnostic name	Description	Type (solicited or audit)	Required by SwAct controller
ISPHDLC	ISP HDLC Diag	solicited	no
ISPSPHI	ISP Speech Bus Internal	solicited	no
ISPSPHF	ISP Speech Bus Full	solicited	no
MSGDIAG	6X69 Messaging Card	solicited	yes
MSG IMC	IMC Link	both	yes
MX76MSG	MX76 Messaging Card	solicited	yes
PADRING	6X80 Pad/Ring	solicited	no
PARITY	Parity Audit	audit	yes
PS LOOP	PSide Loops	solicited	no
PS SPCH	PSide Speech Links	solicited	no
RCC FMT	Remote Formatter	solicited	no
SMS AB	6X81 A/B Bits	solicited	no
SMS MSG	SCM A/B DDL Msg	solicited	no
SPCH DG	Speech Path	solicited	no
STRDIAG	Special Tone Receiver	solicited	no
SYNC DG	Sync Diag	both	yes
TONE DG	Tone Diag	both	no
TS DIAG	Time Switch Diag	solicited	no
UTRDIAG	UTR Card	solicited	no

tst (continued)**Examples**

The following table provides examples of the tst command.

Examples of the tst command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
tst unit 0 ↵ <i>where</i> 0	is the unit of the LTC to be tested. Task: Test unit 0 of the posted LTC. Response: Tst Passed Explanation: Test of unit 0 of the posted LTC passed.
bsy unit 0 cmr ↵ tst unit 0 cmr ↵ <i>where</i> 0	is the unit of the LTC to be tested. Task: Test the CMR card in unit 0 of the posted LTC. Response: CMR Tst Passes Explanation: Test the CMR card in unit 0 of the posted LTC passed.
tst rex query ↵	Task: Display a record of REX maintenance. Response: DTC 0 is included in REX schedule. Last REX date was THU. 1992/06/20 at 09:53:57; FAILED. REX test Failed - OOS tests of Inactive Unit 1 Diagnostic Failures: UTRDIAG Site Flr RPos Bay_id Shf Description Slot EqPEC HOST 01 N02 LTE 00 18 DTC: 000 17 6X92 Prior REX failure was TUE. 1992/06/27 at 10:02:47. First pass after prior failure was WED. 1992/06/28 at 02:15:24 Explanation: A diagnostic has failed during inactive out-of-service tests. The REX failure string has changed from REX test failed-Inactive OOS tests to REX test failed-OOS tests of InActive Unit 1.
-continued-	

tst (continued)**Examples of the tst command** (continued)**Example Task, response, and explanation****tst rex query ↵****Task:** Display a record of REX maintenance.**Response:**

SMS 0 is included in the REX schedule.

Last REX date was THU. 1992/06/29 at 09:53:57; FAILED.

REX test Failed - OOS test of InActive Unit 1 before SwAct

Diagnostic Failures: MSGDIAG, SPCH DG, TS DIAG, TONESDG
 FORMATR, CSMDIAG, UTRDIAG, PADRING
 SMS AB , MSG IMC, SYNC DG

Site	flr	RPos	Bay_id	Shf	Description	Slot	EqPEC
HOST	01	L15	LTE 00	18	SMR : 000	20	6X42
HOST	01	L15	LTE 00	18	SMR : 000	21	6X41
HOST	01	L15	LTE 00	18	SMR : 000	18	6X69
HOST	01	L15	LTE 00	18	SMR : 000	14	6X44
HOST	01	L15	LTE 00	18	SMR : 000	19	6X80

Prior REX failure was TRU. 1992/06/27 at 10:02:47.

First pass after prior failure was WED. 1992/06/28 at 02:15:24

Explanation: The REX test fails because the multiple diagnostics fail during the RTS of the inactive unit before a SwAct.

-end-

tst (continued)**Responses**

The following table describes the meaning and significance of responses to the tst command.

Responses for the tst command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
6X45 PEC MISMATCH available_pecs	Meaning: The tests cannot occur because the datafilled entry in the inventory table does not match the PEC of the NT6X45 card. Action: Check the PECs of the NT6X45 cards in use and ensure that the one with the lowest suffix is the one datafilled in Table LTCINV.
A WARM SWACT WILL BE ATTEMPTED DURING THE REX SEQUENCE PLEASE CONFIRM ("YES", "Y", "NO", OR "N") YES REQUEST SUBMITTED	Meaning: In response to the command string <code>tst rex now nowait</code>, the system requests a warm SwAct after a user response. After a YES response, a warning is given that REX will perform a warm SwAct. The user has chosen to proceed with the REX test. After the "Request Submitted" response, the user may proceed with other commands from the MAP terminal while the REX test is being performed. REX results are suppressed on the MAP screen. Peripheral states and maintenance progress indicators are displayed as usual. The system performs a REX test on the posted peripheral. Logs are output and the REX maintenance record is updated as usual. Action: REX progress can be followed by viewing maintenance progress indicators on the MAP display of the posted peripheral. Refer to logs and/or REX maintenance record (command string <code>tst rex query</code> after posting the desired peripheral) for results of the REX test.
CMR Tst Passes	Meaning: The NT6X78 CMR card test passed. Action: None
-continued-	

tst (continued)

Responses for the tst command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
CS LINK UNAVAILABLE NO ACTION TAKEN	Meaning: The C-side links used for messages are both out-of-service; therefore, the PM cannot communicate with the CC. Action: None
INSVCE TESTS INITIATED LTC 0 TST PASSED	Meaning: In-service testing is being performed on the posted PM which is in the InSv or ISTb state. PASSED appears when testing is satisfactorily completed. Action: None
LAST REX DATE WAS day mmdd AT hh.mm; results the response is displayed with: LTC 0 IS INCLUDED IN THE REX SCHEDULE LTC 0 IS REMOVED FROM THE REX SCHEDULE	Meaning: With the command string <code>tst rex query</code>, the date of the last REX test is given where day is an abbreviation for the day of the week, for example, MON for Monday mmdd is an abbreviation for the month and includes the date of the day, for example, SEP07 for September 7 hh.mm denotes the time in hours and minutes that the REX test occurred results gives the results of the last REX test (PASSED or FAILED) Action: None
-continued-	

tst (continued)

Responses for the tst command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
LTC 0 is included in the REX schedule. Last REX date was TUE. 1990/11/27 at 10:02:47; FAILED REX test Failed - Inactive OOS tests after SWACT Site Flr RPos Bay_id Shf Description Slot EqPEC HOST 01 N02 LTE 00 18 LTC : 00 17 6X62 No prior REX failure.	Meaning: In response to the command string tst rex query, information is displayed showing that LTC 0 received last REX test on Tue., Nov 27 1990 at 10:02 am, and the test failed during Out of Service tests on the Inactive unit after the SwAct. A list of one card which may be defective is given in standard card display format. The REX test had not failed prior to this most recent REX. Action: The user should perform further analysis on the card listed, the XPM unit indicated, or the XPM node to determine the exact cause of the REX failure and correct it. Consult the logs for further information.
-continued-	

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

LTC 0 is included in REX schedule.
 Last REX date was THU. 1992/06/20 at 09:53:57; FAILED.
 REX test Failed - SwAct to Unit <unit> refused by SwAct Controller
 Inactive Unit 1 has a history of:
 <history text>
 Inactive Unit 1 is reporting:
 <xpm_text>
 Prior REX failure was TUE. 1992/06/27/ at 10:02:47
 First pass after prior failure was WED> 1992/06/28 at 02:15:24

Meaning: This the response for a preSwAct failure, where:

- <unit> is the LTC unit and has a range of 0-1
- <history text> is one of the following:
 - PreSwAct query failure
 - IMC link failures
 - Message link failures
 - Parity audit failures
 - Superframe sync failures
 - Failure to maintain activity
- <xpm_txt> is one of the following:
 - Unit is jammed inactive
 - Unit is in overload
 - Message link failure
 - Static data corruption
 - IMC link failure
 - <act> MSGDIAG failure
 - <act> AB DIAG failure
 - <act> CSMDIAG failure
 - <act> TS DAIG failure
 - <act> TONESDG failure
 - <act> CONT DG failure
 - <act> SPCH DG failure
 - <act> SMS AB failure

-continued-

tst (continued)

Responses for the tst command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
	- <act> PADRING failure - <act> SMS MSG failure - <act> UTRDIAG failure - <act> RDD FMT failure - <act> 6X48AUD failure - <act> PS LOOP failure - <act> FORMATR failure - <act> STRDIAG failure - <act> AMUDIAG failure - <act> MX76 MSG failure ▪ <act> is one of the following: - Active inservice - Active out of service - InActive inservice - Inactive out of service Action: None
LTC 0, CHECKSUM=# hhh, AGREES. OK	Meaning: The test passes. The checksum agreement referred to (AGREES) is between a recent value for the data in the PM and the load-time value as stored in the CC. This confirms that the PM load has not been completed. Action: None
LTC 0 IS rex_status	Meaning: The REX tests are deactivated or queried, where rex_status is either: INCLUDED IN THE REX SCHEDULER or REMOVED FROM THE REX SCHEDULER Action: None
-continued-	

tst (continued)

Responses for the tst command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
LTC 0 MTCE IN PROGRESS ON EITHER OR BOTH UNITS	Meaning: The LTC cannot be tested because it is already undergoing maintenance action. Action: SYSTEM: With parameter all, the LTC is bypassed from the posted set of XPMs only for the duration of the testing.
LTC 0 REQUEST INVALID MANUAL ACTION ONLY VALID ON MANB PM	Meaning: With parameter all, an LTC in the posted set cannot be tested because it is not in the manually busy state. The LTC in the posted set is bypassed by the testing. Action: To proceed with the maintenance, wait until the action on the posted set is completed, then make the LTC busy with the bsy command before trying the tst command.
NON-DESTRUCTIVE ROM TEST AND OSVCE TESTS WILL BE RUN	Meaning: The non-destructive tests occur for both the in-service and out-of-service unit or XPM. The maintenance flag NONDESTR ROM TST appears while testing occurs. Log PM181 records when the XPM is at the ROM level of maintenance. Action: Wait for the tests to complete. If the tests fail, check the PECs of the NT6X45 cards in use and ensure that the one with the lowest suffix is the one datafilled in Table LTCINV.
NON-DESTRUCTIVE ROM TEST WILL BE RUN	Meaning: The non-destructive tests occur for the in-service unit or PM. The maintenance flag NONDESTR ROM TST appears while testing occurs. Action: Wait for the tests to complete. If the tests fail, check the PECs of the NT6X45 cards in use and ensure that the one with the lowest suffix is the one datafilled in Table LTCINV.
-continued-	

tst (continued)

Responses for the tst command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
NO PM POSTED	Meaning: The PM must be posted before using the tst command. Posting a PM identifies to the system the PM that is to have maintenance action. Action: None
NO RESPONSE FROM ROM/RAM QUERY MESSAGE	Meaning: The testing cannot occur because the datafilled entry in the inventory table does not match the PEC of the NT6X45 card or because the system does not reply to the ROM/RAM query. The maintenance flag ROM/RAM QUERY appears while the load is being queried. Log PM181 records when the XPM is at the ROM level of maintenance. Action: Check the PECs of the NT6X45 cards in use and ensure that the one with the lowest suffix is the one datafilled in Table LTCINV.
OSVCE TESTS INITIATED LTC n UNIT n TST PASSED	Meaning: One unit of the LTC has been tested, where n is the respective discrimination number. If both units are tested, the response occurs for each unit. Action: None
REPLACE CARDS IN CARDLIST: card_list	Meaning: The results of the tests by the mate unit indicate that cards are preventing the loading, where card_list is the list of cards. Action: Replace the cards. If one of them is a processor card, reload the unit.
REQUEST INVALID	Meaning: The in-service tests occur if the selected PM is in the InSv state, or out-of-service tests occur if the PM is in the ManB or SysB state. Action: None
-continued-	

tst (continued)

Responses for the tst command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
RETRY LAST COMMAND	Meaning: The results of the tests by the mate unit do not have a list of suspected cards. Action: Re-enter the command tst.
REX REQUEST INVALID: MTCE IN PROGRESS	Meaning: A REX test cannot be started on the PM because other maintenance actions are already in progress. Action: None
REX TEST PASSED	Meaning: The REX test is successful. Action: None
-continued-	

tst (continued)

Responses for the tst command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
REX test failed - <fail_reason>	Meaning: The REX test failed or is incomplete because of one of <fail reasons> listed below: ▪ InSv tests of inactive unit 0 before SwAct ▪ InSv tests of inactive unit 1 before SwAct ▪ OOS tests of inactive unit 0 ▪ OOS tests of inactive unit 1 ▪ RTS of inactive unit 0 ▪ RTS of inactive unit 1 ▪ InSv tests of active unit 0 after SwAct (card list also produced) ▪ InSv tests of active unit 1 after SwAct (card list also produced) ▪ InSv tests of inactive unit 0 after SwAct (card list also produced) ▪ InSv tests of inactive unit 1 after SwAct (card list also produced) ▪ RTS of inactive unit 0 after SwAct ▪ RTS of inactive unit 1 after SwAct ▪ Achieving superframe/data synbc of unit 0 ▪ Achieving superframe/data synbc of unit 1 ▪ Achieving superframe/data synbc of unit 0 after SwAct ▪ Achieving superframe/data synbc of unit 1 after SwAct ▪ REX test failed-warm SwAct ▪ REX test failed-terminated due to warm SwAct turned off ▪ REX test failed-terminated due to preSwAct Audit failure ▪ REX test failed-terminated due to an autonomous SwAct Action: None
-continued-	

tst (continued)

Responses for the tst command (continued)

MAP output

Meaning and action

SUMMARY:

nnn PASSED

nnn NOT SUBMITTED

Meaning:

With the all parameter, summary is given of the quantity (nnn) of XPMs in the posted set that have been successfully tested or that have been bypassed by the testing.

Action:

None

SMS 0 is included in the REX schedule.

Last REX date was THU. 1992/06/29 at 09:53:57; FAILED.

REX test Failed - OOS test of InActive Unit 1 before SwAct

Diagnostic Failures: MSGDIAG, SPCH DG, TS DIAG, TONESDG

FORMATR, CSMDIAG, UTRDIAG, PADRING

SMS AB , MSG IMC, SYNC DG

Site flr RPos Bay_id Shf Description Slot EqPEC

HOST 01 L15 LTE 00 18 SMR : 000 20 6X42

HOST 01 L15 LTE 00 18 SMR : 000 21 6X41

HOST 01 L15 LTE 00 18 SMR : 000 18 6X69

HOST 01 L15 LTE 00 18 SMR : 000 14 6X44

HOST 01 L15 LTE 00 18 SMR : 000 19 6X80

Prior REX failure was TRU. 1992/06/27 at 10:02:47.

First pass after prior failure was WED. 1992/06/28 at 02:15:24

Meaning:

The REX test fails because the multiple diagnostics fail during the RTS of the inactive unit before a SwAct.

Action:

None

TEST FAILED

SITE FLR RPOS BAY_ID SHF DESCRIPTIONS SLOT EQPEC

card_list

Meaning:

Results of tests are displayed using the standard.

Action:

None

-continued-

tst (continued)

Responses for the tst command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
TEST RESOURCES IN USE NO ACTION TAKEN	Meaning: Test facilities are already temporarily in use for other maintenance actions. Action: None
THE ROM TEST IS DESTRUCTIVE THE RAM LOAD WILL BE LOST FOR UNIT u (PLEASE CONFIRM "YES", "Y", "NO", OR "N"):	Meaning: The RAM load is erased in the unit(s) because of the ROM test, where u is 0 or 1. Action: To replace the RAM load, reload the units using the loadpm command.
THIS OPERATION WILL BE EXECUTED ON nnn LTC (PLEASE CONFIRM "YES", "Y", "NO", OR "N"):	Meaning: A quantity of nnn LTCs in the posted set is to be tested. Action: Entering YES tests the LTC(s). Entering NO aborts the action. With YES, the status display of the LTC in the current position of the posted set shows the maintenance flag Mtce while testing is in progress.
TRY PMRESET	Meaning: For XPMs with an NT6X69 messaging card, testing cannot occur because the static data must be reloaded. Action: Use the pmreset command
UNABLE TO DIAGNOSE FROM MATE MATE NOT ACT/INSV - TRY AGAIN LATER	Meaning: Testing by the mate test is cancelled if the status or the activity of the active unit changes. Action: Wait for the changes to complete.
-continued-	

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

UNABLE TO DIAGNOSE FROM MATE
NO RESOURCES - TRY AGAIN LATER

Meaning: As part of the maintenance actions for testing a unit by its active mate, testing from the mate unit cannot occur when maintenance is already in progress on the mate unit.

Action: Wait for the maintenance action(s) to complete.

-end-

warmswact**Function**

Use the **warmswact** command to turn on or off or query the state of the automatic switch of activity feature of the units of the posted LTC.

warmswact command parameters and variables					
Command	Parameters and variables				
warmswact	on off query <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"> <tr> <td><u>posted</u></td><td><u>prompt</u></td></tr> <tr> <td>all</td><td>noprompt</td></tr> </table>	<u>posted</u>	<u>prompt</u>	all	noprompt
<u>posted</u>	<u>prompt</u>				
all	noprompt				
Parameters and variables	Description				
all	This parameter includes all XPM units of the posted set.				
noprompt	This parameter is used to avoid confirmation requests for each unit affected when command string warmswact on all is entered.				
off	This parameter cancels the automatic switching of the activity states of the XPM units.				
on	This parameter allows the automatic switching of the activity states of the XPM units.				
<u>posted</u>	This default parameter, which is never entered, indicates that only the LTC currently posted will be affected by the command because the all parameter is not entered.				
<u>prompt</u>	This default parameter, which is never entered, indicates that confirmation requests prompts will be displayed for each unit affected requiring yes or no response because the noprompt parameter is not entered.				
query	This parameter gives the status of warm SwAct as on or off.				

Qualifications

The **warmswact** command is qualified by the following:

- When the command string **warmswact on** is executed, calls in process are maintained when the activity states of the units are switched.
- When the command string **warmswact off** is executed, calls in process are dropped when the activity states of the units are switched.
- If an attempt to change the warm SwAct capability is made while a SwAct is in progress, a message will be displayed stating that the attempt is disallowed and no action will be taken.

warmswact (continued)

Example

The following table provides an example of the warmswact command.

Example of the warmswact command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
warmswact on ↵	Task: Enable warmswact for the posted LTC. Response: Warm SwAct turned ON for LTC 22 by WARMSWACT command Explanation: Warm SwAct is enabled for LTC 22.
warmswact on all noprompt ↵	Task: Enable warm SwAct for all LTCs in the posted set. Response: **WARNING** Inactive units of PMs in the current posted set may temporarily be removed from service This operation will be executed on <n> LTC Please confirm ("YES", "Y", "NO", OR "N"): Explanation: This warning results from the use of the noprompt parameter.

Response

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

Response for the warmswact command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
Warm SwAct turned ON for LTC 22 by WARMSWACT command	Meaning: This is response to a successful warmswact on command. Action: None
-continued-	

warmswact (end)

Response for the warswact command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
Warm SwAct turned OFF for LTC 0 by WARMSWACT command	Meaning: This is the response to a warswact off command. Action: None
WARNING Inactive units of PMs in the current posted set may temporarily be removed from service This operation will be executed on <n> LTC Please confirm ("YES", "Y", "NO", OR "N"):	Meaning: This is the warning and response to a warswact on all noprompt command. Action: Type yes or y to continue executing the command; type no or n to abort the command.
This operation will be executed on <n> LTC Please confirm ("YES", "Y", "NO", OR "N"):	Meaning: This is the response to a warswact on all command. Action: Type yes or y to continue executing the command; type no or n to abort the command.
-end-	

xpmlogs**Function**

Use the xpmlogs command to enable logs to be generated from the XPM and to report internal XPM software errors (SWERRS).

xpmlogs command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
xpmlogs	on off query
Parameters and variables	Description
on	This parameter enables logs to be printed.
off	This parameter prevents logs from being printed.
query	This parameter gives the status of XPM_LOGS as on or off.

Qualification

The xpmlogs command is cancelled by a reload or restart by a default setting.

Example

The following table provides an example of the xpmlogs command.

Example of the xpmlogs command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
xpmlogs on ↵	
	Task: Enable log reporting for the posted LTC Response: LTC 0 unit 0 xpmlogs mtc Passed LTC 0 unit 1 xpmlogs mtc Passed Explanation: Log reports for the posted LTC will be generated.

xpmlogs (end)

Responses

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

Responses for the xpmlogs command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
LTC 0 unit 0 xpmlogs mtc Passed LTC 0 unit 1 xpmlogs mtc Passed	Meaning: The response occurs in pairs, one for each LTC unit for either the xpmlogs on or xpmlogs off command. Action: None
Logs from xpm are disabled or Logs from xpm are enabled	Meaning: The status of xpmlogs is given in the display in response to the xpmlogs query command. Action: None

xpmreload (end)**Function**

Use the xpmreload command to reload selected segments in the XPM or in a unit of the XPM.

xpmreload command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
xpmreload	$\left[\begin{array}{c} pm\_type \\ pm \end{array} \right] \begin{array}{c} unit \\ unit\_no \end{array} \left[\right] file\_name$
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>file_name</i>	This variable is the name of the segment reload file.
pm	This parameter indicates that both units of the posted LTC are to be reloaded.
<i>pm_type</i>	This parameter identifies the PM type targeted for segment reloading, which in this case is the LTC. The <i>pm_type</i> will be LTC.
unit	This parameter indicates that a unit is to be specified.
<i>unit_no</i>	This variable specifies the unit of the LTC to be loaded and has a range of 0-1.

Qualifications

None

Examples

Not currently available

Responses

Not currently available

xpmreset**Function**

Use the xpmreset command to reinitialize a posted LTC or one of its units after being reloaded. This reset verifies that the reload is correct.

xpmreset command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
xpmreset	pm unit <i>unit_no</i> $\left[\begin{array}{l} \text{tstdat} \\ \text{nodata} \\ \text{norun} \end{array} \right]$
Parameters and variables	Description
pm	This parameter reinitializes both units of the posted LTC.
norun	This parameter resets the PM without initializing or sending static data and execs.
unit	This parameter reinitializes one unit of the posted PM.
<i>unit_no</i>	This parameter specifies which unit of the posted PM is to be reset. The range is 0 -1.
nodata	This parameter resets the units after initialization without sending data and execs.
<u>tstdat</u>	This default parameter, which is never entered, resets the units after initialization and sending data and execs, because neither the nodata or norun parameters are entered.

Qualifications

None

xpmreset (continued)

Example

The following table provides an example of the xpmreset command.

Example of the xpmreset command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
xpmreset unit 0 ↵ <i>where</i>	
0	is the number of the unit to be reset.
	Task: Reset unit 0 of the posted LTC.
	Response: UNIT 0 IN ESA MODE THIS ACTION WILL CAUSE ESA EXIT AND ABORT 3 CALLS PLEASE CONFIRM ("YES", "Y", "NO", OR "N")
	Explanation: The resetting of an LTC equipped with ESA cancels calls.

xpmreset (continued)**Responses**

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

Responses for the xpmreset command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
FAILED TO SEND RESET MESSAGE <card_list>	Meaning: For XPMs with an NT6X69 messaging card, loading cannot occur because a card is not reset. The card is one or more of the listed cards, where <card_list> is one of ▪ NT6X40 ▪ NT6X41 ▪ NT6X45 (MP) ▪ NT6X45 (SP) ▪ NT6X46 ▪ NT6X47 ▪ NT6X50 ▪ NT6X69 ▪ NT6X72 Action: None
-continued-	

xpmreset (continued)

Responses for the xpmreset command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
FAILED TO SEND STATUS MESSAGE <card_list>	Meaning: For XPMs with an NT6X69 messaging card, loading cannot occur because a card is not communicating. The card is one or more of the listed cards, where <card_list> is one of ▪ NT6X40 ▪ NT6X40 ▪ NT6X41 ▪ NT6X45 (MP) ▪ NT6X45 (SP) ▪ NT6X46 ▪ NT6X47 ▪ NT6X69 Action: None
NO RESPONSE FROM PM	Meaning: If the response occurs for norun before the reset status, there is a hardware fault for transmitting or a fault in the ROM. If the response occurs for nodata during initialization, the load is not acceptable after the following display messages: ▪ /Reset ▪ /Status ▪ /Run ▪ /Initializing Action: Use the command loadpm to reload the PM.
-continued-	

xpmreset (continued)

Responses for the xpmreset command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
NO RESPONSE FROM PM AFTER ROMTEST <card_list>	Meaning: For XPMs with an NT6X69 messaging card, loading cannot occur because a card is not communicating. The card is one or more of the listed cards, where <card_list> is one of ▪ NT6X45 (FP, International) ▪ NT6X45 (MP) ▪ NT6X45 (SP) ▪ NT6X46 ▪ NT6X47 Action: None
NO RESPONSE FROM PM AFTER STATUS <card_list>	Meaning: For XPMs with an NT6X69 messaging card, loading cannot occur because a card is not communicating. The card is one or more of the listed cards, where <card_list> is one of ▪ NT6X45 (FP, International) ▪ NT6X45 (MP) ▪ NT6X45 (SP) ▪ NT6X46 ▪ NT6X47 ▪ NT6X69 Action: None
-continued-	

xpmreset (end)

Responses for the xpmreset command (continued)

MAP output Meaning and action

NO WAI RECEIVED AFTER RESET
<card_list>

Meaning: For XPMs with an NT6X69 messaging card, loading cannot occur because a card is not present. The card is one or more of the cards listed below

- NT6X40
- NT6X41
- NT6X45 (FP, International)
- NT6X45 (MP)
- NT6X45 (SP)
- NT6X46
- NT6X46 (FP memory)
- NT6X47
- NT6X50
- NT6X69
- NT6X72

Action: None

-end-

LTP level commands

Use the LTP level of the MAP to perform manual tests on the subscriber lines.

Accessing the LTP level

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

mapci;mtc;lns;ltp ↵

LTP commands

The commands available at the LTP 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
almstat	L-889
bsy	L-901
bsy(isdn)	L-907
cktloc	L-915
data_screen	L-921
dav_screen	L-923
dctltp	L-925
diag	L-927
diag(isdn)	L-943
ebsmsg	L-965
frls	L-967
hold	L-971
-continued-	

Command	Page
lco	L-973
lco(isdn)	L-979
level	L-987
ltprsrc	L-989
ltp_aux_com	L-991
ltp_aux_gate_com	L-993
next	L-995
post	L-1005
post(isdn)	L-1023
potsdiag	L-1039
prefix	L-1043
quit	L-1047
record_dtsr	L-1051
rts	L-1055
voice_screen	L-1061
-end-	

Notice that some commands are repeated within the table with an isdn designation. Because some commands produce numerous unique responses when used on ISDN lines, the ISDN aspects are listed separately. For commands where ISDN lines do not affect the command syntax or responses significantly, ISDN-related information is noted in the appropriate command section.

LTP menu

The following figure shows the LTP menu and status display. The insert with hidden commands is not a visible part of the menu display.

	CM	MS	IOD	Net	PM	CCS	LNS	Trks	Ext	APPL
	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
LTP										
0 Quit_	POST		DELQ		BUSYQ		PREFIX			
2 Post_										
3	LCC	PTY	RNG.....	LEN.....	DN	STA	F	S	LTA	TE RESULT
4										
5 Bsy										
6 RTS										
7 Diag										
8										
9 AlmStat										
10 CktLoc										
11 Hold										
12 Next										
13										
14										
15										
16 Prefix										
17 LCO_										
18 Level_										

Hidden commands

- frls
- data_screen
- voice_screen
- dav_screen
- ebsmsg
- ltp_aux_gate_com
- ltp_aux_com
- ltpsrc
- record_dtsr
- potsdiag
- dctltp

LTP status codes (old)

The following table describes the status codes for the LTP status display.

Status codes LTP menu status display		
Code	Meaning	Description
Posted Set Headers		
This example shows a sample display for the posted set headers described below.		
POST	DELQ	BUSYQ
PREFIX		
BUSYQ	Busy queue	This header indicates the number of lines in the busy queue that are in the CPD state, that is, waiting for call completion.
DELQ	Deload queue	This header indicates the number of lines in the deloaded queue that are ready to be placed in the control position.
POST	Posted set	This header indicates the number of lines ready to be placed in the control position or the type of the posted set when posted by state, alarm status or dial tone speed recorder (DTSR) circuits. When the set is posted by state, the state code of the posted set is displayed to the right of the header. When the set is posted by alarm status, the alarm code of the posted set is displayed to the right of the header. When the set posted is DTSR circuits, the code DTSR is displayed to the right of the header.
PREFIX	Prefix digits	This header shows the prefix digits for the posted set.
Control Position Headers		
This example shows a sample display for the control position headers described below.		
LCC	PTY	RNG....LEN.....
IBN	DATA	MERI 00 0 03 03
		DN 621 7892
		STA F S LTA TE RESULT
		MB JACKS 1
DN	Directory number	This header indicates the directory number of the line in the control position.
-continued-		

Status codes LTP menu status display (continued)		
Code	Meaning	Description
F	Failure code	This header shows the code for a failed diagnostic test. ▪ (blank)-indicates that no failure is detected for the line ▪ c-indicates that a minor CP error rate was detected on the line (this code is equivalent to the CMIN code appearing in the System Status display and in response to the almstat command) ▪ C-indicates that a major CP error rate was detected on the line (this code is equivalent to the CMAJ code appearing in the System Status display and in response to the almstat command) ▪ D-indicates that the extended diagnostic failed and that line card replacement is required ▪ F-indicates that the extended diagnostic failed because of a facility fault ▪ i-indicates that a minor ICMO rate was detected on the line (this code is equivalent to the IMIN code appearing in the System Status display and in response to the almstat command) ▪ I-indicates that indicates that a major ICMO rate was detected on the line (this code is equivalent to the IMAJ code appearing in the System Status display and in response to the almstat command) ▪ l-indicates a failure when a keyset circuit test or a loop signaling test is run at the terminal ▪ L-indicates a failure when a keyset circuit test or a loop signaling test is run at the line card <item> ▪ m-indicates that a keyset line diagnostic failed when the keyset is unplugged or seems to be unplugged (this code is equivalent to the MSET code appearing in the System Status display and in response to the almstat command) ▪ M-indicates that a keyset line diagnostic failed when the LC is unplugged or seems to be unplugged (this code is equivalent to the MCARD code appearing in the System Status display and in response to the almstat command) ▪ N-indicates that a short diagnostic was successful after a previous diagnostic failure, and that an extended diagnostic is required
-continued-		

Status codes LTP menu status display		
Code	Meaning	Description
		- Q-indicates that two successive call processing attempts failed - S-indicates that the short diagnostic failed - T-indicates a failure from the TCMMON command when the number of Time Compressed Multiplex (TCM) synchronization losses between the Data Line Card and the Data Unit were greater than or equal to the threshold set in table OFCENG - U-indicates that a utility card diagnostic failed
LCC	Line class code	This header indicates the line class code of the line in the control position. The line class code identifies the class of service assigned to a line. In the above example, the line in the control position is an IBN line.
LEN	Line equipment number	This header indicates the LEN of the line in the control position. The LEN represents the location of the line in memory, called the logical location. The logical location is different than the actual physical location of the line.
LTA TE	Line test access and Test equipment	These headers indicate the test equipment and facilities that are associated with the line in the control position. If the LTA bus is connected to both the loop and the line circuit, IN appears under the header. If the LTA bus is connected to the loop only, OUT appears under the header. In the example, jacks 1 means that one pair of jacks is connected to the line.
PTY	Party line	If the line in the control position is a party line, this header shows the party identification. The party line value ranges from T1-T5 or R1-R5. If the line in the control position is an individual line, the space under header PTY is blank.
RESULT	Test result	This header shows the result of the line test if space permits. Otherwise, the test result appears in the lower part of the CI output area.
RNG	Ringing combination	If the line in the control position is a party line, the header RNG shows the ringing combination for the party. The value recorded ranges from 0-5.
S	Seizure code	This header indicates whether the line in the control position is in seized. If the line is seized, a dot (.) appears under the header. If the line is not seized the area under the header is blank.
STA	State code	This header shows the code for the state of the line in the control position. Refer to the line state codes in the LNS level section.
Note: The headers F, S, and STA show the condition of the line.		
-end-		

Common responses

Not currently available

almstat**Function**

Use the almstat command to:

- query the alarm system of the LNS subsystem and display the status of alarms in the full switch by type of alarm
- display all or selected alarms at specified units in the host or remote sites
- change the thresholds of the alarm classes in the full switch

almstat command parameters and variables**Command Parameters and variables**

almstat	all	$\left[\begin{array}{c} \text{host} \\ \text{site} \end{array} \right]$	<i>frame</i>	<i>unit</i>
	node			
	$\left[\begin{array}{c} \text{d} \\ \text{f} \\ \text{s} \\ \text{n} \\ \text{mset} \\ \text{mcard} \\ \text{queue} \\ \text{imaj} \\ \text{imin} \\ \text{lset} \\ \text{lcard} \\ \text{t} \\ \text{p} \\ \text{u} \\ \text{pspd} \\ \text{cmaj} \\ \text{cmin} \end{array} \right]$	$\left[\begin{array}{c} \text{min} \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \end{array} \right]$	<i>maj</i>	<i>crit</i>
	sort	$\left[\begin{array}{c} \text{best} \\ \text{worst} \end{array} \right]$	$\left[\begin{array}{c} \text{allnodes} \\ \text{quantity} \end{array} \right]$	

-continued-

almstat (continued)

almstat command parameters and variables	
almstat command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
Parameters and variables	Description
all	This parameter permits all alarms at specified units in the host or remote sites to be displayed.
<i>allnodes</i>	When you do not enter the <i>quantity</i> value, the system automatically displays information for all nodes on the switch, in the order specified by the performance parameter best or worst. Since the term <i>allnodes</i> represents a default condition rather than an actual parameter, you do not enter it at the MAP.
best	This parameter, used with the sort parameter, displays nodes in order of good performance.
cmaj	This parameter permits the threshold value to be changed for the quantity of lines with call processing (CP) errors at a rate which is equal to or greater than the value established for the major CP error alarm.
cmin	This parameter permits the threshold value to be changed for the quantity of lines with CP errors at a rate which is equal to or greater than the value established for the minor CP error alarm, but is less than that set for the major CP error alarm.
<i>crit</i>	This variable specifies the critical alarm threshold value setting, ranging from 0-32767.
d	This parameter permits the threshold values to be changed for the quantity of lines which fail the extended diagnostic test.
f	This parameter permits the threshold values to be changed for the quantity of lines which fail the facility check test.
imaj	This parameter permits the threshold value to be changed for the quantity of lines which ICMO at a rate which is equal to or greater than the value established for major ICMO.
imin	This parameter permits the threshold value to be changed for the quantity of lines which ICMO at a rate which is equal to or greater than the value established for minor ICMO, but is less than that set for major ICMO.
<i>len</i>	This variable specifies the line equipment number.
-continued-	

almstat (continued)**almstat command parameters and variables** (continued)**almstat command parameters and variables** (continued)

Parameters and variables	Description
<i>lcard</i>	This parameter permits the threshold values to be changed for the keyset circuit test run at the line card.
<i>lset</i>	This parameter permits the threshold values to be changed for the keyset circuit test run at the terminal.
<i>maj</i>	This variable specifies the major alarm threshold value setting, ranging from 0-32 767.
<i>mcard</i>	This parameter permits the threshold value to be changed for the quantity of lines which fail a diagnostic when the line card is not in place or is improperly seated.
<i>min</i>	This variable specifies the minor alarm threshold value setting, ranging from 0-32 767.
<i>mset</i>	This parameter permits the threshold value to be changed for the quantity of keyset lines which fail a diagnostic when the set is unplugged or seems to be unplugged.
<i>n</i>	This parameter permits the threshold values to be changed for the quantity of lines which failed a diagnostic and then passed the short diagnostic. The long diagnostic must be passed to clear the diagnostic failure that was detected.
<i>node</i>	This parameter displays alarm classes in a specific node.
<i>p</i>	This parameter permits the threshold values to be changed for the quantity of lines that failed a loop performance test.
<i>pspd</i>	This parameter permits the threshold values to be changed for the quantity of lines that are in the PLO state.
<i>quantity</i>	This variable specifies the number of nodes to be displayed in order of performance. The quantity of nodes displayed ranges from 1-256.
<i>queue</i>	This parameter permits the threshold values to be changed for the quantity of lines in the shower queue that cause an alarm.
<i>s</i>	This parameter permits the threshold values to be changed for the quantity of lines which fail the short diagnostic test.
-continued-	

almstat (continued)

almstat command parameters and variables (continued)	
almstat command parameters and variables (continued)	
Parameters and variables	Description
sort	This parameter displays the office information and the information for nodes that are selected by good or bad performance.
t	This parameter permits the threshold values to be changed for the quantity of lines that fail a time compression multiplex (TCM) sync loss test.
u	This parameter permits the threshold values to be changed for the quantity of utility cards that fail a PM diagnostic.
worst	This parameter, used with the sort parameter, displays nodes in order of poor performance.
-end-	

Qualifications

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

- A minor alarm class threshold value of 0 causes a continuous alarm. Alarm class threshold values can be changed in table OFCENG.
- When you enter one of the performance parameters (best or worst) without a *quantity* value, information for all nodes in the switch is displayed, starting with the order specified by the particular order value. For example, if you enter the value best, the system displays the information for all nodes in the switch, starting with the best node. If you enter the value worst, the system displays the information for all nodes in the switch, starting with the worst node.

Examples

The following table provides examples of the almstat command.

Examples of the almstat command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
almstat node 00 0 ↵ <i>where</i>	
node	specifies that the system displays alarm and lines information for a specified node
00	specifies frame 00
0	specifies unit 0

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

Task: Display alarm statistics for lines in node 00 0.

Response:

NODE HOST 00 0 TOTALS

 NODE LINE FAILURE TOTALS

			NODE CURRENT	OFFICE MINOR	OFFICE MAJOR	OFFICE CRITICAL
Ext Diag Fail (D)	0	10	20	30		
Facility Fault (F)	0	10	20	30		
Short Diag Fail (S)	0	10	20	30		
Needs Ext Diag (N)	0	10	20	30		
Set Missing (MSET)	0	10	20	30		
Card Missing (MCARD)	2	100	150	200		
Shower Queue (QUEUE)	0	100	150	200		
Major ICMOLINE (IMAJ)	0	100	150	200		
Minor ICMOLINE (IMIN)	0	100	150	200		
Loop Sig Set (LSET)	0	100	150	200		
Loop Sig Card (LCARD)	0	100	150	200		
TCM sync loss (T)	0	100	150	200		
Loop Performance (P)	0	100	150	200		
Major CPERROR (CMAJ)	0	5	10	15		
Minor CPERROR (CMIN)	0	5	10	15		
Utility Card (U)	0	100	150	200		
State = PLO (PSPD)	0	10	20	30		

State = HAZ (HAZARD) 1

 NODE LINE TOTALS

Number of working lines (total)	on this node is: 165
Number of working DTMF lines	on this node is: 155
Number of working dial pulse lines	on this node is: 10
Number of working IVD terminals	on this node is: 0
Number of working EBSs (total)	on this node is: 4

-continued-

almstat (continued)**Examples of the almstat command (continued)****Example Task, response, and explanation****almstat node 00 0 ↵****Response: (continued)**

Number of working DISP terminals on this node is: 4
 Number of working Data Units on this node is: 0
 Number of working ISDN loops on this node is: 0
 Number of working BCLID Data Links on this node is: 0

NODE DIAL TONE DELAY (DTSR) INFORMATION

Present time Sep 19 18:17:48
 Active time Sep 19 18:00:10
 Holding time Sep 19 17:30:10

Dial Tone Delay Counts and Percentages

Pulse Signaling

	Attempted	Delayed	Percentage
Active	0	0	0.0%
Holding	0	0	0.0%

DTMF Signaling

	Attempted	Delayed	Percentage
Active	0	0	0.0%
Holding	0	0	0.0%

Keyset Signaling

	Attempted	Delayed	Percentage
Active	0	0	0.0%
Holding	0	0	0.0%

DTSR Node Quality Index

Signaling Type	Pulse	DTMF	Keyset
Quality Index	1.00	1.00	1.00
DTSR Quality Index for Entire Node			1.00

Explanation: Not currently available

Note: Because the site value was not entered after the parameter node, the system automatically used the default value of host as the site location.

-continued-

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

almstat d 15 25 35 ↵
where

d permits the threshold values to be changed for the quantity of lines which fail the extended diagnostic test
15 sets the minor alarm threshold value
25 sets the major alarm threshold value
35 sets the critical alarm threshold value

Task: Set the extended diagnostic failure thresholds to 15, 25, and 35 for the minor, major, and critical alarms.

Response:

OFFICE LINE FAILURE TOTALS

			OFFICE CURRENT	OFFICE MINOR	OFFICE MAJOR	OFFICE CRITICAL
Ext	Diag Fail	(D)	0	15	25	35
Facility	Fault	(F)	0	10	20	30
Short	Diag Fail	(S)	0	10	20	30
Needs	Ext Diag	(N)	0	10	20	30
Set	Missing	(MSET)	0	10	20	30
Card	Missing	(MCARD)	2	100	150	200
Shower	Queue	(QUEUE)	0	100	150	200
Major	ICMOLINE	(IMAJ)	0	100	150	200
Minor	ICMOLINE	(IMIN)	0	100	150	200
Loop	Sig Set	(LSET)	0	100	150	200
Loop	Sig Card	(LCARD)	0	100	150	200
TCM	sync loss	(T)	0	100	150	200
Loop	Performance	(P)	0	100	150	200
Major	CPERROR	(CMAJ)	0	5	10	15
Minor	CPERROR	(CMIN)	0	5	10	15
Utility	Card	(U)	0	100	150	200
State =	PLO	(PSPD)	0	10	20	30

OFFICE LINE TOTALS

Number of working lines (total) on this node is: 165

-continued-

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

```

Number of working DTMF lines           on this node is: 155
Number of working dial pulse lines      on this node is: 10
Number of working IVD terminals         on this node is: 0
Number of working EBSs (total)         on this node is: 4
Number of working DISP terminals       on this node is: 4
Number of working Data Units           on this node is: 0
Number of working ISDN loops           on this node is: 0
Number of working BCLID Data Links     on this node is: 0

```

OFFICE DIAL TONE DELAY (DTSR) INFORMATION

```

Present time      Sep 19 18:17:48
Active time       Sep 19 18:00:10
Holding time      Sep 19 17:30:10

```

Dial Tone Delay Counts and Percentages

Pulse Signaling

	Attempted	Delayed	Percentage
Active	0	0	0.0%
Holding	0	0	0.0%

DTMF Signaling

	Attempted	Delayed	Percentage
Active	0	0	0.0%
Holding	0	0	0.0%

Keyset Signaling

	Attempted	Delayed	Percentage
Active	0	0	0.0%
Holding	0	0	0.0%

DTSR Node Quality Index

Signaling Type	Pulse	DTMF	Keyset
Quality Index	1.00	1.00	1.00
DTSR Quality Index for Entire Node			1.00

Explanation: The system changed the threshold values for the extended diagnostic failure (d) to 15, 25, 35.

-continued-

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

almstat **sort best 2 ↵**
where

sort	specifies that the system display alarm statistics in a specified order
best	specifies that the system display alarm statistics in order of best performance
2	specifies the number of node alarm statistics to be displayed

-continued-

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

Task: Display alarm statistics for 2 nodes by best performance.

Response:

OFFICE LINE FAILURE TOTALS

OFFICE	OFFICE	OFFICE	OFFICE
CURRENT	MINOR	MAJOR	CRITICAL

The system displays the office line failure totals as in the previous example.

OFFICE LINE TOTALS

The system displays office line totals as in the previous example.

OFFICE DIAL TONE DELAY (DTSR) INFORMATION

The system displays the office DTSR information as in the previous example.

NODE HOST 00 0 h TOTALS

NODE LINE FAILURE TOTALS

NODE	OFFICE	OFFICE	OFFICE
CURRENT	MINOR	MAJOR	CRITICAL

The system displays the node line failure totals as in the first example.

NODE LINE TOTALS

The system displays the node line totals as in the first example.

NODE DIAL TONE DELAY (DTSR) INFORMATION

The system displays the node DTSR information as in the first example.

NODE HOST 00 1 h TOTALS

The system displays the node line failure totals, node line totals, and node DTSR information as in the first example.

Explanation: The system first displays the office alarm statistics, then displays the node line failure totals, node line totals, and node DTSR information on two nodes in order of best performance.

-end-

almstat (continued)**Responses**

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

Responses for the almstat command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
CRITICAL Alarm Threshold must be larger than MAJOR Alarm	Meaning: The almstat command was entered with a parameter for an alarm type and one of the following conditions exist: - the critical alarm class code value was set lower than the major class code value - the major alarm class code value was set higher than the critical class code value. Action: Repeat the command and parameter, setting the alarm class values so that the critical class value is higher than the major class value.
MAJOR Alarm Threshold must be larger than MINOR Alarm	Meaning: The almstat command was entered with a parameter for an alarm type and one of the following conditions exist: - the major alarm class code value was set lower than the minor class code value - the minor alarm class code value was set higher than the major class code value. Action: Repeat the command and parameter, setting the alarm values so that the major class code value is higher than the minor class value.
***Printing is interrupted due to the ***transferring of DTSR information	Meaning: The almstat command and the sort parameter were invoked, after which the output of information is interrupted while the switch data is being updated. Action: When the cursor returns to the command line, invoke the command and parameters again.
-continued-	

almstat (end)

Responses for the almstat command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
The quantity of alarms of each type is displayed together with a revised threshold value for one or more classes of alarm.	
	Meaning: The almstat command was invoked together with one or more of the alarm type parameters, and a revised alarm class code value for each of the alarm type parameters that were invoked.
	Action: None
The quantity of alarms of each type is displayed together with the established threshold value for each class of alarm.	
	Meaning: The system performed the almstat command without parameters or with the parameter all.
	Action: None
-end-	

bsy**Function**

Use the bsy command to change the state of the line in the control position, or optionally all lines that are posted, to a specified state.

bsy command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
bsy	$\left[\begin{array}{c} \textit{mb} \\ \textit{idl} \\ \textit{inb} \end{array} \right]$ $\left[\begin{array}{c} \textit{one} \\ \textit{all} \end{array} \right]$
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>all</i>	This parameter applies the change-of-state command to all posted lines, except when they are posted by state.
<i>idl</i>	This parameter places the line in service making it available to process calls.
<i>inb</i>	This parameter keeps the line out of service because it is being installed or the line card is being changed.
<i>mb</i>	This default parameter removes the line from service, preventing any call processing. If you do not enter one of the change-of-state parameters, the system automatically uses mb as the default value.
<i>one</i>	When you enter a change-of-state parameter (<i>idl</i> , <i>inb</i> , or <i>mb</i>) without the <i>all</i> parameter, the system automatically places only the posted line in the specified state. You do not actually enter any characters for this system default.

Qualifications

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

- When busying lines in the CPB state, the following situations cause a delay in the busying process:
 - a call in progress-The system changes the lines to the CPD state and places them in the busy queue until the call that is in progress is ended. Only then can the system carry out the bsy command on the lines.
 - the busy queue or deloaded queue already have lines in them-The system cannot perform the bsy command on lines in the CPB state until the queues are empty.

bsy (continued)

- The system displays the quantity of lines that are in the CPB state beside the label BUSYQ.
- When an Electronic Business Set (EBS) has secondary directory numbers as well as a primary directory number (PDN), and the line in the control position is posted by the PDN, entering the busy command causes all directory numbers associated with the set to be busied out.
- When a EBS line in the control position displays the state CPB in inverse video, it indicates that one or more of the other directory numbers associated with the set are processing calls. If the line card is removed under this circumstance, any calls that are in progress are interrupted.
- The command string `bsy idl` performs the same function as the `rts` command, placing a line back in service.
- When you busy a DPX line, the state of the host located trunk circuit associated with the DPX line is changed from IDL to MB or INB.
- INB is the normal in-service state for an RCU (Remote Carrier Terminal for DMS-1 Urban) line that is an endpoint of a special connection. When you busy such an RCU line, the line state changes to MB.

Examples

The following table provides examples of the `bsy` command.

Examples of the <code>bsy</code> command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<code>bsy all</code> ↵ <i>where</i> all	places all lines in the posted set in the manual busy state Task: Busy all lines in the posted set. Response: NUMBER OF LINES BUSIED: 16 NUMBER OF FULLY DATA FILLED LINES ON POSTED SET: 16 NUMBER OF UNAUTHORIZED ACCESSES: 0 Explanation: The system displays the results of the busy action.
-continued-	

bsy (continued)

Examples of the bsy command (continued)	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
bsy idl ↵ <i>where</i>	
idl	changes the state of the line in the control position to idle
	Task: Change the state of the line in the control position to idle. Response: STA IDL Explanation: The system displays the IDL code under the header STA, indicating that the line in the control position is now in the idle state and is available to process calls.
-end-	

Responses

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

Responses for the bsy command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
BUSY ALL MAY NOT BE USED WITH THIS POSTED SET	Meaning: The command string bsy all cannot be used for a set that was posted by one of the following parameters: ▪ s ▪ bq ▪ dq ▪ df ▪ lf Action: None
-continued-	

bsy (continued)

Responses for the bsy command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
BUSY QUEUE ACTIVE, SEIZE FAILURE COUNT IS <quantity of lines>	Meaning: One or more lines are in the busy queue. The quantity of lines that failed to change their state is displayed. Action: None
BUSY SEIZE FAILURE COUNT IS <quantity of lines>	Meaning: The system could not place a number of lines in the set in the manual busy state. Action: None
COMMAND NOT ALLOWED FOR SPECIAL SERVICE LINES	Meaning: The system cannot perform the command on a nailed-up special service connection. Action: None
CURRENT LINE STATE INAPPROPRIATE FOR BUSY	Meaning: The system cannot perform the bsy command when the line in the control position is in one of the following states: ▪ CPD ▪ CUT ▪ LMB ▪ NEQ ▪ PLO Refer to the line state table in the LTP section. Action: None
DELOAD QUEUE ACTIVE, SEIZE FAILURE COUNT IS <quantity of lines>	Meaning: One or more lines are in the deloaded queue. The system displays the quantity of lines that failed to change state. Action: None
-continued-	

bsy (continued)

Responses for the bsy command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
LINE IS NOT FULLY DATA FILLED	Meaning: The line in the control position is datafilled only in table LININV. Action: Fully datafill the line.
NO MAILBOX AVAILABLE-OPERATION NOT PERFORMED	Meaning: Due to a congestion of the facilities, the system could not perform the bsy command on the posted line or set. Action: Contact the support group to determine the necessary maintenance action.
NUMBER OF LINES BUSIED: <quantity of lines> NUMBER OF FULLY DATA FILLED LINES ON POSTED SET: <quantity of lines> NUMBER OF UNAUTHORIZED ACCESSES: <quantity of lines>	Meaning: The system successfully performed the bsy all command request. The response lines show the following information: ▪ the quantity of lines that are busied ▪ the maximum quantity of lines that could be busied ▪ the quantity of lines that the tester is not authorized to busy. Action: None
ONLY HALF OF LCM DRAWER BUSIED	Meaning: The system performed the command string bsy all on a set that was posted by logical drawer in a Line Concentrating Module (LCM). Action: None
PARAMETER IS NOT APPROPRIATE FOR RCU LINES WHICH ARE ENDPOINTS OF SPECIAL CONNECTIONS	Meaning: The system cannot perform the bsy command with the parameters idl or inb on an RCU line. Action: None
-continued-	

bsy (end)

Responses for the bsy command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
The code that is displayed under the header STA, which indicates the state of the line in the control position, is changed to IDL or INB or MB.	
	Meaning: The system successfully performed the busy command, changing the state of the line in the control position to the specified state indicated by either the idl, inb, or mb parameter.
	Action: None
-end-	

bsy (isdn)**Function**

Use the `bsy` command to change the state of the ISDN line in the control position, or optionally all ISDN lines that are posted, to a specified state.

bsy command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
bsy	$\left[\begin{array}{c} \textit{mb} \\ \textit{idl} \\ \textit{inb} \end{array} \right]$ $\left[\begin{array}{c} \textit{one} \\ \textit{all} \end{array} \right]$
Parameters and variables	Description
<code>all</code>	This parameter applies the change-of-state command to all posted lines, except when they are posted by state.
<code>idl</code>	This parameter places the line in service making it available to process calls.
<code>inb</code>	This parameter keeps the line out of service because it is being installed or the line card is being changed.
<code><i>mb</i></code>	This default parameter removes the line from service, preventing any call processing. If you do not enter one of the change-of-state parameters, the system automatically uses <code>mb</code> as the default value.
<code><i>one</i></code>	When you enter a change-of-state parameter (<code>idl</code> , <code>inb</code> , or <code>mb</code>) without the <code>all</code> parameter, the system automatically places only the posted line in the specified state. You do not actually enter any characters for this system default.

Qualifications

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

- When busying lines in the CPB state, the following situations cause a delay in the busying process:
 - a call in progress-The system changes the lines to the CPD state and places them in the busy queue until the call that is in progress is ended. Only then can the system carry out the `bsy` command on the lines.
 - the busy queue or deloaded queue already have lines in them-The system cannot perform the `bsy` command on lines in the CPB state until the queues are empty.

bsy (isdn) (continued)

- The system displays the quantity of lines that are in the CPB state beside the label BUSYQ.
- When an Electronic Business Set (EBS) has secondary directory numbers as well as a primary directory number (PDN), and the line in the control position is posted by the PDN, entering the busy command causes all directory numbers associated with the set to be busied out.
- When a EBS line in the control position displays the state CPB in inverse video, it indicates that one or more of the other directory numbers associated with the set are processing calls. If the line card is removed under this circumstance, any calls that are in progress are interrupted.
- The command string bsy idl performs the same function as the rts command, placing a line back in service.
- When you busy a DPX line, the state of the host located trunk circuit associated with the DPX line is changed from IDL to INB or MB.
- INB is the normal in-service state for an RCU (Remote Carrier Terminal for DMS-1 Urban) line that is an endpoint of a special connection. When you busy such an RCU line, the line state changes to MB.

Examples

The following table provides examples of the bsy command.

Examples of the bsy command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
bsy all ↵ <i>where</i> all	places all lines in the posted set in the manual busy state Task: Busy all lines in the posted set. Response: NUMBER OF LINES BUSIED: 16 NUMBER OF FULLY DATA FILLED LINES ON POSTED SET: 16 NUMBER OF UNAUTHORIZED ACCESSES: 0 Explanation: The system displays the results of the busy action.
-continued-	

bsy (isdn) (continued)

Examples of the bsy command (continued)	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
bsy idl ↵ <i>where</i>	
idl	changes the state of the line in the control position to idle
	Task: Change the state of the line in the control position to idle. Response: STA IDL Explanation: The system displays the IDL code under the header STA, indicating that the line in the control position is now in the idle state and is available to process calls.
-end-	

Responses

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

Responses for the bsy command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
BUSY ALL MAY NOT BE USED WITH THIS POSTED SET	Meaning: The command string bsy all cannot be used for a set that was posted by one of the following parameters: ▪ s ▪ bq ▪ dq ▪ df ▪ lf Action: None
-continued-	

bsy (isdn) (continued)

Responses for the bsy command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
BUSY QUEUE ACTIVE, SEIZE FAILURE COUNT IS <quantity of lines>	Meaning: One or more lines are in the busy queue. The quantity of lines that failed to change their state is displayed. Action: None
BUSY SEIZE FAILURE COUNT IS <quantity of lines>	Meaning: The system could not place a number of lines in the set in the manual busy state. Action: None
COMMAND NOT ALLOWED FOR SPECIAL SERVICE LINES	Meaning: The system cannot perform the command on a nailed-up special service connection. Action: None
CURRENT LINE STATE INAPPROPRIATE FOR BUSY	Meaning: The system cannot perform the bsy command when the line in the control position is in one of the following states: ▪ CPD ▪ CUT ▪ LMB ▪ NEQ ▪ PLO Refer to the line state table in the LTP section. Action: None
DELOAD QUEUE ACTIVE, SEIZE FAILURE COUNT IS <quantity of lines>	Meaning: One or more lines are in the deloaded queue. The system displays the quantity of lines that failed to change state. Action: None
-continued-	

bsy (isdn) (continued)

Responses for the bsy command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
Entity posted is not the loop. No action taken.	Meaning: The bsy command was entered on an ISDN channel in the control position, or on a logical terminal in the control position but not datafilled in table LTMAP. Action: None
LINE IS NOT FULLY DATA FILLED	Meaning: The line in the control position is datafilled only in table LININV. Action: Fully datafill the line.
Line is not fully data filled	Meaning: The HASU line or unequipped line is not fully datafilled. Action: Fully datafill the line. Assign D-channel resources to the line.
No action will be taken on LMB lines	Meaning: The system cannot perform the bsy command on a line in the LBM state. Action: Enter the rts command for the XPM and LCD at the PM level of the MAP.
NO MAILBOX AVAILABLE-OPERATION NOT PERFORMED	Meaning: Due to a congestion of the facilities, the system could not perform the bsy command on the posted line or set. Action: Contact the support group to determine the necessary maintenance action.
-continued-	

bsy (isdn) (continued)

Responses for the bsy command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
NUMBER OF LINES BUSIED: NUMBER OF FULLY DATA FILLED LINES ON POSTED SET: NUMBER OF UNAUTHORIZED ACCESSES:	<quantity of lines> <quantity of lines> <quantity of lines>
	Meaning: The system successfully performed the bsy all command request. The response lines show the following information: ▪ the quantity of lines that are busied ▪ the maximum quantity of lines that could be busied ▪ the quantity of lines that the tester is not authorized to busy. Action: None
ONLY HALF OF LCM DRAWER BUSIED	Meaning: The system performed the command string bsy all on a set that was posted by logical drawer in a Line Concentrating Module (LCM). Action: None
PARAMETER IS NOT APPROPRIATE FOR RCU LINES WHICH ARE ENDPOINTS OF SPECIAL CONNECTIONS	Meaning: The system cannot perform the bsy command with the parameters inb or idl on an RCU line. Action: None
Please enter: bsy and the rts the line	Meaning: The command string bsy idl was used on an INB line. Action: None
Please enter: rts	Meaning: The command string bsy idl was used on a line that was not in the INB state. Action: None
-continued-	

bsy (isdn) (end)

Responses for the bsy command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
The code that is displayed under the header STA, indicating the state of the line in the control position, is changed to IDL, INB, or MB.	Meaning: The system successfully performed the busy command, changing the state of the line in the control position to the specified state indicated by either the idl, inb, or mb parameter. Action: None
There is a <channel> loopback set at <loopback_point> on this loop. It must be released first	Meaning: You entered the bsy command on a line that has a loopback set. Action: None
This line is in the process of running BERT Command entered is not allowed Enter bert store at LTPDATA level and retry your command	Meaning: You entered the bsy command on a line that is undergoing bit error ratio test (BERT) testing. Action: Enter the command string bert store from the LTPDATA level. Then retry the bsy command.
-end-	

ctkloc

Function

Use the ctkloc command to locate and identify the circuit card used for the line circuit in the control position, and display circuit characteristics.

ctkloc command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
ctkloc	There are no parameters or variables.

Qualifications

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

- When the circuit in the control position is a DPX circuit, the ctkloc command displays information about the host located trunk card that is associated with the DPX circuit.
- The ctkloc command determines the physical location of the line circuit card.

cktloc (continued)**Examples**

The following table provides examples of the cktloc command.

Examples of the cktloc command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
cktloc ↵	Task: Display the circuit card location and characteristics information for the the data line card in the control position. Response: <pre> Site Flr RPos Bay_Id Shf Description Slot EqPEC MER1 02 H10 LCE 00 00 LCM 00 0 03:03 6X71AA GRD START 2DB LOSS BAL NETWORK MAN OVR SET NO NO NON LOADED NO </pre> Explanation: The system displays the data line card location and characteristics. The following headers provide line card location information: ▪ Bay_Id the name of the bay on which the line equipment is mounted ▪ Description the name of the hardware device in which the line card is installed ▪ EqPEC the product engineering code of the line card that is in place. When the line card is part of the DMS-100 Family, the prefix NT is deleted. ▪ Flr the two character building floor number where the line equipment is mounted ▪ RPos the one or two letters that identify the row where the line equipment bay is located, followed by a one or two digit number that identifies the position of that bay in the row ▪ Shf the shelf number in the bay where the line equipment is installed ▪ Site the four character CLLI (common language location identifier) ▪ Slot the drawer number where the line card is installed, and the slot number where the card is placed. The two numbers are separated by a colon.
-continued-	

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

The following headers provide the line card characteristics:

- 2DB LOSS shows the loss (attenuation) pad setting for local to local calls, where:
 - NO indicates pad not used
 - YES indicates pad is used
- BAL NETWORK shows that one of the following types of balance networks is used on the line to match the loading of the facility:
 - NON LOADED
 - LOADED
- GRD START states the seizure mode of the line where:
 - NO indicates a loop start
 - YES indicates a ground start
- MAN OVR SET shows the setting of the manual override bit that controls pad settings and balance network values, where:
 - NO indicates that either the on-hook or the off-hook balance network test can change the line card loss pad setting or the balance network value, or both
 - YES indicates that only the off-hook balance network test can change the line card values loss pad setting or the balance network value, or both

-continued-

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

Task: Display the circuit card location and characteristics information for the the DPX line card in the control position.

Response:

Site	Flr	RPos	Bay_Id	Shf	Description	Slot	EqPEC
HOST	01	A05	DTE	0 51	DTC: 1	03	DS1SIG
CKT	RPAD	TPAD	MNL	IANL	EML	PBAL	LOOP CRES
	(DB)	(DB)	(DBRM)	(DBRM)	(DB)		
8	0.00	0.00	50	50	0.0	--	-- --

Explanation: The system displays the DPX line card location and characteristics. The line card location information is the same as described in the previous example. The following headers provide line card characteristics specific to DPX lines:

- CKT
- CRES
- EML
- IANL
- LOOP
- MNL
- PBAL
- RPAD
- TPAD

-end-

cktloc (end)**Responses**

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

Responses for the cktloc command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
NO LOCATION DATA FOR LINE	Meaning: A system fault prevented the circuit from being located. Action: Contact the support group to determine the necessary maintenance action.
OPERATION NOT ALLOWED ON DTSR LINES	Meaning: The system cannot perform the cktloc command on a line assigned to dial tone speed recorder (DTSR). The line assigned to DTSR is called a pseudo line. Action: None
The PEC (product engineering code) of the line card for the circuit in the control position (less the characters NT for Nortel Networks cards), and its location, is displayed together with the characteristics of the line circuit.	Meaning: The system displays the circuit card location, along with the line circuit characteristics. Action: None

data_screen

Function

The data_screen command is used automatically by the system during the command code screening process and is not available for manual use.

day_screen

Function

The day_screen command is used by the system during the command code screening process and is not available for manual use.

dctltp (end)**Function**

Use the dctltp command to access data call tester (DCT) commands for the LTP at the DCTLTP menu.

dctltp command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
dctltp	There are no parameters or variables.

Qualifications

None

Examples

The following table provides an example of the dctltp command.

Examples of the dctltp command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
dctltp ↵	Task: Access the DCTLTP menu. Response: DCTLTP menu is displayed. Explanation: DCTLTP level is accessed.

Responses

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

Responses for the dctltp command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
(DCTLTP menu display)	Meaning: DCTLTP menu has been accessed Action: None

diag**Function**

Use the diag command to perform an extended diagnostic test on a posted line in the control position that is in the IDL or MB state and to display the results on the LTP screen.

diag command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
diag	disp full $\left[\begin{array}{c} \text{continuous} \\ i \end{array} \right] \left[\begin{array}{c} \text{both} \\ d \end{array} \right]$
Parameters and variables	Description
<u>both</u>	If you do not enter the lc parameter when conducting a diagnostic test of a keyset line, the system automatically diagnoses both the line card and the keyset. You do not enter this non-selectable default.
<u>continuous</u>	If you do not enter the i parameter, the system automatically defaults to a continuous diagnostic process. You do not enter this non-selectable default.
d	This parameter runs a diagnostic on a keyset line card only.
disp	This parameter provides enhanced display of diagnostic information, such as display of values received and measured and ranges used to determine the result of individual tests. The current test headings and final result messages remain intact, although some grammatical changes may appear. Blank lines between individual tests are added to the current diagnostic. This parameter is only available on 2 binary 1 quaternary (2B1Q) loops.
fast	This parameter performs fast diagnostic.
full	This parameter forces the driver to execute all applicable tests regardless of interim detected errors. When this parameter is invoked, the enhanced display is automatically invoked. This parameter is only available on 2B1Q loops.
i	This parameter interrupts a process that is using a vertical of the Metallic Test Access (MTA) network.
ins	This parameter performs an inservice diagnostic.
lc	This parameter performs linecard only diagnostic.

diag (continued)

Qualifications

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

- The diag command is only valid for the following terminals: AIM lines, ACT lines, data lines, DAV lines, DPX trunks, EBS lines, ISDN lines, IVD lines, modem pools, POTS lines, RCU lines, and RCU MBS lines.
- This command applies to Datapath Extension (DPX) lines only if an Integrated Bit Error Rate Tester (IBERT) card (NT6X99AA) is provided.
- The LINE 100 response message is the same as log report LINE 100 and indicates that the test was passed.
- The LINE 101 response message is the same as log report LINE 101, and indicates that the test failed.
- If a non-interruptible process is using a vertical of the MTA network when you enter the command string diag i, the diagnostic waits a maximum of 40 seconds for the process to release the vertical.
- The disp and full parameters are only available on 2B1Q loops.
- When you use the i parameter, only one process waits for a busy MTA vertical to become idle. Additional attempts to wait are denied.
- The i parameter is not applicable for DMS-1RCT lines.
- When a test access is cancelled, the result is reported as a failure due to the cancelled test access.
- If you do not enter the d parameter when a keyset line is under test, the system diagnoses both the line card and the keyset.
- When you enter the command string diag d for a data line card, the system responds in the same way as the with the sdiag command entered at the ALT level.
- During the extended diagnostic test period of approximately 40 seconds, you cannot enter any additional commands at the LTP.
- The test sequence number that is displayed in the LINE100 and LINE101 responses is for use by support group personnel.
- Subscriber carrier lines card codes are reported in full.
- Before using the diag command, post utility cards by using the card parameter and the Product Engineering Code (PEC), without the NT prefix, for the card.
- When the diag command is invoked on a DPX line, a self test is run on the DPX card and on its included data line card (DLC) if an IBERT card (NT6X99AA) is provided.
- If an RCU line diagnostic fails a repeat test, test other cards in the Line Control Card (LCC) to determine if the LCC is faulty.

diag (continued)

- Only one process can have access to either full testing or enhanced display at any one time. If a process is performing the command using either the disp or full parameter, then any other process which uses these parameters cannot be executed.
- Sometimes the diagnostic will display a blank line instead of the corresponding error message. If the first test fails, the corresponding error message will be displayed in line 101 of the log message. If the user entered the full parameter and the test that failed is not the first test, then it will not be possible to know the reason for the failure because the diagnostic will display a blank line instead of the corresponding error message.
- If the thresholds are exceeded, the error register query test will fail and the diagnostic also will fail. This may be misleading because the linecard may not be faulty.

Examples

The following table provides examples of the diag command.

Examples of the diag command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
diag ↵	Task: Diagnose the posted line. Response: RTPE ***+LINE100 SEP25 18:08:41 9200 PASS LN_DIAG LEN HOST 01 0 00 02 DN 3511001 DIAGNOSTIC RESULT Card Diagnostic OK ACTION REQUIRED None CARD TYPE 6X17AC Explanation: The system displays the line diagnostic information.
diag disp ↵	Task: Provide enhanced display of diagnostic information from the data ready stuck test. Response: DR Stuck Test Result ----- Linecard DR bit is stuck. Test Failed. Explanation: The system displays enhanced diagnostic information from the data ready stuck test that explains that the test failed because linecard DR bit is stuck. This response applies to 2B1Q lines.

diag (continued)**Responses**

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

Responses for the diag command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
CKT UNAVAILABLE	Meaning: A bit error rate test (BERT) is in progress. The system cannot perform a diagnostic test on the DPX line in the control position. Action: None
COULD NOT RUN LINE_CARD_DIAGNOSTIC	Meaning: A system fault is preventing the diagnostic test from continuing. Action: Consult the support group to determine the necessary action.
COULD NOT SEIZE LINE	Meaning: The line in the control position is seized by another LTP or by a maintenance process. This system also displays this response if the peripheral module does not act on the Central Control (CC) message to seize the line. Action: Determine if the line is seized by another LTP or maintenance process. If not, perform maintenance action on the peripheral module.
DIAGNOSTIC RESULT CARD DIAGNOSTIC OK ACTION REQUIRED NONE	Meaning: No fault is found. This response is part of the full LINE 100 response described later in this section. Action: None
-continued-	

diag (continued)

Responses for the diag command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
DIAGNOSTIC RESULT <n><n><n><n> NTPG ACTION REQUIRED CHANNEL LOSS	Meaning: A reflection of each test signal, expressed in decibels (dB), is displayed when the line card passive termination is REFLECT/NTPG. The CHANNEL LOSS message indicates that the transhybrid loss subtest of the diagnostic has failed. The character <n> represents a test signal value. This response is part of the full LINE 101 response described later in this section. Action: Replace the line card.
DIAGNOSTIC RESULT <n><n><n><n> NTPG ACTION REQUIRED NONE	Meaning: A reflection of each test signal, expressed in decibels (dB), is displayed when the line card passive termination is REFLECT/NTPG, where NTPG means negative tip party ground. The character <n> represents a test signal value. This response is part of the full LINE 100 response described later in this section. Action: None
DIAGNOSTIC RESULT <n><n><n><n> PTPG ACTION REQUIRED ECHO RETURN	Meaning: The level of each absorbed test signal, expressed in dB, is displayed when the line card passive termination is ABSORB/PTPG, where PTPG means positive tip party ground. The ECHO RETURN message indicates that the echo return loss subtest of the diagnostic has failed. The character <n> represents a test signal value. This response is part of the full LINE 101 response described later in this section. Action: Replace the line card.
DIAGNOSTIC RESULT <n><n><n><n> PTPG ACTION REQUIRED NONE	Meaning: The level of each absorbed test signal, expressed in dB, is displayed when the line card passive termination is ABSORB/PTPG, where PTPG means positive tip party ground. The character <n> represents a test signal value. This response is part of the full LINE 100 response described later in this section. Action: None
-continued-	

diag (continued)

Responses for the diag command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
DIAGNOSTIC RESULT NO DISCONNECT MSG ACTION REQUIRED LOOP DETECT	Meaning: The loop detector subtest of the diagnostic failed because the system did not detect an abandoned call. The LOOP DETECT message indicates the test that failed. This response is part of the full LINE 101 response described later in this section. Action: Replace the line card.
DIAGNOSTIC RESULT NO ORIGINATION MSG ACTION REQUIRED LOOP DETECT	Meaning: The loop detector subtest of the diagnostic failed because the system did not detect an origination message. The LOOP DETECT message indicates the test that failed. This response is part of the full LINE 101 response described later in this section. Action: Replace the line card.
DIAGNOSTIC RESULT RINGING TROUBLE MSG <party line type> ACTION REQUIRED RING TEST	Meaning: The ringing subtest of the diagnostic for a subscriber line failed. The party line that failed is one of the following: R0, R1, S, T0, or T1. The LOOP DETECT message indicates the test that failed. This response is part of the full LINE 101 response described later in this section. Action: Replace the line card.
DIAGNOSTIC RESULT TEST ACCESS NOT AVAILABLE ACTION REQUIRED NONE	Meaning: The MTA is in use on another line. This response is part of the full LINE 101 response described later in this section. Action: Retry the diag command later.
-continued-	

diag (continued)

Responses for the diag command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
DPX SELFTEST FAILED - NEAR END LINK TO DU FL ACTION - CHECK DU - TCM LINK TBL/NO DU UNIT	Meaning: The DPX self test failed due to a fault between the data unit (DU) and the time compression multiplex (TCM) facility. The response indicates that the DU is missing or is improperly connected. Action: None
DPX SELFTEST PASSED DLC SELFTEST PASSED END OF TEST	Meaning: Both the DPX card and the Data Line Card (DLC) are operating within test limits on a DE-4E DPX line in the control position. Action: None
DPX SELFTEST PASSED END OF TEST	Meaning: The DPX card is operating within test limits on a D4 DPX line in the control position. Action: None
INAPPROPRIATE OPTION FOR RCU LINE DIAGNOSTIC WILL PROCEED ANYWAY	Meaning: The parameter or parameters you entered along with the diag command are not valid for an RCU line. However, the system continues with the diagnostic test. Action: None
LINE STATE INVALID	Meaning: The subscriber line in the control position is not in the IDL, INB, or MB state. Action: None
-continued-	

diag (continued)

Responses for the diag command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
MTU NOT SEIZED	Meaning: The testing facilities are congested or the test equipment is faulty, preventing the assignment of a Metallic Test Unit (MTU) to the line. Action: Check the MTU to determine if it is faulty.
NOT APPROPRIATE	Meaning: The lc parameter runs a diagnostic test only a keyset line. Action: None
NT1 BPVO register test failed	Meaning: The BPVO register for the AMI NT1 failed. Action: Check the AMI NT1.
NT1 context restore failed	Meaning: The context restore test on the NT1 failed. Action: Check the NT1.
NT1 metallic termination circuit fail	Meaning: Metallic testing of a U-loop has detected that the NT1 metallic termination circuit did not activate. Action: Repeat the diagnostic test when other maintenance activities which use this circuit have stopped.
NT1 reply operation time invalid	Meaning: In operating the remote relay in the NT1, a time period request is sent to the loop. If the responded time period is not equal to the requested one, this message is displayed. Action: Check the NT1. Do a full diagnostic test.
-continued-	

diag (continued)

Responses for the diag command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
OPERATION NOT ALLOWED ON DTSR LINES	
	Meaning: The system cannot perform the diag command on a DTSR line. The DTSR is assigned a pseudo line. Action: None
PARAMETERS ARE NOT ALLOWED	
	Meaning: The parameters i or lc are not valid when requesting a diagnostic test on a DPX line. Action: None
PUPS failure detected Check drawer	
	Meaning: The PUPS power failure test for the LCME line drawer has detected a failure of the point-of-use power supply. Action: Check the LCME line drawer containing the ISDN line under test.
RCU LINES WHICH ARE ENDPOINTS OF SPECIAL CONNECTIONS MUST BE BUSIED BEFORE THEY ARE TESTED	
	Meaning: You must busy the posted RCU line which is an endpoint of a special connection before you can use the diag command. Action: Enter the bsy command to place the posted RCU line in the manual busy state. Then enter the diag command.
Resistance <xxxx>ohms	
	Meaning: The resistance of the U-loop, <xxxx> ohms, was outside the prescribed tolerance. Action: Enter the command string lco rr to operate the NT1 cutoff relay. Then enter the command string res lta in to verify that the required resistance from tip-to-ground and ring-to-ground is 3.6kΩ. If the resistances are outside this value, replace the line card.
-continued-	

diag (continued)

Responses for the diag command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
RLCM LINE HAS NO SERVING MTU A NO MTU DIAGNOSTIC IS BEING RUN	Meaning: The remote line concentrating module (RLCM) line in the control position has no serving remote maintenance module (RMM). The system is conducting diagnostic tests on the line card only. Also, the system is conducting a subset of diagnostic tests, that require a TTU only. Action: None
TEST ACCESS CANCELLED	Meaning: During an extended diagnostic of a DMS-1 RCT line, or an RCU line in the control position, using Subscriber Loop Test Digital (SLTD) equipment, the system cancels the diagnostic test because an incoming call is ringing another line on the same shelf. Action: None
TTU NOT SEIZED	Meaning: The testing facilities are congested or the test equipment is faulty, preventing the assignment of a Transmission Test Unit (TTU) to the line under test. Action: Check the TTU to determine if it is faulty.
WARNING UP TO 4 MIN. DELAY IS POSSIBLE	Meaning: The system has not yet displayed the test results for the diagnostic on the DPX in the control position. Action: None
-end-	

diag (continued)

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

Responses for the diag command on RCU lines	
MAP output	Meaning and action
AUDIT IN PROGRESS	Meaning: A system audit is in progress. This response applies to RCU lines. Action: Retry the command.
BYPASS ACTIVE	Meaning: A bypass is active. This response applies to RCU lines. Action: Retry the command.
JACK ACCESS ACTIVE	Meaning: Testing is in progress on the RCU line through the jack ended trunk. This response applies to RCU lines. Action: Retry the command.
LOCAL TESTING ACTIVE	Meaning: Local testing is in progress on the RCU line in the control position. This response applies to RCU lines. Action: Retry the command.
MESSAGING INHIBITED	Meaning: Communication between the SMU and the RCU is temporarily suspended. This response applies to RCU lines. Action: Retry the command. If the fault persists, locate and correct the fault on the PM.
MTC BUS FAULTY	Meaning: The maintenance bus is faulty. This response applies to RCU lines. Action: Retry the command. If the fault persists, locate and correct the fault on the PM.
-continued-	

diag (continued)

Responses for the diag command on RCU lines(continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
MTC BUS UNAVAILABLE	Meaning: The maintenance bus is already in use. This response applies to RCU lines. Action: Retry the command. If the fault persists, locate and correct the fault on the PM.
NO LINE CARD	Meaning: The line card is missing. This response applies to RCU lines. Action: If a line card is not in place, put a line card in the LCC. If a line card is in place, reseal the line card.
NO LTA CARD	Meaning: The line test access (LTA) card is missing. This response applies to RCU lines. Action: If not in place, put a LTA card in the LCC. If in place, reseal the LTA.
NO MTC CARD	Meaning: The maintenance card is missing. This response applies to RCU lines. Action: If not in place, put a maintenance card in the RCU. If in place, reseal the maintenance card.
NO SMU PSIDE CHANNEL	Meaning: The path from the SMU to the RCU for the line in the control position is not available. This response applies to RCU lines. Action: Retry the command. If the fault persists, consult the support group to determine the required corrective action.
PM NOT READY	Meaning: Testing, originated from the host switch, is in progress on another line in the same RCU. This response applies to RCU lines. Action: Retry the command.
-continued-	

diag (continued)

Responses for the diag command on RCU lines(continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
PM REPLY TIMEOUT	Meaning: The path from the SMU to the RCU for the line in the control position is lost due to system action. This response applies to RCU lines. Action: Retry the command. If the fault persists, consult the support group to determine the required corrective action.
RCU LINES WHICH ARE ENDPOINTS OF SPECIAL CONNECTIONS MUST BE BUSIED BEFORE THEY ARE TESTED	Meaning: You must busy the RCU line which is and endpoint of a special connection before using the diag command. This response applies to RCU lines. Action: Enter the bsy command on the posted RCU line.
SOFTWARE ERROR	Meaning: A system fault prevented the test from proceeding. This response applies to RCU lines. Action: Retry the command. If the fault persists, check the log reports to determine the cause of the problem and the necessary corrective action.
SUSPECTED LCC FAULT	Meaning: Due to a suspected fault in the LCC, the system could not perform the diag command. This response applies to RCU lines. Action: Replace the LCC card and then retry the command.
UNEXPECTED PM REPLY	Meaning: A system fault prevented the test from proceeding. This response applies to RCU lines. Action: Retry the command. If the fault persists, consult the support group to determine the corrective action.
-end-	

diag (continued)

The following table provides explanations of the responses to the diag command on 2B1Q lines. The disp and full parameters function only on 2B1Q lines.

Responses for the diag command on 2B1Q lines	
MAP output	Meaning and action
ATTEMPTING TO DIAGNOSE THE LINE CARD ONLY	Meaning: This message reminds the user that the LC parameter was provided in the command. This response applies to 2B1Q lines. Action: None.
DISP OPTION ONLY AVAILABLE FOR ISDN 2B1Q LINE LOOPS FULL OPTION ONLY AVAILABLE FOR ISDN 2B1Q LINE LOOPS	Meaning: The disp and full parameters are only available for 2B1Q loops. This response applies to 2B1Q lines. Action: Get valid 2B1Q line.
DR Stuck Test Result ----- Linecard DR bit is stuck. Test Failed.	Meaning: The system displays enhanced diagnostic information from the data ready stuck test that explains that the test failed because linecard DR bit is stuck. This response applies to 2B1Q lines. Action: None
EITHER INCORRECT OPTIONAL PARAMETER(S) OR TOO MANY PARAMETERS	Meaning: A non-ISDN linetype was posted (POTS, DATAPATH, etc.) and the disp and full parameters were provided. This response applies to 2B1Q lines. Action: Use a valid ISDN linetype.
-continued-	

diag (end)

Responses for the diag command on 2B1Q lines (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
ENHANCED DISPLAY IN USE BY ANOTHER MAP ENHANCED DISPLAY IS NOT AVAILABLE RETRY DIAG WITHOUT FULL OR DISP PARAMETER	Meaning: Enhanced display is not available or is in use by another MAP. Only one process at a time is permitted to use the enhanced display. This response applies to 2B1Q lines. Action: Wait until the other process finishes and then use the enhanced display capability.
ENHANCED DISPLAY IS NOT AVAILABLE	Meaning: It is not possible to run the diagnostic with enhanced display because the module CDBX27AA is not in the load. This response applies to 2B1Q lines. Action: Load module CDBX27AA.
ISLC: FAILED TO SEIZE LTE One of the following messages may appear: <ISLC: DIAGNOSTIC REQUIRING LTE WILL NOT BE RUN> <ISLC: DIAGNOSTIC REQUIRING MTE WILL NOT BE RUN>	Meaning: Because MTE was not obtained, some tests are not applicable. This response applies to 2B1Q lines. Action: Check for MTE.
-end-	

diag(isdn) (continued)**Example**

The following table provides an example of the diag command.

Example of the diag command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
diag fast ↵	Task: Perform a fast diagnosis of post ISDN line. Response: <pre>LCC PTY RNG LEN.... DN STA F S LTA TE RESULT ISDN LOOP HOST 13 1 00 02 7227310 DMB 100 JAN02 10:17:56 9800 PASS LN_DIAG LEN HOST 13 1 00 02 DN 7227310 DIAGNOSTIC RESULT Card Diagnostic OK ACTION REQUIRED None CARD TYPE BX25AB</pre> Explanation: The system displays the line diagnostic information. The result is a pass.

Responses

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

Responses for the diag command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
Action only valid for a posted loop	Meaning: There is no loop posted at the MAP. Action: Post an ISDN loop.
At least one relay failed Check LC	Meaning: The relays test has detected that one or more relays have failed, but the test could not isolate the failed relay. Action: Check the line card.
-continued-	

diag(isdn) (continued)

Responses for the diag command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
Attempting to diagnose the line card only	Meaning: The diagnostic was run on the line card only. Action: None
Card occupancy fault Insert card	Meaning: The card occupancy test has detected that the ISLC is missing or has not been seated properly in the LCME line drawer. Action: Insert card and check that it is properly seated.
CO relay did not operate Check LC	Meaning: Relay tests detected a problem with the operation of the CO relay on the line card in the LCME. Action: Check the line card.
CO relay did not release Check LC	Meaning: Relay tests detected a problem with the release of the CO relay on the line card in the LCME. Action: Check the line card.
Communication failed to line card	Meaning: The ISDN line in the control position has a line card that is either missing, improperly seated, or faulty. Action: Use the cktloc command from the LTPISDN level to check if the line card is correctly seated in the LCMI. Reseat the line card. Repeat the diagnostic. If the diagnostic fails, replace the line card.
-continued-	

diag(isdn) (continued)

Responses for the diag command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
Communication failed to NT1	Meaning: A C-channel messaging fault caused the diagnostic to fail. This response applies to a posted ISDN line. Action: Use the sustate command from the LTPISDN level to verify communication with the NT1. If there is no response, check to see if sync has been lost between the line card and the NT1. Repeat tests listed under the response SYNC LOSS at U INTERFACE.
Customer initiated maintenance Check NT1	Meaning: The NT1 status test has detected that the NTM bit in the 2B1Q NT1 status byte is set. Action: Check the line card.
D Channel link action failed	Meaning: The attempt to seize the XMS-based peripheral module (XPM) D-channel link failed. Action: Check the D-channel, DCH, or XPM.
DCH cont failed:EC off: LU interface	Meaning: The diagnostic D-channel continuity test failed at the LU-interface, with the echo canceller disabled, due to a fault in the line card. Action: At the LTPISDN MAP level, enter the command string dchcon lu to verify the fault. If the failure persists, replace the line card.
DCH cont failed:EC on: LU interface	Meaning: The diagnostic D-channel continuity test failed due to an echo control fault. Action: At the LTPISDN MAP level, enter the command string dchcon lu. If the fault persists, replace the line card.
-continued-	

diag(isdn) (continued)

Responses for the diag command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
DCH continuity failed: L interface	Meaning: The diagnostic continuity test failed between the DCH and the line card. Action: At the LTP level, enter the cktloc command to determine the status of the SPECCON connection. Diagnose the LCMI link by accessing the PM level.
DCH continuity failed: L interface DCHCON L	Meaning: The diagnostic continuity test failed between the DCH and the L-interface of the BIC in the LCME. Action: At the LTPISDN MAP level, enter the command string dchcon l. Then examine the resulting messages and take the action indicated.
DCH continuity failed: LU interface DCHCON LU	Meaning: The diagnostic continuity test failed between the DCH and the LU-interface of the 2B1Q line card in the LCME. Action: At the LTPISDN MAP level, enter the command string dchcon lu. Then examine the resulting messages and take the action indicated.
DCH continuity failed: T interface	Meaning: The diagnostic continuity test at the NT1 failed. Action: At the LTPISDN MAP level, enter the sustate command to localize the fault for maintenance action.
DCH continuity failed: T interface DCHCON L,T	Meaning: The diagnostic continuity test failed between the DCH and the T-interface of the 2B1Q NT1. Action: At the LTPISDN MAP level, enter the command string dchcon l, then enter the command string dchcon t. Examine the resulting messages and take the action indicated.
-continued-	

diag(isdn) (continued)

Responses for the diag command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
DCH cont invalid response from XPM/DCH	Meaning: The diagnostic failed the continuity test because the response from the XPM or the DCH was not expected. Action: Diagnose the XPM and the DCH at the PM level.
DCH cont invalid response from XPM/DCH Test DCH	Meaning: The diagnostic for the ISDN line on the LCME failed the continuity test because the response to the test was not received from the XPM or the DCH. Action: Diagnose the XPM and the DCH at the PM level.
DCH cont no response from XPM or DCH	Meaning: The diagnostic failed the continuity test because a response to the test was not received from the XPM or the DCH. Action: Diagnose the DCH and the XPM at the PM level.
DCH cont no response from XPM/DCH Test DCH	Meaning: The diagnostic for the ISDN line on the LCME failed the continuity test because the response to the test was not received from the XPM or the DCH. Action: Diagnose the XPM and the DCH at the PM level.
ES FE <threshold_count>	Meaning: The error register query test on the 2B1Q linecard has detected that the threshold for errored-second-at-the-far-end (ES FE) has been exceeded. The response shows the threshold count. Action: Access the LTPDATA MAP level and enter the command string <code>sustate lc</code> to obtain further data on SES.
-continued-	

diag(isdn) (continued)

Responses for the diag command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
ES NE <threshold_count>	Meaning: The error register query test on the 2B1Q linecard has detected that the threshold for erred-second-at-the-near-end (ES NE) has been exceeded. The response shows the threshold count. Action: Access the LTPDATA MAP level and enter the command string <code>sustate lc</code> to obtain further data on SES.
External DCH continuity test failed	Meaning: The DCH continuity test failed. Action: Check the D-channel, DCH or XPM.
External DCH continuity test failed Chk D chan	Meaning: The DCH continuity test failed during the diagnostic of the ISDN line on the LCME. Action: Check the D-channel, DCH or XPM.
Failed to operate cutoff relay	Meaning: The CO relay did not operate. Action: Try to reseal the line card and run the diagnostic test again. If it still fails, replace the line card.
Failed to release loopbk	Meaning: The diagnostic continuity test was completed, but the loopback that was established by the system did not release. Action: Access the LTPDATA MAP level and enter the command string <code>loopbk rls</code> to release the loopback. Repeat the diagnostic test. Check the XPM, LCD, and the links to make sure they are in service.
-continued-	

diag(isdn) (continued)

Responses for the diag command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
Failed to run DCHCON test. Try again	Meaning: The diagnostic test failed to run the continuity test. Action: Retry the diag command. If the diagnostic test fails to run the continuity test again, enter the cktloc command at the LTP MAP level to determine the DCH id; then access the DCH from the PM level to take maintenance action.
Failed to set 2B+D loopbk: L interf	Meaning: Before a DCH continuity test was started, the attempt to place a loopback at L failed. Action: Try to set the loopback by using the loopbk command at the LTPDATA level. Check the XPM, LCD, and the links to make sure they are in service.
Failed to set 2B+D Loopbk: LU interf	Meaning: Before a DCH continuity test was started, the attempt to place a loopback at LU failed. Action: Try to set the loopback by using the loopbk command at the LTPDATA level. Check the XPM, LCD, and the links to make sure they are in service.
Failed to set 2B+D Loopbk: T interf	Meaning: Before a DCH continuity test was started, the attempt to place a loopback at T failed. Action: Try to set the loopback by using the loopbk command at the LTPDATA level. Check the XPM, LCD, and the links to make sure they are in service.
FEBE detection test failed Check NT1	Meaning: The FEBE checking operation for the 2B1Q ISDN line is not functioning correctly. Action: Check the NT1.
-continued-	

diag(isdn) (continued)

Responses for the diag command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
Inservice diagnostic ok	Meaning: The in-service diagnostic test run by the shower queue passed. Action: None
Invalid DCH	Meaning: The diagnostic test failed to run the continuity test because the DCH was not properly datafilled in table SPECCONN. Action: None
Invalid ISLC command	Meaning: The maintenance command sent to the XPM is not recognized by the XPM. Action: Check the XPM load.
Invalid maintenance command to XPM	Meaning: The XPM does not recognize the request from the diag command. The XPM load is corrupt or incorrect. Action: Busy and reload the XPM.
Invalid maintenance request to XPM	Meaning: The XPM does not recognize the request from the diag command. The XPM load is corrupt or incorrect. Action: Busy and reload the XPM.
-continued-	

diag(isdn) (continued)

Responses for the diag command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
ISLC: Failed to seize LTU. LTU tests will not be run	Meaning: The system failed to seize an LTU; therefore, only the diagnostic tests that do not required an LTU were run. Action: On all LTUs, perform the following actions: busy them, run diagnostic tests, and return them to service. Replace all LTUs that fail diagnostic tests. Enter system table MTATRK and verify that an MTU has been dedicated to the host LCMI where the line card under test is located. If the diagnostic on the line card passed, then repeat the test with the LTU in service. If the diagnostic test on the line card failed, change the line card.
ISLC: No serving LTU. LTU tests will not be run	Meaning: An LTU was not available and only the tests in the diagnostic not requiring an LTU are run. Action: None
ISLC reply relay state is out of range	Meaning: When an attempt to operate or release the relay in the line card, the XPM replies to the CCC with an appropriate relay tape. If the relay tape is not recognized, this message is displayed. Action: Check the XPM load. Check the line datafill in the CCC and XPM.
ISLC standard reply byte invalid	Meaning: When the CCC sends a command to the XPM, the XPM replies with an appropriate response. If the CCC cannot recognize the reply, this message is displayed. Action: Check the XPM load. Check line datafill in the CCC and XPM.
LC 2B+D loopback did not release Check NT1	Meaning: The NT1 status test has detected a problem in releasing the full frame loopback on the 2B1Q line card. Action: Check the NT1.
-continued-	

diag(isdn) (continued)

Responses for the diag command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
LC B1 loopback did not release Check NT1	Meaning: The NT1 status test has detected a problem in releasing the single channel (B1) loopback on the 2B1Q line card. Action: Check the NT1.
LC B2 loopback did not release Check NT1	Meaning: The NT1 status test has detected a problem in releasing the single channel (B2) loopback on the 2B1Q line card. Action: Check the NT1.
LC BPVO register test failed	Meaning: The BPVO register test for the line card failed. Action: Change the line card and repeat the diagnostic test.
LC context restore failed Check LC	Meaning: The context restore test on the line card failed. Change the line card and repeat the diagnostic test. Action: None
LC L loopback did not release Check LC	Meaning: The line card context restore test has detected a problem in releasing the loopback at the L-interface for the 2B1Q line card. The L-interface is located on the BIC of the LCME line drawer. Action: Check the line card.
-continued-	

diag(isdn) (continued)

Responses for the diag command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
LC LU loopback did not release Check LC	Meaning: The line card restore test has detected a problem in releasing the loopback at the LU-interface of the 2B1Q line card. Action: Check the line card.
LCD messaging fault	Meaning: A maintenance command is sent to the line card through LCD and there is a bit error in the transmission. Action: Check the line card, the LCD, and the appropriate links. Reenter the diag command.
LCD not responding	Meaning: The LCMI did not respond to a query from the diag command. Action: Identify the status of all ISDN resources by using the cktloc command at the LTP MAP level. If the LCMI is out of service, enter the PM MAP level and return the LCMI to service.
LCD retransmit failed	Meaning: When a maintenance command is sent to the line card through the LCD, the LCD sends the command again if there is no response from the line card the first time. If the line card does not respond the second time, this message is displayed. Action: Check the line card. Check the LCD and the appropriate drawer.
LGCINTI aborted; timeout	Meaning: The XPM did not respond when you entered the diag command. Action: Identify the status of all ISDN resources by using the cktloc command from the LTP MAP level. If the XPM or LCMI is out of service, enter the PM MAP level and return the resources to service.
-continued-	

diag(isdn) (continued)

Responses for the diag command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
Linecard BF bit is stuck Check LC	Meaning: The BF stuck test has detected that the buffer full bit of the L-bus for the 2B1Q line card is stuck in either the high or low state. Action: Check the line card.
Linecard DR bit is stuck Check LC	Meaning: The DR stuck test has detected that the data ready bit of the L-interface chip on the 2B1Q or S/T line card is stuck in either the high or low state. Action: Check the line card.
Line data error: terminal ID	Meaning: The terminal on the line in the control position is missing or its ID is wrong. Action: Check the assignment data.
Loop communication fault	Meaning: A fault external to the DLC caused the diagnostic to fail. Action: Enter the sustate command from the LTPISDN MAP level to locate the fault.
Loop not terminated with NT1 Check NT1	Meaning: The termination test for the 2B1Q line card has detected that there is no NT1 connected to the loop. Action: Check the NT1.
LU interface not activated	Meaning: The LU-interface failed to respond when you entered the diag command. Action: Change the line card and reenter the diag command.
-continued-	

diag(isdn) (continued)

Responses for the diag command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
MTA connection failure	Meaning: The metallic test access (MTA) connection between the ISDN line card and the line test unit (LTU) was not completed during the test sequence. Action: Check the status of the MTA driver. Enter the TTP MAP level and diagnose the MTA driver. If the diagnostic fails, replace the MTA driver. If the MTA driver passes the diagnostic test, replace the ISDN line card. For each case, repeat the ISDN line card diagnostic tests.
NEBE detection test failed Check LC	Meaning: The NEBE checking operation for the 2B1Q line card is not functioning correctly. Action: Check the line card.
No card present in slot	Meaning: The ISDN failed to respond. Action: Reseat the ISDN line card and repeat the diagnostic test.
No reply received from XPM	Meaning: When a maintenance command is sent to the line card through the LCD, the CCC waits for a reply from the XPM for 30 seconds. If there is not reply, this message is displayed. Action: Check the XPM and the load.
No response from PM	Meaning: The peripheral did not respond to a query from the diag command. Action: Identify the status of the peripherals by using the cktloc command from the LTP MAP level. If the XPM is out of service, access the PM MAP level and return the resource to service.
-continued-	

diag(isdn) (continued)

Responses for the diag command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
No response from XPM	Meaning: The XPM did not respond when you entered the diag command. Action: Identify the status of the XPM by using the cktloc command from the LTP MAP level. Access the PM MAP level and return the XPM to service.
No sync at LU interface	Meaning: The diagnostic failed because sync was absent at the LU-interface with the line card. Action: Take the following action: 1 If the failure resulted from a fast diagnostic test, enter the diag or Intst command. (The fast diagnostic cannot detect U-loop faults because it does no loop testing, therefore a full diagnostic and subsequent sustate may be required to fully identify the fault if this message is displayed as a result of using the fast or lc parameter of the diag command.) 2 If the failure results from the diag command, enter the sustate command from the LTPISDN MAP level. If sync is absent, perform the following steps: a. Check the LU-interface at the NT1. b. If there is no response from the LU-interface, replace the line card.
No T interface sync	Meaning: There is no sync at the T-loop of the AMI NT1. Action: Check if the terminals are plugged in.
NT1 BPVO register test failed	Meaning: The BPVO register for the AMI NT1 failed. Action: Check the AMI NT1.
-continued-	

diag(isdn) (continued)

Responses for the diag command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
NT1 context restore failed	Meaning: The context restore test on the NT1 failed. Action: Check the NT1.
NT1 metallic termination circuit fail	Meaning: Metallic testing of a U-loop has detected that the NT1 metallic termination circuit did not activate. Action: Repeat the diagnostic test when other maintenance activities which use this circuit have stopped.
NT1 reply operation time invalid	Meaning: In operating the remote relay in the NT1, a time period request is sent to the loop. If the responded time period is not equal to the requested one, this message is displayed. Action: Check the NT1. Do a full diagnostic test.
PS1 & PS2 not present - Check NT1	Meaning: The NT1 status test has detected a problem in the value of the primary and secondary power bits reported by the 2B1Q NT1. Action: Check the 2B1Q NT1 and its associated power sources.
PUPS failure detected Check drawer	Meaning: The PUPS power failure test for the LCME line drawer has detected a failure of the point-of-use power supply. Action: Check the LCME line drawer containing the ISDN line under test.
Requested time not equal to responded	Meaning: In operating the remote relay in the AMI NT1, a time period request is sent to the loop. If the responded time period is not equal to the requested one, this message is displayed. Action: Check the AMI NT1. Do a full diagnostic test.
-continued-	

diag(isdn) (continued)

Responses for the diag command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
Resistance <xxxx>ohms	Meaning: The resistance of the U-loop, <xxxx> ohms, was outside the prescribed tolerance. Action: Enter the command string lco rr to operate the NT1 cutoff relay. Then enter the command string res lta in to verify that the required resistance from tip-to-ground and ring-to-ground is 3.6kΩ. If the resistances are outside this value, replace the line card.
Sealing current generator fault LNTST	Meaning: The sealing current test has detected a problem in the tip-and-ring voltage measurements made through the operated test_out relay on the 2B1Q line card and through the MTU. Action: Access the LTPTLA MAP level and enter the command string lntst in. If the results confirm a fault in the sealing current generator, take corrective action.
Self test failed Replace LC	Meaning: The self test of the 2B1Q line card has failed. Action: Replace the line card.
SES FE <threshold_count>	Meaning: The error register query test on the 2B1Q line card has detected that the threshold for severely-erred-second at the far end (SES) has been exceeded. The response shows the threshold count. Action: Access the LTPDATA MAP level and enter the command string sustate lc to obtain further data on SES.
SES NE <threshold_count>	Meaning: The error register query test on the 2B1Q line card has detected that the threshold for severely-erred-second at the near end (SES NE) has been exceeded. The response shows the threshold count. Action: Access the LTPDATA MAP level and enter the command string sustate lc to obtain further data on SES.
-continued-	

diag(isdn) (continued)

Responses for the diag command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
S/T interface not active Check NT1	Meaning: The NT1 status test has detected that the S/T-interface at the 2B1Q NT1 is not active. Action: Check the NT1.
TA or CO relay operation failed	Meaning: An attempt to operate a TA or CO relay failed. Action: Perform a full diagnostic.
Termination out of range	Meaning: The resistance to the end of the S/T-bus was greater than permitted. Action: Access the LTPLTA MAP level and enter the Intst command to locate the fault.
Test_in relay did not operate Check LC	Meaning: The relay test has detected a problem in operating the test in relay on the 2B1Q line card. Action: Access the LTPDATA MAP level and enter the command sustate lc to verify the state of the test_in relay.
Test_in relay did not release Check LC	Meaning: The relay test has detected a problem in releasing the test_in relay on the 2B1Q line card. Action: Access the LTPDATA MAP level and enter the command string sustate lc to verify the state of the test_in relay.
-continued-	

diag(isdn) (continued)

Responses for the diag command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
Test_out relay did not operate Check LC	Meaning: The relay test has detected a problem in operating the test_out relay n the 2B1Q line card. Action: Access the LTPDATA MAP level and enter the command string sustate lc to verify the state of the test_out relay.
Test_out relay did not release Check LC	Meaning: The relay test has detected a problem in operating the test_out relay n the 2B1Q line card. Action: Access the LTPDATA MAP level and enter the command string sustate lc to verify the state of the test_out relay.
Test register test failed at LC	Meaning: The system could not perform the diag command because of the LC. Action: Check the LC and repeat the test.
Test register test failed at NT1 Cktloc	Meaning: The system could not perform the diag command because of the NT1. Action: Check the NT1 and repeat the test.
The associated DCH or BRA channel is not inservice. DCH continuity will not be tested.	Meaning: The DCH is not available for service and caused the system to cancel the continuity test. Action: None
There is a <channel> loopback set at <loopback_point> on this loop. It must be released first	Meaning: A loopback is set on the posted line. Action: None
-continued-	

diag(isdn) (continued)

Responses for the diag command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
There is no DCH associated DCH continuity will not be tested	Meaning: No DCH is connected to the specified loop. The system will not perform the DCH continuity test. Action: Datafill a BRA channel to the loop, from an in-service DCH.
This line is in the process of running BERT Command entered is not allowed Enter bert stop at LTPDATA level and retry your command	Meaning: A BERT is in progress. Action: Access the LTPDATA level and enter the command string bert stop. Then retry the diag command.
TIP <xxx>V. Ring <xxx>V. CO operated	Meaning: The voltages measured from tip-to-ground and from ring-to-ground were out of range. The CO relay was in the operated state. Action: Verify that the battery feed is present on the LCMI.
TIP <xxx>V. Ring <xxx>V. CO released	Meaning: The voltages measured from tip-to-ground and from ring-to-ground were out of range. The CO relay was left in the released state. Action: Verify that the battery feed is present on the LCMI.
TTU NOT SEIZED	Meaning: The testing facilities are congested or the test equipment is faulty, preventing the assignment of a Transmission Test Unit (TTU) to the line under test. Action: Check the TTU to determine if it is faulty.
-continued-	

diag (end)

Responses for the diag command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
U loop measurements out of range LNTST	Meaning: The U-loop tests for the 2B1Q line card have measured voltages, resistance, and capacitance on the loop, some of which exceed predetermined acceptable ranges. Action: Access the LTPTLA MAP level and enter the command string Intst out to verify the measurements. If required, take corrective action.
U loop parameters out of range	Meaning: The parameters for the U-loop are beyond prescribed limits. Action: Access the LTPLTA MAP level and enter the Intst command to locate the fault.
Warning - Action may affect packet data service. Do you wish to continue?	Meaning: The system requires confirmation of the diag action on a 2B1Q line before proceeding. Action: Enter yes to continue the diag action. Enter no to cancel the command.
XPM per loop queue is full. Try again.	Meaning: The system cannot perform the diagnostic test on the XPM because the input queue is full. Action: Repeat the diagnostic test on the line card.
XPM/LCME protocol violation Check logs	Meaning: A violation of the communication protocol between the XPM and the LCME has occurred. This is a messaging error and is not specific to any particular test. This error causes the XPM to generate a log report. Action: Check the log reports.
-end-	

ebsmsg**Function**

Use the ebsmsg command to turn on or off the EBS warning message and prompt.

ebsmsg command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
ebsmsg	off on query
Parameters and variables	Description
off	This parameter turns off the EBS warning message and prompt.
on	This parameter turns off the EBS warning message and prompt.
query	This parameter displays the status of the EBS warning message and prompt.

Qualification

None

Examples

The following table provides examples of the ebsmsg command.

Examples of the ebsmsg command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
ebsmsg off ↵ <i>where</i>	
off	turns off the EBS message and prompt feature
	Task: Turn off the EBS message and prompt. Response: EBS volume setting message and prompt, disabled Explanation: The system has turned off the EBS message and prompt feature.
-continued-	

ebsmsg (end)

Examples of the ebsmsg command (continued)	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
ebsmsg query ↵ <i>where</i>	
query	displays the status of the EBS message and prompt feature
	Task: Display the status of the EBS message and prompt feature. Response: EBS volume setting message and prompt, is enabled Explanation: The EBS message and prompt feature is currently active.
-end-	

Responses

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

Responses for the ebsmsg command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
EBS volume setting message and prompt, disabled	Meaning: The EBS message and prompt feature is inactive. Action: None
EBS volume setting message and prompt, is enabled	Meaning: The EBS message and prompt feature is active. Action: None

Function

Use the frls command to forcibly disconnect a line circuit from test equipment or any other circuit and change its state to manual busy (MB).

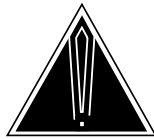
frls command parameters and variables

Command	Parameters and variables
frls	There are no parameters or variables.

Qualification

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

- If the posted line is a hazard (HAZ) line, run a diagnostic (DIAG) to verify that the hazard condition has cleared before force releasing the line.

**CAUTION****Using this command may cause errors in line maintenance processes**

Using this command on circuits undergoing line maintenance processes will produce errors. Do not use this command on lines undergoing line maintenance processes.

**CAUTION****Inadvertent release of a connection may cause data loss**

Because SPCs are generally used for data connections, take care to prevent inadvertently releasing a connection which causes data loss.

frls (continued)

Example

The following table provides an example of the frls command.

Example of the frls command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
frls ↵	Task: Forcibly release a line circuit from test equipment and change its state to MB. Response: STA MB Explanation: Circuits that are currently connected to the line in the control position are disconnected from the line, and the display of the connected circuits is erased. The line in the control position changes its state to MB.

Responses

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

Responses for the frls command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
Action only valid for a posted loop	Meaning: The Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN) channel or logical terminal in the control position is not datafilled in table LTMAP. Action: None
CANNOT FORCRLS A HASU LINE	Meaning: The line in the control position is only datafilled in table LNINV. Action: None
-continued-	

frls (continued)

Responses for the frls command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
Circuits that are currently connected to the line in the control position are disconnected from the line, and the display of the connected circuits is erased. The line in the control position changes its state to MB.	Meaning: The system successfully forcibly released the connected circuits for the line in the control position. Action: None
COULD NOT SEIZE LINE	Meaning: A system fault prevented the line from being seized in order to release the connecting circuits. Action: Contact the support group to determine the required maintenance action.
Line under test	Meaning: The loop is undergoing maintenance. The system cancels the command. Action: Stop the first maintenance process and reenter the command.
No action will be taken on LMB lines	Meaning: The system cannot perform the frls command on a line in the line module busy (LMB) state. Action: Access the peripheral module (PM) MAP level and return the XMS-based peripheral module (XPM) and line concentrating device (LCD) to service.
THIS IS AN SPC LINE - DO YOU WISH TO CONTINUE?	Meaning: The frls command was invoked on a line in the control position which has a line class code (LCC) of semi-permanent connection (SPC), and the system requires confirmation that you wish to force release this line. Note: Refer to the caution message in the qualifications section. Action: Enter yes to continue the frls process. Enter no to cancel the frls request.
-continued-	

frls (end)

Responses for the frls command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
THIS IS AN SPC LINE - DO YOU WISH TO CONTINUE?	Meaning: The frls command was invoked on a line in the control position which has an LCC of SPC, and the system requires confirmation that you wish to force release this line. Note: Refer to the caution message in the qualifications section. Action: Enter yes to continue the frls process. Enter no to cancel the frls request.
This line is in the process of running BERT Command entered is not allowed Enter bert stop at LTPDATA level and retry your command	Meaning: The system cannot busy a line while a bit error rate test (BERT) is in progress. Action: If you want to stop the BERT, access the LTPDATA MAP level and enter the command string bert stop. Then, retry the frls command from the LTP MAP level.
-end-	

hold**Function**

Use the hold command to move the line in the control position to a spare hold position, and the next line from the posted set, if any, to the control position.

hold command parameters and variables

Command	Parameters and variables
hold	There are no parameters or variables.

Qualification

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

- If a line in the control position is one of a posted set, it is removed from the posted set when it is placed in a hold position.
- This command also applies to Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN) lines. There are no additional responses for ISDN lines.

Examples

The following table provides an example of the hold command.

Examples of the hold command

Example	Task, response, and explanation
hold	Task: Move the line in the control position to a spare hold position, and the next line from the posted set to the control position. Response: The system transfers the directory number of the line in the control position, and all other line information displayed to the right of it, to an available hold position. The system then places another line in the control position. The quantity beside the label POST decreases by one. Explanation: The system transfers the line in the control position, which is part of a posted set, and its associated data to an available hold position. The system places the next line in the posted set in the control position.

hold (end)

Responses

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

Responses for the hold command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
ALL HOLD POSITIONS FILLED	Meaning: A line occupies each of the hold positions. Action: None
The directory number of the line in the control position, and all other line information displayed to the right of it, is transferred to an available hold position.	Meaning: The system transfers the line in the control position and its associated data to an available hold position. Since the line in the control position is not part of a posted set, no other line is placed in the control position. Action: None
The system transfers the directory number of the line in the control position, and all other line information displayed to the right of it, to an available hold position. The system then places another line in the control position. The quantity beside the label POST decreases by one.	Meaning: The system transfers the line in the control position, which is part of a posted set, and its associated data to an available hold position. The system places the next line in the posted set in the control position. Action: None

lco**Function**

Use the lco command to operate or release the cutoff relay of the line circuit in the control position; or optionally, operate or release the cutoff relay in all the lines in the posted set.

lco command parameters and variables		
Command	Parameters and variables	
lco	o r	$\left[\begin{array}{c} \text{one} \\ \text{all} \end{array} \right]$
Parameters and variables	Description	
all	This parameter operates or releases all lines in the posted set.	
o	This parameter operates the cutoff relay to open its contacts.	
<u>one</u>	When you enter only the o or r parameter with the lco command, the system automatically operates or releases only the cutoff relay for the line in the control position. You do not enter this non-selectable system default.	
r	This parameter releases the cutoff relay to close its contacts.	

Qualifications

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

- When you enter the lco command with the o parameter, the line state changes to CUT. When you enter the command the r parameter, the line returns to its previous state.
- For the system to perform the lco command, the line must be in one of the following states:
 - idle (IDL)
 - installation busy (INB)
 - lock-out (LO)
 - manual busy (MB)
 - PSPD lock-out (PLO)

lco (continued)

- To use the lco command, the set must be posted using one of the following parameters:
 - d
 - dtsr
 - h
 - l
 - m

Refer to the Line State Table in the beginning of the LTP section for a description of the line states.

Examples

The following table provides examples of the lco command.

Examples of the lco command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
lco o ↵ <i>where</i> o	operates the cutoff relay in the line circuit in the control position Task: Operate the cutoff relay for the line circuit in the control position. Response: CUTOFF RELAY OPERATED Explanation: The system successfully opened the contacts for the cutoff relay on the line in the control position.
-continued-	

lco (continued)

Examples of the lco command (continued)	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
lco r all ↵ <i>where</i>	
r all	releases the cutoff relay specifies that the operation or release action applies to all lines in the posted set
	Task: Release the cutoff relays for all lines in the posted set. Response: LINE CUTOFF RELAYS RELEASED = <lines number> FAILURES = <lines number> Explanation: The MAP display shows the number of lines that released the cutoff relay, and the number of lines that failed to release the cutoff relay.
-end-	

Responses

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

Responses for the lco command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
COMMAND IS NOT APPROPRIATE FOR RCU LINE	Meaning: The system cannot perform the lco command on a RCU line. Action: None
COMMAND NOT ALLOWED FOR SPECIAL SERVICE LINES	Meaning: The system cannot perform the lco command on a nailed-up special service connection. Action: None
-continued-	

Ico (continued)

Responses for the Ico command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
CUTOFF RELAY OPERATED	Meaning: The system successfully operated the contacts for the cutoff relay on the line in the control position. Action: None
CUTOFF RELAY RELEASED	Meaning: The system successfully released the cutoff relay for the line circuit in the control position. Action: None
CUTOFF RELAY IN REQUESTED STATE - NO ACTION TAKEN	Meaning: The line in the control position is already in the appropriate state for the specified action. For example, if you specified operation of the cutoff relay, the line is already in the CUT state. If you specified the release of the cutoff relay, the line is already in one of the following states: IDL, INB, LO, MB, or PLO. Action: None
INVALID LINE STATE FOR CUT	Meaning: The line state for the line in the control position is invalid for the Ico command. Action: None
LCO ALL IS NOT ALLOWED WITH THIS POSTED SET	Meaning: The system cannot perform the Ico command on the posted set. The posted set format does not match the requirements of the Ico command. Note: Refer to the qualifications section for a list of parameters for posting a set. Action: None
-continued-	

lco (continued)

Responses for the lco command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
LINE CUTOFF RELAYS OPERATED = <lines number> FAILURES = <lines number>	Meaning: The system successfully performed the lco o all command string. The MAP display shows the number of lines that operated the cutoff relay, and the number of lines that failed to operate the cutoff relay. Action: None
LINE CUTOFF RELAYS RELEASED = <lines number> FAILURES = <lines number>	Meaning: The system successfully performed the lco r all command string. The MAP display shows the number of lines that released the cutoff relay, and the number of lines that failed to release the cutoff relay. Action: None
NO MAILBOXES AVAILABLE -- CHECK LOGS FOR SYSTEM PROBLEMS	Meaning: Due to a system fault, the system cannot perform the lco process. Action: Check the logs for problem reports and contact the support group to determine the corrective action required.
NOT APPROPRIATE FOR AN RCT	Meaning: The system cannot perform the lco command on a DMS-1RCT line or posted set. Action: None
OPERATION FAILED	Meaning: Due to a system fault, the system cannot perform the requested change in the mode of the cutoff relay. Action: Consult the support group to determine the corrective action that is required.
THIS COMMAND DOES NOT APPLY TO RCS LINES	Meaning: The system cannot perform the lco command on a SLC-96 line. Action: None
-continued-	

lco (end)

Responses for the lco command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
THIS COMMAND IS NOT APPROPRIATE FOR AIM LINE CARD	Meaning: The system cannot perform the lco command on a data line that is equipped with an asynchronous interface line card. Action: None
WARNING: Hazardous Line. Should use DIAG. Do you wish to override? Please confirm ("YES" OR "NO"):	Meaning: You entered the command string lco r on a line in the HAZ state. The system requires confirmation before proceeding with the release process. Action: Use the diag command to verify that the hazard condition has cleared before confirming command. Enter yes to proceed with the release action, or no to cancel the release action.
-end-	

lco(isdn)**Function**

Use the lco command to operate or release the cutoff relay of the line circuit in the control position; or optionally, operate or release the cutoff relay in all the lines in the posted set.

lco command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
lco	$\left[\begin{array}{c} o \\ r \end{array} \right] \left[\begin{array}{c} \underline{lc} \\ rr \\ both \end{array} \right] \left[\begin{array}{c} \underline{short} \\ medium \\ long \end{array} \right]$
Parameters and variables	Description
all	This parameter operates or releases all lines in the posted set.
both	This parameter operates or releases the Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN) line card CO relay and the AMI NT1 RR relay.
<u>lc</u>	This default parameter operates or releases the ISDN line card CO relay.
long	This parameter sets the duration of the command activity to 15 minutes.
medium	This parameter sets the duration of the command activity to 5 minutes.
o	This parameter operates the cutoff relay to open its contacts.
r	This parameter releases the cutoff relay to close its contacts.
rr	This parameter operates or releases the remote relay (RR) in the AMI NT1.
<u>short</u>	This default parameter sets the duration of the command activity to 1 minute.

Qualifications

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

- The rr parameter does not apply to the two bit one quaternary (2B1Q) loop which uses an active termination.
- The both parameter does not apply to the 2B1Q loop.

lco (isdn) (continued)

- When you enter the lco command with the o parameter, the line state changes to CUT. When you enter the command with the r parameter, the line returns to its previous state.
- For the system to perform the lco command, the line must be in one of the following states:
 - idle (IDL)
 - installation busy (INB)
 - lock-out (LO)
 - manual busy (MB)
 - PSPD lock-out (PLO)
- To use the lco command, the set must be posted using one of the following parameters:
 - d
 - dtstr
 - h
 - l
 - m

Refer to the Line State Table in the beginning of the LTP section for a description of the line states.

Examples

The following table provides examples of the lco command.

Examples of the lco command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
lco o ↵ <i>where</i> o	operates the cutoff relay in the line circuit in the control position Task: Operate the cutoff relay for the line circuit in the control position. Response: CUTOFF RELAY OPERATED Explanation: The system successfully opened the contacts for the cutoff relay on the line in the control position.
-continued-	

lco (isdn) (continued)

Examples of the lco command (continued)	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<pre>lco r ↵ where r</pre>	releases the cutoff relay Task: Release the cutoff relays for all lines in the posted set. Response: LINE CUTOFF RELAYS RELEASED = <lines number> FAILURES = <lines number> Explanation: The MAP display shows the number of lines that released the cutoff relay, and the number of lines that failed to release the cutoff relay. -end-

Responses

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

Responses for the lco command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
Action is only valid for a posted loop	Meaning: The posted channel or DN is not properly datafilled in table LTMAP. Action: None
All option is not valid for ISDN line	Meaning: The all parameter does not apply to ISDN lines. Action: None
Both option is not applicable to 2B1Q loop	Meaning: The both parameter does not apply to a 2B1Q loop. Action: Cancel the command. Specify only the lc parameter for the 2B1Q loop.
-continued-	

lco (isdn) (continued)

Responses for the lco command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
Default remote relay operation time is 1 minute	Meaning: You enter the command string lco rr without entering one of the time parameters, short, medium, or long. The system defaults to the short parameter, with a time limit of 1 minute. Action: None
Failed to disable sync reporting	Meaning: The required disabling of sync reporting failed. Action: Diagnose the line card to obtain information for locating the fault.
Failed to enable sync reporting	Meaning: The required resumption of sync reporting failed. Action: Diagnose the line card to obtain information for locating the fault.
Invalid action - You have to release CO before operating NT1	Meaning: You entered the command string lco o rr before releasing the CO relay. Action: To release the CO relay, enter the command string lco r lc. Then, reenter the command string lco o rr.
Invalid ISLC state for cut	Meaning: The state of the AMI or 2B1Q LC is not in a valid state for the lco command. The valid states are: DMB, IDL, INB, LO, or MB. Action: Place the line in a valid line state before retrying the command.
ISLC cutoff relay is in requested state - no action taken	Meaning: The CO relay is already in the requested state. Action: Access the LTPDATA MAP level, and enter the command string sustate lc to confirm the state of the relay.
-continued-	

Ico (isdn) (continued)

Responses for the Ico command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
ISLC cutoff relay operated	Meaning: The CO relay is operated. Action: None
ISLC cutoff relay released	Meaning: The CO relay is released. Action: None
LC is the only valid option	Meaning: You entered the Ico command on a non-ISDN line using an one of the specific ISDN parameters, rr or both. Action: None
LC0 operation failed	Meaning: The system could not perform the Ico command. Action: Diagnose the line card to obtain information for locating the fault.
NT1 cutoff relay failed to operate	Meaning: The system could not perform the command string Ico o rr. Action: Diagnose the line card to obtain information for locating the fault.
NT1 cutoff relay operated	Meaning: The NT1 cutoff relay operated as a result of the command string Ico o rr. Action: None
NT1 cutoff relay operated - operation only on LC is allowed	Meaning: The NT1 cutoff relay is already in the operated state. Action: Wait for the timed release of the RR relay, then reenter the Ico command string.
-continued-	

Ico (isdn) (continued)

Responses for the Ico command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
Operation is invalid for remote relay	Meaning: You entered the command string Ico r rr or Ico r both to release the RR relay, when the timed command action has been set. Action: Wait for the timed release of the RR relay.
Requested relays do not match with the responded ones	Meaning: The CO relay or the RR relay operation is indicated. Action: Perform the following steps: 1 Diagnose the line card to verify its sanity. 2 Contact the support group for maintenance advice.
Requested relays do not match with the responded ones Warning - Operation may have failed	Meaning: The status of the relays on the 2B1Q line card do not match the expected status after entering the operate or release parameters. Action: Try to send a reversing action to the line card. Check the line card using the diag command. Also check the line card using the sustate command from the LTPDATA level.
RR option is not applicable to 2B1Q loops	Meaning: The rr option does not apply to 2B1Q loops. Action: Cancel the command. Specify only the lc parameter for the 2B1Q loop.
Seize line failed	Meaning: The ISDN line was not seized. Action: Verify that the ISDN line is in one of the following states: CUT, DMB, INB, LO, IDL, or MB. If so, diagnose the line card to obtain information for locating the fault.
-continued-	

lco (isdn) (continued)

Responses for the lco command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
There is a <channel> loopback set at <loopback_point> on this loop It must be released first	Meaning: A loopback is set on the posted line. Action: None
The test_in relay is operated. Action is invalid	Meaning: You attempted to operate the cutoff relay when the test_in relay on the 2B1Q line card is operated. The connection between the test equipment and the line card is released. Action: Cancel the command. Release the test_in relay before operating the cutoff relay.
This line is in the process of running BERT Command entered is not allowed Enter BERT stop at LTPDATA level and retry your command	Meaning: The system is running a bit error rate test (BERT). Action: If you want to interrupt the BERT, access the LTPDATA MAP level and enter the command string bert stop. Then, retry the lco command at the LTP level.
Time option is invalid for ISLC CO	Meaning: You cannot set a time option for an ISLC CO. Action: None
Warning - Action may affect packet data service. Do you wish to continue?	Meaning: The system requires confirmation of the command action which could affect packet data service. Action: Enter yes to continue the lco command action. Enter no to cancel the command.
-continued-	

lco(isdn) (end)

Responses for the lco command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
Warning - A test is underway, do you want to interrupt?	Meaning: The system is performing another maintenance test. Before interrupting the current test, the system requires confirmation of such action. Action: Enter yes to interrupt the current maintenance test. Enter no to cancel the lco command.
Warning - Operation may have failed	Meaning: The system return messaging was ambiguous. Action: Perform the following steps: 1 Diagnose the line card to ensure that it is functioning properly. 2 Contact the support group for maintenance advice.
Warning - Remote relay operation time is <xx> minutes	Meaning: The remote relay will operate for <xx> minutes. Action: None
Warning - The loop will be seized for 5 minutes	Meaning: The loop will be seized for 5 minutes, as designated by the parameter medium. Action: None
Warning - The loop will be seized for 15 minutes	Meaning: The loop will be seized for 15 minutes, as designated by the parameter long. Action: None
-end-	

level**Function**

Use the level command to access the system status display and menu for the tests applied to line circuits or consoles.

level command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
level	ltpman ltplta ltpdata ltpisdn csdds ibncon
Parameters and variables	Description
csdds	This parameter accesses the CSDDS sublevel.
ibncon	This parameter accesses the IBNCON sublevel.
ltpdata	This parameter accesses the LTPDATA sublevel.
ltpisdn	This parameter accesses the LTPISDN sublevel.
ltplta	This parameter accesses the LTPLTA sublevel.
ltpman	This parameter accesses the LTPMAN sublevel.

Qualifications

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

- The CSDDS level is only available with software package NTX061.
- The IBNCON level is only available with software package NTX100.
- The LTPDATA level is only available with software package NTX250.

level (end)

Example

The following table provides an example of the level command.

Example of the level command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
level ltpdata ↵ <i>where</i>	
ltpdata	specifies the LTPDATA level
	Task: From the LTP level, access the LTPDATA level.
	Response: The system replaces the LTP menu display with the LTPDATA menu display.
	Explanation: The system displays the LTPDATA MAP level.

Response

The following table provides explanations of the response to the level command.

Response for the level command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
The system replaces the LTP menu display with the <level> menu display.	
	Meaning: The system displays the specified MAP level.
	Action: None

ltprsrc**Function**

Use the ltprsrc command to exclude or include users from the LTP resource release mechanism.

ltprsrc command parameters and variables		
Command	Parameters and variables	
ltprsrc	include	on off
	query	<u>admin</u> all
Parameters and variables	Description	
<u>admin</u>	This default parameter, which is never entered, indicates that only information about admin is included in query display when the all parameter is not entered.	
all	This parameter causes information about all inclusions in the query display.	
include	This parameter includes (with on parameter) or excludes (with off parameter) users from the LTP resource release mechanism.	
off	This parameter is used with include parameter to turn inclusion off.	
on	This parameter is used with include parameter to turn inclusion on.	
query	This parameter causes information about the LTP resource release mechanism to be displayed.	

Qualifications

None

ltprsrc (end)

Example

The following table provides an example of the ltprsrc command.

Examples of the ltprsrc command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
ltprsrc include on ↵	Task: Include admin in the LTP release process. Response: None Explanation: ADMIN is now included in the LTP release process.

Responses

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

Responses for the ltprsrc command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
ADMIN is included in the LTP Release Process.	Meaning: Query following an include on command has been issued. Action: None
ADMIN is included in the LTP Release Process.	Meaning: Message following a successful include on command. Action: None
ADMIN is excluded from the LTP Release Process.	Meaning: Message following a successful include off command. Action: None

Function

This command is automatically used by the system software for feature AL1518, user programmable levels. You cannot manually enter this command.

ltp_aux_gate_com

Function

Use the ltp_aux_gate_com command to define a new sublevel for the user defined sublevel feature AL1518.

ltp_aux_gate_com command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
ltp_aux_gate_com	<i>sublevel</i>
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>sublevel</i>	This variable specifies the name of the new user defined sublevel.

Qualification

This command can be used only with feature AL1518, user defined sublevels.

Example

Not currently available

Responses

Not currently available

Function

Use the next command to:

- drop, exchange, or save the replaced line from LTP control
- move the line in a specified hold position to the control position
- post lines that are in the next drawer after the currently posted set, when the current set was posted by drawer
- replace the line in the control position with a line from the posted set
- replace the line in the control position with the line in a specified hold position

next command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
next	$\left[\begin{array}{c} p \\ d \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{array} \right] \left[\begin{array}{c} \text{nosave} \\ \text{save} \\ \text{del} \\ \text{ex} \\ \text{save} \end{array} \right]$
Parameters and variables	Description
1	This parameter identifies hold position 1.
2	This parameter identifies hold position 2.
3	This parameter identifies hold position 3.
d	This parameter moves the next drawer to the control position.
<u>del</u>	This default parameter deletes the line from a hold position.
ex	This parameter interchanges the line in a hold position and the line in the control position. You can optionally use the abbreviation e instead of ex.
<u>nosave</u>	When you enter the command string next p or the next command only, the system automatically moves the next line of the posted set to the control position without moving the replaced line back to the posted set. You do not enter this non-selectable parameter.
-continued-	

next (continued)

next command parameters and variables (continued)	
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>p</i>	This default parameter moves the next line of the posted set to the control position.
save	This parameter moves the replaced line back to the posted set. The save parameter performs this function with both the parameters 1, 2, 3, and p.
-end-	

Qualifications

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

- The default value for the hold position number is the lowest numbered hold position that is occupied.
- A held line cannot be placed in the control position by the next command if that line is not a part of the same posted set of lines currently in the control position.
- The save parameter relocates the line in the control position to the head of the posted set, so that the line is returned to the control position when the next time you enter the next p command string (or the command next alone).
- The command string next d is valid when the currently posted set was posted as a drawer using the parameter l.
- For DMS-1RCT lines, this command posts the next RCT shelf.
- When a LCM line drawer is posted, the command string next d posts half of a line drawer.
- If the control position line is replaced without entering the save parameter, the line is dropped from LTP control.
- The save parameter relocates the line in the control position to the end of the posted set, so that the line is not returned to the control position until you have entered the command string next p on all other lines in the set.
- The save parameter does not apply to lines in a set that are posted by condition identifier.

next (continued)**Examples**

The following table provides examples of the next command.

Examples of the next command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
next ↵	Task: Place the next line of the posted set in the control position. Response: The MAP display changes from: <pre> LCC PTY RNG....LEN..... DN STA F S LTA TE RESULT IBN PSET HOST 01 0 00 10 351 7206 IDL HOLD 1 NO DIRN IDL HOLD 2 NO DIRN IDL HOLD 3 NO DIRN IDL </pre> to: <pre> LCC PTY RNG....LEN..... DN STA F S LTA TE RESULT IBN OG 2 HOST 01 0 01 17 NO DIRN IDL HOLD 1 351 7206 IDL HOLD 2 NO DIRN IDL HOLD 3 NO DIRN IDL </pre> Explanation: The system places the IBN PSET line in the first available hold position, then places the next line in the posted set in the control position.
-continued-	

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

next 1 e ↵
where

1 specifies hold position 1
e exchanges the line currently in the control position with the line in the specified hold position

Task: Exchange the line in the control position with the line in hold position 1.

Response:

The MAP display changes from:

```
LCC PTY  RNG....LEN.....  DN          STA F S LTA TE RESULT
IBN OG    2  HOST 01 0 01 17 NO DIRN  IDL
```

```
          HOLD 1 351 7206  IDL
          HOLD 2 NO DIRN   IDL
          HOLD 3 NO DIRN   IDL
```

to:

```
LCC PTY  RNG....LEN.....  DN          STA F S LTA TE RESULT
IBN PSET      HOST 01 0 00 10 351 7206 IDL
```

```
          HOLD 1 NO DIRN   IDL
          HOLD 2 NO DIRN   IDL
          HOLD 3 NO DIRN   IDL
```

Explanation: The system places the IBN OG line in the hold 1 position and places the IBN PSET line in the control position.

-end-

next (continued)**Responses**

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

Responses for the next command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
Details of line circuit 00 in a newly posted line drawer or line subgroup are displayed in the control position, and the quantity 31 is displayed to the right of the header POST.	Meaning: The previous set was posted by drawer. Action: None
Held line does not have correct state	Meaning: The line in the control position is from a set that is posted by state, and the line in the accessed hold position is in a different state. Action: None
Held line is not a diagnostic failure (DF)	Meaning: The line in the control position is from a set that is posted by DF, and the line in the accessed hold position has not failed a diagnostic. Action: None
Held line is not a line insulation test (LIT) failure	Meaning: The line in the control position is from a set that is posted by LIT failure, and the line in the accessed hold position has not failed the LIT. Action: None
Held line is not in a MADN group	Meaning: The line in the control position is from a set that is posted by a multiple address directory number (MADN) group, and the line in the accessed hold position is not part of a MADN group. Action: None
-continued-	

next (continued)

Responses for the next command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
Held line is not in current drawer	Meaning: The line in the accessed hold position is not from the drawer that is currently posted. Action: None
Line set is full	Meaning: The line in the hold position is not from the currently posted set, and the currently posted set is full. Action: None
Next not supported for cut	Meaning: The line in the control position is a DTSR line. The system cannot perform the next action on a DTSR line. Action: None
No control line; save option ignored	Meaning: The control position is empty. Action: None
No data for specified lcd not circuit posted	Meaning: A system fault prevented locating the line concentrating device for the specified line. Action: Contact the support group to determine the required action.
No held lines	Meaning: All hold positions are empty. Action: None
No line in specified hold position	Meaning: You specified a hold position that is empty. Action: None
-continued-	

next (continued)

Responses for the next command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
No more lines in posted set	Meaning: The line in the control position is the last line in the posted set. Action: None
No posted line	Meaning: No set is posted. Action: None
Only one subgroup of line drawer is posted	Meaning: The line in the control position is located in a LCM. Action: None
Post set not drawer	Meaning: The previous set was not posted by drawer. Action: None
Save option not supported for posted set	Meaning: The line in the control position is part of a set that was posted by a condition identifier. Action: None
Specified module does not exist no circuit posted	Meaning: There is no subsequent drawer or line subgroup. Action: None
The entity in the hold position is not in the posted set	Meaning: The channel in the hold position is not a member of the current posted set. This response applies to Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN) lines. Action: None
-continued-	

next (continued)

Responses for the next command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
The line from a specified hold position replaces the line that was in the control position.	Meaning: The system places the line from the specified hold position (1, 2, or 3) in the control position. Action: None
The line from a specified hold position is interchanged with the line that was in the control position.	Meaning: The system exchanges the line in the specified hold position (1, 2, or 3) with the line in the control position. Action: None
The line from the lowest number hold position that was occupied is interchanged with the line that was in the control position.	Meaning: The system exchanges the line in the next hold position with the line in the control position. Action: None
The line from the lowest number hold position that was occupied replaces the line that was in the control position.	Meaning: By entering the next command, either alone or with the p parameter, the system places the next line in the hold position in the control position. Action: None
The line from the lowest number hold position that was occupied replaces the line that was in the control position, and the quantity that is displayed beside the header POST is increased by one.	Meaning: The system places the next line in the control position and returns the line previously in the control position back to the posted set. Action: None
The line in the control position is replaced by the next line in the posted set, and the quantity that is displayed to the right of the header POST is reduced by one.	Meaning: The system successfully performed the command string next p. Action: None
-continued-	

next (end)

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

The line in the control position is replaced by the next line in the posted set, and the replaced line is returned to the posted set.

Meaning: The system successfully performed the command string next p save.

Action: None

-end-

Function

Use the post command to post a line or a set of lines to the LTP.

post (continued)

post command parameters and variables										
Command	Parameters and variables									
post	d	dn								
	h	dn								
	m	[dn [norange range]]								
	l	[host len [00 circuit] [nobchnl bchannel] [voice linetype]								
		[site state [voice0 linetype] [norange range]								
	s									
	bq									
	dq									
	dtsr									
	df	site failtype	frame [voice linetype]	unit [norange range]						
	lf	[voltfail resfail capfail lastfail		[allbands band]						
		[groupname groupnum]								
		[clli								
		all from [0 start] to [255 finish]								
	[te lt g									
	sld	site	frame	unit						
		all	[voice linetype] [norange range]	member frame groupmem unit						
	[shower icmolines insvdgq recidivist cptemberr tb	dpx	[voice linetype] [norange range]							
		[voice linetype] [norange range]								
		[voice linetype] [norange range]								
		[voice linetype] [norange range]								
	card	site	frame	unit	[hc format]	[noitem item]				
		pec	range [nodisplay print display]							
		[norange range]								

-continued-

-continued-

post (continued)

post command parameters and variables	
Parameters and variables	Description
<u>0</u>	This default parameter indicates a start member value of 0 for the <i>start</i> variable. When you do not enter a start member value, the system automatically uses the value 0.
<u>255</u>	This default parameter indicates a finish member value of 255 for the <i>finish</i> variable. When you do not enter a finish member value, the system automatically uses the value 255.
all	This parameter, when preceded by : - the <i>cli</i> variable, specifies that all members of a modem pool group are posted - the <i>hc</i> parameter, in the <i>tb</i> chain of parameters, specifies that all upper buffer entries are posted in order of the quantity of troubles - the <i>mr</i> parameter, in the <i>tb</i> chain of parameters, specifies that all upper buffer entries are posted in chronological order - the <i>post</i> command, specifies that all lines in the switch are posted - the <i>unit</i> variable, in the <i>tb</i> chain of parameters, specifies that all upper buffer trouble entries are posted in order of entry
<u>allfail</u>	When you do not enter another parameter with the parameter <i>df</i> , the system automatically posts all lines that failed a line card diagnostic test. Because the term <i>allfail</i> represents a default condition rather than an actual parameter, you do not enter it at the MAP.
<u>allbands</u>	When you do not enter another parameter with the command string <i>post</i> If last-fail, the system automatically posts all lines that failed a previous LIT resistance test. Because the term <i>allbands</i> represents a default condition rather than an actual parameter, you do not enter it at the MAP.
<i>bchannel</i>	This variable specifies the the ISDN channel, B1 or B2.
<i>bq</i>	This parameter posts all lines in the busy queue.
<i>card</i>	This parameter posts lines that are using specified line card types.
<i>circuit</i>	This variable is a one or two digit circuit number; it is part of the line equipment number (LEN) format of frame, unit, drawer, and circuit. The <i>circuit</i> range is 0-31.
<i>cli</i>	This variable is the CLLI of the specified modem pool group or DPX group.
-continued-	

post (continued)

post command parameters and variables (continued)	
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>cptermerr</i>	This parameter posts all lines that are in the CPTERMERR queue, lines that are currently out of service (maximum: 32).
<i>d</i>	This parameter posts lines associated with a maximum of five directory numbers.
<i>df</i>	This parameter posts all lines which have failed a line card diagnostic.
<i>display</i>	This parameter causes the same response as the print parameter.
<i>dn</i>	This variable is a seven digit directory number without spaces between any digits. If a prefix has been entered, the quantity of directory number digits varies in accordance with the conditions and the entry rules are altered. The directory number range is 0-32 767.
<i>dpx</i>	This parameter specifies that all DPX lines in the switch be posted.
<i>dq</i>	This parameter posts all lines in the deload queue.
<i>dtsr</i>	This parameter posts all dial tone speed recording (DTSR) circuits that are associated with a specified line frame and unit.
<i>failtype</i>	This variable specifies the subset of lines which have failed a line card diagnostic as follows: ▪ <i>cmaj</i> This parameter posts all lines which have equalled or exceeded the threshold value for major CP error rate. ▪ <i>cmin</i> This parameter posts all lines which have equalled or exceeded the threshold value for minor CP error rate, but have not equalled or exceeded the threshold value for major CP error rate. ▪ <i>d</i> This parameter posts all lines which have failed the long diagnostic, and the system prompts you to replace card. ▪ <i>f</i> This parameter posts all lines which have failed the long diagnostic, and the system prompts you to check facility. ▪ <i>imin</i> This parameter posts all lines which have exceeded the threshold value for minor ICMO rate, but have not equalled or exceeded the threshold value for major ICMO rate. ▪ <i>imaj</i> This parameter posts all lines which have equalled or exceeded the threshold value for major ICMO rate. ▪ <i>lcard</i> This parameter posts the keyset lines that have failed a circuit test looped back at the line card (failure flag L).
-continued-	

post (continued)**post command parameters and variables** (continued)

Parameters and variables	Description
	▪ lset This parameter posts the keyset lines that have failed a circuit test looped back at the terminal (failure flag 1). ▪ mcard This parameter posts all lines whose LC is detected by the LCM to be either not in place or improperly seated. ▪ mset This parameter posts all keyset lines which failed a diagnostic when the set is unplugged or seems to be unplugged. ▪ n This parameter posts all lines which have passed the short diagnostic after a previous diagnostic failure, but need to pass the extended diagnostic to clear the diagnostic failure. ▪ p This parameter posts the loops that have failed a loop performance test. ▪ queue This parameter posts all lines which failed a diagnostic and are in the shower queue. ▪ s This parameter posts all lines which have failed the short diagnostic. ▪ t This parameter posts lines that have equalled or exceeded the Time Compressed Multiplex (TCM) synchronization losses threshold set in Table OFCENG. ▪ u This parameter posts utility cards that have failed a PM diagnostic.
<i>finish</i>	This variable is the number of the last member in the posted modem pool set element. The finish element ranges from 0-255.
<i>frame</i>	This variable is a one or two digit line frame number that forms part of the LEN. The <i>frame</i> range is 0-511.
<i>from</i>	This parameter specifies that a selected modem pool member is the first of a set that is to be posted. The number of this starting member follows.
<i>g</i>	This parameter specifies that one or more members of a modem pool group, or a DPX group, are posted.
<i>groupmem</i>	This variable is the number of the modem pool member. The <i>groupmem</i> range is 0-255.
<i>groupname</i>	This variable is the group name of the data test equipment that is posted.
<i>group num</i>	This variable is the group number of the data test equipment that is posted. The <i>group number</i> range is 0-31.
-continued-	

post (continued)

post command parameters and variables (continued)	
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>h</i>	This parameter posts all lines that are associated with a directory number in a hunt group.
<i>hc</i>	This default parameter specifies that the upper buffer entry with the highest trouble count is posted.
<i>host</i>	This default parameter is the cli of the local site. Unless you specify a remote site, the system uses the host as the site value.
<i>icmolines</i>	This parameter posts a set of the first 32 lines in the ICMOLINE queue.
<i>item</i>	This variable is a single digit identifier of a trouble item in the upper buffer. The <i>item</i> range is 0-9.
<i>l</i>	This parameter posts a line circuit or a line drawer.
<i>len</i>	This variable is part of a seven digit line equipment number for a line circuit, entered in the following format: nn n nn nn. The first two digits identify the frame, the next digit identifies the unit, and the next two digits identify the drawer. (The last two digits of a LEN refer to a circuit, previously described in this section.)
<i>lf</i>	This parameter posts all lines which have failed an ALT line insulation test.
<i>linetype</i>	This variable specifies the the type of line you want to post. The linetype values are: voice or data.
<i>lit</i>	This variable consists of values related to the LIT resistance test: ▪ capfail posts all lines which failed the test ▪ lastfail consists of parameters Band0 and Band1 where: - band0 posts the lines which exceeded the Band0 threshold, 40 Kohms, during the previous LIT resistance test - band1 posts the lines which exceeded the Band1 threshold, 200 Kohms during the previous LIT resistance measurement but did not exceed the Band0 threshold ▪ resfail posts all lines which have exceeded the Band 0 threshold once, and exceeded the Band 2 threshold on three previous occasions ▪ voltfail posts all lines which failed the EMF test
-continued-	

post (continued)

post command parameters and variables (continued)	
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>m</i>	This parameter posts all lines that are associated with a multiple address directory number (MADN) group, using one directory number from the group.
<i>mr</i>	This variable specifies that the most recent trouble entry in the upper buffer is posted.
<i>member</i>	This parameter specifies that a selected modem pool member is to be posted. The number of the member follows.
<i><u>nobchnl</u></i>	When you do not enter a bchannel value, the system does not display any channel information.
<i><u>norange</u></i>	When you don't enter a value for posting a range of LENSs, no range is posted. Because norange specifies a default condition rather than an actual parameter, you do not enter it at the MAP.
<i>pec</i>	This variable is the product engineering code (PEC) for the specified type of line card including the suffix, but less the NT prefix.
<i>print</i>	This parameter causes the LEN and the dn of all lines in the posted set to be displayed in the CI output area of the MAP.
<i>range</i>	This variable posts lines associated with a range of LENSs. The format for the range variable is: from frame unit drawer circuit to frame unit drawer circuit.
<i>recidivist</i>	This parameter posts a set of the first 32 lines in the RECIDIVIST queue.
<i>s</i>	This parameter posts all lines by their state.
<i>shower</i>	This parameter posts all lines that are in the shower queue to a maximum of 32 lines.
<i>site</i>	This variable specifies the short common language location identifier (CLLI) for the remote or host site.
<i>sltd</i>	This parameter posts subscriber line test digital equipment so that it can be accessed for DMS-1 RCt lines maintenance.
<i>start</i>	This variable is the number of the first member in the posted modem pool element set. The start element ranges from 0-255.
<i>state</i>	This variable is one of the status codes listed in the Status Code table in the LTP MAP level section.
-continued-	

post (continued)

post command parameters and variables (continued)	
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>tb</i>	This parameter posts one or more entries from a specified upper buffer.
<i>te</i>	This parameter specifies that data test equipment is posted.
<i>to</i>	This parameter specifies that a selected modem pool member is the last of a set that is to be posted. The number of the finishing member follows.
<i>unit</i>	This variable is a single digit line frame unit number that forms part of the LEN. The <i>unit</i> range is: • 0-9 if the LCD is a DMS-1RCT or a SLC96-RCS • 0-1 if the LCD is a LM or a LCM
<i>voice</i>	This default parameter specifies a voice line.
-end-	

Qualifications

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

- The sum of the quantity of prefix digits and the quantity of dn digits must be at least seven. If the quantity exceeds seven, the dn digits will overwrite the rightmost prefix digits on this occasion only.
- When an SLTD is posted to a DMS-1RCT line, commands bsy, frls, and rts are inapplicable.
- The g parameter and its subtending parameters apply only if software package NTX251 is provided.
- The system recognizes an omitted digit as zero, thereby permitting the frame number to be entered as a single digit for frames 0 to 9.
- Switches that are equipped with software feature package NTX472, International-Local Basic, can post variable length directory numbers ranging from two to seven digits.
- Utility cards are posted using the card parameter.
- Nailed-up special service connections on SLC-96 Subscriber Carriers are posted by LEN.
- A BAND0 pass with a BAND1 fail is a marginal pass until six successive measurements are less than BAND1 (see Part 7 on page 153).

post (continued)

- The parameter print should only be used with the parameter recidivist when the response is directed to a hardcopy printer.
- When you post an RCS line that has Digitone service, the characters UTR are displayed under the RESULT header while the line is connected to a universal tone receiver (UTR). The characters are displayed only if the RCS line is attached to an SMS equipped with a UTR circuit pack.
- When the lines in the busy queue are posted, the system erases the number to the right of the label BUSYQ.
- When the lines in the deloaded queue are posted, the system erases the number to the right of the label DELQ.
- The optional parameters data and voice are available if you have software package NTX250.

Examples

The following table provides examples of the post command.

Examples of the post command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
post d 6215901 6215902 6215903 6215904 6215905 ↵ <i>where</i> 6215901 is a directory number 6215902 is a directory number 6215903 is a directory number 6215904 is a directory number 6215905 is a directory number	Task: Post 5 directory numbers. Response: <pre> POST 4 DELQ BUSYQ PREFIX LCC PTY RNG....LEN..... DN STA F S LTA TE RESULT ISDN LOOP HOST 01 0 00 00 621 5901 IDL </pre> Explanation: In the control position, the system displays the line associated with the first specified directory number. The number 4 appears beside the header POST to indicate that the other four specified lines are in the posted set.
-continued-	

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

post s idl isdn from 00 0 00 00 to 01 0 00 00 print ↵
where

s indicates that you are posting lines by state
 idl specifies the state of the lines you are posting
 from specifies a beginning range of site, LEN
 00 0 00 00 the starting LEN consisting of frame, unit, drawer, and circuit
 to specifies an ending range of site, LEN
 01 0 00 00 the ending LEN consisting of frame, unit, drawer, and circuit
 print displays the LEN and DN of all lines in the posted set in the CI area

Task: Post all ISDN lines in the IDL state starting from LEN 00 0 00 00 to LEN 01 0 00 00 and display the LEN and DN of each line in the posted set.

Response:

POST	IDL	DELQ	BUSYQ	PREFIX
LCC PTY	RNG	LEN		DN
STA	F	S	LTA	TE
ISDN	LOOP	HOST	01 0 00 00	621 5901 IDL
CKT	TYPE	LEN	DN	STATE
				FAIL
				EqPEC

ISDN	LOOP	HOST	01 0 01 01	621 5961 IDL
ISDN	LOOP	HOST	01 0 01 02	621 5861 IDL
ISDN	LOOP	HOST	01 0 01 03	621 5906 IDL
ISDN	LOOP	HOST	01 0 01 05	621 5963 IDL
ISDN	LOOP	HOST	01 0 02 01	621 5962 IDL
ISDN	LOOP	HOST	01 0 02 02	621 5862 IDL
ISDN	LOOP	HOST	01 0 02 03	621 5951 IDL
ISDN	LOOP	HOST	01 0 12 00	621 5910 IDL
ISDN	LOOP	HOST	01 0 12 01	621 5903 IDL
ISDN	LOOP	HOST	01 0 12 02	621 5986 IDL
ISDN	LOOP	HOST	01 0 12 03	621 5963 IDL
Number of entities in the posted set : 11				

Explanation: The system has posted all ISDN lines in the IDL state within the specified range. The system displays information on each line in the posted set.

-end-

post (continued)**Responses**

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

Responses for the post command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
BUFFERS ARE NOT ALLOCATED FOR THIS LCD	Meaning: When the command post and the parameter tb were invoked with frame and unit parameters, buffers were not allocated to this LCD due to an error or omission in the table LNSMTCE, or due to a system fault. Action: Take the following actions: 1 Verify that table LNSMTCE is correctly datafilled. 2 If table LNSMTCE data is correct, contact the support group to determine the course of action that is required.
BUSY QUEUE EMPTY	Meaning: The command post and the parameter bq were invoked when there is no line in the busy queue. Action: None
BUSYQ POST PROCESS FAILED	Meaning: The command post and the parameter bq were invoked to post a set of lines in the state CPD. A system fault prevented the set from being posted. Action: Contact the support group to determine the maintenance action that is required.
Channel option applies to ISDN loops only. Channel parameter will be ignored.	Meaning: The channel parameter applies only to ISDN lines. The channel parameter is ignored. Action: None
-continued-	

post (continued)

Responses for the post command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
CPTERMERR QUEUE EMPTY NO MORE LINES IN POSTED SET	Meaning: There are no lines to post in the cptermerr queue. Action: None
DELOAD QUEUE EMPTY	Meaning: There is no line in the deloaded queue. Action: None
Details of a line circuit are displayed in the control position and the code for one of the line states is displayed to the right of the label POST.	Meaning: The command post, the parameter s, and a line state parameter were invoked to post a set by the state that is displayed beside the label POST. Action: None
Details of a line circuit are displayed in the control position and the number 31 is displayed to the right of the label POST.	Meaning: The command string post l site dwr were invoked to post a set by line drawer. Line circuit 00 id displayed in the control position, and the quantity of lines that are posted, less one, is displayed to the right of the label POST. Action: None
Details of dial tone speed recorder circuit 0 are displayed in the control position and the quantity 1 is displayed to the right of the label POST.	Meaning: The command string post dtsr site frame unit were invoked to post the dial tone speed recorder for the specified line frame. Action: None
-continued-	

post (continued)

Responses for the post command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
Details of the line that is associated with the specified directory number are displayed in the control position.	Meaning: The command string post d dn were invoked to post a line by directory number. Action: None
Details of the posted line, or of all lines in the posted set, are displayed in the CI output area of the screen.	Meaning: The parameter print was invoked with the command post and the parameters to post a line or a set of lines. Action: None
Details of the specified line circuit are displayed in the control position.	Meaning: The command string post l site len was invoked to post a line by its number. Action: None
DIRECTORY NUMBER OMITTED	Meaning: The post command and the parameter string r h or d or m were invoked without the required directory number being included as part of the string. Action: None
EMPTY BUFFER	Meaning: The command post and the parameter tb were invoked with other selected parameters when there are no entries in the upper buffer that is allocated to the LCD. Action: None
-continued-	

post (continued)

Responses for the post command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
FAILED TO POST DELOAD QUEUE	Meaning: The command post and the parameter dq were invoked to post a set of deloaded lines. A system fault prevented the set from being posted. Action: Contact the support group to determine the maintenance action that is required.
HELD LINE IS NOT IN TROUBLE BUFFER	Meaning: The command post and the parameter tb were invoked with other selected parameters when the line in the control position is not an entry in the upper buffer. Action: None
INCOMING MESSAGE OVERLOAD QUEUE EMPTY NO MORE LINES IN POSTED SET	Meaning: The command post and the parameter icmoline were invoked while there is no line in the icmo queue. Action: None
INVALID CHARACTERS: n . . .	Meaning: The command post, the parameter m or d or h, and a number, were invoked to post a line by directory number, where one of the characters in the directory number is not a digit. Action: None
INVALID DIGITS	Meaning: You entered an invalid directory number. Action: None
-continued-	

post (continued)

Responses for the post command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
INVALID LEN	Meaning: The command post and the parameter tb were invoked with other selected parameters. A system fault prevented the set from being posted. Action: Contact the support group to determine the maintenance action that is required.
INVALID OFFICE CODE: n . . .	Meaning: The command post, the parameter m or d or h, and a directory number were invoked to post a line. The office code of the directory number that was entered is not valid in this switch. Action: None
INVALID PARAMETER: FORMAT MUST BE ONE OF ALL, HC, MR, <0-9>	Meaning: The command post and the parameter tb were invoked with an additional parameter that is invalid. Action: None
INVALID PARAMETER: PARAMETER IS ALL	Meaning: The command post was invoked with the parameter tb and other selected parameters including the parameter all. The parameter all is misspelled. Action: None
Line not in HUNT group	Meaning: The command post and the parameter string h dn were invoked using a directory number for a line that is not part of a hunt group. Action: None
-continued-	

post (continued)

Responses for the post command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
Line not in MADN group	Meaning: The command post and the parameter string m dn were invoked for a directory number that is not associated with a line in a MADN group. Action: None
LIST MUST BE ALL	Meaning: The command post was invoked with the parameter tb and other selected parameters including the parameter all. The parameter all is misspelled. Action: None
LNSMTCE NOT ALLOCATED	Meaning: When the command post was invoked with the parameter tb, a system fault prevented the set from being posted. Action: Contact the support group to determine the maintenance action that is required.
NMP FEATURE NOT PRESENT UNABLE TO POST BY TB	Meaning: The command post and the parameter tb are invoked with other selected parameters when software package NTX272 is not available in the switch. Action: None
NO CIRCUIT POSTED	Meaning: The command that was entered, or the parameter that was entered or both are in error; or the system process is faulty. Action: None
-continued-	

post (continued)

Responses for the post command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
NO DATA CIRCUITS FAILED	Meaning: The command post and the parameter string lf data or the parameter string df data were invoked when no failures were identified for lit or for diagnostics of data circuits. Action: None
NO DATA FOR SPECIFIED LM	Meaning: The command post and the parameter string l dtse were invoked for a LM, LCM, DMS-1 RCT, or RCS that is not equipped with a dial tone speed recorder. Action: None
NO DATA FOR SPECIFIED RCT	Meaning: When the command post and the parameter sltd were invoked for a DMS-1 RCT, a system fault prevented the RCT from being located. Action: Contact the support group to determine the maintenance action that is required.
NO VOICE CIRCUITS FAILED	Meaning: The command post and the parameter string lf voice or the parameter string df voice were invoked when no failures were identified for lit or for diagnostic tests of voice circuits. Action: None
Only one subgroup of line drawer is posted	Meaning: The set of lines that was posted using the command string post l <site> <dwr> is part of an LCM. Action: None
Posted circuits unchanged	Meaning: The command string you entered did not result in posting another line. The currently posted line remains in the control position. Action: None
-continued-	

post (continued)

Responses for the post command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
PREFIX + DIRECTORY NUMBER TOO SHORT FOR n...	Meaning: The command post and the parameter m or d or h and a number were invoked to post a line by directory number. The quantity of digits in the number, when added to the quantity of digits in the prefix, is less than seven. Action: None
RECIDIVIST QUEUE EMPTY NO MORE LINES IN POSTED SET	Meaning: The command post and the parameter recidivist were invoked while there is no line in the RECIDIVIST queue. Action: None
The following is displayed in the control position: LCC PTY RNG LEN.....DN STA CKT TYPE FL <site> <len> NO Dirn Neq	Meaning: The posted line circuit is not equipped and has no directory number assigned to it. Action: None
THIS LCD NOT DATAFILLED IN LNSMTCE	Meaning: The command post and the parameter tb were invoked with parameters frame and unit that are not datafilled in table LNSMTCE. Action: None
-end-	

post(isdn)**Function**

Use the post command to post a line or set of lines to the LTP.

Note: The parameters and variables listed below apply only to Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN) lines and are in addition to those listed in the LTP post command.

post command parameters and variables									
Command	Parameters and variables								
post	d	dn	[dn...]				voice data isdn		print display
	bq								
	dq								
	l	[site]	len	frame	unit	drawer			
			dwr	[channel]					
	s	state							
	df	[diagnostic]							
	all								
	shower								
	h	dn							
insvdgq									
m	dn								
card	pec								

Parameters and variables	Description
all	This parameter posts all ISDN lines in the switch.
bq	This parameter posts all lines in the busy queue.
channel	This variable is a data channel. The value is B1 or B2.
card	This parameter posts lines that are using specified line card types.
d	This parameter posts ISDN lines using the specified directory numbers.
data	This parameter posts only the data lines in a set.

-continued-

post (isdn) (continued)

post command parameters and variables (continued)	
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>df</i>	This parameter posts all lines which have failed a line card diagnostic.
<i>diagnostic</i>	This variable is one of the <i>df</i> parameters. The <i>df</i> parameters are the following: ▪ <i>d</i>-the extended or fast diagnostic failed ▪ <i>f</i>-the extended diagnostic failed ▪ <i>d</i>-the extended or fast diagnostic failed ▪ <i>imaj</i>-there is an incoming message overflow on the D-channel ▪ <i>imin</i>-there is an incoming message overflow on the D-channel ▪ <i>d</i>-the extended or fast diagnostic failed ▪ <i>mcard</i>-the ISDN line card is missing ▪ <i>n</i>-the LC diagnostic passed, but the extended diagnostic is needed ▪ <i>p</i>-there are performance-degrade lines ▪ <i>queue</i>-there are lines in the shower queue ▪ <i>s</i>-the short in-service diagnostic failed
<i>display</i>	This parameter has the same meaning as the <i>print</i> parameter. The parameter causes the <i>LEN</i> and the <i>dn</i> of all ISDN lines in the posted set to be displayed in the CI output area of the MAP. The line card PEC is displayed for two bit one quaternary lines.
<i>dn</i>	This variable is a seven-digit directory number (DN) with no spaces between the digits. If a prefix is entered, the quantity of DN digits varies.
<i>dn...</i>	This variable is a seven-digit DN additional to <i>dn</i> .
<i>dq</i>	This parameter posts all lines in the deload queue.
<i>dwr</i>	This variable is a two-digit line drawer number. The <i>dwr</i> range is 00-15 for LCME cards and 00-23 for LCMI cards.
<i>frame</i>	This variable is a one or two digit line frame number that forms part of the <i>LEN</i> . The <i>frame</i> range is 00-99.
<i>h</i>	This parameter posts all lines that are associated with a directory number in a hunt group.
-continued-	

post (isdn) (continued)

post command parameters and variables (continued)	
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>insvdgq</i>	This parameter creates a posted set of the first 32 lines queued for in-service diagnostics.
<i>isdn</i>	This parameter posts only the ISDN lines in a set.
<i>l</i>	This parameter posts the ISDN lines using the line equipment number (<i>len</i>). If only the frame, unit, and drawer are specified, this parameter posts the set of 32 lines in the LCME line.
<i>len</i>	This variable is a seven-digit line equipment number for an ISDN line circuit, entered in the following format: ff u dd cc. The first two digits identify the frame, the next digit identifies the unit, the next two digits identify the drawer, and the last two digits identify the circuit. The following are the values for LCME line cards: • cc-The value for the card ranges 00-31. • dd-The value for the drawer ranges 00-15. • ff-The value for the frame ranges 00-99. • u-The value for the unit is 0 or 1. The following are the values for LCMI line cards: • cc-The value for the card ranges 00-07. • ff-The value for the frame ranges 00-99. • dd-The value for the drawer ranges 00-23. • u-The value for the unit is 0 or 1.
<i>m</i>	When entered directly after the post command, this parameter posts all lines that are associated with a multiple address directory number (MADN) group, using one directory number from the group.
<i>pec</i>	This variable is the product engineering code (PEC) for the specified type of line card including the suffix, but without the NT prefix.
<i>print</i>	This parameter has the same meaning as the display parameter. The parameter causes the LEN and the dn of all ISDN lines in the posted set to be displayed in the CI output area of the MAP. The line card PEC is displayed for two bit one quaternary lines.
<i>s</i>	This parameter posts all lines by their state.
-continued-	

post (isdn) (continued)

post command parameters and variables (continued)	
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>shower</i>	This parameter posts all lines that are in the shower queue to a maximum of 32 lines.
<i>site</i>	This variable specifies the short common language location identifier (CLLI) for the host site. If <i>site</i> is not entered, the system defaults to the CLLI of the host site.
<i>unit</i>	This variable is a single digit line frame unit number that forms part of the LEN. The <i>unit</i> value is 0 or 1.
<i>voice</i>	This parameter posts only the voice lines in a set.
-end-	

Qualifications

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

- The sum of the quantity of prefix digits and the quantity of dn digits must be at least seven. If the quantity exceeds seven, the dn digits will overwrite the rightmost prefix digits on this occasion only.
- The Band 0 threshold is 40K ohms; the Band 1 threshold is 200K ohms. The thresholds are displayed in hundreds of ohms. See Threshold of Line Insulation Resistance of page 153 for further details.
- When an SLTD is posted to a DMS-1RCT line, commands BSY, RTS, and FORCRLS are ineligible.
- The parameter g and its subtending parameters apply only if software package NTX251 is provided.
- The system recognizes an omitted digit as zero, thereby permitting the frame number to be entered as a single digit for frames 0 to 9.
- Switches that are equipped with software feature package NTX472, International-Local Basic, can post variable length directory numbers ranging from two to seven digits.
- When no diagnostic parameter is invoked, all lines which have failed a line card diagnostic are posted.
- Utility cards are posted using the parameter card.
- Nailed-up special service connections on SLC-96 Subscriber Carriers are posted by LEN.

post (isdn) (continued)

- When none of these parameters are invoked with the parameter lf, both voltfail and resfail parameters are assumed.
- When neither the Band0 nor the Band1 parameter is invoked with parameter lastfail, all lines that failed the previous LIT resistance test are posted.
- A BAND0 pass with a BAND1 fail is a marginal pass until six successive measurements are less than BAND1 (see Part 7 on page 153).
- The parameter print should only be used with the parameter recidivist when the response is directed to a hardcopy printer.
- When you use the post command to display an RCS line that has Digitone service, the characters UTR are displayed under the RESULT header while the line is connected to a universal tone receiver (UTR). The characters are displayed only if the RCS line is attached to an SMS equipped with a UTR circuit pack.
- The set of loops in the in-service diagnostic queue, like the shower queue, is a closed set. When the set is posted, the command next and the parameter save can be used to cycle through the set. The save option retains the line in the post position of the posted set.
- When a directory number is posted, the line state field displays CON in reverse video if that ISDN loop has a nailed-up B-channel connection.

Example

The following table provides an example of the post command.

Example of the post command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
post shower ↵	
	Task: Post the first 32 lines in a shower queue. Response: THERE ARE XXX LOOPS IN THE SHOWER QUEUE. THE FIRST 32 LOOPS HAVE BEEN POSTED. Explanation: The command was entered and there were more than 32 lines in the shower queue. The letters XXX represent the total number of lines in the queue.

post (isdn) (continued)**Responses**

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

Responses for the post command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
BUFFERS ARE NOT ALLOCATED FOR THIS LCD	Meaning: When the command post and the parameter tb were invoked with frame and unit parameters, buffers were not allocated to this LCD due to an error or omission in the Table LNSMTCE, or due to a system fault. Action: Take the fhe following actions: 1 Verify that Table LNSMTCE is correctly datafilled. 2 If Table LNSMTCE data is correct, contact the support group to determine the course of action that is required.
BUSY QUEUE EMPTY	Meaning: The command post and the parameter bq were invoked when there is no line in the busy queue. Action: None
BUSY Q EMPTY POSTED CIRCUITS UNCHANGED	Meaning: The command post and the parameter bq were invoked when there were no ISDN lines in the bq. Action: None
BUSYQ POST PROCESS FAILED	Meaning: The command post and the parameter bq were invoked to post a set of lines in the state CPD. A system fault prevented the set from being posted. Action: Contact the support group to determine the maintenance action that is required.
-continued-	

post (isdn) (continued)

Responses for the post command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
CPTERMERR QUEUE EMPTY NO MORE LINES IN POSTED SET	Meaning: There are no lines to post in the cptermerr queue. Action: None
DELOAD QUEUE EMPTY	Meaning: There is no line in the deloaded queue. Action: None
DELOAD QUEUE EMPTY POSTED CIRCUITS UNCHANGED	Meaning: The command post and the parameter dq were invoked when there were no ISDN lines in the dq. Action: None
Details of a line circuit are displayed in the control position and the code for one of the line states is displayed to the right of the label POST.	Meaning: The command post, the parameter s, and a line state parameter were invoked to post a set by the state that is displayed beside the label POST. Action: None
Details of a line circuit are displayed in the control position and the number 31 is displayed to the right of the label POST.	Meaning: The command string post l site dwr were invoked to post a set by line drawer. Line circuit 00 id displayed in the control position, and the quantity of lines that are posted, less one, is displayed to the right of the label POST. Action: None
-continued-	

post (isdn) (continued)

Responses for the post command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
Details of dial tone speed recorder circuit 0 are displayed in the control position and the quantity 1 is displayed to the right of the label POST.	Meaning: The command string post dtsr site frame unit were invoked to post the dial tone speed recorder for the specified line frame. Action: None
Details of the line that is associated with the specified directory number are displayed in the control position.	Meaning: The command string post d dn were invoked to post a line by directory number. Action: None
Details of the posted line, or of all lines in the posted set, are displayed in the CI output area of the screen.	Meaning: The parameter print was invoked with the command post and the parameters to post a line or a set of lines. Action: None
Details of the specified line circuit are displayed in the control position.	Meaning: The command string post l site len was invoked to post a line by its number. Action: None
DIRECTORY NUMBER OMITTED	Meaning: The post command and the parameter string r h or d or m were invoked without the required directory number being included as part of the string. Action: None
-continued-	

post (isdn) (continued)

Responses for the post command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
EMPTY BUFFER	Meaning: The command post and the parameter tb were invoked with other selected parameters when there are no entries in the upper buffer that is allocated to the LCD. Action: None
FAILED TO POST DELOAD QUEUE	Meaning: The command post and the parameter dq were invoked to post a set of deloaded lines. A system fault prevented the set from being posted. Action: Contact the support group to determine the maintenance action that is required.
HELD LINE IS NOT IN TROUBLE BUFFER	Meaning: The command post and the parameter tb were invoked with other selected parameters when the line in the control position is not an entry in the upper buffer. Action: None
INCOMING MESSAGE OVERLOAD QUEUE EMPTY NO MORE LINES IN POSTED SET	Meaning: The command post and the parameter icmoline were invoked while there is no line in the icmolines queue. Action: None
INSERVICE DIAGNOSTIC QUEUE EMPTY	Meaning: The command post and the parameter insvdgq were invoked when there were no lines in the shower queue. Action: None
-continued-	

post (isdn) (continued)

Responses for the post command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
INVALID CHARACTERS: n . . .	Meaning: The command post, the parameter m or d or h, and a number, were invoked to post a line by directory number, where one of the characters in the directory number is not a digit. Action: None
INVALID DIRECTORY NUMBER	Meaning: The command post, the parameter m or d or h, and a directory number were invoked to post a line. The directory number that was entered is not valid in this switch. Action: None
INVALID LEN	Meaning: The command post and the parameter tb were invoked with other selected parameters. A system fault prevented the set from being posted. Action: Contact the support group to determine the maintenance action that is required.
INVALID OFFICE CODE: n . . .	Meaning: The command post, the parameter m or d or h, and a directory number were invoked to post a line. The office code of the directory number that was entered is not valid in this switch. Action: None
INVALID PARAMETER: FORMAT MUST BE ONE OF ALL, HC, MR, <0-9>	Meaning: The command post and the parameter tb were invoked with an additional parameter that is invalid. Action: None
-continued-	

post (isdn) (continued)

Responses for the post command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
INVALID PARAMETER: PARAMETER IS ALL	Meaning: The command post was invoked with the parameter tb and other selected parameters including the parameter all. The parameter all is misspelled. Action: None
LINE NOT IN HUNT GROUP	Meaning: The command post and the parameter string h dn were invoked using a directory number for a line that is not part of a hunt group. Action: None
LINE NOT IN A HUNT GROUP POSTED CIRCUITS UNCHANGED	Meaning: The command post and the parameter h were invoked using a directory number for a line that is not part of a hunt group. Action: None
LINE NOT IN MADN GROUP	Meaning: The command post and the parameter string m dn were invoked for a directory number that is not associated with a line in a MADN group. Action: None
LINE NOT IN A MADN GROUP POSTED CIRCUITS UNCHANGED	Meaning: The command post and the parameter m were invoked for a directory number that is not associated with a line in a MADN group. Action: None
LIST MUST BE ALL	Meaning: The command post was invoked with the parameter tb and other selected parameters including the parameter all. The parameter all is misspelled. Action: None
-continued-	

post (isdn) (continued)

Responses for the post command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
LNSMTCE NOT ALLOCATED	Meaning: When the command post was invoked with the parameter tb, a system fault prevented the set from being posted. Action: Contact the support group to determine the maintenance action that is required.
NMP FEATURE NOT PRESENT UNABLE TO POST BY TB	Meaning: The command post and the parameter tb are invoked with other selected parameters when software package NTX272 is not available in the switch. Action: None
NO CIRCUIT POSTED	Meaning: The command that was entered, or the parameter that was entered or both are in error; or the system process is faulty. Action: None
NO DATA CIRCUITS FAILED	Meaning: The command post and the parameter string lf data or the parameter string df data were invoked when no failures were identified for lit or for diagnostics of data circuits. Action: None
NO DATA FOR SPECIFIED LM	Meaning: The command post and the parameter string l dtse were invoked for a LM, LCM, DMS-1 RCT, or RCS that is not equipped with a dial tone speed recorder. Action: None
-continued-	

post (isdn) (continued)

Responses for the post command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
NO DATA FOR SPECIFIED RCT	Meaning: When the command post and the parameter sltd were invoked for a DMS-1 RCT, a system fault prevented the RCT from being located. Action: Contact the support group to determine the maintenance action that is required.
NO VOICE CIRCUITS FAILED	Meaning: The command post and the parameter string lf voice or the parameter string df voice were invoked when no failures were identified for lit or for diagnostic tests of voice circuits. Action: None
ONLY ONE SUBGROUP OF LINE DRAWER IS POSTED	Meaning: The set of lines that was posted using the command post and the parameter string l site dwr is part of a LCM. Action: None
PREFIX + DIRECTORY NUMBER TOO SHORT FOR n...	Meaning: The command post and the parameter m or d or h and a number were invoked to post a line by directory number. The quantity of digits in the number, when added to the quantity of digits in the prefix, is less than seven. Action: None
RECIDIVIST QUEUE EMPTY NO MORE LINES IN POSTED SET	Meaning: The command post and the parameter recidivist were invoked while there is no line in the recidivist queue. Action: None
-continued-	

post (isdn) (continued)

Responses for the post command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
SHOWER QUEUE EMPTY NO MORE LINES IN POSTED SET	Meaning: The command post and the parameter shower were entered when there were no ISDN lines in the shower queue. Action: None
The following is displayed in the control position: LCC PTY RNG LEN.....DN STA CKT TYPE FL(site)nn n nn nn NO Dirn Neg	Meaning: The line circuit that was posted is not equipped and has no directory number assigned to it. Action: None
THERE ARE XXX LOOPS IN THE INSERVICE DIAGNOSTIC QUEUE. THE FIRST 32 LOOPS HAVE BEEN POSTED.	Meaning: The command post and the parameter insvdgq were entered when there were more than 32 lines in the insvdgq queue. The XXX represents the number of lines in the queue. Action: None
THERE ARE XXX LOOPS IN THE INCOMING MESSAGE OVERFLOW LINES QUEUE. THE FIRST 32 LOOPS HAVE BEEN POSTED.	Meaning: The command post and the parameter icmolines were entered when there were more than 32 lines in the incoming message overflow lines (icmolines) queue. The XXX represents the number of lines in the queue. Action: None
THERE ARE XXX LOOPS IN THE RECIDIVIST QUEUE. THE FIRST 32 LOOPS HAVE BEEN POSTED.	Meaning: The command post and the parameter recidivist were entered when there were more than 32 lines in the recidivist queue. The XXX represents the number of lines in the queue. Action: None
-continued-	

post(isdn) (end)

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

THERE ARE XXX LOOPS IN THE SHOWER QUEUE.
THE FIRST 32 LOOPS HAVE BEEN POSTED.

Meaning: The command post and the parameter shower were entered when there were more than 32 lines in the shower queue. The XXX represents the number of lines in the queue.

Action: None

THIS LCD NOT DATAFILLED IN LNSMTCE

Meaning: The command post and the parameter tb were invoked with parameters frame and unit that are not datafilled in table LNSMTCE.

Action: None

-end-

potsdiag**Function**

Use the potsdiag command to modify the line diagnostic to allow certain POTS line cards to use a termination with a modified metallic test unit (MTU) to perform a terminated trans-hybrid loss test.

potsdiag command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
potsdiag	mod unmod query
Parameters and variables	Description
mod	This parameter modifies the diagnostic command to give the termination.
query	This parameter displays the status of the potsdiag command.
unmod	This parameter removes the termination.

Qualifications

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

- The termination used is an 1800 ohm resistance in parallel with a 10 microfarad capacitance.
- This command affects the diagnostics for the following line cards:
 - NT6X17AA
 - NT6X17AB
 - NT6X18AA
 - NT6X19AA
- The codes 6X1711 and 6X17 listed in the responses section represent the following PECs (product equipment codes):
 - NT6X17AA
 - NT6X17AB
 - NT6X18AA
 - NT6X18AB
 - NT6X19AA

potsdiag (continued)

Examples

The following table provides examples of the potsdiag command.

Examples of the potsdiag command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
potsdiag <i>where</i> mod ↵	
mod	modifies the diagnostic command to give termination
	Task: Modify the diagnostic command. Response: Diagnostics for 6X17AA have been modified. Explanation: The system successfully modified diagnostics for line card NT6X17AA.
potsdiag <i>where</i> query ↵	
query	displays the status of the potsdiag command
	Task: Display the status of the potsdiag command. Response: Diagnostics for 6X17 is modified Explanation: The system displays the potsdiag status. The diagnostics are currently modified.

Responses

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

Responses for the potsdiag command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
Diagnostics for 6X17AA have been modified.	
	Meaning: The system successfully modified diagnostics for line card NT6X17AA. Action: None
-continued-	

potsdiag (end)

Responses for the potsdiag command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
Diagnostics for 6X17AA have been UNMODIFIED.	Meaning: The system successfully removed the termination for diagnostics for line card NT6X17AA. Action: None
Diagnostics for 6X17 is modified	Meaning: The system displays the potsdiag status. The diagnostics are currently modified. Action: None
Diagnostics for 6X17 is NOT MODIFIED	Meaning: The system displays the potsdiag status. The diagnostics are currently not modified. Action: None
-end-	

prefix**Function**

Use the prefix command to clear the LTP of prefix digits. Optionally, it sets or changes prefix digits.

prefix command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
prefix	<u><i>clrdisplay</i></u> <i>n</i>
Parameters and variables	Description
<u><i>clrdisplay</i></u>	When you enter the prefix command without a parameter, the system automatically clears the display of prefix digits beside the label PREFIX. Since the term <i>clrdisplay</i> represents a default condition rather than an actual parameter, you do not enter it at the MAP.
<i>n</i>	This variable specifies a directory number digit, ranging from one to seven digits.

Qualifications

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

- One to seven digits of the directory number, starting with the leftmost digit, may be used as the parameter.
- The system retains the prefix that is established until you change it or log off the LTP.

prefix (continued)

Examples

The following table provides examples of the prefix command.

Examples of the prefix command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
prefix ↵	Task: Clear the prefix digits 722 from the MAP display. Response: The MAP display changes from : PREFIX 722 to PREFIX Explanation: The system clears the display of all digits to the right of the label PREFIX.
prefix 722 ↵ <i>where</i> 722	is the prefix to be cleared Task: Set the prefix to 722. Response: PREFIX 722 Explanation: The system displays digits to the right of the label PREFIX.

prefix (end)

Responses

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

Responses for the prefix command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
All digits are cleared from the right of the label PREFIX.	Meaning: You entered the prefix command without a parameter. The system cleared the digit display beside the label PREFIX. Action: None
PREFIX <prefix digits>	Meaning: The system displays the specified prefix digits. Action: None
TOO MANY DIGITS FOR PREFIX	Meaning: You entered too many digits (8 or more) for the prefix command. 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 <i>incrname</i> <i>n</i>
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.
<i>incrname</i>	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 <i>incrname</i> are menu level names, such as lns, mtc, or mapci.
<i>n</i>	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 LTP level to the previous menu level. Response: The display changes to the display of a higher level menu. Explanation: The LTP level has changed to the previous menu level.
-continued-	

quit (continued)

Examples of the quit command (continued)	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
quit mtc ↵ <i>where</i>	
mtc	specifies the level higher than the LTP 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 LTP 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 LTP level menu with a menu that is two or more levels higher.	Meaning: You entered the quit command with an <i>n</i> variable value of 2 or more or an <i>incrname</i> 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 LTP level with the display of the next higher MAP level.

Meaning: The system exited to the next higher MAP level.

Action: None

-end-

record_dtsr**Function**

Use the record_dtsr command to enable or disable storage of Dial Tone Speed Recording (DTSR) information.

record_dtsr command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
record_dtsr	off on query
Parameters and variables	Description
off	This parameter disables DTSR recording.
on	This parameter enables DTSR recording.
query	This parameter displays the DTSR recording status.

Qualifications

None

Examples

The following table provides examples of the record_dtsr command.

Examples of the record_dtsr command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
record_dtsr on ↵ where	
on	activates the storing of DTSR information
	Task: Activate the DTSR recording feature. Response: DTSR RECORDING HAS BEEN ENABLED Explanation: The system has activated the DTSR recording feature.
-continued-	

record_dtsr (continued)

Examples of the record_dtsr command (continued)	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
record_dtsr query ↵ <i>where</i>	
query	displays the DTSR recording status
	Task: Check the status of DTSR recording.
	Response: DTSR RECORDING IS DISABLED
	Explanation: DTSR recording is currently inactive.
-end-	

Responses

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

Responses for the record_dtsr command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
DTSR RECORDING HAS BEEN DISABLED	
	Meaning: The system deactivated the DTSR recording feature.
	Action: None
DTSR RECORDING HAS BEEN ENABLED	
	Meaning: The system activated the DTSR recording feature.
	Action: None
DTSR RECORDING IS DISABLED	
	Meaning: The command string record_dtsr query displays the state of DTSR recording. DTSR recording is off.
	Action: None
-continued-	

record_dtsr (end)

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

DTSR RECORDING IS ENABLED

Meaning: The command string record_dtsr query displays the state of DTSR recording. DTSR recording is on.

Action: None

-end-

Function

Use the rts command to change the state of the line in the control position, or optionally the complete set of posted lines, from MB to IDL.

rts command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
rts	$\left[\begin{array}{l} \text{ctrl pos} \\ \text{all} \end{array} \right]$
Parameters and variables	Description
all	This parameter specifies that the system return to service all lines in the posted set.
<u>ctrlpos</u>	When you enter the rts command without the all parameter, the system automatically returns to service only the line in the control position. This is a system default for which you do not enter a parameter.

Qualifications

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

- All directory numbers that are associated with a business set must be idle before the line is returned to service.
- The command string rts all returns a Line Concentrating Module (LCM) subgroup to service when the lines are in a valid state.
- When you use the rts command on a Datapath Extension (DPX) line, the state of the host located trunk circuit associated with the DPX line is changed to IDL.
- When you use the rts command on an RCU line that is an endpoint of a special connection, the line state changes from MB to INB.

rts (continued)

Examples

The following table provides examples of the rts command.

Examples of the rts command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
rts ↵	Task: Return to service the line in the control position. Response: STA IDL Explanation: The state of the line in the control position changes to idle. The state code IDL appears under the state header STA.
rtsall ↵ <i>where</i>	
all	specifies that all lines in the posted set are returned to service
	Task: Return to service all lines in the posted set. Response: NUMBER OF LINES RETURNED TO SERVICE: <nn> NUMBER OF FULLY DATA FILLED LINES ON POSTED SET: <nn> NUMBER OF UNAUTHORIZED ACCESSES: <nn> Explanation: The system successfully performed the command string rts all on a posted set.

rts (continued)**Responses**

The following table provides explanations of the responses to the rts command. The characters <nn> represent a quantity designated by the corresponding response.

Responses for the rts command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
COMMAND NOT ALLOWED FOR SPECIAL SERVICE LINES	Meaning: The system cannot perform the command on a nailed-up special service connection. Action: None
COULD NOT SEIZE LINE COUNT OF DNS NOT RETURNED TO SERVICE: <nn>	Meaning: The system could not seize the line in the control position. Action: Schedule the peripheral module for maintenance action.
LINE DELOAD FAILED COUNT OF DNS NOT RETURNED TO SERVICE: <nn>	Meaning: The line in the control position is in the CPD state . The line could not progress to the DEL (deload) state because the deload queue is filled. Action: Repeat the command.
LINE IN CP DELOAD COUNT OF DNS NOT RETURNED TO SERVICE: <nn>	Meaning: The line in the control position that is in the CPD state. Action: None
LINE IN USE AT A MAP OR BY A MAINTENANCE PROCESS	Meaning: The line in the control position is seized for maintenance activities by a maintenance process or by another LTP. Action: None
-continued-	

rts (continued)

Responses for the rts command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
LINE STATE INVALID COUNT OF DNS NOT RETURNED TO SERVICE: <nn>	Meaning: The line in the control position is not in the MB or IDL state. Action: None
NO IDLE CHANNEL	Meaning: Communication cannot be established with the peripheral module because a message channel is not available. Action: Repeat the command until a message channel is available.
NO MAIL BOXES AVAILABLE -- CHECK LOGS FOR SYSTEM PROBLEM	Meaning: A system fault prevented the requested action from taking place. Action: Consult the system log reports to determine the necessary corrective action.
NUMBER OF LINES RETURNED TO SERVICE: <nn> NUMBER OF FULLY DATA FILLED LINES ON POSTED SET: <nn> NUMBER OF UNAUTHORIZED ACCESSES: <nn>	Meaning: The system successfully performed the command string rts all on a posted set. The response that is displayed reflects the following: • the quantity of lines that are changed state • the maximum quantity of lines that could change state • the quantity of lines for which a state change is unauthorized Action: None
The state of a line is changed from MB to IDL	Meaning: The system successfully performed the rts command on a line in the control position. The IDL code appears under the STATE header. Action: None
-continued-	

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

* WARNING *
LINE WAS TAKEN OUT OF SERVICE
BY SYSTEM DUE TO EXCESSIVE CALL ERRORS.

PLEASE CONTACT SUPPORT GROUP PRIOR
TO RETURNING LINE TO SERVICE.

DO YOU WANT TO RTS LINE?

PLEASE CONFIRM ("YES" OR "NO"):

Meaning: Due to excessive call errors, the system took a line out of service. The system requires confirmation to attempt to return the line to service.

Action: Enter yes to return the line to service; enter no to cancel the rts request. Additional maintenance action may be required to clear the fault prior to returning the line to service.

-end-

voice_screen

Function

The voice_screen command is used automatically by the system during the command code screening process and is not available for manual use.

LTPDATA level commands

Use the LTPDATA level of the MAP to maintain the following information from the LTP level:.

- control position data
- posted set information
- system status updates

The LTPDATA level also permits additional maintenance action to be taken on the line in the control position as listed in the menu items for the level.

Accessing the LTPDATA level

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

mapci;mtc;lns;ltp;ltpdata ↵

LTPDATA commands

The commands available at the LTPDATA 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
bert	L-1067
bert (isdn)	L-1091
berttime	L-1099
bpvo	L-1103
connect	L-1109
equip	L-1123
hold	L-1141
loopbk	L-1143
-continued-	

Command	Page
loopbk (isdn)	L-1153
next	L-1167
post	L-1177
ql1perf	L-1195
qlayer2	L-1201
quit	L-1203
rl1perf	L-1207
rlayer2	L-1209
sustate	L-1211
sustate (isdn)	L-1217
-end-	

Notice that some commands are repeated within the table with an isdn designation. Because some commands produce numerous unique responses when used on Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN) lines, the ISDN aspects are listed separately. For commands where ISDN lines do not affect the command syntax or responses significantly, ISDN-related information is noted in the appropriate command section.

LTPDATA menu

The following figure shows the LTPDATA menu and status display. The insert with hidden commands is not a visible part of the menu display.

	CM	MS	IOD	Net	PM	CCS	LNS	Trks	Ext	APPL
	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
LTPDATA										
0 Quit		POST		DELQ		BUSYQ		PREFIX		
2 Post_										
3										
4 Equip_										
5 Connect_										
6 Sustate										
7 LoopBk_										
8 BERT										
9										
10 BPVO_										
11 Hold										
12 Next										
13										
14										
15										
16										
17										
18										

Hidden commands
berttime
ql1perf
qlayer2
rl1perf
rlayer2

LTPDATA status codes

The following table describes the status codes for the LTPDATA status display.

Status codes LTPDATA menu status display			
Code	Meaning	Description	
This example shows a sample display for the posted set headers described below.			
POST	DELQ	BUSYQ	PREFIX
BUSYQ	Busy queue	This header indicates the number of lines in the busy queue that are in the call processing deload (CPD) state, waiting for call completion.	
DELQ	Deload queue	This header indicates the number of lines in the deloaded queue that are ready to be placed in the control position.	
POST	Posted set	This header indicates the number of lines ready to be placed in the control position or the type of the posted set when the set is posted by state, alarm status, or dial tone speed recorder (DTSR) circuits. When the set is posted by state, the state code of the posted set is displayed to the right of the header. When the set is posted by alarm status code, the alarm code of the posted set is displayed to the right of the header. When the set that is posted is the DTSR circuits, the code DTSR is displayed to the right of the header.	
PREFIX	Prefix digits	This header shows the prefix digits for the posted set.	

bert**Function**

Use the bert command to measure the transmission quality of a data line or a modem pool.

bert command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
bert	start 64 56 tlink p511 p2047 i berp stop query inject reset tests error
Parameters and variables	Description
56	This parameter establishes the speed of the started bit error rate performance test (BERT) at 56 Kbps.
64	This parameter establishes the speed of the started BERT at 64 Kbps.
<u>berp</u>	This parameter interrupts an IBERT which is being used for a BERT.
error	This variable specifies the quantity of errors introduced, ranging from 1-16.
i	This parameter specifies the interrupt option which interrupts an IBERT already in use.
inject	This parameter requests errors to be introduced into the bit pattern that is sent by IBERT.
p511	This parameter sets the bit pattern at 511 bits.
<u>p2047</u>	This default parameter sets the bit pattern at 2047 bits. When you do not enter a parameter specifying the bit pattern, the system automatically uses the value p2047.
query	This parameter supplements the critical BERT report data with details of the testing conditions.
-continued-	

bert (continued)

bert command parameters and variables (continued)	
Parameters and variables	Description
reset	This parameter resets all six statistic counters during a BERT.
start	This parameter starts a BERT at a speed established by the BERT circuit.
stop	This parameter stops the BERT that is running on the data line in the control position.
tests	This parameter displays the LEN of each active BERT and the DN of the data line that it is testing.
tlink	This parameter adapts the speed of the started BERT to the pseed of the data line under test.
-end-	

Qualifications

The bert command is qualified by the following exception, restrictions, and limitations:

- Optional parameter 56 is used primarily for testing data lines that are located in a RLCM, or for testing data lines using an IBERT that is located on a RLCM.
- Optional parameter 64 is not to be used when the line in the control position is located in a RLCM.
- To achieve synchronization status SYNC, an EBERT must be connected to the line under test, or the local loopback switch on the set must be operated.
- The statistics displayed when the command bert and the parameter query are invoked during a test are:
 - quantity of blocks received
 - quantity of bit errors received
 - quantity of sync losses incurred
- When the string is invoked after the test is stopped or completed, the following statistics are also displayed:
 - error free seconds
 - total test time
 - total time in sync
- This parameter is accessible only if a modem pool member is posted.

bert (continued)

- This parameter is required only if table RESGROUP is not datafilled, or to override the datafilled MMP assignment.
- If the quantity of errors is not specified, the default value is 1.
- This command can be used to act on the MP or the MMP individually or simultaneously.

Example

The following table provides an example of the bert command.

Example of the bert command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
bert stop	Task: Enter a stop on a BERT that is running on the data line in the control position. Response: BERT IS ALREADY RUNNING ON THIS LINE, YOU MUST ISSUE A BERT STOP COMMAND FIRST Explanation: The data line in the control position is already being tested by BERT. You must stop the current BERT before issuing a new command.

Responses

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

Responses for the bert command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
AN INDIVIDUAL BERT IS ALREADY RUNNING ON THE MPDU HALF OF THIS MEMBER. YOU MUST STOP THAT TEST FIRST	Meaning: A BERT is already running on the modem pool data unit (MPDU) component of the member. To start another BERT on a modem pool (MP) member in the control position, you must stop the current BERT. Action: Take the following actions: 1 Stop the BERT that is running. 2 Post the complete MP. 3 Enter the command string bert start again.

bert (continued)

Responses for the bert command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
ATTEMPTED INTERRUPT ON IBERT n, user, BUT FAILED.	Meaning: The system failed to obtain an IBERT. Action: If this happens repeatedly, contact the support group.
ATTEMPTING TO OBTAIN ANOTHER IBERT...	Meaning: The BERT process is trying to obtain another IBERT because the BERT test did not start with the first IBERT that was obtained. Action: None
BERT IS ALREADY RUNNING ON THIS MEMBER, YOU MUST ISSUE A BERT STOP COMMAND FIRST	Meaning: A BERT is already running on the MP member in the control position. You must stop the current BERT before issuing a new command. Action: Enter the command string bert stop.
BERT IS ALREADY RUNNING ON THIS LINE, YOU MUST ISSUE A BERT STOP COMMAND FIRST	Meaning: The data line in the control position is currently being tested by BERT. You must stop the current BERT before issuing a new command. Action: Enter the command string bert stop.
BERT STOP IS INVALID FOR MMP MEMBER YOU MUST POST THE MP MEMBER BEING TESTED	Meaning: The maintenance modem pool (MMP) member in the control position is in use for a BERT. Action: Post the MP member or the MMP member that is under test, and then enter the command string bert stop.
BERT TEST STARTED	Meaning: The system started the BERT. Action: None
-continued-	

bert (continued)

Responses for the bert command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
BERT TEST STOPPED	Meaning: The system stopped the BERT. Action: None
COULD NOT CONNECT THE BERT TESTER TO THE LINE TO BE TESTED	Meaning: The data line in the control position is on a PM in the state LMB or there is no accessible IBERT circuit. Action: Conduct the following sequence of actions: 1 Verify that the line under test is on a PM that is in service 2 Verify that no accessible IBERT circuit is in the state IDL 3 If both situations described in steps 1 and 2 are true, contact the support group to determine the maintenance action that is required.
COULD NOT DEQUEUE THE MMP MEMBER	Meaning: No MMP members are available to use in the test. Action: Verify that there is an unused MMP member in the specified group, and then retry the command.
COULD NOT SEIZE A BERT TESTER FOR USE	Meaning: No accessible IBERT circuits could be allocated to the line. Action: Check that no accessible IBERT circuit is in the IDL state, then contact the support group to determine the required action.
-continued-	

bert (continued)

Responses for the bert command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
COULD NOT SEIZE THE LINE TO BE TESTED	Meaning: The command bert and the parameter start were invoked on a data line in the control position that could not be accessed by an IBERT circuit. Action: Conduct the following sequence of actions: 1 Verify that the line under test is in the state IDL. 2 Verify that the PM of the line under test is not in the state LMB. 3 If conditions 1 and 2 are true, conduct a diagnostic on the line in the control position.
COULD NOT SEIZE THE MODEM HALF OF THE MMP MEMBER	Meaning: When the command bert and the parameter start were invoked on a MP member in the control position the MMP member was not seized. Action: Perform the following sequence of actions: 1 Verify that the MMP member to be used for the test is in the state IDL. 2 Verify that the PM in which the MMP member components are located is in service. 3 If conditions 1 and 2 are true, conduct a diagnostic on the MMP member.
COULD NOT SEIZE THE MODEM HALF OF THE MMP MEMBER COULD NOT START BERT TEST	Meaning: When the command bert and the parameter start were invoked on a MP member in the control position, the test failed to start. Action: Perform the following sequence of actions: 1 Verify that the MP to be tested is in one of the states IDL, MB, LO or INB. 2 Verify that the PM in which the MP components are located is in service. 3 If conditions 1 and 2 are true, conduct a diagnostic on the MP member
-continued-	

bert (continued)

Responses for the bert command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
COULD NOT STOP TEST	Meaning: When the command bert and the command stop were invoked on a MP member in the control position the test failed to stop. Action: Action: Conduct the following sequence of actions: 1. Invoke the command again 2. If the fault persists conduct a cold restart.
DU_REM IS NOT A VALID LOOP BACK POINT FOR RUNNING A BERT TEST	Meaning: The command bert and the parameter start were invoked on a data line in the control position when the line has a loopback activated at the far end. Action: None
FAILED TO GET A MAILBOX FOR THE BERT PROCESS TO REPLY TO	Meaning: The command bert was invoked on a MP member in the control position when a system fault prevented the test from being conducted. Action: Take the following sequence of steps: 1 Invoke the command again. 2 If the fault persists, initiate a cold restart. 3 If the fault still persists, contact the support group to determine maintenance action required.
-continued-	

bert (continued)

Responses for the bert command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
FAILED TO READ COMMON BERT RESULTS	
	Meaning: When the command bert and the parameter query were invoked on a MP member in the control position, the required statistics could not be found. Action: Take the following sequence of steps: 1 Verify that the MPDU member and the MMPDU member are properly datafilled in table DPROFILE. 2 If no problem exists, delete the profile for the MPDU member from table DPROFILE and add it again. 3 Invoke the command again. 4 If the problem persists, delete the profile for the MMPDU member from table DPROFILE and add it again. 5 Invoke the command again. 6 If the problem persists, contact the support group to determine maintenance action required.
FAILURE TO READ MMPDU BERT RESULTS	
	Meaning: When the command bert and the parameter query were invoked on a MP member in the control position, the required statistics could not be found. Action: Take the following sequence of steps: 1 Verify that the MMPDU member is properly datafilled in table DPROFILE. 2 If the problem persists, delete the profile for the MMPDU member from table DPROFILE and add it again. 3 Invoke the command again. 4 If the problem persists, contact the support group to determine maintenance action required.
-continued-	

bert (continued)

Responses for the bert command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
FAILED TO READ MPDU BERT RESULTS	Meaning: When the command bert and the parameter query were invoked on a MP member in the control position, the required statistics could not be found. Action: Take the following sequence of steps: 1 Verify that the MPDU member is properly datafilled in table DPROFILE. 2 If the problem persists, delete the profile for the MPDU member from table DPROFILE and add it again. 3 Invoke the command again. 4 If the problem persists, contact the support group to determine maintenance action required.
I DON'T RECOGNIZE YOUR COMMAND	Meaning: The command bert was invoked on a MP member in the control position, together with a required parameter that is not valid. Action: None
INVALID MAINTENANCE MODEM POOL GROUP SPECIFIED	Meaning: The command bert and the parameter start were invoked on a MP member in the control position, together with a parameter for a MMP group that is not valid as a MMP group. Action: None
LINE HAS NO PROFILE IN WHICH TO STORE THE RESULTS	Meaning: The command bert and the parameter start were invoked on a data line in the control position that does not have a profile Action: Datafill table DPROFILE for the line under test.
LINE HAS NO PROFILE, THEREFORE NO TEST RESULTS	Meaning: The command bert and the parameter query were invoked on a data line in the control position that is not datafilled in table DPROFILE. Action: None
-continued-	

bert (continued)

Responses for the bert command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
MMP GROUP IS NOT FULLY DATAFILLED	Meaning: The command bert and the parameter start were invoked on a MP member in the control position, together with a parameter for a MMP group that is not properly datafilled. Action: Verify that the MMP group is properly datafilled in both table CLLI and table RESGROUP.
MMP GROUP SPECIFIED IS NOT A VALID CLLI	Meaning: The command bert and the parameter query were invoked on the MP member in the control position, together with the parameter for a MMP group that is not datafilled in table CLLI. Action: None
MMP MEMBER SPECIFIED DOES NOT EXIST	Meaning: The command bert and the parameter start were invoked on a MP member in the control position, together with the parameter for a MMP group that is not datafilled in table CLLI. Action: None
NO BERT TEST HAS BEEN RUN ON THIS DPX LINE	Meaning: The command bert and the parameter query were invoked on a DPX line in the control position that has not had a BERT run on it, or the profile of the line was changed. Action: None
NO BERT TEST HAS BEEN RUN ON THIS LINE	Meaning: The command bert and the parameter query were invoked on a data line in the control position that has not had a BERT run on it, or the profile of the line was changed. Action: None
-continued-	

bert (continued)

Responses for the bert command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
NO BERT TEST HAS BEEN RUN ON THIS MEMBER	Meaning: The command bert and the parameter query were invoked on the MP member in the control position when a BERT has not been run on the MP member. Action: None
NO BERT TEST IS RUNNING ON THIS MEMBER	Meaning: The command bert and one of the parameters stop, inject, or reset were invoked on a MP member in the control position before the parameter start has been invoked. Action: None
NO IBERT TESTERS ARE CURRENTLY AVAILABLE. AN IBERT CURRENTLY BEING USED BY user MAY BE INTERRUPTED. TO ATTEMPT AN INTERRUPT, ENTER BERT START WITH THE I OPTION.	Meaning: The command bert and the parameter start were invoked and an IBERT was not readily available. The system informs that there is an IBERT being used that can be interrupted. Action: If you want to interrupt the IBERT and obtain it for the BERT test, enter the command bert and the parameter start with the I option.
-continued-	

bert (continued)

Responses for the bert command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
NO MMP GROUP SPECIFIED FOR THE TEST	Meaning: The command bert and the parameter start were invoked on the MP member in the control position during one or both of the following circumstances: ▪ the parameter for the MMP group was not part of the command string ▪ no MMP group is datafilled in table RESGROUP Action: Take the following sequence of steps: 1 Verify that the parameter for the MMP group is part of the command string. 2 Invoke the command string again. 3 Datafill a MMP group in table RESGROUP. 4 Invoke the command again.
NO PARAMETER SPECIFIED FOR BERT COMMAND	Meaning: The command bert was invoked, without any of the required parameters, on a MP member in the control position. Action: None
NO REPLY FROM BERT PROCESS	Meaning: When the command bert was invoked on a MP member in the control position a system fault prevented the test from proceeding. Action: Take the following sequence of steps: 1 Invoke the command string again 2 If the fault persists, initiate a cold restart and invoke the command string again. 3 If the fault persists, contact the support group to determine maintenance action required.
-continued-	

bert (continued)

Responses for the bert command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
NO TEST MODE SPECIFIED FOR THE TEST	Meaning: When the command bert and the parameter start were invoked on the MP member in the control position, the test mode was not specified. Action: Invoke the command string again and include the test mode, or datafill a test mode in table RESGROUP and then invoke the command again.
OBTAINED IBERT n	Meaning: The command bert and the parameter start were invoked and the specified IBERT was obtained for use by the BERT test. Action: None
OBTAINED IBERT n BY INTERRUPTING user	Meaning: The command bert and the parameters start i were invoked and the specified IBERT was obtained from the user (BERP). Action: None
PROBLEM CONNECTING MPMD TO MMPMD	Meaning: The command bert and the parameter start were invoked on the MP member in the control position, a system fault prevented the test from proceeding. Action: Invoke the command string again.
PROBLEM ENCOUNTERED WITH MMPDU DATA	Meaning: When the command bert was invoked on the MP member in the control position, the data associated with the DU component of the MMP member that was assigned to the test could not be accessed. Action: Take the following sequence of steps: 1 Verify that the MMP member is properly datafilled in tables RESINV, RESMEM, and RESGROUP. 2 If there is no error, delete the data for the MMP member from the tables and datafill them again. 3 Invoke the command string again.
-continued-	

bert (continued)

Responses for the bert command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
PROBLEM MESSAGING TO MPMD AND MMPMD	
	Meaning: When the command bert and the parameter start were invoked on the MP member in the control position, a system fault prevented the test from proceeding. Action: Invoke the command string again.
PROBLEM READING MPDU PROFILE FAILED TO INJECT ERRORS	
	Meaning: When the command bert and the parameter inject were invoked on the MP member in the control position, a system fault prevented the errors from being inserted into the test pattern. Action: Take the following sequence of steps: 1 Verify that the MPDU of the MP member under test is properly datafilled in table DPROFILE; then invoke the command string again. 2 If the fault persists, delete the data for that MPDU from table DPROFILE and datafill the information in the table again; then invoke the command string again.
PROBLEM SENDING TO BERT PROCESS	
	Meaning: When the command bert and a valid parameter were invoked on a MP member in the control position, a system fault prevented the test from running. Action: Take the following sequence of steps: 1 Invoke the command string again. 2 If the fault persists, initiate a cold restart. 3 If the problem still persists, contact support to determine maintenance action required.
-continued-	

bert (continued)

Responses for the bert command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
PROBLEM WITH DATA FOR MMP GROUP SPECIFIED	Meaning: When the command bert was invoked on a MP member in the control position, a system fault prevented the test from proceeding. Action: Take the following sequence of steps: 1 Verify that the data for the specified MMP group is properly datafilled in table RESGROUP; then invoke the command string again. 2 If the fault persists, delete the data for the MMP group from table RESGROUP and datafill the information again; then invoke the command string again. 3 If the fault still persists, contact the support group to determine maintenance action that is required.
PROBLEM WITH MMP MEMBER DATA FAILED TO INJECT ERRORS	Meaning: When the command bert and the parameter inject were invoked on a MP member in the control position, a system fault prevented the test from proceeding. Action: Take the following sequence of steps: 1 Verify that the data for the specified MMP group is properly datafilled in table RESGROUP; then invoke the command string again. 2 If the fault persists, delete the data for the MMP group from table RESGROUP and datafill the information again; then invoke the command string again. 3 If the fault still persists, contact the support group to determine maintenance action that is required.
-continued-	

bert (continued)

Responses for the bert command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
PROBLEM WITH MMP MEMBER DATA FAILED TO RESET COUNTS	Meaning: When the command bert and the parameter reset were invoked on a MP member in the control position, a system fault prevented the test from proceeding. Action: Take the following sequence of steps: 1 Verify that the data for the specified MMP group is properly datafilled in table RESGROUP; then invoke the command string again. 2 If the fault persists, delete the data for the MMP group from table RESGROUP and datafill the information again; then invoke the command string again. 3 If the fault still persists, contact the support group to determine maintenance action that is required.
PROBLEM WRITING MODEM INFO	Meaning: When the command bert and the parameter start were invoked on a MP member in the control position, a system fault prevented the test from proceeding. Action: Take the following steps: 1 Invoke the command string again. 2 If the fault persists, initiate cold restart. 3 If the problem still persists, contact support to determine maintenance action required.
PROBLEM WRITING TO MPDU PROFILE	Meaning: When the command bert was invoked on the MP member in the control position, a system fault prevented the test from proceeding. Action: Take the following sequence of steps: 1 Verify that the MPDU of the MP member under test is properly datafilled in table DPROFILE. Then invoke the command string again. 2 If the fault persists, delete the data for that MPDU from table DPROFILE and datafill the information in the table again; then invoke the command string again.
-continued-	

bert (continued)

Responses for the bert command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
PROBLEM WRITING TO MMPDU PROFILE	Meaning: When the command bert was invoked on the MP member in the control position, a system fault prevented the test from proceeding. Action: Take the following sequence of steps: 1 Verify that the MMPDU of the MMP member that is being used for the test is properly datafilled in table DPROFILE; then invoke the command string again. 2 If the fault persists, delete the data for that MMPDU from table DPROFILE and datafill the information in the table again; then invoke the command string again.
TABLE RESGROUP MTCDATA FIELD CORRUPTED	Meaning: When the command bert was invoked on the MP member in the control position, the test failed to proceed. Action: Take the following sequence of steps: 1 Verify that the MP member under test is properly datafilled in table RESGROUP. 2 Invoke the command string again. 3 If the fault persists, delete the data from the MTCDATA field of table RESGROUP for the MP member under test. 4 Datafill the information in the table RESGROUP again. 5 Invoke the command string again.
TEST STOPPED	Meaning: The command bert and the command stop were invoked on the MP member in the control position, causing the BERT to stop. Action: None
-continued-	

bert (continued)

Responses for the bert command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
TEST t: IBERT AT len IS TESTING DPXd	Meaning: The command bert was invoked, with the parameters query and tests, on a DPX line in the control position, when a BERT is in progress on the DPX line. Where: • 1 is the DPX line number • DPXd is the CLLI for the DPX line • len is the line equipment number of the DPX line to which the IBERT is connected • t is the number of consecutive BERT that have been run on the DPX line in this sequence. Action: None
THE BERT PROCESS DID NOT INITIALIZE PROPERLY	Meaning: The command bert and the parameter start or the parameter stop were invoked on a data line in the control position; no space is allocated to store BERT results. Action: Contact the support group to determine maintenance action that is required.
THIS MEMBER IS CURRENTLY BEING USED IN A MODEM POOL BERT TEST	Meaning: The command bert and the parameter start were invoked on the MMP member in the control position while that member is being used to test a MP member. Action: Stop the BERT on which the MMP member is being used, and then invoke the command string again.
UNABLE TO SUCCESSFULLY SEND A START MESSAGE TO IBERT	Meaning: The command bert and the parameter start were invoked and an IBERT was obtained, but the test did not start. Action: Check to see if the IBERT is functional.
-continued-	

bert (continued)

Responses for the bert command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
UNABLE TO TALK TO MAIN PROCESS, CAN NOT PROCEED	Meaning: When the command bert was invoked on a MP member in the control position, a system fault prevented the test from proceeding. Action: Take the following sequence of steps: 1 Invoke the command string again. 2 If the fault persists, initiate a cold restart. 3 If the problem still persists, contact the support group to determine maintenance action required.
UNEXPECTED BERT COMMAND	Meaning: When the command bert was invoked on a MP member in the control position, the BERT process received an unexpected instruction from the system. Action: Take the following steps: 1 Invoke the command string again. 2 If the fault persists, contact the support group to determine the maintenance that is required.
UNEXPECTED ERROR CONDITION ON WAIT	Meaning: When the command bert was invoked on a MP member in the control position, the BERT process received an unexpected error message from the system. Action: Take the following sequence of steps: 1 Invoke the command string again. 2 If the fault persists, contact the support group to determine the maintenance that is required.
UNRECOGNIZED TEST MODE ENTERED	Meaning: The command bert and the parameter start were invoked on a MP member in the control position, together with an invalid parameter for the test mode. Action: None
-continued-	

bert (continued)

Responses for the bert command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
WARNING NO LOOPBACK OPERATED STRAIGHTAWAY BERT TEST BEING ASSUMED	Meaning: The command bert and the parameter start were invoked on a data line in the control position when the line does not have a loopback activated on it. Action: None
WARNING-OVERRIDING DATAFILLED INBOUND TEST MODE	Meaning: The command bert and the parameter start were invoked on the MP member in the control position, together with the parameter outbound, while the parameter inbound is datafilled in table RESGROUP for this MP group. Action: None
WARNING-OVERRIDING DATAFILLED MMP GROUP	Meaning: The command bert and the parameter start were invoked on the MP member in the control position, together with a parameter specifying a MMP group for this MP group that is different from the data in field MTCCLI of table RESGROUP. Action: None
WARNING-OVERRIDING DATAFILLED OUTBOUND TEST MODE	Meaning: The command bert and the parameter start were invoked on the MP member in the control position, together with the parameter inbound, while the parameter outbound is datafilled in table RESGROUP for this MP group. Action: None
WARNING-TEST MODE IS BEING SET TO INBOUND BUT MEMBER SHOULD ALSO BE TESTED ON OUTBOUND	Meaning: The command bert and the parameter start were invoked on the MP member in the control position, together with the parameter inbound, while the parameter both is datafilled in table RESGROUP for this MP group. Action: None
-continued-	

bert (continued)

Responses for the bert command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
WARNING-TEST MODE IS BEING SET TO OUTBOUND BUT MEMBER SHOULD ALSO BE TESTED IN INBOUND	Meaning: The command bert and the parameter start were invoked on the MP member in the control position, together with the parameter outbound, while the parameter both is datafilled in table RESGROUP for this MP group. Action: None
WARNING THE I OPTION ALLOWS INTERRUPT TO BE USED TO OBTAIN AN IBERT DO YOU WISH TO CONTINUE? PLEASE CONFIRM ("YES" OR "NO")	Meaning: The command string bert start i was entered and the system requires verification before interrupting the IBERT. Action: To interrupt the IBERT and obtain it for the BERT test, enter YES. To stop the IBERT interrupt request, enter NO.
WARNING UP TO 4 MIN. DELAY IS POSSIBLE	Meaning: The command bert was invoked on a DPX line in the control position. Action: None
-continued-	

bert (continued)

Responses for the bert command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
X SPEED NOT VALID FOR A LOOPBACK AT y	Meaning: The command bert and the parameter start, together with an optional parameter for the speed of the test, were invoked on a data line in the control position that is incompatible with the activated loopback. where: ▪ x is the invoked test speed parameter of value 64 Kbps or 56 Kbps ▪ y is the activated loopback of one of the following values: - DLC - DTU_LEF - DU - DU_64K - FRRU - LIU_LEF - MODEM_F - MODEM_N - NRRU - ORU - SYNT Action: Invoke the command and parameter again with the appropriate optional parameter or without an optional parameter.
YOU MUST POST THE MP MEMBER BEING TESTED IN ORDER TO INJECT ERRORS INTO THE BIT STREAM	Meaning: The command bert and the parameter inject were invoked on a MMP member that is being used in a test. Action: Post the MP member being tested instead of the MMP member and then invoke the command string again.
-continued-	

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

YOU MUST POST THE MP MEMBER BEING TESTED IN ORDER
TO RESET THE BERT COUNTS

Meaning: The command bert and the parameter reset were invoked on a MMP member that is being used in a test.

Action: Post the MP member instead of the MMP member and then invoke the command string again.

-end-

bert (isdn)**Function**

Use the bert (isdn) command to measure the transmission quality of a data line or a modem pool.

bert (isdn) command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
bert (isdn)	start b1 $\begin{bmatrix} 64 \\ 56 \end{bmatrix}$ $\begin{bmatrix} p2047 \\ p511 \end{bmatrix}$ stop query $\begin{bmatrix} \text{tests} \end{bmatrix}$ inject $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ error \end{bmatrix}$ reset
Parameters and variables	Description
<u>1</u>	This default parameter specifies that only 1 error is introduced. When you do not specify an <i>error</i> value, the system uses 1 as the error quantity.
56	This parameter establishes the speed of the started bit error rate performance test (BERT) at 56 Kbps.
<u>64</u>	This default parameter establishes the speed of the started BERT at 64 Kb/ps. When you do not enter a parameter specifying the speed of the BERT, the system automatically uses the value 64.
b1	This parameter selects the B1 channel on the ISDN line.
b2	This parameter selects the B2 channel on the ISDN line.
error	This variable specifies the quantity of errors introduced, ranging from 1-16.
inject	This parameter requests errors to be introduced into the bit pattern that is sent by IBERT.
p511	This parameter sets the bit pattern at 511 bits.
<u>p2047</u>	This default parameter sets the bit pattern at 2047 bits. When you do not enter a parameter specifying the bit pattern, the system automatically uses the value p2047.
-continued-	

bert (isdn) (continued)

bert (isdn) command parameters and variables (continued)	
Parameters and variables	Description
query	This parameter supplements the critical BERT report data with details of the testing conditions, including the loopback mode and channel selection.
reset	This parameter resets all six statistic at counters during a BERT.
start	This parameter starts a BERT at a speed established by the BERT circuit.
stop	This parameter stops the BERT that is running on the ISDN line in the control position.
tests	This parameter displays the LEN of all active BERT testers and the LEN of the ISDN lines with the selected B-channel they are testing.
-end-	

Qualifications

The bert (isdn) command is qualified by the following exceptions, restrictions, and limitations:

- The BERT process resets the test rate to 56 Kb/ps if the tester used is located in the RLCM.
- The IBERT can support the T-link adaptive test rate, but this test rate is not applicable to BERT on ISDN lines.
- To achieve the synchronization status SYNC, an IBERT must be connected to the line under test, or the local loopback switch on the set must be operated. Note that this sync is not the ISDN U-loop sync, but is the synchronization of the test bit pattern.

Example

The following table provides an example of the bert (isdn) command.

Examples of the bert (isdn) command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
bert (isdn)	
	Task: Reset the BERT counters.
	Response: BERT counters reset
	Explanation: The system successfully reset the BERT counters.

bert (isdn) (continued)**Responses**

The following table provides explanations of the responses to the bert (isdn) command.

Responses for the bert (isdn) command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
Action is not allowed since there is a loopback set on the other B channel. Use it for your BERT.	Meaning: There is a loopback set on the other B-channel. Action: Select that channel for BERT instead of the one originally requested.
BERT counters reset	Meaning: The system successfully reset the BERT counters. Action: None
BERT error(s) injected	Meaning: The system successfully injected the requested number of error into the bit pattern. Action: None
BERT inject failed	Meaning: The system could not inject any error(s). Action: None
BERT is already running on this line, you must issue a BERT stop command first	Meaning: The system cannot start a BERT while a BERT task is currently running. Action: Enter the command string bert stop.
BERT reset counters failed	Meaning: The system could not reset the BERT counters. Action: None
-continued-	

bert (isdn) (continued)

Responses for the bert (isdn) command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
BERT test started	Meaning: The system started the BERT. Action: None
BERT test stopped	Meaning: The system stopped the BERT. Action: None
Can't update B channel state	Meaning: The system cannot change the state of the B-channel before the start of the BERT. Action: None
Can't update SPEC CONN status	Meaning: The system cannot change the status of the SPEC CONN for the nailed-up B-channel before starting the BERT. Action: None
Channel entered is not available	Meaning: The channel entered is not ready for the BERT test. Action: Renter the command string bert start.
Channel selected is a nailed-up B-channel. Please verify your action.	Meaning: The selected B-channel is nailed up. The IBERT will break its connection before it can proceed with the test. Action: Enter yes to proceed or no to cancel the action.
-continued-	

bert (isdn) (continued)

Responses for the bert (isdn) command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
Could not connect the bert tester to the line to be tested	Meaning: The system failed to establish the connection between the tester and the line to be tested. Action: Perform the following steps: 1 Verify that the line under test is on a PM that is in service. 2 Verify that no accessible IBERT circuit is in the IDL state. 3 If both of the above situations are true, contact the support group to determine the required maintenance action.
Could not seize a bert tester for use	Meaning: No free testers could be seized to perform the test. Action: Check the status of the BERT testers in case they have been made manual busy (MB). Return the testers to service or wait until a tester in use becomes available (IDL state). If an IBERT circuit is in the IDL state and the problem persists, contact the support group to determine the required maintenance action.
IBERT is not in sync, BERT inject failed	Meaning: The system could not inject errors because the IBERT is out of sync. Action: None
Illegal loopback setting for ISDN BERT	Meaning: The loopback set for the channel is not valid for the test. Action: Use the loopbk query command to check the loopback setting and then change to the correct loopback mode.
ISDN loop data may have been corrupted	Meaning: The BERT software failed to get the channel CPID. Action: Reenter the command string bert start.
-continued-	

bert (isdn) (continued)

Responses for the bert (isdn) command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
Line does not have a BERT test running on it.	Meaning: The system cannot perform the command string bert stop because the line does not have a BERT task running on it. Action: None
Loopback is set but loop or channel not seized. Release loopback, re-issue and then re-try your command.	Meaning: BERT software has verified a loopback set for the loop or channel but the loop or channel is not seized. Action: Release and reenter the loopback before starting the BERT.
No BERT test has been run on this line	Meaning: The line in the control position has not had a BERT run on it. Action: None
No test running on this line to inject error(s)	Meaning: The line in the control position does not have a BERT test running on it. Action: None
No test running on this line to reset counters	Meaning: The line in the control position does not have a BERT test running on it. Action: None
The BERT process did not initialize properly	Meaning: No space has been allocated for the BERT process to store any information concerning tests or testers. Action: Contact system support personnel.
-continued-	

bert (isdn) (end)

Responses for the bert (isdn) command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
Unable to talk to main process, cannot proceed	Meaning: The BERT process is experiencing mailbox problems. Action: Reenter the command string bert start. If the fault persists, contact the support group to determine the required maintenance action.
WARNING No loopback operated straightaway BERT test being assumed	Meaning: The line in the control position does not have a loopback set on it. The system assumes that an external BERT tester is connected to the line being tested or that a local loopback has been set on the test set. If either condition is not satisfied, the IBERT will never be INSYNC. Action: None
-end-	

berttime**Function**

Use the berttime command to set or check the duration of bit error rate test (BERT).

berttime command parameters and variables		
Command	Parameters and variables	
berttime	set	n mins hours
	query	
Parameters and variables	Description	
hours	This parameter establishes the variable n as hours.	
mins	This parameter establishes the variable n as minutes.	
n	This variable specifies the duration of BERT, in minutes or hours, ranging from 0-255.	
query	This parameter displays information concerning the established duration of a BERT.	
set	This parameter signals the system that a BERT duration setting will follow.	

Qualifications

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

- The default time for a BERT is 100 hours if no berttime is set.
- An audit is conducted every 30 minutes to stop BERTs that exceed the set duration.
- If there is a requirement to prevent any active integrated bit error rate test (IBERT) from being stopped, the test time should be set to 0 minutes or 0 hours. This action causes any active IBERT to run until the time length is reset or one of the stop conditions is met.

berttime (continued)**Examples**

The following table provides examples of the berttime command.

Examples of the berttime command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
berttime	Task: Display information on the current BERT test. Response: THE MAXIMUM TIME A BERT TEST CAN RUN IS 2 HRS Explanation: The system displays the current BERT duration information.
berttime query	Task: Display information on the current BERT test. Response: <pre> IBN DATA HOST 02 0 00 04 722 4117 MB Number of blocks received : 0 Number of errors : 0 Number of sync slips : 0 Bit Error Ratio is : 0 Loopback is set at Data Line Card Transmission mode is Synchronous The speed the test is being run at is 64000 bps. The bit pattern length used is 2047 bits The current SYNC STATUS of the tester is INSYNC The test was started at : 1992/10/15 19:45:45.345 THU </pre> Explanation: The IBN data line in the control position has not displayed any bit errors. The line is still under testing.

berttime (end)**Responses**

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

Responses for the berttime command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
MAXIMUM BERT TEST LENGTH IS NOW SET AT <n> <t>	Meaning: The system has set the new BERT duration. The character <n> represents the quantity of minutes or hours that the BERT will run. The character <t> represents the unit of time for the BERT duration in terms of minutes or hours. Action: None
NO MAXIMUM TEST LENGTH IS NOT IN EFFECT	Meaning: The current or previous BERT duration is set at 0. Action: None
THE MAXIMUM TIME A BERT TEST CAN RUN IS <n> <t>	Meaning: The system displays the currently established BERT duration. The character <n> represents the quantity of minutes or hours that the BERT will run. The character <t> represents the unit of time for the BERT duration in terms of minutes or hours. Action: None

bpvo**Function**

Use the bpvo command to determine the quantity of bipolar violations (BpVs) in the DLC loop of posted data lines that exceed a threshold value.

bpvo command parameters and variables			
Command	Parameters and variables		
bpvo	start	e4 e5 e6	all
	query	count	
	stop	force	
	reset		
Parameters and variables			
Parameters and variables	Description		
all	This parameter applies the bpvo command and specified parameters to all the posted data lines.		
count	This variable is the quantity of BpVs that must exceed the specified failure rate before the information that is provided by invoking the query parameter is displayed. The range of the variable is 0 to 255.		
e4	This parameter specifies that a failure is recorded for data lines that experience more than one BpV in each group of 10 bits that are transmitted during a 4.6 minute period.		
e5	This parameter specifies that a failure is recorded for data lines that experience more than one BpV in each group of 10 bits that are transmitted during a 4.6 minute period.		
e6	This parameter specifies that a failure is recorded for data lines that experience more than one BpV in each group of 10 bits that are transmitted during a 4.6 minute period.		
force	This parameter applies the command string bpvo stop or bpvo reset to all data lines that are posted at all MAP in the switch.		
-continued-			

bpvo (continued)

bpvo command parameters and variables (continued)	
Parameters and variables	Description
query	This parameter specifies that the following information is displayed for each posted data line that exceeds the specified failure rate by a specific quantity: • enabled (E) or disabled (D) • BPVO count • LEN • DN • state • diagnostic flag
reset	This parameter sets the BPVO counters to zero for all data lines that are datafilled in table DPROFILE, regardless of the MAP at which they were started.
start	This parameter activates the counting of BpV0.
stop	This parameter discontinues reporting of BPVO for posted data lines.
-end-	

Qualifications

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

- Only one start can be in the activated mode at a MAP at any one time.
- Started BPVO counts are continued for a line until either they are stopped or the count reaches 255. At that point, BPVO is disabled until the counter is reset.
- bpvo query response includes the following:
 - the quantity of enabled lines in the posted set
 - the quantity of lines that are improperly datafilled (reference table DPROFILE in NTP 297-2101-451).
 - the quantity of state LMB lines in the posted set
- The parameter force is required to stop BPVO or reset counters if the parameter start was invoked on a different log in of the MAP.
- BPVO reporting is automatically disabled while lines are in the state MB, and automatically restarted when they are returned to service before BPVO is stopped.

bpvo (continued)

- The command post need not be invoked before the command BPVO and the parameter reset is invoked.
- Response messages are only displayed if the quantity n is greater than zero.

Example

The following table provides an example of the bpvo command.

Example of the bpvo command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
bpvo	Task: The command bpvo and the parameter start were invoked on a data line in the control position. Response: BPVO COMMAND APPLIES TO THE POSTED LINE ONLY Explanation: None

Responses

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

Responses for the bpvo command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
BPVO COMMAND APPLIES TO THE POSTED LINE ONLY	Meaning: The command bpvo and one of the parameters start, stop, or query were invoked on a data line in the control position. Action: None
BPVO COMMAND APPLIES TO THE POSTED SET OF LINES	Meaning: The command bpvo was invoked with one of the parameters start, stop, or query, and the parameter all, on a posted set of data lines. Action: None
-continued-	

bpvo (continued)

Responses for the bpvo command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
BPVO COUNTER IS BEING SET TO ZERO FOR ALL DATA UNIT LINES NO. OF LINES RESET IS: <n> NO. OF DATA UNIT LINES NOT FULLY DATAFILLED IS: <n>	Meaning: When the command bpvo and the parameter reset were invoked on the posted set of data lines the following information is displayed: - the quantity of lines in the posted set whose counters were set to zero - the quantity of lines in the posted set whose counters are not reset to zero because they are not fully datafilled in table DPROFILE. Action: None
BPVO IS ALREADY ACTIVE. USE THE STOP COMMAND FIRST	Meaning: When the command bpvo and the parameter start were invoked on a line in the control position, a previously invoked start command had not been discontinued. Action: None
COMMAND IS NOT APPROPRIATE FOR RCU LINE	Meaning: The command bpvo was invoked on a RCU line in the control position. Action: None
NO BPVO START COMMAND HAS BEEN ISSUED FORM THIS TERMINAL IN THIS SESSION. TRY THE FORCE OPTION.	Meaning: When the command bpvo and the parameter stop or the parameter reset were invoked on a line in the control position, the command bpvo and the parameter start has not been previously invoked at this MAP and in the session. Action: None
-continued-	

bpvo (continued)

Responses for the bpvo command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
NO LINE IS CURRENTLY ENABLED FOR BPVO REPORTING. USE BPVO START COMMAND FIRST	Meaning: The command bpvo and the parameter stop were invoked on a line in the control position, when the command bpvo and the parameter start had not been previously invoked at any MAP in this switch. Action: None
NO. OF LINES DISABLED IS: <n> NO. OF LINES NOT DISABLED IS: <n> NO. OF LINES NOT FULLY DATAFILLED IS: <n> NO. OF LINES IN LMB STATE IS: <n>	Meaning: The command bpvo and the parameter stop were invoked on a posted set of data lines causing a display of the quantity of lines that are removed from the test, as well as the quantity of lines that are not removed from the test and the reason for not removing them. Action: None
NO. OF LINES ENABLED IS: <n> NO. OF LINES NOT ENABLED IS: <n> NO. OF DATA UNIT LINES NOT FULLY DATAFILLED IS: <n> NO. OF LINES IN LMB STATE IS: <n>	Meaning: The command bpvo and the parameter start were invoked on a posted set of data lines causing a display of the quantity of lines that are now under test, as well as the quantity of lines that are not under test and the reason for their exclusion. Action: None
THIS COMMAND DOES NOT APPLY TO RCS LINES	Meaning: The command bpvo was invoked on a SLC-96 line in the control position. Action: None
-continued-	

bpvo (end)

Responses for the bpvo command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
THIS TEST IS NOT APPROPRIATE FOR AIM LINE CARD	Meaning: The command bpvo was invoked on a data line that is equipped with an asynchronous interface line card. The test is not done. Action: None
-end-	

connect**Function**

Use the connect command to connect any or all of the following to a posted data line:

- digital trunk
- test equipment
- monitor equipment

connect command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
connect	test d c mtr call rls dn cli dn [mtr] [all]
Parameters and variables	Description
all	This parameter releases all test and monitor equipment and all test lines that are connected to the data lines in the posted set.
c	This parameter forces the connection of a digital trunk and remote data line from the CMC switch to the data line in the control position. The common language location identifier (CLLI) of the digital trunk and the CN of the remote data line follows.
call	This parameter connects monitor equipment to a specified monitor trunk at the CMC switch.
cli	This variable is the CLLI of the specified trunk group to the CMC switch.
dn	This variable is the directory number of the remote data line that is force connected to the data line in the control position.
d	This parameter forces the interconnection of a remote data line to the data line in the control position, when both DU are contained in the same switch. The DN of the remote data line follows.
-continued-	

connect (continued)

connect command parameters and variables (continued)	
Parameters and variables	Description
mtr	This parameter connects monitor equipment to the data line in the control position.
rls	This parameter releases all test and monitor equipment and all test lines that are connected to the data line in the control position.
test	This parameter connects test equipment to the data line in the control position.
-end-	

Qualifications

The connect command is qualified by the following exception, restrictions and limitations:

- The command connect is accessible only if the switch is equipped with software package NTX250.
- Access to the command connect is limited to testers that are authorized for data line maintenance.
- The command connect is dependent on the command equip having been previously invoked to define and seize the equipment that is required.
- Test and monitor equipment connections are maintained until they are released by invoking the command connect and the parameter rls, or the parameters rls all; or by a system restart.
- The data line must be in the state CPB or MB to be eligible for the parameter mtr, or in the state IDL to be eligible for the parameters test or d, when they are invoked with the command connect.

connect (continued)**Example**

The following table provides an example of the connect command.

Examples of the connect command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
connect	Task: Invoke the command connect and the parameters d and dn. Response: DN CONNECTED Explanation: The command connect and the parameters d and dn were invoked on a data line in the control position causing the specified data line to be force connected to the data line in the control position.

Responses

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

Responses for the connect command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
CANNOT CONNECT MONITOR TO POSTED LINE NO MONITOR CONNECTED	Meaning: The monitor equipment is not connected to the data line because the line is not in the proper state, or because of a system fault. Action: The first or both of the following actions is required: - Post the monitor line by DN and verify that the line is in the state CPB or the state MB. - If the line is in the state CPB or the state MB, contact the support group to determine the maintenance action that is required.
-continued-	

connect (continued)

Responses for the connect command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
CANNOT CONNECT MONITOR RX	Meaning: When the command connect and the parameter mtr were invoked on a data line in the control position, a system fault prevented the receive direction monitor connection from being made to the data line. Action: Contact the support group to determine the maintenance action that is required.
CANNOT CONNECT MONITOR TX	Meaning: When the command connect and the parameter mtr were invoked on a data line in the control position, a system fault prevented the transmit direction monitor connection from being made to the data line. Action: Contact the support group to determine the maintenance action that is required.
COMMAND IS NOT APPROPRIATE FOR RCU LINE	Meaning: The command connect was invoked on a RCU line in the control position. Action: None
COMMAND NOT ALLOWED FOR SPECIAL SERVICE LINES	Meaning: The system cannot perform the connect command on a nailed-up special service connection. Action: None
COULD NOT CONNECT TEST LINE	Meaning: The command connect and the parameter test were invoked on a data line in the control position when the data line is in an improper state, or a system fault prevented the connection of the test line to the data line. Action: The first or both of the following actions is required: ▪ Post the monitor line by DN and verify that it is in the state IDL. ▪ If the line is in the state IDL, contact the support group to determine the maintenance action that is required.
-continued-	

connect (continued)

Responses for the connect command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
COULD NOT CONNECT DN	Meaning: When the command connect and the parameters d dn were invoked on a data line in the control position, the attempted force connection of a data line to the data line in the control position was prevented due to either the line in the control position being in an improper state or due to a system fault. Action: The first or both of the following actions is required: ▪ Post the monitor line by DN and verify that it is in the state IDL. ▪ If the line is in the state IDL, contact the support group to determine the maintenance action that is required.
DN CONNECTED	Meaning: The command connect and the parameters d and dn were invoked on a data line in the control position causing the specified data line to be force connected to the data line in the control position. Action: None
DN dn IS ALREADY CONNECTED TO dn PLEASE RELEASE THE CONNECTION FIRST	Meaning: When the command connect and the parameters d and dn were invoked on a data line in the control position, the line that is being force connected to the line in the control position, is currently connected to the DN that is specified at the end of the response. Action: None
-continued-	

connect (continued)

Responses for the connect command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
DN NOT CONNECTED	Meaning: When the command connect and the parameter string c cli dn were invoked, the trunk for the directory number was not force connected because the state of the data line in the control position or in the remote switch is not suitable. Action: The following sequence of actions is required: 1 Verify that the state of the data line in the control position is IDL. 2 Verify that the state of the remote data line is IDL.
DN RELEASED	Meaning: The command connect and the parameter rls were invoked on a data line in the control position that was connected to a remote data line, causing the remote line to be released. Action: None
HOST-REMOTE FACILITIES NOT DATAFILLED FOR 64 KB/SEC CLEAR CHANNEL	Meaning: A channel on the DS1 facilities between the host and remote was allocated for carrying DTA traffic, but that channel was not datafilled for 64 kb/sec clear channel traffic. Action: Check the carrier default for the host-remote links, as defined in Tables LTCPSINV and CARRMTC. Alter the datafill to provision 64 kb/sec clear channel capability.
INVALID CLLI	Meaning: When the command connect and the parameter string c cli dn were invoked at the switch that contains the DU that is under test, a digital trunk is not seized because the CLLI of the specified trunk group is not valid in that switch. Action: None
-continued-	

connect (continued)

Responses for the connect command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
IDENTIFIER IS NOT THAT OF A TRUNK	Meaning: The command connect or the command equip is invoked with the parameter c and an associated CLLI that does not identify a trunk group. Action: None
MONITOR CALL CONNECTED	Meaning: The command connect and the parameter call were invoked at the CMC switch, causing the monitor data line card at the CMC to be connected to the equipped digital trunk. Action: None
MONITOR CALL NOT CONNECTED	Meaning: When the command connect and the parameter call were invoked at the CMC switch, the monitor data line in the control position could not be connected to the equipped digital trunk. Action: One or more of the following actions is required: • Verify that the data line in the control position is in the state IDL. • Diagnose the data line in the control position. • Return the data line in the control position to service and then invoke the command and parameters again.
MON RX CONNECTED	Meaning: The command connect and the parameter mtr were invoked on a data line in the control position after the command equip and the parameter string mtr rx d dn were invoked, causing the seized receive direction monitor equipment to be connected to the line in the control position, either directly or via a digital trunk. Action: None
-continued-	

connect (continued)

Responses for the connect command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
MON RX NOT CONNECTED	Meaning: When the command connect and one of the following parameter strings was invoked: -mtr -d dn -c cli dn, the receiving direction monitor equipment was not connected for one or more of the following reasons: ▪ the monitor trunk is not connected to the line in the control position ▪ the DN of the monitor DU was not outputted to the CMC switch ▪ the data line is not in the appropriate state ▪ the digital trunk is not in appropriate CLLI state. Action: The following courses of action are required when they are applicable: ▪ Verify that the monitor trunk is connected to the data line in the control position. ▪ Diagnose the data line that is under test. ▪ Verify that the state of the data line under test and the state of the monitor DU data line are IDL. ▪ Verify that the state of the digital trunk is either IDL or INI.
MON RX RELEASED	Meaning: The command connect and the parameter rls were invoked on a data line in the control position whose receive path was connected to a monitor circuit, causing the monitor circuit connection to release. Action: None
-continued-	

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

MON TX CONNECTED

Meaning: The command connect and the parameter mtr were invoked on a data line in the control position, after the command equip and the parameter string mtr tx d dn were invoked, causing the seized transmit direction monitor equipment to be connected to the line in the control position, either directly or via a digital trunk.

Action: None

MON TX NOT CONNECTED

Meaning: When the command connect and one of the following parameter strings was invoked:
 -mtr
 -d dn
 -c cli dn,
 the transmitting direction monitor equipment was not connected for one or more of the following reasons:

- the monitor trunk is not connected to the line in the control position
- the DN of the monitor DU was not outputted to the CMC switch
- the data line is not in the appropriate state
- the digital trunk is not in CLLI appropriate state.

Action: The following courses of action are required when they are applicable:

- verify that the monitor trunk is connected to the data line in the control position.
- diagnose the data line that is under test.
- verify that the state of the data line under test and the state of the monitor DU data line are IDL.
- verify that the state of the digital trunk is either IDL or INI.

-continued-

connect (continued)

Responses for the connect command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
MON TX RELEASED	Meaning: The command connect and the parameter rls were invoked on a data line in the control position whose transmit path was connected to a monitor circuit, causing the monitor equipment to be released. Action: None
NO EQUIPMENT CONNECTED	Meaning: When the command connect and the parameters rls all were invoked, there was no test or monitor equipment connected to any data lines. Action: None
NO EQUIPMENT CONNECTED TO POSTED LINE	Meaning: The command connect and the parameter rls were invoked on a data line in the control position when no monitor or test equipment is connected to the line. Action: None
NO MONITOR LINE EQUIPPED	Meaning: The command connect and the parameter mtr were invoked on a data line in the control position when monitor equipment has not been seized Action: None
NO MONITOR LINE SEIZED	Meaning: The command connect and the parameter mtr were invoked on a data line in the control position, when a monitor line is not currently seized. Action: None
NO POSTED LINE	Meaning: The command connect and the parameter were invoked when there is no line in the control position. Action: None
-continued-	

connect (continued)

Responses for the connect command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
NO TEST LINE EQUIPPED	Meaning: The command connect and the parameter test was invoked when there is not test line seized. Action: None
POSTED LINE IS NOT A DATA LINE	Meaning: The command connect and the parameter call were invoked on a line in the control position at the CMC switch that is not a data line. Action: None
PRIVILEGED COMMAND	Meaning: The command connect and the parameter test was invoked on a data line in the control position by a tester that is not authorized to access this command. Action: None
TEST LINE ALREADY CONNECTED TO dn	Meaning: The command connect and the parameter test was invoked when the test line is connected to a DN. The characters dn represent the directory number to which the test line is connected. Action: None
TEST LINE CONNECTED	Meaning: The command connect and the parameter test were invoked on a data line in the control position, causing the test line to be connected to the line in the control position. Action: None
TEST LINE NOT SEIZED	Meaning: The command connect and the parameter test were invoked on a data line in the control position, causing the test line to be connected to the line in the control position. Action: None
-continued-	

connect (continued)

Responses for the connect command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
TEST RELEASED	Meaning: The command connect and the parameter rls were invoked on a data line in the control position that was connected to a test line, causing the test line to be disconnected from the line in the control position. Action: None
TEST TRUNK CONNECTED	Meaning: The command connect and the parameter test, or the parameter string test mtr, were invoked at the switch that contains the DU that is under test causing a two-way digital trunk from the CMC switch to be connected to the data line that is in the control position. Action: None
TEST TRUNK NOT CONNECTED	Meaning: When the command connect and the parameter test, or the parameter string test mtr, were invoked at the switch that contains the DU that is under test, a digital trunk from the CMC switch was not connected to the data line that is in the control position. Action: One or both of the following actions is required: ▪ Verify that the data line in the control position is in the state IDL. ▪ Verify that the digital trunk is in the state IDL or the state INI.
TEST TRUNK NOT SEIZED	Meaning: The command connect and the parameter test were invoked on a data line in the control position when the test trunk is not seized. Action: None
THIS COMMAND DOES NOT APPLY TO RCS LINES	Meaning: The command connect was invoked on a SLC-96 line in the control position. Action: None
-continued-	

connect (continued)

Responses for the connect command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
TRUNK FOR DN NOT SEIZED	Meaning: When the command connect and the parameter string c cli dn were invoked at the switch that contains the DU that is under test, a digital trunk to the CMC switch was not seized. Action: Verify that the digital trunk is in the state IDL or the state INI.
TRUNK FOR DN SEIZED	Meaning: The command connect and the parameter string c cli dn were invoked at the switch that contains the DU that is under test, causing a digital trunk to the CMC switch to be seized. Action: None
TRUNK IS NOT TWO WAY, PLEASE SELECT ANOTHER AND RE-ISSUE THE COMMAND	Meaning: When the command connect and the parameter string test c cli dn were invoked at the switch that contains the DU that is under test, a cli for a one-way trunk group was specified rather than a cli for a two-way trunk group. Action: None
TRUNK MUST BE EITHER DP OR MF	Meaning: When the command connect and the parameter string c cli dn were invoked at the switch that contains the DU that is under test, the trunk that was specified by the cli is neither a dp type nor a mf type. Action: None
TRY CONNECT RELEASE ALL	Meaning: The command connect and the parameter rls were invoked when there is no line in the control position. Action: None
-continued-	

connect (end)

Responses for the connect command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
UNABLE TO SEIZE POSTED LINE	Meaning: When the command connect and the parameter string c cli dn were invoked, the data line in the control position could not be seized. Action: One or more of the following actions is required: ▪ diagnose the data line in the control position. ▪ release any connections to the data line in the control position and invoke the command and these parameters again. ▪ return the data line in the control position to service and then invoke the command and parameters again.
-end-	

Use the `equip` command to define and seize data line test and monitor equipment and lines. This command allows DS1 trunks on an RCC2 to be reserved for DTA equipment, and for ISDN line cards on an LCME hosted by an RCC2:wq to be reserved for data equipment.

-continued-

equip (continued)

equip command parameters and variables (continued)	
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>cli</i>	This variable is the CLLI of the digital trunk group that accesses the seized monitor or test equipment.
<i>d</i>	This parameter specifies that the seized monitor or test equipment is accessed by a directory number.
<i>dn</i>	This variable is the directory number that accesses the seized monitor or test equipment.
<i>ds1</i>	This parameter defines the xpm equipment.
<i>dta</i>	This parameter indicates datafill for a digital test access (dta) equipment.
<i>du</i>	This parameter indicates datafill for a data unit (du).
<i>dwnchnl</i>	This variable indicates which timeslot on the trunk carries the downstream data.
<i>eqno</i>	This variable defines the number corresponding to the dta monitoring equipment that is to be equipped.
<i>len</i>	This parameter defines the len for the dta.
<i>len #</i>	This variable defines the line equipment number of the dta.
<i>mtr</i>	This parameter defines monitor equipment.
<i>port</i>	This variable defines the port supporting the ds1. For non-ISLC test equipment it is the XPM pside port to which the test equipment is attached. The valid entry range is 0-19 for standard XPMs. The valid entry range for the RCC2 is 0-47.
<i>previous</i>	This parameter reseizes previously seized: • monitor equipment when the command is invoked after the parameter mtr • test equipment when the command is invoked after the parameter test • monitor and test equipment when the parameter is invoked after the command equip.
<i>query</i>	This parameter displays the status of all monitor and test equipment that is defined at a MAP.
-continued-	

equip (continued)

equip command parameters and variables (continued)	
Parameters and variables	Description
reset	This parameter releases all monitor and test equipment that was reserved previously so that the equipment cannot be reseized by invoking the parameter previous after the command equip or the parameter test or the parameter mtr.
rls	This parameter releases: - the monitor equipment that was seized for use on a data line as follows: - in the transmit direction of transmission when the parameter is invoked after the parameter tx - in the transmit direction of transmission when the parameter is invoked after the parameter rx - in the transmit and receive directions of transmission when the parameter is invoked after the parameter test - the test equipment that was seized for a data line when the parameter is invoked after the parameter test - releases all seized monitor and test equipment when the parameter is invoked after the command equip
test	This parameter defines test equipment.
tx	This parameter seizes the monitor equipment for the transmit direction of the data transmission.
<i>upchnl</i>	This variable indicates which timeslot on the trunk carries the upstream data.
rx	This parameter seizes the monitor equipment for the receive direction of the data transmission.
<i>xpmno</i>	This variable defines an xpm number for the xpm type specified. The valid entry range is 0-511.
<i>xpmtype</i>	This variable defines an xpm type for the ds1 support. Valid entry values are dtc, dtc1, ltc, lgc, and rcc2.
End	

Qualifications

The equip command is qualified by the following exception, restrictions, and limitations:

- The command equip is accessible only if the switch is equipped with software package NTX250.

equip (continued)

- Access to the command equip is limited to testers that are authorized for data line maintenance (see NTP 297-1001-129).
- The command equip seizes equipment at a LTP for subsequent connection to a data line by using the command connect.
- Test and monitor equipment seizures are maintained until they are released by invoking the command equip and the parameter rls.
- A test or monitor line must be in the state IDL to be eligible for the command equip and its parameters.
- Only one test equipment and one transmit direction monitor equipment and one receive direction monitor equipment seizure can co-exist.
- If the parameter previous is invoked when test or monitor equipment is not seized, there is no response text.
- When a MAP is logged off it responds as if no test or monitor equipment had been previously seized. All test connections are automatically dropped, and seized test equipment is released.

Example

The following table provides an example of the equip command.

Example of the equip command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
equip test rls	
	Task: Release the previously-seized test equipment. Response: EQUIPMENT FOR TEST LINE RELEASED Explanation: The command equip and the parameters test rls were invoked, causing the previously seized test equipment, and digital trunk if the CMC is remote from the DU under test, to be released.

equip (continued)**Responses**

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

Responses for the equip command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
COMMAND IS NOT APPROPRIATE FOR RCU LINE	Meaning: The system cannot perform the equip command for an RCU line. Action: None
COULD NOT ALLOCATE A MAILBOX	Meaning: A system fault is preventing the planned action from taking place. Action: Contact the support group to determine the required maintenance action.
EQUIPMENT FOR MON RX RELEASED	Meaning: The command equip and the parameters mtr rx rls were invoked, causing the previously seized monitor equipment to be released. If the CMC is remote from the DU under test, the digital trunk for the receive path is released. Action: None
EQUIPMENT FOR MON TX RELEASED	Meaning: The command equip and the parameters mtr tx rls were invoked, causing the previously seized monitor equipment to be released. If the CMC is remote from the DU under test, the digital trunk for the transmit path is released. Action: None
EQUIPMENT FOR TEST LINE RELEASED	Meaning: The command equip and the parameters test rls were invoked, causing the previously seized test equipment to be released. If the CMC is remote from the DU under test, the digital trunk is released. Action: None
-continued-	

equip (continued)

Responses for the equip command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
INVALID CHARACTER	Meaning: The command equip and the parameters mtr tx d dn, or mtr rx d dn, or test d dn were invoked using a letter instead of a number in one or more of the dn character positions. Action: None
INVALID CLLI	Meaning: The command equip and any of the following parameter strings were invoked at the switch that contains the DU that is under test, when the CLLI of the specified trunk group is not valid in that switch: ▪ mtr tx c cli dn ▪ mtr rx c cli dn ▪ test c cli dn Action: None
INVALID DIRECTORY NUMBER	Meaning: The command equip and the parameters mtr tx d dn, or mtr rx d dn, or test d dn were invoked using a directory number that does not exist in this office. Action: None
INVALID OFFICE CODE	Meaning: The command equip and the parameters mtr tx d dn, or mtr rx d dn, or test d dn were invoked using an office code that does not exist in this office. Action: None
MON RX ALREADY SEIZED	Meaning: The command equip and the parameter previous or the parameters mtr previous were invoked when the receive direction monitor is currently seized. Action: None
-continued-	

equip (continued)

Responses for the equip command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
MON RX clli IS ALREADY CONNECTED TO dn PLEASE RELEASE THE CONNECTION FIRST	Meaning: The command equip was invoked with the parameters mtr rx c clli dn or with parameters mtr rx rls, when the receive direction monitor equipment is currently connected to the DN that is displayed in the response. Action: None
MON RX dn IS ALREADY CONNECTED TO dn PLEASE RELEASE THE CONNECTION FIRST	Meaning: The command equip was invoked with the parameters mtr rx d dn, or with the parameters mtr rx rls, when the monitor for the receive path is currently connected to the dn that is displayed in the response. Action: None
MON RX EQUIPMENT NOT SPECIFIED	Meaning: The command equip and the parameters mtr previous were invoked after the receive direction monitor equipment has been subjected to the command equip and the parameter reset, or the monitor equipment is not seized. Action: None
MON RX EQUIPMENT SEIZED	Meaning: The command equip and the parameters mtr rx d dn were invoked, causing the receive direction monitor to be seized. This response is also displayed when the command equip and the parameters mtr previous were invoked, causing a released receive direction monitor to be reseized. Action: None
-continued-	

equip (continued)

Responses for the equip command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
MON RX UNABLE TO SEIZE LINE	Meaning: When the command equip and the parameter mtr rx were invoked, a system fault prevented the receive direction monitor equipment from being seized. Action: The first or both of the following actions is required: ▪ post the monitor line by DN and verify the state IDL of the line ▪ if the line is in the state IDL, contact the support group to determine the maintenance action that is required.
MON TX ALREADY SEIZED	Meaning: The command equip was invoked with the parameters mtr previous, or with the parameter previous, when the transmit direction monitor is currently seized. Action: None
MON TX clli IS ALREADY CONNECTED TO dn PLEASE RELEASE THE CONNECTION FIRST	Meaning: The command equip was invoked with the parameters mtr tx c clli dn or with the parameters mtr tx rls, when the transmit direction monitor equipment is currently connected to the DN that is displayed in the response. Action: None
MON TX dn IS ALREADY CONNECTED TO dn PLEASE RELEASE THE CONNECTION FIRST	Meaning: The command equip was invoked with the parameters mtr tx d dn, or with the parameters mtr tx rls, when the transmit direction monitor equipment is currently connected to the DN that is displayed in the response. Action: None
-continued-	

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

MON TX dn IS ALREADY CONNECTED TO dn
PLEASE RELEASE THE CONNECTION FIRST

or

EQUIPMENT FOR MON TX RELEASED

or

no MON TX text is displayed

and

MON RX dn IS ALREADY CONNECTED TO dn
PLEASE RELEASE THE CONNECTION FIRST

or

EQUIPMENT FOR MON RX RELEASED

or

no MON RX text is displayed

and

TEST dn IS ALREADY CONNECTED TO dn
PLEASE RELEASE THE CONNECTION FIRST

or

EQUIPMENT FOR TEST RELEASED

or

no TEST text is displayed

and

DN dn IS ALREADY CONNECTED TO dn
PLEASE RELEASE THE CONNECTION FIRST

-continued-

equip (continued)

Responses for the equip command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
or EQUIPMENT FOR DN IS RELEASED or no DN text is displayed	Meaning: The command equip and the parameter rls were invoked, causing all seized test and monitor equipment that is not connected to a data line to be released. If any equipment is connected to a data line the DN of that data line is displayed. There is no text displayed for equipment that is not seized. Action: None
-continued-	

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

MON TX dn IS ALREADY CONNECTED TO dn
PLEASE RELEASE THE CONNECTION FIRST

or

EQUIPMENT FOR MON TX RELEASED

or

no MON TX text is displayed

and

MON RX dn IS ALREADY CONNECTED TO dn
PLEASE RELEASE THE CONNECTION FIRST

or

EQUIPMENT FOR MON RX RELEASED

or

no MON RX text is displayed

and

TEST dn IS ALREADY CONNECTED TO dn
PLEASE RELEASE THE CONNECTION FIRST

or

EQUIPMENT FOR TEST RELEASED

or

no TEST text is displayed

and

DN dn IS ALREADY CONNECTED TO dn
PLEASE RELEASE THE CONNECTION FIRST

or

-continued-

equip (continued)

Responses for the equip command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
EQUIPMENT FOR DN IS RELEASED or no DN text is displayed EQUIPMENT RELEASED	Meaning: The command equip and the parameter reset were invoked, causing all seized test and monitor equipment that is not connected to a data line to be released beyond retrieval by any previous parameter. If any equipment is connected to a data line, the DN of that data line is displayed. The command is ignored for equipment that is not seized. Action: None
MON TX EQUIPMENT NOT SPECIFIED	Meaning: The command equip and the parameters mts previous were invoked when the transmit direction monitor equipment has been subjected to the command equip and the parameter reset, or the monitor equipment is not seized. Action: None
MON TX EQUIPMENT SEIZED	Meaning: The command equip and the parameters mtr tx d dn were invoked, causing the transmit direction monitor equipment to be seized. This response is also displayed when the command equip and the parameters mtr previous are invoked, causing a released transmit direction monitor to be reseized. Action: None
-continued-	

equip (continued)

Responses for the equip command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
MON TX UNABLE TO SEIZE LINE	Meaning: When the command equip and the parameters mtr tx were invoked, a system fault prevented the monitor equipment from being seized. Action: The first or both of the following actions is required: ▪ post the monitor line by DN and verify the state IDL of the line ▪ if the line is in the state IDL, contact the support group to determine the maintenance action that is required.
NO DU EQUIPMENT HAS BEEN EQUIPPED IN THIS OFFICE	Meaning: The command equip and the parameter string query all were invoked when no test or monitor equipment has been previously seized at any MAP of that switch, or after the command equip and the parameter reset has been invoked. Action: None
NO EQUIPMENT FOR MON RX SEIZED	Meaning: The command equip and the parameters mtr rls or the parameters mtr rx rls are invoked when one of the following conditions exists: ▪ the receive direction monitor equipment is not currently seized ▪ the previous command and parameter string is equip mtr rx c cli dn ▪ the previous command and parameter string is equip mtr rx d dn Action: None
NO EQUIPMENT FOR MON TX SEIZED	Meaning: The command equip and the parameters mtr rls or the parameters mtr tx rls are invoked when one of the following conditions exists: ▪ the transmit direction monitor equipment is not currently seized ▪ the previous command and parameter string is equip mtr tx c cli dn ▪ the previous command and parameter string is equip mtr tx d dn Action: None
-continued-	

equip (continued)

Responses for the equip command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
PRIVILEGED COMMAND	Meaning: The command equip was invoked by a user that is not authorized for data activity (Note 3). Action: None
TEST clli IS ALREADY CONNECTED TO dn PLEASE RELEASE THE CONNECTION FIRST	Meaning: The command equip was invoked with the parameters test c clli dn or with the parameters test rls, when the test equipment is currently connected to the DN that is displayed in the response. Action: None
TEST dn IS ALREADY CONNECTED TO dn PLEASE RELEASE THE CONNECTION FIRST	Meaning: The command equip was invoked with the parameters test d dn, or with the parameters test rls, when the test line is currently connected to the DN that is displayed in the response. Action: None
TEST EQUIPMENT SEIZED	Meaning: The command equip and the parameters test d dn, or the parameters test previous, were invoked, causing a test line to be seized. Action: None
TEST ALREADY SEIZED	Meaning: The command equip and the parameters test previous, or the parameter previous, were invoked when a test line is currently seized. Action: None
-continued-	

equip (continued)

Responses for the equip command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
TEST EQUIPMENT NOT SPECIFIED	Meaning: The command equip and the parameters test previous were invoked on a test line when the command equip and the parameter reset has been invoked previously, or when the test line is not seized. Action: None
TEST LINE UNABLE TO SEIZE LINE	Meaning: When the command equip and the parameters test d dn were invoked, a system fault prevented the test equipment from being seized. Action: The first or both of the following action is required: ▪ post the test line by DN and verify that the state of the line is IDL. ▪ if the line is in the state of IDL, contact the support group to determine the maintenance action that is required. ▪
TRUNK FOR MON RX NOT SEIZED	Meaning: When the command equip and the parameter string mtr rx c cli dn were invoked at the switch that contains the DU that is under test, seizure of a digital trunk to the CMC switch failed for one of the following reasons: ▪ there are no idle trunks in the trunk group ▪ a system fault prevented a trunk from being seized. Action: The following sequence of steps are required: ▪ verify that there is an idle trunk in the trunk group ▪ contact the support group to determine the maintenance action that is required.
-continued-	

equip (continued)

Responses for the equip command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
TRUNK FOR MON TX NOT SEIZED	Meaning: When the command equip and the parameter string mtr tx c cli dn were invoked at the switch that contains the DU that is under test, seizure of a digital trunk to the CMC switch failed for one of the following reasons: ▪ there are no idle trunks in the trunk group ▪ a system fault prevented a trunk from being seized. Action: The following sequence of steps are required: ▪ verify that there is an idle trunk in the trunk group ▪ contact the support group to determine the maintenance action that is required.
TRUNK FOR MON RX SEIZED	Meaning: The command equip and the parameter string mtr rx c cli were invoked at the switch that contains the DU that is under test, causing a digital trunk to the CMC switch to be seized. Action: None
TRUNK FOR MON TX SEIZED	Meaning: The command equip and the parameter string mtr rx c cli were invoked at the switch that contains the DU that is under test, causing a digital trunk to the CMC switch to be seized. Action: None
-continued-	

equip (continued)

Responses for the equip command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
TRUNK FOR TEST NOT SEIZED	Meaning: When the command equip and the parameter string test c cli dn were invoked at the switch that contains the DU that is under test, seizure fo a digital trunk to the CMC switch failed for one of the following reasons: ▪ there are no idle trunks in the trunk group ▪ a system fault prevented a trunk from being seized. Action: The following sequence of steps are required: ▪ verify that there is an idle trunk in the trunk group ▪ contact the support group to determine the maintenance action that is required.
TRUNK FOR TEST SEIZED	Meaning: The command equip and the parameter string test c cli were invoked at the switch that contains the DU that is under test, causing a digital trunk to the CMC switch to be seized. Action: None
TRUNK IS NOT TWO-WAY, PLEASE SELECT ANOTHER AND RE-ISSUE THE COMMAND	Meaning: When the command equip and the parameter string test c cli dn were invoked at the switch that contains the DU that is under test, a SLLI for a one-way trunk group was specified rather than a CLLI for a two-way trunk group. Action: None
-continued-	

equip (end)

Responses for the equip command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
TRUNK MUST BE EITHER DP OR MF	Meaning: The command equip and any of the following parameter string were invoked at the switch that contains the DU that is under test, when the trunk group that was specified by the CLLI is neither a DP type nor a MF type: ▪ mtr tx c cli dn ▪ mtr rx c cli dn ▪ test c cli dn Action: None
WRONG NUMBER OF DIGITS	Meaning: The command equip was invoked with the parameters mtr rx d dn, or the parameters mtr tx d dn, or with the parameters test d dn; when the parameter dn contained more or less than seven digits. Action: None
YOU HAVE NO DU EQUIPMENT EQUIPPED	Meaning: The command equip and the parameter query were invoked when no test or monitor equipment has been previously seized at the MAP, or after the command equip and the parameter reset has been invoked. Action: None
-end-	

hold**Function**

Use the hold command to move the line in the control position to a spare hold position, and the next line from the posted set, if any, to the control position.

hold command parameters and variables

Command	Parameters and variables
hold	There are no parameters or variables.

Qualification

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

- If a line in the control position is one of a posted set, it is removed from the posted set when it is placed in a hold position.
- This command also applies to Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN) lines. There are no additional responses for ISDN lines.

Examples

The following table provides an example of the hold command.

Examples of the hold command

Example	Task, response, and explanation
hold	Task: Move the line in the control position to a spare hold position, and the next line from the posted set to the control position. Response: The system transfers the directory number of the line in the control position, and all other line information displayed to the right of it, to an available hold position. The system then places another line in the control position. The quantity beside the label POST decreases by one. Explanation: The system transfers the line in the control position, which is part of a posted set, and its associated data to an available hold position. The system places the next line in the posted set in the control position.

hold (end)

Responses

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

Responses for the hold command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
ALL HOLD POSITIONS FILLED	Meaning: A line occupies each of the hold positions. Action: None
The directory number of the line in the control position, and all other line information displayed to the right of it, is transferred to an available hold position.	Meaning: The system transfers the line in the control position and its associated data to an available hold position. Since the line in the control position is not part of a posted set, no other line is placed in the control position. Action: None
The system transfers the directory number of the line in the control position, and all other line information displayed to the right of it, to an available hold position. The system then places another line in the control position. The quantity beside the label POST decreases by one.	Meaning: The system transfers the line in the control position, which is part of a posted set, and its associated data to an available hold position. The system places the next line in the posted set in the control position. Action: None

loopbk**Function**

Use the loopbk command to activate or release loopback at specified locations on a data line or to display current loopback locations.

loopbk command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
loopbk	dlc du du_64k du_rem rls query $\left[\begin{array}{c} \text{one} \\ \text{all} \end{array} \right]$ modem_n modem_f oru nrru fr ru synt dtu_lef liu_lef co_ivdm cpe_ivdm
Parameters and variables	Description
all	This parameter displays the identification of the current loopback locations that were activated from all LTPs in the switch.
co_ivdm	This parameter activates the local analog loopback at the IVDM located at the central office.
cpe_ivdm	This parameter activates the remote digital loopback at the IVDM located at the customer premises.
dlc	This parameter activates the 64K loopback in the data line card.
dtu_lef	This parameter activates the facility side loopback of the DTU.
du	This parameter activates the loopback toward the switch of the RS232 customer interface with the DU that is associated with the data line in the control position.
-continued-	

loopbk (continued)

loopbk command parameters and variables (continued)	
Parameters and variables	Description
du_64k	This parameter activates the loopback in the DU at the 64K interface.
du_rem	This parameter activates the RS232 customer interface loopback of the DU which is connected to the data line in the control position.
frru	This parameter activates the loopback in the LEA repeater unit that is nearest to the subscriber's data equipment.
liu_lef	This parameter activates the facility side loopback of the LIU.
modem_f	This parameter activates the loopback in the modem that is nearest to the DTU.
modem_n	This parameter activates the loopback in the modem that is nearest to the LIU.
nrru	This parameter activates the loopback in the LEA repeater unit that is nearest to the switch.
<u>one</u>	This non-selectable default parameter represents the system action when you enter the command string loopbk query without the all parameter. The system automatically displays the identification of the current loopback location activated at the LTP.
oru	This parameter activates the loopback in the office repeater unit.
query	This parameter displays the identification of the current loopback location that was established at this LTP.
rls	This parameter releases any loopbacks that had been activated previously.
synt	This parameter activates the loopback in the SYNT of the LEA.
-end-	

Qualifications

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

- Responses to the loopbk command and the parameters du or du_rem are the same when the line under test is equipped with a synchronous line card (6X71AA) or an asynchronous line card (6X76AA). However the loopback using the 6X76AA line card is always at the line card and the conditions are simulated to derive the responses.

loopbk (continued)

- A combination of lines in the control position and in HOLD position causes a line of loopback location responses.
- Only parameters dlc, du, and du_64k are valid for DPX lines.
- When the loopbk command is invoked on a DSX line, the loopback is not activated until the IBERT is connected and the BERT is ready to start.
- Only parameters co_ivdm, cpe_ivdm, dlc, query, query all, and rls are valid for the asynchronous interface line card NT6X76AC configured for DIALAN service.

Example

The following table provides an example of the loopbk command.

Example of the loopbk command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
loopbk query	
	Task: Display the location of the current loopback in response to the command string loopbk query on a data line in the control position or in a hold position.
	Response: Loopback for <directory number> has been activated at <loopback point>
	Explanation: The system displays the location of the current loopback in response to the command string loopbk query on a data line in the control position or in a hold position.

Responses

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

Responses for the loopbk command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
BERT test in progress loopback cannot be changed	
	Meaning: The system cannot change the loopback while a BERT is in progress.
	Action: None
-continued-	

loopbk (continued)

Responses for the loopbk command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
Command is not appropriate for RCU line	Meaning: The system cannot perform the loopbk command on a RCU line. Action: None
COMMAND NOT ALLOWED FOR SPECIAL SERVICE LINES	Meaning: The system cannot perform the loopbk command on a nailed-up special service connection. Action: None
Loopback at <loopback location> activated	Meaning: The system activated the loopbk at the location specified by the one of the following parameters: • dlc • du • du_64k • du_rem Action: None
Loopback at <loopback location> activated (FOR AIM LINE CARD)	Meaning: The system activated the loopbk on a data line equipped with an asynchronous interface line card, at the location specified by one of the following parameters: • dlc • du • du_rem Action: None
-continued-	

loopbk (continued)

Responses for the loopbk command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
Loopback at <loopback location> not activated	Meaning: A system fault is preventing activation of the loopback at the location specified by one of the following parameters: • co_ivdm • cpe_ivdm • dlc • du • du_64k • du_rem Action: Contact the support group to determine the required maintenance action.
Loopback command is only applicable to data lines	Meaning: The line in the control position is not a data line. Action: None
Loopback for <directory number> has been activated at <loopback point>	Meaning: The system displays the location of the current loopback in response to the command string loopbk query on a data line in the control position or in a hold position. Action: None
Loopback information registered: No action taken. it will be used on next bert request.	Meaning: When you entered the loopbk command with one of the parameters dlc, du, or du_64k on a DPX line in the control position, the system stored the loopback information, in readiness for a BERT being run. Action: None
-continued-	

loopbk (continued)

Responses for the loopbk command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
Loopback is activated at <loopback location> Please release before activating another loopback1	Meaning: A loopback is currently activated at one of the following locations: • co_ivdm • cpe_ivdm • dlc • du • du_64 • du_rem Action: None
Loopback not released	Meaning: A system fault prevented release of the loopback that is activated. Action: Contact the support group to determine the maintenance action that is required.
Loopback on HOST 01 0 0 12 722 4053 at C0_IVDM	Meaning: The system successfully performed the command string loopbk query on a DIALAN service line that has the loopback at the central office ivdm. The codes are described as follows: • HOST 01 0 0 12 is the LEN • 722 4053 is the DN of a particular AILC line Action: None
-continued-	

loopbk (continued)

Responses for the loopbk command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
Loopback on HOST 01 0 0 12 722 4053 at CPE_IVDM	Meaning: The system successfully performed the command string loopbk query on a DIALAN service line that has a loopback at the customer premises ivdm. The codes are described as follows: • HOST 01 0 0 12 is the LEN • 722 4053 is the DN of a particular AILC line Action: None
Loopback released	Meaning: The system successfully released the activated loopbk. Action: None
Loopback released (FOR AIM LINE CARD)	Meaning: The system successfully released the activated loopbk on a data line that is equipped with an asynchronous interface line card. The response also applies to and IVDM loopback on a DIALAN service line. Action: None
No loopback activated	Meaning: No loopback is activated. Action: None
Not valid for AIM line card	Meaning: The system cannot perform the command string loopbk du_64k on a data line that is equipped with an asynchronous interface line card. No loopback is activated. Action: None
-continued-	

loopbk (continued)

Responses for the loopbk command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
Posted line is not configured for DIALAN service. Loopback at central office IVDM not activated.	Meaning: The posted AILC line is not configured for DIALAN service. The system did not activate the IVDM loopback at the central office. Action: None
Posted line is not configured for DIALAN service. Loopback at customer premises IVDM not activated.	Meaning: The posted AILC line is not configured for DIALAN service. The system did not activate the IVDM loopbk at the customer premises. Action: None
Profile of this line has not been downloaded. Please check download entry in TABLE DPROFILE. Loopback at central office IVDM not activated.	Meaning: The posted line profile has not been downloaded and, as a result, the central office IVDM is not activated. This occurs when the download bit in table DPROFILE is set to N. Action: Set the download bit in table DPROFILE using the chf command (dpr option) in SERVORD. The profile is downloaded upon completion of the command.
Profile of this line has not been downloaded. Please check download entry in TABLE DPROFILE. Loopback at customer premises IVDM not activated.	Meaning: The posted line profile has not been downloaded and, as a result, the customer premises IVDM is not activated. This occurs when the download bit in table DPROFILE is set to n. Action: Set the DOWNLOAD bit in table DPROFILE using the chf command (dpr option) in SERVORD. The profile is downloaded upon completion of the command.
This command does not apply to RCS lines	Meaning: The system cannot perform the loopbk command on an SLC-96 line. Action: None
-continued-	

loopbk (continued)

Responses for the loopbk command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
Warning - Correct activation of loopback cannot be verified. Loopback at central office IVDM activated.	Meaning: The loopback message for the central office IVDM loopback has been delivered successfully. However, there is no checking provided to verify the actual setting of the physical loopback. Action: If verification is required, run a BERT on the line. The sync status display in the BERT command indicates INSYNC if a loopback is activated.
Warning - Correct activation of loopback cannot be verified. Loopback at customer premises IVDM activated.	Meaning: The loopback message for the customer premises IVDM loopback has been delivered successfully. However, there is no checking provided to verify the actual setting of the physical loopback. Action: If verification is required, run a BERT on the line. The sync status display in the BERT command indicates INSYNC if a loopback is activated.
You have no lines with loopbacks activated at this MAP. Loopback for <dpx> registered as <loopbk location> in control pos. The loopback will be set when BERT test is started.	Meaning: A loopback is registered in the system in readiness for a BERT to be run on the DPX line. The terms <dpx> and <loopbk location> are described as follows: • <dpx> is the DPX line identifier that is recorded under the header LEN in the control position. • <loopbk location> is the location in which the loopback is registered. The location values are: dlc, du or du_64k. Action: None
-continued-	

loopbk (end)

Responses for the loopbk command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
You have no lines with loopbacks activated in this office.	
	Meaning: No loopbacks are activated in this office from any MAP.
	Action: None
-end-	

loopbk (isdn)**Function**

Use the loopbk command to activate or release loopback points on the Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN) line. The loop points are on the line card and the NT1.

loopbk command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
loopbk	loopif chan ec off ec on in out query query all
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>chan</i>	This variable specifies the channel to be looped back. The channel values are: • for the L-interface-bbd • for the LU-interface-bbd, b1, b2, or d • for the T-interface-bbd, b1, or b2 BBD is a full frame loopback.
<u>ec off</u>	This default parameter specifies that echo cancellation (EC) is deactivated. When you do not enter an echo cancellation parameter, the system automatically sets the echo cancellation off.
ec on	This parameter specifies that echo cancellation (EC) is activated.
<u>in</u>	This default parameter specifies that the loopbk direction is to the T-bus. When you do not enter a direction parameter, the system automatically sets the direction to the T-bus.
<i>loopif</i>	This variable represents the loop identifier and specifies the ISDN interface. The interface values are: • l • lu • rls • t
out	This parameter specifies that the loopbk direction is to the network.
-continued-	

loopbk (isdn) (continued)

loopbk command parameters and variables (continued)	
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>query</i>	This default parameter displays the identification of the current loopback location that was established at the LTP.
query all	This parameter displays the identification of all loopback locations established at the LTP.
-end-	

Qualifications

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

- Responses to the loopbk command and the parameters du or du_rem are the same when the line under test is equipped with a synchronous line card (6X71AA) or an asynchronous line card (6X76AA). However the loopback using the 6X76AA line card is always at the line card and the conditions are simulated to derive the responses.
- A combination of lines in the control position and in HOLD position causes a line of loopback location responses.
- Only parameters dlc, du, and du_64k are valid for DPX lines.
- When you enter the loopbk command on a DSX line, the loopback is not activated until the IBERT is connected and the BERT is ready to start.
- Only parameters co_ivdm, cpe_ivdm, dlc, query, query all and rls are valid for the asynchronous interface line card NT6X76AC configured for DIALAN service.

loopbk (isdn) (continued)**Example**

The following table provides an example of the loopbk command.

Examples of the loopbk command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
loopbk	Task: Activate a single-channel loopback at the LU-interface towards the network. Response: <channel> Loopback activated at LU towards network Explanation: The system successfully performed the command.

Responses

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

Responses for the loopbk command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
2B+D Loopback activated at LU	Meaning: A full frame analog loopback is activated at the LU-interface. The system successfully performed the command string loopbk lu bbd. Action: None
An LC loopback is set. NT1 actions are invalid.	Meaning: The system cannot set a loopback at the NT1 when a loopback is already set in the line card. Action: Release the line card loopback first.
BERT test in progress loopback cannot be changed	Meaning: The system cannot change the loopback while a BERT is in progress. Action: None
-continued-	

loopbk (isdn) (continued)

Responses for the loopbk command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
<channel> Loopback activated at LU towards network	Meaning: A single-channel loopback is activated at the LU-interface towards the network. Action: None
<channel> Loopback activated at LU towards subscriber	Meaning: A single-channel loopback is activated at the LU-interface towards the subscriber. Action: None
<channel> Loopback activated at T	Meaning: A loopback is activated at the T-interface. Action:
<channel> Loopback at <loopif> activated <direction>	Meaning: The system successfully activated the specified loopback condition. Action: None
<channel> Loopback at <loopif> activated <echo>	Meaning: The system successfully activated the specified loopback condition. Action: None
<channel> Loopback at <loopif> released	Meaning: The loopback set at the specified interface was released. Action: None
<channel> Loopback on <len> <dn> at <loopif> <direction>	Meaning: In response to the query parameter, the loopback channel, LEN, primary directory number (DN), loop interface, and LU-interface loopback direction are displayed. Action: None
-continued-	

loopbk (isdn) (continued)

Responses for the loopbk command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
<channel> Loopback on <len> at <loopif> <echo>	Meaning: In response to the query parameter, the loopback channel, the LEN, loop interface, and the echo canceller operation are displayed. Action: None
Command is not appropriate for RCU line	Meaning: The system cannot perform the loopbk command on a RCU line. Action: None
Direction option at LU interface is only applicable to 2B1Q loop	Meaning: An attempt was made to set a loopback at the LU-interface with direction option on a non-2B1Q loop. Action: Do not use the direction option with this command on a non-2B1Q loop.
Echo cancellation option is not applicable to 2B1Q loop	Meaning: An attempt was made to set an analog loopback at the LU-interface with the echo cancellation option. Action: For 2B1Q loops, do not use the echo cancellation option with this command.
Failed to activate <channel> loopback at <loopif>	Meaning: The system failed to set the loopback at the specified interface. Action: Use the sustate and diag commands to locate get more information.
Failed to release <channel> loopback at <loopif>	Meaning: The system failed to release the loopback at the specified interface. This is the response after the command loopbk rls has failed. Action: Use the sustate and diag commands to locate get more information.
-continued-	

loopbk (isdn) (continued)

Responses for the loopbk command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
Failed to activate <channel> loopback at LU towards network	Meaning: The system failed to set a single channel loopback towards the network at the LU-interface. Action: Use the sustate and diag commands to locate the cause of the failure.
Failed to activate <channel> loopback at LU towards subscriber	Meaning: The system failed to set a single channel loopback towards the subscriber at the LU-interface. Action: Use the sustate and diag commands to locate the cause of the failure.
Loop back at <loopback location> activated	Meaning: The system activated the loopbk at the location specified by the one of the following parameters: • dlc • du • du_64k • du_rem Action: None
Loopback at <loopback location> activated (FOR AIM LINE CARD)	Meaning: The system activated the loopbk on a data line equipped with an asynchronous interface line card, at the location specified by one of the following parameters: • dlc • du • du_rem Action: None
-continued-	

loopbk (isdn) (continued)

Responses for the loopbk command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
Loop back at <loopback location> not activated	Meaning: A system fault is preventing activation of the loopback at the location specified by one of the following parameters: • co_ivdm • cpe_ivdm • dlc • du • du_64k • du_rem Action: Contact the support group to determine the required maintenance action.
Loop back command is only applicable to data lines	Meaning: The line in the control position is not a data line. Action: None
Loopback for <directory number> has been activated at <loopback point>	Meaning: The system displays the location of the current loopback in response to the command string loopbk query on a data line in the control position or in a hold position. Action: None
Loopback information registered: No action taken. it will be used on next bert request.	Meaning: When you entered the loopbk command with one of the parameters dlc, du, or du_64k on a DPX line in the control position, the system stored the loopback information, in readiness for a BERT being run. Action: None
-continued-	

loopbk (isdn) (continued)

Responses for the loopbk command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
Loop back is activated at <loopback location> Please release before activating another loop back	Meaning: A loopback is currently activated at one of the following locations: ▪ co_ivdm ▪ cpe_ivdm ▪ dlc ▪ du ▪ du_64 ▪ du_rem Action: None
Loop back not released	Meaning: A system fault prevented release of the loopback that is activated. Action: Contact the support group to determine the maintenance action that is required.
Loopback on HOST 01 0 0 12 722 4053 at C0_IVDM	Meaning: The system successfully performed the command string loopbk query on a DIALAN service line that has the loopback at the central office ivdm. The codes are described as follows: ▪ HOST 01 0 0 12 is the LEN ▪ 722 4053 is the DN of a particular AILC line Action: None
-continued-	

loopbk (isdn) (continued)

Responses for the loopbk command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
Loopback on HOST 01 0 0 12 722 4053 at CPE_IVDM	Meaning: The system successfully performed the command string loopbk query on a DIALAN service line that has a loopback at the customer premises ivdm. The codes are described as follows: • HOST 01 0 0 12 is the LEN • 722 4053 is the DN of a particular AILC line Action: None
Loop back released	Meaning: The system successfully released the activated loopbk. Action: None
Loopback released (FOR AIM LINE CARD)	Meaning: The system successfully released the activated loopbk on a data line that is equipped with an asynchronous interface line card. The response also applies to and IVDM loopback on a DIALAN service line. Action: None
Loopback towards subscriber at T interface is not applicable to 2B1Q loop	Meaning: An attempt was made to set a loopback at the T-interface towards the subscriber on a 2B1Q loop. Action: On a 2B1Q loop, set the t-interface loopback only towards the network.
Loopbk command invalid for a xx loop	Meaning: The loopback command is not valid for a loop that is not IDL, MB, LO, or DMB. Action: Return the peripherals to service or stop the call processing.
-continued-	

loopbk (isdn) (continued)

Responses for the loopbk command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
No loop back activated	Meaning: No loopback is activated. Action: None
Not appropriate for a <line_type> line	Meaning: The line in the control position is not a data line or an ISDN line where <line_type> is the type of line in the control position. Action: None
Not valid for AIM line card	Meaning: The system cannot perform the command string loopbk du_64k on a data line that is equipped with an asynchronous interface line card. No loopback is activated. Action: None
Posted entity is not a loop	Meaning: The line in the control position is a channel or a logical terminal. Action: None
Posted line is not configured for DIALAN service. Loopback at central office IVDM not activated.	Meaning: The posted AILC line is not configured for DIALAN service. The system did not activate the IVDM loopback at the central office. Action: None
Posted line is not configured for DIALAN service. Loopback at customer premises IVDM not activated.	Meaning: The posted AILC line is not configured for DIALAN service. The system did not activate the IVDM loopbk at the customer premises. Action: None
-continued-	

loopbk (isdn) (continued)

Responses for the loopbk command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
Profile of this line has not been downloaded. Please check download entry in TABLE DPROFILE. Loopback at central office IVDM not activated.	Meaning: The posted line profile has not been downloaded and, as a result, the central office IVDM is not activated. This occurs when the download bit in table DPROFILE is set to N. Action: Set the download bit in table DPROFILE using the chf command (dpr option) in SERVORD. The profile is downloaded upon completion of the command.
Profile of this line has not been downloaded. Please check download entry in TABLE DPROFILE. Loopback at customer premises IVDM not activated.	Meaning: The posted line profile has not been downloaded and, as a result, the customer premises IVDM is not activated. This occurs when the download bit in table DPROFILE is set to n. Action: Set the DOWNLOAD bit in table DPROFILE using the chf command (dpr option) in SERVORD. The profile is downloaded upon completion of the command.
Single channel loopback at LU interface	Meaning: You attempted to set a single D-channel loopback at the LU-interface on a non-2B1Q loop. Action: Set a full frame loopback.
Single D channel loopback is only applicable to 2B1Q loop	Meaning: You must use a single D-channel loopback only on a 2B1Q loop. Action: Set the correct type of loop for this command.
The cutoff relay is operated. Action is invalid.	Meaning: The system cannot set a loopback while the line card relay is operated. Action: Release the relay. Then retry the loopbk command.
-continued-	

loopbk (isdn) (continued)

Responses for the loopbk command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
The test_in relay is operated. Action is invalid.	Meaning: The system cannot set a loopback on a line when the test_in relay on the line card is being operated. Action: Release the test_in relay before setting the loopback.
The test_out relay is operated. Action is invalid.	Meaning: The system cannot set a loopback on a line when the test_out relay on the line card is being operated. Action: Release the test_out relay before setting the loopback.
There is a <chan> loopback set at <loopif> on this loop. It must be released first.	Meaning: The line already has a loopback on it. Action: None
There is no loopback set. Loopback release failed.	Meaning: The loopback release action failed because there no loopback is set. Action: None
This command does not apply to RCS lines	Meaning: The system cannot perform the loopbk command on an SLC-96 line. Action: None
Warning: Action may affect packet data service. Do you wish to continue? Please confirm ("YES" or "NO"):	Meaning: The loopbk command may affect packet services in progress. The system requires confirmation before starting the loopbk process. Action: None
-continued-	

loopbk (isdn) (continued)

Responses for the loopbk command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
Warning - Correct activation of loopback cannot be verified. Loopback at central office IVDM activated.	Meaning: The loopback message for the central office IVDM loopback has been delivered successfully. However, there is no checking provided to verify the actual setting of the physical loopback. Action: If verification is required, run a BERT on the line. The sync status display in the BERT command indicates INSYNC if a loopback is activated.
Warning - Correct activation of loopback cannot be verified. Loopback at customer premises IVDM activated.	Meaning: The loopback message for the customer premises IVDM loopback has been delivered successfully. However, there is no checking provided to verify the actual setting of the physical loopback. Action: If verification is required, run a BERT on the line. The sync status display in the BERT command indicates INSYNC if a loopback is activated.
You have no lines with loopbacks activated at this MAP	Meaning: No loopback is set at this LTP. Action: None
-continued-	

loopbk(isdn) (end)**Responses for the loopbk command** (continued)**MAP output Meaning and action**

You have no lines with loopbacks activated at this MAP.
Loopback for <dpx> registered as <loopbk location> in control pos.
The loopback will be set when BERT test is started.

Meaning: A loopback is registered in the system in readiness for a BERT to be run on the DPX line. The terms <dpx> and <loopbk location> are described as follows:

- <dpx> is the DPX line identifier that is recorded under the header LEN in the control position.
- <loopbk location> is the location in which the loopback is registered. The location values are: dlc, du or du_64k.

Action: None

You have no lines with loopbacks activated in this office.

Meaning: No loopbacks are activated in this office from any MAP.

Action: None

-end-

Function

Use the next command to:

- drop, exchange, or save the replaced line from LTP control
- move the line in a specified hold position to the control position
- post lines that are in the next drawer after the currently posted set, when the current set was posted by drawer
- replace the line in the control position with a line from the posted set
- replace the line in the control position with the line in a specified hold position

next command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
next	$\left[\begin{array}{l} p \\ d \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{array} \right] \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{nosave} \\ \text{save} \\ \text{del} \\ \text{ex} \\ \text{save} \end{array} \right]$
Parameters and variables	Description
1	This parameter identifies hold position 1.
2	This parameter identifies hold position 2.
3	This parameter identifies hold position 3.
d	This parameter moves the next drawer to the control position.
<u>del</u>	This default parameter deletes the line from a hold position.
ex	This parameter interchanges the line in a hold position and the line in the control position. You can optionally use the abbreviation e instead of ex.
<u>nosave</u>	When you enter the command string next p or the next command only, the system automatically moves the next line of the posted set to the control position without moving the replaced line back to the posted set. You do not enter this non-selectable parameter.
-continued-	

next (continued)

next command parameters and variables (continued)	
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>p</i>	This default parameter moves the next line of the posted set to the control position.
save	This parameter moves the replaced line back to the posted set. The save parameter performs this function with both the parameters 1, 2, 3, and p.
-end-	

Qualifications

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

- The default value for the hold position number is the lowest numbered hold position that is occupied.
- A held line cannot be placed in the control position by the next command if that line is not a part of the same posted set of lines currently in the control position.
- The save parameter relocates the line in the control position to the head of the posted set, so that the line is returned to the control position when the next time you enter the next p command string (or the command next alone).
- The command string next d is valid when the currently posted set was posted as a drawer using the parameter l.
- For DMS-1RCT lines, this command posts the next RCT shelf.
- When a LCM line drawer is posted, the command string next d posts half of a line drawer.
- If the control position line is replaced without entering the save parameter, the line is dropped from LTP control.
- The save parameter relocates the line in the control position to the end of the posted set, so that the line is not returned to the control position until you have entered the command string next p on all other lines in the set.
- The save parameter does not apply to lines in a set that are posted by condition identifier.

next (continued)**Examples**

The following table provides examples of the next command.

Examples of the next command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
next ↵	Task: Place the next line of the posted set in the control position. Response: The MAP display changes from: <pre> LCC PTY RNG....LEN..... DN STA F S LTA TE RESULT IBN PSET HOST 01 0 00 10 351 7206 IDL HOLD 1 NO DIRN IDL HOLD 2 NO DIRN IDL HOLD 3 NO DIRN IDL </pre> to: <pre> LCC PTY RNG....LEN..... DN STA F S LTA TE RESULT IBN OG 2 HOST 01 0 01 17 NO DIRN IDL HOLD 1 351 7206 IDL HOLD 2 NO DIRN IDL HOLD 3 NO DIRN IDL </pre> Explanation: The system places the IBN PSET line in the first available hold position, then places the next line in the posted set in the control position.
-continued-	

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

next 1 e ↵
where

1 specifies hold position 1
e exchanges the line currently in the control position with the line in the specified hold position

Task: Exchange the line in the control position with the line in hold position 1.

Response:

The MAP display changes from:

```
LCC PTY  RNG....LEN.....  DN          STA F S LTA TE RESULT
IBN OG    2  HOST 01 0 01 17 NO DIRN  IDL
```

```
          HOLD 1 351 7206  IDL
          HOLD 2 NO DIRN   IDL
          HOLD 3 NO DIRN   IDL
```

to:

```
LCC PTY  RNG....LEN.....  DN          STA F S LTA TE RESULT
IBN PSET      HOST 01 0 00 10 351 7206 IDL
```

```
          HOLD 1 NO DIRN   IDL
          HOLD 2 NO DIRN   IDL
          HOLD 3 NO DIRN   IDL
```

Explanation: The system places the IBN OG line in the hold 1 position and places the IBN PSET line in the control position.

-end-

next (continued)**Responses**

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

Responses for the next command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
Details of line circuit 00 in a newly posted line drawer or line subgroup are displayed in the control position, and the quantity 31 is displayed to the right of the header POST.	Meaning: The previous set was posted by drawer. Action: None
Held line does not have correct state	Meaning: The line in the control position is from a set that is posted by state, and the line in the accessed hold position is in a different state. Action: None
Held line is not a diagnostic failure (DF)	Meaning: The line in the control position is from a set that is posted by DF, and the line in the accessed hold position has not failed a diagnostic. Action: None
Held line is not a line insulation test (LIT) failure	Meaning: The line in the control position is from a set that is posted by LIT failure, and the line in the accessed hold position has not failed the LIT. Action: None
Held line is not in a MADN group	Meaning: The line in the control position is from a set that is posted by a multiple address directory number (MADN) group, and the line in the accessed hold position is not part of a MADN group. Action: None
-continued-	

next (continued)

Responses for the next command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
Held line is not in current drawer	Meaning: The line in the accessed hold position is not from the drawer that is currently posted. Action: None
Line set is full	Meaning: The line in the hold position is not from the currently posted set, and the currently posted set is full. Action: None
Next not supported for cut	Meaning: The line in the control position is a DTSR line. The system cannot perform the next action on a DTSR line. Action: None
No control line; save option ignored	Meaning: The control position is empty. Action: None
No data for specified lcd not circuit posted	Meaning: A system fault prevented locating the line concentrating device for the specified line. Action: Contact the support group to determine the required action.
No held lines	Meaning: All hold positions are empty. Action: None
No line in specified hold position	Meaning: You specified a hold position that is empty. Action: None
-continued-	

next (continued)

Responses for the next command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
No more lines in posted set	Meaning: The line in the control position is the last line in the posted set. Action: None
No posted line	Meaning: No set is posted. Action: None
Only one subgroup of line drawer is posted	Meaning: The line in the control position is located in a LCM. Action: None
Post set not drawer	Meaning: The previous set was not posted by drawer. Action: None
Save option not supported for posted set	Meaning: The line in the control position is part of a set that was posted by a condition identifier. Action: None
Specified module does not exist no circuit posted	Meaning: There is no subsequent drawer or line subgroup. Action: None
The entity in the hold position is not in the posted set	Meaning: The channel in the hold position is not a member of the current posted set. This response applies to Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN) lines. Action: None
-continued-	

next (continued)

Responses for the next command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
The line from a specified hold position replaces the line that was in the control position.	Meaning: The system places the line from the specified hold position (1, 2, or 3) in the control position. Action: None
The line from a specified hold position is interchanged with the line that was in the control position.	Meaning: The system exchanges the line in the specified hold position (1, 2, or 3) with the line in the control position. Action: None
The line from the lowest number hold position that was occupied is interchanged with the line that was in the control position.	Meaning: The system exchanges the line in the next hold position with the line in the control position. Action: None
The line from the lowest number hold position that was occupied replaces the line that was in the control position.	Meaning: By entering the next command, either alone or with the p parameter, the system places the next line in the hold position in the control position. Action: None
The line from the lowest number hold position that was occupied replaces the line that was in the control position, and the quantity that is displayed beside the header POST is increased by one.	Meaning: The system places the next line in the control position and returns the line previously in the control position back to the posted set. Action: None
The line in the control position is replaced by the next line in the posted set, and the quantity that is displayed to the right of the header POST is reduced by one.	Meaning: The system successfully performed the command string next p. Action: None
-continued-	

next (end)

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

The line in the control position is replaced by the next line in the posted set, and the replaced line is returned to the posted set.

Meaning: The system successfully performed the command string next p save.

Action: None

-end-

Function

Use the post command to post a line or a set of lines to the LTP.

post (continued)

post command parameters and variables									
Command	Parameters and variables								
post	d	dn							
	h	dn	[<u>norange</u>]						
	m		[range]						
	l	[<u>host</u>	len	[<u>00</u>		[<u>nobchnl</u>	[<u>voice</u>		
		site		circuit]		bchannel]	linetype]		
	s	state	[<u>voice0</u>	[<u>norange</u>					
			linetype]	range]					
	bq								
	dq								
	dtsr	site	frame	unit					
	df	failtype	[<u>voice</u>	[<u>norange</u>					
			linetype]	range]					
	lf	[<u>voltfail</u>							
		<u>resfail</u>							
		capfail							
		lastfail	[<u>allbands</u>						
			band]						
	[te	groupname	groupnum]						
	lt								
	g	cli	[<u>all</u>						
			from	[<u>0</u>		to	[<u>255</u>		
				start]			finish]		
			member	groupmem					
	sld	site	frame	unit					
	all	[<u>voice</u>	[<u>norange</u>						
		linetype]	range]						
		dpx							
	[shower	[<u>voice</u>	[<u>norange</u>						
	icmolines	linetype]	range]						
	insvdgq								
	recidivist								
	cptemberr								
	tb	site	frame	unit		[<u>hc</u>	[<u>noitem</u>		
						format]	item]		
	card	pec	range						
			[<u>nodisplay</u>						
			print						
			display]						
			[<u>norange</u>						
			range]						

-continued-

post (continued)

post command parameters and variables	
Parameters and variables	Description
<u>0</u>	This default parameter indicates a start member value of 0 for the <i>start</i> variable. When you do not enter a start member value, the system automatically uses the value 0.
<u>255</u>	This default parameter indicates a finish member value of 255 for the <i>finish</i> variable. When you do not enter a finish member value, the system automatically uses the value 255.
all	This parameter, when preceded by : - the <i>cli</i> variable, specifies that all members of a modem pool group are posted - the <i>hc</i> parameter, in the <i>tb</i> chain of parameters, specifies that all upper buffer entries are posted in order of the quantity of troubles - the <i>mr</i> parameter, in the <i>tb</i> chain of parameters, specifies that all upper buffer entries are posted in chronological order - the <i>post</i> command, specifies that all lines in the switch are posted - the <i>unit</i> variable, in the <i>tb</i> chain of parameters, specifies that all upper buffer trouble entries are posted in order of entry
<u>allfail</u>	When you do not enter another parameter with the parameter <i>df</i> , the system automatically posts all lines that failed a line card diagnostic test. Because the term <i>allfail</i> represents a default condition rather than an actual parameter, you do not enter it at the MAP.
<u>allbands</u>	When you do not enter another parameter with the command string <i>post</i> If last-fail, the system automatically posts all lines that failed a previous LIT resistance test. Because the term <i>allbands</i> represents a default condition rather than an actual parameter, you do not enter it at the MAP.
<i>bchannel</i>	This variable specifies the the ISDN channel, B1 or B2.
<i>bq</i>	This parameter posts all lines in the busy queue.
<i>card</i>	This parameter posts lines that are using specified line card types.
<i>circuit</i>	This variable is a one or two digit circuit number; it is part of the line equipment number (LEN) format of frame, unit, drawer, and circuit. The <i>circuit</i> range is 0-31.
<i>cli</i>	This variable is the CLLI of the specified modem pool group or DPX group.
-continued-	

post (continued)

post command parameters and variables (continued)	
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>cptermerr</i>	This parameter posts all lines that are in the CPTERMERR queue, lines that are currently out of service (maximum: 32).
<i>d</i>	This parameter posts lines associated with a maximum of five directory numbers.
<i>df</i>	This parameter posts all lines which have failed a line card diagnostic.
<i>display</i>	This parameter causes the same response as the print parameter.
<i>dn</i>	This variable is a seven digit directory number without spaces between any digits. If a prefix has been entered, the quantity of directory number digits varies in accordance with the conditions and the entry rules are altered. The directory number range is 0-32 767.
<i>dpx</i>	This parameter specifies that all DPX lines in the switch be posted.
<i>dq</i>	This parameter posts all lines in the deload queue.
<i>dtsr</i>	This parameter posts all dial tone speed recording (DTSR) circuits that are associated with a specified line frame and unit.
<i>failtype</i>	This variable specifies the subset of lines which have failed a line card diagnostic as follows: ▪ <i>cmaj</i> This parameter posts all lines which have equalled or exceeded the threshold value for major CP error rate. ▪ <i>cmin</i> This parameter posts all lines which have equalled or exceeded the threshold value for minor CP error rate, but have not equalled or exceeded the threshold value for major CP error rate. ▪ <i>d</i> This parameter posts all lines which have failed the long diagnostic, and the system prompts you to replace card. ▪ <i>f</i> This parameter posts all lines which have failed the long diagnostic, and the system prompts you to check facility. ▪ <i>imin</i> This parameter posts all lines which have exceeded the threshold value for minor ICMO rate, but have not equalled or exceeded the threshold value for major ICMO rate. ▪ <i>imaj</i> This parameter posts all lines which have equalled or exceeded the threshold value for major ICMO rate. ▪ <i>lcard</i> This parameter posts the keyset lines that have failed a circuit test looped back at the line card (failure flag L).
-continued-	

post (continued)**post command parameters and variables** (continued)

Parameters and variables	Description
	▪ lset This parameter posts the keyset lines that have failed a circuit test looped back at the terminal (failure flag 1). ▪ mcard This parameter posts all lines whose LC is detected by the LCM to be either not in place or improperly seated. ▪ mset This parameter posts all keyset lines which failed a diagnostic when the set is unplugged or seems to be unplugged. ▪ n This parameter posts all lines which have passed the short diagnostic after a previous diagnostic failure, but need to pass the extended diagnostic to clear the diagnostic failure. ▪ p This parameter posts the loops that have failed a loop performance test. ▪ queue This parameter posts all lines which failed a diagnostic and are in the shower queue. ▪ s This parameter posts all lines which have failed the short diagnostic. ▪ t This parameter posts lines that have equalled or exceeded the Time Compressed Multiplex (TCM) synchronization losses threshold set in Table OFCENG. ▪ u This parameter posts utility cards that have failed a PM diagnostic.
<i>finish</i>	This variable is the number of the last member in the posted modem pool set element. The <i>finish</i> element ranges from 0-255.
<i>frame</i>	This variable is a one or two digit line frame number that forms part of the LEN. The <i>frame</i> range is 0-511.
<i>from</i>	This parameter specifies that a selected modem pool member is the first of a set that is to be posted. The number of this starting member follows.
<i>g</i>	This parameter specifies that one or more members of a modem pool group, or a DPX group, are posted.
<i>groupmem</i>	This variable is the number of the modem pool member. The <i>groupmem</i> range is 0-255.
<i>groupname</i>	This variable is the group name of the data test equipment that is posted.
<i>group num</i>	This variable is the group number of the data test equipment that is posted. The <i>group number</i> range is 0-31.
-continued-	

post (continued)

post command parameters and variables (continued)	
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>h</i>	This parameter posts all lines that are associated with a directory number in a hunt group.
<i>hc</i>	This default parameter specifies that the upper buffer entry with the highest trouble count is posted.
<i>host</i>	This default parameter is the cli of the local site. Unless you specify a remote site, the system uses the host as the site value.
<i>icmolines</i>	This parameter posts a set of the first 32 lines in the ICMOLINE queue.
<i>item</i>	This variable is a single digit identifier of a trouble item in the upper buffer. The <i>item</i> range is 0-9.
<i>l</i>	This parameter posts a line circuit or a line drawer.
<i>len</i>	This variable is part of a seven digit line equipment number for a line circuit, entered in the following format: nn n nn nn. The first two digits identify the frame, the next digit identifies the unit, and the next two digits identify the drawer. (The last two digits of a LEN refer to a circuit, previously described in this section.)
<i>lf</i>	This parameter posts all lines which have failed an ALT line insulation test.
<i>linetype</i>	This variable specifies the the type of line you want to post. The linetype values are: voice or data.
<i>lit</i>	This variable consists of values related to the LIT resistance test: ▪ capfail posts all lines which failed the test ▪ lastfail consists of parameters Band0 and Band1 where: - band0 posts the lines which exceeded the Band0 threshold, 40 Kohms, during the previous LIT resistance test - band1 posts the lines which exceeded the Band1 threshold, 200 Kohms during the previous LIT resistance measurement but did not exceed the Band0 threshold ▪ resfail posts all lines which have exceeded the Band 0 threshold once, and exceeded the Band 2 threshold on three previous occasions ▪ voltfail posts all lines which failed the EMF test
-continued-	

post (continued)

post command parameters and variables (continued)	
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>m</i>	This parameter posts all lines that are associated with a multiple address directory number (MADN) group, using one directory number from the group.
<i>mr</i>	This variable specifies that the most recent trouble entry in the upper buffer is posted.
<i>member</i>	This parameter specifies that a selected modem pool member is to be posted. The number of the member follows.
<i><u>nobchnl</u></i>	When you do not enter a bchannel value, the system does not display any channel information.
<i><u>norange</u></i>	When you don't enter a value for posting a range of LENSs, no range is posted. Because norange specifies a default condition rather than an actual parameter, you do not enter it at the MAP.
<i>pec</i>	This variable is the product engineering code (PEC) for the specified type of line card including the suffix, but less the NT prefix.
<i>print</i>	This parameter causes the LEN and the dn of all lines in the posted set to be displayed in the CI output area of the MAP.
<i>range</i>	This variable posts lines associated with a range of LENSs. The format for the range variable is: from frame unit drawer circuit to frame unit drawer circuit.
<i>recidivist</i>	This parameter posts a set of the first 32 lines in the RECIDIVIST queue.
<i>s</i>	This parameter posts all lines by their state.
<i>shower</i>	This parameter posts all lines that are in the shower queue to a maximum of 32 lines.
<i>site</i>	This variable specifies the short common language location identifier (CLLI) for the remote or host site.
<i>sltd</i>	This parameter posts subscriber line test digital equipment so that it can be accessed for DMS-1 RCt lines maintenance.
<i>start</i>	This variable is the number of the first member in the posted modem pool element set. The start element ranges from 0-255.
<i>state</i>	This variable is one of the status codes listed in the Status Code table in the LTP MAP level section.
-continued-	

post (continued)

post command parameters and variables (continued)	
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>tb</i>	This parameter posts one or more entries from a specified upper buffer.
<i>te</i>	This parameter specifies that data test equipment is posted.
<i>to</i>	This parameter specifies that a selected modem pool member is the last of a set that is to be posted. The number of the finishing member follows.
<i>unit</i>	This variable is a single digit line frame unit number that forms part of the LEN. The <i>unit</i> range is: • 0-9 if the LCD is a DMS-1RCT or a SLC96-RCS • 0-1 if the LCD is a LM or a LCM
<i>voice</i>	This default parameter specifies a voice line.
-end-	

Qualifications

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

- The sum of the quantity of prefix digits and the quantity of dn digits must be at least seven. If the quantity exceeds seven, the dn digits will overwrite the rightmost prefix digits on this occasion only.
- When an SLTD is posted to a DMS-1RCT line, commands bsy, frls, and rts are inapplicable.
- The g parameter and its subtending parameters apply only if software package NTX251 is provided.
- The system recognizes an omitted digit as zero, thereby permitting the frame number to be entered as a single digit for frames 0 to 9.
- Switches that are equipped with software feature package NTX472, International-Local Basic, can post variable length directory numbers ranging from two to seven digits.
- Utility cards are posted using the card parameter.
- Nailed-up special service connections on SLC-96 Subscriber Carriers are posted by LEN.
- A BAND0 pass with a BAND1 fail is a marginal pass until six successive measurements are less than BAND1 (see Part 7 on page 153).

post (continued)

- The parameter print should only be used with the parameter recidivist when the response is directed to a hardcopy printer.
- When you post an RCS line that has Digitone service, the characters UTR are displayed under the RESULT header while the line is connected to a universal tone receiver (UTR). The characters are displayed only if the RCS line is attached to an SMS equipped with a UTR circuit pack.
- When the lines in the busy queue are posted, the system erases the number to the right of the label BUSYQ.
- When the lines in the deloaded queue are posted, the system erases the number to the right of the label DELQ.
- The optional parameters data and voice are available if you have software package NTX250.

Examples

The following table provides examples of the post command.

Examples of the post command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
post d 6215901 6215902 6215903 6215904 6215905 ↵ <i>where</i> 6215901 is a directory number 6215902 is a directory number 6215903 is a directory number 6215904 is a directory number 6215905 is a directory number	Task: Post 5 directory numbers. Response: <pre> POST 4 DELQ BUSYQ PREFIX LCC PTY RNG....LEN..... DN STA F S LTA TE RESULT ISDN LOOP HOST 01 0 00 00 621 5901 IDL </pre> Explanation: In the control position, the system displays the line associated with the first specified directory number. The number 4 appears beside the header POST to indicate that the other four specified lines are in the posted set.
-continued-	

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

post s idl isdn from 00 0 00 00 to 01 0 00 00 print ↵
where

s indicates that you are posting lines by state
 idl specifies the state of the lines you are posting
 from specifies a beginning range of site, LEN
 00 0 00 00 the starting LEN consisting of frame, unit, drawer, and circuit
 to specifies an ending range of site, LEN
 01 0 00 00 the ending LEN consisting of frame, unit, drawer, and circuit
 print displays the LEN and DN of all lines in the posted set in the CI area

Task: Post all ISDN lines in the IDL state starting from LEN 00 0 00 00 to LEN 01 0 00 00 and display the LEN and DN of each line in the posted set.

Response:

POST	IDL	DELQ		BUSYQ		PREFIX	
LCC	PTY	RNG		LEN		DN	STA F S LTA TE RESULT
ISDN	LOOP	HOST	01	0	00 00	621 5901	IDL
CKT	TYPE		LEN		DN	STATE	FAIL EqPEC

ISDN	LOOP	HOST	01	0	01 01	621 5961	IDL BX26AA
ISDN	LOOP	HOST	01	0	01 02	621 5861	IDL BX26AA
ISDN	LOOP	HOST	01	0	01 03	621 5906	IDL BX26AA
ISDN	LOOP	HOST	01	0	01 05	621 5963	IDL BX26AA
ISDN	LOOP	HOST	01	0	02 01	621 5962	IDL BX26AA
ISDN	LOOP	HOST	01	0	02 02	621 5862	IDL BX26AA
ISDN	LOOP	HOST	01	0	02 03	621 5951	IDL BX26AA
ISDN	LOOP	HOST	01	0	12 00	621 5910	IDL BX26AA
ISDN	LOOP	HOST	01	0	12 01	621 5903	IDL BX26AA
ISDN	LOOP	HOST	01	0	12 02	621 5986	IDL BX26AA
ISDN	LOOP	HOST	01	0	12 03	621 5963	IDL BX26AA
Number of entities in the posted set : 11							

Explanation: The system has posted all ISDN lines in the IDL state within the specified range. The system displays information on each line in the posted set.

-end-

post (continued)**Responses**

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

Responses for the post command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
BUFFERS ARE NOT ALLOCATED FOR THIS LCD	Meaning: When the command post and the parameter tb were invoked with frame and unit parameters, buffers were not allocated to this LCD due to an error or omission in the table LNSMTCE, or due to a system fault. Action: Take the following actions: 1 Verify that table LNSMTCE is correctly datafilled. 2 If table LNSMTCE data is correct, contact the support group to determine the course of action that is required.
BUSY QUEUE EMPTY	Meaning: The command post and the parameter bq were invoked when there is no line in the busy queue. Action: None
BUSYQ POST PROCESS FAILED	Meaning: The command post and the parameter bq were invoked to post a set of lines in the state CPD. A system fault prevented the set from being posted. Action: Contact the support group to determine the maintenance action that is required.
Channel option applies to ISDN loops only. Channel parameter will be ignored.	Meaning: The channel parameter applies only to ISDN lines. The channel parameter is ignored. Action: None
-continued-	

post (continued)

Responses for the post command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
CPTERMERR QUEUE EMPTY NO MORE LINES IN POSTED SET	Meaning: There are no lines to post in the cptermerr queue. Action: None
DELOAD QUEUE EMPTY	Meaning: There is no line in the deloaded queue. Action: None
Details of a line circuit are displayed in the control position and the code for one of the line states is displayed to the right of the label POST.	Meaning: The command post, the parameter s, and a line state parameter were invoked to post a set by the state that is displayed beside the label POST. Action: None
Details of a line circuit are displayed in the control position and the number 31 is displayed to the right of the label POST.	Meaning: The command string post l site dwr were invoked to post a set by line drawer. Line circuit 00 id displayed in the control position, and the quantity of lines that are posted, less one, is displayed to the right of the label POST. Action: None
Details of dial tone speed recorder circuit 0 are displayed in the control position and the quantity 1 is displayed to the right of the label POST.	Meaning: The command string post dtsr site frame unit were invoked to post the dial tone speed recorder for the specified line frame. Action: None
-continued-	

post (continued)

Responses for the post command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
Details of the line that is associated with the specified directory number are displayed in the control position.	Meaning: The command string post d dn were invoked to post a line by directory number. Action: None
Details of the posted line, or of all lines in the posted set, are displayed in the CI output area of the screen.	Meaning: The parameter print was invoked with the command post and the parameters to post a line or a set of lines. Action: None
Details of the specified line circuit are displayed in the control position.	Meaning: The command string post l site len was invoked to post a line by its number. Action: None
DIRECTORY NUMBER OMITTED	Meaning: The post command and the parameter string r h or d or m were invoked without the required directory number being included as part of the string. Action: None
EMPTY BUFFER	Meaning: The command post and the parameter tb were invoked with other selected parameters when there are no entries in the upper buffer that is allocated to the LCD. Action: None
-continued-	

post (continued)

Responses for the post command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
FAILED TO POST DELOAD QUEUE	Meaning: The command post and the parameter dq were invoked to post a set of deloaded lines. A system fault prevented the set from being posted. Action: Contact the support group to determine the maintenance action that is required.
HELD LINE IS NOT IN TROUBLE BUFFER	Meaning: The command post and the parameter tb were invoked with other selected parameters when the line in the control position is not an entry in the upper buffer. Action: None
INCOMING MESSAGE OVERLOAD QUEUE EMPTY NO MORE LINES IN POSTED SET	Meaning: The command post and the parameter icmoline were invoked while there is no line in the icmo queue. Action: None
INVALID CHARACTERS: n . . .	Meaning: The command post, the parameter m or d or h, and a number, were invoked to post a line by directory number, where one of the characters in the directory number is not a digit. Action: None
INVALID DIGITS	Meaning: You entered an invalid directory number. Action: None
-continued-	

post (continued)

Responses for the post command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
INVALID LEN	Meaning: The command post and the parameter tb were invoked with other selected parameters. A system fault prevented the set from being posted. Action: Contact the support group to determine the maintenance action that is required.
INVALID OFFICE CODE: n . . .	Meaning: The command post, the parameter m or d or h, and a directory number were invoked to post a line. The office code of the directory number that was entered is not valid in this switch. Action: None
INVALID PARAMETER: FORMAT MUST BE ONE OF ALL, HC, MR, <0-9>	Meaning: The command post and the parameter tb were invoked with an additional parameter that is invalid. Action: None
INVALID PARAMETER: PARAMETER IS ALL	Meaning: The command post was invoked with the parameter tb and other selected parameters including the parameter all. The parameter all is misspelled. Action: None
Line not in HUNT group	Meaning: The command post and the parameter string h dn were invoked using a directory number for a line that is not part of a hunt group. Action: None
-continued-	

post (continued)

Responses for the post command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
Line not in MADN group	Meaning: The command post and the parameter string m dn were invoked for a directory number that is not associated with a line in a MADN group. Action: None
LIST MUST BE ALL	Meaning: The command post was invoked with the parameter tb and other selected parameters including the parameter all. The parameter all is misspelled. Action: None
LNSMTCE NOT ALLOCATED	Meaning: When the command post was invoked with the parameter tb, a system fault prevented the set from being posted. Action: Contact the support group to determine the maintenance action that is required.
NMP FEATURE NOT PRESENT UNABLE TO POST BY TB	Meaning: The command post and the parameter tb are invoked with other selected parameters when software package NTX272 is not available in the switch. Action: None
NO CIRCUIT POSTED	Meaning: The command that was entered, or the parameter that was entered or both are in error; or the system process is faulty. Action: None
-continued-	

post (continued)

Responses for the post command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
NO DATA CIRCUITS FAILED	Meaning: The command post and the parameter string lf data or the parameter string df data were invoked when no failures were identified for lit or for diagnostics of data circuits. Action: None
NO DATA FOR SPECIFIED LM	Meaning: The command post and the parameter string l dtse were invoked for a LM, LCM, DMS-1 RCT, or RCS that is not equipped with a dial tone speed recorder. Action: None
NO DATA FOR SPECIFIED RCT	Meaning: When the command post and the parameter sltd were invoked for a DMS-1 RCT, a system fault prevented the RCT from being located. Action: Contact the support group to determine the maintenance action that is required.
NO VOICE CIRCUITS FAILED	Meaning: The command post and the parameter string lf voice or the parameter string df voice were invoked when no failures were identified for lit or for diagnostic tests of voice circuits. Action: None
Only one subgroup of line drawer is posted	Meaning: The set of lines that was posted using the command string post l <site> <dwr> is part of an LCM. Action: None
Posted circuits unchanged	Meaning: The command string you entered did not result in posting another line. The currently posted line remains in the control position. Action: None
-continued-	

post (end)

Responses for the post command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
PREFIX + DIRECTORY NUMBER TOO SHORT FOR n...	Meaning: The command post and the parameter m or d or h and a number were invoked to post a line by directory number. The quantity of digits in the number, when added to the quantity of digits in the prefix, is less than seven. Action: None
RECIDIVIST QUEUE EMPTY NO MORE LINES IN POSTED SET	Meaning: The command post and the parameter recidivist were invoked while there is no line in the RECIDIVIST queue. Action: None
The following is displayed in the control position: LCC PTY RNG LEN.....DN STA CKT TYPE FL <site> <len> NO Dirn Neq	Meaning: The posted line circuit is not equipped and has no directory number assigned to it. Action: None
THIS LCD NOT DATAFILLED IN LNSMTCE	Meaning: The command post and the parameter tb were invoked with parameters frame and unit that are not datafilled in table LNSMTCE. Action: None
-end-	

ql1perf**Function**

Use the ql1perf command to retrieve layer 1 performance monitoring (PM) information from a two binary 1 qautenary (2B1Q) line card.

ql1perf command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
ql1perf	<u>current</u> all be hist
Parameters and variables	Description
all	This parameter displays all available performance monitoring information. The information is displayed in the following order: 1 all block error information listed in the be parameter description 2 all erred seconds (ES), far end (FE), near end (NE), and severely erred seconds (SES) information for the current hour and day (information listed in the <i>current</i> default parameter description) 3 all ES, FE, NE, and SES information for the previous day, previous hour, and previous seven hours information (information listed in the hist parameter description)
be	This parameter checks the following states of the Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN) 2B1Q line card: ▪ BE_FE/d (far-end block error)-for the line card-to-NT1 direction for the current day ▪ BE_FE/h (far-end block error)-for the line card-to-NT1 direction for the current hour ▪ BE_NE/d (near-end block error)-for the NT1-to-line card direction for the current day ▪ BE_NE/h (near-end block error)-for the NT1-to-line card direction for the current hour
-continued-	

ql1perf (continued)

ql1perf command parameters and variables (continued)	
Parameters and variables	Description
<u>current</u>	This default condition occurs when you enter only the ql1perf command. The system automatically displays the following information for the current hour and current day and active thresholds for the same items. ▪ ES_FE/d (erred second, far end)-for the line card-to-NT1 direction for the current day ▪ ES_FE/h (erred second, far end)-for the line card-to-NT1 direction for the current hour ▪ ES_NE/d (erred second, near end)-for the NT1-to-line card direction for the current day ▪ ES_NE/h (erred second, near end)-for the NT1-to-line card direction for the current hour ▪ SES_FE/d (severely erred second, far end)-for the line card-to-NT1 direction for the current day ▪ SES_FE/h (severely erred second, far end)-for the line card-to-NT1 direction for the current hour ▪ SES_NE/d (severely erred second, near end) -for the NT1-to-line card direction in the current day ▪ SES_NE/h (severely erred second, near end)-for the NT1-to-line card direction in the current hour
-continued-	

ql1perf (continued)

ql1perf command parameters and variables (continued)	
Parameters and variables	Description
hist	This parameter checks the following states of the ISDN 2B1Q line card: - ES_FE/d (erred second, far end)-for the line card-to-NT1 direction for the previous day - ES_FE/h (erred second, far end)-for the line card-to-NT1 direction for the previous hour and previous seven hours - ES_NE/d (erred second, near end)-for the NT1-to-line card direction for the previous day - ES_NE/h (erred second, near end)-for the NT1-to-line card direction for the previous hour and previous seven hours - SES_FE/d (severely erred second, far end)-for the line card-to-NT1 direction for the previous day - SES_FE/h (severely erred second, far end)-for the line card-to-NT1 direction for the previous hour - SES_NE/d (severely erred second, near end)-for the NT1-to-line card direction in the previous day - SES_NE/h (severely erred second, near end)-for the NT1-to-line card direction in the previous hour - TI (time)-1, 2, 3-8 for the previous hour and for the previous seven hours
-end-	

Qualifications

None

ql1perf (continued)

Example

The following table provides an example of the ql1perf command.

Example of the ql1perf command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
ql1perf	Task: Perform the ql1perf command. Response: Layer 1 PM data unavailable - invalid line state Explanation: The ql1perf command failed because the command is only applicable if communication between the CCC and ISLC is possible. This requires that the line not be in a state such as LMB.

Responses

The following table provides explanations of the responses to the ql1perf command.

Responses for the ql1perf command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
Layer 1 PM data unavailable - invalid line state	Meaning: The ql1perf command is only applicable if communication between the CCC and ISLC is possible. This requires that the line not be in a state such as LMB. Action: Try to bring the 2B1Q loop into an IDL condition using one or more of the following steps: 3 Return to service the 2B1Q loop posted. 4 Return to service the LCME supporting the 2B1Q loop posted. 5 Return to service the line drawer supporting the 2B1Q loop posted. Subsequently, the command may be reentered.
-continued-	

ql1perf (end)

Responses for the ql1perf command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
No history data accumulated for posted loop	Meaning: There is no history data available from the 2B1Q ISLC for any of the layer 1 performance monitoring parameters that store history data. This indicates that the 2B1Q line card has not been in service for a long enough period of time, typically one hour, for history data to be accumulated. Action: Retry the command after one hour has elapsed, as indicated by the line card clock.
No terminal in the control position	Meaning: The ql1perf command is applicable only if an ISDN 2B1Q loop is posted in the control position of the MAP. Abort the command and post an ISDN 2B1Q loop in the control position of the MAP. Action: Retry the command. Note that the loop must be posted, not a single B1 channel, directory number (DN) or LTID.
QL1PERF command is not valid on <XXXX>	Meaning: <XXXX> indicates a non-ISDN terminal type such as POTS, EBS, or DATA. The ql1perf command is only applicable to ISDN 2B1Q loops and is not supported for any other terminal type. Action: Abort the command and post an ISDN 2B1Q loop in the control position of the MAP. Retry the command. Note that the loop must be posted, not a single B1 channel, directory number (DN) , or LTID.
This command is inappropriate for a S/T-ISLC loop This command is inappropriate for an AMI U-ISLC loop This command is inappropriate for an ISDN optical loop	Meaning: This command is applicable only to ISDN 2B1Q loops and is not supported for any other ISDN terminal type. Action: Abort the command and post an ISDN 2B1Q loop in the control position of the MAP. Retry the command. Note that the loop must be posted, not a single B1 channel, directory number (DN) or LTID.
-end-	

qlayer2

Function

Although the qlayer2 remains as a hidden command in the LTPDATA menu, it no longer functions. Use the qlayer command in the LTPISDN menu to perform the actions of the qlayer2 command. Refer to the LTPISDN section for more information on the qlayer command.

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 <i>incrname</i> <i>n</i>
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.
<i>incrname</i>	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 <i>incrname</i> are menu level names, such as lns, mtc, or mapci.
<i>n</i>	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 LTPDATA level to the previous menu level. Response: The display changes to the display of a higher level menu. Explanation: The LTPDATA level has changed to the previous menu level.
-continued-	

quit (continued)

Examples of the quit command (continued)	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
quit mtc ↵ <i>where</i>	
mtc	specifies the level higher than the LTPDATA 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 LTPDATA 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 LTPDATA level menu with a menu that is two or more levels higher.	Meaning: You entered the quit command with an <i>n</i> variable value of 2 or more or an <i>incrname</i> 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 LTPDATA level with the display of the next higher MAP level.

Meaning: The system exited to the next higher MAP level.

Action: None

-end-

Function

Although the rl1perf remains as a hidden command in the LTPDATA menu, it no longer functions. Use the rlayer command in MAP level LTPISDN instead to reset the four transmission peg counts of the D-channel for the posted Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN) line.

rlayer2

Function

Although the rlayer2 remains as a hidden command in the LTPDATA menu, it no longer functions. Use the qlayer command in the LTPISDN menu to perform the rlayer2 actions. Refer to the LTPISDN section for more information on the rlayer command.

sustate**Function**

Use the sustate command to report on the loop status of the subscriber data line.

sustate command parameters and variables

Command	Parameters and variables

sustate	There are no parameters or variables.

Qualifications

When you enter the sustate command on a D4 or DE-4E DPX line, the status of the DPX card is displayed, as well as that of the subscriber data unit. In the case of a DE-4E DPX, the system also displays the status of the data line card. For all other datapath lines posted in the control position, the system displays the data line card status and subscriber data unit status.

Example

The following table provides an example of the sustate command.

Example of the sustate command

Example	Task, response, and explanation

sustate ↵	Task: Check the loop status of the subscriber data line. Response: <pre> SUSTATE Line Card Status TCM SYNC SYNCREP BPVO BPVREP TA CO PROFILE FIRMWARE . . - - - - - 1.1 Subscriber Unit Status NEAR BAUD LOOP RI CTS RTS DTR PROFILE FIRMWARE FAR 19200 S none - - . . . 1.1 RTS DTR - - </pre> Explanation: The system displays the data line card status and the subscriber data unit status.

sustate (continued)

Responses

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

Responses for the sustate command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
CKT UNAVAILABLE	Meaning: The command sustate was invoked on a DPX line when BERT is in progress. Action: None
COMMAND NOT ALLOWED FOR SPECIAL SERVICE LINES	Meaning: The system cannot perform the sustate command on a nailed-up special service connection. Action: None
-continued-	

sustate (continued)

Responses for the sustate command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
Line Card Status TCM SYNC SYNCREP BPVO BPVREP TA CO PROFILE FIRMWARE Subscriber Unit Status NEAR FAR BAUD LOOP RI CTS RTS DTR PROFILE FIRMWARE RTS DTR	Meaning: The system displays the data line card status and the subscriber data for a data line other than a DPX and using a NT6X71AA or NT6X71AB line card, where: ▪ BPVO shows the BPV overflow state ▪ BPVREP shows the BPV report enable state ▪ CO shows the cutoff relay state ▪ FIRMWARE ▪ PROFILE shows the DLC profile state ▪ SYNCREP shows the synchronization report enable state ▪ TA shows the test access relay state ▪ TCM SYNC shows the TCM synchronization state between the DLC and the DU Action: None
THE DE-4E DPX CARD STATUS, THE DATA LINE CARD STATUS AND THE SUBSCRIBER DATA UNIT STATUS ARE DISPLAYED.	Meaning: The command sustate was invoked when the line in the control position is a DE-4E DPX data line. Action: None
THE D4 DPX CARD STATUS AND THE SUBSCRIBER DATA UNIT STATUS ARE DISPLAYED	Meaning: The command sustate was invoked when the line in the control position is a NT9L01AA D4 DPX data line. Action: None
-continued-	

sustate (continued)

Responses for the sustate command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
UNAVAILABLE-LINE CARD NOT RESPONDING	Meaning: When the command sustate was invoked on the data line in the control position, a message is sent to the DLC while the data line is not in one of the following states: • CPB • CPD • DEL • IDL • MB Action: Invoke the sustate command again.
UNAVAILABLE-SUBSCRIBER UNIT NOT RESPONDING	Meaning: When the command sustate was invoked on the data line in the control position, a message is sent to the DU while the data line is not in one of the following states: • CPB • CPD • DCL • IDL • MB Action: Invoke the sustate command again.
WARNING UP TO 4 MIN. DELAY IS POSSIBLE	Meaning: The command sustate was invoked on a DPX line in the control position. Action: None
-end-	

sustate (continued)**Sustate command status codes**

The following table describes the status codes for the sustate status display.

Status codes LTPDATA menu status display (continued)		
Code	Description	
Line card status		
BPVO	This field shows the BPV overflow state.	
BPVREP	This field shows the BPV report enable state.	
CO	This field shows the cutoff relay state.	
PROFILE	This field shows the DLC profile state.	
SYNCREP	This field shows the synchronization report enable state.	
TA	This field shows the test access relay state.	
TCMSYNC	This field shows the TCM synchronization state between the DLC and the DU.	
Subscriber line status of far end RS232 interface		
DTR	This field shows the status of the data terminal ready (DTR) lead of the far end RS232 interface.	
FAR	This represents the far end RS232 interface.	
RTS	This field shows the status of the request to send (RTS) lead of the far end RS232 interface.	
-continued-		

sustate (end)

Status codes LTPDATA menu status display (continued)		
Code	Description	
Subscriber line status of near end RS232 interface		
BAUD	This field shows the current baud rate, or transmitting and receiving speed, of the DU. The format display is NNNNN X, where: • NNNNN-is the speed of the DU in bits per second • X-indicates if the transmission is synchronous (S) or asynchronous (A)	
CTS	This field shows the status of the clear to send (CTS) lead of the near end RS232 interface.	
DTR	This field shows the status of the data terminal ready (DTR) lead of the near end RS232 interface.	
FIRMWARE	This field shows the DU firmware version and vintage. The format of the display is xx.yy, where: • xx-indicates the version of the firmware in the DU, ranging from 0-15 • yy- indicates the vintage of the firmware in the DU, ranging from 0-15	
LOOP	This field shows the loop around status, indicating if any of the following loopback points are activated: • fe/l-loopback is activated at the far end RS232 by setting the DIP switch at the DU or by entering the loopbk command at the LTP • ne/l-loopback is activated at the local RS232 by setting its DIP switch or by entering the loopbk command at the LTP • ne/r-loopback at the local RS232 interface is activated by a far end request • none-no loopback points are activated • tcm-the local TCM loopback is activated	
NEAR	This represents the near end RS232 interface.	
PROFILE	This field shows the state of the DU profile.	
RI	This field shows the status of the ring indicator (RI).	
RTS	This field shows the status of the request to send (RTS) lead of the near end RS232 interface.	
-end-		

sustate(isdn)**Function**

Use the sustate command to report on the Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN) line card (ISLC), network termination 1 (NT1), and terminal endpoint identifier (TEI) status on the ISDN line.

sustate command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
sustate <com>	<u>all</u> lc nt1 tei
Parameters and variables	Description
<u>all</u>	When you do not specify the equipment status, the system automatically displays the status for the ISLC, NT1, and TEI. Since the term <i>all</i> represents a default condition rather than an actual parameter, you do not enter it at the MAP.
lc	This parameter checks the following states of the ISDN alternate mark inversion line coding (AMI) line card: • CO (cutoff relay) • L_LPBK (L-interface loopback) • LU_LPBK (LU-interface loopback) • NT1_CO (NT1 cutoff relay) • TA (test access relay) • U_ACT (U-interface activation) • U_SYNC (U-interface synchronization) Note: The system checks the NT1 cutoff relay to show whether the NT1_CO is on or off.
-continued-	

sustate (isdn) (continued)

sustate command parameters and variables (continued)	
Parameters and variables	Description
lc (contd)	The lc parameter also checks the following states of the ISDN 2 bit 1 quaternary (2B1Q) line card: • CO (cutoff relay) • LC_LPBK (L-interface loopback) • SES_FE/d (severely erred second, far end-for the line card-to-NT1 direction, in the previous day) • SES_NE/d (severely erred second, near end-for the Nt1-to-line card direction, in the previous day) • SES_FE/h (severely erred second, far end-for the line card-to-NT1 direction, in the previous hour) • SES_NE/h (severely erred second, near end-for the NT1-to-line card direction, in the previous hour) • TA (test access relays test_in , test_out) • U_ACT (U-interface activation) • U_S (U-interface signal available) • U_SYNC (U-interface synchronization) • V_ID (firmware version identifier)
nt1	This parameter checks the following states of the AMI NT1: • 2B+D_LPBK (full-frame loopback) • B1_LPBK (B1-channel set direction) • B2_LPBK (B2-channel set direction) • T_ACT (T-interface activation) • T_LOOP (short or long loop) • T_SYNC (T-interface synchronization)
-continued-	

sustate (isdn) (continued)

sustate command parameters and variables (continued)	
Parameters and variables	Description
nt1(contd)	The nt1 parameter also checks the following states of the 2B1Q NT1: • NTM (NTM bit is set and the NT1 is in a customer-initiated test mode) • P_PWR (primary power available) • S_PWR (secondary power available) • T_ACT (T-interface activation) • T_LPBK (T-interface loopback) • T_SYNC (T-interface synchronization)
tei	This parameter checks the ISDN line for the following TEI information: • STATUS (terminal active and responding, ".", or no terminal responding, "-", for each TEI number on the line, or "D" for each dynamic TEI) • TEI (numbers of the datafilled TEI, from 0-63 for static TEI, 64-126 for dynamic TEI)
-end-	

Qualifications

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

- The sustate command for ISDN lines is available at the LTPDATA, LTPISDN, and LTPMAN level of the MAP.
- For most of the fields in the AMI LC and NT1 display, a "." indicates that a state is present or that a relay or loopback point is operated; a "-" indicates that the relay or loopback point is not operated.
- For the B1_LPBK and B2_LPBK fields, the direction T or U is displayed.
- For the T_LOOP field, SHORT or LONG is displayed.
- For the 2B1Q LC and NT1, the display provides a "." or "-" for fields CO, U_SYNC, U_ACT, U_S, NTM, P_PWR, S_PWR, T_SYNC, and T_ACT. The remaining fields display the following information:
 - LC_LPBK "-", L 2B+D, LU 2B+D, LU B1 IN, LU B2 IN, LU D IN, LU B1 OUT, LU B2 OUT, LU D OUT, "****", where "****" indicates that invalid information is returned (for example, that multiple loopbacks are set)

sustate (isdn) (continued)

- SES_FE/d a decimal number from 0-16 383
- SES_NE/d a decimal number from 0-16 383
- SES_FE/h a decimal number from 0-4095
- SES_NE/h a decimal number from 0-4095
- T_LPBK “-”, 2B+D, B1, B2, or “***”, where “***” indicates that invalid information is returned
- TA “-”, IN, OUT, BRDG
- V_ID two bytes of hex number are displayed
- When you enter the sustate command on a D4 or DE-4E DPX line, the status of the DPX card is displayed, as well as that of the subscriber data unit. In the case of a DE-4E DPX, the system also displays the status of the data line card. For all other datapath lines posted in the control position, the system displays the data line card status and subscriber data unit status.

sustate (isdn) (continued)**Example**

The following table provides examples of the sustate command.

Examples of the sustate command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
sustate ↵	Task: Display the status of the line card and subscriber equipment (NT1 and TEI). Response: <pre> LCC PTY RNG....LEN..... DN STA F S LTA TE RESULT IBN LOOP HOST 04 1 00 02 NO DIRN IDL HOLD 1 NO DIRN IDL HOLD 2 NO DIRN IDL HOLD 3 NO DIRN IDL Line Equipment Status CO 2B+D_LpBk B1_LpBk B2_LpBk T_sync T_act - - - - - . RXT Er_th CIM CIM_LpBk FER PES FSL V_id TS96 A . . - . . 0 10 - ISDN TEI Status TEI 21 31 Status - - Note: 2 network assigned dynamic TEI missing. Explanation: The system displays the status for the line card, NT1, and TEI. The note at the bottom of the shows that the number of dynamic TEIs responding to the query is less than the number of dynamic TEI terminals datafilled on the loop. </pre>
-continued-	

sustate (isdn) (continued)

Examples of the sustate command (continued)	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
sustate lc ↵	
	Task: Check the loop status of the subscriber data line. Response: <pre> SUSTATE Line Card Status TCM SYNC SYNCREP BPVO BPVREP TA CO PROFILE FIRMWARE . . - - - - - 1.1 Subscriber Unit Status NEAR BAUD LOOP RI CTS RTS DTR PROFILE FIRMWARE RTS DTR 19200 S none - - . . . 1.1 - - </pre> Explanation: The system displays the data line card status and the subscriber data unit status.
-end-	

Responses

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

Responses for the sustate command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
A linecard fullframe loopback is set. TEI status is not available.	Meaning: The full-frame analog loopback on the line card is set. TEI status is not available. Action: None
-continued-	

sustate (isdn) (continued)

Responses for the sustate command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
A linecard fullframe loopback is set. U-Loop and NT1 status not available.	Meaning: A full-frame analog loopback is set at the LU-interface. The display provides no U-loop, NT1, T-interface, or TEI status information. If you entered sustate command with parameter NT1, the display provides no information. Action: None
A NT1 fullframe loopback is set. TEI status is not available.	Meaning: The full frame loopback at the NT1 was set. The same response occurs, with the TEI information omitted from the sustate display, if you entered only the sustate command when a full frame loopback at the T-interface was set. If you entered the lc parameter, no NT1 or T-interface information is displayed. If you used the NT1 parameter, only T-interface and NT1 power status is displayed. Action: None
Action is only valid for a posted loop	Meaning: The posted channel or DN is not properly datafilled in Table LTMAP. Action: None
BIC loopback is set. ISLC & NT1 status not available.	Meaning: You entered the command sustate with either no parameters, parameter lc, or parameter NT1 when the L-interface loopback was set. None of the sustate display information is provided. Action: None
BIC loopback is set. TEI status is not available.	Meaning: You entered the command sustate with only parameter TEI when the L-interface loopback was set. Action: None
-continued-	

sustate (isdn) (continued)

Responses for the sustate command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
CKT UNAVAILABLE	Meaning: The command sustate was invoked on a DPX line when BERT is in progress. Action: None
COMMAND NOT ALLOWED FOR SPECIAL SERVICE LINES	Meaning: The system cannot perform the sustate command on a nailed-up special service connection. Action: None
<interface type> interface not responding	Meaning: The system displays those interfaces in the loop that are not responding to the command. Action: Perform a diagnostic test or DCH continuity test on that specific interface.
Invalid maintenance command to XPM	Meaning: You entered a command that the XPM does not recognize. Action: None
Invalid maintenance request to XPM	Meaning: You entered a command that the XPM recognizes, but the parameter was not valid. Action: None
ISLC & NT1 are not responding	Meaning: You entered the command sustate on the ISDN line in the control position, but the status requested was not displayed. Action: Diagnose the line card to obtain information for locating the fault.
-continued-	

sustate (isdn) (continued)

Responses for the sustate command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
ISLC status is not available	Meaning: You entered the command sustate with selected parameters, but the line card status was not reported. Action: Diagnose the line card to obtain information for locating the fault.
L & T interfaces not responding. ISLC & NT1 status not available.	Meaning: You entered the command sustate and the command was executed successfully, but the line card and NT1 are not responding. Action: None
LCD interface not responding. ISLC status is not available.	Meaning: You entered the command sustate and the command was executed successfully, but the line card is not responding. Action: None
LCD is in mateload	Meaning: Before the status of the loop is queried, the status of the LCD is queried to make sure it is ready for line maintenance. The LCD is mateloading at this moment. Action: Wait until mateloading is completed.
LCD is in service	Meaning: Before the status of the loop is queried, the status of the LDC is queried to make sure it is ready for line maintenance. The LCD is in service but line maintenance is disallowed. A software error (SWERR) will be generated. Action: Check the LCD and the LCD load. Busy and return to service the LCD again.
-continued-	

sustate (isdn) (continued)

Responses for the sustate command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
LCD is not in service	Meaning: Before the status of the loop is queried, the status of the LDC is queried to make sure it is ready for line maintenance. If the LCD is not in service, this message is displayed. Action: Return to service the LDC from the pm level of the MAP.
LCD is overloaded	Meaning: Before the status of the loop is queried, the status of the LDC is queried to make sure it is ready for line maintenance. The LCD is overloaded at this moment. Action: Wait until the LCD is no longer overloaded.
LCD is overloaded and in mateload	Meaning: Before the status of the loop is queried, the status of the LDC is queried to make sure it is ready for line maintenance. The LCD is overloaded and in mateload at this moment. Action: Wait until the LCD is no longer overloaded and mateloading is completed.
LCD messaging fault	Meaning: The LCMI or LCME received an unexpected reply from the line card. Action: None
LCD not responding	Meaning: The LCMI or LCME is not responding to the request. Action: None
LCD retransmit failed	Meaning: The LCMI or LCME did not get any response from the line card. Action: None
-continued-	

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

Line Card Status

TCM SYNC SYNCREP BPVO BPVREP TA CO PROFILE FIRMWARE

Subscriber Unit Status

				NEAR													FAR	
BAUD	LOOP	RI	CTS	RTS	DTR	PROFILE	FIRMWARE										RTS	DTR

Meaning: The system displays the data line card status and the subscriber data for a data line other than a DPX and using a NT6X71AA or NT6X71AB line card, where:

- BPVO shows the BPV overflow state
- BPVREP shows the BPV report enable state
- FIRMWARE
- CO shows the Cutoff relay state
- PROFILE shows the DLC profile state
- SYNCREP shows the synchronization report enable state
- TA shows the Test Access relay state
- TCM SYNC shows the TCM synchronization state between the DLC and the DU

Action: None

Loop is seized. TEI status is not available.

Meaning: You entered the sustate command with only parameter TEI when the loop was already seized by other loop maintenance activity.

Action: None

<n> extra dynamic TEI responded

Meaning: The number of dynamic TEIs responding to the query you entered is greater than the number of dynamic TEI terminals datafilled on the loop. The term <n> indicates the number of extra terminals.

Action: None

-continued-

sustate (isdn) (continued)

Responses for the sustate command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
<n> network assigned dynamic TEI missing.	Meaning: The number of dynamic TEIs responding to the query you entered is less than the number of dynamic TEI terminals datafilled on the loop. The term <n> indicates the number of dynamic TEI terminals not responding. Action: None
No reply received from XPM	Meaning: The XPM is not responding. Action: None
NT1 status is not available	Meaning: You entered the sustate command with selected parameters, but the NT1 status was not reported. Action: Diagnose the line card to obtain information for locating the fault.
NT1 version is not available	Meaning: You entered the NT1 version that was not available from the loop. Action: Check the NT1. Check if there are any loopbacks set.
Status unavailable-invalid line state	Meaning: You entered the sustate command on the ISDN line in the control position, when the line was not in one of the following states: CPB, CPD, CUT, DEL, DMB, IDL, INB, or MB. Action: None
Status unavailable-Peripheral out of service	Meaning: You entered the sustate command when the LCMI or the LGC was out of service. Action: Access the pm maintenance level to put the appropriate pm in service.
-continued-	

sustate (isdn) (continued)

Responses for the sustate command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
T interface not responding. NT1 status is not available.	Meaning: You entered the sustate command with only the parameter TEI when the cutoff relay on the line card was operated. Action: None
TEI status unavailable	Meaning: You entered the sustate command but the terminal equipment is not responding. No TEI information is provided in the sustate display. Action: Check on the status of the terminal equipment.
TEI unavailable	Meaning: The system failed to get the status of the TEI connected to the loop. Action: Check that the terminal TEI numbers match the datafilled numbers. Check the DCH and basic rate access (BRA) channels.
The cutoff relay is operated. TEI status is not available.	Meaning: You entered the command sustate and the command was executed successfully, but the NT1 is not responding. Action: None
THE D4 DPX CARD STATUS AND THE SUBSCRIBER DATA UNIT STATUS ARE DISPLAYED	Meaning: The command sustate was invoked when the line in the control position is a NT9L01AA D4 DPX data line. Action: None
THE DE-4E DPX CARD STATUS, THE DATA LINE CARD STATUS AND THE SUBSCRIBER DATA UNIT STATUS ARE DISPLAYED.	Meaning: The command sustate was invoked when the line in the control position is a DE-4E DPX data line. Action: None
-continued-	

sustate (isdn) (continued)

Responses for the sustate command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
U-loop sync is lost. T-loop sync and activation information unavailable.	Meaning: You entered the sustate command with no parameters, but U-loop synchronization was lost. No T_ACT or T_SYNC information is available, but the status of primary power, secondary poser, and U-loop signal is displayed to assist in finding the cause of the problem. If the lc parameter was used, no T-interface information or power status is displayed. If the NT1 parameter was used, only the T_LPBK information, power status, and customer maintenance status are displayed. Action: None
UNAVAILABLE-LINE CARD NOT RESPONDING	Meaning: When the command sustate was invoked on the data line in the control position, a message is sent to the DLC while the data line is not in one of the following states: • CPB • CPD • DEL • IDL • MB Action: Invoke the sustate command again.
-continued-	

sustate (isdn) (continued)

Responses for the sustate command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
UNAVAILABLE-SUBSCRIBER UNIT NOT RESPONDING	Meaning: When the command sustate was invoked on the data line in the control position, a message is sent to the DU while the data line is not in one of the following states: • CPB • CPD • DCL • IDL • MB Action: Invoke the sustate command again.
WARNING UP TO 4 MIN. DELAY IS POSSIBLE	Meaning: The command sustate was invoked on a DPX line in the control position. Action: None
XPM per loop queue is full - try again	Meaning: The queue for activity requests on the XPM is full. Try entering the command again. Action: None
-end-	

sustate (isdn) (continued)

Sustate command status codes

The following table describes the status codes for the sustate status display.

Status codes LTPDATA menu status display (continued)		
Code	Description	
Line card status		
BPVO	This field shows the BPV overflow state.	
BPVREP	This field shows the BPV report enable state.	
CO	This field shows the cutoff relay state.	
PROFILE	This field shows the DLC profile state.	
SYNCREP	This field shows the synchronization report enable state.	
TA	This field shows the test access relay state.	
TCMSYNC	This field shows the TCM synchronization state between the DLC and the DU.	
Subscriber line status of far end RS232 interface		
DTR	This field shows the status of the data terminal ready (DTR) lead of the far end RS232 interface.	
FAR	This represents the far end RS232 interface.	
RTS	This field shows the status of the request to send (RTS) lead of the far end RS232 interface.	
-continued-		

sustate (isdn) (end)

Status codes LTPDATA menu status display (continued)		
Code	Description	
Subscriber line status of near end RS232 interface		
BAUD	This field shows the current baud rate, or transmitting and receiving speed, of the DU. The format display is NNNNN X, where: • NNNNN-is the speed of the DU in bits per second • X-indicates if the transmission is synchronous (S) or asynchronous (A)	
CTS	This field shows the status of the clear to send (CTS) lead of the near end RS232 interface.	
DTR	This field shows the status of the data terminal ready (DTR) lead of the near end RS232 interface.	
FIRMWARE	This field shows the DU firmware version and vintage. The format of the display is xx.yy, where: • xx-indicates the version of the firmware in the DU, ranging from 0-15 • yy- indicates the vintage of the firmware in the DU, ranging from 0-15	
LOOP	This field shows the loop around status, indicating if any of the following loopback points are activated: • fe/l-loopback is activated at the far end RS232 by setting the DIP switch at the DU or by entering the loopbk command at the LTP • ne/l-loopback is activated at the local RS232 by setting its DIP switch or by entering the loopbk command at the LTP • ne/r-loopback at the local RS232 interface is activated by a far end request • none-no loopback points are activated • tcm-the local TCM loopback is activated	
NEAR	This represents the near end RS232 interface.	
PROFILE	This field shows the state of the DU profile.	
RI	This field shows the status of the ring indicator (RI).	
RTS	This field shows the status of the request to send (RTS) lead of the near end RS232 interface.	
-end-		

LTPISDN level commands

Use the LTPISDN level of the MAP to monitor and maintain Integrated Services Digital Network lines.

Accessing the LTPISDN level

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

mapci;mtc;lns;ltl;ltlpsdn ↵

LTPISDN commands

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

LTPISDN commands	
Command	Page
alm	L-1241
bchcon	L-1243
coldst	L-1249
dchcon	L-1251
dcsig	L-1255
det	L-1259
hold	L-1265
iloss	L-1267
imp	L-1269
l1blmalm	L-1273
l1thrsh	L-1277
ltloopbk	L-1281
-continued-	

LTPISDN commands (continued)	
Command	Page
next	L-1287
nse	L-1297
post	L-1301
qlayer	L-1319
qloop	L-1323
quit	L-1327
rlayer	L-1331
scur	L-1335
sustate	L-1339
tei	L-1357
test	L-1361
thr	L-1373
tstsgnl	L-1377
-end-	

LTPISDN menu

The following figure shows the LTPISDN menu and status display. The insert with hidden commands is not a visible part of the menu display.

CM	MS	IOD	Net	PM	CCS	LNS	Trks	Ext	APPL
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
LTPISDN									
0	Quit_	POST	DELQ	BUSYQ	PREFIX				
2	Post_								
3		LCC	PTY	RNG	LEN.....	DN	STA	F	S
4		SULT							
5									
6	Sustate								
7	BCHCON								
8	Ltloopbk								
9	DCHCon								
10	TEST_								
11	Hold								
12	Next_								
13									
14	Tstsgnl								
15	TEI_								
16	Qloop								
17	Qlayer								
18	Rlayer								

Hidden commands

l1thrsh
l1blmalm
dcsig
coldst
scur
det
thr
alm
imp
nse
iloss

LTPISDN status codes

The following table describes the status codes for the LTPISDN status display.

Status codes LTPISDN menu status display			
Code	Meaning	Description	
Posted Set Headers			
This example shows a sample display for the posted set headers described below.			
POST 2	DELQ 3	BUSYQ 1	PREFIX 621
POST	Posted set	Indicates the number of lines ready to be placed in the control position or the type of the posted set when the set is posted by state, alarm status or dial tone speed recorder (DTSR) circuits. When the set is posted by state, the state code of the posted set is displayed to the right of the header. When the set is posted by alarm status code, the alarm code of the posted set is displayed to the right of the header. When the set that is posted is the DTSR circuits, the code DTSR is displayed to the right of the header.	
DELQ	Deload queue	Indicates the number of lines in the deloaded queue that are ready to be placed in the control position.	
BUSYQ	Busy queue	Indicates the number of lines in the busy queue that are in the CPD state, waiting for call completion.	
PREFIX	Prefix digits	Shows the prefix digits for the posted set.	
Control Position Headers			
This example shows a sample display for the control position headers described below.			
LCC IBN	PTY DATA	RNG....LEN..... MERI 00 0 03 03 621	DN STA F S LTA TE RESULT 7892 MB JACKS 1
LCC	Line class code	Indicates the line class code of the line in the control position. The line class code identifies the class of service assigned to a line. In the above example, the line in the control position is an IBN line.	
PTY	Party line	If the line in the control position is a party line, this header shows the party identification. The value recorded ranges from T1-T1 or R1-R5. If the line in the control position is an individual line, the space under header PTY is blank.	
-continued-			

Status codes LTPISDN menu status display (continued)		
Code	Meaning	Description
RNG	Ringing combination	If the line in the control position is a party line, the header RNG shows the ringing combination for the party. The value recorded ranges from 0-5.
LEN	Line equipment number	Indicates the LEN of the line in the control position. The LEN represents the location of the line in memory, called the logical location. The logical location is different than the actual physical location of the line.
DN	Directory number	Indicates the directory number of the line in the control position.
STA	State code	Shows the code for the state of the line in the control position.
F	Failure code	Shows the code for a failed diagnostic test.
S	Seizure code	Indicates whether the line in the control position is in seized. If the line is seized, a dot (.) appears under the header. If the line is not seized the area under the header is blank.
LTA TE	Line test access and test equipment	Indicate the test equipment and facilities that are associated with the line in the control position. If the LTA bus is connected to both the loop and the line circuit, IN appears under the header. If the LTA bus is connected to the loop only, OUT appears under the header. In the example, jacks 1 means that one pair of jacks is connected to the line.
RESULT	Test result	Shows the result of the line test if space permits. Otherwise, the test result appears in the lower part of the CI output area.
-end-		

alm**Function**

Use the alm command to verify the ability of the DMS to detect and report loss of signal (LOS).

alm command parameters and variables

Command	Parameters and variables

alm	There are no parameters or variables.

Qualifications

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

- You can also perform this test using the test the command string.
- You must post a line in the control position before entering the command.
- If U-sync is not established, the system automatically attempts to use a “Test Nt1” for testing.

Example

The following table provides an example of the alm command.

Example of the alm command

Example	Task, response, and explanation

alm ↵	Task: Test the LOS alarm. Response: LOS Test PASSED. Tested with TEST NT1. Explanation: The system verified the LOS detection and report capability.

alm (end)

Responses

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

Responses for the alm command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
LOS Test ABORTED. U-Sync not established.	Meaning: The system could not perform the BLM ALARM verification test since U-sync could not be established. Action: Perform a diagnostic test to determine if faults exist on the the ISDN linecard, loop plant, or NT1.
LOS Test FAILED.	Meaning: The system failed the BLM ALARM verification test, indicating that an alarm was not received for the LOS test. The CPE NT1 (or LUNT for mp-eoc) was used in performing the test. Action: Perform a diagnostic on the loop under test to identify potential trouble on the linecard, loop and NT1.
LOS Test PASSED. Tested with TEST NT1.	Meaning: The system has successfully completed the BLM ALARM verification test, indicating that an alarm was received for LOS. This test was performed using a "Test NT1". The system automatically attempts to use a "Test NT1" for the test, whenever U-sync is not currently established. Action: None
Warning - Action may affect Packet Data Service Do you wish to continue?	Meaning: Since the command may affect service when the office is not equipped with DMS Packet Handler Service, the system requires confirmation of the command before performing the test. Action: Enter yes to continue with the test. Enter no to cancel the command.

bchcon**Function**

Use the bchcon command to run a Bb channel continuity test on all nailed-up B-channels that exist on the posted ISDN line.

bchcon command parameters and variables

Command	Parameters and variables
bchcon	There are no parameters or variables.

Qualifications

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

- This command is available only when the DMS Packet Handler (PH) Service is present.
- This command performs the Bb channel testing only if one or both of the two B-channels of the ISDN line is nailed up (that is, mapped to an X.25 service group (XSG) channel in Table SPECCONN).
- You must post the entire loop before entering the bchcon command.
- The Bb continuity test is performed for each B-channel mapped to an XSG channel. The test checks the continuity between the XSG channel and the T-interface of the NT1 associated with the posted ISDN line. The B-channel is seized for the duration of the test. The test does not affect any link access procedure on the D-channel (LAPD) or voice calls on the ISDN line.

bchcon (continued)**Example**

The following table provides an example of the bchcon command.

Example of the bchcon command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
bchcon ↵	Task: Run a Bb continuity test on all nailed-up B-channels on the posted ISDN line. Response: B1 Bb channel continuity test results: Frames sent: <n1> Frames received: <n1> Bad frames: 0 B1 Bb continuity test passed Explanation: The continuity test on the Bb channel associated with the nailed-up ISDN channel has passed. The number of frames sent and received during the test is also displayed.

Responses

The following table provides explanations of the responses to the bchcon command. The characters B<n> represent the ISDN B-channel that is mapped to the Bb channel being tested, where n = 1 or 2.

Responses for the bchcon command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
Action is only valid for a posted loop	Meaning: The system can perform the bchcon command only on an entire loop, not just one of its B-channels. Action: Post the entire ISDN line and run the test again.
-continued-	

bchcon (continued)

Responses for the bchcon command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
An LC loopback is set, NT1 actions are invalid.	Meaning: The posted ISDN line already has a line card (LC) loopback set. The message to set a loopback at the NT1 cannot reach its destination because the previously set loopback blocks it. Action: Try removing the loopback by using the loopbk command with the rls parameter at the LTPDATA level. If successful, enter the bchcon command again.
B<n> Bb channel continuity test results: Frames sent: <n1> Frames received: <n1> Bad frames: 0 B<n> Bb continuity test passed	Meaning: The continuity test on the Bb channel associated with the nailed-up ISDN channel has passed. The number of frames sent and received during the test is also displayed. Note: The characters <n1> represent the number of frames transmitted during the test. Action: None
B<n> Bb channel continuity test results: Frames sent: <n1> Frames received: <n2> Bad frames: <n3> B<n> Bb continuity test failed	Meaning: The continuity test on the Bb channel associated with this nailed-up ISDN channel has failed. The number of frames sent and received during the test is also displayed, as well as the number of bad frames. Bad frames include frames that were not received, as well as frames that were received, but were corrupted. Note: The characters <n1> , <n2>, and <n3> represent the totals of the different categories. Numbers 1, 2 , and 3 indicate that the totals in each category are different. Action: None
-continued-	

bchcon (continued)

Responses for the bchcon command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
BCHCON cannot be activated on a <loop_state> loop	Meaning: The posted ISDN line is not in a valid state. The line must be in the MB, INB, IDL, or DMB state to run the bchcon test. Action: If the line is in the LMB state, use the cktloc command to determine which line module is causing the line to be LMB. If the line is in any other invalid state, use either the bsy or frls command on the line to change the state to MB.
BCHCON command is not valid on <line_type>	Meaning: The posted line is not an ISDN line. Action: Post an ISDN line with the post command, then retry the bchcon command.
Cannot run BCHCON on <state> B<n> channel	Meaning: The posted ISDN line has a nailed-up packet B-channel in an invalid state. Action: If the packet B-channel is in the CPB state, wait until the call is completed, and use the bsy command on the ISDN line so that no new calls can be made on it. If the line is in the CPD or DEL state, wait until the packet call is completed, and the line will enter the MB state.
Could not seize B-channel	Meaning: The system could not seize the Bb channel. Another user may have already seized the line to diagnose or perform maintenance on it. Action: Try running the bchcon test later. Usually, lines are seized only for short periods of time.
Line is not fully data filled	Meaning: The posted line is in the process of being datafilled. Action: Complete the line datafill, then reenter the bchcon command.
-continued-	

bchcon (end)

Responses for the bchcon command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
No terminal is in the control position	Meaning: No line is posted, or the posted entity in the control position is not a line. Action: Post a line using the post command, then reenter the bchcon command.
The cutoff relay is operated. Action is invalid.	Meaning: The cutoff relay on the posted ISDN line is activated. The system cannot perform the bchcon command. Action: Release the cutoff relay using the command string lco r at the LTP level. If successful, reenter the bchcon command.
The terminal type is unknown. The BCHCON command could not be executed.	Meaning: The posted line is not an ISDN line and is not any known line type. Action: Post an ISDN line with the post command, then reenter the bchcon command.
There are no Bb channels on this line	Meaning: The posted ISDN line has no B-channels that carry packet data (it has no nailed-up B-channels). Action: Post another ISDN line.
Warning - Action may affect Packet Data Service Do you wish to continue? Please confirm ("YES" or "NO"):	Meaning: The system requires confirmation of the bchcon command before continuing with the test. Action: Enter YES to continue with the Bb continuity test. The system then seizes all nailed-up Bb channels and performs the continuity test on each of them. Enter NO to cancel the bchcon command.
-end-	

coldst**Function**

Use the coldst command to test the ability of the ISDN line card to cold start using a "Test NT1".

coldst command parameters and variables

Command	Parameters and variables

coldst	There are no parameters or variables.

Qualifications

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

- You can also perform this test using the test coldst command string.
- The coldst command may affect service. In offices not provided with DMS Packet Handler (PH) Service, the user is prompted to determine if packet service should be interrupted.

Example

The following table provides an example of the coldst command.

Example of the coldst command

Example	Task, response, and explanation

coldst ↵	<table border="1"> <tbody> <tr> <td>Task:</td> <td>Test the coldstart capability of the posted loop to a "Test NT1".</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Response:</td> <td>Coldstart test PASSED.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Explanation:</td> <td>The ISDN line card and "Test NT1" were able to gain U-sync within 15 seconds as required by the test.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Task:	Test the coldstart capability of the posted loop to a "Test NT1".	Response:	Coldstart test PASSED.	Explanation:	The ISDN line card and "Test NT1" were able to gain U-sync within 15 seconds as required by the test.
Task:	Test the coldstart capability of the posted loop to a "Test NT1".						
Response:	Coldstart test PASSED.						
Explanation:	The ISDN line card and "Test NT1" were able to gain U-sync within 15 seconds as required by the test.						

coldst (end)

Responses

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

Responses for the coldst command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
Coldstart test FAILED.	Meaning: The ISDN line card and "Test NT1" were unable to gain U-sync within 15 seconds as required by the test. Action: If U-synchronization cannot be established with the "Test NT1", a diagnostic should be performed to determine if faults exist on the ISDN line card, loop plant, or NT1.
Coldstart test PASSED.	Meaning: The ISDN line card and "Test NT1" were able to gain U-sync within 15 seconds as required by the test. Action: None
Warning - Action may affect Packet Data Service Do you wish to continue?	Meaning: Since the coldst command may affect service when the office is not equipped with DMS Packet Handler Service, the system requires confirmation of the command before performing the coldst test. Action: Enter yes to continue with the coldst test. Enter no to cancel the command.

dchcon**Function**

Use the dchcon command to verify that the D-channel handler (DCH) is connected to a loop. The system verifies the connection by sending a test message from the central control complex (CCC) through the line group controller (LGC) or line trunk controller (LTC) to the DCH.

dchcon command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
dchcon	$\left[\begin{array}{c} ! \\ loop \end{array} \right]$
Parameters and variables	Description
!	This default parameter represents the default value for the loop variable.
loop	This variable specifies the value of the Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN) line interface. The values are: • l local interface on line card • lu local universal interface on line card • t t interface

Qualifications

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

- If the LU-interface is selected on a two binary one quaternary (2B1Q) loop, echo cancellation is turned off during the test.
- This test is valid only for ISDN lines and remote carrier urban (RCU) Meridian business set (MBS) lines.

dchcon (continued)**Example**

The following table provides an example of the dchcon command.

Example of the dchcon command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
dchcon t ↵ <i>where</i>	
t	represents the t interface
	Task: Perform a test of the continuity of a line to a stated loopback point up to the t-bus. Response: DCH continuity test passed. Explanation: The system performed the D-channel handler continuity test and confirmed the test status.

Responses

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

Responses for the dchcon command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
Action is only valid for a posted loop	Meaning: The line in the control position is not an ISDN line. Action: None
DCH cont invalid response from XPM/DCH	Meaning: The test failed because either the XMS-based peripheral module (XPM) or the DCH did not respond correctly. Action: Access the PM level and diagnose the DCH and the XPM.
DCH cont no response from XPM or DCH	Meaning: The test failed because either the XPM or the DCH did not respond. Action: Access the PM level and diagnose the DCH and the XPM.
-continued-	

dchcon (continued)

Responses for the dchcon command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
DCH continuity failed: l interface	Meaning: The continuity test failed. The ISDN loopback interface values will be either l or t. Action: None
DCH continuity failed: EC <a>: LU interface	Meaning: The continuity test failed on an ISDN line with the loopback set at the LU-interface. The characters <a> represent the echo canceller (EC) setting. The EC can be set on or off. Action: None
DCH continuity test passed	Meaning: The continuity test passed. Action: None
DCH not in service	Meaning: The DCH is not connected. Action: None
Failed to release loopback	Meaning: The test failed to automatically release the loopback. Action: None
Failed to run DCHCON. Try again.	Meaning: The test did not run because the XPM did not respond correctly. Action: Retry the dchcon command. If the second attempt at the test fails, contact the support group.
-continued-	

dchcon (end)

Responses for the dchcon command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
Failed to set 2B+D loopback at <x> interface	Meaning: The required loopback did not set. The characters <x> represent the required loopback point values l, lu, or t. Action: None
Invalid DCH	Meaning: The DCH information was improperly datafilled. Action: None
No posted line	Meaning: No line is posted or the posted entity is not a line. Action: None
The line state is <line_state>	Meaning: The system could not perform the continuity test because the ISDN line state is call processing busy (CPB) or call processing deload (CPD). Action: None
Warning - Action may affect Packet Data Service Do you wish to continue? Please confirm ("YES" or "NO"):	Meaning: Packet services are in progress. The system requires confirmation of the dchcon command before starting the testing process. Action: Enter yes to continue the dchcon test process. Enter no to cancel the command.
-end-	

dcsig**Function**

Use the dcsig command to perform a DC signature measurement in the direction towards the NT1.

dcsig command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
dcsig	<code>[<i>nodisplay</i>]</code> <code>[<i>display</i>]</code>
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>display</i>	This parameter displays measurement data.
<i>nodisplay</i>	When you enter only the dcsig command, the system does not display measurement data along with the response.

Qualifications

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

- A line must be posted in the control position before entering the dcsig command.
- This test may also be performed using the test dcsig command string.

Example

The following table provides an example of the dcsig command.

Example of the dcsig command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
dcsig display ↵	
Task:	Perform a dc signature test and display the measurement data.
Response:	DC Signature test PASSED. Tip to Ring <nnn> Kohms Tip to Ground <nnn> Kohms Ring to Ground <nnn> Kohms
Explanation:	The system performed the dc signature test and confirmed the test status. The measurement data appears under the dc signature response.

dcsig (continued)**Responses**

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

Responses for the dcsig command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
DC signature test FAILED.	Meaning: The system has failed to verify the DC signature. This failure may be the result of an electrical failure on the NT1 (or LUNT on mp-eco lines). Action: Perform a diagnostic test on the loop to determine if failures exist in the line card, loop plant, or NT1. In addition, you may need to perform a line test to check that the loop is exhibiting normal electrical characteristics.
DC Signature test FAILED. Tip to Ring <nnn> Kohms Tip to Ground <nnn> Kohms Ring to Ground <nnn> Kohms	Meaning: The system has failed to verify the DC signature. This failure may be the result of an electrical failure on the NT1 (or LUNT on mp-eco lines). The system displays the DC signature test resistance measurements when you use the display option. The characters <nnn> represent the resistance measurements. Action: None
DC Signature test PASSED.	Meaning: The system has verified that the DC signature of the NT1 (or LUNT if line is mp-eco) matches the appropriate electrical specifications. Action: None
-continued-	

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

DC Signature test PASSED.

Tip to Ring <nnn> Kohms

Tip to Ground <nnn> Kohms

Ring to Ground <nnn> Kohms

Meaning: The system has verified that the DC signature of the NT1 (or LUNT if line is mp-eco) matches the appropriate electrical specifications. The system displays the DC signature test resistance measurements when you use the display option. The characters <nnn> represent the resistance measurements.

Action: None

-end-

det**Function**

Use the det command to perform the BLM test to detect and count BE, ES, SES counts.

det command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
det	$\left[\begin{array}{c} 5 \\ crctime \end{array} \right] \left[\begin{array}{c} both \\ direction \end{array} \right] \left[\begin{array}{c} noNT1 \\ tst \end{array} \right]$
Parameters and variables	Description
<u>5</u>	This default parameter indicates that when you do not enter a value for the variable <i>crctime</i> , the system uses the default time value of 5 s. for the CRC corruption time.
<u>both</u>	When you do not specify the test direction, the system automatically performs the test in both directions. Since the term <i>both</i> represents a default condition rather than an actual parameter, you do not enter it at the MAP.
<i>crctime</i>	This variable specifies the time interval for which the CRC will be corrupted. The time interval range is 1-3500 s.
<i>direction</i>	This variable specifies the test direction, either towards the NT1 or towards the ISDN line card. The test direction values are: • fe (far end) from ISDN line card to NT1 • ne (near end) from NT1 to ISDN line card.
<u>noNT1</u>	When you do not enter the tst parameter, the system does not use the NT1 in the det command action. Since the term <i>noNT1</i> represents a default condition rather than an actual parameter, you do not enter it at the MAP.
tst	This parameter specifies that the test use NT1.

Qualifications

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

- You can also perform the det command by using the test det command string.
- You must post a line in the control position before entering the command.

det (continued)**Examples**

The following table provides examples of the det command.

Examples of the det command																									
Example	Task, response, and explanation																								
<pre>det 23 ne tst ↵ where</pre>																									
23 ne tst	23 specifies the CRC corruption time interval in seconds																								
Task:	Test the BLM detection capability of the posted loop in the NE direction for 23 s, using the “Test NT1”.																								
Response:																									
BLM Detection Test Completed Test Time = 23 seconds using the Test NT1																									
	<table><tr><td></td><td>--BE--</td><td>--ES--</td><td>--ES--</td><td>--SES--</td><td>--SES--</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>C.Hr</td><td>C.Hr</td><td>C.Dy</td><td>C.Hr</td><td>C.Dy</td></tr><tr><td>Initial (NE)</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>Final (NE)</td><td>754</td><td>10</td><td>10</td><td>10</td><td>10</td></tr></table>		--BE--	--ES--	--ES--	--SES--	--SES--		C.Hr	C.Hr	C.Dy	C.Hr	C.Dy	Initial (NE)	0	0	0	0	0	Final (NE)	754	10	10	10	10
	--BE--	--ES--	--ES--	--SES--	--SES--																				
	C.Hr	C.Hr	C.Dy	C.Hr	C.Dy																				
Initial (NE)	0	0	0	0	0																				
Final (NE)	754	10	10	10	10																				
Linecard Clock	1 09:17:24																								
Explanation:	The system displays the BLM test measurements.																								
-continued-																									

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

Task: Test the BLM detection capability of the posted loop using the default conditions: both directions for 5 s without using a NT1.

Response:

BLM Detection Test Completed
Test Time = 5 seconds

	--BE-- C.Hr	--ES-- C.Hr	--ES-- C.Dy	--SES-- C.Hr	--SES-- C.Dy
Initial (NE)	0	0	0	0	0
Final (NE)	1502	20	20	20	20
Initial (FE)	0	0	0	0	0
Final (FE)	754	10	10	10	10

Linecard Clock 1 09:17:24

Explanation: The system displays the BLM test measurements.

-end-

det (continued)**Responses**

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

Responses for the det command					
MAP output	Meaning and action				
BLM Detection Test Completed Test Time = 23 seconds					
	--BE--	--ES--	--ES--	--SES--	--SES--
	C.Hr	C.Hr	C.Dy	C.Hr	C.Dy
Initial (NE)	0	0	0	0	0
Final (NE)	1502	20	20	20	20
Linecard Clock	1	09:17:24			
Meaning: The system has successfully completed the BLM detection test and has displayed the results. Initial and final counts are returned for the current hourly (C. Hr) BE, ES, and SES counters and the current daily (C.Dy) ES and SES counters. The system resets all current counts to zero.					
Action: None					

BLM Detection Test Completed Test Time = 23 seconds using the Test NT1					
	--BE--	--ES--	--ES--	--SES--	--SES--
	C.Hr	C.Hr	C.Dy	C.Hr	C.Dy
Initial (NE)	0	0	0	0	0
Final (NE)	754	10	10	10	10
Initial (FE)	0	0	0	0	0
Final (FE)	754	10	10	10	10
Linecard Clock	1	09:17:24			
Meaning: The system has successfully completed the BLM detection test and has displayed the results. Initial and final counts are returned for the current hourly (C. Hr) BE, ES, and SES counters and the current daily (C.Dy) ES and SES counters. This test was performed using the “Test NT1”. The system resets all current counts to zero.					
Action: None					

-continued-

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

Warning - Action may affect Packet Data Service
Do you wish to continue?

Meaning: Since the det command may affect service when the office is not equipped with DMS Packet Handler Service, the system requires confirmation of the command before performing the det test.

Action: Enter yes to continue with the det test. Enter no to cancel the command.

-end-

hold**Function**

Use the hold command to move the line in the control position to a spare hold position, and to move the next line from the posted set, if any, to the control position.

hold command parameters and variables

Command	Parameters and variables
hold	There are no parameters or variables.

Qualifications

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

- If a line in the control position is one of a posted set, it is removed from the posted set when it is placed in a hold position.
- This command also applies to ISDN lines. There are no additional responses for ISDN lines.

Example

The following table provides an example of the hold command.

Examples of the hold command

Example	Task, response, and explanation
hold	Task: Move the line in the control position to a spare hold position, and the next line from the posted set to the control position. Response: The system transfers the directory number of the line in the control position, and all other line information displayed to the right of it, to an available hold position. The system then places another line in the control position. The quantity beside the label POST decreases by one. Explanation: The system transfers the line in the control position, which is part of a posted set, and its associated data to an available hold position. The system places the next line in the posted set in the control position.

hold (end)

Responses

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

Responses for the hold command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
ALL HOLD POSITIONS FILLED	Meaning: A line occupies each of the hold positions. Action: None
The directory number of the line in the control position, and all other line information displayed to the right of it, is transferred to an available hold position.	Meaning: The system transfers the line in the control position and its associated data to an available hold position. Since the line in the control position is not part of a posted set, no other line is placed in the control position. Action: None
The system transfers the directory number of the line in the control position, and all other line information displayed to the right of it, to an available hold position. The system then places another line in the control position. The quantity beside the label POST decreases by one.	Meaning: The system transfers the line in the control position, which is part of a posted set, and its associated data to an available hold position. The system places the next line in the posted set in the control position. Action: None

iloss**Function**

Use the iloss command to perform an insertion loss measurement.

iloss command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
iloss	There are no parameters or variables.

Qualifications

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

- You can also perform this test using the test the command string.
- A line must be posted in the control position before entering the command.

Example

The following table provides an example of the iloss command.

Example of the iloss command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
iloss ↵	Task: Perform an insertion loss measurement test and display the results. Response: Insertion Loss Measurement Completed. ISDN MTE filter XX.X dB 4 kHz low pass filter YY.Y dB Explanation: The system has completed the insertion loss measurement.

iloss (end)**Responses**

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

Responses for the iloss command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
Insertion Loss Measurement Completed. ISDN MTE filter XX.X dB 4 kHz low pass filter YY.Y dB	Meaning: The system has completed the insertion loss measurement. Two measurements of the 2B1Q signal transmitted by the NT1 are returned: ▪ one of the 2B1Q signals passed through a 4 kHz highpass filter ▪ one without the filter Action: None
Insertion Loss Measurement Completed. ISDN MTE filter < XX.X dB 4 kHz low pass filter YY.Y dB	Meaning: The system has completed the insertion loss measurement. Two measurements of the 2B1Q signal transmitted by the NT1 are returned: In this case, the insertion loss measurement through the ISDN MTE filter was below the measurable range. ▪ one of the signals passed through an ISDN MTE filter ▪ one through a 4 kHz low pass filter Action: None
Warning - Action may affect Packet Data Service Do you wish to continue?	Meaning: Since the command may affect service when the office is not equipped with DMS Packet Handler Service, the system requires confirmation of the command before performing the test. Action: Enter yes to continue with the test. Enter no to cancel the command.

imp**Function**

Use the imp command to perform an impulse noise measurement.

imp command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
imp	$\left[\begin{array}{c} 50 \\ \text{threshold} \end{array} \right] \left[\begin{array}{c} 5 \\ \text{meastime} \end{array} \right] \left[\begin{array}{c} 10 \\ \text{blnktime} \end{array} \right]$
Parameters and variables	Description
<u>5</u>	This default parameter specifies that the system automatically uses a measurement time interval of 5 minutes when you do not enter a measurement value.
<u>10</u>	This default parameter specifies that the system automatically uses a blanking time interval of 5 milliseconds when you do not enter a blanking time value.
<u>50</u>	This default parameter specifies that the system automatically uses a threshold value of 50 decibels when you do not enter a threshold value.
<i>blnktime</i>	This variable specifies the blanking time, which represents a nominal counting rate (per second) for measuring impulse noise. Each threshold counter can only be incremented once during the blanking time interval. The blanking time ranges from 10-125 msec. The default is 10 msec.
<i>meastime</i>	This variable specifies the time interval in which impulse measurement is taken. The time interval ranges from 1-15 mins. The default is 5 mins.
<i>threshold</i>	This variable specifies that the threshold value is used in the impulse test. The threshold values range from 10-99 dBs. The default decibel is 50.

Qualifications

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

- You can also perform this test using the test the command string.
- You must post a line in the control position before entering the command.

imp (continued)

Example

The following table provides an example of the imp command.

Example of the imp command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
imp 30 5 125 ↵ <i>where</i> 5 30 125	specifies a measurement time interval of 5 minutes specifies a threshold of 30 dBs specifies a blanking time of 125 msec Task: Perform impulse noise measurement with a threshold of 30 dBs for 5 minutes using a blanking time of 125 msec. Response: Time: 5M Blnk: 125ms + 99-103dB XXXX +103-107dB YYYY +107-111dB ZZZZ Explanation: The system displays the impulse noise measurement data.

Responses

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

Responses for the imp command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
Time: xxM Blnk: xxxms + 99-103dB OVR +103-107dB OVR +107-111dB OVR	Meaning: The system updates the results from the impulse noise measurement test continuously until the specified time interval has elapsed. In this case, all the counts have exceeded the measurement capacity. Action: None
-continued-	

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

Time: xxM Blnk: xxxms
 + 99-103dB XXXX
 +103-107dB YYYY
 +107-111dB ZZZZ

Meaning: The system updates the results from the impulse noise measurement test continuously until the specified time interval has elapsed. The results provided are based on the threshold specified.

Action: None

Warning - Action may affect Packet Data Service
 Do you wish to continue?
 Please confirm ("YES" or "NO"):

Meaning: Since the command may affect service when the office is not equipped with DMS Packet Handler Service, the system requires confirmation of the command before performing the test.

Action: Enter yes to continue with the test. Enter no to cancel the command.

-end-

l1blmalm**Function**

Use the l1blmalm command to modify the reporting characteristics of the posted loop with respect to various anomalous layer 1 conditions. The following events can be reported by means of logs of the posted loop:

- LOS Loss of signal without “dying gasp”
- LOSDG Loss of signal with “dying gasp”
- LOSW Loss of sync word
- NTM NT1 test mode
- PERF Performance monitoring alerts
- TSYNC Loss of T-interface sync

l1blmalm command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
l1blmalm	query set <i>blm_entity</i> <i>report_state</i>
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>blm_entity</i>	This variable specifies the layer 1 anomalous condition. The <i>blm_entity</i> values are: ▪ all ▪ los ▪ losdg ▪ losw ▪ ntm ▪ perf ▪ tysnc
query	This parameter shows the current alarm generation capability of the posted loop.
-continued-	

l1blmalm (continued)

l1blmalm command parameters and variables (continued)	
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>report_state</i>	This variable specifies the state of the alarms for the specified layer 1 condition. The <i>report_state</i> values are: on, off.
set	This parameter sets the alarm reporting capability of the posted loop for a given layer 1 anomalous condition.
-end-	

Qualifications

The l1blmalm command is qualified by the following exceptions, restrictions, and limitations:

- Before performing the l1blmalm command, you must post an ISDN 2B1Q loop.
- The options setup for a single loop are overridden if the default reporting setup for a particular layer 1 anomaly is disabled in Table OFCVAR.

Examples

The following table provides examples of the l1blmalm command.

Examples of the l1blmalm command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
l1blmalm query ↵	Task: Show the current alarm generation capability of the posted loop. Response: Alarm Reporting Status LOS LOSDG LOSW NTM TSYNC PERF ON ON ON ON OFF ON Explanation: The system displays the alarm generation status of each blm entity.
-continued-	

l1blmalm (continued)

Examples of the l1blmalm command (continued)	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
l1blmalm set all off ↵ <i>where</i>	
all off set	selects all blm entities for command action disables alarm reporting capability
	Task: Disable the reporting of all layer 1 alarm logs for the posted loop. Response: Alarm Reporting Status LOS LOSDG LOSW NTM TSYNC PERF OFF OFF OFF OFF OFF OFF Explanation: The system disables the alarm generation for each blm entity.
-end-	

Responses

The following table provides explanations of the responses to the l1blmalm command.

Responses for the l1blmalm command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
Global reporting of <event> is disabled by <office_parameter> in OFCVAR	Meaning: The reporting of the event is disabled by the office parameter shown. Despite the enabling of this layer 1 anomaly report for the posted loop, no logs of the specified event will be reported due to the setting of the referenced office parameter. Action: If reports for this type of layer 1 anomalous event are required, it will be necessary to change the corresponding entry in OFCVAR to enable the events.
-continued-	

l1blmalm (end)

Responses for the l1blmalm command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
L1BLMALM command is not valid on <terminal_type>	Meaning: The system cannot perform the l1blmalm command on a non-ISDN terminal type. The l1blmalm command is valid only on ISDN 2B1Q loops. Action: Post an ISDN 2B1Q loop in the control position and retry the command. Note you must post a loop. You do not need to post a single channel, directory number, or LTID.
Maintenance action in progress at this MAP.	Meaning: The posted loop in the control position is undergoing maintenance action at this MAP. The system cannot perform the l1blmalm command during maintenance action. Action: Finish the maintenance action at this MAP, then retry the command. In urgent situations, you may have to force release the loop to perform the l1blmalm command.
Maintenance action in progress, command entered not processed	Meaning: The loop posted in the control position is undergoing maintenance action initiated by another MAP or another maintenance process. The system cannot perform the l1blmalm command until the maintenance activity is complete, or in urgent situations, is halted by force release. Action: Wait for maintenance activity to finish, then retry the command.
No terminal is in the control position	Meaning: You must post an ISDN 2B1Q loop before using the l1blmalm command. Action: Post an ISDN 2B1Q loop, then retry the command. Note that you must post a 2B1Q loop in the control position. You do not need to post a single b-channel or LTID.
-end-	

l1thrsh**Function**

Use the l1thrsh command to modify the layer 1 performance monitoring threshold information associated with the posted ISDN 2B1Q loop.

l1thrsh command parameters and variables		
Command	Parameters and variables	
l1thrsh	query set	<i>index</i>
Parameters and variables	Description	
<i>index</i>	This variable specifies the threshold index, ranging from 0-15.	
query	This parameter shows the current threshold set assigned to the posted loop.	
set	This parameter sets the threshold levels to a given index in Table BLMTHRSH.	

Qualifications

None

Examples

The following table provides examples of the l1thrsh command.

Examples of the l1thrsh command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
l1thrsh query ↵	Task: Display the PM thresholds for the posted loop. Response: Active Thresholds (NE) and (FE) <pre> --- ES --- --- SES --- C.Hr C.Dy C.Hr C.Dy 40 100 10 25 </pre> Explanation: The system displays the PM thresholds for the posted loop. -continued-

l1thrsh (continued)

Examples of the l1thrsh command (continued)	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
l1thrsh set 3 ↵ <i>where</i> 3 set	specifies the values datafilled at index 3 of Table BLMTHRSH Task: Set the PM thresholds for the posted loop to the values datafilled at index 3 of Table BLMTHRSH. Response: Active Thresholds (NE) and (FE) --- ES --- --- SES --- C.Hr C.Dy C.Hr C.Dy 40 100 10 25 Explanation: The system displays the PM thresholds for the posted loop.
-end-	

Responses

The following table provides explanations of the responses to the l1thrsh command.

Responses for the l1thrsh command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
L1THRSH command is not valid on <terminal_type>	Meaning: The system cannot perform the l1thrsh command on a non-ISDN terminal type. The l1thrsh command is valid only on ISDN 2B1Q loops. Action: Post an ISDN 2B1Q loop in the control position and retry the command. Note that you must post a loop. You do not need to post a single channel, directory number, or LTID.
-continued-	

l1thrsh (end)

Responses for the l1thrsh command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
Maintenance action in progress at this MAP.	Meaning: The posted loop is undergoing maintenance action at this MAP. The system cannot perform the l1thrsh command when during maintenance action. Action: Finish the maintenance action at this MAP, then retry the command. In urgent situations, you may have to force release the loop before retrying the command.
Maintenance action in progress, command entered not processed	Meaning: The loop posted in the control position is undergoing maintenance action, initiated by another MAP or another maintenance process. The l1thrsh command cannot be processed until this is complete or, in urgent situations, is halted by force release. Action: Wait for other maintenance activity to finish, then retry the command.
Thresholds have been set to: --- ES --- --- SES --- C.Hr C.Dy C.Hr C.Dy 40 100 10 25	Meaning: The loop PM registers have been updated to the requested values. These will be used for alert generation. Action: None
Threshold will be set on loop at RTS.	Meaning: The loop state prevents thresholds from being sent to the ISLC. When the loop is brought back into service, the thresholds will be sent to the ISLC. For example, this situation could arise if the loop was in the LMB state. Action: None
-end-	

ltloopbk**Function**

Use the ltloopbk command to set up a loopback point in the DCH for the given logical terminal identifier (LTID).

ltloopbk command parameters and variables					
Command	Parameters and variables				
ltloopbk	setup	<i>ltgrp</i>	<i>ltnum</i>	$\left[\begin{array}{c} \underline{15} \\ tmout \end{array} \right]$	$\left[\begin{array}{c} \underline{d} \\ level \end{array} \right]$
	rls	<i>ltgrp</i>	<i>ltnum</i>		
	query	<i>ltgrp</i>	<i>ltnum</i>		
Parameters and variables	Description				
<u>15</u>	This default parameter represents the system default for the timeout value.				
<u>d</u>	This default parameter represents the system default for the loopback level value.				
<i>level</i>	This variable specifies the loopback level with or without the address translation. The values are:				
	• d direct • t translate				
<i>ltgrp</i>	This variable is the first field in the LTID and is an alphanumeric entry registered in Table LTGRP.				
<i>ltnum</i>	This variable is the second field in the LTID. The <i>ltnum</i> ranges from 1-1022.				
query	This parameter checks the loopback status for the LTID.				
rls	This parameter takes down the loopback.				
setup	This parameter enables the loopback point in the DCH for the given LTID.				
<i>tmout</i>	This variable is the number of minutes before taking down the loopback. The range of the timeout is 1-59, with a default value of 15.				

Qualification

The ltloopbk command is qualified by the following limitation: posting the LTID/LEN posts the entire loop and does not distinguish between LTIDs. Therefore, the LTID has to be specified in the logical loopback commands even if the posting is done on the LTID.

ltloopbk (continued)

Example

The following table provides an example of the ltloopbk command.

Example of the ltloopbk command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
ltloopbk setup isdn 100 5 t ↵ <i>where</i> 5 100 isdn setup t	specifies that there are 5 minutes in the timeout period before the system takes down the loopback is the second field in the LTID is the first field in the LTID, which is an alphanumeric entry in Table LTGRP specifies that the loopback level has address translation Task: Setup an ISDN loopback with address translation with a 5 min. timeout period. Response: Loopback is set on the LTID ISDN 100: TEI value = 21 Explanation: The system has enabled the loopback on the specified LTID.

Responses

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

Responses for the ltloopbk command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
Bd channel is not in service	Meaning: The system cannot perform the ltloopbk command because the Bd channel is not in service. Action: None
-continued-	

ltloopbk (continued)

Responses for the ltloopbk command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
Command aborted	Meaning: You entered no following the request confirmation. The system cancelled the command string ltloopback setup. Action: None
DCH/ISG is not in service	Meaning: The system cannot perform the ltloopbk command because the DCH/ISG is not in service. Action: None
Invalid reply from XPM This PM type does not support LTID loopback	Meaning: The request has failed because the Bd channel, DCH, or PM is not in service. The last message is issued if the PM is not LTC/LGC Action: Return the Bd channel, DCH, or PM to service.
LTID loopback is not supported for DMS-Packet Handler	Meaning: Action: None
LTID XXX XXX does not belong to the posted LEN LTID XXX XXX does not have SAPI 16 service, setup failed Terminal not plugged in - translate option, setup failed Another loopback exists on the Bd channel, setup failed	Meaning: One of the above messages is printed in response to a confirmed loopback setup command string. The third message is printed when the LTID belongs to a Bd-type terminal with dynamic TEI that is not plugged in or has not yet been assigned a TEI. The last message is issued if you try to enable more than one loopback on the same Bd channel. Action: None
-continued-	

ltloopbk (continued)

Responses for the ltloopbk command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
Loopback is enabled on the LTID xxx xxx: TEI value = XX TIME LEFT = XX mins LEVEL = XXXXX or Loopback is disabled on the LTID XXX XXX	Meaning: In response to the ltloopbk query command string, the system displays one of the two messages about the LTID loopback status. Action: None
Loopback is released on the LTID XXX XXX Loopback does not exist on the LTID XXX XXX	Meaning: In response to the ltloopbk rls command string, the system displays one of the two messages about the return to service procedure. The second message is issued if you try to release a non-existent loopback point. Action: None
Loopback is set on the LTID XXX XXX: TEI Value = XX Loopback is already set on the LTID XXX XXX: TEI value = XX	Meaning: In response to the ltloopbk setup command string, the system displays one of the two messages about the setup procedure. The second message is issued if you try to enable a loopback twice on the same LTID. Action: None
No reply from XPM	Meaning: Action: None
PM is not in service	Meaning: The system cannot perform the ltloopbk command because the PM is not in service. Action: None
-continued-	

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

This action will affect services for LTID XXX XXX
Existing X.25 calls must be brought down by the DPN
Do you want to proceed?
Confirm ("YES" or "NO"):

Meaning: The system requires confirmation before continuing with the specified ltloopbk command string.

Action: To continue the ltloopbk action, enter yes. To cancel the request, enter no.

-end-

Function

Use the next command to:

- exchange, save, or drop the replaced line from LTP control
- move the line in a specified hold position to the control position
- post lines that are in the next drawer after the currently posted set, when the current set was posted by drawer
- replace the line in the control position with a line from the posted set
- replace the line in the control position with the line in a specified hold position

next command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
next	$\left[\begin{array}{c} \underline{p} \\ \underline{d} \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \end{array} \right] \left[\begin{array}{c} \left[\begin{array}{c} \textit{nosave} \\ \textit{save} \end{array} \right] \\ \left[\begin{array}{c} \underline{\textit{del}} \\ \textit{e} \\ \textit{ex} \\ \textit{save} \end{array} \right] \end{array} \right]$
Parameters and variables	Description
1	This parameter identifies hold position 1.
2	This parameter identifies hold position 2.
3	This parameter identifies hold position 3.
d	This parameter moves the next drawer to the control position.
<u>del</u>	This default parameter deletes the line from a hold position.
e	This parameter interchanges the line in a hold position and the line in the control position. This parameter is identical to the ex parameter.
ex	This parameter interchanges the line in a hold position and the line in the control position. This parameter is identical to the e parameter.
-continued-	

next (continued)

next command parameters and variables (continued)	
Parameters and variables	Description
<i><u>nosave</u></i>	When you enter the command string next p or the next command only, the system automatically moves the next line of the posted set to the control position without moving the replaced line back to the posted set. You do not enter this non-selectable parameter.
<i><u>p</u></i>	This default parameter moves the next line of the posted set to the control position.
<i>save</i>	This parameter moves the replaced line back to the posted set. The save parameter performs this function with the parameters 1, 2, 3, and p.
-end-	

Qualifications

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

- The default value for the hold position number is the lowest numbered hold position that is occupied.
- A held line cannot be placed in the control position by the next command if that line is not a part of the same posted set of lines currently in the control position.
- The save parameter relocates the line in the control position to the head of the posted set, so that the line is returned to the control position when the next time you enter the next p command string (or the command next alone).
- The command string next d is valid when the currently posted set was posted as a drawer using the parameter l.
- For DMS-1RCT lines, this command posts the next RCT shelf.
- When a LCM line drawer is posted, the command string next d posts half of a line drawer.
- If the control position line is replaced without entering the save parameter, the line is dropped from LTP control.
- The save parameter relocates the line in the control position to the end of the posted set, so that the line is not returned to the control position until you have entered the command string next p on all other lines in the set.
- The save parameter does not apply to lines in a set that are posted by condition identifier.

next (continued)**Examples**

The following table provides examples of the next command.

Examples of the next command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
next ↵	Task: Place the next line of the posted set in the control position. Response: The MAP display changes from: <pre> LCC PTY RNG....LEN..... DN STA F S LTA TE RESULT IBN PSET HOST 01 0 00 10 351 7206 IDL HOLD 1 NO DIRN IDL HOLD 2 NO DIRN IDL HOLD 3 NO DIRN IDL </pre> to: <pre> LCC PTY RNG....LEN..... DN STA F S LTA TE RESULT IBN OG 2 HOST 01 0 01 17 NO DIRN IDL HOLD 1 351 7206 IDL HOLD 2 NO DIRN IDL HOLD 3 NO DIRN IDL </pre> Explanation: The system places the IBN PSET line in the first available hold position, then places the next line in the posted set in the control position.
-continued-	

next (continued)**Examples of the next command** (continued)**Example Task, response, and explanation****next 1 e ↵**

Task: Exchange the line in the control position with the line in hold position 1.

Response:

The MAP display changes from:

```
LCC PTY  RNG....LEN..... DN      STA F S LTA TE RESULT
IBN OG    2  HOST 01 0 01 17 NO DIRN IDL
```

```
HOLD 1 351 7206 IDL
HOLD 2 NO DIRN IDL
HOLD 3 NO DIRN IDL
```

to:

```
LCC PTY  RNG....LEN..... DN      STA F S LTA TE RESULT
IBN PSET      HOST 01 0 00 10 351 7206 IDL
```

```
HOLD 1 NO DIRN IDL
HOLD 2 NO DIRN IDL
HOLD 3 NO DIRN IDL
```

Explanation: The system places the IBN OG line in the hold 1 position and places the IBN PSET line in the control position.

-end-

next (continued)**Responses**

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

Responses for the next command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
Details of line circuit 00 in a newly posted line drawer or line subgroup are displayed in the control position, and the quantity 31 is displayed to the right of the header POST.	Meaning: The previous set was posted by drawer. Action: None
Held line does not have correct state	Meaning: The line in the control position is from a set that is posted by state, and the line in the accessed hold position is in a different state. Action: None
Held line is not a diagnostic failure (DF)	Meaning: The line in the control position is from a set that is posted by DF, and the line in the accessed hold position has not failed a diagnostic. Action: None
Held line is not a line insulation test (LIT) failure	Meaning: The line in the control position is from a set that is posted by LIT failure, and the line in the accessed hold position has not failed the LIT. Action: None
Held line is not in a MADN group	Meaning: The line in the control position is from a set that is posted by a multiple address directory number (MADN) group, and the line in the accessed hold position is not part of a MADN group. Action: None
-continued-	

next (continued)

Responses for the next command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
Held line is not in current drawer	Meaning: The line in the accessed hold position is not from the drawer that is currently posted. Action: None
Line set is full	Meaning: The line in the hold position is not from the currently posted set, and the currently posted set is full. Action: None
Next not supported for cut	Meaning: The line in the control position is a DTSR line. The system cannot perform the next action on a DTSR line. Action: None
No control line; save option ignored	Meaning: The control position is empty. Action: None
No data for specified lcd not circuit posted	Meaning: The line concentrating device for the specified line could not be located because of a system fault. Action: Contact the support group to determine the required action.
No held lines	Meaning: All hold positions are empty. Action: None
No line in specified hold position	Meaning: You specified a hold position that is empty. Action: None
-continued-	

next (continued)

Responses for the next command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
No more lines in posted set	Meaning: The line in the control position is the last line in the posted set. Action: None
No posted line	Meaning: No set is posted. Action: None
Only one subgroup of line drawer is posted	Meaning: The line in the control position is located in a LCM. Action: None
Post set not drawer	Meaning: The previous set was not posted by drawer. Action: None
Save option not supported for posted set	Meaning: The line in the control position is part of a set that was posted by a condition identifier. Action: None
Specified module does not exist no circuit posted	Meaning: There is no subsequent drawer or line subgroup. Action: None
The entity in the hold position is not in the posted set	Meaning: The channel in the hold position is not a member of the current posted set. This response applies to ISDN lines. Action: None
-continued-	

next (continued)

Responses for the next command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
The line from a specified hold position is interchanged with the line that was in the control position.	Meaning: The system exchanges the line in the specified hold position (1,2,or 3) with the line in the control position. Action: None
The line from a specified hold position replaces the line that was in the control position.	Meaning: The system places the line from the specified hold position (1, 2, or 3) in the control position. Action: None
The line from the lowest number hold position that was occupied is interchanged with the line that was in the control position.	Meaning: The system exchanges the line in the next hold position with the line in the control position. Action: None
The line from the lowest number hold position that was occupied replaces the line that was in the control position.	Meaning: By entering the next command, either alone or with the p parameter, the system places the next line in the hold position in the control position. Action: None
The line from the lowest number hold position that was occupied replaces the line that was in the control position, and the quantity that is displayed beside the header POST is increased by one.	Meaning: The system places the next line in the control position and returns the line previously in the control position back to the posted set. Action: None
The line in the control position is replaced by the next line in the posted set, and the quantity that is displayed to the right of the header POST is reduced by one.	Meaning: The system successfully performed the command string next p. Action: None
-continued-	

next (end)

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

The line in the control position is replaced by the next line in the posted set, and the replaced line is returned to the posted set.

Meaning: The system successfully performed the command string next p save

Action: None

-end-

nse**Function**

Use the nse command to perform a wideband noise measurement.

nse command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
nse	$\left[\begin{array}{l} \textit{one} \\ \textit{parm} \end{array} \right]$
Parameters and variables	Description
<u>one</u>	When no <i>parm</i> value is entered, the system automatically shows one wideband noise measurement.
<i>parm</i>	This variable starts or stops continuous wideband noise measurement. The <i>parm</i> values are: ▪ c start continuous wideband noise measurement ▪ stop stop wideband noise measurement ▪ defaults to one wideband noise measurement if no parameter is provided

Qualifications

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

- You can also perform this test using the test thr command string.
- You must post a line in the control position before entering the command.

nse (continued)

Examples

The following table provides examples of the nse command.

Examples of the nse command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
nse ↵	Task: Perform a wideband noise measurement test and display the results. Response: Wideband Noise XXdBrn Explanation: The system has completed the wideband noise measurement and displayed the result.
nse c ↵	Task: Perform a wideband noise measurement test and display the results. Response: Wideband Noise XXdBrn Explanation: The system has completed the wideband noise measurement and displayed the result. When you use the c parameter in the command string, the system continuously displays the results until the test is stopped.

Responses

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

Responses for the nse command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
Wideband Noise XXdBrn	Meaning: The system has completed the wideband noise measurement and displayed the result. When you use the c parameter in the command string, the system continuously displays the results until the test is stopped. Action: None
-continued-	

nse (end)

Responses for the nse command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
Wideband Noise <XXdBrn	Meaning: The wideband noise measurement is below the measurable range. When you use the c parameter in the command string, the system continuously displays the results until the test is stopped. Action: None
Wideband Noise >XXdBrn	Meaning: The wideband noise measurement is above the measurable range. When you use the c parameter in the command string, the system continuously displays the results until the test is stopped. Action: None
-end-	

post**Function**

Use the post command to post an ISDN line or set of ISDN lines to the LTP.

post command parameters and variables									
Command	Parameters and variables								
post	d	dn							(1)
	h	dn	[<u>norange</u>]						(2)
	m		[<u>range</u>]						(3)
									(4)
									(5)
	l	[<u>host</u>	len	[<u>00</u>	[<u>nobchnl</u>	[<u>voice</u>			(6)
		site		<u>circuit</u>	<u>bchannel</u>	<u>linetype</u>			(7)
	s	state	[<u>voice</u>	[<u>norange</u>					(8)
			<u>linetype</u>	<u>range</u>					(9)
	bq								(10)
	dq								(11)
	dtsr	site	frame	unit					(12)
	df	failtype	[<u>voice</u>	[<u>norange</u>					(13)
			<u>linetype</u>	<u>range</u>					(14)
	lf	[<u>voltfail</u>							(15)
		<u>resfail</u>							(16)
		capfail							(17)
		lastfail	[<u>allbands</u>						(18)
			<u>band</u>						(19)
	[te	[<u>groupname</u>	<u>groupnum</u>						(20)
	lt								(21)
	g	cli	[<u>all</u>						(22)
			from	[<u>0</u>		to	[<u>255</u>		(23)
				<u>start</u>			<u>finish</u>		(24)
			member	<u>groupmem</u>					(25)
	sld	site	frame	unit					(26)
	all	[<u>voice</u>	[<u>norange</u>						(27)
		<u>linetype</u>	<u>range</u>						(28)
		dpx							(29)
	[shower	[<u>voice</u>	[<u>norange</u>						(30)
	icmolines	<u>linetype</u>	<u>range</u>						(31)
	insvdgq								(32)
	recidivist								(33)
	cptemberr								(34)
	tb	site	frame	unit	[<u>hc</u>	[<u>noitem</u>			(35)
					<u>format</u>	<u>item</u>			(36)
	card	pec	range						(37)
-continued-									

post (continued)

post command parameters and variables		
Command	Parameters and variables	
post (continued)	(1)	<i>nodisplay</i>
	(2)	
	(3)	
	(4)	print
	(5)	display
	(6)	<i>norange</i>
	(7)	
	(8)	
	(9)	<i>range</i>
	(10)	
	(11)	
	(12)	
	(13)	
	(14)	
	(15)	
	(16)	
	(17)	
	(18)	
	(19)	
	(20)	
	(21)	
	(22)	
	(23)	
	(24)	
	(25)	
	(26)	
	(27)	
	(28)	
	(29)	
	(30)	
	(31)	
	(32)	
	(33)	
	(34)	
	(35)	
	(36)	(end)
-continued-		

post (continued)

post command parameters and variables	
Parameters and variables	Description
<u>0</u>	This default parameter indicates a start member value of 0 for the <i>start</i> variable. When you do not enter a start member value, the system automatically uses the value 0.
<u>255</u>	This default parameter indicates a finish member value of 255 for the <i>finish</i> variable. When you do not enter a finish member value, the system automatically uses the value 255.
<i>all</i>	This parameter, when preceded by: - the common language location identifier (<i>cli</i>) variable, specifies that all members of a modem pool group are posted - the <i>hc</i> parameter, in the <i>tb</i> chain of parameters, specifies that all upper buffer entries are posted in order of the quantity of troubles - the <i>mr</i> parameter, in the <i>tb</i> chain of parameters, specifies that all upper buffer entries are posted in chronological order - the <i>post</i> command, specifies that all lines in the switch are posted - the <i>unit</i> variable, in the <i>tb</i> chain of parameters, specifies that all upper buffer trouble entries are posted in order of entry
<u><i>allfail</i></u>	When you do not enter another parameter with the parameter <i>df</i> , the system automatically posts all lines that failed a line card diagnostic test. Because the term <i>allfail</i> represents a default condition rather than an actual parameter, you do not enter it at the MAP.
<u><i>allbands</i></u>	When you do not enter another parameter with the command string <i>post lf lastfail</i> , the system automatically posts all lines that failed a previous LIT resistance test. Because the term <i>allbands</i> represents a default condition rather than an actual parameter, you do not enter it at the MAP.
<i>bchannel</i>	This variable specifies the the ISDN channel, B1 or B2.
<i>bq</i>	This parameter posts all lines in the busy queue.
<i>card</i>	This parameter posts lines that are using specified line card types.
<i>circuit</i>	This variable is a one or two digit circuit number; it is part of the LEN format of frame, unit, drawer, and circuit. The <i>circuit</i> range is 0-31.
<i>cli</i>	This variable is the CLLI of the specified modem pool group or DPX group.
-continued-	

post (continued)

post command parameters and variables (continued)	
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>cptermerr</i>	This parameter posts all lines that are in the CPTERMERR queue, lines that are currently out of service (maximum: 32).
<i>d</i>	This parameter posts lines associated with a maximum of five directory numbers.
<i>df</i>	This parameter posts all lines which have failed a line card diagnostic.
<i>display</i>	This parameter causes the same response as the print parameter.
<i>dn</i>	This variable is a seven digit directory number without spaces between any of the digits. If a prefix has been entered, the quantity of directory number digits varies and the entry rules are altered. The directory number range is 0-32767.
<i>dpx</i>	This parameter specifies that all DPX lines in the switch be posted.
<i>dq</i>	This parameter posts all lines in the deload queue.
<i>dtsr</i>	This parameter posts all dial tone speed recording (DTSR) circuits that are associated with a specified line frame and unit.
<i>failtype</i>	This variable specifies the subset of lines which have failed a line card diagnostic as follows: ▪ <i>cmaj</i> This parameter posts all lines which have equalled or exceeded the threshold value for major CP error rate. ▪ <i>cmin</i> This parameter posts all lines which have equalled or exceeded the threshold value for minor CP error rate, but have not equalled or exceeded the threshold value for major CP error rate. ▪ <i>d</i> This parameter posts all lines which have failed the long diagnostic, and the system prompts you to replace card. ▪ <i>f</i> This parameter posts all lines which have failed the long diagnostic, and the system prompts you to check facility. ▪ <i>imin</i> This parameter posts all lines which have exceeded the threshold value for minor ICMO rate, but have not equalled or exceeded the threshold value for major ICMO rate. ▪ <i>imaj</i> This parameter posts all lines which have equalled or exceeded the threshold value for major ICMO rate. ▪ <i>lcard</i> This parameter posts the keyset lines that have failed a circuit test looped back at the line card (failure flag L).
-continued-	

post (continued)

post command parameters and variables (continued)		
Parameters and variables	Description	
	▪ lset ▪ mcard ▪ mset ▪ n ▪ p ▪ queue ▪ s ▪ t ▪ u	This parameter posts the keyset lines that have failed a circuit test looped back at the terminal (failure flag 1). This parameter posts all lines whose LC is detected by the LCM to be either not in place or improperly seated. This parameter posts all keyset lines which failed a diagnostic when the set is unplugged or seems to be unplugged. This parameter posts all lines which have passed the short diagnostic after a previous diagnostic failure, but need to pass the extended diagnostic to clear the diagnostic failure. This parameter posts the loops that have failed a loop performance test. This parameter posts all lines which failed a diagnostic and are in the shower queue. This parameter posts all lines which have failed the short diagnostic. This parameter posts lines that have equalled or exceeded the Time Compressed Multiplex (TCM) synchronization losses threshold set in Table OFCENG. This parameter posts utility cards that have failed a PM diagnostic.
finish	This variable is the number of the last member in the posted modem pool set element. The finish element ranges from 0-255.	
frame	This variable is a one or two digit line frame number that forms part of the LEN. The <i>frame</i> range is 0-511.	
from	This parameter specifies that a selected modem pool member is the first of a set that is to be posted. The number of this starting member follows.	
g	This parameter specifies that one or more members of a modem pool group, or a DPX group, are posted.	
groupmem	This variable is the number of the modem pool member. The <i>groupmem</i> range is 0-255.	
groupname	This variable is the group name of the data test equipment that is posted.	
group num	This variable is the group number of the data test equipment that is posted. The <i>group number</i> range is 0-31.	
-continued-		

post (continued)

post command parameters and variables (continued)	
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>h</i>	This parameter posts all lines that are associated with a directory number in a hunt group.
<i>hc</i>	This default parameter specifies that the upper buffer entry with the highest trouble count is posted.
<i>host</i>	This default parameter is the CLLI of the local site. Unless you specify a remote site, the system uses the host as the site value.
<i>icmolines</i>	This parameter posts a set of the first 32 lines in the ICMOLINE queue.
<i>item</i>	This variable is a single digit identifier of a trouble item in the upper buffer. The <i>item</i> range is 0-9.
<i>l</i>	This parameter posts a line circuit or a line drawer.
<i>len</i>	This variable is part of a seven digit line equipment number for a line circuit, entered in the following format: nn n nn nn. The first two digits identify the frame, the next digit identifies the unit, and the next two digits identify the drawer. (The last 2 digits of a LEN refer to a circuit, previously described in this section.)
<i>lf</i>	This parameter posts all lines which have failed an ALT line insulation test.
<i>linetype</i>	This variable specifies the the type of line you want to post. The linetype values are: voice or data.
<i>lit</i>	This variable consists of values related to the LIT resistance test: ▪ capfail posts all lines which failed the test ▪ lastfail consists of parameters band0 and band1 where: - band0 posts the lines which exceeded the band0 threshold, 40 Kohms, during the previous LIT resistance test - band1 posts the lines which exceeded the band1 threshold, 200 K ohms during the previous LIT resistance measurement but did not exceed the band0 threshold ▪ resfail posts all lines which have exceeded the band0 threshold once, and exceeded the band2 threshold on three previous occasions ▪ voltfail posts all lines which failed the EMF test
-continued-	

post (continued)

post command parameters and variables (continued)	
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>m</i>	This parameter posts all lines that are associated with a multiple address directory number (MADN) group, using one directory number from the group.
<i>mr</i>	This variable specifies that the most recent trouble entry in the upper buffer is posted.
<i>member</i>	This parameter specifies that a selected modem pool member is to be posted. The number of the member follows.
<i><u>nobchnl</u></i>	When you do not enter a b-channel value, the system does not display any channel information.
<i><u>norange</u></i>	When you don't enter a value for posting a range of LENSs, no range is posted. Because norange specifies a default condition rather than an actual parameter, you do not enter it at the MAP.
<i>pec</i>	This variable is the product engineering code (PEC) for the specified type of line card including the suffix, but without the NT prefix.
<i>print</i>	This parameter causes the LEN and the dn of all lines in the posted set to be displayed in the CI output area of the MAP.
<i>range</i>	This variable posts lines associated with a range of LENSs. The format for the range variable is: from frame unit drawer circuit to frame unit drawer circuit.
<i>recidivist</i>	This parameter posts a set of the first 32 lines in the RECIDIVIST queue.
<i>s</i>	This parameter posts all lines by their state.
<i>shower</i>	This parameter posts all lines that are in the shower queue to a maximum of 32 lines.
<i>site</i>	This variable specifies the short CLLI for the remote or host site.
<i>sltd</i>	This parameter posts subscriber line test digital equipment so that it can be accessed for DMS-1 RCT lines maintenance.
<i>start</i>	This variable is the number of the first member in the posted modem pool element set. The start element ranges from 0-255.
<i>state</i>	This variable is one of the stater codes listed in the status code table in the LTP MAP level section.
-continued-	

post (continued)

post command parameters and variables (continued)	
Parameters and variables	Description
tb	This parameter posts one or more entries from a specified upper buffer.
te	This parameter specifies that data test equipment is posted.
to	This parameter specifies that a selected modem pool member is the last of a set that is to be posted. The number of the finishing member follows.
<i>unit</i>	This variable is a single digit line frame unit number that forms part of the LEN. The <i>unit</i> range is: • 0-9 if the LCD is a DMS-1RCT or a SLC96-RCS • 0-1 if the LCD is a LM or a LCM
<u>voice</u>	This default parameter specifies a voice line.
-end-	

Qualifications

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

- The sum of the quantity of prefix digits and the quantity of DN digits must be at least seven. If the quantity exceeds seven, the DN digits will overwrite the rightmost prefix digits on this occasion only.
- When a subscriber loop test digital (SLTD) is posted to a DMS-1RCT line, commands bsy, rts, and forcrs are inapplicable.
- The g parameter and its subtending parameters apply only if software package NTX251 is provided.
- The system recognizes an omitted digit as zero, thereby permitting the frame number to be entered as a single digit for frames 0 to 9.
- Switches that are equipped with software feature package NTX472, International-Local Basic, can post variable length directory numbers ranging from two to seven digits.
- Utility cards are posted using the card parameter.
- Nailed-up special service connections on SLC-96 subscriber carriers are posted by LEN.
- A band0 pass with a band1 fail is a marginal pass until six successive measurements are less than band1.

post (continued)

- The parameter print should only be used with the parameter recidivist when the response is directed to a hardcopy printer.
- When you post an RCS line that has Digitone service, the characters UTR are displayed under the RESULT header while the line is connected to a universal tone receiver (UTR). The characters are displayed only if the RCS line is attached to a subscriber module for SLC-96 carrier (SMS) equipped with a UTR circuit pack.
- When the lines in the busy queue are posted, the system erases the number to the right of the label BUSYQ.
- When the lines in the deloaded queue are posted, the system erases the number to the right of the label DELQ.
- The optional parameters data and voice are available if you have software package NTX250.

Examples

The following table provides examples of the post command.

Examples of the post command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
post d 6215901 6215902 6215903 6215904 6215905 ↵ <i>where</i> 6215901 is a directory number 6215902 is a directory number 6215903 is a directory number 6215904 is a directory number 6215905 is a directory number	Task: Post five directory numbers. Response: <pre> POST 4 DELQ BUSYQ PREFIX LCC PTY RNG....LEN..... DN STA F S LTA TE RESULT ISDN LOOP HOST 01 0 00 00 621 5901 IDL </pre> Explanation: In the control position, the system displays the line associated with the first specified directory number. The number 4 appears beside the header POST to indicate that the other four specified lines are in the posted set.
-continued-	

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

post s idl isdn from 00 0 00 00 to 01 0 00 00 print ↵

where

00 0 00 00 the starting LEN consisting of frame, unit, drawer, and circuit

01 0 00 00 the ending LEN consisting of frame, unit, drawer, and circuit

idl specifies the state of the lines you are posting

Task: Post all ISDN lines in the IDL state starting from LEN 00 0 00 00 to LEN 01 0 00 00 and display the LEN and DN of each line in the posted set.

Response:

```

POST  IDL  DELQ          BUSYQ          PREFIX
LCC PTY  RNG....LEN.....  DN  STA F S LTA TE RESULT
ISDN LOOP    HOST 01 0 00 00 621 5901 IDL

  CKT TYPE          LEN          DN          STATE          FAIL  EqPEC
-----
ISDN LOOP    HOST 01 0 01 01 621 5961  IDL          BX26AA
ISDN LOOP    HOST 01 0 01 02 621 5861  IDL          BX26AA
ISDN LOOP    HOST 01 0 01 03 621 5906  IDL          BX26AA
ISDN LOOP    HOST 01 0 01 05 621 5963  IDL          BX26AA
ISDN LOOP    HOST 01 0 02 01 621 5962  IDL          BX26AA
ISDN LOOP    HOST 01 0 02 02 621 5862  IDL          BX26AA
ISDN LOOP    HOST 01 0 02 03 621 5951  IDL          BX26AA
ISDN LOOP    HOST 01 0 12 00 621 5910  IDL          BX26AA
ISDN LOOP    HOST 01 0 12 01 621 5903  IDL          BX26AA
ISDN LOOP    HOST 01 0 12 02 621 5986  IDL          BX26AA
ISDN LOOP    HOST 01 0 12 03 621 5963  IDL          BX26AA
Number of entities in the posted set : 11

```

Explanation: The system has posted all ISDN lines in the IDL state within the specified range. The system displays information on each line in the posted set.

-end-

post (continued)**Responses**

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

Responses for the post command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
BUFFERS ARE NOT ALLOCATED FOR THIS LCD	Meaning: When the command post and the parameter tb were invoked with frame and unit parameters, buffers were not allocated to this LCD due to an error or omission in Table LNSMTCE, or due to a system fault. Action: Take the following actions: 1 Verify that Table LNSMTCE is correctly datafilled. 2 If Table LNSMTCE data is correct, contact the support group to determine the course of action that is required.
BUSY QUEUE EMPTY	Meaning: The command post and the parameter bq were invoked when there is no line in the busy queue. Action: None
BUSYQ POST PROCESS FAILED	Meaning: The command post and the parameter bq were invoked to post a set of lines in the state CPD. A system fault prevented the set from being posted. Action: Contact the support group to determine the maintenance action that is required.
Channel option applies to ISDN loops only. Channel parameter will be ignored.	Meaning: The channel parameter applies only to ISDN lines. The channel parameter is ignored. Action: None
-continued-	

post (continued)

Responses for the post command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
CPTERMERR QUEUE EMPTY NO MORE LINES IN POSTED SET	Meaning: There are no lines to post in the cptermerr queue. Action: None
DELOAD QUEUE EMPTY	Meaning: There is no line in the deloaded queue. Action: None
Details of a line circuit are displayed in the control position and the code for one of the line states is displayed to the right of the label POST.	Meaning: The command post, the parameter s, and a line state parameter were invoked to post a set by the state that is displayed beside the label POST. Action: None
Details of a line circuit are displayed in the control position and the number 31 is displayed to the right of the label POST.	Meaning: The command string post l site dwr was invoked to post a set by line drawer. Line circuit 00 id displayed in the control position, and the quantity of lines that are posted, less one, is displayed to the right of the label POST. Action: None
Details of dial tone speed recorder circuit 0 are displayed in the control position and the quantity 1 is displayed to the right of the label POST.	Meaning: The command string post dtsr site frame unit was invoked to post the dial tone speed recorder for the specified line frame. Action: None
-continued-	

post (continued)

Responses for the post command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
Details of the line that is associated with the specified directory number are displayed in the control position.	Meaning: The command string post d dn was invoked to post a line by directory number. Action: None
Details of the posted line, or of all lines in the posted set, are displayed in the CI output area of the screen.	Meaning: The parameter print was invoked with the command post and the parameters to post a line or a set of lines. Action: None
Details of the specified line circuit are displayed in the control position.	Meaning: The command string post l site LEN was invoked to post a line by its number. Action: None
DIRECTORY NUMBER OMITTED	Meaning: The post command and the parameter string r h or d or m were invoked without the required directory number being included as part of the string. Action: None
EMPTY BUFFER	Meaning: The command post and the parameter tb were invoked with other selected parameters when there are no entries in the upper buffer that is allocated to the LCD. Action: None
-continued-	

post (continued)

Responses for the post command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
FAILED TO POST DELOAD QUEUE	Meaning: The command post and the parameter dq were invoked to post a set of deloaded lines. A system fault prevented the set from being posted. Action: Contact the support group to determine the maintenance action that is required.
HELD LINE IS NOT IN TROUBLE BUFFER	Meaning: The command post and the parameter tb were invoked with other selected parameters when the line in the control position is not an entry in the upper buffer. Action: None
INCOMING MESSAGE OVERLOAD QUEUE EMPTY NO MORE LINES IN POSTED SET	Meaning: The command post and the parameter icmoline were invoked while there is no line in the icmo queue. Action: None
INVALID CHARACTERS: n . . .	Meaning: The command post, the parameter m or d or h, and a number were invoked to post a line by DN, where one of the characters in the DN is not a digit. Action: None
INVALID DIGITS	Meaning: You entered an invalid directory number. Action: None
-continued-	

post (continued)

Responses for the post command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
INVALID LEN	Meaning: The command post and the parameter tb were invoked with other selected parameters. A system fault prevented the set from being posted. Action: Contact the support group to determine the maintenance action that is required.
INVALID OFFICE CODE: n . . .	Meaning: The command post, the parameter m or d or h, and a directory number were invoked to post a line. The office code of the directory number that was entered is not valid in this switch. Action: None
INVALID PARAMETER: FORMAT MUST BE ONE OF ALL, HC, MR, <0-9>	Meaning: The command post and the parameter tb were invoked with an additional parameter that is invalid. Action: None
INVALID PARAMETER: PARAMETER IS ALL	Meaning: The command post was invoked with the parameter tb and other selected parameters including the parameter all. The parameter all was misspelled by the user. Action: None
Line not in HUNT group	Meaning: The command post and the parameter string h dn were invoked using a directory number for a line that is not part of a hunt group. Action: None
-continued-	

post (continued)

Responses for the post command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
Line not in MADN group	Meaning: The command post and the parameter string m dn were invoked for a directory number that is not associated with a line in a MADN group. Action: None
LIST MUST BE ALL	Meaning: The command post was invoked with the parameter tb and other selected parameters including the parameter all. The parameter all is misspelled. Action: None
LNSMTCE NOT ALLOCATED	Meaning: When the command post was invoked with the parameter tb, a system fault prevented the set from being posted. Action: Contact the support group to determine the maintenance action that is required.
NMP FEATURE NOT PRESENT UNABLE TO POST BY TB	Meaning: The command post and the parameter tb are invoked with other selected parameters when software package NTX272 is not available in the switch. Action: None
NO CIRCUIT POSTED	Meaning: The command that was entered, or the parameter that was entered, or both are in error; or the system process is faulty. Action: None
-continued-	

post (continued)

Responses for the post command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
NO DATA CIRCUITS FAILED	Meaning: The command post and the parameter string lf data or the parameter string df data were invoked when no failures were identified for lit or for diagnostics of data circuits. Action: None
NO DATA FOR SPECIFIED LM	Meaning: The command post and the parameter string l dtse were invoked for a LM, LCM, DMS-1 RCT, or RCS that is not equipped with a dial tone speed recorder. Action: None
NO DATA FOR SPECIFIED RCT	Meaning: When the command post and the parameter sltd were invoked for a DMS-1 RCT, a system fault prevented the RCT from being located. Action: Contact the support group to determine the maintenance action that is required.
NO VOICE CIRCUITS FAILED	Meaning: The command post and the parameter string lf voice or the parameter string df voice were invoked when no failures were identified for lit or for diagnostic tests of voice circuits. Action: None
Only one subgroup of line drawer is posted	Meaning: The set of lines that was posted using the command string post l <site> <dwr> is part of an LCM. Action: None
Posted circuits unchanged	Meaning: The command string you entered did not result in posting another line. The currently posted line remains in the control position. Action: None
-continued-	

post (end)

Responses for the post command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
PREFIX + DIRECTORY NUMBER TOO SHORT FOR n...	Meaning: The command post and the parameter m or d or h and a number were invoked to post a line by DN. The quantity of digits in the number, when added to the quantity of digits in the prefix, is less than seven. Action: None
RECIDIVIST QUEUE EMPTY NO MORE LINES IN POSTED SET	Meaning: The command post and the parameter recidivist were invoked while there is no line in the RECIDIVIST queue. Action: None
The following is displayed in the control position: LCC PTY RNG LEN.....DN STA CKT TYPE FL <site> <len> NO Dirn Neq	Meaning: The posted line circuit is not equipped and has no DN assigned to it. Action: None
THIS LCD NOT DATAFILLED IN LNSMTCE	Meaning: The command post and the parameter tb were invoked with parameters frame and unit that are not datafilled in Table LNSMTCE. Action: None
-end-	

qlayer**Function**

Use the qlayer command to query the layer 2 peg counts for the posted ISDN line. The peg counts are:

- number of frames received in error
- number of frames received in total
- number of frames retransmitted
- number of frames transmitted in total

qlayer command parameters and variables

Command	Parameters and variables
qlayer	There are no parameters or variables.

Qualifications

None

Example

The following table provides an example of the qlayer command.

Examples of the qlayer command

Example	Task, response, and explanation
qlayer ↵	Task: Display the layer information for the posted ISDN line. Response: <pre> Len 55 1 3 2 Frames received in total 10000 Frames received in error 100 Frames transmitted in total 9899 Frames retransmitted 89 Percentage error received 1.0% Percentage retransmitted 0.9% </pre> Explanation: The system displays the peg counts for the posted ISDN line.

qlayer (continued)**Responses**

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

Responses for the qlayer command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
DCH is out of service	Meaning: The DCH, which provides the service of the ISG channel connected to the D-channel of the LEN, is not in service. Action: Determine the reason for the DCH being out of service.
Fail message received from the DCH	Meaning: The DCH replied that the request failed for some reason. Action: Check any PM180 SWERR. If it is consistent, it indicates an XPM software problem. Contact your next level of maintenance support.
Failed to run layer2 request	Meaning: This indicates that some problem occurred. Normally, a SWERR log is created. Action: Collect the SWERR log. If it is consistent, it indicates a CCC software problem. Contact your next level of maintenance support.
layer2 activity cannot be activated on a <xxx> loop	Meaning: The line state of the line is not one of the following: IDL, MD, LO, CPB, CPD, or INB. Change the state of the line to a valid condition. Action: None
-continued-	

qlayer (end)

Responses for the qlayer command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
Len <frame> <unit> <drwr> <ckt> Frames received in total <n> Frames received in error <n> Frames transmitted in total <n> Frames retransmitted <n> Percentage error received <nn.n%> Percentage retransmitted <nn.n%>	Meaning: The system displays the previous peg count information and resets the counters for the posted ISDN line. The characters <n> represent the number for the category. Action: None
Line is not fully data filled	Meaning: The line status is HASU, meaning that no ISG channel is connected to the D-channel. Action: Change the status of the line to WORKING.
No reply from the DCH	Meaning: The DCH did not reply for some reason. Action: Check any PM180 SWERR. If it is consistent, it indicates a messaging problem. Contact your next level of maintenance support.
PM is out of service	Meaning: The C-side peripheral is out of service. The counters are not available. Action: Determine the reason for the PM being out of service.
-end-	

qloop**Function**

Use the qloop command to display all the LTIDs, DNs, and TEIs associated with a posted ISDN line.

qloop command parameters and variables

Command	Parameters and variables
qloop	There are no parameters or variables.

Qualification

The qloop command is qualified by the following limitation: an ISDN line must be posted before entering the qloop command.

Examples

The following table provides examples of the qloop command.

Examples of the qloop command

Example	Task, response, and explanation																																																
qloop ↵	Task: Display all the LTIDs, DNs, and TEIs associated with the posted ISDN line. Response: <table> <thead> <tr> <th>LTID</th> <th>TEI</th> <th>ASSOCIATED</th> <th>DNS</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>LCMI1 35</td> <td>1</td> <td>722 2460</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>722 2560</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>722 2486</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>722 2487</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>722 2489</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>722 2490</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>LCMI1 36</td> <td>2</td> <td>722 2460</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>722 2461</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>722 2561</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>ISDN 801</td> <td>21</td> <td>722 2461</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>NO DN</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> Explanation: There are three LTIDs on the line, all with static TEIs. DNs are shown for LTIDs LCMI1 35 and LCMI1 36. The NO DN displayed for LTID ISDN 801 indicates that no DNs exist for that LTID.	LTID	TEI	ASSOCIATED	DNS	LCMI1 35	1	722 2460				722 2560				722 2486				722 2487				722 2489				722 2490		LCMI1 36	2	722 2460				722 2461				722 2561		ISDN 801	21	722 2461				NO DN	
LTID	TEI	ASSOCIATED	DNS																																														
LCMI1 35	1	722 2460																																															
		722 2560																																															
		722 2486																																															
		722 2487																																															
		722 2489																																															
		722 2490																																															
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		722 2561																																															
ISDN 801	21	722 2461																																															
		NO DN																																															

-continued-

qloop (continued)

Examples of the qloop command (continued)	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
qloop ↵	Task: Display all the LTIDs, DNs, and TEIs associated with the posted ISDN line. Response: <pre> LTID TEI ASSOCIATED DNS ===== ISDN 1001 1 722 5560 ISDN 1000 *** 722 5559 </pre> Explanation: There are two LTIDs on the line. LTID ISDN 1001 has a static TEI of 1 and one DN associated with it. LTID ISDN 1000 has a dynamic TEI, indicated by the asterisks (***) being displayed instead of a numeric value. This LTID has one associated DN. -end-

Responses

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

Responses for the qloop command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
Action is only valid for a posted loop	Meaning: The posted entity was not a line. Action: Ensure that the command is attempted only on posted ISDN lines.
No LTIDs on the posted loop	Meaning: An attempt was made to query a line using the qloop command and the line had no LTIDs associated with it. Action: None -continued-

qloop (end)

Responses for the qloop command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
No terminal is in the control position	Meaning: The qloop command was attempted before a entity was posted. Action: Post an ISDN line before entering the qloop command.
Qloop command is not valid on IVD lines. The Qloop command will perform a query on the ISDN loop in the control position and will display all LTIDs, TEIs, and DNs associated with it. There is only one command syntax for the qloop command. The qloop command is only valid for the following terminals: ISDN lines. To view a qloop command syntax, post a terminal the qloop command is valid for.	Meaning: Help was requested for the qloop command after a non-ISDN line (IVD) was posted. Ensure that the qloop command is attempted only on ISDN lines. Action: None
This command is not valid.	Meaning: Help was requested but the ISDN lines are not present in the office. The command cannot be performed. 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 <i>incrname</i> <i>n</i>
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.
<i>incrname</i>	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 <i>incrname</i> are menu level names, such as lns, mtc, or mapci.
<i>n</i>	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 LTPISDN level to the previous menu level. Response: The display changes to the display of a higher level menu. Explanation: The LTPISDN level has changed to the previous menu level.
-continued-	

quit (continued)

Examples of the quit command (continued)	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
quit mtc ↵ <i>where</i>	
mtc	specifies the level higher than the LTPISDN 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 LTPISDN 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
The system replaces the display of the LTPISDN level with the display of the next higher MAP level.	Meaning: The system exited to the next higher MAP level. Action: None
The system replaces the LTPISDN level menu with a menu that is two or more levels higher.	Meaning: You entered the quit command with an <i>n</i> variable value of 2 or more or an <i>incrname</i> 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**

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.

-end-

rlayer**Function**

Use the rlayer command to reset the four transmission peg counts of the D-channel for the posted ISDN line. The peg counts are:

- number of frames received in error
- number of frames received in total
- number of frames retransmitted
- number of frames transmitted in total

rlayer command parameters and variables

Command	Parameters and variables
rlayer	There are no parameters or variables.

Qualifications

None

Example

The following table provides an example of the rlayer command.

Example of the rlayer command

Example	Task, response, and explanation
rlayer ↵	Task: Display the layer information for the posted ISDN line. Response: <pre>Counters reset for len 55 1 3 2 Previous counters were: Frames received in total 10000 Frames received in error 100 Frames transmitted in total 9899 Frames retransmitted 89 Percentage error received 1.0% Percentage retransmitted 0.9%</pre> Explanation: The system displays the peg counts for the posted ISDN line.

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

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rlayer (end)

Responses for the rlayer command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
layer2 activity cannot be activated on a <loop_state> loop	Meaning: The line state of the line is not one of the following: IDL, MD, LO, CPB, CPD, or INB. Change the state of the line to a valid condition. Action: None
Line is not fully data filled	Meaning: The line status is HASU, meaning that no ISG channel is connected to the D-channel. Action: Change the status of the line to WORKING.
No reply from the DCH	Meaning: The DCH did not reply for some reason. Action: Check any PM180 SWERR. If it is consistent, it indicates a messaging problem. Contact your next level of maintenance support.
PM is out of service	Meaning: The C-side peripheral is out of service. The counters are not available. Action: Determine the reason for the PM being out of service.
-end-	

scur**Function**

Use the scur command to perform a sealing current measurement test of the ISDN line card.

scur command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
scur	$\left[\begin{array}{l} \text{nodisplay} \\ \text{display} \end{array} \right]$
Parameters and variables	Description
display	This parameter displays measurement data.
nodisplay	When you enter only the scur command, the system does not display measurement data along with the response.

Qualifications

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

- You can also perform this test using the test scur command string.
- You must post a line before using this command.

Example

The following table provides an example of the scur command.

Example of the scur command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
scur display ↵	Task: Test the sealing current capability of the posted loop and return the measured results. Response: Sealing Current test PASSED. Sealing Current = <xxxx> mA Explanation: The system displays the test status and results. The characters <xxxx> represent the sealing current value.

scur (continued)**Responses**

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

Responses for the scur command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
Sealing Current test FAILED.	Meaning: The sealing current test has failed. The sealing current value measured was outside the acceptable range. Action: A diagnostic should be performed on the loop to determine if any failures exist in the line card.
Sealing Current test FAILED. Sealing Current = <xxxx> mA	Meaning: The sealing current test has failed. The sealing current value measured was outside the acceptable range. The system displays the current value when you use the display parameter. Action: Perform a diagnostic on the loop to determine if any failures exist in the line card.
Sealing Current test PASSED.	Meaning: The sealing current test has passed. Action: None
Sealing Current test PASSED. Sealing Current = <xxxx> mA	Meaning: The sealing current test has passed. The system displays the sealing current value when you use the display parameter. The characters <xxxx> represent the sealing current value. Action: None
-continued-	

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

Warning - Action may affect Packet Data Service
Do you wish to continue?
Please confirm ("YES" or "NO"):

Meaning: Because the scur command may affect service if the office is not equipped with DMS Packet Handler Service, the system requires confirmation of the command before performing the scur test.

Action: Enter yes to continue with the scur test. Enter no to cancel the command.

-end-

sustate**Function**

Use the sustate command to check the Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN) U-line card (ISLC), network termination 1 (NT1), or terminal endpoint identifier (TEI) status.

sustate command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
sustate	<u>all</u> lc nt1 tei
Parameters and variables	Description
<u>all</u>	When you do not specify the equipment status, the system automatically displays the status for the ISLC, NT1, and TEI. Since the term <i>all</i> represents a default condition rather than an actual parameter, you do not enter it at the MAP.
lc	This parameter checks the following states of the ISDN alternate mark inversion line coding (AMI) line card: • CO (cutoff relay) • L_LPBK (L-interface loopback) • LU_LPBK (LU-interface loopback) • NT1_CO (NT1 cutoff relay) • TA (test access relay) • U_ACT (U-interface activation) • U_SYNC (U-interface synchronization) Note: The system checks the NT1 cutoff relay to show whether the NT1_CO is on or off.
-continued-	

sustate (continued)

sustate command parameters and variables (continued)	
Parameters and variables	Description
lc (contd)	The lc parameter also checks the following states of the ISDN 2 bit 1 quaternary (2B1Q) line card: • CO (cutoff relay) • LC_LPBK (L-interface loopback) • SES_FE/d (severely erred second, far end-for the line card-to-NT1 direction, in the previous day) • SES_NE/d (severely erred second, near end-for the Nt1-to-line card direction, in the previous day) • SES_FE/h (severely erred second, far end-for the line card-to-NT1 direction, in the previous hour) • SES_NE/h (severely erred second, near end-for the NT1-to-line card direction, in the previous hour) • TA (test access relays test_in , test_out) • U_ACT (U-interface activation) • U_S (U-interface signal available) • U_SYNC (U-interface synchronization) • V_ID (firmware version identifier)
nt1	This parameter checks the following states of the AMI NT1: • 2B+D_LPBK (full-frame loopback) • B1_LPBK (B1-channel set direction) • B2_LPBK (B2-channel set direction) • T_ACT (T-interface activation) • T_LOOP (short or long loop) • T_SYNC (T-interface synchronization)
-continued-	

sustate (continued)

sustate command parameters and variables (continued)	
Parameters and variables	Description
nt1(contd)	The nt1 parameter also checks the following states of the 2B1Q NT1: • NTM (NTM bit is set, the NT1 is in a customer-initiated test mode) • P_PWR (primary power available) • S_PWR (secondary power available) • T_ACT (T-interface activation) • T_LPBK (T-interface loopback) • T_SYNC (T-interface synchronization)
tei	This parameter checks the ISDN line for the following TEI information: • STATUS (terminal active and responding, ".", or no terminal responding, "-", for each TEI number on the line, or "D" for each dynamic TEI) • TEI (numbers of the datafilled TEI, from 0-63 for static TEI, 64-126 for dynamic TEI)
-end-	

Qualifications

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

- The sustate command for ISDN lines is available at the LTPDATA, LTPISDN, and LTPMAN level of the MAP.
- For most of the fields in the AMI LC and NT1 display, a "." indicates that a state is present or that a relay or loopback point is operated; a "-" indicates that the relay or loopback point is not operated.
- For the B1_LPBK and B2_LPBK fields, the direction T or U is displayed.
- For the T_LOOP field, SHORT or LONG is displayed.
- For the 2B1Q LC and NT1, the display provides a "." or "-" for fields CO, U_SYNC, U_ACT, U_S, NTM, P_PWR, S_PWR, T_SYNC, and T_ACT. The remaining fields display the following information:
 - LC_LPBK "-", L 2B+D, LU 2B+D, LU B1 IN, LU B2 IN, LU D IN, LU B1 OUT, LU B2 OUT, LU D OUT, "****", where "****" indicates that invalid information is returned (for example, that multiple loopbacks are set)

sustate (continued)

- SES_FE/d a decimal number from 0-16 383
- SES_NE/d a decimal number from 0-16 383
- SES_FE/h a decimal number from 0-4095
- SES_NE/h a decimal number from 0-4095
- T_LPBK “-”, 2B+D, B1, B2, or “****”, where “****” indicates that invalid information is returned
- TA “-”, IN, OUT, BRDG
- V_ID two bytes of hex number are displayed
- When you enter the sustate command on a D4 or DE-4E DPX line, the status of the DPX card is displayed, as well as that of the subscriber data unit. In the case of a DE-4E DPX, the system also displays the status of the data line card. For all other datapath lines posted in the control position, the system displays the data line card status and subscriber data unit status.

sustate (continued)

Examples

The following table provides examples of the sustate command.

Examples of the sustate command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
sustate ↵	Task: Display the status of the line card and subscriber equipment (NT1 and TEI). Response: LCC PTY RNG...LEN..... DN STA F S LTA TE RESULT IBN LOOP HOST 04 1 00 02 NO DIRN IDL HOLD 1 NO DIRN IDL HOLD 2 NO DIRN IDL HOLD 3 NO DIRN IDL Line Equipment Status CO 2B+D_LpBk B1_LpBk B2_LpBk T_sync T_act - - - - - RxT Er_th CIM CIM_LpBk FER PES FSL V_id TS96 A . . - . . 0 10 - ISDN TEI Status TEI 21 31 Status - - Note: 2 network assigned dynamic TEI missing. Explanation: The system displays the status for the line card, NT1, and TEI. The note at the bottom of the shows that the number of dynamic TEIs responding to the query is less than the number of dynamic TEI terminals datafilled on the loop.
-continued-	

sustate (continued)

Examples of the sustate command (continued)	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
sustate lc ↵	
	Task: Check the loop status of the subscriber data line. Response: <pre> SUSTATE Line Card Status TCM SYNC SYNCREP BPVO BPVREP TA CO PROFILE FIRMWARE . . - - - - - 1.1 Subscriber Unit Status NEAR BAUD LOOP RI CTS RTS DTR PROFILE FIRMWARE RTS DTR 19200 S none - - . . . 1.1 - - </pre> Explanation: The system displays the data line card status and the subscriber data unit status.
-end-	

Responses

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

Responses for the sustate command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
A linecard fullframe loopback is set. TEI status is not available.	Meaning: The full-frame analog loopback on the line card is set. TEI status is not available. Action: None
-continued-	

sustate (continued)

Responses for the sustate command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
A linecard fullframe loopback is set. U-Loop and NT1 status not available.	Meaning: A full-frame analog loopback is set at the LU-interface. The display provides no U-loop, NT1, T-interface, or TEI status information. If you entered sustate command with parameter NT1, the display provides no information. Action: None
A NT1 fullframe loopback is set. TEI status is not available.	Meaning: The full frame loopback at the NT1 was set. The same response occurs, with the TEI information omitted from the sustate display, if you entered only the sustate command when a full frame loopback at the T-interface was set. If you entered the lc parameter, no NT1 or T-interface information is displayed. If you used the NT1 parameter, only T-interface and NT1 power status is displayed. Action: None
Action is only valid for a posted loop	Meaning: The posted channel or DN is not properly datafilled in Table LTMAP. Action: None
BIC loopback is set. ISLC & NT1 status not available.	Meaning: You entered the command sustate with either no parameters, parameter lc, or parameter NT1 when the L-interface loopback was set. None of the sustate display information is provided. Action: None
BIC loopback is set. TEI status is not available.	Meaning: You entered the command sustate with only parameter TEI when the L-interface loopback was set. Action: None
-continued-	

sustate (continued)

Responses for the sustate command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
CKT UNAVAILABLE	Meaning: The command sustate was invoked on a DPX line when BERT is in progress. Action: None
COMMAND NOT ALLOWED FOR SPECIAL SERVICE LINES	Meaning: The system cannot perform the sustate command on a nailed-up special service connection. Action: None
<interface type> interface not responding	Meaning: The system displays those interfaces in the loop that are not responding to the command. Action: Perform a diagnostic test or DCH continuity test on that specific interface.
Invalid maintenance command to XPM	Meaning: You entered a command that the XPM does not recognize. Action: None
Invalid maintenance request to XPM	Meaning: You entered a command that the XPM recognizes, but the parameter was not valid. Action: None
ISLC & NT1 are not responding	Meaning: You entered the command sustate on the ISDN line in the control position, but the status requested was not displayed. Action: Diagnose the line card to obtain information for locating the fault.
-continued-	

sustate (continued)

Responses for the sustate command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
ISLC status is not available	Meaning: You entered the command sustate with selected parameters, but the line card status was not reported. Action: Diagnose the line card to obtain information for locating the fault.
L & T interfaces not responding. ISLC & NT1 status not available.	Meaning: You entered the command sustate and the command was executed successfully, but the line card and NT1 are not responding. Action: None
LCD interface not responding. ISLC status is not available.	Meaning: You entered the command sustate and the command was executed successfully, but the line card is not responding. Action: None
LCD is in mateload	Meaning: Before the status of the loop is queried, the status of the LCD is queried to make sure it is ready for line maintenance. The LCD is mateloading at this moment. Action: Wait until mateloading is completed.
LCD is in service	Meaning: Before the status of the loop is queried, the status of the LDC is queried to make sure it is ready for line maintenance. The LCD is in service but line maintenance is disallowed. A software error (SWERR) will be generated. Action: Check the LCD and the LCD load. Busy and return to service the LCD again.
-continued-	

sustate (continued)

Responses for the sustate command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
LCD is not in service	Meaning: Before the status of the loop is queried, the status of the LCD is queried to make sure it is ready for line maintenance. If the LDC is not in service, this message is displayed. Action: Return to service the LDC from the PM level of the MAP.
LCD is overloaded	Meaning: Before the status of the loop is queried, the status of the LDC is queried to make sure it is ready for line maintenance. The LCD is overloaded at this moment. Action: Wait until the LCD is no longer overloaded.
LCD is overloaded and in mateload	Meaning: Before the status of the loop is queried, the status of the LDC is queried to make sure it is ready for line maintenance. The LCD is overloaded and in mateload at this moment. Action: Wait until the LCD is no longer overloaded and mateloading is completed.
LCD messaging fault	Meaning: The LCMI or LCME received an unexpected reply from the line card. Action: None
LCD not responding	Meaning: The LCMI or LCME is not responding to the request. Action: None
LCD retransmit failed	Meaning: The LCMI or LCME did not get any response from the line card. Action: None
-continued-	

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

Line Card Status
 TCM SYNC SYNCREP BPVO BPVREP TA CO PROFILE FIRMWARE

Subscriber Unit Status
 NEAR FAR
 BAUD LOOP RI CTS RTS DTR PROFILE FIRMWARE RTS DTR

Meaning: The system displays the data line card status and the subscriber data for a data line other than a DPX and using a NT6X71AA or NT6X71AB line card, where:

- BPVO shows the BPV overflow state
- BPVREP shows the BPV report enable state
- FIRMWARE
- CO shows the Cutoff relay state
- PROFILE shows the DLC profile state
- SYNCREP shows the synchronization report enable state
- TA shows the Test Access relay state
- TCM SYNC shows the TCM synchronization state between the DLC and the DU

Action: None

Loop is seized. TEI status is not available.

Meaning: You entered the sustate command with only parameter TEI when the loop was already seized by other loop maintenance activity.

Action: None

<n> extra dynamic TEI responded

Meaning: The number of dynamic TEIs responding to the query you entered is greater than the number of dynamic TEI terminals datafilled on the loop. The term <n> indicates the number of extra terminals.

Action: None

-continued-

sustate (continued)

Responses for the sustate command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
<n> network assigned dynamic TEI missing.	Meaning: The number of dynamic TEIs responding to the query you entered is less than the number of dynamic TEI terminals datafilled on the loop. The term <n> indicates the number of dynamic TEI terminals not responding. Action: None
No reply received from XPM	Meaning: The XPM is not responding. Action: None
NT1 status is not available	Meaning: You entered the sustate command with selected parameters, but the NT1 status was not reported. Action: Diagnose the line card to obtain information for locating the fault.
NT1 version is not available	Meaning: You entered the NT1 version that was not available from the loop. Action: Check the NT1. Check if there are any loopbacks set.
Status unavailable-invalid line state	Meaning: You entered the sustate command on the ISDN line in the control position, when the line was not in one of the following states: IDL, CPB, CPD, DMB, CUT, INB, DEL, or MB. Action: None
Status unavailable-Peripheral out of service	Meaning: You entered the sustate command when the LCMI or the LGC was out of service. Action: Access the PM maintenance level to put the appropriate PM in service.
-continued-	

sustate (continued)

Responses for the sustate command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
T interface not responding. NT1 status is not available.	Meaning: You entered the sustate command with only the parameter TEI when the cutoff relay on the line card was operated. Action: None
TEI status unavailable	Meaning: You entered the sustate command but the terminal equipment is not responding. No TEI information is provided in the sustate display. Action: Check on the status of the terminal equipment.
TEI unavailable	Meaning: The system failed to get the status of the TEI connected to the loop. Action: Check that the terminal TEI numbers match the datafilled numbers. Check the DCH and basic rate access (BRA) channels.
The cutoff relay is operated. TEI status is not available.	Meaning: You entered the command sustate and the command was executed successfully, but the NT1 is not responding. Action: None
THE D4 DPX CARD STATUS AND THE SUBSCRIBER DATA UNIT STATUS ARE DISPLAYED	Meaning: The command sustate was invoked when the line in the control position is a NT9L01AA D4 DPX data line. Action: None
THE DE-4E DPX CARD STATUS, THE DATA LINE CARD STATUS AND THE SUBSCRIBER DATA UNIT STATUS ARE DISPLAYED.	Meaning: The command sustate was invoked when the line in the control position is a DE-4E DPX data line. Action: None
-continued-	

sustate (continued)

Responses for the sustate command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
U-loop sync is lost. T-loop sync and activation information unavailable.	Meaning: You entered the sustate command with no parameters, but U-loop synchronization was lost. No T_ACT or T_SYNC information is available, but the status of primary power, secondary poser, and U-loop signal is displayed to assist in finding the cause of the problem. If the lc parameter was used, no T-interface information or power status is displayed. If the NT1 parameter was used, only the T_LPBK information, power status, and customer maintenance status are displayed. Action: None
UNAVAILABLE-LINE CARD NOT RESPONDING	Meaning: When the command sustate was invoked on the data line in the control position, a message is sent to the DLC while the data line is not in one of the following states: • IDL • MB • DEL • CPB • CPD Action: Invoke the sustate command again.
-continued-	

sustate (continued)

Responses for the sustate command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
UNAVAILABLE-SUBSCRIBER UNIT NOT RESPONDING	Meaning: When the command sustate was invoked on the data line in the control position, a message is sent to the DU while the data line is not in one of the following states: • IDL • MB • DCL • CPB • CPD Action: Invoke the sustate command again.
WARNING UP TO 4 MIN. DELAY IS POSSIBLE	Meaning: The command sustate was invoked on a DPX line in the control position. Action: None
XPM per loop queue is full - try again	Meaning: The queue for activity requests on the XPM is full. Try entering the command again. Action: None
-end-	

sustate (continued)

Sustate command status codes

The following table describes the status codes for the sustate status display.

Status codes LTPISDN menu status display (continued)		
Code	Description	
Line card status		
BPVO	This field shows the BPV overflow state.	
BPVREP	This field shows the BPV report enable state.	
CO	This field shows the cutoff relay state.	
PROFILE	This field shows the DLC profile state.	
SYNCREP	This field shows the synchronization report enable state.	
TA	This field shows the test access relay state.	
TCMSYNC	This field shows the TCM synchronization state between the DLC and the DU.	
Subscriber line status of far end RS232 interface		
DTR	This field shows the status of the data terminal ready (DTR) lead of the far end RS232 interface.	
FAR	This represents the far end RS232 interface.	
RTS	This field shows the status of the request to send (RTS) lead of the far end RS232 interface.	
-continued-		

sustate (end)

Status codes LTPISDN menu status display (continued)		
Code	Description	
Subscriber line status of near end RS232 interface		
BAUD	This field shows the current baud rate, or transmitting and receiving speed, of the DU. The format display is NNNNN X, where: • NNNNN-is the speed of the DU in bits per second • X-indicates if the transmission is synchronous (S) or asynchronous (A)	
CTS	This field shows the status of the clear to send (CTS) lead of the near end RS232 interface.	
DTR	This field shows the status of the data terminal ready (DTR) lead of the near end RS232 interface.	
FIRMWARE	This field shows the DU firmware version and vintage. The format of the display is xx.yy, where: • xx-indicates the version of the firmware in the DU, ranging from 0-15 • yy- indicates the vintage of the firmware in the DU, ranging from 0-15	
LOOP	This field shows the loop around status, indicating if any of the following loopback points are activated: • fe/l-loopback is activated at the far end RS232 by setting the DIP switch at the DU or by entering the loopbk command at the LTP • ne/l-loopback is activated at the local RS232 by setting its DIP switch or by entering the loopbk command at the LTP • ne/r-loopback at the local RS232 interface is activated by a far end request • none-no loopback points are activated • tcm-the local TCM loopback is activated	
NEAR	This represents the near end RS232 interface.	
PROFILE	This field shows the state of the DU profile.	
RI	This field shows the status of the ring indicator (RI).	
RTS	This field shows the status of the request to send (RTS) lead of the near end RS232 interface.	
-end-		

Function

Use the tei command to:

- check all terminal endpoint identifiers (TEI) on the line
- restore a TEI to service if it has been removed from service as a result of duplication.

tei command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
tei	check restore <i>tei_no</i>
Parameters and variables	Description
check	This parameter checks the status of all TEIs active on the ISDN line.
restore	This parameter returns to service the TEI that was automatically removed from service as a result of duplication.
<i>tei_no</i>	This variable specifies the number of the TEI from 0-63 (static TEI) or from 64-126 (dynamic TEI).

Qualification

The DCH associated with the posted line must be in service for this command to function.

tei (continued)**Example**

The following table provides an example of the tei command.

Example of the tei command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
tei check ↵ <i>where</i>	
check	checks the status of all TEIs active on the ISDN line
	Task: Check the status of all TEIs active on the ISDN line. Response: <pre>ISDN TEI STATUS TEI 1 21 22 24 30 35 36 STATUS . . R - D . X TEI MGMT REQUEST PASSED</pre> Explanation: The system displays all the active TEIs and their corresponding status.

Responses

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

Responses for the tei command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
<n> dynamic TEI missing	Meaning: The number of dynamic TEIs is less than the number of dynamic TEI terminals datafilled on the loop. The characters <n> represent the number of dynamic TEIs. Action: None
<n> extra dynamic TEI responded	Meaning: The number of dynamic TEIs responding to the query is greater than the number of dynamic TEI terminals datafilled on the loop. The characters <n> represent the number of dynamic TEIs. Action: None
-continued-	

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

ISDN TEI STATUS

TEI	1	21	22	24	30	35	36
STATUS	.	.	R	-	D	.	X

TEI MGMT REQUEST PASSED

Meaning: You entered the command string tei check on the posted line and the TEI status was displayed. The display is interpreted as follows:

- “.” The TEI is datafilled and there is an active terminal responding on the line.
- “-” The TEI is datafilled but there is no terminal responding on the line.
- D The dynamic TEI is datafilled and more than one terminal on the line responded to the command string tei check. The DCH removes the TEI from service to avoid confusion on the line.
- R The TEI is datafilled but has been removed from service by the DCH as a result of duplication. To restore this TEI to service, the command string tei restore is required as well as reactivating the TEI on the terminal.
- X A terminal exists on the line with a TEI which has not been datafilled. The DCH removes this TEI from service.

Action: None

TEI <nn> restored

Meaning: You entered the command string tei restore <nn> and the system provided verification. The characters <nn> represent the TEI number.

Action: None

TEI must be datafilled

Meaning: You entered the command string tei restore <nn> for a TEI that was not datafilled.

Action: None

-end-

Function

Use the test command to perform various tests of layer 1 behavior on a 2B1Q loop posted in the control position.

test command parameters and variables				
Command	Parameters and variables			
test	dcsig	$\left[\begin{array}{l} \textit{nodisplay} \\ \textit{display} \end{array} \right]$		
	coldst			
	scur	$\left[\begin{array}{l} \textit{nodisplay} \\ \textit{display} \end{array} \right]$		
	det	$\left[\begin{array}{l} \underline{5} \\ \textit{crctime} \end{array} \right]$	$\left[\begin{array}{l} \textit{both} \\ \textit{direction} \end{array} \right]$	$\left[\begin{array}{l} \textit{noNT1} \\ \textit{tst} \end{array} \right]$
	thr	$\left[\begin{array}{l} \textit{both} \\ \textit{direction} \end{array} \right]$	$\left[\begin{array}{l} \textit{noNT1} \\ \textit{tst} \end{array} \right]$	
	alm			
	imp	$\left[\begin{array}{l} \underline{50} \\ \textit{threshold} \end{array} \right]$	$\left[\begin{array}{l} \underline{5} \\ \textit{meastime} \end{array} \right]$	$\left[\begin{array}{l} \underline{10} \\ \textit{blnktime} \end{array} \right]$
	nse	$\left[\begin{array}{l} \textit{one} \\ \textit{parm} \end{array} \right]$		
	iloss			
Parameters and variables		Description		
<u>5</u>		This default parameter specifies a default value for two variables. When you do not enter a value for the variable <i>crctime</i> , the system automatically uses 5 s. as the CRC corruption interval. When you do not enter a value for the variable <i>meastime</i> , the system uses a 5 min. interval for taking an impulse measurement.		
<u>10</u>		This default parameter indicates that when you do not enter a value for the variable <i>blnktime</i> , the system uses the value 10 ms as the blanking time.		
<u>50</u>		This default parameter indicates that when you do not enter a value for the variable <i>threshold</i> , the system uses the value 50 dB.		
alm		This parameter performs an LOS alarm check.		
<i>blnktime</i>		This variable specifies the blanking time, which represents a nominal counting rate (per second) for measuring impulse noise. Each threshold counter can only be incremented once during the blanking time interval. The blanking time ranges from 10-125 ms.		
-continued-				

test (continued)

test command parameters and variables (continued)	
Parameters and variables	Description
<i><u>both</u></i>	When you do not specify the test direction, the system automatically performs the test in both directions. Since the term <i>both</i> represents a default condition rather than an actual parameter, you do not enter it at the MAP.
<i>coldst</i>	This parameter performs a cold start test with "Test NT1".
<i>crctime</i>	This variable specifies the time interval for which the CRC will be corrupted. The time interval range is 1-3500 s.
<i>dcsig</i>	This parameter performs a dc signature test.
<i>det</i>	This parameter performs a block error (BE), errored second (ES), and severely error second (SES) detection test.
<i>direction</i>	This variable specifies the test direction, either towards the NT1 or towards the ISDN line card. The test direction values are: • fe (far end) - from ISDN line card to NT1 • ne (near end) - from NT1 to ISDN line card.
<i>display</i>	This parameter displays measurement data.
<i>iloss</i>	This parameter performs an insertion loss test.
<i>imp</i>	This parameter performs an impulse noise test.
<i>meastime</i>	This variable specifies the time interval in which impulse measurement is taken. The time interval ranges from 1-15 min.
<i><u>noNT1</u></i>	When you do not enter the tst parameter, the system does not use the NT1 in the det command action. Since the term <i>noNT1</i> represents a default condition rather than an actual parameter, you do not enter it at the MAP.
<i>nse</i>	This parameter performs a wideband noise test.
<i><u>one</u></i>	When you do not enter a value for the variable <i>parm</i> , the system automatically performs only one wideband noise measurement. Since the term <i>one</i> represents a default condition rather than an actual parameter, you do not enter it at the MAP.
-continued-	

test (continued)

test command parameters and variables (continued)	
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>parm</i>	This variable starts or stops continuous wideband noise measurement. The <i>parm</i> values are: ▪ c start continuous wideband noise measurement ▪ stop stop wideband noise measurement
<i>scur</i>	This parameter performs a sealing current test.
<i>thr</i>	This parameter performs a BLM threshold capability test.
<i>threshold</i>	This variable specifies that the threshold value is used in the impulse test. The threshold values range from 10-99 dB.
<i>tst</i>	This parameter specifies that the test use NT1.
-end-	

Qualifications

None

test (continued)**Example**

The following table provide an example of the test command.

Example of the test command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
test dcsig display ↵ <i>where</i> dcsig display	performs the dc signature test displays the test measurements Task: Perform a DC signature test and display the measurements. Response: <pre> LCC PTY RNG....LEN..... DN STA F S LTA TE ISDN LOOP HOST 00 0 00 02 226 1605 IDL Y DC signature test PASSED. Tip to Ring 595.0 Ohms Tip to Ground 999.9 Kohms Ring to Ground 999.9 Kohms </pre> Explanation: The system has verified that the DC signature of the NT1 (or LUNT if line is mp-eco) matches the appropriate electrical specifications. The system displays the DC signature test resistance measurements when you use the display option. The numbers 595.0 Ohms, 999.9 Kohms, and 999.9 Kohms represent the resistance measurements.

test (continued)**Responses**

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

Responses for the test command					
MAP output	Meaning and action				
BLM Detection Test Completed Test Time = 23 seconds					
	--BE--	--ES--	--ES--	--SES--	--SES--
	C.Hr	C.Hr	C.Dy	C.Hr	C.Dy
Initial (NE)	0	0	0	0	0
Final (NE)	1502	20	20	20	20
Linecard Clock	1	09:17:24			
Meaning: The system has successfully completed the BLM detection test and has displayed the results. Initial and final counts are returned for the Current Hourly (C. Hr) BE, ES, and SES counters and the Current Daily (C.Dy) ES and SES counters. The system resets all current counts to zero.					
Action: None					
BLM Detection Test Completed Test Time = 23 seconds					
	--BE--	--ES--	--ES--	--SES--	--SES--
	C.Hr	C.Hr	C.Dy	C.Hr	C.Dy
Initial (NE)	0	0	0	0	0
Final (NE)	754	10	10	10	10
Initial (FE)	0	0	0	0	0
Final (FE)	754	10	10	10	10
Linecard Clock	1	09:17:24			
Meaning: The system has successfully completed the BLM detection test and has displayed the results. Initial and final counts are returned for the Current Hourly (C. Hr) BE, ES, and SES counters and the Current Daily (C.Dy) ES and SES counters. This test was performed using the "Test NT1". The system resets all current counts to zero					
Action: None					
-continued-					

test (continued)

Responses for the test command (continued)		
MAP output	Meaning and action	
BLM Thresholding Test Completed Test Time = 42 seconds using the Test NT1 NE, ES cnt/th 41/40 PASSED SES cnt/th 41/10 PASSED Linecard Clock 1 09:17:24		
	Meaning: The system has successfully completed the BLM threshold test and has displayed the results. This test was performed using the “Test NT1”. The system resets current counts back to zero. Action: None	
BLM Thresholding Test Completed Test Time = 84 seconds NE, ES cnt/th 41/40 PASSED SES cnt/th 41/10 PASSED FE, ES cnt/th 41/40 PASSED SES cnt/th 41/10 PASSED Linecard Clock 1 09:17:24		
	Meaning: The system has successfully completed the BLM threshold test and has displayed the results. The test was performed for both directions and the system displays the results of the current hourly ES and SES counters and their thresholds. The system resets all current counts back to zero. Action: None	
BLM thresholding test may take 1 min and 24 secs. Do you wish to continue? Please Confirm YES/NO?		
	Meaning: The system displays the estimated time required to perform the BLM thresholding test. The system requires confirmation of the BLM test before continuing with the blm test process. Action: Enter yes to continue with the blm test process. Enter no to cancel the test.	
-continued-		

test (continued)

Responses for the test command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
Coldstart test FAILED.	Meaning: The ISDN line card and "Test NT1" were unable to gain U-sync within 15 seconds as required by the test. Action: If U-synchronization cannot be established with the "Test NT1", a diagnostic should be performed to determine if faults exist on the ISDN line card, loop plant, or NT1.
Coldstart test PASSED.	Meaning: The ISDN line card and "Test NT1" were able to gain U-sync within 15 seconds as required by the test. Action: None
DC signature test FAILED.	Meaning: The system has failed to verify the DC signature. This failure may be the result of an electrical failure on the NT1 (or LUNT on mp-eco lines). Action: Perform a diagnostic test on the loop to determine if failures exist in the line card, loop plant, or NT1. In addition , you may need to perform a line test to check that the loop is exhibiting normal electrical characteristics.
DC Signature test FAILED.	Tip to Ring <nnn> Kohms Tip to Ground <nnn> Kohms Ring to Ground <nnn> Kohms Meaning: The system has failed to verify the DC signature. This failure may be the result of an electrical failure on the NT1 (or LUNT on mp-eco lines). The system displays the DC signature test resistance measurements when you use the display option. The characters <nnn> represent the resistance measurements. Action: None
DC Signature test PASSED.	Meaning: The system has verified that the DC signature of the NT1 (or LUNT if line is mp-eoc) matches the appropriate electrical specifications. Action: None
-continued-	

test (continued)

Responses for the test command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
DC Signature test PASSED.	
Tip to Ring	<nnn> Kohms
Tip to Ground	<nnn> Kohms
Ring to Ground	<nnn> Kohms
Meaning: The system has verified that the DC signature of the NT1 (or LUNT if line is mp-eco) matches the appropriate electrical specifications. The system displays the DC signature test resistance measurements when you use the display option. The characters <nnn> represent the resistance measurements. Action: None	
Insertion Loss Measurement Completed.	
ISDN MTE filter	XX.X dB
4 kHz low pass filter	YY.Y dB
Meaning: The system has completed the insertion loss measurement. Two measurements of the 2B1Q signal transmitted by the NT1 are returned: one of the 2B1Q signals passed through a 4 kHz high pass filter and one without the filter. Action: None	
Insertion Loss Measurement Completed.	
ISDN MTE filter	< XX.X dB
4 kHz low pass filter	YY.Y dB
Meaning: The system has completed the insertion loss measurement. Two measurements of the 2B1Q signal transmitted by the NT1 are returned, one of the signal passed through an ISDN MTE filter and one through a 4 kHz low pass filter. In this case, the insertion loss measurement through the ISDN MTE filter was below the measurable range. Action: None	
-continued-	

test (continued)

Responses for the test command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
LOS Test ABORTED. U-Sync not established.	Meaning: The system could not perform the BLM ALARM verification test since U-sync could not be established. Action: If U-synchronization cannot be established, perform a diagnostic test to determine if faults exist on the the ISDN line card, loop plant, or NT1.
LOS Test FAILED.	Meaning: The system failed the BLM ALARM verification test, indicating that an alarm was not received for the LOS test. The CPE NT1 (or LUNT for mp-eoc) was used in performing the test. Action: Perform a diagnostic on the loop under test to identify potential trouble on the line card, loop and NT1.
LOS Test PASSED. Tested with TEST NT1.	Meaning: The system has successfully completed the BLM ALARM verification test, indicating that an alarm was received for LOS. This test was performed using a "Test NT1". The system automatically attempts to use a "Test NT1" for the test whenever U-sync is not currently established. Action: None
Sealing Current test FAILED.	Meaning: The sealing current test has failed. The sealing current value measured was outside the acceptable range. Action: Perform a diagnostic on the loop to determine if any failures exist in the line card.
Sealing Current test FAILED. Sealing Current = <xxxx> mA	Meaning: The sealing current test has failed. The sealing current value measured was outside the acceptable range. The system displays the current value when you use the display parameter. Action: Perform a diagnostic on the loop to determine if any failures exist in the line card.
-continued-	

test (continued)

Responses for the test command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
Sealing Current test PASSED.	Meaning: The sealing current test has passed. Action: None
Sealing Current test PASSED. Sealing Current = <xxxx> mA	Meaning: The sealing current test has passed. The system displays the sealing current value when you use the display parameter. The characters <xxxx> represent the sealing current value. Action: None
Time: xxM Blnk: xxxms + 99-103dB OVR +103-107dB OVR +107-111dB OVR	Meaning: The system updates the results from the impulse noise measurement test continuously until the specified time interval has elapsed. In this case, all the counts have exceeded the measurement capacity. Action: None
Time: xxM Blnk: xxxms + 99-103dB XXXX +103-107dB YYYY +107-111dB ZZZZ	Meaning: The system updates the results from the impulse noise measurement test continuously until the specified time interval has elapsed. The results provided are based on the threshold specified. Action: None
-continued-	

test (end)

Responses for the test command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
Warning - Action may affect Packet Data Service Do you wish to continue?	Meaning: Since the coldst command may affect service when the office is not equipped with DMS Packet Handler Service, the system requires confirmation of the command before performing the coldst test. Action: Enter yes to continue with the coldst test. Enter no to cancel the command.
Wideband Noise XXdBrn	Meaning: The system has completed the wideband noise measurement and displayed the result. When you use the c parameter in the command string, the system continuously displays the results until the test is stopped. Action: None
Wideband Noise <XXdBrn	Meaning: The wideband noise measurement is below the measurable range. When you use the c parameter in the command string, the system continuously displays the results until the test is stopped. Action: None
Wideband Noise >XXdBrn	Meaning: The wideband noise measurement is above the measurable range. When you use the c parameter in the command string, the system continuously displays the results until the test is stopped. Action: None
-end-	

Function

Use the thr command to perform the BLM test to verify the thresholding of ES and SES counts on a line posted in the control position.

thr command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
thr	$\left[\begin{array}{c} \text{both} \\ \text{direction} \end{array} \right] \left[\begin{array}{c} \text{noNT1} \\ \text{tst} \end{array} \right]$
Parameters and variables	Description
<u>both</u>	When you do not specify the test direction, the system automatically performs the test in both directions. Since the term <i>both</i> represents a default condition rather than an actual parameter, you do not enter it at the MAP.
<u>direction</u>	This variable specifies the test direction, either towards the NT1 or towards the ISDN line card. The test direction values are: • fe (far end) from ISDN line card to NT1 • ne (near end) from NT1 to ISDN line card • the default value for direction is both dummy default
<u>noNT1</u>	When you do not enter the tst parameter, the system does not use the NT1 in the det command action. Since the term <i>noNT1</i> represents a default condition rather than an actual parameter, you do not enter it at the MAP.
tst	This parameter specifies that the test use NT1.

Qualifications

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

- You can also perform this test using the test thr command string.
- A line must be posted in the control position before entering the command.

thr (continued)**Example**

The following table provides an example of the thr command.

Example of the thr command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
<pre>thr fe tst ↵ where</pre>	
<pre>fe specifies the far end tst specifies the use of an NT1</pre>	
	Task: Test the BLM threshold capability of the posted loop in the far end direction, using the "Test NT1". Response: <pre>BLM Thresholding Test Completed Test Time = 84 seconds using the Test NT1 FE, ES cnt/th 41/40 PASSED SES cnt/th 41/10 PASSED Linecard Clock 1 09:17:24</pre> Explanation: The system displays the test status and results.

Responses

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

Responses for the thr command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
<pre>BLM threshold test may take 1 min and 24 secs. Do you wish to continue? Please Confirm YES/NO?</pre>	Meaning: The system displays the estimated time required to perform the BLM thresholding test. The system requires confirmation of the BLM test before continuing with the blm test process. Action: Enter yes to continue with the blm test process. Enter no to cancel the test.
-continued-	

thr (end)

Responses for the thr command (continued)		
MAP output	Meaning and action	
BLM Thresholding Test Completed Test Time = 42 seconds using the Test NT1 NE, ES cnt/th 41/40 PASSED SES cnt/th 41/10 PASSED Linecard Clock 1 09:17:24		
	Meaning: The system has successfully completed the BLM threshold test and has displayed the results. This test was performed using the “Test NT1”. The system resets current counts back to zero.	
	Action: None	
BLM Thresholding Test Completed Test Time = 84 seconds NE, ES cnt/th 41/40 PASSED SES cnt/th 41/10 PASSED FE, ES cnt/th 41/40 PASSED SES cnt/th 41/10 PASSED Linecard Clock 1 09:17:24		
	Meaning: The system has successfully completed the BLM threshold test and has displayed the results. The test was performed for both directions and the system displays the results of the current hourly ES and SES counters and their thresholds. The system resets all current counts back to zero.	
	Action: None	
Warning - Action may affect Packet Data Service Do you wish to continue?		
	Meaning: Since the thr command may affect service when the office is not equipped with DMS Packet Handler Service, the system requires confirmation of the command before performing the thr test.	
	Action: Enter yes to continue the thr test. Enter no to cancel the command.	
-end-		

tstsgnl**Function**

Use the tstsgnl command to operate the 96 kHz test tone in the S/T-chip.
The tone can be turned on or off.

tstsgnl command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
tstsgnl	start stop query
Parameters and variables	Description
query	This parameter checks if the 96 kHz test zone is on or off.
start	This parameter turns on the 96 kHz test tone.
stop	This parameter turns off the 96 kHz test tone.

Qualifications

None

Example

The following table provides an example of the tstsgnl command.

Example of the tstsgnl command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
tstsgnl start ↵	Task: Turn the 96kHz test tone on. Response: Test signal started Explanation: The system activates the test tone.

tstsgnl (end)

Responses

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

Responses for the tstsgnl command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
No response from XPM	Meaning: The CCC did not receive an acknowledgement from the XPM for this command. If the CCC does not receive an acknowledgement from the XPM, the system assumes that the 96 kHz test tone is on. Action: Check the XPM.
Test signal started	Meaning: The 96 kHz test tone is turned on in the S/T-chip in the line card. Action: None
Test signal stopped	Meaning: The 96kHz test tone is turned off. Action: None

LTPLTA level commands

Use the LTPLTA level of the MAP to enter the line test position test access commands level.

Accessing the LTPLTA level

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

mapci;mtc;lns;ltplta ↵

LTPLTA commands

The commands available at the LTPLTA 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
balnet	L-1391
cap	L-1395
coin	L-1401
dgttst	L-1405
hold	L-1409
Intst	L-1411
lta	L-1413
monlta	L-1417
next	L-1423
orig	L-1433
post	L-1439
quit	L-1457
-continued-	

Command	Page
res	L-1461
ring	L-1465
talklta	L-1469
vac	L-1475
vdc	L-1479
-end-	

LTPLTA menu

The following figure shows the LTPLTA menu and status display.

CM	MS	IOD	Net	PM	CCS	LNS	Trks	Ext	APPL
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
LTPLTA									
0	Quit	POST 2	DELQ	BUSYQ	PREFIX	621			
2	Post_								
3	MonLTA	LCC	PTY	RNG.....	LEN....	DN	STA	F	S LTA TE RESULT
4	TalkLTA								
5	Orig								
6	LnTst								
7	VDC								
8	VAC								
9	Res								
10	Cap								
11	Hold								
12	Next								
13									
14	LTA_								
15	BalNet								
16	Coin_								
17	Ring								
18	DgtTst								

LTPLTA status codes

The following table describes the status codes for the LTPLTA status display.

Status codes LTPLTA menu status display			
Code	Meaning	Description	
Posted Set Headers			
This example shows a sample display for the posted set headers described below.			
POST	DELQ	BUSYQ	PREFIX
BUSYQ	Busy queue	This header indicates the number of lines in the busy queue that are in the call processing deload (CPD) state, waiting for call completion.	
DELQ	Deload queue	This header indicates the number of lines in the deloaded queue that are ready to be placed in the control position.	
POST	Posted set	This header indicates the number of lines ready to be placed in the control position or the type of the posted set when the set is posted by state, alarm status, or dial tone speed recorder (DTSR) circuits. When the set is posted by state, the state code of the posted set is displayed to the right of the header. When the set is posted by alarm status code, the alarm code of the posted set is displayed to the right of the header. When the set that is posted is the DTSR circuits, the code DTSR is displayed to the right of the header.	
PREFIX	Prefix digits	This header shows the prefix digits for the posted set.	
Control Position Headers			
This example shows a sample display for the control position headers described below.			
LCC IBN	PTY DATA	RNG....LEN..... MERI 00 0 03 03	DN 621 7892
		STA F S LTA TE	RESULT MB JACKS 1
DN	Directory number	This header indicates the directory number of the line in the control position.	
-continued-			

Status codes LTPLTA menu status display (continued)		
Code	Meaning	Description
F	Failure code	This header shows the code for a failed diagnostic test. ▪ (blank)-indicates that no failure is detected for the line ▪ c-indicates that a minor CP error rate was detected on the line (this code is equivalent to the CMIN code appearing in the System Status display and in response to the almstat command) ▪ C-indicates that a major CP error rate was detected on the line (this code is equivalent to the CMAJ code appearing in the System Status display and in response to the almstat command) ▪ D-indicates that the extended diagnostic failed and that line card replacement is required ▪ F-indicates that the extended diagnostic failed because of a facility fault ▪ i-indicates that a minor ICMO rate was detected on the line (this code is equivalent to the IMIN code appearing in the System Status display and in response to the almstat command) ▪ I-indicates that indicates that a major ICMO rate was detected on the line (this code is equivalent to the IMAJ code appearing in the System Status display and in response to the almstat command) ▪ l-indicates a failure when a keyset circuit test or a loop signaling test is run at the terminal ▪ L-indicates a failure when a keyset circuit test or a loop signaling test is run at the line card <item> ▪ m-indicates that a keyset line diagnostic failed when the keyset is unplugged or seems to be unplugged (this code is equivalent to the MSET code appearing in the System Status display and in response to the almstat command) ▪ M-indicates that a keyset line diagnostic failed when the LC is unplugged or seems to be unplugged (this code is equivalent to the MCARD code appearing in the System Status display and in response to the almstat command) ▪ N-indicates that a short diagnostic was successful after a previous diagnostic failure, and that an extended diagnostic is required
-continued-		

Status codes LTPLTA menu status display (continued)		
Code	Meaning	Description
		- Q-indicates that two successive call processing attempts failed - S-indicates that the short diagnostic failed - T-indicates a failure from the TCMMON command when the number of Time Compressed Multiplex (TCM) synchronization losses between the Data Line Card and the Data Unit were greater than or equal to the threshold set in table OFCENG - U-indicates that a utility card diagnostic failed
LCC	Line class code	This header indicates the line class code of the line in the control position. The line class code identifies the class of service assigned to a line. In the above example, the line in the control position is an IBN line.
LEN	Line equipment number	This header indicates the LEN of the line in the control position. The LEN represents the location of the line in memory, called the logical location. The logical location is different than the actual physical location of the line.
LTA TE	Line test access and Test equipment	These headers indicate the test equipment and facilities that are associated with the line in the control position. If the LTA bus is connected to both the loop and the line circuit, IN appears under the header. If the LTA bus is connected to the loop only, OUT appears under the header. In the example, jacks 1 means that one pair of jacks is connected to the line.
PTY	Party line	If the line in the control position is a party line, this header shows the party identification. The party line value ranges from T1-T5 or R1-R5. If the line in the control position is an individual line, the space under header PTY is blank.
RESULT	Test result	This header shows the result of the line test if space permits. Otherwise, the test result appears in the lower part of the CI output area.
RNG	Ringing combination	If the line in the control position is a party line, the header RNG shows the ringing combination for the party. The value recorded ranges from 0-5.
S	Seizure code	This header indicates whether the line in the control position is in seized. If the line is seized, a dot (.) appears under the header. If the line is not seized the area under the header is blank.
STA	State code	This header shows the code for the state of the line in the control position. Refer to the line state codes in the LNS level section.
Note: The headers F, S, and STA show the condition of the line.		
-continued-		

Status codes LTPLTA menu status display (continued)		
Code	Meaning	Description
The following status codes appear in this level:		
cpb	Call process busy	The circuit state code call process busy (cpb) represents a circuit that is carrying traffic.
cpd	Call process deload	The circuit state code call process deload (cpd) represents a circuit that is carrying traffic and that a maintenance request to place the line in the deloaded (DEL) state is pending. The state changes momentarily to DEL when call processing (CP) ends, and then the state changes to manual busy (MB).
del	Deload	The circuit state code deload (del) represents a circuit which was in the cpd state, has been released by CP, and is now available.
dmb	D-channel busy	The circuit state code D-channel busy (dmb) represents a busy D-channel.
haz	Hazard	The circuit state code hazard (haz) represents a line hazard condition such as foreign line voltage or leakage resistance. The cutoff relay of the line is operated.
idl	Idle	The circuit state code idle (idl) represents a circuit that is in service and available to any process.
inb	Installation busy	The circuit state code installation busy (inb) represents an installed circuit that is not available for one or more of the following reasons. Tests can be conducted during this state. • a data change has been made • an LTP operator has entered an instruction • some required data has not been assigned
lmb	Module busy	The circuit state code line module busy (lmb) represents a circuit where call processing cannot take place because the LM or LCM is out of service.
lo	Lockout	The circuit state code lockout (lo) represents a circuit that has been removed from service by the DMS machine, preventing call processing. Manual action is required to change the state.
mb	Manual busy	The circuit state code manual busy (ManB) represents a circuit which was removed from service by a maintenance person and can only be returned to service by a maintenance person. Call processing cannot take place.
neq	Not equipped	The circuit state code not equipped (neq) represents circuit hardware that is not provided.
plo	Permanent signal partial dial (PSPD) lockout (plo)	The circuit state code permanent signal partial dial (PSPD) lockout (plo) represents circuit hardware that is not provided.
-continued-		

Status codes LTPLTA menu status display (continued)		
Code	Meaning	Description
sb	System busy	The circuit state code system busy (sb) represents a circuit which is removed from service by system maintenance, which runs periodic tests until the circuit is either restored to service or set to mb; for example, a test to detect intermittent conditions.
sz	Seized	The circuit state code seized (sz) represents a circuit which has been seized.
-end-		

Common responses

The following table provides explanations of the common responses to the LTPLTA commands. These responses will be produced by the cap, lntst, res, vac, and vdc commands under the LTPLTA level. This table will be referred to from the individual command descriptions to which it pertains.

Common responses for the LTPLTA commands	
MAP output	Meaning and action
COMMAND NOT VALID FOR AN RLCM LINE - NO MTU	Meaning: The command was invoked on a line in the control position that is served from a remote line concentrating module (RLCM) with no serving remote maintenance module (RMM). Action: None
-continued-	

Common responses for the LTPLTA commands (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
COULD NOT SEIZE LINE	Meaning: The command was invoked on a line in the control position, but one of the following conditions prevented the line from being seized so that the test could be run: 1 There is a system fault. 2 The line is in use by system maintenance. 3 The line is in use by another line test position (LTP). 4 The peripheral module in which the line card is located is faulty. Action: One of the following actions is required as a result of the response message. The listed number of the following actions corresponds to the listed number of the explanation: 1 Contact the support group to determine the maintenance action that is required. 2 Determine if the line is in the system busy (SysB) state. If so, repeat the test when the line is in the idle (IDL) state. 3 Determine if another LTP is using the line. 4 Determine if the line is in the IDL state. If so, take maintenance action on the line concentrating device (LCD).
FAILED TO OPEN MTU	Meaning: The command was invoked on a line in the control position, but one of the following conditions prevented the metallic test unit (MTU) from functioning properly: 1 The MTU is faulty. 2 The LCD that supports the MTU is faulty. Action: One of the following actions is required as a result of the response message. The listed number of the following actions corresponds to the listed number of the explanation: 1 Diagnose the MTU. 2 Take maintenance action on the LCD.
-continued-	

Common responses for the LTPLTA commands (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
INVALID CPID	Meaning: The command was invoked on a line in the control position, but a system fault prevented the test from being carried out. Action: Contact the support group to determine the maintenance action that is required.
LINE STATE INVALID	Meaning: The command was invoked on a line in the control position that is not in one of the following states: • idle (IDL) • installation busy (INB) • lockout (LO) • manual busy (MB) • permanent signal partial dial (PSPD) lockout (PLO) Action: None
MEASUREMENT FAILED - DIAGNOSE MTU	Meaning: The command was invoked on a line in the control position, but a faulty MTU prevented line measurements from being made. Action: Schedule line maintenance on the MTU.
NO IDLE CHANNEL	Meaning: The command was invoked on a line in the control position, but there was no speech link available from the line circuit to the network. Action: None
NO LTA CONN AVAILABLE	Meaning: The command was invoked on a line in the control position, but there was no line test access (LTA) connection available for a MTU because the metallic test access (MTA) vertical is in use by another test. Action: None
-continued-	

Common responses for the LTPLTA commands (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
NO MTU AVAILABLE	Meaning: The command was invoked on a line in the control position, but there was no MTU available. Action: Perform maintenance action on each available MTU that can access a line. If required, take corrective action. If no faults are found, contact the support group to determine the maintenance action that is required.
NO REPLY FROM MTU, DIAG MTU	Meaning: The command was invoked on a line in the control position, but a faulty MTU prevented any test results from being received from the MTU. Action: Schedule maintenance action on the faulty MTU.
OPERATION NOT ALLOWED ON DTSR LINES	Meaning: The command was invoked on a DTSR line in the control position. A DTSR is connected to a pseudo position. Action: None
OPERATION NOT ALLOWED ON SLTD LINES	Meaning: The command was invoked on a subscriber loop test digital (SLTD) line in the control position. An SLTD line connects a remote carrier terminal for DMS-1 rural (RCT) test circuit to the host SMR over digital facilities. Action: None
TEST ACCESS CANCELLED. TRY AGAIN	Meaning: The command was invoked on a line in the control position that is served from a DMS-1 RCT equipped with a SLTD. Invoking the command in this situation causes another line on the shelf to be rung. If the RCT is equipped with a SLTD, ringing another line on the same shelf as the line under test discontinues the test at the conclusion of the subtest in process. Action: None
-continued-	

Common responses for the LTPLTA commands (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
TEST FAILED, DIAG MTU	Meaning: The command was invoked on a line in the control position, but a faulty MTU prevented the test from being performed. Action: Schedule maintenance action on the faulty MTU.
TEST OK	Meaning: The command was invoked on a line in the control position and all measurements are within established threshold values. Action: None
-end-	

balnet**Function**

Use the balnet command to perform a balance network test on a subscriber loop that is in either the off-hook or on-hook mode.

balnet command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
balnet	off on
Parameters and variables	Description
off	This parameter specifies the off-hook balance network test.
on	This parameter specifies the on-hook balance network test.

Qualifications

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

- When the manual override (MNO) field is set to value Y in the line circuit inventory table (LNINV), the balance network value (BNV) field and the pad group (PADGRP) field in the table are not updated in accordance with balnet results. When the MNO value is N, the fields are updated (see NTP 297-2101-451).
- A monitor or talk connection, using either the command MONLTA or the command TALKLTA, must be established before the off-hook balance network test is requested.
- The balance network for an electronic business set (EBS) is fixed, but the loss pad may be altered; table LNINV is updated to reflect the new pad value.

balnet (continued)**Example**

The following table provides an example of the balnet command.

Example of the balnet command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
balnet off ↵	Task: Perform the on-hook balance network test. Response: SUBSCRIBER OFF-HOOK BALANCE NETWORK TEST NOT DONE Explanation: You entered the command string balnet on when the subscriber was in the off-hook mode.

Responses

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

Responses for the balnet command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
A line is shown to have a balance network for a loaded or a non-loaded facility, and need for a 2DB pad is indicated. The current and previous conditions are displayed.	Meaning: The command balnet and the parameter on were invoked on a line in the control position. Action: None
COMMAND NOT ALLOWED FOR SPECIAL SERVICE LINES	Meaning: The system cannot perform the balnet command on a nailed-up special service connection. Action: None
COMMAND IS NOT APPROPRIATE FOR RCU LINE	Meaning: The system cannot perform the balnet command on a RCU line. Action: None
-continued-	

balnet (continued)

Responses for the balnet command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
EXCESSIVE NOISE BALANCE NETWORK TEST NOT DONE	Meaning: The noise on the line is greater than the expected return level for the test. Action: Take the following sequence of steps: 1 Check for foreign EMF on the subscriber loop. 2 Replace the line card and retest.
NOT APPROPRIATE FOR DATA LINE	Meaning: The system cannot perform the balnet command on a data line in the control position. Action: None
NOT APPROPRIATE FOR P-PHONE	Meaning: The system cannot perform the balnet command on a EBS (sometimes called a P-phone) line in the control position. Action: None
NOT APPROPRIATE FOR RCT LINE	Meaning: The system cannot perform the balnet command on a line that is served from a DMS-1RCT. Action: None
SUBSCRIBER OFF-HOOK BALANCE NETWORK TEST NOT DONE	Meaning: You entered the command string balnet on when the subscriber was in the off-hook mode. Action: None
-continued-	

balnet (end)

Responses for the balnet command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
SUBSCRIBER ON-HOOK BALANCE NETWORK TEST NOT DONE	Meaning: You entered the command string balnet off when the subscriber is in the on-hook mode. Action: None
The currently required balance network setting and pad value for a line is displayed.	Meaning: The command balnet and the parameter off were invoked on a line in the control position. Action: None
THIS COMMAND DOES NOT APPLY TO RCS LINES	Meaning: The system cannot perform the balnet command on a SLC-96 line. Action: None
-end-	

cap**Function**

Use the cap command to perform a capacitance measurement on a subscriber loop.

cap command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
cap	$\begin{bmatrix} \text{all} \\ r \\ t \\ tr \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{bmatrix} \text{once} \\ c \end{bmatrix}$
Parameters and variables	Description
<u>all</u>	This parameter represents a system default. When you do not specify the capacitance measurement by using the r, t, or tr parameters, the system performs all three measurements.
c	This parameter initiates continuous testing.
<u>once</u>	This parameter represents a system default. When you do not enter the c parameter, the system performs the specified test or tests only once.
r	This parameter initiates a ring to ground measurement.
t	This parameter initiates a tip to ground measurement.
tr	This parameter initiates a tip to ring measurement. When neither t nor r are entered following the command, the system automatically performs a tip to ring measurement.

Qualifications

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

- The capacitance threshold value for a data line is different from that of a voice line.
- Capacitance is measured from 0 to 5 microfarads in .001 microfarad steps.
- The continuous mode of testing causes a completed test to be repeated every four seconds, and updates the line test position (LTP) display when a test result changes. The test continues until it is stopped by specifying a different test on the line in the control position or by removing that line from the control position.

cap (continued)

Example

The following table provides an example of the cap command.

Example of the cap command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
cap ↵	Task: Perform the command. Response: AUDIT IN PROGRESS Explanation: The command failed because a system audit is in progress.

Responses

The following table provides explanations of the responses to the cap command. The common responses to the cap, lntst, res, vac, and vdc commands of the LTPLTA level are described in the introduction to this level.

Responses for the cap command on RCU lines	
MAP output	Meaning and action
A capacitance measurement is displayed in the lower part of the command interpreter (CI) output area under the header CAP, and in line with the line identifier TIP, RING, TIP to RING, or all of them.	Meaning: The command cap was invoked on a line in the control position, together with one of the parameters r, t, or tr. Action: None
A capacitance measurement is displayed in the lower part of the CI output area under the header CAP, and in line with the line identifier TIP, RING, TIP to RING, or all of them; and is updated from time to time.	Meaning: The command cap was invoked on a line in the control position, together with one of the parameters t or r; or tr; and with the parameter c. Action: None
-continued-	

cap (continued)

Responses for the cap command on RCU lines(continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
AUDIT IN PROGRESS	Meaning: A system audit is in progress. Action: Retry the command.
BYPASS ACTIVE	Meaning: A bypass is active. Action: Retry the command.
CAP TEST ABORTED, VOLTAGE LIMIT EXCEEDED	Meaning: The voltage on the line exceeded the threshold value. The system cancelled the cap test. Action: None
COMMAND NOT ALLOWED FOR SPECIAL SERVICE LINES	Meaning: The system cannot perform the cap command on a nailed-up special service connection. Action: None
JACK ACCESS ACTIVE	Meaning: Testing is in progress on the remote carrier urban (RCU) line through the jack ended trunk. Action: Retry the command.
LOCAL TESTING ACTIVE	Meaning: Local testing is in progress on the RCU line in the control position. Action: Retry the command.
-continued-	

cap (continued)

Responses for the cap command on RCU lines(continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
MESSAGING INHIBITED	Meaning: Communication between the Subscriber Carrier Module-100 Urban (SMU) and the RCU is temporarily suspended. Action: Retry the command. If the fault persists, locate and correct the fault on the peripheral module (PM).
MTC BUS FAULTY	Meaning: The maintenance bus is faulty. Action: Retry the command. If the fault persists, locate and correct the fault on the PM.
MTC BUS UNAVAILABLE	Meaning: The maintenance bus is already in use. Action: Retry the command. If the fault persists, locate and correct the fault on the PM.
NO LINE CARD	Meaning: The line card is missing. Action: If a line card is not in place, put a line card in the line card carrier (LCC). If a line card is in place, reseal the line card.
NO LTA CARD	Meaning: The line test access (LTA) card is missing. Action: If not in place, put a LTA card in the LCC. If in place, reseal the LTA.
NO MTC CARD	Meaning: The maintenance card is missing. Action: If not in place, put a maintenance card in the RCU. If in place, reseal the maintenance card.
-continued-	

cap (continued)

Responses for the cap command on RCU lines(continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
NO SMU PSIDE CHANNEL	Meaning: The path from the SMU to the RCU for the line in the control position is not available. Action: Retry the command. If the fault persists, consult the support group to determine the required corrective action.
PM NOT READY	Meaning: Testing, originated from the host switch, is in progress on another line in the same RCU. Action: Retry the command.
PM REPLY TIMEOUT	Meaning: The path from the SMU to the RCU for the line in the control position is lost due to system action. Action: Retry the command. If the fault persists, consult the support group to determine the required corrective action.
RCU LINES WHICH ARE ENDPOINTS OF SPECIAL CONNECTIONS MUST BE BUSIED BEFORE THEY ARE TESTED	Meaning: You must busy the RCU line which is and endpoint of a special connection before using the command. Action: Enter the bsy command on the posted RCU line.
SOFTWARE ERROR	Meaning: A system fault prevented the test from proceeding. Action: Retry the command. If the fault persists, check the log reports to determine the cause of the problem and the necessary corrective action.
-continued-	

cap (end)

Responses for the cap command on RCU lines(continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
SUSPECTED LCC FAULT	Meaning: Due to a suspected fault in the LCC, the system could not perform the cap command. Action: Replace the LCC card and retry the command.
UNEXPECTED PM REPLY	Meaning: A system fault prevented the test from proceeding. Action: Retry the command. If the fault persists, consult the support group to determine the corrective action.
-end-	

coin**Function**

Use the coin command to send a +130 volt pulse on the subscriber loop to operate the coin collect mechanism in the coin station, or a -130 volt pulse to operate the coin return mechanism.

coin command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
coin	cc cr
Parameters and variables	Description
cc	This parameter transmits coin collect voltage (+130)
cr	This parameter transmits coin return voltage (-130)

Qualification

A monitor talk connection, which is made using the talklta command, must be established before this test is requested.

Example

The following table provides an example of the coin command.

Example of the coin command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
coin cc ↵	Task: Perform the command coin cc to send a +130 volt pulse on the subscriber loop to operate the coin collect mechanism in the coin station. Response: COIN SIGNAL OK Explanation: The coin mechanism at the coin station operated properly.

coin (continued)**Responses**

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

Responses for the coin command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
COIN SIGNAL OK	Meaning: The coin mechanism at the coin station operated properly. Action: None
COIN STUCK	Meaning: The coin mechanism did not operate properly because the coin is stuck. Action: None
COIN TIMEOUT-SIGNAL NOT SENT FROM LINE CARD, TRY AGAIN	Meaning: The line card did not transmit the test result to the cc. Action: Diagnose the line card.
FAILED TO SEND COIN SIGNAL-CHECK LINE CARD AND SUBSCRIBER LOOP	Meaning: A fault prevented the station from receiving a coin control voltage. Action: Locate and correct the fault condition in the subscriber loop, or the line card, or both. If the fault is in the system, contact the support group to determine the required maintenance action.
LINE STATE NOT MAN_BUSY (MB); OPERATION NOT PERFORMED	Meaning: The coin line in the control position is not in the state MB. The system cancels the coin command. Action: None
NO POSTED LINE	Meaning: No line is in the control position. Action: None
-continued-	

coin (end)

Responses for the coin command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
NO TALK CONNECTION TO POSTED LINE; COMMAND NOT PERFORMED	Meaning: No monitor or talk connection is established to the line. Action: None
NOT APPROPRIATE FOR A BUSINESS SET	Meaning: The system cannot perform the coin command coin on an electronic business set (EBS) (sometimes called a P-Phone) line. Action: None
NOT APPROPRIATE FOR A DATA UNIT	Meaning: The system cannot perform the coin command coin on a data line. Action: None
THE POSTED LINE CARD DOES NOT SUPPORT COIN FUNCTIONS	Meaning: The system cannot perform the coin command coin on a plain ordinary telephone service (POTS) line. Action: None
-end-	

dgttst**Function**

Use the dgttst command to test the Digitone (DGT) pad or dial on the subscriber action.

dgttst command parameters and variables

Command	Parameters and variables
dgttst	There are no parameters or variables.

Qualifications

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

- Before using the dgttst command, you must establish a talk connection using the command talklta.
- This test requires the same digit sequences that are used for a station ringer test.

Example

The following table provides an example of the dgttst command.

Example of the dgttst command

Example	Task, response, and explanation
dgttst ↵	Task: Perform the command to test the dial on the subscriber action. Response: TEST PASSED, DIGITS RECEIVED: <n> Explanation: The system received and displayed the expected digits. The character <n> represents the digits that were received at the LTP.

dgttst (continued)**Responses**

The following table provides explanations of the responses to the dgttst command. The character <n> represents the digits that were received at the LTP.

Responses for the dgttst command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
LINE STATE NOT MAN_BUSY (MB); OPERATION NOT PERFORMED	Meaning: The line is not in the MB state. The system cancels the dgttst command. Action: None
NO MAIL BOXES AVAILABLE CHECK LOGS FOR SYSTEM PROBLEM	Meaning: A system fault prevented the test from being performed. Action: Consult system log reports to locate the fault and to determine the corrective action that is required.
NO POSTED LINE	Meaning: There is no line in the control position. Action: None
NO TALK CONNECTION TO POSTED LINE; COMMAND NOT PERFORMED	Meaning: A talk circuit is not connected to the line. The system cancels the dgttst command. Action: None
NO TEST EQUIPMENT, TRY AGAIN	Meaning: The digit analyzing equipment is not available. Action: Take one or more of the following steps in sequence: 1 Repeat the command. 2 Determine if the test equipment is in use by another tester. 3 Determine if the test equipment is faulty. 4 Contact the support group to determine the required maintenance action.
-continued-	

dgttst (end)

Responses for the dgttst command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
NOT A VALID COMMAND FOR A DATA LINE	Meaning: The system cannot perform the dgttst command on a data line. Action: None
ONHOOK DETECTED, TRY AGAIN	Meaning: The subscriber set appears to be on-hook. Action: None
TEST FAILED, DIGITS RECEIVED: <n>	Meaning: The system did not receive the expected digits. The digits are displayed. Action: None
TEST PASSED, DIGITS RECEIVED: <n>	Meaning: The system received and displayed the expected digits. Action: None
-end-	

hold**Function**

Use the hold command to move the line in the control position to a spare hold position, and the next line from the posted set, if any, to the control position.

hold command parameters and variables

Command	Parameters and variables
hold	There are no parameters or variables.

Qualification

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

- If a line in the control position is one of a posted set, it is removed from the posted set when it is placed in a hold position.
- This command also applies to Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN) lines. There are no additional responses for ISDN lines.

Examples

The following table provides an example of the hold command.

Examples of the hold command

Example	Task, response, and explanation
hold	Task: Move the line in the control position to a spare hold position, and the next line from the posted set to the control position. Response: The system transfers the directory number of the line in the control position, and all other line information displayed to the right of it, to an available hold position. The system then places another line in the control position. The quantity beside the label POST decreases by one. Explanation: The system transfers the line in the control position, which is part of a posted set, and its associated data to an available hold position. The system places the next line in the posted set in the control position.

hold (end)

Responses

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

Responses for the hold command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
ALL HOLD POSITIONS FILLED	Meaning: A line occupies each of the hold positions. Action: None
The directory number of the line in the control position, and all other line information displayed to the right of it, is transferred to an available hold position.	Meaning: The system transfers the line in the control position and its associated data to an available hold position. Since the line in the control position is not part of a posted set, no other line is placed in the control position. Action: None
The system transfers the directory number of the line in the control position, and all other line information displayed to the right of it, to an available hold position. The system then places another line in the control position. The quantity beside the label POST decreases by one.	Meaning: The system transfers the line in the control position, which is part of a posted set, and its associated data to an available hold position. The system places the next line in the posted set in the control position. Action: None

Intst**Function**

Use the Intst command to perform capacitance, resistance, and voltage tests on a line.

Intst command parameters and variables

Command	Parameters and variables
Intst	There are no parameters or variables.

Qualifications

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

- To avoid the possibility of crosstalk on a line, use Intst before invoking the monlta or talklta commands.
- The threshold values for a data line are different from those for a voice line.
- When a measurement cannot be made, a dash is displayed in place of a measured value.

Example

The following table provides an example of the Intst command.

Example of the Intst command

Example	Task, response, and explanation
Intst ↵	Task: Perform the command on a line in the control position that is not in the state call processing busy (CPB0 or the state call processing deload (CPD). Response: Resistance, capacitance, and voltage measurements are displayed in the lower part of the command interpreter (CI) output area. The measurements are displayed under the headers RES, CAP, VAC, and VDC respectively; and in line with line identifiers TIP, RING, and TIP to RING. Explanation: The command Intst was invoked on a line in the control position that is not in the state CPB or the state CPD.

Intst (end)

Responses

The following table provides explanations of the responses to the Intst command. The common responses to the cap, Intst, res, vac, and vdc commands of the LTPLTA level are described in the introduction to this level.

Responses for the Intst command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
COMMAND NOT ALLOWED FOR SPECIAL SERVICE LINES	Meaning: The system cannot perform the Intst command on a nailed-up special service connection. Action: None
LNTST DOES NOT UTILIZE ANY PARAMETER	Meaning: The command Intst and a parameter were invoked on a line in the control position. Parameters are not valid with this command. Action: None
RES TEST ABORTED, VOLTAGE LIMIT EXCEEDED	Meaning: When the command Intst was invoked on a line in the control position, the voltage on the line exceeded the threshold value. Action: None
Resistance, capacitance, and voltage measurements are displayed in the lower part of the CI output area. The measurements are displayed under the headers RES, CAP, VAC, and VDC respectively; and in line with line identifiers TIP, RING, and TIP to RING.	Meaning: The command Intst was invoked on a line in the control position that is not in the state CPB or the state CPD. Action: None

lta**Function**

Use the lta command to connect the line test access (LTA) to a line card, or release the LTA from it.

lta command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
lta	in out rls
Parameters and variables	Description
in	This parameter conditions the line for testing into the line card and out to the loop.
out	This parameter conditions the line for testing out to the loop only.
rls	This parameter releases the LTA from the line under test.

Qualifications

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

- When the command lta is used without a parameter, each subsequent use will alternate the connection of the lta between the in and out modes.
- The parameters in and out are not appropriate with this command for remote carrier terminal for DMS-1 rural (RCT) lines.

Example

The following table provides an example of the lta command.

Example of the lta command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
lta in ↵	Task: Prepare the line for testing into the line card and out to the loop. Response: LTA IN Explanation: The line is conditioned for testing into the line card and out to the loop.

lta (continued)**Responses**

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

Responses for the lta command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
COMMAND NOT ALLOWED FOR SPECIAL SERVICE LINES	Meaning: The system cannot perform the lta command on a nailed-up special service connection. Action: None
LTA IN	Meaning: The line is conditioned for testing into the line card and out to the loop. Action: None
LTA IN; CONTINUOUS MEASUREMENT STOPPED	Meaning: The line is conditioned for testing into the line card and out to the loop; the system stopped the continuous line tests being performed. Action: None
LTA OPERATION NOT ALLOWED DURING RES C OR CAP C	Meaning: The system cannot perform the lta command while a res c or cap c test command is in progress. Action: None
LTA OUT	Meaning: The line is conditioned for testing out to the loop only. Action: None
MONITOR CONNECTED; LTA NOT CHANGED	Meaning: A monitor circuit is connected to the line. Action: None
-continued-	

lta (end)

Responses for the lta command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
ONLY "LTA RLS" ALLOWED FOR RCS LINES	Meaning: The system cannot perform the action of command string lta in or command string lta out on a remote concentrator SLC-96 (RCS) line in the control position. Action: None
ONLY "LTA RLS" ALLOWED FOR RCU LINES	Meaning: The system cannot perform the action of command string lta in or command string lta out on a remote carrier urban (RCU) line in the control position. Action: None
OPERATION NOT ALLOWED ON DTSR LINES	Meaning: The system cannot perform the lta command on a digital tone speed recording (DTSR) line. The DTSR is connected to a pseudo line. Action: None
The display under the label LTA changes from IN to OUT, or from OUT to IN.	Meaning: The lta mode changes from either in to out or out to in. The system displays the change under the label LTA. Action: None
The dot (.) displayed under the label S and the code displayed under the label TE are deleted.	Meaning: The system successfully released the connection of the line in the control position to the LTA. Action: None
-end-	

monlta**Function**

Use the monlta command to connect a headset circuit to the line in the control position for listening purposes.

monlta command parameters and variables

Command	Parameters and variables

monlta	There are no parameters or variables.

Qualifications

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

- To avoid the possibility of crosstalk on a line, use the Intst command before the monlta command.
- This command is not valid for data lines.
- The monlta connection is released by entering the command string lta rls.

Example

The following table provides an example of the monlta command.

Example of the monlta command

Example	Task, response, and explanation

monlta ↵	

Task:	Connect a headset circuit to the line in the control position.

Response:	MONITOR CONNECTED TO LINE

Explanation:	The system successfully performed the monlta command, connecting the monitor to the line.

monlta (continued)**Responses**

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

Responses for the monlta command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
CANNOT GET LINE STATE	Meaning: A system fault prevented the monitor connection to the line. Action: Contact the support group to determine the maintenance action that is required.
COMMAND IS NOT APPROPRIATE FOR RCU LINE	Meaning: The system cannot perform the monlta command on a remote carrier urban (RCU) line. Action: None
COMMAND NOT ALLOWED FOR SPECIAL SERVICE LINES	Meaning: The system cannot perform the monlta command on a nailed-up special service connection. Action: None
COMMAND NOT VALID FOR AN RLCM LINE-NO MTU	Meaning: The system cannot perform the monlta command on a line that is served from a remote line concentrating module (RLCM). Action: None
FAILED TO CONNECT HEADSET TO MONITOR-TALK CIRCUIT	Meaning: A system fault prevented the tester's headset from being connected to the monitor circuit. Action: Contact the support group to determine the maintenance action that is required.
-continued-	

monlta (continued)

Responses for the monlta command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
FAILED TO OPEN MTU	Meaning: A system fault prevented the metallic test unit (MTU) from being conditioned to accept data for measurement. Action: Contact the support group to determine the maintenance action that is required.
HEADSET NOT AVAILABLE	Meaning: All headset trunks are in use or in a state other than idle (IDL). Action: Determine if all headset trunks are in use. If any are faulty, contact the support group to determine the maintenance action that is required.
LINE STATE INVALID	Meaning: The state of the line in the control position is not valid for the monlta command. Valid line states for the monlta command are: ▪ call processing busy (CPB) ▪ idle (IDL) ▪ installation busy (INB) ▪ lockout (LO) ▪ manual busy (MB) ▪ permanent signal partial dial (PSPD) lockout (PLO) Action: None
MONITOR CONNECTED TO LINE	Meaning: The system successfully performed the monlta command, connecting the monitor to the line. Action: None
-continued-	

monlta (continued)

Responses for the monlta command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
MONITOR NOT CONNECTED	Meaning: A system fault prevented the test equipment from being connected to the line. Action: Contact the support group to determine the maintenance action that is required.
MONITOR-TALK CIRCUIT NOT AVAILABLE	Meaning: The required test circuit is either in use by another line test position (LTP), or it is faulty. Action: If the monitor talk circuit is found to be faulty, contact the support group to determine the maintenance action that is required.
MON/TALK CONNECTED VIA PCM	Meaning: The monlta command was invoked on a remote carrier terminal for SLC-96 (RCS) line, or on a remote carrier terminal for DMS-1 rural (RCT) line, in the control position. Action: None
NO LTA CONN AVAILABLE	Meaning: No line test access (LTA) vertical was available to connect the test equipment to the line. Action: Contact the support group to determine the maintenance action that is required.
NO MTU AVAILABLE	Meaning: No MTU is available. Action: Conduct maintenance action on each available MTU that can access the line, and take corrective action if required. If no faults are found, contact the support group.
-continued-	

monlta (end)

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

OPERATION NOT ALLOWED ON DTSR LINES

Meaning: The system cannot perform the monlta command on a dial tone speed recorder (DTSR) line. A DTSR is connected to a pseudo line.

Action: None

-end-

Function

Use the next command to:

- drop, exchange, or save the replaced line from LTP control
- move the line in a specified hold position to the control position
- post lines that are in the next drawer after the currently posted set, when the current set was posted by drawer
- replace the line in the control position with a line from the posted set
- replace the line in the control position with the line in a specified hold position

next command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
next	$\left[\begin{array}{l} p \\ d \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{array} \right] \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{nosave} \\ \text{save} \\ \text{del} \\ \text{ex} \\ \text{save} \end{array} \right]$
Parameters and variables	Description
1	This parameter identifies hold position 1.
2	This parameter identifies hold position 2.
3	This parameter identifies hold position 3.
d	This parameter moves the next drawer to the control position.
<u>del</u>	This default parameter deletes the line from a hold position.
ex	This parameter interchanges the line in a hold position and the line in the control position. You can optionally use the abbreviation e instead of ex.
<u>nosave</u>	When you enter the command string next p or the next command only, the system automatically moves the next line of the posted set to the control position without moving the replaced line back to the posted set. You do not enter this non-selectable parameter.
-continued-	

next (continued)

next command parameters and variables (continued)	
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>p</i>	This default parameter moves the next line of the posted set to the control position.
save	This parameter moves the replaced line back to the posted set. The save parameter performs this function with both the parameters 1, 2, 3, and p.
-end-	

Qualifications

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

- The default value for the hold position number is the lowest numbered hold position that is occupied.
- A held line cannot be placed in the control position by the next command if that line is not a part of the same posted set of lines currently in the control position.
- The save parameter relocates the line in the control position to the head of the posted set, so that the line is returned to the control position when the next time you enter the next p command string (or the command next alone).
- The command string next d is valid when the currently posted set was posted as a drawer using the parameter l.
- For DMS-1RCT lines, this command posts the next RCT shelf.
- When a LCM line drawer is posted, the command string next d posts half of a line drawer.
- If the control position line is replaced without entering the save parameter, the line is dropped from LTP control.
- The save parameter relocates the line in the control position to the end of the posted set, so that the line is not returned to the control position until you have entered the command string next p on all other lines in the set.
- The save parameter does not apply to lines in a set that are posted by condition identifier.

next (continued)**Examples**

The following table provides examples of the next command.

Examples of the next command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
next ↵	Task: Place the next line of the posted set in the control position. Response: The MAP display changes from: <pre> LCC PTY RNG....LEN..... DN STA F S LTA TE RESULT IBN PSET HOST 01 0 00 10 351 7206 IDL HOLD 1 NO DIRN IDL HOLD 2 NO DIRN IDL HOLD 3 NO DIRN IDL </pre> to: <pre> LCC PTY RNG....LEN..... DN STA F S LTA TE RESULT IBN OG 2 HOST 01 0 01 17 NO DIRN IDL HOLD 1 351 7206 IDL HOLD 2 NO DIRN IDL HOLD 3 NO DIRN IDL </pre> Explanation: The system places the IBN PSET line in the first available hold position, then places the next line in the posted set in the control position.
-continued-	

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

next 1 e ↵
where

1 specifies hold position 1
e exchanges the line currently in the control position with the line in the specified hold position

Task: Exchange the line in the control position with the line in hold position 1.

Response:

The MAP display changes from:

```
LCC PTY  RNG....LEN.....  DN          STA F S LTA TE RESULT
IBN OG    2  HOST 01 0 01 17 NO DIRN  IDL
```

```
          HOLD 1 351 7206  IDL
          HOLD 2 NO DIRN   IDL
          HOLD 3 NO DIRN   IDL
```

to:

```
LCC PTY  RNG....LEN.....  DN          STA F S LTA TE RESULT
IBN PSET      HOST 01 0 00 10 351 7206 IDL
```

```
          HOLD 1 NO DIRN   IDL
          HOLD 2 NO DIRN   IDL
          HOLD 3 NO DIRN   IDL
```

Explanation: The system places the IBN OG line in the hold 1 position and places the IBN PSET line in the control position.

-end-

next (continued)**Responses**

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

Responses for the next command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
Details of line circuit 00 in a newly posted line drawer or line subgroup are displayed in the control position, and the quantity 31 is displayed to the right of the header POST.	Meaning: The previous set was posted by drawer. Action: None
Held line does not have correct state	Meaning: The line in the control position is from a set that is posted by state, and the line in the accessed hold position is in a different state. Action: None
Held line is not a diagnostic failure (DF)	Meaning: The line in the control position is from a set that is posted by DF, and the line in the accessed hold position has not failed a diagnostic. Action: None
Held line is not a line insulation test (LIT) failure	Meaning: The line in the control position is from a set that is posted by LIT failure, and the line in the accessed hold position has not failed the LIT. Action: None
Held line is not in a MADN group	Meaning: The line in the control position is from a set that is posted by a multiple address directory number (MADN) group, and the line in the accessed hold position is not part of a MADN group. Action: None
-continued-	

next (continued)

Responses for the next command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
Held line is not in current drawer	Meaning: The line in the accessed hold position is not from the drawer that is currently posted. Action: None
Line set is full	Meaning: The line in the hold position is not from the currently posted set, and the currently posted set is full. Action: None
Next not supported for cut	Meaning: The line in the control position is a DTSR line. The system cannot perform the next action on a DTSR line. Action: None
No control line; save option ignored	Meaning: The control position is empty. Action: None
No data for specified lcd not circuit posted	Meaning: A system fault prevented locating the line concentrating device for the specified line. Action: Contact the support group to determine the required action.
No held lines	Meaning: All hold positions are empty. Action: None
No line in specified hold position	Meaning: You specified a hold position that is empty. Action: None
-continued-	

next (continued)

Responses for the next command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
No more lines in posted set	Meaning: The line in the control position is the last line in the posted set. Action: None
No posted line	Meaning: No set is posted. Action: None
Only one subgroup of line drawer is posted	Meaning: The line in the control position is located in a LCM. Action: None
Post set not drawer	Meaning: The previous set was not posted by drawer. Action: None
Save option not supported for posted set	Meaning: The line in the control position is part of a set that was posted by a condition identifier. Action: None
Specified module does not exist no circuit posted	Meaning: There is no subsequent drawer or line subgroup. Action: None
The entity in the hold position is not in the posted set	Meaning: The channel in the hold position is not a member of the current posted set. This response applies to Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN) lines. Action: None
-continued-	

next (continued)

Responses for the next command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
The line from a specified hold position replaces the line that was in the control position.	Meaning: The system places the line from the specified hold position (1, 2, or 3) in the control position. Action: None
The line from a specified hold position is interchanged with the line that was in the control position.	Meaning: The system exchanges the line in the specified hold position (1, 2, or 3) with the line in the control position. Action: None
The line from the lowest number hold position that was occupied is interchanged with the line that was in the control position.	Meaning: The system exchanges the line in the next hold position with the line in the control position. Action: None
The line from the lowest number hold position that was occupied replaces the line that was in the control position.	Meaning: By entering the next command, either alone or with the p parameter, the system places the next line in the hold position in the control position. Action: None
The line from the lowest number hold position that was occupied replaces the line that was in the control position, and the quantity that is displayed beside the header POST is increased by one.	Meaning: The system places the next line in the control position and returns the line previously in the control position back to the posted set. Action: None
The line in the control position is replaced by the next line in the posted set, and the quantity that is displayed to the right of the header POST is reduced by one.	Meaning: The system successfully performed the command string next p. Action: None
-continued-	

next (end)

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

The line in the control position is replaced by the next line in the posted set, and the replaced line is returned to the posted set.

Meaning: The system successfully performed the command string next p save.

Action: None

-end-

orig**Function**

Use the orig command to configure the loop side of a line circuit in either the off-hook mode or the on-hook mode, or alternates between modes. Optionally, one to eighteen digits can be sent through a line circuit.

orig command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
orig	$\left[\begin{array}{c} \text{config} \\ n \end{array} \right]$
Parameters and variables	Description
<u>config</u>	This default parameter shows that when you enter only the orig command, the system performs a configuration action on the line circuit.
<i>n</i>	This variable represents the digits sent through a line circuit. The digit range is 0-9.

Qualifications

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

- A monitor or talk connection, using either the monlta or talklta command, must be established before the orig command is used.
- The line in the control position is first seized using the orig command without parameters. The command is then entered again with variables to send via the test access (TA) bus and the TA relay.

orig (continued)

Example

The following table provides an example of the orig command.

Examples of the orig command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
orig 1 ↵ <i>where</i>	is a parameter Task: Invoke the command orig and a parameter of one digit on a line in the control position when the line is in the off-hook mode. Response: DIGITS OUTPULSED: <1> Explanation: The command orig and a parameter of one digit were invoked on a line in the control position when the line is in the off-hook mode. The character <1> represents the digit that was outpulsed.

Responses

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

Responses for the orig command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
DIGITS OUTPULSED: <n....>	Meaning: The command orig and a parameter of one to eleven digits were invoked on a line in the control position when the line is in the off-hook mode. The characters <n....> represent the digits that were outpulsed. Action: None
-continued-	

orig (continued)

Responses for the orig command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
FAILED TO SET LINE TO IDLE, ORIG STOPPED	Meaning: The line is not in a valid state for the orig command. The line must be in one of the following states: • idle (IDL) • installation busy (INB) • lockout (LO) • manual busy (MB) • permanent signal partial dial (PSPD) lockout (PLO) Action: None
INVALID COMMAND FOR A DATA LINE	Meaning: The system cannot perform the orig command on a data line. Action: None
INVALID COMMAND FOR A P-PHONE LINE	Meaning: The system cannot perform the orig command on an electronic business set (EBS) line (sometimes called a P-phone line). Action: None
INVALID DIGIT . . .	Meaning: You entered a character that is not a digit between 0 and 9. Action: None
MTU OUTPUT PULSE TROUBLE, ORIG STOPPED, DIAGNOSE MTU	Meaning: A metallic test unit (MTU) fault prevented the digits that were entered from being outputted. Action: Take maintenance action on the MTU.
-continued-	

orig (continued)

Responses for the orig command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
MTU TROUBLE ORIG NOT DONE	Meaning: A MTU fault prevented a MTU from being accessed. Action: Take maintenance action on the MTU.
NO MAILBOXES AVAILABLE - CHECK LOGS FOR SYSTEM PROBLEMS	Meaning: A system fault prevented any action being taken on the line as a result of the command. Action: Contact the support group to determine maintenance action that is required.
NO MONITOR-TALK CONNECTION TO POSTED LINE; COMMAND NOT PERFORMED	Meaning: No monitor or talk connection to the line was established before entering the orig command. The system cancels the orig command. Action: None
NO MTU AVAILABLE	Meaning: A MTU was not accessed for one of the following reasons: ▪ all MTUs are in use ▪ there is a system fault Action: One of the following actions is required as a result of the response message. The order of the actions corresponds to the order of the above explanantions: ▪ verify if all MTUs are in use ▪ verify if any of the MTUs that serve the line under test are in the IDL state
NOT ALLOWED FOR HASU LINES	Meaning: The system cannot perform the orig command on a HASU line. Action: None
-continued-	

orig (continued)

Responses for the orig command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
NOT APPROPRIATE FOR AN RCT LINE	Meaning: The system cannot perform the orig command on a line that is served via a remote carrier terminal for DMS-1 rural (RCT) module. Action: None
ORIGINATE INITIATED	Meaning: The line in the control position that is in the on-hook mode changed to the off-hook mode. Action: None
ORIGINATE STOPPED	Meaning: The line in the control position that is in the off-hook mode changed to the on-hook mode. Action: None
THIS COMMAND DOES NOT APPLY TO RCS LINES	Meaning: The system cannot perform the orig command on a remote carrier terminal for SLC-96 (RCS) line. Action: None
TOO MANY DIGITS (MAX 18)	Meaning: You entered more than eighteen digits. Action: None
WRONG SEQUENCE; DRAW DIALTONE (ORIG<>) BEFORE OUTPUTPULSING	Meaning: Digits have already been outputpulsed for the line in the control position. Action: None
-continued-	

orig (end)

Responses for the orig command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
WRONG SEQUENCE; STOP ORIGINATE BEFORE OUTPUTSING AGAIN	
	Meaning: Digits have already been outputted for the line in the control position.
	Action: None
-end-	

Function

Use the post command to post a line or a set of lines to the LTP.

post (continued)

post command parameters and variables									
Command	Parameters and variables								
post	d	dn							
	h	dn							
	m	[dn [norange range]]							
	l	[host len [00 circuit] [nobchnl bchannel] [voice linetype]]							
		[site state [voice0 linetype] [norange range]]							
	s	[voice0 linetype] [norange range]							
	bq								
	dq								
	dtsr								
	df	site	frame	unit					
		failtype	[voice linetype]	[norange range]					
	lf	[voltfail resfail capfail lastfail [allbands band]]							
	[te	[groupname groupnum]							
		[cli [all from [0 start] to [255 finish]]]							
	lt								
	g								
			member	groupmem					
			frame	unit					
	sld	site							
	all	[voice linetype]	[norange range]						
		dpx							
	[shower	[voice linetype]	[norange range]						
	icmolines	[voice linetype]	[norange range]						
	insvdgq								
	recidivist								
	cptemberr								
tb	site	frame	unit	[hc format]	[noitem item]				
card	pec	range							
		[nodisplay print display]							
	[norange range]								

-continued-

-continued-

post (continued)

post command parameters and variables	
Parameters and variables	Description
<u>0</u>	This default parameter indicates a start member value of 0 for the <i>start</i> variable. When you do not enter a start member value, the system automatically uses the value 0.
<u>255</u>	This default parameter indicates a finish member value of 255 for the <i>finish</i> variable. When you do not enter a finish member value, the system automatically uses the value 255.
all	This parameter, when preceded by : - the <i>cli</i> variable, specifies that all members of a modem pool group are posted - the <i>hc</i> parameter, in the <i>tb</i> chain of parameters, specifies that all upper buffer entries are posted in order of the quantity of troubles - the <i>mr</i> parameter, in the <i>tb</i> chain of parameters, specifies that all upper buffer entries are posted in chronological order - the <i>post</i> command, specifies that all lines in the switch are posted - the <i>unit</i> variable, in the <i>tb</i> chain of parameters, specifies that all upper buffer trouble entries are posted in order of entry
<u>allfail</u>	When you do not enter another parameter with the parameter <i>df</i> , the system automatically posts all lines that failed a line card diagnostic test. Because the term <i>allfail</i> represents a default condition rather than an actual parameter, you do not enter it at the MAP.
<u>allbands</u>	When you do not enter another parameter with the command string <i>post</i> <i>lf</i> <i>lastfail</i> , the system automatically posts all lines that failed a previous LIT resistance test. Because the term <i>allbands</i> represents a default condition rather than an actual parameter, you do not enter it at the MAP.
<i>bchannel</i>	This variable specifies the the ISDN channel, B1 or B2.
<i>bq</i>	This parameter posts all lines in the busy queue.
<i>card</i>	This parameter posts lines that are using specified line card types.
<i>circuit</i>	This variable is a one or two digit circuit number; it is part of the line equipment number (LEN) format of frame, unit, drawer, and circuit. The <i>circuit</i> range is 0-31.
<i>cli</i>	This variable is the CLLI of the specified modem pool group or DPX group.
-continued-	

post (continued)

post command parameters and variables (continued)	
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>cptermerr</i>	This parameter posts all lines that are in the CPTERMERR queue, lines that are currently out of service (maximum: 32).
<i>d</i>	This parameter posts lines associated with a maximum of five directory numbers.
<i>df</i>	This parameter posts all lines which have failed a line card diagnostic.
<i>display</i>	This parameter causes the same response as the print parameter.
<i>dn</i>	This variable is a seven digit directory number without spaces between any digits. If a prefix has been entered, the quantity of directory number digits varies in accordance with the conditions and the entry rules are altered. The directory number range is 0-32 767.
<i>dpx</i>	This parameter specifies that all DPX lines in the switch be posted.
<i>dq</i>	This parameter posts all lines in the deload queue.
<i>dtsr</i>	This parameter posts all dial tone speed recording (DTSR) circuits that are associated with a specified line frame and unit.
<i>failtype</i>	This variable specifies the subset of lines which have failed a line card diagnostic as follows: ▪ <i>cmaj</i> This parameter posts all lines which have equalled or exceeded the threshold value for major CP error rate. ▪ <i>cmin</i> This parameter posts all lines which have equalled or exceeded the threshold value for minor CP error rate, but have not equalled or exceeded the threshold value for major CP error rate. ▪ <i>d</i> This parameter posts all lines which have failed the long diagnostic, and the system prompts you to replace card. ▪ <i>f</i> This parameter posts all lines which have failed the long diagnostic, and the system prompts you to check facility. ▪ <i>imin</i> This parameter posts all lines which have exceeded the threshold value for minor ICMO rate, but have not equalled or exceeded the threshold value for major ICMO rate. ▪ <i>imaj</i> This parameter posts all lines which have equalled or exceeded the threshold value for major ICMO rate. ▪ <i>lcard</i> This parameter posts the keyset lines that have failed a circuit test looped back at the line card (failure flag L).
-continued-	

post (continued)**post command parameters and variables** (continued)

Parameters and variables	Description
	▪ lset This parameter posts the keyset lines that have failed a circuit test looped back at the terminal (failure flag 1). ▪ mcard This parameter posts all lines whose LC is detected by the LCM to be either not in place or improperly seated. ▪ mset This parameter posts all keyset lines which failed a diagnostic when the set is unplugged or seems to be unplugged. ▪ n This parameter posts all lines which have passed the short diagnostic after a previous diagnostic failure, but need to pass the extended diagnostic to clear the diagnostic failure. ▪ p This parameter posts the loops that have failed a loop performance test. ▪ queue This parameter posts all lines which failed a diagnostic and are in the shower queue. ▪ s This parameter posts all lines which have failed the short diagnostic. ▪ t This parameter posts lines that have equalled or exceeded the Time Compressed Multiplex (TCM) synchronization losses threshold set in Table OFCENG. ▪ u This parameter posts utility cards that have failed a PM diagnostic.
<i>finish</i>	This variable is the number of the last member in the posted modem pool set element. The finish element ranges from 0-255.
<i>frame</i>	This variable is a one or two digit line frame number that forms part of the LEN. The <i>frame</i> range is 0-511.
<i>from</i>	This parameter specifies that a selected modem pool member is the first of a set that is to be posted. The number of this starting member follows.
<i>g</i>	This parameter specifies that one or more members of a modem pool group, or a DPX group, are posted.
<i>groupmem</i>	This variable is the number of the modem pool member. The <i>groupmem</i> range is 0-255.
<i>groupname</i>	This variable is the group name of the data test equipment that is posted.
<i>group num</i>	This variable is the group number of the data test equipment that is posted. The <i>group number</i> range is 0-31.
-continued-	

post (continued)

post command parameters and variables (continued)	
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>h</i>	This parameter posts all lines that are associated with a directory number in a hunt group.
<i>hc</i>	This default parameter specifies that the upper buffer entry with the highest trouble count is posted.
<i>host</i>	This default parameter is the cli of the local site. Unless you specify a remote site, the system uses the host as the site value.
<i>icmolines</i>	This parameter posts a set of the first 32 lines in the ICMOLINE queue.
<i>item</i>	This variable is a single digit identifier of a trouble item in the upper buffer. The <i>item</i> range is 0-9.
<i>l</i>	This parameter posts a line circuit or a line drawer.
<i>len</i>	This variable is part of a seven digit line equipment number for a line circuit, entered in the following format: nn n nn nn. The first two digits identify the frame, the next digit identifies the unit, and the next two digits identify the drawer. (The last two digits of a LEN refer to a circuit, previously described in this section.)
<i>lf</i>	This parameter posts all lines which have failed an ALT line insulation test.
<i>linetype</i>	This variable specifies the the type of line you want to post. The linetype values are: voice or data.
<i>lit</i>	This variable consists of values related to the LIT resistance test: ▪ capfail posts all lines which failed the test ▪ lastfail consists of parameters Band0 and Band1 where: - band0 posts the lines which exceeded the Band0 threshold, 40 Kohms, during the previous LIT resistance test - band1 posts the lines which exceeded the Band1 threshold, 200 Kohms during the previous LIT resistance measurement but did not exceed the Band0 threshold ▪ resfail posts all lines which have exceeded the Band 0 threshold once, and exceeded the Band 2 threshold on three previous occasions ▪ voltfail posts all lines which failed the EMF test
-continued-	

post (continued)

post command parameters and variables (continued)	
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>m</i>	This parameter posts all lines that are associated with a multiple address directory number (MADN) group, using one directory number from the group.
<i>mr</i>	This variable specifies that the most recent trouble entry in the upper buffer is posted.
<i>member</i>	This parameter specifies that a selected modem pool member is to be posted. The number of the member follows.
<i><u>nobchnl</u></i>	When you do not enter a bchannel value, the system does not display any channel information.
<i><u>norange</u></i>	When you don't enter a value for posting a range of LENSs, no range is posted. Because norange specifies a default condition rather than an actual parameter, you do not enter it at the MAP.
<i>pec</i>	This variable is the product engineering code (PEC) for the specified type of line card including the suffix, but less the NT prefix.
<i>print</i>	This parameter causes the LEN and the dn of all lines in the posted set to be displayed in the CI output area of the MAP.
<i>range</i>	This variable posts lines associated with a range of LENSs. The format for the range variable is: from frame unit drawer circuit to frame unit drawer circuit.
<i>recidivist</i>	This parameter posts a set of the first 32 lines in the RECIDIVIST queue.
<i>s</i>	This parameter posts all lines by their state.
<i>shower</i>	This parameter posts all lines that are in the shower queue to a maximum of 32 lines.
<i>site</i>	This variable specifies the short common language location identifier (CLLI) for the remote or host site.
<i>sltd</i>	This parameter posts subscriber line test digital equipment so that it can be accessed for DMS-1 RCT lines maintenance.
<i>start</i>	This variable is the number of the first member in the posted modem pool element set. The start element ranges from 0-255.
<i>state</i>	This variable is one of the status codes listed in the Status Code table in the LTP MAP level section.
-continued-	

post (continued)

post command parameters and variables (continued)	
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>tb</i>	This parameter posts one or more entries from a specified upper buffer.
<i>te</i>	This parameter specifies that data test equipment is posted.
<i>to</i>	This parameter specifies that a selected modem pool member is the last of a set that is to be posted. The number of the finishing member follows.
<i>unit</i>	This variable is a single digit line frame unit number that forms part of the LEN. The <i>unit</i> range is: • 0-9 if the LCD is a DMS-1RCT or a SLC96-RCS • 0-1 if the LCD is a LM or a LCM
<i>voice</i>	This default parameter specifies a voice line.
-end-	

Qualifications

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

- The sum of the quantity of prefix digits and the quantity of dn digits must be at least seven. If the quantity exceeds seven, the dn digits will overwrite the rightmost prefix digits on this occasion only.
- When an SLTD is posted to a DMS-1RCT line, commands bsy, frls, and rts are inapplicable.
- The g parameter and its subtending parameters apply only if software package NTX251 is provided.
- The system recognizes an omitted digit as zero, thereby permitting the frame number to be entered as a single digit for frames 0 to 9.
- Switches that are equipped with software feature package NTX472, International-Local Basic, can post variable length directory numbers ranging from two to seven digits.
- Utility cards are posted using the card parameter.
- Nailed-up special service connections on SLC-96 Subscriber Carriers are posted by LEN.
- A BAND0 pass with a BAND1 fail is a marginal pass until six successive measurements are less than BAND1 (see Part 7 on page 153).

post (continued)

- The parameter print should only be used with the parameter recidivist when the response is directed to a hardcopy printer.
- When you post an RCS line that has Digitone service, the characters UTR are displayed under the RESULT header while the line is connected to a universal tone receiver (UTR). The characters are displayed only if the RCS line is attached to an SMS equipped with a UTR circuit pack.
- When the lines in the busy queue are posted, the system erases the number to the right of the label BUSYQ.
- When the lines in the deloaded queue are posted, the system erases the number to the right of the label DELQ.
- The optional parameters data and voice are available if you have software package NTX250.

Examples

The following table provides examples of the post command.

Examples of the post command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
post d 6215901 6215902 6215903 6215904 6215905 ↵ <i>where</i> 6215901 is a directory number 6215902 is a directory number 6215903 is a directory number 6215904 is a directory number 6215905 is a directory number	Task: Post 5 directory numbers. Response: <pre> POST 4 DELQ BUSYQ PREFIX LCC PTY RNG....LEN..... DN STA F S LTA TE RESULT ISDN LOOP HOST 01 0 00 00 621 5901 IDL </pre> Explanation: In the control position, the system displays the line associated with the first specified directory number. The number 4 appears beside the header POST to indicate that the other four specified lines are in the posted set.
-continued-	

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

post s idl isdn from 00 0 00 00 to 01 0 00 00 print ↵

where

s indicates that you are posting lines by state
 idl specifies the state of the lines you are posting
 from specifies a beginning range of site, LEN
 00 0 00 00 the starting LEN consisting of frame, unit, drawer, and circuit
 to specifies an ending range of site, LEN
 01 0 00 00 the ending LEN consisting of frame, unit, drawer, and circuit
 print displays the LEN and DN of all lines in the posted set in the CI area

Task: Post all ISDN lines in the IDL state starting from LEN 00 0 00 00 to LEN 01 0 00 00 and display the LEN and DN of each line in the posted set.

Response:

POST	IDL	DELQ	BUSYQ	PREFIX
LCC PTY	RNG		LEN	 DN
STA	F	S	LTA	TE
ISDN	LOOP	HOST	01 0 00 00	621 5901 IDL
CKT	TYPE	LEN	DN	STATE
				FAIL
				EqPEC
ISDN	LOOP	HOST	01 0 01 01	621 5961 IDL
ISDN	LOOP	HOST	01 0 01 02	621 5861 IDL
ISDN	LOOP	HOST	01 0 01 03	621 5906 IDL
ISDN	LOOP	HOST	01 0 01 05	621 5963 IDL
ISDN	LOOP	HOST	01 0 02 01	621 5962 IDL
ISDN	LOOP	HOST	01 0 02 02	621 5862 IDL
ISDN	LOOP	HOST	01 0 02 03	621 5951 IDL
ISDN	LOOP	HOST	01 0 12 00	621 5910 IDL
ISDN	LOOP	HOST	01 0 12 01	621 5903 IDL
ISDN	LOOP	HOST	01 0 12 02	621 5986 IDL
ISDN	LOOP	HOST	01 0 12 03	621 5963 IDL
Number of entities in the posted set : 11				

Explanation: The system has posted all ISDN lines in the IDL state within the specified range. The system displays information on each line in the posted set.

-end-

post (continued)**Responses**

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

Responses for the post command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
BUFFERS ARE NOT ALLOCATED FOR THIS LCD	Meaning: When the command post and the parameter tb were invoked with frame and unit parameters, buffers were not allocated to this LCD due to an error or omission in the table LNSMTCE, or due to a system fault. Action: Take the following actions: 1 Verify that table LNSMTCE is correctly datafilled. 2 If table LNSMTCE data is correct, contact the support group to determine the course of action that is required.
BUSY QUEUE EMPTY	Meaning: The command post and the parameter bq were invoked when there is no line in the busy queue. Action: None
BUSYQ POST PROCESS FAILED	Meaning: The command post and the parameter bq were invoked to post a set of lines in the state CPD. A system fault prevented the set from being posted. Action: Contact the support group to determine the maintenance action that is required.
Channel option applies to ISDN loops only. Channel parameter will be ignored.	Meaning: The channel parameter applies only to ISDN lines. The channel parameter is ignored. Action: None
-continued-	

post (continued)

Responses for the post command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
CPTERMERR QUEUE EMPTY NO MORE LINES IN POSTED SET	Meaning: There are no lines to post in the cptermerr queue. Action: None
DELOAD QUEUE EMPTY	Meaning: There is no line in the deloaded queue. Action: None
Details of a line circuit are displayed in the control position and the code for one of the line states is displayed to the right of the label POST.	Meaning: The command post, the parameter s, and a line state parameter were invoked to post a set by the state that is displayed beside the label POST. Action: None
Details of a line circuit are displayed in the control position and the number 31 is displayed to the right of the label POST.	Meaning: The command string post l site dwr were invoked to post a set by line drawer. Line circuit 00 id displayed in the control position, and the quantity of lines that are posted, less one, is displayed to the right of the label POST. Action: None
Details of dial tone speed recorder circuit 0 are displayed in the control position and the quantity 1 is displayed to the right of the label POST.	Meaning: The command string post dtsr site frame unit were invoked to post the dial tone speed recorder for the specified line frame. Action: None
-continued-	

post (continued)

Responses for the post command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
Details of the line that is associated with the specified directory number are displayed in the control position.	Meaning: The command string post d dn were invoked to post a line by directory number. Action: None
Details of the posted line, or of all lines in the posted set, are displayed in the CI output area of the screen.	Meaning: The parameter print was invoked with the command post and the parameters to post a line or a set of lines. Action: None
Details of the specified line circuit are displayed in the control position.	Meaning: The command string post l site len was invoked to post a line by its number. Action: None
DIRECTORY NUMBER OMITTED	Meaning: The post command and the parameter string r h or d or m were invoked without the required directory number being included as part of the string. Action: None
EMPTY BUFFER	Meaning: The command post and the parameter tb were invoked with other selected parameters when there are no entries in the upper buffer that is allocated to the LCD. Action: None
-continued-	

post (continued)

Responses for the post command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
FAILED TO POST DELOAD QUEUE	Meaning: The command post and the parameter dq were invoked to post a set of deloaded lines. A system fault prevented the set from being posted. Action: Contact the support group to determine the maintenance action that is required.
HELD LINE IS NOT IN TROUBLE BUFFER	Meaning: The command post and the parameter tb were invoked with other selected parameters when the line in the control position is not an entry in the upper buffer. Action: None
INCOMING MESSAGE OVERLOAD QUEUE EMPTY NO MORE LINES IN POSTED SET	Meaning: The command post and the parameter icmoline were invoked while there is no line in the icmo queue. Action: None
INVALID CHARACTERS: n . . .	Meaning: The command post, the parameter m or d or h, and a number, were invoked to post a line by directory number, where one of the characters in the directory number is not a digit. Action: None
INVALID DIGITS	Meaning: You entered an invalid directory number. Action: None
-continued-	

post (continued)

Responses for the post command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
INVALID LEN	Meaning: The command post and the parameter tb were invoked with other selected parameters. A system fault prevented the set from being posted. Action: Contact the support group to determine the maintenance action that is required.
INVALID OFFICE CODE: n . . .	Meaning: The command post, the parameter m or d or h, and a directory number were invoked to post a line. The office code of the directory number that was entered is not valid in this switch. Action: None
INVALID PARAMETER: FORMAT MUST BE ONE OF ALL, HC, MR, <0-9>	Meaning: The command post and the parameter tb were invoked with an additional parameter that is invalid. Action: None
INVALID PARAMETER: PARAMETER IS ALL	Meaning: The command post was invoked with the parameter tb and other selected parameters including the parameter all. The parameter all is misspelled. Action: None
Line not in HUNT group	Meaning: The command post and the parameter string h dn were invoked using a directory number for a line that is not part of a hunt group. Action: None
-continued-	

post (continued)

Responses for the post command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
Line not in MADN group	Meaning: The command post and the parameter string m dn were invoked for a directory number that is not associated with a line in a MADN group. Action: None
LIST MUST BE ALL	Meaning: The command post was invoked with the parameter tb and other selected parameters including the parameter all. The parameter all is misspelled. Action: None
LNSMTCE NOT ALLOCATED	Meaning: When the command post was invoked with the parameter tb, a system fault prevented the set from being posted. Action: Contact the support group to determine the maintenance action that is required.
NMP FEATURE NOT PRESENT UNABLE TO POST BY TB	Meaning: The command post and the parameter tb are invoked with other selected parameters when software package NTX272 is not available in the switch. Action: None
NO CIRCUIT POSTED	Meaning: The command that was entered, or the parameter that was entered or both are in error; or the system process is faulty. Action: None
-continued-	

post (continued)

Responses for the post command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
NO DATA CIRCUITS FAILED	Meaning: The command post and the parameter string lf data or the parameter string df data were invoked when no failures were identified for lit or for diagnostics of data circuits. Action: None
NO DATA FOR SPECIFIED LM	Meaning: The command post and the parameter string l dtse were invoked for a LM, LCM, DMS-1 RCT, or RCS that is not equipped with a dial tone speed recorder. Action: None
NO DATA FOR SPECIFIED RCT	Meaning: When the command post and the parameter sltd were invoked for a DMS-1 RCT, a system fault prevented the RCT from being located. Action: Contact the support group to determine the maintenance action that is required.
NO VOICE CIRCUITS FAILED	Meaning: The command post and the parameter string lf voice or the parameter string df voice were invoked when no failures were identified for lit or for diagnostic tests of voice circuits. Action: None
Only one subgroup of line drawer is posted	Meaning: The set of lines that was posted using the command string post l <site> <dwr> is part of an LCM. Action: None
Posted circuits unchanged	Meaning: The command string you entered did not result in posting another line. The currently posted line remains in the control position. Action: None
-continued-	

post (continued)

Responses for the post command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
PREFIX + DIRECTORY NUMBER TOO SHORT FOR n...	Meaning: The command post and the parameter m or d or h and a number were invoked to post a line by directory number. The quantity of digits in the number, when added to the quantity of digits in the prefix, is less than seven. Action: None
RECIDIVIST QUEUE EMPTY NO MORE LINES IN POSTED SET	Meaning: The command post and the parameter recidivist were invoked while there is no line in the RECIDIVIST queue. Action: None
The following is displayed in the control position: LCC PTY RNG LEN.....DN STA CKT TYPE FL <site> <len> NO Dirn Neq	Meaning: The posted line circuit is not equipped and has no directory number assigned to it. Action: None
THIS LCD NOT DATAFILLED IN LNSMTCE	Meaning: The command post and the parameter tb were invoked with parameters frame and unit that are not datafilled in table LNSMTCE. 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 <i>incrname</i> <i>n</i>
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.
<i>incrname</i>	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 <i>incrname</i> are menu level names, such as lns, mapci, or mtc.
<i>n</i>	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 LTPLTA level to the previous menu level. Response: The display changes to the display of a higher level menu. Explanation: The LTPLTA level has changed to the previous menu level.
-continued-	

quit (continued)

Examples of the quit command (continued)	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
quit mtc ↵ <i>where</i>	
mtc	specifies the level higher than the LTPLTA 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 LTPLTA 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 LTPLTA 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 LTPLTA level menu with a menu that is two or more MAP levels higher.	
	Meaning: You entered the quit command with an <i>n</i> variable value of 2 or more or an <i>incrname</i> variable value corresponding to two or more levels higher.
	Action: None
-end-	

res**Function**

Use the res command to perform resistance measurements on a subscriber loop.

res command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
res	$\begin{bmatrix} \underline{dc} \\ ac \end{bmatrix}$ $\begin{bmatrix} \underline{all} \\ r \\ t \\ tr \end{bmatrix}$ $\begin{bmatrix} \underline{once} \\ c \end{bmatrix}$
Parameters and variables	Description
ac	This parameter performs an AC resistance measurement. This parameter applies to 2B1Q loops only.
<u>all</u>	If you do not specify a location measurement parameter (r, t, or tr), the system automatically performs measurements for all locations. Because the term <u>all</u> represents a default condition rather than an actual parameter, you do not enter it at the MAP.
c	This parameter initiates continuous testing.
<u>dc</u>	This default parameter performs a DC resistance measurement. If you do not specify the measurement type, the system automatically performs a DC measurement.
<u>once</u>	If you do not include the c parameter after specifying the measurement or measurements to be performed, the system performs the specified measurement or measurements only once. Because the term <u>once</u> represents a default condition rather than an actual parameter, you do not enter it at the MAP.
r	This parameter initiates a ring to ground measurement.
t	This parameter initiates a tip to ground measurement.
tr	This parameter initiates a tip to ring measurement. If neither t nor r are entered following the command, the system automatically performs a tip to ring measurement.

res (continued)

Qualifications

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

- The resistance threshold value for a data line is different from that of a voice line.
- The data unit (DU) of a data line places a 2 Kohm terminating resistor across the loop to draw sealing current for insuring loop integrity. Measurements from tip to ring must allow for the termination.
- If none of the parameters r, t, or tr are entered, all three measurements are made.
- The continuous mode of testing, indicated by the c parameter, causes a completed test to repeat every four seconds, and updates the LTP display when a test result changes. The test continues until it is stopped by specifying a different test on the line in the control position, or by removing the line from the control position.
- Resistance is measured from 0 to 999 in one ohm steps, and from 1K to 1M to three significant digits.
- The ac parameter applies to 2B1Q loops only.

Example

The following table provides an example of the res command.

Example of the res command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
res ac ↵	Task: Perform the AC resistance measurements and display the results. Response: Test OK T 999.9K R 999.9K TR 999.9K Explanation: The system successfully performs the AC resistance measurements and displays the results.

res (continued)**Responses**

The following table provides explanations of the responses to the res command. The common responses to the cap, lntst, res, vac, and vdc commands of the LTPLTA level are described in the introduction to this level.

Responses for the res command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
A resistance measurement is displayed in the lower part of the command interpreter (CI) output area under the header RES, and in line with one or more of the identifiers TIP, RING, TIP to RING.	
	Meaning: The system displays the results of the specified measurement or measurements.
	Action: None
A resistance measurement is displayed in the lower part of the CI output areas under the header RES, and in line with the line identifier TIP, RING, TIP to RING, or all of them; and is updated from time to time.	
	Meaning: The system displays the results of the specified measurement or measurements. The system, performing the action of the c parameter, performs the measurements continuously and updates the MAP display.
	Action: None
AC resistance measurements only available on 2B1Q loops	
	Meaning: The AC option for resistance measurement is only available on 2B1Q loops.
	Action: None
C option is not applicable for AC resistance measurements	
	Meaning: The continuous (c) option is not applicable if performing AC resistance measurements.
	Action: None
-continued-	

res (end)

Responses for the res command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
COMMAND NOT ALLOWED FOR SPECIAL SERVICE LINES	Meaning: The system cannot perform the res command on a nailed-up special service connection. Action: None
RES TEST ABORTED, VOLTAGE LIMIT EXCEEDED	Meaning: The voltage on the line exceeded the threshold value. Action: None
Test OK T 999.9K R 999.9K TR 999.9K	Meaning: The system successfully performs the AC resistance measurements and displays the results. Action: None
-end-	

ring**Function**

Use the ring command to place ringing voltage on the loop of a subscriber line.

ring command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
ring	1fr r1 r2 r3 r4 r5 t1 t2 t3 t4 t5
Parameters and variables	Description
1fr	This parameter specifies the party and ringing combination for an individual line.
r1 to 5, t1 to 5	These parameters specify the party and ringing combination for stations that are assigned to party lines serving 2-10 parties.

Qualifications

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

- When you enter the ring command without a parameter, the ringing combination for the party that is in the control position is transmitted.
- You can contact a party that is not in the control position by using the appropriate parameter, determined from the RINGCODE field in the line assignment table LENLINES (see NTP 297-2101-451).
- You must establish a monitor or talk connection before using this command.

ring (continued)

Example

The following table provides an example of the ring command.

Example of the ring command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
ring 1fr ↵	Task: Transmit a ringing signal from the on-hook line in the control position to the subscriber's station. Response: ****RINGING LINE**** Explanation: The system is transmitting a ringing signal from the on-hook line in the control position to the subscriber's station.

Responses

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

Responses for the ring command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
LINE IS AN UNKNOWN PARTY OF A PARTY LINE	Meaning: The line is not datafilled in table LENLINES. Action: None
LINE STATE NOT MAN_BUSY (MB); OPERATION NOT PERFORMED	Meaning: The line is not in the state MB. The system cancels the ring command. Action: None
MAXIMUM OF 4 PARTIES PER RCU FSR LINE	Meaning: The command ring was invoked on a remote carrier terminal for DMS-1 rural (RCU) frequency selective ring (FSR) line in the control position, together with one of the parameters r3, r4, r5, t3, t4, or t5. Action: None
-continued-	

ring (continued)

Responses for the ring command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
MAXIMUM OF 8 PARTIES PER RCU MPDR LINE	Meaning: The command ring was invoked on a RCU multiparty divided ring (MPDR) line in the control position, together with one of the parameters r5 or t5. Action: None
NO TALK CONNECTION TO POSTED LINE; COMMAND NOT PERFORMED	Meaning: You did not connect a monitor talk circuit to the line before using the ring command. The system cancels the command. Action: None
NOT A VALID COMMAND FOR DU	Meaning: The system cannot perform the ring command on a data line. Action: None
****RINGING LINE****	Meaning: The system is transmitting a ringing signal from the on-hook line in the control position to the subscriber's station. Action: None
RING PARAMETER NOT ALLOWED FOR A BUSINESS SET	Meaning: The system cannot perform the ring command on an electronic business set (EBS) (sometimes called a P-Phone) line. Action: None
RING TIME OUT - TRY AGAIN	Meaning: The called station did not go off-hook within the time slot limit prescribed in table LENLINES. Action: None
-continued-	

ring (end)

Responses for the ring command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
SUBSCRIBER HAS ANSWERED	Meaning: The subscriber has answered. The subscriber station changed to the off-hook mode. Action: None
THE POSTED LINE IS NOT A PARTY LINE	Meaning: You entered a party line parameter for one of the individual lines-a RCU individual line, RCU foreign exchange (FX) line, or RCU coin line. Action: None
THIS RING TYPE IS UNSUPPORTED	Meaning: The ring command was invoked on a line that is located in a line concentrating device (LCD) which uses superimposed ringing. Action: None
-end-	

talklta**Function**

Use the talklta command to connect a talk circuit to a subscriber on a subscriber line, and optionally connect a talk battery so that the tester can converse with the subscriber when the cutoff (CO) relay is operated.

talklta command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
talklta	$\left[\begin{array}{l} \text{nobattery} \\ b \end{array} \right]$
Parameters and variables	Description
b	This parameter connects the talk battery to the loop.
<u>nobattery</u>	This parameter represents a system default. Unless the parameter b is entered, the system connects only a talk circuit to a subscriber on a subscriber line.

Qualifications

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

- To avoid the possibility of crosstalk on a line, use the lntst command before the talklta command.
- The battery option does not apply to lines that are served from a remote line concentrating device (LCD).
- The talklta connection is released by using the command string lta rls.
- When the talklta command is issued for electronic business set (EBS) lines, lines in the idle (IDL) circuit state will not be set to manual busy (ManB) and lines in the call processing busy (CPB) circuit state will not be set to call processing deloaded (CPD).

talklta (continued)**Example**

The following table provides an example of the talklta command.

Example of the talklta command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
talklta ↵	
	Task: Perform the talklta command on a remote carrier terminal for DMS-1 rural (RCU) line.
	Response: TALK CONNECTED VIA PCM
	Explanation: The system performed the talklta command on a RCU line.

Responses

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

Responses for the talklta command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
CANNOT GET LINE STATE	Meaning: A system fault prevented the talk connection to the line. Action: Contact the support group to determine the maintenance action that is required.
COMMAND NOT ALLOWED FOR SPECIAL SERVICE LINES	Meaning: The system cannot perform the talklta command on a nailed-up special service connection. Action: None
COMMAND NOT VALID FOR AN RLCM LIN - NO MTU	Meaning: The system cannot perform the talklta command on a line in the control position that is served from a remote line concentrating module (RLCM). Action: None
-continued-	

talklta (continued)

Responses for the talklta command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
FAILED TO CONNECT HEADSET TO MONITOR-TALK CIRCUIT	Meaning: A system fault prevented the tester's headset from being connected to the talk circuit. Action: Contact the support group to determine the maintenance action that is required.
HEADSET NOT AVAILABLE	Meaning: All headset trunks are in use or in the state IDL. Action: Determine if all headset trunks are in use. If any are faulty, contact the support group to determine the maintenance action that is required.
LINE DELOADED-TALK WITHOUT BATTERY CONNECTED TO LINE	Meaning: The line state changed from call processing busy (CPB) to manual busy (MB). The system confirms that the talk battery option has not been requested. Action: None
LINE STATE NOT VALID	Meaning: The line is not in a valid state to perform the talklta command. Valid line states are: • call processing busy (CPB) • idle (IDL) • installation busy (INB) • lockout (LO) • manual busy (MB) • permanent signal partial dial (PSPD) lockout (PLO) Action: None
-continued-	

talklta (continued)

Responses for the talklta command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
MONITOR-TALK CIRCUIT NOT AVAILABLE	Meaning: The required test circuit is either in use by another line test position (LTP), or it is faulty. Action: If the monitor talk circuit is found to be faulty, contact the support group to determine the maintenance action that is required.
MON/TALK CONNECTED VIA PCM	Meaning: The system performed the monitor talk connection on a remote carrier terminal for SLC-96 (RCS) line, or on a remote carrier terminal for DMS-1 rural (RCT) line. Action: None
NO MTU AVAILABLE	Meaning: No metallic test unit (MTU) is available. Action: Conduct maintenance action on each available MTU that can access the line. If no faults are found, contact the support group.
OPERATION NOT ALLOWED ON DTSS LINES	Meaning: The system cannot perform the talklta command on a dial tone speed recorder (DTSS) line. A DTSS is connected to a pseudo line. Action: None
TALK BATTERY CONNECTED TO LINE	Meaning: The system connects the talk battery to the line in the control position. The line is in the cutoff (CUT) state. Action: None
-continued-	

talklta (end)

Responses for the talklta command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
TALK CONNECTED TO LINE	Meaning: The command talklta was invoked on a line in the control position that is in one of the following states: ▪ CPB ▪ IDL ▪ LO ▪ MB ▪ PLO Action: None
TALK CONNECTED VIA PCM	Meaning: The system performed the talklta command on a RCU line. Action: None
TALK NOT CONNECTED	Meaning: A system fault prevented the talk circuit trunk from being connected to the line. Action: Contact the support group to determine the maintenance action that is required.
TALK WITH BATTERY NOT ALLOWED ON RCU LINES	Meaning: The system cannot connect the talk battery on a RCU line. Action: None
TAN CONNECTED FOR MTU IS BUSY	Meaning: The metallic test access to the MTU is in use. Action: None
-end-	

vac**Function**

Use the vac command to perform an AC voltage measurement on a subscriber loop.

vac command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
vac	$\left[\begin{array}{c} \text{both} \\ r \\ t \end{array} \right] \quad \left[\begin{array}{c} \text{once} \\ c \end{array} \right]$
Parameters and variables	Description
<u>both</u>	When an AC voltage measurement is not specified, the system performs both tests.
c	This parameter initiates continuous testing.
<u>once</u>	This parameter represents a system default. When the you do not specify continuous measurement with the c parameter, the system performs the specified test only once.
r	This parameter initiates a ring to ground measurement.
t	This parameter initiates a tip to ground measurement.

Qualifications

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

- The continuous mode of testing causes a completed test to be repeated every four seconds, and updates the LTP display when a test result changes. The test continues until it is stopped by specifying a different test on the line in the control position or by removing that line from the control position.
- If neither parameter t nor parameter r is entered, both tip to ground and ring to ground measurements are made.
- Voltages are measured from 0 to 150 in one volt steps.

vac (continued)**Example**

The following table provides an example of the vac command.

Examples of the vac command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
vac ↵	Task: Perform the specified voltage measurement. Response: A voltage measurement is displayed in the lower part of the CI output area under the header VAC, and in line with the line identifier TIP, RING, or both of them. Explanation: The system performed the specified voltage measurement.

Responses

The following table provides explanations of the responses to the vac command. The common responses to the cap, lntst, res, vac, and vdc commands of the LTPLTA level are described in the introduction to this level.

Responses for the vac command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
A voltage measurement is displayed in the lower part of the command interpreter (CI) output area under the header VAC, and in line with the line identifier TIP, RING, or both of them.	Meaning: The system performed the specified voltage measurement. Action: None
A voltage measurement is displayed in the lower part of the CI output area under the header VAC, and in line with the line identifier TIP, RING, or both of them, and is updated from time to time.	Meaning: The system performs the specified voltage measurement or measurements on a continuous cycle. Action: None
-continued-	

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

COMMAND NOT ALLOWED FOR SPECIAL SERVICE LINES

Meaning: The system cannot perform the vac command on a nailed-up special service connection.**Action:** None

VOLTAGE >150 VOLT

Meaning: See the following "DANGER-Risk of electrocution" note.**Action:** See the following "DANGER-Risk of electrocution" note.

-end-

**DANGER****Risk of electrocution**

An AC voltage greater than the maximum +150 volts measurable was detected on the subscriber loop. Use caution in disconnecting the line facility from the line equipment at the protector frame and repeat the test. Adopt local procedures for handling hazardous voltages.

vdc**Function**

Use the vdc command to perform a DC voltage measurement on a subscriber loop.

vdc command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
vdc	$\begin{bmatrix} \text{both} \\ r \\ t \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{bmatrix} \text{once} \\ c \end{bmatrix}$
Parameters and variables	Description
<u>both</u>	When an AC voltage measurement is not specified, the system performs both tests.
c	This parameter initiates continuous testing.
<u>once</u>	This parameter represents a system default. When the you do not specify continuous measurement with the c parameter, the system performs the specified test only once.
r	This parameter initiates a ring to ground measurement.
t	This parameter initiates a tip to ground measurement.

Qualifications

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

- The continuous mode of testing causes a completed test to be repeated every four seconds, and updates the line test position (LTP) display when a test result changes. The test continues until it is stopped by specifying a different test on the line in the control position or by removing that line from the control position.
- If neither parameter t nor parameter r is entered, both tip to ground and ring to ground measurements are made.
- Voltages are measured from -150 to +150 in one volt steps.

vdc (continued)**Example**

The following table provides an example of the vdc command.

Example of the vdc command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
vdc ↵	Task: Perform the specified DC voltage measurement and display the result under the VDC header. Response: A voltage measurement is displayed in the lower part of the command interpreter (CI) output area under the header VDC, and in line with the line identifier TIP, RING, or both of them. Explanation: The system performs the specified DC voltage measurement and displays the result under the VDC header.

Responses

The following table provides explanations of the responses to the vdc command. The common responses to the cap, lntst, res, vac, and vdc commands of the LTPLTA level are described in the introduction to this level.

Responses for the vdc command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
A voltage measurement is displayed in the lower part of the CI output area under the header VDC, and in line with the line identifier TIP, RING, or both of them.	Meaning: The system performed the specified DC voltage measurement and displays the result under the VDC header. Action: None
A voltage measurement is displayed in the lower part of the CI output area under the header VDC, and in line with the line identifier TIP, RING, or both of them; and is updated from time to time.	Meaning: The system performed the specified DC voltage measurement or measurements on a continuous cycle. The system updates the MAP display. Action: None
-continued-	

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

COMMAND NOT ALLOWED FOR SPECIAL SERVICE LINES

Meaning: The system cannot perform the vdc command on a nailed-up special service connection.**Action:** None

VOLTAGE >150 VOLT

Meaning: See the following "DANGER-Risk of electrocution" note.**Action:** See the following "DANGER-Risk of electrocution" note.

-end-

**DANGER****Risk of electrocution**

A DC voltage greater than the maximum +150 volts measurable was detected on the subscriber loop. Use caution in disconnecting the line facility from the line equipment at the protector frame and repeat the test. Adopt local procedures for handling hazardous voltages.

LTPMAN level commands

Use the LTPMAN MAP level to enter the line test position of the manual test commands level.

Accessing the LTPMAN level

To access the LTPMAN level, enter the following from the command interpreter (CI) level:

mapci;mtc;lns;ltl;ltlman ↵

LTPMAN commands

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

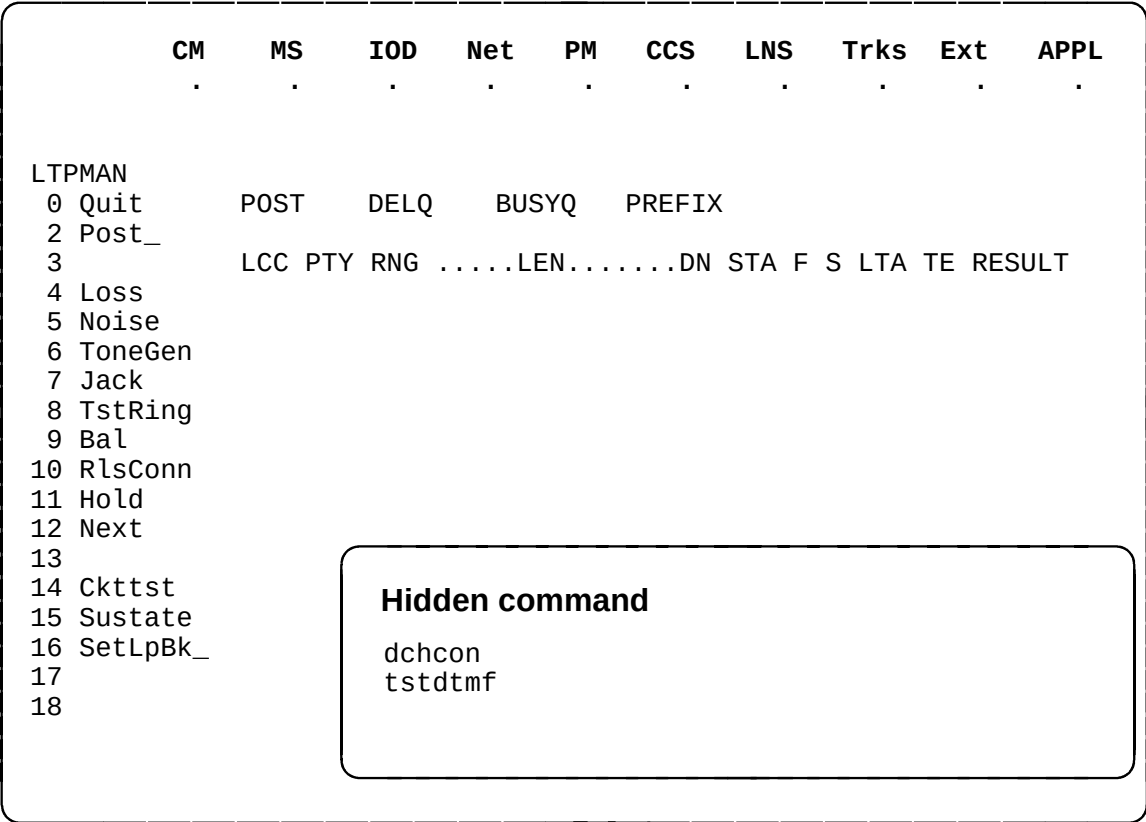
LTPMAN commands	
Command	Page
bal	L-1489
ckttst	L-1493
dchcon	L-1497
hold	L-1501
jack	L-1503
loss	L-1507
next	L-1509
noise	L-1519
post	L-1521
quit	L-1539
rlsconn	L-1543
setlpbk	L-1545
-continued-	

LTPMAN commands (continued)	
Command	Page
sustate	L-1547
tonegen	L-1549
tonegen (isdn)	L-1557
tstring	L-1563
tstdtmf	L-1569
-end-	

Notice that the tonegen command is repeated within the table with an ISDN designation. Because this command produces unique responses when used on integrated services digital network (ISDN) lines, the ISDN aspects are listed separately. For commands where ISDN lines do not affect the command syntax or responses significantly, ISDN-related information is noted in the appropriate command section.

LTPMAN menu

The following figure shows the LTPMAN menu and status display. The insert with the hidden command is not a visible part of the menu display.



LTPMAN status codes

The following table describes the status codes for the LTPMAN status display.

Status codes LTPMAN menu status display			
Code	Meaning	Description	
Control Position Headers			
This example shows a sample display for the control position headers described below.			
LCC IBN	PTY DATA	RNG....LEN..... MERI 00 0 03 03 621	DN STA F S LTA TE RESULT 7892 MB JACKS 1
DN	Directory number	This header indicates the directory number (DN) of the line in the control position.	
F	Failure code	This header shows the code for a failed diagnostic test.	
LCC	Line class code	This header indicates the line class code (LCC) of the line in the control position. The line class code identifies the class of service assigned to a line. In the above example, the line in the control position is an Integrated Business Network (IBN) line.	
LEN	Line equipment number	This header indicates the line equipment number (LEN) of the line in the control position. The LEN represents the location of the line in memory, called the logical location. The logical location is different than the actual physical location of the line.	
LTA TE	Line test access and test equipment	These headers indicate the test equipment and facilities that are associated with the line in the control position. If the line test access (LTA) bus is connected to both the loop and the line circuit, IN appears under the header. If the LTA bus is connected to the loop only, OUT appears under the header. In the example, jacks 1 means that one pair of jacks is connected to the line.	
PTY	Party line	If the line in the control position is a party line, this header shows the party identification. The value recorded ranges from T1-T1 or R1-R5. If the line in the control position is an individual line, the space under header PTY is blank.	
RESULT	Test result	This header shows the result of the line test if space permits. Otherwise, the test result appears in the lower part of the CI output area.	
RNG	Ringing combination	If the line in the control position is a party line, the header RNG shows the ringing combination for the party. The value recorded ranges from 0-5.	
-continued-			

Status codes LTPMAN menu status display (continued)		
Code	Meaning	Description
S	Seizure code	This header indicates whether the line in the control position is in seized. If the line is seized, a dot (.) appears under the header. If the line is not seized, the area under the header is blank.
STA	State code	This header shows the code for the state of the line in the control position.
Posted Set Headers		
This example shows a sample display for the posted set headers described below.		
POST 2	DELQ 3	BUSYQ 1 PREFIX 621
BUSYQ	Busy queue	This header indicates the number of lines in the busy queue that are waiting for call completion in the CPD state.
DELQ	Deload queue	This header indicates the number of lines in the deloaded queue that are ready to be placed in the control position.
POST	Posted set	This header indicates the number of lines ready to be placed in the control position or the type of the posted set when the set is posted by state, alarm status or dial tone speed recorder (DTSR) circuits. When the set is posted by state, the state code of the posted set is displayed to the right of the header. When the set is posted by alarm status code, the alarm code of the posted set is displayed to the right of the header. When the set that is posted is the DTSR circuits, the code DTSR is displayed to the right of the header.
PREFIX	Prefix digits	This header shows the prefix digits for the posted set.
-end-		

Common responses

The following table provides explanations of the common responses to the LTPMAN commands loss, noise, and tonegen. This table will be referred to from the individual command descriptions to which it pertains.

Common responses for the LTPMAN commands loss, noise, and tonegen	
MAP output	Meaning and action
Line state invalid	Meaning: The line is not in the idle (IDL) or manually busy (MB) state. Action: None
Not appropriate for DU lines	Meaning: You do not have DATA_SCREEN class authorization. Action: None
Operation not allowed DTSR lines	Meaning: The system cannot perform the command on a DTSR line. DTSR is assigned a pseudo line. Action: None
Operation not allowed on SLT-D lines	Meaning: The system cannot perform the command on a subscriber loop test digital (SLT-D) line. The SLT-D is assigned a pseudo line. Action: None
Send start continuous failed	Meaning: A system fault prevented the requested test from being run. Action: Contact the support group to determine the required maintenance action.

bal**Function**

Use the bal command to perform an on-hook balance network test (BAL) on a subscriber loop. The command optionally updates the balance network value and the loss pad value in the line circuit according to test results.

bal command parameters and variables

Command	Parameters and variables
bal	There are no parameters or variables.

Qualifications

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

- The manual override (MNO) field value Y in line circuit inventory table LNINV prevents the BAL test from updating the balance network value (BNV) field or the pad group field (PADGRP) in the table. A MNO value of N allows the update.
- The PADGRP data specifies the pad setting according to the type of line. When no pad is required, the data is NPDGP (see NTP 297-1001-451).

Example

The following table provides an example of the bal command.

Example of the bal command

Example	Task, response, and explanation
bal ↵	Task: Perform the balance network test. Response: BALANCE NETWORK TEST NOT DONE Explanation: A system fault prevented the test from running.

bal (continued)**Responses**

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

Responses for the bal command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
The following information is displayed: • The characters TTU are displayed under the label TE. • The text TEST ON HOOK and the headers BALNET and 2DB PAD are displayed in the CI output area. • Line identifiers PREVIOUS and RESULT are displayed in successive lines under the display ON HOOK. • The text Loaded or the text Nonloaded is displayed under the header BAL for both the line PREVIOUS and the line RESULT. • The text YES or the text NO is displayed under the header 2DB PAD for both the line PREVIOUS and line RESULT.	
	Meaning: The system performs the on-hook balance network test. The MAP display shows test results and current values. Action: None
BALANCE NETWORK TEST NOT DONE	
	Meaning: A system fault prevented the test from running. Action: Contact the support group to determine the maintenance action that is required.
COMMAND NOT ALLOWED FOR SPECIAL SERVICE LINES	
	Meaning: The system cannot perform the bal command on a nailed-up special service connection. Action: None
COMMAND IS NOT APPROPRIATE FOR RCU LINE	
	Meaning: The system cannot perform the bal command on a remote carrier urban (RCU) line. Action: None
-continued-	

bal (continued)

Responses for the bal command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
CONNECTION FAULT, TRY AGAIN	Meaning: A system fault prevented the test equipment from being connected to the line. Action: If the test does not proceed when the command is invoked a second time, contact the support group.
MANUAL OVERRIDE SET-DATA NOT UPDATED	Meaning: When the manual override is set to Y, the system cannot change the previous value for the balance network, pad, or both. Action: None
NOT APPLICABLE	Meaning: The command bal was invoked on a data line in the control position. Action: None
NOT APPROPRIATE FOR AN RCT LINE	Meaning: The system cannot perform the command bal on a line that is terminated in DMS1-RCT. Action: None
OPERATION NOT ALLOWED ON DTSR LINES	Meaning: The system cannot perform the bal command on a DTSR line. The DTSR is assigned a pseudo line. Action: None
SUBSCRIBER OFFHOOK	Meaning: The test was not conducted because the station equipment is in the off-hook mode. Action: None
-continued-	

bal (end)

Responses for the bal command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
The word UPDATED is displayed in the line beneath the line RESULT and under the header BALNET, the header 2DB PAD, or both.	
	Meaning: When the MNO bit in table LNINV is set to N, the system changed the current values for BALNET, 2DB PAD, or both, in accordance with the test result. Action: None
THIS TEST IS NOT APPROPRIATE FOR AIM LINE CARD	
	Meaning: The system cannot perform the bal command on a data line that is equipped with an asynchronous interface line card. The system cancels the test. Action: None
TTU NOT AVAILABLE	
	Meaning: The test did not run because a transmission test unit (TTU) was not available for connection to the line. Action: Schedule maintenance action on all TTUs.
WARNING: MNO FIELD HAS BEEN SET TO Y	
	Meaning: A change is required from the current BNV value, PADGRP value, or both in table LNINV. Action: None
WARNING: PADGRP FIELD HAS BEEN SET TO NPDGP	
	Meaning: A change is required from the current NPDGP value (no pad is required) in table LNINV. Action: None
-end-	

ckttst

Function

Use the cktst command to send test messages to test the posted line.

ckttst command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
ckttst	<i>nonumber</i> <i>number</i> <i>terminal</i> <i>location</i>
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>location</i>	This variable specifies where the circuit test messages are looped back. The location values are as follows: - line card indicates that the CKTTST is run at the line card - terminal (default) indicates that the CKTTST is run at the terminal for data and EBS lines only
<i>nonumber</i>	If you do not specify the number of messages to send during the circuit test, the system automatically uses the default value specified in the office parameter circuit_test_number_messages in table OFCVAR. Because the term <i>nonumber</i> represents a default condition rather than an actual parameter, you do not enter it at the MAP terminal.
<i>number</i>	This variable specifies the number of messages to send during the test. The <i>number</i> range is 1-150.
<i>terminal</i>	If you do not specify a location, the system automatically uses terminal as the <i>location</i> value. Because the term <i>terminal</i> represents a default condition rather than an actual parameter, you do not enter it at the MAP terminal.

Qualifications

None

ckttst (continued)**Example**

The following table provides an example of the cktst command.

Example of the cktst command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
ckttst 20 line card ↵ <i>where</i>	
20 linecard	indicates the number of test messages sent to the specified location specifies the location to receive test messages
	Task: Send 20 circuit test messages to the linecard. Response: Ckttst at line card passed Messages sent = 20 Messages received = 20 Explanation: The system successfully performs the circuit test and displays message transmittal information.

Responses

The following table provides explanations of the responses to the cktst command. The characters <rr> and <ss> represent the number of messages for the respective category.

Responses for the cktst command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
Ckttst at line card failed Messages sent = <ss> Messages received = <rr>	Meaning: The circuit test performed on the line card failed. Action: There is a problem with line card. Check the line card using line test position (LTP) diagnostics.
-continued-	

ckttst (continued)

Responses for the ckttst command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
Ckttst at line card passed Messages sent = <ss> Messages received = <rr>	Meaning: The circuit test performed at the line card passed. Action: None
Ckttst at terminal failed Messages sent = <ss> Messages received = <rr>	Meaning: The circuit test performed on the terminal failed. Action: There is a problem with the line card. Investigate further using LTP diagnostics.
Ckttst at terminal failed on non-working line Messages sent = <ss> Messages received = <rr>	Meaning: Circuit test ran at the terminal and failed on a nonworking line. Because nonworking lines cannot complete a connection to the terminal, this is an expected result. Diagnostic failure flags not updated. Action: Connect the terminal or do not run this test.
Ckttst at terminal passed Messages sent = <ss> Messages received = <rr>	Meaning: Circuit test ran at the terminal and passed. Action: None
-continued-	

ckttst (end)

Responses for the ckttst command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
Ckttst at terminal passed on non-working line Messages sent = <ss> Messages received = <rr>	Meaning: Circuit test ran at the terminal and passed on a nonworking line. This is an unexpected result because it is assumed that the terminal is not present for nonworking lines; however, the terminal may be present. Diagnostic failure flag not updated. Action: None
No parameter specified, number of messages to be sent default to 10	Meaning: This response is removed. Action: None
No response from peripheral	Meaning: Circuit test was attempted. However, it could not communicate with the peripheral on which the line is posted. Action: Check the peripheral to see that the posted line is on.
-end-	

dchcon**Function**

Use the dchcon command to verify that the D-channel handler (DCH) is connected to a loop. The system verifies the connection by sending a test message from the central control complex (CCC) through the line group controller (LGC) or line trunk controller (LTC) to the DCH.

dchcon command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
dchcon	$\left[\begin{array}{c} ! \\ loop \end{array} \right]$
Parameters and variables	Description
!	This default parameter represents the default value for the loop variable.
loop	This variable specifies the value of the ISDN line interface. The values are as follows: • l local interface on line card • lu local universal interface on line card • t t interface

Qualifications

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

- If the LU-interface is selected on a two binary one quaternary (2B1Q) loop, echo cancellation is turned off during the test.
- This test is valid only for ISDN lines and RCU Meridian business set (MBS) lines.

dchcon (continued)**Example**

The following table provides an example of the dchcon command.

Example of the dchcon command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
dchcon t ↵ where	
t	represents the t interface
	Task: Perform a test of the continuity of a line to a stated loopback point up to the t-bus. Response: DCH continuity test passed. Explanation: The system performed the DCH continuity test and confirmed the test status.

Responses

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

Responses for the dchcon command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
Action is only valid for a posted loop	Meaning: The line in the control position is not an ISDN line. Action: None
DCH cont invalid response from XPM or DCH	Meaning: The test failed because either the XMS-based peripheral module (XPM) or the DCH did not respond correctly. Action: Access the peripheral module (PM) level, and diagnose the DCH and the XPM.
-continued-	

dchcon (continued)

Responses for the dchcon command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
DCH cont no response from XPM or DCH	Meaning: The test failed because either the XPM or the DCH did not respond. Action: Access the PM level, and diagnose the DCH and the XPM.
DCH continuity failed: l interface	Meaning: The continuity test failed. The ISDN loopback interface values will be either l or t. Action: None
DCH continuity failed: EC <a>: LU interface	Meaning: The continuity test failed on an ISDN line with the loopback set at the LU interface. The character <a> represents the echo canceller (EC) setting. The EC can be set on or off. Action: None
DCH continuity test passed	Meaning: The continuity test passed. Action: None
DCH not in service	Meaning: The DCH is not connected. Action: None
Failed to release loopback	Meaning: The test failed to automatically release the loopback. Action: None
Failed to run DCHCON. Try again.	Meaning: The test did not run because the XPM did not respond correctly. Action: Retry the dchcon command. If the second attempt at the test fails, contact the support group.
-continued-	

dchcon (end)

Responses for the dchcon command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
Failed to set 2B+D loopback at <x> interface	Meaning: The required loopback did not set. The character <x> represents the required loopback point values l, lu, or t. Action: None
Invalid DCH	Meaning: The DCH information was improperly datafilled. Action: None
No posted line	Meaning: No line is posted, or the posted entity is not a line. Action: None
The line state is <line_state>	Meaning: The system could not perform the continuity test because the ISDN line state is call processing busy (CPB) or (CPD). Action: None
Warning - Action may affect Packet Data Service Do you wish to continue? Please confirm (YES or NO):	Meaning: Packet services are in progress. The system requires confirmation of the dchcon command before starting the testing process. Action: Enter yes to continue the dchcon test process. Enter no to cancel the command.
-end-	

hold**Function**

Use the hold command to move the line in the control position to a spare hold position, and the next line from the posted set, if any, to the control position.

hold command parameters and variables

Command	Parameters and variables
hold	There are no parameters or variables.

Qualification

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

- If a line in the control position is one of a posted set, it is removed from the posted set when it is placed in a hold position.
- This command also applies to ISDN lines. There are no additional responses for ISDN lines.

Examples

The following table provides an example of the hold command.

Examples of the hold command

Example	Task, response, and explanation
hold	Task: Move the line in the control position to a spare hold position, and the next line from the posted set to the control position. Response: The system transfers the DN of the line in the control position, and all other line information displayed to the right of it, to an available hold position. The system then places another line in the control position. The quantity beside the label POST decreases by one. Explanation: The system transfers the line in the control position, which is part of a posted set, and its associated data to an available hold position. The system places the next line in the posted set in the control position.

hold (end)

Responses

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

Responses for the hold command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
ALL HOLD POSITIONS FILLED	Meaning: A line occupies each of the hold positions. Action: None
The DN of the line in the control position, and all other line information displayed to the right of it, is transferred to an available hold position.	Meaning: The system transfers the line in the control position and its associated data to an available hold position. Because the line in the control position is not part of a posted set, no other line is placed in the control position. Action: None
The system transfers the DN of the line in the control position, and all other line information displayed to the right of it, to an available hold position. The system then places another line in the control position. The quantity beside the label POST decreases by one.	Meaning: The system transfers the line in the control position, which is part of a posted set, and its associated data to an available hold position. The system places the next line in the posted set in the control position. Action: None

jack

Function

Use the jack command to connect a jack ended trunk to a subscriber line, or a jack to a subscriber loop while bypassing the line card.

jack command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
jack	$\left[\begin{array}{c} \text{lowestjack} \\ jkno \end{array} \left[\begin{array}{cc} \text{metallic} & \begin{array}{c} \text{lowestjack} \\ mjkn0 \end{array} \end{array} \right] \right]$
Parameters and variables	Description
jkno	This variable is the jack ended trunk identification number. The <i>jkno</i> ranges from 1-3.
lowestjack	When you do not enter a value for either the jack ended trunk number or the metallic bypass jack number, the system automatically uses the lowest numbered jack available. Because the term <i>lowestjack</i> represents a default condition rather than an actual parameter, you do not enter it at the MAP terminal.
metallic	This parameter connects a jack directly on the subscriber loop.
mjkno	This variable is the metallic bypass jack identification number. The <i>mjkno</i> ranges from 1-256.

Qualification

This command does not apply to data lines.

jack (continued)**Example**

The following table provides an example of the jack command.

Example of the jack command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
jack 1 ↵ <i>where</i>	
1	identifies the jack ended trunk that you want to connect to the subscriber line
	Task: Connect jack ended trunk number 1 to the posted subscriber line. Response: USING JACK 1 Explanation: The system has connected jack ended trunk number 1 to the posted subscriber line. The response identifies the selected jack ended trunk.

Responses

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

Responses for the jack command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
CANNOT GET JACK	Meaning: The specified jack ended trunk is currently in use elsewhere. Action: None
COMMAND NOT ALLOWED FOR SPECIAL SERVICE LINES	Meaning: The system cannot perform the jack command on a nailed-up special service connection. Action: None
-continued-	

jack (continued)

Responses for the jack command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
FAILED TO CONNECT LINE AND JACK	Meaning: A system fault prevented the connection of a jack ended trunk to the line. Action: Contact the support group to arrange for maintenance action.
JACK CANNOT BE SEIZED	Meaning: The specified jack ended trunk is faulty. Action: Schedule maintenance action on the faulty trunk.
JACK IS CONNECTED	Meaning: The system connected the default jack ended trunk (the lowest numbered one available) to the line. Action: None
NO JACK AVAILABLE	Meaning: All jack ended trunks are in use. Action: None
NOT APPROPRIATE FOR DATA LINES	Meaning: The system cannot perform the jack command on data lines. Action: None
THIS TEST IS NOT APPROPRIATE FOR AIM LINE CARD	Meaning: The system cannot perform the test on a data line that is equipped with an asynchronous line card. The test is not done. Action: None
-continued-	

jack (end)

Responses for the jack command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
USING JACK <n>	Meaning: The system has connected a specified jack ended trunk to the line. The symbol <n> represents the jack number. Action: None
-end-	

loss**Function**

Use the loss command to measure the insertion loss of a test tone sent from the subscriber end of a loop to its line circuit.

loss command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
loss	There are no parameters or variables.

Qualifications

None

Example

The following table provides an example of the loss command.

Example of the loss command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
loss	
	Task: Measure the insertion loss of a test tone.
	Response: A number is displayed under the header RESULT for the line in the control position.
	Explanation: The system displays the loss measurement in dBm.

loss (end)

Responses

The following table provides explanations of the responses to the loss command. Refer to the Common Response table in the LTPMAN section for additional responses common to the commands loss, noise, and tonegen.

Responses for the loss command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
A number is displayed under the header RESULT for the line in the control position.	Meaning: The system displays the loss measurement in dBm. Action: None
COMMAND NOT ALLOWED FOR SPECIAL SERVICE LINES	Meaning: The system cannot perform the loss command on a nailed-up special service connection. Action: None
THIS COMMAND IS NOT APPROPRIATE FOR AIM LINE CARD	Meaning: The system cannot perform the loss command on a data line that is equipped with an asynchronous interface line card. The test is not done. Action: None

Function

Use the next command to do the following:

- drop, exchange, or save the replaced line from LTP control
- move the line in a specified hold position to the control position
- post lines that are in the next drawer after the currently posted set, when the current set was posted by drawer
- replace the line in the control position with a line from the posted set
- replace the line in the control position with the line in a specified hold position

next command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
next	$\left[\begin{array}{l} p \\ d \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{array} \right] \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{nosave} \\ \text{save} \\ \text{del} \\ \text{ex} \\ \text{save} \end{array} \right]$
Parameters and variables	Description
1	This parameter identifies hold position 1.
2	This parameter identifies hold position 2.
3	This parameter identifies hold position 3.
d	This parameter moves the next drawer to the control position.
<u>del</u>	This default parameter deletes the line from a hold position.
ex	This parameter interchanges the line in a hold position and the line in the control position. You can optionally use the abbreviation e instead of ex.
<u>nosave</u>	When you enter the command string next p or the next command only, the system automatically moves the next line of the posted set to the control position without moving the replaced line back to the posted set. You do not enter this nonselectable parameter.
-continued-	

next (continued)

next command parameters and variables (continued)	
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>p</i>	This default parameter moves the next line of the posted set to the control position.
save	This parameter moves the replaced line back to the posted set. Save parameters perform this function with the parameters 1, 2, 3, and p.
-end-	

Qualifications

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

- The default value for the hold position number is the lowest numbered hold position that is occupied.
- A held line cannot be placed in the control position by the next command if that line is not a part of the same posted set of lines currently in the control position.
- The save parameter relocates the line in the control position to the head of the posted set so that the line is returned to the control position the next time you enter the next p command string (or the command next alone).
- The command string next d is valid when the currently posted set was posted as a drawer using the parameter l.
- For DMS-1 remote concentrator terminal (RCT) lines, this command posts the next RCT shelf.
- When a line concentrating module (LCM) line drawer is posted, the command string next d posts half of a line drawer.
- If the control position line is replaced without entering the save parameter, the line is dropped from LTP control.
- The save parameter relocates the line in the control position to the end of the posted set so that the line is not returned to the control position until you have entered the command string next p on all other lines in the set.
- The save parameter does not apply to lines in a set that are posted by condition identifier.

next (continued)**Examples**

The following table provides examples of the next command.

Examples of the next command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
next ↵	Task: Place the next line of the posted set in the control position. Response: The MAP display changes from: <pre> LCC PTY RNG....LEN..... DN STA F S LTA TE RESULT IBN PSET HOST 01 0 00 10 351 7206 IDL HOLD 1 NO DIRN IDL HOLD 2 NO DIRN IDL HOLD 3 NO DIRN IDL </pre> to: <pre> LCC PTY RNG....LEN..... DN STA F S LTA TE RESULT IBN OG 2 HOST 01 0 01 17 NO DIRN IDL HOLD 1 351 7206 IDL HOLD 2 NO DIRN IDL HOLD 3 NO DIRN IDL </pre> Explanation: The system places the IBN PSET line in the first available hold position then it places the next line in the posted set in the control position.
-continued-	

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

next 1 e ↵
where

1 specifies hold position 1
e exchanges the line currently in the control position with the line in the specified hold position

Task: Exchange the line in the control position with the line in hold position 1.

Response:

The MAP display changes from:

```
LCC PTY  RNG....LEN..... DN      STA F S LTA TE RESULT
IBN OG    2  HOST 01 0 01 17 NO DIRN  IDL
```

```
          HOLD 1 351 7206  IDL
          HOLD 2 NO DIRN   IDL
          HOLD 3 NO DIRN   IDL
```

to:

```
LCC PTY  RNG....LEN..... DN      STA F S LTA TE RESULT
IBN PSET      HOST 01 0 00 10 351 7206 IDL
```

```
          HOLD 1 NO DIRN   IDL
          HOLD 2 NO DIRN   IDL
          HOLD 3 NO DIRN   IDL
```

Explanation: The system places the IBN out going (OG) line in the hold 1 position, and it places the IBN PSET line in the control position.

-end-

next (continued)**Responses**

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

Responses for the next command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
Details of line circuit 00 in a newly posted line drawer or LSG are displayed in the control position, and the quantity 31 is displayed to the right of the header POST.	
	Meaning: The previous set was posted by drawer. Action: None
Held line does not have correct state	
	Meaning: The line in the control position is from a set that is posted by state, and the line in the accessed hold position is in a different state. Action: None
Held line is not a diagnostic failure (DF)	
	Meaning: The line in the control position is from a set that is posted by DF, and the line in the accessed hold position has not failed a diagnostic. Action: None
Held line is not a line insulation test (LIT) failure	
	Meaning: The line in the control position is from a set that is posted by LIT failure, and the line in the accessed hold position has not failed the LIT. Action: None
Held line is not in a MADN group	
	Meaning: The line in the control position is from a set that is posted by a multiple address directory number (MADN) group, and the line in the accessed hold position is not part of a MADN group. Action: None
-continued-	

next (continued)

Responses for the next command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
Held line is not in current drawer	Meaning: The line in the accessed hold position is not from the drawer that is currently posted. Action: None
Line set is full	Meaning: The line in the hold position is not from the currently posted set, and the currently posted set is full. Action: None
Next not supported for cut	Meaning: The line in the control position is a DTSR line. The system cannot perform the next action on a DTSR line. Action: None
No control line; save option ignored	Meaning: The control position is empty. Action: None
No data for specified lcd not circuit posted	Meaning: A system fault prevented locating the line concentrating device for the specified line. Action: Contact the support group to determine the required action.
No held lines	Meaning: All hold positions are empty. Action: None
No line in specified hold position	Meaning: You specified a hold position that is empty. Action: None
-continued-	

next (continued)

Responses for the next command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
No more lines in posted set	Meaning: The line in the control position is the last line in the posted set. Action: None
No posted line	Meaning: No set is posted. Action: None
Only one subgroup of line drawer is posted	Meaning: The line in the control position is located in a LCM. Action: None
Post set not drawer	Meaning: The previous set was not posted by drawer. Action: None
Save option not supported for posted set	Meaning: The line in the control position is part of a set that was posted by a condition identifier. Action: None
Specified module does not exist no circuit posted	Meaning: There is no subsequent drawer or LSG. Action: None
The entity in the hold position is not in the posted set	Meaning: The channel in the hold position is not a member of the current posted set. This response applies to ISDN lines. Action: None
-continued-	

next (continued)

Responses for the next command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
The line from a specified hold position replaces the line that was in the control position.	Meaning: The system places the line from the specified hold position (1, 2, or 3) in the control position. Action: None
The line from a specified hold position is interchanged with the line that was in the control position.	Meaning: The system exchanges the line in the specified hold position (1, 2, or 3) with the line in the control position. Action: None
The line from the lowest number hold position that was occupied is interchanged with the line that was in the control position.	Meaning: The system exchanges the line in the next hold position with the line in the control position. Action: None
The line from the lowest number hold position that was occupied replaces the line that was in the control position.	Meaning: By entering the next command, either alone or with the p parameter, the system places the next line in the hold position in the control position. Action: None
The line from the lowest number hold position that was occupied replaces the line that was in the control position, and the quantity that is displayed beside the header POST is increased by one.	Meaning: The system places the next line in the control position and returns the line previously in the control position back to the posted set. Action: None
The line in the control position is replaced by the next line in the posted set, and the quantity that is displayed to the right of the header POST is reduced by one.	Meaning: The system successfully performed the command string next p. Action: None
-continued-	

next (end)

Responses for the next command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
The line in the control position is replaced by the next line in the posted set, and the replaced line is returned to the posted set.	
	Meaning: The system successfully performed the command string next p save.
	Action: None
-end-	

noise**Function**

Use the noise command to measure the C-message weighted circuit noise on a subscriber loop.

noise command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
noise	There are no parameters or variables.

Qualifications

None

Example

The following table provides an example of the noise command.

Examples of the noise command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
noise ↵	Task: Display the C-message weighted circuit noise on a subscriber loop. Response: A number is displayed under the header RESULT for the line in the control position. Explanation: The system displays the noise measurement in dBRNC.

Responses

The following table provides explanations of the responses to the noise command. Refer to the Common Response table in the LTPMAN section for additional responses common to the commands loss, noise, and tonegen.

Responses for the noise command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
A number is displayed under the header RESULT for the line in the control position.	Meaning: The system displays the noise measurement in dBRNC. Action: None
-continued-	

noise (end)

Responses for the noise command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
COMMAND NOT ALLOWED FOR SPECIAL SERVICE LINES	Meaning: The system cannot perform the noise command on a nailed-up special service connection. Action: None
THIS COMMAND IS NOT APPROPRIATE FOR AIM LINE CARD	Meaning: The system cannot perform the noise command on a data line card that is equipped with an asynchronous interface line card. The test is not done. Action: None
-end-	

Function

Use the post command to post a line or a set of lines to the LTP.

post (continued)

post command parameters and variables										
Command	Parameters and variables									
post	d	dn								
	h	dn								
	m	[dn [norange range]]								
	l	[host len [00 circuit] [nobchnl bchannel] [voice linetype]]								
	s	[site state [voice0 linetype] [norange range]]								
	bq									
	dq									
	dtsr									
	df	site	frame	unit						
		failtype	[voice linetype]	[norange range]						
	lf	[voltfail resfail capfail lastfail [allbands band]]								
	[te lt g	[groupname groupnum]								
		cli		[all from [0 start]]		to		[255 finish]		
				member frame groupmem unit						
				[norange range]						
	sld	site	[voice linetype]	[norange range]						
	all	dpx	[voice linetype]	[norange range]						
	[shower icmolines insvdgq recidivist cptemberr tb	[voice linetype]		[norange range]						
		site		frame	unit	[hc format]		[noitem item]		
		pec		range						
				[nodisplay print display]						
		[norange range]								

-continued-

-continued-

post (continued)

post command parameters and variables	
Parameters and variables	Description
<u>0</u>	This default parameter indicates a start member value of 0 for the <i>start</i> variable. When you do not enter a start member value, the system automatically uses the value 0.
<u>255</u>	This default parameter indicates a finish member value of 255 for the <i>finish</i> variable. When you do not enter a finish member value, the system will use the value 255.
all	This parameter, when preceded by the following: • The <i>cli</i> variable specifies that all members of a modem pool group are posted. • The <i>hc</i> parameter, in the <i>tb</i> chain of parameters, specifies that all upper buffer entries are posted in order of the quantity of troubles. • The <i>mr</i> parameter, in the <i>tb</i> chain of parameters, specifies that all upper buffer entries are posted in chronological order. • The <i>post</i> command specifies that all lines in the switch are posted. • The <i>unit</i> variable, in the <i>tb</i> chain of parameters, specifies that all upper buffer trouble entries are posted in order of entry.
<u>allfail</u>	When you do not enter another parameter with the parameter <i>df</i> , the system automatically posts all lines that failed a line card diagnostic test. Because the term <i>allfail</i> represents a default condition rather than an actual parameter, you do not enter it at the MAP terminal.
<u>allbands</u>	When you do not enter another parameter with the command string <i>post</i> <i>lf</i> last-fail, the system automatically posts all lines that failed a previous LIT resistance test. Because the term <i>allbands</i> represents a default condition rather than an actual parameter, you do not enter it at the MAP terminal.
<i>bchannel</i>	This variable specifies the ISDN channel, B1, or B2.
<i>bq</i>	This parameter posts all lines in the busy queue.
<i>card</i>	This parameter posts lines that are using specified line card types.
<i>circuit</i>	This variable is a one-or-two digit circuit number; it is part of the LEN format of frame, unit, drawer, and circuit. The <i>circuit</i> range is 0-31.
<i>cli</i>	This variable is the common language location identifier (CLLI) of the specified modem pool group or DPX group.
-continued-	

post (continued)

post command parameters and variables (continued)	
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>cptermerr</i>	This parameter posts all lines that are in the CPTERMERR queue and lines that are currently out of service (maximum is 32).
<i>d</i>	This parameter posts lines associated with a maximum of five DNs.
<i>df</i>	This parameter posts all lines which have failed a line card diagnostic.
<i>display</i>	This parameter causes the same response as the print parameter.
<i>dn</i>	This variable is a seven-digit DN without spaces between any digits. If a prefix has been entered, the quantity of DN digits varies in accordance with the conditions and the entry rules are altered. The DN range is 0-32 767.
<i>dpx</i>	This parameter specifies that all DPX lines in the switch be posted.
<i>dq</i>	This parameter posts all lines in the deload queue.
<i>dtsr</i>	This parameter posts all DTSR circuits that are associated with a specified line frame and unit.
<i>failtype</i>	This variable specifies the subset of lines which have failed a line card diagnostic as follows: ▪ <i>cmaj</i> This parameter posts all lines which have equalled or exceeded the threshold value for major control processor (CP) error rate. ▪ <i>cmin</i> This parameter posts all lines which have equalled or exceeded the threshold value for minor CP error rate, but have not equalled or exceeded the threshold value for major CP error rate. ▪ <i>d</i> This parameter posts all lines which have failed the long diagnostic, and the system prompts you to replace the card. ▪ <i>f</i> This parameter posts all lines which have failed the long diagnostic, and the system prompts you to check the facility. ▪ <i>imin</i> This parameter posts all lines which have exceeded the threshold value for minor incoming message overload (ICMO) rate, but have not equalled or exceeded the threshold value for major ICMO rate. ▪ <i>imaj</i> This parameter posts all lines which have equalled or exceeded the threshold value for major ICMO rate. ▪ <i>lcard</i> This parameter posts the keyset lines that have failed a circuit test looped back at the line card (failure flag L).
-continued-	

post (continued)

post command parameters and variables (continued)	
Parameters and variables	Description
	• lset This parameter posts the keyset lines that have failed a circuit test looped back at the terminal (failure flag 1). • mcard This parameter posts all lines whose line card (LC) is detected by the LCM to be either not in place or improperly seated. • mset This parameter posts all keyset lines which failed a diagnostic when the set is unplugged or seems to be unplugged. • n This parameter posts all lines which have passed the short diagnostic after a previous diagnostic failure but need to pass the extended diagnostic to clear the diagnostic failure. • p This parameter posts the loops that have failed a loop performance test. • queue This parameter posts all lines which failed a diagnostic and are in the shower queue. • s This parameter posts all lines which have failed the short diagnostic. • t This parameter posts lines that have equalled or exceeded the Time Compressed Multiplex synchronization losses threshold set in table OFCENG. • u This parameter posts utility cards that have failed a PM diagnostic.
<i>finish</i>	This variable is the number of the last member in the posted modem pool set element. The finish element ranges from 0-255.
<i>frame</i>	This variable is a one-digit or two- digit line frame number that forms part of the LEN. The <i>frame</i> range is 0-511.
<i>from</i>	This parameter specifies that a selected modem pool member is the first of a set that is to be posted. The number of this starting member follows.
<i>g</i>	This parameter specifies that one or more members of a modem pool group, or a DPX group, are posted.
<i>groupmem</i>	This variable is the number of the modem pool member. The <i>groupmem</i> range is 0-255.
<i>groupname</i>	This variable is the group name of the data test equipment that is posted.
<i>group num</i>	This variable is the group number of the data test equipment that is posted. The <i>group number</i> range is 0-31.
-continued-	

post (continued)

post command parameters and variables (continued)	
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>h</i>	This parameter posts all lines that are associated with a DN in a hunt group.
<i>hc</i>	This default parameter specifies that the upper buffer entry with the highest trouble count is posted.
<i>host</i>	This default parameter is the CLLI of the local site. Unless you specify a remote site, the system uses the host as the site value.
<i>icmolines</i>	This parameter posts a set of the first 32 lines in the ICMOLINE queue.
<i>item</i>	This variable is a single-digit identifier of a trouble item in the upper buffer. The <i>item</i> range is 0-9.
<i>l</i>	This parameter posts a line circuit or a line drawer.
<i>len</i>	This variable is part of a seven digit LEN for a line circuit, entered in the following format: nn n nn nn. The first two digits identify the frame, the next digit identifies the unit, and the next two digits identify the drawer. (The last two digits of a LEN refer to a circuit, previously described in this section.)
<i>lf</i>	This parameter posts all lines which have failed an automatic line insulation test.
<i>linetype</i>	This variable specifies the the type of line you want to post. The linetype values are voice or data.
<i>lit</i>	This variable consists of values related to the LIT resistance test: ▪ capfail posts all lines which failed the test ▪ lastfail consists of parameters Band0 and Band1 where: - band0 posts the lines which exceeded the Band0 threshold, 40 Kohms, during the previous LIT resistance test - band1 posts the lines which exceeded the Band1 threshold, 200 Kohms during the previous LIT resistance measurement but did not exceed the Band0 threshold ▪ resfail posts all lines which have exceeded the Band 0 threshold once and exceeded the Band 2 threshold on three previous occasions ▪ voltfail posts all lines which failed the EMF test
<i>m</i>	This parameter posts all lines that are associated with a MADN group, using one DN from the group.
-continued-	

post (continued)

post command parameters and variables (continued)	
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>mr</i>	This variable specifies that the most recent trouble entry in the upper buffer is posted.
<i>member</i>	This parameter specifies that a selected modem pool member is to be posted. The number of the member follows.
<i><u>nobchnl</u></i>	When you do not enter a bchannel value, the system does not display any channel information.
<i><u>norange</u></i>	When you do not enter a value for posting a range of LENS, no range is posted. Because <i>no range</i> specifies a default condition rather than an actual parameter, you do not enter it at the MAP terminal.
<i>pec</i>	This variable is the product engineering code (PEC) for the specified type of line card including the suffix, but without the Nortel Networks (NT) prefix.
<i>print</i>	This parameter causes the LEN and the DN of all lines in the posted set to be displayed in the CI output area of the MAP terminal.
<i>range</i>	This variable posts lines associated with a range of LENS. The format for the range variable is from frame unit drawer circuit to frame unit drawer circuit.
<i>recidivist</i>	This parameter posts a set of the first 32 lines in the RECIDIVIST queue.
<i>s</i>	This parameter posts all lines by their state.
<i>shower</i>	This parameter posts all lines that are in the shower queue to a maximum of 32 lines.
<i>site</i>	This variable specifies the short CLLI for the remote or host site.
<i>sltd</i>	This parameter posts subscriber line test digital equipment so that it can be accessed for DMS-1 RCt lines maintenance.
<i>start</i>	This variable is the number of the first member in the posted modem pool element set. The start element ranges from 0-255.
<i>state</i>	This variable is one of the status codes listed in the Status Code table in the LTP MAP level section.
<i>tb</i>	This parameter posts one or more entries from a specified upper buffer.
-continued-	

post (continued)

post command parameters and variables (continued)	
Parameters and variables	Description
<i>te</i>	This parameter specifies that data test equipment is posted.
<i>to</i>	This parameter specifies that a selected modem pool member is the last of a set that is to be posted. The number of the finishing member follows.
<i>unit</i>	This variable is a single digit line frame unit number that forms part of the LEN. The <i>unit</i> range is as follows: • 0-9 if the line concentrating device (LCD) is a DMS-1RCT or a SLC96-RCS • 0-1 if the LCD is a line module (LM) or an LCM
<i><u>voice</u></i>	This default parameter specifies a voice line.
-end-	

Qualifications

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

- The sum of the quantity of prefix digits and the quantity of DN digits must be at least seven. If the quantity exceeds seven, the DN digits will overwrite the rightmost prefix digits on this occasion only.
- When an SLTD is posted to a DMS-1RCT line, commands bsy, frls, and rts are inapplicable.
- The g parameter and its subtending parameters apply only if software package NTX251 is provided.
- The system recognizes an omitted digit as zero, thereby permitting the frame number to be entered as a single digit for frames 0 - 9.
- Switches that are equipped with software feature package NTX472, International-Local Basic, can post variable length DNs ranging from two - seven digits.
- Utility cards are posted using the card parameter.
- Nailed-up special service connections on SLC-96 Subscriber Carriers are posted by LEN.
- A BAND0 pass with a BAND1 fail is a marginal pass. When the results of six successive measurements are less than the BAND1 fail results, the pass is no longer marginal. (see part 7 on page 153).
- The parameter print should only be used with the parameter recidivist when the response is directed to a hardcopy printer.

post (continued)

- When you post a remote concentrator SLC-96 (RCS) line that has DGT, the characters UTR are displayed under the RESULT header while the line is connected to a universal tone receiver (UTR). The characters are displayed only if the RCS line is attached to a Subscriber Carrier Module-100S (SMS) equipped with a UTR circuit card.
- When the lines in the busy queue are posted, the system erases the number to the right of the label BUSYQ.
- When the lines in the deloaded queue are posted, the system erases the number to the right of the label DELQ.
- The optional parameters data and voice are available if you have software package NTX250.

Examples

The following table provides examples of the post command.

Examples of the post command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
post d 6215901 6215902 6215903 6215904 6215905 ↵ <i>where</i> 6215901 is a DN 6215902 is a DN 6215903 is a DN 6215904 is a DN 6215905 is a DN	Task: Post five DNs. Response: POST 4 DELQ BUSYQ PREFIX LCC PTY RNG...LEN..... DN STA F S LTA TE RESULT ISDN LOOP HOST 01 0 00 00 621 5901 IDL Explanation: In the control position, the system displays the line associated with the first specified DN. The number 4 appears beside the header POST to indicate that the other four specified lines are in the posted set.
-continued-	

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

post s idl isdn from 00 0 00 00 to 01 0 00 00 print ↵
where

s indicates that you are posting lines by state
 idl specifies the state of the lines you are posting
 from specifies a beginning range of site, LEN
 00 0 00 00 the starting LEN consisting of frame, unit, drawer, and circuit
 to specifies an ending range of site, LEN
 01 0 00 00 the ending LEN consisting of frame, unit, drawer, and circuit
 print displays the LEN and DN of all lines in the posted set in the CI area

Task: Post all ISDN lines in the IDL state starting from LEN 00 0 00 00 to LEN 01 0 00 00, and display the LEN and DN of each line in the posted set.

Response:

POST	IDL	DELQ		BUSYQ		PREFIX	
LCC	PTY	RNG		LEN		DN	STA F S LTA TE RESULT
ISDN	LOOP	HOST	01	0	00 00	621 5901	IDL
CKT	TYPE		LEN		DN	STATE	FAIL EqPEC

ISDN	LOOP	HOST	01	0	01 01	621 5961	IDL BX26AA
ISDN	LOOP	HOST	01	0	01 02	621 5861	IDL BX26AA
ISDN	LOOP	HOST	01	0	01 03	621 5906	IDL BX26AA
ISDN	LOOP	HOST	01	0	01 05	621 5963	IDL BX26AA
ISDN	LOOP	HOST	01	0	02 01	621 5962	IDL BX26AA
ISDN	LOOP	HOST	01	0	02 02	621 5862	IDL BX26AA
ISDN	LOOP	HOST	01	0	02 03	621 5951	IDL BX26AA
ISDN	LOOP	HOST	01	0	12 00	621 5910	IDL BX26AA
ISDN	LOOP	HOST	01	0	12 01	621 5903	IDL BX26AA
ISDN	LOOP	HOST	01	0	12 02	621 5986	IDL BX26AA
ISDN	LOOP	HOST	01	0	12 03	621 5963	IDL BX26AA
Number of entities in the posted set : 11							

Explanation: The system has posted all ISDN lines in the IDL state within the specified range. The system displays information on each line in the posted set.

-end-

post (continued)**Responses**

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

Responses for the post command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
BUFFERS ARE NOT ALLOCATED FOR THIS LCD	Meaning: When the command post and the parameter tb were invoked with frame and unit parameters, buffers were not allocated to this LCD due to an error or omission in the table LNSMTCE, or due to a system fault. Action: Verify that table LNSMTCE data is correctly datafilled and if so, contact the support group to determine the required course of action.
BUSY QUEUE EMPTY	Meaning: The command post and the parameter bq were invoked when there is no line in the busy queue. Action: None
BUSYQ POST PROCESS FAILED	Meaning: The command post and the parameter bq were invoked to post a set of lines in the state CPD. A system fault prevented the set from being posted. Action: Contact the support group to determine the maintenance action that is required.
Channel option applies to ISDN loops only. Channel parameter will be ignored.	Meaning: The channel parameter applies only to ISDN lines. The channel parameter is ignored. Action: None
CPTERMERR QUEUE EMPTY NO MORE LINES IN POSTED SET	Meaning: There are no lines to post in the cptermerr queue. Action: None
-continued-	

post (continued)

Responses for the post command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
DELOAD QUEUE EMPTY	Meaning: There is no line in the deloaded queue. Action:None
Details of a line circuit are displayed in the control position and the code for one of the line states is displayed to the right of the label POST.	Meaning: The command post, the parameter s, and a line state parameter were invoked to post a set by the state that is displayed beside the label POST. Action:None
Details of a line circuit are displayed in the control position, and the number 31 is displayed to the right of the label POST.	Meaning: The command string post l site dwr was invoked to post a set by line drawer. Line circuit 00 id displayed in the control position, and the quantity of lines that are posted, minus one, is displayed to the right of the label POST. Action:None
Details of DTSR circuit 0 are displayed in the control position, and the quantity 1 is displayed to the right of the label POST.	Meaning: The command string post dtss site frame unit was invoked to post the dial tone speed recorder for the specified line frame. Action:None
Details of the line that is associated with the specified DN are displayed in the control position.	Meaning: The command string post d dn was invoked to post a line by DN. Action:None
-continued-	

post (continued)

Responses for the post command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
Details of a posted line, or of a set of posted lines, are displayed in the CI output area of the MAP screen.	Meaning: Invoked with the post command are the parameters to post a line or a set of lines, and the parameter to print. Action:None
Details of the specified line circuit are displayed in the control position.	Meaning: The command string post l site len was invoked to post a line by its number. Action:None
DIRECTORY NUMBER OMITTED	Meaning: The post command and the parameter string r h or d or m were invoked without the required DN being included as part of the string. Action:None
EMPTY BUFFER	Meaning: The command post and the parameter tb are invoked with other selected parameters when there are no entries in the upper buffer that is allocated to the LCD. Action:None
FAILED TO POST DELOAD QUEUE	Meaning: The command post and the parameter dq were invoked to post a set of deloaded lines. A system fault prevented the set from being posted. Action:Contact the support group to determine the maintenance action that is required.
HELD LINE IS NOT IN TROUBLE BUFFER	Meaning: The command post and the parameter tb were invoked with other selected parameters when the line in the control position was not an entry in the upper buffer. Action:None
-continued-	

post (continued)

Responses for the post command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
INCOMING MESSAGE OVERLOAD QUEUE EMPTY NO MORE LINES IN POSTED SET	Meaning: The command post and the parameter icmoline were invoked while there was no line in the icmo queue. Action:None
INVALID CHARACTERS: n . . .	Meaning: The command post, the parameter m or d or h, and a number were invoked to post a line by DN, where one of the characters in the DN is not a digit. Action:None
INVALID DIGITS	Meaning: You entered an invalid DN. Action:None
INVALID LEN	Meaning: The command post and the parameter tb were invoked with other selected parameters. A system fault prevented the set from being posted. Action:Contact the support group to determine the maintenance action that is required.
INVALID OFFICE CODE: n . . .	Meaning: The command post, the parameter m or d or h, and a DN were invoked to post a line. The office code of the DN that was entered is not valid in this switch. Action:None
-continued-	

post (continued)

Responses for the post command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
INVALID PARAMETER: FORMAT MUST BE ONE OF ALL, HC, MR, <0-9>	Meaning: The command post and the parameter tb were invoked with an additional parameter that is invalid. Action:None
INVALID PARAMETER: PARAMETER IS ALL	Meaning: The command post was invoked with the parameter tb and other selected parameters including the parameter all. The parameter all is misspelled. Action:None
Line not in HUNT group	Meaning: The command post and the parameter string h dn were invoked using a directory number for a line that is not part of a hunt group. Action:None
Line not in MADN group	Meaning: The command post and the parameter string m dn were invoked for a DN that is not associated with a line in a MADN group. Action:None
LIST MUST BE ALL	Meaning: The command post was invoked with the parameter tb and other selected parameters including the parameter all. The parameter all is misspelled. Action:None
-continued-	

post (continued)

Responses for the post command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
LNSMTCE NOT ALLOCATED	Meaning: When the command post was invoked with the parameter tb, a system fault prevented the set from being posted. Action:Contact the support group to determine the maintenance action that is required.
NMP FEATURE NOT PRESENT UNABLE TO POST BY TB	Meaning: The command post and the parameter tb were invoked with other selected parameters when software package NTX272 was not available in the switch. Action:None
NO CIRCUIT POSTED	Meaning: The command that was entered, the parameter that was entered, or both are in error, or the system process is faulty. Action:None
NO DATA CIRCUITS FAILED	Meaning: The command post was invoked with the parameter string lf data, or the parameter string df data when no failures were identified for lit or for diagnostics of data circuits. Action:None
NO DATA FOR SPECIFIED LM	Meaning: The command post and the parameter string l dtse were invoked for a LM, LCM, DMS-1 RCT, or RCS that is not equipped with a DTSR. Action:None
-continued-	

post (continued)

Responses for the post command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
NO DATA FOR SPECIFIED RCT	Meaning: When the command post and the parameter sltd were invoked for a DMS-1 RCT, a system fault prevented the RCT from being located. Action:Contact the support group to determine the maintenance action that is required.
NO VOICE CIRCUITS FAILED	Meaning: The command post and the parameter string lf voice or the parameter string df voice were invoked when no failures were identified for lit or for diagnostic tests of voice circuits. Action:None
Only one subgroup of line drawer is posted	Meaning: The set of lines that was posted using the command string post l <site> <dwr> is part of an LCM. Action:None
Posted circuits unchanged	Meaning: The command string you entered did not result in posting another line. The currently posted line remains in the control position. Action:None
PREFIX + DIRECTORY NUMBER TOO SHORT FOR n...	Meaning: The command post and the parameter m, d, or h and a number were invoked to post a line by DN. The quantity of digits in the number, when added to the quantity of digits in the prefix, is less than seven. Action:None
RECIDIVIST QUEUE EMPTY NO MORE LINES IN POSTED SET	Meaning: The command post and the parameter recidivist were invoked while there was no line in the RECIDIVIST queue. Action:None
-continued-	

post (continued)

Responses for the post command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
The following is displayed in the control position: LCC PTY RNG LEN.....DN STA CKT TYPE FL <site> <len> NO Dirn Neq	
	Meaning: The posted line circuit is not equipped and has no DN assigned to it. Action: None
THIS LCD NOT DATAFILLED IN LNSMTCE	
	Meaning: The command post and the parameter tb were invoked with parameters frame and unit that are not datafilled in table LNSMTCE. 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 <i>incrname</i> <i>n</i>
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.
<i>incrname</i>	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 <i>incrname</i> are menu level names, such as lns, mapci, or mtc.
<i>n</i>	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 LTPMAN level to the previous menu level. Response: The display changes to the display of a higher level menu. Explanation: The LTPMAN level has changed to the previous menu level.
-continued-	

quit (continued)

Examples of the quit command (continued)	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
quit mtc ↵ <i>where</i>	
mtc	specifies the level higher than the LTPMAN level to be exited
	Task: Return to the MAPCI level (one menu level higher than the maintenance (MTC) level). Response: The display changes to the MAPCI menu display: MAPCI : Explanation: The LTPMAN 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 LTPMAN 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 LTPMAN 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-

rlsconn**Function**

Use the rlsconn command to release test equipment that is connected to a line.

rlsconn command parameters and variables

Command	Parameters and variables

rlsconn	There are no parameters or variables.

Qualification

The rlsconn command is valid for the following terminals: AIM lines, DATA lines, Data Above Voice (DAV) lines, DPX lines, electronic business set (EBS) lines, ISDN lines, IVD lines, Plain Old Telephone Service (POTS) lines, RCT lines, RCU lines, and RCU MBS lines.

Example

The following table provides an example of the rlsconn command.

Example of the rlsconn command

Example	Task, response, and explanation

rlsconn ↵	

Task:	Release the test equipment that is connected to the line in the control position.

Response:	RLSCONN Connections released.

Explanation:	The system has disconnected all test equipment from the line and has released the line from maintenance control.

rlsconn (end)

Responses

The following table provides an explanations of the responses to the rlsconn command.

Responses for the rlsconn command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
Any information displayed under the labels LTA and TE for the line in the control position is deleted.	
	Meaning: The system has disconnected all test equipment from the line and has released the line from maintenance control.
	Action: None
RLSCONN Connections released.	
	Meaning: The command was entered, and the test equipment connected to a line has been released.
	Action: None

setlpbk

Function

Use the setlpbk command to set up up the specified loopback on an RCU line in the control position.

setlpbk command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
setlpbk	Not currently available

Qualifications

The setlpbk command is only valid for RCU lines.

Examples

Not currently available

Responses

Not currently available

sustate**Function**

Use the sustate command to determine the status of the EBS that is connected to the business set line in the control position. The command name indicates subscriber state (su = subscriber).

sustate command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
sustate	There are no parameters or variables.

Qualification

The command sustate responds differently at the LTPMAN level on a business set line than it does at the LTPDATA level on a dataline.

Example

The following table provides an example of the sustate command.

Example of the sustate command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
sustate ↵	Task: Perform the command to determine the status the EBS that is connected to the business set line in the control position. Response: COULD NOT CHECK EXTENSIONS - PERIPHERAL NOT RESPONDING Explanation: The associated LCM is faulty and OOS.

sustate (end)

Responses

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

Responses for the sustate command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
COMMAND NOT ALLOWED FOR SPECIAL SERVICE LINES	Meaning: The system cannot perform the command on a nailed-up special service connection. Action: None
COULD NOT CHECK EXTENSIONS - PERIPHERAL NOT RESPONDING	Meaning: The associated LCM is faulty and OOS. Action: Take corrective maintenance action on the faulty LCM, then repeat the command.

tonegen**Function**

Use the tonegen command to transmit a tone on a subscriber loop.

tonegen command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
tonegen	$\left[\begin{array}{c} \underline{1004} \\ freq \end{array} \right]$ $\left[\begin{array}{c} \underline{0} \\ level \end{array} \right]$ $\left[\begin{array}{c} \underline{linecard} \\ metallic \end{array} \right]$
Parameters and variables	Description
<u>0</u>	This default parameter is the value for the tone level when no level value is entered at the MAP terminal.
<u>1004</u>	This default parameter is the value for the tone frequency when no frequency value is entered at the MAP terminal.
<i>freq</i>	This variable is the frequency of the tone that is transmitted, expressed in hertz. The tone frequency ranges from 4-3996.
<i>level</i>	This variable is the level of the tone that is transmitted, expressed in tenths of a dB. The tone level ranges from -600 - + 30.
<u>linecard</u>	When you do not enter the parameter metallic, the system automatically transmits the tone onto the subscriber loop by means of the line card. Because the term <i>linecard</i> represents a default condition rather than an actual parameter, you do not enter it at the MAP terminal.
metallic	This parameter transmits the tone directly on the subscriber loop and bypasses the linecard.

Qualifications

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

- The default frequency value is 1004.
- The default level value is 0.
- This command is used on data lines to test the loudspeaker on the data unit (DU).
- Only metallic, not digital, tones are provided for 2B1Q lines serviced by BX27AA linecards with enhanced line concentrating module (LCME) technology.

tonegen (continued)

- When this command is used on 2B1Q loops, the digital domain option, in which the the tone goes through the network and the line card, is not valid. Instead, a message is displayed indicating that only metallic tone generation can be used for ISDN 2B1Q loops.
- The metallic option provides the tone at the line card to the loop and performs the following steps. This activity enables the rlsconn command for 2B1Q loops. The rlsconn command is used to release test equipment and connections from lines. The existing POTS routines are used for the lines.

Adherence to the restrictions and exceptions of this command upholds the integrity of the command function in the following ways:

- ensures that a 2B1Q loop is posted and that no activity is already being performed on the line
- acquires the metallic test equipment and connects it to the tone generating equipment
- operates the test access relay
- generates the tone

Examples

The following table provides examples of the tonegen command.

Examples of the tonegen command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
tonegen ↵	Task: Generate a default tone of 1004 Hz, 0 db to the subscriber loop through the linecard. Response: REQUESTED TONE IS CONNECTED Explanation: The system transmitted the specified tone frequency and level to the subscriber loop by way of the linecard.

tonegen (continued)

Examples of the tonegen command (continued)	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
tonegen 100 10 metallic ↵ <i>where</i>	
100	specifies the tone frequency of 100 Hz
10	specifies the tone level of .10 db
metallic	transmits the tone directly to the subscriber loop
	Task: Generate a tone of 100Hz, .10 db directly to the subscriber loop.
	Response: REQUESTED TONE IS CONNECTED
	Explanation: The system transmitted the specified tone frequency and level to the subscriber loop.

Responses

The following table provides explanations of the responses to the tonegen command. Refer to the Common Response table in the LTPMAN section for additional responses common to the commands loss, noise, and tonegen.

Responses for the tonegen command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
Action is only valid for a posted loop.	
	Meaning: The command failed because it was entered against an ISDN channel posted in the control position or an logical terminal identifier (LTID) not datafilled in table LTMAP.
	Action: None
COMMAND NOT ALLOWED FOR SPECIAL SERVICE LINES	
	Meaning: The command failed because the system cannot perform the tonegen command on a nailed-up special service connection.
	Action: None
-continued-	

tonegen (continued)

Responses for the tonegen command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
Digital tone is not available for 2B1Q loops. Use TONEGEN METALLIC to transmit a metallic tone.	Meaning: The command failed because 2B1Q loops cannot accept a digital tone. Action: Enter the command again, specifying a metallic tone.
FAILED TO SET TEST EQUIPMENT	Meaning: The transmission test trunk (TTT) could not provide the requested tone. Action: Take maintenance action on the TTT.
Line state invalid	Meaning: The command failed because the command is not valid on a CPB or call processing deload (SPD) loop state. Action: None
Maintenance action in progress. Command not processed.	
or	
Maintenance action in progress at this MAP level. Command not processed.	Meaning: The command failed because the maintenance is being performed on this loop. Action: None
REQUESTED TONE IS CONNECTED	Meaning: The command failed because the system transmitted a specific tone and level on the loop. Action: None
-continued-	

tonegen (continued)

Responses for the tonegen command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
There is a xxxxx loopback set at MPLU y on this loop. Loopback must be released first.	Meaning: The command failed because the a loopback is set on a multipoint embedded operations channel (EOC) loop, where xxxxx represents a channel and y represents the multipoint EOC unit number where the loopback is set. The range of the multipoint EOC unit number is 1-6. Action: Release the loopback, and reenter the command.
There is a xxxxx loopback set at yyy on this loop. Loopback must be released first.	Meaning: The command failed because the loopback is set on the line, where xxxxx represents a channel and yyy represents the point where the loopback is set. Action: Release the loopback, and reenter the command.
This line is being monitored. Use the CONNECT-RLS command at LTPDATA level if monitoring finished. TONEGEN not applied.	Meaning: The command failed because the command is not valid on a loop which has Digital Test Access (DTA) running on any of the B1, B2, or D-channels. Action: Enter the CONNECT-RLS command at the LTPDATA level and, retry the command.
This line is in the process of running BERT Command entered is not allowed Enter BERT STOP at LTPDATA level and retry your command	Meaning: The command failed because the line is in the process of running a bit error ratio test (BERT). Action: Enter the BERT STOP command at the LTPDATA level, and retry the command.
-continued-	

tonegen (continued)

Responses for the tonegen command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
This LOOP is a DTA monitor. TONEGEN not applied.	Meaning: The command failed because the command is not valid on a loop which has been reserved as DTA monitor equipment. Action: None
THIS TEST IS NOT APPROPRIATE FOR AIM LINE CARD	Meaning: The command failed because the system cannot perform the tonegen command on a data line that is equipped with an asynchronous line card. The test is not done. Action: None
TONEGEN cannot be activated on a xxx loop.	Meaning: The command failed because the command is not valid on an xxx loop, where xxx is a variable specifying an invalid loop state. The following are invalid loop states: CUT, DEL, HAZ, LMB, NEQ, PLO, and SZ. Action: None
TONEGEN command not valid on UNEQUIPPED lines.	Meaning: The command failed because the command is not valid on an unequipped (NEQ) loop. Action: None
TTT NOT AVAILABLE. CANNOT GET TEST EQUIPMENT	Meaning: The command failed because the TTT is not available for connecting test equipment. Action: Take maintenance action on the TTT.
-continued-	

tonegen (end)

Responses for the tonegen command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
WARNING - Action may affect Packet Data Service Do you wish to continue? Please confirm (YES, Y, NO, or N):	
	Meaning: The command may affect Packet Data Service.
	Action: Enter yes or y to confirm the command. Enter no or n to halt the command.
-end-	

tonegen(isdn)**Function**

Use the tonegen command to generate a tone on the ISDN two binary one quaternary 2B1Q line in the control position.

tonegen command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
tonegen	$\left[\begin{array}{c} \underline{1004} \\ freq \end{array} \right] \left[\begin{array}{c} \underline{0} \\ level \end{array} \right] \left[\begin{array}{c} \underline{linecard} \\ metallic \end{array} \right]$
Parameters and variables	Description
<u>0</u>	This default parameter is the value for the tone level when no level value is entered at the MAP level.
<u>1004</u>	This default parameter is the value for the tone frequency when no frequency value is entered at the MAP level.
<i>freq</i>	This variable is the frequency of the tone that is transmitted, expressed in hertz. The tone frequency ranges from 4-3996.
<i>level</i>	This variable is the level of the tone that is transmitted, expressed in tenths of a dB. The tone level ranges from -600 - + 30.
<u>linecard</u>	When you do not enter the parameter metallic, the system automatically transmits the tone onto the subscriber loop by means of the line card. Because the term <i>line card</i> represents a default condition rather than an actual parameter, you do not enter it at the MAP terminal.
metallic	This parameter transmits the tone directly on the subscriber loop and bypasses the linecard.

Qualifications

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

- The default frequency value is 1004.
- The default level value is 0.
- This command enables the metallic tone generation option of the tonegen command for a posted ISDN 2B1Q loop. The posted loop must be in one of the following states: D-channel busy (DMB), IDL, installation busy (INB), locked out (LO), or MB.

tonegen (isdn) (continued)

- Because this command is metallic only when used on ISDN lines, the tone is present only as far as the network termination 1 (NT1) and does not reach the terminal.
- In the case of a multipoint loop, the tone is only present to the first multipoint repeater.

**CAUTION****Loss of service**

This command may affect service on 2B1Q loops when metallic access is operated on the loop. The loop monitoring handset used to detect the tone may cause loss of U-sync if it is inadvertently connected to an IDL loop.

Example

The following table provides an example of the tonegen command.

Example of the tonegen command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
tonegenmetallic ↵	
	Task: Transmit a specific tone and level on the loop. Response: REQUESTED TONE IS CONNECTED Explanation: The system transmitted a specific tone and level on the loop.

Responses

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

Responses for the tonegen command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
Action is only valid for a posted loop.	
	Meaning: The command was invoked on an ISDN channel posted in the control position or a LTID not datafilled in table LTMAP. Action: None
-continued-	

tonegen (isdn) (continued)

Responses for the tonegen command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
Digital tone is not available for 2B1Q loops. Use TONEGEN METALLIC to transmit a metallic tone.	Meaning: The digital tone generation option of the command is not valid for 2B1Q loops. Action: Use the TONEGEN METALLIC command to generate a tone over a 2B1Q loop.
FAILED TO SET TEST EQUIPMENT	Meaning: The TTT could not provide the requested tone. Action: Take maintenance action on the TTT.
Line state invalid	Meaning: The command cannot be performed because the loop is undergoing call processing and is in the CPB or CPD state. Action: None
Maintenance action in progress at this MAP level. Command not processed. or Maintenance action in progress. Command not processed.	Meaning: The command is invalid when maintenance is being performed on the loop. Action: None
REQUESTED TONE IS CONNECTED	Meaning: The system transmitted a specific tone and level on the loop. Action: None
-continued-	

tonegen (isdn) (continued)

Responses for the tonegen command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
There is a xxxxx loopback set at MPLU y on this loop. Loopback must be released first.	Meaning: The command was invoked on a multipoint EOC loop which has a loopback set on it. The variable xxxxx represents the channel, and the variable yyy represents the multipoint EOC unit number where the loopback is set. The multipoint EOC unit number ranges from 1-6. Action: Release the loopback, and retry the command.
There is a xxxxx loopback set at yyy on this loop. Loopback must be released first.	Meaning: The command was invoked on a line with a loopback set. The variable xxxxx represents the channel, and the variable yyy represents the point where the loopback is set. Action: Release the loopback, and retry the command.
This command is inappropriate for a S/T-ISLC loop.	Meaning: The command was invoked on an ISDN S/T-ISLC loop instead of a 2B1Q loop. The command is not valid on ISDN S/T loops. Action: None
This command is inappropriate for an AMI U-ISLC Loop.	Meaning: The command was invoked on an ISDN AMI U loop instead of a 2B1Q loop. The command is not valid on ISDN AMI U loops. Action: None
This line is being monitored. Use the CONNECT-RLS command at LTPDATA level if monitoring finished. TONEGEN not applied.	Meaning: The command failed because a it was entered on a loop which has DTA running on any of the B1, B2, or D-channels. Action: Enter the CONNECT-RLS command at the LTPDATA level, and retry the command.
-continued-	

tonegen (isdn) (continued)

Responses for the tonegen command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
This line is in the process of running BERT. Command entered is not allowed. Enter BERT STOP at LTPDATA level and retry your command.	Meaning: The command failed because a BERT was running on a line.
	Action: Enter the BERT STOP command at the LTPDATA level, and retry the command.
This LOOP is a DTA monitor. TONEGEN not applied.	Meaning: The command is not valid on a loop which has been reserved as digital test access (DTA) monitor equipment.
	Action: None
This test is not appropriate for AIM line card.	Meaning: The system cannot perform the tonegen command on a data line that is equipped with an asynchronous line card. The test is not done.
	Action: None
TONEGEN cannot be activated on a xxx loop.	Meaning: The variable xxx represents an invalid line state. The invalid line states for using this command on an ISDN 2B1Q loop include the following: • cutoff (cut) • deloaded (del) • hazard (haz) • line module busy (lmb) • not equipped (neq) • permanent signal-partial dial (PSPD) lockout (plo) • seized (sz)
	Action: None
-continued-	

tonegen (end)

Responses for the tonegen command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
TONEGEN command is not valid on UNEQUIPPED lines.	Meaning: NEQ is an invalid line state for using this command on an ISDN 2B1Q loop. Action: None
TTT not available. Cannot get test equipment.	Meaning: The TTT is not available for connecting test equipment. Action: Take maintenance action on the TTT.
WARNING - Action may affect Packet Data Service Do you wish to continue? Please confirm (YES, Y, NO, or N)	Meaning: Confirm the command by entering y or yes. Enter n or no to prevent the command from being invoked. Action: None
-end-	

tstring**Function**

Use the tstring command to test the ringing relay in the line card for proper functioning.

tstring command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
tstring	There are no parameters or variables.

Qualifications

None

Example

The following table provides an example of the tstring command.

Example of the tstring command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
tstring ↵	Task: Test the ringing relay in the line card. Response: TEST PASSED Explanation: The ringing relay in the line card is functioning properly.

Responses

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

Responses for the tstring command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
AUDIT IN PROGRESS	Meaning: A system audit is in progress. Action: Repeat the command.
-continued-	

tstring (continued)

Responses for the tstring command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
BYPASS ACTIVE	Meaning: The bypass is operated either toward the line card or toward the loop. Action: Repeat the command.
COMMAND NOT ALLOWED FOR SPECIAL SERVICE LINES	Meaning: The system cannot perform the tstring command on a nailed-up special service connection. Action: None
COMMAND NOT VALID FOR RLCM LINE, NO MTU	Meaning: There is no serving remote maintenance module (RMM) on the remote line concentrating module (RLCM) line. The system cancels the test. Action: None
INAPPROPRIATE FOR A DU	Meaning: The tstring command cannot be used on a data line. The system cancels the test. Action: None
INAPPROPRIATE FOR A P-PHONE	Meaning: The tstring command cannot be used on an EBS, also known as a P-phone. Action: None
JACK ACCESS ACTIVE	Meaning: Testing that was initiated from the RCU through the jack ended trunk is active on the line. Action: Repeat the command.
-continued-	

tstring (continued)

Responses for the tstring command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
LOCAL TESTING ACTIVE	Meaning: A test at the RCU is active on the line. Action: Repeat the command.
MESSAGING INHIBITED	Meaning: Communication between the Subscriber Carrier Module-100 Urban (SMU) and the RCU is temporarily suspended. Action: Repeat the command. If the fault persists, take PM maintenance action to locate and correct the fault.
MTC BUS FAULTY	Meaning: The maintenance bus is faulty. Action: Repeat the command. If the fault persists, take PM maintenance action to locate and correct the fault.
MTC BUS UNAVAILABLE	Meaning: The maintenance bus is in use. Action: Repeat the command. If the fault persists, take PM maintenance action to locate and correct the fault.
NO LINE CARD	Meaning: The line card is missing. Action: Place a line card in the LCC if one is not in place. Reseat the line card if one is in place.
NO LTA CARD	Meaning: The LTA card is missing. Action: Place a LTA card in the RCU if one is not in place. Reseat the LTA card if one is in place. Then, repeat the command.
-continued-	

tstring (continued)

Responses for the tstring command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
NO MTC CARD	Meaning: The maintenance card is missing. Action: Place a maintenance card in the RCU if one is not in place. Reseat the maintenance card if one is in place. Then, repeat the command.
NO SMU PSIDE CHANNEL	Meaning: The path from the SMU to the RCU for the line is not available. Action: Repeat the command. If the fault persists, consult the support group to determine maintenance required.
NOT APPROPRIATE FOR AN RCT LINE	Meaning: The tstring command cannot be used on a DMS-1 RCT line. The system cancels the test. Action: None
PM NOT READY	Meaning: Testing originating from the host switch is in progress on another line in the same RCU. Action: Repeat the command.
PM REPLY TIMEOUT	Meaning: The path from the SMU to the RCU for the line is lost due to system action. Action: Repeat the command. If the fault persists, consult the support group to determine maintenance required.
RCU LINES WHICH ARE ENDPOINTS OF SPECIAL CONNECTIONS MUST BE BUSIED BEFORE THEY ARE TESTED	Meaning: The posted RCU line, which was an endpoint of a special connection, is not in the busy state. Action: Enter the bsy command on the posted RCU line.
-continued-	

tstring (continued)

Responses for the tstring command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
RG TEST FAIL NO VOLT DET AFTER RING	Meaning: No ringing voltage was detected at the subscriber's loop after ringing began. Action: Replace the line card with a maintenance spare card, and repeat the test.
RG TEST FAIL VOLT DET BEFORE RING	Meaning: Voltage was detected at the subscriber's loop before the ringing voltage was applied. Action: Schedule the subscriber's loop for a line test.
SOFTWARE ERROR	Meaning: A system fault prevented the test from continuing. Action: Repeat the command. If the fault persists, consult the log reports to determine the cause of the problem and to determine any required maintenance action.
SUSPECTED LCC FAULT	Meaning: Due to a suspected fault in the LCC, the system could not perform the command. Action: Replace the LCC card, then repeat the command.
TEST PASSED	Meaning: The ringing relay in the line card is functioning properly. Action: None
THIS COMMAND DOES NOT APPLY TO RCS LINES	Meaning: The tstring command cannot be used on SLC-96 lines. The system cancels the test. Action: None
-continued-	

tstring (end)

Responses for the tstring command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
THIS COMMAND IS NOT APPROPRIATE FOR AIM LINE CARD	Meaning: The tstring command cannot be used on a data line that is equipped with an asynchronous interface line card. The system cancels the test. Action: None
UNEXPECTED PM REPLY	Meaning: A system fault prevented the test from continuing. Action: Repeat the command. If the fault persists, consult the support group to determine maintenance required.
WARNING THIS COMMAND WILL RING THE SUBSCRIBER PLEASE CONFIRM (YES OR NO)	Meaning: The test is delayed until the tester confirms willingness to ring the subscriber. Action: Enter no to stop the test; enter yes to begin the test.
-end-	

tstdtmf**Function**

Use the tstdtmf command to verify the DTMF tone sending capability of an XPM based on the line posted in the LTPMAN MAP level.

tstdtmf command parameters and variables	
Command	Parameters and variables
tstdtmf	There are no parameters or variables.

Qualifications

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

- Invoking this command will use one channel of the UTR for the duration of the test. There is no warning message generated.
- The tstdtmf command is valid for XPM, LTC, LGC, and remote cluster controller (RCC).
- The tstdtmf command is only valid on PB lines with the DCND option active.

Examples

The following table provides examples of the tstdtmf command.

Examples of the tstdtmf command	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
tstdtmf ↵	Task: Verify the DTMF tone sending capability of RCC 0 unit 1. Response: XPM under test RCC 0 Unit 1. DTMF tones to be tested: 1234567890*#A. TSTD TMF test passed. Explanation: The PB line with DCND option is successfully tested.
-continued-	

tstdtmf (continued)

Examples of the tstdtmf command (continued)	
Example	Task, response, and explanation
tstdtmf ↵	Task: Verify the DTMF tone sending capability of LTC 2 Unit 0. Response: XPM under test: LTC 2 Unit 0. DTMF tones to be tested: 1234567890*#A. DTMF tones received : 123?5678?0*#A. TSTD TMF test failed. Explanation: <item> <Expln>
-end-	

Responses

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

Responses for the tstdtmf command	
MAP output	Meaning and action
<xpm><unit> under test.	Meaning: The post line is examined and the DTMF tone sending capability of the SPM host for that line is tested. The results are printed where: ▪ <xpm> is RCC, LTC, or LGC ▪ <unit> is the unit of the XPM Action: None
DTMF tone to be tested: 1234567890*#A.	Meaning: The DTMF string tested is displayed. DTMF tones 1234567890*#A are tested and if nay of the tones failed the test the character ? is put in its place when results are displayed. Action: None
-continued-	

tstdtmf (continued)

Responses for the tstdtmf command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
DTMF tone test passed.	Meaning: The DTMF tones were successfully transmitted. Action: None
No terminal is in the control position.	Meaning: The tstdtmf command test is applied to the active unit of the XPM which hosts the posted line. A line needs to be posted to determine which XPM (and unit) to test. Action: Post the line hosted by the XPM to be tested.
DCND and JCNDFORM required on line under test.	Meaning: Because the tstdtmf command is used to test for DTMF tone sending capability of the DCND, the DCND option must be active on the line under test. The JCNDFORM option must also be datafilled for the customer group in table CUSTSTN. Action: Verify the JCNDFORM option in table CUSTSTN and the DCND line option on the line under test.
TSTD TMF command not valid on <linetype> lines.	Meaning: The tstdtmf command is only valid on POTS lines, and the command has been issued for a line other than a POTS line, where: <linetype> is some line type other than POTS, such as EBS. Action: None
TSTD TMF command timed out.	Meaning: Once the tstdtmf test has been initiated, a response is expected from the XPM with 30 seconds. If this time limit is exceeded, the test is aborted. Action: Verify the XPM has been initialized and is InSv.
-continued-	

tstdtmf (end)

Responses for the tstdtmf command (continued)	
MAP output	Meaning and action
DTMF tones received :<tones>.	
DTMF tone test failed.	Meaning: A DTMF mismatch was detected while running this test. The list of <tones> received will be displayed, and a ? will be used to represent any tones that failed. For example, 123?5678?0*#A indicates DTMF tones for 4 and 9 were not successful. Action: Run complete XPM diagnostics, and examine logs for failures.
Resource unavailable for test.	Meaning: The tstdtmf command is initiated but complete setup of required connections failed. Failure to find a critical resource during the execution of the test will cause this message to be displayed. Critical resources include MAP message mailbox entries, buffers in the XPM, and other diagnostics resource requirements in the XPM. Action: Lack of resources probably signifies that CM and XPM is under heavy load or XPM has a switch activity (SWACT) in progress. Reattempt the command when the load on the CM and XPM has been reduced. If the load on the CM and XPM is not heavy, run InSv and OOS tests on the XPM. Repeat the tstdtmf command if these tests are run without failures.
<xmp><unit> not in valid state for TstDTMF.	Meaning: The XPM indicated is not in the offline (OffL), manually busy (ManB), system busy (SysB), or central-side busy (CBSy) state, where: ▪ <xmp> is RCC, LTC, or LGC ▪ <unit> is the unit of the XPM Action: Ensure the XPM is in the InSv state.
-end-	

DMS-100 Family

Menu Commands

Historical Reference Manual
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