297-2061-900

DMS-100 Family

Customer Data Change (CDC)

User Guide

NA012 Standard 03.01 September 1999

NORTEL

NORTHERN TELECOM

DMS-100 Family

Customer Data Change (CDC)

User Guide

Publication number: 297-2061-900
Product release: NA012
Document release: Standard 03.01
Date: September 1999

Copyright © 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999 Northern Telecom,
All Rights Reserved

Printed in the United States of America

NORTEL NETWORKS CONFIDENTIAL: The information contained herein is the property of Nortel Networks and is strictly confidential. Except as expressly authorized in writing by Nortel Networks, the holder shall keep all information contained herein confidential, shall disclose the information only to its employees with a need to know, and shall protect the information, in whole or in part, from disclosure and dissemination to third parties with the same degree of care it uses to protect its own confidential information, but with no less than reasonable care. Except as expressly authorized in writing by Nortel Networks, the holder is granted no rights to use the information contained herein.

Information is subject to change without notice. Northern Telecom reserves the right to make changes in design or components as progress in engineering and manufacturing may warrant.

DMS, DMS SuperNode, MAP, and NT are trademarks of Northern Telecom.

Publication history

September 1999

NA012 Standard 03.01

- added “Customer screening at LTP MAP level” to chapter 1
- added “LTP MAP maintenance chart” with DCTLTP sublevel to chapter 1
- added “Line maintenance chart” with DCTLTP sublevel to chapter 1
- added “MAP display of LTP sublevel DCTLTP” to chapter 1

May 1999

NA004 Standard 02.03

- updated confidential statement on title page and back cover to replace NORTHERN TELECOM with NORTEL NETWORKS
- removed bullet stating that a DN has to be on BLDN intercept before it can be assigned in SERVORD from “Guidelines for Service Orders for single line sets” in “Single line set service order” chapter

March 1997

NA004 Standard 02.02

- modified figure titles in chapter 2
- corrected numbering sequence of notes for non-call forward features in table “MDC feature requirements” in chapter 6
- added options: CNDB, DSCWID, FCTDNTER, FCTDNTRA, and MSMWI to table “Line service options” in chapter 8
- added options CNDB, DCND, DSCWID, FCTDNTER, and FCTDNTRA to line class code IBN in table “Line class codes and compatible options” in chapter 8
- added options FCTDNTER, FCTDNTRA, and MSMWI to line class code PSET in table “Line class codes and compatible options” in chapter 8
- added CAGDN, DOWNLOAD, PRIMARY_LEN, and PRIMARY_LKEY to table “Prompts” in chapter 8

- added options DSCWID, FCTDNTER, FCTDNTRA, and MSMWI to table “Options and compatible line class codes” in chapter 8
- added options SSAC, SUPPRESS, and TELECENTER to table “Options incompatibility” in chapter 8
- updated table “Options incompatibility” in chapter 8 to reflect current option incompatibilities
- changed the spelling of the acronym for the line option Wake-Up Call Reminder from WUC to WUCR throughout chapter 8
- revised Index

November 1996

NA004 Standard 02.01

- reissued to correct numbering error

October 1996

NA004 Standard 02.00

- retitled chapter 1, “Customer Data Change overview”
  - — added description of CDC
  - — reformatted MAP displays
- retitled chapter 2, “Basic service order information”
  - — deleted existing chapter 2, “System messages”
  - — incorporated system message information in new chapter 2
  - — deleted existing chapter 3, “Error messages”
  - — incorporated error message information in new chapter 2
  - — added line class code, line class code and options compatibility information
  - — included SERVORD rules for prompt and no-prompt entries from existing chapter 1
  - — added information on SERVORD help command
  - — added information on Pending Order File help command
- retitled chapter 3, “Service order query commands”
  - — incorporated query command information from existing chapter 4
  - — removed Query Call Memory (QCM) command example
  - — added table “Query command prompts”
- existing chapter 5 renumbered 4 and given new title, “Basic service order examples”

- added new chapter 5, “Single line set service order”
  - — included guidelines for service orders for single line sets
  - — added additional SERVORD examples and reformatted existing examples
- added new chapter 6, “MDC business set service order”
  - — included descriptive material on Meridian business sets from existing chapter 9
  - — included table, “MDC feature assignment requirements”
  - — added additional SERVORD examples and reformatted existing examples
- deleted existing chapter 8 and incorporated information into new chapters 5 and 6
- renumbered existing chapter 9 to chapter 8 and retitled chapter “Reference tables”
- updated information in reference tables in chapter 8 through NA004
- renumbered existing chapter 10 to chapter 9

July 1992

BCS33 Standard 01.02

- added query command example to chapter 4
- split table “ Basic service orders”, into three tables
- made technical correction to table “Multiline telephone set feature assignments”

October 1991

BCS33 Standard 01.01

- *Customer Date Change User Guide*, *297–2061–900*, replaces *Customer Data Change (CDC) End User Guide*, *P0729851*.

Contents

About this document xiii
When to use this document xiii
How to check the version and issue of this document xiii
References in this document xiii
How commands, parameters, and responses are represented xiv
Input prompt (>) xiv
Commands and fixed parameters xiv
Variables xiv
Responses xiv

Customer Data Change overview 1-1
General description 1-1
Preparation for logging into the DMS 1-2
Logging into the DMS 1-2
Logging out of the DMS 1-4
Entering the SERVORD environment 1-5
Leaving the SERVORD environment 1-5
Customer screening at the LTP MAP level 1-6
Command Interface (CI) 1-9

Basic service order information 2-1
Introduction 2-1
Query commands 2-1
Service order commands 2-1
Entering the SERVORD environment 2-1
Leaving the SERVORD environment 2-2
Line class codes 2-2
Line class code and options compatibility 2-2
Line options and features 2-3
Options 2-3
Features 2-4
Set, subset, key, and DN features 2-5
Prompts 2-5
Service order entry rules 2-6
Sample service order in prompt mode 2-6
Sample service order in no-prompt mode 2-7
Processing service orders 2-7
Immediate activation 2-8
Pending 2-8
Bulk 2-8

Using the edit function 2-8
System messages 2-9
Journal file 2-9
Central processing unit (CPU) 2-10
Other system messages 2-10
Aborting a service order 2-10
Error messages 2-10
Error messages in a service order sequence 2-10
Error messages when confirming a service order 2-11
Correcting errors 2-11
Getting help from SERVORD 2-11
Getting help from the Pending Order File (POF) subsystem 2-13

Service order query commands 3-1
Introduction 3-1
Query commands 3-1
Entering query commands in no-prompt mode 3-2
Entering query commands in prompt mode 3-2
Query command example 3-3
Query commands list 3-3
Query command prompts 3-4
Examples of query commands 3-9
Querying a directory number 3-9
QDN – Query Directory Number 3-9
QDNSU – Query software unassigned directory number 3-11
QDNWRK – Query directory number working 3-13
Querying a line equipment number 3-15
QLEN – Query LEN 3-15
QLENWRK – Query line equipment number working 3-17
Example 3-17
Querying hardware and software assignments 3-19
QHA – Query hardware assigned (equipped) line equipment 3-19
QHASU – Query hardware assigned software unassigned line equipment 3-21
QHU – Query hardware unassigned 3-23
Example of QHU command 3-23
QNCOS – Querying network class of service 3-25
QGRP – Querying a call group 3-26
Querying a call pickup group 3-26
Querying a speed call user group 3-27
Querying a group intercom 3-28
Querying a hunt group 3-29
Querying a multiple appearance directory number 3-30

Basic service order examples 4-1
Introduction 4-1
Establishing service 4-1
Adding options 4-3
Deleting options 4-6
Deleting service 4-8

Single line set service order **5-1**
Introduction 5-1
Single line sets 5-1
M8000 and M9000 series sets 5-1
M8009 set 5-1
Guidelines for Service Orders for single line sets 5-2
Examples of common service orders for MDC single line sets 5-3
NEW command examples 5-3
Establishing new MDC service without options 5-3
Establishing new MDC service with Call Forwarding features 5-4
Establishing new MDC service with GIC option 5-7
Establishing new MDC service with MDC Speed Calling options 5-9
Establishing new MDC service with Speed Calling options SCS and SCU 5-10
OUT command example 5-12
Establish (EST) command examples 5-12
Establishing a DNH group with MDC service and options CIR and LOD 5-13
Establishing an MLH group with LOD option 5-15
Establishing a BNN hunt group with CIR option on an MLH/DLH group 5-17
Establishing a Call Pickup Group 5-19
Add Option (ADO) command examples 5-20
Adding options to existing MDC service 5-20
Adding DND and CNF options to existing MDC service 5-21
Adding MWT option to existing MDC service 5-22
Adding DIN option to existing MDC service 5-23
Delete Option (DEO) command example 5-25
ADD command examples 5-25
Adding a new line to an existing DNH group 5-25
Adding new lines to an existing MLH/DLH group 5-26
Delete (DEL) command examples 5-27
Deleting a member from an existing DNH group 5-28
Deleting members from an existing MLH/DLH group 5-29
Deleting members from a DNH group 5-30
Deleting members from an MLH/DLH group 5-31
Add Bridged Night Number (ABNN) command example 5-33
Delete Bridged Night Number (DBNN) command example 5-34
Adding Authorization Code (ADA) command example 5-34
Delete Authorization Code (DEA) command example 5-36
Display (DSP) command examples 5-36
Displaying line information 5-37
Displaying information on a specific authorization code 5-37
Displaying information on a range of authorization codes 5-38
Change (CHG) command examples 5-40
Changing the NCOS of an MDC line 5-40
Changing the Terminating Restriction Code (TRC) of an MDC line 5-41
Changing the Alternate Terminating Restriction Code (ATRC) of an MDC line 5-41
Changing the NCOS assigned to an Authorization Code 5-42
Changing an Authorization Code 5-43
Change Feature (CHF) command example 5-44
Change Directory Number (CDN) command example 5-45

Change Line Equipment Number (CLN) command example 5-46
Change Intercept (CICP) command example 5-47
Place on Trouble Intercept (PLP) command example 5-48
Suspend Service (SUS) command example 5-49
Restore Service (RES) command example 5-50
Suspend Group Service (SUSGRP) command example 5-51
Restore Group Service (RESGRP) command example 5-51
New Directory Number (NEWDN) command example 5-52
Out Directory Number (OUTDN) command example 5-54
Swap DNs and LENs (SWAP) command example 5-54

MDC business set service order 6-1
Introduction 6-1
Meridian business set descriptions 6-1
Meridian business (M5000) sets add-ons 6-3
Multiline telephone set feature assignment 6-3
Categories 6-4
Subset feature assignments 6-4
Prime directory number 6-5
MDC feature matrix 6-5
Call forward notes 6-17
Other notes from table “MDC feature assignment requirements” 6-17
Recommendations for establishing multiline service 6-18
Multiple appearance directory numbers 6-19
MADN description 6-19
Single call arrangement (SCA) 6-19
Enhanced MADN call control 6-20
Multiple call arrangement (MCA) 6-21
Single line set MADN relationship 6-21
General rules for MADN groups 6-22
Examples of common service orders for MDC business sets 6-22
NEW command examples for business set 6-23
New business set service without MDN 6-23
New business set service with MDN-SCA 6-25
New business set service with MDN-MCA 6-27
New business set service with 18 button add-on unit 6-29
New business set service with 22 button add-on unit 6-30
New business set service with 36 button add-on unit 6-32
ABNN command examples for a business set 6-33
Adding a bridged night number to a DNH group on a business set 6-33
Adding bridged night number to a MLH/DLH hunt group on a business set 6-34
ADD command examples for a business set 6-35
Adding members to an existing DNH group on a business set 6-35
Adding members to an existing MLH/DLH group on a business set 6-36
Adding a BNN member to an existing DNH group on a business set 6-37
Adding a member to an existing Call Pickup group on a business set 6-37
EST command examples for a business set 6-38
Establishing a DNH group on a business set 6-39
Establishing a DLH/MLH group on a business set 6-40
Establishing a BNN hunt group with a DNH on a business set 6-42

Establishing a BNN hunt group with MLH/DLH on a business set 6-44
Establishing a Call Pickup group for business set 6-45
ADO command examples for a business set 6-47
Adding set features to a business set 6-47
Adding subset features to a business set 6-48
Adding key features to a business set 6-50
Adding DN features to a business set 6-51
CDN command example for business set 6-52
Changing the directory number assigned to a business set 6-52
CHF command example for a business set 6-53
Changing the parameters of an assigned feature on a business set 6-53
CHG command examples for a business set 6-53
Changing the LCC on an existing business set 6-54
Changing the NCOS on an existing business set 6-54
DBNN command example for a business set 6-55
Deleting BNN from a hunt group on a business set 6-55
DEL command examples for a business set 6-56
Deleting members from a DNH group on a business set 6-56
Deleting members from an MLH/DLH group on a business set 6-57
Deleting BNN hunt group member from MLH group on business set 6-58
Deleting members of a Call Pickup group from a business set 6-59
DEO command example for a business set 6-60
OUT command example for a business set 6-61

Using pending order file **7-1**
Introduction 7-1
Creating a pending service order 7-2
Example 7-2
Accessing the PENDING subsystem 7-3
Accessing PENDING with the POFID parameter 7-3
Accessing PENDING with no parameter 7-4
Accessing PENDING with $ 7-5
PENDING subsystem commands 7-5
Displaying pending orders 7-7
Example of displaying a pending order 7-8
Example of displaying a pending order using the POFID 7-8
Example of displaying pending orders by order of input 7-8
Example of displaying all pending orders prior to and including a specific date 7-9
Example of displaying all pending orders that have reached their due dates prior to the current switch date and time 7-9
Activating pending orders 7-10
File disposition prompts 7-10
Example of activating a pending order using a POFID 7-11
Example of activating pending orders by due date 7-11
Changing pending orders 7-12
Deleting pending orders 7-13
Exiting the PENDING subsystem 7-17

Reference tables **8-1**
Introduction 8-1

Service order commands 8-1
Line class codes 8-5
Line service options 8-6
Line class codes and compatible options 8-15
SERVORD prompts 8-18
Options and compatible line class codes 8-64
Options incompatibility 8-81

About this document

When to use this document

This document describes the service order (SERVORD), query, and pending order (PENDING) subsystems and related commands used for establishing services on subscribers' lines. This document is intended to act as a guide for individuals associated with customer groups who are given access to SERVORD through Customer Data Change (CDC) by operating companies in order to establish, change or delete services on their telephone lines.

How to check the version and issue of this document

The version and issue of the document are indicated by numbers, for example, 01.01.

The first two digits indicate the version. The version number increases each time the document is updated to support a new software release. For example, the first release of a document is 01.01. In the *next* software release cycle, the first release of the same document is 02.01.

The second two digits indicate the issue. The issue number increases each time the document is revised but rereleased in the *same* software release cycle. For example, the second release of a document in the same software release cycle is 01.02.

To determine which version of this document applies to the software in your office and how documentation for your product is organized, check the release information in *Product Documentation Directory*, 297-8991-001.

This document is written for all DMS-100 Family offices. More than one version of this document may exist. To determine whether you have the latest version of this document and how documentation for your product is organized, check the release information in *Product Documentation Directory*, 297-8991-001.

References in this document

The following documents are referred to in this document:

- *Product Documentation Directory,* 297-8991-001

- *North American DMS–100 Service Orders Reference Manual*, 297-8001-808

How commands, parameters, and responses are represented

Commands, parameters, and responses in this document conform to the following conventions.

Input prompt (>)

An input prompt (>) indicates that the information that follows is a command:

>BSY

Commands and fixed parameters

Commands and fixed parameters that are entered at a MAP terminal are shown in uppercase letters:

>BSY CTRL

Variables

Variables are shown in lowercase letters:

>BSY CTRL ctrl_no

The letters or numbers that the variable represents must be entered. Each variable is explained in a list that follows the command string.

Responses

Responses correspond to the MAP display and are shown in a different type:

```
FP 3 Busy CTRL 0: Command request has been submitted.
FP 3 Busy CTRL 0: Command passed.
```

The following excerpt from a procedure shows the command syntax used in this document:

Manually busy the CTRL on the inactive plane by typing

>BSY CTRL ctrl_no
and pressing the Enter key.

where

ctrl_no is the number of the CTRL (0 or 1)

Example of a MAP response:

```
FP 3 Busy CTRL 0: Command request has been submitted.
FP 3 Busy CTRL 0: Command passed.
```

The following conventions apply to the SERVORD and Table Editor examples that are included in this document.

1 The proper response to the SERVORD prompt “LTG” is a numeric value 0–255. This prompt is controlled by the office parameter SO_PROMPT_FOR_LTG. If this parameter is set to “N”, the SERVORD user will not be prompted for LTG. In this document the LTG prompt has been left out of all service order examples. The following is an example of the response to the SERVORD prompt LTG:

```
LTG:
><0–255> (ENTER/RETURN/CR)
```

2 Before the system will respond to user input either in Table Editor or SERVORD, the user must press ENTER/RETURN/CR. ENTER/RETURN/CR have been left out of all service order, pending order file, and Table Editor examples. However, the user is still required to use them while using SERVORD or Table Editor as shown in step 2.

3 A “$” entered in response to the SERVORD prompt “OPTION:” signifies that the user either does not wish to enter any option or an additional option beyond the initial entry. The following is an example of the response to the SERVORD prompt “OPTION:”.

```
OPTION:
>$
```

4 A “$” entered in response to the SERVORD prompt “KEYLIST” when adding an option to a Meridian business set indicates that the option will be available to all keys on the business set with directory numbers assigned to them. The following is an example of the response to the SERVORD prompt “KEYLIST:”.

```
SO:
>ADO
SONUMBER:NOW 96 9 16 AM
>
DN_OR_LEN
0 0 1 5
OPTKEY:
>5
OPTION:
>CFB
CFBCNTL:
>F
CFBDN:
>7206000
KEYLIST:
>$
```

Customer Data Change overview

This chapter briefly describes the Customer Data Change (CDC) feature and the basic commands and functions available to the CDC user.

General description

The CDC software permits DMS-100 business services customers to remotely access customer group data stored in the operating company's DMS switch by using Northern Telecom approved dial-up facilities. They may view and modify their subscriber line and office data to the extent that the restrictions established by the operating company allow. This gives the end user some degree of control over data used to assign their customer group's subscriber services.

The following list outlines the major CDC features that are available. The operating company determines which of the CDC features are made available to the end users.

CDC software includes the following features:

- Establishing and changing customer services including features and options through service order (SERVORD) for:
  - — 500 and 2500 single line sets
  - — Meridian Business multiline sets
  - — ISDN BRI sets
  - — Datapath Data Units
- Network Control data manipulation for each of the following:
  - — NCOS assigned to an authorization code
  - — addition, deletion, and changing of authorization codes
  - — querying a range of authorization codes
- Customer Network Manipulation through use of Pending Order File (POF) subsystem
  - — access to POF during service order activity
  - — set future date for activation of service to customer station

- Customer Screening at the Lines Test Position (LTP) level and the LTP sublevels as follows:
  - — LTPDATA sublevel
  - — LTPISDN sublevel
  - — LTPLTA sublevel
  - — LTPMAN sublevel
  - — LTPMAN sublevel
  - — DCTLTP sublevel

Preparation for logging into the DMS

In preparation for logging into the DMS complete the following:

- If necessary, reference the user's manual for operating instructions for the particular terminal being used.
- If the user does not have the automatic login option, obtain a valid user name and password.

Logging into the DMS

Follow the steps in the following procedure to logon into the DMS.

1 Turn on the access terminal.

2 Make sure that power indicators are on. Allow 30 seconds for display to warm up. Adjust screen intensity if necessary. A cursor will probably appear somewhere on the screen as shown in the following example.

Example of initial screen display

```
>
```

3 Depress the BREAK key. The terminal will respond as shown in the following example with a "?".

Example of login screen display

```
?
```

4 Type LOGIN. Press ENTER, RETURN, or CARRIAGE RETURN (CR) key. If the terminal being used has the automatic login option, the screen will display a message similar tp the one shown in the following example.

Example of initial login screen display

```
?
>LOGIN (ENTER/RETURN/CR)
```

5 If the terminal being used does not have automatic login, the system will prompt the user with ENTER USER NAME. As shown in the following example, the user will see a > and a cursor. Enter the user name, for example, JOE. Press ENTER/RETURN/CR.

6 The system then prompts the user with ENTER PASSWORD, as shown in the following example. Enter the user password, for example, SMITH. Press ENTER/RETURN/CR.

Example of login screen display

```
?LOGIN
ENTER USER NAME
>JOE (ENTER/RETURN/CR)
ENTER PASSWORD
>SMITH  (ENTER/RETURN/CR)
```

Note: The prompts "ENTER USER NAME" and "ENTER PASSWORD" sometimes appear on the same line due to the operating company's office configuration. In that case enter the user name followed by a space and the user password on the same line. Follow this by a ENTER/RETURN/CR.

7 If the login is successful, the screen will display a message similar to the following example.

Example of screen display at completion of logging in

```
Joe Logged in 1996/08/08 at 10:49:28
>
```

8 The user is now at the Command Interpreter (CI) level of the MAP (maintenance and administration position). If the user depresses the ENTER/RETURN/CR key several times, the screen will display the prompt CI as shown in the following example.

Example of login screen display

```
?Joe Logged in 1996/08/08 at 10:49:28
>(ENTER/RETURN/CR)
>(ENTER/RETURN/CR)
>(ENTER/RETURN/CR)
96/08/08 10:50 **** F12345 EAST_COAST_8 LEC0B004 M88K
RTS 120795 ****

CI:
>
```

Logging out of the DMS

The user should log out of a terminal when the user's work is completed or when the user is leaving the terminal for an extended period of time. The user may log out from any point within the software including the SERVORD, PENDING, or CI levels as long as the user is not in the middle of a command sequence or service order.

A quit all or leave all command when entered will take the user out of a utility such as SERVORD and return the user to the CI level of the MAP. It is a good practice to do this prior to logging out.

Use the following steps to log out of the DMS:

1 If the user is in a utility such as SERVORD, enter the command QUIT ALL or LEAVE ALL to return to the CI level of the MAP as shown in the following example.

Example of screen display while leaving SERVORD

```
SO:
>QUIT  (ENTER/RETURN/CR)
CI:
>
```

2 To logout of the DMS, enter LOGOUT. This results in a screen display similar to the one shown in the following example.

Example of screen display while leaving SERVORD

```
CI:
>LOGOUT (ENTER/RETURN/CR)
BYE BYE
JOE Logged out on 96/08/08 at
11:54:29
```

3 The terminal screen will go blank except for the cursor.

Example of ending screen display

```
>
```

Entering the SERVORD environment

After logging into the DMS, to enter the service order environment, type SERVORD at an input prompt. Next, press ENTER/RETURN/CR. The DMS should respond with the "SO:" message as shown in the following example. The user can now enter the desired service order command at the input prompt.

Example of screen display while entering SERVORD

```
CI:
>SERVORD (ENTER/RETURN/CR)

SO:
```

Leaving the SERVORD environment

The figure that follows shows the MAP display with the

To exit the service order environment, enter the command QUIT or LEAVE and the DMS will return the user to CI level.

Example of screen display while leaving SERVORD

```
SO:
>QUIT  (ENTER/RETURN/CR)

CI:
```

Customer screening at the LTP MAP level

The operating company personnel can allow CDC end users control over their resources at the Lines Test Position (LTP) MAP level and the LTP sublevels. The definition of the LTP MAP level and sublevels are as follows:

- LTP level. Use to perform manual tests on subscriber lines. The lines tested must be in the control position. To access from the CI level, enter:

  mapci;mtc;lns;ltp
- LTPDATA sublevel. Use to maintain control position data, post set information, system status updates, and perform additional maintenance on the line in the control position. To access from the CI level, enter:

  mapci;mtc;lns;ltp;ltpdata
- LTPISDN sublevel. Use to monitor and maintain Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN) lines. The lines must be in the control position. To access from the CI level, enter:

  mapci;mtc;lns;ltp;ltpisdn
- LTPLTA sublevel. Use to verify loop characteristics such as impedance, capacitance, and voltage. The lines tested must be in the control position. To access from the CI level, enter:

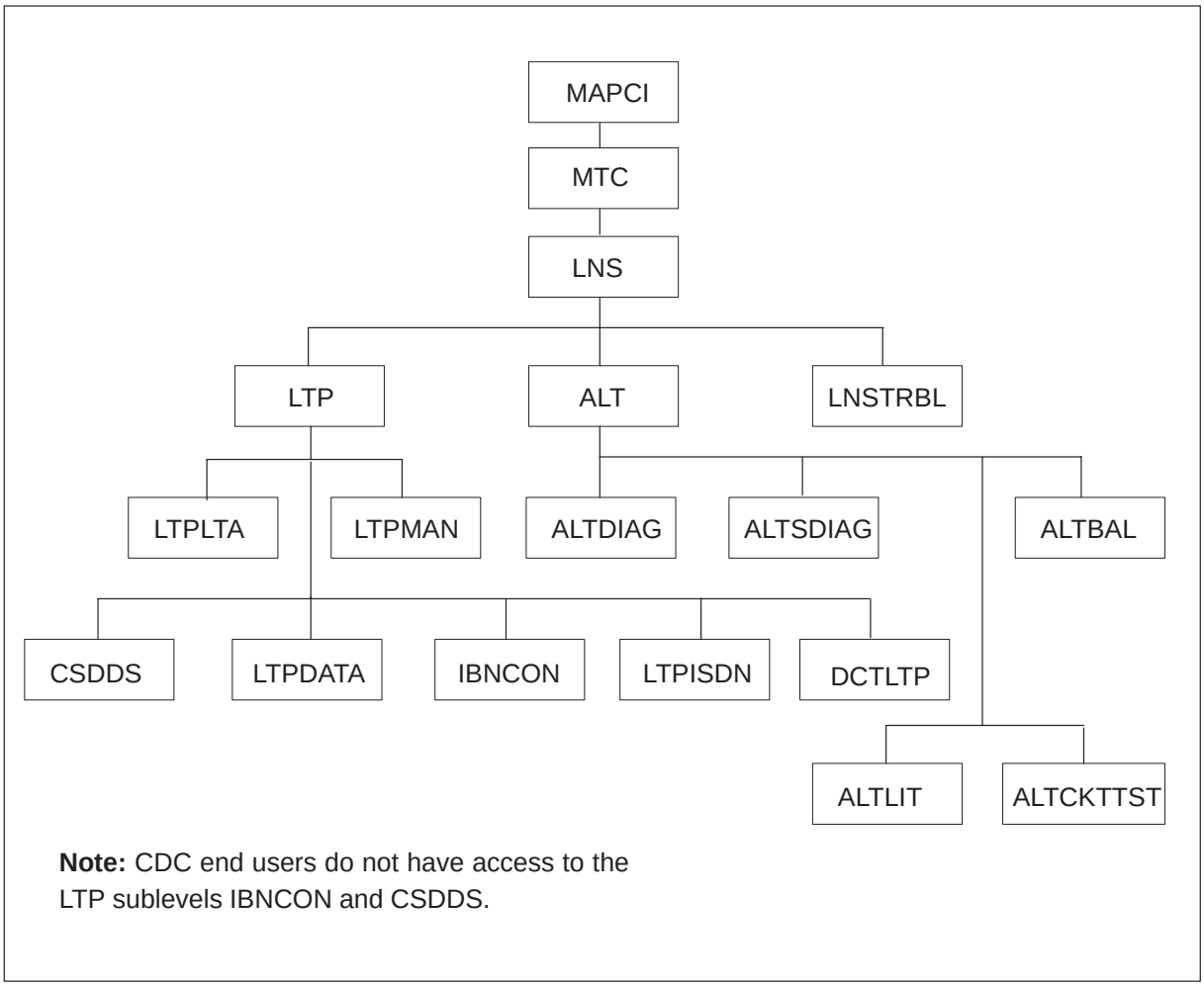
  mapci;mtc;lns;ltp;ltplta
- LTPMAN sublevel. Use to manually test lines. The lines tested must be in the control position. To access from the CI level, enter:

  mapci;mtc;lns;ltp;ltpman
- DCTLTP sublevel. Use to measure and record data transmission performance in a digital switch network. The lines in the test must be in the control position. To access from the CI level, enter:

  mapci;mtc;lns;ltp;dctltp

The figure that follows shows the lines maintenance chart.

Line maintenance chart

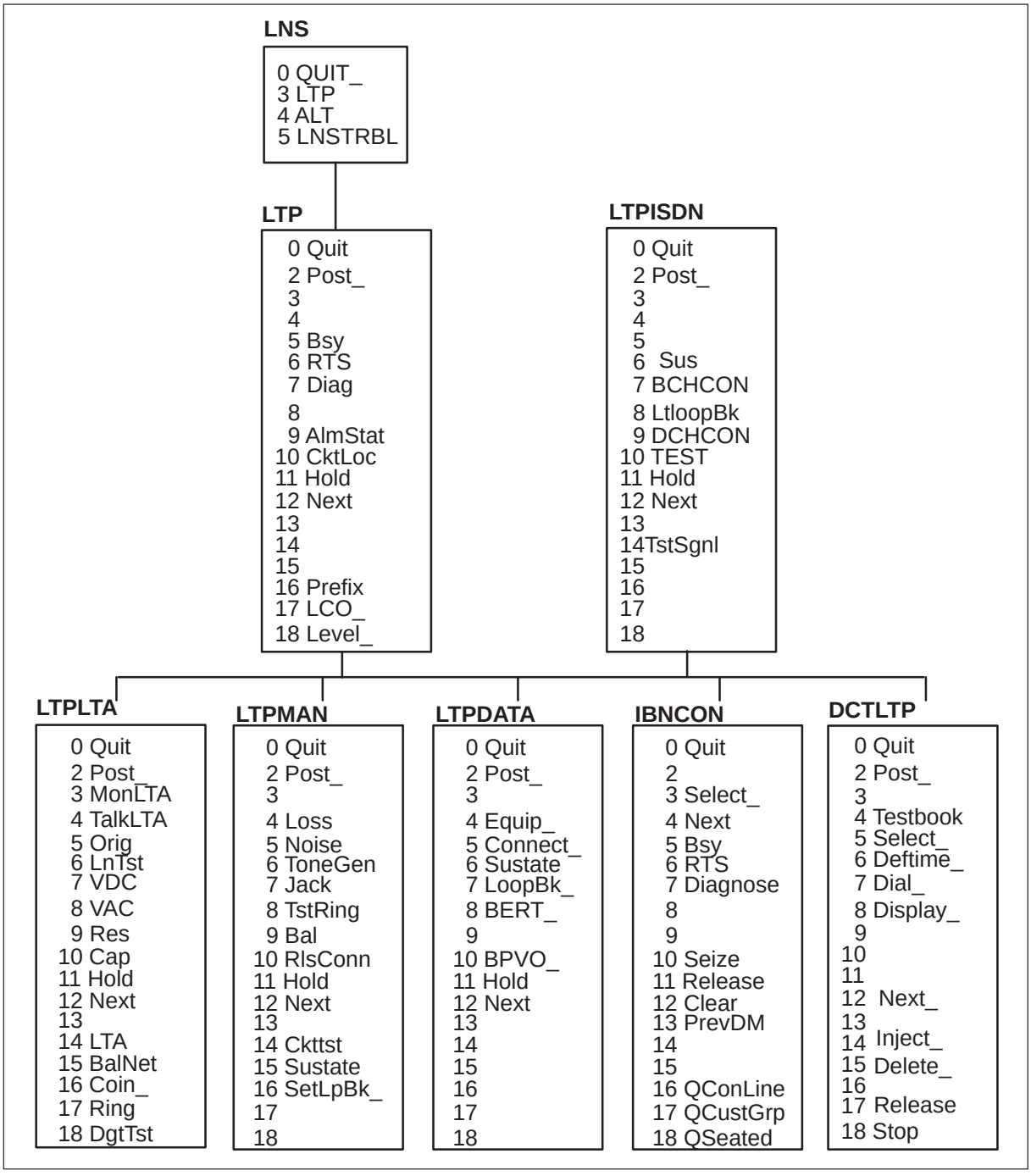


Note: CDC end users do not have access to the LTP sublevels IBNCON and CSDDS.

.

The figure that follows shows the LTP MAP level maintenance chart.

LTP MAP level maintenance chart



Command Interface (CI)

The POST command for the LTP MAP level and sublevels displays an error message when an attempt is made to post a line that is not owned by the CDC user. The error message “TEST ACCESS DENIED” displays in the message area of the MAP display.

A CDC user can POST the lines they can access by directory number (D), line equipment number (L), and LTID (LT). The POST parameters display as follows:

```
Parms:  <SET TYPE>  {D <DN1> STRING
                     [<DN2> STRING]
                     [<DN3> STRING]
                     [<DN4> STRING]
                     [<DN5> STRING]

                    L [<SITE> STRING]
                      <frame>  {0 TO 511}
                      <unit>   {0 TO 9}
                      <DRAWER> {0 TO 99}
                      [<CIRCUIT>  {0 TO 99} ]
                      [<B CHANNEL> {B1, B2}]
                      [<LINE TYPE>  {VOICE, DATA, ISDN}]
                     [<FROM RANGE>  {FROM < > {0 TO 99}]
                      [<TO RANGE>    {TO < > {0 TO 99}]

                    LT [<GROUP NAME>  STRING
                        <GROUP NUMBER>  {1 TO 1022} ]
```

In the case when a range of data is displayed, the “TEST ACCESS DENIED” error message does not appear. Only the data owned by that CDC user displays. Data not owned by the user is ignored and does not appear in the range display.

For each of the levels and sublevels, the user must post the line or set of lines in the control position before they can act on them. The commands for each sublevel can operate on a line or range of lines that are posted by the POST_command for that sublevel. By definition, the POST_command posts a line or set of lines into the control position for additional action.

LTP sublevel DCTLTP

```
  CC    MS    IOD    Net    PM    CCS    Lns    Trks    Ext    APPL
   .     .      .      .     .      .      .       .       .       .

 DCTLTP
0 Quit_   POST       DELQ         BUSYQ        PREFIX
2 Post_   LEN HOST OO O OO 25
3         LCC PTY RNG                    STA F S LTA TE RESULT  4
Testbook IBN           DN 613 723 2505 IDL
5 Select_
6 Deftime
7 Dial
8 Display
9 AlmStat_
10 CktLoc   Post 1 0 0 0 25
11 Hold
12 Next_
13
14 Inject_
15 Delete_
16 Prefix_
17 Release
18 Stop

Time   7:45
```

Basic service order information

Introduction

This chapter provides an introduction to the DMS-100 Service Order System (SERVORD) and query command system.

Query commands

Query commands are used by the end user to determine the characteristics of telephone lines by accessing the DMS through its input and output system. Query commands allow users to determine the status (working or unassigned) of Directory Numbers (DNs) or Line Equipment Numbers (LEN) associated with lines.

This information can be helpful in preparing service orders. For example, a user can enter the query Directory Number (QDN) command and the directory number to get information about the hardware and software associated with the DN of a line.

Query commands are covered in chapter 3 of this manual.

Service order commands

After entering SERVORD, the user can input service orders by executing SERVORD commands which determine the type of service order activity.

The SERVORD system is used to change, add, or delete options and services on subscribers' lines.

Entering the SERVORD environment

After logging into the DMS, to enter the service order environment, type SERVORD at an input prompt. Next, press ENTER/RETURN/CR. The DMS should respond with the "SO:" (service order) message as shown in the following example. The user can now enter the desired service order command at the input prompt.

Note: ENTER/RETURN/CR are not shown in the following SERVORD examples. However, the user is still required to use one of them after each response to a Service Order prompt before the system will recognize their response to the prompt.

Example of screen display while entering SERVORD

```
CI:
>SERVORD
>

SO:
```

Leaving the SERVORD environment

To exit the service order environment, enter the command QUIT or LEAVE and the DMS will return the user to CI level.

Example of screen display while leaving SERVORD

```
SO:
>QUIT
>

CI:
```

Line class codes

A line class code (LCC) is an alphanumeric code that identifies the class of service assigned to a line. A Meridian Digital Centrex (MDC) line class code is based on the model of the telephone, for example, the M5209 Meridian business set has an LCC M5209. Single line sets such as the 500 and 2500 sets are assigned the LCC IBN. Refer to table “Line class codes and compatible options” in chapter 8 for a list of available line class codes.

Line class code and options compatibility

Not all line service options are compatible with lines that have a line class code of M5209. For example, the option Cutoff On Disconnect (COD) is not compatible with MDC. This option can not be assigned in SERVORD to a telephone line with the LCC M5209. The compatible options for the line class codes for the M5000 series of business sets are the same as those for the LCC PSET. Refer to table “Line class codes and compatible options” in chapter 8 for a list of the line service options compatible with each telephone type.

Some options are incompatible with other options. For example, the answer Denied Termination (DTM) option is incompatible with the Call Forward Universal (CFU) option. These two options can not be assigned to the same telephone line. Table “Options incompatibility” in chapter 8 lists the options that are incompatible.

When the lines are datafilled by service orders, tables LCCOPT and OPTOPT are cross-referenced by the DMS to ensure compatibility between LCCs and options. Table LCCOPT is checked by the DMS to determine if an option being added to a telephone line is compatible with its corresponding LCC. Table OPTOPT is checked to ensure that incompatible options are not added to the same telephone line. The SERVORD user will be prompted by the DMS that an LCC and an option that they are trying to assign to it are not compatible. The DMS will not accept this service order. The same is true when the user attempts to assign two incompatible options to the same telephone line. The DMS will prompt the user that the two options are incompatible and will reject the service order.

The Table Control feature does not always perform option error checking when a table is datafilled directly using the table editor; therefore, Service Orders are the recommended method for assigning line options.

Line options and features

Line options and features are used to add services to a telephone line. An example of an optional service is three-way calling (3WC), which allows a telephone line subscriber to talk to a third party without operator assistance. Table “Options and compatible line class codes” in chapter 8 gives additional information about line service options.

SERVORD options and features are referred to uniformly as “options” throughout this book.

Options

Options are entered by typing the option name at the appropriate prompt. The following example shows how to add the Call Forwarding Universal (CFU) option. In the following example the “$” informs the system that the user is finished inputting options.

Example of the ADO command used to add the CFU option to a single line set in prompt mode

```
SO:
>ADO
SONUMBER: NOW 96 4 17 AM
>
DN_OR_LEN:
>6210000
OPTION:
>CFU
OPTION:
>$
```

Features

Features are added the same way that options are entered but require the input of additional information to define their parameters. After the option is entered, the system presents the next prompt. This prompt and entry sequence is repeated until all required feature parameters are entered. For example, to add the Call Forward Busy (CFB) feature to a telephone line, the user must also define the type of call forwarding control that is being placed on this feature by entering N (always activated), F (fixed) or P (programming) in response to the SERVORD prompt CFBCNTL. Once again, a "$" informs the system that user has no further input.

The following example shows CFB being added to a single line set.

Example of the ADO command used to add the CFW option to a single line set in prompt mode

```
SO:
>ADO
SONUMBER: NOW 96 4 17 AM
>
DN_OR_LEN:
>6210000
OPTION:
>CFB
CFBCNTL:
>F
OPTION:
>$
```

Set, subset, key, and DN features

The following information applies to features assigned to M5000 series business sets which are multiline. Each feature must be defined as one of four types:

- SET features are associated with all the directory number (DN) appearances on the set.
- SUBSET features are associated with a subset of the DN appearances on the set. This subset is specified by the DN keylist when the feature is assigned to a telephone line by the SERVORD system.
- KEY features are unique and should be totally independent of the other keys on the set.
- DN features do not require a separate key on the set and are associated with individual DN appearances. These features are assigned to the key of the appropriate DN appearance.

The following example shows CFU being added to a multiline business set.

Example of the ADO command used to add the CFU option to a multiline set in prompt mode

```
SO:
>ADO
SONUMBER: NOW 92 4 17 AM
>
DN_OR_LEN:
>6211001
OPTKEY:
>1
OPTION:
>CFU
OVRDACR:
>N
KEYLIST:
>1
KEYLIST:
>$
```

Prompts

After entering a SERVORD command at an input/output device the DMS software prompts the user for each required parameter. Invalid parameters are not accepted, and the prompt recurs.

Do not be alarmed if the prompts the user sees onscreen are not exactly like those presented in this document. System prompts tend to differ from feature

to feature. Prompt differences can be caused by feature packages, office options, and software loads. A list of current SERVORD prompts is found in table “Prompts” in chapter 8.

The following table is an example of how SERVORD indicates to the user that the response to a prompt was incorrect.

Example of SERVORD response to an incorrect input by user to a prompt

```
SO:
>NEW
SONUMBER:      NOW  92  3 23 PM
>
DN_OR_LEN:
>6211234
OPTKEY:
>4
LCC_ACC:
>M5209
GROUP:
>IBNGRP
*** ERROR ***
TYPE OF GROUP IS CUSTOMER GROUP
PLEASE ENTER:
GROUP:
```

Service order entry rules

A service order command consists of a command name followed by a series of parameters. Each service order has a unique name. For example, the Add Option command is called ADO. The parameters that follow the command may be entered in either the prompt mode or the no-prompt mode.

A user enters a valid SERVORD command to indicate to the DMS what type of service order function they want to perform. The DMS software responds by prompting the user to enter the first parameter. If the user enters a valid parameter, the DMS prompts for the next parameter, until all required parameters have been entered. If the user enters an invalid parameter, the DMS prompts the user to try again.

Sample service order in prompt mode

The service order command ADO is used to add options to an office telephone line. In the following example, the option Call Forwarding Universal (CFU) is being added to DN 6211001.

Example of the ADO command in the prompt mode

```
SO:
>ADO
SONUMBER: NOW 92 4 17 AM
>
DN_OR_LEN:
>6211001
OPTKEY:
>1
OPTION:
>CFU
OVRDACR:
>N
KEYLIST:
>1
KEYLIST:
>$
```

Sample service order in no-prompt mode

A user can also enter a command without waiting for each of the individual parameter prompts. To accomplish this, the user must enter a command and then all of its parameters (in the correct order, with spaces separating the items) on the same line.

The ADO command example shown previously appears as follows when entered in no-prompt mode.

Example of the ADO command in no-prompt mode

```
>ADO $ 6211001 1 CFU N 1 $ $
```

If the user enters an invalid parameter, the DMS switch reverts to the prompt mode. The prompting begins immediately after the last valid parameter in the sequence.

Processing service orders

Service orders can be processed in three different ways:

- immediate
- pending
- bulk

Immediate activation

A service order entered with the current date as its SO number receives immediate activation. The current date is the default value for the SO number, as shown in the following example, and is accepted by pressing ENTER/RETURN/CR.

Example of default SONUMBER

```
SO:
>NEW
SONUMBER: NOW 96 9 12 AM
>(ENTER/RETURN/CR)
```

Pending

Service orders entered with a valid number and a future due date are pending service orders. When the DMS receives a pending service order from the user terminal, it processes the service order on the date specified.

The procedure for creating pending service orders is identical to creating service orders for immediate activation, except that a future time and date are entered. Pending service orders are stored in the pending order subsystem of the DMS switch.

For more information concerning the use of the pending order subsystem, refer to chapter 7.

Bulk

Service orders entered in groups with valid numbers and an assigned date for activation are known as bulk service orders. Each group is known as a batch. On the specified date, the DMS switch begins processing the service orders. Batch service orders can be entered on a local or remote user terminal.

Bulk service orders can also be created in the store file system, and the system file can be copied to a magnetic tape or disk drive device. Files on the tape or disk can be transferred to the DMS at a later time.

The procedure for creating bulk service orders is identical to that used for creating pending service orders, although for bulk service orders a batch is entered instead of a single order.

Using the edit function

When entry of a service order is complete, the entire service order or query command is displayed for verification purposes. The DMS switch then prompts for a Y (CONFIRM), an N (REJECT), or an E (EDIT).

Enter Y if the data displayed appears to be correct. Enter N if the service order is incorrect and must be aborted. Enter E to redisplay the entire service order or query command in the prompt mode. Each prompt is displayed with the data as entered. If no change is required, enter a carriage return. However, if the user is editing a $ entry they must enter a $ or option. To change the data, the user must enter new information.

If Y is entered, the DMS switch verifies the service order. If the DMS switch detects an error (for example, incompatibility between line service options), the service order is rejected by the DMS and the reason for the rejection is displayed or printed.

System messages

Most system messages reflect some condition of the DMS switching system. The following information describes the most common messages that the user will see.

Journal file

The day-to-day changes made to the DMS-100 system's database are recorded on a storage device called a journal file. When the journal file is active, service orders set for immediate activation are recorded. Service orders in a batch or in pending mode are recorded on the day they are activated. The journal file can be used to re-enter the user's service order if a switch failure occurs.

If the user enters a valid service order and the journal file is active, a message similar to the following will be received.

Example of active journal file message

```
1992/01/08 10:49:02.751 THU. JOURNAL FILE RECORD ID 259
```

If the journal file is inactive, the user receives a message similar to the following.

Example of inactive journal file message

```
JOURNAL FILE IS INACTIVE, SERVICE ORDERS NOT ALLOWED
SHOULD ORDER BE ALLOWED ANYWAY? (Y or N)
```

If the user receives the preceding message, notify operating company switch personnel before entering the service order. If a switch failure occurs before the results of the user's service orders are recorded to an image, there is a risk losing this data will be lost.

If Pending Order File is being used during service order input, that service order will not be activated at the time of entry. Therefore, the user will not see the journal file record identification number displayed until the order is activated.

Central processing unit (CPU)

When entering service orders, the user may see system messages involving the DMS-100 Central Processing Unit or (CPU). The DMS-100 is controlled by two CPUs which are normally synchronized with each other. When the CPUs are not synchronized, the user will receive the following message when attempting to activate a service order.

Example of system out-of-sync message

```
MACHINES ARE OUT OF SYNC, SERVICE ORDERS NOT ALLOWED,
SHOULD ORDER BE DONE ANYWAY? (YES or NO)
```

Always reject the service order by entering N, and notify operating company switch maintenance personnel.

Other system messages

The user may receive other messages while inputting service orders, some of which have nothing to do with the service order being entered. If the user is unsure of what a specific message means, be sure to query the station's directory number or line equipment number to verify that the service order was successfully entered into the system. Refer to chapter 3, "Service order query commands," for instructions on using query commands.

Aborting a service order

If the user wants to end a service order in mid-entry, type ABORT at the cursor and press ENTER. The user's previous input for that service order or command sequence is then disregarded. This is a safe way to stop the user's input.

Error messages

The DMS switch provides error messages while the user is entering a service order sequence and when the user is confirming a service order.

Error messages in a service order sequence

When using the prompt mode, the user receives an error message if the user's response is not a valid parameter. Additional information on the prompt is provided, and the system waits for the user's input. If the user enters a second invalid response, the user will receive additional information on the prompt.

The following example shows the result of entering an “x” in response to the CFBCNTL prompt. This is not a valid response. The second incorrect attempt (Y) produces an error message that supplies the correct entry choices.

Example of system response to user input of an invalid parameter

```
CFBCNTL:
>X

*** ERROR ***

PLEASE ENTER:
CFBCNTL:
>Y

*** ERROR ***

TYPE OF CFBCNTL is CFB_CNTL
Type is CFB_CNTL {N, F, P}
PLEASE ENTER:
CFBCNTL:
```

Error messages when confirming a service order

When attempting to confirm a service order with the Edit function the user may receive an error message. The user may also encounter error messages that do not offer them the option of rejecting or editing the service order. If the user gets such a message, query the data associated with that set and examine it closely. Usually all or part of the user’s service order has not been accepted, and the user must press N to abort it.

Correcting errors

If the user makes a keying error and their cursor is still on the same line, simply backspace to the error and type the remaining characters in the entry. Then press ENTER/RETURN/CR.

Getting help from SERVORD

The HELP command can be used to find information on the SERVORD and PENDING commands. From the SERVORD subsystem, the user can obtain a listing of input commands that can be researched by using the HELP command. Do not attempt to use HELP in the middle of a service order or command sequence.

Note: The user must be in the SERVORD subsystem to use HELP with SERVORD commands.

The user can access HELP by simply typing HELP at the cursor, as shown in the following example, and then pressing ENTER/RETURN/CR.

Example of system response to user input of SERVORD HELP command

```
SO:
>HELP
HELP IS AVAILABLE FOR THE COMMANDS:
ABNN, ADA, ADD, ADDPH, ADO, BULK, CDN, CHAPH, CHDN, CHF,
CHG, CHL, CICP, CISG, CKLN, CLN, CLTG, DBNN, DEA, DEL,
DELCF, DELPH, DEO, DSP, EST, HELP, NEW, NEWACD, NEWDN,
OUT, OUTDN, PLP, RES, RESGRP, SADO, SDEO, SDNA, SETPH,
SLT, SUS, SUSGRP, SWAP, SWLT
TYPE HELP CMDNAME FULL FOR SYNTAX
TYPE HELP CMDNAME fieldname FOR SYNTAX OF A FIELD
```

To research a specific service order command, at the input prompt type the command HELP and then press ENTER/RETURN/CR. The user will receive a definition of the command. For example, entering the SUSGRP command produces the following display.

Example of command HELP to obtain information on SERVORD command

```
SO:
>HELP SUSGRP
SUSGRP: SUSPEND SERVICE OF A GROUP OF LINES
THE TYPE OF GROUPINGS ARE:
   NCOS:CUSTOMER GROUP AND NETWORK CLASS OF SERVICE
```

To receive syntax information, type HELP and the command name FULL, then press ENTER/RETURN/CR.

Example of HELP using the parameter FULL

```
SO:
>HELP SUSGRP FULL

SUSGRP: SUSPEND SERVICE OF A GROUP OF LINES
THE TYPE OF GROUPINGS ARE:
   NCOS:CUSTOMER GROUP AND NETWORK CLASS OF SERVICE
FOR COMMAND SUSGRP ENTER:

   SONUMBER          NEW_SO_DUE
   GROUPDATA
   GROUPTYPE         {NCOS} :
   {NCOS}            MULTIPLE WITH
    CUSTGRP          CUSTOMER_GROUP
    NCOS                 {0 TO 255}
```

For syntax information on a field, type HELP, the command name, the fieldname, and then press ENTER/RETURN/CR.

Example of using HELP command to obtain information on a particular field

```
SO:
>HELP SUSGRP GROUPDATA
   GROUPDATA
    GROUPTYPE            {NCOS} :
    {NCOS}           MULTIPLE WITH
        CUSTGRP          CUSTOMER_GROUP
        NCOS                 {0 TO 255}
```

Getting help from the Pending Order File (POF) subsystem

To request help from POF, the user must enter the Pending subsystem by entering the command, PENDING. The following example shows the system response to the HELP command while in PENDING.

Example of system response to HELP command while in PENDING

```
PENDING:
>HELP
GIVES HELP FOR PENDING SYSTEM COMMANDS:
DISPLAY, ACTIVATE, DELETE, CREATE
PARSMS: [ {DISPLAY,
           DIS,
           ACTIVATE,
           ACT,
           DELETE
           CREATE(Telco only),
           CRE(Telco only),
           PENDING,
           HELP
```

To receive syntax information, type HELP and the command name, FULL, and then press ENTER/RETURN/CR.

Example of system response to HELP command used with the parameter FULL

```
PENDING:
>HELP DELETE FULL

DELETES SPECIFIED POFs, there are 5 formats:
1) DELETE <prompt>          –delete the current POF
2) DELETE <prompt> type all –delete all POFs
3) DELETE <prompt> type due –delete POFs due as of now
4) DELETE <prompt> POF pofid – deletes the specified POF
5) DELETE <prompt> type date time –delete POFs due
                                    before the time
                                   time parameter as
                                    below
Parms: [<prompt>] {PR–
                   NP}–
       [<PROFTYPE> {PSOF,–
                    DOF (Telco DMO) –
                    BOTH}] –
        [<COMMAND type?> {ALL,–
                          DUE,
                          POF <pofid> string –
                          DATE [<year> {1990 to 29992}]
                                <month> {JAN, –
                                         FEB, –
                                         MAR, –
                                         APR, –
                                         MAY, –
                                         JUN, –
                                         AUG –
                                         SEPT –
                                         OCT –
                                         NOV –
                                         DEC –
                                    <day> {1 – 313 –
                                <timeofday> {0 to 23593]}]–
```

Service order query commands

Introduction

Query commands consist of a command name followed by a series of parameters. Operating companies use query commands to display the characteristics of telephone lines. Query commands allow users with access to a DMS input/output device (IOD) to determine the status (working or unassigned) of directory numbers (DN) or line equipment numbers (LEN) associated with lines.

The information received through query commands simplifies service order preparation. For example, entering the query command QDN (query directory number) and a DN gives a user information about the hardware and software associated with the DN of a line.

Query commands

The Line Data Base (LDB) query commands are used to

- determine the status (working or unassigned) of a DN
- determine the status (working or unassigned) of an LEN
- identify the parameters associated with a working line

The commands can be executed at any level of the Human-Machine Interface (HMI) system. No commands are needed to enter or leave the query mode, so a user logged on at an HMI position can immediately enter a query command.

Either the prompt or no-prompt mode of entry can be used. Entering a $ character indicates that the user is either finished entering data for a parameter or accepts the default parameter. The user can then confirm, reject, or edit the input just as for service order commands.

> ***Note:*** ENTER/RETURN/CR are not shown in the following SERVORD examples. However, the user is still required to use one of them after each response to a Service Order prompt before the system will recognize their response to the prompt.

Entering query commands in no-prompt mode

In no-prompt mode, query commands are entered by the user along with the required valid parameters. In case of an error, the DMS switch reverts to the prompt mode of entry, beginning at the point where the invalid parameter was entered.

Example MAP display of the QDN command in no-prompt mode

```
CI:
>QDN  8322100
- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -
DN: 8322100
TYPE: SINGLE PARTY LINE
SNPA: 613  SIG:N/A LNATTIDX: N/A
LINE EQUIPMENT NUMBER: HOST 01 0 00 11
LINE CLASS CODE: M5209 SET
CUSTGRP: BEST SUBGRP: 0 NCOS: 1 RING: Y
CARDCODE: 6X21AC GND: N PADGRP: PPHON BNV: NL MNO: Y
PM NODE NUMBER: 284
PM TERMINAL NUMBER: 12
OPTIONS:
MSB
3WC RAG LNR EBO
SCL 0 L70 CLI DND 1 MWT Y NO N CFU N 2112 CPU HOST 02 0
01 26 $
```

Entering query commands in prompt mode

To enter query commands in prompt mode:

1 Log on at a USER IOD terminal.

2 Enter one of the commands shown in table “Query commands” that follows.

3 Refer to the “Query command prompts” table in this document for an explanation of the query command prompts and the data to be entered. If an incorrect parameter is entered, the system prompts for the correct information.

4 Upon entry of a valid parameter, the DMS switch displays the next prompt. The DMS switch continues to prompt until all necessary parameters have been entered.

When all parameters have been entered, the DMS switch displays or prints the order as entered and then requires the user to enter a Y (to accept the command), an N (reject), or an E (edit).

Query command example

The following example of the query directory QDN command illustrates the type of information that the user can obtain by using a query command.

Example MAP display of the QDN command in prompt mode

```
CI:
>QDN
DIRECTORY NUMBER
>8322100
- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -
DN: 8322100
TYPE: SINGLE PARTY LINE
SNPA: 613  SIG:N/A LNATTIDX: N/A
LINE EQUIPMENT NUMBER: HOST 01 0 00 11
LINE CLASS CODE: M5209 SET
CUSTGRP: BEST SUBGRP: 0 NCOS: 1 RING: Y
CARDCODE: 6X21AC GND: N PADGRP: PPHON BNV: NL MNO: Y
PM NODE NUMBER: 284
PM TERMINAL NUMBER: 12
OPTIONS:
MSB
3WC RAG LNR EBO
SCL 0 L70 CLI DND 1 MWT Y NO N CFU N 2112 CPU HOST 02 0
01 26 $
```

Query commands list

The available query commands are listed in the following table.

Query commands

Command	Description
QDN	Query individual line data
QDNSU	Obtain a summary of unassigned DNs
QDNWRK	Obtain a summary of assigned DNs
QGRP	Query a call pickup or long speed call user group

—continued—

Query commands (continued)

Command	Description
QHA	Obtain a detailed listing of assigned hardware
QHASU	Obtain a summary of LEN hardware assigned and software unassigned
QHU	Obtain a summary of LEN hardware unassigned
QLEN	Query line data related to a given LEN
QLENWRK	Obtain a summary of working (hardware assigned and software assigned) LENs
QMADN	Query multiple appearance directory number
QNCOS	Query network class of service

—end—

Query command prompts

The following table lists the query command prompts and the appropriate data to be entered for each prompt.

Query command prompts

Prompt	Valid input	Explanation
CARD_CODE	6X17AA 6X18AA 6X18AB 6X21AC 6X58AA Defaults to all card types (NIL_CTN)	The type of line card to be queried.
CUSTGRP	Alphanumeric	The customer group; a group of lines identified by a common language name.
CUSTNAME	1 to 16 characters	The customer name; the character name assigned to the customer group.
DIRECTORY_ NUMBER	7 digits	The DN to be queried.
DIRECTORY_ NUMBER_ RANGE	R, ALL, R nnnnnnn nnnnnnn where R prompts the user to set a range, ALL queries every DN, and R and the two series of 7 digits represent the starting and final DNs of the set to be queried.	The range of DNs to be queried.
DN_OR_LEN	Refer to DN and LEN_OR_LTID in the “Prompts” table in chapter 8 for information on valid inputs.	The line’s DN or LEN.

—continued—

Query command prompts (continued)

Prompt	Valid input	Explanation
FORMATTED_OR_HEX_(F|H):	H (hexadecimal), F (formatted)	Applicable to QCM command only. The hexadecimal (H) option provides the same information as the formatted (F) option, along with a display of what is currently in system memory (the "physical view") and the information that the DMS switch needs for table control (the "logical view").
FORMAT	S (summary), D (detailed)	Specifies whether the printout is to be a summary or a detailed view of the information.
FROM_DN	7 digits	The first DN in a range (R) of DNs being queried.
FROM_LM		The first LM in a range (R) of LMs being queried.
GND	Y, N If Y is entered, the data on ground start lines is printed. If N is entered, the data on loop and ground start lines (N) is printed.	Applicable to QHA and QHASU commands only. Specifies whether ground start only or both loop and ground start lines are to be queried.
GRP_TYPE	CPU, GIC, HNT, MDN, NCOS, SCU	Applicable to QGRP command only. Specifies the type of group to be queried.
LEN	Refer to LEN_OR_LTID in the "Prompts" table in chapter 8 for information on valid inputs.	The LEN associated with a service to be established, modified, or deleted.

—continued—

Query command prompts (continued)

Prompt	Valid input	Explanation
LINE_CLASS_ CODE (LCC)	Refer to the “Line class code” table in chapter 8 for a list of valid LCCs. Defaults to all line class codes (NLCC).	The LCC of the service to be queried.
LINE_DRAWER_ RANGE	Valid input format: **R n1 n2 n3 ... $** **ALL** where n1, n2, etc., are the designated numbers (0 to 19) of the line drawers to be queried and $ is the list delimiter. Defaults to all drawers (ALL).	The line drawers in each line module to be queried.
LINE_MODULE_ RANGE	Valid input format: **lm_ident fn1 un1 lm_ident fn2 un2** *Where:* lm_ident = is the site name, defaults to HOST (4 alphanumeric characters) fn1 = first frame number (0 to 99) un1 = first unit number (0 to 9) fn2 = end frame number (0 to 99) un2 = end unit number (0 to 9) Defaults to all LM or LCM	A range of line modules (LM) or line concentrating modules (LCM) to be queried.

—continued—

Query command prompts (continued)

Prompt	Valid input	Explanation
OPTION	Refer to the “Line service options” table in chapter 8 for a list of valid inputs. If one option is entered, only data on lines with the specified option is printed out. If a $ character is entered, the printout includes all options. When the option is entered in no-prompt mode, the option must be delimited by the $ character.	Applicable to QDNWRK and QLENWRK commands only.
RANGE	R (range), N (no)	Allows a group of DNs, LENs, etc., to be queried.
SUMMARY_OR_ DETAILS	S = Specifies a summary printout. Produces a total count of the DNs or LENs being queried. D = Specifies a detailed printout. Provides the same information as S, plus other information that varies according to the query command selected. Defaults to SUMMARY (S).	The type of printout required.
TO_DN	7 digits	The last DN in a range (R) being queried.

—continued—

Query command prompts (continued)

Prompt	Valid input	Explanation
TO_LM		The last LM in a range (R) being queried.
TREATMENT	BLDN = blank DN ANCT = machine intercept TRBL = trouble intercept OPRT = operator intercept UNDT = all treatments Defaults to UNDT.	The type of treatment to be queried.
	—end—	

Examples of query commands

All of the following query commands assume that the user is logged into the DMS. Query commands may be entered from any software level including CI, SERVORD, and PENDING.

Querying a directory number

There are three types of directory number queries:

- QDN
- QDNSU
- QDNWRK

QDN – Query Directory Number

The QDN command is used to display information about a telephone line. The subscriber line is identified in the command by its directory number.

To query a directory number, enter QDN. The system will respond with the DIRECTORY NUMBER prompt. Enter the DN to be queried as shown in the following example.

Example MAP display of the QDN command in prompt mode

```
CI:
>QDN
DIRECTORY NUMBER
>8322100
- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -
DN: 8322100
TYPE: SINGLE PARTY LINE
SNPA: 613  SIG:N/A LNATTIDX: N/A
LINE EQUIPMENT NUMBER: HOST 01 0 00 11
LINE CLASS CODE: M5209 SET
CUSTGRP: BEST SUBGRP: 0 NCOS: 1 RING: Y
CARDCODE: 6X21AC GND: N PADGRP: PPHON BNV: NL MNO: Y
PM NODE NUMBER: 284
PM TERMINAL NUMBER: 12
OPTIONS:
MSB
3WC RAG LNR EBO
SCL 0 L70 CLI DND 1 MWT Y NO N CFU N 2112 CPU HOST 02 0
01 26 $
```

Note: The QLEN command must be used to produce a keylist which shows DN and feature assignments on a business set. The QDN command does not produce an accompanying keylist for a business set when a DN assigned to a key on that set is queried.

To query a directory number in the no-prompt mode, enter QDN followed by the directory number as shown in the following example.

Example MAP display of the QDN command in no-prompt

```
CI:
>QDN  8322100
- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -
DN: 8322100
TYPE: SINGLE PARTY LINE
SNPA: 613  SIG:N/A LNATTIDX: N/A
LINE EQUIPMENT NUMBER: HOST 01 0 00 11
LINE CLASS CODE: M5209 SET
CUSTGRP: BEST SUBGRP: 0 NCOS: 1 RING: Y
CARDCODE: 6X21AC GND: N PADGRP: PPHON BNV: NL MNO: Y
PM NODE NUMBER: 284
PM TERMINAL NUMBER: 12
OPTIONS:
MSB
3WC RAG LNR EBO
SCL 0 L70 CLI DND 1 MWT Y NO N CFU N 2112 CPU HOST 02 0
01 26 $
```

QDNSU – Query software unassigned directory number

The QDNSU command is used to query a range of unassigned lines. These lines are identified by their directory numbers. This command saves the user from executing QDN several times. The QDNSU command is entered in either the prompt mode or no-prompt mode as shown in the following examples.

To use the prompt mode, enter the command, QDNSU. The system responds with the DIRECTORY NUMBER prompt. Enter the DN to be queried as shown in the following example.

Example MAP display of the QDNSU command in prompt mode

```
CI:
>QDNSU
DIRECTORY_NUMBER_RANGE: ALL
>R
- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -
FROM_DN:
>846100 0
T0_DN:
>8461005
TREATMENT: UNDT
>BLDN
SUMMARY or DETAILS: S
>D
QDNSU R 8461000 8461005 BLDN D
ENTER Y TO CONFIRM, N TO REJECT, OR E TO EDIT
>Y
WARNING:  Queries of all DNs or a large range of DNs may
run for 30 minutes or more before producing any output
Please confirm (”YES”, ”Y”, ”NO”, or ”N”):
>Y
REPORT ON UNASSIGNED DN FROM 8461000 TO 8461005
TREATMENT: BLDN
8461000 BLDN
8461001 BLDN
8461002 BLDN
8461003 BLDN
8461004 BLDN
8461005 BLDN
TOTAL COUNT OF UNASSIGNED DN FROM 8461000 TO 8461005:5
TREATMENT: BLDN
```

To use the QDNSU command in the no-prompt mode, enter QDNSU and the DN to be queried on the same line as shown in the following example.

Example MAP display of the QDNSU command in no-prompt mode

```
CI:
>QDNSU R 8461001 8461005 BLDN D $
– – – – – – – – – – – – – – – – – – – – – – – – – – –
QDNSU R 8461000 8461005 BLDN D
ENTER Y TO CONFIRM, N TO REJECT, OR E TO EDIT
>Y
WARNING:  Queries of all DNs or a large range of DNs may
run for 30 minutes or more before producing any output
Please confirm (”YES”, ”Y”, ”NO”, or ”N”):
>Y
REPORT ON UNASSIGNED DN FROM 8461000 TO 8461005
TREATMENT: BLDN
8461000 BLDN
8461001 BLDN
8461002 BLDN
8461003 BLDN
8461004 BLDN
8461005 BLDN
TOTAL COUNT OF UNASSIGNED DN FROM 8461000 TO 8461005:5
TREATMENT: BLDN
```

QDNWRK – Query directory number working

The QDNWRK command is used to query a range of working lines. These lines are identified by their directory numbers. This command saves the user from executing QDN several times.

There are two ways to query working DNs. The user may use the QDNWRK in the prompt mode or in the no–prompt mode as shown in the following two examples:

Enter QDNWRK. The system will respond with the DIRECTORY_NUMBER_RANGE prompt. Enter R for range. Enter values for the other prompts as shown in the following example.

Example MAP display of the QDNWRK command in prompt mode

```
CI:
>QDNWRK
DIRECTORY_NUMBER_RANGE: ALL
>R
- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -
FROM_DN:
>8461000
T0_DN:
>8461005
LINE CLASS_CODE: NLCC
M5209
option:
>3WC
SUMMARY or DETAILS: S
>D
QDNWRK R 8461000 8461005 M5209 (...3WC) $ D
ENTER Y TO CONFIRM, N TO REJECT, OR E TO EDIT
>Y
WARNING:  Queries of all DNs or a large range of DNs may
run for 30 minutes or more before producing any output
Please confirm (”YES”, ”Y”, ”NO”, or ”N”):
>Y
REPORT ON WORKING DIRECTORY NUMBERS FROM 8461000 8461005
LCC M5209 OPTION 3WC
DN: 8461001
TYPE: SINGLE PARTY LINE
SNPA: 613 SIG: N/A LNATTIDX: N/A
LINE EQUIPMENT NUMBER: HOST 01 0 00 02
LINE CLASS CODE:  M5209 SET
KEY: 2
CUSTGRP: BEST SUBGRP: 0NCOS: 0 RING: Y
CARDCODE: 6X21AC GND:N PADGRP: PPHON BNV: NL MNO: Y
PM NODE NUMBER: 284
PM TERMINAL NUMBER: 3
OPTIONS:
3WC CFU PRK PRV PRL
TOTAL COUNT OF WORKING DN FROM 8461000 TO 8461005: 1
```

The following example shows the MAP display for the QDNWRK command entered in the no-prompt mode.

Example MAP display of the QDNWRK command in no-prompt mode

```
CI:
>QDNWRK R  8461000 8461005 M5209 3WC $ D
QDNWRK R 8461000 8461005 M5209 (...3WC) $ D
ENTER Y TO CONFIRM, N TO REJECT, OR E TO EDIT

WARNING:  Queries of all DNs or a large range of DNs may
run for 30 minutes or more before producing any output
Please confirm (”YES”, ”Y”, ”NO”, or ”N”):
>Y
REPORT ON WORKING DIRECTORY NUMBERS FROM 8461000 8461005
LCC M5209 OPTION 3WC
DN: 8461001
TYPE: SINGLE PARTY LINE
SNPA: 613 SIG: N/A LNATTIDX: N/A
LINE EQUIPMENT NUMBER: HOST 01 0 00 02
LINE CLASS CODE:  M5209 SET
KEY: 2
CUSTGRP: BEST SUBGRP: 0NCOS: 0 RING: Y
CARDCODE: 6X21AC GND:N PADGRP: PPHON BNV: NL MNO: Y
PM NODE NUMBER: 284
PM TERMINAL NUMBER: 3
OPTIONS:
3WC CFU PRK PRV PRL
TOTAL COUNT OF WORKING DN FROM 8461000 TO 8461005: 1
```

Querying a line equipment number

There are two types of LEN query commands available to the CDC user:

- QLEN
- QLENWRK

QLEN – Query LEN

The QLEN command is used to query line equipment numbers. When querying a line equipment number assigned to a single line telephone set or a multiline telephone set the user will receive information on the set as a whole. A QLEN command will list all of the directory numbers and features assigned to the individual keys of multiline set.

QLEN may be entered from any subsystem at any time as long as the user is not in the middle of a service order or command sequence.

The following example shows the MAP display for the command QLEN entered in the prompt mode.

Example MAP display of the QLEN command in prompt mode

```
CI:
>QLEN
LINE_EQUIPMENT_NUMBER
>0 0 0 6
LEN: HOST 00 0 00 06
TYPE: SINGLE PARTY LINE
SNPA: 919
DIRECTORY NUMBER: 7372387
LINE CLASS CODE:  M5312 SET
CUSTGRP: BEST SUBGRP:0 NCOS: 0 RING: Y
CARDCODE: 6X21AC GND:N PADGRP: PPHON BNV: NL MNO: Y
PM NODE NUMBER: 284
PM TERMINAL NUMBER: 3
OPTIONS:
3WC CFU PRK PRV PRL

KEY DN
_ _ _ _ _
1   DN 7372387

KEY     FEATURE
_ _ _   _ _ _ _
1       SCA NOAMA INACT$
3       3WC
8       CFU N   $ I $
8       CFB N   384 A $
8       CFD N   386 A $
```

Note: The QLEN command must be used to produce a keylist which shows DN and feature assignments on a business set. The QDN command does not produce an accompanying keylist for a business set when a DN assigned to a key on that set is queried.

The following example shows the MAP display for the command QLEN entered in the no-prompt mode.

Example MAP display of the QLEN command in no-prompt mode

```
CI:
>QLEN 0 0 0 6
DN: 8461001
TYPE: SINGLE PARTY LINE
SNPA: 613 SIG: N/A LNATTIDX: N/A
LINE EQUIPMENT NUMBER: HOST 01 0 00 02
LINE CLASS CODE:  M5209 SET
KEY: 2
CUSTGRP: BEST SUBGRP: 0NCOS: 0 RING: Y
CARDCODE: 6X21AC GND:N PADGRP: PPHON BNV: NL MNO: Y
PM NODE NUMBER: 284
PM TERMINAL NUMBER: 3
OPTIONS:
3WC CFU PRK PRV PRL
TOTAL COUNT OF WORKING DN FROM 8461000 TO 8461005: 1
```

QLENWRK – Query line equipment number working

The QLENWRK command obtains a summary or detailed printout of working LENs. The user can specify an option, and only lines with that option will be included in the output. If no option is specified by entering "$", which is the option default, then all lines in the specified range will be included. Only one option or no option can be specified.

If the user specifies an option that is assigned to several keys on a business set or feature key template, then QLENWRK will only display the option once. Use the QLEN command for a complete listing of options assigned to each key.

Example

The following example shows the MAP display for the command QLENWRK entered in prompt mode. The following parameters are used in the example, the range of LMs queried is HOST 00 0 through HOST 00 1. All line drawers are checked. The LCC of the LENs queried is 1FR. The LENs queried have the DGT option.

Example of the QLENWRK command in prompt mode

```
CI:
>QLENWRK
LINE_MODULE_RANGE: ALL
>R
FROM_LM:
>HOST 00 0
TO_LM:
>HOST 00 1
LINE_DRAWER_RANGE: ALL
>
LINE_CLASS_CODE: NLCC
>1FR
OPTION:
>DGT
SUMMARY_OR_DETAILS: S
>S
COMMAND AS ENTERED
QLENWRK R HOST 00 0 REM1 00 1 ALL 1FR DGT $ S
ENTER Y TO CONFIRM, N TO REJECT OR E TO EDIT
>Y
WARNING:  Queries of all DNs or a large range of DNs may
run for 30 minutes or more before producing any output
Please confirm (”YES”, ”Y”, ”NO”, or ”N”):
>Y

SUMMARY OF WORKING LINE EQUIPMENT NUMBERS
    DRAWERS ALL
 LCC          1FR   OPTION
   LM   COUNT   COUNT BY LINE DRAWERS
            00  01  02  03  04  ......      16  17  18  19
HOST    00  0   22  14  0   0   0   0           0   0   0
8
HOST    00  1   0   0   0   0   0   0           0   0   0
TOTAL:      22
DWR TOTALS:     14  0   0   0   0   ......  0   0   0   8
```

The following example shows the MAP display for the command QLENWRK entered in no-prompt mode.

Example MAP display of the QLENWRK command in no-prompt mode

```
CI:
>QLENWRK R HOST 00 0 ALL 1FR DGT $ S
COMMAND AS ENTERED
QLENWRK R HOST 00 0 REM1 00 1 ALL 1FR DGT $ S
ENTER Y TO CONFIRM, N TO REJECT OR E TO EDIT
>Y
WARNING:  Queries of all DNs or a large range of DNs may
run for 30 minutes or more before producing any output
Please confirm (”YES”, ”Y”, ”NO”, or ”N”):
>Y

SUMMARY OF WORKING LINE EQUIPMENT NUMBERS
    DRAWERS ALL
 LCC          1FR   OPTION
   LM   COUNT   COUNT BY LINE DRAWERS
            00  01  02  03  04  ......      16  17  18
19
HOST    00  0   22  14  0   0   0   0           0   0
0  8
HOST    00  1   0   0   0   0   0   0           0   0
0
TOTAL:      22
DWR TOTALS:     14  0   0   0   0   ......  0   0   0
8
```

Querying hardware and software assignments

There are three commands that query hardware and software assignments:

- QHA
- QHASU
- QHU

QHA – Query hardware assigned (equipped) line equipment

The QHA command queries assigned hardware.

Enter QHA. The system will respond with the LINE_MODULE_RANGE prompt. Enter values for the other prompts as shown in the following example.

Example of the QHA command in prompt mode

```
>QHA
LINE_MODULE_RANGE: ALL
>R
FROM_LM: HOST 00 0
>HOST 00 0
TO_LM: HOST 00 0
>REM1 00 1
LINE_DRAWER_RANGE: ALL
>R
LINE_DRAWER_NUMBER:
>0
LINE_DRAWER_NUMBER:
>18
LINE_DRAWER_NUMBER:
>19
LINE_DRAWER_NUMBER:
>$
CARD CODE: NIL_CTN
>6X21AC
GND: N
N
SUMMARY OR DETAIL: S
>S
COMMAND AS ENTERED
QHA R HOST 00 0 REM1 00 1 R 0 18 19$ 6X21AC N S
ENTER Y TO CONFIRM, N TO REJECT OR E TO EDIT
>Y
SUMMARY OF HARDWARE ASSIGNED LEN -- HA
FROM HOST 00 0 TO REM1 00 1 DRAWERS    0 18 19
CARDTYPE       6X21AC    OPT ALL

   LM   COUNT   COUNT BY LINE DRAWERS
   0    18  19
   HOST 00  0   15  7   0   8
   HOST 00  1   0   0   0   0
   REM1 00  0   5   5   0   0
   REM1 00  1   2   1   1   0
   TOTAL:       22
   DRW TOTALS:      13  1   8
```

The following example shows the MAP display for the command QHA entered in no-prompt mode.

Example of the QHA command in no-prompt mode

```
>QHA R HOST 00 0 REM1 00 1 R 0 18 19 $ 6X21AC N  S
```

QHASU – Query hardware assigned software unassigned line equipment

The QHASU command queries the assigned hardware to verify that no directory number has been associated with it in software as shown in the following example.

Example of the QHASU command in prompt mode

```
>QHASU
LINE_MODULE_RANGE: ALL
>R
FROM_LM:
>00 0
TO_LM:
>00 1
LINE_DRAWER_RANGE: ALL
>R
LINE_DRAWER_NUMBER:
>5
LINE_DRAWER_NUMBER:
>6
..................................................
A portion of display has been omitted for lack of space
..................................................
>19
LINE_DRAWER_NUMBER:
>$
CARD CODE: NIL_CTN
>6X21AC
GND: N
>Y
SUMMARY_OR_DETAILS: S
>S
COMMAND AS ENTERED
QHASU R HOST 00 0 REM1 00 1 R   5 6 9 10 18 19$ 6X21AC Y
S
ENTER Y TO CONFIRM, N TO REJECT OR E TO EDIT
>Y
SUMMARY OF HARDWARE ASSIGNED SOFTWARE UNASSIGNED
LEN--HASU
FROM HOST 00 0 TO REM1 00 1 DRAWERS     5 6 9 10 18 19
CARDTYPE    6X21AC    OPT GND
   LM   COUNT   COUNT BY LINE DRAWERS
                5   6   9   10  18  19
   HOST 00  0   4   0   4   0   0   0       0
   HOST 00  1   2   0   2   0   0   0       0
   REM1 00  0   0   0   0   0   0   0       0
   REM1 00  1   0   0   0   0   0   0       0
TOTAL:          6
DWR TOTALS:         0   6   0   0   0       0
```

The following example shows the MAP display for the QHASU command entered in no-prompt mode.

Example of the QHASU command in no-prompt mode

```
>QHASU R HOST 00 0 REM1 00 1 R 5 6 9 10 18 19 $ 6X21AC Y S
```

QHU – Query hardware unassigned

The QHU command produces a summary of hardware line equipment numbers. It identifies line subgroup drawer card slots that are not equipped with line cards. These unequipped line card slots can not have DNs assigned to them.

Example of QHU command

The following example shows the MAP display for the command QHU entered in the prompt mode. The range of line modules queried in the following example is HOST 00 0 through REM1 00 1 with line drawers 5, 6, 9, 10, 18, and 19 being checked.

Example of the QHU command in prompt mode

```
>QHU
LINE_MODULE_RANGE: ALL
>R
FROM_LM:
>00 0
TO_LM:
>00 1
LINE_DRAWER_RANGE: ALL
>R
LINE_DRAWER_NUMBER:
>5
LINE_DRAWER_NUMBER:
>6
LINE_DRAWER_NUMBER:
>9
LINE_DRAWER_NUMBER:
>10
LINE_DRAWER_NUMBER:
>18
LINE_DRAWER_NUMBER:
>19
LINE_DRAWER_NUMBER:
>$
SUMMARY_OR_DETAILS: S
>S
COMMAND AS ENTERED
QHU R HOST 00 0 REM1 00 1 R 5 6 9 10 18 19$ S
ENTER Y TO CONFIRM, N TO REJECT OR E TO EDIT
>Y
SUMMARY OF HARDWARE UNASSIGNED LEN -- HU
FROM HOST 00 0 TO REM1 00 1 DRAWERS    5 6 9 10 18 19

   LM   COUNT   COUNT BY LINE DRAWERS
                5   6   9   10  18  19
   HOST 00  0   32  0   0   0   0   32      0
   HOST 00  1   96  0   0   32  32  32      0
   REM1 00  0   177 17  32  32  32  32      32
   REM1 00  1   175 32  32  32  32  32      32
TOTAL:          480
DWR TOTALS:         49  64  96  96  128     64
```

The following example shows the MAP display for the QHU command entered in the no-prompt mode.

Example of the QHU command in no-prompt mode

```
>QHU R HOST 00 0 REM1 00 1 R 5 6 9 10 18 19 $ S
```

QNCOS – Querying network class of service

The QNCOS command produces a detailed or summary printout of terminals by network class of service.

The following example shows the MAP display for the command QNCOS entered in the prompt mode to obtain a detailed listing of DNs by NCOS. The range of DNs queried is 622-4012 through 622-4100.

Example of the QNCOS command in prompt mode

```
>QNCOS
RANGE:
>R
FROM_DN:
>6224012
TO_DN:
>6224100
FORMAT:
>D
WARNING:QUERIES of all DNs or a large range of DNs
may run for 30 minutes or more before producing any
output. Please confirm (“YES”, “Y”, “NO”, or “N”):
>Y
DN          LEN            NCOS
-------------------------------------------------
7224012 HOST 00 0 01 30  0
7224014 HOST 00 1 02 29  0
7224020 HOST 00 1 03 26  0
7224023 HOST 01 0 07 25  0
7224050 HOST 00 1 15 00 11
7224051 HOST 00 1 03 09 11
7224052 REM1 00 0 08 04 11
7224053 REM1 00 0 00 02 11
7224082 HOST 01 0 18 22  0
-------------------------------------------------
NCOS    COUNT
----    -----
0   5
11  4
```

The following example shows the MAP display for the QNCOS command entered in the no-prompt mode.

Example of the QNCOS command in no-prompt mode

```
>QNCOS R 6224012 6224100 D
```

QGRP – Querying a call group

QGRP command is used to list all the members or the users and controller of Call Pickup, Speed Call User, Group Intercom, Hunt, Multiple Appearance Directory Number, and Keyshort Hunt Groups.

Querying a call pickup group

Any member LEN of a Call Pickup group may be specified, when using the QGRP command, to receive a listing of that group's members. The LINK LEN is the lowest Single Line Set LEN in the group, or the lowest multiline LEN if no Single Line Sets are members. The LINK LEN will be listed first, followed by the rest of the member LENs. The total number of members will be specified.

For multiline set members, the DN keys which are keylisted as having the CPU option (a subset feature) are also identified. If a multiline set has more than one DN key to which CPU applies, the LEN will be listed separately for each DN key in the CPU keylist.

QGRP may be entered from any subsystem at any time as long as you are not in the middle of a service order or command sequence.

The QGRP CPU command in the following example shows the query group call pickup in the prompt and no-prompt modes.

The following example shows the MAP display for the command QGRP CPU command entered in the prompt mode.

Example of the QGRP CPU command in prompt mode

```
CI:
>QGRP
GRP_TYPE
>CPU
LEN_OR_LTID:
>2  0 1 26

CPU GROUP
- - - - - - - -

LINKLEN:  HOST 02 0 01 26       7424112
          REM1 02 0 19 00 KEY 1 7421129
          REM1 02 0 19 01 KEY 1 7421131
          REM2 01 0 10 01 KEY 1 7421122
          REM2 01 0 10 02 KEY 1 7421121
          HOST 01 0 00 12 KEY 8
          HOST 01 0 11 12 KEY 2 7421113
          HOST 01 0 11 12 KEY 1 7421112
          HOST 01 0 00 12 KEY 1 7421111
          HOST 02 0 09 21       7425112

The number of members in the CPU group is 10.
```

The following example shows the MAP display for the QGRP CPU command entered in the no-prompt mode.

Example of the QGRP CPU command in no-prompt mode

```
>QGRP  CPU  2 0 1 26
```

Querying a speed call user group

The controller LEN or any member LEN of a speed call user group may be specified when using the QGRP command to view the members of the entire group. The controller LEN is assigned the SCL option, and members or users are assigned the SCU option. When querying a speed call user group, the controller will be listed first, followed by the users of the group. The total number of members will be specified.

Since speed calling is a set feature on a multiline set, this feature will apply to all DNs on the set. So individual keys will not be specified on multiline set members. Therefore, you cannot always determine which SCU members are single line sets and which are multiline sets.

QGRP may be entered from any subsystem at any time as long as you are not in the middle of a service order or command sequence.

The following example shows the MAP display for the QGRP SCU in the prompt mode.

Example of the QGRP SCU command in prompt mode

```
CI:
>QGRP
GRP_TYPE
>SCU
LEN_OR_LTID:
>1 0 0 12

SCU GROUP
- - - - - - - -

CONTROLLER:  HOST 01 0 00 12
             HOST 02 0 08 05
             HOST 02 0 01 26
             HOST 01 0 00 13
             HOST 01 0 00 22

The number of members in the SCU Group is 5:
```

The following example shows the MAP display for the QGRP SCU command entered in the no-prompt mode.

Example of the QGRP SCU command in no-prompt mode

```
>QGRP SCU 1 0 0 12
```

Querying a group intercom

Any member LEN of a group intercom (GIC) may be specified when using the QGRP command to receive a listing of that group's members. The HOST LENs are the LENs of the GIC members listed in order of membership.

For multiline set members, the DN keys which are keylisted as having the GIC option (a subset feature) are also identified. If a multiline set has more than one DN key to which GIC applies, the LEN will be listed separately for each DN key in the GIC keylist.

QGRP may be entered from any subsystem at any time as long as you are not in the middle of a service order or command sequence.

The following example shows the MAP display for the QGRP GIC command entered in the prompt mode.

Example of the QGRP GIC command in prompt mode

```
CI:
>QGRP
GRP_TYPE
>GIC
LEN_OR_LTID:
>1 0 0 19
KEY:
13

GIC GROUP
- - - - - - - -

HOST 02 0 09 21 Member 1
HOST 01 0 00 19 Key 13 Member 2

The number of members in the SCU Group is 5:
```

The following example show the MAP display for the QGRP GIC command entered in the no-prompt mode.

Example of the QGRP GIC command in no-prompt mode

```
>QGRP  GIC 1 0 0 19 13
```

Querying a hunt group

The pilot DN or LEN or any member DN or LEN of a hunt group may be specified when using the QGRP command to view the members of the entire group. When querying a hunt group, the pilot will be listed first, followed by the members of the group. The hunt group options and numbers of members will be displayed.

For multiline set members, the DN keys which are keylisted as having the hunt option are also identified. If a multiline set has more than one DN key

to which the hunt option applies, the LEN will be listed separately for each DN in the hunt keylist.

QGRP may be entered from any subsystem at any time as long as you are not in the middle of a service order or command sequence.

The following example shows the MAP display for the QGRP HNT command entered in the prompt mode.

Example of the QGRP HNT command in prompt mode

```
CI:
>QGRP
GRP_TYPE
>HNT
DN_LEN_OR_LTID:
>6211908

DNH HUNT GROUP #52

PILOT:  HOST 00 0 00 25 DN 6211908
        HOST 00 0 05 25 DN 6211909
        HOST 00 1 00 25 DN 62111910
        HOST 00 1 05 25 DN 6211191

HUNT OPTIONS <LOD> APPLY IN THE HUNTGRP.
The number of members in the HUNTGROUP is 4.
```

The following example shows the MAP display for the QGRP HNT command entered in the no-prompt mode.

Example of the QGRP HNT command in no-prompt mode

```
>QGRP  HNT 6211908
```

Querying a multiple appearance directory number

The LEN or DN of the primary appearance of the MDN group or any member of the group may be specified when using the QGRP command to view the members of the entire group. When querying a multiple appearance directory number, the primary appearance will be listed first, followed by the members of the group. The key assigned MDN, the MDN directory number, the options associated with the primary appearance member, the number of members and the type of MDN group will be displayed.

For multiline members, the DN keys which are keylisted as having the MDN option are also identified. If a multiline set has more than one DN key to which MDN applies, the LEN will be listed separately for each DN key in the MDN keylist.

QGRP may be entered from any subsystem at any time as long as you are not in the middle of a service order or command sequence.

The following example shows the MAP display for the QGRP MDN command entered in the prompt mode.

Example of the QGRP MDN command in prompt mode

```
CI:
>QGRP
GRP_TYPE
>MDN
DN_LEN_OR_LTID:
>6211908
KEY:
1

MDN GROUP

PRIMARY: HOST 01 0 10 07 KEY 1
         HOST 01 0 10 08 KEY 1
         HOST 01 0 11 10 KEY 1
         HOST 01 0 10 06 KEY 2

MDN DN 742 1118
The Primary member has the following options:
cfu n 393 I $ CFD N 393 A $ CDU

The number of members in the MCA MDN GROUP is 4.
```

The following example shows the MAP display for the QGRP MDN command entered in the no-prompt mode.

Example of the QGRP MDN command in no-prompt mode

```
>QGRP  MDN  742118 1
```

Basic service order examples

Introduction

This section contains examples of basic service orders for establishing and deleting services and options on the single line and multiline Meridian Digital Centrex (MDC) telephone sets. All examples show the sequence of prompts and sample input for specific service order input commands. An example of a single line set service order and an example of a multiline telephone set service order are included under each topic.

All examples are shown in the prompt mode and will be activated immediately. See chapter 7, “Using pending order file” for instructions on entering service orders for future activation. All examples assume that the user is logged into a terminal and has accessed the SERVORD subsystem.

The following tables in chapter 8 may be helpful in the user’s understanding of basic service orders:

- Table Service order commands
- Table Query commands
- Table Prompts
- Table Line class codes
- Table Line class codes and compatible options
- Table Options and compatible line class codes
- Table Options incompatibility

Establishing service

The command used to establish service for a single line set or a multiline MDC business set is NEW. All DNs used with the NEW command must be unassigned. All LENs used with the NEW command must be hardware assigned/software unassigned (HASU).

A single line set may have only one directory number. A multiline MDC business set may have more than one directory number. If a multiline MDC business set has more than one DN, each DN must be established in separate

service orders. Key 1 must be assigned before any other DN keys are assigned. A DN must be assigned to key 1.

The recommendations for establishing multiline set service are included to save the user time and prevent frustration. Please read them carefully before establishing multiline service. Refer to these recommendations in this chapter.

Options or features may be added to a single line set under the NEW command (see "Adding options" in this chapter).

See chapter 8 for prompt definitions and valid input.

> ***Note:*** ENTER/RETURN/CR are not shown in the following SERVORD examples. However, the user is still required to use one of them after each response to a Service Order prompt before the system will recognize their response to the prompt.

The following example shows the MAP display when using the command NEW to establish a DN on a single line set entered in the prompt mode.

Example of the NEW command for a single line set in the prompt mode

```
SO:
>NEW
SONUMBER:NOW 96 9 16 AM
>
DN:
>8320102
LCC:
>IBN
GROUP:
>BESTCO
SUBGRP:
>0
NCOS:
>0
SNPA:
>919
LEN:
>0 0 14 3
OPTION:
>DGT
OPTION:
>$
```

The following example shows the MAP display when using the command NEW to establish a DN on a key on a multiline MDC business set.

Example of the NEW command for a multiline set in the prompt mode

```
Key 1:                              Key 2:
SO:                                 SO:
>NEW                                >NEW
SONUMBER:NOW 96 9 16 AM             SONUMBER:NOW 96 9 16 AM
>                                   >
DN:                                 DN:
>8324002                            8324003
LCC:                                LCC:
>M5312                              >M5312
GROUP:                              GROUP:
BESTCO                              BESTCO
SUBGRP:                             SUBGRP
>0                                  >0
NCOS:                               NCOS:
0                                   >0
SNPA:                               SNPA:
>919                                >919
KEY:                                KEY:
>1                                  >2
RINGING:                            RINGING:
>Y                                  >Y
LATANAME:                           LATANAME:
>NILLATA                            >NILLATA
LEN:                                LEN:
>1  0 1 0                           >1 0 10
OPTKEY:                             OPTKEY:
>$                                  >$
```

Note 1: See table “Line class codes” in chapter 8.

Note 2: If the LEN is associated with a line card on a remote module, the remote module identifier specified in the database must be entered with the LEN. In the previous examples, CEG2 0 0 14 3 would have been entered in response to LEN: for the single line set and CEG2 1 0 10 for the multiline set if the line equipment numbers were associated with line modules in a remote site.

Adding options

The command used to add options to an established single line or MDC multiline telephone set is ADO.

Refer to Table “Line class codes and compatible options” in chapter 8 to identify the compatibility of the option and LCC being entered in service

order. A particular option may not be compatible with a certain LCC. SERVORD will prompt the user when the option being entered is not compatible with the LCC being entered.

Some options are incompatible and therefore can not be assigned to the same telephone. SERVORD will prompt the user when an attempt is made to add a second option to a telephone line that is incompatible with an existing option on that line. Refer to Table “Options incompatibility” in chapter 8.

Table “MDC feature assignment requirements” in chapter 6 contains essential information on assigning features to Meridian business sets. Most options available on a multiline MDC business sets are classified into categories which determine how the options are assigned. Study this table carefully before assigning options.

The recommendations for establishing multiline telephone service found in chapter 6 are included to save the user time and to prevent frustration. Please read them carefully before assigning any features.

The following example shows the MAP display when using the SERVORD command ADO to add an option to a single line set.

Example of the ADO command for a single line set in prompt mode

```
SO:
>ADO
SONUMBER:NOW 96 9 16 AM
>
DN_LEN
>8320102
OPTION:
>3WC
OPTION:
>SCS
OPTION:
>PRK
OPTION:
>CNF
CNF_TYPE:
>C06
OPTION:
>RAG
OPTION:
>SCL
LISTTYPE:
>L30
OPTION:
EBO
OPTION:
>$
```

Note: A $ in response to the prompt "OPTION:" signifies that the user either does not wish to enter an option or any additional options.

The following example shows the MAP display when using the SERVORD command ADO to add an option to a key on a multiline MDC business set.

Example of the ADO command for a multiline set in prompt mode

```
SO:
>ADO
SONUMBER:NOW 96 9 16 AM
>
DN_LEN
>10 1 0
OPTKEY:
>1
OPTION:
>SCS
OPTKEY:
>2
OPTION:
>AUD
OPTKEY:
>3
OPTION:
>3WC
OPTKEY:
>4 PRK
OPTKEY:
>5  SCL
LISTYPE:
>L30
OPTKEY:
>6 EBO
OPTKEY:
>$
```

Note 1: Speed call short (SCS) is a code accessed feature. Most code accessed features are assigned to Key 1.

Note 2: A $ in response to the prompt "OPTION:" signifies that the user does not wish to enter any more options.

Deleting options

The command used to delete options from an established single line or multiline MDC business set is DEO. Features are deleted from keys on a MDC business set.

If an option needs to be deleted before another option can be deleted, the user will receive an error message.

The following example shows the MAP display when using the SERVORD command DEO to remove an option from a single line set.

Example of the DEO command for a single line set in prompt mode

```
SO:
>DEO
SONUMBER:NOW 96 9 16 AM
>
DN_LEN
>8320102
OPTION:
>3WC
OPTION:
>SCS
OPTION:
>PRK
OPTION:
>CNF
OPTION:
>RAG
OPTION:
>SCL
OPTION:
EBO
OPTION:
>$
```

Note: A $ in response to the prompt "OPTION:" signifies that the user does not wish to enter any more options.

The following example shows the MAP display when using the SERVORD command DEO to remove an option from a key on a multiline MDC business set.

Example of the DEO command for a multiline set in prompt mode

```
SO:
>DEO
SONUMBER:NOW 96 9 16 AM
>
DN_LEN
>1 0 1 0
OPTKEY:
>1
OPTION:
>SCS
OPTKEY:
>2
OPTION:
>AUD
OPTKEY:
>3
OPTION:
>3WC
OPTKEY:
>4 PRK
OPTKEY:
>5  SCL
OPTKEY:
>6 EBO   (CRL)
OPTKEY:
>$
```

Note: A $ in response to the prompt "OPTION:" signifies that the user does not wish to enter any more options.

Deleting service

The command used to take a single line or a multiline telephone set standard DN, MDN or hunt group pilot out of service is the OUT command. See the service order examples in chapter 6 for special instructions on removing multiple appearance directory number (MADN) and hunt groups (HNT) from service. In the case of a single line set, options are removed along with the associated DN.

Each DN on a multiline telephone set must be taken out of service in separate service orders. The DN on key 1 cannot be taken out of service until all other DNs on the set have been deleted. When the DN on key 1 is deleted, all options are also deleted.

If an option on the set prevents the set from being taken out of service, the user will receive an error message. One such option is speed call long (SCL)

when used as the controller of a speed call user group (see Speed Call User in chapter 6).

The following example shows the MAP display when using the SERVORD command OUT to remove the DN on a single line set.

Example of the OUT command for a single line set in prompt mode

```
SO:
>OUT
SONUMBER:NOW 96 9 16 AM
>
DN:
>8320102
LEN
>0 0 14 3
INTERCEPT_NAME
>BLDN
```

The following example shows the MAP display when using the SERVORD command OUT to remove a DN from a key on a multiline MDC business set.

DNs must be removed from all other keys on the multiline MDC business set before the DN on Key 1 can be removed.

Example of the OUT command for a multiline set in prompt mode

```
Key 2:
– – – – – – – – – – –
SO:
>OUT
SONUMBER:NOW 96 9 16 AM
>
DN_LEN
>2454003
LEN:
>1 0 1 0
INTERCEPT NAME:
>BLDN

KEY 1:
– – – – – – – – – – –
SO:
>OUT
SONUMBER:NOW 96 9 16 AM
>
DN_LEN:
>2454002
LEN:
>1 0 1 0
INTERCEPT NAME:
>BLDN
```

Single line set service order

Introduction

This chapter gives a brief description of the single line telephone sets that may be used with Meridian Digital Centrex (MDC) along with examples of service orders for assigning DNs and features to them. Guidelines have been included for assigning DNs and features to the single lines sets which are designed to aid the CDC user who is making these entries into SERVORD.

Single line sets

Single line sets are telephones that offer a single line appearance. The following are typical single line sets that may be used with MDC:

- 500 set (rotary dial)
- 2500 series set (Digitone keypad), including Linkphone
- M8000 series sets including M8001, M8003, M8009, M8314, and M8417
- M9000 series including M9216, M9316, M9417, and M9516

M8000 and M9000 series sets

The M8000 and M9000 are among the next generation of analog non-proprietary business sets. The M8000 series replaces the Unity II as well as the 2500 sets. The M8000 sets offer such advanced features as: single-key autodialing and feature activation; Hold, Redial, Flash, and release buttons; and Message-Waiting lamp.

The M8417 and M9417 which offer two lines with Station Conferencing, require two 6X17 line cards, one for each line.

M8009 set

Only the M8009 set is described in this chapter. The M8009 set has the following features:

- six programmable memory (autodial) keys
- visual indicators for message waiting, hold, and ringing
- LINK key for hookswitch flash

- Last Number Redial for redialing
- Line Release Key
- hearing aid compatible
- parallel line jack

Guidelines for Service Orders for single line sets

The following list includes general guidelines for working with service orders for single line sets.

- Each NEW service order requires an unassigned directory number (DN) and a line equipment number (LEN) that is hardware assigned software unassigned (HASU).
- The QDN and QLEN commands can be used to determine the status of a DN or of a LEN.
- The operating company normally reserves a block of DNs and LENs for the CDC customer.
- The CDC user will only have access to those DNs and LENs identified as belonging to their customer group.
- The operating company will supply the CDC end user with the identity of the block of DNs and LENs that are available to their particular customer group.
- SERVORD will prompt the user for the name of the customer group with the prompt “GROUP”. If the CDC user only owns one customer group, the prompt, “GROUP”, will not be given. The operating company will supply the CDC user with customer group names.
- The SERVORD prompt “SUBGRP” may be satisfied with the default 0 unless otherwise specified by the operating company.
- The SERVORD prompt “NCOS” must be satisfied by the entry of a valid NCOS number for the particular customer group. Valid NCOS numbers will be supplied by the operating company.
- When working with single line sets for MDC service, the SERVORD prompt “LCC” must be responded to with IBN (Integrated Business Network – the former name for MDC (Meridian Digital Centrex). IBN is currently the only valid LCC for single line sets in the MDC environment. This applies to the M8000 and M9000 series of single line sets as well as the 500/2500 and Unity sets.
- The CDC user may be prompted for LATANAME by SERVORD. If LATANAMES are used, the operating company will supply valid LATANAMES.
- If LATANAMES are not used, and the prompt still appears, it can be satisfied with the entry NILLATA.

- The CDC user may be prompted for LTG (line treatment group). A valid LTG number must be entered to satisfy the prompt. If used, the operating company will supply valid LTG numbers for the CDC user. The range for valid LTG numbers is 0–255.
- The LTG prompt has been deliberately left out of all of the SERVORD examples throughout the entire *CDC User Guide*.
- The CDC user should make reference to chapter 8, “Reference tables”, for information on compatibility of options with options and the IBN line class code. The M8000 and M9000 as well as the 500/2500 and Unity Sets compatibilities are found listed under IBN.
- It is a good idea to use the QDN or QLEN commands to verify completed Service Order entries that are not being entered under pending order files (POF) for accuracy.
- ENTER/RETURN/CR are not shown in the following SERVORD examples. However, the user is still required to use one of them after each response to a Service Order prompt before the system will recognize their response to the prompt.
- A “$” entered in response to the prompt “OPTION:” signifies that the user either does not wish to enter any option or an additional option beyond the initial entry.

Examples of common service orders for MDC single line sets

The following are examples of service orders for MDC single line sets. These do not include every possible service order. The examples include the service orders that are most commonly performed. Further information on service orders may be obtained from the *Service Orders Reference Manual*.

Note: All service order examples are shown first in the prompt mode followed by an example of the same entry in the non-prompt mode.

NEW command examples

The following examples show service order entries using the NEW command:

- Establishing new MDC service without options
- Establishing new MDC service with Call Forwarding feature
- Establishing new MDC service with GIC (Group Intercom) option
- Establishing new MDC service with MDC Speed Calling options

Establishing new MDC service without options

The following example shows the MAP display when the SERVORD command NEW is used to establish new MDC service without options on a single line set. The DN is 832-6600, the customer group name (GROUP) is

BESTCO, sub group (SUBGRP) is 0, network class of service (NCOS) is 1, SNPA is 919, line equipment number (LEN) is HOST 0 0 1 11 and no options are required.

Example of the NEW command to establish new MDC service without options in the prompt mode

```
SO:
>NEW
SONUMBER:NOW 96 9 16 AM
>
DN:
> 8326600
LCC:
>IBN
GROUP:
>BESTCO
SUBGRP:
>0
NCOS:
>1
SNPA:
>919
LATANAME:
>LATA1
LEN_OR_LTID:
>0 0 1 11
OPTION:
>$
```

The SERVORD command NEW appears as follows when entered in no-prompt mode.

Example of the NEW command to establish new MDC service without options in no-prompt mode

```
>NEW $ 8326600 IBN BESTCO 0 1 919 1 Y LATA1 0 0 1 11 $
```

Establishing new MDC service with Call Forwarding features

The following example shows the MAP display when the SERVORD command NEW is used to establish new MDC service with the Call Forwarding features: Call Forwarding Universal (CFU), Call Forwarding Busy (CFB), and Call Forward Do Not Answer (CFD). The DN to be assigned to this line is 832-6601. The customer group name is BESTCO,

subgroup is 0, NCOS is 1, SNPA is 919, and the LEN is HOST 0 0 1 12. The DN to which the calls are to be forwarded is 832-1357 (Extension 1357).

Note 1: The forward directory number for CFB and CFD on the line need not be the same.

Note 2: The Forward Busy–Intragroup (CBI), Call Forward Busy-External (CBE), and Call Forward Unrestricted Busy (CBU) are additional options which can be assigned to a station with CFB.

Note 3: Call Forward Don't Answer–Intragroup (CDI), Call Forward Busy Don't Answer-External (CDE) and Call Forward Unrestricted (CDU) are additional options which can be assigned to a station with CFD.

Note 4: New MDC service with other available options may be established as shown in the following example, provided LCC-options and options-options compatibility is observed. Refer to tables "Options and compatible line class codes" and "Options incompatibility" in chapter 8.

Example of the NEW command to establish new MDC service with Call Forwarding options in prompt mode

```
SO:
>NEW
SONUMBER:NOW 96 9 16 AM
>
DN:
> 8326601
LCC:
>IBN
GROUP:
>BESTCO
SUBGRP:
>0
NCOS:
>1
SNPA:
>919
LATANAME:
>LATA1
LEN_OR_LTID:
>0 0 1 12
OPTION:
>CFB
CFBCNTL:
>F
CFBDN:
>1357
OPTION:
>CFD
CFDCNTL:
>F
CFDDN:
>1357
OPTION:
>CFU
OVRDACR:
>N
OPTION:
>$
```

The SERVORD command NEW with Call Forwarding options appears as follows when entered in no-prompt mode.

Example of the NEW command establishing new MDC service with call forwarding options in no-prompt mode

```
>NEW $ 8326601 IBN BESTCO 0 1 919 1 Y LATA1 0 0 1 12 CFB F 1357
CFD F 1357 CFU N $
```

Establishing new MDC service with GIC option

The following example shows the MAP display when the SERVORD command NEW is used to establish new MDC service with the Group Intercom (GIC) option. The line is to belong to a GIC group named GIC1. The DN to be assigned to this line is 832-6602. The customer group name is BESTCO, subgroup is 0, NCOS is 1, SNPA is 919, and the line equipment number is HOST 0 0 1 13.

To establish an intercom group using the GIC option, and intercom group name (GICNAME) and member numbers (GICMEMNO) for each group must be provided. A GIC group can contain up to 10,000 numbers in the variations shown in the following table.

GIC MEMNO	Maximum number of members
0–9	10
00–99	100
000–999	1000
0000–9999	10000

Example of the NEW command for establishing new MDC service with GIC option in prompt mode

```
SO:
>NEW
SONUMBER:NOW 96 9 16 AM
>
DN:
> 8326602
LCC:
>IBN
GROUP:
>BESTCO
SUBGRP:
>0
NCOS:
>1
SNPA:
>919
LATANAME:
>LATA1
LEN_OR_LTID:
>0 0 1 13
OPTION:
>GIC
GICNAME:
>GIC1
GICMEMNO:
>01
GICSMDR:
>N
GICNOMSB:
>N
OPTION:
>$
```

The SERVORD command NEW with the GIC option appears as follows when entered in no-prompt mode.

Example of the NEW command for establishing new MDC service with GIC option in no-prompt mode

```
>NEW $ 8326602 IBN BESTCO 0 1 919 1 Y LATA1 0 0 1 13 GIC GIC1 01
N N $
```

Establishing new MDC service with MDC Speed Calling options

The following example shows the MAP display when the SERVORD command NEW is used to establish new MDC service with the options Speed Call Short (SCS) and Speed Call Long List of 30 numbers (SCL–L30). The DN to be assigned to this line is 832-6602. Customer group name is BESTCO, subgroup is 0, NCOS is 1, SNPA is 919, and the line equipment number is HOST 0 0 1 13.

Example of the NEW command establishing new MDC service with SCS and SCL options in prompt mode

```
SO:
>NEW
SONUMBER:NOW 96 9 16 AM
>
DN:
> 8326602
LCC:
>IBN
GROUP:
>BESTCO
SUBGRP:
>0
NCOS:
>1
SNPA:
>919
LATANAME:
>LATA1
LEN_OR_LTID:
>0 0 1 13
OPTION:
>SCS
OPTION:
>SCL
LISTTYPE:
>L30
OPTION:
>$
```

The SERVORD command NEW with the SCS and SCL options appears as follows when entered in no-prompt mode.

Example of the NEW command establishing new MDC service with SCS and SCL options in no-prompt mode

```
>NEW $ 8326602 IBN BESTCO 0 1 919 1 Y LATA1 0 0 1 13 SCS SCL L30
$
```

Establishing new MDC service with Speed Calling options SCS and SCU

The following example shows the MAP display when the SERVORD command NEW is used to establish new MDC service with the options Speed Call Short (SCS) and Speed Call User (SCU). Toll calls are to be allowed. The DN to be assigned to this line is 832-6603. Customer group name is BESTCO, subgroup is 0, NCOS is 1, SNPA is 919, and the line equipment number is HOST 0 0 1 14.

Example of the NEW command establishing new MDC service with SCS and SCU options in prompt mode

```
SO:
>NEW
SONUMBER:NOW 96 9 16 AM
>
DN:
> 8326603
LCC:
>IBN
GROUP:
>BESTCO
SUBGRP:
>0
NCOS:
>1
SNPA:
>919
LATANAME:
>LATA1
LEN_OR_LTID:
>0 0 1 14
OPTION:
>SCS
OPTION:
>SCU
CONTLEN:
>0 0 1 13
SCU_TDN:
>N
OPTION:
>$
```

The SERVORD command NEW with the SCS and SCU options appears as follows when entered in no-prompt mode.

Example of the NEW command establishing new MDC service with SCS and SCU options in no-prompt mode

```
>NEW $ 8326602 IBN BESTCO 0 1 919 1 Y LATA1 0 0 1 14 SCS SCU 0 0
1 13 N $
```

Note 1: The SCU and SCL options may not be assigned to the same line. The SCU option allows a station to use a long Speed Calling List of another station located in the same Customer Group.

Note 2: A station may be assigned 1 of 3 types of SCL lists: L30–list of 30 numbers; L50–list of 50 numbers; L70–list of 70 numbers.

Note 3: A Speed Call User can be denied access to toll numbers programmed in the Speed Call List by entering "Y" to the SERVORD prompt "SCUTDN".

OUT command example

The following example shows the MAP display when the SERVORD command OUT is used to remove MDC service associated with DN 832-6601 and LEN 0 0 1 12. Calls to 832-6601 are to be routed to BLDN intercept.

Example of the OUT command for removing MDC service in the prompt mode

```
SO:
>OUT
SONUMBER:NOW 96 9 16 AM
>
DN:
> 8326601
LEN_OR_LTID:
>00 0 1 12
INTERCEPT:
>BLDN
```

The SERVORD command OUT for removing MDC service appears as follows when entered in no-prompt mode.

Example of the OUT command for removing MDC service in the no-prompt mode

```
>OUT  $ 8326601 0 0 1 12 BLDN
```

Establish (EST) command examples

The following examples show service order entries using the Establish (EST) command:

- Establishing a Directory Number Hunt (DNH) group with options Circular Hunt (CIR) and Line Overflow to Directory Number (LOD)
- Establishing Multiline (MLH) and Directed Line Hunt (DLH) group with LOD option
- Establishing a BNN hunt group on an MLH/DLH group
- Establishing a Call Pickup (CPU) group

Establishing a DNH group with MDC service and options CIR and LOD

The following example shows the MAP display when the SERVORD command EST is used to establish a DNH group with the options CIR and LOD. Customer group name is BESTCO, subgroup is 0, NCOS is 1, SNPA is 919, and the LOD is 832-5105. The hunt group consists of 6 members. The pilot DN is 832-6600. The DNs associated and their associated LENs are listed in the following table.

	DN	LEN
Pilot	832-6600	0 0 1 11
	832-6601	0 0 1 12
	832-6602	0 0 1 13
	832-6603	0 0 1 14
	832-6604	0 0 1 15
	832-6605	0 0 1 16

Example of the EST command for establishing DNH group with CIR and LOD options in prompt mode

```
SO:
>EST
SONUMBER:NOW 96 9 16 AM
>
GROUPTYPE:
> DNH
PILOT_DN:
>8326600
LCC:
>IBN
GROUP:
>BESTCO
SUBGRP:
>0
NCOS:
>1
SNPA:
>919
LATANAME:
>LATA1
PILOT_LEN:
>0 0 1 11
DN_LEN:
>8326601  0 0 1 12
DN_LEN:
>8326602  0 0 1 13
DN_LEN:
>8326603  0 0 1 14
DN_LEN:
>8326604  0 0 1 15
DN_LEN:
>8326605  0 0 1 16
DN_LEN:
>$
OPTION:
>CIR
OPTION:
>LOD
LODDN:
>98325105
OPTION:
>$
GROUPSIZE:
>6
```

The SERVORD entry establishing DNH group with options CIR and LOD appears as follows when entered in no-prompt mode.

Example of the EST command for establishing DNH group with CIR and LOD options in no-prompt mode

```
>EST $ DNH 8326600 IBN BESTCO 0 1 919 LATA1 0 0 1 11 8326601 0 0 1
12 8326602 0 0 1 13 8326603 0 0 1 14 8326604 0 0 1 15 8326605 0 0 1 16
$ CIR LOD 98325105 $ 6
```

Note 1: The pilot DN and the hunt group members must belong to the same MDC customer group. The LOD number, however, can be outside the customer group. The DOD (direct outward dial) access code must be included in the LODDN if the number to be called is outside of the customer group.

Note 2: When establishing the hunt group, all its members must have the same attributes. Options added at the time the hunt group is established apply to all members of the hunt group.

Note 3: To add lines with different attributes, the ADD command or the ADO command is used to add options to hunt group members.

Note 4: The order in which DNs are entered is the order in which they will be lined up and hunted.

Note 5: If the CIR option is not specified, Sequential Hunt is used as a default.

Note 6: A maximum of 20 hunt group members can be specified in a single EST command.

Establishing an MLH group with LOD option

The following example shows the MAP display when the SERVORD command EST is used to establish an multiline hunt group (MLH) with the LOD option. Customer Group Name is BESTCO, Subgroup is 0, NCOS is 1, SNPA is 919, and the hunt overflow directory number is 832-5105. The PILOT DN is 832-6600 and its LEN is 0 0 1 11. The following list includes the LEN of the members of the hunt group as well as the DN and LEN of the group's pilot.

	DN	LEN
Pilot	832-6600	0 0 1 11
		0 0 1 12
		0 0 1 13
		0 0 1 14

Example of the EST command for establishing MLH group with LOD option in prompt mode

```
SO:
>EST
SONUMBER:NOW 96 9 16 AM
>
GROUPTYPE:
> MLH
PILOT_DN:
>8326600
LCC:
>IBN
GROUP:
>BESTCO
SUBGRP:
>0
NCOS:
>1
SNPA:
>919
LATANAME:
>LATA1
PILOT_LEN:
>0 0 1 11
MEM_LEN:
> 0 0 1 12
MEM_LEN:
>0 0 1 13
MEM_LEN:
> 0 0 1 14
MEM_LEN:
>$
OPTION:
>LOD
LODDN:
>98325105
OPTION:
>$
GROUPSIZE:
>5
```

The SERVORD entry establishing MLH group with the LOD appears as follows when entered in no-prompt mode.

Example of the EST command for establishing MLH group with LOD option in no-prompt mode

```
>EST $ MLH 8326600 IBN BESTCO 0 1 919 LATA1 0 0 1 11 0 0 1 12  0 0 1
13 0 0 1 14 $ LOD 98325105 $ 5
```

Note 1: The procedure for establishing a DLH group is identical except that the hunt type DLH is entered instead of the hunt type MLH. Only compatible options may be specified for each hunt group type.

Note 2: The first LEN input must be associated with the pilot.

Note 3: The order in which the LENs are entered is the order in which they will be linked and hunted.

Note 4: A maximum of 20 hunt group members can be specified in a single EST command.

Establishing a BNN hunt group with CIR option on an MLH/DLH group

The following example shows the MAP display when the SERVORD command EST is used to establish a Bridged Night Number (BNN) hunt group on an existing MLH group. There are four members of the BNN hunt group. The service order adds a BNN to each MLH group member and links the BNN to form a BNN hunt group with the CIR option. The HOST_HUNT_TYPE is MLH and the HOST_LEN is 0 0 1 11. The BNN pilot DN is 832-7000 and its associated LEN is 0 0 1 11. The following list includes the DNs of the members of the hunt group along with their associated LENs.

LEN	Associated BNN
0 0 1 11	832-7000 (BNN pilot)
0 0 1 12	832-7001
0 0 1 13	832-7002
0 0 1 14	832-7003

Example of the EST command for establishing a BNN group with CIR option on an MLH group in the prompt mode

```
SO:
>EST
SONUMBER:NOW 96 9 16 AM
>
GROUPTYPE:
> BNN
PILOT_DN:
>8327000
HOST_HUNT_TYPE:
>MLH
HOST_LEN:
>0 0 1 11
LEN_BNN:
>0 0 1 12  8327001
LEN_BNN:
>0 0 1 13  8327002
LEN_BNN:
>0 0 1 14  8327003
LEN_BNN:
>$
OPTION:
>CIR
OPTION:
>$
GROUPSIZE:
>4
```

The SERVORD entry establishing a BNN hunt group on an MLH appears as follows when entered in no-prompt mode.

Example of the EST command for establishing a BNN group with CIR option on an MLH group in the no-prompt mode

```
>EST $ BNN 8327000 MLH 0 0 1 11 0 0 1 12 8327001 0 0 1 13 8327002 0
0 1 14 8327003 $ CIR $ 4
```

Note 1: The procedure to establish a BNN hunt group on a DLH group is identical except that hunt type DLH is entered instead of hunt type MLH.

Note 2: A maximum of 20 hunt members can be specified in a single EST command.

Establishing a Call Pickup Group

The following example shows the MAP display when the SERVORD command EST is used to establish a Call Pickup (CPU) group having the following LENS:

LEN
0 0 1 8
0 0 1 2
0 1 9 2

Example of the EST command for establishing a Call Pickup group in prompt mode

```
SO:
>EST
SONUMBER:NOW 96 9 16 AM
>
GROUPTYPE:
> CPU
CPULEN:
>0 0 1 8
CPULEN:
>0 0 1 2
CPULEN:
>0 1 9 2
CPULEN:
>0 1 8 1
CPULEN:
>$
```

The SERVORD entry establishing a Call Pickup appears as follows when entered in no-prompt mode.

Example of the EST command for establishing a Call Pickup group in no-prompt mode

```
>EST $ CPU 0 0 1 8 0 0 12 0 1 9 2 0 1 8 1 $
```

Note: The LEN must be a working line to be assigned in a Call Pickup group.

Add Option (ADO) command examples

The following examples show service order entries using the Add Option (ADO) command:

- Adding options to existing MDC service
- Adding DND and CNF options to existing MDC service
- Adding MWT option to existing MDC service
- Adding DIN option to an existing MDC service

Adding options to existing MDC service

The following example shows the MAP display when the SERVORD command ADO is used to add the Ring (RAG) and Call Waiting–All Calls (CWT, CWI) to an existing line, DN 832-7000. The line has no existing options.

Example of the ADO command for adding options RAG, CWT, and CWI to existing MDC service in prompt mode

```
SO:
>ADO
SONUMBER:NOW 96 9 16 AM
>
DN_OR_LEN_OR_LTID:
> 8327001
OPTION:
>RAG
OPTION:
>CWT
:OPTION
>CWI
OPTION:
>$
```

The SERVORD entry adding the options RAG, CWT, and CWI to existing MDC service appears as follows when entered in no-prompt mode.

Example of the ADO command for adding options RAG, CWT, and CWI to existing MDC service in no-prompt mode

```
ADO $ 8327000 RAG CWT CWI $
```

Note 1: Other options may be added provided compatibility between options, and LCC and options, is observed.

Note 2: The options Call Waiting (CWT) and Call Waiting Intragroup (CWI) must both be assigned to a line in order to have Call Waiting in effect on all incoming calls. CWI can not be assigned to a line that does not have CWT assigned to it. However, CWT can be assigned to a line without CWI.

Adding DND and CNF options to existing MDC service

The following example shows the MAP display when the SERVORD command ADO is used to add the options Do Not Disturb (DND) and Station Controlled Conference to an existing MDC line with DN 832-7001. There are no existing options on this line. The conference will allow 30 parties. The Do Not Disturb group is 2.

Example of the ADO command for adding options DND and CNF to existing MDC service in prompt mode

```
SO:
>ADO
SONUMBER:NOW 96 9 16 AM
>
DN_OR_LEN:
> 8327001
OPTION:
>DND
DNDGRP:
>2
:OPTION
>CNF
CONF_TYPE:
>C30
OPTION:
>$
```

The SERVORD entry adding the options DND and CNF to existing MDC service appears as follows when entered in no-prompt mode.

Example of the ADO command for adding options DND and CNF to existing MDC service in no-prompt mode

```
ADO $ 8327001 DND 2 CNF C30 $
```

Note 1: The maximum number of DND groups that can be assigned per MDC customer group is 64. They are numbered 0–63.

Note 2: The conference type specifies the number of parties that can be on a conference call at one time. The variations are: C06-6 parties, C10-10 parties, C18-18 parties, C22-22 parties, C26-26 parties, and C30-30 parties.

Adding MWT option to existing MDC service

The following example shows the MAP display when the SERVORD command ADO is used to add the Message Waiting (MWT) option to an existing line, DN 832-7002. The line in the following example has no existing options. The notification type (NOTICE) is to be stuttered dial tone (STD) and the station Call Request (CAR) is allowed. The line is allowed to receive messages from other stations (CRX is set to "N"). Call Request Retrieval will not follow Call Forwarding, since the prompt CRRCFW is set to "NO".

Example of the ADO command for adding option MWT to existing MDC service in prompt mode

```
SO:
>ADO
SONUMBER:NOW 96 9 16 AM
>
DN_OR_LEN:
> 8327002
OPTION:
>MWT
NOTICE:
>STD
CAR:
>Y
CRRCFW:
>NO
CRX:
>N
OPTION:
>$
```

The SERVORD entry adding the option MWT to existing MDC service appears as follows when entered in no-prompt mode.

Example of the ADO command for adding option MWT to existing MDC service in no-prompt mode

```
>ADO $ 8327002 MWT STD Y NO N $
```

Note 1: Notification type (NOTICE) that can be assigned to a station with Message Waiting is stuttered dial tone (STD) (500/2500 sets without a message lamp). If Message Waiting Lamp (MWL) is assigned, the station must be assigned to a Type E line card (NT6X19AB).

Note 2: Call Request (CAR) option allows the user to make a call request against another line/set when the terminator is busy/ does not answer.

Note 3: Call Request Exempt (CRX) allows the user to be exempted from call requests made against their line.

Note 4: Call Request Retrieval Call Forward (CRRCFW) allows a user, on a per line basis, to have call request to the DN to which the party being called has forwarded their telephone.

The CRRCFW prompt will appear only if Y is entered in response to the CAR prompt.

The following choices are available for CRRCFW:

- NO – will not follow call forwarding
- ALL – will always follow call forwarding
- DISPLAY – will only follow call forwarding if forwarded to a Business Set with display

Adding DIN option to existing MDC service

The following example shows the MAP display when the SERVORD command ADO is used to add the Denied Incoming Calls (DIN) option to an existing MDC line, DN 832-7003. The line has no existing options. Calls of type 1,2, and 4 will always be allowed; calls of type 0, 3, and 5 will always be denied; and calls of type 6 and 7 will be allowed only when extended by an attendant.

Example of the ADO command for adding option DIN to existing MDC service in prompt mode

```
SO:
>ADO
SONUMBER:NOW 96 9 16 AM
>
DN_OR_LEN:
> 8327003
OPTION:
>DIN
TRC:
>124
ALTRC:
>130
DINOPT:
>N
OPTION:
>$
```

The SERVORD entry adding the option DIN to an existing MDC appears as follows when entered in no-prompt mode.

Example of the ADO command for adding option DIN to existing MDC service in no-prompt mode

```
ADO $ 8327003 DIN 124 12467 $
```

Note 1: Other options may be added provided compatibility between options and LCC is maintained. For example, CHD, CWX,MSB, DCF, LNR, RAG, and UCD all are compatible with the option DIN and therefore may be added to the same line. However, options SCA and BNN are incompatible with the option DIN and may not be added to the same line.

Note 2: Refer to tables “Options incompatibility” and “Options and compatible line class codes” in chapter 8 to determine the compatibility of various options with each other as well as with various LCCs.

Note 3: The meanings of specific terminating restriction code (TRC) are normally customer modifiable. However, 0 will apply to direct inward dial (DID) calls.

Note 4: In the case of a MDN line or MLH, DLH hunt members, if the DN is specified, the LEN will be prompted for. If the LEN is specified, that is sufficient.

Note 5: If the TERM option is to be added, it can only be assigned to the Pilot DN.

Delete Option (DEO) command example

The following example shows the MAP display when using the SERVORD Delete Option (DEO). DEO is used to remove options from an existing MDC line. An existing DN 832-6600, with MDC service, has the options Digitone (DGT) and Ring Again (RAG). The following service order removes the option RAG from this line.

Example of the DEO command for removing the option RAG from an MDC line in prompt mode

```
SO:
>DEO
SONUMBER:NOW 96 9 16 AM
>
DN_OR_LEN:
> 8326600
OPTION:
>RAG
OPTION:
>$
```

The SERVORD command DEO for removing the option RAG appears as follows when entered in no-prompt mode.

Example of the DEO command for removing the option RAG from an MDC line in no-prompt mode

```
> DEO $ 8326600 RAG $
```

ADD command examples

The following examples show the following service order entries using the ADD command:

- Adding a new line to an existing DNH group
- Adding lines to an existing MLH/DLH group

Adding a new line to an existing DNH group

The following example shows the MAP display when using the SERVORD command ADD to add a line to an existing DNH group. The existing hunt group consists of DNs 832-6559 (pilot), 832-6600, and 832-6602. The line being added is DN 832-7000 and its line equipment number is 0 0 1 14. The added line will be linked in the hunting sequence to 362-6602.

Example of the ADD command for adding a line to an existing DNH group in prompt mode

```
SO:
>ADD
SONUMBER:NOW 96 9 16 AM
>
GROUPTYPE:
> DNH
LINK_DN:
>8326602
DN_LEN:
>8327000 0 0 1 14
DN_LEN
>$
OPTION:
>$
GROUPSIZE:
>4
```

The SERVORD command ADD for adding a line to an existing DNH hunt group appears as follows when entered in no-prompt mode.

Example of the ADD command for adding a line to an existing DNH group in no-prompt mode

```
>ADD $ DNH 8326602 8327000 0 0 1 14 $ $ 4
```

Note 1: An option such as CIR may be added to this hunt group using the command ADO and the pilot line.

Note 2: A maximum of 20 hunt group members can be specified in a single ADD command.

Adding new lines to an existing MLH/DLH group

The following example shows the MAP display when using the SERVORD command ADD to add two new lines to an existing MLH group. The existing hunt group has five existing members, the last of which is associated with LEN 15 0 17 24. Two lines associated with LENs 16 1 13 10 and 16 1 13 11 are to being added to the end of this hunt group. The option Digitone (DGT) is added to the members of the hunt group.

Example of the ADD command for adding two lines to an existing MLH group in prompt mode

```
SO:
>ADD
SONUMBER:NOW 96 9 16 AM
>
GROUPTYPE:
>MLH
LINK_LEN:
>15 0 17 24
MEM_LEN:
>16 1 13 10
MEM_LEN
>16 1 13  10
MEM_LEN:
>$
OPTION:
>DGT
OPTION:
>$
GROUPSIZE:
>7
```

The SERVORD command ADD for adding two lines to an existing MLH hunt group example appears as follows when entered in no-prompt mode.

Example of the ADD command for adding two lines to an existing MLH group in no-prompt mode

```
>ADD $ MLH 15 0 17 24 16 1 13 10 16 1 13 11 $ DGT  $ 7
```

Note 1: The procedure to add lines to an existing Distributed Line Hunt (DLH) group is identical except that the hunt type DLH is entered in response to prompt “GROUPTYPE”. Only compatible options may be specified.

Note 2: The LINK_LEN input is any LEN in the existing hunt group. The added line(s) will be linked to this LEN.

Note 3: A maximum of 20 hunt group members can be specified in a single ADD command.

Delete (DEL) command examples

The following examples show the following service order entries using the Delete (DEL) command:

- Deleting a member from an existing DNH group

- Deleting a member from an existing MLH/DLH group
- Deleting members from a DNH group
- Deleting members from an MLH/DLH group

Deleting a member from an existing DNH group

The following example shows the MAP display when using the SERVORD command DEL to delete a member from a DNH group. The existing hunt group consists of directory numbers 832-5006 (pilot), 832-5007, and 832-5008. The hunt group member to be deleted is 832-5008. Calls to 832-5008 are to receive BLDN treatment.

Example of the DEL command for deleting a member from an existing DNH group in prompt mode

```
SO:
>DEL
SONUMBER:NOW 96 9 16 AM
>
GROUPTYPE:
> DNH
MEM_DN:
>8325008
MEM_DN:
>$
INTERCEPT_NAME:
>BLDN
```

The SERVORD command DEL for deleting a member from an existing DNH group appears as follows when entered in no-prompt mode.

Example of the DEL command for deleting a member from an existing DNH group in no-prompt mode

```
>DEL $ DNH 8325008 $ BLDN
```

Note 1: A maximum of 20 hunt group members can be specified in a single DEL command.

Note 2: The DEL command is used to delete members from a group. The OUT command is used to delete the pilot of a hunt group. The pilot must be deleted last.

Deleting members from an existing MLH/DLH group

The following example shows the MAP display when using the SERVORD command DEL to delete members from an existing MLH group that has several members. Two of these members associated with LENs 16 1 13 10 and 16 1 13 11 are being deleted from the hunt group.

Example of the DEL command for deleting members from an existing MLH group in prompt mode

```
SO:
>DEL
SONUMBER:NOW 96 9 16 AM
>
GROUPTYPE:
> MLH
MEM_LEN:
>16 1 13 11
MEM_LEN:
>16 1 13 11
MEM_LEN
>$
```

The SERVORD command DEL for deleting members from an existing MLH group appears as follows when entered in no-prompt mode.

Example of the DEL command for deleting members from an existing MLH group in no-prompt mode

```
>DEL  $ MLH 16 1 13 10 16 1 13 11 $
```

Note 1: The procedure to delete members from an existing DLH group is identical except that the hunt type DLH is entered in response to the prompt GROUPTYPE instead of MLH.

Note 2: If the LENs deleted are not the last in the hunt group, the DMS will automatically relink the LENs remaining in the group.

Note 3: When a LEN is deleted, any bridged night number (BNN) associated with it is automatically deleted, unless it is a member of a BNN hunt group.

Note 4: No intercept treatment is requested when a member of a MLH/DLH group is deleted.

Note 5: A maximum of 20 hunt group members can be specified in a single DEL command.

Deleting members from a DNH group

The following example shows the MAP display when using the SERVORD command DEL to delete the members of a DNH group. The existing hunt group consists of directory numbers 832-2501 (pilot), 832-2502, and 832-2503. The LEN associated with the pilot is 13 1 19 2. Calls to the pilot are to be routed to operator intercept; calls to the members are to be routed to machine intercept. The members are deleted in one service order using the DEL command. The pilot is deleted last in a separate service order using the OUT command.

Example of the DEL command for deleting the members of a DNH in prompt mode

```
SO:
>DEL
SONUMBER:NOW 96 9 16 AM
>
GROUPTYPE:
> DNH
MEM_DN:
>8322502
MEM_DN:
>8322503
MEM_DN:
>$
INTERCEPT_NAME:
>ANCT
```

The SERVORD command DEL for deleting members from a DNH group appears as follows when entered in no-prompt mode.

Example of the DEL command for deleting the members of a DNH group in prompt mode

```
>DEL $ DNH 8322502 8322503 $ ANCT
```

Example of the OUT command for deleting the pilot of a DNH in prompt mode

```
SO:
>OUT
SONUMBER:NOW 96 9 16 AM
>
DN:
> 8322501
LEN_OR_LTID:
>13 1 19 2
INTERCEPT_NAME:
>OPRT
```

The SERVORD command OUT for deleting the Pilot of a DNH group appears as follows when entered in no-prompt mode.

Example of the OUT command for deleting the pilot of a DNH in no-prompt mode

```
>OUT $ 8322501 13 1 19 2 OPRT
```

Note 1: The DEL command may be used to delete any DNH group member except for the pilot number.

Note 2: Any options associated with a DNH group are automatically removed when the member is deleted.

Note 3: The OUT command is used to delete the pilot line after all of the other hunt group members have been deleted.

Note 4: A maximum of 20 hunt group members can be specified in a single DEL command.

Deleting members from an MLH/DLH group

The following example shows the MAP display when using the SERVORD command DEL to delete the members of an MLH group. The existing hunt group consists of the Pilot LEN 16 0 17 15 which is assigned directory number, 832-4500, and two member lines associated with LENs 16 0 17 16 and 16 0 17 17. The members are deleted first in a separate service order using the DEL command. The pilot is deleted in a separate service order using the OUT command after all of the other members are deleted. Calls to the directory number 832-4500 will receive Operator Intercept treatment.

Example of the DEL command for deleting the members of an MLH group in prompt mode

```
SO:
>DEL
SONUMBER:NOW 96 9 16 AM
>
GROUPTYPE:
> MLH
MEM_LEN:
>16 0 17 16
MEM_LEN:
>16 0 17 17
MEM_LEN:
>$
```

The SERVORD command DEL for deleting members of an MLH group appears as follows when entered in no-prompt mode.

Example of the DEL command for deleting the members of an MLH group in no-prompt mode

```
>DEL  $ MLH 16 0 17 16 16 0 17 17 $
```

Example of the OUT command for deleting the pilot of an MLH group in prompt mode

```
SO:
>OUT
SONUMBER:NOW 96 9 16 AM
>
DN:
> 8324500
LEN_OR_LTID:
>  16 0 17 15  CR)
INTERCEPT_NAME:
>OPRT
```

The SERVORD command OUT for deleting the pilot of an MLH group appears as follows when entered in no-prompt mode.

Example of the OUT command for deleting the pilot of an MLH group in no-prompt mode

```
>OUT $ 8324500  16 0 17 15 OPRT $
```

Note 1: The procedure for deleting a DLH group is identical except that the hunt type DLH is entered instead of MLH at the prompt "GROUPTYPE".

Note 2: The OUT command is used to delete the pilot line after all the other hunt group members have been deleted.

Note 3: A maximum of 20 hunt group members can be specified in a single DEL command.

Add Bridged Night Number (ABNN) command example

The following example shows the MAP display when using the SERVORD Add Bridged Night Number (ABNN) command to add the BNN 832-3413 to a line which is a member of an MLH group which terminates on LEN 1 0 6 5. The ABNN command may be used to add a Bridged Night Number to a member of either an MLH or DLH group.

Example of the ABNN command for adding a bridged night number to a MLH member in prompt mode

```
SO:
>ABNN
SONUMBER:NOW 96 9 16 AM
>
HOST_HUNT_TYPE:
> MLH
LINK_LEN:
>1 0 6 5
BNN:
>8323413
```

The SERVORD command ABNN appears as follows when entered in no-prompt mode.

Example of the ABNN command for adding a bridged night number to a MLH member in no-prompt mode

```
> ABNN $ MLH 1 0 6 5 8323413
```

Note: The procedure to add a Bridged Night Number to a DLH group is identical except that hunt type DLH is entered instead of hunt type MLH in response to prompt “GROUPTYPE”.

Delete Bridged Night Number (DBNN) command example

The following example shows the MAP display when using the SERVORD Delete Bridged Night Number (DBNN) command to delete the bridged night number 832-3413 associated with a hunt group member.

Example of the ABNN command for removing a Bridged Night Number from a hunt group member in prompt mode

```
SO:
>DBNN
SONUMBER:NOW 96 9 16 AM
>
BNN:
>8323413
```

The SERVORD command DBNN appears as follows when entered in no-prompt mode.

Example of the ABNN command for removing a Bridged Night Number from a hunt group member in no-prompt mode

```
> DBNN  $ 8323413
```

Note 1: A separate DBNN order is required for each Bridged Night Number to be deleted.

Note 2: Deleting a BNN does not effect the LEN or DN of the daytime service with which it is associated.

Note 3: Use the DEL command to delete members of BNN hunt groups. Use the OUT command to delete the pilot of BNN hunt groups.

Adding Authorization Code (ADA) command example

The following example shows the MAP display when using the SERVORD Add Authorization Code (ADA) command to add the authorization code 3333 to the authorization code database of AUTHA partition. The NCOS number 1 is to be assigned and no security digits are needed. This is not a combined AUTH/ACCT code. The authorization code type is SW (System Wide). There are no authorization options.

Example of the ADA command for adding an authorization code in prompt mode

```
SO:
>ADA
SONUMBER:NOW 96 9 16 AM
>
AUTHPART:
> AUTHA
AUTHCODE:
>3333
>FORMAT:
>IBN
NCOS:
>1
ACCT:
>N
SECDIGS:
>$
AUTHTYPE:
>SW
OPTIONS:
>$
```

The SERVORD command ADA for adding an authorization code appears as follows when entered in no-prompt mode.

Example of the ADA command for adding an authorization code in no-prompt mode

```
> ADA  $ AUTHA 3333 IBN 1 N $ SW $
```

Note 1: If the CDC user only owns one authorization partition name, the prompt AUTHPART will not be given.

Note 2: When adding an authorization code, the entry for the prompt FORMAT is always IBN. The entry for the prompt AUHTYPE may be SSAC for a Station Specific Authorization Code, SW for a System Wide Authorization Code, or SUPAC for a Super Authorization Code.

Note 3: A Station Specific Authorization Code is a set of numbers, from 2 to 10 digits in length, dialed from a specific station for purposes of recording billing information and overriding station NCOS restrictions. These authorization codes may only be used from the station or stations to which they are assigned.

Note 4: A System Wide Authorization Code is a set of numbers from to 10 digits in length. These codes may be dialled from any station as long as SSAC has not been assigned to the station.

Note 5: A Super Authorization Code is a set of numbers from 2 to 10 digits in length. It can be dialed from any station, including those that have been assigned SSAC.

Delete Authorization Code (DEA) command example

The following example shows the MAP display when using the SERVORD Delete Authorization Code (DEA) command to delete an authorization code. In the following example, authorization code 3333 is being deleted.

Example of the DEA command for deleting an authorization code in prompt mode

```
SO:
>DEA
SONUMBER:NOW 96 9 16 AM
>
AUTHPART:
>AUTHA
AUTHCODE:
>3333
```

The SERVORD DEA command for deleting an authorization code appears as follows when entered in no-prompt mode.

Example of the DEA command for deleting an authorization code in no-prompt mode

```
> DEA  $  AUTHA 3333
```

Note: If the CDC user only owns one authorization partition name, the prompt AUTHPART will not be given.

Display (DSP) command examples

The following examples show service order entries using the Display (DSP) command:

- Displaying line information
- Displaying information on specific authorization code
- Displaying information on a range of authorization codes

Displaying line information

The following example shows the MAP display when using the SERVORD Display (DSP) command to display information associated with DN 832-6600. The input requests the customer group name with which DN 832-6600 is associated.

Example of the DSP command for displaying information associated with a line in prompt mode

```
SO:
>DSP
WHAT:
>LINE
DN_OR_LEN:
>8326600
LINE_INFO:
>CUST

SYSTEM RESPONSE:

CUST = BESTCO
```

The SERVORD command DSP for displaying line information appears as follows when entered in no-prompt mode.

Example of the DSP command for displaying information associated with a line in no-prompt mode

```
> DSP LINE 8326600 CUST
SYSTEM RESPONSE: CUST = BESTCO
```

Displaying information on a specific authorization code

The following example shows the MAP display when using the SERVORD Display (DSP) command to display the NCOS associated with the authorization code 3333.

Example of the DSP command for displaying information associated with an authorization code in prompt mode

```
SO:
>DSP
WHAT:
>AUTH
AUTHPART:
>AUTHA
AUTHCODE:
>3333
NCOS_OR_TO:
>NCOS
```

The SERVORD command DSP for displaying authorization code information appears as follows when entered in no-prompt mode.

Example of the DSP command for displaying information associated with an authorization code in no-prompt mode

```
> DSP  AUTH AUTHA 3333 NCOS
```

The system response to the command DSP AUTH AUTHA 3333 NCOS is NCOS = 1.

Displaying information on a range of authorization codes

The following example shows the MAP display when using the SERVORD Display (DSP) command to display the variables associated with the range of authorization codes from 0000 to 9999.

Example of the DSP command for displaying information associated with a range of authorization codes in prompt mode

```
SO:
>DSP
WHAT:
>AUTH
AUTHPART:
>AUTHA
AUTHCODE:
>0000
NCOS_OR_TO:
>TO
TO AUTH:
>9999
```

The SERVORD command DSP for displaying information for a range of authorization codes appears as follows when entered in no-prompt mode.

Example of the DSP command for displaying information associated with a range of authorization codes in no-prompt mode

```
> DSP  AUTH AUTHA 0000 TO 9999
```

The system response to the previous input follows:

```
AUTHA   0000   IBN   6   N   $    SW   $

AUTHA   1234   IBN   3   N   6    SW   $

AUTHA   2714   IBN   3   N   $    SW   $

AUTHA   5432   IBN   6   N   0    SW   $

AUTHA   5497   IBN   3   N   261  SW   $

AUTHA   7326   IBN   3   N   1    SW   $

AUTHA   9999   IBN   1   N   $    SW   $
```

Note: The first authorization code in the range entered in the service order must be a valid one.

Change (CHG) command examples

The following examples show the following service order entries using the Change (CHG) command:

- Changing the NCOS of an MDC line
- Changing the Terminating Restriction Code (TRC) of an MDC line
- Changing the Alternate Terminating Restriction Code (ATRC) of an MDC line
- Changing an Authorization Code's NCOS
- Changing an Authorization Code

Changing the NCOS of an MDC line

The following example shows the MAP display when using the SERVORD Change (CHG) command to change the Network Class of Service (NCOS) assigned to an MDC line with DN 832-5101 to NCOS 2.

Example of the CHG command for changing the NCOS of an MDC line in prompt mode

```
SO:
>CHG
SONUMBER:NOW 96 9 16 AM
>
WHAT:
>LINE
DN_OR_LEN:
>8325101
LINE_INFO:
>NCOS
NCOS:
>2
```

The SERVORD command CHG used to change the NCOS of a MDC line appears as follows when entered in no-prompt mode.

Example of the CHG command for changing the NCOS of an MDC line in no-prompt mode

```
>CHG $ LINE 8325101 NCOS 2
```

Changing the Terminating Restriction Code (TRC) of an MDC line

The following example shows the MAP display when using the SERVORD Change (CHG) command to change the Terminating Restriction Code (TRC) assigned to an MDC line with DN 832-5101 to TRC 5.

Example of the CHG command for changing the TRC of an MDC line in prompt mode

```
SO:
>CHG
SONUMBER:NOW 96 9 16 AM
>
WHAT:
>LINE
DN_OR_LEN:
>8325101
LINE_INFO:
>TRC
TRC:
>5
```

The SERVORD command CHG used to change the TRC of an MDC line appears as follows when entered in no-prompt mode.

Example of the CHG command for changing the TRC of an MDC line in no-prompt mode

```
>CHG $ LINE 8325101 TRC 5
```

Changing the Alternate Terminating Restriction Code (ATRC) of an MDC line

The following example shows the MAP display when using the SERVORD Change (CHG) command to change the Alternate Terminating Restriction Code (ATRC) assigned to an MDC line with DN 832-5101 to TRC 6.

Example of the CHG command for changing the ATRC of an MDC line in prompt mode

```
SO:
>CHG
SONUMBER:NOW 96 9 16 AM
>
WHAT:
>LINE
DN_OR_LEN:
>8325101
LINE_INFO:
>ATRC
TRC:
>6
```

The SERVORD command CHG used to change the ATRC of an MDC line appears as follows when entered in no-prompt mode.

Example of the CHG command for changing the ATRC of an MDC line in no-prompt mode

```
>CHG $ LINE 8325101 ATRC 6
```

Changing the NCOS assigned to an Authorization Code

The following example shows the MAP display when using the SERVORD Change (CHG) command to change the NCOS for Authorization Code 1234 of the AUTHA partition to 5.

Example of the CHG command for changing the NCOS assigned to an Authorization Code in prompt mode

```
SO:
>CHG
SONUMBER:NOW 96 9 16 AM
>
WHAT:
>AUTH
AUTHPART:
>AUTHA
AUTHCODE:
>1234
NCOS_OR_TO_BE
>NCOS
NCOS:
>5
```

The SERVORD command CHG used to change the NCOS assigned to an Authorization Code appears as follows when entered in no-prompt mode.

Example of the CHG command for changing the NCOS assigned to an Authorization Code in no-prompt mode

```
>CHG $ AUTH AUTHA 1234 NCOS 5
```

Changing an Authorization Code

The following example shows the MAP display when using the SERVORD Change (CHG) to change the Authorization Code 1234 of the AUTHA partition to 2222.

Example of the CHG command for changing an Authorization Code in prompt mode

```
SO:
>CHG
SONUMBER:NOW 96 9 16 AM
>
WHAT:
>AUTH
AUTHPART:
>AUTHA
AUTHCODE:
>1234
NCOS_OR_TOBE
>TOBE
AUTHCODE:
>2222
```

The SERVORD command CHG used to change an Authorization Code appears as follows when entered in no-prompt mode.

Example of the CHG command for changing an Authorization Code in no-prompt mode

```
>CHG $ AUTH AUTHA 1234 NCOS 5
```

Note: If the CDC user only owns one authorization partition name, the prompt "AUTHPART" will not be given.

Change Feature (CHF) command example

The following example shows the MAP display when using the SERVORD Change Feature (CHF) command to change the Station Controlled Conference feature on MDC line 832-1004. The capability to conference up to 10 parties is being changed to 14 parties.

Example of the CHF command for changing conference capability of MDC line in prompt mode

```
SO:
>CHF
SONUMBER:NOW 96 9 16 AM
>
DN_OR_LEN:
>8321004
OPTION:
>CNF
CONF_TYPE:
>C14
OPTION:
>$
```

The SERVORD command CHG used to change the MDC line's conference capability appears as follows when entered in no-prompt mode.

Example of the CHF command for changing conference capability of MDC line in no-prompt mode

```
>CHF $ 8321004 CNF C14 $
```

Note: The CHF command can be used to change the feature information for most features. The feature to be changed must be an existing one assigned to that line.

Change Directory Number (CDN) command example

The following example shows the MAP display when using the SERVORD Change Directory Number (CDN) command to change the directory number associated with an existing MDC line which is a member of a DNH group from 832-5123 to 832-4040.

Example of the CDN command for changing the directory number of an MDC line in prompt mode

```
SO:
>CDN
SONUMBER:NOW 96 9 16 AM
>
OLD DN:
>8325123
NEW DN:
>8324040
INTERCEPT NAME:
>BLDN
```

The SERVORD command CDN used to change an MDC line's directory number appears as follows when entered in no-prompt mode.

Example of the CDN command for changing the directory number of an MDC line in no-prompt mode

```
>CDN  $ 8325123 8324040 BLDN
```

Note 1: The CDN command can be used to change the directory number associated with DNH group member.

Note 2: The CDN command can not be used for changing the pilot number of a hunt group. To change a pilot number, the hunt group must be deleted by using the DEL and OUT commands.

Change Line Equipment Number (CLN) command example

The following example shows the MAP display when using the SERVORD Change Line Equipment Number (CLN) command to change the LEN of a working line from 12 0 14 21 to 27 1 10 30.

Example of the CLN command for changing a Line Equipment Number of an MDC line in prompt mode

```
SO:
>CLN
SONUMBER:NOW 96 9 16 AM
>
OLD LEN:
>12 0 14 21
NEW LEN:
>27 1 10 30
```

The SERVORD command CLN used to change an MDC line's Line Equipment Number appears as follows when entered in no-prompt mode.

Example of the CLN command for changing a Line Equipment Number of an MDC line in no-prompt mode

```
>CLN  $ 12 0 14 21 27 1 10 30
```

The CLN command is used to change the LEN associated with:

- individual (no-hunt) line
- DNH, MLH, or DLH pilot number
- DNH, MLH, or DLH group member

Change Intercept (CICP) command example

The following example shows the MAP display when using the SERVORD Change Intercept (CICP) command to change the line intercept for DN 832-5125 which has been removed from service and placed on operator intercept by a previous service order. The intercept for this DN is to be changed to BLDN intercept.

Example of the CICP command for changing DN intercept of an MDC line in prompt mode

```
SO:
>CICP
SONUMBER:NOW 96 9 16 AM
>
DN:
>8325125
NEW INTERCEPT:
>BLDN
```

The SERVORD command CICP used to change the DN intercept appears as follows when entered in no-prompt mode.

Example of the CICP command for changing DN intercept of an MDC line in no-prompt mode

```
>CICP $ 8325125  BLDN
```

Place on Trouble Intercept (PLP) command example

The following example shows the MAP display when using the SERVORD Place on Trouble Intercept (PLP) command to place the individual line associated with DN 832-5127 and LEN 10 1 14 29 on Trouble Intercept.

Example of the command PLP for placing a line on trouble intercept in prompt mode

```
SO:
>PLP
DN:
>8325127
LEN:
>10 1 14 19
```

The SERVORD command PLP used to place a line on Trouble Intercept appears as follows when entered in no-prompt mode.

Example of the command PLP for placing a line on trouble intercept in no-prompt mode

```
>PLP 8325127 10 1 14 19
```

Note 1: PLP orders are activated immediately. A SONUMBER is not part of the service order.

Note 2: The treatment given to calls to lines on trouble intercept (TRBL) is specified as part of the customer data.

Note 3: The PLP order, as illustrated, may be used to place DNH, MLH, and DLH group pilots and DNH members on trouble intercept. The PLP command can not be used on MLH/DLH group members; they must be made maintenance busy to remove them from the hunting sequence.

Note 4: Use the Restore (RES) command to restore a line on PLP.

Suspend Service (SUS) command example

The following example shows the MAP display when using the SERVORD Suspend Service (SUS) command to suspend service on the individual line associated with DN 832-5126 and LEN 10 1 14 28.

Example of the SUS command for suspending service to a line in prompt mode

```
SO:
>SUS
SONUMBER:NOW 96 9 16 AM
>
DN:
>8325126
LEN:
>10 1 14 28
```

The SERVORD command SUS suspend service to a line appears as follows when used in no-prompt mode.

Example of the SUS command for suspending service to a line in no-prompt mode

```
>SUS $ 8325126 10 1 14 28
```

Note 1: With a SUS order, the treatments given calls terminating to the suspended line and attempts to originate calls from the suspended line are specified as part of the customer data and are not entered in the service order.

Note 2: To restore service on a line that has had its service suspended using the SUS command, the Restore (RES) command must be used.

Note 3: The SUS order, as illustrated, may be used to suspend hunt group service. It is sufficient to enter DN and LEN in a SUS order to suspend an entire group. The SUS command is not applicable to BNNs.

Restore Service (RES) command example

The following example shows the MAP display when using the SERVORD Restore Service (RES) command to restore service on the individual line associated with DN 832-5126 and LEN 10 1 14 28.

Example of the RES command for restoring service to a line in prompt mode

```
SO:
>RES
SONUMBER:NOW 96 9 16 AM
>
DN:
>8325126
>
```

The SERVORD command RES used to restore service on a line appears as follows when entered in no-prompt mode.

Example of the RES command for restoring service to a line in no-prompt mode

```
>RES $ 8325126 10 1 14 28
```

Note 1: The RES command is only valid for services currently suspended by a SUS command or placed on trouble intercept by a PLP command.

Note 2: To restore suspended hunt groups, the RES command is used with their pilot. DNH group members placed individually on trouble intercept require separate RES commands.

Suspend Group Service (SUSGRP) command example

The following example shows the MAP display when using the SERVORD Suspend Group Service (SUSGRP) command to suspend service to the group of lines in customer group BESTCO, NCOS group 0.

Example of the SUSGRP command for suspending service to a group of lines in prompt mode

```
SO:
>SUSGRP
SONUMBER:NOW 96 9 16 AM
>
GROUPTYPE:
>NCOS
CUSTGRP:
>BESTCO
NCOS:
>0
```

The SERVORD command SUSGRP used to suspend service to a group of lines appears as follows when entered in no-prompt mode.

Example of the SUSGRP command for suspending service to a group of lines in no-prompt mode

```
>SUSGRP $ NCOS BESTCO 0
```

Restore Group Service (RESGRP) command example

The following example shows the MAP display when using the SERVORD Restore Group Service (RESGRP) command to restore service to the group of lines in customer group BESTCO, NCOS group 0.

Example of the RESGRP command for restoring service to a group of lines in prompt mode

```
SO:
>RESGRP
SONUMBER:NOW 96 9 16 AM
>
GROUPTYPE:
>NCOS
CUSTGRP:
>BESTCO
NCOS:
>0
```

The SERVORD command RESGRP used to restore service to a group of lines appears as follows when entered in no-prompt mode.

Example of the RESGRP command for restoring service to a group of lines in no-prompt mode

```
>RESGRP $ NCOS BESTCO 0
```

New Directory Number (NEWDN) command example

The following example shows the MAP display when using the SERVORD New Directory Number (NEWDN) command to assign the Remote Call Forward (RCF) feature to a number not associated with a LEN.

Example of the NEWDN command for assigning RCF to a DN in prompt mode

```
SO:
>NEWDN
SONUMBER:NOW 96 9 16 AM
>
SNPA:
>919
BLOCK_OF_DNS:
>NO
DN:
>8621012
DNTYPE:
>RCF
FWD_DN:
>8322000
MAXCALLS:
>2
MRSA:
>AREA1
BLK_TOLL_COMP
>N
OM_INDEX:
>1
RTEORSCR:
>RTE
OFRTINDX:
>10
SIGDATA:
>N
```

The SERVORD command NEWDN used to assign the RCF feature appears as follows when entered in no-prompt mode.

Example of the NEWDN command for assigning RCF to a DN in no-prompt mode

```
>NEWDN $ 919 NO 8621012 RCF 8322000 AREA1 N 1 RTE 10 N
```

Note 1: Entry “NO” is anticipated. Entry of a “YES” is used for assignment of a block of DNs.

Note 2: Entry RCF is expected.

Note 3: Used only in a non-LAMA office.

Out Directory Number (OUTDN) command example

The following example shows the MAP display when using the SERVORD Out Directory Number (OUTDN) command to delete the Remote Call Forward (RCF) feature number not associated with a LEN.

Example of the OUTDN command for deleting RCF feature in a prompt mode

```
SO:
>OUTDN
SONUMBER:NOW 96 9 16 AM
>
SNPA:
>919
block_OF_DNS:
>NO
DN:
>8621012
DNTYPE:
>RCF
```

The SERVORD command OUTDN used to delete the RCF feature appears as follows when entered in no-prompt mode.

Example of the OUTDN command for deleting RCF feature in a no-prompt mode

```
>OUTDN $ 919 NO 8621012 RCF
```

Swap DNs and LENs (SWAP) command example

The following example shows the MAP display when using the SERVORD SWAP command to perform the following swapping of DNs and LENs. DN 832-4567 currently assigned to LEN 0 0 1 0 is to be reassigned to LEN 0 0 1 1. The DN, 832-4568, assigned to this LEN will be reassigned to LEN 0 0 2 0. The DN, 832-4569 which was assigned to the last LEN will be set to FREE and DN 832-4567 will be set to BLDN.

Example of the SWAP command for swapping DNs and LENs in prompt mode

```
SO:
>SWAP
SONUMBER:NOW 96 9 16 AM
>
FROM_DN_OR_LEN:
>0 0 1 0
TO_DN_OR_LEN:
>0 0 1 1
NEXT_DN_OR_LEN:
>0 0 2 0
NEXT_DN_OR_LEN:
>$
FIRST_DN:
>FREE
```

The SERVORD command SWAP for swapping DNs and LENs appears as follows when entered in no-prompt mode.

Example of the SWAP command for swapping DNs and LENs in no-prompt mode

```
SWAP $ 0 0 10 0 0 1 1 0 0 2 0 $ FREE
```

MDC business set service order

Introduction

This chapter gives a brief description of the Meridian Digital Centrex (MDC) business telephones and their add-on modules along with examples of service orders for assigning DNs and features to them. Guidelines have been included for assigning DNs and features to the MDC business sets which are designed to aid the CDC user who is making these entries into SERVORD.

Examples of commonly used service order entries for the MDC business sets have been included. The user should refer to chapter 8, “Reference tables,” for information on compatibility of options with business set line class codes and with each other.

Meridian business set descriptions

The following list gives a description of the MDC multiline business sets and their add-on modules.

M5008

The M5008 is equipped with 8 feature key/lamp pairs in addition to the standard keys. There is no provision for handsfree or an add-on.

M5009

The M5009 has 9 programmable feature keys (1-9). Keys 1-8 have corresponding LCDs. Feature key 9 does not have an LCD and is designated for data, but can be used for other features that do not require a lamp, such as Call Pickup. If a feature requires an LCD indicator, do not assign the feature to key 9.

M5112

The M5112 is equipped with 10 programmable feature keys (1-10). Key 11 is preassigned as MUTE, and key 12 is preassigned as HANDSFREE.

M5208

The M5208 is an enhanced version of the M5008. In addition to the standard keys and 8 feature programmable key/lamp pairs, the M5208 has a built-in

display. As with the M5008 MBS there is no provision for handsfree, or an add-on.

M5209

The M5209 has nine programmable feature keys and all keys have an associated lamp. It also has a built-in display consisting of 2 lines of 24 characters each. In general the lower display line is for displaying dialed digits, and the upper line is for incoming DN and other call information.

M5212

The M5212 set has 11 programmable feature or DN keys, associated indicators, and built-in display. This telephone is used for ACD.

M5216

The M5216 set is equipped with 16 key/lamp pairs in addition to the standard keys. The first 11 key/lamp pairs are feature programmable. Keys 12 to 14 are designated as local program keys. However, these keys may be optionally used as feature programmable keys. Keys 15 and 16 are reserved for use as a local program key and a handset mute key.

M5312

The M5312 is identical to the M5112 in function except it has an additional built-in display consisting of 2 lines of 24 characters each. In general the lower display line is for displaying dialed digits, and the upper line is for an incoming DN and other information. To function, the M5312 requires local power for the display unit, the handsfree unit, and lamps 9 and 10.

M5316

The M5316 set is equipped with 16 key/lamp pairs in addition to the standard keys. The first 13 key/lamp pairs are feature programmable. Keys 14 to 16 are designated as a local program key, a handsfree activation key, and a microphone mute/unmute key.

As with the M5209 and M5216 sets, the M5316 is also equipped with a display, and it may be fitted with up to 2 M522 add-ons. There is no provision for a headset.

Meridian business (M5000) sets add-ons

Three add-ons are available for the M5000 series of Meridian business sets. They are the M518 (18 button add-on), the M522 (22 button add-on), and the M536 (36 button add-on). Every key on each add-on has an individual lamp and can be used for assigning DNs or features through SERVORD.

Only one M536 add-on and up to three M518 add-ons can be added to the M5209, M5112, M5212, and M5312 sets. The M522 add-on can only be added to the M5216 and M5316 sets. It should be further noted that the M518 and the M536 add-ons can not be used with the M5008, M5208, M5216 or M5316 sets. If the M518 and M536 add-ons are mixed, only one M518 can be equipped.

The following is a description of each of the Meridian business set add-ons.

M518 - 18 button add-on unit

The M518 add-on module is only available for the M5009, M5112, M5209, and M5312 sets. The option allows the addition of an 18 button add-on unit to each of these sets. The 18 button add-on unit has a fixed address of 12 to 29 for add-on 1, 30 to 47 for add-on 2 and 48 to 65 for add-on 3 when used for assigning features or DNs through SERVORD.

M522 - 22 button add-on unit

The M522 add-on provides an additional 22 feature programmable keys for use with the M5216 and M5316 sets. Up to two of these add-ons may be added to a set. When one M522 is used it provides feature programmable keys 15 through 36. When a second M522 add-on is used, the feature key numbering on the second unit begins with key 37 and continues through key 58.

M536 - 36 button add-on unit

The M536 add-on has a fixed address of 30 through 65 when used for assigning features or directory numbers using SERVORD. The M536 option can be used only with the M5009, M5209, M5112, M5212, and M5312 sets.

Multiline telephone set feature assignment

On a single line set the directory number and features (or options) are assigned to the entire telephone set. However, on a multiline telephone set, directory numbers and features are assigned to keys.

A multiline telephone set has programmable feature and DN keys, LCD indicators, and optional display and add-on modules. The number of keys and LCD indicators, and the availability of display and add-on modules is determined by the style of telephone set.

Categories

Most features or line options, when assigned to a multiline set, are categorized in the following manner.

Set

Features in this category are assigned to a vacant key on the business set if it is to be key activated. However, if it is to be access code activated, it must be assigned to key 1 of the business set. Once assigned, these features are associated with all the directory number appearances on the set. Only one appearance of each feature is allowed per set.

Subset features

The features in this category are assigned to a vacant key on the business set if it is to be key activated. If it is to be access code activated, it must be assigned to key 1 of the business set. These features are associated with only a subset of the directory number appearances on the specified key in the DN keylist of the data entry.

Key features

Key features are assigned to a key and can have more than one appearance on the set. Several can be assigned to a set. Also, key features must be assigned to a feature key with an LCD.

Directory number features

These features do not require a separate key on the set and are associated with individual directory number appearances. These features are assigned to the key of the directory number appearance to which the features are to be used.

Subset feature assignments

The four categories of features described above may be assigned in the following ways:

Code access features

Many set and subset features may be assigned for code access. Code accessed features are activated with a code rather than a feature key. When assigned for code access, features are usually assigned to key 1 and do not require a dedicated feature key and LCD. The only DN features which can be assigned for code access are LNR, MSB, and MSBI. When assigned for code access, they are assigned to each individual DN key to which they will apply. These codes are assigned in the customer group tables set up in the DMS data. They may be obtained from the operating company.

Directory number

These features do not require a separate key on the set and are associated with individual directory number appearances. These features are assigned to the key of the directory number appearance to which the features are to be used.

Dedicated feature key

Many set and subset features are assigned to a dedicated feature key for key activation. A few features require a dedicated feature key and cannot be assigned for code access. Key features must be assigned to a dedicated feature key. Features in this category can be assigned to a vacant key on the MDC business set. These features will support the key on their own and do not have to be associated with a directory number.

LCD

Most features which are assigned to a dedicated feature key also require an LCD.

Display

Features in this category require MDC business sets with display, for example: M5312 and M5209.

Prime directory number

A prime directory number (PDN) must be assigned to key 1 on all multiline business sets before assigning any features or other DNs to the set or keys.

MDC feature matrix

The following table contains a matrix showing the MDC feature assignment requirements. The features are subject to change due to software updates and feature interaction restrictions. Refer to table “Option incompatibility” in chapter 8 for information on which options are incompatible with each other.

MDC feature assignment requirements

Feature		500 2500	MDC Set	Feature Category		Additional Information						
				SET	SUBSET	KEY	DN	MADN	DEDKEY	LAMP	CODE	DISPLAY
AAB [1]	Automatic Answerback	N	Y	X					X	X		
AUD	Automatic Dial	N	Y			X			X	X		
AUL	Automatic Line	Y	Y				X					
AUTO-DISP [2]	Automatic Display	N	Y		X							X
BLF	Busy Lamp Field	N	Y			X			X	X		
CCV [3]	Call Covering	N	Y			X			X	X		
CBE [N5]	Call Forward Busy Internal Calls Only	Y	Y					X				
CBI [N5]	Call Forward Busy External Calls Only	Y	Y					X				

Note 1: All notes marked N1 through N11 are notes on call forwarding. These notes appear in “Call forward notes” section that follows this table.

Note 2: Notes 1 through 17 give information on features other than call forwarding. These notes appear in “Other notes from MDC feature assignment requirements” section.

—continued—

MDC feature assignment requirements (continued)

Feature		500 2500	MDC Set	Feature Category				Additional Information				
				SET	SUBSET	KEY	DN	MADN	DEDKEY	LAMP	CODE	DISPLAY
CBU [N5]	Call Forward Busy Internal/External calls	Y	Y					X				
CCW	Cancel Call Waiting	Y	Y	X	X	X					X	
CDC	Customer Data Change	Y	Y									
CDE [N9]	Call Forward Do Not Answer Internal Calls Only	Y	Y					X				
CDI [N1]	Call Forward Do Not Answer External Calls Only	Y	Y					X				
CDU [N9]	Call Forward Do Not Answer Unrestricted	Y	Y					X				

Note 1: All notes marked N1 through N11 are notes on call forwarding. These notes appear in "Call forward notes" section that follows this table.

Note 2: Notes 1 through 17 give information on features other than call forwarding. These notes appear in "Other notes from MDC feature assignment requirements" section.

—continued—

MDC feature assignment requirements (continued)

Feature		500 2500	MDC Set	Feature Category		Additional Information						
				SET	SUBSET	KEY	DN	MADN	DEDKEY	LAMP	CODE	DISPLAY
CFB [N1]	Call Forward Busy	Y	Y		X			X				
	No control											
	Fixed											
	Programmable											
CFD [N1]	Call Forward Do Not Answer	Y	Y		X			X				
	No Control											
	Fixed											
	Programmable											
CFDVT CFD	Call Forward Do Not Answer Variable Timer	Y	Y					X				
CFGD [4] CFD	Call Forward Do Not Answer for Hunt Group	Y	Y					X				
CFF [N1]	Call Forward Fixed	Y	Y		X			X		X	X	

Note 1: All notes marked N1 through N11 are notes on call forwarding. These notes appear in "Call forward notes" section that follows this table.

Note 2: Notes 1 through 17 give information on features other than call forwarding. These notes appear in "Other notes from MDC feature assignment requirements" section.

—continued—

MDC feature assignment requirements (continued)

Feature		500 2500	MDC Set	Feature Category		Additional Information						
				SET	SUBSET	KEY	DN	MADN	DEDKEY	LAMP	CODE	DISPLAY
CFI [N1]	Call Forward Intragroup	Y	Y		X			X	X	X	X	
CFK [N1]	Call Forward Per Key	Y	Y		X			X	X	X	X	
CFRA[N11]	Call Forward Remote Access	Y	Y	X								
CFS [N10]	Call Forward Simultaneous	Y	Y					X				
CFU	Call Forward Universal	Y	Y		X			X	X	X	X	
CHD[5]	Call Hold	Y	Y									
CLI	Calling Line Identification	Y	Y				X					
CLF	Calling Line IdentificatioN With Flash	Y	N									
CNF	Conference (Stationed Controlled)	Y	Y	X					X	X	X	

Note 1: All notes marked N1 through N11 are notes on call forwarding. These notes appear in “Call forward notes” section that follows this table.

Note 2: Notes 1 through 17 give information on features other than call forwarding. These notes appear in “Other notes from MDC feature assignment requirements” section.

—continued—

MDC feature assignment requirements (continued)

Feature		500 2500	MDC Set	Feature Category		Additional Information						
				SET	SUBSET	KEY	DN	MADN	DEDKEY	LAMP	CODE	DISPLAY
CPU	Call Pickup	Y	Y		X				X		X	
CTD	Carrier Toll Denied	Y	Y				X					
CTW	Call Transfer Warning Tone	Y	Y				X					
CWI	CWI Call Waiting Intragroup	Y	Y					X				
CWT	Call Waiting, Basic	Y	Y		X					X	X	
CWR	Call Waiting Distinctive Ringing	Y	Y					X				
CWX	Call Waiting Exempt	Y	Y		X							
CXR	Call Transfer	Y	Y	X					X	X		
DCBI	Directed Call Pick-Up Barge-In	Y	Y				X	X				
DCBX	Directed Call Pick-Up Barge-In Exempt	Y	Y				X	X				
DCF	Denied Call Forward	Y	Y				X	X				
DCPK	Directed Call Park	Y	Y	X					X	X	X	

Note 1: All notes marked N1 through N11 are notes on call forwarding. These notes appear in “Call forward notes” section that follows this table.

Note 2: Notes 1 through 17 give information on features other than call forwarding. These notes appear in “Other notes from MDC feature assignment requirements” section.

—continued—

MDC feature assignment requirements (continued)

Feature		500 2500	MDC Set	Feature Category		Additional Information						
				SET	SUBSET	KEY	DN	MADN	DEDKEY	LAMP	CODE	DISPLAY
DCPU	Directed Call Pick-Up Non Barge In	Y	Y			X	X				X	
DCPX	Directed Call Pick-Up Non-Barge-In Exempt	Y	Y				X	X				
DIN	Denied Incoming	Y	Y				X					
DND	Do Not Disturb	Y	Y				X		X			
DOR	Denied Originating	Y	Y				X		X			
DTM	Denied Terminating	Y	Y				X					
DRING	Distinctive Ringing	Y	Y	X								
EBO	Executive Busy Override	Y	Y	X					X		X	
EBX	Executive Busy Override Exempt	Y	Y	X								
EMW [6]	Executive Message Waiting	Y	Y			X				X	X	
GIAC	Group Intercom All Calls	N	Y				X			X	X	

Note 1: All notes marked N1 through N11 are notes on call forwarding. These notes appear in “Call forward notes” section that follows this table.

Note 2: Notes 1 through 17 give information on features other than call forwarding. These notes appear in “Other notes from MDC feature assignment requirements” section.

—continued—

MDC feature assignment requirements (continued)

Feature		500 2500	MDC Set	Feature Category		Additional Information						
				SET	SUBSET	KEY	DN	MADN	DEDKEY	LAMP	CODE	DISPLAY
GIC	Group Intercom	N	Y			X				X	X	
ICM	Intercom	N	Y				X			X	X	
ILB [7]	Inhibit Line Busy	Y	Y									
IMB [8]	Inhibit Make Busy	Y	Y									
INSPECT	Inspect Key	N	Y	X					X	X		X
KSH [9]	Key Short Hunt	N	Y		X			X				
KSMOH	Key Set Music on Hold	N	Y	X								
LNR	Last Number Redial	Y	Y				X				X	
LNRA	Last Number Redial Associated with Set	N	Y	X							X	
LVM	Leave Message	N	Y	X					X	X		
MBS-CAMP	Station Camp On	N	Y	X					X	X		X
MCH	Malicious Call Hold	N	Y	X					X		X	
MBK [10]	Make Busy Key	Y	Y									
MDN	Multiple Appearance Directory Number	N	Y				X					

Note 1: All notes marked N1 through N11 are notes on call forwarding. These notes appear in “Call forward notes” section that follows this table.

Note 2: Notes 1 through 17 give information on features other than call forwarding. These notes appear in “Other notes from MDC feature assignment requirements” section.

—continued—

MDC feature assignment requirements (continued)

Feature		500 2500	MDC Set	Feature Category			Additional Information					
				SET	SUBSET	KEY	DN	MADN	DEDKEY	LAMP	CODE	DISPLAY
MDN-NAME	Multiple Appearance Directory Number Name	N	Y				X					X
MEM-DISP [11]	MADN Member Display	N	Y				X					
MRF	MADN Ring Forward	N	Y	X					X	X		
MRFM	MADN Ring Forward Manual	N	Y		X	X			X	X		
MSB	Make Set Busy	Y	Y		X				X	X	X	
MSBI	Make Set Busy Intragroup	Y	Y		X		X		X		X	
MWIDC	Message Waiting Indicator	N	Y	X					X	X		
MWQRY	Message Waiting Query	N	Y	X					X	X		
MWT [12]	Message Waiting	Y	Y				X	X	X	X	X	
M518[13]	18 Button Add-on Module											
M522 [13]	22 Button Add-on Module	N	Y			X						

Note 1: All notes marked N1 through N11 are notes on call forwarding. These notes appear in “Call forward notes” section that follows this table.

Note 2: Notes 1 through 17 give information on features other than call forwarding. These notes appear in “Other notes from MDC feature assignment requirements” section.

—continued—

MDC feature assignment requirements (continued)

Feature		500 2500	MDC Set	Feature Category		Additional Information						
				SET	SUBSET	KEY	DN	MADN	DEDKEY	LAMP	CODE	DISPLAY
M536 [13]	36 Button Add-on Module	N	Y			X						
HLD [14]	Permanent Hold	Y	N									
OLS	Originating Line Select	N	Y	X								
PF	Name Programming and Power Feature	N	Y						X	X	X	X
PIC	Primary InterLATA Carrier	Y	Y	X					X		X	
PRK	Call Park	Y	Y	X					X	X	X	
PRL[15]	PRL Privacy Release	Y	Y	X					X		X	
PRV[16]	Privacy	Y	Y	X					X		X	
QBS	Query Busy Station	N	Y			X			X	X		
QCK	Quick Conference Key	N	Y			X			X	X		
QTD	Query Time and Date	N	Y	X					X			X
RAG	Ring Again	Y	Y	X					X	X		
IRR	Inhibit Ring Reminder Off/On	Y	Y						X			

Note 1: All notes marked N1 through N11 are notes on call forwarding. These notes appear in “Call forward notes” section that follows this table.

Note 2: Notes 1 through 17 give information on features other than call forwarding. These notes appear in “Other notes from MDC feature assignment requirements” section.

—continued—

MDC feature assignment requirements (continued)

Feature		500 2500	MDC Set	Feature Category		Additional Information						
				SET	SUBSET	KEY	DN	MADN	DEDKEY	LAMP	CODE	DISPLAY
REAS-DSP	Reason Display	N	Y	X								X
RMB	Random Make Busy	Y	Y				X					
RPA	Repeated Alert for MBS	N	Y	X								
SCL	Speed Calling Long	Y	Y	X					X	X	X	
SCS	Speed Call Short	Y	Y	X					X	X	X	
SCU	Speed Call User	Y	Y	X					X	X	X	
CFMDN	Secondary MADN Call Forwarding	Y	Y				X				X	
SEC	Security	Y	Y	X								
SBLF	Set Based Lamp Field	N	Y			X			X	X		
SCMP	Series Completion	Y	Y				X					
SMDR	Station Message Detail Recording	Y	Y				X					
SLQ	Single Line Queue	N	Y				X		X			
SPB	Special Billing Code	Y	Y				X					
SSAC	Station Specific Authorization Code	Y	Y				X					

Note 1: All notes marked N1 through N11 are notes on call forwarding. These notes appear in “Call forward notes” section that follows this table.

Note 2: Notes 1 through 17 give information on features other than call forwarding. These notes appear in “Other notes from MDC feature assignment requirements” section.

—continued—

MDC feature assignment requirements (continued)

Feature		500 2500	MDC Set	Feature Category		Additional Information						
				SET	SUBSET	KEY	DN	MADN	DEDKEY	LAMP	CODE	DISPLAY
SOR	Station Origination Restrictions	Y	Y				X					
SORC	Station Origination Restrictions Controller	Y	Y				X					
TLS	Terminating Line Select	N	Y	X								
3WC	Three-Way Calling	Y	Y	X						X	X	
SLU	Subscriber Line Usage	Y	Y				X	X				
UCD	Uniform Call Distribution	Y	Y				X					
UCDSD	Uniform Call Distribution Signal Distributor Point	N	Y				X			X		
WUCR [17]	Wake-Up Call Reminder	Y	Y				X					

Note 1: All notes marked N1 through N11 are notes on call forwarding. These notes appear in “Call forward notes” section that follows this table.

Note 2: Notes 1 through 17 give information on features other than call forwarding. These notes appear in “Other notes from MDC feature assignment requirements” section.

—end—

Call forward notes

The following notes, N1 through N11, are referenced in table “MDC feature assignment requirements.”

N1 - All types of Call Forwarding must be assigned to the same key.

N2 - CFBDN is fixed in service order. CFB occurs automatically. Access codes are needed to activate and deactivate CFB.

N3 - CFBDN is fixed in SERVORD. Access codes are needed to activate.

N4 - The end user programs the CFBDN. Access codes are needed to program and activate and deactivate CFB.

N5 - This feature customizes CFB. It must be assigned to the same key as CFB. All DNs in the CFB keylist will be associated with this option.

N6 - CFDDN is fixed in SERVORD. Access codes are needed to activate and deactivate CFD.

N7 - CFDDN is fixed in SERVORD. CFD occurs automatically.

N8 - The end user programs the CFDDN. Access codes are needed to program and activate and deactivate CFD.

N9 - This feature customizes CFD. It must be assigned to the same key as CFD. All DNs in the CFD key list will be associated with this option.

N10 - This feature is assigned to the Call Forwarding key. All DNs in the keylist are associated with the option.

N11 - CFRA must be assigned to a line that already has CFX (call forwarding) assigned.

Other notes from table “MDC feature assignment requirements”

The following notes, 1 through 17, are referenced to in table “MDC feature assignment requirements.”

1 AAB can be assigned to a feature key or to key 1. When assigned to key 1, Automatic Answer Back is always active and is not code accessed. When assigned to a feature key, the user may activate and deactivate the feature. In either case, AAB applies to the directory number on key 1 only. AAB should only be assigned to a multiline set with a hands-free unit or the hands-free capability equipped with the Automatic Answer Back circuit.

2 AUTODISP must be assigned to key 1.

3 CCV can only be assigned to the secondary MADN appearance.

4 CFGD must be assigned to the pilot DN of a Hunt group (DLH, DNH, MLH).

5 Hold is assigned on the business set by using the hold key.

6 EMW is only assigned to single line sets when using screening.

7 ILB must be assigned to a line with CFB already assigned.

8 IMB must be assigned to a line with CFB already assigned.

9 KSH must be assigned to key 1 on the MDC business set.

10 MBK must be assigned to key 1 on the MDC business set.

To transmit display information, the MDNNAME or MEMDISP option must be assigned to the DN. The set does not need display capabilities to transmit this information. However, the set does need display capabilities to receive this information.

11 MEMDISP must be assigned to a secondary member of a MADN group.

12 MWT is available on 500/2500 sets as stuttered dial tone. The link set has an MWT lamp.

13 The M518, M522,and M536 option informs the system that the M5000 has an add-on module. M518, M522, and M536 are always assigned to key 1.

14 HLD MDC business sets use the HOLD key.

15 PRL can not be assigned to key 1. However, it can be activated through code access if already assigned to a key.

16 PRV can not be assigned to key 1. However, it can be activated through code access if already assigned to a key.

17 WUCR must be assigned to key 1.

Recommendations for establishing multiline service

The following list gives suggestions that if followed will make it easier for the user to assign DNs and features to MDC business sets:

- Assign all DNs first, starting at key 1, going up the set. DN features should be assigned when the DN is established with the NEW command.
- Assign features to feature keys and code accessed features after all DNs are established. Assign Call Forwarding options last in a separate service order.
- When using the ADO command, enter the LEN, rather than the DN, in response to the DN_OR_LEN prompt.

- When a new DN is added to an already established set with subset features, use the CHF command to change the keylist, if necessary.
- Query the LEN and all DNs after completing each service order to verify the input.
- The CDC user may be prompted for line treatment group (LTG). A valid LTG number must be entered to satisfy the prompt. If used, the operating company will supply valid LTG numbers for the CDC user. The range for valid LTG numbers is 0–255.
- The LTG prompt has been deliberately left out of all of the SERVORD examples throughout the entire CDC User Guide.
- ENTER/RETURN/CR are not shown in the following SERVORD examples. However, the user is still required to use one of them after each response to a Service Order prompt before the system will recognize their response to the prompt.
- A “$” entered in response to the prompt “OPTION:” signifies that the user either does not wish to enter any option or an additional option beyond the initial entry.
- A “$” entered in response to the prompt “KEYLIST:” when adding options indicates that the option will apply to all keys with DNs assigned to them.

Multiple appearance directory numbers

The following description of multiple appearance directory numbers (MADN) is intended to give the CDC user a basic understanding of MADNs that will assist the user when working with service orders that involve MADNs.

MADN description

A directory number (DN) that is assigned to more than one business set or single line set is called a MADN. The telephone sets that are assigned this DN form a MADN group. MADN groups can be comprised of 2 to 32 members and configured in either a single call arrangement (SCA) or multiple call arrangement (MCA). The option MDN must be assigned to the telephone line appearance.

Single call arrangement (SCA)

Single call arrangement allows only one call to be active on the SCA group. The active call may be an origination by a SCA member or an incoming call presented to all the SCA members.

The originator or answering member will have privacy on the call that excludes all other members. The lamps associated with the SCA appearances on all business set members will be on.

The call will remain private, with the active member controlling the option, privacy release (PRL). When the controlling member depresses the PRL key or dials the privacy release activation code (PRLA), the other members will be notified by a blinking lamp associated with the SCA appearance. Upon activation of privacy release, one SCA member may conference into the call.

The MADN ring forward (MRF) option provides four ringing options for calls offered to SCA groups. The ringing options are:

- abbreviated - the line appearance rings from call termination until the timer expires.
- delayed - the line appearance rings after the timer expires.
- always - the line appearance rings from the time the call terminates until it is answered or the caller abandons the call.
- never - the line appearance does not ring when a call terminates on the SCA group.
- The timer that controls the delayed or abbreviated ring is set on a per SCA basis (0 or 12–60 seconds).

The MADN ring forward manual (MRFM) option provides for the forwarding of ringing of SCA group appearances. The MRFM option allows a station with MRF and the abbreviated ringing option to manually stop its ringing before the timer expires. This is done by pressing a MRFM key. Once the MRFM key is pressed any set with the delayed ringing option begins to ring. MRFM is a subset feature. Therefore, each DN that requires this manual capability must be key listed when this feature is assigned to the business set. One business set can have several MRFM keys.

The MADN ring forward (MRF) option must be assigned to the SCA group before an appearance of that SCA may be assigned to the keylist of the MRFM key.

Enhanced MADN call control

With enhanced MADN call control , the following data entries must be filled for each SCA group:

- Denial treatment type (DENIAL_TRMT)—Defines the type of audible treatment a member receives when not allowed to bridge into a call.

  The options for denial treatment include the following:

  — Silence for an indefinite period of time

  — Reorder tone for 5 seconds

- Bridging allowed (BRIDGING: Y or N)—Specifies that the group does or does not have bridging capability.

If SCA members are allowed to bridge into a call, the following information is required:

- Maximum conference size (CONF_SIZE: 3 to 30)—Specifies how many MADN members are allowed to bridge into a call.
- Bridge tone required (BRIDGE_TONE: Y or N)—Specifies that a tone will or will not alert the active members and external party when another member is bridging into a call.
- Initial privacy status (INIT_STAT: Private or Non-private)—Specifies that a call is initially private or non-private. In either case, an option is available to allow privacy to be released or activated.

- Privacy release mode (PRL_Mode)—defines how the initial privacy status is reactivated.

  The options for the privacy release mode include the following:

  — Auto specifies that privacy is released for the duration of the call. All SCA members, up to the maximum designated for the conference size, may join the conversation.

  — Manual specifies that privacy is released (PRL) for one other SCA member each time the feature is activated.

- The privacy release (PRL) option allows a Meridian business set user to establish a conference call among private SCA members and an external party. A maximum of 30 parties are permitted in a single connection. To add another SCA group member to a call that has progressed to the talking state, the Meridian business set user presses the PRL key. The lamps of all the SCA members are changed to the winking state, indicating that the privacy release option is active.
- The privacy enable (PRV) option allows a MADN group designated as non-private the ability to activate privacy on a per call basis. When privacy is enabled by pressing the PRV key, none of the MADN appearances can bridge into the conversation.

Multiple call arrangement (MCA)

A multiple call arrangement allows more than one call to be active on the MCA group. An MCA member can originate a call without affecting the status of the other MCA group members. Incoming calls are offered to all members in a MCA group. When a member answers an incoming call, the lamps associated with the MCA MADN appearance on the other members' business sets will turn off.

Single line set MADN relationship

It is possible to mix single sets and business sets in the same MADN group. However, for single line sets in MADN SCA groups a special MADN hold

feature access code (MHLA) is required to place a call on hold and pick up the call from another MADN group member. Single line set MADN SCA members will need a privacy release (PRL) and a privacy enable (PRV) access codes to activate those features.

General rules for MADN groups

The following general rules apply to MADN groups:

- Just as every business set has one prime directory number (PDN) on key 1 that gives identity the set, a MADN group has one primary location. The purpose of the primary location for a MADN group is to assign a line equipment number (LEN) to act as “owner”. The “owner” LEN will have the assignment and control of certain features for the entire MADN group.
- Several business sets can have the same MADN numbers appear on them. However, since every business set must have a unique prime directory number on key 1, the MADN number on the non-primary group members will appear on a key other than key 1.
- A MADN on key 1 of a business set can be the primary MADN location or any DN key may be the primary location.
- Multiple appearance directory number are assigned in a single call arrangement (SCA) or a multiple call arrangement (MCA). These arrangements (MADNTYPE) may not be mixed within the same MADN group.
- Since all MADN members are rung at the same time, it is necessary to spread the members of the same group across different peripheral modules. The engineering guidelines to be followed are:
  - — overall central office average number of secondary members not to exceed four per MADN group
  - — maximum of one member per MADN group per line subgroup
  - — maximum of eight members per MADN group per LCM
  - — maximum of sixteen members per MADN group per LGC
  - — maximum of thirty-two members per any MADN group

Examples of common service orders for MDC business sets

The following are examples of service orders for MDC business sets. These do not include every possible service order. They examples include the service orders that are most commonly performed. Further information on service orders may be obtained from the ***Service Orders Reference Manual***.

Note: All service order examples are shown first in the prompt mode followed by an example of the same entry in the non-prompt mode.

NEW command examples for business set

The following examples show service order entries using the NEW command:

- Establish new business set service without MDN
- Establish new business set service with MDN-SCA
- Establish new business set service with MDN-MCA
- Establish new business set service with 18 button add-on unit
- Establish new business set service with 22 button add-on unit
- Establish new business set service with 36 button add-on unit

New business set service without MDN

The following example shows the MAP display when using the SERVORD command NEW to establish a new MDC business set service with DN 8324002 and LEN 1 0 1 0. The line is associated with key 1 and has ringing ability.

Example of the NEW command for new business set service without MDN in prompt mode

```
SO:
>NEW
SONUMBER:NOW 96 9 16 AM
>
DN:
> 8324002
LCC:
>M5312
GROUP:
BESTCO
SUBGRP:
>0
NCOS:
>1
SNPA:
>919
KEY:
>1
RINGING:
>Y
LATANAME:
>LATA1
LEN_OR_LTID:
>1 0 1 0
OPTKEY:
>$
```

The SERVORD command NEW appears as follows when entered in no-prompt mode.

Example of the NEW command for a new business set service without MDN in no-prompt mode

```
>NEW $ 8324002 M5312 BESTCO 0 1 919 1 Y LATA1 1 0 1 0  $
```

Note 1: A single NEW command can be used to establish one business set DN and as many features as required. For each additional DN to be added to a business set, a separate NEW command must be used.

Note 2: Services may be established on the following business set line class codes: PSET M5008, M5009, M5112, M5208, M5212, M5209, M5216, M5312, and M5316.

Note 3: If the LEN is associated with a line card on a remote module, the remote module identifier specified in the database must be entered with the LEN, for example , CEG2 0 0 14 3 would have been entered in response to LEN for the single line set, and CEG2 1 0 10 for the multiline set.

Note 4: Certain business set keys do not have an associated lamp. They can not have DNs or features that require lamps assigned to them.

Note 5: Options which may be assigned to keys without a lamp are: CPU, EBO, MCH, PRL, and QTD.

New business set service with MDN-SCA

The following example shows the MAP display when using the SERVORD command NEW to establish service for a new MDC M5209 business set with MADN 832-4003 using LEN 1 0 1 1. The line is assigned to key 1 with the following parameters:

- MDN TYPE: SCA
- PRIMARY: Y
- DENIAL TRMT: TONE
- BRIDGING: Y
- CONF_SIZE: 4
- BRIDGE_TONE: Y
- INIT_STAT: PRIVATE

Example of the NEW command for new business set with MDN-SCA in prompt mode

```
SO:
>NEW
SONUMBER:NOW 96 9 16 AM
>
DN:
>8324003
LCC:
>M5209
GROUP:
BESTCO
SUBGRP:
>0
NCOS:
>1
SNPA:
>919
KEY:
>1
RINGING:
>Y
LATANAME:
>LATA1
LEN_OR_LTID:
>1 0 1 1
OPTKEY:
>1
OPTION:
>MDN
MDNTYPE:
>SCA
PRIMARY:
>Y
DENIAL TYPE:
>TONE
BRIDGING:
>Y
CONF_SIZE:
>4
BRIDGE_TONE:
>Y
INIT_STAT:
>PRIVATE
PRL_mode.
MANUAL
OPTKEY:
>$
```

The SERVORD command NEW appears as follows when entered in no-prompt mode.

Example of the NEW command for new business set with MDN-SCA in no-prompt mode

```
>NEW $ 8324003 M5209 BESTCO 0 1 919 1 Y LATA1 1 0 1 0 1 MDN SCA
Y TONE Y 4 Y PRIVATE MANUAL  $
```

New business set service with MDN-MCA

The following example shows the MAP display when using the SERVORD command NEW to establish service for a new MDC M5209 business set with MADN 832-4004 using LEN 1 0 1 2. The line is assigned to key 1 with the following parameters:

- MDN TYPE: MCA
- PRIMARY: Y

Example of the NEW command for new business set with MDN-MCA in prompt mode

```
SO:
>NEW
SONUMBER:NOW 96 9 16 AM
>
DN:
>8324004
LCC:
>M5209
GROUP:
BESTCO
SUBGRP:
>0
NCOS:
>1
SNPA:
>919
KEY:
>1
RINGING:
>Y
LATANAME:
>LATA1
LEN_OR_LTID:
>1 0 1 2
OPTKEY:
>1
OPTION:
>MDN
MDNTYPE:
>MCA
PRIMARY:
>Y
OPTKEY:
>$
```

The SERVORD command NEW appears as follows when entered in no-prompt mode.

Example of the NEW command for new business set with MDN-MCA in no-prompt mode

```
>NEW $ 8324003 M5209 BESTCO 0 1 919 1 Y LATA1 1 0 1 0 1 MDN MCA
Y $
```

New business set service with 18 button add-on unit

The following example shows the MAP display when using the SERVORD command NEW to establish service to a new MDC M5209 business set with one 18 button add-on. The LEN used is 1 0 1 2.

Example of the NEW command for new business set with 18 button add-on in prompt mode

```
SO:
>NEW
SONUMBER:NOW 96 9 16 AM
>
DN:
> 8324004
LCC:
>M5209
GROUP:
BESTCO
SUBGRP:
>0
NCOS:
>1
SNPA:
>919
KEY:
>1
RINGING:
>Y
LATANAME:
>LATA1
LEN_OR_LTID:
>1 0 1 2
OPTKEY:
>1
OPTION:
>M518
QUANTITY:
>1
OPTION:
>$
```

The SERVORD command NEW appears as follows when entered in no-prompt mode.

Example of the NEW command for new business set with 18 button add-on in no-prompt mode

```
>NEW $ 8324004 M5209 BESTCO 0 1 919 1 Y LATA1 1 0 1 0 1 M518 $
```

Note 1: The 18 button add-on unit (M518) can be added as an option only to a business set in the M5000 series. All 18 keys have LCD indicators.

Note 2: Up to three 18 button add-on units can be assigned to the business set by answering appropriately at the QUANTITY (1, 2, or 3).

Note 3: One 18 button add-on unit can be assigned along with one 36 button add-on unit.

New business set service with 22 button add-on unit

The following example shows the MAP display when using the SERVORD command NEW to establish service to a new MDC M5316 business set with one 22 button add-on. The LEN used is 1 0 1 2.

Example of the NEW command for new business set with 22 button add-on in prompt mode

```
SO:
>NEW
SONUMBER:NOW 96 9 16 AM
>
DN:
> 8324004
LCC:
>M5316
GROUP:
BESTCO
SUBGRP:
>0
NCOS:
>1
SNPA:
>919
KEY:
>1
RINGING:
>Y
LATANAME:
>LATA1
LEN_OR_LTID:
>1 0 1 2
OPTKEY:
>1
OPTION:
>M522
QUANTITY:
1
OPTKEY:
>$
```

The SERVORD command NEW appears as follows when entered in no-prompt mode.

Example of the NEW command for new business set with 22 button add-on in no-prompt mode

```
>NEW $ 8324004 M5316 BESTCO 0 1 919 1 Y LATA1 1 0 1 0 1 M522 $
```

Note 1: This add-on may only be used with the M5216 and M5316 MDC business sets.

Note 2: Up to 2 of these add-ons may be added.

New business set service with 36 button add-on unit

The following example shows MAP display when using the SERVORD command NEW to establish service to a new MDC M5312 business set with one 36 button add-on. The LEN used is 1 0 1 2.

Example of the NEW command for new business set with 36 button add-on in prompt mode

```
SO:
>NEW
SONUMBER:NOW 96 9 16 AM
>
DN:
> 8324004
LCC:
>M5312
GROUP:
BESTCO
SUBGRP:
>0
NCOS:
>1
SNPA:
>919
KEY:
>1
RINGING:
>Y
LATANAME:
>LATA1
LEN_OR_LTID:
>1 0 1 2
OPTKEY:
>1
OPTION:
>M536
QUANTITY:
>$1
OPTKEY:
>$
```

The SERVORD command NEW example appears as follows when entered in no-prompt mode.

Example of the NEW command for new business set with 36 button add-on in no-prompt mode

```
>NEW $ 8324004 M5312 BESTCO 0 1 919 1 Y LATA1 1 0 1 0 1 M536 $
```

Note 1: This 36 button add-on feature (M536) can be added only to a business set in the M5000 series. All 36 keys have LCD indicators.

Note 2: One 36 button add-on can be assigned along with one 18 button add-on unit.

ABNN command examples for a business set

The following examples show service order entries using the add bridged night number (ABNN) command:

- Add a Bridged Night Number (BNN) to a DNH group
- Add a Bridged Night Number to a MLH/DLH group

Adding a bridged night number to a DNH group on a business set

The following example shows the MAP display when using the SERVORD command ABNN to add the BNN 362-5000 to DN 362-6002, which is a member of a DNH group.

Example of the ABNN command for adding a BNN to a DNH group on a business set in prompt mode

```
SO:
>ABNN
SONUMBER:NOW 96 9 16 AM
>
HOST HUNT TYPE:
> DNH
LINK_DN:
>3626002
BNN:
>3625000
```

The SERVORD command ABNN appears as follows when entered in no-prompt mode.

Example of the ABNN command for adding a BNN to a DNH group on a business set in no-prompt mode

```
>ABNN $ 3626002 3625000
```

Adding bridged night number to a MLH/DLH hunt group on a business set

The following example shows the MAP display when using the SERVORD command ABNN to add the Bridged Night Number 362-6002 to a line that is a member of an MLH group and terminates on LEN 2 0 0 3.

Example of the ABNN command for adding BNN to a MLH group on a business set in prompt mode

```
SO:
>ABNN
SONUMBER:NOW 96 9 16 AM
>
HOST HUNT TYPE:
>MLH
LINK_LEN:
>2 0 0 3
BNN:
>3626002
```

The SERVORD command ABNN appears as follows when entered in no-prompt mode.

Example of the ABNN command for adding BNN to a MLH group in no-prompt mode

```
>ABNN $  MLH 2 0 0 3 3626002
```

ADD command examples for a business set

The following examples show service order entries using the SERVORD command ADD:

- Add members to existing DNH group
- Add members to existing MLH/DLH group
- Add BNN members to existing DNH group
- Add members to existing CPU group

Adding members to an existing DNH group on a business set

The following example shows the MAP display when using the SERVORD command ADD to add members to an existing DNH group. The line to be added has DN 362-5002 and LEN 15 0 7 24 associated with key 1. It is linked to 362-5000.

Example of the ADD command for adding a member to an existing DNH group on a business set in prompt mode

```
SO:
>ADD
SONUMBER:NOW 96 9 16 AM
>
GROUP TYPE:
>DNH
LINK_DN:
>3625000
DN_LEN:
>3625002 15 0 7 24
KEY:
>1
DN_LEN:
>$
OPTION:
>$
GROUPSIZE:
>3
```

The SERVORD command ADD appears as follows when entered in no-prompt mode.

Example of the ADD command for adding a member to a DNH group on a business set in no-prompt mode

```
>ADD $  DNH  3625000 3625002 15 0 7 24 1 $ $ 3
```

Note: The new number may be linked to any existing DNH group member.

Adding members to an existing MLH/DLH group on a business set

The following example shows the MAP display when using the SERVORD command ADD to add members to an existing MLH group. The existing MLH group has several members associated with LEN 15 0 17 24 on key 2. A line associated with LEN 16 1 13 10 is to be added.

Example of the ADD command for adding member to an existing MLH group on a business set in prompt mode

```
SO:
>ADD
SONUMBER:NOW 96 9 16 AM
>
GROUP TYPE:
>MLH
LINK_LEN:
>15  0 17 24
KEY:
>2
MEM_LEN:
>16 1 13 10
KEY:
>2
MEM_LEN:
$
OPTION:
>$
GROUPSIZE:
>3
```

The SERVORD command ADD appears as follows when entered in no-prompt mode.

Example of the ADD command for adding member to an existing MLH group on a business set in no-prompt mode

```
>ADD $ MLH 15 0 17 24 2 16 1 13 10 2 $ $ 3
```

Note 1: The procedure for adding a DLH group member is identical with one exception: for hunt type, DLH is entered instead of MLH.

Note 2: The new member may be linked to any existing MLH/DLH group member.

Adding a BNN member to an existing DNH group on a business set

The following example shows the MAP display when using the SERVORD command ADD to add a BNN member to an existing DNH group. The existing BNN is 362-7083. A new BNN is to be added to the DNH group. This new number is 362-7084 and it is to be linked to DN 362-7075.

Example of the ADD command for adding BNN member to an existing DNH group on a business set in prompt mode

```
SO:
>ADD
SONUMBER:NOW 96 9 16 AM
>
GROUP TYPE:
>BNN
HOST_HUNT_TYPE:
>DNH
LINK_DN:
>3627083
DN_BNN:
>3627075  3627084
DN_BNN:
>$
GROUPSIZE:
>5
```

The SERVORD command ADD appears as follows when entered in no-prompt mode.

Example of the ADD command for adding BNN member to an existing DNH group on a business set in no-prompt mode

```
>ADD $  BNN DNH 3627083 3627075  3627084 $ 5
```

Adding a member to an existing Call Pickup group on a business set

The following example shows the MAP display when using the SERVORD command ADD to add a member to an existing Call Pickup group. Add LEN 2 0 0 3, key 2 to the Call Pickup group with LEN 2 0 0 1. The keylist should be 1 and 2 only.

Example of the ADD command for adding a member to an existing CPU group on a business set in prompt mode

```
SO:
>ADD
SONUMBER:NOW 96 9 16 AM
>
GROUPTYPE:
>CPU
LINKLEN:
>2 0 0 1
KEY:
>2
CPULEN:
>2 0 0 3
KEY:
>2
KEYLIST:
>1
KEYLIST:
>2
KEYLIST:
>$
CPULEN:
>$
```

The SERVORD command ADD appears as follows when entered in no-prompt mode.

Example of the ADD command for adding a member to an existing CPU group on a business set in no-prompt mode

```
>ADD $ CPU 2 0 0 1 2 2 0 0 3 2 1 2 $ $
```

EST command examples for a business set

The following examples show the service order entries using the SERVORD command EST:

- Establish a Directory Number Hunt group
- Establish a Multiline or Distributed Line Hunt group
- Establish a Bridged Night Number Hunt group
- Establish a Call Pickup group

Establishing a DNH group on a business set

The following example shows the MAP display when using the SERVORD command EST to establish a DNH group with pilot DN 362-6600, pilot LEN 0 1 2 5, and a DNH member with DN 362-6601 on Key 1 of LEN 0 1 2 6.

Example of the EST command for establishing a DNH group on a business set in prompt mode

```
SO:
>EST
SONUMBER:NOW 96 9 16 AM
>
GROUPTYPE:
>DNH
PILOT DN:
>3626600
LCC:
>M5209
GROUP:
>BESTCO
SUBGRP:
>0
NCOS:
>1
SNPA:
>919
KEY:
>1
RINGING:
>Y
LATANAME:
>LATA1
PILOT LEN:
>0 1 2 5
DN_LEN:
>3626601 0 1 2 6
KEY:
>1
DN_LEN
>$
OPTION:
>$
GROUPSIZE:
>5
```

The SERVORD command EST appears as follows when entered in no-prompt mode.

Example of the EST command for establishing a DNH group on a business set in no-prompt mode

```
>EST $ DNH 3626600 M5209 BESTCO 0 1 919 1 Y LATA1 0 1 2 5 3626601
0 1 2 6 1 $ 5
```

Note 1: The last "1" stands for key 1. It is the business set key that the hunt group member is assigned to. It must always be specified in the case of a business set hunt group member.

Note 2: Any of the business set Line Class Codes could be entered at the LCC prompt.

Establishing a DLH/MLH group on a business set

The following example shows the MAP display when using the SERVORD command EST to establish an MLH group with pilot DN 362-6602, pilot LEN 0 1 2 7, and an MLH member on key 1 of LEN 0 1 2 9.

Example of the EST command for establishing a MLH group on a business set in prompt mode

```
SO:
>EST
SONUMBER:NOW 96 9 16 AM
>
GROUPTYPE:
>MLH
PILOT DN:
>3626602
LCC:
>M5209
GROUP:
>BESTCO
SUBGRP:
>0
NCOS:
>1
SNPA:
>919
KEY:
>1
RINGING:
>Y
LATANAME:
>LATA1
PILOT LEN:
>0 1 2 7
MEM_LEN:
>0 1 2 9
KEY:
>1
MEM_LEN
>$
OPTION:
>$
GROUPSIZE:
>5
```

The SERVORD command EST appears as follows when entered in no-prompt mode.

Example of the EST command for establishing an MLH group on a business set in no-prompt mode

```
>EST $ MLH 3626602 M5209 BESTCO 0 1 919 1 Y LATA1 0 1 2 7 1 0 1 2 9
 1 $ $ 5
```

Note 1: The number following the MEM_LEN is the business set key the hunt group member is assigned to. It must always be specified in the case of a business set hunt group member.

Note 2: Any of the business set Line Class Codes could be entered at the LCC prompt.

Establishing a BNN hunt group with a DNH on a business set

The following example shows MAP display when the SERVORD command EST is used to establish a BNN hunt group with five DNH members. The pilot DN is 362-7000 and the associated BNN 362-6600. The parameters used to build the two hunt groups is shown in the following table.

	DN	Associated BNN
DNH pilot	3627000	
	3627001	3626600 BNN pilot
	3627002	3626700
	3627003	3626800
	3627004	3626900

Example of the EST command for establishing a BNN/DNH group on a business set in prompt mode

```
SO:
>EST
SONUMBER:NOW 96 9 16 AM
>
GROUPTYPE:
>BNN
PILOT DN:
>3626600
HOST_HUNT_TYPE:
>DNH
HOST_DN:
>3627001
DN_BNN:
>3627002  3 626700
DN_BNN:
>3627003  3626800
DN_BNN:
>3627004 3626900
DN_BNN:
>$
OPTION:
>$
GROUPSIZE:
>5
```

The SERVORD command EST appears as follows when entered in no-prompt mode.

Example of the EST command for establishing a BNN/DNH group on a business set in no-prompt mode

```
>EST $ BNN 3626600 DNH 3627001 3627003 3626800 3627004 362900  $
$ 5
```

Establishing a BNN hunt group with MLH/DLH on a business set

The following example shows MAP display when the SERVORD command EST is used to establish a BNN hunt group with three MLH members. The parameters used to build the hunt group are listed in the following table.

Len	Associated BNN
0 0 13 20	3627003 BNN Pilot
0 0 13 21	3627004
0 0 13 22	3627005

Example of the EST command for establishing a BNN/MLH group on a business set in prompt mode

```
SO:
>EST
SONUMBER:NOW 96 9 16 AM
>
GROUPTYPE:
>BNN
PILOT DN:
>3627003
HOST_HUNT_TYPE:
>MLH
HOST_LEN:
>0 0 13 20
KEY:
>1
LEN_BNN:
>0 0 13 21 3627004
LEN_BNN:
>0 0 13 22  3627005
LEN_BNN:
>$
OPTION:
>$
GROUPSIZE:
>3
```

The SERVORD command EST appears as follows when entered in no-prompt mode.

Example of the EST command for establishing a BNN/MLH group on a business set in no-prompt mode

```
>EST $ BNN 3627003 MLH 0 0 13 20 1 0 0 13 21 3627004 0 0 13 22
3627005  $ $ 3
```

Note 1: The procedures to establish a BNN hunt group on a DLH group are identical, except that hunt type DLH is entered instead of hunt type MLH.

Note 2: A maximum of 20 hunt members can be specified in a single EST command.

Establishing a Call Pickup group for business set

The following example shows MAP display when the SERVORD command EST is used to establish a Call Pickup group with the members shown in the following table.

LEN	Key	Keylist
0 1 14 26	3	1, 2
0 1 14 27	4	1
0 1 14 28	1	1

Example of the EST command for establishing a CPU group on a business set in prompt mode

```
SO:
>EST
SONUMBER:NOW 96 9 16 AM
>
GROUPTYPE:
>CPU
CPULEN:
>0 1 14 26
KEY:
>3
KEYLIST:
>1
KEYLIST:
>2
KEYLIST:
>$
CPULEN:
>0 1 14 27
KEY:
>4
KEYLIST:
> 1
KEYLIST:
>$
CPULEN:
>0 1 14 28
KEY:
>4
KEYLIST:
>1
KEYLIST:
>$
CPULEN:
0 1 14 29
KEY:
>1
KEYLIST:
>1
CPULEN:
>$
```

The SERVORD command EST appears as follows when entered in no-prompt mode.

Example of the EST command for establishing a CPU group on a business set in no-prompt mode

```
>EST $ CPU 0 1 14 26 3 1 2 $ 0 1 14 27 4 1 $ 0 1 14 28 1 1 $ 0 1 14 29 3 1
$ 0 1 14 30 6 1 $ $
```

Note: When establishing a Call Pickup group using business sets, a key number and keylist must be specified.

ADO command examples for a business set

The following examples show service order entries using the SERVORD command ADO:

- Add set features/options
- Add subset features/options
- Add key features/options
- Add DN features/options

Adding set features to a business set

The following example shows the MAP display when using the SERVORD command ADO to add set features to a business set. The LEN is 2 0 0 4. Three Way Calling is to be assigned to key 5.

Example of the ADO command for adding set features to a business set in prompt mode

```
SO:
>ADO
SONUMBER:NOW 96 9 16 AM
>
DN_OR_LEN:
>2 0 0 4
OPTKEY:
>8
OPTION:
>3WC
OPTKEY:
>5
OPTION:
>RAG
OPTKEY:
>$
```

The SERVORD command ADO appears as follows when entered in no-prompt mode.

Example of the ADO command for adding set features to a business set in no-prompt mode

```
>ADO $ 2 0 0 4 8 3WC 5 RAG $
```

Note 1: A directory number must be assigned to key 1 of the business set before features can be added.

Note 2: See "MDC feature assignment requirements" table for a list of set features.

Adding subset features to a business set

The following example shows the MAP display when using the SERVORD command ADO to add subset features to a business set. The LEN is 0 1 14 30. Call Forwarding Intragroup is to be assigned to key 4 with keys 1 and 2 to be keylisted.

Example of the ADO command for adding subset features to a business set in prompt mode

```
SO:
>ADO
SONUMBER:NOW 96 9 16 AM
>
DN_OR_LEN:
>0 1 14 30
OPTKEY:
>4
OPTION:
>CFI
KEYLIST:
>1
KEYLIST:
>2
KEYLIST:
>$
OPTKEY:
>$
```

The SERVORD command ADO appears as follows when entered in no-prompt mode.

Example the ADO command for adding Subset Features to a business set in no-prompt mode

```
>ADO $ 0 1 14 30 4 CFI 1 2 $ $
```

Note 1: Directory numbers must be assigned to any key that is to be included in the keylist.

Note 2: See table “MDC feature assignment requirements” in the beginning of chapter for a list of subset features.

Note 3: Refer to the beginning of the chapter for a definition of subset features.

Adding key features to a business set

The following example shows the MAP display when using the SERVORD command ADO to add key features to a business set. The key feature being added in the following example is automatic line (AUL).The LEN AUL is being added to is 2 0 0 8. AUL is to be assigned to keys 6 and 7. The AULDNs are as follows:

- Key 6 9-783-6954
- Key 7 5002

Example of the ADO command for adding key features to a business set in prompt mode

```
SO:
>ADO
SONUMBER:NOW 96 9 16 AM
>
DN_OR_LEN:
>2 0 0 8
OPTKEY:
>6
OPTION:
>AUL
AULDN:
>97836954
OPTKEY:
>7
OPTION:
>AUL
AULDN:
>5002
OPTKEY:
>$
```

The SERVORD command ADO appears as follows when entered in no-prompt mode.

Example of the ADO command for adding key features to a business set in no-prompt mode

```
>ADO $ 2 0 0 8 6 AUL 97836954 7 AUL 5002 $ $
```

Note 1: Directory numbers are not to be assigned to the key when adding key features.

Note 2: Refer to the beginning of chapter 6 for definition of key features.

Note 3: See "MDC feature assignment requirements" table for a list of key features.

Adding DN features to a business set

The following example shows the MAP display when using the SERVORD command ADO to add DN Features to a business set. The LEN is 0 1 14 30. Last Number Redial is to be assigned to keys 1 and 2.

Example of the ADO command for adding DN features to a business set in prompt mode

```
SO:
>ADO
SONUMBER:NOW 96 9 16 AM
>
DN_OR_LEN:
>0 1  14 30
OPTKEY:
>1
OPTION:
>LNR
OPTKEY:
>2
OPTION:
>LNR
OPTKEY:
>$
```

The SERVORD command ADO appears as follows when entered in no-prompt mode.

Example of the ADO command for adding DN features to a business set in no-prompt mode

```
>ADO $ 0 1 14 30 1 LNR 2 LNR $
```

Note 1: Directory number must be assigned to the key before a feature can be added.

Note 2: Refer to the beginning of chapter 6 for definitions of DN features.

Note 3: See "MDC feature assignment requirements" table for a list of key features.

CDN command example for business set

The change directory number (CDN) command allows an assigned DN on a business set to be changed to another DN. The number being removed is sent to an intercept such as blank directory number (BLDN).

Changing the directory number assigned to a business set

The following example shows the MAP display when using the SERVORD command CDN to change a DN assigned to a business set. The following SERVORD changes the DN associated with an existing business set line from 362-5351 to 362-5350.

Example of the CDN command for changing a DN on a business set in prompt mode

```
SO:
>CDN
SONUMBER:NOW 96 9 16 AM
>
OLD DN:
>3625351
NEW DN:
>3625350
INTERCEPT NAME:
>BLDN
```

The SERVORD command CDN appears as follows when entered in no-prompt mode.

Example of the CDN command for changing the DN assigned to a business set in no-prompt mode

```
>CDN $ 3625351 3625350 BLDN
```

Note 1: The CDN command can be used to change the DN associated with a DNH group member.

Note 2: The CDN command can not be used for changing the pilot number of a hunt group. To change the pilot of a hunt group, the hunt group must be removed using DEL and OUT service orders.

Note 3: The CDN command can not be used for adding options, deleting options, changing LEN, changing LCC, or changing LTG.

CHF command example for a business set

The change feature (CHF) command allows the changing of parameters for a feature assigned on a business set.

Changing the parameters of an assigned feature on a business set

The following example shows the MAP display when using the command CHF to change the parameters associated with an assigned business set feature. The assigned feature is automatic line (AUL).The DN to be dialed by AUL has been changed from 6789 to 9786.

Example of the CHF command for changing parameters of an assigned feature on a business set in prompt mode

```
SO:
>CHF
SONUMBER:NOW 96 9 16 AM
>
DN OR LEN:
>2 0 0 4
OPTKEY:
>1
OPTION:
>AUL
AULDN:
>9876
OPTKEY:
>$
```

The SERVORD command CHF appears as follows when entered in no-prompt mode.

Example of the CHF command for changing parameters of assigned feature on a business set in no-prompt mode

```
>CHF $ 2 0 0 4 1 AUL 9876 $
```

CHG command examples for a business set

The change (CHG) command allows the changing of the LCC and NCOS associated with a business set.

- Changing line class code associated with business set
- Changing the NCOS associated with a business set

Changing the LCC on an existing business set

The following example shows the MAP display when using SERVORD command CHG to change the line class code (LCC) on an existing business set.

Example of the CHG command for changing the LCC on a business set in prompt mode

```
SO:
>CHG
SONUMBER:NOW 96 9 16 AM
>
WHAT:
>LINE
DN_OR_LEN:
>0 1 14 30
OPTKEY:
>1
LINE_INFO:
>LCC
NEW_LCC:
>M5209
M536:
>N
M518:
>1
```

The SERVORD command CHG appears as follows when entered in no-prompt mode.

Example of the CHG command for changing the LCC on a business set in no-prompt mode

```
>CHG $ LINE 0 1 14 30 1 LCC M5209
```

Note 1: Only business set LCCs can be changed when using Type C (6X21) line cards.

Note 2: Although add-on modules may not be desired, the prompts must be satisfied.

Changing the NCOS on an existing business set

The following example shows the MAP display when using SERVORD command CHG to change the Network Class of Service (NCOS) on an existing business set.

Example of the CHG command for changing the NCOS on a business set in prompt mode

```
SO:
>CHG
SONUMBER:NOW 96 9 16 AM
>
WHAT:
>LINE
DN_OR_LEN:
>0 1 14 30
OPTKEY:
>1
LINE_INFO:
>NCOS
NCOS:
>3
```

The SERVORD command CHG appears as follows when entered in no-prompt mode.

Example of the CHG command for changing the NCOS on a business set in no-prompt mode

```
>CHG $ LINE 0 1 14 30 1 NCOS 3
```

DBNN command example for a business set

The delete bridged night number (DBNN) command may be used to delete the BNN associated with a hunt group member.

Deleting BNN from a hunt group on a business set

The following example shows the MAP display when using the SERVORD command DBNN to delete BNN 362-3412 associated with a hunt group member.

Example of the DBNN command used to delete BNN from hunt group on a business set in prompt mode

```
SO:
>DBNN
SONUMBER:NOW 96 9 16 AM
>
BNN:
>3623412
```

The SERVORD command DBNN appears as follows when entered in no-prompt mode.

Example of the DBNN command used to delete BNN from hunt group on a business set in no-prompt mode

```
>DBNN $ 3623412
```

Note 1: Use the DEL command to delete members of BNN hunt groups.

Note 2: Use the OUT command to delete the pilot of BNN hunt groups.

DEL command examples for a business set

The following examples show the following service order entries using the DEL command:

- Delete members from a DNH group
- Delete members from a MLH/DLH group
- Delete members from a BNN group
- Delete members from a CPU group

Deleting members from a DNH group on a business set

The following example shows the MAP display when using the command DEL to delete members of a DNH group from a business set. The hunt group member 362-40000 is to be deleted from DNH. Calls to DN 362-4000 are to be routed to BLDN treatment.

Example of the DEL command used to delete members of to DNH group on a business set in prompt mode

```
SO
>DEL
SONUMBERNOW 96 9 16 AM
>
GROUPTYPE:
>DNH
MEM_DN:
>3624000
>MEM_DN:
>$
INTERCEPT_NAME
>BLDN
```

The SERVORD command DEL appears as follows when entered in no-prompt mode.

Example of the DEL command used to delete members of DNH group on a business set in no-prompt mode

```
>DEL $ DNH 3624000 $  BLDN
```

Note 1: Use the DEL command to delete DNH members except for the pilot.

Note 2: Any options associated with a DNH group member are automatically removed when the member is deleted.

Deleting members from an MLH/DLH group on a business set

The following example shows the MAP display when using the SERVORD command DEL to delete members of an MLH group on a business set. The hunt group member associated with LEN 2 0 0 2 on key 2 is to be deleted from the MLH group.

Example of the DEL command to delete an MLH member from MLH group on a business set in prompt mode

```
SO:
>DEL
SONUMBERNOW 96 9 16 AM
>
GROUPTYPE:
>MLH
MEM_LEN:
>2 0 0 2
>KEY:
>2
MEM_LEN:
>$
```

The SERVORD command DEL appears as follows when entered in no-prompt mode.

Example of the DEL command to delete an MLH member from MLH group on a business set in no-prompt mode

```
>DEL $ MLH 2 0 0 2 2 $
```

Note: The procedure to delete a DLH member is identical, except that the hunt type is DLH.

Deleting BNN hunt group member from MLH group on business set

The following example shows the MAP display when using the SERVORD command DEL to delete a BNN hunt group member of an MLH hunt group. The BNN member 362-5005 is deleted from a BNN hunt group by the following service order.

Example of the DEL command to delete a BNN member from an MLH group on a business set in prompt mode

```
SO:
>DEL
SONUMBERNOW 96 9 16 AM
>
GROUPTYPE:
>BNN
MEM_DN:
>3625005
>MEM_DN:
>$
INTERCEPT:
>BLDN
```

The DEL command appears as follows when entered in no-prompt mode.

Example of the DEL command to delete a BNN member from an MLH group on a business set in no-prompt mode

```
>DEL $ BNN 3625005 $ BLDN
```

Deleting members of a Call Pickup group from a business set

The following example shows the MAP display when using the SERVORD command DEL to delete the members of a CPU group. The LENs to be deleted from the CPU group are 0 1 14 26, 0 1 14 27, 0 1 14 28, and 0 1 14 29.

Example of the DEL command for deleting a CPU group from a business set in prompt mode

```
SO:
>DEL
SONUMBER:NOW 96 9 16 AM
>
GROUPTYPE:
>CPU
CPULEN:
>0  1 14  26
KEY:
>2
CPULEN:
>0 1 14 27
KEY:
>1
CPULEN:
>0 1 14  28
KEY:
>1
CPULEN:
> 0 1 14  29
KEY:
>1
CPULEN:
>$
```

The DEL command appears as follows when entered in no-prompt mode.

Example of the DEL command for deleting a CPU group from a business set in no-prompt mode

```
>DEL $ CPU 0 1 14 26 2 0 1 14 27 1 0 1 14 28 1 0 1 14 29 1 0 1 14 30 1 $
```

DEO command example for a business set

The following example shows the MAP display when the SERVORD delete option (DEO) command is used to remove an option from a business set. The SERVORD DEO command is being used to delete the MCH option from key 4 of a business set on LEN 2 0 0 1.

Example of the DEO command used to remove option MCH from a business set in prompt mode

```
SO:
>DEO
SONUMBERNOW 96 9 16 AM
>
DN OR LEN:
> 2 0 0 1
OPTKEY:
>4
>OPTION:
>MCH
OPTKEY:
>$
```

The SERVORD command DEO appears as follows when entered in no-prompt mode.

Example of the DEO command used to remove MCH from a business set in no-prompt mode

```
>DEO $ 2 0 0 1 4 MCH $
```

OUT command example for a business set

The following example shows the MAP display when the SERVORD command OUT is used. The business set line with DN 362-1000 and LEN 2 0 0 1 is to be removed. Calls to this number are to be routed to the BLDN treatment.

Example of the OUT command used to remove a business set line from service in prompt mode

```
SO:
>OUT
SONUMBERNOW 96 9 16 AM
>
DN OR LEN:
> 3621000
LEN:
> 2 0 0 1
INTERCEPT_NAME:
>BLDN
```

The SERVORD command OUT appears as follows when entered in no-prompt mode.

Example of the OUT command used to remove a business set from service in no-prompt mode

```
>OUT $ 3621000 BLDN
```

Using pending order file

Introduction

Service orders can be entered and stored in the pending order (PENDING) subsystem without activating them. Each service order is stored in a pending service order file (PSOF). Instead of activating the service order as soon as it is entered, a PSOF file is created by responding to the SERVORD prompt, DUE, with a PSOF identification number along with a future date and time for activation of the pending order file.

The SERVORD command BULK can also store service orders. The main difference between using BULK and using the PENDING subsystem is that multiple service orders can be entered in a bulk file, while only one service order can be entered in a PSOF.

The operating company can offer its customers automatic activation of PSOFs when the pending service orders are due. Every day at 3:30 a.m. all due pending service orders are automatically activated. The remaining PSOFs in the PENDING subsystem remain inactive until the morning following their due dates.

This section contains examples of entering service orders into PSOFs for future activation. Also included are examples of manipulating service orders in the PENDING subsystem after they have been stored in a PSOF. Some examples require accessing the SERVORD subsystem. Some examples require accessing the PENDING subsystem.

All examples assume that the user is logged into a terminal. Some examples require accessing the SERVORD subsystem while others, require accessing the PENDING subsystem.

ENTER/RETURN/CR are not shown in the following PSOF and SERVORD examples. However, the user is still required to use one of them after each response to a PSOF or SERVORD prompt before the system will recognize their response to the prompt.

Creating a pending service order

Entering a service order for future activation is similar to entering an order for immediate activation. The service order is entered from the SERVORD subsystem. The main difference is that a unique identification number and a future due date and time are entered in response to the SONUMBER prompt instead of accepting the default SONUMBER by pressing the Return or Enter key. Accepting the default SONUMBER causes the service order to be activated immediately upon completion.

PSOFs are identified by the entered SONUMBER. The SONUMBER contains the following variables:

Valid Input Format abnnnnnc yy mm dd
Pending Order File Identifier abnnnnnc
Activation Date yy mm dd

Where:

a = mandatory alphabetical character (A–Z)
b = optional alphabetical character (A–Z)
nnnnn = five mandatory numerical characters
c = optional alphabetical character (A–Z)
yy = year (0–99)
mm = month (1–12)
dd = day (1–31)

The service order can be entered either in prompt or no-prompt mode. Refer to chapter 2, “Basic service order information,” for more information on these modes:

- In no-prompt mode, enter a future time and date in place of the $ character that follows the space after the SERVORD command.
- In prompt mode, enter a future time and date in response to the SONUMBER prompt. If the current date is entered, the service order will be processed immediately.

Example

The following example illustrates the entry of a PSOF. Instead of accepting the default SONUMBER by entering a ENTER/RETURN/CR, the identifier AB12345 and a new date, October 30, 1996, are entered.

Example of creating a PSOF in prompt mode

```
>SERVORD
SO:
>NEW
SONUMBER: NOW 96 09 13 AM
>AB12345 96 10 30 AM
DN:
>6211011
LCC:
>1FR
LATANAME:
>LATA1
LTG: 0

LEN_OR_LTID:
>0 0 1 4
OPTION:
>DGT
OPTION:
>$
```

The following example illustrates the entry of a PSOF in no-prompt mode.

Example of creating a PSOF in no-prompt mode

```
NEW AB12345 96 10 30 AM 6211011 1FR LATA1 0 0 0 1 4 DGT
$
```

Accessing the PENDING subsystem

Enter the PENDING subsystem to manipulate a pending order after it has been entered into a PSOF. The PENDING subsystem can be entered from the CI level or the SERVORD level. The user should not be in a command sequence or in the middle of a service order. SERVORD commands are valid inside the PENDING subsystem if PENDING was entered from within SERVORD.

After entering the PENDING subsystem, PENDING will accept any of the commands listed in table “PO subsystem commands” in this document.

Accessing PENDING with the POFID parameter

In the following example, the PENDING subsystem is entered from the SERVORD system. When the PENDING command and a valid pending order file identification name (POFID) are entered, the PSOF data is displayed.

If no PSOF with the entered POFID exists, a message to that effect is displayed.

Accessing the PENDING subsystem with POFID parameter

```
>SERVORD
SO:
>PENDING AB12345
PENDING:
       AB12345  1996 OCT 30    1   1
   1   NEW AB12345 96 10 30 AM 6210000 1FR     +
   2   LATA1 0 HOST 00 0 00 06 DGT $
```

Note: The "+" indicates that the display of the service order is continued to the next line.

PSOF data output display

The following identification information is displayed when the PSOF data is output:

- The following identification information is displayed when the PSOF data is output:
- **POFID** —The unique identification given to each PSOF. In the example, the POFID is AB12345.
- **Year** —1992–2999
- **Month** —JAN, FEB, MAR, APR, MAY, JUN, JUL, AUG, SEP, OCT, NOV, DEC
- **Day** —1–31
- **Hour** —0–2359 (a.m. appears as 1, p.m. appears as 1201)
- **Prompt** —000–365. The period of time in days that a reminder message is to be generated to a terminal prior to the due date of a PSOF.

After a pending order is displayed, that order is considered the current PSOF. This means the system is positioned on that PSOF, and any PENDING command entered will be executed against that PSOF.

Accessing PENDING with no parameter

The following example shows the output when the PENDING command is entered with no parameters. In this example, the PENDING subsystem prompts for a POFID.

Accessing the PENDING subsystem with no parameter

```
>SERVORD
SO:
>PENDING
PENDING FILE NAME: $
>AB12345
PENDING:
       AB12345  1996 OCT 30    1   1
   1   NEW AB12345 96 10 30 AM 6210000 1FR     +
   2   LATA1 0 HOST 00 0 00 06 DGT $
```

Accessing PENDING with $

The following example shows the output when the PENDING command is entered with the $ character. In this example, the system prompts for a PENDING command. The command entered is LEAVE, which exits the PENDING subsystem.

Accessing the PENDING subsystem with $

```
>SERVORD
SO:
>PENDING $
PENDING:
>LEAVE
SO:
```

PENDING subsystem commands

These are commands used in the PO subsystem to manipulate service orders stored in the PSOF:

- DIS (display)
- ACT (activate)
- DELETE (delete)

The following parameters may be used with these commands:

- POFID (pending order file identifier)
- PSOF (pending service order file)
- DATE (due date and time of pending order)
- DUE (orders due prior to the current switch date and time)
- ALL (all service orders in the pending order file)

- PR (prompt)
- NP (no prompt)

Note 1: PR and NP are optional parameters used with the ACT and DELETE commands.

Note 2: The id is the identifier of SONUMBER of a POF or Pending Order File entry. POF is entered along with the number, for example, PO A12345.

Note 3: Valid input for date and time:

Year = 1990 – 2999

Month = JAN, FEB, MAR, APR, MAY, JUN, AUG, SEP, OCT, NOV, DEC

Day = 1–31

Time = 0–2359 (AM 1 PM 1201)

The user must be in SERVORD to use these commands for service order manipulation.

The following table shows PO subsystem commands used with various parameters and describes the use of each entry.

PO subsystem commands

Command parameters	Descriptions of use
DIS	Shows the pending service order that was just displayed by the DIS command, or the pending order associated with the SONUMBER just entered when prompted for PENDING FILE NAME.
DIS POF A12345	Shows the pending order file (POF) associated with the SONUMBER (in this example, A12345).
DIS DATE OCT 30	Lists all SONUMBERS that are due up to and including the date specified. In this example, the specified date is October 30, 1996.
DIS DUE	Lists all SONUMBERS that are due prior to the current switch date and time. If no service orders are due, nothing is displayed.
DIS ALL	Lists all SONUMBERS in the order of input.

—continued—

PO subsystem commands (continued)

Command parameters	Descriptions of use
ACT	Activates the pending order that was just displayed by the DIS command, or the pending order associated with the SONUMBER just entered when prompted for PENDING FILE NAME.
ACT POF A12345	Activates only the pending order associated with the specified SONUMBER (for this example, A12345) with prompting.
ACT PSOF DATE OCT 30	Activates chronologically all pending service orders (with prompting) scheduled for activation prior to and including the specified date, October 30, 1996.
ACT PSOF DUE	Activates chronologically all pending service orders that are due prior to the current switch date and time, without prompting.
ACT PSOF ALL	Activates all pending service orders regardless of due date, without prompting.
DELETE	Deletes the pending service order that was just displayed through the DIS command, or the pending order associated with the SONUMBER entered when prompted for PENDING FILE NAME.
DELETE POF A12345	Deletes the specified SONUMBER (in this case, A12345) with prompting.
DELETE PSOF DATE OCT 30	Deletes chronologically all pending service orders (without prompting) that are due prior to and including the date specified. For this example the specified date is October 30, 1996.
DELETE PSOF DUE	Deletes chronologically all pending service orders that are due prior to the current switch date and time, without prompting.
DELETE PSOF ALL	Deletes chronologically all pending service orders, with prompting.
—end—	

Displaying pending orders

Once service orders are entered into the pending order file, they may be displayed by using the DIS command from the PENDING subsystem. A specific pending order may also be displayed when entering the PENDING subsystem.

Certain parameters may be entered with the DIS command to specify the information to be displayed. The following examples show the PENDING subsystem display command used with various parameters and describe the use of each entry.

Example of displaying a pending order

The following example shows the pending service order displayed by the DIS command.

Displaying a pending order using the DIS command

```
>PENDING
PENDING:
>DIS
PENDING:
       AB12345  1996 SEP 30    1   1
   1   NEW AB12345 96 10 30 AM 6210000 1FR     +
   2   LATA1 0 HOST 00 0 00 06 DGT $
>LEAVE
SO:
```

Example of displaying a pending order using the POFID

The following example shows the POF associated with SONUMBER AB12345.

Displaying a pending order using the POFID command

```
>PENDING
PENDING:
>DIS POF AB12345
AB12345  1996 SEP 30    1   1
   1   NEW AB12345 96 10 30 AM 6210000 1FR     +
   2   LATA1 0 HOST 00 0 00 06 DGT $
>LEAVE
SO:
```

Example of displaying pending orders by order of input

The following example lists all SONUMBERS by the order in which they were input.

Displaying pending orders by order of input

```
>PENDING
PENDING:
>DIS  ALL
AB12345 1996 OCT 30    1 1
AB12346 1996 OCT 29    1 1
AB12347 1996 OCT 28    1 1
>LEAVE
SO:
```

Example of displaying all pending orders prior to and including a specific date

The following example lists all SONUMBERS prior to and including the specific date of October 30, 1996.

Displaying a pending order using the DIS DATE command

```
>PENDING
PENDING:
>DIS DATE OCT 30
AB12345 1996 OCT 30    1 1
AB12346 1992 OCT 29    1 1
AB12347 1992 OCT 28    1 1
>LEAVE
SO:
```

Example of displaying all pending orders that have reached their due dates prior to the current switch date and time

The following example lists all SONUMBERS of all pending order files that have reached their due dates prior to the current switch date and time.

Note: In this example the PENDING command is entered at 10 a.m., September 20, 1996.

Displaying a pending order using the DIS DUE command

```
>PENDING
PENDING:
>DIS DUE
AB12345 1996 SEP 15    1 1
AB12346 1996 SEP 17    1 1
AB12347 1996 SEP 19    1 1
>LEAVE
SO:
```

Activating pending orders

The PENDING subsystem does not automatically activate pending orders when they are due. Pending orders are activated by using the ACT command from the PENDING subsystem. Certain parameters may be entered to specify the orders to be activated.

To activate a pending service order, enter the PENDING subsystem from the SERVORD level. If PENDING is entered from the CI level, orders cannot be activated, only displayed or deleted.

Before activating pending orders, ask a technician to check the store-stack size of the user name entered when logging into the terminal. Set the store-stack size to 4000 or higher. Orders cannot be activated if the store stack size is less than 4000.

File disposition prompts

After the execution of the ACTIVATE and DELETE commands, the system prompts the user to respond to the following two displays regarding the disposition of the Store file device (SFDEV) file and the POF:

```
DO YOU WANT TO ERASE SFDEV FILE? (Y/N)
DO YOU WANT TO DELETE POF? (Y/N)
```

To save time when more than one PO is being processed during the same session, the user can suspend these prompts by inserting a no-prompt parameter (NP) in the ACTIVATE and DELETE commands.

The response to the prompt regarding the disposition of the SFDEV file is determined by operating company policy. Therefore, manipulation of the SFDEV file is not covered in this manual.

The response to the display regarding the POF is determined by personnel responsible for the PENDING subsystem. If the POF is not deleted, it is retained in the PENDING subsystem, and can be activated. Use the DELETE command to delete the retained order.

Example of activating a pending order using a POFID

The following example activates the pending order associated with the specified SONUMBER (for this example, AB12345), prompts the user for information, and erases the pending order file. The order is activated at the PENDING and SERVORD levels.

Activating a pending order file using a POFID

```
>PENDING
PENDING:
>ACT POF AB12345
Activating POF: AB12345
COPYING POF INTO SFDEV
    NEW AB12345 96 10 30 AM 6210000 1FR
    LATA1 0 HOST 00 0 00 06 DGT $
COMMAND AS ENTERED
NEW AB12345 96 30 30 AM 6210000 1FR LATA1 0 HOST 00 0 00
06 DGT $
DO YOU WANT TO ERASE SFDEV FILE? (Y/N)
>N
DO YOU WANT TO DELETE POF? (Y/N)
>Y
AB12345 ERASED FROM POF SYSTEM
>LEAVE
SO:
```

Example of activating pending orders by due date

The following example displays all pending order files due by a specified date. The user chronologically activates all pending service orders (with prompting) scheduled for activation prior to and including the specified date, October 30, 1996. After this operation, the user erases the SFDEV and POF files.

Activating pending order files by due date

```
>PENDING
PENDING:
>DIS DATE 1996 OCT 30   1
   AB12345 1996 10 30 1201 1
   AB12346 1996 10 29    1 1
>ACT PSOF DATE 1992 APR 30  1201
Activating POF: AB12346
COPYING POF INTO SFDEV
    NEW AB12346 96 10 29 AM 6210111 1FR
    LATA1 0 HOST 00 0 02 01 $
COMMAND AS ENTERED
NEW AB12346 96 10 30 AM 6210111 1FR LATA1 0 HOST 00 0 02
01 $
DO YOU WANT TO ERASE SFDEV FILE? (Y/N)
>Y
DO YOU WANT TO DELETE POF? (Y/N)
>Y
AB12346 ERASED FROM POF SYSTEM
Activating POF: AB12346
COPYING POF INTO SFDEV
    NEW AB12345 96 10 30 PM 6210000 1FR
    LATA1 0 HOST 00 0 00 06 DGT $
COMMAND AS ENTERED
NEW AB12345 96 10 30 PM 6210000 1FR LATA1 0 HOST 00 0 00
06 DGT $
DO YOU WANT TO ERASE SFDEV FILE? (Y/N)
>Y
DO YOU WANT TO DELETE POF? (Y/N)
>Y
AB12345 ERASED FROM POF SYSTEM
>LEAVE
SO:
```

Note: If the system clock date and time correspond to the date and time used in this example, the results will be the same if ACT DUE is entered instead of ACT PSOF DATE 1996 OCT 30 1201. When specifying activate due, all due pending order files are activated whether they are service orders or not.

Changing pending orders

To make changes to a PSOF, the display facility of the PENDING subsystem can be used in conjunction with the no-prompt mode of service order generation, and, if necessary, the prompt and service order editing facilities. In the following example, the DGT option is added to AB12347.

Changing a PSOF

```
>PENDING
PENDING:
>PENDING AB12347
PENDING:
       AB12347  1996 NOV 2    1   1
   1   NEW AB12347 96 DEC 2 AM 6221234 1FR     +
   2   LATA1 0 HOST 00 0 10 05 $
>NEW AB12347 96 12 2 AM 6221234 1FR LATA1 0 0 0 10 5 DGT $
COMMAND AS ENTERED:
NEW AB12347 96 12 2 AM 6221234 1FR LATA1 0 0 0 10 5 DGT
$
ENTER Y TO CONFIRM, N TO REJECT OR E TO EDIT: $
>Y
POF ALREADY EXISTS, REPLACE? Y OR N: $
>Y
REPLACING POF
>DIS
PENDING:
       AB12347  1996 DEC 2    1   1
   1   NEW AB12347 96 12 2 AM 6221234 1FR     +
   2   LATA1 0 HOST 00 0 10 05 DGT $
>LEAVE
SO:
```

Note: Although entering the display command is not necessary after replacing the PSOF, it confirms that the replacement has taken place.

Deleting pending orders

Use the DELETE command to erase PSOFs from the PENDING subsystem. These PSOFs may be already activated and stored, or they may be pending activation. Certain parameters can be entered to specify the orders to be deleted.

Using the delete capability is similar to using the activate capability in PENDING. Therefore, only the DELETE command without parameters is illustrated in the following example. For more information on the delete capability, refer to table, “PO subsystem commands” in this document.

Deleting the current pending order

```
>PENDING
PENDING:
>PENDING AB12345
PENDING:
       AB12345  1996 oct 30    1   1
   1   NEW AB12345 96 10 30 AM 6210000 1FR     +
   2   LATA1 0 HOST 00 0 00 06 DGT $
>DELETE
Deleting POF: AB12345
COPYING POF INTO SFDEV
    NEW AB12345 96 10 30 AM 6210000 1FR
    LATA1 0 HOST 00 0 00 06 DGT $
DO YOU WANT TO ERASE SFDEV FILE? (Y/N)
>N
DO YOU WANT TO DELETE POF? (Y/N)
>Y
AB12345 ERASED FROM POF SUBSYSTEM
>LEAVE
```

Note: If an N is entered in response to the question DO YOU WANT TO DELETE POF? (Y/N), the DELETE order is cancelled.

The following example shows how to delete all pending service orders due prior to and including a specific date (a.m. and p.m. orders).

Deleting all pending orders due prior to specified date

```
>PENDING
PENDING:
>PENDING
PENDING:
>DELETE PSOF DATE OCT 30
Deleting POF: AB12345
COPYING POF INTO SFDEV
    NEW AB12345 96 10 30 AM 6210000 1FR
    LATA1 0 HOST 00 0 00 06 DGT $
DO YOU WANT TO ERASE SFDEV FILE? (Y/N)
>N
DO YOU WANT TO DELETE POF? (Y/N)
>Y
AB12345 ERASED FROM POF SUBSYSTEM
>LEAVE
```

The following example shows how to delete a specific pending order by POFID.

Deleting a specific pending order

```
>PENDING
PENDING:
>PENDING AB12345
PENDING:
       AB12345  1996 OCT 30    1   1
   1   NEW AB12345 96 10 30 AM 6210000 1FR     +
   2   LATA1 0 HOST 00 0 00 06 DGT $
>DELETE
Deleting POF: AB12345
COPYING POF INTO SFDEV
    NEW AB12345 96 10 30 AM 6210000 1FR
    LATA1 0 HOST 00 0 00 06 DGT $
DO YOU WANT TO ERASE SFDEV FILE? (Y/N)
>N
DO YOU WANT TO DELETE POF? (Y/N)
>Y
AB12345 ERASED FROM POF SUBSYSTEM
>LEAVE
```

The following example shows how to delete all pending service orders that have reached their due dates prior to the current switch date and time.

Deleting POFS having reached due dates prior to current switch date and time

```
>PENDING
PENDING:
>DELETE PSOF DUE
Deleting POF: AB12345
COPYING POF INTO SFDEV
    NEW AB12345 96 10 29 AM 6210000 1FR
    LATA1 0 HOST 00 0 00 06 DGT $

Deleting POF: AB12345
COPYING POF INTO SFDEV
    NEW AB12346 96 10 29 AM 6210000 1FR
    LATA1 0 HOST 00 0 00 06 DGT $

Deleting POF: AB12345
COPYING POF INTO SFDEV
    NEW AB12347 96 10 30 AM 6210000 1FR
    LATA1 0 HOST 00 0 00 06 DGT $
DO YOU WANT TO ERASE SFDEV FILE? (Y/N)

>N
DO YOU WANT TO DELETE POF? (Y/N)
>Y
AB12345 ERASED FROM POF SUBSYSTEM
AB12346 ERASED FROM POF SUBSYSTEM
AB12347 ERASED FROM POF SUBSYSTEM
>LEAVE
```

The following example shows how to delete all pending service orders regardless of due date.

Deleting all service orders in the Pending Order File regardless of due date

```
>PENDING
PENDING:
>DELETE PSOF all
Deleting POF: AB12345
COPYING POF INTO SFDEV
    NEW AB12345 96 10 30 AM 6210000 1FR
    LATA1 0 HOST 00 0 00 06 DGT
Deleting POF: AB12346
COPYING POF INTO SFDEV
    NEW AB12346 96 10 30 AM 6210000 1FR
    LATA1 0 HOST 00 0 00 06 DGT $
Deleting POF: AB12347
COPYING POF INTO SFDEV
    NEW AB12347 96 10 30 AM 6210000 1FR
    LATA1 0 HOST 00 0 00 06 DGT $
Deleting POF: AB12347
COPYING POF INTO SFDEV
    NEW AB12345 96 11 20 AM 6210000 1FR
    LATA1 0 HOST 00 0 00 06 DGT $
DO YOU WANT TO ERASE SFDEV FILE? (Y/N)
>N
DO YOU WANT TO DELETE POF? (Y/N)
>Y
AB12345 ERASED FROM POF SUBSYSTEM
AB12346 ERASED FROM POF SUBSYSTEM
AB12347 ERASED FROM POF SUBSYSTEM
>LEAVE
```

Exiting the PENDING subsystem

To exit the PENDING subsystem, enter LEAVE.

Reference tables

Introduction

This section contains tables of information to help the user enter valid service orders. The tables do not contain all the information available in the DMS for specified topics. They do include information on the most commonly used commands, options, and prompts involved in implementing services on single line and MDC multiline business sets.

Service order commands

The following table lists valid service order commands. The table also includes references to the option's corresponding section "Service order commands" in this document.

Service order commands

Command	Use	Application
ABNN	Add bridged night number.	hunt group members
ADA	Add an authcode.	offices with IBN authcodes
ADD	Add line(s) to an existing hunt group.	hunt group members
	Add existing lines to call pickup group.	call pickup groups
ADO	Add options to existing lines or add lines to a DNH group.	individual lines
		DNH group members
		pilots of hunt groups
	Add options to hunt group lines specified by LEN.	MLH/DLH group members
	Add proprietary business set (P-phone) and data unit options to business set keys.	business sets and data units

—continued—

Service order commands (continued)

Command	Use	Application
BULK	Verify or update (execute) from a batch of service orders input in bulk.	all service order types
CDN	Change directory number	all DNs of a hunt group except the pilot DN Remote Call Forwarding permitted on teen service PDNs, not teen service SDNs
CHDN	Change hunt directory number.	allows the change of DN associated with a member of an MLH group
CHF	Change option information for option that already exists on a line.	individual lines teen service DNH group member pilots of hunt groups MLH/DLH group members WATS options of ESDNs all options must be deleted to change an ESDN to an SDN integrated voice and data sets (IVDs) business sets and data units
CHG	Change translation/routing information. Change OUTWATS zone. Change LCC. ***Note:*** When changing LCC, the number of assigned options and the number of assigned keys must not exceed 30 and 24, respectively.	offices with IBN authcodes, lines, trunks and VFGs business set, RES, and POTS lines unavailable to ESDN lines

—continued—

Service order commands (continued)

Command	Use	Application
CHL	Change list. Used to add, change, and delete a screening list's DNs.	individual lines teen service DNH group members pilots of hunt groups MLH/DLH group members WATS options of ESDNs integrated voice and data sets (IVDs) business sets and data units
CICP	Change intercept	all unassigned DNs
CKLN	Change keyset line equipment number	business sets and data units
CLN	Change line equipment number.	all lines except party lines and ESDN lines
COPYSET	Provision up to 100 lines at a time based on datafill for model set	business sets and RES, POTS, and IBN lines ***Note 1:*** The COPYSET command is only valid for unassigned DNs. ***Note 2:*** If a LEN is specified in the COPYSET command, the LEN must be hardware assigned/software unassigned (HASU).
DBNN	Delete bridged night number.	hunt group members
DEA	Delete an authcode	offices with IBN authcodes
DEL	Delete line from a hunt group.	hunt group members except pilot
DEO	Delete options from lines.	individual lines DNH group members pilots of hunt groups

—continued—

Service order commands (continued)

Command	Use	Application
DEO (continued)	Delete options from hunt group lines specified by LEN.	MLH/DLH group members
	Delete options from Meridian business set (MBS) keys.	business sets and data units
DSP	Display translation/routing information. Display OUTWATS zone. Display LCC assigned to a business set.	offices with IBN authcodes, lines, trunks, and VFGs business sets
ECHO	Turns on echoing of service orders to a terminal connected to the DMS-100 switch.	service order echo
EST	Establish a hunt group.	hunt group with members having common options
		2WW service business sets with DNH group data units
	Establish a call pickup group.	existing lines
NEW	Establish service.	individual (non-hunt) lines and party lines
		business sets and data units
NEWACD	Allows the operating company to establish a new ACD supervisor or agent set with a single command.	business sets
NEWDN	Assign a block of DNs not associated with line equipment.	DNs associated with an office route
	OR	
	Assign a station not associated with a LEN as the remote station to which calls are forwarded.	Remote Call Forwarding
OUT	Remove service.	individual lines
		pilots of hunt groups
		business sets and data units

—continued—

Service order commands (continued)

Command	Use	Application
OUTDN	Deletes the assignment of a block of DNs.	DNs associated with an office route
	OR	
	Deletes assignment of a remote station to which calls are forwarded.	Remote Call Forwarding
PLP	Plug up (place on trouble intercept).	individual lines
		pilots of hunt groups
		DNH group members
RES	Restore services from suspension or plug-up.	individual lines
		pilots (to restore hunt group)
	Restore service to an RCF DN.	Remote Call Forwarding
RESGRP	Restore service for a group of lines.	groups of lines (NCOS)
SDNA	Set up directory number attributes.	groups of directory numbers
STOPECHO	Turn off echoing of service orders to a terminal connected to the DMS-100 switch.	service order echo
SUS	Suspend service.	individual lines
		pilots (to suspend hunt group)
		Remote Call Forwarding
SUSGRP	Suspend service for a group of lines.	groups of lines (NCOS)
SWAP	Enables the exchange of DNs for up to 32 LENs.	offices with IBN authcodes except ESDN lines

—end—

Line class codes

The following table defines the basic types of services associated with subscriber lines.

Line class codes

Line class code	Type of service
DATA	data unit
1FR	individual flat rate, residence and business
IBN	MDC single line sets
M5008	Meridian M5008 sets
M5009	Meridian M5009 sets
M5112	Meridian M5112 sets
M5208	Meridian M5208 sets
M5209	Meridian M5209 sets
M5216	Meridian M5216 sets
M5312	Meridian M5312 sets
M5316	Meridian M5316 sets

Line service options

The following table lists line service options that, with the LCC, further define the service associated with a line or hunt group. Table “Options incompatibility” lists incompatible options for each option. Table “Options and compatible line class codes” identifies for the user which options are compatible with a particular line class code. Table “Prompts” identifies those commands that are associated with each option.

Line service options

Option	Name
3WC	Three-Way Calling
3WCPUB	Three-Way Calling Public Announcement
AAB	Automatic Answer Back
AAK	Answer Agent Key
ACB	Automatic Call Back
ACD	Automatic Call Distribution
ACDNR	Automatic Call Distribution Not Ready

—continued—

Line service options (continued)

Option	Name
ACRJ	Anonymous Caller Rejection
ADSI	Analog Display Services Interfaces
AEMK	Answer Emergency Key
ALI	Automatic Location Identification
AMATEST	Automatic Message Accounting Test Call Capability
AR	Automatic Recall
ARDDN	Automatic Recall Dialable Directory Number
ASL	Agent Status Lamp
ATC	Automatic Time and Charges
AUD	Automatic Dial
AUL	Automatic Line
AUTODISP	Automatic Display
BCLID	Bulk Calling Line Identification
BLF	Busy Lamp Field for Meridian Business Sets
BNN	Bridged Night Number
CAG	Call Agent
CALLOG	Call Logging
CBE	Call Forwarding Busy Internal Calls Only
CBU	Call Forwarding Busy Unrestricted
CCSA	Common Control Switching Arrangement
CCV	Call Covering
CCW	Cancel Call Waiting
CDC	Customer Data Change
CDE	Exclude External Calls from Call Forwarding
CDI	Exclude Intragroup Calls from Call Forwarding
CDU	Call Forwarding Do Not Answer Unrestricted
CFB	Call Forwarding Busy
CFD	Call Forwarding Do Not Answer (Business Sets)

—continued—

Line service options (continued)

Option	Name
CFDA	Call Forwarding Do Not Answer (Residential)
CFTB	Call Forward Timed for CFB
CFTD	Call Forward Timed for CFD
CFDVT	Call Forwarding Do Not Answer Variable Timer
CFF	Call Forwarding Fixed
CFGD	Call Forwarding Do Not Answer for Hunt Group
CFGDA	Call Forwarding Group Do Not Answer
CFI	Call Forwarding Intragroup
CFK	Call Forwarding on a Per Key Basis
CFMDN	Call Forwarding MADN Secondary Member
CFRA	Call Forwarding Remote Access
CFS	Call Forwarding Simultaneous/Screening
CFU	Call Forwarding Universal
CFW	Call Forwarding
CHD	Call Hold
CID	Calling Party Identification
CIDB	Permanent Calling Identity Delivery Blocking
CIDS	Calling Identity Delivery and Suppression
CIF	Controlled Interflow
CIR	Circular Hunt
CLF	Calling Line Identification with Flash
CLI	Calling Line Identification
CLSUP	Call Supervisor
CMCF	Control Multiple Call Forwarding
CNAB	Calling Name Delivery Blocking
CNAMD	Calling Name Delivery
CND	Calling Number Delivery
CNDB	Calling Number Delivery Blocking

—continued—

Line service options (continued)

Option	Name
CNDBO	Calling Number Delivery Blocking Override
CNF	Station Controlled Conference
COD	Cutoff on Disconnect
COT	Customer Originated Trace
CPR	Critical Path Restoration
CPU	Call Pickup
CTD	Carrier Toll Denied
CTW	Call Transfer Warning
CWD	Dial Call Waiting
CWI	Call Waiting Intragroup
CWO	Call Waiting Originating
CWR	Call Waiting Ringback
CWT	Call Waiting
CWX	Call Waiting Exempt
CXR	Call Transfer
DCBI	Directed Call Pickup Barge-In
DCBX	Directed Call Pickup Barge-In Exempt
DCF	Denied Call Forwarding
DCPK	Directed Call Park
DCPU	Directed Call Pickup
DCPX	Directed Call Pickup Exempt
DDN	Dialable Directory Number
DGT	Digitone
DIN	Denied Incoming Calls
DISCTO	Disconnect Timeout
DISP	Display
DLH	Distributed Line Hunt
DND	Do Not Disturb

—continued—

Line service options (continued)

Option	Name
DNH	Directory Number Hunt
DNID	Dialed Number Identification Delivery
DOR	Denied Origination
DPR	Data Unit Profile
DQS	Display Queue Status
DQT	Display Queue Threshold
DRCW	Distinctive Ringing/Call Waiting
DRING	Distinctive Ringing
DSCWID	SCWID with Disposition
DTM	Denied Termination
EBO	Executive Busy Override
EBX	Executive Busy Override Exempt
ECM	Extended Call Management
ELN	Essential Line
EMK	Emergency Key
EMW	Executive Message Waiting
EWAL	Enhanced WATS Access Line
EXB	Extension Bridging
EXT	Extension/Add-On
FAA	Forced Agent Availability
FCTDNTER	Inter-LATA Full Carrier Toll Denied
FCTDNTRA	Intra-LATA Full Carrier Toll Denied
FGA	Feature Group A
FNT	Free Number Terminating
FRO	Fire Reporting System (Origination and Termination)
FRS	Fire Reporting System (Termination Only)
FTRGRP	Feature Group
FTRKEYS	Feature Keys

—continued—

Line service options (continued)

Option	Name
GIAC	Group Intercom All Calls
GIC	Group Intercom
GND	Ground Start
HLD	Permanent Hold
HOT	Hotel/Motel
ICM	Intercom (Business Sets)
IECFB	Internal/External Call Forwarding Busy
IECFD	Internal/External Call Forwarding Do Not Answer
ILB	Inhibit Line Busy
IMB	Inhibit Make Busy
INSPECT	Inspect Key
IRR	Inhibit Ring Reminder
KSH	Key Short Hunt
KSMOH	Key Set Music on Hold
LCDR	Local Call Detail Recording
LNR	Last Number Redial
LNRA	Last Number Redial Associated with Set
LOB	Line of Business
LOD	Line Overflow to DN
LOR	Line Overflow to Route
LPIC	IntraLATA PIC
LVM	Leave Message
M518	18-Button Add-On for Meridian M5000 Series
M522	22-Button Add-On for Merdian M5000 Series
M536	36-Button Add-On for Meridian M5000 Series
MBK	Make Busy Key
MBSCAMP	Meridian Business Set Station Camp-On
MCH	Malicious Call Hold

—continued—

Line service options (continued)

Option	Name
MDN	Multiple Appearance Directory Number
MDNNAME	MDN Member Name
MEMDISP	MDN Member Display
MLAMP	MDN Lamp
MLH	Multiline Hunt
MPH	Multiple Position Hunt
MREL	MDN Release
MRF	MDN Ring Forwarding
MRFM	MADN Ring Forwarding Manual
MSB	Make Set Busy
MSBI	Make Set Busy Intragroup
MSMWI	Multiple Station Message Waiting Indication
MWIDC	Message Waiting Indication
MWQRY	Message Waiting Query
MWT	Message Waiting
NAME	Name Display
NDC	No Double Connect
NFA	Network Facility Access
NGTSRVCE	Night Service
NHT	No Hazard Test
NLT	No Line Insulation Test
NOH	No Receiver Off-Hook Tone
NPGD	Negate Partial Ground Start Diagnostics
NRS	Network Resource Selector
NSDN	Night Service Directory Number
OBS	Observe Agent
OFR	Overflow Register (Hardware)
OFS	Overflow Register (Software)

—continued—

Line service options (continued)

Option	Name
OLS	Originating Line Select
ONI	Operator Number Identification
PBL	Private Business Line
PF	Power Features
PIC	Primary InterLATA Carrier
PILOT	Pilot DN Billing
PRH	Preferential Hunting
PRK	Call Park
PRL	Privacy Release
QBS	Query Busy Station
QCK	Quick Conference Key
QTD	Query Time and Date
RAG	Ring Again
RCHD	Residential Call Hold
RCVD	Received Digits Billing
REASDSP	Reason Display
RINGTYP	Ringing Type
RMB	Random Make Busy
RMP	Remote Meter Pulsing
RMR	Remote Message Register (Reversal)
RMT	Remote Message Register for Toll Calls
RPA	Repeated Alert
RSP	Restricted Sent Paid
RSUS	Requested Suspension
SACB	Subscriber Activated Call Blocking
SBLF	Set Based Lamp Field
SCA	Selective Call Acceptance
SCF	Selective Call Forwarding

—continued—

Line service options (continued)

Option	Name
SCL	Speed Calling Long
SCMP	Series Completion
SCRJ	Selective Call Rejection
SCS	Speed Calling Short
SCU	Speed Calling User
SCWID	Spontaneous Call Waiting Identification
SDN	Secondary Directory Number
SDS	Special Delivery Service
SDY	Line Study
SEC	Security
SETMODEL	Set Model
SHU	Stop Hunt
SL	Secondary Language
SLC	Subscriber Loop Carrier
SLQ	Single-line Queuing
SLU	Subscriber Line Usage
SLVP	Single-Line Variety Package
SMDI	Simplified Message Desk Interface
SMDICND	SMDI-SMDI Calling Number Delivery
SMDR	Station Message Detail Recording
SOR	Station Origination Restriction
SORC	Station Origination Restrictions Controller
SPB	Special Billing
SSAC	Station Specific Authorization Codes
STRD	Short Timed Release Disconnect
SUPPRESS	Suppress Line Identification Information
SUPR	Supervisor
SUS	Suspended Service

—continued—

Line service options (continued)

Option	Name
SVCGRP	Service Group
TBO	Terminating Billing Option
TDN	Toll Denial
TDV	Toll Diversion
TELECNTR	Meridian Telecenter
TERM	Terminating DN Billing
TES	Toll Essential
TFO	Terminating Fault Option
TLS	Terminating Line Select
TRMBOPT	Terminator Billing Option on Hunt Group
UCD	Uniform Call Distribution
UCDLG	Uniform Call Distribution Login
UCDSD	Uniform Call Distribution Signal Distributor
WUCR	Wake-Up Call Reminder
	—end—

Line class codes and compatible options

The following table lists the LCCs and compatible options. Only those line class codes that are used by MDC are listed. To obtain a complete listing of LCC-options compatibility from the DMS-100 switch, log on at an IOD and enter the following commands:

> TABLE LCCOPT
> LIST ALL

Line class codes and compatible options

Line class code	Compatible options
1FR	3WC, AIN, AMATEST, ATC, AUL, BCLID, BNN, CALLOG, CCW, CFBL, CFDA, CFGDA, CFW, CID, CIDB, CIDS, CIR, CLF, CLI, COD, CTD, CUSD, CWT, DCF, DCND, DGT, DLH, DMCT, DNH, DNID, DOR, DTM, ELN, ESL, FANI, FCTDNTER, FCTDNTRA FGA, FNT, FRO, FRS, FSR, GLTC, GND, HOT, ILB, IMB, INT, IRR, LCDR,LDSA LDSO, LDSR, LDST, LOD, LOR, LPIC, MAN, MBK, MLH, MPB, NAME, NDC, NHT, NLT, NOH, NPGD, OFR, OFS, ONI, PIC, PILOT, PLP, PRH, RCVD, RMB, RMP, RMR, RMS, RSP, RSUS, SC1, SC2, SCMP, SDN, SDS, SDY, SETMODEL, SHU, SLU, SPB, STRD, SUPPRESS, SUS, TBO, TDN, TERM, TES, TFO, TRMBOPT, WML
CFTB	IBN, KEYSET LCCS
CFTD	IBN, KEYSET LCCS
DATA	AMATEST, AUD, AUL, BNN, CBE, CBU, CDC, CDE, CDI, CDU, CFB, CFD, CFDVT, CFF, CFGD, CFI, CFRA, CFS, CFU, CIR, CLI, CMCF, CPR, CTD, CUG, CWX, DCF, DIN, DISCTO, DLH, DND, DNH, DOR, DPR, DTM, ELN,FCTDNTER, FCTDNTRA, FGA, FNT, FTRGRP, FTRKEYS, IECFB, IECFD, ILB, IMB, IRR, LCDR, LNR, LOD, LOR, LPIC, MBK, MLH, MSB, MSBI, NDC, NOH, NRS, OFR, OFS, PIC, PRH, RAG, RMB, RSUS, SCA, SCF, SCL, SCMP, SCRJ, SCS, SCU, SDY, SEC, SHU, SL, SLU, SMDR, SPB, SSAC, SUPPRESS, SUS, TBO, TES, TFO

Note 1: PSET is the LCC used for business sets. The DISP option is added to the line for display business sets.

Note 2: M8000 and M9000 single line sets have line class code of IBN, the same as other single line sets.

Note 3: M5009 is a special LCC used for Meridian M5009 business sets having 9 keys. Compatible options are the same as for PSET.

Note 4: M5112 is the LCC for Meridian M5112 business sets having 12 keys. Compatible options are the same as for PSET.

Note 5: International LCCs and options are not included in this table.

Note 6: M5008, M5209, M5212, M5216, M5312, and M5316 LCCs have the same compatible options as PSET.

Note 7: The VLN LCC must be used for Remote Call Forwarding DNs, which have no associated hardware. VLN has no compatible options.

—continued—

Line class codes and compatible options (continued)

Line class code	Compatible options
IBN	3WC, 3WCPUB, ACB, ACD, ACDNR, ACRJ, ADSI, AIN, AINDN, ALI, AMATEST, AR, ARDDN, ATC, AUL, BCLID, BNN, CBE, CBU, CCSA, CCW, CDC, CDE, CDI, CDU, CFB, CFD, CFDVT, CFF, CFGD, CFI, CFMDN, CFRA, CFTB, CFTD, CFS, CFU, CHD, CID, CIDB, CIDS, CIR, CLF, CLI, CMCF, CNAB, CNAMD, CND, CNDB, CNDBO, CNF, COD, COT, CPU, CTD, CTW, CWD, CWI, CWO, CWR, CWT, CWX, CXR, DCBI, DCBX, DCF, DCND, DCPK, DCPU, DCPX, DDN, DGT, DIN, DLH, DND, DNH, DNID, DOR, DRCW, DRING, DSCWID, DTM, EBO, EBX, ECM, ELN, EMW, FGA, FCTDNTER, FCTDNTRA, FNT, FRO, FRS, FTRGRP, GIC, GLTC, GND, HLD, HOT, IECFB, IECFD, ILB, IMB, IRR, LCDR, LNR, LOD, LOR, LPIC, MBK, MDN, MDNNAME, MEMDISP, MLAMP, MLH, MPH, MREL, MRF, MSB, MSBI, MWT, NAME, NDC, NFA, NHT, NLT, NOH, NPGD, NSDN, OBS, OFR, OFS, ONI, PIC, PILOT, PLP, PPL, PRH, PRK, RAG, RCVD, RMB, RMR, RMT, RSP, RSUS, SACB, SCA, SCF, SCL, SCMP, SCRJ, SCS, SCU, SCWID, SDN, SDS, SDY, SEC, SETMODEL, SVCGRP, SHU, SL, SLU, SMDI, SMDICND, SMDR, SOR, SORC, SPB, SPR, SSAC, STRD, SUPPRESS, SUPR, SUS, TBO, TERM, TES, TFO, TRMBOPT, UCD, UCDSD, WML, WUCR, XXTRG

Note 1: PSET is the LCC used for business sets. The DISP option is added to the line for display business sets.

Note 2: M8000 and M9000 single line sets have line class code of IBN, the same as other single line sets.

Note 3: M5009 is a special LCC used for Meridian M5009 business sets having 9 keys. Compatible options are the same as for PSET.

Note 4: M5112 is the LCC for Meridian M5112 business sets having 12 keys. Compatible options are the same as for PSET.

Note 5: International LCCs and options are not included in this table.

Note 6: M5008, M5209, M5212, M5216, M5312, and M5316 LCCs have the same compatible options as PSET.

Note 7: The VLN LCC must be used for Remote Call Forwarding DNs, which have no associated hardware. VLN has no compatible options.

—continued—

Line class codes and compatible options (continued)

Line class code	Compatible options
PSET	3WC, 3WCPUB, AAB, AAK, ACB, ACD, ACDNR, ACRJ, AEMK, AIN, AINDN, ALI, AMATEST, AR, ARDDN, ASL, ATC, AUD, AUL, AUTODISP, BCLID, BLF, BNN, CAG, CBE, CBU, CCV, CCW, CDC, CDE, CDI, CDU, CFB, CFD, CFDVT, CFF, CFGD, CFI, CFK, CFMDN, CFRA, CFS, CFU, CFW, CID, CIDB, CIDS, CIF, CIR, CLI, CLSUP, CMCF, CNDBO, CNF, COT, CPU, CTD, CTW, CWD, CWI, CWO, CWR, CWT, CWX, CXR, DASK, DCBI, DCBX, DCF, DCPK, DCPU, DCPX, DIN, DISP, DLH, DND, DNID, DNH, DOR, DQS, DQT, DRCW, DRING, DTM, EBO, EBX, ECM, ELN, EMK, EMW, EXT, FAA, FCTDNTER, FCTDNTRA, FGA, FNT, FTRGRP, FTRKEYS, GIAC, GIC, ICM, IECFB, IECFD, ILB, IMB, INSPECT, IRR, KSH, KSMOH, LCDR, LINEPSAP, LNR, LNRA, LOB, LOD, LOR, LPIC, LVM, M518, M536, MBK, MBSCAMP, MCH, MDN, MDNNAME, MEMDISP, MLAMP, MLH, MREL, MRF, MRFM, MSB, MSBI, MSMWI, MWIDC, MWQRY, MWT, NAME, NDC, NGTSRVCE, NLT, NOH, NPGD, NRS, OBS, OLS, ONI, PBL, PF, PIC, PILOT, PLP, PRH, PRK, PRL, QBS, QCK, QTD, RAG, RCVD, REASDSP, RMB, RPA, RSP, RSUS, SACB, SBLF, SCA, SCF, SCL, SCMP, SCRJ, SCS, SCU, SDS, SDY, SEC, SETMODEL, SVCGRP, SHU, SL, SLU, SMDI, SMDR, SNR, SOR, SORC, SPB, SPR, SSAC, SUPPRESS, SUPR, SUS, TBO, TERM, TES, TFO, TLS, UCD, UCDLG, UCDSD, WML, WUCR, XXTRG

Note 1: PSET is the LCC used for business sets. The DISP option is added to the line for display business sets.

Note 2: M8000 and M9000 single line sets have line class code of IBN, the same as other single line sets.

Note 3: M5009 is a special LCC used for Meridian M5009 business sets having 9 keys. Compatible options are the same as for PSET.

Note 4: M5112 is the LCC for Meridian M5112 business sets having 12 keys. Compatible options are the same as for PSET.

Note 5: International LCCs and options are not included in this table.

Note 6: M5008, M5209, M5212, M5216, M5312, and M5316 LCCs have the same compatible options as PSET.

Note 7: The VLN LCC must be used for Remote Call Forwarding DNs, which have no associated hardware. VLN has no compatible options.

—end—

SERVORD prompts

For each service order to be entered, a set of data must be prepared. The exact data required depends on the services and line service options to be established, added, removed, deleted, or changed. The tables in this chapter can help the user to prepare and input service orders.

In the prompt mode of service order entry, SERVORD displays a prompting message to indicate the next item of data required. The following table defines the limits of the valid entries for each prompt that may appear when using SERVORD. The complete list applicable to a specific office is printed out if a double error is entered. This table also cites the option or command the prompt is linked to.

Prompts

Prompt	Valid input	Explanation	Used with
AAKDN	7 digits	Answer agent key directory number. Prompted for only when the feature key template for a supervisor set contains AAK.	NEWACD command
AAK_ACDGROUP	1–16 alphanumeric characters	A group identifier that must already be datafilled in table ACDGRP. The name of the automatic call distribution group to which this station belongs is located in table ACDGRP.	AAK option
AAK_ACDSGRP	1–255	The number of the ACD group to which this station belongs. This number must already be datafilled in table ACDSGRP.	AAK option
ACC	Any valid legacy LCC or any user defined ACC	Agent class codes. ACCs are definable via table editor using public environment and business environment views tables.	Commands EST and NEW
ACCT	Y = Yes, N = No	Indicates whether an account code is required.	ADA command
ACD	Y = Yes, N = No	Automatic call distribution	DRING option

Note: Where a list of specific valid inputs is shown, the list may not be definitive. A complete list of valid inputs is displayed if invalid input is entered twice following the prompt.

—continued—

Prompts (continued)

Prompt	Valid input	Explanation	Used with
ACDGROUP	1–16 alphanumeric characters	A group identifier that must already be datafilled in table ACDGRP. The name of the automatic call distribution group to which this station belongs is located in table ACDGRP.	Options ACD, DASK, DQS, NGTSRVCE, OBS
ACDSETTYPE	AGENT, SUPERVISOR	The type of ACD business set.	NEWACD command
ACDSGRP	1–255	The number of the ACD subgroup to which this station belongs. This number must already be datafilled in table ACDSGRP.	ACD option
ADDON	S1, S2, S3, E5, E6, E7 (S indicates Set and E indicates Extension, followed by the hardware address.)	Type of ADDON is KEY_SET_ADDRESS.	EXT option
AEMKDN	7 digits	Answer emergency key directory number. Prompted for only when the feature key template for a supervisor set contains AEMK.	NEWACD command
AGENT_LEN	Refer to LEN_OR_LTID in this table for information on valid inputs.	The LEN of the agent position.	ASL option

Note: Where a list of specific valid inputs is shown, the list may not be definitive. A complete list of valid inputs is displayed if invalid input is entered twice following the prompt.

—continued—

Prompts (continued)

Prompt	Valid input	Explanation	Used with
ALTTRC	A serial list of from 1 to 8 digits, 0–7, entered in a continuous numerical sequence, or a $.	Alternate terminating restriction code; applies to IBN extended calls. See TRC for further information.	DIN option
ANNOUNCEMENT_NUMBER	0–15	Applies to custom announcement (CANN); see INTERCEPT_NAME.	Commands CDN, CICP, DEL, OUT, with INTERCEPT_NAME = CANN
ASLLEN	Refer to LEN_OR_LTID in this table for information on valid inputs.	Agent status lamp LEN. Prompted for only when the feature key template for a supervisor set contains ASL.	NEWACD command
ASLSDN	One numerical character, between 2 and 8.	Agent status lamp monitoring the SDN of an ACD agent. Key number associated with the secondary DN to be monitored.	ASL option
AUDFEAT	1–16 alphanumeric characters	Option or service to be accessed.	AUD option
AULDN	The local or toll DN to which the AUL is to be connected; 18 digits maximum.	Automatic line DN.	AUL option

Note: Where a list of specific valid inputs is shown, the list may not be definitive. A complete list of valid inputs is displayed if invalid input is entered twice following the prompt.

—continued—

Prompts (continued)

Prompt	Valid input	Explanation	Used with
AUTHCODE	2–12 digits	The authorization code for the customer group. This authcode must contain the same number of digits as defined in field LENGTH of table AUTHPART.	Commands ADA, DEA Commands CHG, DSP, with WHAT=AUTH DSP command
	2–12 digits, or $	Authorization code.	SSAC option
AUTHPART	1–16 alphanumeric characters	The authorization partition name assigned to the customer group. This name can be found in field PARTNM of table AUTHPART. This prompt appears only if there is more than one authcode partition.	Commands ADA, DEA
AUTHTYPE	ASR = automatic set relocation SSAC = station specific authcodes SUPAC = super authcodes SW = system wide	Indicates the type of authcode.	ADA command
AUTO	Y = Yes, N = No	Automatic forward ringing for MDN.	MRF option
AUTOLOG	Y = Yes, N = No	Indicates if autologon capability required.	SMDI option

Note: Where a list of specific valid inputs is shown, the list may not be definitive. A complete list of valid inputs is displayed if invalid input is entered twice following the prompt.

—continued—

Prompts (continued)

Prompt	Valid input	Explanation	Used with
AUTO_OR_MAN	AUTO=automated MAN=manual	Type of time of day routing.	CHG command, with WHAT=TDR
BLFDN	10-digit DN	Busy lamp field monitored DN; the BLF option is used to monitor the DN status.	BLF option
BNN	7 digits	Bridged night number; the alternate DN that is to be assigned to a hunt line for night service.	ABNN command ADD command, with GROUPTYPE = BNN DBNN command EST command, with GROUPTYPE = BNN
BRIDGE_TONE	Y = Yes, N= No	Indicates whether a tone is to be heard when an MDN number bridges into a call.	MDN option
BRIDGING	Y = Yes, N = No	Bridging capability for an MDN group.	MDN option
BUZZ	Y = Yes, N = No	Specifies whether the buzz is to be enabled.	QBS option

Note: Where a list of specific valid inputs is shown, the list may not be definitive. A complete list of valid inputs is displayed if invalid input is entered twice following the prompt.

—continued—

Prompts (continued)

Prompt	Valid input	Explanation	Used with
CAGDN	7 digits	Call agent key DN Prompted for only when the feature key template for a supervisor set contains CAG.	NEWACD command
CALLTYPE	0–15	Call type associated with the multiple position hunt (MPH) group.	EST command, with GROUPTYPE = MPH
	0–31		SMDI option
CAR	Y = Yes, N = No	Call request option.	MWT option
CFBCNTL	F=fixed assignment for CFB N=normal (default) assignment for CFB P=programmed assignment for CFB	Call forwarding busy control.	CFB option
CFBDN	Up to 30 digits	Call forwarding DN for CFB option.	CFB option
CFBLCNTL	C=programmed assignment for CFBL F=fixed assignment for CFBL N=normal (default) assignment for CFBL	Call forwarding busy line control applicable to CFBL option.	CFBL option

Note: Where a list of specific valid inputs is shown, the list may not be definitive. A complete list of valid inputs is displayed if invalid input is entered twice following the prompt.

—continued—

Prompts (continued)

Prompt	Valid input	Explanation	Used with
CFDACNTL	C=programmed assignment for CFDA F=fixed assignment for CFDA N=normal (default) assignment for CFDA	Call forwarding don't answer control applicable to option CFDA.	CFDA option
CFDCNTL	F=fixed assignment for CFD N=normal (default) P=programmed assignment for CFD	Call forwarding don't answer control.	CFD option
CFDDN	Up to 30 digits	Call forwarding DN for CFD option.	CFD option
CFFDN	Up to 30 digits	Call forwarding DN for CFF option.	CFF option
CFGDN	Up to 30 digits	The external DN to which the call is to be forwarded.	CFGD option
CFGTYPE	N = no restrictions CFGDI = restrict intragroup CFGDE =restrict extragroup	Call forwarding type.	CFGD option
CFWTYPE	C=customer F=fixed U=usage sensitive pricing	Type of call forwarding.	CFW option
CFXNCOS	0–255	Call forwarding NCOS.	CFS option

Note: Where a list of specific valid inputs is shown, the list may not be definitive. A complete list of valid inputs is displayed if invalid input is entered twice following the prompt.

—continued—

Prompts (continued)

Prompt	Valid input	Explanation	Used with
CLLI	Up to eight alphanumeric characters	Common language location identifier.	CHG command, with WHAT = CLLI
CLSUPDN	7 digits	Call supervisor key DN. Prompted for only when the feature key template for a supervisor set contains CLSUP.	NEWACD command
CMWIRING	Y = Yes, N = No	Ring burst for CLASS message waiting indicator.	MWT option
CMWISTD	Y = Yes, N = No	Stuttered dial tone for CLASS message waiting indicator.	MWT option
CONF_SIZE	3–30	Conference bridge size indicating the number of parties that can bridge into a MADN call.	MDN option
CONF_TYPE	C06, C10, C14, C18, C22, C26, C30	Specifies the maximum number of stations that may be connected to a station controlled conference.	CNF option
CONTLEN	Refer to LEN_OR_LTID in this table for information on valid inputs.	Defines the controller's LEN that must point to a line having the SCL option; if the controller is an attendant, the voice pair LEN is specified.	SCU option
CPUGNUMBER	0–32767	Specifies a unique group number for the call pickup option.	EST command, with GROUPTYPE = CPU CPU option

Note: Where a list of specific valid inputs is shown, the list may not be definitive. A complete list of valid inputs is displayed if invalid input is entered twice following the prompt.

—continued—

Prompts (continued)

Prompt	Valid input	Explanation	Used with
CPULEN	Refer to LEN_OR_LTID in this table for information on valid inputs.	Specifies the LEN of the set that will have the CPU option.	EST command, with GROUPTYPE = CPU CPU option
CRN	Y = Yes, N = No	CMWI ring notification (CRN) specifies ringing for CMWI. This prompt only appears when adding CMWI to a line with MWT and the CMWIRING field is set to Y.	MWT option
CRRCFW	NO =the CRR call is never forwarded ALL= the CRR call can be forwarded DISPLAY = the CRR call is forwarded only if the subscriber activating CRR has a display set	Call request retrieve call forwarding. Specifies how forwarding is handled if a subscriber activates call request retrieve (CRR) to return a call to the subscriber that left the message.	MWT option
CRX	Y = Yes, N = No	Call request exempt.	MWT option
CURRENT_LEN	Refer to LEN_OR_LTID in this table for information on valid inputs.	Identifies controller of the SCU group. Appears when the Group Number Feature Control (GNFC) option is OFF.	CHG command, with WHAT = CONTLEN, when Group Number Feature Control (G0040) is off.

Note: Where a list of specific valid inputs is shown, the list may not be definitive. A complete list of valid inputs is displayed if invalid input is entered twice following the prompt.

—continued—

Prompts (continued)

Prompt	Valid input	Explanation	Used with
CURRENT_LEN_ GRPNUM	The controller's LEN or the group number (1–32768).	Identifies controller of the SCU group. Appears when the Group Number Feature Control (GNFC) option is ON.	DSP command CHG command, with WHAT = CONTLEN, when Group Number Feature Control (G0040) is on.
CUSTGRP	Alphanumeric	Customer group; a group of lines identified by a common language name.	CHG command, with WHAT = LINE (business set) Commands RESGRP, SUSGRP
CWT	Y = Yes, N = No	Indicates whether the CWT option is active.	Options AUTODISP, CWT
Note: Where a list of specific valid inputs is shown, the list may not be definitive. A complete list of valid inputs is displayed if invalid input is entered twice following the prompt.			

—continued—

Prompts (continued)

Prompt	Valid input	Explanation	Used with
CXFERTYPE	ATTRCLF=call is always routed to the attendant CTALL=call transfer all CTINC=call transfer incoming calls CTINTRA=call transfer intra group CTOUT=call transfer outgoing calls CUSTOM=call transfer of types other than above NCT=call is routed to the attendant if the first leg of the call is INTERGROUP and the controller is terminator of the call	Call transfer type.	CXR option
CXRRCL	Y = Yes, N = No	Call transfer recall.	CXR option
DENIAL_TRMT	SILENCE = silence for an indefinite period of time TONE = reorder tone for 5 seconds	Audible treatment given to a MADN member for denied access to a call.	MDN option
DIFFGRP	Y = Yes, N = No	Indicates whether the queue threshold status is determined using a group different than the ACD INCALLS group.	DQT option

Note: Where a list of specific valid inputs is shown, the list may not be definitive. A complete list of valid inputs is displayed if invalid input is entered twice following the prompt.

—continued—

Prompts (continued)

Prompt	Valid input	Explanation	Used with
DIFFINC	Y = Yes, N = No	Indicates whether the ACD group and subgroup are different than those of the ACD INCALLS.	CLSUP option
DINOPT	DINE = Will accept some types of transferred calls N = Will not accept any transferred calls	Assign transfer call to restricted station (DINE) suboption to a line.	DIN option
DIR_NUMBER	7 digits entered without spaces or hyphens	DN to be assigned to a MADN line.	MDN option
DISPLAYNAME	1–15 characters	Name to be displayed on an MBS set.	Options MDNNAME, NAME
DN	7 or 10 digits entered with no spaces or hyphens When used as a prompt with the SUPPRESS option, valid input is Y to suppress delivery of the originating DN, or N to allow delivery of the originating DN.	Directory number associated with the service that is to be established, modified, or deleted.	Most options and commands
	ACD DN	Specifies an ACD directory number. Appears if FOBSTYPE = DN.	OBS option

Note: Where a list of specific valid inputs is shown, the list may not be definitive. A complete list of valid inputs is displayed if invalid input is entered twice following the prompt.

—continued—

Prompts (continued)

Prompt	Valid input	Explanation	Used with
DN_BNN	Two sets of 7 digits separated by a space	DN of a member of a host DNH group and its associated bridged night number; list up to 20 entries.	ADD command, with GROUPTYPE = BNN EST command, with GROUPTYPE = BNN
DNDGRP	1–63	Specifies the group to which a line having the DND option belongs.	DND option
DN_LEN	Refer to DN and LEN_OR_LTID in this table for information on valid inputs.	DN for a member of a DNH group and its associated LEN.	ADD command, with GROUPTYPE = DNH EST command, with GROUPTYPE = DNH
DNLIST	1–69	List of DNs associated with the same MCOS.	EMW option
DN_OR_LEN	Refer to DN and LEN_OR_LTID in this table for information on valid inputs.	Enter the line's DN or LEN. In the case of an MDN line or MLH/DLH hunt members, if a DN is specified then the user is prompted for the LEN. If the LEN is entered, then the user is not prompted for the DN.	Commands ADO, CHF, CHG, and DEO

Note: Where a list of specific valid inputs is shown, the list may not be definitive. A complete list of valid inputs is displayed if invalid input is entered twice following the prompt.

—continued—

Prompts (continued)

Prompt	Valid input	Explanation	Used with
DNS	10-digit DN	Directory number to be added to the DRCW, SCA, SCF, or SCRJ list.	Options DRCW, SCA, SCF, SCRJ
	10-digit DN	Indicates the DN to be added to or deleted from the SLE option's screening list.	CHL command
DOR	Y = Yes, N = No	Denied origination.	ICM option
DOWNLOAD	Y = Yes, N = No	Specifies whether the data unit profile is to be downloaded to the DU when the line is returned to service.	NEW command, with LCC = DATA
DRINGTYP	1–8	Ring type.	DRING option
EXCFBDN	Up to 30 digits	External call forwarding busy DN to which the external call is forwarded.	IECFB option
EXCFDDN	Up to 30 digits	External call forwarding don't answer DN to which the external call is forwarded.	IECFD option
EXTENSION	NO, RING, NORING	Type of extension is PSET_EXTENSION.	EXT option
EXTNDFAA	Y = Yes, N = No	Extended forced agent availability. Indicates whether the option is valid for ACD agents in any ACD group and subgroup that are in the same customer group as the supervisor.	FAA option
EXTRNL	Y = Yes, N = No	External calls.	DRING option
Note: Where a list of specific valid inputs is shown, the list may not be definitive. A complete list of valid inputs is displayed if invalid input is entered twice following the prompt.			

—continued—

Prompts (continued)

Prompt	Valid input	Explanation	Used with
FASTFLASH	Y = Yes, N = No Usually N is used. Y is entered if the emergency service bureau is equipped with an SP-1 console or equivalent that has the ability to generate an 80-ms flash.	Optional option for an emergency service bureau line.	ESL option
FDN	1–30 digits. “$” must not be used.	Number to which calls will be forwarded.	Options CFBL, CFDA, CFGDA, CFW, and SCF
FOBS_ACDGROUP	Valid ACD group name	Appears if OBSTYPE is set to FOBS.	OBS option
FOBS_SUBGROUP	ACD subgroup number	Specifies a valid ACD subgroup number. Appears if FOBSTYPE = SUBGROUP.	OBS option
FOBSTYPE	GROUP, SUBGROUP, DN	Appears if OBSTYPE is set to FOBS. Specifies the type of flexible call observing needed.	OBS option
FORCED_DISCONNECT_TIME	0–40	Option used with an emergency service bureau line; the timing in seconds beyond a two-second flash after which the call will be disconnected when the emergency service line goes on-hook.	ESL option
FORCING	Y = call forcing N = no call forcing	Indicates if call forcing is desired.	NEWACD command

Note: Where a list of specific valid inputs is shown, the list may not be definitive. A complete list of valid inputs is displayed if invalid input is entered twice following the prompt.

—continued—

Prompts (continued)

Prompt	Valid input	Explanation	Used with
FORMAT	EXEMPT=authcode is unusable IBN=authcode is usable	Indicates whether the authcode assigned to the customer group is usable.	ADA command
FWD_DN	Up to 30 digits	The DN to which calls are forwarded in a fixed call forwarding option.	NEWDN command
FWD_INTERNAL	Y = Yes, N = No	Indicates whether the call is to be forwarded inside the hunt group.	CFGDA option
GIAC_NO	0–4095	Group intercom all call (GIAC) group number.	GIAC option
GIC	Y = Yes, N = No	Group intercom.	DRING option
GICMEMNO	Up to four digits	Digits dialed to reach this line.	GIC option
GICNAME	Any name, up to eight characters	Designated name of group intercom line.	GIC option
GICNOMSB	Y = Yes, N = No	Group intercom calls exempted from MSB.	GIC option
GICSMDR	Y = Yes, N = No	SMDR records required.	GIC option
GROUP	Up to eight alphanumeric characters, beginning with an alphabetic character.	Used with the IBN line class code (LCC); Common Language Location Identifier (CLLI) of an IBN customer group. Identifies the customer group for this ACD group.	Commands EST, NEW, NEWACD
GROUPSIZE	0–1024	Hunt group size; the expected maximum size of the hunt group.	EST command

Note: Where a list of specific valid inputs is shown, the list may not be definitive. A complete list of valid inputs is displayed if invalid input is entered twice following the prompt.

—continued—

Prompts (continued)

Prompt	Valid input	Explanation	Used with
GROUPTYPE	BNN=bridged night number CPU=call pickup group DLH=distributed line hunt DNH=directory number hunt MLH=multiline hunt PRH=preferential hunt MPH= multiple position hunt	The type of hunt group to be established, modified, or deleted.	EST command
GRPNAME	Any feature group name defined in Table FTRGDEFS. Up to 16 alphanumeric characters.	Name of the feature group comprised of one or more features.	FTRGRP option
	Up to 16 alphanumeric characters.	Name of service group.	SVCGRP option
HNTGNUMBER	0–32767	Specifies a unique group number for hunt groups.	EST command
HOST_DN	7 digits	The DN in a host DNH group that is associated with the pilot of a BNN hunt group.	EST command, GROUPTYPE = BNN
HOSTGNUMBER	0–8191	The DNH host group number to which a BNN hunt group is to be linked.	EST command, GROUPTYPE = BNN

Note: Where a list of specific valid inputs is shown, the list may not be definitive. A complete list of valid inputs is displayed if invalid input is entered twice following the prompt.

—continued—

Prompts (continued)

Prompt	Valid input	Explanation	Used with
HOST_HUNT_TYPE	AU=no hunt BNN=bridged night number CPU=call pickup DLH=distributed line hunt DNH=DN hunt MLH=multiline hunt	The type of hunt group on which a BNN hunt group is to be established.	ABNN command EST command, with GROUPTYPE = BNN
HOST_LEN	Refer to LEN_OR_LTID in this table for information on valid inputs.	The LEN of the MLH/DLH group that is to be associated with the pilot of a BNN hunt group.	EST command, with GROUPTYPE = BNN
IBN_ACD_OPTION	SCAILINK, ACDNR	Enter SCAILINK if the ACD agent is associated with a set of D-channels for switch-computer communications. Enter ACDNR if ability to deny ACD calls by the ACD agent is desired.	ACD option
IDNUM	Y = Yes, N = No	Indicates whether there will be an ID number for a supervisor set. This field appears only when using NEWACD for a supervisor set. If Y, the POSID field will be prompted.	NEWACD command ACD option
Note: Where a list of specific valid inputs is shown, the list may not be definitive. A complete list of valid inputs is displayed if invalid input is entered twice following the prompt.			

—continued—

Prompts (continued)

Prompt	Valid input	Explanation	Used with
INCALLSKEY	Y = Yes, N = No	Indicates if there will be an INCALLS key on the supervisor's set. This field appears only when using NEWACD for a supervisor set.	NEWACD command
INCFBDN	Up to 30 digits	Internal call forwarding busy DN to which the internal call is forwarded.	IECFB option
INCFDDN	Up to 30 digits	Internal call forwarding don't answer DN to which the internal call is forwarded.	IECFD option
	ALL=display all information CUST=customer group NCOS=network class of service SUBGRP=subgroup number	Appears when IBNVI is entered for the TYPE_DIRECTION prompt. Allows you to display NCOS, CUST, or SUBGRP information, or all three categories, for an incoming VFG.	DSP command with WHAT = VFG and TYPE_DIRECTION = IBNVI
INIT_STAT	PRIVATE, NONPRIVATE	Initial status of an MDN call.	MDN option
INSERTINGRP	Y = Yes, N = No	Inserts a new member into the sequence of an existing hunt group.	ADD command, with GROUPTYPE = DLH
INTEGRITY_TONE_TIME	10–1000	The interval in seconds after which an alarm is generated and a report is logged when an ESL line is left off-hook.	ESL option
INTEG_TONE	DIAL, REORDER	The integrity tone type.	ESL option

Note: Where a list of specific valid inputs is shown, the list may not be definitive. A complete list of valid inputs is displayed if invalid input is entered twice following the prompt.

—continued—

Prompts (continued)

Prompt	Valid input	Explanation	Used with
INTERCEPT_NAME	AINT=attendant intercept (IBN lines only) ANCT=machine intercept BLDN=blank DN CANN=customer announcement (IBN lines only) OPRT=operator intercept UNDN=undefined DN	Type of intercept desired.	Commands CDN, CICP, DEL, OUT
INTERNAL	Y = Yes, N = No	Indicates whether the call is forwarded to a member of the hunt group.	CFGD option
INTERVAL	15, 30, 60	The number of minutes for the periodic ringing time interval; this prompt only appears if PRN is selected for the Call Waiting Indicator or when CRN is selected for the Call Message Waiting Indicator and the input to CMWIRING is “Y.”	MWT option
INTRNL	Y = Yes, N = No	Indicates if intragroup calls have distinctive ringing.	DRING option

Note: Where a list of specific valid inputs is shown, the list may not be definitive. A complete list of valid inputs is displayed if invalid input is entered twice following the prompt.

—continued—

Prompts (continued)

Prompt	Valid input	Explanation	Used with
IRN	ALWAYS=on-hook and off-hook OFFHOOK=off-hook only	Immediate ring notification; this prompt only appears if PRN or CMWI is selected as the message waiting notification (NOTICE prompt) and input to the CRN prompt is "Y."	MWT option
KEY	1–1023	The line hunt overflow route index that identifies the overflow route.	LOR option
KEY (continued)	1–69 for business set, 1, 2, 3, 4, or 7 for data unit	Also identifies key on business or data unit and indicates the route reference number when R (Route) is the specified overflow for the KSH option.	KSH option Commands NEW or EST, with LCC = PSET Commands ADD, EST, or DEL, with GROUPTYPE = MLH, CPU
KEYLIST	Key number (1–69), list of key numbers, or $	Appears when a subset option is assigned to a multiline set. Specifies key numbers of the DNs to which an option will apply.	CHF command Commands ADD or EST, with GROUPTYPE = CPU Options CFD, CFI, CFK, CFU, and KSH
LCC	Refer to the line class codes table for a list of valid LCCs.	The line class code of the service to be established, modified, or deleted.	Commands EST and NEW

Note: Where a list of specific valid inputs is shown, the list may not be definitive. A complete list of valid inputs is displayed if invalid input is entered twice following the prompt.

—continued—

Prompts (continued)

Prompt	Valid input	Explanation	Used with
LEN	Refer to LEN_OR_LTID in this table for information on valid inputs.	The line equipment number associated with a service to be established, modified, or deleted.	SUS command MDNNAME option
LEN_BNN	Valid input format: LEN BNN Where: • LEN=refer to LEN_OR_LTID in this table for more information on valid inputs • BNN=seven digits	The LEN of a member of a host DLH/MLH group and the DN of its associated BNN hunt group member; list up to 20 entries.	ADD or EST command, with GROUPTYPE = BNN
LEN_OR_LTID	Valid input format: <site> ff u dd cc Where: • <site>=site name, defaults to HOST (four alphanumeric characters) • ff = frame number (0–511) • u = unit (0–19) • dd=drawer number of line spread group (0–19) • cc = line circuit number (0–31)	LEN or logical terminal identifier of the DN to be changed.	NEWACD command Most options

Note: Where a list of specific valid inputs is shown, the list may not be definitive. A complete list of valid inputs is displayed if invalid input is entered twice following the prompt.

—continued—

Prompts (continued)

Prompt	Valid input	Explanation	Used with
LINE_INFO	ATRC=alternate terminating restriction code CUST=customer group LCC=line class code NCOS=network class of service RING=ring option SUBGRP=subgroup option TRC=terminating restriction code ZONE=outwats zone ID number	Line information to be changed or displayed.	CHG command, with WHAT = LINE, HUNTGRP
LINK_DN	7 digits	The DN to which a DN is to be linked to form a DNH group or a BNN hunt group.	ADD command, with GROUPTYPE = BNN Commands ADD or EST, with GROUPTYPE = DNH DNH option
Note: Where a list of specific valid inputs is shown, the list may not be definitive. A complete list of valid inputs is displayed if invalid input is entered twice following the prompt.			

—continued—

Prompts (continued)

Prompt	Valid input	Explanation	Used with
LINK_LEN	Refer to LEN_OR_LTID in this table for information on valid inputs.	The LEN of a member of an existing DLH, MLH, or CPU group to which additional members are to be linked.	ADD command, with GROUPTYPE = CPU, MLH ICM option
LISTTYPE	L30, L50, or L70	Indicates length of list. In case of business set hunt group, key must also be specified (K1–K69).	Options ADL, SCL
LODDN	No alpha characters allowed. Must input seven digits and in the range of 0–9.	The DN to which calls are to be routed when all hunt group members are busy.	LOD option
LOOPCON	Y = Yes, N = No	The option is being applied to a loop console.	3WCPUB option
LTG	0–255	Line treatment group member; it is used to calculate the line attribute index when the DN and LCC are insufficient to find an appropriate index. LTG is prompted for in conjunction with LCC. If office parms are on, prompt appears. If office parms are off, prompt does not appear.	Commands NEW, NEWDN
LUS	Y = Yes, N = No	Specifies whether the line usage study is enabled.	SDY option
MAKECALL	Y = Yes, N = No	Indicates distinctive ringing for outbound calls at customer group level.	DRING option

Note: Where a list of specific valid inputs is shown, the list may not be definitive. A complete list of valid inputs is displayed if invalid input is entered twice following the prompt.

—continued—

Prompts (continued)

Prompt	Valid input	Explanation	Used with
MCOS	CLASSA to CLASSP	The name of the MCOS subscribed by the IBN line or the key set.	EMW option
MDNTYPE	EXB=extension bridging MCA=multi-call arrangement SCA=single-call arrangement	Multiple access DN.	MDN option
MEM_DN	seven digits	DN of DNH or BNN hunt group member; list up to 20.	DEL command, with GROUPTYPE = DNH
MEM_LEN	Refer to LEN_OR_LTID in this table for information on valid inputs. In case of business set hunt group member, key must also be specified.	LEN of DLH or MLH group member.	Commands ADD, DEL, EST, with GROUPTYPE = DLH, MLH DLH option
METHOD	STD, RLS, or DIAL	The method of call transfer: Standard (STD), Release (RLS), or Dial (DIAL).	CXR option
MONDLEN	Refer to LEN_OR_LTID in this table for information on valid inputs.	Monitored LEN.	QBS option
MRG_RING	ALWAYS, NEVER, ABBR, DELAY	MDN ring forward.	MRF option
MRF_TIMER	0, and 12–60 seconds	MDN ring forward timer.	MRF option

Note: Where a list of specific valid inputs is shown, the list may not be definitive. A complete list of valid inputs is displayed if invalid input is entered twice following the prompt.

—continued—

Prompts (continued)

Prompt	Valid input	Explanation	Used with
NCFB	1–1024	Maximum number of active calls that may be concurrently forwarded through a CFB base station.	CFS option
NCFD	1–1024	The number of calls which can be forwarded simultaneously for call forward don't answer.	CFS option
NCFUIF	1–1024	Maximum number of active calls that may be concurrently forwarded through a CFU, CFI, or CFF base station.	CFS option
NCOS	0–255	Network class of service for IBN lines, trunks, or attendant consoles; defines a set of capabilities or restrictions that allows or denies calls.	Commands CHG, EST, NEW
NCOS_OR_TO	NCOS=network class of service TO=to display a range of authcodes	Specifies whether the NCOS or the authcode is to be displayed.	Command DSP, with WHAT = AUTH
NCOS_OR_TOBE	NCOS=network class of service TOBE=to be a new authcode	Specifies whether the NCOS or the authcode is to be displayed.	Command DSP, with WHAT = AUTH
NETNAME	Character string	Network name shown as DN attribute.	Options MEMDISP, NAME, SUPPRESS
Note: Where a list of specific valid inputs is shown, the list may not be definitive. A complete list of valid inputs is displayed if invalid input is entered twice following the prompt.			

—continued—

Prompts (continued)

Prompt	Valid input	Explanation	Used with
NEW_DN	7 digits	The DN that replaces the DN changed by a CDN/CHDN service order.	Commands CDN, CHDN
	10-digit DN	Indicates the new DN that will replace the old DN when the C (change) command is executed.	CHL command
NEW_LCC	IBN, M5009, M5317, M5018, M5112, M5209, M5212, PBX, PBM, PSET, RES, 1FR, 1MR	LCC that replaces the current LCC.	CHG command, with WHAT = LINE
NEW_LEN	Refer to LEN_OR_LTID in this table for information on valid inputs.	Identifies the new controller of the SCU group. Appears when the Group Number Feature Control (GNFC) option is OFF. LEN that replaces a LEN changed by a CHG/CKLN/CLN service order.	Commands CHG, CKLN, CLN
NEW_LEN_GRPNUM	The controller's LEN or the group number (1–32768). Refer to LEN_OR_LTID in this table for information on valid inputs.	Identifies the new controller of the SCU group. Appears when the Group Number Feature Control (GNFC) option is ON. New LEN group number of the speed call user group.	CHG command, with WHAT = CONTLEN
NORMAL_STATE	0=open 1=closed	Normal state of the Signal Distribution (SD) point. Appears after the SD or SC prompt if data is not entered on one line.	OFR option

Note: Where a list of specific valid inputs is shown, the list may not be definitive. A complete list of valid inputs is displayed if invalid input is entered twice following the prompt.

—continued—

Prompts (continued)

Prompt	Valid input	Explanation	Used with
NOTICE	CMWI=CLASS Message Waiting Indicator MWL=message waiting lamp PRN=periodic ring notification STD=stuttered dialtone	Message waiting notification.	Options CALLOG, MWT
NUMCALLS	0–1024	The number of calls that may be forwarded simultaneously.	Options CFBL, CFW
NUMCFBL	1–1024	Maximum number of calls concurrently forwarded for CFBL option.	CHG command, with WHAT = LINE
NUMCFDA	1–1024	Maximum number of calls concurrently forwarded for CFDA option.	CHG command, with WHAT = LINE
NUMCFW	1–1024	Maximum number of calls concurrently forwarded for CFW option.	CHG command, with WHAT = LINE
OBS	Y = Yes, N = No	Specifies whether the complaint observed type of study is enabled.	SDY option

Note: Where a list of specific valid inputs is shown, the list may not be definitive. A complete list of valid inputs is displayed if invalid input is entered twice following the prompt.

—continued—

Prompts (continued)

Prompt	Valid input	Explanation	Used with
OBSTYPE	BASIC=basic agent observe EXTENDED=extended agent observe FOBS=flexible call observe	Type of observation.	OBS option
OLD_DN	Refer to DN in this table for information on valid inputs.	The DN that is to be replaced by a new DN in a CDN service order.	CDN command
	10 digit directory number	Indicates the old DN that will be replaced when the C (change) parameter is entered.	CHL command
OLD_LEN	Refer to LEN_OR_LTID in this table for information on valid inputs.	The LEN to be modified by a CHG/CKLN/CLN service order.	Commands CHG, CKLN, CLN
OLSOPT	IDLE=automatic selection of an idle line NOSELECT=manual selection	Originating line select option.	OLS option
OPTION	Refer to line service options table for a list of valid inputs.	Option(s) associated with a service to be established, modified, or deleted. A maximum of 20 options can be specified in any single ADD, ADO, EST, or NEW command. A maximum of 128 options can be specified in any DEO command.	Commands ADD, ADO, DEO, EST, and NEW
Note: Where a list of specific valid inputs is shown, the list may not be definitive. A complete list of valid inputs is displayed if invalid input is entered twice following the prompt.			

—continued—

Prompts (continued)

Prompt	Valid input	Explanation	Used with
	SCA, SCRJ, DRCW, SCF	This field indicates the SLE option's associated screening list, billing option, and/or status the user is modifying with the execution of this command.	CHL command
OPTIONS	Options assigned to the IBN station.	Alphanumeric	DCPK option
	Indicates options to be used with the security code.	Alphanumeric	SEC option
OPTKEY	1–69 for business set; 1, 2, 3, 4, or 7 for data unit	Identifies key on business set or data unit to which an option is assigned.	Commands ADO, CHF, CHG, NEW (business sets)
ORGINTER	AC=second leg of the call is to the attendant Inter=second leg of the call can be intergroup Intra=second leg of the call can be intragroup Nocxfer=call transfer is not allowed Trater=second leg of the call can be intragroup or intergroup	For a CUSTOM type call transfer; the first leg of the call is intergroup, and the controller is the originator of the call.	CXR option
ORGINTRA	Refer to ORGINTER in this table for information on valid inputs.	First leg of the call is intragroup, and the controller is the originator of the call.	CXR option

Note: Where a list of specific valid inputs is shown, the list may not be definitive. A complete list of valid inputs is displayed if invalid input is entered twice following the prompt.

—continued—

Prompts (continued)

Prompt	Valid input	Explanation	Used with
ORIG	Y = Yes, N = No	Station allowed to initiate GIAC call.	GIAC option
ORIG_SUS	An alphabetic treatment of up to four characters from the list of valid treatments allowed.	Originating suspension; treatment to which subscriber is routed on origination of a call.	RSUS option
OVDN	Refer to DN in this table for information on valid inputs.	Indicates the DN to which the overflow is to go when the short hunt group is busy.	KSH option, with OVTYPE = D
OVRDACR	Y = Yes, N = No	Override for account code required.	CFU option
OVTYPE	D=DN to which overflow is to go N=no overflow R=route	Type of overflow required when short hunt group is busy.	KSH option
PCWT	Y = Yes, N = No	Precedence call waiting.	CWT option
PGMAUD	Y=Yes (operating company programmed) N=No (user programmed)	Indicates who will program the AUD key.	AUD option
PILOT_DN	7 digits	The DN of a DNH/PRH group pilot or the DN associated with a DLH, MLH, or BNN group.	EST command, with GROUPTYPE = DNH, PRH, or BNN
PILOT_LEN	Refer to LEN_OR_LTID in this table for information on valid inputs.	The LEN of a hunt group pilot.	EST command, with hunt groups

Note: Where a list of specific valid inputs is shown, the list may not be definitive. A complete list of valid inputs is displayed if invalid input is entered twice following the prompt.

—continued—

Prompts (continued)

Prompt	Valid input	Explanation	Used with
POINT	0–6	Signal distribution (SD) point number. Appears after the SD or SC prompt if data is not entered on one line.	MBK option
POSID	4 digit number (0001–9999)	Enter the ACD agent's position ID number. A POSID is used for interactions with other ACD options.	NEWACD command Options ACD, SUPR
PRIMARY	Y = Yes, N = No	Primary member of a MADN group.	MDN option
PRIMARY_ACDGROUP	Alphanumeric	The group identifier that must already be datafilled in Table ACDGRP when adding the SUPR option to an ACD group.	SUPR option
PRIMARY_ACDSGRP	Numeric	The supervisor subgroup identifier that must already be datafilled in Table ACDSGRP in order to add the SUPR option to an ACD group.	SUPR option
PRIMARY_LEN	Valid input format: <site> ff u dd ccWhere:<site>=site name, defaults to HOST (four alphanumeric characters)ff = frame number (0–511)u = unit (0–19)dd=drawer number of line spread group (0–19)cc = line circuit number (0–31)	Enter the LEN for the primary terminal	NEW, ADO, CHF commands with MSMWI option

Note: Where a list of specific valid inputs is shown, the list may not be definitive. A complete list of valid inputs is displayed if invalid input is entered twice following the prompt.

—continued—

Prompts (continued)

Prompt	Valid input	Explanation	Used with
PRIMARY_LKEY	1–69	Enter the key number on the primary terminal that is datafilled with either Message Waiting (MWT) or Executive Message Waiting (EMW) feature.	NEW, ADO, CHF commands with MSMWI option
PRIL_MODE	MANUAL AUTO	Privacy release mode for an MDN group.	MDN option
QUANTITY	1–3	Indicates the quantity of M518 add-on units for a M5000 set.	M518 option
RCLTIM	12–120 seconds	Recall timer for transfer recall.	CXR option
REASTYPE	Character string	Type of reason displayed with option REASDSP.	REASDSP option
RECALL	Y = Yes, N = No	Recall ringing.	DRING option
REST	Y = Yes, N = No	Remaining call types.	DRING option
RING	Y = Yes, N = No	Specifies whether or not a ring from a telephone speaker is required in addition to the call waiting tone heard from the handset. Also appears when using the CHG command to change the RINGING option on an established multi-line set DN.	CHG command
RINGBACK	Y = Yes, N = No	Optional option used with an emergency service bureau line to enable the bureau to ring back a caller who has gone on-hook.	ESL option

Note: Where a list of specific valid inputs is shown, the list may not be definitive. A complete list of valid inputs is displayed if invalid input is entered twice following the prompt.

—continued—

Prompts (continued)

Prompt	Valid input	Explanation	Used with
RINGCTRL	PRGRING, FIXRING	Indicates whether a CFDA end user can program the number of rings that occur before an incoming call is forwarded to another DN.	SPRING for CFDA option
RINGING	Y = Yes, N = No	Key on business set assigned with ringing ability.	EST command, with GROUPTYPE = DNH, MLH NEW command, with LCC = DATA, PSET, PDATA, and Meridian business sets Options FRS, MDN
RINGREM	RING=ring is on for SCF NA=customer group ring value NORING=ring is off	Ring reminder option.	SCF option
RINGTYPE	FH=fast high FL=fast low SH=slow high SL=slow low	Type of ringing desired on a Meridian integrated voice and data set.	RINGTYP option

Note: Where a list of specific valid inputs is shown, the list may not be definitive. A complete list of valid inputs is displayed if invalid input is entered twice following the prompt.

—continued—

Prompts (continued)

Prompt	Valid input	Explanation	Used with
ROH_TONE_TIME	1–10	An emergency service bureau line option parameter; the duration in seconds of the receiver off-hook tone a caller will receive when the ESL flashes.	ESL option
SC	Valid input format: tmtype tmno tmcktno point normal_state Where: • tmtype=MTM, RSM • tmno=0–2047 • tmcktno=0–29 • point=0–6 (SD point number) • normal_state=0 for open or 1 for closed	Scan point.	Options MBK, RMB, SHU
SCMP_DN	7 to 10 digits	Series completion DN.	SCMP option
SCREEN	Y = Yes, N = No	Call forwarding screening capability.	CFS option
SCUGNUMBER	1–32767	Specifies a unique group number for the SCU option.	SCU option
SCU_TDN	Y = Yes, N = No	Specifies whether toll denial is applied to speed called numbers.	SCU option

Note: Where a list of specific valid inputs is shown, the list may not be definitive. A complete list of valid inputs is displayed if invalid input is entered twice following the prompt.

—continued—

Prompts (continued)

Prompt	Valid input	Explanation	Used with
SD	Valid input format: tmtype tmno tmcktno point normal_state Where: • tmtype=MTM, RSM, TM2, TM4, OAU, T8A, TMA, MMA, STM, RMM, PTM, DTM • tmno=0–2047 • tmcktno=0–29 • point=0–6 (SD point number) • normal_state=0 for open or 1 for closed	The signal distribution point associated with the options to be established.	Options FRO, FRS, RMB
SDGRPNO	0–511	Signal distributor group number.	Options UCD, UCDSD
SDPOINT	0–6	Signal distributor point.	Options UCD, UCDSD
SEC_CODE	Vector of up to 7 digits (0–9).	Security code.	SEC option
SECDIGS	2 to 4 digits	Security code digits; appears when FORMAT is IBN.	ADA command, with FORMAT = IBN
SFPRSNT	Y = Yes, N = No	Service option present.	TBO option
SFVAL	800–999	Service option value.	TBO option
SIC_KEY	1–69	Straight intercom key.	ICM option

Note: Where a list of specific valid inputs is shown, the list may not be definitive. A complete list of valid inputs is displayed if invalid input is entered twice following the prompt.

—continued—

Prompts (continued)

Prompt	Valid input	Explanation	Used with
SIGDATA	Y=Yes, N=No	Specifies whether or not to use call forward signalling enhancements.	NEWDN command
SIMULT	Y = Yes, N = No	Indicates call forwarding simultaneous.	CFS option
SMDI_DESK	1–63	Message desk number to which the hunt group number belongs.	SMDI option
SMDI_LINE_NO	1–1024	Line number position in the UCD SMDI group.	SMDI option (UCD group)
SMDI_LINK	SLLNKDEV name	SMDI link name associated with specified message desk.	SMDI option
SMDI_UCDGRP	SMDI option (UCD group)	UCD group of lines.	SMDI option (UCD group)
SMDR	Y = Yes, N = No	Station message detail recording.	ICM option
SNPA	3 digits	Service numbering plan area (area code).	Commands CHG, EST, NEW, NEWDN

Note: Where a list of specific valid inputs is shown, the list may not be definitive. A complete list of valid inputs is displayed if invalid input is entered twice following the prompt.

—continued—

Prompts (continued)

Prompt	Valid input	Explanation	Used with
SONUMBER	Valid input format: abnnnnnc yy mm dd {AM} {PM} Where: • a=obligatory alphabetical character (A to Z) • b=optional alphabetical character (A to Z) • nnnnn=five obligatory numerical characters • c=optional alphabetical character (A to Z) • yy = year (0–99) • mm=month (1–12) • dd=day (1–31) date the service order is to be processed	The unique number of the service order to be entered.	Most commands and options
SPBDN	7 digits=non-LAMA office 10 digits=LAMA office	The DN to which calls from a station are to billed.	SPB option
SPECTIME	Y = Yes, N = No	Special timeout for call forwarding don't answer.	CFGD option

Note: Where a list of specific valid inputs is shown, the list may not be definitive. A complete list of valid inputs is displayed if invalid input is entered twice following the prompt.

—continued—

Prompts (continued)

Prompt	Valid input	Explanation	Used with
SPLITKEY	OCT="#" is entered STAR="*" is entered	Key used to initiate SPLIT operation.	3WCPUB option, with LOOPCON = Y
STATE	A=active I=inactive W=wait	State of absent subscriber intercept. Inactive is usually used. Active and wait are read-only conditions. The wait condition occurs when a customer is currently updating call forwarding information.	CFW option
STATUS	ACT, INACT, UNIVI, UNIVA	INACT indicates the option is not turned on (inactive); ACT indicates the option is turned on (active); UNIVI indicates universal access via customer interface inactive, and UNIVA indicates universal access via customer interface active.	Options ACRJ, MWT, SACB, SCF, SCF, SCRJ, DRCW
SUBGRP	0–7	Subgroup number of a customer group to which a station or DN belongs.	CHG command NEW command, with LCC = 2216A
SUPPRESS_DN	Enter Y to suppress the display of the DN; enter N if no suppression is required.	Suppresses the display of the DN.	SUPPRESS option

Note: Where a list of specific valid inputs is shown, the list may not be definitive. A complete list of valid inputs is displayed if invalid input is entered twice following the prompt.

—continued—

Prompts (continued)

Prompt	Valid input	Explanation	Used with
SUPPRESS_NAME	Enter Y to suppress the display of the station name; enter N if no suppression is required.	Suppresses the display of the station name.	SUPPRESS option
SURCHARGE	1–15	Specifies the number of pulses initially sent to a remote register (meter) when a customer station on a line with the RMP option goes off-hook; this number of initial pulses represents a surcharge for the call.	RMP option
SWITCHHOOK_TONE	BUSY=60 interruptions per minute (IPM) busy tone LOW=steady low tone	The tone that the emergency service bureau line receives when a caller goes on-hook.	ESL option
TABID	IBNRTE=IBN route reference table OFRT=office route reference table	Table identifier.	Options KSH, LOR
TEMPLATE	Any feature key template name defined in Table KSETKEYS.	Feature key template to assign the business set's feature keys.	FTRKEYS option
TERM_SUS	An alphabetic treatment of up to four characters from the list of valid treatments allowed.	Terminating suspension; the treatment to which a call is routed when attempting to terminate to a line with the RSUS option.	RSUS option
TIME	12–325	Indicates the period of time the base station will ring before forwarding.	Options CFDA, CFGDA

Note: Where a list of specific valid inputs is shown, the list may not be definitive. A complete list of valid inputs is displayed if invalid input is entered twice following the prompt.

—continued—

Prompts (continued)

Prompt	Valid input	Explanation	Used with
TIMEOUT	1–20	Specifies the length of time in seconds before an unanswered call is automatically forwarded.	WML option
TIMER	12–120	Enter the time in seconds before a call transfer recall occurs.	CXR option
TIMEVAL	12–60	Call forward do not answer timing. The time, in seconds, that a call is allowed to ring before it is forwarded to the next DN.	CFDVT option
TLSOPT	INCOMING=automatic answer of an incoming call NOSELECT=manual selection of line to answer call	Terminating line select option.	TLS option
TMCKTNO	0–29	Enter the trunk module circuit number to which the circuit is assigned. Appears after the SD or SC prompt if data is not entered on one line.	MBK option
TMNO	0–2047	Enter the number of the trunk module on which the circuit is mounted. Appears after the SD or SC prompt if data is not entered on one line.	MBK option
TO_AUTH	2–12 digits	Appears when TOBE is entered at the NCOS_OR_TOBE prompt. Specifies a new authcode to be entered.	CHG command

Note: Where a list of specific valid inputs is shown, the list may not be definitive. A complete list of valid inputs is displayed if invalid input is entered twice following the prompt.

—continued—

Prompts (continued)

Prompt	Valid input	Explanation	Used with
	2–12 digits	Appears when TO is entered at the NCOS_OR_TO prompt. Specifies the upper range of authcodes to be displayed.	DSP command
TOD_BLOCKS	START FIELD: 0–23, $ STOP FIELD: 0–23	Time of day blocks indicate when periodic ringing will occur during the day. Up to three entries are allowed, each consisting of a START and STOP field. A "$" entered in the first START field indicates 24-hour-a-day ringing. This prompt only appears if PRN or CMWI is selected as the message waiting notification (see NOTICE prompt) and input to the CRN prompt is "Y."	MWT option
TODNAME	1 to 8 characters	Appears when using the CHG and DSP commands to change or display Time of Day Routing. Only appears if there is more than one name. Enter the name assigned to the entry in Table TIMEODAY to which the translation has to route.	CHG command, with WHAT = TDR
Note: Where a list of specific valid inputs is shown, the list may not be definitive. A complete list of valid inputs is displayed if invalid input is entered twice following the prompt.			

—continued—

Prompts (continued)

Prompt	Valid input	Explanation	Used with
TRC	A serial list of 1 to 8 digits, 0–7, entered in a continuous numerical sequence, or a $.	Terminating restriction code; indicates the classes of incoming calls allowed on a trunk.	DIN option CHG command, with WHAT = LINE
TRK_INFO	ALL=display only ALSC=alternate line screening code CUST=customer group LSC=line screening code NCOS=network class of service SUBGRP=subgroup number	Trunk information to be changed or displayed.	CHG command, with WHAT = CLLI
TRKS	ALL=all trunks NO=no trunks SEL=selected trunks	IBN trunks.	DRING option
TRMINTER	Refer to ORGINTER in this table for information on valid inputs.	First leg of the call is intergroup and the controller is the terminator of the call.	CXR option
TRMINTRA	Refer to ORGINTER in this table for information on valid inputs.	First leg of the call is intragroup and the controller is the terminator of the call.	CXR option

Note: Where a list of specific valid inputs is shown, the list may not be definitive. A complete list of valid inputs is displayed if invalid input is entered twice following the prompt.

—continued—

Prompts (continued)

Prompt	Valid input	Explanation	Used with
TYPE_DIRECTION	IBNVI=incoming IBNVO=outgoing	The type and direction of the virtual facility group.	CHG command, with WHAT = VFG
UCD	Y = Yes, N = No	Uniform call distribution.	DRING option
UCDGRP	16 alphanumeric characters	Uniform call distribution group.	UCD option
VBCOUNT	1 to 10 digits	Number of digits voiced back during SCRJ list review.	Options CRJ, DRCW, SCA, SCF
	Up to 10 digits	Indicates the number of digits to be voiced back during SLE list review. (Entering 0 here marks the entry “private” which means that it will not be voiced back at all.)	CHL command
VFG_NAME	1 to 6 alphanumeric characters	Virtual facility group name, found in Table VIRTGRPS.	CHG command, with WHAT = VFG

Note: Where a list of specific valid inputs is shown, the list may not be definitive. A complete list of valid inputs is displayed if invalid input is entered twice following the prompt.

—continued—

Prompts (continued)

Prompt	Valid input	Explanation	Used with
WHAT	AUTH=authorization code CLLI=common language location identifier CONTLEN=controller LEN for SCU option HUNTGRP=hunt group members LINE=station or DN TDR=time of day routing VFG=virtual facility group	Indicates the aspect of the line to be changed or displayed.	Commands CHG and DSP
WIC	Carrier name	WATS interexchange carrier; enhanced WATS available.	NEW command, with LCC = EOW, EWAL, ETW (subprompt of WICLIST)
Note: Where a list of specific valid inputs is shown, the list may not be definitive. A complete list of valid inputs is displayed if invalid input is entered twice following the prompt.			
—end—			

Options and compatible line class codes

The following table lists options that are compatible with the various line codes.

Options and compatible line class codes

Option	Line class codes
3WC	1FR, 1MR, CFD, IBN, ISDNKSET, M2006, M2008, M2009, M2016S, M2018, M2112, M2216A, M2216B, M2317, M2616, PSET, RES, ZMD, ZMZPA
3WCPUB	IBN, PSET
AAB	ISDNKSET, M2006, M2008, M2009, M2016S, M2018, M2112, M2216A, M2216B, M2317, M2616, M3000, PSET
AAK	M2006, M2008, M2009, M2016S, M2018, M2112, M2216A, M2216B, M2317, M2616, PSET
ACB	IBN, PSET, RES
ACD	IBN, M2006, M2008, M2009, M2016S, M2018, M2112, M2216A, M2216B, M2317, M2616, PSET
ACDNR	IBN, M2006, M2008, M2009, M2016S, M2018, M2112, M2216A, M2216B, M2317, M2616, PSET
ACRJ	IBN, PSET, RES
ADSI	IBN, RES
AEMK	M2006, M2008, M2009, M2016S, M2018, M2112, M2216A, M2216B, M2317, M2616, PSET
ALI	IBN, PSET
AMATEST	1FR, 1MR, 2FR, 2WW, 4FR, CCF, CDF, CFD, DATA, EOW, ETW, IBN, INW, ISDNKSET, M2006, M2008, M2009, M2016S, M2018, M2112, M2216A, M2216B, M2317, M2616, M3000, MADO, MPDA, OWT, PBM, PBX, PDATA, PSET, RES, TWX, ZMD, ZMZPA
AR	IBN, PSET, RES
ARDDN	IBN, PSET, RES

Note 1: M5009 is a special line class code used for Meridian M5009 business sets having 9 keys. Compatible options are the same as for PSET.

Note 2: M5112 is the line class code for Meridian M5112 business sets having 12 keys. Compatible options are the same as for PSET.

Note 3: The M5008, M5209, M5212, M5216, M5312, and M5316 line class codes are compatible with the same options as PSET.

—continued—

Options and compatible line class codes (continued)

Option	Line class codes
ASL	M2006, M2008, M2009, M2016S, M2018, M2112, M2216A, M2216B, M3317, M2616, PSET
ATC	1FR, 1MR, 2WW, CFD, CSD, EOW, ETW, IBN, INW, ISDNKSET, M2006, M2008, M2009, M2016S, M2018, M2112, M2216A, M2216B, M2317, M2616, M3000, OWT, PBM, PBX, PSET, RES, TWX, ZMD, ZMZPA
AUD	DATA, ISDNKSET, M2006, M2008, M2009, M2016S, M2018, M2112, M2216A, M2216B, M2317, M2616, MADO, MPDA, PDATA, PSET
AUL	1FR, 1MR, CFD, CSD, DATA, IBN, ISDNKSET, M2006, M2008, M2009, M2016S, M2018, M2112, M2216A, M2216B, M2317, M2616, M3000, MADO, MPDA, PDATA, PSET, RES
AUTODISP	M2006, M2008, M2016S, M2216A, M2216B, M2317, M2616, M3000, PSET
AVT	ISDNKSET, IBN, PSET, DATA, M2009, M2112, M2018, M3000, M2317, M2008, M2616, M2016S, M2216A, M2216B, M2006
BCLID	1FR, 1MR, 2WW, EOW, ETW, IBN, INW, ISDNKSET, M2008, M2009, M2016S, M2018, M2112, M2216A, M2216B, M2317, M2616, M3000, OWT, PBM, PBX, PSET, RES, ZMD, ZMZPA
BLF	M2006, M2008, M2009, M2016S, M2018, M2112, M2216A, M2216B, M2317, M2616, PSET
BNN	1FR, 1MR, DATA, IBN, ISDNKSET, M2006, M2008, M2009, M2016S, M2018, M2112, M2216A, M2216B, M2317, M2616, M3000, MADO, MPDA, PBM, PBX, PDATA, PSET, RES
CAG	M2006, M2008, M2009, M2016S, M2018, M2112, M2216A, M2216B, M2317, M2616, PSET
CBE	DATA, IBN, ISDNKSET, M2006, M2008, M2009, M2016S, M2018, M2112, M2216A, M2216B, M2317, M2616, M3000, MADO, MPDA, PSET
CBI	ISDNKSET
CBU	DATA, IBN, ISDNKSET, M2006, M2008, M2009, M2016S, M2018, M2112, M2216A, M2216B, M2317, M2616, M3000, MADO, MPDA, PDATA, PSET

Note 1: M5009 is a special line class code used for Meridian M5009 business sets having 9 keys. Compatible options are the same as for PSET.

Note 2: M5112 is the line class code for Meridian M5112 business sets having 12 keys. Compatible options are the same as for PSET.

Note 3: The M5008, M5209, M5212, M5216, M5312, and M5316 line class codes are compatible with the same options as PSET.

—continued—

Options and compatible line class codes (continued)

Option	Line class codes
CCSA	IBN
CCV	PSET
CCW	1FR, 1MR, CFD, IBN, M2006, M2008, M2009, M2016S, M2018, M2112, M2216A, M2216B, M2317, M2616, M3000, PSET, RES, ZMD, ZMZPA
CDC	DATA, IBN, ISDNKSET, M2006, M2008, M2009, M2016S, M2018, M2112, M2216A, M2216B, M2317, M2616, M3000, MADO, MPDA, PSET
CDE	DATA, IBN, ISDNKSET, M2006, M2008, M2009, M2016S, M2018, M2112, M2216A, M2216B, M2317, M2616, M3000, MADO, MPDA, PSET
CDI	DATA, IBN, ISDNKSET, M2006, M2008, M2009, M2016S, M2018, M2112, M2216A, M2216B, M2317, M2616, M3000, MADO, MPDA, PSET
CDU	DATA, IBN, ISDNKSET, M2006, M2008, M2009, M2016S, M2018, M2112, M2216A, M2216B, M2317, M2616, M3000, MADO, MPDA, PDATA, PSET
CFB	DATA, IBN, ISDNKSET, M2006, M2008, M2009, M2016S, M2018, M2112, M2216A, M2216B, M2317, M2616, M3000, MADO, MPDA, PDATA, PSET
CFD	DATA, IBN, ISDNKSET, M2006, M2008, M2009, M2016S, M2018, M2112, M2216A, M2216B, M2317, M2616, M3000, MADO, MPDA, PDATA, PSET
CFDVT	DATA, IBN, ISDNKSET, M2006, M2008, M2009, M2016S, M2018, M2112, M2216A, M2216B, M2317, M2616, M3000, MADO, MPDA, PSET
CFF	DATA, IBN, ISDNKSET, M2006, M2008, M2009, M2016S, M2018, M2112, M2216A, M2216B, M2317, M2616, M3000, MADO, MPDA, PDATA, PSET
CFGD	DATA, IBN, M2006, M2008, M2009, M2016S, M2018, M2112, M2216A, M2216B, M2317, M2616, M3000, MADO, MPDA, PSET
CFTB	IBN, KEYSET LCCS
DFTD	IBN, KEYSET LCCS
CFI	DATA, IBN, ISDNKSET, M2006, M2008, M2009, M2016S, M2018, M2112, M2216A, M2216B, M2317, M2616, M3000, MADO, MPDA, PSET
CFK	M2008, M2009, M2016S, M2018, M2112, M2216A, M2216B, M2317, M2616, M3000, PSET

Note 1: M5009 is a special line class code used for Meridian M5009 business sets having 9 keys. Compatible options are the same as for PSET.

Note 2: M5112 is the line class code for Meridian M5112 business sets having 12 keys. Compatible options are the same as for PSET.

Note 3: The M5008, M5209, M5212, M5216, M5312, and M5316 line class codes are compatible with the same options as PSET.

—continued—

Options and compatible line class codes (continued)

Option	Line class codes
CFMDN	IBN, ISDNKSET, M2006, M2008, M2009, M2016S, M2018, M2112, M2216A, M2216B, M2317, M2616, M3000, PSET
CFRA	DATA, IBN, M2006, M2008, M2009, M2016S, M2018, M2112, M2216A, M2216B, M2317, M2616, M3000, MADO, MPDA, PDATA, PSET, RES
CFS	DATA, IBN, M2006, M2008, M2009, M2016S, M2018, M2112, M2216A, M2216B, M2317, M2616, M3000, MADO, MPDA, PDATA, PSET
CFU	DATA, IBN, ISDNKSET, M2006, M2008, M2009, M2016S, M2018, M2112, M2216A, M2216B, M2317, M2616, M3000, MADO, MPDA, PDATA, PSET
CHD	IBN
CID	1FR, 1MR, RES, IBN, PSET, KEYSET LCCs
CIDB	1FR, 1MR, COINLCC, IBN, KEYSET LCCS, PBXLCC, PSET, RES, TWXLCC, WATSLCC, ZMD, ZMZPA
CIDS	1FR, 1MR, IBN, KEYSET LCCS, PSET, RES
CIF	M2006, M2008, M2009, M2016S, M2018, M2112, M2216A, M2216B, M2317, M2616, PSET
CIR	1FR, 1MR, 2WW, CSD, DATA, EOW, ETW, IBN, INW, ISDNKSET, M2006, M2008, M2009, M2016S, M2018, M2112, M2216A, M2216B, M2317, M2616, M3000, MADO, MPDA, OWT, PBM, PBX, PDATA, PSET, RES, TWX
CLF	1FR, 1MR, 2WW, CCF, CDF, CSP, EOW, ETW, IBN, INW, OWT, RES, TWX, ZMD, ZMZPA
CLI	1FR, 1MR, 2FR, 2WW, 4FR, 8FR, 10FR, CCF, CDF, CSD, CSP, DATA, EOW, ETW, IBN, INW, ISDNKSET, M2006, M2008, M2009, M2016S, M2018, M2112, M2216A, M2216B, M2317, M2616, M3000, MADO, MPDA, OWT, PBM, PBX, PDATA, PSET, RES, TWX, ZMD, ZMZPA
CLSUP	M2008, M2009, M2016S, M2018, M2112, M2216A, M2216B, M2317, M2616, PSET
CMCF	DATA, IBN, ISDNKSET, M2006, M2008, M2009, M2016S, M2018, M2112, M2216A, M2216B, M2317, M2616, M3000, MADO, MPDA, PSET

Note 1: M5009 is a special line class code used for Meridian M5009 business sets having 9 keys. Compatible options are the same as for PSET.

Note 2: M5112 is the line class code for Meridian M5112 business sets having 12 keys. Compatible options are the same as for PSET.

Note 3: The M5008, M5209, M5212, M5216, M5312, and M5316 line class codes are compatible with the same options as PSET.

—continued—

Options and compatible line class codes (continued)

Option	Line class codes
CNAB	IBN, RES
CNAMD	IBN, RES
CND	IBN, RES
CNDB	IBN, RES
CNDBO	IBN, ISDNKSET, PSET, RES
CNF	IBN, ISDNKSET, M2006, M2008, M2009, M2016S, M2018, M2112, M2216A, M2216B, M2317, M2616, M3000, PSET
COD	1FR, 1MR, 2WW, CCF, CDF, CFD, CSD, CSP, EOW, ETW, IBN, INW, OWT, PBM, PBX, RES, TWX, ZMD, ZMZPA
COT	IBN, ISDNKSET, PSET, RES
CPR	DATA
CPU	IBN, ISDNKSET, M2006, M2008, M2009, M2016S, M2018, M2112, M2216A, M2216B, M2317, M2616, M3000, PSET, RES
CTD	1FR, 1MR, 2FR, 2WW, 4FR, 8FR, 10FR, CCF, CDF, CFD, CSD, CSP, DATA, IBN, INW, ISDNKSET, M2006, M2008, M2009, M2016S, M2018, M2112, M2216A, M2216B, M2317, M2616, M3000, MADO, MPDA, OWT, PBM, PBX, PSET, RES, TWX, ZMD, ZMZPA
CTW	IBN, M2006, M2008, M2009, M2016S, M2018, M2112, M2216A, M2216B, M2317, M2616, M3000, PSET
CWD	IBN, M2006, M2008, M2009, M2016S, M2018, M2112, M2216A, M2216B, M2317, M2616, M3000, PSET
CWI	IBN, ISDNKSET, M2006, M2008, M2009, M2016S, M2018, M2112, M2216A, M2216B, M2317, M2616, M3000, PSET
CWO	IBN, M2006, M2008, M2009, M2016S, M2018, M2112, M2216A, M2216B, M2317, M2616, M3000, PSET
CWR	IBN, M2006, M2008, M2009, M2016S, M2018, M2112, M2216A, M2216B, M2317, M2616, M3000, PSET, RES

Note 1: M5009 is a special line class code used for Meridian M5009 business sets having 9 keys. Compatible options are the same as for PSET.

Note 2: M5112 is the line class code for Meridian M5112 business sets having 12 keys. Compatible options are the same as for PSET.

Note 3: The M5008, M5209, M5212, M5216, M5312, and M5316 line class codes are compatible with the same options as PSET.

—continued—

Options and compatible line class codes (continued)

Option	Line class codes
CWT	1FR, 1MR, CFD, IBN, ISDNKSET, M2006, M2008, M2009, M2016S, M2018, M2112, M2216A, M2216B, M2317, M2616, M3000, PSET, RES, ZMD, ZMZPA
CWX	DATA, IBN, M2006, M2008, M2009, M2016S, M2018, M2112, M2216A, M2216B, M2317, M2616, M3000, MADO, MPDA, PSET
CXR	IBN, ISDNKSET, M2006, M2008, M2009, M2016S, M2018, M2112, M2216A, M2216B, M2317, M2616, M3000, PSET, RES
DASK	M2006, M2008, M2016S, M2216A, M2216B, M2317, M2616, PSET
DCBI	IBN, ISDNKSET, M2006, M2008, M2009, M2016S, M2018, M2112, M2216A, M2216B, M2317, M2616, M3000, PSET
DCBX	IBN, ISDNKSET, M2006, M2008, M2009, M2016S, M2018, M2112, M2216A, M2216B, M2317, M2616, M3000, PSET
DCF	1FR, 1MR, DATA, IBN, ISDNKSET, M2006, M2008, M2009, M2016S, M2018, M2112, M2216A, M2216B, M2317, M2616, M3000, PDATA, PSET, RES
DCND	IBN, RES
DCPK	IBN, ISDNKSET, M2006, M2008, M2009, M2016S, M2018, M2112, M2216A, M2216B, M2317, M2616, M3000, PSET
DCPU	IBN, ISDNKSET, M2006, M2008, M2009, M2016S, M2018, M2112, M2216A, M2216B, M2317, M2616, M3000, PSET
DCPX	IBN, ISDNKSET, M2006, M2008, M2009, M2016S, M2018, M2112, M2216A, M2216B, M2317, M2616, M3000, PSET
DDN	IBN, RES
DGT	1FR, 1MR, 2FR, 2WW, 4FR, 8FR, 10FR, CCF, CDF, CFD, CSD, CSP, EOW, ETW, IBN, INW, OWT, PBM, PBX, RES, TWX, ZMD, ZMZPA
DIN	DATA, IBN, ISDNKSET, M2006, M2008, M2009, M2016S, M2018, M2112, M2216A, M2216B, M2317, M2616, M3000, MADO, MPDA, PSET
DISCTO	DATA, MADO, MPDA, PDATA
DISP	PSET

Note 1: M5009 is a special line class code used for Meridian M5009 business sets having 9 keys. Compatible options are the same as for PSET.

Note 2: M5112 is the line class code for Meridian M5112 business sets having 12 keys. Compatible options are the same as for PSET.

Note 3: The M5008, M5209, M5212, M5216, M5312, and M5316 line class codes are compatible with the same options as PSET.

—continued—

Options and compatible line class codes (continued)

Option	Line class codes
DLH	1FR, 1MR, 2WW, DATA, EOW, ETW, IBN, INW, ISDNKSET, M2006, M2008, M2009, M2016S, M2018, M2112, M2216A, M2216B, M2616, M3000, MADO, MPDA, OWT, PBM, PBX, PDATA, PSET, RES, TWX
DND	DATA, IBN, ISDNKSET, M2006, M2008, M2009, M2016S, M2018, M2112, M2216A, M2216B, M2317, M2616, M3000, MADO, MPDA, PSET
DNID	1FR–1MR, RES, IBN, PSET, KEYSET LCCs
DNH	1FR, 1MR, 2WW, CSD, DATA, EOW, ETW, IBN, INW, ISDNKSET, M2009, M2018, M2112, M2216A, M2216B, M2317, M2616, M3000, MADO, MPDA, OWT, PBM, PBX, PDATA, PSET, RES, TWX
DOR	1FR, 1MR, 2FR, 2WW, 4FR, 8FR, 10FR, CCF, CDF, CFD, CSD, CSP, DATA, EOW, ETW, IBN, INW, ISDNKSET, M2006, M2008, M2009, M2016S, M2018, M2112, M2216A, M2216B, M2317, M2616, M3000, MADO, MPDA, OWT, PBM, PBX, PDATA, PSET, RES, TWX, ZMD, ZMZPA
DPR	DATA, MADO, MPDA, PDATA
DQS	M2006, M2008, M2016S, M2216A, M2216B, M2317, M2616, PSET
DQT	M2006, M2008, M2016S, M2216A, M2216B, M2317, M2616, PSET
DRCW	IBN, M2006, M2008, PSET, RES
DRING	IBN, ISDNKSET, M2009, M2016S, M2018, M2112, M2216A, M2216B, M2317, M2616, M3000, PSET
DSCWID	IBN, RES
DTM	1FR, 1MR, 2FR, 2WW, 4FR, 8FR, 10FR, ACB, AR, ARDDN, CCF, CDF, CFD, CSD, CSP, DATA, DCBX, DCPK, DCPX, DIN, DND, EBX, EOW, ETW, HLD, IBN, INW, ISDNKSET, M2006, M2008, M2009, M2016S, M2018, M2112, M2216A, M2216B, M2317, M2616, M3000, MADO, MPDA, MSB, MSBI, OWT, PBM, PBX, PDATA, PRK, PSET, RAG, RES, SLVP, TWX, UCD, UCDSD, ZMD, ZMZPA
EBO	IBN, ISDNKSET, M2006, M2008, M2009, M2016S, M2018, M2112, M2216A, M2216B, M2317, M2616, M3000, PSET

Note 1: M5009 is a special line class code used for Meridian M5009 business sets having 9 keys. Compatible options are the same as for PSET.

Note 2: M5112 is the line class code for Meridian M5112 business sets having 12 keys. Compatible options are the same as for PSET.

Note 3: The M5008, M5209, M5212, M5216, M5312, and M5316 line class codes are compatible with the same options as PSET.

—continued—

Options and compatible line class codes (continued)

Option	Line class codes
EBX	IBN, ISDNKSET, M2006, M2008, M2009, M2016S, M2018, M2112, M2216A, M2216B, M2317, M2616, M3000, PSET
ECM	IBN, ISDNKSET, PSET, RES
ELN	1FR, 1MR, 2WW, CCF, CDF, CFD, CSD, CSP, DATA, EOW, ETW, IBN, M2006, M2008, M2009, M2016S, M2018, M2112, M2216A, M2216B, M2317, M2616, M3000, MADO, MPDA, OWT, PBM, PBX, PDATA, PSET, RES, TWX, ZMD, ZMZPA
EMK	M2006, M2008, M2009, M2016S, M2018, M2112, M2216A, M2216B, M2317, M2616, PSET
EMW	IBN, M2006, M2008, M2009, M2016S, M2018, M2112, M2216A, M2216B, M2317, M2616, M3000, PSET
EXB	PSET, LCCs (M5000 series only)
EXT	PSET
FAA	M2008, M2009, M2016S, M2018, M2112, M2216A, M2216B, M2317, M2616, PSET
FANI	1FR, 1MR, 2FR, 2WW, 4FR, 8FR, 10FR, CCF, CDF, CFD, CSD, CSP, INW, OWT, PBM, PBX, RES, TWX, ZMD, ZMZPA
FGA	1FR, 1MR, DATA, IBN, PSET, RES
FNT	1FR, 1MR, CCF, CDF, CSD, CSP, DATA, IBN, ISDNKSET, M2006, M2008, M2009, M2016S, M2018, M2112, M2216A, M2216B, M2317, M2616, M3000, MADO, MPDA, PBM, PBX, PDATA, PSET, RES, TWX, ZMD, ZMZPA
FRO	1FR, 1MR, 2FR, 2WW, 4FR, 8FR, 10FR, CFD, EOW, ETW, IBN, INW, OWT, PBM, PBX, RES, ZMD, ZMZPA
FRS	1FR, 1MR, 2FR, 2WW, 4FR, 8FR, 10FR, CFD, EOW, ETW, IBN, INW, OWT, PBM, PBX, RES, ZMD, ZMZPA
FSR	1FR, 2FR,1MR, CCF, CDF, CFD, CSP, INW, PBM, PBX, TWX, ZMD, ZMZPA
FTRGRP	DATA, IBN, ISDNKSET, M2006, M2008, M2009, M2016S, M2018, M2112, M2216A, M2216B, M2317, M2616, M3000, MADO, MPDA, PSET, RES

Note 1: M5009 is a special line class code used for Meridian M5009 business sets having 9 keys. Compatible options are the same as for PSET.

Note 2: M5112 is the line class code for Meridian M5112 business sets having 12 keys. Compatible options are the same as for PSET.

Note 3: The M5008, M5209, M5212, M5216, M5312, and M5316 line class codes are compatible with the same options as PSET.

—continued—

Options and compatible line class codes (continued)

Option	Line class codes
FTRKEYS	DATA, ISDNKSET, M2006, M2008, M2009, M2016S, M2018, M2112, M2216A, M2216B, M2317, M2616, M3000, MADO, MPDA, PSET
GIAC	PSET
GIC	IBN, ISDNKSET, M2006, M2008, M2009, M2016S, M2018, M2112, M2216A, M2216B, M2317, M2616, M3000, PSET, RES
GLTC	1FR, 1MR, IBN
GND	1FR, 1MR, 2WW, CCF, CFD, CSD, CSP, EOW, ETW, IBN, INW, OWT, PBM, PBX, RES, TWX, ZMD, ZMZPA
HLD	IBN, ISDNKSET
HOT	1FR, 1MR, IBN, PBM, PBX, RES, ZMD, ZMZPA
ICM	ISDNKSET, M2006, M2008, M2009, M2016S, M2018, M2112, M2216A, M2216B, M2317, M2616, M3000, PSET
IECFB	DATA, IBN, ISDNKSET, M2006, M2008, M2009, M2016S, M2018, M2112, M2216A, M2216B, M2317, M2616, M3000, MADO, MPDA, PSET
IECFD	DATA, IBN, ISDNKSET, M2006, M2008, M2009, M2016S, M2018, M2112, M2216A, M2216B, M2317, M2616, M3000, MADO, MPDA, PSET
ILB	1FR, 1MR, DATA, IBN, INW, ISDNKSET, M2008, M2009, M2016S, M2018, M2112, M2216A, M2216B, M2317, M2616, M3000, MADO, MPDA, PBM, PBX, PSET, RES, ZMD, ZMZPA
IMB	1FR, 1MR, DATA, IBN, INW, ISDNKSET, M2008, M2009, M2016S, M2018, M2112, M2216A, M2216B, M2317, M2616, M3000, MADO, MPDA, PBM, PBX, PSET, RES, ZMD, ZMZPA
INSPECT	M2006, M2008, M2016S, M2216A, M2216B, M2317, M2616, MPDA, PSET
INT	1FR, 1MR, CFD, RES
IRR	1FR, 1MR, DATA, IBN, ISDNKSET, M2008, M2009, M2016S, M2018, M2112, M2216A, M2216B, M2317, M2616, MADO, MPDA, PBM, PBX, PSET, RES, ZMD, ZMZPA

Note 1: M5009 is a special line class code used for Meridian M5009 business sets having 9 keys. Compatible options are the same as for PSET.

Note 2: M5112 is the line class code for Meridian M5112 business sets having 12 keys. Compatible options are the same as for PSET.

Note 3: The M5008, M5209, M5212, M5216, M5312, and M5316 line class codes are compatible with the same options as PSET.

—continued—

Options and compatible line class codes (continued)

Option	Line class codes
KSH	ISDNKSET, M2006, M2008, M2009, M2016S, M2018, M2112, M2216A, M2216B, M2317, M2616, M3000, PSET
KSMOH	M2006, M2008, M2009, M2016S, M2018, M2112, M2216A, M2216B, M2317, M2616, M3000, PSET
LCDR	1FR, 1MR, 2FR, 2WW, 4FR, CCF, CDF, CFD, DATA, EOW, ETW, IBN, ISDNKSET, M2006, M2008, M2009, M2016S, M2018, M2112, M2216A, M2216B, M2317, M2616, M3000, MADO, MPDA, OWT, PBM, PBX, PDATA, PSET, RES, ZMD, ZMZPA
LNR	DATA, IBN, ISDNKSET, M2006, M2008, M2009, M2016S, M2018, M2112, M2216A, M2216B, M2317, M2616, M3000, MADO, MPDA, PDATA, PSET
LNRA	ISDNKSET, M2006, M2008, M2009, M2016S, M2018, M2112, M2216A, M2216B, M2317, M2616, M3000, PSET
LOB	M2006, M2008, M2009, M2016S, M2018, M2112, M2216A, M2216B, M2317, M2616, PSET
LOD	1FR, 1MR, CSD, DATA, IBN, INW, ISDNKSET, M2006, M2008, M2009, M2016S, M2018, M2112, M2216A, M2216B, M2317, M2616, M3000, MADO, MPDA, PBM, PBX, PDATA, PSET, RES, TWX
LOR	1FR, 1MR, CSD, DATA, IBN, ISDNKSET, M2006, M2008, M2009, M2016S, M2018, M2112, M2216A, M2216B, M2317, M2616, M3000, MADO, MPDA, PBM, PBX, PDATA, PSET, RES, TWX
LPIC	1FR, 1MR, 2FR, 2WW, 4FR, 8FR, 10FR, CCF, CDF, CFD, CSD, CSP, DATA, IBN, INW, ISDNKSET, M2006, M2008, M2009, M2016S, M2018, M2112, M2216A, M2216B, M2317, M2616, M3000, MADO, MPDA, OWT, PBM, PBX, PSET, RES, TWX, ZMD, ZMZPA
LVM	ISDNKSET, PSET
M518	PSET
M522	PSET
M536	PSET

Note 1: M5009 is a special line class code used for Meridian M5009 business sets having 9 keys. Compatible options are the same as for PSET.

Note 2: M5112 is the line class code for Meridian M5112 business sets having 12 keys. Compatible options are the same as for PSET.

Note 3: The M5008, M5209, M5212, M5216, M5312, and M5316 line class codes are compatible with the same options as PSET.

—continued—

Options and compatible line class codes (continued)

Option	Line class codes
MBK	1FR, 1MR, DATA, IBN, INW, ISDNKSET, M2008, M2009, M2016S, M2018, M2112, M2216A, M2216B, M2317, M2616, M3000, MADO, MPDA, PBM, PBX, PSET, RES, ZMD, ZMZPA
MBSCAMP	M2008, M2009, M2016S, M2018, M2112, M2216A, M2216B, M2317, M2616, PSET
MCH	ISDNKSET, M2006, M2008, M2009, M2016S, M2018, M2112, M2216A, M2216B, M2317, M2616, M3000, PDATA, PSET
MDN	IBN, ISDNKSET, M2006, M2008, M2009, M2016S, M2018, M2112, M2216A, M2216B, M2317, M2616, M3000, PSET, RES
MDNNAME	IBN, ISDNKSET, M2006, M2008, M2009, M2016S, M2018, M2112, M2216A, M2216B, M2317, M2616, M3000, PSET
MEMDISP	IBN, ISDNKSET, M2006, M2008, M2009, M2016S, M2018, M2112, M2216A, M2216B, M2317, M2616, M3000, PSET
MLAMP	IBN, M2006, M2008, M2009, M2016S, M2018, M2112, M2216A, M2216B, M2317, M2616, M3000, PSET
MLH	1FR, 1MR, 2WW, DATA, EOW, ETW, IBN, INW, ISDNKSET, M2006, M2008, M2009, M2016S, M2018, M2112, M2216A, M2216B, M2317, M2616, M3000, MADO, MPDA, OWT, PBM, PBX, PDATA, PSET, RES, TWX
MPH	IBN
MREL	IBN, ISDNKSET, M2006, M2008, M2009, M2016S, M2018, M2112, M2216A, M2216B, M2317, M2616, M3000, PSET
MRF	IBN, ISDNKSET, PSET, M5000 series
MRFM	ISDNKSET, PSET, M5000 series
MSB	DATA, IBN, ISDNKSET, M2006, M2008, M2009, M2016S, M2018, M2112, M2216A, M2216B, M2317, M2616, M3000, MADO, MPDA, PDATA, PSET, RES
MSBI	DATA, IBN, ISDNKSET, M2006, M2008, M2009, M2016S, M2018, M2112, M2216A, M2216B, M2317, M2616, M3000, MADO, MPDA, PSET

Note 1: M5009 is a special line class code used for Meridian M5009 business sets having 9 keys. Compatible options are the same as for PSET.

Note 2: M5112 is the line class code for Meridian M5112 business sets having 12 keys. Compatible options are the same as for PSET.

Note 3: The M5008, M5209, M5212, M5216, M5312, and M5316 line class codes are compatible with the same options as PSET.

—continued—

Options and compatible line class codes (continued)

Option	Line class codes
MSMWI	M2006, M2008, M2009, M2016S, M2018, M2112, M2216A, M2216B, M2317, M2616, PSET, M5008, M5009, M5112, M5208, M5209, M5216, M5312, M5316
MWIDC	M2008, M2016S, M2216A, M2216B, M2317, M2616, PSET
MWQRY	M2008, M2016S, M2216A, M2216B, M2317, M2616, PSET
MWT	IBN, ISDNKSET, M2006, M2008, M2009, M2016S, M2018, M2112, M2216A, M2216B, M2317, M2616, M3000, PSET, RES
NAME	1FR, 1MR, 2FR, 2WW, 4FR, CCF, CDF, CFD, CSD, CSP, EOW, ETW, IBN, INW, ISDNKSET, M2006, M2008, M2009, M2016S, M2018, M2112, M2216A, M2216B, M2317, M2616, M3000, OWT, PBM, PBX, PSET, RES, TWX, ZMD, ZMZPA
NDC	1FR, 1MR, 2WW, CFD, CSD, DATA, EOW, ETW, IBN, INW, ISDNKSET, M2006, M2008, M2009, M2016S, M2018, M2112, M2216A, M2216B, M2317, M2616, M3000, MADO, MPDA, OWT, PBM, PBX, PDATA, PSET, RES, TWX, ZMD, ZMZPA
NFA	IBN, RES
NGTSRVCE	M2006, M2008, M2009, M2016S, M2018, M2112, M2216A, M2216B, M2317, M2616, PSET
NHT	1FR, 1MR, 2FR, 2WW, 4FR, 8FR, 10FR, CCF, CDF, CFD, CSD, CSP, EOW, ETW, IBN, INW, OWT, PBM, PBX, RES, TWX, ZMD, ZMZPA
NLT	1FR, 1MR, 2FR, 2WW, 4FR, 8FR, 10FR, CCF, CDF, CFD, CSD, CSP, EOW, ETW, IBN, INW, ISDNKSET, OWT, PBM, PBX, PSET, RES, TWX, ZMD, ZMZPA
NOH	1FR, 1MR, 2WW, CFD, CSD, DATA, EOW, ETW, IBN, INW, ISDNKSET, M2006, M2008, M2009, M2016S, M2018, M2112, M2216A, M2216B, M2317, M2616, M3000, MADO, MPDA, OWT, PBM, PBX, PDATA, PSET, RES, ZMD, ZMZPA
NPGD	1FR, 1MR, 2FR, 2WW, 4FR, 8FR, 10FR, CCF, CDF, CFD, CSD, CSP, EOW, ETW, IBN, INW, OWT, PBM, PBX, PSET, RES, TWX, ZMD, ZMZPA
NRS	DATA, ISDNKSET, MADO, MPDA, PDATA, PSET

Note 1: M5009 is a special line class code used for Meridian M5009 business sets having 9 keys. Compatible options are the same as for PSET.

Note 2: M5112 is the line class code for Meridian M5112 business sets having 12 keys. Compatible options are the same as for PSET.

Note 3: The M5008, M5209, M5212, M5216, M5312, and M5316 line class codes are compatible with the same options as PSET.

—continued—

Options and compatible line class codes (continued)

Option	Line class codes
NSDN	IBN
OBS	IBN, M2006, M2008, M2009, M2016S, M2018, M2112, M2216A, M2216B, M2317, M2616, PSET
OFR	1FR, 1MR, 2WW, CSD, DATA, EOW, ETW, IBN, INW, MADO, MPDA, OWT, PBM, PBX, PDATA, RES, TWX
OFS	1FR, 1MR, 2WW, CSD, DATA, EOW, ETW, IBN, INW, MADO, MPDA, OWT, PBM, PBX, PDATA, RES, TWX
OLS	M2006, M2008, M2009, M2016S, M2018, M2112, M2216A, M2216B, M2317, M2616, M3000, PSET
ONI	1FR, 1MR, 2FR, 2WW, 4FR, CFD, EOW, ETW, IBN, ISDNKSET, M2006, M2008, M2009, M2016S, M2018, M2112, M2216A, M2216B, M2317, M2616, M3000, OWT, PBM, PBX, PSET, RES
PBL	ISDNKSET, M2006, M2008, M2009, M2016S, M2018, M2112, M2216A, M2216B, M2317, M2616, M3000, PSET
PIC	1FR, 1MR, 2FR, 2WW, 4FR, 8FR, 10FR, CCF, CDF, CFD, CSD, CSP, DATA, IBN, INW, ISDNKSET, M2006, M2008, M2009, M2016S, M2018, M2112, M2216A, M2216B, M2317, M2616, M3000, MADO, MPDA, OWT, PBM, PBX, PSET, RES, TWX, ZMD, ZMZPA
PILOT	1FR, 1MR, 2WW, CSD, EOW, ETW, IBN, INW, OWT, PBM, PBX, PSET, RES, TWX
PLP	1FR, 1MR, 2FR, 2WW, 4FR, 8FR, 10FR, CCF, CDF, CSD, CSP, EOW, ETW, IBN, INW, ISDNKSET, M2006, M2008, M2009, M2016S, M2018, M2112, M2216A, M2216B, M2317, M2616, M3000, OWT, PBM, PBX, PSET, RES, TWX, ZMD, ZMZPA
PPL	IBN, ISDNKSET
PREMTBL	ISDNKSET, IBN, PSET, DATA, M2009, M2112, M2018, M3000, M2317, M2008, M2616, M2016S, M2216A, M2216B, M2006

Note 1: M5009 is a special line class code used for Meridian M5009 business sets having 9 keys. Compatible options are the same as for PSET.

Note 2: M5112 is the line class code for Meridian M5112 business sets having 12 keys. Compatible options are the same as for PSET.

Note 3: The M5008, M5209, M5212, M5216, M5312, and M5316 line class codes are compatible with the same options as PSET.

—continued—

Options and compatible line class codes (continued)

Option	Line class codes
PRH	1FR, 1MR, 2WW, CSD, DATA, EOW, ETW, IBN, INW, M2006, M2008, M2009, M2016S, M2018, M2112, M2216A, M2216B, M2317, M2616, M3000, MADO, MPDA, OWT, PBM, PBX, PSET, RES, TWX
PRK	IBN, ISDNKSET, M2006, M2008, M2009, M2016S, M2018, M2112, M2216A, M2216B, M2317, M2616, M3000, PSET
PRL	ISDNKSET, M2006, M2008, M2009, M2016S, M2018, M2112, M2216A, M2216B, M2317, M2616, M3000, PSET
QBS	M2008, M2009, M2016S, M2018, M2112, M2216A, M2216B, M2317, M2616, PSET
QCK	M2008, M2009, M2016S, M2018, M2112, M2216A, M2216B, M2317, M2616, M3000, PSET
QTD	PSET
RAG	DATA, IBN, ISDNKSET, M2006, M2008, M2009, M2016S, M2018, M2112, M2216A, M2216B, M2317, M2616, M3000, MADO, MPDA, PSET
RCVD	1FR, 1MR, 2WW, CSD, EOW, ETW, IBN, INW, OWT, PBM, PBX, PSET, RES, TWX
REASDSP	ISDNKSET, M2006, M2008, M2016S, M2216A, M2216B, M2317, M2616, M3000, PSET
RINGTYP	M2006, M2008, M2009, M2016S, M2018, M2112, M2216A, M2216B, M2317, M2616
RMB	1FR, 1MR, 2WW, CSD, DATA, EOW, ETW, IBN, INW, ISDNKSET, M2006, M2008, M2009, M2016S, M2018, M2112, M2216A, M2216B, M2317, M2616, M3000, MADO, MPDA, OWT, PBM, PBX, PDATA, PSET, RES, TWX, ZMD, ZMZPA
RMR	1FR, 1MR, CFD, IBN, PBM, PBX, RES
RMT	IBN, PBM, PBX, RES
RPA	M2008, M2009, M2016S, M2018, M2112, M2216A, M2216B, M2317, M2616, M3000, PSET

Note 1: M5009 is a special line class code used for Meridian M5009 business sets having 9 keys. Compatible options are the same as for PSET.

Note 2: M5112 is the line class code for Meridian M5112 business sets having 12 keys. Compatible options are the same as for PSET.

Note 3: The M5008, M5209, M5212, M5216, M5312, and M5316 line class codes are compatible with the same options as PSET.

—continued—

Options and compatible line class codes (continued)

Option	Line class codes
RSP	1FR, 1MR, 2WW, CCF, CDF, CFD, CSP, IBN, ISDNKSET, M2006, M2008, M2009, M2016S, M2018, M2112, M2216A, M2216B, M3317, M2616, M3000, OWT, PBM, PBX, PSET, RES, TWX, ZMD, ZMZPA
RSUS	1FR, 1MR, 2FR, 2WW, 4FR, 8FR, 10FR, CCF, CDF, CFD, CSD, CSP, DATA, EOW, ETW, IBN, INW, ISDNKSET, M2006, M2008, M2009, M2016S, M2018, M2112, M2216A, M2216B, M2317, M2616, M3000, MADO, MPDA, OWT, PBM, PBX, PDATA, PSET, RES, TWX, ZMD, ZMZPA
SACB	IBN, PSET, RES
SBLF	PSET, M5009, M5209, M5112, M5212, M5312, M5209T, M5317T
SCA	IBN, ISDNKSET, PSET, RES, DATA, PDATA
SCF	IBN, ISDNKSET, PSET, RES, DATA, PDATA
SCL	DATA, IBN, ISDNKSET, M2006, M2008, M2009, M2016S, M2018, M2112, M2216A, M2216B, M2317, M2616, M3000, MADO, MPDA, PDATA, PSET
SCMP	1FR, 1MR, 2WW, CCF, CDF, CFD, CSP, DATA, IBN, INW, ISDNKSET, M2006, M2008, M2009, M2016S, M2018, M2112, M2216A, M2216B, M2317, M2616, M3000, MADO, MPDA, OWT, PBM, PBX, PSET, RES, TWX
SCRJ	IBN, ISDNKSET, PSET, RES, DATA, PDATA
SCS	DATA, IBN, ISDNKSET, M2006, M2008, M2009, M2016S, M2018, M2112, M2216A, M2216B, M2317, M2616, M3000, MADO, MPDA, PDATA, PSET
SCU	DATA, IBN, ISDNKSET, M2006, M2008, M2009, M2016S, M2018, M2112, M2216A, M2216B, M2317, M2616, M3000, MADO, MPDA, PSET, RES
SCWID	IBN, RES
SDS	1FR, 1MR, IBN, PBM, PBX, PSET, RES
SDY	1FR, 1MR, 2FR, 2WW, 8FR, 10FR, CCF, CDF, CFD, CSD, CSP, DATA, EOW, ETW, IBN, INW, ISDNKSET, M2006, M2008, M2009, M2016S, M2018, M2112, M2216A, M2216B, M2317, M2616, M3000, MADO, MPDA, OWT, PBM, PBX, PDATA, PSET, RES, TWX

Note 1: M5009 is a special line class code used for Meridian M5009 business sets having 9 keys. Compatible options are the same as for PSET.

Note 2: M5112 is the line class code for Meridian M5112 business sets having 12 keys. Compatible options are the same as for PSET.

Note 3: The M5008, M5209, M5212, M5216, M5312, and M5316 line class codes are compatible with the same options as PSET.

—continued—

Options and compatible line class codes (continued)

Option	Line class codes
SEC	DATA, IBN, ISDNKSET, M2006, M2008, M2009, M2016S, M2018, M2112, M2216A, M2216B, M2317, M2616, M3000, MADO, MPDA, PSET
SETMODEL	1FR, 1MR, IBN, M5008, M5009, M5112, M5208, M5209, M5212, M5216, M5312, M5316, PSET, RES
SHU	1FR, 1MR, 2WW, CSD, DATA, EOW, ETW, IBN, INW, ISDNKSET, M2006, M2008, M2009, M2016S, M2018, M2112, M2216A, M2216B, M2317, M2616, M3000, MADO, MPDA, OWT, PBM, PBX, PDATA, PSET, RES, TWX
SL	DATA, IBN, ISDNKSET, M2006, M2008, M2009, M2016S, M2018, M2112, M2216A, M2216B, M2317, M2616, M3000, MADO, MPDA, PDATA, PSET, RES
SLC	CCF, CDF
SLQ	M5008, M5009, M5112, M5208, M5209, M5212, M5216, M5312, M5316, PSET
SLU	1FR, 1MR, 2FR, 2WW, 4FR, 8FR, 10FR, CCF, CDF, CFD, CSD, CSP, DATA, EOW, ETW, IBN, INW, ISDNKSET, M2006, M2008, M2009, M2016S, M2018, M2112, M2216A, M2216B, M2317, M2616, M3000, MADO, MPDA, OWT, PBM, PBX, PDATA, PSET, RES, TWX
SMDI	IBN, M2006, M2008, M2009, M2016S, M2018, M2112, M2216A, M2216B, M2317, M2616, M3000, PSET, RES
SMDICND	IBN, RES
SMDR	DATA, IBN, ISDNKSET, M2006, M2008, M2009, M2016S, M2018, M2112, M2216A, M2216B, M2317, M2616, M3000, MADO, MPDA, PSET
SNR	PSET
SOR	IBN, M2006, M2008, M2009, M2016S, M2018, M2112, M2216A, M2216B, M2317, M2616, M3000, PSET
SORC	IBN, M2006, M2008, M2009, M2016S, M2018, M2112, M2216A, M2216B, M2317, M2616, M3000, PSET

Note 1: M5009 is a special line class code used for Meridian M5009 business sets having 9 keys. Compatible options are the same as for PSET.

Note 2: M5112 is the line class code for Meridian M5112 business sets having 12 keys. Compatible options are the same as for PSET.

Note 3: The M5008, M5209, M5212, M5216, M5312, and M5316 line class codes are compatible with the same options as PSET.

—continued—

Options and compatible line class codes (continued)

Option	Line class codes
SPB	1FR, 1MR, 2FR, 2WW, CFD, CSD, DATA, EOW, ETW, IBN, INW, ISDNKSET, M2006, M2008, M2009, M2016S, M2018, M2112, M2216A, M2216B, M2317, M2616, M3000, MADO, MPDA, OWT, PBM, PBX, PDATA, PSET, RES, TWX
SPR	IBN, M2006, M2008, M2009, M2016S, M2018, M2112, M2216A, M2216B, M2317, M2616, M3000, PSET
SSAC	DATA, IBN, ISDNKSET, M2006, M2008, M2009, M2016S, M2018, M2112, M2216A, M2216B, M2317, M2616, M3000, MADO, MPDA, PSET
STRD	1FR, 1MR, 2WW, CCF, CDF, CFD, CSD, CSP, IBN, INW, OWT, PBM, PBX, RES, TWX
SUPPRESS	1FR, 1MR, 2FR, 2WW, 4FR, 8FR, 10FR, CCF, CDF, CFD, CSD, CSP, DATA, EOW, ETW, IBN, INW, ISDNKSET, M2006, M2008, M2009, M2016S, M2018, M2112, M2216A, M2216B, M2317, M2616, M3000, OWT, PBM, PBX, PDATA, PSET, RES, TWX
SUPR	IBN, M2008, M2009, M2016S, M2018, M2112, M2216A, M2216B, M2317, M2616, PSET
SUS	1FR, 1MR, 2FR, 2WW, 4FR, 8FR, 10FR, CCF, CDF, CFD, CSD, CSP, DATA, EOW, ETW, IBN, INW, ISDNKSET, M2006, M2008, M2009, M2016S, M2018, M2112, M2216A, M2216B, M2317, M2616, M3000, MADO, MPDA, OWT, PBM, PBX, PDATA, PSET, RES, TWX
SVCGRP	IBN, ISDNKSET, M2006, M2008, M2009, M2016S, M2018, M2112, M2216A, M2216B, M2317, M2616, M3000, PSET
TBO	1FR, 1MR, 2FR, DATA, IBN, ISDNKSET, PBM, PBX, PSET, RES, TWX
TERM	1FR, 1MR, 2WW, CSD, EOW, ETW, IBN, INW, OWT, PBM, PBX, PSET, RES, TWX
TES	1FR, 1MR, 2WW, CCF, CDF, CFD, CSD, CSP, DATA, EOW, ETW, IBN, ISDNKSET, M2006, M2008, M2009, M2016S, M2018, M2112, M2216A, M2216B, M2317, M2616, M3000, MADO, MPDA, OWT, PBM, PBX, PDATA, PSET, RES, TWX, ZMD, ZMZPA

Note 1: M5009 is a special line class code used for Meridian M5009 business sets having 9 keys. Compatible options are the same as for PSET.

Note 2: M5112 is the line class code for Meridian M5112 business sets having 12 keys. Compatible options are the same as for PSET.

Note 3: The M5008, M5209, M5212, M5216, M5312, and M5316 line class codes are compatible with the same options as PSET.

—continued—

Options and compatible line class codes (continued)

Option	Line class codes
TFO	1FR, 1MR, 2WW, CSD, DATA, EOW, ETW, IBN, INW, ISDNKSET, M2006, M2008, M2009, M2016S, M2018, M2112, M2216A, M2216B, M2317, M2616, M3000, MADO, MPDA, OWT, PBM, PBX, PDATA, PSET, RES, TWX
TLS	M2006, M2008, M2009, M2016S, M2018, M2112, M2216A, M2216B, M2317, M2616, M3000, PSET
TRMBOPT	1FR, 1MR, IBN, PBM, PBX, RES
UCD	IBN, M2006, M2008, M2009, M2016S, M2018, M2112, M2216A, M2216B, M2317, M2616, M3000, PSET
UCDLG	M2006, M2008, M2009, M2016S, M2018, M2112, M2216A, M2216B, M2317, M2616, PSET
UCDSD	IBN, M2006, M2008, M2009, M2016S, M2018, M2112, M2216A, M2216B, M2317, M2616, M3000, PSET
WUCR	IBN, M2006, M2008, M2009, M2016S, M2018, M2112, M2216A, M2216B, M2317, M2616, M3000, PSET, RES

Note 1: M5009 is a special line class code used for Meridian M5009 business sets having 9 keys. Compatible options are the same as for PSET.

Note 2: M5112 is the line class code for Meridian M5112 business sets having 12 keys. Compatible options are the same as for PSET.

Note 3: The M5008, M5209, M5212, M5216, M5312, and M5316 line class codes are compatible with the same options as PSET.

—end—

Options incompatibility

The following table lists the line service options that may not be assigned to the same line. When the user attempts to apply two incompatible options to a line in SERVORD they will be prompted by the system that the options are not compatible.

Options incompatibility

Option	Incompatible options
3WC	CFD, FIG, MAN, MPB, NDC, NOH, CXR
3WCPUB	ACB, AR, ARDDN, CNAB, CNAMD, CND, CNDB, COT, DDN, DRCW, FIG, NDC, SACB, SCA, SCF, SCRJ
AAB	MDN, MLAMP, MREL
AAK	CALLOG, MDN, SETMODEL, SLQ, SMDI, SOR, SORC, UCD, UCDSD
ACB	3WCPUB, AUL, AVT, BNN, CCSA, FIG, PREMTBL, RAG
ACD	ACRJ, AUL, AVT, BNN, CALLOG, CNAB, CNDB, COD, DLH, DNH, DOR, DTM, ECM, GIC, MDN, MLAMP, MLH, MPH, MREL, OLS, PREMTBL, PRH, RMB, SCMP, SHU, SLQ, SMDI, SOR, SORC, TBO, TLS, UCD, UCDSD
ACDNR	Compatible with all line options
ACOU	DNH, SCMP
ACRJ	ACD, AVT, CCSA, GIC, UCD
ADSI	DLH, MLH
AEMK	CALLOG, SLQ, SOR, SORC
AFC	NUMC
AIOD	FGA
ALI	Compatible with all line options
AMATEST	ARDDN, ONI
AR	3WCPUB, AVT, AUL, BNN, CCSA, FIG, PREMTBL, RAG
ARDDN	3WCPUB, AMATEST, AVT, AUL, BNN, CCSA, FIG, PREMTBL RAG
ASL	Compatible with all line options
ATC	Compatible with all line options
AUD	Compatible with all line options

Note 1: Options CWT and DNH are compatible when feature package NTX007AB is included in the software load.

Note 2: Options GIC and MDN are incompatible for 2500 phones but can be assigned to the same P-phone set when the GIC key feature and the MDN option are assigned to separate keys.

—continued—

Options incompatibility (continued)

Option	Incompatible options
AUL	ACB, ACD, AR, ARDDN, CALLOG, CFBL, CFDA, CFGD, CFGDA, CFW, CNAB, CNDB, COT, CPR, CTD, CUSD, CWD, DCBI, DCPU, DMCT, FCTDNTER, FCTDNTRA, ISA, MAN, MPB, MPH, NFA, ONI, PBL, RCHD, SC1, SC2, SC3, SCL, SCS, SCU, SLQ, SLVP, SMDI, TDN, TDV, UCD, UCDSD, WML
AUTODISP	Compatible with all line options
AVT	ACB, ACRJ, AR, ARDDN, CALLOG, CNAB, CNAMD, CND, CNDB, COT, DDN, DRCW, DTM, SCA, SCF, SCMP, SCRJ
BLF	Compatible with all line options
BNN	ACB, ACD, AR, ARDDN, CBI, CBU, CDE, CDI, CDU, CFB, CFBL, CFD, CFDA, CFDVT, CFF, CFI, CFK, CFRA, CFS, CFU, CFW, CMCF, CNAMD, CPU, CSDO, CSMI, CUSD, CWX, DIN, DRCW, ECM, IECFB, IECFD, MDN, MLAMP, MPB, MREL, PBL, PLP, RAG, RCHD, RSUS, SC1, SC2, SC3, SCA, SCF, SCL, SCMP, SCRJ, SCS, SCU, SDN, SETMODEL, SLQ, SLVP, SMDI, SMDICND, SOR, SORC, SPB, UCD, UCDSD, WUCR
CAG	CALLOG, SLQ,SMDI, SOR, SORC, UCD, UCDSD
CALLOG	AAK, ACD, AEMK, ASL, AUL, AVT, CAG, CCSA, CCV, DIN, EMW, FIG, MDN, MDNNAME, MEMDISP, MLAMP, MREL, MRF, MWT, OBS, SLQ, UCD
CBE	BNN, CBI, DLH, DNH, FNT, HOT, IECFB, MLH, PRH, TBO, TRMBOPT
CBI	BNN, CBE, DLH, DNH, FNT, HOT, IECFB, MLH, PRH, TBO, TRMBOPT
CBU	BNN, DLH, DNH, FNT, HOT, MLH, PRH, TBO, TRMBOPT
CCSA	ACB, ACRJ, AR, ARDDN, CALLOG, CNAMD, CND, CNDB, COT, CSDO, DDN, DRCW, FGA, LCDR, MAN, ONI, SCA, SCF, SCRJ
CDC	Compatible with all line options
CCV	Compatible with all line options
CCW	MLH
CDE	BNN, CDI, DLH, FNT, HOT, IECFD, MLH, PRH, TBO, TRMBOPT
CDI	BNN, CDE, DLH, FNT, HOT, IECFD, MLH, PRH, TBO, TRMBOPT
CDU	BNN, DLH, FNT, HOT, MLH, PRH, TBO, TRMBOPT

Note 1: Options CWT and DNH are compatible when feature package NTX007AB is included in the software load.

Note 2: Options GIC and MDN are incompatible for 2500 phones but can be assigned to the same P-phone set when the GIC key feature and the MDN option are assigned to separate keys.

—continued—

Options incompatibility (continued)

Option	Incompatible options
CFB	BNN, DLH, DNH, FNT, HOT, MLH, MPH, NRS, PRH, TBO, TRMBOPT
CFD	BNN, DLH, FNT, HOT, MLH, MPH, NRS, PRH, TBO, TRMBOPT
CFDA	AUL, BNN, DLH, FNT, HOT, MAN, MLH, MPB, ONI,TBO, TRMBOPT
CFDVT	BNN, DLH, DTM, FNT, HOT, MLH, ONI, PRH, TBO, TRMBOPT
CFF	BNN, CFI, CFK, CFU, CSDO, FNT, HOT,ONI,TBO, TRMBOPT
CFGD	AUL, CFGDA, CNAB, CNDB, FGA, FNT, HOT, MAN, MPH, NRS, ONI, RCHD, SCMP, SDN, SLVP, TBO, TRMBOPT
CFGDA	AUL, CFGD, FNT, HOT, MAN, MPB, ONI, RCHD, SDN, SLVP, TBO, TRMBOPT
CFI	BNN, CFF, CFK, CFU, FNT, HOT, NRS, ONI, PLP, TBO, TRMBOPT
CFK	BNN, CFF, CFI, CFRA, CFU, FNT, HOT, ONI, PLP, TBO, TRMBOPT
CFMDN	Compatible with all line options
CFRA	BNN, CFK, FNT, HOT, ONI, TBO, TRMBOPT
CFS	BNN, CMCF (when SIMULT is Y), FNT, HOT, TBO, TRMBOPT
CFTB	Compatible with all line options
CFTD	Compatible with all line options
CFU	BNN, CFF, CFI, CFK, CSDO, DOR, HOT, NRS, ONI,TBO, TRMBOPT
CFW	AUL, BNN, CUSD, FNT, HOT, MAN, MPB, ONI, TBO
CHD	ECM, NDC
CIF	Compatible with all line options
CIR	CWX, DLH, MPB, RCHD, SCMP, SDN, SLVP, WUCR
CLF	ESL, FIG, PLP
CLI	PBL
CLSUP	SLQ, SMDI, SOR, SORC, UCD, UCDSD
CMCF	BNN, CFS (when SIMULT is Y), FNT, HOT,TBO, TRMBOPT

Note 1: Options CWT and DNH are compatible when feature package NTX007AB is included in the software load.

Note 2: Options GIC and MDN are incompatible for 2500 phones but can be assigned to the same P-phone set when the GIC key feature and the MDN option are assigned to separate keys.

—continued—

Options incompatibility (continued)

Option	Incompatible options
CNAB	3WCPUB, ACD, AUL, AVT, CFGD, SLQ, SMDI, UCD, UCDSD
CNAMD	3WCPUB, AVT, BNN, CCSA, PCWT, PREMTBL
CND	AVT, 3WCPUB, CCSA, DCND, DDN, PCWT, PREMTBL
CNDB	3WCPUB, ACD, AVT, AUL, CCSA, CFGD, SLQ, SMDI, UCD, UCDSD
CNDBO	Compatible with all line options
CNF	FIG, NDC, PLP
COD	Compatible with all line options
COT	3WCPUB, AUL, AVT, CCSA
CPH	FGA
CPR	AUL, LNR, RAG, SCL, SCS, SCU
CPU	BNN, HOT
CSDO	BNN, CCSA, CFF, CFI, CFK, CFRA, CFU, CPH, CTD, ESL, FCTDNTER, FCTDNTRA, FGA, FXR, HOT, LCDR, MAN, MLH, MPB, ONI, RMR, RMS, RMT, RSP, SCF, SC1, SC2, SC3, TDN, TDV, 3WC
CTD	AUL, CSDO, FCTDNTER, FCTDNTRA, TDN, TDV
CTW	Compatible with all line options
CUSD	AUL, BNN, CFW, FNT, HOT, MAN, MPB, ONI,TBO, TRMBOPT
CWD	AUL, CWO, FIG, MBSCAMP
CWI	CWX, DLH, HOT, MPH, NDC
CWO	CWD, MBSCAMP
CWT	DLH, FIG, MPB, NDC, RPA, SLQ
CWX	BNN, CIR, CWI, DLH, DNH, LOD, LOR, MLH, MPH, NDC, OFR, OFS, PRH, RMB, SHU
CXR	NDC, NOH
DASK	Compatible with all line options
DCBI	AUL, DCPU, DOR

Note 1: Options CWT and DNH are compatible when feature package NTX007AB is included in the software load.

Note 2: Options GIC and MDN are incompatible for 2500 phones but can be assigned to the same P-phone set when the GIC key feature and the MDN option are assigned to separate keys.

—continued—

Options incompatibility (continued)

Option	Incompatible options
DCBX	DCPX, NDC
DCND	CND, DDN, DTM, MADN, SCA, SCWID, SLQ, UCD
DCPK	DOR, FIG
DCPU	AUL, DCBI, DOR
DCPX	DCBX
DDN	3WCPUB, AVT, CCSA, CND, DCND, PCWT, PREMTBL
DENY	Compatible with all line options (but incompatible with the option denied)
DGT	MAN
DIN	BNN, CALLOG, DRCW, HOT, PBL, SCA, SCF, SCRJ
DISCTO	Compatible with all line options
DISP	Compatible with all line options
DLH	ACD, ADSI, CBE, CBU, CDE, CDI, CDU, CFB, CFBL, CFD, CFDA, CFDVT, CIR, CWI, CWT, CWX, DMCT, DNH, DSCWID, ECM, IECFB, IECFD, INT, MDN, MLAMP, MLH, MPB, MREL, NSDN, PRH, RAG, RCHD, RSUS, SCMP, SDN, SETMODEL, SHU, SLQ, SLVP, SOR, SORC, UCD, UCDSD, WUCR
DMCT	DLH, DNH, DTM, FNT, MDN, MLH, PRH, SCA, SCRJ, UCD
DND	DTM, MDN, MLAMP, MREL, PBL
DNH	ACD, CBE, CBI, CBU, CFB, CWX, DLH, DMCT, ECM, IECFB, MDN, MLAMP, MLH, MPB, MPH, MREL, NSDN, RCHD, RSUS, SCMP, SDN, SLVP, UCD, UCDSD, WUCR
DOR	ACB, DCBI, DCPK, DCPU, LNR, MSB, MSBI
DPR	Compatible with all line options
DQS	Compatible with all line options
DQT	Compatible with all line options
DRCW	3WCPUB, AVT, BNN, CCSA, CFMDN, DIN, PREMTBL, PRL
DRING	FTS

Note 1: Options CWT and DNH are compatible when feature package NTX007AB is included in the software load.

Note 2: Options GIC and MDN are incompatible for 2500 phones but can be assigned to the same P-phone set when the GIC key feature and the MDN option are assigned to separate keys.

—continued—

Options incompatibility (continued)

Option	Incompatible options
DSCWID	DLH, FIG, MLH, MPH
DTM	ACD, AVT, BCLID, DCND, DMCT, MLAMP, MPH, MREL, PREMTBL, SDN, SMDI, TBO, TRMBOPT
EBX	Compatible with all line options
ECM	ACD, BNN, CHD, DLH, DNH, MDN, MDNNAME, MEMDISP, MLH, PRL, PRV, UCD
ELN	MPB
EMK	Compatible with all line options
EMW	CALLOG, MWT
EXT	Compatible with all line options
FAA	Compatible with all line options
FCTDNTER	AUL, CTD, TDN, TDV
FCTDNTRA	AUL, CTD, TDN, TDV
FGA	AIOD, CCSA, CFGD, CPH, FRO, FRS, HOT, INT, MAN, MCH, ONI, RCD, RMB, RMP, RMS, RMT, RSP
FIG	ACB, AR, ARDDN, CALLOG, CHD, CLF, CNF, CPH, CWD, CWI, CWT, CWX, CXR, DCPK, DSCWID, EBO, EMW, ESL, FXR, HLD, MWIDC, MWQRY, MWT, PCWT, PRK, RAG, SCWID, 3WC, 3WCPUB
FNT	CBE, CBI, CBU, CDE, CDI, CDU, CFB, CFBL, CFD, CFDA, CFDVT, CFF, CFGD, CFGDA, CFI, CFK, CFRA, CFS, CFU, CFW, CMCF, CUSD, DMCT, IECFB, IECFD, MCH, SCF
FSR	Compatible with all line options
FTRGRP	FTS, LNPTST
FTRKEYS	Compatible with all line options
FXR	CSDO, FIG,MAN, MPB, NDC, NOH
GIAC	Compatible with all line options
GIC	ACD, ACRJ, MDN, MLAMP, MREL, PLP, TBO, WML (Note 2)

Note 1: Options CWT and DNH are compatible when feature package NTX007AB is included in the software load.

Note 2: Options GIC and MDN are incompatible for 2500 phones but can be assigned to the same P-phone set when the GIC key feature and the MDN option are assigned to separate keys.

—continued—

Options incompatibility (continued)

Option	Incompatible options
GND	Compatible with all line options
HLD	FIG, NDC
HOT	AUL, CBE, CBU, CDE, CDI, CDU, CFB, CFBL, CFD, CFDA, CFDVT, CFF, CFGD, CFGDA, CFI, CFK, CFRA, CFS, CFU, CFW, CMCF, CPU, CSMI, CUSD, CWI, DIN, FGA, IECFB, IECFD, MAN, MPB, RSP, SCF, SCU, TDV, WUCR
ICM	Compatible with all line options
IECFB	BNN, CBE, CBI, DLH, DNH, FNT, HOT, MLH, PRH, TBO, TRMBOPT
IECFD	BNN, CDE, CDI, DLH, FNT, HOT, MLH, PRH, TBO, TRMBOPT
ILB	IMB
IMB	ILB
INSPECT	Compatible with all line options
INT	DLH, FGA, MDN, MLH, MPB, SCMP
IRR	Compatible with all line options
KSH	SMDI, UCD, UCDSD
KSMOH	Compatible with all line options
LCDR	CCSA, MAN, ONI
LDSA	DLH, FIG, MPB, NDC
LDSO	DLH, FIG, LDSR, LDST, MPB, NDC
LDSR	DLH, FIG, LDSO, LDST, MPB, NDC
LDST	DLH, FIG, LDSO, LDSR, MPB, NDC
LNR	AUL, CPR, DOR, FTS, LNRA
LNRA	LNR
LOB	Compatible with all line options
LOD	CWX, LOR, MPB, RCHD, SCMP, SDN, SLVP
LOR	CWX, LOR, MPB, RCHD, SCMP, SDN, SLVP

Note 1: Options CWT and DNH are compatible when feature package NTX007AB is included in the software load.

Note 2: Options GIC and MDN are incompatible for 2500 phones but can be assigned to the same P-phone set when the GIC key feature and the MDN option are assigned to separate keys.

—continued—

Options incompatibility (continued)

Option	Incompatible options
LPIC	EWAL, EWALI, LNPTST
LVM	Compatible with all line options
M518	Compatible with all line options
M522	Compatible with all line options
M536	Compatible with all line options
MBK	RMB
MBSCAMP	CWD, CWO
MCH	FGA, FNT
MDN	AAB, AAK, ACD, BNN, CALLOG, DCND, DLH, DMCT, DND, DNH, ECM, GIC, INT MLH, MPH, PBL, PRH, RMB, SDN, SHU, SLVP, SMDI, SOR, SORC, UCD, UCDSD, WUCR
MDNNAME	Compatible with all line options
MEMDISP	Compatible with all line options
MLAMP	AAB, ACD, BNN, CALLOG, DLH, DND, DNH, DTM, GIC, MLH, PBL, PRETMBL, PRH, RMB, SDN, SHU, SMDI, SOR, SORC, UCD, UCDSD
MLH	ACD, ADSI, CBE, CBI, CBU, CCW, CDE, CDI, CDU, CFB, CFBL, CFD, CFDA, CFDVT, CWX, DLH, DMCT, DNH, DSCWID, ECM, IECFB, IECFD, INT, MDN, MLAMP, MPB, MREL, NSDN, PRH, RAG, RCHD, RSUS, SCMP, SCWID, SDN, SETMODEL, SLVP, SOR, SORC, UCD, UCDSD, WUCR
MPB	3WC, AUL, BNN, CFBL, CFDA, CFGDA, CFW, CIR, CUSD, CWT, DLH, DNH, DSCWID, ELN, ESL, FRO, FRS, FXR, HOT, INT, LOD, LOR, MAN, MLH, NDC, PRH, SC1, SC2, SC3, SCMP, SDN, SHU, WML
MPH	ACD, AUL, CFB, CFD, CFGD, CIR, CWI, CWX, DNH, DSCWID, DTM, LOD, LOR, MDN, OFR, OFS, RAG, RMB, SCMP, SCWID, SETMODEL, SHU, SLQ, SMDICND, SOR, SORC, TFO, TRMBOPT, UCD
MREL	AAB, ACD, BNN, CALLOG, DLH, DND, DNH, DOR, DTM, GIC, MLH, PBL, PREMBTL, PRH, RMB, SDN, SHU, SLQ, SMDI, SOR, SORC, UCD, UCDSD
MRF	CALLOG
MRFM	Compatible with all line options

Note 1: Options CWT and DNH are compatible when feature package NTX007AB is included in the software load.

Note 2: Options GIC and MDN are incompatible for 2500 phones but can be assigned to the same P-phone set when the GIC key feature and the MDN option are assigned to separate keys.

—continued—

Options incompatibility (continued)

Option	Incompatible options
MSB	DOR, MSBI
MSBI	DOR, MSB
MSMWI	Compatible with all line options
MWIDC	FIG
MWQRY	FIG
MWT	CALLOG, DOR, EMW
NDC	3WC, 3WCPUB, CHD, CNF, CWI, CWT, CWX, CXR, DCBX, HLD, MPB, PRK
NFA	AUL
NGTSRVCE	Compatible with all line options
NOH	3WC, CXR,
NRS	CFB, CFD, CFGD, CFI, CFU
NSDN	DLH, DNH, MLH, PRH
NUMC	AFC
OBS	Compatible with all line options
OFR	CWX, MPH, RCHD, SCMP, SDN, SLVP
OFS	CWX, MPH, RCHD, SCMP, SDN, SLVP
OLS	ACD
ONI	AMATEST, AUL, CCSA, CFBL, CFDA, CFDVT, CFF, CFGD, CFGDA, CFI, CFK, CFRA, CFU, CFW, CUSD, FGA, LCDR, NAME, RSP, SCF, SDY, SPB
PBL	AUL, BNN, CLI, DIN, DND, KSH, MDN, MLAMP, MREL, RMB, RSUS, SDY, SEC, SHU, SLU, SPB
PILOT	RCHD, SCMP, SDN, SLVP
PLP	BNN, CFK, CLF, CNF, CUSD, GIC, PRK, SRA
PPL	Compatible with all line options

Note 1: Options CWT and DNH are compatible when feature package NTX007AB is included in the software load.

Note 2: Options GIC and MDN are incompatible for 2500 phones but can be assigned to the same P-phone set when the GIC key feature and the MDN option are assigned to separate keys.

—continued—

Options incompatibility (continued)

Option	Incompatible options
PREMTBL	ACB, ACD, AR, ARDDN, CNAB, CNAMD, CND, CNDB, COT, DDN, DRCW, DTM, EHLD, MDN, MLAMP, MREL, SCA, SCF, SCRJ, SLQ, SMDI, UCD, UCDSD
PRH	ACD, CBE, CBU, CDE, CDI, CDU, CFB, CFD, CFDVT, CWX, DMCT, DLH, IECFB, IECFD, MDN, MLAMP, MLH, MPB, MREL, NSDN, SDN, SMDI, SMDICND, UCD, UCDSD
PRK	NDC, PLP
PRL	Compatible with all line options
QBS	Compatible with all line options
QCK	Compatible with all line options
QTD	Compatible with all line options
RAG	ACB, AR, ARDDN, BNN, CPR, DLH, MLH, MPH
RCD	FGA
RCHD	AUL, BNN, CFGD, CFGDA, CIR, DLH, DNH, DOR, LOD, LOR, MLH, OFR, OFS, PILOT, SLVP, TERM, TFO, TRMBOPT, UCD
RCVD	SCMP, SDN
REASDSP	Compatible with all line options
RMB	ACD, CWX, FGA, MBK, MDN, MLAMP, MPH, MREL, PBL, SDN, SMDI, UCD, UCDSD
RMP	FGA
RMR	CSDO, LNPTST
RMS	CSDO, FGA, FRO, LNPTST, MAN
RMT	FGA, TDN, TDV
RPA	CWT
RSP	ESL, FGA, HOT, MAN, ONI, TDN, TDV
RSUS	BNN, DLH, DNH, MLH, PBL
SACB	3WCPUB, DOR, SOR, TDN

Note 1: Options CWT and DNH are compatible when feature package NTX007AB is included in the software load.

Note 2: Options GIC and MDN are incompatible for 2500 phones but can be assigned to the same P-phone set when the GIC key feature and the MDN option are assigned to separate keys.

—continued—

Options incompatibility (continued)

Option	Incompatible options
SCA	3WCPUB, AVT, BNN, CCSA, CFMDN, CDND, DIN, DMCT, PRL
SCF	3WCPUB, ATC, AVT, BNN, CCSA, CFMDN, DIN, DTM, FNT, HOT, ONI, PREMTBL, PRL, TRMBOPT
SCL	AUL, BNN, CPR, SC1, SC2, SC3, SCU
SCMP	ACD, AVT, BNN, CFGD, CIR, DLH, DNH, ESL, INT, LOD, LOR, MLH, MPB, MPH, OFR, OFS, PILOT, RCVD, SL, SMDI, TERM, TFO, TRMBOPT, UCD, UCDSD
SCRJ	3WCPUB, AVT, BNN, CCSA, CFMDN, DIN, DMCT, DTM, PREMTBL, PRL
SCS	AUL, BNN, CPR, DOR, SC1, SC2, SC3
SCU	AUL, BNN, CPR, HOT, SC2, SC3, SCL
SCWID	DCND, DLH, FIG, MLH, MPH
SDN	BNN, CFGD, CFGDA, CIR, DLH, DNH, DTM, LOD, LOR, MDN, MLAMP, MLH, MPB, MREL, OFR, OFS, PILOT, PRH, RCVD, RMB, SHU, SLQ,TBO, TERM, TFO, TRMBOPT, UCD
SDS	FTS, LNPTST, SDSDENY
SDSDENY	LNPTST, SDS
SDY	ONI, PBL
SEC	PBL
SETMODEL	AAK, BNN, DLH, DNH, MLH, MPH, SUPR
SHU	ACD, CWX, DLH, MDN, MLAMP, MPB, MPH, MREL, PBL, SDN, SMDI, UCD, UCDSD
SL	Compatible with all line options
SLC	FGA, LNPTST, RCD
SLQ	AAK, ACD, ACRJ, AEMK, AUL, BC, BNN, CAG, CALLOG, CLSUP, CNAB, CNDB, CWT, DCND, DLH, DMCT, DNH, ECM, EHLD, KSH, MDN, MLAMP, MLH, MPH, MREL, PREMTBL, PRH, RCHD, RMB, SCMP, SDN, SHU, SLVP, SMDI, TBO, UCD
SLU	PBL

Note 1: Options CWT and DNH are compatible when feature package NTX007AB is included in the software load.

Note 2: Options GIC and MDN are incompatible for 2500 phones but can be assigned to the same P-phone set when the GIC key feature and the MDN option are assigned to separate keys.

—continued—

Options incompatibility (continued)

Option	Incompatible options
SLVP	AUL, BNN, CFGD, CFGDA, CIR, DLH, DNH, DOR, DTM, MDN, MLH, OFR, OFS, PILOT, RCHD, TERM, TFO, TRMBOPT, UCD
SMDI	AAK, ACD, AUL, BNN, CAG, CLSUP, CNAB, CNDB, DTM, KSH, MDN, MLAMP, MREL, PREMTBL, PRH, RMB, SCMP, SHU
SMDICND	Compatible with all line options
SMDR	Compatible with all line options
SNR	Compatible with all line options
SOR	AAK, ACD, AEMK, BNN, CAG, CLSUP, DLH, MDN, MLAMP, MLH, MPH, MREL
SORC	AAK, ACD, AEMK, BNN, CAG, CLSUP, DLH, MDN, MLAMP, MLH, MPH, MREL
SPB	BNN, MAN, ONI, PBL
SPR	Compatible with all line options
SSAC	Compatible with all line options
STRD	Compatible with all line options
SUPPRESS	Compatible with all line options
SUPR	SETMODEL
SUS	LNPTST
SVCGRP	FTS
TBO	ACD, CBE, CBI, CBU, CDE, CDI, CDU, CFB, CFBL, CFD, CFDA, CFDVT, CFF, CFGD, CFGDA, CFI, CFK, CFRA, CFS, CFU, CFW, CMCF, CSMI,CUSD, DTM, GIC, IECFB, IECFD, SDN, TRMBOPT, UCD, UCDSD
TDN	AUL, CTD, FCTDNTER, FCTDNTRA, RMT, RSP, SACB, TDV, TES
TDV	AUL, CTD, FCTDNTER, FCTDNTRA, HOT, RMT, RSP, TDN, TES
TELECENTER	Compatible with all line options
TERM	RCHD, SCMP, SDN, SLVP
TFO	RCHD, SCMP, SDN, SLVP

Note 1: Options CWT and DNH are compatible when feature package NTX007AB is included in the software load.

Note 2: Options GIC and MDN are incompatible for 2500 phones but can be assigned to the same P-phone set when the GIC key feature and the MDN option are assigned to separate keys.

—continued—

Options incompatibility (continued)

Option	Incompatible options
TLS	ACD
TRMBOPT	CBE, CBI, CBU, CDE, CDI, CDU, CFB, CFBL, CFD, CFDA, CFDVT, CFF, CFGD, CFGDA, CFI, CFK, CFRA, CFS, CFU, CFW, CMCF, CSMI, CUSD, DTM, IECFB, IECFD, RCHD, SCF, SCMP, SDN, SLVP, TBO
UCD	AAK, ACD, ACRJ, AEMK, AUL, BNN, CAG, CALLOG, CLSUP, CNAB, CNDB, DCND, DLH, DMCT, DNH, DTM, ECM, KSH, MDN, MLAMP, MLH, MPH, MREL, PREMTBL, PRH, RCHD, RMB, SCMP, SDN, SHU, SLVP, TBO
UCDLG	Compatible with all line options
UCDSD	AAK, ACD, AUL, BNN, CAG, CLSUP, CNAB, CNDB, DLH, DNH, DTM, KSH, DN, MLAMP, MLH, MREL, PREMTBL, PRH, RMB, SCMP, SHU, TBO
WUCR	BNN, CIR, DLH, DNH, HOT, MDN, MLH

Note 1: Options CWT and DNH are compatible when feature package NTX007AB is included in the software load.

Note 2: Options GIC and MDN are incompatible for 2500 phones but can be assigned to the same P-phone set when the GIC key feature and the MDN option are assigned to separate keys.

—end—

Appendix A:**Partitioned table editor**

Disclosure

Operating companies may offer CDC users an additional level of control over their MDC environment through the use of the Partitioned Table Editor (PTE). PTE allows an end user to ADD, DELETE, DISPLAY, and CHANGE Central Office table entries specified in the end user service profile. The operating companies will usually offer a subset of the full functionality PTE is capable of providing, based on operating company policy as well as the expertise of the end user. This appendix outlines the general capabilities of PTE. The actual functionality you are allowed to use is dependent on the arrangement you have made with your service provider.

Introduction to PTE

Commands available in the Partitioned Table Editor (PTE) enable a CDC user to perform the following functions to selected data within the office data control tables:

- Add, delete, or change tuples or fields within a table or subtable.
- List one or more tuples of a table or subtable.
- Move the cursor to display a tuple within a table or subtable.
- Display specified valid field tables.
- Search for tuples containing specified fields values.
- Verify table alterations before activating them.
- Modify subtables of a table.

The Partitioned Table Editor is discussed in subsequent sections of this part.

The Data table structure section that follows describes how a data table is organized.

The two modes of data input are described in the Input prompts section that follows:

- prompting

- non-prompting

The types of commands and command operators that can be used with the PTE are described in table PTE commands and operators by category:

The Command sequences section describes how to

- list a table
- change the value of a field
- add a tuple
- delete a table

The Command descriptions section describes the function and use of individual PTE commands.

Data table structure

The data associated with the hardware and software systems of the DMS-100 Family are stored in the form of two-dimensional entities called tables. A table consists of rows (horizontal) and columns (vertical). A row is called a tuple and the columns are fields within a tuple.

The structure of a typical table containing 1 through N tuples and 1 through N fields is shown in the “Typical table/sub-table hierarchy” figure. The fields in a table (or subtable) have the following properties:

- Each field has a unique field name. A field name consists of a maximum eight-character string.
- Each field in a tuple has an associated field number. Fields are numbered consecutively (first field is 1, second field is 2...).
- An individual field is accessed using either of its field identifiers (field name or field number). The field name is used as the prompt for data input.
- A field is either a single element field (contains one element of data) or a multiple element field (contains several elements of data).
- Where the contents of a multiple element field may vary, each element of information is treated as a separate subfield with its own subfield identifier. This is used for:
  - **Lists:** Where the complete field, or one or more elements within a field, can be repeated to form a list. For example, the list of features associated with a particular business set. A field, element or group of elements which can be repeated is called a vector.

— **Refineable Fields:** Where the field can include a selection of two or more groups of elements. A refineable field consists of:

– a selector subfield.

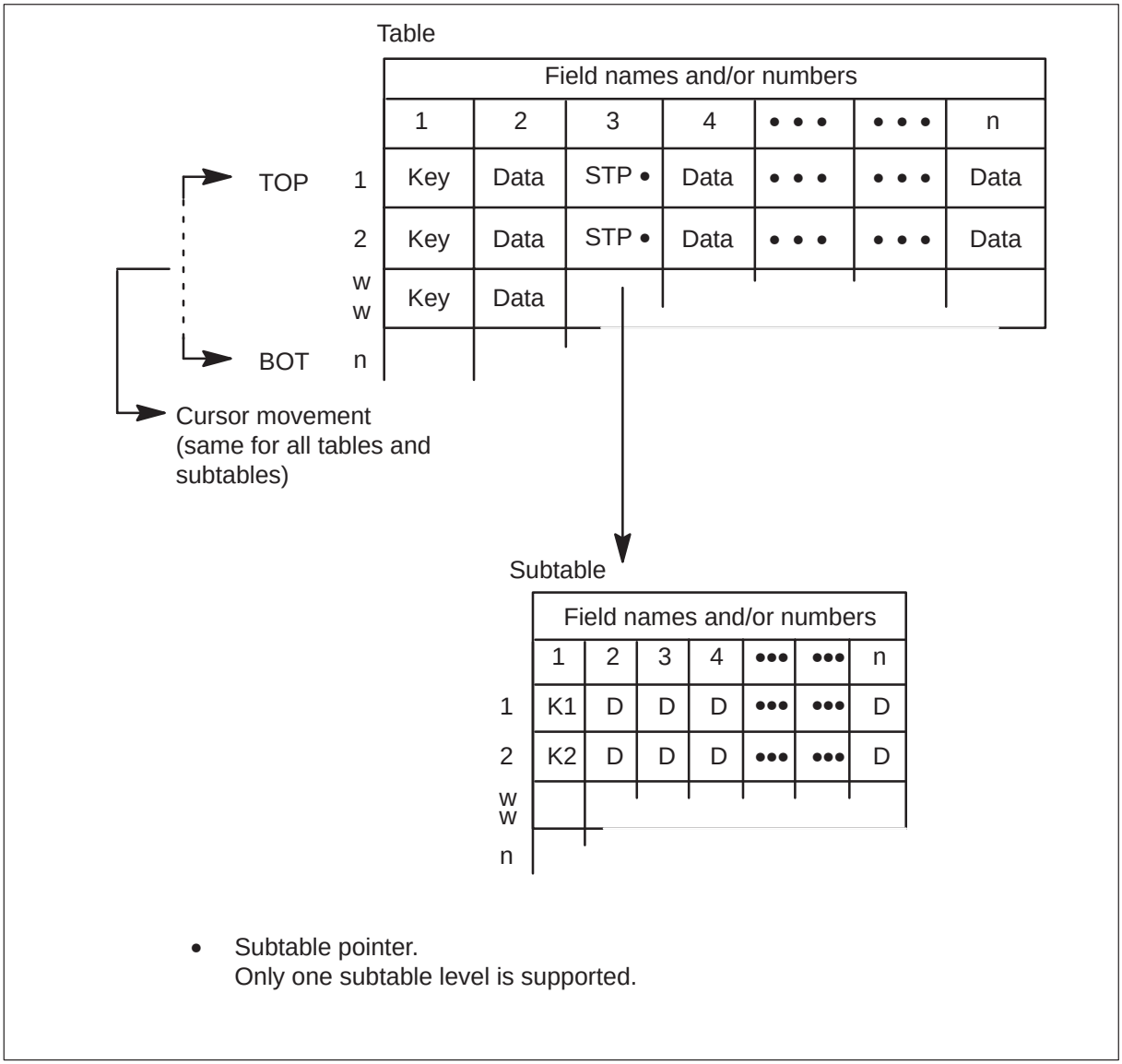
– zero or more data subfields. The requirement for data subfields and their content is dependent on the value in the selector field.

- A field or subfield may contain data expressed in the form of numerics or alphanumeric strings.

The tuples in a table or subtable have the following properties:

- Each tuple is identified by a key which always contains the first field (field_1). For most tables the key comprises field_1 only. Some tables use a longer key comprising field_1 and one or more of the subsequent fields in the tuple.
- Each tuple is unique. Duplicated keys are not allowed.
- Tuples are referenced either by their key or by the PTE cursor. The cursor is an internal pointer to a tuple of a table. The cursor can be moved by commands. The tuple to which the cursor points at any given time is called the current tuple.
- Multi-element fields containing lists (vectors) and/or variable (refineable) contents cannot form part of the key.
- Tuples are numbered consecutively from top to bottom beginning with the number 0.
- All of the fields making up a tuple contain information about the key. Any subtables involved relate to the key of the main table.

Typical table/sub-table hierarchy



- Subtable pointer.
  Only one subtable level is supported.

Input prompts

A prompt is the system's way of indicating to the user that the data entered is incomplete or fails to fall within the parameters defined for the field.

Prompting mode

The prompt mode is a method of entering data in which the system prompts the user for each piece of information needed. In the prompting mode, the following applies:

- The name of the required field or parameter is displayed.

- The user must input the correct data for the field entirely on the current line.
- If the data that is input is not correct, the system responds with an error message and the field or parameter prompt is redisplayed. If data is entered incorrectly again, the system responds with an error message and a brief description of what is needed for the field or parameter.
- At any time while in prompt mode, the user can enter ABORT, which stops the execution of the original command.
- When the user is prompted for list items, prompting continues until the user enters a dollar sign ($) or until the maximum number of entries for the list is reached.
- For multi-element fields containing lists (vectors) and/or with variable (refineable) contents, prompts are displayed for individual subfields.
- For refineable fields, the value input into the first (selector) subfield triggers prompting for the data subfields required for that ‘selection’.
- For lists, prompting for extra list items continues until a single $ sign is input or the maximum list length is reached.

Non-prompting mode

Once the user is familiar with input for a particular activity, they may enter commands more efficiently by using the no-prompt mode. In the no-prompt mode, the user simply enters the command and all information for each field in a continuous line of data with spaces between the information. In the non-prompting mode, the following applies:

- All commands are initially processed in the non-prompting mode. All the field values required for the command are presumed to be on the current input line.
- After recognizing a valid command, one field value is processed at a time until:
  - — the end of the input line is reached, or
  - — an error is found. After identifying an error the system reverts to prompt mode for the incorrect field and all subsequent fields in that tuple.
- When processing a list, subsequent field values are assumed to be list items until:
  - — a field value of $ is found, or
  - — the maximum list length is reached, or
  - — the end of the input line is reached

- The plus sign (+) is used when the full information for one tuple exceeds one input line. Inputting the + as the last character on a line causes the contents of the current and the subsequent line to be processed as a single input.

Command categories and comparison operators

There are two basic categories of commands in the PTE:

- Primitive
- Compound

In addition, the COUNT and LIST commands can be used with conditions formed from Comparison Operators.

All the commands and the operators are listed in the following table.

PTE commands and operators by category

Category	Commands/Operators			
Primitive Commands	ADD	ASSIGN	CHANGE	DELETE
	DISPLAY	FIRST	FORMAT	HEADING
	HELP	INFORM	LAST	LOCATE
	NEXT	OVERRIDE	PREV	PTE
	QUIT	REPLACE	RETURN	SUBTABLE
	VERIFY			
Compound Commands	BOTTOM	COUNT	DOWN	LIST
	POSITION	RANGE	TOP	UP
Comparison Operators	AND	EQ	GE	GT
	LE	LT	NE	OR

Primitive commands

Primitive Commands are the basic commands used to manipulate tables.

Compound commands

Compound Commands are comprised of two or more Primitive Commands. For example, the TOP command is a combination of the FIRST command followed by the DISPLAY command.

Comparison operators

Comparison operators are used to add conditions to the COUNT and LIST commands. Comparison operators are divided into two categories:

- Simple Operators
- Combination Operators

Simple operators enable the Partitioned Table Editor to search the current table and COUNT or LIST only those tuples meeting a specified field value.

The simple operators are:

- EQ equal to
- GE greater than or equal to
- GT greater than
- LE less than or equal to
- LT less than
- NE not equal to
- | or
- & and

An example of a single condition is:

>count (2 eq 'AAAA')

This conditional command will COUNT all the tuples where field_2 has a value of AAAA.

Note: Single conditions must always be enclosed in parentheses.

Combination operators enable the Partitioned Table Editor to search the current table and COUNT or LIST only those tuples meeting a combination of field values.

The combination operators are:

- AND satisfied if both conditions are true
- OR satisfied if either condition is true

An example of a combination of conditions is:

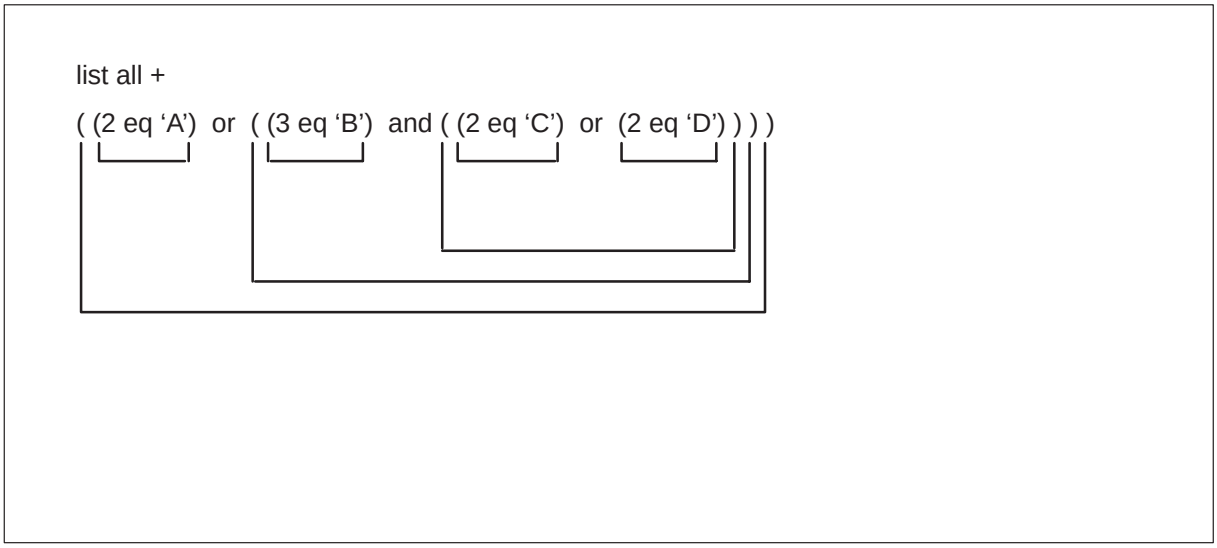
>count ((2 ne 'AAAA') or (2 ne 'BBBB'))
This conditional command counts all the tuples except those where field_2 has a value of AAAA or BBBB.

When conditions are 'combined' using the AND and/or the OR operators, parentheses (round brackets) must be used to enclose:

- each individual condition
- the complete combination of conditions

In addition, where the AND or the OR operators are used to combine combinations of conditions, parentheses must be used to enclose the group of conditions on either side of the operator as illustrated in this more complex example.

Combination of conditions



This conditional command lists all the tuples where field_2 has a value of A, and all the tuples where field_3 has a value of B and field_2 has a value of either C or D.

> ***Note:*** This example also illustrates how the + sign is used to have a two-line input processed as a single command.

Using comparison operators

All comparisons are based on the exact representation of tuple fields as they are displayed, including the use of upper case characters. Blanks in the

middle of a string are taken into account, but multiple blanks are treated as a single blank.

Alphabetical comparisons are based on the ASCII code for the ordering of characters. For example, this means:

- the character A is considered LT (less than) the character B
- the character B is considered LT (less than) the character C
- the string ABC is considered GT (greater than) the string AB
- the string AB C is considered LT (less than) the string ABC

A condition can be used for the comparison of selected parts of a multi-part field. This is accomplished by using an asterisk for each part of the specified field not used in the selection process. This is ideal when the number of parts of a particular field is constant throughout the table. However, when a multi-part field exists and the number of parts vary from tuple to tuple, only those tuples where the number of parts correspond to the number of parts in the condition will be scanned for a match.

The following example shows a request for a count of all tuples with an option field having the option CFW as the second part of a four-part field:

```
>COUNT (option eq '* CFW * *')
```

Note 1: All tuples with an OPTION field containing more or less than four values are passed over, even though the second value is 'CFW'.

Note 2: Some fields can contain several groups of optional information The comparison process ignores these groupings (for example, a field containing a grouping of four values followed by a grouping of two values is treated as a multi-part field containing six values).

Note 3: Where the end of a multi-part field is indicated by an $ sign, the comparison process treats the $ as a value.

Command sequences

The sample command sequences presented in this section illustrate the use of some basic PTE commands. They explain:

- How to List a Table
- How to Change the Value of a Field
- How to Add a Tuple
- How to Delete a Tuple

The following constraints have been applied:

- The full command is always used. Some commands have a short-form. For example, the command POSITION can be entered as POS.
- The prompt mode is always used for data input.
- Commands which cause the tuple to be displayed are always used. For example, although the commands POSITION and LOCATE are equivalent, the command POSITION is used because it causes the selected tuple to be displayed.

How to list a table

The following procedure describes the command sequence required to list a table using the Partitioned Table Editor. Table “Commands to list a table” details this sequence, followed by an actual example.

Commands to list a table

Command sequence	User notes
PTE table_name	Activates the PTE mode for the requested table. System echoes table name.
COUNT	Displays the number of tuples in the table. Use of the COUNT command is recommended to determine the number of lines (tuples) in a table before using the LIST command. System positions to the bottom of the table. System displays size of table (number of tuples).
LIST ALL	Displays the contents of the table starting at the first tuple. System positions to the top of the table. System displays contents of all tuples. System positions at the end of the table.
QUIT	Deactivates the PTE mode for the table. System indicates the control level to which it has reverted: CDC: Customer Data Changes TABLE:table_name PTE mode for a previously accessed table.

Example of listing a table

table Network_Class_of_Service (NCOS) can be listed as follows:

```
>table ncos
TABLE: NCOS
>count
BOTTOM
SIZE = 5
list all
TOP
CUSTGRP   NCOS   NCOSNAME   LSC   TRAFSNO        OPTIONS
_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _
GROUP A    0       BASIC     0       0    (CRL 0 BLOCKED) $
GROUP A    1       SERV1     0       0    (OHQ 0 TONE) ERWT
                                             $
GROUP A    2       SERV2     0       0    (CBQ 0 2 N 1)
                                            ERWT $
GROUP A    3       SERV3     0       0    (CBQ 1 3 Y 2) $
GROUP A    4       SERV4     0       0    (XLAS PETN NXLA
                                            NDGT) $

BOTTOM
>quit
CDC:
```

How to change the value of a field

The following procedure describes the command sequence required to change the value of a field using the Partitioned Table Editor. The following table details this sequence, followed by an actual example.

Commands to change the value of a field

Command sequence	User notes
PTE table_name	Activates the PTE mode for the requested table.
.....	System echoes table name.
POSITION value_field_1	Positions on specified tuple and displays tuple.
w w w	If key of tuple consists of more than the1st field, system will prompt by field name for input of extra fields until the complete key is captured.
.....	System displays tuple.

—continued—

Commands to change the value of a field (continued)

Command sequence	User notes
CHANGE 3	Initiates a change to field 3 of the tuple. To change a key_field use DELETE and ADD commands.
.....	System displays value of field 3.
New_value_field _3	Overwrites current value in field 3 with a new value.
.....	System displays complete new tuple and requests confirmation.
Y	Confirms application of the change.
.....	System confirms change applied.
QUIT	Deactivates the PTE mode for the table.
.....	System indicates the control level to which it has reverted: CDC: Customer Data Changes TABLE:table_name PTE mode for a previously accessed table.
—end—	

Example of changing the value of a field

Table Network_Class_of_Service can be changed as follows. In this example, the value in the 4th field (Line Screening Code) is updated from 0 to 1. The tuple key consists of Customer_Group (CSTGP) and Network_Class_of_Service (NCOS).

```
>table ncos
TABLE: NCOS
>position groupa
NCOS:
>0
GROUPA   0   BASIC   0   0   (CRL 0 BLOCKED) $
change 4
LSC: 0
>1
TUPLE TO BE CHANGED:
GROUPA   0   BASIC   1   0   (CRL 0 BLOCKED) $
ENTER Y TO CONFIRM, N TO REJECT OR E TO EDIT.
>Y
TUPLE CHANGED
>quit
CDC:
```

How to add a tuple

The following procedure describes the command sequence required to add a tuple using the Partitioned Table Editor. The following table details this sequence, followed by an actual example.

Commands to add a tuple

Command sequence	User notes
PTE table_name	Activates the PTE mode for the requested table.
.....	System echoes table name.
ADD	Initiates an addition sequence.
.....	System prompts with 1st field name.
Value_of_1st_field	Adds value into first field.
.....	System prompts with 2nd field name.
Value_of_2nd_field	Adds value into second field.

—continued—

Commands to add a tuple (continued)

Command sequence	User notes
• • •	Prompting continues until all fields in the tuple are captured. If a field in the tuple consists of a list, the list must be completely filled or a $ sign must be entered to indicate 'input complete'.
.....	System displays complete new tuple and requests confirmation.
.....	System confirms tuple deleted.
QUIT	Deactivates the PTE mode for the table.
.....	System indicates the control level to which it has reverted: CDC: Customer Data Changes TABLE: table_name PTE mode for a previously accessed table.
	—end—

Example of adding a tuple

A tuple can be added to table Network_Class_of_Service (NCOS) as follows:

```
>table ncos
TABLE: NCOS
>add
CUSTGRP:
>groupa
NCOS:
>4
NCOSNAME:
>serv4
LSC:
>0
TRAFSNO:
>0
NCOSOPTN:
>xlas
PRELMXLA:
>petn
FEATXLA:
>nxla
DGOLNM:
>ndgt
NCOSPTN:
>$
TUPLE TO BE ADDED
   GROUPA   4   SERV4   0   0   (XLAS PETN NXLA NDGT) $
ENTER Y TO CONFIRM, NO TO REJECT OR E TO EDIT.
>y
TUPLE ADDED
>quit
CDC:
```

How to delete a tuple

The following procedure describes the command sequence required to delete a tuple using the Partitioned Table Editor. The following table details this sequence, followed by an actual example.

Commands to delete a tuple

Command sequence	User notes
PTE table_name	Activates the PTE mode for the requested table.
.....	System echoes table name.
POSITION Value_field_1	Positions on specified tuple and displays tuple.
• • •	If key of tuple consists of more than field_1, system will prompt for input of extra fields until the complete key is captured.
.....	System displays specified tuple.
DELETE	Initiates delete action for current tuple.
.....	System displays tuple to be deleted and requests confirmation.
Y	Confirms application of the deletion.
.....	System confirms tuple deleted.
QUIT	Deactivates the PTE mode for the table.
.....	System indicates the control level to which it has reverted: CDC: Customer Data Changes TABLE: table_name PTE mode for a previously accessed table.

Example of deleting a tuple

A tuple can be deleted from table Network_Class_of_Service (NCOS) as follows:

In this example, tuple with a key of ‘GROUPA 4’ is deleted.

```
>table ncos
TABLE: NCOS
>position groupa
NCOS
>4
GROUPA   4   SERV4   0   0   (XLAS PETN NXLA NDGT) $
>delete
TUPLE TO BE DELETED
GROUPA   4   SERV4   0   0   (XLAS PETN NXLA NDGT) $
ENTER Y TO CONFIRM, N TO REJECT OR E TO EDIT
>y
TUPLE DELETED
>quit
CDC:
```

Command descriptions

The following commands are used while working in a table.

To enter the Partitioned Table Editor, enter:

PTE

To display command syntax information, enter:

HELP command

Note: **command** is the name of the command you need more information about.

To exit the PTE, enter:

QUIT

A description of the function and use of the PTE commands follow in alphabetical order.

Note: Examples used with the various PTE command descriptions are for illustration purposes only. Not all tables shown in the examples can be accessed through the PTE.

Add command

Adds a tuple to the current table.

ADD	field_1 field_2... field_n

Note: **field_1** is the value of the first field of the tuple being added, **field_2** is the value of the second field of the tuple being added. **field_n** is the value of the last field of the tuple being added.

Responses:

`JOURNAL FILE INACTIVE`

Explanation: Journal file is inactive.

User Action: Activate the journal file.

`STRING FROM PARAMETER <> IS TOO LONG FOR BUFFER`

Explanation: This is printed when a parameter longer than the expected parameter is input. A number is specified, for example, <1>, as incorrect. The first parameter following the command would be <1>, the second <2>, etc.

User Action: Reissue the command using a smaller parameter.

`UNDEFINED COMMAND '<Command_Name>'`

Explanation: The command was not found in the directory. <Command_Name> specifies the invalid command input by the user.

User Action: Verify the command name and reissue the command.

`WRONG NUMBER OF PARAMETERS`

Explanation: Either too many or too few parameters were input.

User Action: Reissue the command using the proper number of parameters.

`PARAMETER <> IS WRONG TYPE`

Explanation: This is displayed if an integer is required for a parameter and a device name or character string was typed in or if a character string or device name was required and an integer was input.

User Action: Verify the input and reissue the command.

```
PARAMETER <> DOES NOT EXIST
```

Explanation: This is displayed when a user attempts to input a nonexistent parameter.

User Action: Verify the input and reissue the correct parameter.

```
PRIVILEGED COMMAND
```

Explanation: A user attempted to input a restricted command.

User Action: Abort the attempt to issue the command.

```
NO COMMAND IN LINE
```

Explanation: A symbol of the command type was not found in the input line.

User Action: Reissue the command using the correct symbol.

```
ILLEGAL CHARACTER AT COLUMN <>
```

Explanation: Non-ASCII (American Standard Code for Information Interchange) characters are illegal in any column. The <> identify the column in which the illegal character was input.

User Action: Correct the input, and reissue the command.

```
TOO MANY '('S
```

Explanation: The user input too many left parentheses in a line.

User Action: Correct and reissue the command.

```
INTERNAL TOKEN AREA FULL
```

Explanation: This is usually caused by a line of input that should be enclosed in parentheses. The line is left open so the command interpreter (CI) continues to scan for the other parenthesis until it fills its buffer area.

User Action: Reissue the command after inserting the parenthesis.

```
SYMBOL NOT FOUND IN DIRECTORY
```

Explanation: A symbol in a CI expression could not be found in a directory attached to the SYMBOL TABLE. All invalid symbols are listed in a

system directory. Symbols include an alpha character followed by alphas, digits or the special characters $_____.

User Action: Reissue the command after verifying the symbols.

Usage notes

1 In the prompt mode, the ADD command displays the field name followed by the default value for the field if a default is defined. This is true for all fields except for the key. The user can enter a carriage return to use the default for the field or override the default by entering a valid value.

2 Following a successful ADD, the cursor is positioned at the tuple just added.

3 A default logical tuple for any table can be defined through table DEFDATA. This table has two fields: DATATYPE and DEFAULT. The field DATATYPE takes any valid type name. The field DEFAULT takes the same type name for DATATYPE followed by the default value for that type. Note that if the type involved consists of more than one field (as would be the case for any logical tuple type), all the fields have to be entered in one single string.

4 The logical tuple type for any table can be determined by using the RANGE command after entering the table.

Examples

1 Tuples can be added to table TERMDEV in a single string as follows:

>ADD TERM5 0 24 VT100 B1200 CL 1X67BC NONE ALL

Data can also be added in the prompt mode as follows (‘>’ precedes user input)

>ADD
TERMDES:
>TERM5
IOCNO:
>0
IOCCKTNO:
>24
TERMTYPE:
>VT100
BAUDRATE:
>B1200
INTYPE:
>CL
EQPEC:
>1X67BC
PARITY:
>NONE
COMCLASS:
>ALL

2 To define a default for the logical tuple of table TERMDEV, first determine the logical tuple type name with the RANGE command. Enter:

>RANGE

The system response is:

```
1 TERMDES   EIGHT_CHAR_VECTOR
2 IOCNO IOC_NUMBER
3 IOCCKTNO  IOC_CCT_NO
4 TERMTYPE  CONSOLE_TYPE
5 BAUDRATE  BAUDRATES
6 INTYPE    COMMUNICATION_INTERFACES
7 EQPEC PEC
8 PARITY    PARITYS
9 COMCLASS  COMMANDSET
LOGICAL TUPLE TYPE: TTY_TUPLE
```

Then go into table DEFDATA to define a default tuple for the TTY_TUPLE. (‘>’ precedes user input)

```
>TABLE DEFDATA
ADD
DATATYPE
>TTY_TUPLE
DEFAULT
>TTY_TUPLE TERMS 0 0 VT100 b1200 CL 1X67AB NONE ALL
```

3 The following example demonstrates how to add a tuple to a table.

```
>ADD
ENTER Y TO CONTINUE PROCESSING OR NO TO QUIT
>y
NPANXX:
>202 735
V
>5106
H
>1515
TUPLE TO BE ADDED:
202 735  5106  1515
ENTER Y TO CONFIRM, N TO REJECT OR E TO EDIT.
>y
TUPLE ADDED
JOURNAL INACTIVE
```

Usage notes

1 The type name has to be entered twice: first as the datatype and again as part of the default.

2 The whole default tuple with the type name must be entered as a single string when prompted for DEFAULT.

3 Default data is limited to 46 words of data store. If the default for a given type takes more than 46 words of data store, it is rejected.

4 When the key of the tuple is entered as part of the default, its default value is not displayed.

5 The default value for each field except TERMDEV (which is the key) is displayed after the field name. The only fields the user selects values for, other than the default, are the key, the circuit number (IOCCKTNO), and the card type (EQPEC).

Assign command

Assigns the value of the specified field to the CI variable (VARNAME).

ASSIGN	field_name TO varname field_number TO varname

Note: **field_name** is the name of a field in the current table; **field_number** is the position of a field in the current table; **TO** is a fixed parameter which precedes the CI variable; **varname** is any CI variable (string of alphanumeric characters, beginning with a letter.)

Responses:

```
STRING FROM PARAMETER <> IS TOO LONG FOR BUFFER.
```

Explanation: This is displayed when a parameter longer than the expected parameter is input. A number is specified, for example, <1>, as incorrect. The first parameter following the command would be <1>, the second <2>, etc.

User Action: Reissue the command using a smaller parameter.

```
UNDEFINED COMMAND '<Command_Name>'
```

Explanation: The command was not found in the directory. <Command_Name> specifies the invalid command input by the user.

User Action: Verify the command name and reissue the command.

```
WRONG NUMBER OF PARAMETERS
```

Explanation: Either too many or too few parameters were input.

User Action: Reissue the command using the proper number of parameters.

```
PARAMETER <> IS OF WRONG TYPE
```

Explanation: This is displayed if an integer is required for a parameter and a device name or character string was typed in, or if a character string or device name was required and an integer was input.

User Action: Verify the input and reissue the command.

```
PARAMETER <> DOES NOT EXIST
```

Explanation: This is displayed when a user attempts to input a nonexistent parameter.

User Action: Verify the input and reissue the correct parameter.

`PRIVILEGED COMMAND`

Explanation: A user attempted to input a restricted command.

User Action: Abort the attempt to issue the command.

`NO COMMAND IN LINE`

Explanation: A symbol of the command type was not found in the input line.

User Action: Reissue the command using the correct symbol.

`ILLEGAL CHARACTER AT COLUMN <>`

Explanation: Non-ASCII (American Standard Code for Information Interchange) characters are illegal in any column. The <> identify the column in which the illegal character was input.

User Action: Correct the input, and reissue the command.

`TOO MANY '('S`

Explanation: The user input too many left parentheses in a line.

User Action: Correct and reissue the command.

`INTERNAL TOKEN AREA FULL`

Explanation: This is usually caused by a line of input that should be enclosed in parentheses. The line is left open and the command interpreter (CI) continues to scan for the other parenthesis until it fills its buffer area.

User Action: Reissue the command after inserting the parenthesis.

`SYMBOL NOT FOUND IN DIRECTORY`

Explanation: A symbol in a CI expression could not be found in a directory attached to the SYMBOL TABLE. All invalid symbols are listed in a system directory. Symbols include an alpha character followed by other alpha characters, digits or the special characters $_____.

User Action: Reissue the command after verifying the symbols.

Usage notes

1 These CI variables can be used as parameters to commands and as such are useful for saving information from one table for use in another.

2 The machine returns a boolean upon successful execution of the command.

Bottom command

Positions the cursor to the last tuple of the table and displays the tuple without a heading.

The abbreviation for this command is BOT.

BOTTOM	

Responses:

```
212 735 4997 1406
```

Explanation: The bottom line of a table is displayed when the BOTTOM command is entered.

```
INVALID COMMAND
```

Explanation: This message appears when the command is input incorrectly.

User Action: Verify the input and reissue the command.

Examples

1 To display the last tuple of the current table, enter:

BOT

An example of a system response is:

```
Test 3      10      DATA3
```

2 When the user issues the command in a table containing no data, the system response is:

```
KEY NOT FOUND
```

Change command

Changes the value of a specified field in the current tuple. The abbreviation for this command is CHA.

CHANGE	field value

Note: **field** is the name or number of the current tuple field to be changed; **value** is the new value of the current tuple field being changed. If the field type is vector, then the value will be the vector element number to be changed. If the field type is refinement, then the value is the number or name of refinement to be changed.

Usage notes

3 If no parameters are entered, the user is prompted for every field in the tuple beginning with the first tuple.

4 If only the 'field' parameter is entered, the user is prompted for only that field.

Responses:

```
STRING FROM PARAMETER <> IS TOO LONG FOR BUFFER.
```

Explanation: This is displayed when a parameter longer than the expected parameter is input. A number is specified, for example, <1>, as incorrect. The first parameter following the command would be <1>, the second <2>, etc.

User Action: Reissue the command using a smaller parameter.

```
UNDEFINED COMMAND '<Command_Name>'
```

Explanation: The command was not found in the directory. <Command_Name> specifies the invalid command input by the user.

User Action: Verify the command name and reissue the command.

```
WRONG NUMBER OF PARAMETERS
```

Explanation: Either too many or too few parameters were input.

User Action: Reissue the command using the proper number of parameters.

```
PARAMETER <> IS OF WRONG TYPE
```

Explanation: This is displayed if an integer is required for a parameter and a device name or character string was typed in or a character string or device name was required and an integer was input.

User Action: Verify the input and reissue the command.

```
PARAMETER <> DOES NOT EXIST
```

Explanation: This is displayed when a user attempts to input a nonexistent parameter.

User Action: Verify the input and reissue the correct parameter.

```
PRIVILEGED COMMAND
```

Explanation: A user attempted to input a restricted command.

User Action: Abort the attempt to issue the command.

```
NO COMMAND IN LINE
```

Explanation: A symbol of the command type was not found in the input line.

User Action: Reissue the command using the correct symbol.

```
ILLEGAL CHARACTER AT COLUMN <>
```

Explanation: Non-ASCII (American Standard Code for Information Interchange) are characters are illegal in any column. The <> identify the column in which the illegal character was input.

User Action: Correct the input, and reissue the command.

```
TOO MANY '('S
```

Explanation: The user input too many left parentheses in a line.

User Action: Correct the command, and reissue.

```
INTERNAL TOKEN AREA FULL
```

Explanation: This is usually caused by a line of input that should be enclosed in parentheses. The line is left open so the command interpreter (CI) continues to scan for the other parenthesis until it fills its buffer area.

User Action: Reissue the command after inserting the parenthesis.

```
SYMBOL NOT FOUND IN DIRECTORY
```

Explanation: A symbol in a CI expression could not be found in a directory attached to the SYMBOL TABLE. All invalid symbols are listed in a system directory. Symbols include an alpha character followed by alphas, digits or the special characters $_____.

User Action: Reissue the command after verifying the symbols.

Usage notes

1 Upon each request for a tuple CHANGE, the system prompts the user in one of two ways, as follows:

   a. If all data is received without field parameter violations, the system displays the new tuple data and then prompts the user to confirm, reject, or edit the data.

   b. If the data received violates field parameters, the system prompts the user for each tuple field separately by displaying its current value and the prompt symbol.

2 In prompt mode, if the displayed value is correct simply press the enter key. Otherwise, enter the new data.

3 Use of the RANGE command is advised for the correct definition of the parameters of each field.

4 Use the LIST command to determine the correct field name or number.

Examples

1 To change the value of tuple ‘TEST2’ in field ‘trkgrsiz’ to 15, with confirmation by user, enter:

>CHA TRKGRSIZ 15

The system response is:

```
TUPLE TO BE CHANGED
TEST2   15          DATA2
ENTER Y TO CONFIRM, N TO REJECT OR E TO EDIT
```

The user enters:

Y

The system response is:

```
TUPLE CHANGED
```

2 The following example demonstrates the successful execution of the CHANGE command in the prompt mode. (User input is distinguished from the system output by the '>' character which precedes it.)

>TABLE CLLI
TABLE: CLLI
>POS DALLAS01
DALLAS01 5 NONE
>CHA
TRKGRSIZE: 5
>10
ADMININF: NONE
>ENFIA214
TUPLE TO BE CHANGED
DALLAS01 10 ENFIA214
ENTER Y TO CONFIRM, N TO REJECT OR E TO EDIT
>y
TUPLE CHANGED

3 The following example demonstrates the successful execution of the CHANGE command in the no-prompt mode. The user enters:

TABLE CLLI

The system response is:

```
TABLE: CLLI
```

The user enters:

CHA DALLAS01 10 ENFIA214

The system response is:

```
TUPLE TO BE CHANGED
DALLAS01  10  ENFIA214
ENTER Y TO CONFIRM, N TO REJECT, OR E TO EDIT
```

The user enters:

Y

The system response is:

```
TUPLE CHANGED
```

Count command

Counts the number of tuples in the table meeting the specified conditions.

COUNT	[ ] [condition] [ ]

Note: **condition** indicates that the parameter is conditional, and that all tuples meeting the condition are to be counted. See Usage Notes for further details on comparison operators.

Responses:

`STRING FROM PARAMETER <> IS TOO LONG FOR BUFFER`

Explanation: This is displayed when a parameter longer than the expected parameter is input. A number is specified, for example, <1>, as incorrect. The first parameter following the command would be <1>, the second <2>, etc.

User Action: Reissue the command using a smaller parameter.

`UNDEFINED COMMAND '<Command_Name>'`

Explanation: The command was not found in the directory. <Command_Name> specifies the invalid command input by the user.

User Action: Verify the command name and reissue the command.

`WRONG NUMBER OF PARAMETERS`

Explanation: Either too many or too few parameters were input.

User Action: Reissue the command using the proper number of parameters.

`PARAMETER <> IS OF WRONG TYPE`

Explanation: This is displayed if an integer is required for a parameter and a device name or character string was typed in, or if a character string or device name was required and an integer was input.

User Action: Verify the input and reissue the command.

`PARAMETER <> DOES NOT EXIST`

Explanation: This is displayed when a user attempts to input a nonexistent parameter.

User Action: Verify the input and reissue the correct parameter.

```
PRIVILEGED COMMAND
```

Explanation: A user attempted to input a restricted command.

User Action: Abort the attempt to issue the command.

```
NO COMMAND IN LINE
```

Explanation: A symbol of the command type was not found in the input line.

User Action: Reissue the command using the correct symbol.

```
ILLEGAL CHARACTER AT COLUMN <>
```

Explanation: Non-ASCII (American Standard Code for Information Interchange) characters are illegal in any column. The <> identify the column in which the illegal character was input.

User Action: Correct the input, and reissue the command.

```
TOO MANY '('S
```

Explanation: The user input too many left parentheses in a line.

User Action: Correct and reissue the command.

```
INTERNAL TOKEN AREA FULL
```

Explanation: This is usually caused by a line of input that should be enclosed in parentheses. The line is left open so the command interpreter (CI) continues to scan for the other parenthesis until it fills its buffer area.

User Action: Reissue the command after inserting the parenthesis.

```
SYMBOL NOT FOUND IN DIRECTORY
```

Explanation: A symbol in a CI expression could not be found in a directory attached to the SYMBOL TABLE. All invalid symbols are listed in a system directory. Symbols include an alpha character followed by alphas, digits or the special characters $_____.

User Action: Reissue the command after verifying the symbols.

Examples

1 To count the total number of tuples in a table, enter:

COUNT

The system response is:

```
BOTTOM
SIZE = 50
*
```

2 To count the number of tuples in a table which meet a certain condition, enter:

COUNT (TRKGRSIZ LT 7)

The system response is:

```
BOTTOM
SIZE = 12
```

3 When the command is used without parameters, the size of the current table, in tuples, is displayed. Enter:

COUNT

The system response is:

```
BOTTOM
SIZE = 0
```

4 To count all the tuples where field_2 contains a value of four, enter:

COUNT (2 eq '4')

The system response is:

```
BOTTOM
SIZE = 35
```

5 To count all the tuples where field_2 contains a value of four or five, enter:

COUNT ((2 eq '4') or (2 eq '5'))

The system response is:

```
BOTTOM
SIZE = 47
```

6 To count all the tuples where field_2 contains a value of four and field_3 contains a value of Y, enter:

COUNT ((2 eq '4') and (3 eq 'Y'))

The system response is:

```
BOTTOM
SIZE = 9
```

7 To count all the tuples with a two part field_1 where the first part is equal to OFCSTD regardless of the value of the second part, enter:

COUNT (1 eq 'OFCSTD *')

The system response is:

```
BOTTOM
SIZE = 2
```

Usage notes

1 The cursor is always positioned to the first tuple after execution of the COUNT command.

2 Some of the primitive PTE commands described in this section use the following conditional PTE commands:

EQ	(Equal To) Compares the field name or field number to the specified condition. It applies to all field types.
NE	(Not Equal To) Compares the field name or field number to the specified condition. It applies to all field types.
GE	(Greater Than or Equal To) Compares the field name or field number to the specified condition. Applies to numeric fields only.
GT	(Greater Than) Compares the field name or field number to the specified condition. Applies to numeric fields only
LE	(Less Than or Equal To) Compares the field name or field number to the specified condition. Applies to numeric fields only
LT	(Less Than) Compares the field name or field number to the specified condition. Applies to numeric fields only.

Delete command

Deletes a tuple.

The abbreviation for this command is DEL.

DELETE	[ ] [key_field...] [ ]

Note: **key_field...** is the tuple identification key. The exact format of the key depends on the table being accessed. If in doubt, enter the first field. The system will prompt when more fields are required to complete the key.

Responses :

`NO CURRENT POSITION`

Explanation: The operator has not accessed a table. The system is in the CI mode.

User Action: Access a table and then issue the command.

`USER NOT ALLOWED TO DELETE FROM THIS TABLE`

Explanation: Data modifications are restricted to either NTI or authorized users.

User Action: Contact the system administrator to gain Read/Write (R/W) access to this table.

`INCONSISTENT DATA (REASON)`

Explanation: The user has not input valid data.

User Action: Verify the input and reissue the command.

`STRING FROM PARAMETER <> IS TOO LONG FOR BUFFER`

Explanation: This is displayed when a parameter longer than the expected parameter is input. A number is specified, for example, <1>, as incorrect. The first parameter following the command would be <1>, the second <2>, etc.

User Action: Reissue the command using a smaller parameter.

```
UNDEFINED COMMAND '<Command_Name>'
```

Explanation: The command was not found in the directory. <Command_Name> specifies the invalid command input by the user.

User Action: Verify the command name and reissue the command.

```
WRONG NUMBER OF PARAMETERS
```

Explanation: Either too many or too few parameters were input.

User Action: Reissue the command using the proper number of parameters.

```
PARAMETER <> IS OF WRONG TYPE
```

Explanation: This is displayed if an integer is required for a parameter and a device name or character string was typed in, or if a character string or device name was required and an integer was input.

User Action: Verify the input and reissue the command.

```
PARAMETER <> DOES NOT EXIST
```

Explanation: This is displayed when a user attempts to input a nonexistent parameter.

User Action: Verify the input and reissue the correct parameter.

```
PRIVILEGED COMMAND
```

Explanation: The user attempted to input a restricted command.

User Action: Abort the attempt to issue the command.

```
NO COMMAND IN LINE
```

Explanation: A symbol of the command type was not found in the input line.

User Action: Reissue the command using the correct symbol.

```
ILLEGAL CHARACTER AT COLUMN <>
```

Explanation: Non-ASCII (American Standard Code for Information Interchange) characters are illegal in any column. The <> identify the column in which the illegal character was input.

User Action: Correct the input, and reissue the command.

```
TOO MANY '('S
```

Explanation: The user input too many left parentheses in a line.

User Action: Correct and reissue the command.

```
INTERNAL TOKEN AREA FULL
```

Explanation: This is usually caused by a line of input that should be enclosed in parentheses. The line is left open so the command interpreter (CI) continues to scan for the other parenthesis until it fills its buffer area.

User Action: Reissue the command after inserting the parenthesis.

```
SYMBOL NOT FOUND IN DIRECTORY
```

Explanation: A symbol in a CI expression could not be found in a directory attached to the SYMBOL TABLE. All invalid symbols are listed in a system directory. Symbols include an alpha character followed by other alpha characters, digits or the special characters $_____.

User Action: Reissue the command after verifying the symbols.

Usage notes

1 When this command is entered without parameters, the current tuple is deleted.

2 To prevent accidental deletion, the tuple to be deleted is displayed, at which time the user is given the choice of continuing or cancelling the deletion process.

3 The cursor is then positioned at the tuple in the table immediately following the deleted tuple. The cursor is not positioned if the deleted tuple is the last tuple.

Examples

1 To delete tuple DALLAS01, the user enters:

DEL DALLAS01

The system response is:

```
TUPLE TO BE DELETED:
DALLAS01 5 NONE
ENTER Y TO CONFIRM, N TO REJECT OR E TO EDIT.
```

To confirm the deletion, the user enters:

Y

The system response is:

```
TUPLE DELETED
```

2 When a command is used without a tuple key field the user is prompted to verify that the current tuple is being deleted. The user enters:

DEL

The system response is:

```
TUPLE TO BE DELETED
TEST3    10    DATA3
ENTER Y TO CONTINUE PROCESSING OR N TO QUIT
```

The user enters:

Y

The system response is:

```
TUPLE DELETED
```

Display command

Displays the current tuple without the heading.

DISPLAY	

Responses:

```
PRIVILEGED COMMAND
```

Explanation: The user attempted to input a restricted command.

User Action: Abort the attempt to issue the command.

```
NO COMMAND IN LINE
```

Explanation: A symbol of the command type was not found in the input line.

User Action: Reissue the command using the correct symbol.

```
CURRENTLY NOT POSITIONED
```

Explanation: This message appears when the cursor is not positioned and the user attempts to enter the DISPLAY command.

User Action: Position the cursor and reissue the command.

Usage notes

1 When the cursor is not positioned, as in an empty table, no tuple data is displayed, but the user is notified.

Examples

1 The following is an example of a normal display showing two different formats. The user enters:

DIS

The system response is:

```
 9 MONTALK  128              X     12
```

2 When cursor the is not positioned, and the user enters:

DIS

The system response is:

```
CURRENTLY NOT POSITIONED
```

Down command

Moves a cursor down a specified number of tuples, and displays the tuple reached without headings.

The abbreviation for this command is DOW.

DOWN	[ ] [n] [ ]

Note: **n** defines the number of tuples the cursor is to move below the current tuple. The tuple reached at this point is then displayed to the user. When no value for n is specified the tuple immediately below the current tuple is displayed.

Responses

```
STRING FROM PARAMETER <> IS TOO LONG FOR BUFFER
```

Explanation: This is displayed when a parameter longer than the expected parameter is input. A number is specified, for example, <1>, as incorrect. The first parameter following the command would be <1>, the second <2>, etc.

User Action: Reissue the command using a smaller parameter.

```
UNDEFINED COMMAND '<Command_Name>'
```

Explanation: The command was not found in the directory. <Command_Name> specifies the invalid command input by the user.

User Action: Verify the command name and reissue the command.

```
WRONG NUMBER OF PARAMETERS
```

Explanation: Either too many or too few parameters were input.

User Action: Reissue the command using the proper number of parameters.

```
PARAMETER <> IS OF WRONG TYPE
```

Explanation: This is displayed if an integer is required for a parameter and a device name or character string was typed in, or if a character string or device name was required and an integer was input.

User Action: Verify the input and reissue the command.

```
PARAMETER <> DOES NOT EXIST
```

Explanation: This is displayed when a user attempts to input a nonexistent parameter.

User Action: Verify the input and reissue the correct parameter.

```
PRIVILEGED COMMAND
```

Explanation: A user attempted to input a restricted command.

User Action: Abort the attempt to issue the command.

```
NO COMMAND IN LINE
```

Explanation: A symbol of the command type was not found in the input line.

User Action: Reissue the command using the correct symbol.

```
ILLEGAL CHARACTER AT COLUMN <>
```

Explanation: Non-ASCII (American Standard Code for Information Interchange) characters are illegal in any column. The <> identify the column in which the illegal character was input.

User Action: Correct the input and reissue the command.

```
TOO MANY '('S
```

Explanation: The user input too many left parentheses in a line.

User Action: Correct and reissue the command.

```
INTERNAL TOKEN AREA FULL
```

Explanation: This is usually caused by a line of input that should be enclosed in parentheses. The line is left open so the command interpreter (CI) continues to scan for the other parenthesis until it fills its buffer area.

User Action: Reissue the command after inserting the parenthesis.

```
SYMBOL NOT FOUND IN DIRECTORY
```

Explanation: A symbol in a CI expression could not be found in a directory attached to the SYMBOL TABLE. All invalid symbols are listed in a system directory. Symbols include an alpha character followed by alphas, digits or the special characters $_____.

User Action: Reissue the command after verifying the symbols.

Examples

1 To move the cursor to the next tuple, the user can enter the command without parameters, as follows:

dow

The system response is:

```
IDLE      10       65
```

2 If the user enters the command with a parameter value greater than the number of tuples below the current tuple the cursor moves to the bottom of the table but no tuple is displayed. The system response is:

```
BOTTOM
```

3 If the command is used in an empty table, the system response is:

```
KEY NOT FOUND
```

First command

Positions the cursor to the first tuple in the table or subtable. There is no display.

FIRST	

Responses

```
INVALID COMMAND
```

Explanation: This message appears when the command is input improperly.

User Action: Verify the input and reissue the command.

Format command

Defines the format to be used for the display or the printed output of tuples.

FORMAT	[ ] [ ] [PACK] [ ] [ ] [lnlngth] [UNPACK] [indcol] [lstcol] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]

Where:

lnlngth =	is the maximum line length, in columns or characters, of the formatted output.
range =	6 to 132 (lnlngth-indcol must be GE)
Initial value =	76
PACK	causes the field positions, as defined by the CUSTFLDS table to be ignored and all extra spaces are removed when a tuple is displayed
UNPACK	causes the output display of tuples to be in the normal formatted forms as defined by the CUSTFLDS table.
indcol	is the column in which output is to begin when more than one line of output is required per tuple.
range =	1 to 120 (must be GE 1stcol)
initial value =	1
lstcol	is the column in which output is to begin for the first line of output for each tuple.
range =	1 to 120 (must be LE indcol)
initial value =	1

Responses:

```
STRING FROM PARAMETER <> IS TOO LONG FOR BUFFER
```

Explanation: This is displayed when a parameter longer than the expected parameter is input. A number is specified, for example, <1>, as incorrect. The first parameter following the command would be <1>, the second <2>, etc.

User Action: Reissue the command using a smaller parameter.

```
UNDEFINED COMMAND '<Command_Name>'
```

Explanation: The command was not found in the directory. <Command_Name> specifies the invalid command input by the user.

User Action: Verify the command name and reissue the command.

```
WRONG NUMBER OF PARAMETERS
```

Explanation: Either too many or too few parameters were input.

User Action: Reissue the command using the proper number of parameters.

```
PARAMETER <> IS OF WRONG TYPE
```

Explanation: This is displayed if an integer is required for a parameter and a device name or character string was typed in, or if a character string or device name was required and an integer was input.

User Action: Verify the input and reissue the command.

```
PARAMETER <> DOES NOT EXIST
```

Explanation: This is displayed when a user attempts to input a nonexistent parameter.

User Action: Verify the input and reissue the correct parameter.

```
PRIVILEGED COMMAND
```

Explanation: A user attempted to input a restricted command.

User Action: Abort the attempt to issue the command.

```
NO COMMAND IN LINE
```

Explanation: A symbol of the command type was not found in the input line.

User Action: Reissue the command using the correct symbol.

```
ILLEGAL CHARACTER AT COLUMN <>
```

Explanation: Non-ASCII (American Standard Code for Information Interchange) characters are illegal in any column. The <> identify the column in which the illegal character was input.

User Action: Correct the input and reissue the command.

```
TOO MANY '('S
```

Explanation: The user input too many left parentheses in a line.

User Action: Correct and reissue the command.

```
INTERNAL TOKEN AREA FULL
```

Explanation: This is usually caused by a line of input that should be enclosed in parentheses. The line is left open so the command interpreter (CI) continues to scan for the other parenthesis until it fills its buffer area.

User Action: Reissue the command after inserting the parenthesis.

```
SYMBOL NOT FOUND IN DIRECTORY
```

Explanation: A symbol in a CI expression could not be found in a directory attached to the symbol table. All invalid symbols are listed in a system directory. Symbols include an alpha character followed by other alpha characters, digits or the special characters $_____.

User Action: Reissue the command after verifying the symbols.

Usage notes

1 Whenever the command is entered without parameters the system displays the present state of the format parameters.

2 If the indcol and 1stcol parameters are equal, and two or more lines are required for the output, the tuples are separated by a blank line.

3 When a PTE session is initiated the format of the display or printed output of all tuples is based on the initial formatting values as set out in the command parameters.

4 If the user implements the FORMAT command to alter the initial values and subsequently desires to return to the initial values, the command must be entered using the initial value for each parameter.

Examples

1 If the command is used without parameters, the initial parameter values are displayed. The heading and two tuples of a sample table are also displayed showing initial formatting. When the user enters:

format 76 1 1

The system response is:

```
<LINE LENGTH>:  76 COLUMNS CAN BE OUTPUT PER LINE.
<PACK MODE>:    PACK MODE IS OFF.
<INDENT COLUMN>:INDENT LINE WILL BEGIN IN COLUMN 1.
<FIRST COLUMN>: THE FIRST COLUMN OF OUTPUT IS COLUMN 1.
```

The user then enters:

list 2

The system response is:

```
TOP
     TABNAME   READPROT   UPDTPROT ALLPROT OLDTC     LOGTAB
_____________________________________________________________
      CUSTAB       15         15       15     N       CUSTAB
    CUSTFLDS       15         15       15     N     CUSTFLDS
```

2 In the following example, the command is used to change the format of the display to newly defined parameters. The user enters:

format 20 pack 9 4

The system response is:

```
<LINE LENGTH>:  20 COLUMNS CAN BE OUTPUT PER LINE.
<PACK MODE>:    PACK MODE IS ON.
<INDENT COLUMN>:INDENT LINE WILL BEGIN IN COLUMN 9.
<FIRST COLUMN>: THE FIRST COLUMN OF OUTPUT IS COLUMN 4.
```

The user enters:

list 2

The system response is:

```
TOP
   TABNAME READPROT
    UPDTPROT
    ALLPROT
    OLDTC LOGTAB
_____________________________
   CUSTAB 15 15 15 N
    CUSTAB
   CUSTFLDS 15 15 15
    n custflds
```

3 In the following example the command is used to PACK the format with equal indcol and lstcol parameters and to produce a new listing of the sample table. The user enters:

format 20 pack 2 2

The system response is:

```
<LINE LENGTH>:  20 COLUMNS CAN BE OUTPUT PER LINE.
<PACK MODE>:    PACK MODE IS ON.
<INDENT COLUMN>:INDENT LINE WILL BEGIN IN COLUMN 2.
<FIRST COLUMN>: THE FIRST COLUMN OF OUTPUT IS COLUMN 2.
```

The user enters:

list 2

The system response is:

```
TOP
   TABNAME READPROT
   UPDTPROT ALLPROT
   OLDTC LOGTAB
_________________________
   CUSTAB 15 15 15 N
   CUSTAB
   CUSTFLDS 15 15 15 N
   CUSTFLDS
```

Heading command

Displays the current table heading line(s), showing tuple format.

HEADING	

Responses:

```
PRIVILEGED COMMAND
```

Explanation: The user attempted to input a restricted command.

User Action: Abort the attempt to issue the command.

```
NO COMMAND IN LINE
```

Explanation: A symbol of the command type was not found in the input line.

User Action: Reissue the command using the correct symbol.

Examples

1 The following example demonstrates the successful execution of the HEADING command. The user enters:

TABLE CLLI

The system response is:

```
TABLE: CLLI
```

The user enters:

HEADING

The system response is:

```
CLLI    TRKGRSIZ    ADMININF
_____________________________
```

2 When used in a table containing one-line tuples, the system response is:

```
TABNAME    ALLprot    oldtc    Logtab
```

3 When used in a table with tuples comprised of more than one line, the system response is:

```
SDKEY                  DATA_TYPE
ASPTR                       SIZE
   STATUS_____________________________
```

Inform command

Displays the users current position in the database.

The abbreviation for this command is INF.

INFORM	

Responses:

```
CURRENT TABLE NAME IS DISPLAYED
```

User Action: This command displays the table name when entered.

```
PRIVILEGED COMMAND
```

Explanation: The user attempted to input a restricted command.

User Action: Abort the attempt to issue the command.

Examples

1 The following example demonstrates the successful execution of the command. The user enters:

inf

The system response is:

```
TABLE: TONES
```

Last command

Positions the cursor to the last tuple in the table/subtable. There is no display.

LAST	

Responses:

```
KEY NOT FOUND
```

Explanation: This is displayed when the command is issued and the table contains no data or a table has not been entered.

User Action: Enter a table or add data.

```
PRIVILEGED COMMAND
```

Explanation: A user attempted to input a restricted command.

User Action: Abort the attempt to issue the command.

Examples

1 The following example demonstrates the successful execution of the LAST command. The user enters:

TABLE CLLI

The system response is:

```
TABLE: CLLI
```

The user enters:

LAST

The system displays the last tuple in the table.

2 If the table is empty, the system response is:

```
KEY NOT FOUND
```

List command

Displays one or more tuples of the current table.

LIST	[ ] [ ] [n] [condition] [all] [ ]

Where:

n — N is the number of tuples to be displayed, starting with the current tuple.
The default value is = 1
This parameter can be followed by a ‘condition’ parameter.

all	All tuples of the current table are displayed, beginning at the first tuple regardless of cursor position. This parameter can be followed by a 'condition' parameter.
condition	The command parameter is conditional and all tuples meeting the condition are listed. It is used in conjunction with parameters 'n' and 'all'.

Responses:

```
STRING FROM PARAMETER <> IS TOO LONG FOR BUFFER
```

Explanation: This is displayed when a parameter longer than the expected parameter is input. A number is specified, for example <1> as incorrect. The first parameter following the command would be <1>, the second <2>, etc.

User Action: Reissue the command using a smaller parameter.

```
UNDEFINED COMMAND '<Command_Name>'
```

Explanation: The command was not found in the directory. <Command_Name> specifies the invalid command input by the user.

User Action: Verify the command name and reissue the command.

```
WRONG NUMBER OF PARAMETERS
```

Explanation: Either too many or too few parameters were input.

User Action: Reissue the command using the proper number of parameters.

```
PARAMETER <> IS OF WRONG TYPE
```

Explanation: This is displayed if an integer is required for a parameter and a device name or character string was typed in, or if a character string or device name was required and an integer was input.

User Action: Verify the input and reissue the command.

```
PARAMETER <> DOES NOT EXIST
```

Explanation: This is displayed when a user attempts to input a nonexistent parameter.

User Action: Verify the input and reissue the correct parameter.

```
PRIVILEGED COMMAND
```

Explanation: A user attempted to input a command that he was restricted from using.

User Action: Abort the attempt to issue the command.

```
NO COMMAND IN LINE
```

Explanation: A symbol of the command type was not found in the input line.

User Action: Reissue the command using the correct symbol.

```
ILLEGAL CHARACTER AT COLUMN <>
```

Explanation: Non-ASCII (American Standard Code for Information Interchange) characters are illegal in any column. The <> identify the column in which the illegal character was input.

User Action: Correct the input and reissue the command.

```
TOO MANY '('S
```

Explanation: The user input too many left parentheses in a line.

User Action: Correct and reissue the command.

```
INTERNAL TOKEN AREA FULL
```

Explanation: This is usually caused by a line of input that should be enclosed in parentheses. The line is left open so the command interpreter (CI) continues to scan for the other parenthesis until it fills its buffer area.

User Action: Reissue the command after inserting the parenthesis.

```
SYMBOL NOT FOUND IN DIRECTORY
```

Explanation: A symbol in a CI expression could not be found in a directory attached to the SYMBOL TABLE. All invalid symbols are listed in a system directory. Symbols include an alpha character followed by other alpha characters, digits or the special characters $_____.

User Action: Reissue the command after verifying the symbols.

Usage notes

1 Displays any number of tuples which have the specified field values(s), and/or the specified subfield values of the KEY.

2 Displays the value(s) of the requested field name(s), or field number(s) providing the tuple(s) contains the specified field value(s), and/or the specified subfield values of the KEY. Any number of tuples values can be requested.

3 When displaying a tuple that cannot be output on a single line of a terminal, the following Header and Data format rules are enforced:

In a header display, the field names of the tuple are output and displayed for as many lines as necessary.

All field names assume the same field width and they are aligned for each line of output.

In a data display, the field values are aligned with the corresponding tuple field names in the header display and these are output only after field names have been displayed.

There are as many consecutive lines of field values as there are field names in a tuple. These are numbered accordingly, as in the header display.

If more than one tuple is requested in the LIST command, the remaining lines of output are field values and adhere to the first two data display rules. The header display is not repeated.

4 When listing the table TRKDAT a warning appears each time an attempt to get information in TRKSGRP or CLLIMTCE fails. The data appearing in TRKDAT can be invalid if the subgroup tuple has been deleted.

Examples

1 The following is an example of system response when the command is entered without parameters:

	CLLI	TRKGRSIZ	TRAFCLS	OFFCLS	TRKGRTYP
LONDON4902T0		**10**	**12**	**11**	**IT**

2 The following is an example of the command used for a total listing. The user enters:

list all

The system response is:

```
TOP
                CLLI    TRKGRSIZ    TRAFCLS    OFFCLS  TRKGRTYP
LONDON4902T0              10         12         11         IT
OTWAON2303T1               7         13         11         IT
OTWAON1002T2               3         13         11         IT
PTBOON0101T3               7         13         11         IT
BOTTOM
```

3 To list only those tuples where field ‘trkgrsiz’ contains a value of 7, the user enters:

list all (trkgrsiz eq ’7’)

The system response is:

```
TOP
              CLLI    TRKGRSIZ    TRAFCLS    OFFCLS  TRKGRTYP
OTWAON2303T1               7         13         11         IT
PTBOON0101T3               7         13         11         IT
BOTTOM
```

4 To list only those tuples where field_2 contains a value of 7, the user enters:

list all (2 eq ’7’)

Response is the same as in the previous example since field ‘2’ is the equivalent of field ‘trkgrsiz’.

```
TOP
                CLLI    TRKGRSIZ    TRAFCLS    OFFCLS  TRKGRTYP
OTWAON2303T1               7         13         11         IT
PTBOON0101T3               7         13         11         IT
BOTTOM
```

5 To list only those tuples where field_2 contains a value of 7 or 10, the user enters:

list all ((2 eq '7') or (2 eq '10'))

The system response is:

```
TOP
               CLLI    TRKGRSIZ    TRAFCLS    OFFCLS  TRKGRTYP
LONDON4902T0                10         12         11        IT
OTWAON2303T1                 7         13         11        IT
PTBOON0101T3                 7         13         11        IT
BOTTOM
```

6 To list only those tuples where field_2 contains a value of 7 or 10 and field_3 contains a value of 12, the user enters:

list all (((2 eq '7') or (2 eq '10')) and (3 eq '12'))

The system response is:

```
TOP
               CLLI    TRKGRSIZ    TRAFCLS    OFFCLS  TRKGRTYP
LONDON4902T0                10         12         11        IT
BOTTOM
```

7 To list three tuples of the current table where field_1 (TABNAME) contains a value equal to or greater than CUSTAB, the user enters:

list 3 (1 ge 'CUSTAB')

The system response is:

```
TABNAME    READPRCT    UPDTPROT    ALLPROT  OLDTC     LOGTAB
-------------------------------------------------------------
CUSTAB           15          15         15      N     CUSTAB
CUSTFLDS         15          15         15      N   CUSTFLDS
OFCSTD           15          15         15      N     OFCSTD
```

Note: See the COUNT command for further details on the use of conditions with a command.

8 To list two tuples of the current table, with the value OFCSTD in the first part of field TABFLD (field_1) without specifying the second part of the field (represented by an asterisk), the user enters:

list 2 (TABFLD eq 'OFCSTD *')

The system response is:

```
TABFLD          FLDNAME      FSPEC      PRTPOS
_____________________________________________
OFCSTD 1      PARMNAME   PARMNAME          1
OFCSTD 2       PARMVAL    PARMVAL         34
```

9 When the command is used in a table without tuples, the system response is:

```
NO CURRENT POSITION
```

Locate command

Positions the cursor to a single specific tuple. If more than one keyfield parameter is given, the first one will be accessed. There is no display.

The abbreviation for this command is LOC.

LOCATE	field

Where:

field is the tuple identification key.

The exact format of the key depends on the table being accessed. If in doubt, enter the first field. The system will prompt when more fields are required to complete the key.

Responses:

```
STRING FROM PARAMETER <> IS TOO LONG FOR BUFFER
```

Explanation: This is displayed when a parameter longer than the expected parameter is input. A number is specified, for example, <1>, as incorrect. The first parameter following the command would be <1>, the second <2>, etc.

User Action: Reissue the command using a smaller parameter.

```
UNDEFINED COMMAND '<Command_Name>'
```

Explanation: The command was not found in the directory. <Command_Name> specifies the invalid command input by the user.

User Action: Verify the command name and reissue the command.

`WRONG NUMBER OF PARAMETERS`

Explanation: Either too many or too few parameters were input.

User Action: Reissue the command using the proper number of parameters.

`PARAMETER <> IS OF WRONG TYPE`

Explanation: This is displayed if an integer is required for a parameter and a device name or character string was typed in, or if a character string or device name was required and an integer was input.

User Action: Verify the input and reissue the command.

`PARAMETER <> DOES NOT EXIST`

Explanation: This is displayed when a user attempts to input a nonexistent parameter.

User Action: Verify the input and reissue the correct parameter.

`PRIVILEGED COMMAND`

Explanation: A user attempted to input a restricted command.

User Action: Abort the attempt to issue the command.

`NO COMMAND IN LINE`

Explanation: A symbol of the command type was not found in the input line.

User Action: Reissue the command using the correct symbol.

`ILLEGAL CHARACTER AT COLUMN <>`

Explanation: Non-ASCII (American Standard Code for Information Interchange) characters are illegal in any column. The <> identify the column in which the illegal character was input.

User Action: Correct the input and reissue the command.

```
TOO MANY '('S
```

Explanation: The user input too many left parentheses in a line.

User Action: Correct and reissue the command.

```
INTERNAL TOKEN AREA FULL
```

Explanation: This is usually caused by a line of input that should be enclosed in parentheses. The line is left open so the command interpreter (CI) continues to scan for the other parenthesis until it fills its buffer area.

User Action: Reissue the command after inserting the parenthesis

```
SYMBOL NOT FOUND IN DIRECTORY
```

Explanation: A symbol in a CI expression could not be found in a directory attached to the SYMBOL TABLE. All invalid symbols are listed in a system directory. Symbols include an alpha character followed by other alpha characters, digits or the special characters $_____.

User Action: Reissue the command after verifying the symbols.

Examples

1 To locate a tuple in the current table, whose key is TMINV, the user enters:

loc tminv

If the command executes successfully, only the prompt is displayed.

2 In the following example,the user enters an incorrect keyfield. When the user enters:

loc fr

The system prompts for the correct keyfield:

```
** ERROR **
FR
|
TYPE of (keyfield) is INT
KEYFIELD:
```

3 When the user attempts to locate a non existent tuple, the cursor remains at the last tuple accessed. The user enters:

loc XX$XX

The system response is:

```
KEY NOT FOUND
```

Next command

Positions the cursor to the tuple following the current tuple. There is no display.

NEXT	

Responses:

`KEY NOT FOUND`

Explanation: This message is displayed when the user has issued the command while the cursor is not in a table or when the table does not contain more than one tuple.

User Action: Enter a table or issue another command.

`PRIVILEGED COMMAND`

Explanation: A user attempted to input a restricted command.

User Action: Abort the attempt to issue the command.

Examples

1 To position the cursor to the next tuple in a table, the user enters:

next

2 If the current tuple was the last tuple in the table, the system response is:

```
BOTTOM
```

3 If the table is empty, the system response is:

```
KEY NOT FOUND
```

Override command

Cancels the prompt that occurs when the central processing unit (CPU) is out of sync or when the journal file is not available.

The abbreviation for this command is OVE.

OVERRIDE	

Responses:

```
STRING FROM PARAMETER <> IS TOO LONG FOR BUFFER
```

Explanation: This is displayed when a parameter longer than the expected parameter is input. A number is specified, for example, <1>, as incorrect. The first parameter following the command would be <1>, the second <2>, etc.

User Action: Reissue the command with a smaller parameter.

```
UNDEFINED COMMAND '<Command_Name>'
```

Explanation: The command was not found in the directory. <Command_Name> specifies the invalid command input by the user.

User Action: Verify the command name and reissue the command.

```
WRONG NUMBER OF PARAMETERS
```

Explanation: Either too many or too few parameters were input.

User Action: Reissue the command using the proper number of parameters.

```
PARAMETER <> IS OF WRONG TYPE
```

Explanation: This is displayed if an integer is required for a parameter and a device name or character string was typed in, or if a character string or device name was required and an integer was input.

User Action: Verify the input and reissue the command.

```
PARAMETER <> DOES NOT EXIST
```

Explanation: This is displayed when a user attempts to input a nonexistent parameter.

User Action: Verify the input and reissue the correct parameter.

```
PRIVILEGED COMMAND
```

Explanation: A user attempted to input a restricted command.

User Action: Abort the attempt to issue the command.

```
NO COMMAND IN LINE
```

Explanation: A symbol of the command type was not found in the input line.

User Action: Reissue the command using the correct symbol.

```
ILLEGAL CHARACTER AT COLUMN <>
```

Explanation: Non-ASCII (American Standard Code for Information Interchange) characters are illegal in any column. The <> identify the column in which the illegal character was input.

User Action: Correct the input and reissue the command.

```
TOO MANY '('S
```

Explanation: The user input too many left parentheses in a line.

User Action: Correct the command and reissue.

```
INTERNAL TOKEN AREA FULL
```

Explanation: This is usually caused by a line of input that should be enclosed in parentheses. The line is left open so the command interpreter (CI) continues to scan for the other parenthesis until it fills its buffer area.

User Action: Reissue the command after inserting the parenthesis.

```
SYMBOL NOT FOUND IN DIRECTORY
```

Explanation: A symbol in a CI expression could not be found in a directory attached to the SYMBOL TABLE. All invalid symbols are listed in a system directory. Symbols include an alpha character followed by other alpha characters, digits or the special characters $_____.

User Action: Reissue the command after verifying the symbols.

Usage notes

1 The command must be entered each time a table is accessed.

2 To be effective the OVE command should be used immediately after accessing a table. Data Modification Orders made following the execution of the OVERRIDE command should be validated to ensure their acceptance by the system.

Examples

1 The following is an example of the deletion of a tuple without the use of the OVERRIDE command. User input is preceded by the '>' character:

```
>del
MACHINES NOT IN SYNC- DMOS NOT ALLOWED
JOURNAL FILE UNAVAILABLE - DMOS NOT ALLOWED
ENTER Y TO CONTINUE PROCESSING OR N TO QUIT
>y
TUPLE TO BE DELETED
202 735  5106  1515
ENTER Y TO CONFIRM, N TO REJECT OR E TO EDIT.
>y
TUPLE DELETED
JOURNAL FILE INACTIVE
WARNING:  CURRENTLY NOT POSITIONED
```

2 The following is an example of the deletion of a tuple with the use of the OVERRIDE command. User input is preceded by the '>' character:

```
>ove
>del
TUPLE TO BE DELETED
202 735  5106  1515
ENTER Y TO CONFIRM, N TO REJECT OR E TO EDIT.
>y
TUPLE DELETED
JOURNAL FILE INACTIVE
WARNING:  CURRENTLY NOT POSITIONED
```

Position command

Positions cursor at a specified tuple, and causes the tuple to be displayed.

The abbreviation for this command is POS.

POSITION	field_1 [field...]

Where:

field_1 is the value of the first field of the tuple.
field... is the value of the subsequent field(s) of the tuple.

The exact format of the key depends on the table being accessed. If in doubt, enter field_1 and the system will prompt when extra fields are required to complete the key.

Responses:

`STRING FROM PARAMETER <> IS TOO LONG FOR BUFFER`

Explanation: This is displayed when a parameter longer than the expected parameter is input. A number is specified, for example, <1>, as incorrect. The first parameter following the command would be <1>, the second <2>, etc.

User Action: Reissue the command using a smaller parameter.

`UNDEFINED COMMAND '<Command_Name>'`

Explanation: The command was not found in the directory. <Command_Name> specifies the invalid command input by the user.

User Action: Verify the command name and reissue the command.

`WRONG NUMBER OF PARAMETERS`

Explanation: Either too many or too few parameters were input.

User Action: Reissue the command using the proper number of parameters.

`PARAMETER <> IS OF WRONG TYPE`

Explanation: This is displayed if an integer is required for a parameter and a device name or character string was typed in, or if a character string or device name was required and an integer was input.

User Action: Verify the input and reissue the command.

`PARAMETER <> DOES NOT EXIST`

Explanation: This is displayed when a user attempts to input a nonexistent parameter.

User Action: Verify the input and reissue the correct parameter.

`PRIVILEGED COMMAND`

Explanation: A user attempted to input a restricted command.

User Action: Abort the attempt to issue the command.

```
NO COMMAND IN LINE
```

Explanation: A symbol of the command type was not found in the input line.

User Action: Reissue the command using the correct symbol.

```
ILLEGAL CHARACTER AT COLUMN <>
```

Explanation: Non-ASCII (American Standard Code for Information Interchange) characters are illegal in any column. The <> identify the column in which the illegal character was input.

User Action: Correct the input and reissue the command.

```
TOO MANY '('S
```

Explanation: The user input too many left parentheses in a line.

User Action: Correct and reissue the command.

```
INTERNAL TOKEN AREA FULL
```

Explanation: This is usually caused by a line of input that should be enclosed in parentheses. The line is left open so the command interpreter (CI) continues to scan for the other parenthesis until it fills its buffer area.

User Action: Reissue the command after inserting the parenthesis.

```
SYMBOL NOT FOUND IN DIRECTORY
```

Explanation: A symbol in a CI expression could not be found in a directory attached to the SYMBOL TABLE. All invalid symbols are listed in a system directory. Symbols include an alpha character followed by other alpha characters, digits or the special characters $_____.

User Action: Reissue the command after verifying the symbols.

Usage notes

1 When positioning the cursor within table TRKDAT a warning will appear each time an attempt to get information in TRKSGRP or CLLIMTCE fails.

2 The data appearing in TRKDAT is invalid when the subgroup tuple is deleted.

Examples

1 The following example demonstrates the successful execution of the POSITION command. The user enters:

pos lkout

The system response is:

```
LKOUT  10      xx
>
```

2 When the user attempts to position a tuple using an invalid key field name, the system response is:

```
KEY NOT FOUND
```

3 When the user omits the key field, the system prompts him for the key field value by displaying the key field column heading (CLLI in this example). The user enters:

pos

The system response is:

```
CLLI:
```

The user enters:

lkout

The system response is:

```
LKOUT 10      XX
```

4 When the user enters an alpha character where an integer is required, the system response is:

```
*** ERROR ***
|
TYPE OF KEY IS INT
NUMBR:
```

The user should then enter an integer.

PREV command

Positions the cursor to the tuple previous to the current tuple. There is no display.

PREV	

Responses:

```
KEY NOT FOUND
```

Explanation: This is displayed when the command is issued and the table contains no data or a table has not been entered.

User Action: Enter a table or add data.

```
PRIVILEGED COMMAND
```

Explanation: A user attempted to input a restricted command.

User Action: Abort the attempt to issue the command.

Examples

- If the current tuple is at the top of the table when the user enters the command, the system response is:

  ```
  TOP
  ```

- If the table is empty, the system response is:

  ```
  KEY NOT FOUND
  ```

PTE command

Activates the Partitioned Table Editor (PTE) for the requested table.

PTE	table_name

Where:

table_name is the name of the table that the Customer Data Change (CDC) user wishes to edit.

Responses:

```
STRING FROM PARAMETER <> IS TOO LONG FOR BUFFER
```

Explanation: This is displayed when a parameter longer than the expected parameter is input. A number is specified, for example, <1>, as incorrect. The first parameter following the command would be <1>, the second <2>, etc.

User Action: Reissue the command using a smaller parameter.

`UNDEFINED COMMAND '<Command_Name>'`

Explanation: The command was not found in the directory. <Command_Name> specifies the invalid command input by the user.

User Action: Verify the command name and reissue the command.

`WRONG NUMBER OF PARAMETERS`

Explanation: Either too many or too few parameters were input.

User Action: Reissue the command using the proper number of parameters.

`PARAMETER <> IS OF WRONG TYPE`

Explanation: This is displayed if an integer is required for a parameter and a device name or character string was typed in or a character string or device name was required and an integer was input.

User Action: Verify the input and reissue the command.

`PARAMETER <> DOES NOT EXIST`

Explanation: This is displayed when a user attempts to input a nonexistent parameter.

User Action: Verify the input and reissue the correct parameter.

`PRIVILEGED COMMAND`

Explanation: A user attempted to input a restricted command.

User Action: Abort the attempt to issue the command.

`NO COMMAND IN LINE`

Explanation: A symbol of the command type was not found in the input line.

User Action: Reissue the command using the correct symbol.

```
ILLEGAL CHARACTER AT COLUMN <>
```

Explanation: Non-ASCII (American Standard Code for Information Interchange) characters are illegal in any column. The <> identify the column in which the illegal character was input.

User Action: Correct the input and reissue the command.

```
TOO MANY '('S
```

Explanation: The user input too many left parentheses in a line.

User Action: Correct and reissue the command.

```
INTERNAL TOKEN AREA FULL
```

Explanation: This is usually caused by a line of input that should be enclosed in parentheses. The line is left open so the command interpreter (CI) continues to scan for the other parenthesis until it fills its buffer area.

User Action: Reissue the command after inserting the parenthesis.

```
SYMBOL NOT FOUND IN DIRECTORY
```

Explanation: A symbol in a CI expression could not be found in a directory attached to the SYMBOL TABLE. All invalid symbols are listed in a system directory. Symbols include an alpha character followed by other alpha characters, digits or the special characters $_____.

User Action: Reissue the command after verifying the symbols.

Usage notes

1 When a table is accessed for editing purposes, the cursor is positioned at the first tuple and identified as being ‘owned by’ the CDC user. This tuple becomes the current tuple.

2 The prompt symbol ‘>’ is displayed (at the start of the line) indicating that the PTE application of the table editor (TE) is ready to accept commands.

3 When the PTE application of the TE is successfully accessed, the following command parameters are initiated:

The display format is set to UNPACK, (see FORMAT command)

The override mode is set to OFF, (see OVERRIDE command)

The verify mode is set to ON, (see VERIFY command)

Range command

Displays the parameter range for the fields of the current table.

The abbreviation for this command is RAN.

RANGE	[ ] [field] [ ]

Where:

field — the name or number of the desired data field of the current table as shown in the table header.

The fields of a table may be represented by a number starting from the left at 1 in increments of 1.

Responses:

```
STRING FROM PARAMETER <> IS TOO LONG FOR BUFFER
```

Explanation: This is displayed when a parameter longer than the expected parameter is input. A number is specified, for example, <1>, as incorrect. The first parameter following the command would be <1>, the second <2>, etc.

User Action: Reissue the command using a smaller parameter.

```
UNDEFINED COMMAND '<Command_Name>'
```

Explanation: The command was not found in the directory. <Command_Name> specifies the invalid command input by the user.

User Action: Verify the command name and reissue the command.

```
WRONG NUMBER OF PARAMETERS
```

Explanation: Either too many or too few parameters were input.

User Action: Reissue the command using the proper number of parameters.

```
PARAMETER <> IS OF WRONG TYPE
```

Explanation: This is displayed if an integer is required for a parameter and a device name or character string was typed in, or if a character string or device name was required and an integer was input.

User Action: Verify the input and reissue the command.

```
PARAMETER <> DOES NOT EXIST
```

Explanation: This is displayed when a user attempts to input a nonexistent parameter.

User Action: Verify the input and reissue the correct parameter.

```
PRIVILEGED COMMAND
```

Explanation: A user attempted to input a restricted command.

User Action: Abort the attempt to issue the command.

```
NO COMMAND IN LINE
```

Explanation: A symbol of the command type was not found in the input line.

User Action: Reissue the command using the correct symbol.

```
ILLEGAL CHARACTER AT COLUMN <>
```

Explanation: Non-ASCII (American Standard Code for Information Interchange) characters are illegal in any column. The <> identify the column in which the illegal character was input.

User Action: Correct the input and reissue the command.

```
TOO MANY '('S
```

Explanation: The user input too many left parentheses in a line.

User Action: Correct and reissue the command.

```
INTERNAL TOKEN AREA FULL
```

Explanation: This is usually caused by a line of input that should be enclosed in parentheses. The line is left open so the command interpreter (CI) continues to scan for the other parenthesis until it fills its buffer area.

User Action: Reissue the command after inserting the parenthesis.

```
SYMBOL NOT FOUND IN DIRECTORY
```

Explanation: A symbol in a CI expression could not be found in a directory attached to the SYMBOL TABLE. All invalid symbols are listed in a system directory. Symbols include an alpha character followed by other alpha characters, digits or the special characters $_____.

User Action: Reissue the command after verifying the symbols.

Usage notes

1 If no parameters are specified, all valid field names will be displayed. A field may be displayed by inputting the valid field name or field number.

2 When a field points to a subtable, the number of tuples in the subtable is displayed.

3 If no parameters are specified, all of the current table field names and their valid range of values are displayed.

4 When certain field values seem inconsistent with expected values consult the appropriate customer data schema.

Examples

1 When the RANGE command is entered without parameters, the system displays the parameter range of all the fields in the current table as in the following example:

```
1 CLLI      CHARKEY
2 TRKGRSIZ TRUNK_GROUP_SIZE
3 ADMININF THIRTY_TWO_CHAR_VECTOR
```

2 When only the name of the desired data field is entered, the system displays the description and parameters of that field only. The user enters:

range trkgrsiz

The system response is:

```
2 TRKGSIZ      TRUNK_GROUP_SIZE
TYPE TRUNK_GROUP_SIZE (0 TO 2047)
```

3 When only the number of the desired data field is entered, the system displays the following type of information:

```
1 NPANXX        NPANXX_KEY
TYPE IS NPANXX_KEY MULTIPLE WITH
    NPA COMPRESSED_NPA_TYPE
    NXX 1200 TO 999Ì
```

Replace command

Replaces the tuple with the tuple given as the REPLACE parameter. The REPLACE command searches for the correct KEY. The KEY of the tuple need not be positioned.

REPLACE	field_1 field_2 field...

Where:

field_1 is the value of the first field of the replacing tuple. The key field (field_1) must be the same as that of the tuple being replaced.

field_2 is the value of the second field of the replacing tuple.

field... is the value of any subsequent fields of the replacing tuple.

Responses:

```
STRING FROM PARAMETER <> IS TOO LONG FOR BUFFER
```

Explanation: This is displayed when a parameter longer than the expected parameter is input. A number is specified, for example, <1>, as incorrect. The first parameter following the command would be <1>, the second <2>, etc.

User Action: Reissue the command using a smaller parameter.

```
UNDEFINED COMMAND '<Command_Name>'
```

Explanation: The command was not found in the directory. <Command_Name> specifies the invalid command input by the user.

User Action: Verify the command name and reissue the command.

```
WRONG NUMBER OF PARAMETERS
```

Explanation: Either too many or too few parameters were input.

User Action: Reissue the command using the proper number of parameters.

```
PARAMETER <> IS OF WRONG TYPE
```

Explanation: This is displayed if an integer is required for a parameter and a device name or character string was typed in, or if a character string or device name was required and an integer was input.

User Action: Verify the input and reissue the command.

```
PARAMETER <> DOES NOT EXIST
```

Explanation: This is displayed when a user attempts to input a nonexistent parameter.

User Action: Verify the input and reissue the correct parameter.

```
PRIVILEGED COMMAND
```

Explanation: A user attempted to input a restricted command.

User Action: Abort the attempt to issue the command.

```
NO COMMAND IN LINE
```

Explanation: A symbol of the command type was not found in the input line.

User Action: Reissue the command using the correct symbol.

```
ILLEGAL CHARACTER AT COLUMN <>
```

Explanation: Non-ASCII (American Standard Code for Information Interchange) characters are illegal in any column. The <> identify the column in which the illegal character was input.

User Action: Correct the input and reissue the command.

```
TOO MANY '('S
```

Explanation: The user input too many left parentheses in a line.

User Action: Correct and reissue the command.

```
INTERNAL TOKEN AREA FULL
```

Explanation: This is usually caused by a line of input that should be enclosed in parentheses. The line is left open so the command interpreter (CI) continues to scan for the other parenthesis until it fills its buffer area.

User Action: Reissue the command after inserting the parenthesis.

```
SYMBOL NOT FOUND IN DIRECTORY
```

Explanation: A symbol in a CI expression could not be found in a directory attached to the SYMBOL TABLE. All invalid symbols are listed in a system directory. Symbols include an alpha character followed by other alpha characters, digits or the special characters $_____.

User Action: Reissue the command after verifying the symbols.

Usage notes

1 Before executing the REPLACE command, the system prompts the user to verify the replacement tuple data.

2 The user may confirm, reject, or edit the new data.

3 During the editing session the present value of each field is displayed followed by the prompt character '>'. The user may enter a new value enter a carriage return to signify that the displayed value is OK.

4 When all fields have been edited, the new tuple values are again displayed for verification.

5 Before attempting to replace a tuple the user is advised to determine the range of the table or subtable field values (see RANGE command).

Examples

1 The following example demonstrates the successful execution of the REPLACE command in the no-prompt mode. The user enters the table:

TABLE CLLI

The system response is:

```
TABLE: CLLI
```

The user enter:

REP DALLAS01 15 0

The system response is:

```
TUPLE TO BE REPLACED
DALLAS01 15 0
ENTER Y TO CONFIRM, N TO REJECT OR E TO EDIT
```

The user confirms the command:

Y

The system response is:

```
TUPLE REPLACED
```

2 The following example demonstrates the use of the REPLACE command in the prompt mode. In this case the user wishes to revise the value of field LEVEL from 110 to 100. User input is preceded by the '>' character:

```
>rep
RRTSUB:
>5
TABID:
>ofrt
KEY:
>30
LEVEL:
>110
TUPLE TO BE REPLACED
  5    OFRT 30    110
ENTER Y TO CONFIRM, N TO REJECT OR E TO EDIT
>e
RRTSUB: 5
  (CR 5 is OK)
TABID: OFRT
  (CR - OK)
KEY: 30
  (CR 30 is OK)
LEVEL: 110
  (chg value of LEVEL to 100)
TUPLE TO BE REPLACED
  5    OFRT 30    100
ENTER Y TO CONFIRM, N TO REJECT OR E TO EDIT
>y
TUPLE REPLACED
```

Return command

Returns the user from a subtable to a main table.

The abbreviation for this command is RET.

RETURN	

Responses:

```
NOT IN A SUBTABLE
```

Explanation: This message is displayed when the user issues the command when not inside a subtable.

User Action: Verify and reissue the command.

```
PRIVILEGED COMMAND
```

Explanation: A user attempted to input a restricted command.

User Action: Abort the attempt to issue the command.

Usage notes

The system displays the tuple that the user has returned to.

Examples

The following example demonstrates the successful execution of RETURN command in the prompt mode. First the user enters table HNPACONT and positions the cursor to the desired tuple. Then the user enters subtable HNPACODE and lists the required information. When the RETURN command is entered the user is returned to the same tuple in table HNPACONT. User input is preceded by the '>' symbol.

```
>TABLE HNPACONT
TABLE: HNPACONT
>POS 001
001 16 0 (0) (1) (0)
>SUB HNPACODE
>LIST 1
TOP
FROMDIGS    TODIGS   CDRRTMT
  222         229    FRTE 1
>RET
001 16 0 (0) (1) (0)*
```

Subtable command

Accesses a subtable of a table or a table nested in a subtable through the pointer owned by the specified field name or field number for the current tuple of the main table or subtable.

The abbreviation for this command is SUB.

SUBTABLE	field_name field_number

Where:

field_name is the name of the desired data field of the current table as shown in the table heading.

field_number is the field number. The fields of any table may be represented by a number starting from the left at 1 increasing in increments of 1.

Responses:

```
STRING FROM PARAMETER <> IS TOO LONG FOR BUFFER
```

Explanation: This is displayed when a parameter longer than the expected parameter is input. A number is specified, for example, <1>, as incorrect. The first parameter following the command would be <1>, the second <2>, etc.

User Action: Reissue the command using a smaller parameter.

```
UNDEFINED COMMAND '<Command_Name>'
```

Explanation: The command was not found in the directory. <Command_Name> specifies the invalid command input by the user.

User Action: Verify the command name and reissue the command.

```
WRONG NUMBER OF PARAMETERS
```

Explanation: Either too many or too few parameters were input.

User Action: Reissue the command using the proper number of parameters.

```
PARAMETER <> IS OF WRONG TYPE
```

Explanation: This is displayed if an integer is required for a parameter and a device name or character string was typed in, or if a character string or device name was required and an integer was input.

User Action: Verify the input and reissue the command.

```
PARAMETER <> DOES NOT EXIST
```

Explanation: This is displayed when a user attempts to input a nonexistent parameter.

User Action: Verify the input and reissue the correct parameter.

```
PRIVILEGED COMMAND
```

Explanation: A user attempted to input a restricted command.

User Action: Abort attempt to issue the command.

```
NO COMMAND IN LINE
```

Explanation: A symbol of the command type was not found in the input line.

User Action: Reissue the command using the correct symbol.

```
ILLEGAL CHARACTER AT COLUMN <>
```

Explanation: Non-ASCII (American Standard Code for Information Interchange) characters are illegal in any column. The <> identify the column in which the illegal character was input.

User Action: Correct the input and reissue the command.

```
TOO MANY '('S
```

Explanation: The user input too many left parentheses in a line.

User Action: Correct and reissue the command.

```
INTERNAL TOKEN AREA FULL
```

Explanation: This is usually caused by a line of input that should be enclosed in parentheses. The line is left open so the command interpreter (CI) continues to scan for the other parenthesis until it fills its buffer area.

User Action: Reissue the command after inserting the parenthesis.

```
SYMBOL NOT FOUND IN DIRECTORY
```

Explanation: A symbol in a CI expression could not be found in a directory attached to the SYMBOL TABLE. All invalid symbols are listed in a system directory. Symbols include an alpha character followed by other alpha characters, digits or the special characters $_____.

User Action: Reissue the command after verifying the symbols.

Usage notes

1 When no parameters are entered, it is assumed that only one field points to a subtable, and that subtable is entered.

2 When the tuple containing the desired subtable pointer is not the current tuple, use the UP, DOWN, NEXT, LAST or POSITION commands to move the cursor to that tuple, before using the SUBTABLE command.

3 Subsequent PTE commands will modify the accessed subtable.

4 One subtable level is supported.

5 To exit a subtable use the RETURN command.

Examples

The following example demonstrates the successful execution of the SUBTABLE command, in prompt mode. User input is preceded by the '>' character.

```
>TABLE FNPACONT
TABLE: FNPACONT
>POS 817
817 16 (0) (0)
>SUB FNPACODE
>TOP
FROMDIGS  TODIGS  RTEREF  CAMAAUTH
  481       481       1          Y
```

When a desired subtable is entered, only one field of the tuple points to a subtable. If more than one field points to a subtable the field parameter for the desired subtable must follow the command.

Top command

Positions cursor at the first tuple in the table and displays the tuple field data.

TOP	

Responses:

```
KEY NOT FOUND
```

Explanation: This message is displayed when the command is issued and the table contains no data or when the command is issued from outside a table.

User Action: Enter a table or add data to the table being edited.

```
PRIVILEGED COMMAND
```

Explanation: A user attempted to input a restricted command.

User Action: Abort the attempt to issue the command.

Examples

In the following example, the user issues the command inside a table which contains data. User input is preceded by the '>' symbol.

```
>top
  LKOUT 10    XX
```

Up command

Moves the cursor up the specified number of tuples and displays the field data without headings.

UP	n

Where:

N is the number of tuples the cursor is to move upward in the table from its current position. The default value is 1.

When the value of n is greater than the number of tuples above the current tuple, the cursor moves to top of table.

If no number is specified, the cursor moves up one.

Responses:

```
STRING FROM PARAMETER <> IS TOO LONG FOR BUFFER
```

Explanation: This is displayed when a parameter longer than the expected parameter is input. A number is specified, for example, <1>, as incorrect. The first parameter following the command would be <1>, the second <2>, etc.

User Action: Reissue the command using a smaller parameter.

```
UNDEFINED COMMAND '<Command_Name>'
```

Explanation: The command was not found in the directory. <Command_Name> specifies the invalid command input by the user.

User Action: Verify the command name and reissue the command.

```
WRONG NUMBER OF PARAMETERS
```

Explanation: Either too many or too few parameters were input.

User Action: Reissue the command using the proper number of parameters.

```
PARAMETER <> IS OF WRONG TYPE
```

Explanation: This is displayed if an integer is required for a parameter and a device name or character string was typed in, or if a character string or device name was required and an integer was input.

User Action: Verify the input and reissue the command.

```
PARAMETER <> DOES NOT EXIST
```

Explanation: This is displayed when a user attempts to input a nonexistent parameter.

User Action: Verify the input and reissue the correct parameter.

```
PRIVILEGED COMMAND
```

Explanation: A user attempted to input a restricted command.

User Action: Abort the attempt to issue the command.

```
NO COMMAND IN LINE
```

Explanation: A symbol of the command type was not found in the input line.

User Action: Reissue the command using the correct symbol.

```
ILLEGAL CHARACTER AT COLUMN <>
```

Explanation: Non-ASCII (American Standard Code for Information Interchange) characters are illegal in any column. The <> identify the column in which the illegal character was input.

User Action: Correct the input and reissue the command.

```
TOO MANY '('S
```

Explanation: The user input too many left parentheses in a line.

User Action: Correct and reissue the command.

```
INTERNAL TOKEN AREA FULL
```

Explanation: This is usually caused by a line of input that should be enclosed in parentheses. The line is left open so the command interpreter (CI) continues to scan for the other parenthesis until it fills its buffer area.

User Action: Reissue the command after inserting the parenthesis.

```
SYMBOL NOT FOUND IN DIRECTORY
```

Explanation: A symbol in a CI expression could not be found in a directory attached to the SYMBOL TABLE. All invalid symbols are listed in a system directory. Symbols include an alpha character followed by other alpha characters, digits or the special characters $_____.

User Action: Reissue the command after verifying the symbols.

Examples

In the following example, the user moves the cursor up seven and five tuples in table CLLI. User input is preceded by the '>' symbol.

```
>TABLE CLLI
TABLE: CLLI
>BOT
OVERFLOW 5 TONE
>UP 7
VACCODE 2 ANNOUNCE
>UP 5
CHICAG001 5 TEST
```

Verify command

Verifies the function to be turned ON or OFF.

The abbreviation for this command is VER.

VERIFY	ON OFF

Where:

ON indicates to the system to prompt the user to verify tuple addition, change, replacement, or deletion data.

OFF indicates to the system to execute the command, as input, without confirmation by the user.

Responses:

`STRING FROM PARAMETER <> IS TOO LONG FOR BUFFER`

Explanation: This is displayed when a parameter longer than the expected parameter is input. A number is specified, for example, <1>, as incorrect. The first parameter following the command would be <1>, the second <2>, etc.

User Action: Reissue the command using a smaller parameter.

`UNDEFINED COMMAND '<Command_Name>'`

Explanation: The command was not found in the directory. <Command_Name> specifies the invalid command input by the user.

User Action: Verify the command name and reissue the command.

`WRONG NUMBER OF PARAMETERS`

Explanation: Either too many or too few parameters were input.

User Action: Verify the input and reissue the command.

`PARAMETER <> IS OF WRONG TYPE`

Explanation: This is displayed if an integer is required for a parameter and a device name or character string was typed in or a character string or device name was required and an integer was input.

User Action: Verify the input and reissue the correct parameter.

`PARAMETER <> DOES NOT EXIST`

Explanation: This is displayed when a user attempts to input a nonexistent parameter.

User Action: Verify the input and reissue the correct parameter.

```
PRIVILEGED COMMAND
```

Explanation: A user attempted to input a restricted command.

User Action: Abort the attempt to issue the command.

```
NO COMMAND IN LINE
```

Explanation: A symbol of the command type was not found in the input line.

User Action: Reissue the command using the correct symbol.

```
ILLEGAL CHARACTER AT COLUMN <>
```

Explanation: Non-ASCII (American Standard Code for Information Interchange) characters are illegal in any column. The <> identify the column in which the illegal character was input.

User Action: Correct the input and reissue the command.

```
TOO MANY '('S
```

Explanation: The user input too many left parentheses in a line.

User Action: Correct and reissue the command.

```
INTERNAL TOKEN AREA FULL
```

Explanation: This is usually caused by a line of input that should be enclosed in parentheses. The line is left open so the command interpreter (CI) continues to scan for the other parenthesis until it fills its buffer area.

User Action: Reissue the command after inserting the parenthesis.

```
SYMBOL NOT FOUND IN DIRECTORY
```

Explanation: A symbol in a CI expression could not be found in a directory attached to the SYMBOL TABLE. All invalid symbols are listed in a system directory. Symbols include an alpha character followed by alphas, digits or the special characters $_____.

User Action: Reissue the command after verifying the symbols.

Usage notes

1 At the start of a PTE session the verification function is automatically set to ON.

2 With the VERIFY function ON the system echoes commands such as ADD, CHANGE, DELETE or REPLACE and prompts the user for confirmation prior to executing the commands.

Examples

1 When the user changes the verification state, the new verification state is displayed. The user enters:

ver off

The system response is:

```
VERIFY OFF
```

2 In the following example the user adds a tuple with VERIFY ON. (User input is preceded by the '>' symbol.)

>add 5 ofrt 30 100
TUPLE TO BE ADDED
5 OFRT 30 100
ENTER Y TO CONFIRM, N TO REJECT OR E TO EDIT
>Y
TUPLE ADDED

3 In the following example the user replaces a tuple with VERIFY OFF.

>rep 7 ofrt 25 100
Tuple TO BE REPLACED
7 OFRT 25 100
TUPLE REPLACED

Index

A

AAB – Automatic Answer Back 6-6
AUD – Automatic Dial 6-6
AUL – Automatic Line 6-6
AUTODISP – Auto Display 6-6

B

Basic service order examples
- Adding options 4-3
- Deleting options 4-6–4-8
- Deleting service 4-8–4-10
- Establishing service 4-1–4-3
- Introduction 4-1

BLF–Busy Lamp Field 6-6

C

CBE – Call Forward Busy External 6-6
CBI – Call Forward Busy Intragroup 6-6
CBU – Call Forward Universal 6-7
CCV–Call Covering 6-6
CCW–Cancel Call Waiting 6-7
CDC
- Entering the SERVORD environment 1-5
- General description 1-1
- Leaving the SERVORD environment 1-5
- Logging into the DMS 1-2
- Logging out of the DMS 1-4
- Preparation for logging into the DMS 1-2

CDC–Customer Data Change 6-7
CDE – Call Forward Don't Answer External 6-7
CDI – Call Forward Don't Answer Intragroup 6-7
CDU – CFD Universal 6-7
CFB – Call Forward Busy 6-8
CFD–Call Forward Do Not Answer 6-8
CFDVT – Call Forward Don't Answer Variable Timer 6-8
CFF–Call Forward Fixed 6-8
CFGD – Call Forward Group Don't Answer 6-8
CFI – Call Forward Intragroup 6-9
CFK – Call Forward Universal Per Key 6-9
CFMDN–Secondary MADN Call Forwarding 6-15
CFRA – Call Forward Remote Access 6-9
CFS–Call Forward Simultaneous 6-9
CFU – Call Forward Universal 6-9
CHD–Call Hold 6-9
CLI – Calling Line Identification 6-9
CNF – Station Controlled Conference 6-9
CPU–Call Pickup 6-10
CTD–Carrier Toll Denied 6-10
CTW – Confidential Alert on Call Transfer 6-10
CWI – Call Waiting Intragroup 6-10
CWR – Call Waiting Distinctive Ringing 6-10
CWT – Call Waiting 6-10
CWX–Call Waiting Exempt 6-10
CXR – Call Transfer 6-10

D

DCBI–Directed Call Pick–up Barge–in 6-10
DCBX – Directed Call Pickup Barge–In Exempt 6-10
DCF – Denied Call Forwarding 6-10
DCPK – Directed Call Park 6-10
DCPU – Directed Call Pickup – Non Barge In 6-11
DCPX – Directed Call Pickup Exempt 6-11
DIN – Denied Incoming 6-11
DND – Do Not Disturb 6-11
DOR – Denied Origination 6-11
DRING – Distinctive Ringing 6-11
DTM – Denied Termination 6-11

E

EBO–Executive Busy Override 6-11
EBX – Executive Busy Override Exempt 6-11
EMW – Executive Message Waiting 6-11

G

GIAC – GIC All 6-11
GIC – Group Intercom Call 6-12

H

HLD–Permanent Hold 6-14

I

ICM – Intercom 6-12, 6-13
ILB–Inhibit Line Busy 6-12
IMB–Inhibit Make Busy 6-12
Inspect 6-12
IRR–Inhibit Ring Reminder Off/On 6-14

K

KSH – Key Short Hunt 6-12
KSMOH – Key Set Music on Hold 6-12

L

LEN – Line Equipment Number 3-30
LNR – Last Number Redial 6-12
LNRA – Last Number Redial Associated with a set 6-12
LVM–Leave Message 6-12

M

M518–18 Button Add–on Module 6-13
M522–22 Button Add–on Module 6-13
M536–36 Button Add–on Module 6-14
MBK–Make Busy Key 6-12
MBSCAMP–Station Camp On 6-12
MCH – Malicious Call Hold 6-12
MDC business service order
- ADD command examples for business set, Adding a member to an existing Call Pickup group 6-37
- Call forward notes 6-17
- CDN command example for a business set, Changing the assigned directory number 6-52
- Multiline telephone set feature assignment 6-3

MDC business set service order
- ABNN command examples for business set 6-33
  - Adding a bridged night number to a DNH 6-33
  - Adding a bridged night number to a MLH/DLH hunt group 6-34
- ADD command examples for business set 6-35
  - Adding a BNN member to an existing DNH group 6-37
  - Adding members to an existing DNH group 6-35
  - Adding members to an existing MLH/DLH group 6-36

ADO command examples for a business set 6-47
- Adding DN features 6-51
- Adding key features 6-50
- Adding set features 6-47
- Adding subset features 6-48

CDN command example for a business set 6-52
CHF command example for a business set 6-53
- Changing the parameters of an assigned feature 6-53

CHG command examples for a business set 6-53
- Changing the existing LCC 6-54
- Changing the existing NCOS 6-54

DBNN command example for a business set 6-55
- Deleting BNN from a hunt group 6-55

DEL command examples for a business set 6-56
- Deleting BNN hunt group member from a MLH group 6-58
- Deleting members from a DNH group 6-56
- Deleting members from an MLH/DLH group 6-57
- Deleting members of a Call Pickup group 6-59

DEO command example for a business set 6-60
EST command examples for business set 6-38
- Establishing a BNN hunt group with a DNH 6-42
- Establishing a BNN hunt group with a MLH/DLH 6-44
- Establishing a Call Pickup group 6-45
- Establishing a DLH/MLH group 6-40
- Establishing a DNH group 6-39

Examples of common service orders for MDC business sets 6-22
Introduction 6-1
Meridian business (M5000) sets add-ons 6-3
- M518-18 button add-on unit 6-3
- M522-22 button add-on unit 6-3
- M536-36 button add-on unit 6-3

Meridian business set descriptions 6-1
- M5008 6-1
- M5009 6-1
- M5112 6-1
- M5208 6-1
- M5209 6-2
- M5212 6-2
- M5216 6-2
- M5312 6-2

M5316 6-2
Multiline telephone set feature assignment
Directory number features 6-4
Key features 6-4
SET features 6-4
Subset features 6-4
Multiple appearance directory numbers 6-19
Enhanced MADN call control 6-20
General rules for MADN groups 6-22
MADN description 6-19
Multiple call arrangement (MCA) 6-21
Single call arrangement (SCA) 6-19
Single line set relationship 6-21
NEW command examples for business set 6-23
New business set service with 18 button add-on unit 6-29
New business set service with 22 button add-on unit 6-30
New business set service with 36 button add-on unit 6-32
New business set service with MDN-MCA 6-27
New business set service with MDN-SCA 6-25
New business set service without MDN 6-23
Other notes from table “MDC feature assignment requirements” 6-17
OUT command example for a business set 6-61
Recommendations for establishing multiline service 6-18
Subset feature assignments 6-4
Code access features 6-4
Dedicated feature key 6-5
Directory number 6-5
Display 6-5
LCD 6-5
MDC feature matrix 6-5
Prime directory number 6-5
MDN – Multiple Appearance Directory Number 6-12
MDNNAME – MDN Name for Display 6-13
MEMDISP–MADN Member Display 6-13
MRF–MADN Ring Forward 6-13
MRFM–MADN Ring Forward Manual 6-13
MSB – Make Set Busy 6-13
MSBI–Make Set Busy Intragroup 6-13
MWIDC – Message Waiting Indicator 6-13
MWQRY – Message Waiting Query 6-13
MWT – Message Waiting 6-13

O

OLS – Originating Line Select 6-14

P

Partitioned table editor
Command categories and comparison operators 9-6
Comparison operators 9-7
Compound commands 9-7
Primitive commands 9-6
Using comparison operators 9-8
Command descriptions 9-17
Add command 9-18–9-22
Assign command 9-23–9-25
Bottom command 9-25
Change command 9-26–9-29
Count command 9-30–9-33
Delete command 9-34–9-37
Display command 9-38–9-39
Down command 9-39–9-41
First command 9-41–9-42
Format command 9-42–9-46
Heading command 9-47–9-48
Inform command 9-48
Last command 9-48–9-49
List command 9-49–9-55
Locate command 9-55–9-58
Next command 9-58
Override command 9-58–9-61
Position command 9-61–9-64
PREV command 9-65
PTE command 9-65–9-68
Range command 9-68–9-71
Replace command 9-71–9-74
Return command 9-75
Subtable command 9-76–9-78
Top command 9-78–9-79
Up command 9-79–9-81
Verify command 9-81–9-84
Command sequences 9-9
How to add a tuple 9-13–9-15
How to change the value of a field 9-11–9-13
How to delete a tuple 9-15–9-17
How to list a table 9-10–9-11
Data table structure 9-2
Disclosure 9-1
Input prompts 9-4
Non–prompting mode 9-5

Prompting mode 9-4
Introduction to PTE 9-1
PF–Name Programming and Power Feature 6-14
PIC–Primary InterLATA Carrier 6-14
PRK – Call Park 6-14
PRL – Privacy Release 6-14
PRV – Privacy 6-14
PSOF – Pending Service Order File 7-12

Q

QBS – Query Busy Station 6-14
QTD – Query Time and Date 6-14
QTD–Query Time and Date 6-14

R

RAG – Ring Again 6-14
REASDSP – Reason Display 6-15
Reference tables
Introduction 8-1
Line class codes 8-5
Line class codes and compatible options 8-15
Line service options 8-6
Options and compatible line class codes 8-64
Options incompatibility 8-81
Service order commands 8-1
SERVORD prompts 8-18
RMB – Random Make Busy 6-15
RPA–Repeated Alert for MBS 6-15

S

SBFL–Set Based Lamp Field 6-15
SCL – Speed Call Long 6-15
SCMP–Series Completion 6-15
SCS – Speed Call Short 6-15
SCU – Speed Call User 6-15
SEC – Security Code 6-15
Service order query commands
Examples of query commands 3-9
Introduction 3-1
QGRP–Querying a call group 3-26
Querying a call pickup group 3-26
Querying a group intercom 3-28
Querying a hunt group 3-29
Querying a multiple appearance directory number 3-30
Querying a speed call user group 3-27
QNCOS–Querying Network Class of Service 3-25
Query command example 3-3
Query command prompts 3-4
Query commands 3-1
Entering query commands in no-prompt mode 3-2
Entering query commands in prompt mode 3-2
Query commands list 3-3
Querying a directory number 3-9
QDN–Query Directory Number 3-9
QDNSU–Query software unassigned directory number 3-11
QDNWRK–Query directory number working 3-13
Querying a line equipment number 3-15
Example of QHU command 3-23
QHA–Query hardware assigned (equipped) line equipment 3-19
QHASU–Query Hardware Assigned Software Unassigned line equipment 3-21
QHU–Query Hardware Unassigned 3-23
QLEN–Query LEN 3-15
QLENWRK–Query line equipment number working 3-17
Querying hardware and software assignments 3-19
SERVORD
Aborting a service order 2-10
Entering the SERVORD environment 2-1
Error messages 2-10
Correcting errors 2-11
Error messages in a service order sequence 2-10
Error messages when confirming a service order 2-11
Getting help from SERVORD 2-11
Getting help from the Pending Order File subsystem 2-13
Introduction 2-1
Leaving the SERVORD environment 2-2
Line class codes 2-2
Line class code and options compatibility 2-2
Line options and features 2-3
Features 2-4
Options 2-3
Set, subset, key, and DN features 2-5
Processing service orders 2-7
Bulk 2-8
Immediate activation 2-8
Pending 2-8
Prompts 2-5
Query commands 2-1
Service order commands 2-1

Service order entry rules 2-6
Sample service order in no-prompt mode 2-7
Sample service order in prompt mode 2-6
System messages 2-9
Central processing unit (CPU) 2-10
Journal file 2-9
Other system messages 2-10
Using the edit function 2-8
Single line set service order
Add Bridged Night Number (ABNN) command example 5-33
ADD command examples 5-25
Adding a new line to an existing DNH group 5-25
Adding new lines to an existing MLH/DLH group 5-26
Add Option (ADO) command examples 5-20
Adding DIN option to existing MDC service 5-23
Adding DND and CNF options to existing MDC service 5-21
Adding MWT option to existing MDC service 5-22
Adding options to existing MDC service 5-20
Adding Authorization Code (ADA) command example 5-34
Change (CHG) command examples 5-40
Change Directory Number (CDN) command example 5-45
Change Feature (CHF) command example 5-44
Change Intercept (CICP) command example 5-47
Change Line Equipment Number (CLN) command example 5-46
Changing an Authorization Code 5-43
Changing the Alternate Terminating Restriction Code (ATRC) of an MDC line 5-41
Changing the NCOS assigned to an Authorization Code 5-42
Changing the NCOS of an MDC line 5-40
Changing the Terminating Restriction Code (TRC) of an MDC line 5-41
Delete (DEL) command examples 5-27
Deleting a member from an existing DNH group 5-28
Deleting members from a DNH group 5-30
Deleting members from an existing MLH/DLH group 5-29
Deleting members from an MLH/DLH group 5-31
Delete Authorization Code (DEA) command example 5-36
Delete Bridged Night Number (DBNN) command example 5-34
Delete Option (DEO) command example 5-25
Display (DSP) command examples 5-36
Displaying information on a range of authorization codes 5-38
Displaying information on a specific authorization code 5-37
Displaying line information 5-37
EST command examples 5-12
Establishing a BNN hunt group with CIR option on an MLH/DLH group 5-17
Establishing a Call Pickup Group 5-19
Establishing a DNH group with MDC service and options CIR and LOD 5-13
Establishing an MLH group with LOD option 5-15
Examples of service orders for MDC single line sets 5-3
Guidelines for Service Orders for single line sets 5-2
Introduction 5-1
M8000 and M9000 series sets 5-1
M8009 set 5-1
NEW command examples 5-3
Establishing new MDC service with Call Forwarding features 5-4
Establishing new MDC service with GIC option 5-7
Establishing new MDC service with MDC Speed Calling options 5-9
Establishing new MDC service with Speed Calling options SCS and SCU 5-10
Establishing new MDC service without options 5-3
OUT command example 5-12
New Directory Number (NEWDN) command example 5-52
Out Directory Number (OUTDN) command example 5-54
Place on Trouble Intercept (PLP) command example 5-48
Restore Group Service (RESGRP) command example 5-51
Restore Service (RES) command example 5-50
Single line sets 5-1

Suspend Group Service (SUSGRP) command example 5-51
Suspend Service (SUS) command example 5-49
Swap DNs and LENs (SWAP) command example 5-54
SLQ–Single Line Queue 6-15
SLU–Subscriber Line Usage 6-16
SMDR – Station Message Detail Recording 6-15
SOR–Station Origination Restrictions 6-16
SORC–Station Origination Restrictions Controller 6-16
SPB–Special Billing Code 6-15
SSAC–Station Specific Authorization Code 6-15

T

Three-Way Calling (3WC) 6-16
TLS – Terminating Line Select 6-16

U

UCD – Uniform Call Distribution 6-16
UCDSD – Uniform Call Distribution Signal Distributor 6-16
Using pending order file
Accessing the PENDING subsystem 7-3–7-5
Accessing PENDING with $ 7-5
Accessing PENDING with no parameter 7-4–7-5
Accessing Pending with the POFID parameter 7-3–7-5
PSOF data output display 7-4–7-5
Activating pending orders 7-10–7-12
Example of activating a pending order using POFID 7-11–7-12
Example of activating a pending orders by due date 7-11–7-12
File disposition prompts 7-10–7-12
Changing pending orders 7-12–7-13
Creating a pending service order 7-2
Deleting pending orders 7-13–7-17
Displaying pending orders 7-7–7-10
Displaying pending orders having reached due date prior to switch date and time 7-9–7-10
Example of displaying a pending order 7-8–7-10
Example of displaying a pending order using the POFID 7-8–7-10
Example of displaying a pending orders by due date 7-9–7-10
Example of displaying a pending orders by order of input 7-8–7-10
Exiting the PENDING subsystem 7-17
Introduction 7-1
PENDING subsystem commands 7-5–7-7

W

WUCR–Wake Up Call Reminder 6-16

DMS-100 Family

Customer Data Change (CDC)

User Guide

Product Documentation—Dept 3423
Northern Telecom
P.O. Box 13010
RTP, NC 27709–3010
1–800–684–2273
(1–800–NTI–CARE)

Copyright © 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999
Northern Telecom,
All Rights Reserved

NORTEL NETWORKS CONFIDENTIAL: The information contained herein is the property of Nortel Networks and is strictly confidential. Except as expressly authorized in writing by Nortel Networks, the holder shall keep all information contained herein confidential, shall disclose the information only to its employees with a need to know, and shall protect the information, in whole or in part, from disclosure and dissemination to third parties with the same degree of care it uses to protect its own confidential information, but with no less than reasonable care. Except as expressly authorized in writing by Nortel Networks, the holder is granted no rights to use the information contained herein.

Information is subject to change without notice. Northern Telecom reserves the right to make changes in design or components as progress in engineering and manufacturing may warrant.

DMS, DMS SuperNode, MAP, and NT are trademarks of Northern Telecom.

Publication number: 297-2061-900
Product release: NA012
Document release: Standard 03.01
Date: September 1999
Printed in the United States of America

NORTEL
NORTHERN TELECOM