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DMS-100 Family

North American DMS-100

Customer Data Schema Reference Manual Volume 9 of 11

Data Schema R2PRO including FDCP-SYSDATA

LEC0015 and up Standard 05.02 May 2001

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Data Schema TRKGRP type P2-ZONEORDR

1 Data schema tables

The following pages contain the data schema tables.

R2PROT including FDCP

Table name

R2PROT

Functional description

Register signaling systems number 2 (R2) use register signaling to transfer information about a call between two ends of a trunk. R2 systems are multifrequency compelled (MFC) systems that send tones in one direction and return acknowledgement tones. The information transferred is described within a protocol specification.

R2 signaling applies to the DMS-100 and DMS-200 international switches.

Table R2PROT is the head table for the R2 datafill. It provides the indexes into the other R2 tables. Table R2PROT provides the definition of the mappings and activity controllers for each protocol. Table R2PROT is accessed with the protocol index from table TRKGRP and table TRKSGRP.

Table R2PROT is maintained and downloaded by central control (CC) and used in the extended multiprocessor system (XMS)-based peripheral module (XPM).

Different protocols can use the same indexes into R2 tables. New protocols can be added using existing mappings of other protocols by adding a new tuple to table R2PROT.

For related information refer to tables ACTSIG and SIGACT.

Flexible Digital CAS Platform

FDCP is a new value that is specified in the BASEPROT field of table R2PROT.

The value datafilled in field BASEPROT selects a refinement of the table tuple. A new refinement for R2PROT is associated with the new BASEPROT value FDCP. This new FDCP refinement consists of two fields, a CATIDX field and an OPTIONS field.

CATIDX Field

This field in the new FDCP refinement of R2PROT identifies data in table CATCLASS. Table CATCLASS handles the billing and calling party category activities for trunks associated with the tuple (via table TRKSGRP). This field follows the existing BASEPROT field.

R2PROT including FDCP (continued)

OPTIONS Field

The options field is reserved for growth and provides no functionality in this first release of FDCP. This field follows the new CATIDX field.

Datafill sequence and implications

The following tables must be datafilled before table R2PROT including FDCP.

- ACTCTL
- ACTSIG
- CATCLASS
- SIGACT

For FDCP and NTR2P, the table CATCLASS is datafilled before FDCP tuples in table R2PROT.

Table size

1 to 16 tuples

One tuple is permanently allocated for the NIL tuple, and a maximum of 15 tuples can be allocated using the table editor.

Each protocol is represented by one tuple.

R2PROT including FDCP (continued)

Datafill

The following table lists datafill for table R2PROT including FDCP.

Field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 4)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
IDX		alphanumeric (1 to 8 characters)	<i>Index</i> Enter the index into table R2PROT.
PHASES		see subfields	<i>Protocol phases</i> This field consists of subfields OGACTSIG, ICACTSIG, OGSIGACT, and ICSIGACT. It contains the phase change information for the protocol. There are 16 sets of four integers corresponding to the indexes into tables SIGACT and ACTSIG for outgoing and incoming trunks. If less than 16 sets are required, end the list of integers with a \$ (dollar sign). Note: 0 (zero) is used by the table software as the index value NIL.
	OGACTSIG	0 to 255	<i>Outgoing actsig table index</i> Enter the index into table ACTSIG for outgoing trunks.
	ICACTSIG	0 to 255	<i>Incoming actsig table index</i> Enter the index into table ACTSIG for incoming trunks.
	OGSIGACT	0 to 255	<i>Outgoing sigact table index</i> Enter the index into table SIGACT for outgoing trunks.
	ICSIGACT	0 to 255	<i>Incoming sigact table index</i> Enter the index into table SIGACT for incoming trunks.
OGACTCTL		alphanumeric (1 to 8 characters)	<i>Outgoing actctl table index</i> Enter the index into table ACTCTL for outgoing trunks.
ICACTCTL		alphanumeric (1 to 8 characters)	<i>Incoming actctl table index</i> Enter the index into table ACTCTL for incoming trunks.

R2PROT including FDCP (continued)**Field descriptions (Sheet 2 of 4)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
BASEDATA		see subfield	<i>Base protocol data</i> This field consists of subfield BASEPROT and refinements CATIDX, OPTION, and ACTIVITY. The refined data required is based on the BASEPROT entry.
	BASEPROT	alphanumeric (1 to 8 characters) FDCP	<i>Base protocol value</i> Enter the base protocol. Each base protocol is country specific, except for FDCP. If the entry in subfield BASEPROT is NTR2PI or NTR2P or FDCP, go to refinement CATIDX. If the entry in this subfield is other than NTR2PI or NTR2P or FDCP, no further datafill is required.
	CATIDX	alphanumeric (1 to 8 characters)	<i>Catclass index</i> If the entry in subfield BASEPROT is NTR2PI or NTR2P or FDCP, datafill this refinement. Enter the index name to access table CATCLASS to obtain class of category information.
	OPTIONS	see subfields	<i>Options</i> If the entry in subfield BASEPROT is NTR2PI or NTR2P, datafill this refinement. This field consists of subfields OPTION and ACTIVITY. No options are supported in the first release of FDCP. Enter \$ for an empty options list.

R2PROT including FDCP (continued)**Field descriptions (Sheet 3 of 4)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	OPTION	DIG_B_ACT, DIG_C_ACT, DIG_D_ACT, DIG_E_ACT, DIG_F_ACT, NOCLI_PHASE, QUICK_REQ, TARIFF_LEN, or TBI_ACT, QUEUECHG	<i>Overdecadic-digit activity mappings</i> If the entry in subfield BASEPROT is NTR2PI or NTR2P, enter this refinement. Up to seven options can be entered. If less than seven options are required, end the list with a \$ (dollar sign). Enter NOCLI_PHASE to define categories which are CLI request prohibited. Enter data for QUICK_REQ to request the calling party category (CPC) or digits before the system collects all called party digits. This field has five refinements. This field is an FDCP option. Enter the definition used if a digit greater than zero to nine is encountered. Otherwise, enter TBI_ACT if a toll break in (TBI) can occur. Enter TARIFF_LEN for Polish R2 register signaling and datafill refinement TARIFF_LEN. Option TARIFF_LEN must be datafilled if activity RCV_TARIFF is datafilled in table ACTSIG for the incoming trunk or in table SIGACT for the outgoing trunk. TARIFF_LEN must be datafilled when table R2PROT is first datafilled. This option is only supported by the base protocol NTR2PI. Enter QUEUECHG to allow the Charge Indicator to be queued at times when the Charge Indicator cannot be processed.
	ACTIVITY	ACC_MTC, CONGESTIN, CONNECT_CALL_CHG, or SUB_BUSY	<i>Activity</i> Enter the R2 activity. If the entry in subfield OPTION is other than DIG_B_ACT, DIG_C_ACT, DIG_D_ACT, DIG_E_ACT, DIG_F_ACT or TBI_ACT, enter ACC_MTC (access code maintenance). If the entry in subfield OPTION is TBI_ACT, enter CONGESTION (congestion in network), CONNECT_CALL_CHG (connect call charge), or SUB_BUSY (subscriber line busy).

R2PROT including FDCP (continued)**Field descriptions (Sheet 4 of 4)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	QUICK_REQ	ANI_AFTER_1S T_REP, ANI_AFTER_1_ DIG, CAT_AFTER_1_ DIG, CAT_AFTER_LA ST_DIG, or CAT_BLNG_IS_ CLNG	<i>Quick Request</i> Enter ANI_AFTER_1_DIG if the system requires the calling number after collecting one called-party digit. Enter CAT_AFTER_1_DIG if the system requires the CPC after collecting one called-party digit. Enter CAT_AFTER_LAST_DIG if the system requires the CPC after collecting all called digits. Enter CAT_BLNG_IS_CLNG if the calling and billing categories are the same. The system can provide the calling-party category (CPC) on the billing category request. This refinement applies to FDCP trunks.
	TARIFF_ LEN	1 to 9	<i>Tariff digits</i> If the entry in subfield OPTION is TARIFF_LEN, datafill this refinement. Enter the number of tariff digits that can be received on the outgoing trunk.

Datafill example

The following example shows sample datafill for table R2PROT including FDCP.

R2PROT including FDCP (continued)

MAP display examples for table R2PROT including FDCP

IDX				
PHASES	OGACTCTL	ICACTCTL	BASEDATA	
ISPRPROT				
(60 50 60 50) (61 51 61 51) \$				
ISRMFCG	IRRMFCIC	FDCP	ISRCAT	(QUICK_REQ CAR_ATER_1_DIGIT) \$

IDX				
PHASES	OGACTCTL	ICACTCTL	BASEDATA	
ICAS				
(200 0 200 0)\$				
OGFDCP	ICFDCP	FDCP		

Table history

MMP14

Added refinement NOCLI_PHASE to subfield OPTION in table R2PROT.

MMP13

Option QUICK_REQ and related refinements added to table R2PROT.

EUR009

Refinement FDCP added to table R2PROT.

APC010

Entry CONNECT_CALL_CHG added to option TBI_ACT.

R2PROT including FDCP (end)

BCS36

The following changes were made:

- Options TARIFF_LEN and TBI_ACT added to subfield OPTION.
- Refinements TARIFF_LEN and subfield ACTIVITY added.

BCS34

Table R2PROT introduced.

Supplementary information

This section provides information on dump and restore procedures when datafilling table R2PROT.

Dump and restore

To download option TARIFF_LEN, the international digital trunk controller (IDTC), and PCM30 Digital Trunk Controller (PDTC) must be busied (BSY) and returned to service (RTS) .

The FDCP refinement of table R2PROT requires no reformat actions. All fields and field values that are valid and supported prior to introduction of FDCP are valid and supported after the introduction of FDCP. All changes introduced with FDCP apply only when the BASEPROT field in a R2PROT tuple is datafilled as FDCP. Since the BASEPROT field cannot be datafilled to FDCP in a pre-FDCP load, none of the changes introduced with FDCP apply (to either the old or new sides) during an ONP from a pre-FDCP capable load to a FDCP-capable load.

There is no requirement to populate new R2PROT tuples for FDCP over an ONP.

RADR

Table name

Receiver Attachment Delay Recorder Table

Functional description

The system generates test calls. The tests time the interval from the point of original request for attachment to a receiver, to the time of connection.

Table RADR stores the number of test calls to originate each hour. The table stores the two values of delay thresholds (lower and upper) in seconds.

The system displays the percentage of test calls delayed that surpass the lower delay threshold on the network management MAP terminal.

The system also stores a peg count of the following information:

- number of test calls that the system processed
- number of test calls delayed that surpass the lower delay threshold
- number of test calls delayed that surpass the upper delay threshold

The actual receiver attachment delay call rate is different in some events from the call rate specified in field RADCALLR. Use the following equation to calculate the actual rate:

$$A = [3600 / (b / c)]$$

where

A
is the actual receiver attachment delay call rate

b
is the lower threshold of 3600

c
is the value in field RADCALLR

If field RADCALLR is 1100 and field RADLDLYT is 3 the following information is true:

$$A = [3600 / (3600 / 1100)]$$

$$A = 3600 / 3.27 \text{ (3.27 rounds to 3)}$$

RADR (continued)

A = 1200

This information does not have an effect if the rate is 900, 1200, or 1800.

To disable the RADR test program at any time, set the number of test calls to 0.

Table RADR affects receivers. The table adds a tuple with a non-zero value for field RADCALLR. This process sets up a competition with call processing for receivers. The system provides a protection level of ENGPROT for table RADR. The system cannot turn on the processes when the system a protection level is present. The operating company can modify table RADR. To modify the table, the company loads module ENGWRITE from the nonresident tape and enters the command ENGWRITE ON.

Datafill sequence and meaning

You must enter data in the following tables after you enter data in table RADR:

- RECEIVER
- REASONS

Table size

0 to 10 tuples

RADR (continued)**Datafill**

Datafill for table RADR appears in the following table.

Field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
RADKEY		ATDRCVR ATDUKRCVD GTRCVR DTUKRCVRD T300RCV KSR2IRCV KSR2ORCV MFRCVR MF300RCV or UTRCVR	<i>Receiver attachment delay key.</i> Enter a receiver attachment delay key. Descriptions of these keys follow. These entries are not common language location identifiers (CLLI). These entries are keys to operational measurements (OM) group RADR. • ATDRCVR (audio tone detector) • ATDUKRCV (A-law audio tone detector United Kingdom) • DGTRCVR (Digitone) • DTUKRCVR (A-law Digitone receiver United Kingdom) • DT300RCV (Digitone for gateway switches) • KSR2IRCV (for licensee use only) • KSR2ORCV (for licensee use only) • MFRCVR (multifrequency) • MF300RCV (multifrequency for gateway switches) • UTRCVR (universal tone receiver) Note: You can use UTRCVR as a key to OMs group RADR. You must not enter UTRCVR in table RADR.
RADCALLR		0 to 1800	<i>Receiver attachment delay call rate.</i> Enter the number of test calls that originate each hour.

RADR (end)**Field descriptions (Sheet 2 of 2)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
RADLDLYT		0 to 19	<i>Receiver attachment delay lower delay parameter.</i> Enter the time, in seconds, of the lower delay threshold.
RADUDLYT		0 to 20	<i>Receiver attachment delay higher delay parameter.</i> Enter the time, in seconds, of the upper delay threshold.

Datafill example

Sample datafill for table RADR appears in the following example.

The number of test calls to originate each hour is 900. The lower threshold is the standard value of 3 s. The upper threshold is the standard value of 7 s.

MAP example for table RADR

RADKEY	RADCALLR	RADLDLYT	RADUDLYT
MFRCVR	900	3	7

Table history**BCS36**

Deleted option ATDARCVR in field RADKEY in BCS36, as table owner advised.

RASLAPPL

Table name

Robust Application Session Layer Application Table

Functional description

Switching units with feature package NTX347AA (DMS Base Data Communication CC Software) have table RASLAPPL. Table RASLAPPL requires feature package NTX273AA (Multi Protocol Controller BX.25) to function.

Table RASLAPPL provides a generic application layer interface to different data communications facilities. These facilities include multiprotocol controller (MPC) X25ORIG or X2580 Northern Telecom X.25 devices.

Table RASLAPPL defines and governs the mapping between different application network connections (NC) and physical data links. The robust application session layer (RASL), provides a single interface to support the network management (NWM) system.

Table RASLAPPL serves as the black box interface between applications or data communications systems. The system handles events and conditions at the applications level. The RASL interface reports any errors to the applications. The application that uses the interface determines the conditions that use the RASL interface activated utilities.

Table RASLAPPL also defines the RASL network connections that the automatic file transfer (AFT) uses to transfer files to a remote processor. The AFT is an application system. This system transfers Device Independent Recording Package (DIRP) files. The AFT transfers the files through the use of the following:

- data access information system (DAIS)
- safe store tap (SST)
- the RASL

The AFT can interface with the transport layer interface (TLI) instead of RASL. The AFT can run over Ethernet local area network (LAN) and X.25.

Datafill sequence and meaning

You must enter data in the following tables before you enter data in table RASLAPPL.

- MPC
- NX25

RASLAPPL (continued)

- MPCLINK
- MULTILNK

You must enter one of the following tables before table RASLAPPL. The entry of the table depends on the type of application that you use.

- MPC (configures MPC cards)
- MPCLINK (configures MPC links using X250ORG or X2580 cards)

Table GASINFO must be datafilled after table RASLAPPL.

Table size

2 to 30 tuples

Table RASLAPPL requires access to a minimum of two links. You can enter a maximum of 30 network connections in table RASLAPPL.

Datafill

Datafill for table RASLAPPL appears in the following table.

Field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 3)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
NETCON		see subfield	<i>Network connection.</i> This field contains subfield NETCON.
	NETCON	alphanumeric (1 to 16 characters)	<i>Network connection.</i> Enter the identifier for the network connection.

RASLAPPL (continued)**Field descriptions (Sheet 2 of 3)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
APTTYPE		ACDIN ACDOUT AFT TESTIN or TESTOUT	<i>Application type.</i> Enter the application type. The correct range of entries for this field depends on the feature package of the operating company. The ACDIN and ACDOUT are Automatic Call Distribution (ACD) applications that send ACD reports. The ACD applications are in feature package NTX494AA (Automatic Call Distribution). The AFT provides automatic file transfer of DIRP files. The AFT provides automatic file transfer through RASL. The AFT is in feature package NTXV20AA [DMS-100 Automatic File Transfer (AFT)]. The TESTIN and TESTOUT are test applications. These applications are for the use of Northern Telecom only.
BUFSIZE		2 to 4096	<i>Buffer size.</i> Enter the maximum number of bytes expected in a message received from the far end.

RASLAPPL (continued)**Field descriptions (Sheet 3 of 3)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
NUMBUFFS		1 to 128 (increases by power of 2)	<i>Number of buffers.</i> Enter the number of buffers allocated. The value must be larger for high traffic applications.
ACSINFO		MPCPVC MPCSV RMLP RSLP SIPC or TLI	<i>Access information.</i> Enter the access information. The correct range of selectors for this field depends on the feature packages of the operating company. Enter MPCPVC (MPC permanent virtual circuit [PVC]). Enter data in refinements MPCNO, LINKNO, and PVCLCN in the section "ACSINFO = MPCPVC". Enter MPCSV (MPC switched virtual circuit [SVC]). Enter data in refinements MPCNO, LINKNO, DNA, and USERDATA in the section "ACSINFO = MPCSV". Enter RMLP (RASLAPPL multilink protocol). Enter data in refinement MLGID in the section "ACSINFO = RMLP". Enter RSLP (RASLAPPL single link protocol). Enter data in refinement LINKID in the section "ACSINFO = RSLP". Enter SIPC (support operating system [SOS] interprocess communication). Additional refinements do not require datafill. Enter TLI (transport layer interface). Enter data in refinements COMMODE and WELLKWNADDR in the section "ACSINFO = TLI".

RASLAPPL (continued)

ACSINFO = MPCPVC

If the entry in field ACSINFO is MPCPVC, enter data in refinements MPCNO, LINKNO, and PVCLCN. A description of this process appears in the following table.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	MPCNO	0 to 255	<i>Multiprotocol controller number.</i> Enter the MPC number. Table MPCLINK must contain a previous entry for the MPC number.
	LINKNO	0 to 3	<i>Link number.</i> Enter the link number. Table MPCLINK must contain a previous entry.
	PVCLCN	0 to 255	<i>Permanent virtual circuit logical channel number.</i> Enter the PVC logical channel number.

ACSINFO = MPCSVC

If the entry in field ACSINFO is MPCSVC, enter data in refinements MPCNO, LINKNO, DNA, and USERDATA. A description of this process appears in the following table.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	MPCNO	0 to 255	<i>Multiprotocol controller number.</i> Enter the MPC number. A previous entry for this entry must be table MPCLINK.
	LINKNO	0 to 3	<i>Link number.</i> Enter the link number. A previous entry for this entry must be in table MPCLINK.

RASLAPPL (continued)**Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 2 of 2)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	DNA	numeric (0 to 9) (a maximum of 15 binary-code) decimal digits	<i>Data network address.</i> Enter the digits that represent data network address (DNA). For outgoing applications, field DNA represents the remote node address of the location for the connection. For incoming applications, field DNA represents the only node address to request, establish, and accept a connection.
	USERDATA	alphanumeric (a maximum of 32 characters)	<i>User data.</i> Enter the datafill that identifies each end-to-end connection. The customer can configure this data. Note: For DATAPAC and NTELPAC, there is a limit of eight digits in field DNA.

ACSINFO = RMLP

If the entry in field ACSINFO is RMLP, enter data in refinement MLGID. A description of this process appears in the following table.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	MLGID	0 to 15	<i>Multilink group.</i> Enter the multilink group.

ACSINFO = RSLP

If the entry in field ACSINFO is RSLP, enter data in refinement LINKID. A description of this process appears in the following table.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	LINKID	0 to 29	<i>Link identifier.</i> Enter a link identifier. Table MPCLINK must contain a previous entry for LINKID.

RASLAPPL (continued)**ACSINFO = TLI**

If the entry in field ASCINFO is TLI, enter data in refinements COMMMODE and WELLKWNADDR. A description of this process appears in the following table.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	COMMMODE	C or S	<i>Communication mode.</i> This subfield determines if the enhanced AFT run over the Ethernet LAN acts as a client or a server. The S indicates server and C indicates client. The S is the default. For field transfer to the DMS Accounting Traffic Analysis System (DATAS), AFT must be a server.
	WELLKWNADDR	see subfields	<i>Well-known address.</i> This field contains subfields PORT and IPADDR. If AFT is a client, the well-known address is a completely specified transmission control protocol address of the far-end processor. If AFT is a server, the well-known address is a completely specified address of the AFT process in DMS.
	PORT	0 to 32767	<i>Port.</i> The AFT has a maximum of three sessions. Each session has a different port number. For file transfer with DATAS, port numbers are predetermined. For example, 30 000 for call detail recording (CDR) stream and 30 001 for trunk operational measurement (TRK_OM) stream. Use of the port number in table RASLAPPL can occur only if AFT acts as a client.
	PADDR	see subfields	<i>Internet protocol address.</i> This refinement contains subfields IPADDR1, IPADDR2, IPADDR3, and IPADDR4.

RASLAPPL (continued)**Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 2 of 2)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	PADDR1	0 to 255	<i>Internet protocol address 1.</i> If AFT acts as a server, enter the internet protocol address of the DMS. If AFT acts as a client, enter the internet address of the far-end processor.
	PADDR2	0 to 255	<i>Internet protocol address 2.</i> If AFT acts as a server, enter the internet protocol address of the DMS. If AFT acts as a client, enter the internet address of the far-end processor.
	PADDR3	0 to 255	<i>Internet protocol address 3.</i> If AFT acts as a server, enter the internet protocol address of the DMS. If AFT acts as a client, enter the internet address of the far-end processor.
	PADDR4	0 to 255	<i>Internet protocol address 4.</i> If AFT acts as a server, enter the internet protocol address of the DMS. If AFT acts as a client, enter the internet address of the far-end processor.

Datafill example

Sample datafill for table RASLAPPL appears in the following example.

MAP example for table RASLAPPL

NETCON	APTTYPE	BUFSIZE	NUMBUFFS	ACSINFO		
PRIMARYCDR	AFT	2048	4	MPCPVC	1	3 1

RASLAPPL (end)

Additional information

This section describes limits that apply to the entry of data in table RASLAPPL.

Limits

You can delete or change tuples in table RASLAPPL. The use of the MAP (maintenance and administration position) allows you to perform command interpreter (CI) commands DELETE and CHANGE. You can perform commands after you perform the CI command RASLSTOP on the altered datalink. The command RASLSTOP does not permanently disable the datalink. You can change or delete the information. After a datalink changes, you must perform the command RASLSTART to enable the datalink.

The only fields that can change, if the network connection is closed, are ACSINFO, BUFFSIZE, or NUMBUFFS.

RATEAREA

Table name

RATEAREA

Functional description

Feature AU3279, LINEATTR Servord Enhancements, split table LINEATTR (Line Attribute) into three tables to make data management easier:

- LINEATTR
- RATEAREA
- XLAPLAN

Table RATEAREA receives initial datafill in a one night process (ONP) from table LINEATTR. If a specific tuple from table LINEATTR results in a tuple that exists in table RATEAREA, the tuple is not added to table RATEAREA and the RATEAREA key copies back to table LINEATTR. If a specific tuple from table LINEATTR does not result in a tuple that exists in table RATEAREA, the tuple is added to table RATEAREA and the RATEAREA key copies back to table LINEATTR.

Note: You can delete tuples in table RATEAREA that other tables do not reference.

The LINEATTR Compression Tool feature (59017776) checks for duplicate tuples during the ADD, CHA, and REP commands. A warning message appears before the confirmation to provide an alert of a duplicate tuple. The message only generates if table OFCVAR parameter XLAPLAN_RATEAREA_SERVORD_ENABLED (XRSE) is set to MANDATORY_PROMPTS. This warning does not prevent datafill validation.

Datafill sequence and meaning

Enter datafill into the tables that follow before you datafill table RATEAREA:

- LATANAME
- LCASCRN or LCAINFO (if using LCA 6-digit screening)
- MRSNAME
- LGASCRN (if using LCAINFO)
- DPCTSCRN (if using LCAINFO)

Table size

Up to 32 000 tuples

RATEAREA (continued)**Datafill**

The following table lists datafill for the RATEAREA table.

Field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Subfield	Entry	Explanation and action
RTAIDX		alphanumeric (up to 16 characters)	Rate area log key. Enter index into table RATEAREA.
LCANAME		alphanumeric (up to 8 characters) or NLCA	Local calling area screening name. If you require screening of local central office codes (NNX), enter the local calling area screening name assigned to the LINEATTR key. Enter a local calling area screening name provisioned in either table LCASCRN or LCAINFO. If screening of local NNX codes is not required, enter NLCA.
MRSA		alphanumeric (up to 8 characters) or NIL	Message rate service area. If the switching unit is equipped to provide multiunit message rate (MUMR) services and MUMR billing records are required for calls to numbers resulting in a type of call of NP (no prefix), enter a message rate service area (MRSA) name as datafilled in table MRSANAME field MRSA. If MUMR billing records are not required, enter NIL. Calls to numbers resulting in a type of call other than NP result in normal direct dial (DD) or equal access (EA) billing records instead of MUMR billing records. A line does not have to be a message rate line, as indicated by its LCC, to be a multiunit message rate line.

RATEAREA (end)**Field descriptions (Sheet 2 of 2)**

Field	Subfield	Entry	Explanation and action
LATANM		alphanumeric (up to 8 characters)	Local access and transport area name. Enter the name of the local access and transport area (LATA) assigned to the LINEATTR key.
ADMININF		alphanumeric (up to 32 characters)	Administration information. Enter any string containing alphabetic characters, numeric characters, or underscores up to 32 characters. This entry provides a short explanation or note regarding the use of the LINEATTR key. The operating company defines the content of this entry.

Datafill example

The figure that follows shows sample datafill for table RATEAREA.

MAP display example for table RATEAREA

RTAIDX	LCANAME	MRSA	LATANM	ADMININF
L613_LATA1_0	L613	NIL	LATA1	\$

Table history**NA014**

The LINEATTR Compression Tool feature (59017776) checks for duplicate tuples during the ADD, CHA, and REP commands. A warning message appears before the confirmation to provide an alert of a duplicate tuple. The message only generates if table OFCVAR parameter XLAPLAN_RATEAREA_SERVORD_ENABLED (XRSE) is set to MANDATORY_PROMPTS.

LWW0006

Feature 59010108, Line Data and SERVORD Fold-in, incorporated table RATEAREA into DMS-100 Wireless.

NA011

Table RATEAREA was introduced.

RCCINV

Table name

Remote Cluster Controller Inventory

Overview

Table RCCINV contains the inventory data except the P-side link assignments for the remote cluster controller (RCC). Table RCCPSINV contains only the P-side link assignments.

The RCC name (field RCCNAME) is the key for tables RCCINV, RCCPSINV (RCC P-Side Inventory), IRLNKINV (Interlink Inventory), and SYLNKINV (Synchronous Link Inventory). Adding a tuple in table RCCINV automatically creates a corresponding tuple in tables RCCPSINV, IRLNKINV, and SYLNKINV. Deleting a tuple in table RCCINV automatically deletes the corresponding tuple in tables RCCPSINV, IRLNKINV, and SYLNKINV.

Functional description

Table RCCINV is used to maintain a list of RCC types that are datafilled in the DMS switch. The table information identifies where the RCC is located, the load and executive (exec) programs required, and the network link connections. There must be a minimum of three C-side ports datafilled in table RCCINV to connect the remote center offshore 2 (RCO2) type to the network.

The remote switching center (RSC) with an RCC supports one remote maintenance module (RMM) and up to eight line concentrating modules (LCM). An RSC with RCC2 or RCO2 supports two RMMs and up to eight enhanced LCM(E). All of these components are located at the same site. Some of the LCM(E)s can be replaced by remote LCMs (RLCM) located apart from the RSC. The RSC can be placed up to 240 km (150 miles) from its DMS-100 host or with extended distance capability (EDC) up to 500 miles. The RSC and DMS-100 host are interconnected by a DS-1 or PCM30 links.



CAUTION

RCC supports a maximum of nine P-side peripherals RCC2 and RCO2 support a maximum of ten peripherals

The total amount of peripheral nodes, including LCM(E)s, RLCMs, SMSRs, RMMs, and remote modules configured on RCCs can not exceed these limits. Attempts to datafill more than the maximum P-side nodes (peripherals) on RSCs will be rejected.

RCCINV (continued)

The Meridian cabinet remote module (MCRM) is used for the cabinetized Meridian SL-100 RCC, with product engineering code (PEC) 6X1201.

The RCC2 is an enhanced single-shelf RCC with an MX77 or AX74 processor. The RCC2 has ports for up to 20 C-side links and 54 P-side ports.

RCCs and RCC2s are remote line trunk controllers (LTC) that connect to a host LTC on its C-side by DS-1 links. For valid host LTC P-side link assignment rules, refer to table LTCPSINV (LTC P-Side Inventory). The RCC is physically similar to an LTC; the major difference is that the LTC has a DS30 interface on its C-side, but the RCC has a DS-1 interface.

The message (MSG) links (first and third entries in field CSLNKTAB) must be assigned to different line group array (LGA) or line trunk array (LTA) shelf arrays to ensure that the RSC is not affected by corruption or power failure in either the LGA or LTA shelf array.

The RCO2 peripheral module type of the DMS-100 Family differs physically from the RCC. On a functional level, the RCO2 and the RCC perform in the same manner. The PCM30 line group controller (PLGC) is the host node of an RCO2 with a maximum of 16 PCM30 links. An RCO2 is a double processor configuration of extended multiprocessor system (XMS)-based PMs (XPM) that use PCM30 carriers in their C-side links. The basic differences between the RCC and RCO2 are summarized in the following table.

Differences between RCC and RCO2 peripheral modules

PM type	RCC	RCO2
C-side PM type	LTC, LGC	PLGC
C-side ports	DS-1	PCM30
Optional cards	UTR14, UTR16, UTR18	UTR14, UTR16, ISP, RAM6X69
C-side PM type of RMM	RCC	RCO2

Table RCCINV lists the following data assignment for each bay associated with an RCC unit:

- a three-part key field composed of site name (also datafilled in table SITE), PM type (ARCC, RCC, RCC2, SRCC, or RCO2) and PM number
- an administration number associated with a given PM

RCCINV (continued)

- the frame type and frame number on which the PM is physically mounted
- the floor, row, frame position, and shelf position for each unit associated with a line concentrating equipment (LCE) frame
- the equipment PEC for the PM
- the issue name of the PM software
- the terminal types and corresponding executive programs for all the PM terminals used
- the PM type and number to which the RCC is attached
- the RCC C-side link assignments
- an emergency standalone (ESA) option, if equipped
- intra-switching, if allowed
- optional cards, if equipped
- the TONESET value used in the PM
- the PECs of processor cards in units 0 and 1. The PEC entered for each unit must be the PEC that has the minimum firmware capabilities in the processor complex.

Optional cards

The following optional cards are supported and are used for various applications:

CONTINUITY - NT6X70

This is a common channel interoffice signaling (CCIS) card for use with C6 or N6 applications.

UTR8, UTR9, UTR14, UTR15, UTR16, UTR17, UTR18 - NT6X92

These are universal tone receiver (UTR) cards. If UTR8 is datafilled, it indicates a UTR card is equipped in slot 8. Both UTR8 and UTR9 are for international digital trunk controller (IDTC) applications. For LTC, line group controller (LGC), and DTC applications, two UTR cards can be equipped either in slot 15, 16, or 17. For RCC applications, two UTR cards can be equipped in slot 14, 16, or 18.

ISP4, ISP - NTB01

This is the ISDN signaling preprocessor and is used for common peripheral modules (CPM). The ISP is equipped in slot 4 for RCO2, RCC2, and SONET RCC (SRCC) applications. When the ISP is not provisioned, slots 4 and 24 are equipped with 0X50 filler faceplates. The ISP is datafilled as ISP for most XPM applications prior to NA008. From NA008 on, the ISP is datafilled to

RCCINV (continued)

reflect the actual slot number where the ISP resides in unit 0; for example, ISP4.

MSGMX76

The MSGMX76 is the NTMX76AA messaging interface card. It provides DMSX and HDLC messaging capability between host and remote peripherals. DMSX is a half-duplex message protocol implemented on DS30 and DS-1 links. It is used to transfer messages between a remote CPM and an XPM+. The HDLC protocol is a full-duplex messaging protocol, which is more efficient than the DMSX messaging protocol. The HDLC protocol is supported only on an RCC2 with a host LTC+. The HDLC protocol is required when the round-trip delay between the host and the remote is over 2 ms (EDC).

MSG6X69

The MSG6X69 is the NT6X69 messaging interface card. It provides DMS-X messaging capability between host and remote peripherals. DMSX is a half-duplex message protocol implemented on DS30 and DS-1 links. It is used to transfer messages between a remote CPM and an XPM+.

Note: Only one messaging interface card type is provisioned. Use the MSGMX76 for HDLC protocol with extended distance capability (EDC), or the MSG6SX69 for DMS-X protocol without EDC functionality.

NT7X05

The NT7X05 peripheral remote loader (PRL) provides the ability to reduce XPM simplex time. This is done by allowing XPM software loads to be transferred to the XPM and stored locally within an XPM unit while the unit is in-service. Reducing XPM simplex time allows an existing loadfile to be replaced with a newer loadfile. During the process of replacing a loadfile, the last image is still available for recovery actions if required. The local storage mechanism is the NT7X05 circuit pack.

TONE6X79

The initial version of the NT6X69 message card (version AA) requires a tone generator card, the NT6X79, on the shelf. In this case, TONE6X79 must be specified in field OPTCARD. The subsequent version of the NT6X69 card (version AB) has its tone generator chip on the card. As of BCS34, the NT6X43 message card is no longer supported and MSG6X43 is not specified in field OPTCARD because the NT6X69 message card is being used.

RAM6X69

If RAM6X69 is specified in field OPTCARD, a downloadable tone set is used in field TONESET. Card RAM6X69 must be used for the RCO2.

RCCINV (continued)

CMR13, CMR15, CMR16, CMR17, CMR18, CMR19 - NT6X78

This is the CLASS modem resource card that is used to provide the Calling Number Delivery feature.

ETSBX69

Enhanced time switch (ETS) corresponds to an increase in P-side capacity that is implemented in a later feature.

Datafill sequence and implications

Table PMLOADS must be datafilled with the PM load information before table RCCINV can be datafilled.

Also, the following datafill must exist before RCO2 can be datafilled in table RCCINV:

- The host PLGC is datafilled in table LTCINV and there are enough C-side links on the PLGC for the additional RCO2.
- A template for PLGC D30 carriers is present in table CARRMTC.
- At least two D30 carriers on different shelves of the PLGC are datafilled to connect to the RCO2.
- A remote location (for example, REM1) is datafilled in table SITE.

The value DFI that is datafilled in field XPMTYPE of table RCCINV must first be datafilled in tables LTCINV and LTCPSINV.

The RCC name (field RCCNAME) is the key for tables RCCINV, RCCPSINV, IRLNKINV, and SYLNKINV. Adding a tuple in table RCCINV automatically creates a corresponding tuple in tables RCCPSINV, IRLNKINV, and SYLNKINV. This tuple contains the RCC name, a false value for the BITS definition boolean, the nilport symbol (\$) for the vector of BITS links, and a false value for the revertive switching boolean. Deleting a tuple in table RCCINV automatically deletes the corresponding tuple in tables RCCPSINV, IRLNKINV, and SYLNKINV.

Note: The tuple RCCINV creates in tables RCCPSINV, IRLNKINV, and SYLNKINV enters a false value for building integrated timing system (BITS). This value must remain false because BITS is not supported.

Table size

0 to 255 tuples

Memory is dynamically allocated for this table.

RCCINV (continued)**Datafill**

The following table lists datafill for table RCCINV.

**DANGER**

Entering incorrect shelf information can result in a valid unit going out of service

Entering an incorrect shelf position (field SHPOS) results in log data that incorrectly identifies a faulty XPM shelf. This error can cause a valid unit to be taken out of service, and may cause an E1 condition.

Field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 8)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
RCCNAME		see subfields	Remote cluster controller name. This field consists of subfields SITENM, PMTYPE, and RCCNO. Note: All RCC nodes entered in this table are also displayed in tables RCCPSINV, IRLNKINV, and SYLNKINV.
	SITENM	alphanumeric	Site name. Enter the site name assigned to the remote location. This entry must also appear in table SITE.
	PMTYPE	ARCC, RCC2, RCC, SRCC, or RCO2	Peripheral module type. Enter the type of PM. ARCC is the Austrian version of the remote cluster controller.
Note: When datafilling field CSLNKTAB, ensure message links are not assigned to the same physical interface card. When the interface card supports two or more links, separate the message links by the number of links on the interface cards. This applies to all interface link types; DS-1, DS30, DS30A, or PCM-30. Table control will issue a warning if an attempt is made to assign message links on the same interface card. Assigning message links to the same interface card can cause an E1 outage (failure of all message links) if the card fails.			

RCCINV (continued)**Field descriptions (Sheet 2 of 8)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	RCCNO	numeric (0 to 255)	Remote cluster controller number. Enter the PM number. Note: This number is unique by office and not by site. Any entry outside this range is invalid.
ADNUM		numeric (0 to 4095)	Administration number. This field contains the external administrative number associated with a PM. Enter a numerical value that is unique among all other PMs in an office.
FRTYPE		CRSC, MCRM, MCRMS, RCE, RCEI	Frame type. Enter the frame type on which the PM equipment is mounted. Frame type MCRMS is valid with RCC2 and requires datafill of refinement EXTERTYP with an entry of MCRMS.
FRNO		numeric (0 to 511)	Frame number. Enter the number of the frame on which the PM is mounted.
SHPOS		numeric (0 to 77)	Shelf position. Enter the position of the lower of the two shelves on the frame unit, in inches above the floor (1 in = 25.4 mm). (See Warning at beginning of table.)
FLOOR		numeric (0 to 99)	Floor. Enter the number of the floor on which the PM frame is located.
ROW		A to Z and AA to ZZ (except I, II, O, and OO)	Row. Enter the row in which the PM equipment frame is located.
FRPOS		numeric (0 to 99)	Frame position. Enter the bay position of the PM equipment frame.
Note: When datafilling field CSLNKTAB, ensure message links are not assigned to the same physical interface card. When the interface card supports two or more links, separate the message links by the number of links on the interface cards. This applies to all interface link types; DS-1, DS30, DS30A, or PCM-30. Table control will issue a warning if an attempt is made to assign message links on the same interface card. Assigning message links to the same interface card can cause an E1 outage (failure of all message links) if the card fails.			

RCCINV (continued)**Field descriptions (Sheet 3 of 8)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
EQPEC		6X12AA, 6X1201, 6X12DA, 6X12DB, 6X12GA, FX17JB, MX85AA, 6112SI	Equipment product engineering code. Enter the PEC of the PM as follows: • Enter MX85AA if the entry in field PMTYPE is RCC2, RCO2, or SRCC. • Enter 6112SI if the entry in field PMTYPE is ARCC.
LOAD		alphanumeric (vector of up to eight characters)	Load. Enter the name given to the issue of PM software. Table PMLOADS must be datafilled first with the load used.
EXECTAB		see subfields	Executive table. This field consists of subfields TRMTYPE and EXEC. Note: More than one field TRMTYPE and field EXEC combination (up to 8) can be used for a given PM.
Note: When datafilling field CSLNKTAB, ensure message links are not assigned to the same physical interface card. When the interface card supports two or more links, separate the message links by the number of links on the interface cards. This applies to all interface link types; DS-1, DS30, DS30A, or PCM-30. Table control will issue a warning if an attempt is made to assign message links on the same interface card. Assigning message links to the same interface card can cause an E1 outage (failure of all message links) if the card fails.			

RCCINV (continued)**Field descriptions (Sheet 4 of 8)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	TRMTYPE	AB250, ABTRK, ESALINES, KEYSET, M5X09, M5X12, POTS, R1_TERM, RMM_TERM	Terminal type. Enter the type of PM terminals used as follows: • AB250 for DMS-250 trunks • ABTRK for regular trunks • ESALINES for emergency standalone lines • KSBAEX for ISDN ARCCs • KEYSET for P-phone and data lines • M5X09 and M5X12 for Meridian 9- and 12-button sets • POTS for regular lines • R1_TERM for DTC300 trunks • RMM_TERM for remote lines
Note: When datafilling field CSLNKTAB, ensure message links are not assigned to the same physical interface card. When the interface card supports two or more links, separate the message links by the number of links on the interface cards. This applies to all interface link types; DS-1, DS30, DS30A, or PCM-30. Table control will issue a warning if an attempt is made to assign message links on the same interface card. Assigning message links to the same interface card can cause an E1 outage (failure of all message links) if the card fails.			

RCCINV (continued)**Field descriptions (Sheet 5 of 8)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	EXEC	DCM250, DTC300, DTCEX, ESAEX, FXODTC, KSBAEX, KSETEX, POTSEX, RSMEX	Executive programs. Enter the set of executive programs required for the PM specified in field TRMTYPE as follows: • Enter DCM250 if the entry in field TRMTYPE is AB250. • Enter DTC300 if the entry in field TRMTYPE is R1_TERM. • Enter DTCEX or FXODTC (depending on type of trunking) if the entry in field TRMTYPE is ABTRK. (FXODTC is for RCC types only - not RCC2) • Enter ESAEX if the entry in field TRMTYPE is ESALINES. • Enter KSETEX if the entry in field TRMTYPE is KEYSET, M5X09, or M5X12. • Enter POTSEX if the entry in field TRMTYPE is POTS. • Enter RSMEX if the entry in field TRMTYPE is RMM_TERM.
CSPM		see subfields	C-side peripheral module. This field consists of subfields XPMTYPE and XPMNO.
	XPMTYPE	DFI, LGC, LTC, PLGC	Peripheral module type. Enter the type of PM to which the RCC C-side is attached. Only DFI can be used for SRCC. Note: Datafill for an LGCO or an LGCOi is always PLGC.
Note: When datafilling field CSLNKTAB, ensure message links are not assigned to the same physical interface card. When the interface card supports two or more links, separate the message links by the number of links on the interface cards. This applies to all interface link types; DS-1, DS30, DS30A, or PCM-30. Table control will issue a warning if an attempt is made to assign message links on the same interface card. Assigning message links to the same interface card can cause an E1 outage (failure of all message links) if the card fails.			

RCCINV (continued)**Field descriptions (Sheet 6 of 8)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
CSLNKTAB	XPMNO	numeric (0 to 255)	Peripheral module number. Enter the number of the PM to which the RCC C-side is attached. Entries outside the range 0 to 255 are invalid.
		numeric (0 to 19) or NILPORT	C-side link table. This field is a vector of up to 16 entries. Enter the LTC P-side DS-1 links (0 to 19) to which the RCC C-side is assigned. Note: All the links from an RCC must go to the same LTC. MSG links (1st and 3rd entries) of the RSC must be assigned to different LGA or LTA shelf arrays to ensure that the RSC is not affected by corruption or power failure in either the LGA or LTA shelf array. Field CSLNKTAB can also contain the PLGC links (0 to 15) on which the RCO2 is assigned. The PLGC links correspond to the RCO2's C-side link 0 to 15. The minimum number of links for an RCO2 is two. The first link entered for each unit (0 and 1) is used as the messaging link. To connect the RCC2 and RCO2 to the network requires a minimum of three C-side links. An entry of NILPORT is used to skip links; ports 0 and 2 can be equipped and port 1 can be left unequipped by using the NILPORT option.
Note: When datafilling field CSLNKTAB, ensure message links are not assigned to the same physical interface card. When the interface card supports two or more links, separate the message links by the number of links on the interface cards. This applies to all interface link types; DS-1, DS30, DS30A, or PCM-30. Table control will issue a warning if an attempt is made to assign message links on the same interface card. Assigning message links to the same interface card can cause an E1 outage (failure of all message links) if the card fails.			

RCCINV (continued)**Field descriptions (Sheet 7 of 8)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
ESA		Y or N	Emergency stand-alone. Enter Y (yes) and datafill field WXSACT if the RSC has the emergency stand-alone (ESA) option. Otherwise, enter N (no). ESA is applicable to non-ISDN lines only in an RCC2 and is not supported within an RCO2.
	WSXWACT	Y or N	Warm exit switch activity. This field becomes active only if the entry in field ESA is Y. Enter Y if RCC type supports warm ESA exit. The default value for this field is N.
INTRASW		Y or N	Intra-switching. Enter Y if intra-switching on the RCC or RCC2 is allowed. Otherwise, enter N.
Note: When datafilling field CSLNKTAB, ensure message links are not assigned to the same physical interface card. When the interface card supports two or more links, separate the message links by the number of links on the interface cards. This applies to all interface link types; DS-1, DS30, DS30A, or PCM-30. Table control will issue a warning if an attempt is made to assign message links on the same interface card. Assigning message links to the same interface card can cause an E1 outage (failure of all message links) if the card fails.			

RCCINV (continued)**Field descriptions (Sheet 8 of 8)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
ADDLMSG		N	Additional message link. Additional message links are not supported. Note: When changing the ADDLMSG field from Y to N, the RCC2 AML links must be either manual busy (ManB) or offline (Offl).
OPTCARD		CMR5, CMR13, CMR15, CMR16, CMR17, CMR18, CMR19, CONTINUITY, ETSBX69, ISP, MSGMX76, MSG6X69, NT7X05AA, RAM6X69, TONE6X79, UTR6, UTR7, UTR8, UTR9, UTR14, UTR15, UTR16, UTR17, UTR18	Optional card. This field is a vector of up to 10 entries. Enter the optional card as follows: - Enter CONTINUITY if equipped with NT6X70 for CCIS C6 or N6 application. - Enter UTR8, UTR9, UTR14, UTR15, UTR16, UTR17 or UTR18 if equipped with UTR cards in slots 8, 9, 14, 15, 16, 17 or 18 respectively. Note 1: MSGMX76 messaging interface card is used for HDLC protocol and EDC. MSG6X69 is used for DMS-X protocol and does not allow EDC. Note 2: NT7X05AA is a peripheral remote loader (PRL) card. Refer to subfield SLOT_NUMBER. Note 3: UTR8 and UTR9 are for IDTC applications; UTR15, UTR16, and UTR17 are for LTC, LGC, and DTC applications; and UTR14, UTR16, and UTR18 are for RCC applications.
Note: When datafilling field CSLNKTAB, ensure message links are not assigned to the same physical interface card. When the interface card supports two or more links, separate the message links by the number of links on the interface cards. This applies to all interface link types; DS-1, DS30, DS30A, or PCM-30. Table control will issue a warning if an attempt is made to assign message links on the same interface card. Assigning message links to the same interface card can cause an E1 outage (failure of all message links) if the card fails.			

RCCINV (continued)**OPTCARD = CMRnn**

If the entry in field OPTCARD is CMRnn (where *nn* is equivalent to 8, 9, or 14 to 18), datafill field CMRLOAD.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	CMRLOAD	alphanumeric (vector of up to eight characters)	Class model resource load. Enter the appropriate CMR software load name.

OPTCARD = ISPnn

If the entry in field OPTCARD is ISP, datafill subfield SLOT_NUMBER as described in the following table. Then, go to field TONESET to continue datafill for table RCCINV.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	SLOT_NUMBER	3 to 19	Slot number. The recommended optional slot number for most North American XPMs is 16.

OPTCARD = MSGMX76

If the entry in field OPTCARD is MSGMX76, datafill field MX76INFO.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	MX76INFO	see subfield	MX76 information. This field consists of subfields MX76LOC and PROTOCOL.
	MX76LOC	HOST or REM	MX76 location. Enter REM if the card is located in a remote peripheral and datafill field PROTOCOL. Any entry other than REM is invalid for table RCCINV.

RCCINV (continued)**Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 2 of 2)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	PROTOCOL	DMSX or HDLC	Protocol. Enter the protocol for host-to-remote communication. The default is DMSX. When changing the messaging protocol from DMSX to HDLC, the RCC2 C-side links can be InSv. A DMSX to HDLC dynamic upgrade is not allowed in the inactive CM. Note: When changing field PROTOCOL from DMSX to HDLC, calls may be established on channels dedicated to HDLC during a dynamic upgrade. The central control (CC) checks to see if there are calls on these channels and sends a warning to the MAP display that existing calls will be dropped. The user must confirm with Y before the protocol can be changed. The PM state is then changed to in-service trouble (ISTb) until all HDLC links are synchronized.

OPTCARD = NT7X05AA

If the entry in field OPTCARD is NT7X05AA, datafill subfield SLOT_NUMBER as described in the following table, then go to field TONESET to continue datafill for table RCCINV.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	SLOT_NUMBER	numeric (3 to 19, see explanation)	Slot number. If the entry in field PMTYPE is RCC, enter slot number 12. Slot numbers 14, 16, and 18 are also allowed if they are not occupied by other cards. If the entry in field PMTYPE is RCC2, enter slot number 5 or 7 (card must be placed in slot pairs 5 and 23 or 7 and 21).

RCCINV (continued)**All cards**

For all optional cards, continue datafill for table RCCINV as described in the following table.

Field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 3)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
TOESET		AUS100, AUS300, AUSTRIA, CEP, CHINA, EIREDTG, EIRELGC, HUNGARY, INDIA, JAPAN, JAPAN1, MALAYSIA, MALYADSI, MCL, MOROCCO, NA_RAM, NORTHAA, NORTHAM, NZDTC, NZLGC, PHILADSI, PHILTONE, SPAIN, SRILANKA, SRILADSI, TURK300, TURKEY, UK, UK100, UK300, UKADSI	Tone set. Enter the tone set appropriate for the ARCC, RCC, RCC2, SRCC, or RCO2 PM. Tone sets NORTHAM, TURKEY, UK, MCL, SPAIN, CEP, AUSTRIA, HUNGARY, and CHINA are ROM tone sets. The downloadable RAM tone sets are JAPAN, MALAYSIA, MALYADSI, MOROCCO, TURK300, AUS300, EIRELGC, EIREDTG, AUS100, UK300, UK100, UKADSI, NZLGC, NZDTC, PHILADSI, PHILTONE, SRILADSI, SRILANKA, INDIA, JAPAN1, and NA_RAM (North American RAM-based tone set). Entries outside this range are invalid. The default value for domestic RCC is NORTHAM. Tone set NORTHAA supports the Bellcore-defined analog display services interface (ADSI) tone for the 6X69AD tone and messaging card. Tone set MALYADSI supports the Bellcore-defined analog display services interface (ADSI) tone. Tone set PHILADSI supports the Bellcore-defined (ADSI) tone. Tone set SRILADSI supports the Bellcore-defined (ADSI) tone.

RCCINV (continued)**Field descriptions (Sheet 2 of 3)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
PROCPEC		6X45AA, 6X45AB, 6X45AC, 6X45CA, 6X45AD, 6X45AE, 6X45AF, 6X45BA, 6X45BB, 6X45BC, MX77AA, AX74AA, SX05AA	Processor equipment product engineering code. Enter the PEC of the 6X45 card in unit 0 and 1 of the RCC. The PEC entered in each unit must be the card with the minimum firmware capabilities in the processor complex of each unit. The PECs listed have increasing firmware capabilities. For RCO2, the 6X45BC card must be used for CSP02 and below. For CSP03 and up, MX77AA or AX74AA is supported. For RCC2, the PEC is MX77AA or AX74AA. For RCC, the PEC MX77AA can also be used and is referred to as an RCC plus. An SX05AA can only be datafilled on an RCC2 and cannot be datafilled in combination with a 6X45 processor. When the SX05AA is datafilled, the corresponding PRL card must be datafilled as well. Valid values are • \$ - for the filler packlet (no functionality) • SX06BA - for 32 Mbyte PRL memory packlet • SX06CA - for 64 Mbyte PRL memory packlet • SX06DA - for 128 Mbyte PRL memory packlet Note: If an SX05AA processor is datafilled in both units, an NT7X05AA is not allowed in the OPTCARD field.
E2LOAD		alphanumeric (vector of up to eight characters)	EEPROM load name. Enter the erasable electronic programming read only memory (EEPROM) load name. If the shelf is equipped with a processor that is different from NTMX77, field E2LOAD is automatically datafilled with the string NILLOAD.

RCCINV (continued)**Field descriptions (Sheet 3 of 3)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
EXTINFO		see subfields	Extension shelf information. This field consists of subfields EXTSHelf, EXTFRtYP, EXTFRNO, EXTSHPOS, EXTFLoor, EXTROW, EXTFRPOS, EXTEQPEC, and EXTSide.
	EXTSHelf	Y or N	Extension shelf. Enter Y if the CPM has an extension shelf and continue datafill for this table. This is true only for RCC2 or RCO2. Otherwise, enter N; no other datafill is required.
	EXTFRtYP	CEXT, MCRMS, RCEI	Extension frame type. Enter the type of frame in which the extension shelf is located. RCC2 must have an EXTFRtYP of CEXT.
	EXTFRNO	numeric (0 to 511)	Extension frame number. Enter the frame number of the frame type in which the extension shelf is placed.
	EXTSHPOS	numeric (0 to 77)	Extension shelf position. Enter the shelf position in inches above the floor.
	EXTFLoor	numeric (0 to 99)	Extension shelf floor location. Enter the floor on which the extension shelf is located.
	EXTROW	A to Z (except I and O)	Extension shelf row location. Enter the row in which the extension shelf is located.
	EXTFRPOS	numeric (0 to 99)	Extension shelf frame position. Enter the extension shelf position within the frame.
	EXTEQPEQ	MX86AA	Extension shelf equipment PEC. Enter the extension shelf equipment PEC.
	EXTSide	L or R	Extension shelf side. Enter L (left) or R (right) to indicate on which half of the physical shelf the logical extension shelf is located.

Datafill example

The example shows assignments for RCC 1 located at site HOST. This RCC is controlled by LTC 7 located in the host office. There are eleven DS-1 links in use between this controller and the host office.

RCCINV (continued)

The RCC does not have the ESA option and intra-switching is not allowed. Universal tone receiver cards are equipped in slots 15 and 16. The PEC of unit 0 and 1 of the RCC is 6X45AC.

With regard to vectors, note that EXECTAB has two members, CSLNKTAB has eleven members, and OPTCARD has two members. The \$ sign indicates the end of the vector.

This example has one continuous record.

MAP display example for table RCCINV

RCCNAME	ADNUM	FRTYPE	FRNO	SHPOS	FLOOR	ROW	FRPOS	EQPEC	LOAD	
									EXECTAB	
CSPM									CSLNKTAB	
ESA INTRASW									OPTCARD	
TONESET		PROCPEC			E2LOAD				EXTINFO	
										RE
M1		RCC	1							
2		RCE	2	4	1	B	0	6X12AA	ESR06BB	\$
(POTS POTSEX)	(	RMM_TERM		RSMEY)	(	KEYSET	KSETEX)	(	ABTRK	DTCEX)
(ESALINES ESAEX)	\$									
LTC	7									
(0)(1)(2)(3)(4)(5)(6)(7)(8)(9)(10)(11)(12)(13)(14)(15)(16)(17)(18)(19)	\$									
Y	Y	N								
(	UTR14	)	(	UTR16	)	(	CMR15	CMR03A)	(	NT7X05AA 17)
(	MSG6X69	)	\$							
NORTHAM	MX77AA	MX77AA		NILLOAD					N	\$

Table history**MMP13**

Added new values MALYADSI, PHILADSI, and SRILADSI to field TONESET.

NA010

Added information supporting 20 DS-1 C-side links.

APC009

Added values INDIA and SRILANKA to field TONESET.

RCCINV (continued)

NA008

The following changes were made for NA008 to table RCCINV:

- Changed the PEC6X45 field name to PROCPEC to support various processors including the NTMX77, NTAX74, and NTSX05.
- Added datafill options for NTAX74 and NTSX05 in PROCPEC field.
- Removed restrictions on support for the NT7X05 PRL card when the NTAX74 card is datafilled in PROCPEC for an RCC2.

Table RCCINV has been updated for the NA009 release of this document. This update was made in response to a Problem Resolution System (PRS) request for the NA008 timeframe.

XPM08

Added message link assignment warnings.

GL03.1

Added datafill to allow for support of an RCO2 hosted by an LGCO+ in China (without ISDN or EDC).

NA007

Added a warning note to table RCCINV on datafilling field CSLNKTAB. A message is displayed by table control if an attempt is made to datafill multiple message links that are assigned to the same interface card.

APC07

Reference to "Intra-switching calls not supported within an RCO2" in table RCCINV was removed.

The options MALAYSIA and PHILTONE were added to field TONESET.

NA005

The following changes were made to table RCCINV:

- added information to explanation column of fields ADDLMSG and OPTCARD for feature AN1548, InSv Upgrade DMSX to HDLC
- added information on the MSGMX76 optional card

NA004

The following changes were made to table RCCINV:

- added information under "Overview" regarding table interactions between table RCCINV and table SYLNKINV
- added table SYLNKINV to note under field RCCNAME

RCCINV (continued)

- added entry NT7X05AA for subfield OPTCARD
- added refinement SLOT_NUMBER for subfield OPTCARD entry NT7X05AA
- removed references to PRCC and RCCI PM types that are no longer supported

NA002

The following changes were made to table RCCINV:

- A paragraph was added under “Functional description” for the RCC2.
- Field ADDLMSGSL was added.
- The entry NORTHAA (North American ADS-1) was added for field TONESET.

BCS36

Field ADNUM was added.

Supplementary information

When references to data changes affecting RCC link information in table RCCINV are made, the following warning applies.



WARNING

Call processing to the PLGC and RCO2 can be affected

If the data change affects link information to a PCM30 line group controller (PLGC) hosting an RCO2, this can result in static data changes to the PLGC and RCO2. Such changes can affect call processing to both the PLGC and RCO2 and must only be done during low traffic periods. If a static data mismatch condition occurs on the RCO2 (the RCO2 shows an in-service trouble (ISTb) condition). Two warm switches of activity (SWACT) must be performed to update the static data in both units of the RCO2.

Mapping of links from an RCO2 through the PLGC takes precedence over any requirements for channels for call processing in the PLGC itself. The affect of any changes to link configuration on call processing of the PLGC and RCO2 must be fully understood before proceeding.

Any change in C-side or P-side links must be made very carefully. Ensure that enough call processing C-side capacity remains in the PLGC and RCO2.

RCCINV (end)

Dynamic C-side link reconfiguration of the RCO2 is not supported. Such an operation is blocked when there is at least one network special connection (SPECCONN) going through that particular RCO2. If the user tries to alter a C-side link in table RCCINV when at least one SPECCONN uses that XPM, the tuple change is not permitted and the following error message is displayed:

```
ERROR: Delete Network SPECCONN connections before changing  
CSLINKS
```

Similarly, dynamic C-side link reconfiguration of the RCO2 can corrupt time-division multiplexing (TDM) connections using the equipped C-side port to the PLGC. If a Basic Rate Interface (BRI) ISDN TDM connection is using the port that the user is adding, deleting or changing, then the following message is printed, and the user is advised to delete the related ISDN lines before resuming dynamic C-side link reconfiguration on the RCO2:

```
C-SIDE PORT XXX IS BEING USED FOR ISDN CONNECTIONS. IF FULL  
UTILIZATION OF THIS PORT IS DESIRED, THE FOLLOWING LENS  
ASSOCIATED WITH WITH THESE ISDN CONNECTIONS MUST BE DELETED AND  
RE-DATAFILLED AFTER THIS LINK CHANGE IS COMPLETE.
```

TDM connections using intraswitching channels are not connected to a host channel. As a result, they are not affected by an RCO2 C-side link change.

When datafilling message links in RCCINV, separate links by a minimum of slots equal to the number of links on the interface card. Ensure that both message links are *not* assigned to the same interface card. An E1 outage can occur if both message links are assigned to a card that fails.

```
Both c-side message links assigned to the same XPM  
interface card. If this card becomes disabled it  
WILL cause an *** OUTAGE ***. Links on the same card  
include: {0 1}, {2 3}, {4 5}, {6 7}, {8 9}, {10 11},  
{12 13}, {14 15}, {16 17}, {18 19}. Each message  
link should be on a different card.
```

RCCPSINV

Table name

Remote Cluster Controller P-Side Link Inventory Table

Functional description

Table RCCPSINV contains peripheral-side (P-side) link assignments for remote cluster controller (RCC) peripheral modules (PM). The table has a three-part key consisting of a site name (as datafilled in table SITE), PM type, and PM number.

A corresponding default tuple is automatically added in table RCCPSINV if a PM is datafilled in table RCCINV. In this default tuple, all P-side links for the PM are initially defined as NILTYPE. P-side links that do not have hardware assigned must remain as NILTYPE. Unequipped, software-assigned P-side links generate service problems.

The following PM types are supported by table RCCPSINV:

- ARCC (Austrian remote cluster controller)
- RCC (remote cluster controller)
- RCC2 (compact RCC)
- RCO2 (remote switching center offshore 2)
- SRCC (SONET RCC)

The following table shows the sequence in which the RCC P-side ports must be assigned to ensure correct operation of the remote. This sequence table does not apply to RCC2 P-side port assignments.

P-side port assignments for RCC

Port number	Sequence
0,1	DS30A links to remote maintenance module (RMM) only
2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19	DS-1 links
19, 18, 17, 16, 15, 14, 13, 12, 11, 10, 9, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2,	DS30A links for line concentrating modules (LCM)

D-channel handlers (DCH) can reside in odd-numbered ports only.

RCCPSINV (continued)

The RCC2 is datafilled with up to 54 (0-53) multiples of P-side link information. Valid RCC2 link types are DS30A, DS-1, DCH, and NILTYPE.

When an extension shelf is added, there are datafill restrictions for RCC2 P-side links connected to the extension shelf. The DS-1 and DCH links connected to the extension shelf are datafilled only if the extension shelf is datafilled in table RCCINV. All links connected to the extension shelf must be changed in table RCCPSINV from DS-1 or DCH to NILTYPE prior to deleting the extension shelf from table RCCINV.

Some of the DCH and DS-1 interface cards occupy the same physical slots, and therefore cannot coexist. The following pairs of links cannot be datafilled for the same extension shelf:

- DCH link 14 and any of the DS-1 links 24 to 31
- DCH link 15 and any of the DS-1 links 32 to 39
- DCH link 13 and any of the DS-1 links 40 to 47

Up to ten DCH cards can be datafilled in table RCCPSINV for an RCC2.

ATTENTION

ISDN line drawer for remotes (ILDR) is first available for remote switching center-SONET (RSC-S) and remote switching center (RSC) configurations in the NA007/XPM08 timeframe. ILDR is first available for remote line concentrating module (RLCM), outside plant module (OPM), and outside plant access cabinet (OPAC) configurations in the NA008/XPM81 timeframe.

When changing the carrier of a link connected to an ILDR-equipped RLCM, the new carrier must allow 64 kbit/s clear channel.

For related information, refer to tables RCCINV and IRLNKINV.

Datafill sequence and implications

The following tables must be datafilled before table RCCPSINV:

- RCCINV
- SITE
- CARRMTC

Table size

0 to 255 tuples

RCCPSINV (continued)**Datafill**

The following table lists datafill for table RCCPSINV.

Field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
RCCNAME		see subfields	Remote cluster controller name. This field consists of subfields SITENM, PMTYPE, and RCCNO.
	SITENM	alphanumeric (up to four characters)	Site name. Enter the site name assigned to the remote location. This entry must also appear in table SITE.
	PMTYPE	ARCC, RCC, RCC2, RCO2, or SRCC	Peripheral module type. Enter the type of peripheral module (PM) as follows: • ARCC (Austrian remote cluster controller) • RCC (remote cluster controller) • RCC2 (compact RCC) • RCO2 (remote switching center offshore 2) • SRCC (SONET RCC)
	RCCNO	0 to 255	Remote cluster controller number. Enter the RCC number (defined in table RCCINV). Note: This number is unique by office and not by site.
PSLNKTAB		see subfields	P-side link table. This field consists of subfields PSLINK and PSDATA.
	PSLINK	0 to 53	P-side link. Enter the P-side port number of the remote cluster controller (RCC).
	PSDATA	see subfield	P-side data. This subfield consists of subfield AREASELCT.

RCCPSINV (continued)**Field descriptions (Sheet 2 of 2)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	AREASELCT	D30, DCH, DS1, DS30A, or NILTYPE	Area selector. Enter D30 for ARCC and RCO2, and datafill refinements CARRIDX and ACTION. Enter DCH for RCC2, SRCC, and RCO2. Enter DS1 for links to remotes of a remote and for RCC, RCC2, and SRCC, and datafill refinements CARRIDX and ACTION. Enter DS30A for all links to remote maintenance modules (RMM) and line concentrating modules (LCM). Enter NILTYPE for RCC2 P-side links 0 and 8 if dual configuration is defined in table IRLNKINV. Enter NILTYPE for all other unequipped links.
	CARRIDX	alphanumeric (up to 16 characters)	Carrier index. If the entry in subfield AREASELCT is D30 or DS1, datafill this refinement. Enter the name to index into table CARRMTC for maintenance information of the carrier. Enter DEFAULT for the default template in table CARRMTC.
	ACTION	Y or N	Action. If the entry in subfield AREASELCT is D30 or DS1, datafill this refinement. Enter Y (yes) to remove the carrier from service if the out-of-service limit (OL) for frame, slip, errored-second, or severe-errored-second is exceeded. Otherwise, enter N (no).

Datafill example

An example of datafill for table RCCPSINV follows.

RCCPSINV (end)**MAP display example for table RCCPSINV**

RCCNAME		PSLNKTAB
REM2	RCC 0	
(0 DS30A) (1 DS30A) (2 DS30A) (3 DS30A) (4 DS30A) (5 DS30A)		
(6 DS30A) (7 DS1 DEFAULT N) (8 DS1 DEFAULT N) (9 DS1 DEFAULT N)		
(10 DS30A) (11 DS1 DEFAULT N) (12 DS1 DEFAULT N)		
(13 DS1 DEFAULT N) (14 DS30A) (15 DS1 DEFAULT N) (16 DS30A) (17		
DS30A)		
(18 DS30A) (19 DS1 DEFAULT N) \$		
REM3	RCC 1	
(0 DS30A) (1 DS30A) (2 DS1 DEFAULT N) (3 DS1 DEFAULT N) (4 DS30A)		
(5 DS30A) (6 DS1 DEFAULT N) (7 DS1 DEFAULT N) (8 DS30A) (9 DS30A)		
(10 DS1 DEFAULT N) (11 DS1 DEFAULT N) (12 DS30A) (13 DS30A)		
(14 DS1 DEFAULT N) (15 DS1 DEFAULT N) (16 DS1 DEFAULT N)		
(17 DS1 DEFAULT N) (18 DS1 DEFAULT N) (19 DS1 DEFAULT N) \$		

Table history**NA008**

Table RCCPSINV has been updated for the NA011 release of this document. This update was made in response to a Problem Resolution System (PRS) request for the NA008 timeframe.

NA007

New restrictions have been added as a result of the introduction of the ILDR.

NA004

The following changes were made to table RCCPSINV:

- added two paragraphs to "Functional description" regarding RCC2 P-side side links 0 and 8
- added explanation to subfield AREASELCT, entry NILTYPE
- removed references to PRCC and RCCI PM types that are no longer supported

BCS36

The following changes were made to table RCCPSINV:

- added PM type ARCC
- added value D30 to and corrected values for field AREASELCT

RCFCLI**Table name**

Remote Call Forwarding Calling Line Identification Table

Functional description

This table lists up to a maximum of eight serving numbering plan areas (NPAs) and directory numbers of the base station for a remote call forwarding line with the calling line identification option.

The operating company uses the Remote Call Forwarding Calling Line Identification Table Record (form 2203) to record input data for table RCFCLI.

Datafill sequence and implications

There is no requirement to datafill other tables prior to table RCFCLI.

Table size

Memory is automatically allocated for the eight entries.

Datafill

The table that follows lists datafill for table RCFCLI.

Field descriptions

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
INDEX		1 to 8	<i>Index</i> Enter the table index. Use RCFINDEX to find the next available index.
SNPA		numeric (3 digits)	<i>Serving numbering plan area</i> Enter the serving NPA assigned to the base station.
LCLDN		numeric (1 to 13 digits, 0 to 9)	<i>Directory number</i> Enter the directory number assigned to the base station.

Datafill example

The figure that follows shows datafill for table RCFCLI.

RCFCLI (end)

The example is for directory number 225-4983 in serving NPA 613 assigned to index number 2.

MAP display example for table RCFCLI

INDEX	SNPA	LCLDN
2	613	2254983

Table history

MMP14

Changed the entry for field LCLDN from “(7 digits)” to “(1 to 13 digits, 0 to 9)” for feature E.164 Compliance for Redirection Services (REDIRSRV ARCHID).

RCNAME

Table name

ISDN Routing Characteristic Name Table

Functional description

The different ISDN routing characteristic names for an ISDN central office switch appear in table RCNAME. These names appear in other tables used to process calls with ISDN routing characteristics. Table RCNAME is the first of a series of tables. The user uses the table series for the installation of Bellcore TR-448, ISDN Routing and Digit Analysis.

Each routing characteristic-name points to an index in table RTECHAR. This element is the first step in the ISDN call translation process.

The value of RCNAME determines the translation path of the call. When RCNAME contains the value NILNAME, the call proceeds. The call proceeds to Meridian Digital Centrex (MDC) or plain ordinary telephone service (POTS) translations. Other values of RCNAME indicate that the call proceeds to ISDN translation.

See table RTECHAR for additional information.

Datafill sequence and meaning

You do not need to enter data in other tables before you enter data in table RCNAME.

Enter data in table RCNAME before you enter data in the following tables:

- HNPACONT.RTEMAP
- INBRTE
- IBNRT2
- IBNRT3
- IBNRT4
- IBNXLA
- INWOMAP
- INWTMAP
- OFRT
- OFR2
- OFR3
- OFR4

RCNAME (continued)

- OFRTMAP
- OFRTMA2
- OFRTMA3
- OFRTMA4
- PXLAMAP
- RTECHAR
- IBNMAP
- UNIMAP
- XLANAME

Table size

0 to 256 tuples

The system allocates data store for 64 tuples in table RCNAME.

Datafill

Datafill for table RCNAME appears in the following table.

xxxField descriptions

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
NAMEKEY		alphanumeric (1 to 8 characters)	Routing characteristic name key. Enter the routing characteristic name.

Datafill example

Sample datafill for table RCNAME appears in the following example.

RCNAME (end)

MAP example for table RCNAME

NAMEKEY
BC64PIRQ
BC64PIPR
BC64PINR
BC31PIRQ
BC31PIPR

RCSINV

Table name

Remote Concentrator Subscriber Inventory Table

Functional description

The Remote Concentrator Subscriber, also called the Remote Concentrator SLC-96 (RCS), is a line peripheral used by the SLC-96 system (a Western Electric product designed to serve a cluster of up to 96 subscribers in a remote location).

A Subscriber Module SLC-96 is a peripheral module (PM) that provides a direct digital interface from the RCS to the DMS-100 host (SMS supports up to six RCS modules).

Table RCSINV lists the following data assignment for each RCS module:

- site name as assigned by the operating company to the remote location (this entry is not optional and there is no default value assigned to it)
- frame/unit combination, which uniquely defines the RCS module number
- frame type on which the PM is physically mounted
- frame number, is unique by office (when this option applies)
- floor, row on floor, frame position in row, and shelf position for each unit associated with a remote concentrator equipment frame
- the issue name of the PM software (for the RCS, this field is always datafilled as NO_LOAD)
- PM type and number to which the RCS attaches
- mode of operation of shelf groups AB and CD
- SMS P-side and DS-1 lines connectivity information
- coded, superimposed, and frequency ringing data
- type of alarm control unit
- protection line if required
- port for the protection line
- Scan and signal distribution (SD) group numbers and scan and SD points used within these groups for the inhibit lead function.

RCS modules on different frames can share a metallic test pair. This is done by multiplying the tip and ring outputs on the Main Distribution Frame (MDF). When Central Office terminals are co-located with SMS modules, this method uses the inhibit lead to indicate busy/idle of the test pair. Field SCSDUSED is

RCSINV (continued)

datafilled with Y (yes), and the same SC and SD points are assigned to each (site) frame multiplied on the MDF. The scan and SD groups are defined in tables SCGRP and SDGRP respectively. An SD point activates ground on the inhibit lead associated with a metallic test pair, so that no more than one RCS or COT accesses a shared metallic test pair at one time. A scan point scans the inhibit lead to determine if ground exists; if ground exists, other RCS modules are prevented from accessing the metallic test pair.

- whether PCM Looping Test is run for a Mode II RCS
- alarm severity and text for power/miscellaneous alarm.

The RCS has four line shelves named A, B, C and D. Shelves A and B make up the shelf group AB, while shelves C and D make up the shelf group CD. Each shelf group operates independently of the other and can be operated in one of the following modes:

- Mode1 - Non-concentrated Shelf group, primarily intended for single and multiparty lines. One or two DS-1 lines connect to a shelf group in this mode, depending on whether one or two shelves are equipped.
- Mode2 - Concentrated Shelf group, where up to 48 lines of each shelf group are concentrated onto 24 channels. One DS-1 line connects to a shelf group in this mode.
- Mode3 - Non-concentrated Shelf group, where the entire shelf group is dedicated to coin, data lines, or other special service lines. One DS-1 line connects to a shelf group in this mode.

The mode of a particular shelf group is dependent upon cards installed in the SLC-96 system (it cannot be changed under program control).

C-side link information in the RCS is dependent upon the mode of one or two C-side links for a shelf group while in modes 2 and 3 operation of each of the two shelf groups. In mode 1 there can be only one C-side link per shelf group.

The RCS has two types of alarm control unit (ACU) cards called WP1 and WP1B. The difference between the two cards is the format of the alarms message sent to the office through the Derived Data Link (DDL).

A protection line (PROT LINE) is a standby DS-1 link between the SMS and RCS. Only one RCS is assigned to a single PROT LINE. Depending on the mode of operation of the shelf groups, the ratio of PROT LINES to normal DS-1 links (normlines) can be 1:2, 1:3, or 1:4. A protection switch preserves calls in the talking state, and for POTS and coin lines, calls in the ringing state. If any DS-1 line is part of a nailed-up cross-connection, that DS-1 cannot be used as a protection line. This impacts datafill for table RCSINV, since the

RCSINV (continued)

SMS P-side port to which a protection line connects is datafilled and cannot be datafilled as the protection line port.

Before changing the C-side peripheral to which a RCS (SLC96) is attached, the PROT LINE must be offline. The following error message is generated depending upon which peripheral (SMS or SMSR) fails the port status check. If the SMS/SMSR to which the RCS is currently attached has the port that the PROT LINE uses in an inservice state, the following error message appears at the MAP:

PROT LINK MUST BE OFFL/MBSY

If the port of the SMS/SMSR that the PROT LINE is moving to is in a state other than OFFLINE, the following message appears at the MAP:

PROT LINK OF THE RCS MUST BE OFFLINED

If any DS-1 line has channels that are part of a nailed-up cross-connection, that is, the endpoint in table PSNAILUP is listed as a channel rather than a line, no RCS can be attached to this line in table RCSINV.

The SMSR specified in the PMT field must already have been datafilled in tables LTCRINV and LTCRPINV.

Changing the fields ABINFO, CDINFO, or CSPMNO disables call processing on the associated RCS, even after it is returned to service. When one or more of these fields are changed, the following message appears at the MAP:

WARNING: STATIC DATA NOT UPDATED FOR SMS (SMS number) YOU MUST BSY AND RTS THE SMS

To restore call processing on the RCS, the SMS must be busied and returned to service, the inactive unit of the SMS must be busied and returned to service followed by two consecutive SWACTs.

Changing other fields in table RCSINV does not disable call processing on the associated RCS, but if Central Control is not able to communicate with the SMS because the SMS is busy, static data is not updated, and the following message appears at the MAP:

WARNING: STATIC DATA NOT UPDATED FOR SMS (SMS number)

Returning the SMS to service properly updates static data.

Some special notes on datafilling the table RCSINV follow:

RCSINV (continued)

When an inhibit lead is used, tables SCGRP and SDGRP must be datafilled before table RCSINV.

If operating company personnel try to add a new peripheral with the same SITE/FRAME/UNIT information as an existing peripheral, the following error message appears:

```
ERROR: KEY has already been used    KEY RCSNO of type  
LINE_MODULE_KEY must be unique    Use different SITE/FRAME/UNIT
```

An SMS DS-1 interface card has two ports for DS-1 lines. Two DS-1 lines leading from the same SMS DS-1 card should connect to different RCS modules. With one DS-1 line connected, an interface card can be removed without disrupting ongoing calls as the connected DS-1 links are protection switched.

To reposition a DS-1 link on a RCS, all DS-1 links on the RCS must be repositioned. The DS-1 links, except the one that needs repositioning, can be returned to their original positions after the move. When all DS-1 links (SMS ports) are being used and one link must be repositioned, the RCS must be deleted, then added to the system.

When the entry for the SCSDUSED field is Y (yes), indicating that a test pair inhibit lead is used, additional fields must be datafilled. Field INHSCGRP indicates which scan group of table SCGRP contains the scan point used for the inhibit lead function. This scan point is datafilled in field INHSCPT. Field INHSDGRP indicates which SD group in table SDGRP contains the SD point used for the inhibit lead function. This SD point is datafilled in field INHSDPT.

SD and scan circuit packs each contain two groups. A group holds seven points. Previously, if one scan or SD point was used for the inhibit lead function, all points in that group became dedicated to the inhibit lead function. With the four fields INHSCGRP, INHSCPT, INHSDGRP, and INHSDPT used for datafill, entire scan or SD groups need not be dedicated for the inhibit lead function.

All spaces in the text string entered in field MISCTEXT must be represented by underscores. The underscores are replaced by blanks before being displayed. If blanks are used instead of underscores, all text after the blank is truncated. For example, a text such as DOOR OPEN would appear as DOOR, while text such as DOOR_OPEN would appear as DOOR OPEN. The text string must not exceed 16 characters.

RCSINV (continued)

When the alarm occurs to which the text string applies, the DMS switch generates a PM128 log that contains the text string. Similarly, posting the RCS on which the alarm has occurred and entering the command string QUERYPM FLT results in the text appearing at the MAP display.

The MTAOWNER field no longer exists in table RCSINV. Refer to tables MTAVERT, MTADRV, and MTAHORIZ for details on configuring a metallic test access with remote and peripheral modules. Attempting to delete an RCS that is associated with a vertical in table MTAVERT results in the following error response:

CANNOT BE DELETED UNTIL UNASSIGNED FROM VERTICAL ON MTA

Frequency selective ringing is supported for single-party, two-party, four-party, and Meridian Digital Centrex lines. The frequencies used depend on how an option plug is set on the FSR card.

If the RCS or one of its dependencies failed to register with the system recovery controller (SRC), the following message appears. The tuple is rejected because there are no adequate means of recovering nodes that are not registered with the SRC during restarts and SWACTs.

The message also can be displayed when adding a new RCS or when attempting a tuple change to reregister an RCS that has been deregistered from the SRC because of a dependency corruption during a previous node relocation attempt:

Could not register the RCS to the system recovery controller.

If, while attempting to move an existing RCS to a new C-side peripheral (SMS or SMSR), corruption of the node's C-side dependency occurs and the node is deregistered from the SRC, the following error message appears. The tuple is rejected. Attempt a nil change on the tuple so that an attempt is made to register the node with the SRC.

Node has been deregistered from the System Recovery Controller. Attempt a nil change on the tuple to register the node with the SRC.

If a failure occurs in the SRC while attempting to move an existing RCS to a new C-side peripheral (SMS or SMSR), the following error message appears. When this message appears, either the dependency on the old C-side peripheral could not be deleted or the dependency on the new C-side peripheral could not be added. The tuple is rejected.

Could not update system recovery dependency.

RCSINV (continued)**Datafill sequence and implications**

The following tables must be datafilled before table RCSINV.

- SITE
- LTCPSINV

An entry in table LTCPSINV is added automatically when an XPM is added to table RCSINV. All the corresponding P-side links in table LTCPSINV initially default to NILTYPE. P-side links that do not have hardware assigned must remain NILTYPE. The existence of unequipped software assigned P-side links generates service-affecting problems such as no dial tone, cutoff issues and noisy transmissions.

Table size

Memory is dynamically allocated for up to 255 entries for the NT40 switch and 1000 entries for SuperNode switches.

Datafill

The following table lists datafill for table RCSINV

Field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 7)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
RCSNO		see subfields	<i>Remote concentrator module number</i> This field consists of subfields SITE, FRAME, and UNIT.
	SITE	alphanumeric (4 characters)	<i>Site</i> Enter the location of the RCS. There is no default value, and the first character of the site name must be alphabetic. Note: Valid SITE names are dependent on the value of parameter UNIQUE_BY_SITE_NUMBERING in table OFCENG.

RCSINV (continued)**Field descriptions (Sheet 2 of 7)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
ADNUM (BCS35-)	FRAME	0 to 127 or 0 to 511	<i>Frame</i> Enter the remote concentrator module frame number, which is not a physical frame but a software identity. All RCS modules sharing the same metallic test pair are assigned the same frame number. The maximum frame number is 127 for NT40 switches and 511 for SuperNode switches.
	UNIT	0 to 9	<i>Unit</i> Enter the remote concentrator module unit number.
		0 to 4095	<i>Administrative number</i> Enter a number between 0 and 4095 to represent the administrative number for an associated PM.
	FRTYPE	RCE	<i>Frame type</i> Enter the frame type on which the peripheral module equipment is mounted.
	FRNO	0 to 511	<i>Frame number</i> Enter the frame number of the RCS. This number should be unique by office.
	SHPOS	0 to 77	<i>Shelf position</i> Enter the position of the RCS control shelf in inches above the floor level.
	FLOOR	0 to 99	<i>Floor</i> Enter the floor on which the peripheral module frame is located.
	ROW	A to HJ to NP to ZAA to HHJJ to NNPP to ZZ	<i>Row</i> Enter the row on the floor in which the peripheral module equipment frame is located.

RCSINV (continued)**Field descriptions (Sheet 3 of 7)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
FRPOS		0 to 99	<i>Frame position</i> Enter the position in the row of the peripheral module equipment frame.
LOAD		alphanumeric	<i>Load</i> Enter the name given to the issue of peripheral module software. The RCS does not require a load, so this field is datafilled as No_Load.
CSPMNO		see subfields	<i>C_side peripheral module number</i> This field consists of subfields PMT and EXTPMNO.
	PMT	SMS or SMSR	<i>Peripheral module type</i> Enter the type of peripheral module to which the RCS is attached.
	EXTPMNO	0 to 127	<i>Peripheral module number</i> Enter the peripheral module number to which the RCS is attached. An entry outside of this range is invalid.
ABINFO		see subfields	<i>AB shelf group information</i> This field is composed of subfields SHLFGRPMODE, XPMPORT and SHLFGRPMODE(MODE2) refinement field LOOPTEST.
	SHLFGRPMODE	MODE1,MODE2, MODE3, or NILMODE	<i>Mode</i> Enter the mode of operation of shelf group AB. NILMODE is technically unsupported and not recommended. If Mode2 is entered, the LOOPTEST field is prompted for and must be datafilled.

RCSINV (continued)**Field descriptions (Sheet 4 of 7)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	XPMPORT	vector of up to 2 (0 to 19) entries	<i>C-side link information</i> Enter the SMS P-side ports to which C-side links ABLK0 to ABLK1 of the RCS are assigned. Since this is a vector (at least one entry or at most two entries), enter \$ to terminate the vector. For MODE2 and MODE3 use only ABLK0, while for MODE1 use ABLK0 when equipped with one shelf or ABLK0 and ABLK1 when equipped with two shelves.
	LOOPTEST	Y or N	<i>PCM looping test</i> Enter Y (yes) if the PCM Looping Test is run on a DS-1 channel when it is assigned to handle a call. Otherwise, enter N (no). This test consists of the SMS sending known PCM samples over the DS-1 channel to the RCS, which returns complemented samples back to the SMS. The SMS compares the sent and received samples, and if satisfactory, the test passes. If the test fails, a minor alarm is raised, and the DS-1 channel and associated line card are locked out from further call processing. The DS-1 channel and line card are tested periodically for proper operation and returned to service if they pass. If a second PCM Looping Test fails on a shelf group, a major alarm is raised, and the shelf group is taken from service. A steady PCM Looping Test failure on one DS-1 channel/card combination indicates a bad line card. Failures on multiple channels indicate a bad TAU card.
CDINFO		see subfields	<i>CD shelf group information</i> This field consists of subfields SHLFGRPMODE, XPMPORT and SHLFGRPMODE(MODE2) refinement field LOOPTEST.

RCSINV (continued)**Field descriptions (Sheet 5 of 7)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	SHLFGRPMODE	MODE1 MODE2MOD E3orNILMODE	<i>Mode</i> Enter the mode of operation of shelf group CD. NILMODE is technically unsupported and not recommended as datafill. If MODE2 is entered, the LOOPTEST field is prompted for and must be datafilled.
	XPMPORT	vector up to 2 (0 to 19) entries	<i>C-side link information</i> Enter the SMS P-side ports to which C-side links CDLK0 to CDLK1 of the RCS are assigned. Since this is a vector (at least one entry or at most two entries), enter \$ to terminate the vector. For MODE2 and MODE3 use only CDLK0, while for MODE1 use CDLK0 when equipped with one shelf or CDLK0 and CDLK1 when equipped with two shelves.
	LOOPTEST	Y or N	<i>PCM looping test</i> Enter Y (yes) if the PCM Looping Test is run on a DS-1 channel when it is assigned to handle a call. This test consists of the SMS sending known PCM samples over the DS-1 channel to the RCS, which returns complemented samples back to the SMS. The SMS compares the sent and received samples, and if satisfactory, the test passes. If the test fails, a minor alarm is raised, and the DS-1 channel and associated line card are locked out from further call processing. The DS-1 channel and line card are tested periodically for proper operation and returned to service if they pass. If a second PCM Looping Test fails on a shelf group, a major alarm is raised, and the shelf group is taken from service. A steady PCM Looping Test failure on one DS-1 channel/card combination indicates a bad line card. Failures on multiple channels indicate a bad TAU card.

RCSINV (continued)**Field descriptions (Sheet 6 of 7)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
RNGTYPE		C, F, S, UNASSIGNED, C30, CSR, or C3D	<i>Ring type</i> Enter the type of ringing assigned to the remote concentrator module: coded (C), frequency (F), superimposed (S), unassigned (UNASSIGNED), C30 or coded superimposed ringing (CSR). Field RNGDATA must be datafilled C3D for Japan. This provides the Japanese ringing scheme of 1 on and 2 off for a 3 second basic cycle. The C3D value is only datafillable in loads containing the NTXZ08AA feature package.
ACU		WP1, WP1B	<i>Alarm control unit</i> Enter the type of alarm control unit card.
PROTINFO		see subfields	<i>Protection information</i> This field consists of subfield PROT and PROT(Y) refinement subfield PORT.
	PROT	Y or N	<i>Protection</i> Enter Y (yes) if the RCS has a protection line. Otherwise, enter N (no). If the entry for this field is Y, then enter the PORT number.
	PORT	0 to 19	<i>Port</i> Enter the SMS P-side port of the protection line.
SCSDINFO		see subfields	<i>Scan and SD point information</i> This field consists of subfield SCSDUSED and SCSDUSED(Y) refinement subfields INHSCGRP, INHSCPT, INHSDGRP and INHSDPT.
	SCSDUSED	Y or N	<i>Scan and SD points used</i> Enter whether an inhibit lead (SD and scan points used) is required for the RCS. If the entry for this field is Y (yes), then the remaining fields in this table must be datafilled.

RCSINV (continued)**Field descriptions (Sheet 7 of 7)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	INHSCGRP	0 to 511	<i>Inhibit scan group</i> Enter the number of the scan group, defined in table SCGRP, that contains the scan point used for the inhibit lead function.
	INHSCPT	0 to 6	<i>Inhibit scan point</i> Enter the number of the scan point used for the inhibit lead function.
	INHSDGRP	0 to 511	<i>Inhibit signal distribution group</i> Enter the number of the SD group, defined in table SDGRP, that contains the SD point used for the inhibit lead function.
	INHSDPT	0 to 6	<i>Inhibit signal distribution point</i> Enter the number of the SD Point used for the inhibit lead function.
MISCTEXT		alphanumeric (up to 16 characters)	<i>Miscellaneous text</i> Enter the text associated with the power/miscellaneous alarm. Use the underscore () in place of blanks, otherwise, text appearing after the blanks is truncated. The underscores are converted to blanks prior to being displayed. The text entered appears in PM128 logs and in selected MAP displays when the associated alarm occurs.
ALMSEVER		major or minor	<i>Alarm severity</i> Enter the severity associated with the alarm.
LOCATION		alphanumeric (up to 32 characters)	<i>Location</i> Identify the remote location, or address, of the RCS.

Datafill example

The example shows assignments for RCS module 1, unit 2 located at site REM2 and linked to the host office by ports 17 and 18 in MODE1 and port 12 in MODE2 of SMS 9. The PCM Looping Test is not enabled for the Mode2 shelf group. SMS 9 has no protection line equipped. The RCS uses an inhibit

RCSINV (end)

lead, and the scan and SD points used for this lead are located in scan group 9 and SD group 8, respectively. The text for the power/miscellaneous alarm is DOOR OPEN. It is a minor alarm. The remote location , or address of the RCS is GARB.

Input is shown vertically due to space limitations.

MAP display example for table RCSINV

RCSNO		ADNUM	FRTYPE	FRNO	SHPOS	FLOOR	ROW	FRPOS	LOAD	ACU
CSPMNO				ABINFO		CDINFO		RNGTYPE		ACU
PROTINFO	SCSDINFO		MISCTEXT		ALMSEVER					
LOCATION										
REM2	01	2	2	RCE	29	48	2	A	4	NO_LOAD
	SMS		9	MODE1	(17)	(18)\$	MODE2	(12)\$	N	S
WP1										
	N	Y	9	4	8	0	DOOR_OPEN		MINOR	
GARB										

Table history

NA005

Added several error messages to indicate that a tuple was rejected because some part of the SRC registration process failed.

BCS36

Added field LOCATION for the purpose of identifying the remote location, or address, of the RCS, in accordance with feature AF4936.

Supplementary information

This section contains dump and restore information for table RCSINV.

Dump and Restore

Prior to BCS35, tuples in peripheral OM groups LMD and UTR were grouped together by node type and these groups of tuples had a defined order within the OM group. For upgrades from a BCS less than BCS35 to a BCS35 or greater, the ADNUMs will be sequentially assigned using this method. Any subsequent upgrades after the ADNUMs have been assigned will preserve the currently assigned ADNUM.

RCTALM**Table name**

Remote Concentrator Terminal Alarm Table

Functional description

Table RCTALM defines the alarms and their reporting for the remote concentrator terminal (RCT).

This table is datafilled by default. Changes are needed if the character strings that are required to be written to the logs and displayed in the top banner of the MAP display are different from the default form.

Operating-company-defined log and top banner character strings must be representative of the alarm. Datafill for table RCTALM is only required for user assignable alarms. Alarms that are supported by table RCTINV are listed in table Table , "Alarms supported by table RCTALM" on page -71.

Alarms supported by table RCTALM (Sheet 1 of 2)

RCTALM	Source	Alarm description
AC	Rectifier	Loss of AC voltage, rectifier failure or shutdown
BAT	Battery	Battery voltage below 47 volts
CPF	5 to 12v converter	Loss of output voltage
DFA	A DIGR circuit card	Loss of frame synchronization in digroup A
DFB	B DIGR circuit card	Loss of frame synchronization in digroup B
DOOR	Switch on door	Door open
FUSE	Fuse	Defective fuse
LFA	A RPTR circuit card (see note 1)	Signal loss or high bipolar violation rate on DS-1 line A
LFB	B RPTR circuit card (see note 1)	Signal loss or high bipolar violation rate on DS-1 line B
LFP	Protection repeater circuit card (note 1)	Signal loss or high bipolar violations on protection DS-1
Note 1: These alarms are generated only if the repeaters are capable of providing correct outputs to the RCT's alarm cards. Note 2: The ring generator excessive load or grounded alarm is available only with QPP430B generator cards.		

RCTALM (continued)

Alarms supported by table RCTALM (Sheet 2 of 2)

RCTALM	Source	Alarm description
LPF	Line power converter	Power converter shutdown
RFA	Ringing fuse	Defective ringing distribution fuse
RMJ	Ring generator (see note 2)	Loss of ringing voltage or synchronization; grounded or excessive load (major alarm)
RMN	Ring generator	Failure of one of the two generators (minor alarm)
TEM	Thermostats	Temperature over 50°C or under 0°C
SPARE(4)	user assignable	User assignable
Note 1: These alarms are generated only if the repeaters are capable of providing correct outputs to the RCT's alarm cards.		
Note 2: The ring generator excessive load or grounded alarm is available only with QPP430B generator cards.		

Datafill sequence and implications

The following tables must be datafilled before table RCTALM.

- LTCPSINV
- RCTINV

Table size

0 to 255 tuples

Memory for this table is dynamically allocated.

RCTALM (continued)**Datafill**

The following table lists datafill for table RCTALM.

Field descriptions

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
RCTALM		AC, BAT, CPF, DFA, DFB, DOOR, FUSE, LFA, LFB, LFP, LPF, RFA, RMJ, RMN, TEM, SPARE1, SPARE2, SPARE3, SPARE4	<i>Remote concentrator terminal alarm</i> Enter the key for the alarm to be changed or assigned. See the 1st table, "Alarms supported by table RCTALM" for a description of each alarm.
LOGDISP		alphanumeric (1 to 32 characters)	<i>Log display</i> Enter the log entry character string required for the specified alarm key.
MTCDISP		alphanumeric (1 to 6 characters)	<i>Magnetic tape center display</i> Enter the top banner display character string required for the specified alarm key.
ALMTYPE		CR, MJ, MN, or NA	<i>Alarm type</i> Enter the alarm type as follows: CR (critical alarm), MJ (major alarm), MN (minor alarm), or NA (no alarm).

Datafill example

The default datafill for table RCTALM is shown below. Datafill information other than the RCTALM key field can be modified by the operating company.

RCTALM (end)**MAP display example for table RCTALM**

RCTALM		LOGDISP	MTCDISP	ALMTYPE
DFA	Digroup A failure	RCTGIG		MJ
DFB	Digroup B failure	RCTDIG		MJ
LFA	DS1 line A failure	RCTLFA	MN	
LFB	DS1 line prot failure	RCTLFB	MN	
LFP	DS1 line prot failure	RCTLFP	MN	
LPF	Line power failure	RCTLPC	MJ	
RMJ	Ring generator fail	RCTRNG	MJ	
RMN	Ring generator fail	RCTRNG	MN	
CPF	Power converter fail	RCTCPF	MJ	
AC	Power fail	RCTAC	MN	
BAT	Battery Failure	RCTBAT	MJ	
TEM	Temperature alarm	RCTTEM	MJ	
DOOR	Door alarm	RCTDOR	MN	
FUSE	Fuse alarm	RCTFUS	MJ	
RFA	Ring fuse alarm	RCTFUS	MJ	
SPARE1	*	**	**	
SPARE2	*	**	**	
SPARE3	*	**	**	
SPARE4	*	**	**	

RCTINV**Table name**

Remote Concentrator Terminal Inventory Table

Functional description

Table RCTINV lists information for remote concentrator terminal (RCT) line peripheral modules (PM). Remote Concentrator Terminals (RCT) are line PMs used by the DMS-1 system that can handle traffic for up to 256 lines. The DMS-1 concentrator system consists of an RCT and a control concentrator terminal (CCT). The subscriber carrier module-100 rural (SMR) PM replaces the CCT and provides a direct digital interface between RCTs and the DMS-100 host.

Table RCTINV lists the following assignment data for each RCT unit:

- the site name of the remote location as assigned by the operating company
- the frame/unit combination that uniquely defines the RCT module number
- the administrative number associated with the PM
- the frame type on which the PM is physically mounted
- the frame number of the RCT
- the floor, row on the floor, frame position in the row, and the shelf position for each unit associated with an RCT equipment frame
- the PM type and number to which the RCT attaches
- the RCT C-side to SMR P-side link assignments
- the coded, superimposed, and frequency ringing data
- the type of test capability (digital or metallic)
- the protection switching information

Subscriber loop testing is optional. The RCTs are capable of performing subscriber line test digital (SLTD) tests, subscriber line test access (SLTA) tests, or no tests.

The SLTD capability is synonymous with RCT card QPP423. It provides test equipment in the RCT to measure and digitize the standard voltage, resistance, and capacitance of the subscriber loop.

The SLTA capability is provided by LTA card QPP568A used with a shelf bypass assembly (ED7208-32G6). This capability enables metallic test access (MTA) and bridging onto subscriber lines. The SLTA configuration can use a

RCTINV (continued)

line test unit (LTU) and trunk test unit (TTU) as part of subscriber loop and line card test procedures.

A protection line is a DS-1 line that occupies one DS-1 P-side port of an SMR. This line connects up to six RCTs in daisy-chain fashion and serves as a spare DS-1 that can be rapidly switched into use to replace a failed DS-1.

Although a protection line can connect to more than one RCT, no two RCTs can be simultaneously connected to the same protection line. Field **PRIORITY** in table **RCTINV** indicates which RCT connects to the protection line if links to more than one RCT fail. The SMR P-side ports must have access to this protection information to update the node table used for message routing and to correctly interpret autonomous RCT protection switches.

If connected to the same SMR, RCTs that use frequency selective ringing must use the same set of frequencies.

Datafill sequence and implications

The following tables must be datafilled after table **RCTINV**.

- **LTCINV**
- **LTCPSINV**

Table size

0 to 255 tuples

Datafill

The following table lists datafill for table **RCTINV**.

Field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 4)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
RCTNO		see subfield	Remote concentrator terminal number. This field consists of subfields SITE , FRAME , and UNIT .
	SITE	alphanumeric (1 to 4 characters)	Site. Enter the site name of the RCT location. No default value exists. The first character of the site name must be alphabetic. The entry here must also appear in table SITE .

RCTINV (continued)**Field descriptions (Sheet 2 of 4)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	FRAME	numeric (0 to 511)	Frame. Enter the remote concentrator terminal frame number. For NT40, the range is 0 to 127. For SuperNode, the range is 0 to 511.
	UNIT	numeric (0 to 9)	Unit. Enter the remote concentrator terminal unit number.
ADNUM		numeric (0 to 4095)	Administrative number. Enter the administrative number associated with the PM.
FRTYPE		RTR	Frame type. Enter the frame type on which the PM equipment is mounted.
FRNO		numeric (0 to 511)	Frame number. Enter the frame number of the RCT. This number must be unique for each office.
SHPOS		numeric (0 to 77)	Shelf position. Enter the position of the RCT control shelf, measured in inches above the floor level.
FLOOR		numeric (0 to 99)	Floor. Enter the floor on which the PM frame is located.
ROW		A to A, AA to ZZ, except I, II, O, OO	Row. Enter the row on the floor in which the PM equipment frame is located.
FRPOS		numeric (0 to 99)	Frame position. Enter the bay position in the row of the PM equipment frame.
LOAD		alphanumeric (up to 8 characters)	Load. Enter the NO_LOAD for all RCTs.
CSPMNO		see subfields	C-side peripheral module number. This field consists of subfields PMT and EXT_PMNO.
PMT		SMR, RCC2, or SRCC	Peripheral module type. Enter the type of PM to which the RCT is attached.

RCTINV (continued)**Field descriptions (Sheet 3 of 4)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
EXT_PMNO		numeric (0 TO 63)	Peripheral module number. Enter the PM number to which the RCT is attached. Other values are not valid.
LKINFO		numeric (0 to 19) (vector of up to 2 entries)	C-side link information. Enter the SMR port numbers on which the RCT is assigned (a vector of up to two entries). The SMR port numbers correspond to C-side links LK0 to LK1 of the RCT. Terminate the vector with \$.
CONTMARK		+ or \$	Continuation mark. Enter + if additional data for this tuple is contained in the next record. Otherwise, enter \$ to indicate the end of the tuple.
RNGDATA		see subfields	Ring data. This field consists of subfields RNGTYPE and FRQUENCY.
	RNGTYPE	C, C30, C3D, CSR, F, S, UNASSIGN-E D	Ring type. Specify the type of ringing assigned to the remote concentrator module (RCM). Enter C (coded at 20 Hz), CSR (coded special ringing), C30 (coded at 30 Hz), C3D, F (frequency) and datafill refinement FRQUENCY, S (superimposed), or UNASSIGNED (no ring type assigned).
	FRQUENCY	numeric (0 to 255)	Ringing frequencies. If the entry in field RNGTYPE is F, enter a vector of four values from 0 to 255. This field consists of subfields A, B, C, or D. See table LMRNG for the definition of each frequency. All RCTs that employ frequency selective ringing and are connected to the same SMR must use the same set of frequencies.
SLTINFO		see subfield	Subscriber loop test information. This field consists of subfield SLTMODE.

RCTINV (continued)**Field descriptions (Sheet 4 of 4)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
SLTMODE		SLTA, SLTD, NONE	Subscriber loop test mode. Enter SLTA for subscriber line test access, SLTD for subscriber line test digital, or NONE for no testing capability.
LINEAUDT		Y or N	Line audit. Enter Y (yes) for a running audit in the SMR background or manual test mode. Enter N (no) to disable the background audit and stop manual requests of the audit. Note: Manual test mode is invoked by the command TST at the LTU or TTU levels of the MAP display.

Datafill example

An example of datafill for table RCTINV follows. The example shows assignments for an RCT that is located at site REM1. The frame designation is 01 and the unit number is 2. The PM administrative number is 1. The RCT links to SMR 9 through SMR ports 17 and 18. The RCT employs frequency selective ringing and SLTA (metallic test access). RCT 2 does not have protection switching. An RCT common equipment audit is enabled from the MAP display with field LINEAUDT.

MAP display example for table RCTINV

RCTNO	ADNUM	FRTYPE	FRNO	SHPOS	FLOOR	ROW	FRPOS	LOAD
		CSPMNO	LKINFO				RNGDATA	SLTINFO
LINEAUDT								
REM1	01 2	1	RTR	29	48	2	A	4 NO_LOAD
	SMR	9 (17)	(18)\$	F	20	30	40	50 SLTA
Y								

Table history**NA007**

Warning message is added to table RCTINV, field LKINFO. The message is displayed when only two DS-1 message links assigned in table RCTINV and both DS-1 message links are assigned to the same host DS-1 pack. In table RCTINV all C-side links can be message links.

RCTINV (continued)

NA005

Error message was added to indicate that a tuple is being rejected because some part of the SRC registration process failed.

Supplementary information

The following errors and warnings can occur in table RCTINV when datafill protocol is violated.

Both c-side message links assigned to the same XPM interface card. If this card becomes disabled it WILL cause an *** OUTAGE ***. Links on the same card include: {0 1}, {2 3}, {4 5}, {6 7}, {8 9}, {10 11}, {12 13}, {14 15}, {16 17}, {18 19}. Each message link should be on a different card.

Action: When datafilling message links in RCTINV, separate the DS-1 message links by a minimum of two slots to ensure that both message links are *not* assigned to the same host DS-1 card. An E1 outage occurs if both message links are assigned to the same faulty card.

CANNOT BE DELETED UNTIL UNASSIGNED FROM VERTICAL ON MTA

Action: Remove an RCT from MTAVERT before adding it to table RCTINV.

WARNING: CHANGING THIS RCT'S SLTMODE REQUIRES IT BE REMOVED FROM TABLE MTAVERT

Action: If an RCT is associated with a vertical in table MTAVERT, remove the RCT from table MTAVERT before changing field SLTMODE in table RCTINV.

ERROR: KEY has already been used KEY RCTNO of type LINE_MODULE_KEY must be unique Use different SITE/FRAME/UNIT

Action: Do not add a new peripheral with the same SITE/FRAME/UNIT information as an existing peripheral.

Node has been deregistered from the System Recovery Controller.
Attempt a nil change on the tuple to register the node with the SRC.

Action: While attempting to move an existing RCT to a new C-side peripheral (SMS or SMSR), if corruption of the node's C-side dependency occurs and the

RCTINV (end)

node is deregistered from the system recovery controller (SRC), the tuple is rejected. Attempt a nil change on the tuple to register the node with the SRC.

RCUALRMS

Table name

Remote Carrier Urban Alarms Table

Functional description

Table RCUALRMS contains a list of 12 spare alarm codes and text strings for each remote carrier urban (RCU). The specified text strings appear in log reports and on MAP displays when the problems they describe occur. The following information appears in table RCUALRMS:

- The site name of the remote location (as assigned by the user) is listed. This site name, which must also exist as an entry in table SITE, has no default value and must be datafilled.
- The frame number is listed. This is a logical number used to map the RCU in memory.
- The unit number is listed. This is a logical number used to map the RCU in memory. Each RCU has a unit number.
- The spare alarm code is listed. This is a value from 120 to 131 that corresponds to a particular spare alarm.
- The alarm text is listed. Alarm text consists of either a default or customer-assigned text string that is associated with the alarm. The default text strings appear in table Table , "Alarm default text strings" on page -82. Enter the string NIL_TEXT in table RCUALRMS to obtain these defaults.

Alarm default text strings (Sheet 1 of 2)

Code	Category	Default text	Alarm description
1 20	Major	Open door	Spare 1 or open door
1 21	Major	Low battery voltage	Spare 2 or low battery voltage
1 22	Major	Temperature alarm	Spare 3 or temperature too high or low
1 23	Major	Blown fuse or TSU failed	Spare 4, fuse on QPP373 blown, or timing supply unit failed
1 24	Major	Loss of power or AC rectifier failed	Spare 1, AC rectifier failed, or loss of commercial power
1 25	Major	Blown fuse or bypass breaker alarm	Spare 2, fan or actuator fuse, or bypass breaker operation alarm

RCUALRMS (continued)**Alarm default text strings (Sheet 2 of 2)**

Code	Category	Default text	Alarm description
1 26	Major	Spare 3 alarm	Spare 3
1 27	Major	Spare 4 alarm	Spare 4
1 28	Major	Spare 5 alarm	Spare 5
1 29	Major	Spare 6 alarm	Spare 6
1 30	Major	Spare 5 alarm	Spare 5
1 31	Major	Spare 6 alarm	Spare 6

Consider the following when datafilling table RCUALARMS:

- Entering a tuple in table RCUINV results in the allocation of a tuple in table RCUALRMS. Similarly, deletion of a tuple in table RCUINV results in the deletion of the corresponding tuple (as identified by the RCU) from table RCUALRMS. Tuples cannot be added to or deleted from table RCUALRMS directly.
- All spaces must be represented by underscores in any text string entered into table RCUALRMS. The underscores are replaced with spaces before being displayed. If underscores are not used, the text display is truncated at the first blank. For example, SMOKE_DETECTED appears as SMOKE DETECTED, but SMOKE DETECTED appears as SMOKE.
- Initially, all spare alarms are set with the text string NIL_TEXT. When NIL_TEXT is associated with a spare alarm, the default text string is used for that alarm.
- Up to 25 unique text strings can be entered in table RCUALRMS (using the same unique string for multiple RCU modules counts as one unique string).
- Spare alarm text strings entered in table RCUALRMS must be between 1 and 16 characters in length.

The following errors and warnings can occur when datafill protocol is violated:

STORE UNAVAILABLE FOR MORE UNIQUE ALARM TEXTS. CHECK EXISTING TEXTS IN TABLE

RCUALRMS (continued)

The system prevents the assignment of another unique spare alarm text string in table RCUALRMS when the maximum of 25 have already been assigned.

ADDITIONS/DELETIONS NOT ALLOWED IN RCUALRMS

Tuples cannot be added to or deleted from table RCUALRMS; they can only be updated.

Datafill sequence and implications

Table DRCUINV must be datafilled before table RCUALRMS.

Table size

Each RCU spare alarm text string requires eight words of memory. Since 25 unique alarm texts can be entered in table RCUALRMS and two words are required for a protected text counter and string range type, the maximum store required for the table is 202 words of memory.

Datafill

The following table lists datafill for table RCUALRMS.

Field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
RCUNO		see subfields	<i>Remote carrier urban number</i> This is the key field of the table. It uniquely identifies each RCU entry. This field consists of subfields SITE, FRAME, and UNIT.
	SITE	alphanumeric (4 characters)	<i>Site</i> Enter the site name to indicate the location of the RCU. The first character of the site name must be alphabetic, and the site name must exist in table SITE. No default value exists for this field.
	FRAME	0 to 511	<i>Frame</i> Enter the logical frame number of the RCU.
	UNIT	0 to 9	<i>Unit</i> Enter the logical unit number of the RCU.

RCUALRMS (continued)**Field descriptions (Sheet 2 of 2)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
RCUSPALM		see subfields	<i>Remote carrier urban spare alarm</i> This field is a vector of up to 12 multiples of subfields ALMCODE and TEXT. Datafill subfields ALMCODE and TEXT to assign each spare alarm. Enter + in the CONTMARK subfield if additional subfield multiples follow on the next line. Enter \$ in the CONTMARK field following the last ALMCODE and TEXT entries.
	ALMCODE	120 to 131	<i>Alarm code</i> Enter the alarm code corresponding to a spare alarm.
	TEXT	alphanumeric (vector of up to 16 characters) or NIL_TEXT	<i>Alarm text string</i> Enter a text string for the specified alarm code. Use underscores instead of blanks to avoid truncation of the text after the first blank. To use the default text string, enter NIL_TEXT.
CONTMARK		+ or \$	<i>Continuation mark</i> Enter + if additional information for this vector is contained in the next record. Otherwise, enter \$ to indicate the end of the vector.

Datafill example

The following is an example datafill for table RCUALRMS.

- The RCU is RCU0 00 0.
- Two spare alarms are assigned to this RCU.
- The first alarm uses the default text string associated with alarm code 120. The default text string for this code is OPEN DOOR.
- The second alarm has the customer-assigned text FLOODING.

RCUALRMS (end)

MAP display example for table RCUALRMS

RCUN0			RCUSPALM		
RCU0	00	0	(120	NIL_TEXT)	(121 FLOODING)\$

RCUINV

Table name

Remote Carrier Urban Inventory Table

Functional description

Table RCUINV contains an inventory of remote carrier urban (RCU) modules attached to a DMS-100 switch and information on each RCU.

Datafill sequence and implications

The following tables must be datafilled before table RCUINV.

- LTCINV
- LTCPSINV
- SITE

The subscriber carrier module-100 urban (SMU) to which the RCU attaches must be datafilled in table LTCINV. P-side ports of the SMU must be datafilled as DS-1 links in table LTCPSINV. The site name assigned to the host or remote switching unit must be datafilled in field NAME in table SITE.

Table size

0 to 253 tuples (for NT40)

0 to 1000 tuples (for SuperNode)

Table RCUINV is initially set to 0 (zero) tuples. When the first tuple is entered, the DMS system automatically allocates memory for 20 entries. Each RCU requires 96 words of data store. When tuples are changed and data is added to, or deleted from table RCUINV, static data must be updated in the SMU.

RCUINV (continued)**Datafill**

The following table lists datafill for table RCUINV.

Field descriptions for table RCUINV (Sheet 1 of 8)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
RCUNO		see subfields	Remote carrier urban number. This is the key field of table RCUINV and uniquely identifies each RCU entry. This field consists of subfields SITE, FRAME, and UNIT.
	SITE	alphanumeric(4 characters)	Site. Enter the site name. Site is the location of the RCU. No default value exists, and the first character of the site name must be alphabetic. The site must be entered in table SITE.
	FRAME	numeric (0 to 511 or 0 to 127)	Frame. Enter the logical frame number (0 to 511 for DMS SuperNode or 0 to 127 for NT40).
	UNIT	numeric (0 to 9)	Unit. Enter the logical unit number of the RCU.
ADNUM		numeric (0 to 4095)	Administrative number. Enter the administrative number associated with a given peripheral module (PM).
FRTYPE		RUB or RUC	Frame type. Enter the frame type of the RCU: RUB or RUC. RCU modules use either a bay-type frame (RUB) or a cabinet-type frame (RUC). Any other entry is invalid.
FRNO		numeric (0 to 511)	Frame number. Enter the frame number of the RCU.
SHPOS		numeric (0 to 77)	Shelf position. Enter the shelf position of the RCU.
Note: When datafilling field CSLNKTAB, ensure message links are not assigned to the same physical interface card. When the interface card supports two or more links, separate the message links by the number of links on the interface cards. This applies to all interface link types: DS-1, DS30, DS30A, or PCM-30. Table control will issue a warning if an attempt is made to assign message links on the same interface card. Assigning message links to the same interface card can cause an E1 outage (failure of all message links) if the card fails.			

RCUINV (continued)**Field descriptions for table RCUINV (Sheet 2 of 8)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
FLOOR		numeric (0 to 99)	Floor. Enter the floor position of the RCU.
ROW		A to HJ to NP to ZAA to HHJJ to NNorPP to ZZ	Row. Enter the row position of the RCU.
FRPOS		numeric (0 to 99)	Frame position. Enter the RCU position within the row.
CSPMNO		see subfields	C-side peripheral module number. This field consists of subfields PMTYPE and EXTPMNO.
	PMTYPE	SMU	Peripheral module type. Enter the type of peripheral module attached to the RCU: SMU (subscriber carrier module-100 urban).
	EXTPMNO	numeric (0 to 127)	Peripheral module number. Enter the SMU number.
CSLNKTAB		see subfields	C-side link table. This field is a vector of up to eight multiples of subfields CSLINK and SMUPOINT. If less than eight entries (links) are entered, enter \$ (dollar sign) to indicate the end of the list. At least one link must be entered (a message link). If only two links are added, they must both be message links.
	CSLINK	numeric (1 to 8)	C-side port number. Enter the C-side port number of the RCU corresponding to links 1 through 8 to which the SMU attaches through DS-1 links.
	SMUPOINT	numeric (0 to 19)	SMU P-side port number. Enter the P-side port number of the SMU to which DS-1 links attaches to the RCU.
Note: When datafilling field CSLNKTAB, ensure message links are not assigned to the same physical interface card. When the interface card supports two or more links, separate the message links by the number of links on the interface cards. This applies to all interface link types: DS-1, DS30, DS30A, or PCM-30. Table control will issue a warning if an attempt is made to assign message links on the same interface card. Assigning message links to the same interface card can cause an E1 outage (failure of all message links) if the card fails.			

RCUINV (continued)**Field descriptions for table RCUINV (Sheet 3 of 8)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
RNGDATA		see subfield	Ring data. This field consists of subfield RINGTYPE.
	RNGTYPE	C to F	Ring type. Enter the type of ringing employed by the RCU to ring its attached subscriber lines. The RCU supports coded ringing and frequency selective ringing (FSR). If all subscribers have plain old telephone service (POTS), enter C or F. Enter C for coded ringing and go to field LTA. Enter F for FSR and datafill refinement FREQUENCY. Entries outside the range indicated for this field are invalid.
	FREQUENCY	17, 25, 34, 50, 67, 20, 30, 42, 54, 66, 16, 30, 42, 54, 66, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60	Frequencies. If the entry in subfield RINGTYPE is F, datafill this refinement. Enter four frequencies from one of the sets of frequencies (the line card supports four different frequencies). For example, choose the group containing frequencies 17, 25, 34, 50, and 67. Datafill four frequencies from this group, for example, 17, 25, 50, and 67. RCU modules connecting to the same SMU that use FSR to ring subscriber lines must use the same frequencies in the same order in which they were datafilled. For example, if an RCU module attached to SMU 5 uses FSR and the datafilled frequencies are 20, 30, 40, 50, all other RCU modules connecting to SMU 5 that use FSR ringing must also be datafilled 20, 30, 40, 50 in field FREQUENCIES.
Note: When datafilling field CSLNKTAB, ensure message links are not assigned to the same physical interface card. When the interface card supports two or more links, separate the message links by the number of links on the interface cards. This applies to all interface link types: DS-1, DS30, DS30A, or PCM-30. Table control will issue a warning if an attempt is made to assign message links on the same interface card. Assigning message links to the same interface card can cause an E1 outage (failure of all message links) if the card fails.			

RCUINV (continued)**Field descriptions for table RCUINV (Sheet 4 of 8)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
LTA		Y or N	Line test access. Enter Y (yes) if a line test access (LTA) card is present on the power shelf of the RCU. Otherwise, enter N (no).
RLTP		Y or N	Remote line test processor. Enter Y if the card is present in slots 9 and 10 of the RCU's power shelf. This card allows remote line testing and fault reporting through the modem. It also uses the LTA card slot and contains LTA functionality. Otherwise, enter N. The default value is N.
RTAC		Y or N	Remote test access card. Enter Y if the remote test access card is present. Otherwise, enter N.
LINESHF1		Y or N	Line shelf 1. Enter Y if line shelf 1 is equipped; otherwise, enter N. If N is entered, links 1 and 2 cannot be datafilled as equipped.
CTRLSHF2		Y or N	Control shelf 2. Enter Y if control shelf 2 is equipped; otherwise, enter N. To equip control shelf 2, line shelf 1 must be equipped. DS-1 links need not be attached to line shelf 1. If N is entered, configuration alarms are suppressed for CE cards (CP extension, switch, digroup, and supervisory), and links 7 and 8 cannot be datafilled as equipped.
Note: When datafilling field CSLNKTAB, ensure message links are not assigned to the same physical interface card. When the interface card supports two or more links, separate the message links by the number of links on the interface cards. This applies to all interface link types: DS-1, DS30, DS30A, or PCM-30. Table control will issue a warning if an attempt is made to assign message links on the same interface card. Assigning message links to the same interface card can cause an E1 outage (failure of all message links) if the card fails.			

RCUINV (continued)**Field descriptions for table RCUINV (Sheet 5 of 8)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
LINESHF2		Y or N	Line shelf 2. Enter Y if line shelf 2 is equipped. Otherwise, enter N. To equip line shelf 2, control shelf 2 must be equipped. DS-1 links need not be attached to control shelf 2. If N is entered, configuration alarms for the digroup cards are suppressed and links 1 and 2 cannot be datafilled as equipped.
SSM1		Y or N	Special service module 1. Enter Y if special service module (SSM) 1 is provisioned. This SSM occupies shelf 6 and has a corresponding bus extender equipped to control shelf 1 in slot 1.
SSM2		Y or N	Special service module 2. Enter Y if SSM 2 is provisioned. This SSM occupies shelf 7 and has a corresponding bus extender equipped on control shelf 1 in slot 2.
SYSTMOPT		see subfield	System options. This field consists of subfield SYSOPT.
	SYSOPT	O or S	System options. To specify each system option, enter the letter O and datafill refinements AUTOTEST, INITIALRM, FAILSEN, and SSPRI. To select system default values, enter S and go to field DRTUTEST.
Note: When datafilling field CSLNKTAB, ensure message links are not assigned to the same physical interface card. When the interface card supports two or more links, separate the message links by the number of links on the interface cards. This applies to all interface link types: DS-1, DS30, DS30A, or PCM-30. Table control will issue a warning if an attempt is made to assign message links on the same interface card. Assigning message links to the same interface card can cause an E1 outage (failure of all message links) if the card fails.			

RCUINV (continued)**Field descriptions for table RCUINV (Sheet 6 of 8)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	AUTOTEST	Y or N	Automatic system testing. If the entry in field SYSOPT is O, datafill this refinement. Enter Y to enable automatic system testing, which executes switchover of RCU common equipment (MP card excluded) and tests RCU line and associated CE cards. Enter N to disable automatic system testing. Only switchover of common equipment occurs when testing is invoked. The default value is N.
	INTALRM	Y or N	Initialization alarm display. If the entry in field SYSOPT is O, datafill this refinement. Enter Y to enable alarm output to the maintenance card faceplate during initialization. Enter N to disable alarm output. The default value is N.
	FAILSEN	Y or N	Failure sensitivity level. If the entry in field SYSOPT is O, datafill this refinement. Enter Y to enable the display of line card alarms (types 1 through 4) produced by the automatic system test. The default value is N. Note: If field AUTOTEST is set to Y, set field FAILSEN to Y as well.
Note: When datafilling field CSLNKTAB, ensure message links are not assigned to the same physical interface card. When the interface card supports two or more links, separate the message links by the number of links on the interface cards. This applies to all interface link types: DS-1, DS30, DS30A, or PCM-30. Table control will issue a warning if an attempt is made to assign message links on the same interface card. Assigning message links to the same interface card can cause an E1 outage (failure of all message links) if the card fails.			

RCUINV (continued)**Field descriptions for table RCUINV (Sheet 7 of 8)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	SSPRI	Y or N	Special services priority. If the entry in field SYSOPT is O, datafill this refinement. Enter Y to enable special-service priority. This allows special-service calls to replace POTS calls during channel reassignment. If all DS-1 channels are correctly operating DS-1 links are occupied. Enter N to disable special-service priority. The default value is N.
	DRTUTEST	Y or N	Digital remote test unit test. If the entry in field SYSOPT is S, datafill this refinement. Enter Y to enable the digital remote test unit (DRTU) test equipment and datafill refinements DRTURCU and CBCKLEN. Enter N if there is no DRTU equipped on the RCU and go to field LOCATION.
DRTURCU		see subfields	DRTU location. This field identifies the RCU on which the DRTU is equipped and consists of subfields SITE, FRAME, and UNIT.
	SITE	alphanumeric(4 characters)	Site. Enter the site name. Site is the location of the RCU. No default exists and the first character of the site name must be alphabetic. Site must be entered in table SITE.
	FRAME	numeric (0 to 511 or 0 to 127)	Frame. Enter the logical frame number (0 to 511 for DMS SuperNode or 0 to 127 for NT40).
	UNIT	numeric (0 to 9)	Unit. Enter the logical unit number of the RCU.
Note: When datafilling field CSLNKTAB, ensure message links are not assigned to the same physical interface card. When the interface card supports two or more links, separate the message links by the number of links on the interface cards. This applies to all interface link types: DS-1, DS30, DS30A, or PCM-30. Table control will issue a warning if an attempt is made to assign message links on the same interface card. Assigning message links to the same interface card can cause an E1 outage (failure of all message links) if the card fails.			

RCUINV (continued)**Field descriptions for table RCUINV (Sheet 8 of 8)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
CBCKLEN		see subfields	Call back LEN. This field identifies the line circuit (LC) to which the DRTU connects the call back path and consists of subfields SITE, FRAME, UNIT, LSG, and CIRCUIT.
	SITE	alphanumeric(4 characters)	Site. Enter the site name. No default exists and the first character of the site name must be alphabetic. Site must be entered in table SITE.
	FRAME	numeric (0 to 511 or 0 to 127)	Frame. Enter the logical frame number (0 to 511 for DMS SuperNode or 0 to 127 for NT40).
	UNIT	numeric (0 to 9)	Unit. Enter the logical unit number.
	LSG	numeric (0 to 23)	Line subgroup. Enter the number of the line subgroup.
	CIRCUIT	numeric (0 to 31)	Line card circuit number. Enter the line card circuit number of the line subgroup where the card is assigned.
LOCATION		alphanumeric (up to 32 characters)	Location. Enter the remote location (or address) of the RCU in the DMS-100 switch.
Note: When datafilling field CSLNKTAB, ensure message links are not assigned to the same physical interface card. When the interface card supports two or more links, separate the message links by the number of links on the interface cards. This applies to all interface link types: DS-1, DS30, DS30A, or PCM-30. Table control will issue a warning if an attempt is made to assign message links on the same interface card. Assigning message links to the same interface card can cause an E1 outage (failure of all message links) if the card fails.			

Datafill example

An example of RCU assignment in table RCUINV follows.

The first part of the entry is the site, which is not optional in this case because remotes are involved.

Next in the entry is the frame, which is a number between 0 and 511. This frame number is logical and does not refer to an actual frame occupied by the

RCUINV (continued)

RCU. In this example, the frame number is 01. Following the frame number is the unit field. In this example, it is 0 (zero).

The next six entries show the physical location of the RCU: frame type and number, RCU shelf, floor, row, and row position. This is physical location information and fields such as row or floor are often not relevant.

Following the location fields, fields PMTYPE and PMNO show that the RCU connects to the SMU 60.

Field CSLNKTAB shows that RCU links 1 through 8 connect to the SMU. The SMU P-side ports to which these links connect are shown.

The RCU employs coded ringing and has an LTA card. Line shelves 1 and 2 and control shelf 2 are provisioned. The standard system options are used.

The location is MER.

Note: Except for SSPRI, these system options require the maintenance card.

The following example shows sample datafill for table RCUINV.

MAP display example for table RCUINV

RCUNO	ADNUM	FRTYPE	FRNO	SHPOS	FLOOR	ROW	FRPOS	CSPMNO			
CSLNKTAB											
RNGDATA				LTA	RLTP	RTAC	LINESHF1	CTRLSHF2	LINESHF2		
SSM1											
SSM2	SYSTMOPT					DRTUTEST					
LOCATION										HOST	01 0
0	RUB	0	0	0	A	0					
SMU		60									
(1 1)	(2 2)	(3 3)	(4 4)	(5 5)	(6 6)	(7 7)	(8 8)	\$			
				C	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
N											
N	S						N				
MER											

RCUINV (continued)**Table history****NA007**

Added a warning note to table RCUINV on datafilling field CSLNKTAB. A message is displayed by table control if an attempt is made to datafill multiple message links that are assigned to the same interface card.

NA005

Error messages were added to indicate that a tuple is being rejected because some part of the system recovery controller (SRC) registration process failed.

BCS36

Field LOCATION was added to table RCUINV in accordance with feature AF4935 (TA RCUINV: New Tuple for Equipment Location). Additional error and system response messages were added in accordance with feature AF4252 (ESMV ISDV SPECCOVV Link Reconfiguration).

Supplementary information

This section provides information on datafilling table RCUINV for specific applications, and product descriptive information related to table RCUINV.

If the RCU or one of its dependencies fails to register with the SRC, the following error message appears. The tuple is rejected because there are no adequate means of recovering nodes that are not registered with the SRC during restarts and SWACTs.

Could not register the RCU to the system recovery controller

If a failure occurs in the SRC while attempting to move an existing RCU to a new SMU or ESMU, the following error appears. This message implies that either the dependency on the old SMU could not be deleted or the dependency on the new SMU could not be added. The tuple is rejected.

Could not update system recovery dependency

The following message appears if a failure occurs in the SRC while attempting to move an existing RCU to a new SMU or ESMU. This message indicates that either the dependency on the old SMU could not be deleted or the dependency on the new SMU could not be added. An attempt was made to restore the old dependencies, but that attempt failed. The tuple is rejected and the RCU is deregistered from the SRC because the dependencies are corrupt. Attempt a nil change on the tuple so that an attempt is made to register with the SRC.

The RCU has been deregistered from the System Recovery Controller.

RCUINV (continued)

The following error message appears if operating company personnel try to add a new peripheral with the same SITE/FRAME/UNIT information as an existing peripheral:

```
ERROR: KEY has already been used    KEY RCUNO of type  
LINE_MODULE_KEY must be unique    Use different SITE/FRAME/UNIT
```

The following errors and warnings can occur when datafill protocol is violated:

The following message occurs when a switch operator tries to datafill an SMU P-side port against an RCU C-side port, but the SMU port was previously datafilled against another RCU or LDT.

```
EITHER ANOTHER RCU OR AN LDT IS USING SMU PORT X.
```

Table LTCPSINV contains DS-1 link information for the RCU. If datafilling link information in table RCUINV, the information must match the information in table LTCPSINV. DS-1 links must be datafilled as such in table LTCPSINV.

```
ATTEMPT TO ATTACH LINK TO A NON-DS-1 PORT.
```

The switch operator must datafill at least one message link in table RCUINV. If not, the following message appears:

```
AT LEAST ONE MESSAGE LINK MUST BE CONFIGURED.
```

The first message link added to the RCU cannot be deleted.

```
CANNOT DELETE MESSAGE LINK XX.
```

Two C-side RCU ports cannot be datafilled against the same SMU P-side port in field CSLNKTAB.

```
CANNOT ATTACH BOTH LINKS TO THE SAME SMU PORT.
```

When FSR lines are datafilled in table LNINV for an RCU, the switch operator cannot change the frequencies for that RCU. If an attempt is made to change the frequencies, the following message appears:

```
CANNOT CHANGE FREQUENCIES WITH FSR LINES ATTACHED.
```

When FSR or MPDR lines are datafilled in table LNINV for an RCU, the switch operator cannot change the ring type for that RCU. If an attempt is made to change the ring type, the following message appears:

```
CANNOT CHANGE RNGTYPE WHILE X LINES ARE ATTACHED TO RCU.
```

RCUINV (continued)

Line shelf 1 must be equipped before control shelf 2 can be equipped. DS-1 lines need not be attached to line shelf 1. If an attempt is made to equip control shelf 2 first, the following error message appears:

CONTROL SHELF 2 MAY BE EQUIPPED ONLY IF GROUP 1 LINE SHELF IS EQUIPPED.

The DS-1 link must be placed offline using the MAP command OFFL before adding it to table RCUINV. If not, the following message appears:

DS-1 CARRIER MUST BE OFFLINE TO ADD AN RCU.

The SMU port connected to the first message link (DS-1) added to the RCU must be offline. If not, the following error message appears:

DS-1 CARRIER MUST BE OFFLINE WHEN UPDATING LINK XX.

If the switch operator tried to add a tuple, but the SMU (C-side PM) does not exist as identified in the newly added tuple, the following message appears:

FAILED TO GET INDEX TO C-SIDE PM.

The RCU resides either on a bay-type frame (RUB) or a cabinet-type frame (RUC).

FRAME TYPE MUST BE OF TYPE RUB OR RUC.

Every RCU employing frequency selective ringing and connected to the same SMU must be datafilled with the same frequencies in the same order. If not, the following message appears:

FREQUENCY MISMATCH. ALL RCUs ATTACHED TO THE SAME SMU WITH FREQUENCY RINGING MUST USE THE SAME FREQUENCIES IN THE SAME ORDER. THE FOLLOWING FREQUENCIES WERE USED INSTEAD OF THE ONES ENTERED X X X X.

If the key already exists, indicating that the RCU has already been datafilled in table RCUINV, the following message appears:

KEY ALREADY EXISTS.

The RCU must be placed offline using the MAP command OFFL before deleting the RCU from table RCUINV. If not, the following message appears:

LINES STILL ATTACHED TO RCU.

RCUINV (continued)

At least one message link must be datafilled in table RCUINV. The first DS-1 channel of physical DS-1 links 3 and 4 contain message channels.

LINK 3 or 4 MUST BE CONFIGURED.

Control shelf 2 must be equipped before line shelf 2 can be equipped. DS-1 lines need not be attached to control shelf 2.

LINE SHELF 2 MAY BE EQUIPPED ONLY IF GROUP 2 CONTROL SHELF IS EQUIPPED.

The DS-1 links or the RCU module must be manually busied, or the RCU module must be taken offline before changing or deleting DS-1 links in table RCUINV. If not, the following message appears:

LINKS THAT ARE BEING DELETED/CHANGED MUST BE MBSY OR THE RCU OFFLINE/MBSY.

If more than two DS-1 links are datafilled in table RCUINV, both message links must be datafilled because a backup message link must be present.

MUST CONFIGURE BOTH MESSAGE LINKS 3 AND 4 WHEN CONFIGURING TWO OR MORE LINKS.

If changing links from an RCU to another SMU, the RCU must be manually busied or offline, and SMU links (as shown in the table LTCPSINV: P-side ports) must be offline.

NEW LINKS MUST BE OFFLINE AND RCU OFFL/MBSY TO CHANGE CSPMNO. ONLY xxx RCUs MAY BE ATTACHED TO A PARTICULAR SMU. COUNT EXCEEDED ON SMU XX.

Only C or F can be datafilled for the field RNGTYPE in table RCUINV. If an entry other than C or F is datafilled, the following message appears:

RCU RNGTYPE MUST BE C OR F.

The PMTYPE datafilled in table RCUINV must be SMU. If not, the following message appears:

RCU CAN BE ADDED TO SMU ONLY.

The RCU must be taken offline using the MAP command OFFL before deleting it from table RCUINV. If the RCU is not taken offline, the following message appears:

RCU MUST BE OFFLINE TO DELETE.

RCUINV (continued)

The site name must be a remote site name for RCU modules. If not, the following message appears:

SITE DATA INCONSISTENT.

The RCU to be deleted is still assigned to a vertical in table MTAVERT. The RCU must first be disassociated from this vertical before it can be deleted from table MTAVERT. If the RCU is not disassociated from the vertical, the following message appears:

CANNOT BE DELETED UNTIL UNASSIGNED FROM VERTICAL ON MTA.

An RCU that uses a DS-1 link with channels that are end-points on a special-service connection cannot be added to table RCUINV.

SMU PORT PART OF NAILED-UP CONNECTION.

The DMS switch displays the next three errors at different times when the switch operator tries to datafill a tuple in table RCUINV.

The switch operator tries to delete a tuple that was already deleted. If so, the following error message appears:

TUPLE HAS ALREADY BEEN DELETED.

At least one message link must be datafilled in table RCUINV. If not, the following message appears:

THERE MUST BE AT LEAST ONE MESSAGE LINK.

Links (X X) cannot be added to a shelf (Y) that is datafilled as unequipped.

Y MUST BE DEQUIPPED IF LINKS X X ARE CONFIGURED.

If field SSPRI is enabled in table RCUINV, then special-service calls have priority over POTS calls during channel reassignment. Channel reassignment occurs when faults occur on one or more DS-1 links, and the calls are reassigned to free DS-1 channels on properly functioning DS-1 links. Sometimes no free channels exist on properly functioning DS-1 links; when this occurs, special-service calls replace POTS calls if field SSPRI is enabled. The replaced POTS calls are dropped.

WARNING: XX CALLS MAY BE DROPPED IF SSPRI IS ENABLED.

RCUINV (continued)

A bus extender cannot be provisioned on an RCU that has lines datafilled in table LNINV for the slot in which the bus extender is to be equipped.

LINES ALREADY DATAFILLED IN SLOT <1, 2>.

Channel units associated with SSMs must be deleted from table LNINV before SSMs can be deleted. If channel units are not deleted, the following message appears:

SSM <1, 2> CHANNEL UNITS MUST BE DELETED IN LNINV.

If operating company personnel datafill fields AUTOTEST and FAILSEN with Y and RCU firmware is pre-RU30, the RCU can make the entire line card line module busy (LMB). Some line cards have two lines. When one line fails the autotest and the card is LMB, both lines will fail. The following FAILSEN warning alerts the personnel to this possibility.

WARNING**lines may be LMBed if FAILSEN is enabled and the RCU firmware version is pre-RU30.

The following message indicates that another request to change the RCU tuple in table RCUINV is currently being processed. The existing request must be processed before a new request can proceed.

ONLY ONE RECONFIGURATION IS ALLOWED. TRY LATER.

The following message indicates that insufficient DSPROT store could be allocated. Check DSPROT store to determine if there is enough memory on the switch. If so, data corruption may have occurred. Collect logs from previous reconfiguration and inform your NT representative.

FAILED TO ALLOCAT CONFIG TABLES

The following message indicates that at least one logical terminal identifier (LTID) is datafilled on the RCU when trying to reconfigure it to a different C-side SMU. In table LTMAP, remove all LTIDs on that RCU.

ALL LTIDS MUST BE REMOVED

The following message indicates that there are insufficient C-side links in the new configuration. Add more links or delete some time-division multiplexing (TDM) or B connections. To determine which connections to delete, use commands QDCH and CTKLOC on the ISDN lines.

NOT ENOUGH RCU CSIDE CAPACITY

RCUINV (continued)

The following message indicates that an insufficient number of ISDN signaling group (ISG) channels on the new C-side SMU are available to support all existing TDM connections. Create new ISG basic rate access (BRA) channels on the new C-side SMU.

NOT ENOUGH ISG CHANNELS ARE FREE ON THE NEW SMU

The following messages provide status information to operating company personnel.

The following message indicates that preliminary checks passed and reconfiguration started.

RECONFIGURATION IN PROGRESS MAY TAKE A FEW MINUTES

The following message indicates that reconfiguration to a new SMU is successful. The P-side links of the new SMU must be put into a return to service (RTS) manual busy (ManB) state to return the RCU to service.

****WARNING: MUST RTS NEW PSIDE LINKS TO THE RCUs****

The following error messages indicate software errors:

COULD NOT GET SMU NODE NUMBER DELETION OF NODE FAILED LADD
NODE FAILED COULD NOT GET LINK STATUS ADD CARRIER FAILED
DELETION OF CARRIER FAILED FAILED TO IDENTIFY C-SIDE PM FAILED
TO ASSIGN OFFICE MODULE NUMBER

Two additional rules follow:

- Multiparty divided ringing lines cannot be datafilled on RCU modules that employ frequency selective ringing.
- Lines with FSR cannot be datafilled on RCU modules that employ coded ringing.

If updating table RCUINV, special guidelines must be followed for six of the fields.

Field CSPMNO

When changing the SMU to which the RCU attaches in field CSPMNO, the RCU must be manually busied (ManB) or offline (OFFL). The DS-1 links on the SMU to which the RCU is being transferred must be datafilled as DS-1 links in table LTCPSINV and they must be OFFL (the state of DS-1 links connecting other RCU modules to this SMU are not affected). DS-1 links are placed offline at the PM level of the MAP display. Use command TRNSLT to list the DS-1 links attached to a module and their states in the MAP display.

RCUINV (continued)

Field CSLNKTAB in table RCUINV needs to be updated after the transfer to reflect the new P-side ports of the SMU to which DS-1 links now attach. This is not necessary if both SMU modules used the same P-side port designations. After the update is complete, the SMU (to which the RCU was moved) is busied and returned to service. These actions cause the central control (CC) to send the RCU static data to the SMU. The DS-1 links and the RCU must also be returned to service.

Field CSLNKTAB

When datafilling message links in RCCINV, separate links by a minimum of slots equal to the number of links on the interface card. Ensure that both message links are *not* assigned to the same interface card. An E1 outage can occur if both message links are assigned to a card that fails.

The following message indicates that two message links were assigned to the same interface card. Some interface card types can have four or more links per card, requiring assignment separations of four or more.

```
Both c-side message links assigned to the same XPM
interface card. If this card becomes disabled it
WILL cause an *** OUTAGE ***. Links on the same card
include: {0 1}, {2 3}, {4 5}, {6 7}, {8 9}, {10 11},
{12 13}, {14 15}, {16 17}, {18 19}. Each message
link should be on a different card.
```

If moving existing DS-1 links within an SMU-RCU subsystem using field CSLNKTAB of table RCUINV, either the links must be ManB, or the RCU must be ManB or OFFL. Additionally, the P-side ports of the new SMU to which the links are being moved must also be OFFL. The shelves to which the links are being moved must be datafilled as equipped.

If adding DS-1 links to table RCUINV using field CSLNKTAB, these links must be datafilled in table LTCPSINV as DS-1 links, and they must be OFFL. The shelves to which the links are added must be datafilled as equipped.

When deleting DS-1 links from table RCUINV, the links to be deleted must be ManB. The RCU can remain in-service if the update does not require deleting both message links (DS-1 links 3 and 4); if both message links are deleted, the links must be ManB and the RCU must be ManB or OFFL.

Fields RNGDATA and FREQUENCIES

RCU modules that employ FSR and are assigned to the same SMU must be datafilled with the same frequencies in the same order.

RCUINV (end)

To change field RNGTYPE in table RCUINV, no lines associated with the current ringing type can remain datafilled in table LNINV. For example, when changing field RNGTYPE from F to C, no FSR lines for the RCU can remain datafilled in table LNINV. Similarly, when changing the FREQUENCIES field in table RCUINV, no FSR lines can remain datafilled in table LNINV.

Field CTRLSHF2

Control shelf 2 can be equipped only if line shelf 1 is equipped. This does not mean that links need to be attached to line shelf 1.

Field LINESHF2

Line shelf 2 can be equipped only if control shelf 2 is equipped. This does not mean that links need to be attached to control shelf 2.

Note 1: To avoid configuration alarms, digroup cards are not needed if the associated link is not attached to the shelf. This is true even if the shelf is marked as equipped.

Note 2: If changing fields CSLNKTAB, CSPMNO, RNGDATA, or FREQUENCIES of table RCUINV, the following message appears at the MAP terminal after the fields are changed:

```
WARNING:  STATIC DATA NOT UPDATED FOR SMU xx
```

where

xx

is the number of the SMU

If static data is not updated, the DMS switch cannot use the changed data. This can impact call processing. To ensure that static data is updated, busy the inactive unit of the SMU and return it to service, execute a warm switch of activity (SWACT), then busy the newly inactive unit of the SMU and return it to service. An alternative is to busy and return to service the entire SMU. A warm SWACT preserves calls that are in the talking state.

RDTINV

Table name

Remote Digital Terminal Inventory

Functional description

Table RDTINV is a hardware inventory table that allows the end user to datafill remote digital terminals (RDT) and their corresponding integrated digital terminals (IDT) in the DMS-100 switching office. Table RDTINV contains the central control side (C-side) connectivity information and RDT configuration information.

The term *RDT* signifies an intelligent network element that provides an interface from subscriber terminal devices in homes and office buildings to digital transmission facilities at a central switching site.

The following types of RDTs are supported by a DMS-100 switching office.

- S/DMS AccessNode (AccessNode)—a multi-service platform that supports copper-based and fiber-based services side by side. The AccessNode network includes remote fiber terminals (RFT) that support locally switched services, non-locally switched services, and non-switched services.
- multivendor interface (MVI) RDT—a network element that uses an industry-standard TR-303 interface to support copper-based services. This device is also known as a generic time slot management channel (GENTMC) RDT.

In addition to the RDTs defined above, the DMS-100 supports a third type of IDT provisioned in table RDTINV. This IDT is the integrated channel bank (ICB).

- integrated channel bank (ICB)—a communications device that multiplexes voice signals and integrates support of subscriber lines served by D4 channel banks into the SMA2. The ICB supports one to four DS-1 links that terminate directly to the SMA2.

The AccessNode terminates up to 1344 subscriber lines. The MVI RDT terminates up to 2048 subscriber lines. The ICB terminates up to 96 subscriber lines. By using these three IDT connections, traffic on subscriber lines is carried to and from a DMS-100 switching office.

RDTINV (continued)

Datafill sequence and implications

The following tables must be datafilled before table RDTINV.

- SITE
- LTCINV
- LTCPSINV
- MTAVERT
- MTAHORIZ

Table size

The maximum table size is 1000 IDTs. Only 255 of the 1000 can be RFT or MVI IDTs. Each IDT counts toward the switch limit of 1000 line concentrating devices (LCD). If an office has 1000 IDTs, that office cannot have any other type of LCD (line concentrating module, for example). The 1000 LCD limit applies to devices listed in tables RDTINV, LCMINV, RCSINV, RTCINV, LMINV, and DLMINV.

An SMA supports RFT and MVI IDTs. The SMA does not support ICBs. Because the SMA has only 20 P-side DS-1s, operating company personnel cannot provision an RDT with more than 20 DS-1s.

As SMA2 supports all three types of IDTs, RFT and MVI RDTs support up to 28 DS-1s each. ICB IDTs support one to four DS-1s depending on the value in the LINK_CAPACITY subfield of the ICB VARTYPE field.

An SMA or SMA2 is limited to 5376 subscriber lines. The SMA and SMA2 is limited to eight RFT or GENTMC RDTs. The eight RFT or GENTMC limit decreases to seven if the SMA or SMA2 uses any DCH cards. The SMA2 supports a maximum of 48 ICBs, subject to line capacity and link availability.

Operating company personnel must consider the P-side port capacity of the SMA2 when engineering the SMA2 with RDTs of type GENTMC, RFT, and ICB together. Refer to section “SMA ICB Links” in the *XPM Translations Reference Manual*, 297-8321-815.

Signal distribution (SD) points

The operating company specifies a set of eight SD points it prefers to activate for an RDT or a group of RDTs in field SDPOINTS. By entering the names of SD point functions (RDTSD1 through RDTSD8), the operating company dictates the combination of SD points that are activated if an alarm arises on the RDTs. An RDT alarm causes the associated IDT to have an in-service trouble (ISTb) status. At this occurrence, a PM128 log is generated.

RDTINV (continued)

The eight SD point functions that indicate the RDT raising the alarm and the three SD point functions that indicate the severity of the alarm being raised must be datafilled in table ALMSD. The scan point function for RDT alarm cut-off must be datafilled in table ALMSC. The three software alarms are datafilled by default by table SFWALARM.

Allowable test head combinations in subfield TSTHDUSR

The following table lists ten allowable test head combinations for metallic test access (MTA) points in subfield TSTHDUSR. These datafill combinations apply to MTA points for an integrated remote test unit (IRTU) and for a test bypass pair (TBP).

External remote test unit (ERTU) is an MTA point that can only be used for no test trunk (NTT) testing and does not require datafill in subfield TSTHDUSR.

Note: An IRTU cannot be provisioned on an MVI RDT.

Allowable test head combinations for subfield TSTHDUSR (Sheet 1 of 2)

IRTU				
Example	RTU1	RTU2	TBP	ERTU
1	NTTIF	MAPIF	MAPIF	N/A (not available)
2	BOTH	MAPIF	MAPIF	N/A
3	MAPIF	NTTIF	MAPIF	N/A
4	MAPIF	BOTH	MAPIF	N/A
5	MAPIF	MAPIF	NTTIF	N/A
6	MAPIF	MAPIF	BOTH	N/A
7			BOTH or NTTIF	N/A
8			MAPIF	Provisioned (NTT only)
Note 1: RTU1 and TBP cannot be used simultaneously because they use the same internal test bus.				
Note 2: Although three test heads can be provisioned, only two can be active.				

RDTINV (continued)**Allowable test head combinations for subfield TSTHDUSR (Sheet 2 of 2)**

IRTU				
Example	RTU1	RTU2	TBP	ERTU
9	MAPIF	BOTH or NTTIF		N/A
10	BOTH or NTTIF	MAPIF		
Note 1: RTU1 and TBP cannot be used simultaneously because they use the same internal test bus. Note 2: Although three test heads can be provisioned, only two can be active.				

Datafill

The following table lists datafill for table RDTINV.

Field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 4)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
RDTNAME		see subfields	Remote digital terminal name. This is the key to this table. It is used to uniquely identify the RDT to the system. This field contains subfields SITE, FRAME, and UNIT.
	SITE	alphanumeric	Site. Enter the four-character site name assigned to the remote location. This entry should also appear in table SITE. Note 1: The SITE cannot be HOST. Note 2: Valid SITE names are dependent on the value of parameter UNIQUE_BY_SITE_NUMBERING in table OFCENG.
	FRAME	numeric (0 to 511)	Frame number. Enter the logical frame number of the SMA to which the RDT is connected.

RDTINV (continued)**Field descriptions (Sheet 2 of 4)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
ADNUM	UNIT	numeric (0 to 9)	Unit number. Enter the logical unit number of the SMA to which the RDT is connected.
	GROUP	numeric (0 to 3)	Group number. Enter the logical group number of the SMA to which the RDT is connected.
		numeric (0 to 4095)	Administration number. This field contains the external administrative number associated with a PM, and remains fixed over dump and restore. Enter a numerical value that is unique among all other PMs in an office.
IDTNAME		see subfields	Integrated digital terminal name. This field identifies the SMA and the IDT to which the RDT is connected. This field contains subfields XPMNAME and EXTIDNO. Note: The IDT must be offline to change this field.
	XPMNAME	see subfields	Extended multiprocessor system-based peripheral module (PM) name. This subfield contains subfields XPMTYPE and XPMNO.
	XPMTYPE	SMA, SMA2	Extended multiprocessor system-based peripheral module type. This subfield identifies the type of PM connected to the RDT. Enter SMA for the subscriber carrier module-100 access. Enter SMA2 for Expanded SMA.
	XPMNO	numeric (0 to 255)	Extended multiprocessor system-based peripheral module number. This subfield identifies the SMA to which the RDT is connected.
	EXTIDTNO	numeric (0 to 999)	External integrated digital terminal number. This subfield identifies the IDT to which the RDT is connected. Enter a number from 0 to 999. Note: The IDT cannot be deleted if there are lines attached to it.

RDTINV (continued)**Field descriptions (Sheet 3 of 4)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
NENAME		alphanumeric (up to 20 characters) or \$	Network element name. Enter the name of the external operation support system that identifies the RDT. The default value is \$. Note 1: This field is datafilled automatically by the system when a maintenance connection to the RDT is established if the entry in field VARTYPE is RFT (remote fiber terminal), and the entry in field EOC is O or S. Note 2: Manual datafill is ignored while the maintenance connection is established. Any non-nil changes made to this field result in a warning message. Manual datafill is allowed while the maintenance connection is not established, but any changes are overwritten when the maintenance connection is established.
PRIMOPC		alphanumeric (up to 20 characters) or \$	Primary operations controller identifier. Enter the name of the primary operations controller (OPC) that controls the RDT. The default value is \$ if no OPC controls the RDT.
BACKOPC		alphanumeric (up to 20 characters) or \$	Backup operations controller identifier. Enter the name of the backup OPC for the RDT. The default value is \$ if no backup OPC is available. Note: Datafill is rejected if the backup OPC is entered without a primary OPC.

RDTINV (continued)

Field descriptions (Sheet 4 of 4)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
VARTYPE		see subfield	Integrated digital loop carrier variant type. This field specifies the type of integrated digital loop carrier.
	RDTVAR	RFT, GENTMC, GENCSC, ICB	RDT variable. • RFT refers to AccessNode. • GENTMC (generic TR-303 timeslot management channel) refers to MVI RDT. • GENCSC is not used. • ICB refers to integrated channel bank Note: This field cannot be changed. The tuple must be deleted and added again.

RDTINV (continued)**RDTVVAR = RFT**

If the entry in subfield RDTVVAR is RFT (refers to AccessNode), datafill the following table.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill RFT

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
RFT	SHELFSLT	see subfields	Remote digital terminal shelf slot. This field consists of subfields MINSHELF, MAX_RDT_SHELF, MINSLOT, and MAX_RDT_SLOT. These subfields are entered as one field when adding tuples individually using the DMS-100 table editor. Note: A typical value for SHELFSLT is 1 7 1 96 where 1 is MINSHELF, 7 is MAX_RDT_SHELF, 1 is MINSLOT, and 96 is MAX_RDT_SLOT. The MAX_RDT_SHELF field can be changed to control the RFT line capacity. The other three fields are constants and any attempt to change these fields results in a warning message.
	MINSHELF	numeric (0 to 1)	Minimum shelf value. This subfield specifies the minimum allowable value for the shelf of a line equipment number (LEN). The only allowable value for AccessNode RDTs is 1.
	MAX_RDT_SHELF	numeric (0 to 31)	Maximum shelf value. This subfield specifies the maximum allowable value for the shelf of a LEN. The range is 0-31. For the RFT, this range is 1-31. The maximum value for AccessNode is 22.
	MINSLOT	numeric (0 to 1)	Minimum slot value. This subfield specifies the minimum allowable value for the slot of a LEN. The only allowable value for AccessNode RDTs is 1.
	MAX_RDT_SLOT	numeric (0 to 99)	Maximum RDT slot value. This subfield specifies the maximum allowable value for the slot of a LEN. The only allowable value for AccessNode RDTs is 96. Note: For the last shelf, MAX_RDT_SLOT has a value of 32 because of the maximum line limit on RDTs/RFTs is 2048.

RDTINV (continued)

RDTVAR = GENTMC

If the entry in subfield RDTVAR is GENTMC (refers to MVI RDT), datafill the following table.

RDTINV (continued)**Field descriptions for conditional datafill GENTMC (Sheet 1 of 2)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
GENTMC	RDTPPLNK	numeric (0 to 28)	RDT path protection link. This subfield specifies the RDT path protection link. Enter a number from 1 to 28.
	MAXLINES	numeric (0 to 2048)	Maximum number of lines. This subfield specifies the maximum number of lines that an MVI RDT supports. Enter a number from 1 to 2048. In addition, existing RDTs can be upsized or downsized based on engineering requirements. Up to eight MVI RDTs having line capacities in the range of 96 to 2048 can be provisioned on an SMA2, or seven RDTs when supporting ISDN. When provisioning integrated channel banks (ICB), up to 48 can be provisioned each having a line capacity of 24 lines. The total number of lines for each SMA2 cannot exceed 5376. Note 1: It is recommended that line size changes made to RDTs subtending the SMA2 be made in increments of 96 to preclude fragmentation of the terminal identifiers (TID) numbers in the TID table. Note 2: When increasing the line capacity of an RDT, refer to the procedure for upsizing an RDT in the appropriate SMA or SMA2 section of <i>Extended Peripheral Module Translations Reference Manual</i> Note 3: When decreasing the line capacity of an RDT, verify table LNINV to ensure that the required number of lines are deleted before allowing an update to field MAXLINES. Before deleting a tuple from table LNINV, the lines are cleared from other tables such as IBNLINES, KSETLINE, KSETINV, LENLINES, and SPECCONN. Because of provisioning delays and the condition of the EOC channels, tuples deleted from table LNINV may still be present in table RDTLT, and will need to be checked.

RDTINV (continued)

Field descriptions for conditional datafill GENTMC (Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	INHLINE	Y or N	Inherent lines. This subfield specifies whether the MVI RDT supports the creation of the analog and access side of ISDN line instances by entities other than the DMS-100 switch. Enter Y if another entity creates the analog and access side of line instances at the RDT. Enter N if line instances are created by the DMS-100 switch.
	BRIDGING	Y or N	Bridging. Indicates if the ChangeToBridged action is supported by the RDT. The ChangeToBridged action is optional for TR-303 MBS lines. Default value is N.

RDTVVAR = ICB

If the entry in subfield RDTVVAR is ICB (refers to integrated channel bank), datafill the following table.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill ICB

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
ICB			RDT variable. Enter ICB for an integrated channel bank.
	LINK_CAPACITY	1 or 4	Link capacity. This subfield indicates the maximum number of links available to the ICB. The number of links provisioned in LINKTAB cannot exceed LINK_CAPACITY.

RDTINV (continued)**VARTYPE = all entries**

For all entries in field VARTYPE, datafill the following table.

Field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 4)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
CLAPDFLT		see subfield	C-side link access procedure on D-channel default. This field contains subfield CLAPDDEF. Note: If "N" is chosen, non-default values can be entered for the TMC LAPD parameters. However, a warning message is displayed along with the default values for the CLAPDPAR subfield when non-default values are entered for the N201 and T200 parameters. If the RDT is to support MBS services, the N201 and T200 values should be changed to the values displayed in the following warning message. WARNING: EBS lines will not work on this RDT. For EBS lines to work on this RDT N201 parameter must be >= 52 and T200 parameter must be >=25.
	CLAPDDEF	Y, N, or NA	C-side link access procedure on D-channel default. Enter Y for the use of default access procedures. Otherwise, enter N, and datafill subfield CLAPDPAR for non-standard access procedure parameters. If the ICB variant is datafilled in VARTYPE, enter NA to indicate that a choice of default LAPD parameters does not apply.

RDTINV (continued)**Field descriptions (Sheet 2 of 4)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	CLAPDPAR	alphanumeric	C-side link non-standard access procedure parameters. Enter the selected link access procedure and complete the refinements identified in the following by entering: • N201 and a number from 1 to 256. Selector N201 selects the maximum number of octets allowed in the information field on an information frame. The maximum number is 256. • N200 and a number from 1 to 10. Selector N200 selects the maximum number of retransmissions of a pulse frame allowed. The maximum number is 10. • K and a number from 1 to 7. Selector K selects the maximum number of outstanding unacknowledged pulse frames allowed. The maximum number is 7. • T203 and a number from 10 to 300. Selector T203 selects the maximum time allowed in minutes without frame pulses being exchanged at transmission end points before a transmission time-out occurs. The maximum time between frame pulses is 300 ms. • T200 and a number from 100 to 350. Selector T200 selects the maximum time in milliseconds that a data link layer entity waits for an acknowledgement of a transmitted pulse frame. The maximum time is 350 ms.

RDTINV (continued)**Field descriptions (Sheet 3 of 4)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
MTSTACPT		TBP, ERTU, IRTU, \$	Metallic test access point. This field specifies the types of MTA points configured on the RDT. A maximum of six metallic test access points is available for each RDT (although only three can be datafilled). The entries for this field include: • TBP (test bypass pair) • ERTU (external remote test unit) • IRTU (integrated remote test unit) • \$ (no entry, or stopping) Note 1: AccessNode supports all three available MTA points. MVI RDT supports only TBP and ERTU. Note 2: MAP terminal testing is provided by TBP or IRTU. NTT testing can use one of the three available MTA points.

RDTINV (continued)**Field descriptions (Sheet 4 of 4)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
			It is possible to have two different test heads accessing the AccessNode at the same time. (Three test heads can be provisioned, but only two can be active.) The following combinations are possible: • TBP individually MAP terminal and NTT testing are performed over the TBP. • ERTU individually Only NTT testing is performed over the ERTU. • IRTU individually One or both test heads are defined; only one test head can be defined for NTT use. • TBP with ERTU TBP provides MAP terminal testing; ERTU provides NTT testing. • TBP with IRTU RTU1 and RTU2 can be used with TBP. Note: RTU1 and TBP cannot be used simultaneously because they use the same internal test bus.

MTSTACPT = TBP

The TBP entry allows the MTA to bypass maintenance trunk module (MTM) test heads or to connect to NTT access. NTT access requires a horizontal cross-connection at the MTA.

RDTINV (continued)

If the entry in field MTSTACTP is TBP, datafill the following table.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill TBP

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
TBP		see subfields	Test bypass pair. This selector identifies the MTA point that is configured to supply metallic test bypass for MTM-based test heads or NTT access that requires a horizontal cross-connect at the MTA. This selector contains subfields TSTHDUSR, VERTID, TSTACCPA, and SCSDUSED.
	TSTHDUSR	MAPIF, NTTIF, BOTH	Test head user. This subfield is used to identify which test system (MAP, NTT or BOTH) uses the test head. Note: Refer to "Allowable test head combinations for subfield TSTHDUSR" earlier in this section for a listing of the possible test head combinations for TBP access.
	VERTID	numeric (0 to 1023)	Vertical identifier. (This subfield replaces the VERTID section of the prompt PT_CONNECTION_INFO.) Enter the number that represents the vertical in the MTA matrix where the control path is tied.
	TSTACCPA	TAP1, TAP2, TBPP	Test access path. For MVI RDT, enter TAP1 (test access point 1). For AccessNode, enter TBPP (test bypass pair point). Note: TAP1 and TAP2 are four-wire interfaces; TBPP is a two-wire interface.
	SCSDUSED	Y or N	Scan point/signal distributor (SD/SD) point used. Enter Y if SD/SD points are used and provide the multiple containing: • INHSCGRP—point range of 0 to 511 • INHSCPT—point range of 0 to 6 • INHSDGRP—point range of 0 to 511 • INHSDPT—point range of 0 to 6 Otherwise, enter N.

RDTINV (continued)**MTSTACPT = ERTU**

If the entry in field MTSTACTP is ERTU, datafill the following table.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill ERTU

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
ERTU		see subfields	External remote test unit. This field identifies an external metallic test head on the RDT for NTT testing. This selector is compatible with the TBP selector, which is used for MAP terminal testing. This selector contains subfields VERTID, TSTACCPA, and SCSDUSED.
	VERTID	numeric (0 to 1023)	Vertical identifier. Enter a number that represents the vertical identifier in the MTA matrix where the control path is tied.
	TSTACCPA	TAP1, TAP2, TBPP	Test access path. For MVI RDT, enter TAP1. For AccessNode, enter TAP1, TAP2, or TBPP. Note: TAP1 and TAP2 are four-wire interfaces; TBPP is a two-wire interface.
	SCSDUSED	Y or N	Scan point/signal distributor point used. Enter Y if SD/SD points are used and provide the multiple containing: • INHSCGRP—range of 0 to 511 • INHSCPT—range of 0 to 6 • INHSDGRP—range of 0 to 511 • INHSDPT—range of 0 to 6 Otherwise, enter N.

RDTINV (continued)**MTSTACPT = IRTU**

If the entry in field MTSTACTP is IRTU, datafill the following table.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill IRTU (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
IRTU		see subfields	Integrated Remote Test Unit. This selector identifies an IRTU on the RDT for NTT or MAP testing. This field contains subfields RTUNUM, TSTHDUSR, TSTACCPA, and SCSDUSED.
	RTUNUM	RTU1 or RTU2	RTU number. This subfield is used to determine which test head on the IRTU is to be defined.
	TSTHDUSR	NTTIF, MAPIF, BOTH	Test head user. This subfield identifies which test system (MAP, NTT or BOTH) uses the test head. Depending on which test head user is entered, subfields ALTUSE and VERTID must be datafilled. Note: Refer to "Allowable test head combinations for subfield TSTHDUSR" for a listing of the possible test head combinations for IRTU access.
	ALTUSE	Y or N	Automatic line test (ALT) use. Enter Y to use the IRTU for ALT; otherwise, enter N. ALTUSE is required if TSTHDUSR is MAPIF or BOTH.
	VERTID	numeric (0 to 1023)	Vertical identifier. (This subfield replaces the VERTID section of the prompt PT_CONNECTION_INFO.) Enter a number that represents the vertical in the MTA matrix where the control path is tied. VERTID is required if TSTHDUSR is NTTIF or BOTH.

RDTINV (continued)**Field descriptions for conditional datafill IRTU (Sheet 2 of 2)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	TSTACCPA	TAP1 or TAP2	Test access path. RTU1 is connected to TAP1. RTU2 is connected to TAP2. Note: TAP1 and TAP2 are four-wire interfaces.
	SCSDUSED	Y or N	Scan point/signal distributor point used. Enter Y if SD/SD points are used and provide the multiple containing: • INHSCGRP—range of 0 to 511 • INHSCPT—range of 0 to 6 • INHSDGRP—range of 0 to 511 • INHSDPT—range of 0 to 6 Otherwise, enter N.

RDTINV (continued)**MTSTACPT = all entries**

For all entries in field MTSTACPT, datafill the following table.

Field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 5)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
NTTOPT		Y or N	No test trunk signature option. This field indicates whether the no test trunk (NTT) direct current (dc) voltage signature is enabled for a particular RDT. If the value is "Y", then the dc signature for POTS, coin, and multi-party lines will be provided; otherwise, the signature will not be provided for any of the line types. Note: When the NTTOPT field is datafilled as "N" or changed to "N", the following message is output at the MAP terminal: NTT signature will not be provided during line maintenance.
LINKTAB		see explanation	Link assignment table. This is a vector, with up to 20 entries, that defines the mapping of the C-side links of the RDT (logical link) to the P-side links (physical link) of the SMA. This field contains subfields RDTLINK and XPMLINK and is entered as one entry. If LINK_CAPACITY is equal to four, operating company personnel can enter up to four entries for ICBs.
	RDTLINK	numeric (1 to 28)	Remote digital terminal link number. Enter an RDT link number from 1 to 28.
Note: When datafilling field LINKTAB, ensure message links are not assigned to the same physical interface card. When the interface card supports two or more links, separate the message links by the number of links on the interface cards. Table control will issue a warning if an attempt is made to assign message links on the same interface card. Assigning message links to the same interface card can cause an E1 outage (failure of all message links) if the card fails.			

RDTINV (continued)**Field descriptions (Sheet 2 of 5)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	XPMLINK	numeric (0 to 47)	Extended multiprocessor system-based peripheral module link number. Enter an XPM link number. Up to 20 RDT XPM link pairs can be datafilled. (However, DCH provisioning in table LTCPSINV reduces the number of XPMLINK pairs available.) Note: If the P-side DS-1s added to this field do not have an Extended Superframe Format (ESF), and the entry in field VARTYPE is GENTMC, an error is displayed.
PROT		Y or N	Facility protection switching. Specifies whether protection switching is supported. Enter N. (An entry of Y is not supported.)
POTSPAD G		STDLN, UNBAL	POTS pad group. The acceptable values are UNBAL and STDLN.
EOC		see subfields	Embedded operations channel. This field specifies whether EOC is present, and whether standard or LAPD parameters are used. This field contains subfields EOCTYPE and ELAPDPAR. Note: The IDT and the channel must be offline to be changed.
Note: When datafilling field LINKTAB, ensure message links are not assigned to the same physical interface card. When the interface card supports two or more links, separate the message links by the number of links on the interface cards. Table control will issue a warning if an attempt is made to assign message links on the same interface card. Assigning message links to the same interface card can cause an E1 outage (failure of all message links) if the card fails.			

RDTINV (continued)**Field descriptions (Sheet 3 of 5)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	EOCTYPE	S, O, or N	EOC type. This subfield specifies whether EOC is present, and whether standard or optional LAPD parameters are used. Enter one of the following: • S for standard LAPD parameters • O for optional LAPD parameters. Subfield ELAPDPAR must be datafilled. • N for no EOC channel, as in the case of the ICB For ICB configurations, the value of EOC is "N". Note: The LAPD parameters of the EOC/CSC can be changed when the IDT and the channel are manually-busied or offline.
	ELAPDPAR	N201, N200, K, T203, T200	EOC parameters. This subfield appears when O is entered in subfield EOCTYPE. Specify the optional LAPD parameters. Enter five values, with a space between each value. • N201 and a number from 1 to 256 • N200 and a number from 1 to 10 • K and a number from 1 to 7 • T203 and a number from 10 to 300 • T200 and a number from 100 to 350
Note: When datafilling field LINKTAB, ensure message links are not assigned to the same physical interface card. When the interface card supports two or more links, separate the message links by the number of links on the interface cards. Table control will issue a warning if an attempt is made to assign message links on the same interface card. Assigning message links to the same interface card can cause an E1 outage (failure of all message links) if the card fails.			

RDTINV (continued)**Field descriptions (Sheet 4 of 5)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
SDPOINTS		RDTSD1, RDTSD2, RDTSD3, RDTSD4, RDTSD5, RDTSD6, RDTSD7, RDTSD8	Signal distribution point. Enter the SD point that corresponds to this RDT. There is a maximum of 255 different combinations of activated SD points to indicate that the RDT is raising an alarm. This field can be used to group RDTs together by assigning the same points to multiple RDTs. Note: Each of the SD points must first be datafilled in table ALMSD (Alarm Signal Distributor Point). If field SDPOINTS is set to \$ (nil) to indicate that no SD points for RDT alarms are datafilled, the SD points that indicate alarm severity (RDTCRIT, RDTMAJOR, RDTMINOR) are not activated.
RDTDN		see subfields	RDT distinguished name. This is a vector of one to four elements for the RDT_RDN. Each element represents a relative distinguished name (RDN) for the RDT.
Note: When datafilling field LINKTAB, ensure message links are not assigned to the same physical interface card. When the interface card supports two or more links, separate the message links by the number of links on the interface cards. Table control will issue a warning if an attempt is made to assign message links on the same interface card. Assigning message links to the same interface card can cause an E1 outage (failure of all message links) if the card fails.			

RDTINV (continued)**Field descriptions (Sheet 5 of 5)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	RDN_TYPE	NETWORK_ID, SYSTEM_ID, NETWORK ELEMENT_ID, EQUIPMENT_ID	Relative distinguished name. Enter the RDN of the RDT. The range of values is as follows: • NETWORK_ID • SYSTEM_ID • NETWORKELEMENT_ID • EQUIPMENT_ID For MVI IDTs, use only NETWORK_ID and NETWORKELEMENT_ID. For RFT RDTs, use all four types. For ICB IDTs, leave the RDTDN field empty. Note 1: For RFT IDTs, make sure that the NETWORKELEMENT_ID matches the value in the RDT or the maintenance connection does not establish. Note 2: For an AccessNode RDT of type RFT, the NETWORK_ID, SYSTEM_ID, and EQUIPMENT_ID values must be set to 1 to correspond to the values on the RFT. If the values in this table are not set to 1, a warning message is displayed and the values are automatically reset to 1. Note 3: For MVI IDTs, operating company personnel can change the NETWORK ELEMENT_ID with no side effects. For RFT IDTs, the IDT must be OffL or both EOCs must be ManB before a change to NETWORK ELEMENT_ID.
	RDN_VAL	numeric (0 to 32 767)	Relative distinguished name value. Enter the numerical value for the RDN.
Note: When datafilling field LINKTAB, ensure message links are not assigned to the same physical interface card. When the interface card supports two or more links, separate the message links by the number of links on the interface cards. Table control will issue a warning if an attempt is made to assign message links on the same interface card. Assigning message links to the same interface card can cause an E1 outage (failure of all message links) if the card fails.			

RDTINV (continued)**Datafill example**

The following example shows sample datafill for table RDTINV.

MAP display example for table RDTINV

RDTNAME	ADNUM PRIMOPC VARTYPE	IDTNAME	NENAME BACKOPC
	NTTOPT		MTSTACPT
			LINKTAB
PROT	POTSPADG	EOC	SDPOINTS RDTDN
AN07 00 0	26	SMA 4 7	R07_XTLM OPCM301
	\$		\$
	RFT 1 7 1 96 Y		
	(IRTU RTU1 MAPIF Y TAP1 N)	(IRTU RTU2 MAPIF N TAP2 N)	\$
	Y		
		(1 2) (2 0) (3 3) (4 1)	\$
N	STD LN	S	
			\$
	(NETWORK ID 1)	(SYSTEM_ID 1)	(NETWORKELEMENT_ID 304)
			\$

Table history**NA012**

Added field LINK_CAPACITY for the integrated channel bank.

NA010

The following changes were made to table RDTINV:

- changed the number of lines the S/DMS AccessNode supports
- changed the allowable values for subfields MAX_RDT_SHELF and MAX_RDT_SLOT in field RDTVAR, subfield SHELFSLT

NA008

The following changes were made to table RDTINV:

- added information about resizing RDTs and adding ICBs in subfield MAXLINES
- added information about LAPD parameters to support EBS lines in field CLAPDFLT

RDTINV (continued)

- added new subfield BRIDGING to indicate RDT “ChangedToBridged” support for MBS lines for MVI RDTs
- added new field NTTOPT to enable the no test trunk direct current (dc) voltage signature
- removed reference to system limit of 240 RFTs. The correct limit is 255 RDTs, whether they are MVI RDTs or RFTs.

NA007

Added a warning to table RDTINV, field LINKTAB, subfield XPMLINK to indicate that an E1 outage can occur when both DS-1 message links are assigned to the same interface card.

NA005

The following changes were made to table RDTINV:

- added error message to indicate that a tuple is being rejected because some part of the system recovery controller (SRC) registration process failed
- removed restriction from subfield ALTUSE (field MTSTACPT) requiring the entry for the second RTU test head to be N

NA004

The following changes were made to table RDTINV:

- added entry SMA2 to subfield XPMTYPE
- added refinement GENTMC and its refinements to subfield RDTVAR
- expanded range for MAXLINES to include up to 2048 lines for refinement GENTMC
- increased range of subfield XPMLINK to 47 link numbers
- added error and warning messages to Supplementary information section

BCS36

The following changes were made to table RDTINV:

- added field ADNUM
- deleted field SID and replaced it with field NENAME, and added fields PRIMOPC and BACKOPC
- added field POTSPADG
- added note to field XPMLNK

BCS35

Field SDPOINTS was revised.

RDTINV (continued)

Supplementary information

This section provides information on datafill error messages for table RDTINV.

Datafill error messages

The following warning message is displayed on the MAP (maintenance and administration position) terminal if field LINKTAB, subfield XPMLINK is a DS-1 link (0-19) and the first two links (messaging links) are on the same DS-1 pack. An E1 outage occurs if both message links are assigned to the same faulty card.

Both c-side message links assigned to the same XPM interface card. If this card becomes disabled it WILL cause an *** OUTAGE ***. Links on the same card include: {0 1}, {2 3}, {4 5}, {6 7}, {8 9}, {10 11}, {12 13}, {14 15}, {16 17}, {18 19}. Each message link should be on a different card.

The following warning message is displayed on the MAP terminal if the dynamic static data downloads fail:

Warning: Additional static data not updated for SMA 0

where

SMA

is SMA or SMA2

0

is 0 or 1

The following error message is displayed on the MAP terminal if an attempt is made to change LAPD parameters or field EOCTYPE while the IDT is system busy (SysB):

Error: IDT # is SysB

where

#

is an IDT number

SysB

is the IDT state

RDTINV (continued)

If the IDT has only one link, and field PROT is set to Y, the following error message is displayed on the MAP display:

Error: Cannot have PROT link: IDT # has only one link

If dynamic static data updates complete, the following message is displayed on the MAP display:

Additional Static data updates completed for <PM type>

where

<PM type>

is SMA or SMA2

If static data in the PM is updated on only one SMA unit, or link changes are attempted while the PM is in service, error messages are displayed on the MAP terminal as follows:

Static data update required for SMA 0 UNIT 0
Static data update required for SMA 0 UNIT 1

The following warning message is displayed on the MAP terminal if field ALTUSE is changed from Y to N:

Warning: ALL ALT test streams expecting to use the
previously defined &\$ will no longer run. Redefine the
scheduled ALT tests.

where

&\$

is RTU1, RTU2 or TBP

The following warning message is displayed on the MAP terminal if field ALTUSE is changed from N to Y:

Warning: Previously defined ALT tests will not make use of
this LTE until these ALT tests have been redefined.

The following warning message is displayed on the MAP terminal if an attempt is made to use RTU1 and TBP simultaneously:

Warning: TBP and RTU1 cannot be used to run simultaneous test.

RDTINV (continued)

The following error message is displayed on the MAP terminal if adding or updating the RDTINV entry fails because the request for nail-up of the SMA DCH channels and the RDT CSC, TMC or EOC channels has failed:

Error: Nailup of CSC/TMC/EOC channels failed

The following error message is displayed on the MAP terminal if tuple deletion was performed. Removal of the nail-up connection between the RDT CSC, TMC, or EOC channels and the SMA DCH channels failed:

Error: CSC/TMC/EOC channel nail-up removal failed

The following warning message is displayed on the MAP terminal if adding or updating the nail-up connections, and a failure occurs in the addition of a connection. In restoring the original state of the connections, another failure occurred and the original connection could not be restored.

Warning: CSC/TMC/EOC channel nail-up corrupt

For NA006 and back, the following error message is displayed if, when adding tuples, an attempt occurred to datafill subfield MAXLINES with more than 672 lines on an SMA for small capacity-sized RDTs. Datafill is blocked.

Error: Cannot have more than 672 lines for this RDT. Only RDTs of SMALL size are allowed on this SMA.

For NA006 and back, the following error message is displayed if, when adding tuples, an attempt occurred to datafill subfield MAXLINES with more than 1344 lines on an SMA for medium capacity-sized RDTs. Datafill is blocked.

Error: Cannot have more than 1344 lines for this RDT. Only RDTs of MEDIUM size are allowed on this SMA.

The following error message is displayed if, when adding tuples, an attempt occurred to datafill a ninth RDT on an SMA for small-sized RDTs. Datafill is blocked.

Error: Cannot have more than 8 RDTs on this host peripheral.

The following error message is displayed if, when adding tuples, an attempt occurred to datafill a fifth RDT on an SMA for medium capacity-sized RDTs. Datafill is blocked.

Error: Cannot have more than 4 RDTs on this host peripheral.

RDTINV (continued)

The following error message is displayed if, when adding tuples, an attempt occurred to datafill a third RDT on an SMA for large capacity-sized RDTs. Datafill is blocked.

Error: Cannot have more than 2 RDTs on this host peripheral.

The following error message is displayed if, when updating tuples, an attempt occurred to datafill subfield MAXLINES with more than 672 lines on an SMA for small capacity-sized RDTs. Datafill is blocked.

Error: Cannot have more than 672 lines for this RDT. Only RDTs of SMALL size are allowed on this SMA.

The following error message is displayed if, when updating tuples, an attempt occurred to datafill subfield MAXLINES with more than 1344 lines on an SMA for medium capacity-sized RDTs. Datafill is blocked.

Error: Cannot have more than 1344 lines for this RDT. Only RDTs of MEDIUM size are allowed on this SMA.

The following error message is displayed if an attempt occurred to datafill more than 255 RDTs. Datafill is blocked.

Error: Cannot add this RDT. Only 255 RDTs can be datafilled per office.

The following error message is displayed if an attempt occurred to datafill more than 40 RDTs with variant type RFT. Datafill is blocked.

Error: Cannot add this RDT. Only 40 RDTs with RDTVAR=RFT per office can be datafilled.

The following error message is displayed if an attempt occurred to update a tuple in table RDTINV that does not exist.

Error: Cannot update a non-existent tuple.

The following warning message is displayed if an attempt occurred to assign a non-zero number to field ADNUM while adding or updating a tuple when office parameter USE_OM_ADMIN_NUMBER is set to False. The software automatically enters 0 in field ADNUM.

Warning: ADNUM is being changed to 0.

The following error message is displayed if an attempt occurred to update a tuple after the new administration number had been allocated and the old administration number could not be retrieved. The old administration number

RDTINV (continued)

from the physical store is changed to the value of the new administration number from the logical tuple.

Error: Failed to restore the old ADNUM.

The following warning message is displayed, along with the default values for field CLAPDFLT, if an attempt occurred to enter non-default values for subfield N201. If the RDT is to support electronic business service (EBS), the values entered for subfield N201 should be changed to the specified values in the following warning message.

Warning: EBS lines will not work on this RDT.
For EBS lines to work on this RDT, N201 parameter
must be ≥ 52 .

The following warning message is displayed on the MAP terminal if an attempt occurred to assign a value other than 1 7 1 96 in subfield SHELFSLT for refinement RFT in field VARTYPE. The software automatically corrects the error.

Warning: SHELFSLT is being changed to 1 7 1 96.

The following error message is displayed during a table audit when a corrupted tuple is found with non-default values for subfield SHELFSLT:

Error: For RFT the SHELFSLT is 1 7 1 96.

The following warning message is displayed if an attempt occurred to datafill more than the maximum number of test points:

Warning: Exceeds the maximum limit of Metallic Test Access Points.

The following error message is displayed if an attempt occurred to change a field for an RFT tuple when an IDT is not offline. Datafill is blocked:

Error: RDT <IDT_index> must be offline to change <field>.

where

<IDT_index>
0 to 255

<field>
LINKTAB, PPS_ENABLE, IDTNAME, RDTDN

RDTINV (continued)

The following error message is displayed if, while attempting to move an existing RDT to a new C-side peripheral (SMS or SMSR), corruption of the node's C-side dependency occurred and the node was deregistered from the system recovery controller (SRC). The tuple is rejected. Attempt a nil change on the tuple so that an attempt is made to reregister the node with the SRC.

```
Node has been deregistered from the System Recovery
Controller.
Attempt a nil change on the tuple to register the
node with the SRC.
```

The following error message is displayed if an attempt occurred to change field RDTDN to a non-unique value for an RFT tuple when an IDT is offline. Datafill is blocked. (However, values that are unique for an RFT tuple but are not unique for non-RFT tuples are not blocked.)

Error: The specified RDTDN is already assigned to another RDT.

The following warning message is printed if an attempt occurred to change field RDTDN to a value that is unique to all RFT tuples when an IDT is offline. Datafill is not blocked. (Use the RDTRROV tool, REPROV <IDT_number>, to reprovision the lines on this RDT.)

```
Warning: Use extreme caution when changing the RDTDN field.
This change will cause loss of service on all lines on this
IDT. The REPROV command in the RDTPROV increment must be
used after this change to restore service to the lines.
Changes to the RDTDN field must be accompanied by
corresponding changes to the distinguished name at the RDT.
Failure to match these values will prevent the establishment
of a maintenance connection to another RDT.
```

The following error message is displayed if an attempt occurred to add or change an RFT tuple with more than one NETWORK_ID value in subfield RDN_TYPE of field RDTDN. Datafill is blocked.

Error: Invalid RDT DN - RDNs missing or out of order.

The following error message is displayed if an attempt occurred to datafill an RDT with more than 20 links when the host peripheral is an SMA. Datafill is blocked.

Error: Peripheral type SMA only supports 20 links.

RDTINV (continued)

The following error message is displayed if an attempt occurred to datafill an ICB without including a value for LINKTAB. Datafill is blocked.

Error: Linktab field is empty.

The following error message is displayed if an attempt occurred to datafill an ICB with LINKTAB entries greater than LINK_CAPACITY. Datafill is blocked.

Error: number of LINKTAB entries exceeds link capacity in VARTYPE field.

Error: Link capacity in VARTYPE field must be 1 or 4.

Error: ICB LINKTAB rdtlink values cannot be greater than the link capacity.

The following error message is displayed if an attempt occurred to change the value of LINK_CAPACITY for a previously provisioned ICB. Datafill is blocked.

Error: Link capacity in the ICB VARTYPE field may not be changed.

The following error message is displayed if an attempt occurred to delete a link to an ICB with lines on the link. Datafill is blocked.

Error: Link <link_number> cannot be removed, it is associated with provisioned lines.

The following error message is displayed if an attempt occurred to delete a link to an ICB that is not at the end of the LINKTAB field. Datafill is blocked.

Error: LINKTAB IDT must be MANBSy before RDTLINK <link_number> can be deleted.

The following error message is displayed if an attempt occurred to add a link to an ICB that is not at the end of the LINKTAB field. Datafill is blocked.

Error: LINKTAB IDT must be MANBSy before RDTLINK <link_number> can be added.

RDTINV (continued)

The following table lists RDT datafill error conditions and error explanations.

RDT datafill error condition and error explanation table (Sheet 1 of 3)

Error condition	Error explanation
An RDT must have RDTLINK 1 configured.	RDTLINK 1 must be present in LINKTAB.
The peripheral module (PM) type of the C-side XPM is not datafilled.	Host XPM must be of type SMA.
The C-side XPM is not datafilled.	Host XPM is unequipped.
IDT is already used for another RDT.	IDT used by RDT <site> <frame><unit>.
A C-side link specified for the RDT is not a DS-1.	SMA link <link number> must be DS-1.
A C-side link specified for the RDT is already in use by another PM.	SMA link <link number> in use.
A C-side link added to the RDT is not offline (Offl).	SMA link <link number> must be offline.
RDT variant is GENCSC, GENTMC, or GENRBS, and ring type is not frequency selective, superimposed, or coded, or RDT variant is RFT, and ring type is not frequency selective, superimposed, coded, or coded special.	Illegal ring type for this PM.
The site field is HOST.	Site cannot be HOST.
Maximum number of line controlling devices in system exceeded.	Failed to assign office module number.
C-side link removed from RDT is not manual busy (ManB) or offline (Offl).	SMA link <link number> must be offline to delete.
IDT is not Offl, and an attempt was made to delete its entry in table RDTINV.	IDT must be offline to delete.

RDTINV (continued)**RDT datafill error condition and error explanation table (Sheet 2 of 3)**

Error condition	Error explanation
IDT is not Offl or ManB, and - an attempt was made to change field EOC - an attempt was made to change field PROT - an attempt was made to change field LINKTAB - an attempt was made to change field IDTNAME	IDT must be ManB or OFFL to change <field_name>.
Field LINKTAB has entries with the same XPMLINK.	Field LINKTAB has duplicate XPMLINK entries.
Field LINKTAB has entries with the same RDTLINK.	Field LINKTAB has duplicate RDTLINK entries.
An attempt was made to add a ninth RDT to an SMA.	Too many RDTs for this host XPM.
An RDT with field RDTVVAR equal to GENCSC, GENTMC, or RCU can have field MTSTACPT equal to TBP, ERTU, or no entry.	IRTU type not allowed for this PM.
Any RDT cannot have more than one external test configuration.	Field MTSTACPT configurations not allowed.
No duplicate entries of TBP in field MTSTACPT for an RDT.	Field MTSTACPT has duplicate entry of type TBP.
No duplicate entries of ERTU in field MTSTACPT for an RDT.	Field MTSTACPT has duplicate entry of type ERTU.
Any RDT can have a scan point (SC) datafilled that shares a single vertical between multiple RDTs including integrated digital loop carrier (IDLC) and UDLC type systems.	Invalid scan (SC) group.

RDTINV (end)**RDT datafill error condition and error explanation table (Sheet 3 of 3)**

Error condition	Error explanation
Any RDT can have an SD datafilled that shares a single vertical between multiple RDTs including IDLC and UDLC type systems.	Invalid SD group.
Field VERTID must be unique for each MTSTACPT of an RDT entry.	Duplicate VERTIDs for field MTSTACPT configuration.

RDTLT

Table name

Remote Digital Terminal Line Termination Table

Functional description

Table RDTLT contains information relating to the ongoing operations that are being performed on a line connected to the remote digital terminal (RDT) by the object provisioning process.

Table RDTLT is a read-only table. Data cannot be added or deleted by manual data modification orders (DMO).

A tuple to table RDTLT is added when a new line is datafilled for RDT in table LNINV. A tuple is deleted from table RDTLT when a line connected to the RDT is deleted.

Entries in field SITE must match entries in table SITE.

For related information, refer to table RDTINV.

Datafill sequence and implications

There is no requirement to datafill other tables prior to table RDTLT.

Table size

0 to 262144 tuples

Table RDTLT allows for up to 256 RDTs.

Memory is dynamically allocated for each entry in table RDTLT.

Table RDTLT updates are made through table LNINV software control or through the line provisioning process software except during the dump and restore process.

The following message is displayed at the maintenance and administration position (MAP) video display terminal (VDU) if a manual update to table RDLT is attempted:

MANUAL UPDATE TO TABLE RDTLT NOT ALLOWED

RDTLT (continued)**Datafill**

The following table lists datafill for table RDTLT.

Field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 9)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
LEN		see subfields	<i>Line equipment number</i> This field defines the physical location of the equipment that is connected to a specific telephone line. Because field LEN is common to more than 60 tables, it is documented in a single section to avoid unnecessary duplication. Refer to section "Common entry field LEN" for a complete description of field LEN and associated subfields. For ISDN lines, field LEN consists of subfield LTID. For non-ISDN lines, field LEN consists of subfields SITE, FRAME, UNIT, DRAWER or LSG, SHELF, SLOT, and CIRCUIT.
ACCESS		see below	<i>Line provisioning process operation</i> This field identifies the operation performed by the line provisioning process for an RDT line.
	ACCESS_NIL		No operations are required.
	I_ACCESS_DONE		Line objects provisioning for ISDN line done.
	I_CHA_IPTIS_CONF		Waiting for response to message: CHANGE PRIMARY STATE OF ISDN PATH TERMINATION (PT) TO IN SERVICE
	I_CHA_IPTIS_REQ		Send message: CHANGE PRIMARY STATE OF ISDN PT OBJECT TO IN SERVICE
	I_CHA_IPTOOS_CONF		Waiting for response to message: CHANGE PRIMARY STATE OF ISDN PT TO OUT OF SERVICE

RDTLT (continued)**Field descriptions (Sheet 2 of 9)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
		I_CHA_IPTOOS_CONF1	Waiting for response to message: CHANGE PRIMARY STATE OF ISDN PT TO OUT OF SERVICE
		I_CHA_IPTOOS_REQ	Send message: CHANGE PRIMARY STATE OF ISDN PT OBJECT TO OUT OF SERVICE
		I_CHA_IPTOOS_REQ1	Send message: CHANGE PRIMARY STATE OF ISDN PT OBJECT TO OUT OF SERVICE
		I_CHA_LTIS_CONF	Waiting for response to message: CHANGE PRIMARY STATE OF ISDN LINE TERMINATION (LT) TO IN SERVICE
		I_CHA_LTIS_REQ	Send message: CHANGE PRIMARY STATE OF ISDN LT OBJECT TO IN SERVICE
		I_CHA_LTO-OS_CONF	Waiting for response to message: CHANGE PRIMARY STATE OF ISDN LT TO OUT OF SERVICE
		I_CHA_LTO-OS_CONF1	Waiting for response to message: CHANGE PRIMARY STATE OF ISDN LT TO OUT OF SERVICE
		I_CHA_LTO-OS_REQ	Send message: CHANGE PRIMARY STATE OF ISDN LT OBJECT TO OUT OF SERVICE
		I_CHA_LTO-OS_REQ1	Send message: CHANGE PRIMARY STATE OF ISDN LT OBJECT TO OUT OF SERVICE
		I_CRE_A1DCT_CONF	Waiting for response to message: CREATE FIRST DS-0 CHANNEL TERMINATION (CT) OBJECT

RDTLT (continued)**Field descriptions (Sheet 3 of 9)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
		I_CRE_A1DCT_REQ	Send message: CREATE FIRST DS-0 CT OBJECT
		I_CRE_A2DCT_CONF	Waiting for response to message: CREATE SECOND DS-0 CT OBJECT
		I_CRE_A2DCT_REQ	Send message: CREATE SECOND DS-0 CT OBJECT
		I_CRE_AQDCT_CONF	Waiting for response to message: CREATE QDS-0 CT OBJECT
		I_CRE_AQDCT_REQ	Send message: CREATE QDS-0 CT OBJECT
		I_CRE_ICT_CONF	Waiting for response to message: CREATE ISDN CT OBJECT
		I_CRE_ICT_REQ	Send message: CREATE ISDN CHANNEL TERMINATION (CT) OBJECT
		I_CRE_IPT_CONF	Waiting for response to message: CREATE ISDN PT OBJECT
		I_CRE_IPT_REQ	Send message: CREATE ISDN PATH TERMINATION (PT) OBJECT
		I_CRE_LT_CONF	Waiting for response to message: CREATE ISDN LT OBJECT
		I_CRE_LT_REQ	Send message: CREATE ISDN LINE TERMINATION (LT) OBJECT
		I_DEL_IPT_CONF	Waiting for response to message: DELETE PT AND ALL SUBTENDING OBJECTS

RDTLT (continued)**Field descriptions (Sheet 4 of 9)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
		I_DEL_IPT_CONF1	Waiting for response to message: DELETE PT AND ALL SUBTENDING OBJECTS
		I_DEL_IPT_REQ	Send message: DELETE ISDN PT AND ALL SUBTENDING OBJECTS
		I_DEL_IPT_REQ1	Send message: DELETE ISDN PT AND ALL SUBTENDING OBJECTS
		I_DEL_IPT_CONF1	Waiting for response to message: DELETE PT AND ALL SUBTENDING OBJECTS
		I_DEL_IPT_REQ	Send message: DELETE ISDN PT AND ALL SUBTENDING OBJECTS
		I_DEL_IPT_REQ1	Send message: DELETE ISDN PT AND ALL SUBTENDING OBJECTS
		I_DEL_LT_CONF	Waiting for response to message: DELETE LT AND ALL SUBTENDING OBJECTS
		I_DEL_LT_CONF1	Waiting for response to message: DELETE LT AND ALL SUBTENDING OBJECTS
		I_DEL_LT_REQ	Send message: DELETE ISDN LT AND ALL SUBTENDING OBJECTS
		I_DEL_LT_REQ1	Send message: DELETE ISDN LT AND ALL SUBTENDING OBJECTS

RDTLT (continued)**Field descriptions (Sheet 5 of 9)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
		P_ACCESS_ DONE	Line objects provisioning for analog or electronic business set (EBS) line done.
		P_CHA_LTIS_ CONF	Waiting for response to message: CHANGE PRIMARY STATE OF LINE TO IN SERVICE
		P_CHA_LTIS_ REQ	Send message: CHANGE PRIMARY STATE OF LINE TO IN SERVICE
		P_CHA_LTOOS_ CONF	Waiting for response to message: CHANGE PRIMARY STATE OF LINE TO OUT OF SERVICE
		P_CHA_LTOOS_ CONF1	Waiting for response to message: CHANGE PRIMARY STATE OF LINE TO OUT OF SERVICE
		P_CHA_LTOOS_ REQ	Send message: CHANGE PRIMARY STATE OF LINE TO OUT OF SERVICE
		P_CHA_LTOOS_ REQ1	Send message: CHANGE PRIMARY STATE OF LINE TO OUT OF SERVICE
		P_CRE_LT_ CONF	Waiting for response to message: CREATE ANALOG OR EBS LT OBJECT
		P_CRE_LT_REQ	Send message: CREATE ANALOG OR EBS LINE TERMINATION (LT) OBJECT
		P_DEL_LT_CONF	Waiting for response to message: DELETE LT AND ALL SUBTENDING OBJECTS

RDTLT (continued)**Field descriptions (Sheet 6 of 9)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
		P_DEL_LT_CONF1	Waiting for response to message: DELETE LT AND ALL SUBTENDING OBJECTS
		P_DEL_LT_REQ	Send message: DELETE LT AND ALL SUBTENDING OBJECTS
		P_DEL_LT_REQ1	Send message: DELETE LT AND ALL SUBTENDING OBJECTS
		P_MOD_LT_CONF	Waiting for response to message: MODIFY LT OBJECTS
		P_MOD_LT_REQ	Send message: MODIFY ANALOG OR EBS LINE TERMINATION OBJECT
Note: The above mentioned values that end with 1 are for delete and create operations.			
TRANSP		see below	<i>Rdt line processor transport states</i> This field identifies the next operation to be performed by the line provisioning process for creating the objects for the transport portion of the cross-connect.
		TRANSP_NIL	No operations are required.
		TRANSP_DONE	All operations complete.
		I_ADD_TDPT_CONF	Waiting for response to message: UPDATE DS-0 CT OBJECT
		I_ADD_TDPT_REQ	Send message: UPDATE TRANSPORT SIDE DS-0 CT OBJECT TO INCLUDE DS0 PT OBJECT
		I_CHA_TDPTIS_CONF	Waiting for response to message: CHANGE PRIMARY STATE OF DS-0 PT TO OUT OF SERVICE

RDTLT (continued)**Field descriptions (Sheet 7 of 9)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
		I_CHA_TDPTIS_REQ	Send message: CHANGE PRIMARY STATE OF DS-0 PT OBJECT TO IN SERVICE
		I_CHA_XCOOS_CONF1	No current use.
		I_CHA_XCOOS_REQ1	No current use.
		I_CRE_TDPT_CONF	Waiting for response to message: CREATE DS-0 PT OBJECT
		I_CRE_TDPT_REQ	Send message: CREATE TRANSPORT SIDE DS-0 PATH TERMINATION (PT) OBJECT
		I_CRE_TQDCT_CONF	Waiting for response to message: CREATE QDS-0 CT OBJECT
		I_CRE_TQDCT_REQ	Send message: CREATE TRANSPORT SIDE QDS-0 CT OBJECT
		I_CRE_XC_CONF	Waiting for response to message: CROSS CONNECTION OBJECT
		I_CRE_XC_REQ	Send message: CREATE TRANSPORT SIDE CROSS CONNECTION OBJECT
		I_DEL_TDPT_CONF	Waiting for response to message: DELETE DS-0 PT OBJECT
		I_DEL_TDPT_REQ	Send message: DELETE DS-0 PT OBJECT
		I_DEL_TQDCT_CONF	Waiting for response to message: DELETE QDS-0 CT OBJECT

RDTLT (continued)**Field descriptions (Sheet 8 of 9)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
		I_DEL_TQDCT_CONF1	Waiting for response to message: DELETE QDS-0 CT OBJECT
		I_DEL_TQDCT_REQ	Send message: DELETE QDS-0 CT OBJECT
		I_DEL_TQDCT_REQ1	Send message: DELETE QDS-0 CT OBJECT
		I_DEL_XC_CONF	Waiting for response to message: DELETE CROSS CONNECTION OBJECT
		I_DEL_XC_CONF1	Waiting for response to message: DELETE CROSS CONNECTION OBJECT
		I_DEL_XC_REQ	Send message: DELETE CROSS CONNECTION OBJECT
		I_DEL_XC_REQ1	Send message: DELETE CROSS CONNECTION OBJECT
Note: The above mentioned values that end with 1 are for delete and create operations.			
CONTMARK		+ or \$	Enter + if additional information for this tuple is contained in the next record. Otherwise, enter \$ to indicate the end of the tuple.
REQUESTR		see below	<i>Requesting process</i> This field allows table control to display the process that is using RDTLT resources. The information below allows the table control software to determine where the request was initiated from.
		REQUESTOR_NIL	No requestor
		REQUESTOR_RDTLP	Request initiated from RDTLP process.

RDTLT (end)**Field descriptions (Sheet 9 of 9)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
CRV		REQUESTOR_ DUMPREST	Request initiated from dump and restore process.
		REQUESTOR_ JFILE	Request initiated from journal file update process.
		0 to 4095	<i>Call reference value range</i> This field represents the call reference value range.
LOPDONE		Y or N	<i>Line object provisioning done</i> This field is set to Y (yes) when all line object provisioning is complete.
DELALL		Y or N	<i>Delete all tuples</i> This field is set to Y (yes) when a request has been accepted by the table control software to delete all entries in table RDTLT.
LTIS		Y or N	<i>Line termination in-service</i> This field is set to Y (yes) when the line termination object (LTO) is in service.
INSMOD		Y or N	<i>In service modifier</i> This field is set to Y (yes) to identify if a request to update the in service attributes of the LTO is sent.

Datafill example

The following example shows sample datafill for table RDTLT.

MAP display example for table RDTLT

RDTLTKEY	ACCESS	TRANSP	NAILUP1
NAILUP2	REQUESTR CRV	LOPDONE	DELALL
LTCLASS	QDS0INFO	XCINFO	LTIS
			INSMOD
RDT1 00 0 6 11	P_CRE_LT_REQ	TRANSP_NIL	
	REQUESTER_NIL 2 Y	Y Y Y	

REASONS

Table name

Business Set Reason Display Table

Functional description

This table displays feature and call progress information messages on display electronic telephone sets (ETS).

Different reason sets are available for each customer group. Operating company personnel can form their own reason sets. To create displays in different languages, datafill a separate reason set. The maximum number of reason sets is identical to the maximum number of customer groups (that is, 4095).

Switching units with feature package NTX108AA (IBN Display Features) contain this table.

Datafill sequence and implications

The following tables must be datafilled after table REASONS.

- KSETINV
- CUSTSTN

Table size

58 to 237 568 tuples

REASONS (continued)**Datafill**

The following table lists datafill for table REASONS.

Field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 4)

Field	Subfield	Entry	Explanation and action
REASNSET		alphanumeric (1 to 16 characters)	<i>Reason set</i> Enter the name of the reason set.
REASONID		ACBARRMSG, AINRSNNAMEP, AINRSNNAMEO, AINRSNNUMBERP, AINRSNNUMBERO, AUTODSPMSG, BARGEINMSG, CAMPONMSG, CAMPRLMSG, CONFMSG, CPKRMSG, CXRRMSG, CXRRMSG, EMWMSG, EXTERNALMSG, INSPAAB, INSPACB, INSPACTGRP, INSPAUD, INSPAUL, INSPBLF, INSPCALLMWT, INSPCANTINSP, INSPCCV, INSPCFW, INSPCNFKEY, NSPCNF6, INSPCNF10, INSPCNF14, INSPCNF18, INSPCNF22, INSPCNF26, INSPCNF30, INSPCPK, INSPCPU, INSPCWT, INSPEBO, INSPEMW,	<i>Reason identification</i> Enter the name of the reason. Any entry outside of the range indicated for this field is invalid. Enter ACBARRMSG for Automatic Call Back/Automatic. Enter AINRSNNAMEP for Private Name. Enter AINRSNNAMEO for Unknown Name. Enter AINRSNNUMBERP for Private Number. Enter AINRSNNUMBERO for Unknown Number. Enter AUTODSPMSG for Automatic Display Message. Enter BARGEINMSG for Barge In. Enter CAMPONMSG for Camp On. Enter CAMPRLMSG for Camp On Recall. Enter CONFMSG for Conference. Enter CPKRMSG for CPK Recall. Enter CXRRMSG for CXR Message. Enter CXRRMSG for CXR Recall. Enter EMWMSG for Executive Message Waiting.

REASONS (continued)**Field descriptions (Sheet 2 of 4)**

Field	Subfield	Entry	Explanation and action
REASONID (continued)		INSPFXDQCK, INSPFXR, INSPGIC, INSPHF, INSPHFMUTE, INSPICM, INSPIHOLD, INSPLVM, INSPMADN, INSPMCH, INSPMMI, INSPMODE, INSPMRF, INSPMSB, INSPMUTE, INSPMWIDC, INSPMWQRY, INSPMWT, INSPNOCALL, INSPNONAME, INSPNOMSG, INSPNOTPROVD, INSPNOTPGMED, INSPPGMQCK, INSPPRESS, INSPPRL, INSPPRV, INSPQBS, INSPQTD, INSPRAG, INSPSCL, INSPSCS, INSPSCU, INSPSOFTKEY, INSPSPMSG, INSPTE, INSPTEWC, INSPUHOLD, INSPUNASSIGN, INSPWIDC, MBGDISPLAY, NFAVOICEDIR, NOCPUMSG, ORIGCPUMSG, ORIGFWDMSG, OUTBOUNDMSG,	Enter EXTERNALMSG for Outside Call. Enter INSPAAB for Auto Answer. Enter INSPACB for Inspect Automatic Call Back Key. Enter INSPACTGRP for Inspect Active Group. Enter INSPAUD for Inspect Automatic Dial. Enter INSPAUL for Inspect Automatic Line. Enter INSPBLF for Inspect Busy Lamp Field. Enter INSPCALLMWT for Inspect NN Messages Waiting. Enter INSPMADN for Inspect Shared Number. Enter INSPMCH for Malicious Hold. Enter INSPMMI for Display Demo. Enter INSPMODE for Inspect Mode. Enter INSPMRF for Inspect Ring Forward. Enter INSPMSB for Inspect Make Set Busy. Enter INSPMUTE for Inspect Mute Key. Enter INSPMWIDC for Inspect Message Waiting Indication Key. Enter INSPMWQRY for Inspect Message Waiting Query Key. Enter INSPMWT for Inspect Message Waiting. Enter INSPNOCALL for Inspect No Calls.

REASONS (continued)**Field descriptions (Sheet 3 of 4)**

Field	Subfield	Entry	Explanation and action
REASONID (continued)		TERMCFBMSG, TERMCFDMSG, TERMCFUMSG, TERMCPUMSG, UNKNOWNMSG	Enter INSPNONAME for Inspect No Name. Enter INSPNOMSG for Inspect No Messages. Enter INSPNOTPOVD for Inspect Not Provided. Enter INSPNOTPGMED for Inspect Not Programmed. Enter INSPPGMQCK for Inspect programmable Quick Conference Key. Enter INSPPRESS for Inspect Press a Key. Enter INSPPRL for Inspect Privacy Release. Enter INSPPRV for Inspect Privacy Key. Enter INSPQBS for Inspect Query Station. Enter INSPQTD for Inspect Query Time/Date. Enter INSPRAG for Inspect Ring Again. Enter INSPSCL for Inspect Speedcall Long. Enter INSPSCS for Inspect Speedcall Short. Enter INSPSCU for Inspect Speedcall User. Enter INSPSOFTKEY for Inspect Softkey. Enter INSPSPMSG for Inspect Enter Cell #. Enter INSPTME for Power Features. Enter INSPTWC for Inspect Three Way Call.

REASONS (continued)**Field descriptions (Sheet 4 of 4)**

Field	Subfield	Entry	Explanation and action
REASONID (continued)			Enter INSPUHOLD for Inspect On Hold - Remote. Enter INSPUNASSIGN for Inspect Unassigned Key. Enter INSPWIDC for Message Indicator. Enter MBGDISPLAY for Multi-switch Business Group Display. Enter NFAVOICEDIR for NFA Voice Directory. Enter NOCPUMSG for Call Pickup Failure. Enter ORIGCPUMSG for Picked Up. Enter ORIGFWDMSG for Forward. Enter OUTBOUNDMSG for CompuCall Feature. Enter TERMCFBMSG for Busy Forward. Enter TERMCFDMSG for No Answer Forward. Enter TERMCFUMSG for Call Forward. Enter TERMCPUMSG for Pick Up. Enter UNKNOWNMSG for No Call Information.
MESSAGE		alphanumeric (up to 15 characters)	<i>Displayed message</i> Enter a descriptive message to program the option. Enter an underscore between words to insert a blank space between words. The underscore does not appear on the display.

Datafill example

The following example shows sample datafill for table REASONS.

REASONS (end)**MAP display example for table REASONS**

REASNSET	REASONID	MESSAGE
WYLIE	EXTERNALMSG	OUTSIDE_CALL
FURGIE	CONFMSG	CONFERENCE
DEFAULTSET	MBGDISPLAY	NETWORK_CALL
NEWSET	AINRSNNAMEP	AIN_PRIVATE_NAM

Table history**NA012**

Added reason ids: AINRSNNAMEP, AINRSNNAMEO, AINRSNNUMBERP, and AINRSNNUMBERO.

NA004

Added new entry NFAVOICEDIR to field REASONID, for Speech Activated Intelligent Dialing (SAID) on Meridian business set (MBS).

RECEIVER

Table name

Receiver Table

Functional description

Table RECEIVER contains the following information for each audio tone detector, DIGITONE, multifrequency receiver, and mechanized calling card service:

- the code assigned to the equipment in table CLLI
- analog equipment for COMMON or GATEWAY switching
- digital switching equipment
- the equipment location of the circuit
- the product engineering code (PEC) of the receiver

The pseudo fixed codes in table CLLI for these circuits appear in the following table .

Pseudo fixed codes

Title	Code	Code applicability
DIGITONE receiver	RCVRDGT	COMMON switches
multifrequency receiver	RCVRMF	COMMON switches
mechanized calling card receiver	RCVRMCCS	COMMON switches
audio tone detector	RCVRATD	COMMON switches
DMS-300 DIGITONE receiver	DGT300	gateway switches only
DMS-300 multifrequency receiver	MF300	gateway switches only
R2 signaling	KSR2OCVR	for licensee use only
R2 signaling	KSR2ICVR	for licensee use only
automatic toll coin service	RCVRCOIN	TOPS switches only
A-law automatic tone detector	RCVATDUK	UK operating companies only
A-law DIGITONE receiver	RCVRDTUK	UK operating companies only
receiver coin detection circuit	RCVRCDC	restrictions do not apply

RECEIVER (continued)

The audio tone detector contains a trunk card with PEC NT5X29AC. The detector is an option for IBN switching units. Other types of switches do not require the detector.

Implementation of RCVRCOIN occurs on the NT3X08 card. Each NT3X08 card supports a maximum of eight RCVRCOIN circuits. For every NT3X08 card in the system, this table can contain a maximum of eight entries. Use card code 3X08AA for feature package NTX208AA (Automatic Coin Toll Service). Use card code 3X08AB for feature package NTX208AB.

Field CARDCODE indicates the PEC of the receiver. The different groups of CARDCODE, CLLI, and RCVRTYPE appear in the following table.

The RCVRKEY field accepts a receiver coin detection circuit in the range of values. The field accepts the circuit to determine the number of five-cent deposits collected on each call. Enter data in this field in table CLLI.

CARDCODE, CLLI, and RCVRTYPE correlation

CARDCODE	CLLI	RCVRTYPE
2X48AA	MF300	D
2X48AA	RCVRMF	D
2X48AB	RCVRMCCS	D
2X48AB	RCVRDGT	D
2X48AB	DGT300	D
2X48CA	RCVRMF	D
2X48CB	RCVRDGT	D
2X48CC	RCVRDTUK	D
3X08AA	RCVRCOIN	D
3X08AB	RCVRCOIN	D
3X80AA	RCVRCDC	D
5X29AB	RCVRATD	A
5X29AC	RCVRATD	D
5X29BA	RCVATDUK	D

RECEIVER (continued)

The maximum number of circuits of each type is 1024.

The system allocates memory for the total number of circuits for the following fixed pseudo codes. Field TRKGRSIZ in table CLLI indicates the total number of circuits.

- code DGT300
- code KSR2ICVR
- code KSR2OCVR
- code MF300
- code RCVRATD
- code RCVRDGT
- code RCVRMCCS
- code RCVRMF

Datafill sequence and meaning

You do not need to enter data in other tables before you enter data in table RECEIVER.

Table size

You can use data to increase table size. To increase table size, change field TRKGRSIZ in table CLLI for the following fixed pseudo codes:

- code DGT300
- code KSR2ICVR
- code KSR2OCVR
- code MF300
- code RCVRATD
- code RCVRDGT
- code RCVRMCCS
- code RCVRMF

RECEIVER (continued)**Activation**

To allow datafill changes in table RECEIVER to activate:

- you can increase table size without a restart after you change the receiver data of fixed pseudo codes. A load that depends on CSP02 software (post BCS36) contains the fixed pseudo codes.
- a warm restart is a requirement in BCS36 and earlier versions. Perform the RESTART to allow the ACTS feature to function. If you do not perform the RESTART, TRAPs occur for each attempt to attach to a RCVRCOIN.

Datafill

Datafill for table RECEIVER appears in the following table.

Field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 3)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
RCVRKEY		see subfields	Receiver key. This field contains subfields CLLI and NUM. This field is the key to the table.
	CLLI	RCVRATD RCVRDGT RCVRMF RCVRMCCS DGT300 MF300 KSR2OCVR KSR2ICVR RCVRCOIN RCVATDUK RCVRDTUK or RCVRCDC	Common language location identifier. This field indicates the common language location identifier (CLLI) for the circuit type. Enter RCVRATD for an audio tone detector circuit. Enter RCVRDGT for a DIGITONE digital receiver circuit. Enter RCVRMF for a multifrequency receiver circuit. Enter RCVRMCCS for a mechanized calling card receiver circuit. Enter DGT300 for a DIGITONE circuit for GATEWAY. Enter MF300 for a multifrequency receiver circuit for GATEWAY. Enter KSR2OCVR or KSR2ICVR for an R2 signaling circuit for licensee use only. Enter RCVRCOIN for an automatic coin toll service receiver. Enter RCVADTUK for an A-Law audio tone detector circuit acceptable for use in the UK.

RECEIVER (continued)**Field descriptions (Sheet 2 of 3)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
			Enter RCVRDTUK or an A-Law digitone receiver circuit acceptable for use in the United Kingdom.
			Enter RCVRCDC for a receiver coin detection circuit.
			Only the entries that appear are correct.
	NUM	0 to 1023	Circuit number. Enter the number assigned to the circuit. Entries out of the 0 to 1023 range are not correct.
RCVRTYPE		A or D	Receiver type. Enter the type of circuit, analog (A) for COMMON and GATEWAY, or digital (D) for switching units.
TMTYPE		MTM, T8A, TM2, TM4 or TM8	Trunk module type. Enter the type of trunk module where the circuit mounts. Only the entries that appear are correct.
TMNO		0 to 2047	Trunk module number. Enter the number of the trunk module where the circuit mounts. If the trunk module type is TM2, TM4, TM8, or T8A, the range is 0 to 2047. If the trunk module type is MTM, the range is 0 to 255.

RECEIVER (end)**Field descriptions (Sheet 3 of 3)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
TMCKTNO		0 to 29	Trunk module circuit number. Enter the trunk module circuit number assigned to the circuit. For an analog receiver, the range is even numbers 0 to 28 only. For a digital receiver mounted on trunk module type TM2, TM4, TM8 or T8A, the range is 0 to 29. For a digital receiver or audio tone detector mounted on an MTM, the range is 0 to 24.
CARDCODE		2X48AA 2X48AB 2X48CA 2X48CB 2X48CC 3X08AA 3X08AB 5X29AB 5X29AC or 5X29BA	Card code. Enter the PEC of the receiver card. Only the entries are correct.

Datafill example

Sample datafill for table RECEIVER appears in the following example.

MAP example for table RECEIVER

RCVRKEY	RCVRTYPE	TMTYPE	TMNO	TMCKTNO	CARDCODE	
RCVRMF	0	D	MTM	11	16	2X88AA
RCVRMF	1	D	MTM	11	17	2X88AA
RCVRMF	2	D	MTM	11	18	2X88AA
RCVRDGT	0	D	MTM	4	14	2X88AA
RCVRDGT	1	D	MTM	4	15	2X88AA
RCVRDGT	2	D	MTM	4	16	2X88AA

Table history
CSP02

The system does not require a restart to increase table size after you change the receiver data of fixed pseudo codes.

REMNACD

Table name

Remote Network Automatic Call Distribution Table

Functional description

Table REMNACD provides the routing information associated with a network automatic call distribution (NACD) group on a remote switch.

For related information, refer to table ACDGRP.

Datafill sequence and implications

There is no requirement to datafill other tables prior to table REMNACD.

Datafill

The following table lists datafill for table REMNACD.

Field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
REMGROUP		alphanumeric (1 to 16 characters)	Remote ACD group. Enter the name assigned to the remote ACD group.
REMOTEDN		10 digits	Remote directory number. Enter the 10-digit primary directory number of the remote ACD group.
ROUTE		see subfields	Route. This field consists of subfields TABNAME and INDEX.
	TABNAME	IBNRTE, IBNRT2, IBNRT3, IBNRT4	Table name. Enter the table name (IBNRTE, IBNRT2, IBNRT3, or IBNRT4) to which translation routes.
	INDEX	1 to 1023	Index. Enter the number assigned to the route list in table IBNRTE, IBNRT2, IBNRT3, or IBNRT4 to which translation routes. Any entry outside of the range indicated for this field is invalid.

REMNACD (end)**Field descriptions (Sheet 2 of 2)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
OPTIONS		NONDMS	Options. If the remote NACD group is for a non-DMS switch, then enter NONDMS and datafill refinement TRGTRI.
TRGTRI		0 to 255	Target resource index. If the entry in field OPTIONS is NONDMS, then enter the hard-coded resource index for the non-DMS remote NACD group. Any entry outside of the range indicated for this field is invalid.

Datafill example

The following example shows sample datafill for table REMNACD.

In this example, ACD group RSWB5 has a DN of 6135554500, and routes to IBNRTE 3 and to a DMS switch.

MAP display example for table REMNACD

REMGROUP	REMOTEDN	ROUTE	OPTIONS
RSWB5	6135554500	IBNRTE	3
			\$

REMOTLAC

Table name

Remote Location Area Code Table

Functional description

Table REMOTLAC determines the new routeset for a mobile subscriber (MS) in a different location area. The current visitor location register (VLR) or mobile switching center (MSC) does not always serve the new location area. In this event, entry of the new location area does not occur in table LAC. The system queries table REMOTLAC. The system can request a VLR number to identify the correct close VLR. The system can request an MSC number that identifies the correct close MSC.

See table LAC for related information.

Datafill sequence and meaning

You do not need to enter data in other tables before you enter data in table REMOTLAC.

You cannot enter a location area code (LAC) entered in table LAC in table REMOTLAC. You cannot enter a LAC entered in table REMOTLAC in table LAC.

Table size

0 to 2432 tuples

REMOTLAC (continued)**Datafill**

Datafill for table REMOTLAC appears in the following table.

Field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
LAC		1 to 65 535	<i>Location area code.</i> This field is the key field that identifies the location area in which the mobile roams.
VLRNUM		see subfields	<i>Visitor location register number.</i> This field contains the VLR address of the old VLR in ISDN (E.164) format. This field contains subfields VLRCC, VLRNDC, and VLRSN. Separate each subfield with a single space. The entry in field VLRNUM can be the same as the entry in field MSCNUM. Each number must identify a VLR.
	VLRCC	0 to 9 (one to three digits)	<i>Visitor location register country code.</i> Enter the visitor location register country code (CC). An entry of 0 cannot be the first digit in the number.
	VLRVDC	0 to 9 (a maximum of six digits)	<i>Visitor location register national destination code.</i> Enter the VLR national destination code (NDC).
	VLRSN	0 to 9 (a maximum of 13 digits)	<i>Visitor location register subscriber number.</i> Enter the VLR subscriber number (SN).
MSCNUM		see subfield	<i>Mobile switching center number.</i> This field contains the MSC address of the new MSC to serve the mobile in ISDN (E.164) format. This field contains subfields MSCCC, MSCNDC, and MSCSN. Separate each subfield with a single space. The entry in field MSCNUM can be the same as the entry in field VLRNUM. Each number must identify a VLR.
	MSCCC	0 to 9 (1 to 3 digits)	<i>Mobile switching center country code.</i> Enter the MSC CC. An entry of 0 cannot be the first digit in the number.

REMOTLAC (end)**Field descriptions (Sheet 2 of 2)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	MCSNDC	0 to 9 (a maximum of 6 digits)	<i>Mobile switching center national destination code.</i> Enter the MSC NDC.
	MSCSN	0 to 9 (a maximum of 13 digits)	<i>Mobile switching center subscriber number.</i> Enter the MSC SN.

Datafill example

Sample datafill for table REMOTLAC appears in the following example.

MAP example for table REMOTLAC

LAC	VLRNUM	MSCNUM
3	1 214 6845582	1 214 6845539
783	678 1 1	678 1 129455

Table history**BCS36**

Table REMOTLAC was introduced in BCS36.

Additional information

This section provides information on dump and restore procedures for table REMOTLAC.

Dump and restore

Normal dump and restore procedures apply.

REPLCODE

Table name

Replace Code Table

Functional description

Table REPLCODE is used in replacing one-, two-, or three-digit codes with a sequence of digits for a given feature (presently only number service code [NSC]).

The dialed cell number is replaced with the actual digits that would have been dialed if speed calling were not in effect.

Datafill sequence and implications

The following tables must be datafilled before table REPLCODE.

- REPLNAME
- COSMAP

Table size

The maximum size of table REPLCODE depends upon the datafill in table REPLNAME. The memory size for both tables is allocated dynamically. There can be 0 to 1024 tuples in table REPLNAME, and each tuple can be referenced 1000 times in table REPLCODE. Consequently, the size of table REPLCODE can grow to be 1 024 000 tuples.

Datafill

The following table lists datafill for table REPLCODE.

Field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
REPLCDKY		see subfields	<i>Replace code key</i> This field consists of subfields REPLNAME and REPLNO.
	REPLNAME	alphanumeric	<i>Replace name</i> Enter the unique name, predefined in table REPLNAME, field REPLNMKY.
	REPLNO	0 to 999	<i>Replace number</i> Enter the cell number to be replaced.

REPLCODE (end)**Field descriptions (Sheet 2 of 2)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
REPLDIGS		numeric (vector of up to 30 digits)	<i>Replace digits</i> Enter the actual digits that replace the cell number.
REPLDATA		see subfields	<i>Replace data</i> This field consists of subfields REPSEL and COSMAP.
	REPLSEL	REPLorNSC	<i>Replace selector</i> Enter the value matching the entry used in field REPLNAME. This entry must match the one in field REPLSEL in table REPLNAME.
	COSMAP	alphanumeric	<i>Class-of-service mapping name</i> If the entry in field REPLSEL is NSC, enter the name used to screen and map the network class of service (NCOS) for a given network speed call. This name must be datafilled in table COSMAP.

Datafill example

An example of datafill for table REPLCODE is shown below.

Call processing software takes the cell numbers 14 and 123 and replaces them with 63674118 and 96225214. It uses the COSMAP1 and COSMAP2 mapping from table COSMAP to validate the current NCOS and possibly update it, then retranslates using the new NCOS with these replaced digits.

MAP display example for table REPLCODE

REPLCDKY		REPLDIGS	REPLDATA
NSCIBN1	14	63674118	NSC COSMAP1
NSCIBN2	123	96225214	NSC COSMAP2

REPLNAME

Table name

Replace Name Table

Overview

For related information, refer to table REPLCODE.

Feature package NTX432AA (Network Speed Calling) permits the customer to define a list of up to 1000 network speed calling (NSC) numbers for each customer group on the assumption that all use the new translation selector devised for NSC. This selector, namely NSC, is defined in table IBNXLA.

NSC numbers have priority and restriction class marks available so that low priority users can have their calling class upgraded for pre-programmed business destinations.

Electronic Switched Network (ESN) supports a mixture of two- and three-digit speed numbers plus access code. A suggested dialing plan for speed numbers is

IMXX IRX

where M = 1 through 0 R = 1 through 0 while R and M cannot conflict

The two suggested access codes, namely IMXX and IRX, are only a subset of what is possible.

The access code for network speed call is followed by the cell number to indicate which speed call number is desired.

Access codes are implemented through Integrated Business Network (IBN) translation, using table IBNXLA. The speed call cell number itself can be handled as an access code from the viewpoint of translation.

Different customer groups can have different translators and hence different access codes.

Access to NSC list can be made available to IBN originators of any kind: lines, trunks, attendant consoles, directory numbers (DN), and so on. However, it is possible to restrict the use of particular NSC numbers according to the network class of service (NCOS) of the originator.

Calls that require retranslation (for example, calls via a Virtual Facility Group) cannot be routed to make a Network Speed Call.

REPLNAME (continued)

Functional description

Table REPLNAME is used to predefine all the valid names for particular access codes that can be used in table REPLCODE. Once a predefined name is associate with a particular selector, that is, NSC, it forces the user to allocate each name for only one purpose. Finally, a maximum number of allowable entries (in table REPLCODE) for each name-selector combination is identified.

One could look at table REPLNAME as the control or head table and table REPLCODE as the subtable.

Datafill sequence and implications

There is no requirement to datafill other tables prior to table REPLNAME.

Table size

1 to 2040 tuples

Datafill

The following table lists datafill for table REPLNAME.

Field descriptions

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
REPLNMKY		alphanumeric (up to 16 characters)	<i>Replace name key</i> Define a unique name to be used in conjunction with a particular feature (for example network speed call) access code.
REPLSEL		REPLorNSC	<i>Replace selector</i> Enter the feature that uses the above REPLNMKY in table REPLCODE. Enter REPL for features that make use of replacement digits and have no specific data requirements. Enter NSC for network speed call.
NOITEMS		1 to 1000	<i>Number of items</i> Enter the maximum number of entries to be datafilled in table REPLCODE for the above REPLNMKY.

REPLNAME (end)

Datafill example

Since this table is used only in conjunction with the NSC feature, verify first that table IBNXLA has TRSEL = NSC.

An example of datafill for table REPLNAME is shown below.

MAP display example for table REPLNAME

REPLNMKY	REPLSEL	NOITEMS

NSCINB1	NSC	300
NSCINB1	NSC	100

REROUTE

Table name

Network Management Reroute Control Table

Functional description

Refer to subtable REROUTE.NWMRROUT.

Datafill sequence and implications

Refer to subtable REROUTE.NWMRROUT.

Table size

Refer to subtable REROUTE.NWMRROUT.

Datafill

An example of datafill for table REROUTE is shown below.

MAP display example for table REROUTE

RRTNO	NWMRROUT
0	(3)

REROUTE.NWMRROUT

Table name

Network Management Reroute Subtable

Functional description

The following table lists all the network management reroute tables.

Network Management Reroute Tables

Table name	Form number	Form title
REROUTE	No form	
REROUTE.NWMRROUT	2190	Network Management Reroute Subtable Record

Subtable REROUTE.NWMRROUT redirects a percentage of traffic on a normal route to another route.

Table REROUTE and subtable REROUTE.NWMRROUT are accessed during translation of a call as follows:

1. Translation through a route table, such as table OFRT or subtable HNPACONT.RTEREF, encounters a route element with field RTESEL set to T, field TABID set to RRTE3, and field KEY set to the required reroute number.
2. DMS translation now determines whether the Network Management Reroute feature for the required reroute number is activated and proceeds as described in subset a or subset b below.
 - a. Network Management Reroute feature is not activated for the reroute number. No calls are redirected, and all calls proceed to the next route element in the route list of the route table.
 - b. Network Management Reroute feature is activated for the reroute number; the Network Management Reroute feature activation command (at the NWM level of a MAP) has the following form:

REROUT APPLY rrteno rrtesub {level}

where

rrteno

is the reroute number

REROUTE.NWMRROUT (continued)

rrtesub

is the index into subtable REROUTE.NWMRROUT where the percentage of calls to redirect is found in field LEVEL and the routing of redirected calls is found in fields TABID and KEY {level} if specified, it overrides the percentage of calls to redirect specified in field LEVEL in subtable REROUTE.NWMRROUT

Subtable REROUTE.NWMRROUT lists the routes to which traffic is rerouted for a given percentage of busy traffic. Only 1 of the 16 entries can be activated at one time.

For foreign numbering plan area (FNPA) with six-digit translation, subtable REROUTE.NWMRROUT can only be applied to foreign NPAs with a route list. An example is FNPAs that are provided with route reference subtables by datafilling input forms 2432A and B.

The operating company datafills one form 2190 for each reroute subtable up to a maximum of 1024 tuples.

Datafill sequence and implications

The following tables must be datafilled before table REROUTE.NWMRROUT.

- IBNRTE
- IBNRT2
- IBNRT3
- IBNRT4

REROUTE.NWMRROUT (continued)**Table size**

0 to 1024 tuples

Field descriptions

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
RRTSUB		0 to 15	<i>Reroute subtable index</i> Enter the index into subtable REROUTE.NWMRROUT.
NEWROUTE		see subfields	<i>New route</i> This field consists of subfields TABID and KEY.
	TABID	IBNRTE IBNRT2 IBNRT3 IBNRT4 OFRTorOVR 0 to OVR9	<i>Table identification</i> In a local/toll office enter table OFRT (Office Route) or one of the four IBNRTE (Integrated Business Network Route) tables to which the percentage of traffic (level) is redirected if the Reroute feature is activated. In a DMS-300 office, enter OVR0 to OVR9 (Overseas Route) to which the percentage of traffic (level) is redirected if the Network Management Reroute feature is activated. Any entry outside this range is invalid.
	KEY	0 to 1023	<i>Key</i> Enter the index into table specified in field TABID.
LEVEL		0 to 100	<i>Level</i> Enter the percentage of traffic redirected when the Network Management Reroute feature is activated.

Datafill example

An example for datafill for subtable REROUTE.NWMRROUT is shown below.

REROUTE.NWMRROUT (end)

In this example

- Memory is internally allocated in table REROUTE.
- The input data is for one subtable that is numbered 0 (zero).
- Memory is internally allocated for the reroute values in subtable NWMRROUT 0.
- If Network Management Reroute Feature is activated for reroute subtable 0 (RRTSUB 0), 35% of the traffic is rerouted by table OFRT, index 3.
- If Network Management Reroute Feature is activated for reroute subtable 1 (RRTSUB 1), 40% of the traffic is rerouted by table OFRT, index 3.
- If Network Management Reroute Feature is activated for reroute table 2 (RRTSUB 2), 45% of the traffic is rerouted by table OFRT, index 4.

Note 1: In any one reroute subtable, only one RRTSUB can be activated at any time.

Note 2: For definition of commands see the *Basic Translations Tools Guide*.

MAP display example for table REROUTE.NWMRROUT

RRTSUB	NEWROUTE	LEVEL	
0	OFRT	3	35
1	OFRT	3	40
2	OFRT	4	45

RESFEAT

Table name

Residential Line Feature

Functional description

Table RESFEAT contains the assignment of custom local area signaling services (CLASS) features for residential lines.

CLASS features are as follows:

- Automatic Call Blocking (ACB)
- Anonymous Caller Rejection (ACRJ)
- Analog Display Services Interface (ADSI)
- Automatic Recall (AR)
- Call Logging (CALLOG)
- CLASS Message Waiting Indicator (CMWI)
- Calling Name Delivery Blocking (CNAB)
- Calling Name Delivery (CNAMD)
- Calling Number Delivery (CND)
- Calling Number Delivery Blocking (CNDB)
- Customer Originated Trace (COT)
- Deluxe Spontaneous Call Waiting Identification (DSCWID)
- Dialable Number Delivery (DDN)
- Distinctive Ringing Call Waiting (DRCW)
- Redirecting Number and Reason Delivery (RND)
- Selective Call Acceptance (SCA)
- Selective Call Forwarding (SCF)
- Selective Call Rejection (SCRJ)
- Spontaneous Call Waiting Identification (SCWID)

Note 1: CND and DDN are incompatible features and are mutually exclusive.

Note 2: Assign Screening List Editing (SLE) features (DRCW, SCA, SCF, SCRJ) to directory numbers (DNs) on integrated services digital network (ISDN) sets. SLE features assigned to ISDN sets are in the index by the

RESFEAT (continued)

logical terminal identification (LTID). There is one tuple for each DN key that has the SLE feature.

Note 3: As of BCS36, CLASS features can be assigned to data units.

The following paragraphs describe the CLASS features available for residential lines.

Automatic Call Back (ACB)

This feature allows a subscriber to place a call to the last station the subscriber called. If the destination line is busy, ACB monitors the line until it becomes idle and can accept the call.

Anonymous Caller Rejection (ACRJ)

This feature allows the subscriber to reject incoming calls from callers who have intentionally blocked their caller identification information.

The ACRJ option requires NT1X77AA and NT1X79AA digital recorded announcement (DRA) cards for recording customized announcements, including rejection and activation/deactivation confirming announcements.

ACRJ can be assigned to the pilots and individual members of multiline hunt (MLH) and distributed line hunt (DLH) groups. ACRJ must be assigned to directory number hunt (DNH) groups on an individual basis. ACRJ may be assigned to only the primary member of a multiple access directory group (MADN).

ACRJ can be used with Meridian Business sets but not with Integrated Voice and Data Sets or ISDN sets.

Analog Display Services Interface (ADSI)

This feature is used to distinguish between the audio and visual types of access for SLE features. When ADSI is assigned to a line with the SLE feature, Visual Screen List Editing (VSLE) is accessed if the customer premises equipment (CPE) acknowledges the CPE alerting signal (CAS) or query tone with a dual-tone multifrequency (DTMF) A tone. The host peripheral module (PM) on the line must have a unified processor (UP), a universal tone receiver (UTR), a CLASS modem resource card (CMR), and the 6X69AD tone and messaging card. Access to the ADSI line option is allowed in table RESOFC when the ADSI tuple is enabled.

The SLE function allows subscribers to screen specific incoming calls for special treatment. In a VSLE session, using the ADSI protocol and the ADSI-compatible display set, the main list editing level is replaced with a

RESFEAT (continued)

visual display of feature status information. The subscriber uses scrolling softkeys that move through items in the screening list.

The ADSI feature is always assigned with subfield AMA set to NOAMA and subfield STATUS set to ACT (active).

Automatic Recall (AR)

This feature allows a subscriber to place a call to the last station that called the subscriber. If the destination line is busy, AR monitors it until it becomes idle and can accept the call.

AR can also be activated as a two-level procedure featuring three types of announcements depending on the type of the incoming call: the DN announcement, the private DN announcement, and the invalid DN announcement. With the DN announcement, the subscriber hears an announcement stating the DN of the last incoming call as well as the date and time of that call. The subscriber is then instructed to dial the digit 1 to activate AR or hang up to abort AR.

Call Logging (CALLOG)

This feature provides the subscriber with information related to busy, unanswered, or forwarded calls.

The subscriber accesses this feature by dialing an appropriate activation code and views the information using softkeys on SESAME customer premise equipment (CPE). Upon viewing, the subscriber receives the following information for each call:

- the DN and name of the calling party, when available
- the time and date of the call's arrival
- the number of times the calling party called
- the status (unanswered, forwarded, or busy) of the subscriber's line when the call was logged

The CALLOG option is not allowed on an MLH/DLH hunt member.

CLASS Message Waiting Indicator (CMWI)

This feature builds on the Message Waiting (MWT) feature. The MWT feature allows users to have a list of messages stored against their station in the DMS switch or at a message center. When a message is queued against the user's station, the message waiting indicator associated with the station is activated. When the last message is retrieved by the user, the message waiting indicator is deactivated.

RESFEAT (continued)

The CMWI feature provides a means of controlling the message waiting indicator on a CLASS set.

Subscribers must have option MWT assigned to their lines before option CMWI can be added.

The subscriber must be equipped with a set capable of receiving and understanding CLASS modem transmissions. The CLASS Modem Resource (CMR) card is used to transmit the lamp/display information to the set.

The CMWI feature is activated when enabled in the office and assigned to the line. The CMWI subscribers can activate or deactivate the ringing option by dialing the CMWIRING activation and deactivation codes from their sets.

Calling Name Delivery Blocking (CNAB)

This feature allows delivery of the calling name to be blocked.

When feature package NTXE46AA is present, the CNAB options provide the ability to activate the CNB (Calling Number Blocking), CNNB (Calling Name Number Blocking), and CNND (Calling Name Number Delivery) options.

Calling Name Delivery (CNAMD)

This feature delivers the calling party's name, current time, and date to the terminating line between the first two rings of every incoming call, provided the host PM on the line has a CMR card and CNAMD is turned on for the switching unit in table RESOFC.

Feature CNAMD with automatic message accounting (AMA) allows subscription usage sensitive pricing (SUSP) for CNAMD. An AMA record is generated for each delivery of calling information on calls terminating to the line. The user must dial the CNAMD SUSP activation code datafilled in table IBNXL A to activate CNAMD with AMA. AMA is only available if field SUSP in table AMAOPTS is set to ON.

For ISDN basic rate interface (BRI) lines, use the Aggregate CND Recording (ACR) line option to generate ISDN-specific AMA billing records. Option ACR differentiates between voiceband information (VI) and circuit-mode data (CMD) calls in the AMA records it produces. Option ACR is an extension of the CND feature. Option ACR requires that the line has the CND feature and that CND is enabled for the switch in table RESOFC. Feature CNAMD is optional for use with the ACR line option.

RESFEAT (continued)

No activation code is required if the line has feature CNAMD with no AMA. Delivery of calling name information is automatic.

Note: All CLASS display features (CNAMD, CND, and DDN) with AMA use the same CND SUSP activation or deactivation code datafilled in table IBNXLA. Dialing the CND SUSP activation code activates all display features with AMA. The subscriber cannot turn on or off a single display feature leaving others unaffected.

Calling Number Delivery (CND)

This feature indicates that the line receives calling information on calls terminating to the line, provided the host PM on the line has a CMR card and CND is turned on for the switching unit in table RESOFC.

Table LTCINV or table RCCINV must be datafilled with a CMR card in field OPTCARD for the host PM of the line.

Note: If table LTCINV or table RCCINV is not datafilled, the CND feature is still added to the line.

Feature CND with AMA allows SUSP for the feature. An AMA record is generated for each delivery of calling information on calls terminating to the line. The user must dial the CND SUSP activation code that is datafilled in table IBNXLA to activate CND with AMA. AMA is only available if the SUSP option in table AMAOPTS is set ON.

For ISDN BRI lines, use the ACR line option to generate ISDN-specific AMA billing records for VI and CMD. Option ACR differentiates between VI and CMD calls in the AMA records it produces. Option ACR is an extension of the CND feature. Option ACR requires that the line has the CND feature and that CND is enabled for the switch in table RESOFC.

Calling Number Delivery Blocking (CNDB)

This feature allows delivery of the calling number to be blocked.

The CNDB option cannot be assigned to Meridian business sets (MBS).

When feature package NTXE46AA is present, the CNDB options provide the ability to activate the CNB (Calling Number Blocking), CNNB (Calling Name Number Blocking), and CNND (Calling Name Number Delivery) options.

Customer Originated Trace (COT)

This feature allows the recipient of a harassing call to request an automatic trace of the call.

RESFEAT (continued)

Deluxe Spontaneous Call Waiting Identification (DSCWID)

This feature allows a subscriber to receive calling party information during Call Waiting (CWT) and control the treatment of incoming calls with a set of disposition options. The host PM must have a CMR card, and the DSCWID feature must be turned on for the switching unit in table RESOFC. The disposition options are available through softkeys on an ADSI-compliant CPE. The term softkey refers to the context-sensitive keys on the CPE that change function according to the type of service and the menu levels within the service.

The DSCWID subscriber receives one of two types of CWT alerting sequences: subscriber alerting signal (SAS) or a SAS followed by a CPE alerting signal (CAS). The SAS is the normal CWT tone that a subscriber hears. The SAS followed by a CAS is necessary to alert the CPE to display the DSCWID options on the ADSI-compliant CPE as well as to send caller identification (CID) to the CPE if a CID feature, such as CND, DDN, or CNAMD, is assigned to the DSCWID subscriber's line.

After the CWT tone indicates to the DSCWID subscriber that a call is waiting, the CPE displays calling party information (name, number, or both name and number) and softkey options from which the subscriber can choose a disposition for the waiting call.

The DSCWID subscriber can choose one of the following options for treating the second (incoming) call:

- Answer the new call and put the existing call on hold.
- Disconnect the existing call and answer the new call.
- Connect the new call to a busy announcement.
- Forward the new call.
- Put the new call on hold after connecting to a hold announcement.
- Conference the new call with the existing call.

Dialable Number Delivery (DDN)

This feature indicates that the line receives calling information in the form of a dialable DN on calls terminating to the line. The information is delivered, provided that the host PM of the line has a CMR card and that feature DDN is turned on for the switching unit in table RESOFC.

Feature DDN is an enhancement to the CLASS CND feature. The DDN feature delivers the calling number to the subscriber with the digits the subscriber dials to reach the calling party. When feature DDN with NOAMA is assigned to a line, delivery of calling information is automatically activated.

RESFEAT (continued)

No AMA records are generated for delivery of calling information to a DDN NOAMA line.

Feature DDN with AMA allows SUSP for feature DDN. An activation code CND SUSP datafilled in table IBNXLA must be dialed in order to activate delivery of calling information. Once this activation code has been dialed, an AMA record is generated each time the calling information is delivered to the line. Feature DDN with the AMA option is also referred to as DDN SUSP.

Table LTCINV or table RCCINV must be datafilled with a CMR card in field OPTCARD for the host PM of the line.

Note: If table LTCINV or table RCCINV is not datafilled, the CND is still added to the line.

Distinctive Ringing/Call Waiting (DRCW)

This feature allows a subscriber to identify a list of directory numbers by receiving distinctive alerting treatment. The DNs, given distinctive alerting treatment, are built into a list through the SLE facility. These terminating alerting treatments are different from standard power ringing and call-waiting tone. The caller only receives standard audible ringing.

The distinctive alerting is given when a call is received from a DN that is on the list of numbers referred to as the DRCW list. If a call is made to a DRCW subscriber's line while it is busy, the distinctive call waiting tone is given if the following conditions apply.

- The line has standard call waiting assigned to it.
- A call can be waited.
- The calling DN is on the operating company's DRCW list. Calling DNs not on the DRCW list are identified using standard call waiting treatment.

Distinctive call waiting is the same as Call Waiting, except during alerting treatment. If DNs of the incoming calls cannot be identified or do not exist on the DRCW screening list, then standard alerting treatment is provided for these incoming calls.

Feature DCRW supports the lines that are connected to the following PMs:

- line concentrating modules (LCM)
- remote LCMs (RLCM)
- outside plant modules (OPM)
- line modules (LM)

RESFEAT (continued)

- remote LMs (RLM)
- subscriber carrier modules (SCM)
 - subscriber carrier module urban (SCM-100U/RCU)
 - subscriber carrier module SLC-96 (SCM-100S/RCS)
 - subscriber carrier module rural (SCM-100R/RCT)

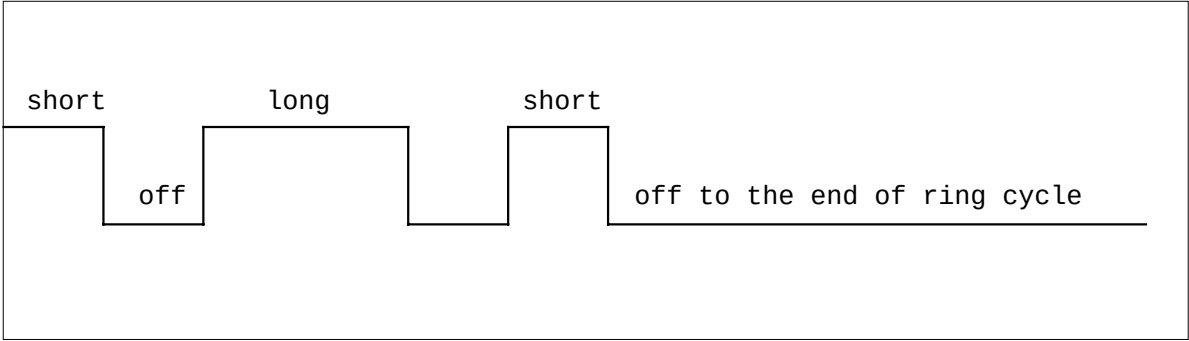
The ring types supported are coded, superimposed, and frequency selective ringing, shown in the following table below with the different PMs.

Ring types

PM types	Ring type
LCM	Coded
LM	Coded
OPM	Coded
RLCM	Coded
RLM	Coded
SCM-100S/RCS	Frequency selective
SCM-100R/RCT	Superimposed
SCM-100U/RCU	Coded

DCRW ringing pattern varies according to the ring type. For coded and superimposed frequencies, the ringing pattern is on-off-on-off as shown in the figure below.

Ringing pattern for coded and superimposed frequencies



RESFEAT (continued)

The duration of the ringing components for the coded and superimposed ring types vary according to the following conditions.

If the subscriber line is connected to an LCM, LM, OPM, RLCM, or RM, then durations are as shown in the following table.

LCM, LM, OPM, RLCM, RM ringing duration

Ringing type	Short ring	Long ring	Inter-ring silence
Coded 20 Hz	500 ms	1000 ms	500 ms
Coded 30 Hz	450 ms	900 ms	450 ms
Coded 30 Hz (see Note)	500 ms	1000 ms	500 ms
Superimposed	460 ms	920 ms	460 ms
Note: If the optional package NTX101 (IBN Enhanced Services) is present in the office, Coded 30 Hz is the same as Coded 20 Hz.			

If the subscriber line is connected to an SCM, then the durations are as shown in the following table.

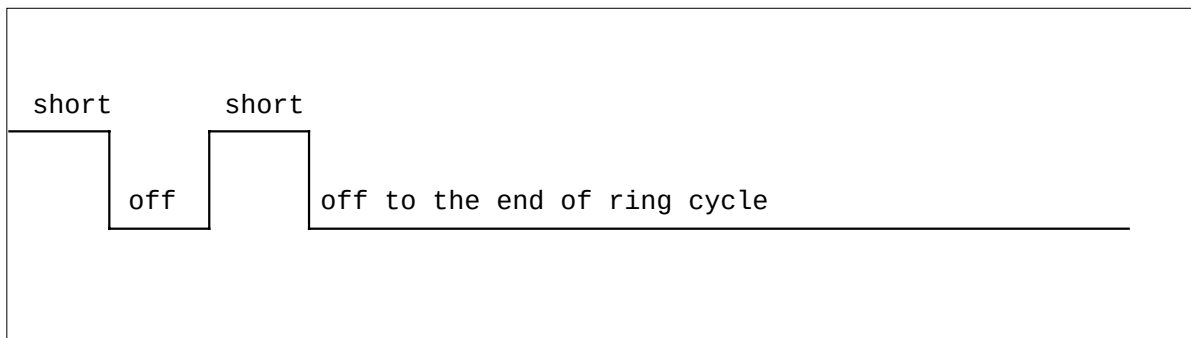
SCM ringing duration

Ringing type	Short ring	Long ring	Inter-ring silence
Coded 20 Hz	500 ms	1000 ms	500 ms
Coded 30 Hz	500 ms	1000 ms	500 ms
Superimposed	500 ms	1000 ms	500 ms

Frequency selective ringing

For frequency selective ringing, the DRCW ring pattern is on-off-on as shown in the figures below.

If the subscriber line is connected to an LCM, LM, OPM, RLCM, or RLM, the pattern heard by the subscriber is short-short as shown in the figure below.

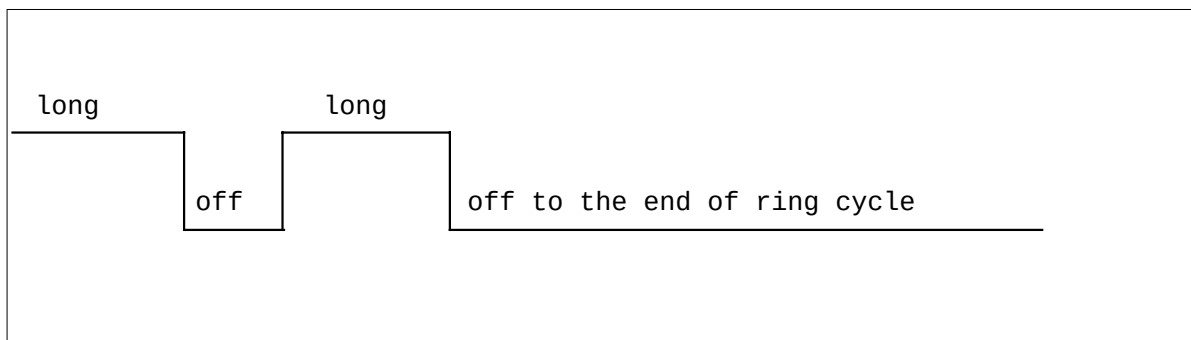
RESFEAT (continued)**Ringling pattern for subscriber line connected to LCM, LM, RLCM, RLM**

The duration of the ringling components is shown in the following table.

Duration of components

	First short	Second short	Inter-ring silence
<i>Frequency selective</i>	600 ms	640 ms	700 ms

If the subscriber is connected to an SCM, then the pattern heard by the subscriber is long-long as shown in the figure below.

Ringling pattern for subscriber line connected to SCM

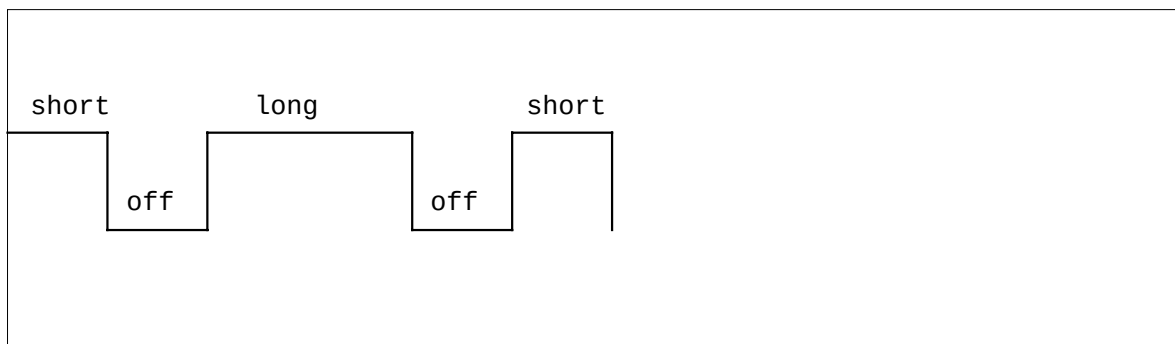
RESFEAT (continued)

The duration of the ringing components is shown in the following table.

Duration of components for SCM

	First long	Second long	Inter-ring silence
<i>Frequency selective</i>	1000 ms	1000 ms	500 ms

The distinctive call waiting tone of the DRCW feature consists of different length bursts of 440 Hz tone. The pattern provided is on-off-on-off-on as shown in figure below.

Ringing pattern for coded and superimposed frequencies

The duration for each segment is shown in the following table.

Segment durations

Short tone	Long tone	Inter-tone silence
100 ms	500 ms	100 ms

Redirecting Number and Reason Delivery (RND)

This feature allows redirecting number and reason delivery for ISDN call forwarding. Add option RND to the DN by SERVORD to set RND for an ISDN line as flat-rate or SUSP. SERVORD automatically updates table RESFEAT with a tuple for each DN assigned the RND option.

Enter Y in the ENABLED subfield for the RND tuple in table RESOFC to enable the RND line option. Universal access does not apply to RND. Set field ACCESS to SUBSCR for subscription access only billing.

RESFEAT (continued)

Selective Call Acceptance (SCA)

This feature allows a subscriber to selectively accept calls arriving from a set of DNs as specified in an SCA list that is built using the SLE facility. The customer activates feature SCA by dialing the SCA access code that is datafilled in table IBNXLA and enters the SLE sessions.

Any call that terminates to a line with feature SCA is screened by the SCA feature before any other terminating feature is enabled. If feature SCA is active and the incoming call's DN is not on the SCA list, the caller is given SCA treatment. Any toll call is charged for the call if specified in table RESOFC. If screening cannot be applied due to system failure, lack of resources, or the calling DN is not available, the call is given SCA treatment. Feature SCA only allows calls that can be screened to terminate.

The exception to SCA screening is any incoming call from an operator no-test trunk. This provides a limited capability to allow completion of emergency calls to an SCA line that originate from lines not on the SCA list. The operator can then inform the SCA user of the emergency call. Handling of the call at that point is up to the discretion of the SCA user.

Selective Call Forwarding (SCF)

This feature allows a subscriber to selectively forward calls arriving from a set of DNs as specified in an SCF list built using the SLE facility. The subscriber activates feature SCF by dialing the SCF access code datafilled in table IBNXLA and entering the SLE sessions.

Feature SCF takes precedence over other kinds of call forwarding. For example, if a line has both features SCF and CFU active and the calling DN appears on the line's SCF list, the call is forwarded to both the SCF feature and the DN.

Tuples for feature SCF in table RESFEAT cannot be added or deleted. Each tuple can only be modified. Tuples are automatically added or deleted to this table when feature SCF for the lines is added in table IBNFEAT.

Selective Call Rejection (SCRJ)

This feature allows a subscriber to selectively reject calls arriving from a limited set of previously identified DNs. The rejected DNs are built into a list by the SLE facility. Calls that are rejected are given treatment SCRJ.

The subscriber initiates an SCRJ SLE session by dialing the SCRJ code. The access code is specified in table IBNXLA. The subscriber with SCRJ is not advised, in any way, that calls are being rejected. When the incoming call

RESFEAT (continued)

screened is a forwarded call, the originating DN, not a forwarding station's DN, is screened.

Spontaneous Call Waiting Identification (SCWID)

This feature allows a subscriber to receive calling party information in conjunction with a call waiting tone.

To assign SCWID to a line, CWT must be assigned to the line either at the same time or before SCWID is added. At least one display option (DDN, CND, or CNAMD) must be assigned to the line either at the same time or before SCWID is added.

If the CWT option is deleted from a SCWID line, the SCWID option must be removed first. SCWID must be deleted either at the same time or before the last display option is removed.

If RES_SO_SIMPLIFICATION is TRUE, the SCWID line option can be added to lines that have been assigned the RES, 1FR, or 1MR line class code.

With feature package NTXE58AA, SCWID can be assigned to lines with an LCC of IBN.

With feature package NTXE64AA, SCWID can be assigned to LCCs of OWT, EOW, INW, 2WW, and ETW.

Datafill sequence and implications

The following tables must be datafilled before table RESFEAT:

- RESOFC
- IBNLINES

RESFEAT (continued)

Datafill

The following table lists datafill for table RESFEAT.

Field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 9)

Field	Subfield	Entry	Explanation and action
LINE		see subfields	<i>Line</i> This field is the key to table RESFEAT. It is identical to field LEN. Field LEN defines the physical location of the equipment that is connected to a specific telephone line. Because field LEN is common to more than 60 tables, it is documented in a single section to avoid unnecessary duplication. Refer to section "Common entry field LEN" for a complete description of field LEN and associated subfields. For ISDN lines, field LEN consists of subfield LTID. For non-ISDN lines, field LEN consists of subfields SITE, FRAME, UNIT, DRAWER or LSG, SHELF, SLOT, and CIRCUIT.
KEY		0 to 69	<i>Key</i> This field contains the possible physical keys for a DN appearance on a Meridian business set (MBS). A non-MBS set always has a key of 0 (zero). All keysets have range of 1 to 69.

RESFEAT (continued)**Field descriptions (Sheet 2 of 9)**

Field	Subfield	Entry	Explanation and action
FEAT		ACB, ACRJ, ADSI, AR, CALLOG, CMWI, CNAB, CNAMD, CND, CNDB, COT, DDN, DRCW, DSCWID, RND, SCA, SCF, SCRJ, SCWID	<i>CLASS feature</i> Enter ACB for Automatic Call Back. Enter ACRJ for Anonymous Caller Rejection. Enter ADSI for Analog Display Services Interface. Enter AR for Automatic Recall. Enter CALLOG for Call Logging. Enter CMWI for CLASS Message Waiting Indicator. Enter CNAB for Calling Name Delivery Blocking. Enter CNAMD for Calling Name Delivery. Enter CND for Calling Number Delivery. Enter CNDB for Calling Number Delivery Blocking. Enter COT for Customer Originated Trace. Enter DDN for Dialable Directory Number. Enter DRCW for Distinctive Ringing Call Waiting. Enter DSCWID for Deluxe Spontaneous Call Waiting Identification. Enter RND for Redirecting Number and Reason Delivery. Enter SCA for Selective Call Acceptance. Enter SCF for Selective Call Forwarding. Enter SCRJ for Selective Call Rejection. Enter SCWID for Spontaneous Call Waiting Identification.

RESFEAT (continued)**Field descriptions (Sheet 3 of 9)**

Field	Subfield	Entry	Explanation and action
VAR		see subfields	<i>Variable data</i> This field consists of subfields DF, AMA, STATUS, FDN, DTYPE, DEFTRMT, DAMA, CONFPEGS, AVAILDLY, UNAVAILDLY, CMDAVAILDLY, and CMDUNAVAILDLY.
	DF	ACB, ACRJ, ADSI, AR, CALLOG, CMWI, CNAB, CNAMD, CND, CNDB, COT, DDN, DRCW, DSCWID, RND, SCA, SCF, SCRJ, SCWID	<i>CLASS feature</i> Enter the same value as field FEAT.
	AMA	AMA, NOAMA	<i>Automatic message accounting</i> Enter AMA if an automatic message accounting (AMA) record is generated for the feature. The SUSP (subscriber usage sensitive pricing) feature in table AMAOPTS must be set ON for AMA generation. Enter NOAMA if no AMA record is required.
	STATUS	ACT, INACT, UNIVA, UNIVI	<i>Status</i> Enter ACT (active) if the feature is active on the line. Otherwise, enter INACT (inactive). The entries UNIVA and UNIVI indicate the feature is activated or inactivated by a universal user. Enable the feature for the office in table RESOFC.

RESFEAT (continued)**Field descriptions (Sheet 4 of 9)**

Field	Subfield	Entry	Explanation and action
	FDN	1 to 30 digits	<i>SCF DN</i> If the entry in subfield DF is SCF, datafill this refinement. Enter the forward-to DN for SCF calls when SCF is active.
	DTYPE	PROPRITY, ADSITIME, ADSICID, NODATA, NOCIDCW, COMPLETE, DEF, or others as defined	<i>DSCWID type</i> If the entry in subfield DF is DSCWID, datafill this refinement. The DSCWID type is the name defined in table DSCWD TYP. Enter the name of the DSCWID type assigned to the line as follows: • The PROPRITY tuple indicates the proprietary DSCWID type. • The ADSITIME tuple indicates that only time data is transmitted and only standard CWT is available to non-ADSI sets. • The ADSICID tuple indicates that both CID and time data are transmitted, based on the CID features present on the line, and only standard CWT is available to non-ADSI sets. • The NODATA tuple indicates that CID and time data are not transmitted, and both ADSI and non-ADSI sets have all DSCWID options. • The NOCIDCW tuple indicates that only time data is transmitted, and both ADSI and non-ADSI sets have all DSCWID options. • The COMPLETE tuple indicates both CID call waiting (CIDCW) and time data are transmitted, and both ADSI and non-ADSI sets have all DSCWID options. Note: You cannot use the PROPRITY value when adding DSCWID to a line.

RESFEAT (continued)**Field descriptions (Sheet 5 of 9)**

Field	Subfield	Entry	Explanation and action
	DEFTRMT	RING, FWD, ANNC, or DEF	<i>Default treatment</i> If the entry in subfield DF is DSCWID, datafill this refinement. Enter the default treatment to be applied when no DSCWID option is chosen. Enter RING to apply ringing, ANNC to apply an announcement, and FWD to forward the call to a valid CFDA number. Enter DEF to apply the same treatment datafilled in table RESOFC.
	DAMA	NONE, CONF, or DEF	<i>DSCWID AMA</i> If the entry in subfield DF is DSCWID, datafill this refinement. Enter the type of AMA recording status for DSCWID lines. Enter CONF to record on use of the CONFERENCE option, NONE for no AMA recording, and DEF to apply the same AMA status datafilled in table RESOFC.
	CONFPEGS	0 to 32767	<i>Conference pegs</i> If the entry in subfield DF is DSCWID, datafill this refinement. Enter the number of successful DSCWID conference attempts made when subfield DAMA is set to CONF since the last aggregation interval. This field cannot be changed by the operating company. It should be reset at the close of the aggregation interval or when subfield DAMA is reset to NONE.

RESFEAT (continued)**Field descriptions (Sheet 6 of 9)**

Field	Subfield	Entry	Explanation and action
	AVAILDLY	0 to 32767	<i>Available delivery</i> If the entry in subfield DF is CNAMD, CND, DDN, or RND datafill this refinement. This field holds the unrecorded counts for voice deliveries where information was available but not recorded in a Bellcore AMA format record. This count only increments when the feature has AMA enabled in table RESOFC and option SUSP is ON in table AMAOPTS. If the entry in subfield DF is CNAMD, this field holds the number of times that both a calling name and a calling number are delivered. If the entry in subfield DF is CND or DDN, this field holds the number of times a calling name, but not a calling number is delivered. If the entry in subfield DF is RND, this field holds the number of times the redirecting number is delivered. The default is 0 (zero).

RESFEAT (continued)**Field descriptions (Sheet 7 of 9)**

Field	Subfield	Entry	Explanation and action
	UNAVAILDLY	0 to 32767	<i>Unavailable delivery</i> If the entry in subfield DF is CNAMD, CND, DDN, or RND datafill this refinement. This field holds the unrecorded counts for voice deliveries where information was suppressed, private, or otherwise unavailable for the feature. These were not recorded in a BELLCORE format. This count only increments when the feature has AMA enabled in table RESOFC and option SUSP is ON in table AMAOPTS. If the entry in subfield DF is CNAMD, this field holds the number of times that neither a calling name nor a calling number is delivered. If the entry in subfield DF is CND or DDN, this field holds the number of times a calling number, but no calling name is delivered. If the entry in subfield DF is RND, this field holds the number of times that no redirecting number is delivered. The default is 0 (zero).

RESFEAT (continued)**Field descriptions (Sheet 8 of 9)**

Field	Subfield	Entry	Explanation and action
	CMDAVALDLY	0 to 32767	<i>Circuit-mode data (CMD) available delivery</i> For ISDN BRI, the Calling Number Identification Service (CNIS) billing feature includes the SERVORD option Aggregate CND Recording (ACR). Option ACR generates call type-specific AMA records for CND or CNAMD, or both. SERVORD option ARR (Aggregate RND Recording) generates call type-specific AMA records for the RND feature. If RND is on the line, ARR is required. If the entry in subfield DF is CNAMD or CND, datafill this refinement. This field holds the unrecorded counts for deliveries where information was available but not recorded in a BELLCORE AMA format record. This count only increments when the feature has AMA enabled in table RESOFC and option SUSP is ON in table AMAOPTS. This field holds CMD counts for ISDN BRI only. The AVALDLY subfield holds all voice and non-ISDN counts. If subfield DF contains CNAMD, this field indicates how often the switch delivered both a calling name and a calling number. If subfield DF contains CND, this field indicates how often the switch delivered a calling name but not a calling number (that is, CNAMD-only deliveries). If subfield DF contains RND, this field indicates the number of times a redirecting number is delivered. The default is 0 (zero).

RESFEAT (continued)**Field descriptions (Sheet 9 of 9)**

Field	Subfield	Entry	Explanation and action
	CMDUNAVAILDLY	0 to 32767	<i>Circuit-mode data (CMD) unavailable delivery</i> For ISDN BRI, the CNIS billing feature includes the SERVORD option ACR. Option ACR generates call type-specific AMA records for CND or CNAMD, or both. If the entry in subfield DF is CNAMD or CND, datafill this refinement. This field holds the unrecorded counts for deliveries where information was available but not recorded in a BELLCORE AMA format record. This count only increments when the feature has AMA enabled in table RESOFC and option SUSP is ON in table AMAOPTS. SERVORD option ARR generates call type-specific AMA records for the RND feature. If RND is on the line, ARR is required. This field holds CMD counts for ISDN BRI only. The UNAVAILDLY subfield holds all voice and non-ISDN counts. If subfield DF contains CNAMD, this field indicates how often the switch did not deliver a calling name or a calling number. If subfield DF contains CND, this field indicates how often the switch delivered a calling number but no calling name (that is, CND-only deliveries). If subfield DF contains RND, this field indicates the number of times that no redirecting number is delivered. The default is 0 (zero).

Datafill example

The following example shows sample datafill for table RESFEAT.

RESFEAT (continued)**MAP display example for table RESFEAT**

LINE	KEY	FEAT	VAR
HOST 00 0 11 08	1	SCRJ	
HOST 00 1 03 15	0	DSCWID	SCRJ NOAMA INACT DSCWID NOAMA ACT
HOST 01 1 14 22	0	CND	COMPLETE FWD CONF 5 CND NOAMA ACT 0000

Table history**NA011**

Added option RND for feature AF7736, Redirecting Number and Reason Delivery for ISDN Call Forwarding.

NA010

Added refinements CMDAVAILDLY and CMDUNAVAILDLY as subfields of field VAR in accordance with feature AF7454, CNIS Billing without Intra/Inter BBG Segregation.

NA005

Added error message information to "Error messages" section in accordance with feature AN1653, Enforcement of SERVORD.

NA004

The following changes were made to table RESFEAT:

- The Deluxe Spontaneous Call Waiting Identification (DSCWID) feature was added to the "Functional description" section.
- The following features were added as new line options assignable to RES and IBN lines in field FEAT and subfield DF:
 - ACB
 - ACRJ
 - AR
 - CALLOG
 - CMWI
 - CNAB
 - CNDB

RESFEAT (continued)

- COT
- DSCWID
- SCWID
- Refinements DTYPE, DEFTRMT, DAMA, CONFPEGS were added as subfields of field VAR.
- Subfield FDN of field VAR was increased to 30 digits.

NA002

The Analog Display Services Interface (ADSI) feature was added to the "Functional description" section. ADSI was added as a new line option assignable to RES and IBN lines in field FEAT and subfield DF.

BCS36

A paragraph was added to the "Functional description" section that data units can now be datafilled in table RESFEAT. Clarification of fields AVAILDLY and UNAVAILDLY was added.

Supplementary information

This section provides information on possible error messages when datafilling table RESFEAT.

Error messages

For feature CND, table LTCINV or table RCCINV must be datafilled with a CMR card in field OPTCARD for the host PM of the line. If this is not the case, then the following warning is output:

***WARNING** CND ASSIGNED TO LINE WITH NO CMR BOARD ACCESSIBLE.

If the option is added to a line whose host PM is not one of LTC, LGC or RCC, then the following error message is displayed and the feature is not added to the line:

CND NOT ALLOWED FOR LINES ON THIS PERIPHERAL TYPE

For feature DDN, table LTCINV or table RCCINV with a CMR card in the OPTCARD field for the host peripheral module of the line. If this is not the case then the following warning is output:

RESFEAT (end)

***WARNING** CND/DDN ASSIGNED TO LINE WITH NO CMR BOARD ACCESSIBLE

If the feature is added to a line whose host peripheral module is not one of LTC, LGC, or RCC types, then the following error message is displayed and the feature is not added to the line:

CND/DDN NOT ALLOWED FOR LINES ON THIS PERIPHERAL TYPE

The following error message appears if an attempt is made to datafill this table using the table editor:

Protected table, use SERVORD to change.

This error message has been added for the NA005 release in accordance with feature AN1653 (Enforcement of SERVORD).

All additions, deletions and changes must be entered using the Service Order System (SERVORD). For information, refer to the *SERVORD Reference Manual*.

RESGROUP

Table name

Resource Group Table

Functional description

Table RESGROUP contains data that is common to all resource members within a group. One entry is datafilled in table RESGROUP for each resource group defined. Currently, the data consists of modem pool and maintenance modem pool formats.

For related information, refer to table RESINV.

Datafill sequence and implications

Table CLLI must be datafilled before table RESGROUP.

Table size

0 to 2048 tuples

Datafill

The following table lists datafill for table RESGROUP.

Field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 3)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
GRPKEY		see subfield	<i>Resource group key</i> This field consists of subfield CLLI.
	CLLI	alphanumeric (up to 16 characters)	<i>Common language location identifier</i> Enter a common language location identifier (CLLI) to serve as the key to table RESGROUP.
GDATA		see subfields	<i>Resource group data</i> This field consists of subfields GRPTYP, TMODE, and SPEED.
	GRPTYP	MMP or MP	<i>Resource group type</i> Enter MMP for maintenance modem pool or MP for modem pool.

RESGROUP (continued)**Field descriptions (Sheet 2 of 3)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
OVFLDATA	TMODE	FULL or HALF	<i>Transmission mode</i> Enter FULL if the modems are full duplex or HALF if they are half duplex.
	SPEED	300, 1200, 2400 4800, 9600, or 19200	<i>Modem speed</i> Enter the baud rate of the modem in bits per second.
		see subfields	<i>Overflow data</i> This field consists of subfields OVFL and OVFLCLLI.
	OVFL	Y or N	<i>Group overflow</i> Enter Y (yes) if an overflow CLLI is required and datafill subfield OVFLCLLI. Otherwise, enter N (no) and leave subfield OVFLCLLI blank.
	OVFLCLLI	alphanumeric (up to 16 characters)	<i>Group overflow CLLI</i> Enter the CLLI of another resource group to which calls overflow if all members in the current group are busy.
MTCDATA		see subfield	<i>Maintenance data</i> This field consists of subfield MTC.
	MTC	Y or N	<i>Maintenance</i> Enter Y if modem pool maintenance data is required and datafill refinements MTCCLLI and MTCMODE. Otherwise, enter N and leave refinements MTCCLLI and MTCMODE blank.

RESGROUP (end)**Field descriptions (Sheet 3 of 3)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	MTCCLI	alphanumeric (up to 16 characters)	<i>Maintenance CLI</i> Enter the CLI of the maintenance modem pool. This is used as a default for performing bit error rate tests (BERT).
	MTCMODE	IN, OUT, or BOTH	<i>Maintenance test mode</i> This field specifies the direction in which the modem pool is tested. Enter IN if the modem pool processes inbound calls. Enter OUT if the modem pool processes outbound calls. Enter BOTH if the modem pool handles calls in both directions.

Datafill example

The following example shows sample datafill for table RESGROUP.

MAP display example for table RESGROUP

GRPKEY		GDATA		OVFLDATA	
MTCDATA					
OUT	OMP1200A	MP FULL	1200	Y	OMP1200B Y ATTKDKA1
	OMP1200B	MP FULL	1200		N Y ATTKDKA1
	ATTKDKA1	MMP FULL	1200		N Y ATTKDKA1
BOTH					

Table history**BCS36**

Subfield CLI was added.

RESINV

Table name

Resource Inventory Table

Functional description

Table RESINV contains the line equipment numbers (LEN) of all the resources defined in the office, and specifies the type of resources. Any resource members added to table RESMEM must first be defined as valid resources in table RESINV.

Table RESMEM is capable of handling many input data formats, but at present only two exist: one for modem pool modems and one for modem pool data units.

The network resource selector (NRS) system provides modem pooling for data unit (DU) data transmission and the capability to select a variety of modems with different speeds. Modem pools are stored, processed, and manipulated by the NRS system.

Datapath modem pooling maintenance enables integrated testing of modem pools to be performed by the operating company, with the bit error rate test (BERT) commands in the LTPDATA level of the MAP (maintenance and administrative position).

There are three related resource tables:

- table RESINV stores inventory data on all office resources
- table RESGROUP stores group data
- table RESMEM stores member data

Datafill sequence and implications

The following tables must be datafilled before table RESINV.

- LNINV
- KSETINV

Table size

0 to 1000 tuples

RESINV (continued)**Datafill**

The following table lists datafill for table RESINV.

Field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 3)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
RESKEY		see subfields	<i>Resource key</i> This field consists of subfield LEN. Currently, only modems and data units are valid.
	LEN	see subfields	<i>Line equipment number</i> This field defines the physical location of the equipment that is connected to a specific telephone line. Because field LEN is common to more than 60 tables, it is documented in a single section to avoid unnecessary duplication. Refer to section "Common entry field LEN" for a complete description of field LEN and associated subfields. Field LEN consists of subfields SITE, FRAME, UNIT, DRAWER or LSG, SHELF, SLOT, and CIRCUIT.
RESDATA		see subfields	<i>Resource data</i> This field consists of subfields RESSEL and DETSEL.
	RESSEL	MPDU or MPMD	<i>Resource selector</i> This field specifies the type of resource to which the LEN belongs. Enter MPDU if the resource is a modem pool data unit. Enter MPMD if the resource is a modem pool modem.

RESINV (continued)**Field descriptions (Sheet 2 of 3)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	DETSEL	Y or N	<i>Detail selector</i> The entry in this field indicates whether the resource line has been associated with its mating resource pair and assigned in table RESMEM as a member of a resource group. A value of Y (yes) indicates that the line has been mated and assigned in a resource group. This field and fields LEN, GRPCLLI, and SEQNO are updated by table control when the resource line is datafilled in table RESMEM. A value of N (no) indicates that the resource line has not been mated yet. Always enter N in this field if adding a new resource line, and leave the remaining fields LEN, GRPCLLI, and SEQNO blank.
	LEN	see subfields	<i>Line equipment number</i> This field defines the physical location of the equipment that is connected to a specific telephone line. Because field LEN is common to more than 60 tables, it is documented in a single section to avoid unnecessary duplication. Refer to section "Common entry field LEN" for a complete description of field LEN and associated subfields. Field LEN is the other half of a DU-modem pair and consists of subfields SITE, FRAME, UNIT, DRAWER or LSG, SHELF, SLOT, and CIRCUIT.

RESINV (continued)**Field descriptions (Sheet 3 of 3)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	GRPCLLI	alphanumeric (up to 16 characters)	<i>Group CLLI</i> This field is not datafilled and is shown for information only. This field specifies the common language location identifier (CLLI) of the resource group to which the member belongs.
	SEQNO	0 to 255	<i>Resource member sequence</i> This field is not datafilled and is shown for information only. This field indicates the position of the member within the group.

Datafill example

The following example shows sample datafill for table RESINV.

The example below contains datafill for a modem pool data unit with LEN 00 0 15 01 and a modem pool modem with LEN 00 0 03 01.

MAP display example for table RESINV

RESKEY					RESDATA	
HOST	00	0	15	01	MPDU	N
HOST	00	0	03	01	MPMD	N

The example below shows table RESINV after table RESMEM has been datafilled. Although the headings do not appear, the datafill for fields LEN, GRPCLLI, and SEQNO are shown since table control updates these fields after table RESMEM is datafilled. The group CLLI is BELL212A1200 and the resource member number is 0.

RESINV (end)

MAP display example for table RESINV

RESKEY							RESDATA						
HOST	00	0	15	01	MPDU	Y	HOST	00	0	03	01	BELL212A1200	0
HOST	00	0	03	01	MPMD	Y	HOST	00	0	15	01	BELL212A1200	0

RESMEM

Table name

Resource Member Table

Functional description

Table RESMEM contains data for each of the resource members in a resource group. Table RESMEM is capable of handling many input data formats, but only a modem pool format currently exists.

For related information, refer to table RESINV.

Datafill sequence and implications

The following tables must be datafilled before table RESMEM:

- CLLI
- DPROFILE
- RESINV
- RESGROUP

Table size

0 to 256 tuples

Datafill

The following table lists datafill for table RESMEM.

Field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
MEMKEY		see subfields	<i>Resource member key</i> This field consists of subfields CLLI and SEQNO.
	CLLI	alphanumeric (up to 16 characters)	<i>Resource group CLLI</i> Enter the common language location identifier (CLLI) of the resource group to which the member belongs.
	SEQNO	0 to 255	<i>Resource member sequence number</i> Enter the position of the member within the group.

RESMEM (end)**Field descriptions (Sheet 2 of 2)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
MDATA		see subfield	<i>Resource member data</i> This field consists of subfield GRPTYP
	GRPTYP	MP or MMP	<i>Group type</i> This field indicates the type of resource. Enter MP for modem pool or MMP for maintenance modem pool.
	LEN	see subfields	<i>Line equipment number</i> This field defines the physical location of the equipment that is connected to a specific telephone line. Because field LEN is common to more than 60 tables, it is documented in a single section to avoid unnecessary duplication. Refer to section "Common entry field LEN" for a complete description of field LEN and associated subfields. Field LEN consists of subfields SITE, FRAME, UNIT, DRAWER or LSG, SHELF, SLOT, and CIRCUIT.

Datafill example

The following example shows sample datafill for table RESMEM.

MAP display example for table RESMEM

MEMKEY				MDATA			
OMP2400A	0	MP	HOST 00 0 01 06	HOST 00 0 01 07			
OMP2400B	1	MP	HOST 00 0 05 06	HOST 00 0 05 07			

RESOFC

Table name

Residential Line CLASS Office Data

Functional description

Table RESOFC contains data for Custom Local Area Signaling Services (CLASS) features. CLASS features are public network features targeted for the residential market.

Note: As of NA008, this table applies to office-wide control of existing features for Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN) subscribers.

For each CLASS feature, table RESOFC controls office-wide feature activation. When you assign and disable a feature, CLASS lines cannot use that feature. Table RESOFC also controls the attributes associated with each feature.

The CLASS features that are supported follow:

- Automatic Call Back (ACB)
- Anonymous Call Rejection (ACRJ)
- Analog Display Services Interface (ADSI)
- Automatic Recall (AR)
- Call Logging (CALLOG)
- 800 Calling Number Identification (CID)
- CLASS Message Waiting Indicator (CMWI)
- Calling Name Delivery Blocking (CNAB)
- Calling Name Delivery (CNAMD)
- Calling Number Delivery (CND)
- Calling Number Delivery Blocking (CNDB)

Note: The CIDSSUP and CIDSDLV features for ISDN BRI lines are controlled through the CNDB tuple. A value of UNIVER enables UA for these ISDN features.

- Customer Originated Trace (COT)
- Calling Number Delivery Dialable Number (DDN)
- 800 Dialed Number Identification Delivery (DNID)
- Distinctive Ringing/Call Waiting (DRCW)

RESOFC (continued)

- Deluxe Spontaneous Call Waiting Identification (DSCWID)
- Redirecting Number and Reason Delivery (RND)

Note: Changing from pre-NA011 to NA011 or higher adds the CLASS option RND to table RESOFC. This option is added as RND N SUBSCR RND \$.

- Selective Call Acceptance (SCA)
- Selective Call Forwarding (SCF)
- Selective Call Rejection (SCRJ)
- Spontaneous Call Waiting Identification (SCWID)

Note: The external symbols for options CID and DNID are NTS_CID and NTS_DNID. Use these external symbols when accessing line options in SERVORD and entering data in table RESOFC.

For more information on these features, refer to the *Feature Description Reference Manual*.

The system adds a default tuple to this table during initialization of the software package implementing the CLASS feature. Operating companies can modify tuples only, not add or delete tuples.

Datafill sequence and implications

The following tables must be datafilled before table RESOFC:

- CLLI
- ANNS
- ANNMEMS
- DRAMTRK

The system automatically adds the call logging entry in table RESOFC.

To have repeat announcements for AR two-level activation, you must set fields BADIGITS and TIMEOUT to a nonzero value.

Table size

The system statically allocates memory for this table. You cannot extend this table.

RESOFC (continued)

The expanded size of the tuple accommodates a maximum of four new announcement identifiers. The expanded internal data storage table accommodates nine more protected data words.

Datafill

The following table lists datafill for table RESOFC.

Field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 4)

Field	Subfield	Entry	Explanation and action
KEY		see subfield	<i>Key</i> This field consists of subfield FEATNAME.
	FEATNAME	see below	<i>Class feature name</i> This field is the key to the table. Enter a CLASS feature as described below:
		ACB	ACB (Automatic Call Back) (See note.)
		ACRJ	ACRJ (Anonymous Call Rejection). This entry controls the ACRJ feature for ISDN BRI subscribers. (See note.)
		ADSI	ADSI (Analog Display Services Interface)
		AR	AR (Automatic Recall) (See note.)
		CALLOG	CALLOG (Call Logging)
		CID	CID (800 Calling Number Identification)
		CMWI	CMWI (CLASS Message Waiting Indicator)
		CNAB	CNAB (Calling Name Delivery Blocking)
		CNAMD	CNAMD (Calling Name Delivery). This tuple controls the CNAMD feature for ISDN BRI subscribers.
		CND	CND (Calling Number Delivery) (See note.)
		CNDB	CNDB (Calling Number Delivery Blocking). This tuple controls the CIDSSUP and CIDSDLV features for ISDN BRI subscribers. (See note.)
		COT	COT (Customer Originated Trace)
Note: This tuple controls feature access for ISDN BRI lines.			

RESOFC (continued)**Field descriptions (Sheet 2 of 4)**

Field	Subfield	Entry	Explanation and action
		DDN	DDN (Calling Number Delivery Dialable Number)
		DNID	DNID (800 Dialed Number Identification Delivery)
		DRCW	DRCW (Distinctive Ringing/Call Waiting)
		DSCWID	DSCWID (Deluxe Spontaneous Call Waiting Identification)
			NTS_CID (800 Calling Number Identification)
			NTS_DNID (800 Dialed Number Identification Delivery)
			The external symbols for options CID and DNID are NTS_CID and NTS_DNID. Use these symbols when accessing the line options in SERVORD and entering data in table RESOFC.
		RND	RND (Redirecting Number and Reason Delivery). (See note.)
		SCA	SCA (Selective Call Acceptance). (See note.)
		SCF	SCF (Selective Call Forwarding). (See note.)
		SCRJ	SCRJ (Selective Call Rejection). (See note.)
		SCWID	SCWID (Spontaneous Call Waiting Identification)
	ENABLED	Y or N	<i>Enabled</i> Enter Y (yes) to specify that the feature is enabled within the office. Enter N (no) to indicate the feature deactivation.
	FEATDATA	see subfield	<i>Note:</i> The DSCWID and the BRI in RES features are available only when you set field ENABLED to Y.
	FEATNAME	see below	<i>Feature data</i> This field consists of subfield FEATNAME. <i>Class feature name</i> Enter a CLASS feature and provide datafill for its subfields as described below:
<i>Note:</i> This tuple controls feature access for ISDN BRI lines.			

RESOFC (continued)**Field descriptions (Sheet 3 of 4)**

Field	Subfield	Entry	Explanation and action
		ACB	Enter ACB and provide datafill for subfields.
		ACRJ	Enter ACRJ and provide datafill for subfields.
		ADSI	Enter ADSI and do not provide datafill for subfields. Field ACCESS is set to SUBSCR.
		AR	Enter AR and provide datafill for subfields.
		CALLOG	Enter CALLOG and provide datafill for subfields.
		CMWI	Enter CMWI and provide datafill for subfields.
		CNAB	Enter CNAB and provide datafill for subfields.
		CNAMD	Enter CNAMD. No subfields require datafill.
		CND	Enter CND and provide datafill for subfields.
		CNDB	Enter CNDB and provide datafill for subfields.
		COT	Enter COT and provide datafill for subfields.
		DDN	Enter DDN. No subfields require datafill.
		DRCW	Enter DRCW and provide datafill for subfields.
		DSCWID	Enter DSCWID and provide datafill for subfields.
		NTS_CID	Enter NTS_CID. No subfields require datafill.
		NTS_DNID	Enter NTS_DNID. No subfields require datafill.
		RND	Enter RND and provide datafill for subfield ACCESS.
		SCA	Enter SCA and provide datafill for subfields.
		SCF	Enter SCF and provide datafill for subfields.
		SCRJ	Enter SCRJ and provide datafill for subfields.
Note: This tuple controls feature access for ISDN BRI lines.			

RESOFC (continued)**Field descriptions (Sheet 4 of 4)**

Field	Subfield	Entry	Explanation and action
		SCWID	Enter SCWID and provide datafill for subfields.
	ACCESS	SUBSCR or UNIVER	<i>Feature access</i> This field determines who can access the feature. Enter SUBSCR for subscribers only. Enter UNIVER for all residential (RES) line access to the feature. Enter SUBSCR only for RND. Note 1: When you change the SUBSCR and UNIVER field of a tuple, you change all of data field ACCESS. Reenter all of the data for these features. Note 2: This entry controls Universal Access for COT for IBN lines. Note 3: This entry controls Universal Access for ISDN BRI subscribers. Note 4: The SCWID and DSCWID features are available when you assign SUBSCR in field ACCESS. Note 5: The CNAB feature is available when you assign UNIVER in field ACCESS.
Note: This tuple controls feature access for ISDN BRI lines.			

FEATNAME = ACB

If the entry in field FEATNAME is ACB, provide datafill for subfields T2, T4, T5, T6, T10, TSCAN, N, RINGCYCL, RINGAPPL, TERMSCAN,

RESOFC (continued)

COINLINE, HUNTLIN, PBXLIN, and TCAP_QUERY_ENABLED as described below. After adding the datafill, go to field FNALANN.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 1 of 3)

Field	Subfield	Entry	Explanation and action
ACB	T2	3 to 12	<i>Time 2</i> If the entry in field FEATNAME is ACB, provide datafill for this subfield. Enter the length of time (in minutes) that the originating switch waits between stopping recall ringing and sending out a message request to reactivate the queue position. The default is 5.
	T4	0 to 15	<i>Time 4 - Intraswitch guard time</i> If the entry in field FEATNAME is ACB, provide datafill for this subfield. Enter a positive value for T4 to enable the intraswitch guard time. (For example, set T4 to six seconds.) Intraswitch guard time is disabled if T4 is set to zero. The default is zero.
	T5	2 to 10	<i>Time 5</i> If the entry in field FEATNAME is ACB, provide datafill for this subfield. Enter the length of time (in seconds) that the originating switch allows for a response from the terminating switch. The default is 3.
	T6	5 to 35	<i>Time 6</i> If the entry in field FEATNAME is ACB, provide datafill for this subfield. Enter the length of time (in minutes) that the originating switch scans or waits for a free notification from the terminating switch. The default is 30.
	T10	60 to 180	<i>Time 10</i> If the entry in field FEATNAME is ACB, provide datafill for this subfield. Enter the length of time (in minutes) for the queue sanity timer for the originating and terminating switches. The default is 180.

RESOFC (continued)**Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 2 of 3)**

Field	Subfield	Entry	Explanation and action
	TSCAN	30 to 120	<i>Time scanning</i> If the entry in field FEATNAME is ACB, provide datafill for this subfield. Enter the length of time (in seconds) between busy/idle queries when the originator performs originating scanning. Note: T11 in the terminating node is set equal to subfield TSCAN plus 5 s. The default is 120.
	N	0 to 10	<i>N</i> If the entry in field FEATNAME is ACB, provide datafill for this subfield. Enter the tolerance timer for aligning values of T6 timer and queue entry timer (T7) at the terminating switch. If the entry in subfield T6 is greater than the entry in subfield N when the originator receives a service timeout message from the terminating switch, the system sends a message to reset T7 to use what is left of T6. The default is 5.
	RINGCYCL	2 to 7	<i>Ring cycle</i> If the entry in field FEATNAME is ACB, provide datafill for this subfield. Enter the number of 6-s ring cycles that recall ringing is given. Note: T8 is set equal to field RINGCYCL X 6 plus 5 s. The default is 5.
	RINGAPPL	1 to 12	<i>Ring apply</i> If the entry in field FEATNAME is ACB, provide datafill for this subfield. Enter the number of times unanswered recall ringing is given to a calling party. The default is 2.

RESOFC (continued)**Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 3 of 3)**

Field	Subfield	Entry	Explanation and action
	TERMSCAN	Y or N	<i>Terminating scan</i> If the entry in field FEATNAME is ACB, provide datafill for this subfield. Enter Y if the originating switch requests terminating scan. Otherwise, enter N if the switch never requests a terminating scan. The default is Y.
	COINLINE	ACCEPT or DENY	<i>Coin line</i> If the entry in field FEATNAME is ACB, provide datafill for this subfield. Enter whether the originating switch accepts or denies an ACB for a return line type of coin line and directory number (DN) match or no match. The default is DENY.
	HUNTLINE	ACCEPT or DENY	<i>Hunt line</i> If the entry in field FEATNAME is ACB, provide datafill for this subfield. Enter whether the originating switch accepts or denies an ACB for a return line type of hunt line and DN match or no match. The default is DENY.
	PBXLINE	ACCEPT or DENY	<i>Private branch exchange line</i> If the entry in field FEATNAME is ACB, provide datafill for this subfield. Enter whether the originating switch accepts or denies an ACB for a return line type of private branch exchange (PBX) line and DN match or no match. The default is DENY.
	TCAP_QUERY_ENABLED	Y or N	<i>TCAP query enabled</i> If the entry in field FEATNAME is ACB, AR, DRCW, SCA, SCF, or SCRJ, provide datafill for this subfield. Enter Y to enable TCAP query. Enter N to disable TCAP query. The default is Y. If you change the value of the TCAP_QUERY_ENABLED field from Y to N and do not activate the SOC option RES00073, the system displays the following message: "Change will not be active until SOC option RES00073 is turned ON."

RESOFC (continued)**FEATNAME = ACRJ**

If the entry in field FEATNAME is ACRJ, provide datafill for subfield ACRJ_ANSWRSUP as described below. After adding the datafill, then go to field FNALANN.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill

Field	Subfield	Entry	Explanation and action
ACRJ	ACRJ_ ANSWRSUP	Y or N	<i>ACRJ answer supervision</i> If the entry in field FEATNAME is ACRJ, provide datafill for this subfield. Enter Y when you need answer supervision. Otherwise, enter N.

FEATNAME = AR

If the entry in field FEATNAME is AR, provide datafill for subfields ACTLEVEL, T2, T4, T5, T6, T10, TSCAN, RINGCYCL, RINGAPPL, TERMSCAN, COINLINE, HUNTLIN, PBXLINE, TCAP_QUERY_ENABLED, and ACTLEVEL as described below. After adding the datafill, go to field FNALANN.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 1 of 5)

Field	Subfield	Entry	Explanation and action
AR	ACTLEVEL	ONELEVEL or TWOLEVEL	<i>Activation level</i> If the entry in field FEATNAME is AR, provide datafill for this subfield. Enter ONELEVEL if the subscriber can access the feature by dialing the feature access code. Enter TWOLEVEL if the system prompts the subscriber to dial 1 after dialing the feature access code. The default is ONELEVEL
	T2	3 to 12	<i>Time 2</i> If the entry in field FEATNAME is AR, provide datafill for this subfield. Enter the length of time (in minutes) that the originating switch waits between stopping recall ringing and sending out a message to request to reactivate the queue position. The default is 3.

RESOFC (continued)**Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 2 of 5)**

Field	Subfield	Entry	Explanation and action
	T4	0 to 15	<i>Time 4 - Intraswitch guard time</i> If the entry in field FEATNAME is AR, provide datafill for this subfield. Enter a positive value for T4 to enable the intraswitch guard time. (For example, set T4 to six seconds.) Intraswitch guard time is disabled if T4 is set to zero. The default is zero.
	T5	2 to 10	<i>Time 5</i> If the entry in field FEATNAME is AR, provide datafill for this subfield. Enter the length of time (in seconds) that the originating switch allows for a response from the terminating switch. The default is 3.
	T6	5 to 35	<i>Time 6</i> If the entry in field FEATNAME is AR, provide datafill for this subfield. Enter the length of time (in minutes) that the originating switch scans or wait for a free notification from the terminating switch. The default is 30.
	T10	60 to 180	<i>Time 10</i> If the entry in field FEATNAME is AR, provide datafill for this subfield. Enter the length of time (in minutes) for the queue sanity timer for the originating and terminating switches. The default is 180.
	TSCAN	30 to 120	<i>Time scanning</i> If the entry in field FEATNAME is AR, provide datafill for this subfield. Enter the length of time (in seconds) between busy/idle queries when the originator performs originating scanning. Note: T11 in the terminating node is set with a value equal to field TSCAN + seconds. The default is 120.

RESOFC (continued)**Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 3 of 5)**

Field	Subfield	Entry	Explanation and action
	N	0 to 10	<i>N</i> If the entry in field FEATNAME is AR, provide datafill for this subfield. Enter the tolerance timer for aligning values of T6 timer and queue entry timer (T7) at the terminating switch. If the entry in subfield T6 is greater than the entry in subfield N when the originator receives a service timeout message from the terminating switch, a message is sent to reset T7 to use what is left of T6. The default is 5.
	RINGCYCL	2 to 7	<i>Ring cycle</i> If the entry in field FEATNAME is AR, provide datafill for this subfield. Enter the number of 6-s ring cycles that recall ringing is given. Note: T8 is set equal to the entry in RINGCYCL multiplied by 6 + seconds. The default is 5.
	RINGAPPL	1 to 12	<i>Ring apply</i> If the entry in field FEATNAME is AR, provide datafill for this subfield. Enter the number of times unanswered recall ringing is given to a calling party. The default is 5.
	TERMSCAN	Y or N	<i>Terminating scan</i> If the entry in field FEATNAME is AR, provide datafill for this subfield. Enter Y if the originating switch requests a terminating scan. Enter N if a terminating scan is never requested. The default is 2.
	COINLINE	ACCEPT or DENY	<i>Coin line</i> If the entry in field FEATNAME is AR, provide datafill for this subfield. Enter whether the originating switch accepts or denies an AR for a return line type of coin line and directory number (DN) match or no match. The default is DENY.

RESOFC (continued)**Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 4 of 5)**

Field	Subfield	Entry	Explanation and action
	HUNTLINE	ACCEPT or DENY	<i>Hunt line</i> If the entry in field FEATNAME is AR, provide datafill for this subfield. Enter whether the originating switch accepts or denies an AR for a return line type of hunt line and DN match or no match. The default is DENY.
	PBXLINE	ACCEPT or DENY	<i>Private branch exchange line</i> If the entry in field FEATNAME is AR, provide datafill for this subfield. Enter whether the originating switch accepts or denies an AR for a return line type of private branch exchange (PBX) line and DN match or no match. The default is DENY.
	TCAP_QUERY_ENABLED	Y or N	<i>TCAP query enabled</i> If the entry in field FEATNAME is ACB, AR, DRCW, SCA, SCF, or SCRJ, provide datafill for this subfield. Enter Y to enable TCAP query. Enter N to disable TCAP query. The default is Y. If the value of the TCAP_QUERY_ENABLED field is changed from Y to N, and the SOC option RES00073 is not on, then the following message will be displayed: "Change will not be active until SOC option RES00073 is turned ON."
	ACTLEVEL	ONELEVEL or TWOLEVEL	<i>Activation level</i> If the entry in field FEATNAME is AR, provide datafill for this subfield. Enter ONELEVEL if the subscriber accesses the feature by dialing the feature access code. Enter TWOLEVEL if the subscriber is prompted to dial a 1 after dialing the feature access code and provide datafill for subfields BADIGITS and TIMEOUT.

RESOFC (continued)**Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 5 of 5)**

Field	Subfield	Entry	Explanation and action
	BADIGITS	0 to 7	<i>Bad digits</i> If the entry in field FEATNAME is AR and the entry in subfield ACTLEVEL is TWOLEVEL, provide datafill for this subfield. This field is used to determine the number of times that a subscriber may enter the wrong input during two-level activation. If this number is exceeded then the call is routed to NACK treatment.
	TIMEOUT	0 to 7	<i>Time out</i> If the entry in field FEATNAME is AR and the entry in subfield ACTLEVEL is TWOLEVEL, provide datafill for this subfield. This field determines the number of times that a subscriber may allow two-level digit collection to time out. If this number is exceeded then the call is routed to NACK (nil acknowledgment) treatment.

FEATNAME = CALLOG

If the entry in field FEATNAME is CALLOG, provide datafill for subfields CALLOG_TIMEOUT, and CALLOG_PRIMARY_DATA as described below. After adding the datafill, then go to field FNALANN.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill

Field	Subfield	Entry	Explanation and action
CALLOG	CALLOG_TIMEOUT	2 to 30	<i>Call logging timeout</i> If the entry in field FEATNAME is CALLOG, provide datafill for this subfield. The values 2 to 30 indicate how long the call log feature waits for input before terminating the call log session. The value is in minutes.
	CALLOG_PRIMARY_DATA	NAME or NUMBER	<i>Call logging primary data</i> If the entry in field FEATNAME is CALLOG, provide datafill for this subfield. This field indicates if the name or number is displayed in the first field of the call logging item on the SESAME terminal. If NAME is entered, the name is displayed in the first field of a call log item at the SESAME set. Likewise, if NUMBER is entered, the number is displayed in the first field of the call log item at the SESAME set.

RESOFC (continued)**FEATNAME = CMWI**

If the entry in field FEATNAME is CMWI, provide datafill for subfields MSGTYPE and RETRSMIT as described below. After adding the datafill, then go to field FNALANN.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill

Field	Subfield	Entry	Explanation and action
CMWI	MSGTYPE	SINGLE or MULTIPLE	<i>Message type</i> If the entry in field FEATNAME is CMWI, provide datafill for this subfield. Enter either SINGLE or MULTIPLE depending on how the CMWI subscriber in the office receives message waiting information.
	RETRSMIT	0 to 14	<i>Retransmit</i> If the entry in field FEATNAME is CMWI, provide datafill for this refinement. Enter the maximum number of attempts that are allowed for transmission of the message waiting information to the subscriber's set. After reaching the maximum, the CMWI message is discarded until the next lamp audit process executes and verifies that the lamp should be turned on. A CMWI message is then sent to the set by the lamp audit process.

FEATNAME = CNAB

If the entry in field FEATNAME is CNAB, provide datafill for subfields ANNCS, CNABANNC, and ANNCLLI as described below. After adding the datafill, then go to field FNALANN.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Subfield	Entry	Explanation and action
CNAB	ANNCS	alphanumeric (1 to 16 characters) or \$	<i>Announcement</i> If the entry in field FEATNAME is CNAB, provide datafill for this subfield. This field is datafilled with a \$ (dollar sign) if special dial tone is used for confirmation of successful CNAB activation.

RESOFC (continued)**Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 2 of 2)**

Field	Subfield	Entry	Explanation and action
	CNABANNC	CNABCONF	<i>Calling name delivery blocking announcement</i> If the entry in field FEATNAME is CNAB, provide datafill for this subfield. Enter the CNAB announcement CNABCONF.
	ANNCLLI	alphanumeric (1 to 16 characters)	<i>Announcement common language location identifier</i> If the entry in field FEATNAME is CNAB, provide datafill for this subfield. Enter the announcement common language location identifier (CLLI) name.

FEATNAME = CND

If the entry in field FEATNAME is CND, provide datafill for subfield CND_MSGTYPE as described below. After adding the datafill, then go to field FNALANN.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill

Field	Subfield	Entry	Explanation and action
CND	CND_MSGTYPE	SINGLE or MULTIPLE	<i>CND message type</i> If the entry in field FEATNAME is CND, provide datafill for this subfield. Enter whether the data message format sent to the CPE (customer premises equipment) is single or multiple.

RESOFC (continued)

FEATNAME = CNDB

If the entry in field FEATNAME is CNDB, provide datafill for subfields ANNCS, CNDBANNC, and ANNCLLI as described below. After adding the datafill, then go to field FNALANN.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill

Field	Subfield	Entry	Explanation and action
CNDB	ANNCS	see subfields	<i>Announcement</i> If the entry in field FEATNAME is CNDB, provide datafill for this subfield. This field consists of subfields CNDBANNC and ANNCLLI.
	CNDBANNC	CNDBCONF	<i>CNDB announcement</i> If the entry in field FEATNAME is CNDB, provide datafill for this subfield. Enter CNDBCONF for CNDB confirmation.
	ANNCLLI	alphanumeric (1 to 16 characters)	<i>Announcement common language location identifier</i> If the entry in field FEATNAME is CNDB, provide datafill for this subfield. Enter the announcement CLLI datafilled in tables CLLI, ANNS, ANNMEMS, and DRAMTRK for CNDB confirmation.

RESOFC (continued)**FEATNAME = COT**

If the entry in field FEATNAME is COT, provide datafill for subfields ACTLEVEL, ANNCS, COTANNID, and COTCLLI as described below. After adding the datafill, then go to field FNLANN.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill

Field	Subfield	Entry	Explanation and action
COT	ACTLEVEL	ONELEVEL or TWOLEVEL	<i>Activation level</i> If the entry in field FEATNAME is COT, provide datafill for this subfield. Enter ONELEVEL to allow the subscriber to access the feature by dialing the feature access code and provide datafill for subfields SECLANG, SANNCS, COTANNID, and COTCLLI. Enter TWOLEVEL if the subscriber is prompted to dial a 1 after dialing the feature access code to enable the COT feature and provide datafill for subfields EXPIRIES, BADIGITS, COTPRMT1, COTPRMTN, and SECLANG.
	ANNCS	alphanumeric (1 to 16 characters)	<i>Announcement</i> If the entry in field FEATNAME is COT, provide datafill for this subfield. Enter up to two announcement common language location identifiers (CLLI). If less than two CLLIs are required, end the list with a \$ (dollar sign).
	COTANNID	COTCONF or COTFAIL	<i>Customer originated trace announcement identifier</i> If the entry in field FEATNAME is COT, provide datafill for this subfield. Enter COTCONF for a successful trace. Otherwise, enter COTFAIL for a partial trace. If COTCONF is not entered, the hard coded feature confirmation tone (2 beeps) is given for a successful COT trace. Similarly, if COTFAIL is not entered, then the feature recorder tone (fast busy tone) for 5 s is given.
	COTCLLI	alphanumeric (1 to 16 characters)	<i>Customer originated trace tone CLLI</i> If the entry in field FEATNAME is COT, provide datafill for this subfield. Enter the announcement CLLI for the COTCONF and COTFAIL. Note: The announcement for table CLLI must be previously datafilled in tables CLLI, ANNS, ANNMEMS, and DRAMTRK.

RESOFC (continued)**ACTLEVEL = ONELEVEL**

If the entry in field FEATNAME is COT and the entry in subfield ACTLEVEL is ONELEVEL, provide datafill for subfields SECLANG, SANNCS, COTANNID, and COTCLLI as described below.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Subfield	Entry	Explanation and action
ONELEVEL	SECLANG	Y or N	<i>Second language</i> The field appears on the switch as SECOND_LANGUAGE. If the entry in field FEATNAME is COT, and the entry in subfield ACTLEVEL is ONELEVEL, provide datafill for this subfield. Enter Y if the secondary language announcement is available for the COT feature and provide datafill for subfield SANNCS. Otherwise, enter N (no) and provide datafill for subfield COTANNID.
	SANNCS	alphanumeric (1 to 16 characters)	<i>Announcement common language location identifier</i> If the entry in field FEATNAME is COT, the entry in subfield ACTLEVEL is ONELEVEL, and the entry in subfield SECLANG is Y, provide datafill for this subfield. Enter up to two announcement CLLIs. If less than two CLLIs are required, end the list with a \$ (dollar sign).

RESOFC (continued)**Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 2 of 2)**

Field	Subfield	Entry	Explanation and action
	COTANNID	SCOTCONF or SCOTFAIL	<i>Customer originated trace announcement identification</i> If the entry in field FEATNAME is COT and the entry in subfield ACTLEVEL is ONELEVEL, provide datafill for this subfield. Enter SCOTCONF for a successful trace. Otherwise, enter SCOTFAIL for a partial trace. If SCOTCONF is not entered, then the hard coded feature confirmation tone (2 beeps) is given for a successful COT trace. Similarly, if SCOTFAIL is not entered, then the feature recorder tone (fast busy tone) is given for 5 s.
	COTCLLI	alphanumeric (1 to 16 characters)	<i>Customer originated trace CLLI</i> The field appears on the switch as SECOND_LANGUAGE. If the entry in field FEATNAME is COT, and the entry in subfield ACTLEVEL is ONELEVEL, provide datafill for this subfield. Enter the announcement CLLI for the SCOTCONF and SCOTFAIL. Note: The announcement for table CLLI must be previously datafilled in table CLLI, ANNS, ANNMEMS, and DRAMTRK.

RESOFC (continued)**ACTLEVEL = TWOLEVEL**

If the entry in field FEATNAME is COT and the entry in subfield ACTLEVEL is TWOLEVEL, provide datafill for subfields EXPIRIES, BADIGITS, COTPRMT1, COTPRMTN, and SECLANG as described below.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 1 of 4)

Field	Subfield	Entry	Explanation and action
TWOLEVEL	EXPIRIES	0 to 5	<i>Expiries</i> If the entry in field FEATNAME is COT and the entry in subfield ACTLEVEL is TWOLEVEL, provide datafill for this subfield. Enter the number of times the two level digit collection is allowed to time-out. If this number is exceeded, the call is routed to negative acknowledge (NACK) treatment.
	BADIGITS	0 to 5	<i>Bad digits</i> If the entry in field FEATNAME is COT and the entry in subfield ACTLEVEL is TWOLEVEL, provide datafill for this subfield. Enter the number of times two level activation wrong provide datafill for is allowed. If this number is exceeded, the call is routed to NACK treatment.
	COTPRMT1	alphanumeric (1 to 16 characters)	<i>Customer originated trace for prompt 1</i> If the entry in field FEATNAME is COT and the entry in subfield ACTLEVEL is TWOLEVEL, provide datafill for this subfield. Enter the CLLI of the first prompting announcement provided to the user during a two level activation. This CLLI must be previously datafilled in tables CLLI, ANNS, and ANNMEMS.
	COTPRMTN	alphanumeric (1 to 16 characters)	<i>Customer originated trace for prompt n</i> If the entry in field FEATNAME is COT and the entry in subfield ACTLEVEL is TWOLEVEL, provide datafill for this subfield. Enter the CLLI of the repeat prompting announcement provided to the user during a two level activation. This CLLI must be previously datafilled in tables CLLI, ANNS, and ANNMEMS.

RESOFC (continued)**Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 2 of 4)**

Field	Subfield	Entry	Explanation and action
	SECLANG	Y or N	<i>Second language</i> The field appears on the switch as SECOND_LANGUAGE. If the entry in field FEATNAME is COT and the entry in subfield ACTLEVEL is TWOLEVEL, provide datafill for this subfield. Enter Y if the secondary language announcement is available for the COT feature and provide datafill for subfields SANNCS, COTANNID, COTCLLI, SCOTPRMT1, and SCOTPRMTN. Otherwise, enter N and provide datafill for subfields COTANNID and COTCLLI as described below. Note: The following five fields are for secondary language announcement for successful trace and unsuccessful trace. They can be datafilled as follows in accordance with the COT announcements value (field SANNCS): - For 0 (zero) COT announcements, which is for the secondary language, both entries of a vector are empty. - For 1 COT announcement, only one vector entry is datafilled. It is qualified with SCOTCONF for successful trace announcement. Otherwise, it is qualified with SCOTFAIL for unsuccessful trace announcement. - For 2 COT announcements, both vector entries are datafilled. They are qualified with SCOTCONF for successful trace announcement and with SCOTFAIL for unsuccessful trace announcement.

RESOFC (continued)**Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 3 of 4)**

Field	Subfield	Entry	Explanation and action
	SANNCS	alphanumeric (1 to 16 characters)	<i>Announcement common language location identifiers</i> If the entry in field FEATNAME is COT, the entry in subfield ACTLEVEL is TWOLEVEL, and the entry in subfield SECLANG is Y, provide datafill for this subfield. Enter up to two announcement CLLIs. If less than two CLLIs are required, end the list with a \$ (dollar sign).
	COTANNID	SCOTCONF or SCOTFAIL	<i>Customer originated trace announcement identification</i> If the entry in field FEATNAME is COT and the entry in subfield ACTLEVEL is TWOLEVEL, provide datafill for this subfield. Enter SCOTCONF for a successful trace. Otherwise, enter SCOTFAIL for a partial trace. If SCOTCONF is not entered, then the hard coded feature confirmation tone (2 beeps) is given for a successful COT trace. Similarly, if SCOTFAIL is not entered, then the feature recorder tone (fast busy tone) is given for 5 s.
	COTCLLI	alphanumeric (1 to 16 characters)	<i>Customer originated trace CLLI</i> If the entry in field FEATNAME is COT and the entry in subfield ACTLEVEL is TWOLEVEL, provide datafill for this subfield. Enter the announcement CLLI for the SCOTCONF and SCOTFAIL. Note: The announcement for table CLLI must be previously datafilled in table CLLI, ANNS, ANNMEMS, and DRAMTRK.

RESOFC (continued)**Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 4 of 4)**

Field	Subfield	Entry	Explanation and action
	SCOTPRMT1	alphanumeric (1 to 16 characters)	<i>Second language COT prompt for feature 1</i> If the entry in field FEATNAME is COT, the entry in subfield ACTLEVEL is TWOLEVEL, and the entry in subfield ACTLEVEL is TWOLEVEL, and the entry in subfield SECLANG is Y, provide datafill for this subfield. Enter a secondary language announcement for initial prompt for two level activation of COT feature I.
	SCOTPRMTN	alphanumeric (1 to 16 characters)	<i>Second language customer originate trace prompt for Nth level</i> If the entry in field FEATNAME is COT, the entry in subfield ACTLEVEL is TWOLEVEL, and the entry in subfield ACTLEVEL is TWOLEVEL, and the entry in subfield SECLANG is Y, provide datafill for this subfield. Enter a secondary language announcement for Nth level prompt for two level activation of COT feature.

RESOFC (continued)**FEATNAME = DRCW**

If the entry in field FEATNAME is DRCW, provide datafill for subfield MAXSIZE and TCAP_QUERY_ENABLED as described below. After adding the datafill, then go to field FNALANN.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill

Field	Subfield	Entry	Explanation and action
	MAXSIZE	0 to 8191	<i>Maximum size</i> If the entry in field FEATNAME is DRCW, SCA, SCF, or SCRJ, provide datafill for this subfield. Enter the maximum size of the selective call list for the office. The recommended size is 31. The lesser of this field and parameter SLE_ITEMS_IN_SEGMENT in table OFCENG controls the maximum size of the list.
	TCAP_QUERY_ENABLED	Y or N	<i>TCAP query enabled</i> If the entry in field FEATNAME is ACB, AR, DRCW, SCA, SCF, or SCRJ, provide datafill for this subfield. Enter Y to enable TCAP query. Enter N to disable TCAP query. The default is Y. If you change the value of the TCAP_QUERY_ENABLED field from Y to N, and do not activate the SOC option RES00073, the system displays the following message: "Change will not be active until SOC option RES00073 is turned ON."

FEATNAME = DSCWID

If the entry in field FEATNAME is DSCWID, provide datafill for subfields DTYPE, DEFTRMT, AMA, BUSYANNC, BUSYSUPV, DFLTANNC, DFLTSUPV, HOLDANNC, HOLDSUPV, REMINDER, TFLASH, TDEFAULT, THOLD, SYNC_CPE, DELETE_CWT, and CFDCHECK, then go to field FNALANN.

Note 1: Field ENABLED must be datafilled Y to allow delivery of calling party identification during call waiting for DSCWID subscribers.

RESOFC (continued)

Note 2: Subfields WAITANNC, REALERT, and DATETIME are no longer active.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 1 of 6)

Field	Subfield	Entry	Explanation and action
DSCWID	WAITANNC (-NA003)	alphanumeric (1 to 16 characters)	<i>Wait announcement</i> If the entry in field FEATNAME is DSCWID, provide datafill for this subfield. Enter the announcement CLLI. This is the announcement received by the waiting party when the WAIT option is chosen by the DSCWID subscriber.
	REALERT (-NA003)	Y or N	<i>Realert</i> If the entry in field FEATNAME is DSCWID, provide datafill for this subfield. Enter Y when you need a realert. Otherwise, enter N. The default for this field is Y.
	DATETIME (NA002-003)	Y or N	<i>Date and time</i> If the entry in field FEATNAME is DSCWID, provide datafill for this subfield. Enter Y or N. Y allows the switch to send date and time information to the DSCWID subscriber CPE along with the calling party identification information. The default for this field is Y.

RESOFC (continued)**Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 2 of 6)**

Field	Subfield	Entry	Explanation and action
	DTYPE (NA004-)	PROPRITY, ADSITIME, ADSICID, NODATA, NOCIDCW, COMPLETE, or others as defined	<i>DSCWID type</i> If the entry in field FEATNAME is DSCWID, provide datafill for this subfield. The possible entries are PROPRITY, ADSITIME, ADSICID, NODATA, NOCIDCW, and COMPLETE, plus up to 14 other tuples that can be defined by the operating company. Enter the name of the DSCWID type assigned to the line as follows: • The PROPRITY tuple indicates the proprietary DSCWID type. • The ADSITIME tuple indicates that only time data is transmitted and only standard Call Waiting (CWT) is available to non-ADSI sets. • The ADSICID tuple indicates that both CID and time data are transmitted, based on the CID features present on the line, and only standard CWT is available to non-ADSI sets. • The NODATA tuple indicates that CID and time data are not transmitted, and both ADSI and non-ADSI sets have all DSCWID options. • The NOCIDCW tuple indicates that only time data is transmitted, and both ADSI and non-ADSI sets have all DSCWID options. • The COMPLETE tuple indicates both CID call waiting (CIDCW) and time data are transmitted, and both ADSI and non-ADSI sets have all DSCWID options.

RESOFC (continued)**Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 3 of 6)**

Field	Subfield	Entry	Explanation and action
	DEFTRMT (NA004-)	RING, FWD, ANNC	<i>Default treatment.</i> If the entry in field FEATNAME is DSCWID, provide datafill for this subfield. Enter the default treatment to be applied when no DSCWID option is chosen. Enter RING for the calling party to hear ringing, FWD to forward the calling party to another number, or ANNC to apply an announcement. The default for this field is RING.
	AMA (NA004-)	NONE or CONF	<i>Automatic message accounting</i> If the entry in field FEATNAME is DSCWID, provide datafill for this subfield. Enter the type of AMA recording status for use on the CONFERENCE option. Enter CONF to allow recording or NONE to disallow recording. The default for this field is NONE.
	BUSYANNC (NA004-)	CLLI announcement name or NILWAITANNC	<i>Busy announcement</i> If the entry in field FEATNAME is DSCWID, provide datafill for this subfield. Enter the CLLI name for the announcement that is applied to the calling party when the BUSY option is chosen. If no BUSYANNC CLLI is datafilled, disconnect (DSCN) treatment is applied. The default for this field, NILWAITANNC, indicates that no announcement has been defined.
	BUSYSUPV (NA004-)	Y or N	<i>Busy supervision</i> If the entry in field FEATNAME is DSCWID, provide datafill for this subfield. Enter Y to apply answer supervision when first connecting to the busy announcement; enter N for no supervision. The default for this field is N.

RESOFC (continued)**Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 4 of 6)**

Field	Subfield	Entry	Explanation and action
	DFLTANNC (NA004-)	CLLI announcement name or NILWAITANNC	<i>Default announcement</i> If the entry in field FEATNAME is DSCWID, provide datafill for this subfield. Enter the default announcement name defined in table CLLI that is applied to the calling party when no DSCWID option is selected and the subscriber's default treatment is set to ANNC. The default for this field, NILWAITANNC, indicates that no announcement has been defined.
	DFLTSUPV (NA004-)	Y or N	<i>Default supervision</i> If the entry in field FEATNAME is DSCWID, provide datafill for this subfield. Enter Y to apply answer supervision when first connecting to the DEFAULT announcement; enter N for no supervision. The default for this field is N.
	HOLDANNC (NA004-)	CLLI announcement name or NILWAITANNC	<i>Hold announcement</i> If the entry in field FEATNAME is DSCWID, provide datafill for this subfield. Enter the CLLI name of the announcement that is applied to the calling party when the HOLD option is chosen. The default for this field, NILWAITANNC, indicates that no announcement has been defined.
	HOLDSUPV (NA004-)	SUPV_BEFORE, SUPV_AFTER, NO_SUPV	<i>Hold supervision</i> If the entry in field FEATNAME is DSCWID, provide datafill for this subfield. Enter SUPV_BEFORE to apply answer supervision before and SUPV_AFTER to apply answer supervision after connecting to the HOLD announcement. The default for this field is NO_SUPV.

RESOFC (continued)**Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 5 of 6)**

Field	Subfield	Entry	Explanation and action
	REMINDER (NA004-)	CLLI announcement name or NILWAITANNC	<i>Reminder</i> If the entry in field FEATNAME is DSCWID, provide datafill for this subfield. Enter the CLLI name of the announcement that is applied to the calling party when the T-HOLD timer expires. This announcement is used to remind the caller to stay on the line. The default for this field, NILWAITANNC, indicates that no announcement has been defined.
	TFLASH (NA004-)	10 to 80 (increments of 5 in units of 0.1 s)	<i>Timer flash</i> If the entry in field FEATNAME is DSCWID, provide datafill for this subfield. Enter the number of seconds allowed for the subscriber to conference a waiting call after a flash. TFLASH is only used for the HELD call state. TFLASH is for use with non-ADSI-compliant CPE only. When TFLASH expires, the RETURN option is applied The default for this field is 15 s.
	TDEFAULT (NA004-)	0 to 110 (increments of 1 in units of 1.0 s)	<i>Timer default</i> If the entry in field FEATNAME is DSCWID, provide datafill for this subfield. Enter the number of seconds (after realert) before the default treatment type is applied to the calling party during a DSCWID session. The default for this field is 15 s.
	THOLD (NA004-)	0 to 12 (increments of 1 in units of 10 s)	<i>Timer hold</i> If the entry in field FEATNAME is DSCWID, provide datafill for this subfield. Enter the number of seconds between announcements while a call is on hold due to the HOLD option. When THOLD expires, the REMINDER announcement is started and the timer is reinitialized. The default for this field is 60 s.

RESOFC (continued)**Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 6 of 6)**

Field	Subfield	Entry	Explanation and action
	SYNC_CPE	TR_COMP, UPGRADE	<i>Synchronize CPE</i> This subfield specifies the type of out-of-sync functionality. Enter TR_COMP for TR-compliant out-of-sync functionality or UPGRADE for the proprietary out-of-sync functionality.
	DELETE_CWT (NA006)	Y or N	<i>Delete Call Waiting</i> This subfield provides the option to prevent Call Waiting from being deleted from a line when DSCWID is removed. Enter Y to delete CWT from a line when DSCWID is removed. Otherwise enter N.
	CFDCHECK (NA009)	Y or N	<i>Call forward don't answer check</i> This field indicates whether or not to add DSCWID to the line using single or dual USOC method. Enter N to add DSCWID to the line regardless of CFDA/CFD feature assignment. Enter Y to assign CFDA/CFD for all types of DSCWID other than type proprietary, and for FWD default treatment. The default is Y.

RESOFC (continued)**FEATNAME = SCA or SCRJ**

If the entry in field FEATNAME is SCA or SCRJ, provide datafill for subfields MAXSIZE, ANSWRSUP, and TCAP_QUERY_ENABLED as described below. After adding the datafill, then go to field FNALANN.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill

Field	Subfield	Entry	Explanation and action
SCA or SCRJ	MAXSIZE	0 to 8191	<i>Maximum size</i> If the entry in field FEATNAME is DRCW, SCA, SCF, or SCRJ, provide datafill for this subfield. Enter the maximum size of the selective call list for the office. The recommended size is 31. The lesser of this field and parameter SLE_ITEMS_IN_SEGMENT in table OFCENG controls the maximum size of the list.
	ANSWRSUP	Y or N	<i>Answer supervision</i> Enter Y when answer supervision is returned when a rejected call for SCA goes to SCA treatment or for SCRJ goes to SCRJ treatment; otherwise, enter N. This applies long distance charges for the call.
	TCAP_QUERY_ENABLED	Y or N	<i>TCAP query enabled</i> If the entry in field FEATNAME is ACB, AR, DRCW, SCA, SCF, or SCRJ, provide datafill for this subfield. Enter Y to enable TCAP query. Enter N to disable TCAP query. The default is Y. If the value of the TCAP_QUERY_ENABLED field is changed from Y to N, and the SOC option RES00073 is not on, then the following message will be displayed: "Change will not be active until SOC option RES00073 is turned ON."

FEATNAME = SCF

If the entry in field FEATNAME is SCF, provide datafill for subfields MAXSIZE, as described below. After adding the datafill, then go to field FNALANN.

If the entry in field FEATNAME is SCF and ACCESS equals UNIVER, provide datafill for subfields SCRNCCL, RINGMEM, NUMCALLS, and

RESOFC (continued)

TCAP_QUERY_ENABLED as described below. After adding the datafill, then go to field FNALANN.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill

Field	Subfield	Entry	Explanation and action
SCF	MAXSIZE	0 to 8191	<i>Maximum size</i> If the entry in field FEATNAME is SCF, provide datafill for this subfield. Enter the maximum size of the selective call list for the office. The recommended size is 31. The lesser of this field and parameter SLE_ITEMS_IN_SEGMENT in table OFCENG controls the maximum size of the list.
	SCRNCL (BCS35-)	NSCR	<i>Screening class</i> If the entry in field FEATNAME is SCF and the entry in field ACCESS is UNIVER, provide datafill for this subfield. Enter NSCR for no screening class.
	NUMCALLS (BCS35-)	1 to 1024	<i>Number of calls</i> If the entry in field FEATNAME is SCF and the entry in field ACCESS is UNIVER, provide datafill for this subfield. Enter a number to indicate the number of calls.
	RINGMEM (BCS35-)	NORING, RING, NA	<i>Ring member</i> If the entry in field FEATNAME is SCF and the entry in field ACCESS is UNIVER, provide datafill for this subfield. Enter NORING, RING, or NA (not applicable).
	TCAP_QUERY_ENABLED	Y or N	<i>TCAP query enabled</i> If the entry in field FEATNAME is ACB, AR, DRCW, SCA, SCF, or SCRJ, provide datafill for this subfield. Enter Y to enable TCAP query. Enter N to disable TCAP query. The default is Y. If the value of the TCAP_QUERY_ENABLED field is changed from Y to N, and the SOC option RES00073 is not on, then the following message will be displayed: "Change will not be active until SOC option RES00073 is turned ON."

RESOFC (continued)**FEATNAME = SCWID**

If the entry in field FEATNAME is SCWID, provide datafill for subfields DATETIME, DELETE_CWT, and ACKTONE as described below. After adding the datafill, then go to field FNALANN.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill

Field	Subfield	Entry	Explanation and action
SCWID	DATETIME (NA002-)	Y or N	<i>Date and time</i> If the entry in field FEATNAME is SCWID, provide datafill for this subfield. Enter Y or N. Setting the entry to Y will allow date and time information to be sent from the switch to the SCWID subscriber's CPE along with the calling party identification information. The default is Y. Field ENABLED must be datafilled Y to allow delivery of calling party identification during call waiting for SCWID subscribers.
	DELETE_C WT (NA006)	Y or N	<i>Delete Call Waiting.</i> This subfield provides the option to prevent Call Waiting from being deleted from a line when SCWID is removed. Enter Y to delete CWT from a line when SCWID is removed. Otherwise enter N.
	ACKTONE (-NA002)	Y or N	<i>Acknowledgment tone</i> Enter Y if an acknowledgment tone is desired. Otherwise enter N.

RESOFC (continued)**FEATNAME = all entries**

Datafill the following subfields for all features.

Field descriptions

Field	Subfield	Entry	Explanation and action
FEATNAME	FNALANN	see subfields	<i>Feature not allowed announcement</i> This field consists of subfields POTS_ACCESS and FNAL_CLLI.
	POTS_ACCESS	00 to 99	<i>POTS access</i> Enter the two-digit plain ordinary telephone service (POTS) access code for activation of the CLASS feature that is used in POTS translation. The entry in this subfield must be identical to the table access code that is datafilled in table IBNXL A and used by the Meridian Digital Centrex (MDC) (Integrated Business Network (IBN) lines.
	FNAL_CLLI	alphanumeric (1 to 16 characters)	<i>Announcement common language location identifier</i> Enter the announcement CLLI for the announcement given when the subscriber tries to activate the feature to which the line has not subscribed. If the feature is disabled, (field ENABLE is set to N) then POTS lines get PDIL (Partial Dial) treatment and CLASS lines get FNAL (Feature Not Allowed) treatment. The CLLI must first be datafilled in tables CLLI, ANNS, ANNMEM and DRAMTRK.

Datafill example

The following example shows sample datafill for table RESOFC.

[illegible]

Added value T4 as an intraswitch guard time value to subfields ACB and AR.

This release affects table RESOFC in the following ways:

- The COT feature can be made universally accessible for IBN lines by changing the ACCESS field from SUBSCR to UNIVER.
- Added RND to the list of options for ISDN BRI lines.

This release affects table RESOFC in the following ways:

- The ACRJ option for ISDN BRI subscribers is activated or deactivated in table RESOFC.
- The Universal Access feature for ISDN BRI subscribers is activated if the ACCESS field is set to UNIVER.
- The BRI in RES feature is only available if the ENABLED field is set to Y.
- Introduced option CFDCHECK in field DSCWID of subfield FEATNAME of field FEATDATA.

RESOFC (continued)

NA008

The following changes were made to table RESOFC:

- Added note that CNAMD and CND are applicable to ISDN subscribers and are controlled for an office by the existing CNAMD and CND tuples in table RESOFC.
- Added note that the CIDSSUP and CIDSDLV features for ISDN BRI subscribers are controlled through the existing CNDB tuple.

NA007

Field TCAP_QUERY_ENABLED was added. If SOC option RES00073 is turned on, field TCAP_QUERY_ENABLED provides an optional method of disabling TCAP query for the following features:

- ACB
- AR
- DRCW
- SCA
- SCF
- SCRJ

NA006

Field DELETE_CWT was added to provide the option to delete or not to delete CWT from a line when DSCWID or SCWID is removed.

NA004

The following changes were made to table RESOFC:

- Fields WAITANNC, REALERT, and DATETIME were deleted as conditional provide datafill for the feature DSCWID.
- Fields DTYPE, DEFTRMT, AMA, BUSYANNC, BUSYSUPV, DELTANNC, DFLTSUPV, HOLDANNC, HOLDSUPV, REMINDER, TFLASH, TDEFAULT, THOLD, and SYNC_CPE were added as conditional provide datafill for the feature DSCWID.

NA003

Features CID and DNID were added to table RESOFC.

RESOFC (continued)

NA002

The following changes were made to table RESOFC:

- The ADSI line option was added to field FEATNAME and subfield FEATNAME.
- Field ACKTONE was deleted and field DATETIME was added to the conditional provide datafill for the SCWID feature.
- Field DATETIME was added to the conditional provide datafill for the DSCWID feature.

BCS36

Default values for features ACB and AR were added. Description of field ACCESS and of subfield FLASHACT for features ACB and AR was clarified.

Supplementary information

This section provides information on dump and restore procedures and announcement CLLIs for table RESOFC.

Dump and restore

If the entry in field FEATNAME is COT, copy all existing fields from the old tuple to the new tuple. Initialize the new fields added by this feature to their NIL values in the new tuple. Follow the existing restore table procedure with the new tuple. Otherwise, copy with existing restore table procedure with old tuple. For two-level activation, fields BADIGITS and TIMEOUT are datafilled to 0 (zero) if the old tuple is datafilled two-level.

If a feature AR tuple is previously datafilled as one-level activation, fields BADIGITS and TIMEOUT do not appear.

The TCAP_QUERY_ENABLED field was introduced in CCM07. It is initialized to the default value of Y on a restore to CCM07.

For CCM07 and up, the TCAP_QUERY_ENABLED field is restored to the value from the dump side.

RESOFC (end)

Announcement CLLIs

The following table shows examples of announcement CLLIs.

Announcement CLLIs

CLLI	Announcement
cllix	primary language trace success
clliy	primary language trace failure
cllil	primary language initial prompt
cllin	primary language nth level prompt
cllia	secondary language trace success
cllib	secondary language trace failure
cllis1	secondary language initial prompt
cllisn	secondary language Nth level prompt

REXINTEN

Table name

Routine Exercise Intensity Table

Functional description

Table REXINTEN allows portions of message switch (MS) and link interface module (LIM) system routine exercise (REX) tests to be bypassed on selected days of the week. Table REXINTEN provides flexibility in the definition of REX executions for components of REX tests that cause the temporary removal of equipment from service.

A full REX test includes busying the node and returning it to service (RTS). A base REX test only performs in-service testing. It is recommended that a full REX test be run once a week.

Table REXINTEN only affects MS and LIM REX tests initiated by the system REX controller in DMS SuperNode and DMS SuperNode SE switches.

Since table REXSCHED also controls which days of the week a REX test is run, conflict can arise between tables REXINTEN and REXSCHED. Full conflict between the two tables must be avoided. For example, if the REX test is turned off for a LIM on Tuesdays in table REXSCHED (field DAYSDSBL set to TUE), but a full REX test is scheduled for Tuesdays only in table REXINTEN (field DAYSFURX set to TUE), then neither a base nor a full REX test runs on Tuesday. Full REX is turned off completely.

For related information, refer to table REXSCHED and office parameter NODEREXCONTROL in table OFCVAR.

Datafill sequence and implications

There is no requirement to datafill other tables prior to table REXINTEN.

Tuples corresponding to the MS and LIM node types are added automatically during system initialization. Additions and deletions to the table are not allowed.

Table REXINTEN is active by default. To deactivate it for a dump and restore, enter ALL in field DAYSFURX.

Table size

2 tuples

REXINTEN (end)**Datafill**

The following table lists datafill for table REXINTEN.

Field descriptions

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
NODETYPE		LIM or MS	<i>Node type</i> Enter the type of node to be tested, LIM (link interface module) or MS (message switch).
DAYSFURX		MON, TUE, WED, THU, FRI, SAT, SUN, ALL, or NONE	<i>Days of the week</i> Enter the day or days of the week when a full routine exercise (REX) test is to run. Separate each entry with a single space. If no further entries are required, end the list with a \$ (dollar sign). Enter ALL if a full REX test is to run every day of the week. Enter NONE if no full REX test is to run. Enter NONE for STP loads. The default value for LIM is TUE. The default values for MS are TUE, WED.

Datafill example

The following example shows sample datafill for table REXINTEN.

In this example, a full REX test is run on the MS on Tuesdays and on the LIM on Tuesdays and Thursdays.

MAP display example for table REXINTEN

NODETYPE	DAYSFURX
MS	TUE WED \$
LIM	TUE \$

Table history**BCS35**

Table REXINTEN was introduced.

REXSCHED

Table name

Routine Exercise Schedule Table

Functional description

Table REXSCHED contains the information that the system routine exercise (SREX) controller requires. This table schedules routine exercise (REx) tests according to the requirements of the operating company. The operating company requires these tests for series-3 peripheral modules (PM), XPM-based peripheral modules (XPS), and file processors (FP).

The operating company can use table REXSCHED to customize the REx test schedule to a switch. Table REXSCHED does not force operating companies to create REx test schedules. This table provides flexibility to operating companies to schedule REx tests.

For each type node, operating company personnel can perform the following actions:

- enable or disable the REx testing for a time period not defined
- define the days on which to disable REx testing
- control the minimum number of days between REx tests
- control the number of REx tests that the system can run in parallel

Computing module (CM), message switch (MS), and enhanced network (ENET) REx tests have a critical identification in software design. These tests are essential. The operating company can use the REXTTEST command to suspend these critical tests for a limited time.

You can use the ENABLE field in table REXSCHED to disable the REx testing. The REx tests that you can disable include critical tests. This action can have serious consequences. Northern Telecom does not recommend that you disable REx critical tests. If you disable critical REx tests, warnings appear. If you disable CM REx testing, the following conditions occur:

- Automated image testing does not occur. This testing includes image testing that follows patch applications.
- Automated activity switch occurs when system diagnostics cause this activity.
- Full CM REx testing does not occur every week.

You can use the DAYSDSBL field to exclude some REx tests from the test schedule on specified days of the week.

REXSCHED (continued)

Table REXSCHED must have a minimum of two entries. The CM and MS REx tests are present in every DMS SuperNode office with series-3 PMs, applications, and file processors. The number of REx tests that table REXSCHED defines can increase with the addition of nodes and services.

The system automatically defines the entries in this table. This condition causes entries to occur for the REx tests available in the office. The operating company cannot add REx tests to or delete REx tests from field REXTSTID. The operating company can change the other fields.

Refer to the descriptions of table REXINTEN and office parameter NODEREXCONTROL in table OFCVAR for related information.

LCM and LCMCOV REx tests

In NA004 and later versions, the LCM REX Controller Enhancement feature has the following function. This feature eliminates the conflict that was present before between the extended peripheral module (XPM) and line concentrating module (LCM) REx tests. To eliminate the conflict, the feature migrates the LCM REx test from the LCM node audit process to the SREX controller. The feature removes the continuity and voltage (COV) test step that the system performs on the power converters and ringing generator. The feature removes the COV step from the LCM REx test and places the step in a separate test. This separate test is the LCMCOV REx test. This feature adds the tuples LCM_REX_TEST and LCMCOV_REX_TEST to table REXSCHED.

LCM, LGC REx test incompatibility with ATT BERT test

Do not schedule the ATT BERT test to run at the same time as the LCM and LGC REx tests. This ATT BERT test is in table ATTSCHEd. These LCM and LGC REx tests are in table REXSCHED. You can schedule LCM and LGC REx tests to run at the same time as the ATT BERT test. The trunks that the system tests cannot operate, and the ATT BERT test fails. The system generates log ATT122 when a schedule is present for these tests to run at the same time.

Datafill sequence and meaning

The system automatically enters data in table REXSCHED.

Office parameter NODEREXCONTROL in table OFCVAR activates the REx test scheduling mechanism. Field REXON turns the REx test scheduling mechanism ON or OFF. For additional information on office parameter NODEREXCONTROL, refer to *Office Parameters Reference Manual* on office parameter NODEREXCONTROL.

REXSCHED (continued)

You can disable the automatic REx test configuration. When this event occurs, table REXSCHED allows the operating company to configure automatic REx testing manually for the REx test identifier LGC_REX_TEST. You can enable the automatic REx test configuration. When this event occurs, the system does not allow attempts to change fields PARALLEL and PERIOD for LGC_REX_TEST. These attempts result in an error message.

To manually update fields PARALLEL and PERIOD, you must disable automatic configuration. To disable automatic configuration, enter the following command at the command interpreter (CI) level of the MAP display:

>AUTOCONFIG OFF LGC_REX_TEST

Table size

2 to 64 tuples

Normal size is 16 tuples.

Datafill

Datafill for table REXSCHED appears in the following table.

Field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 4)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Description
REXTSTID		see subfield	<i>Routine exercise test identifier.</i> This field contains subfield REX_TEST_ID.
	REX_TEST_ID	alphanumeric 1 to 16 characters	<i>Routine exercise test identifier.</i> The system defines routine exercise (REx) test identifiers (REXTSTID). The REx tests that are available in the office appear in this table.
ENABLE		Y or N	<i>Enable.</i> Enter Y (yes) to enable or N (no) to disable the REx test. The default value for this field is Y. Note: If you disable critical (CM, MS, or ENET) REx tests, the system generates alarms. These alarms are CM RExSch, MS RExByp, and Net RExSch, in that order. The system also generates, IOAU112, CM179, MS104, and ENET501 logs.

REXSCHED (continued)**Field descriptions (Sheet 2 of 4)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Description
PERIOD		1 to 7	<i>Period.</i> Enter a value between 1 and 7 included. This value defines the minimum number of days between two REx tests that follow on the same node. Each REx test must run at least one time every week. If you disable automatic REx test configuration, the default value for this field is 1. This value indicates that an REx test occurs every day. If you enabled automatic REx test configuration, the default value for this field for REx test identifier LGC_REX_TEST is 7. This value indicates that an REx test occurs every week. The system does not allow you to change this period. This system sets this field to 7 for REx test identifiers LCM_REX_TEST and LCMCOV_REX_TEST. When this value is 7, an REx test occurs every week. To change the period of a test, set this field to a different value.

REXSCHED (continued)**Field descriptions (Sheet 3 of 4)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Description
PARALLEL		0 to 99 (Note)	<i>Parallel.</i> This field limits the number of REx tests that can occur in parallel for one node type. The SREX controller can maximize the number of REx tests run in parallel. The operating company can limit the number of parallel REx tests in a node type. This value is different for all REx tests. The resources that each test requires determine this value. You can disable automatic REx test configuration. The default value for this field is the maximum value that the maintenance software for each REx test allows. These tests do not include the LCM REx test and LCMCOV REx test. For the LCM REx test and LCMCOV REx test, the default value for this field is the <i>minimum</i> value. You can enable automatic REx test configuration. When the event occurs, the default value for the REx test identifier LGC_REX_TEST is the default value that the system automatically configures. An NA (does not apply) appears in this field. The system does not allow you to change the value of this field for the LGC_REX_TEST tuple. Note: For the LCM_REX_TEST tuple, this field can be a value from 1 to 4. For the LCMCOV_REX_TEST tuple, this field <i>must</i> contain 1. The LCMCOV REx test does not execute on more than one LCM at a time. This field is first contains a default value of 1 for the LCM_REX_TEST and LCMCOV_REX_TEST tuples.

REXSCHED (continued)**Field descriptions (Sheet 4 of 4)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Description
DAYSDSBL		MON, TUE, WED, THU, FRI, SAT, SUN, ALL, or NONE	<i>Days disabled list.</i> Enter the days on which to disable the REx test. The name day applies to the scheduled start of the REx test. For example, an REx test can be in a schedule. The test can run from Monday evening 23:00 to Tuesday morning 02:00. The test runs at 01:00 Tuesday. In this condition, the system records as sent that the test started on Monday. Each REx test must run at least one time every week. Enter ALL to disable an REx test on every day of the week. This entry can suspend critical REx tests for a limited time. The default value for this field is NONE. This value represents REx test never disabled.

Datafill example

Sample datafill for table REXSCHED appears in the following example.

MAP example for table REXSCHED

REXTSTID	ENABLE	PERIOD	PARALLEL	DAYSDSBL
MS_REX_TEST	Y	1	1	NONE
CM_REX_TEST	Y	1	1	NONE
ENET_REX_TEST	Y	1	1	NONE
SLM_REX_TEST	Y	1	1	NONE
LIM_REX_TEST	Y	1	17	NONE
LGC_REX_TEST	Y	7	NA	NONE
MSB_REX_TEST	Y	1	10	NONE
LCM_REX_TEST	Y	7	4	NONE

Note: Do not schedule the XLIU_REX_TEST to occur during a full REx of Table REXINTEN.

For offices with spare XLIU and NIU modes, sample datafill for table REXSCHED appears in the following example.

REXSCHED (continued)**MAP example for table REXSCHED for spare XLIU and NIU nodes**

REXTSTID	ENABLE	PERIOD	PARALLEL	DAYSDSBL							
MS_REX_TEST	Y	1	1								NONE
CM_REX_TEST	Y	1	1								NONE
SLM_REX_TEST	Y	1	1								NONE
ENET_REX_TEST	Y	1	1								NONE
XLIU_REX_TEST	Y	1	1	MON	TUES	WED	FRI	SAT	SUN	\$	
LIM_REX_TEST	Y	1	1								NONE
LGC_REX_TEST	Y	7	NA								NONE
RCC_REX_TEST	Y	7	1								NONE
SMSR_REX_TEST	Y	7	1								NONE
NIU_REX_TEST	Y	1	3								THU \$
LCMCOV_REX_TEST	Y	7	1								NONE
LCM_REX_TEST	Y	7	1								NONE

Note: Do not schedule the XLIU_REX_TEST to occur during a full REx of Table REXINTEN.

Table history**BASE06**

Restrictions on how to disable CM, MS, and ENET REx tests were removed in BASE06.

NA004

The following changes occurred according to feature AF5898, LCM REX Controller Enhancement:

- The “LCM and LCMCOV REx tests” subsection under “Functional description” section was added in NA004.
- Information on LCM_REX_TEST and LCMCOV_REX_TEST tuples was added to “Field descriptions” table in NA004.
- The LCM_REX_TEST and LCMCOV_REX_TEST tuples were added to MAP example in “Datafill example” section in NA004.
- “Supplementary information” section was added to document error messages related to LCM_REX_TEST and LCMCOV_REX_TEST tuples in NA004.

REXSCHED (continued)

The following additional changes occurred:

- Reference in “Functional description” section to 16 REx tests defined in the system was removed in NA004. This removal occurred because this number can vary.
- Note in “Functional description” section was removed in NA004. This note states that if REx tests are not available, table REXSCHED is empty. This condition cannot be present.
- Paragraph in “Datafill sequence and limits” section was removed in NA004. This paragraph states that you must enter data in table REXSCHED after all the inventory tables because the table identifies the actual REx tests available in the office. Removal of this paragraph occurred because the system automatically enters data in table REXSCHED.
- The spelling of entry TUES for field DAYSDSBL was corrected to read TUE in NA004.

BCS36

Subfield REX_TEST_ID was added in BCS36.

CSP03

Changes related to the CI command AUTOCONFIG were added in CSP03.

Additional information

The following error message appears if you attempt to set field PARALLEL to a value greater than 4 for the LCM_REX_TEST tuple:

```
The maximum for LCM_REX_TEST is 4 parallel REX
test(s)
```

The LCMCOV REx test does not execute on more than one LCM at a time. The following error message appears if you attempt to set field PARALLEL to a value other than 1 for the LCMCOV_REX_TEST tuple:

```
The maximum for LCMCOV_REX_TEST is 1 parallel REX
test(s)
```

You can disable a critical REx test in table REXSCHED. If you attempt to suspend the REx test with the REXTEST SUSPEND command, the following error message appears:

```
REXTEST SUSPEND successful on <REx_test_type>. However,
<REx_test_type> is already disabled in table REXSCHED.
```

REXSCHED (end)

Note: The REx_test_type can be CM_REX_TEST, MS_REX_TEST, or ENET_REX_TEST.

You can disable a critical REx test in table REXSCHED. If you attempt to enable the REx test with the REXTEST RESUME command, the following error message appears:

```
REXTEST RESUME successful on <REx_test_type> However,  
<REx_test_type> is disabled in table REXSCHED.
```

Note: The REx_test_type can be CM_REX_TEST, MS_REX_TEST, or ENET_REX_TEST.

An issue affecting offices with spare X.25/X.75/X.75' Link Interface Unit (XLIU) and Node Interface Unit (NIU) nodes has been discovered. The spare XLIU nodes begin REx before the NIU node has come back in service (INSV) from completing its REx test; it remains at in-service trouble (ISTB) status. The ISTB status of NIU causes the spare XLIU to go into system-busy status (SYSB). To prevent this conflict, datafill the XLIU and NIU REx in Table REXSCHED so that the tests occur on separate days. See example datafill in this section.

Note: Do not schedule the XLIU_REX_TEST to occur during a full REx of Table REXINTEN.

RGSIGSYS

Table name

Register Signaling System Table

Functional description

Table RGSIGSYS contains all the relevant customer variable register signaling data. This allows the customer to change the register signaling variables on a trunk subgroup or on a line attribute basis.

There are three fields in table TRKSGRP that indicate the required register signaling systems: RGICSSI (register incoming signaling system), RGOGSSI (register outgoing signaling system), and RG2WSSI (register two-way signaling system). Each of these fields refers to an entry in table RGSIGSYS.

Field RSSINDX in table LINEATTR relates to an entry in table RGSIGSYS.

Each tuple in table RGSIGSYS describes an instance of a register signaling system. There can be many different instances of register signaling systems of the same type.

Each tuple in the table has the following layout:

RGSIGIDX RGSIGTYP variable_area

The customer defines the name of a register signaling system index (RGSIGIDX) by adding a new tuple to table RGSIGSYS. The key to each entry in the table is field RGSIGIDX.

There are nine register signaling types as described below in the following table . Each register signaling type is designed to support a generic signaling system.

Register signaling types (Sheet 1 of 2)

Types	Register signaling system
MF3	Three-phase multifrequency (MF) pulse signaling
MFCR2	(MF compelled [MFC] R2 signaling(Used by DMS-300 switching units.)
NTRS03	MF pulse packet (MFPP) type 2 (MFPP-2)(Used for Confederation of Independent States (CIS) network for incoming toll calls to a DMS that is replaced as CIS automatic intercity telephone exchange (AMTC-2, 3), toll exchanges.

RGSIGSYS (continued)**Register signaling types (Sheet 2 of 2)**

Types	Register signaling system
NTRS04	R1 modified signaling
NTRS05	E and M signaling
NTRS06	see NTRS14
NTRS10	MF pulsed signaling(Used only in China.)
NTRS11	MFC R2 signaling(Used by World Systems DMS-100 and DMS-200 switching units and switching units using the Chinese variant of the CCITT R2 signaling system.)
NTRS12	Socotel compelled trunk register signaling(Used by World Systems DMS-100 and DMS-200 switching units.)
NTRS14	MF pulse packet (MFPP) type 1 (MFPP-1)(Used for CIS network between local outgoing and toll incoming AMTC-KE (electronic) tandem DMS-100/200I (international) switches.
RGHYBRID	Hybrid register signaling

The name of each subfield is an acronym describing the application of the time value or variable. The acronyms, in general, begin with one of the following prefixes:

- O (outgoing variables begin with O)
- I (incoming variables begin with I)
- TM (time)
- HD (hold)
- RG (register)
- MIN or MAX (minimum or maximum digits)

Updating of signaling system data in peripheral modules

The contents of table RGSIGSYS reside in both international line group controllers (ILGC) and international digital trunk controllers (IDTC) peripheral modules (PM). These values are downloaded upon the return to service (RTS) of each PM. Any data that is changed when a PM is in service is updated when the PMs are RTSed from the PM level of the MAP (maintenance and administration position). Only the PM containing the line or trunk with changed signaling data must to be RTSed.

RGSIGSYS (end)

Hybrid signaling

The hybrid signaling (RGHYBRID) supports more than one register signaling for a trunk in order to provide switching and automatic number identification (ANI). In field RGSIGTYP, selector RGHYBRID consists of the components of a hybrid structure. In other words, combinations of signaling types MF3, MFPP NTRS02, NTRS05, NTRS06, and NTRS03 or NTRS14.

For further information on signaling type RGHYBRID, refer to table RGHYBRID.

Datafill sequence and implications

There is no requirement to datafill other tables prior to table RGSIGSYS.

Table size

Memory is allocated for 255 register signaling indexes.

Table history

BCS36

Subfield RSS_CHAR_VECTOR was added. Signaling types NTRS063 and NTRS14 were added.

Supplementary information

This section provides information on error messages that can occur when datafilling table.

Error messages

If an attempt is made to delete an RGSIGIDX tuple from table RGSIGSYS and there is a tuple in TRKSGRP, the following error message is output:

CANNOT DELETE THIS TUPLE; IT IS USED BY <the CLLI of the trunk using the tuple is indicated here>

RGSIGSYS type MF3

Three-phase multifrequency (MF) pulse signaling

A description of the customer variable data for register signaling type MF3 appears in this section.

The method by which you add or change RGSIGSYS data appears in the following section.

Making changes to RGSIGSYS

A user can change signaling system data for many reasons. These reasons include the following examples:

1. Addition of new trunks with a new register signaling system to the switch occurs.
2. Separation of one trunk from the trunk group occurs to experiment with the register signaling variables of the trunk.
3. One or more of the timing variables must change for trunks with a signaling system.
4. The trunks of a specified signaling system change to a new signaling system type.

In the first two examples, data entry for new trunks must occur. The rule for entry for new trunks requires that table RGSIGSYS contain entries before table TRKSGRP. The creation of a new entry in table TRKSGRP can support a new trunk that requires a new RGSIGIDX. If this condition occurs, an entry for that RGSIGIDX must first be in table RGSIGSYS.

The condition in the third example does not require changes to table TRKSGRP. The appropriate variables can change in table RGSIGSYS. To implement changes in a tuple in table RGSIGSYS, a download must occur. The system must download the tuples that change to the peripheral module (PM).

The fourth example represents an important change to the signaling in use on a set of trunks. This change requires close control with the switching center at the far end of these trunks. The RGICSSI, RGOGSSI, or RG2WSSI field of the trunk subgroup points to the different RGSIGIDX. Busy (BSY) and return to service (RTS) each trunk in the subgroup from the trunk test position (TTP) level of the MAP display.

Adding a new RGSIGSYS tuple

In the previous examples and item 2 the , addition of the new signaling system to RGSIGSYS occurs first.

RGSIGSYS type MF3 (continued)

In table RGSIGSYS, use the ADD command to add a new RGSIGIDX. When the system prompts you for an entry, enter the specified RGSIGTYP. A prompt occurs for changes from the displayed default value. To keep the default value, enter a blank line.

To activate the new tuple in table RGSIGSYS, a download of the data to the PMs must occur. The PM must be RTSed from the PM level of the MAP display.

Next, enter the new trunks in the normal way. Field RGICSSI, RGOGSSI, or RG2WSSI of the new subgroup must refer to the new RGSIGIDX in table RGSIGSYS. The system does not download data at this point.

To activate this change, manual busy (MBSY) and RTS each trunk in the subgroup from the TTP level of the MAP display.

Example 1

In the following example, the addition of a new RGSIGIDX entry occurs. This entry is MYRGSIGIDX of type MF3. The variable values are the same as the default values for MF3, except for fields OPULSIG and IKPTM. Field OPULSIG changes from 68 ms to 75 ms and field IKPTM changes from 15 s to 8 s.

Adding a new tuple to table RGSIGSYS.***At the MAP terminal***

- 1 To access table RGSIGSYS, type
>TABLERGSIGSYS
and press the Enter key.
MAP response:
TABLE RGSIGSYS
- 2 To add the new signaling index, type
>ADD
and press the Enter key.
MAP response:
ENTER Y TO CONTINUE PROCESSING OR N TO QUIT.
- 3 To confirm the addition, type
>Y
and press the Enter key.
MAP response:
RGSIGIDX:

RGSIGSYS type MF3 (continued)

- 4 To enter the new signaling index, type
>myrgsigidx
and press the Enter key.
MAP response:
RGSIGTYP
- 5 To enter the new signaling type, type
>mf3
and press the Enter key.
MAP response:
OKPSIG : 100
- 6 To leave the outgoing KP signal in the present state, press the Enter key.
MAP response:
OPULSIG : 68
- 7 To enter the new outgoing pulse signal length, type
>75
and press the Enter key.
MAP response:
ORGHLDTM: 240
- 8 To leave the outgoing overall register holding time in the present state, press the Enter key.
MAP response:
OIGDTM: 70
- 9 To leave the outgoing interdigital time in the present state, press the Enter key.
MAP response:
IKPTM: 15
- 10 To enter the new incoming time for KP signal, type
>8
and press the Enter key.
MAP response:
IMINDIG1: 3
- 11 To leave the incoming minimum number of digits (first phase) in the current state, press the Enter key.
MAP response:
IMAXDIG1: 3

RGSIGSYS type MF3 (continued)

- 12** To leave the incoming maximum number of digits (first phase) in the current state, press the Enter key.
MAP response:
IPSHDTM1: 15
- 13** To leave the incoming phase overall holding time in the current state, press the Enter key.
MAP response
IMINDID2: 3
- 14** To leave the incoming minimum number of digits (second phase) in the current state, press the Enter key.
MAP response:
IMAXDIG2: 3
- 15** To leave the incoming maximum number of digits (second phase) in the current state, press the Enter key.
MAP response:
IPSHDTM2: 15
- 16** To leave the incoming maximum number of digits (second phase) in the current state, press the Enter key.
MAP response:
IPSHDTM2: 15
- 17** To leave the incoming minimum number of digits (final phase) in the current state, press the Enter key.
MAP response:
IMAXDIG3: 14
- 18** To leave the incoming maximum number of digits (final phase) in the current state, press the Enter key.
MAP response:
IPSHDTM3: 15
- 19** To leave the incoming phase overall holding time in the current state, press the Enter key.
MAP response:
TUPLE TO BE ADDED:
MYRGSIGIDX MF3 100 75 240 70 8 3 3 15 3 3
15 3 14 15
ENTER Y TO CONFIRM, N TO REJECT OR E TO EDIT.
- 20** To confirm the additional, type
>Y
and press the Enter key.
-

RGSIGSYS type MF3 (continued)*MAP response:*

TUPLE ADDED

- 21 To exit table RGSIGSYS, type

>QUIT

and press the Enter key.

- 22 To access the MP level of the MAP display, type

>MAPCI;MTC;MP

and press the Enter key.

- 23 To post the IDTC, type

>POSTIDTCn

and press the Enter key.

*where***n**

is the number of the IDTC

- 24 To return the IDTC to service, type

>RTSPM

and press the Enter key.

- 25 To exit the MP level of the MAP display, type

>QUIT ALL

and press the Enter key.

- 26 To access table TRKSGRP, type

>TABLE TRKSGRP

and press the Enter key.

- 27 To position on the trunk, type

>POSITION my trunk0

and press the Enter key.

*where***mytrunk**

is the name of the trunk

0

is the number of the trunk

MAP response:

MYTRUNK 0 3X04AA

STD

IC DP IM N 30 4 NO SX N N N M UNEQ

- 28 To change the registered incoming signaling index, type

>CHANGE SGRPVARAREA RGICSSI myrgsigidx

and press the Enter key.

RGSIGSYS type MF3 (continued)

MAP response:

ENTER Y TO CONTINUE PROCESSING OR N TO QUIT.

- 29** To confirm the addition, type
>Y
and press the Enter key.
- 30** To exit table TRKSGRP, type
>QUIT
and press the Enter key.
- 31** To access the TTP level of the MAP display, type
>MAPCI;MTC;TRKS;TTP
and press the Enter key.
- 32** To post a group of circuits by the common language location identifier (CLLI) of the trunk, type
>POST my trunk
where
my trunk
is the CLLI name of the trunk
- 33** To busy every circuit on the trunk, type
>BUSY ALL
and press the Enter key.
- 34** To return the circuits on the trunk to service, type
>RTS ALL
and press the Enter key.
- 35** To exit the TTP level of the MAP display, type
>QUIT ALL
and press the Enter key.

Deleting a RGSIGIDX

To delete an RGSIGIDX tuple from table, some fields must not be present in the table TRKSGRP tuple. These fields are RGSIGSYS, RGICSSI, RGOGSSI, and RG2WSSI. This tuple points to the tuple to delete. A utility program uses the register signaling type and the signaling system index to check each entry in the trunk subgroup data table. If the program finds a matching index, the system returns the common language location identifier (CLLI). If the program does not find a matching index, the system returns NIL_CLLI.

You can activate a change to fields RGICSSI, RGOGSSI, or RG2WSSI of a tuple in TRKSGRP. To perform this action, MBSY and RTS each trunk in the subgroup from the TTP level of the MAP display.

RGSIGSYS type MF3 (continued)**Making changes to existing RGSIGSYS tuples**

The register signaling type (RGSIGTYP) of any tuple cannot change. The value of fields other than the key, RGSIGIDX, or the selector, RGSIGTYP, can change in the normal way. See the previous example. If the change involves large numbers of trunks, testing of the new variables must occur on a small subgroup first. This event must follow the method for how to define a new RGSIGIDX.

If the parameters contain the correct values for the test subgroup, the original RGSIGIDX tuple can change. Busy the members of the test subgroup before you enter the members again to become members of the original subgroup.

Datafill

Datafill for table RGSIGSYS type MF3 appears in the following table.

Field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 4)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Description
RGSIGIDX		see subfield	<i>Register signaling index.</i> This field contains subfield RSS_CHAR_VECTOR.
	RSS_CHAR_VECTOR	alphanumeric 1 to 16 characters	<i>Register signaling system index.</i> Enter the register signaling index that the customer defines. This field is the key to table RGSIGSYS.
RSVAR		see subfield	<i>Register signaling variable area.</i> This field contains subfield RGSIGTYP.
	RGSIGTYP	MF3	<i>Register signaling type.</i> Enter the register signaling type (MF3). Enter data in refinements OKPSIG, OPULSIG, ORGHLDTM, OIDGTM, IKPTM, IMINDIG1, IMAXDIG1, IPSHDTM1, IMINDIG2, IMAXDIG2, IPSHDTM2, IMINDIG3, IMAXDIG3, and IPSHDTM3.
	OKPSIG	90 to 110	<i>Outgoing KP signal duration.</i> Enter the duration in milliseconds of the outgoing KP signal. The default value is 100.
	OPULSIG	61 to 75	<i>Outgoing pulse signal length.</i> Enter the duration in milliseconds of every signal other than KP. The default value is 10.
Note: For MMP loads, the range is 10 to 75.			

RGSIGSYS type MF3 (continued)**Field descriptions (Sheet 2 of 4)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Description
	ORGHLDTM	180 to 300	<i>Outgoing overall register holding time.</i> Enter the time in seconds that the system holds the register for transmission of the digits. The default value is 240.
	OIDGTM	70 to 1000	<i>Outgoing interdigital time.</i> Enter the outgoing interdigital time in milliseconds. The default value is 70. Note: For MMP loads, the range is 0 to 1000.
	IKPTM	2 to 30	<i>Incoming time for KP signal.</i> Enter the time in seconds that the trunk waits for reception of the first digit. The default value is 15.
	IMINDIG1	1 to 14	<i>Incoming minimum number of digits, first phase.</i> Enter the minimum number of digits that the trunk can receive in the first phase. The default value is 3. Note: For MMP loads, the range is 1 to 13.
	IMAXDIG1	1 to 14	<i>Incoming maximum number of digits, first phase.</i> Enter the maximum number of digits that the trunk can receive in the first phase. The value in this field must be greater than or equal to the value in field IMINDIG1. The default value is 3. Note: For MMP loads, the range is 1 to 13.
	IPSHDTM1	10 to 20	<i>Incoming phase overall holding time.</i> Enter the amount of time in seconds that the incoming register waits. The incoming register waits for reception of the maximum number of digits in the first phase. The default value is 15.

RGSIGSYS type MF3 (continued)**Field descriptions (Sheet 3 of 4)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Description
	IMINDIG2	1 to 14	<i>Incoming minimum number of digits, second phase.</i> Enter the minimum number of digits that the trunk can receive in the second phase. The default value is 3. Note: For MMP loads, the range is 1 to 13.
	IMAXDIG2	1 to 14	<i>Incoming maximum number of digits, second phase.</i> Enter the maximum number of digits that the trunk can receive in the second phase. The value in this field must be greater than or equal to the value in field IMINDIG1. The default value is 3. Note: For MMP loads, the range is 1 to 13.
	IPSHDTM2	10 to 20	<i>Incoming phase overall holding time.</i> Enter the amount of time in seconds that the incoming register waits. The incoming register waits for reception of the maximum number of digits in the second phase. The default value is 15.
	IMINDIG3	1 to 14	<i>Incoming minimum number of digits, final phase.</i> Enter the minimum number of digits that the trunk can receive in the final phase. The default value is 3. Note: For MMP loads, the range is 1 to 13.

RGSIGSYS type MF3 (continued)

Field descriptions (Sheet 4 of 4)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Description
	IMAXDIG3	1 to 14	<i>Incoming maximum number of digits, final phase.</i> Enter the maximum number of digits that the trunk can receive in the final phase. The value in this field must be greater than or equal to the value in field IMINDIG1. The default value is 14. Note: For MMP loads, the range is 1 to 13.
	IPSHDTM3	10 to 20	<i>Incoming phase overall holding time.</i> Enter the time in seconds that the incoming register waits. The incoming register waits for reception of the maximum number of digits in the final phase. The default value is 15.

Datafill example

Sample datafill for table RGSIGSYS type MF3 appears in the following example.

The example uses the following data:

- the register signaling indexes are LOCRGSIGDX and TOLRGSIGDX
- the register signaling type is MF3
- the outgoing KP signal duration is 100 ms
- the outgoing pulse signal length is 75 ms
- the outgoing overall register holding time is 240 s
- the outgoing interdigital time is 70 ms
- the incoming time for KP signal is 15 s
- the incoming minimum number of digits for the first phase is 4
- the incoming maximum number of digits for the first phase is 13
- the incoming overall holding time for the first phase is 15 s
- the incoming minimum number of digits for the second phase is one
- the incoming maximum number of digits for the second phase is three
- the incoming overall holding time for the second phase is 15 s
- the incoming minimum number of digits for the final phase is one

RGSIGSYS type MF3 (end)

- the incoming maximum number of digits for the final phase is three
- the incoming overall holding time for the final phase is 15 s

MAP example for table RGSIGSYS type MF3

RGSIGIDX														
RSVAR														
LOCRGSIGDX														
MF3	100	85	240	80	15	4	13	15	1	3	15	1	3	15
TOLRGSIGDX														
MF3	100	85	240	80	15	4	13	15	1	3	15	1	3	15

RGSIGSYS type MFCR2

MF compelled (MFC) R2 signaling

This section describes the customer variable data for register signaling type MFCR2. The DMS-300 switching units use MFCR2.

MFCR2 interregister signals

The MFCR2 interregister protocol uses the PCM-30 digital trunk as a medium. The MFCR2 operates at 2048 kbit/s. The MFCR2 protocol uses the PCM-30 speech channels to transmit multifrequency (MF) tones over an R2 link that connects two international switching units.

These two switching units assign an MFCR2 tone transmitter and an MFCR2 tone receiver to each call. The transmitter sends double-frequency tone groups that the receiver can recognize and interpret.

See the table description for table RGSIGSYS type NTRS11 for additional information on compelled signaling.

Timeouts on MFCR2 registers

The MFCR2 registers can limit the holding time of the MFCR2 transmitter and receiver if interregister signaling experiences an interruption. To limit the holding time, the incoming and outgoing registers have timeout periods. These periods are for continuous supervision of the time that the different phases of interregister signaling take.

Timeout of outgoing MFCR2 registers

The outgoing MFCR2 register has a timeout mechanism that monitors the following periods:

- the holding time of a forward signal without an acknowledgment received
- the time the opposite register takes to stop the backward signal transmission. This transmission follows the termination of the forward signal.

A timeout mechanism is not a requirement in the time that a sender does not send an MF group. Allocation of the outgoing MFCR2 register only occurs after reception of all the address digits of the called party. These digits come from the previous trunk.

Timeout on arrival of a backward acknowledgment

Timeout supervision starts at the beginning of the transmission of a forward MF group. The deactivation of the transmitter involved causes the system to recognize a backward signal. This event resets the timeout supervision.

RGSIGSYS type MFCR2 (continued)

Timeout supervision starts again at the beginning of the transmission of each forward signal.

If a timeout occurs, the switching unit returns a correct signal or audible tone, or a signal and tone. This signal or tone informs the calling party of the fault occurrence. The system releases the outgoing trunk and the MFCR2 transmitter or receiver for the trunk. The switching unit outputs a detailed report over the log utility report program. The report contains information about the digits the system sent before the timeout occurred.

Timeout on the end of backward signal transmission

The outgoing MFCR2 register has a timeout mechanism that monitors an interval. This interval is between the end of transmission of a forward signal and the recognition that the backward signal stopped.

If a timeout occurs, the switching unit returns an correct signal or audible tone, or a signal and a tone. The signal or tone informs the calling party of the fault occurrence. The system releases the outgoing trunk and the MFCR2 transmitter and receiver allocated to the trunk. The switching unit outputs a detailed report over the log utility report program. The report contains information about the digits sent before the timeout occurred.

Timeout of incoming MFCR2 registers

The incoming MFCR2 register has a timeout mechanism to supervise the following periods:

- the time the register waits to receive the first MFCR2 signal or the following forward MFCR2 signal
- the time that the opposite register takes to end the forward signal transmission. This transmission follows the start of the backward signal transmission.

Timeout on arrival of the next forward signal

The incoming MFCR2 register has a timeout mechanism that monitors an interval. This interval is between the allocation of the incoming MFCR2 register and recognition of the first MFCR2 forward signal. The timeout mechanism also monitors the interval between the recognition of two forward signals in succession.

If a timeout occurs, the switching unit sends a congestion signal in a pulse format and releases the incoming MFCR2 register. The switching unit outputs a log utility report with detailed information about the digits received before the timeout occurred.

RGSIGSYS type MFCR2 (continued)

Timeout on the end of forward signal transmission

The incoming MFCR2 register has a timeout mechanism that monitors an interval. This interval is between the start of transmission of the backward signal and the recognition that the forward signal stopped.

If a timeout occurs, the switching unit releases the incoming MFCR2 register and waits for the Clear Forward signal from the other end. The switching unit outputs a log utility report with detailed information about the digits the system received before the timeout occurred.

MFCR2 register release

The system must release an outgoing MFCR2 register if the following conditions occur:

- reception of a Clear Forward line signal from the preceding trunk occurs
- a timeout occurs
- reception of a backward signal terminating the interregister signaling protocol occurs

The system must release an incoming MFCR2 register if the following conditions occur:

- reception of a Clear Forward line signal occurred from the trunk that has allocation of the MFCR2 register
- a timeout occurred
- transmission of a backward signal terminating the interregister signaling protocol occurred

The outgoing and incoming switching unit passes the link-to-speech conditions. This event follows an Address Complete signal or a Subscriber Line Free signal. The MFCR2 registers at the two ends must disconnect before the switching units pass to speech condition. For a passage to speech condition to occur, the following conditions must be present:

- The incoming MFCR2 register must disconnect from the link. This event must occur in 30 ms of the recognition of the end of the last backward signal.
- The outgoing MFCR2 register must disconnect from the link. This event must occur in 30 ms of the recognition of the end of the last backward signal.

RGSIGSYS type MFCR2 (continued)

- The outgoing switching unit speech conditions must be set up. This event must occur 30 to 60 ms after recognition of the end of the last backward signal.
- The incoming switching unit speech conditions must be set up. This event must occur a minimum of 75 ms after the end of transmission of the last backward signal.

R2 timing for Australia

The register signaling type MFCR2 in table RGSIGSYS for T3MFC Australian national system has some recommended values. These values appear in the following table.

R2 timing for Australia (Sheet 1 of 2)

RGSISYS field	Description of field	Value
RGSIGIDX	register signaling index	AUST3MFC
RGSIGTYP	register signaling type	MFCR2
OXMTTM	outgoing transmit time	20 s
OIDLTM	outgoing idle time	20 s
OPLSTM	outgoing pulse-end time	200 ms
OPSPLSTM	outgoing post-pulse time	150 ms
OCMPTM	outgoing compel time	360 ms
IMXWTTM	incoming maximum wait time	16 s
IMXWTTM1	incoming short maximum wait time	4 s
IPLSHDTM	incoming pulse hold time	150 ms
IPRPLSTM	incoming pre-pulse time	100 ms
IPSPLSTM	incoming post-pulse time	100 ms
IPSRLSTM	incoming post-release time	75 ms
ICMPTM	incoming compel time	360 ms
UTRON	universal tone Rx on	36 ms
UTROFF	universal tone Rx off	36 ms
ICRMTTM	incoming reply time	50 s

RGSIGSYS type MFCR2 (continued)**R2 timing for Australia (Sheet 2 of 2)**

RGSISYS field	Description of field	Value
IFDGWTTM	incoming first digit wait time	1 s
PROTINDX	multifrequency compelled (MFC) protocol index	3 s

Datafill

Datafill for table RGSIGSYS type MFCR2 appears in the following table.

Field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 4)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
RGSIGIDX		see subfield	<i>Register signaling index.</i> This field contains subfield RSS_CHAR_VECTOR.
	RSS_CHAR_VECTOR	alphanumeric 1 to 16 characters	<i>Register signaling system index.</i> Enter the register signaling index that the customer defines. This key is the key to table RGSIGSYS.
RSVAR		see subfield	<i>Register signaling variable area.</i> This field contains subfield RGSIGTYP.
	RGSIGTYP	MFCR2	<i>Register signaling type.</i> Enter the signaling type (MFCR2). Enter data in refinements OXMTTM, OIDLTM, OPLSTM, OPSPLSTM, OCMPTM, IMXWTTM, IMXWTTM1, IPLSHDTM, IPRPLSTM, IPSPLSTM, IPSRLSTM, ICMPTM, UTRON, UTROFF, ICRMTTM, and PROTINDX.
	OXMTTM	10 to 50	<i>Outgoing transmit time.</i> Enter the maximum time in seconds that a register waits for a backward signal. The register waits for a backward signal after the register sends a forward signal. If the wait time exceeds this time, the system releases the register. The default value is 30.
	OIDLTM	15 to 60	<i>Outgoing idle time.</i> Enter the maximum time between the end of a backward signal, and the start of the next forward signal. This entry must be in seconds. If the outgoing register cannot signal before this time expires, the system releases the register. The default value is 35.

RGSIGSYS type MFCR2 (continued)**Field descriptions (Sheet 2 of 4)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	OPLSTM	150 to 1500	<i>Outgoing pulse end time.</i> Enter the time in milliseconds that represents the correct width of a received pulse signal. The default value is 150.
	OPSPLSTM	50 to 1000	<i>Outgoing post pulse time.</i> Enter the post-pulse pause time in milliseconds. This time allows the incoming register to be ready for the next forward signal. The default value is 150.
	OCMPTM	10 to 2500	<i>Outgoing compel time.</i> Enter the outgoing compel time in milliseconds. This time passes between the removal of the forward signal and the detection of the removal of the backward signal. The default value is 50.
	IMXWTTM	4 to 60	<i>Incoming maximum wait time..</i> Enter the maximum time in seconds that the incoming register waits for reception of the next signal that is not optional. For digit collection, use of this time occurs before collection of the minimum number of digits is complete. Digit analysis determines when the collection of the minimum number of digits is complete. The default value is 24.
	IMXWTTM1	4 to 50	<i>Incoming short maximum wait time.</i> Enter the maximum time in seconds that the incoming register waits for reception of the next optional signal. For digit collection, use of this time occurs after collection of the minimum number of digits. Digit analysis determines when collection of the minimum number of digits is complete. This time can be less than the time in use in field IMXWTTM. The default value is 4.
	IPLSHDTM	100 to 1000	<i>Incoming pulse hold time.</i> Enter the duration in milliseconds of all backward pulsed signals. The default value is 150.

RGSIGSYS type MFCR2 (continued)**Field descriptions (Sheet 3 of 4)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	IPRPLSTM	100 to 1000	<i>Incoming pre-pulse time.</i> Enter the time in milliseconds between two events. The first event is the transmission of the last backward signal of a compelled sequence. The second event is the start of transmission of a pulsed signal by the incoming register. The default value is 100.
	IPSPLSTM	100 to 1000	<i>Incoming post-pulse time.</i> Enter the time in milliseconds that follows the transmission of a pulsed signal. This signal indicates that the system does not recognize any forward signals. The default value is 100.
	IPSRLSTM	75 to 500	<i>Incoming post release time.</i> Enter the time in milliseconds that represents the post-release pause time before the start of the next compelled signal. The default value is 75.
	ICMPTM	10 to 2500	<i>Incoming compel time.</i> Enter the time in milliseconds that represents the period between two events. The first event is the transmission of the backward signal by the incoming register. The second event is the release of the forward signal by the outgoing register. The default value is 50.
	UTRON	24 to 180	<i>Universal tone receiver tone on persistence.</i> Enter the time in milliseconds that the tone must persist before the universal tone receiver (UTR) reports the presence of the tone. The default value is 48.
	UTROFF	24 to 180	<i>Universal tone receiver tone off persistence.</i> Enter the time in milliseconds that the tone must remain off before the UTR reports the absence of the tone. The default value is 36.

RGSIGSYS type MFCR2 (continued)**Field descriptions (Sheet 4 of 4)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	ICRMTTM	10 to 50	<i>Incoming reply time.</i> Enter the time after which the incoming end sends a signal to prevent the timeout of the outgoing end. This entry must be in seconds. The default value is 25.
	IFDGWTTM	0 to 40	<i>Incoming first digit wait time.</i> Enter the maximum time in seconds that the incoming register waits for the reception of the first digit. The default value is 0, which means the timer does not apply.
	PROTINDX	1 to 10	<i>Multifrequency compelled protocol index.</i> Enter the index into the MFCPROT table tuple used for this protocol. The default value is 1.

Datafill example

Sample datafill for table RGSIGSYS type MFCR2 appears in the following example.

The example uses the following data:

- the register signaling index is GWMFC
- the register signaling type is MFCR2
- the outgoing transmit time is 30 s
- the outgoing idle time is 35 s
- the outgoing pulse end time is 150 ms
- the outgoing post-pulse time is 150 ms
- the outgoing compel time is 50 ms
- the incoming maximum wait time before collection of the minimum number of digits is 24 s
- the incoming short maximum wait time after collection of the minimum number of digits is 4 s
- the incoming pulse hold time is 150 ms
- the incoming pre-pulse time is 100 ms

RGSIGSYS type MFCR2 (end)

- the incoming post-pulse time is 100 ms
- the incoming post-release time is 75 ms
- the incoming compel time is 50 ms
- the UTR tone on persistence time is 36 ms
- the UTR tone off persistence time is 36 ms
- the incoming reply time is 50 s
- the wait time for the first incoming digit is 1 s
- the multifrequency compel protocol index is 1

MAP example for table RGSIGSYS type MFCR2

RGSIGIDX													RSVAR				
GWMFC																	
MFCR2	30	35	150	150	50	24	4	150	100	100	75	50	36	36	50	1	1

RGSIGSYS type NTRS03**MF pulse packet (MFPP) type 2 (MFPP-2) signaling**

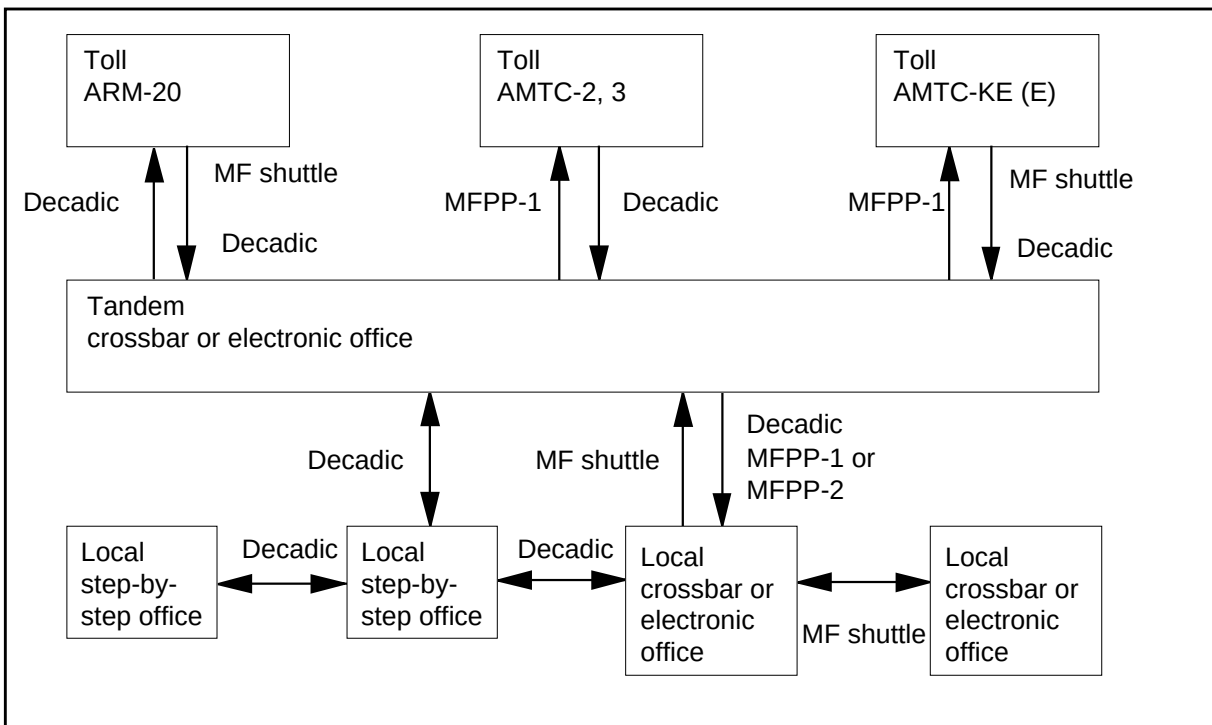
Installation of register signaling MFPP-2 occurs in signaling type NTRS03.

The following four types of register signaling occur in the local CIS network:

- decadic
- MF shuttle
- MFPP-1 (MF11, MF6)
- MFPP type 2 (MFPP-2) (700 Hz, 1100 Hz)

The four types of register signaling appear in the following figure.

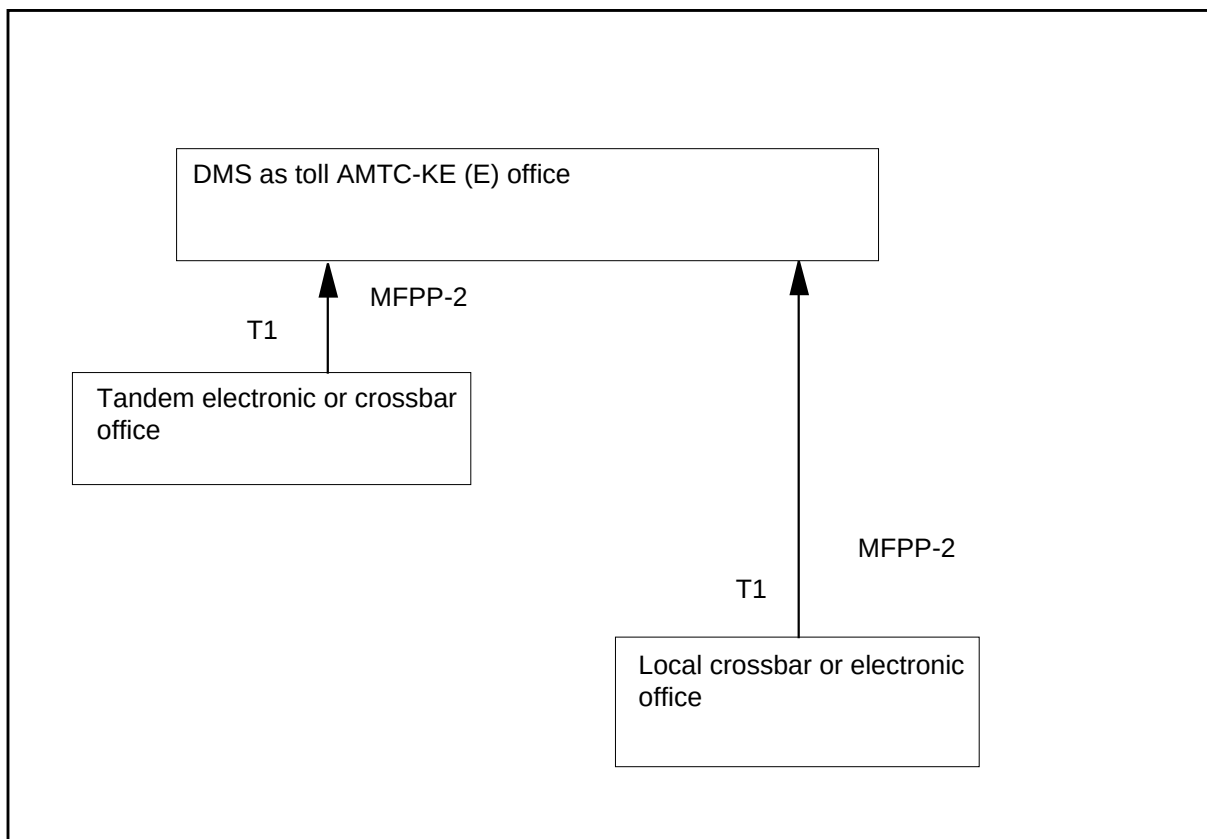
Register signaling types in local CIS network



The MFPP-2 configuration between local, tandem, and toll switches appears in the following figure.

RGSIGSYS type NTRS03 (continued)

MFPP-2 configuration



The frequency groups available with NTRS03 signaling appear in the following table..

Frequency combinations (Sheet 1 of 2)

Signal	Frequencies (Hz)
MF1	700 + 900
MF2	700 + 1100
MF3	900 + 1100
MF4	700 + 1300
Note 1: The duration of each frequency group is 50 ± 5 ms.	
Note 2: The duration of each pause between MF signals is 60 ± 5 ms.	

RGSIGSYS type NTRS03 (continued)**Frequency combinations (Sheet 2 of 2)**

Signal	Frequencies (Hz)
MF5	900 + 1300
MF6	1100 + 1300
MF7	700 + 1500
MF8	900 + 1500
MF9	1100 + 1500
MF10	1300 + 1500
MF11	700 + 1500
Note 1: The duration of each frequency group is 50 ± 5 ms.	
Note 2: The duration of each pause between MF signals is 60 ± 5 ms.	

The meanings of the frequency groups for use in forward and backward directions are:

- Forward

MF1 to MF10
digits

- Backward

MF2
request, automatic number identification (ANI)

700 Hz
congestion

1100 Hz
release register or wait for operator answer

Note: For BCS36, the system does not support detection of the congestion case after the first packet. The system does not send the 700 Hz tone.

Enter the delay in field DLYMFPP2 before you send the first request (MF2) signal.

Enter the duration of 700 and 1100 Hz in field SGNLTIME.

RGSIGSYS type NTRS03 (continued)

Datafill

Datafill for table RGSIGSYS type NTRS03 appear in the following table.

Field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Description
RGSIGIDX		see subfield	<i>Register signaling index.</i> This field contains subfield RSS_CHAR_VECTOR.
	RSS_CHAR_VECTOR	alphanumeric (1 to 16 characters)	<i>Register signaling system index.</i> Enter the customer defined register signaling index. This field is the key to table RGSIGSYS.
RSVAR		see subfield	<i>Register signaling variable area.</i> This field contains subfield RGSIGTYP.

RGSIGSYS type NTRS03 (continued)**Field descriptions (Sheet 2 of 2)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Description
	RGSIGTYP	NTRS03	<i>Register signaling type.</i> Enter the signaling type (NTRS03) and enter data in refinement DIR.
	DIR	C or OG	<i>Direction.</i> Enter IC for incoming trunks and enter data in the following refinements: - MF2TIME - MINPAUSE - MAXPAUSE - MINMF - MAXMF - SGNLTIME - REPLTIME - DLYMFPP2 These refinements are in the following section "DIR = IC".. Enter OG for outgoing trunks. Enter data in the following refinements: - MFTIME - PAUSTIMEF - MINMF2 - MAXMF2 - MINSGNL - MAXSGNL - REPLTIME - MFWAIT - INTLDGT These refinements appear in the following section "DIR = OG"..

RGSIGSYS type NTRS03 (continued)**DIR = IC**

If the entry in field DIR is IC, enter data in the following refinements:

- MF2TIME
- MINPAUSE
- MAXPAUSE
- MINMF
- MAXMF
- SGNLTIME
- REPLTIME
- DLYMFPP2

Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Description
	MF2TIME	0 to 31	<i>Signal MF2 time.</i> Enter the duration of signal MF2 for incoming DMS signals. Enter the time in units of 10 ms. The default is 5 (50 ms).
	MINPAUSE	0 to 15	<i>Minimum pause time.</i> Enter the minimum filtering time for detection of each pause between MF signals. Enter the time in units of 10 ms. The default is 6 (60 ms).
	MAXPAUSE	0 to 15	<i>Maximum pause time.</i> Enter the maximum filtering time for detection of each pause between MF signals. Enter the time in units of 10 ms. The entry in this field must be greater than the entry in field MINPAUSE. The pause after an MF signal can exceed the value in field MAXPAUSE. When condition occurs this pause indicates the end of the digits packet. The default is 11 (110 ms).
	MINMF	0 to 15	<i>Minimum duration.</i> Enter the minimum filtering time for detection of MF signals. Enter the line in units of 10 ms. The default is 0 (zero).

RGSIGSYS type NTRS03 (continued)**Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 2 of 2)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Description
	MAXMF	0 to 15	<i>Maximum duration.</i> Enter the maximum filtering time for detection of MF signals in units of 10 ms. The entry in this field must be greater than the entry in field MINMF. The nominal value is 10. The default is 5 (50 ms).
	SGNLTIME	0 to 6000	<i>Signal time.</i> Enter the duration to send 700 Hz or 1100 Hz signals in units of 10 ms. The default is 10 (100 ms).
	REPLTIME	0 to 6000	<i>Reply time.</i> Enter the timer value for the extended multiprocessor system (XMS)-based peripheral module (XPM). Enter this value to wait for a signal after you send an MF2 signal in units of 10 ms. The default is 1000 (10 000 ms).
	DLYMFPP2	0 to 100	<i>Delay multifrequency pulse packet type 2.</i> Enter the timer value for the incoming exchange. Enter this value to wait before the system sends the first MF2 signal after transmission of a seize (SZA) line signal. Enter the time in units of 10 ms. The default is 20 (200 ms).

DIR = OG

If the entry in field DIR is OG, enter data in the following refinements:

- MFTIME
- PAUSETIME
- MINMF2
- MAXMF2
- MINSGNL
- MAXSGNL
- REPLTIME
- MFWAIT
- INTLDGT

RGSIGSYS type NTRS03 (continued)

Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Description
	MFTIME	0 to 10	<i>Minimum signal time.</i> Enter the minimum filtering time for detection of 700 Hz or 1100 Hz signals. Enter the time in units of 10 ms. The default is 7 (70 ms).
	PAUSETIME	0 to 15	<i>Pause.</i> Enter the duration to send MF2 (request) signal. Enter the time in units of 10 ms. The default value is 6 (60 ms).
	MINMF2	0 to 31	<i>Minimum time for MF2.</i> Enter the minimum filtering time for detection of MF2 signals. Enter the time in units of 10 ms. The default is 0 (zero).
	MAXMF2	0 to 31	<i>Maximum time for MF2.</i> Enter the maximum filtering time for detection of MF2 signals. Enter the time in units of 10 ms. The entry in this field must be greater than the entry in field MINMF2. The default is 5 (50 ms).
	MINSGNL	0 to 15	<i>Minimum signal time.</i> Enter the minimum filtering time for detection of 700 Hz or 1100 Hz signals. Enter the time in units of 10 ms. The default is 7 (70 ms).
	MAXSGNL	0 to 15	<i>Maximum signal time.</i> Enter the maximum filtering time for detection of 700 Hz or 1100 Hz signals. Enter the time in units of 10 ms. The entry in this field must be greater than the entry in field MINSGNL. The default is 12 (120 ms).
	REPLTIME	0 to 6000	<i>Reply time.</i> Enter the timer value for the XPM from an XMS to wait for an MF2 signal. Enter the time in units of 10 ms. The default is 1000 (10 000 ms).

RGSIGSYS type NTRS03 (end)**Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 2 of 2)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Description
	MFWAIT	0 to 100	<i>Multifrequency wait.</i> Enter the duration delay before the system sends the packet after the system receives every MF2 signal. Enter the time in units of 10 ms. The default is 25 (250 ms).
	INTLDGT	1 to 2	<i>International digit.</i> Enter the code value that specifies the number of digits for automatic international call code. The default is 2, which indicates the current network.

Datafill example

Sample datafill for table RGSIGSYS type NTRS03 appears in the following example.

MAP example for table RGSIGSYS type NTRS03

RGSIGIDX										RSVAR	
OGMYMFPP											
NTRS03	OG	5	6	0	5	7	12	1000	25	2	

RGSIGSYS type NTRS04

R1 modified signaling

This section describes the customer variable data for register signaling type NTRS04.

The NTRS04 signaling is a modified R1 register signaling for use in the Caribbean expansion project. The R1 register signaling is signaling type MF3.

Application of R1 modified signaling can occur for automatic and semi-automatic operation of one-way and two-way circuits. This condition occurs for international areas.

Descriptions and functions for R1 modified signals appear in the following sections:

- KP (start of pulsing) signal (sent in forward direction)
The system sends this register signal after the recognition of the Start Dialing signal. The system uses the KP to prepare the incoming multi-frequency register for the reception of interregister signals. The KP indicates that the call is a terminating call.
- KP2 (start of pulsing) signal (sent in the forward direction)
The system sends this register signal after the system recognizes the Start Dialing signal. The system uses the KP2 to prepare the incoming multi-frequency register for the reception of interregister signals that follow. The KP2 differs from the KP signal. The KP2 indicates a transit call that is an intercontinental call.
- Address signal (sent in the following direction)
The system sends this register signal to indicate one decimal element of information for the number of the called party. The range for this information is 0-9. The system sends a sequence of address signals for each call.
- ST (end of pulsing) signal (sent in the forward direction)
The system sends this register signal to indicate that additional address signals do not follow.
- Code11 signal (sent in the forward direction)

RGSIGSYS type NTRS04 (continued)

The system sends this register signal to indicate that the system routes the incoming call to an operator at the terminating exchange.

- Code12 signal (sent in the forward direction)

The system sends this register signal to indicate that the system routes the incoming call to a special international operator. These operators handle special calls, like pre-booked calls.

Digit collection by the incoming register occurs in three phases for R1 modified signaling. Digit collection occurs after the start of pulsing (KP) signal.

The first phase collects the first set of digits. The second phase collects the next set of digits. The final phase collects the digits that remain, and the end-of-pulsing (ST) signal.

The output pulsing signaling format is:

KP (or KP2) + country code + language digit (or discrimination digit) + Code11 (or Code12) + XXXX (or national number) + ST

where:

XXXX can be 1, 2, 3, or 4 digits.

Datafill

Datafill for table RGSIGSYS type NTRS04 appears in the following table.

Field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 5)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Description
RGSIGIDX		see subfield	<i>Register signaling index.</i> This field contains subfield RSS_CHAR_VECTOR.
	RSS_CHAR_VECTOR	alphanumeric (1 to 16 characters)	<i>Register signaling system index.</i> Enter the register signaling index that the customer defines. This field is the key to table RGSIGSYS.
RSVAR		see subfield	<i>Register signaling variable area.</i> This field contains subfield RGSIGTYP.

RGSIGSYS type NTRS04 (continued)**Field descriptions (Sheet 2 of 5)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Description
	RGSIGTYP	NTRS04	<i>Register signaling type.</i> Enter the signaling type (NTRS04). Enter data in the following refinements: • OKPSIG • OKP2SIG • OPULSIG • ORGHLDTM • OIDGTM • IKPTM • IMINDIG1 • IMAXDIG1 • IPSHDTM1 • IMINDIG2 • IMAXDIG2 • IPSHDTM2 • IMINDIG3 • IMAXDIG3 • IPSHDTM3
	OKPSIG	90 to 110	<i>Outgoing KP signal duration.</i> Enter the duration of the outgoing KP signal. Enter the duration in milliseconds. The default value is 100.
	OKP2SIG	90 to 110	<i>Outgoing KP2 signal duration.</i> Enter the duration of the outgoing KP2 signal. Enter the duration in milliseconds The default value is 100.
	OPULSIG	61 to 75	<i>Outgoing pulse signal length.</i> Enter the duration of signals other than KP and KP2. Enter the duration in milliseconds. The default value is 68. Note: For MMP loads, the range is 10 to 75.

RGSIGSYS type NTRS04 (continued)**Field descriptions (Sheet 3 of 5)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Description
	ORGHLDTM	180 to 240	<i>Outgoing overall register holding time.</i> Enter the time that the system holds the register for transmission of the digits. Enter the time in seconds. The default value is 240. Note: For MMP loads, the range is 180 to 300.
	OIDGTM	61 to 75	<i>Outgoing interdigital time.</i> Enter the outgoing interdigital time, the time between digits. Enter the time in milliseconds. The default value is 68. Note: For MMP loads, the range is 0 to 1000.
	IKPTM	10 to 20	<i>Incoming time for KP signal.</i> Enter the time that the trunk waits for the reception of the KP, or KP2, signal. Enter the time in seconds. The default value is 20. Note: For MMP loads, the range is 2 to 30.
	IMINDIG1	0 to 13	<i>Incoming minimum number of digits, phase one.</i> Enter the minimum number of digits that the register can receive in phase one. The default value is 1. Note: For MMP loads, the range is 1 to 13.
	IMAXDIG1	0 to 13	<i>Incoming maximum number of digits phase one.</i> Enter the maximum number of digits that the register can receive in phase one. The value in this field must be greater than or equal to the value in field IMINDIG1. The default value is 3. Note: For MMP loads, the range is 1 to 13.

RGSIGSYS type NTRS04 (continued)**Field descriptions (Sheet 4 of 5)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Description
	IPSHDTM1	10 to 20	<i>Incoming phase overall holding time, phase one.</i> Enter the time that the incoming register waits to receive the maximum number of digits in phase one. Enter the time in seconds. The default value is 20.
	IMINDIG2	0 to 13	<i>Incoming minimum number of digits, phase two.</i> Enter the minimum number of digits that the register can receive in phase two. The default value is 1. Note: For MMP loads, the range is 1 to 13.
	IMAXDIG2	0 to 13	<i>Incoming maximum number of digits, phase two.</i> Enter the maximum number of digits that the register can receive in phase two. The value in this field must be greater than or equal to the value in field IMINDIG2. The default value is 3. Note: For MMP loads, the range is 1 to 13.
	IPSHDTM2	10 to 20	<i>Incoming Phase Overall Holding Time, Phase Two.</i> Enter the time that the incoming register waits to receive the maximum number of digits in phase two. Enter the time in seconds. The default value is 20.
	IMINDIG3	0 to 13	<i>Incoming minimum number of digits, phase three.</i> Enter the minimum number of digits that the register can receive in phase three. The default value is 1. Note: For MMP loads, the range is 1 to 13.

RGSIGSYS type NTRS04 (continued)**Field descriptions (Sheet 5 of 5)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Description
	IMAXDIG3	0 to 13	<i>Incoming maximum number of digits, phase three.</i> Enter the maximum number of digits that the register can receive in phase three. The value in this field must be greater than or equal to the value in field IMINDIG3. The default value is 13. Note: For MMP loads, the range is 1 to 13.
	IPSHDTM3	10 to 20	<i>Incoming phase overall holding time, phase three.</i> Enter the time that the incoming register waits to receive the maximum number of digits in phase three. Enter the time in seconds. The default value is 20.

Datafill example

Sample datafill for table RGSIGSYS type NTRS04 appears in the following example.

The following data appears in the example:

- the register signaling index is CEP1
- the register signaling type is NTRS04
- the outgoing KP signal duration is 100 ms
- the outgoing KP2 signal duration is 100 ms
- the outgoing pulse signal length is 68 ms
- the outgoing overall register holding time is 240 s
- the outgoing interdigital time is 68 ms
- the incoming time for KP signal is 20 s
- the incoming minimum number of digits for phase one is 4
- the incoming maximum number of digits for phase one is 13
- the incoming overall holding time for phase one is 20 s
- the incoming minimum number of digits for phase two is 1
- the incoming maximum number of digits for phase two is 3
- the incoming overall holding time for phase two is 20 s

RGSIGSYS type NTRS04 (end)

- the incoming minimum number of digits for phase three is 1
- the incoming maximum number of digits for phase three is 3
- the incoming overall holding time for phase three is 20 s

MAP example for table RGSIGSYS type NTRS04

RGSIGIDX											RSVAR				
CEP1															
NTRS04	100	100	68	240	68	20	4	13	20	1	3	20	1	3	20

RGSIGSYS type NTRS05

E and M signaling

This section describes the customer variable data for register signaling type NTRS05.

The system uses NTRS05 for incoming, outgoing, and two-way trunks that use dial pulse signaling. An example of dial pulse signaling is E and M or loop disconnect signaling.

E and M trunks

For trunks that use E and M signaling, the signals come from on-hook and off-hook conditions. These conditions are of the telephone set of the subscriber. The following table provides the conditions for the E and M leads on the analog side of the multiplexer (channel bank).

E and M leads

Condition	M lead	E lead
On hook	Open	Open
Off hook	Earth	Earth

For trunks that use E and M signaling, the system converts the digital codes in time slot 16 of the PCM-30 system. The system converts these signals to E and M signals in the channel bank. The system also converts E and M signals to loop disconnect for step-by-step exchange by an appropriate converter.

The system digitizes the line signals E and M type. The system encodes these signals in time slot 16 of the PCM-30 system. The register signals are decadic dial pulses that the system transmits and receives in time slot 16. The system transmits the decadic dial pulses on the M lead for outpulsing from DMS. The system also conveys these pulses on the E lead for reception from the step-by-step.

The system transmits and receives digital codes through the A-bit of the ABCD-bit facility. This action occurs in time slot 16 of the PCM-30 system. The primary multiplexer converts the outgoing digital codes to M-lead analog signals. The primary multiplexer is the channel bank. The primary multiplexer also converts the incoming E-lead signals to digital codes for the DMS switch. The B-, C-, and D-bits do not change. The signaling system does not use these bits.

RGSIGSYS type NTRS05 (continued)**Loop disconnect trunks**

Loop disconnect transmits supervisory and address information on a trunk circuit. Use of loop disconnect can occur in the interworking between SXS equipment and the DMS-100 central office.

Signals come from the on hook and off hook conditions of the telephone set of the subscriber. This process causes a series of loops and disconnections. When the subscriber lifts the receiver that is off-hook a loop forms. This loop allows the current to flow. Each dialed digit causes a sequence of on-hook, (break) pulses that represent the digit.

The system transmits and receives the digital codes through the A-bit of the ABCD-bit facility. This action occurs in time slot 16 of a PCM-30 system. A primary multiplexer converts the outgoing digital codes to analog signals. The primary multiplexer also converts analog signals to digital codes for incoming signals. A primary multiplexer is the channel bank. This signaling system does not change or use B-,C-, and D-bits.

Trunks with other types of dial pulse signaling

Trunks with dial pulse signaling other than E and M or loop disconnect signaling use the A-bit of the digital codes. These codes are in time slot 16 of the PCM-30 system. The trunks use the A-bit to convey the line and digit signals like the signals from the previous description.

Datafill

Datafill for table RGSIGSYS type NTRS05 appears in the following table.

Field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 4)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Description
RGSIGIDX		see subfield	<i>Register signaling index.</i> This field contains subfield RSS_CHAR_VECTOR.
	RSS_CHAR_VECTOR	alphanumeric (1 to 16 characters)	<i>Register signaling system index.</i> Enter the register signaling index the customer defines. This field is the key to table RGSIGSYS.
RSVAR		see subfield	<i>Register signaling variable area.</i> This field contains subfield RGSIGTYP.

RGSIGSYS type NTRS05 (continued)**Field descriptions (Sheet 2 of 4)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Description
	RGSIGTYP	NTRS05	<i>Register signaling type.</i> Enter the signaling type (NTRS05). Enter data in the following refinements: • IDLEPOL • <i>Direction</i> • SIGDIR • IRMXIDT • IRMXINT • IRMNDGT • OSPCTBRK • OSMNIDP
	IDLEPOL	0 to 1	<i>Idle A-bit polarity.</i> Enter the polarity of the A-bit when idle. The default value is 1.
	SIGDIR	C, OG, 2W	<i>Signal direction.</i> If the signal direction is incoming. Enter IC. Enter data in refinements IRMXIDT, IRMXINT, IRMNDGT, and FLTRTIME. If the signal direction is outgoing, enter OG. Enter data in refinements OSPCTBRK, OSMNIDP, PPS, and OPLSDLAY. If the signal direction is two-way, enter 2W. Enter data in the following refinements: • IRMXIDT • IRMXINT • IRMNDGT • FLRTIME • OSPCTBRK • OSMNIDP • PPS • OPLSDLAY

RGSIGSYS type NTRS05 (continued)**Field descriptions (Sheet 3 of 4)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Description
	IRMXIDT	500 to 30000	<i>Incoming receive maximum initial digit time.</i> If the entry in field SIGDIR is IC or 2W, enter data in this refinement. Enter the maximum time that the register waits for the first digit. Enter the time in 2 ms increments. The default value is 2000 (4 s).
	IRMXINT	500 to 30000	<i>Incoming receive maximum interdigit time.</i> If the entry in field SIGDIR is IC or 2W, enter data in this refinement. Enter the maximum time, in 2-ms increments, that the register waits between digits. The default value is 2000 (4 s).
	IRMNDGT	1 to 14	<i>Incoming receive number of digits.</i> If the entry in field SIGDIR is IC or 2W, enter data in this refinement. Enter the expected number of digits to receive. The default value is 4.
	FLTRTIME	1 to 20	<i>Filter time.</i> If the entry in field SIGDIR is IC or 2W enter data in this refinement. Enter the minimum signal duration time for the detection of make and break signals. Enter the Time in 2 ms increments. The default value is 8 (16 ms).
	OSPCTBRK	20 to 75	<i>Outgoing send percent break.</i> If the entry in field SIGDIR is OG or 2W, enter data in this refinement. Enter the percentage of break that the system uses to derive the make break times. This percentage is the make break ratio. The default value is 65.
	OSMNIDP	100 to 750	<i>Outgoing send minimum interdigital pause.</i> If the entry in field SIGDIR is OG or 2W, enter data in this refinement. Enter the minimum time for the interdigital pause to separate digits. Enter the time in 2 ms increments. The default value is 350 (700 ms).

RGSIGSYS type NTRS05 (continued)**Field descriptions (Sheet 4 of 4)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Description
	PPS	7 to 22	<i>Pulse rate in pulses per second.</i> If the entry in field SIGDIR is OG or 2W, enter data in this refinement. Enter the pulse rate in pulses for each second. The default value is 10.
	OPLSDLAY	0 to 6000	<i>Output delay.</i> If the entry in field SIGDIR is OG or 2W, enter data in this refinement. Enter the time delay between the seizure of an outgoing DP trunk and the start of outpulsing. Enter the time in units of 10 ms. The default value is 0 (zero).

Datafill example

Sample datafill for table the RGSIGSYS type NTRS05 feature appear in the following example.

The following data appear in this example:

- the register signaling index is EMSIGNAL
- the register signaling type is NTRS05
- the signaling direction is incoming
- the maximum time to wait for an initial digit is 4 s
- the maximum time to wait between digits is 2 s
- the expected number of digits is 13
- the filter time is 8 ms

RGSIGSYS type NTRS05 (end)

MAP example for table RGSIGSYS type NTRS05

RGSIGIDX				RSVAR	
EM SIGNAL					
NTRS05	IC	2000	1000	13	8

RGSIGSYS type NTRS10

MF pulsed signaling

This section describes the customer variable data for register signaling type NTRS10.

Use of NTRS10 occurs for multi-frequency pulsed (MFP) operator trunks for the Chinese network. The MFP register protocol uses the incoming PCM-30 speech channels. The MFP uses these channels to receive R2 tones over an MFP link. This link connects an operator board and a DMS-100/200. Use of NTRS10 occurs over dedicated incoming operator trunks. The NTRS10 is a non-compelled signaling system that uses R2 frequencies.

The following two types of incoming MFP operator trunks are in use for signaling type NTRS10:

- SF (single frequency)/MFP incoming trunk from a remote semi-automatic toll operator (CH04)
- DC (direct current)/MFP incoming trunk from a local manual toll operator (CH09)

Datafill

Datafill for table RGSIGSYS type NTRS10 appears in the following table.

Field descriptions

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Description
RGSIGIDX		see subfield	<i>Register signaling index</i> This field contains subfield RSS_CHAR_VECTOR.
	RSS_CHAR_VECTOR	alphanumeric (1 to 16 characters)	<i>Register signaling system index</i> Enter the register signaling index that the customer defines. This field is the key to table RGSIGSYS.
RSVAR		see subfields	<i>Register signaling variable area</i> This field contains subfield RGSIGTYP.
	RGSIGTYP	NTRS10	<i>Register signaling type</i> Enter the signaling type (NTRS10).

Datafill example

Sample datafill for table the RGSIGSYS type NTRS10 feature appear in the following example.

This example uses register signaling index CHINA2.

RGSIGSYS type NTRS10 (end)

MAP example for table RGSIGSYS type NTRS10

RGSIGIDX	RSVAR
CHINA2	NTRS10

RGSIGSYS type NTRS11

MFC R2 signaling

This section describes the customer variable data for register signaling type NTRS11.

The NTRS11 provides the timing values for trunks that use R2 signaling in World Systems DMS-100 and DMS-200 switching units.

China uses this signaling type for the Chinese national variant of the Consultative Committee on International Telephony and Telegraphy (CCITT) R2 signaling system.

The R2 is a compelled trunk register signaling system with specifications that CCITT defines. The primary use of R2 is as an international signaling protocol between gateway exchanges. Countries can define variants for use in national networks.

Compelled signaling

Compelled register signaling occurs between a forward register and a backward register at opposite ends of a link between exchanges. The registers communicate through a two-out-of-N inband multi-frequency code, where the value of N is normally six. The frequencies that the register uses in the forward and backward directions are different. A maximum of 15 separate signals are available in each direction, where N equals 6. The register uses these signals to convey information like the number of the called subscriber. These signals also convey route information, call charges, or the availability of switching equipment in the network. The correct meaning associated with a signal can vary according to the position of the signal in the signaling sequence.

Register signaling is complete when the terminating office receives the information that the office requires to route the call. Register signaling is complete when a backward signal to connect pulse code modulation (PCM) informs the originating office. If the terminating office cannot complete the call, the register sends a backward signal. This signal indicates the reason the call cannot complete and register signaling terminates.

The compelled cycle takes place in the following order (See the following figure “Compelled signaling sequence”).

1. After the seizure of the outgoing link, the forward register sends the first forward signal (1). The forward register connects a forward multi-frequency tone.
2. The backward register in the next exchange detects the forward signal (2). The register determines the meaning. In response, the register connects a backward multi-frequency tone to send a backward signal (3). The

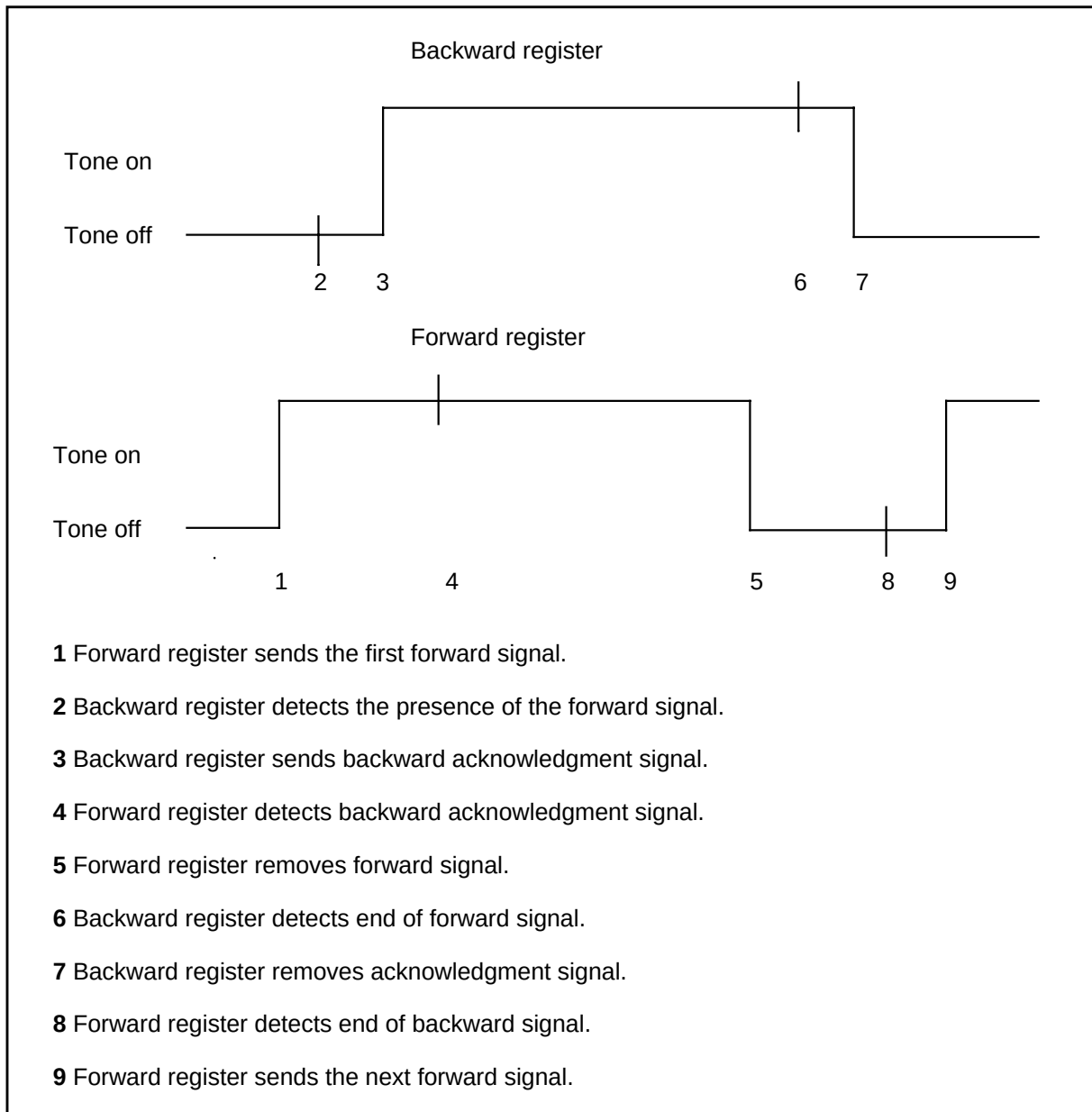
RGSIGSYS type NTRS11 (continued)

backward signal acts as an acknowledgment to the forward signal. This backward signal can provide additional information.

3. The forward register detects the backward signal (4). The register determines the meaning of the signal. In response, the register disconnects the forward MF tone to remove the forward signal (5).

RGSIGSYS type NTRS11 (continued)

4. The backward register detects the end of the forward signal (6). In response, the register disconnects the backward MF tone to remove the backward signal (7).
5. The forward register detects the end of the backward signal (8). The register can send the next forward signal (9).

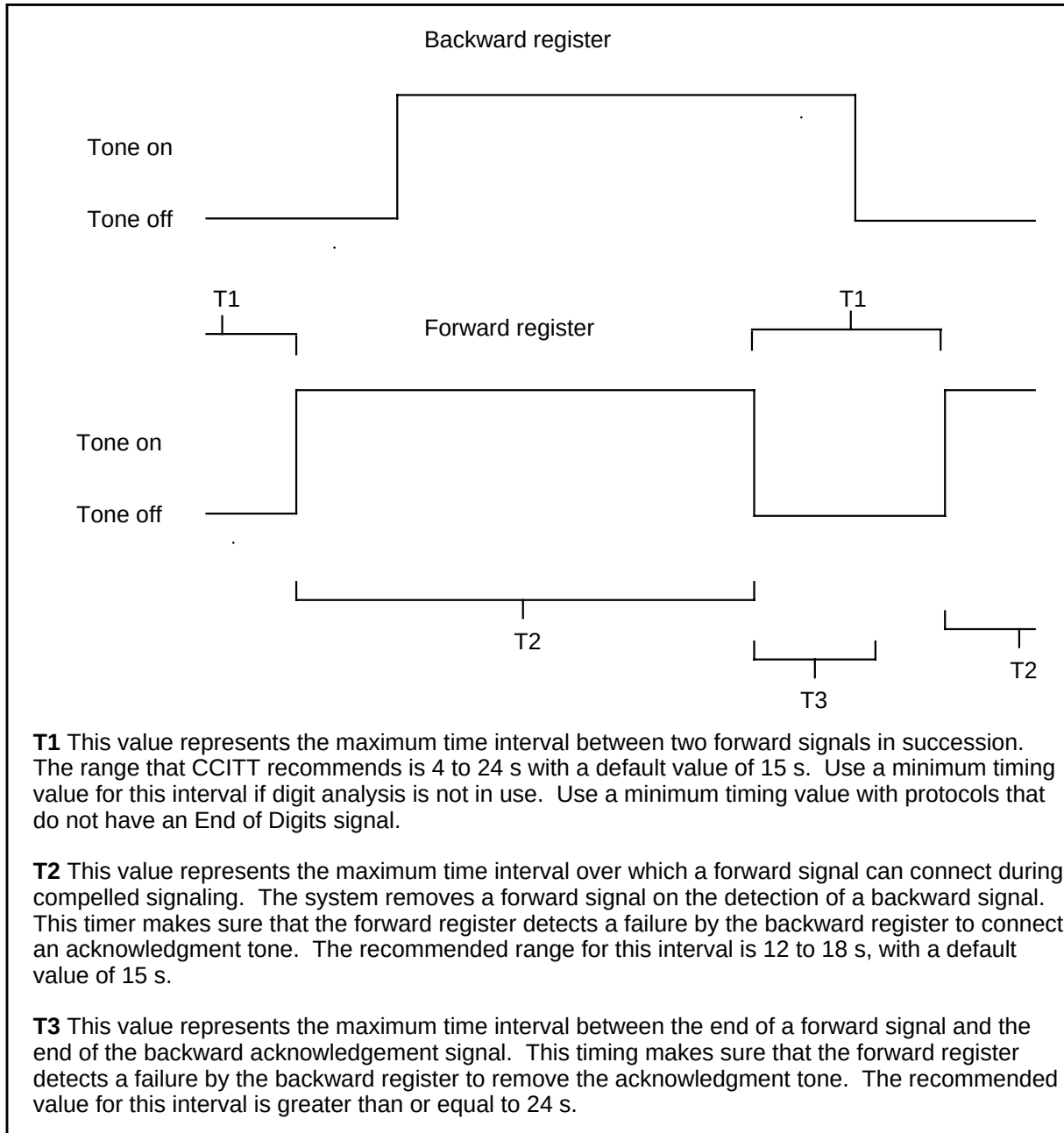
Compelled signaling sequence

RGSIGSYS type NTRS11 (continued)

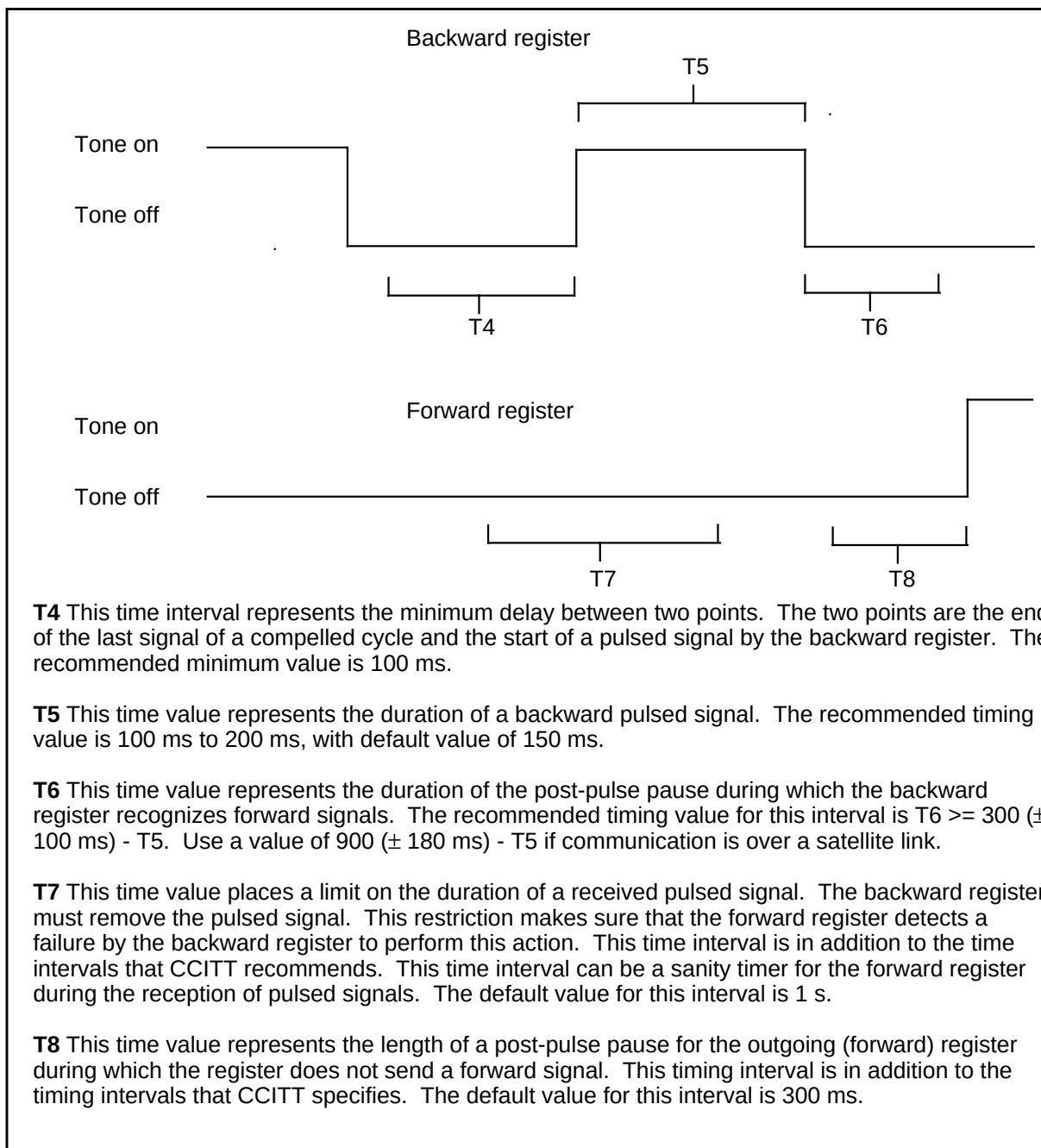
For some conditions, the backward register must send a fixed duration, or pulsed, signal. The backward register must send the signal without earlier reception of forward signal. This action occurs if the backward register acknowledges the last forward signal and cannot complete the call. This action occurs if the register does not receive additional forward signals. The pulsed signal lasts for a specified length of time. The next forward signal acknowledges this signal.

Compelled signal timing

The timing for compelled signaling appears for the forward and backward registers in the following figure “Timing for compelled signaling”.

RGSIGSYS type NTRS11 (continued)**Timing for compelled signaling****Pulsed signal timing**

The timing for the transmission and reception of pulsed signals appears in the following figure “Timing for pulsed signaling”.

RGSIGSYS type NTRS11 (continued)**Timing for pulsed signaling**

RGSIGSYS type NTRS11 (continued)**Datafill**

Datafill for table RGSIGSYS type NTRS11 appear in the following table.

Field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 4)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Description
RGSIGIDX		see subfield	<i>Register signaling index.</i> This field contains subfield RSS_CHAR_VECTOR.
	RSS_CHAR_VECTOR	alphanumeric (1 to16 characters)	<i>Register signaling system index.</i> Enter the register signaling index that the customer defines. This field is the key to table RGSIGSYS.
RSVAR		see subfield	<i>Register signaling variable area.</i> This field contains subfield RGSIGTYP.
	RGSIGTYP	NTRS11	<i>Register signaling type.</i> Enter the signaling type (NTRS11). Enter data in the following refinements: • OGMXTON • OGMXTOFF • OGRMXPLS • OGPSTPLS • ICMXISIG • ICMXISIG • ICPREPLS • ICPLSTM • ICPSTPLS • ICMXFTON • ICPSTCMP • OGPREPLS

RGSIGSYS type NTRS11 (continued)**Field descriptions (Sheet 2 of 4)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Description
	OGMXTON	0 to 12000	<i>Outgoing maximum forward tone on.</i> Enter the maximum time interval in units of 10 ms between two events. The first event is the connection of a forward tone by the outgoing forward register. The second event is the detection of a backward acknowledgment tone. This interval applies to a forward register. The T2 in figure “Timing for compelled signaling”, found in this document, represents this interval. The default value is 1500.
	OGMXTOFF	0 to 12000	<i>Outgoing maximum forward tone off.</i> Enter the maximum time interval in units of 10 ms between two points. The first point is the end of the tone that the forward register sends. The second point is the end of the backward acknowledgment tone. The T3 in the figure “Timing for compelled signaling”, found in this document, represents this interval. The default value is 2400.
	OGRMXPLS	0 to 12000	<i>Outgoing received maximum pulse length.</i> Enter the maximum pulse duration in units of 10 ms of a received pulsed signal. This interval applies to a forward register. The T7 in the figure “Timing for pulsed signaling”, found in this document, represents this interval. The default value is 30.
	OGPSTPLS	0 to 12000	<i>Outgoing forward post-pulse pause.</i> Enter the time interval in units of 10 ms. The forward register cannot send a forward signal after the register receives a pulsed signal during the 10 ms intervals. The T8 in the figure “Timing for pulsed signaling”, found in this document, represents this interval. The default value is 30.

RGSIGSYS type NTRS11 (continued)**Field descriptions (Sheet 3 of 4)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Description
	ICMXISIG	0 to 12000	<i>Incoming maximum intersignal time.</i> Enter the maximum interval in units of 10 ms between two points. The first point is the end of a backward signal. The second point is the detection of the next forward signal. This interval applies to a backward register. The T1 in the figure “Timing for compelled signaling”, found in this document, represents this interval. The default value is 1500.
	ICPREPLS	0 to 12000	<i>Incoming pre-pulse pause.</i> Enter the interval in units of 10 ms between two points. The first point is the end of the last signal of a compelled cycle. The second point is the start of a pulsed signal. The register does not recognize a forward signal during this time. The T4 in the figure “Timing for pulsed signaling”, found in this document, represents this interval. The default value is 10.
	ICPLSTM	0 to 12000	<i>Incoming pulse duration.</i> Enter the duration in units of 10 ms of a pulsed backward signal. This interval applies to a backward register. The T5 in the figure “Timing for pulsed signaling, found in this document, represents this interval. The default value is 15.
	ICPSTPLS	0 to 12000	<i>Incoming post pulse pause.</i> Enter the time interval in units of 10 ms. The register does not recognize forward signals during these intervals. This interval applies to the backward register. The T6 in the figure “Timing for pulsed signaling”, found in this document, represents this interval. The default value is 20.

RGSIGSYS type NTRS11 (continued)**Field descriptions (Sheet 4 of 4)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Description
	ICMXFTON	0 to 12000	<i>Incoming maximum forward tone on.</i> Enter the maximum time in units of 10 ms for the register to receive a forward signal. This process makes sure that the backward register detects a failure of the forward register to remove the tone. This timing is like the timing in field OGMXTON. This timing applies to a forward register. The default value is 6000.
	ICPSTCMP	0 to 12000	<i>Incoming pause after compelling.</i> Enter the minimum time in units of 10 ms for the register to delay after compelling stops before line signaling can resume. The default value is 80.
	OGPREPLS	0 to 12000	<i>Outgoing pre-pulse duration.</i> Enter the maximum time in units of 10 ms that the forward register waits for a pulse from the backward register after the end of the last signal of a compelled cycle. This value controls the time the outgoing register waits to receive a backward signal. This timing is like the timing in field ICPREPLS. This timing applies to a forward register. The default value is 6000.

Datafill example

Sample datafill for table RGSIGSYS type NTRS11 appears in the following example.

The example uses the following data:

- the register signaling index is R2TRK
- the register signaling type is NTRS11
- the maximum tone-on signal for a forward signal is 15 s
- the maximum tone-off signal for a forward signal is 24 s
- the maximum duration of a received pulsed signal is 300 ms
- the post pulse pause time is 300 ms
- the maximum inter-signal time for a received forward signal is 15 s

RGSIGSYS type NTRS11 (end)

- the delay between the end of transmission of the last signal of a compelled cycle and the start of transmission of a pulsed signal is 100 ms
- the duration of the pulsed backward signal is 150 ms
- the duration of the post pulse pause is 200 ms
- the maximum time at which a register can receive a forward signal is 60 s
- the minimum time after compelling stops before line signaling can resume is 800 ms
- the forward register waits for a pulse from the backward register after compelling stops for a maximum time of 60 s

MAP example for table RGSIGSYS type NTRS11

RGSIGIDX										RSVAR	
R2TRK											
NTRS11	1500	2400	30	30	1500	10	15	20	6000	80	6000

RGSIGSYS type NTRS12

Socotel compelled trunk register signaling

The customer variable data for register signaling type NTRS12 appears in this section.

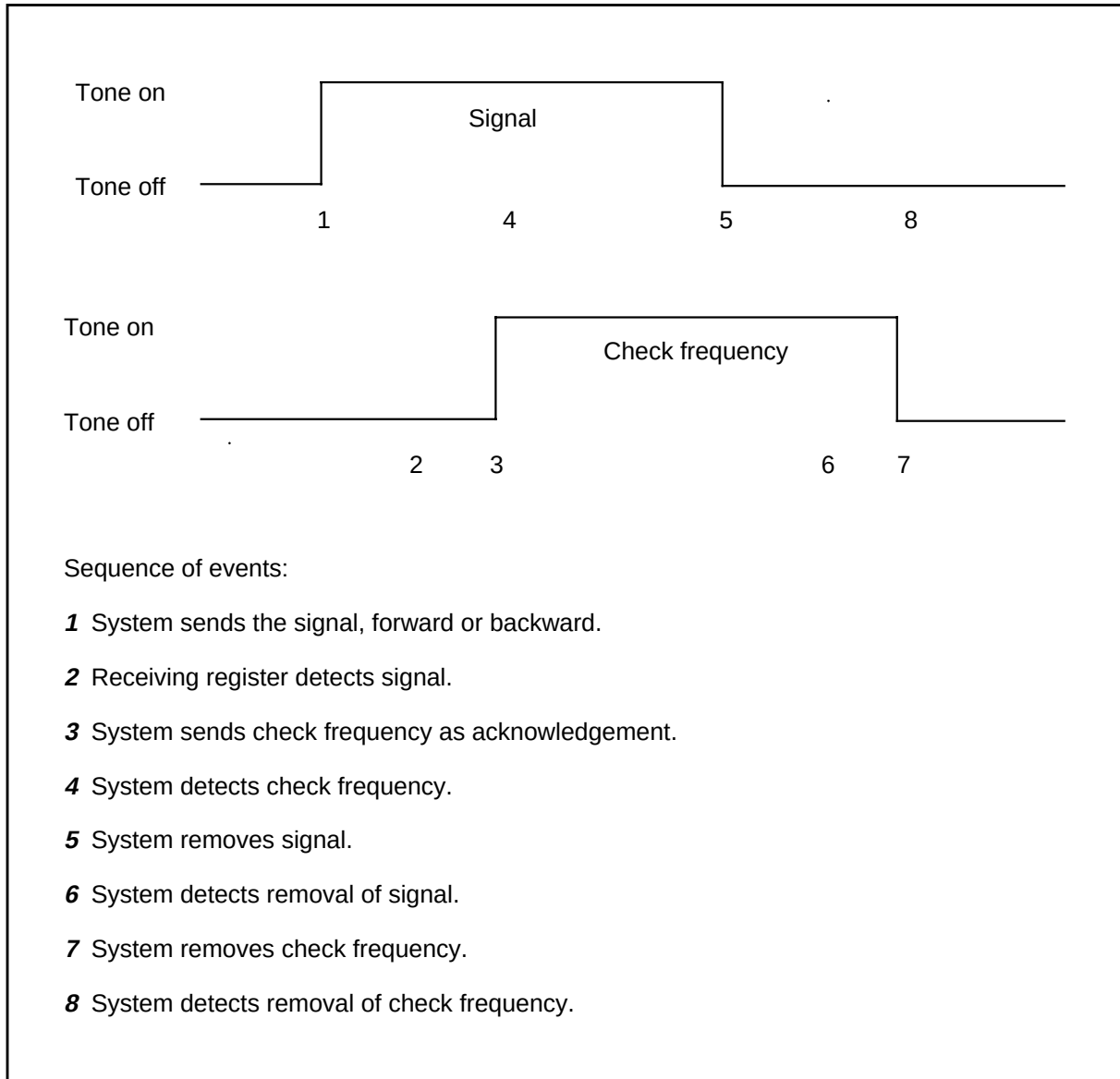
The NTRS12 provides the timing values for trunks through the Socotel register signaling system. This signaling system is for World Systems DMS-100 and DMS-200 switching units.

Socotel is a compelled trunk register signaling system. Socotel is a national signaling system. Each operating company can define variants for the operating company. The operating company defines these variants so that the Socotel in one country is not compatible with the Socotel of another country.

Compelled signaling

A compelled register signaling system describes the method to convey information between registers at each end of a trunk. The signaling is in band tones that the system selects on a two-out-of-six arrangement. Each information tone contains two component frequencies of a possible set of six. The two component frequencies are not the same. Socotel uses the following frequencies: 700, 900, 1100, 1300, 1500, 1700, and 1900 Hz.

Each defined signal has a assigned meaning based on the use of the signal. To make sure that information has secure transfer, the system uses compelling. A single frequency tone is the control or checking frequency (FC). The single frequency tone cannot be part of the signals. This condition acknowledges each signal sent in either direction. The basic Socotel compelling cycle appears in the figure on the following page.

RGSIGSYS type NTRS12 (continued)**Basic Socotel compelling cycle**

The system must exchange many signals to convey all the address, control, and status information for call setup. The compelling cycle repeats for each signal. This cycle repeats forward or backward.

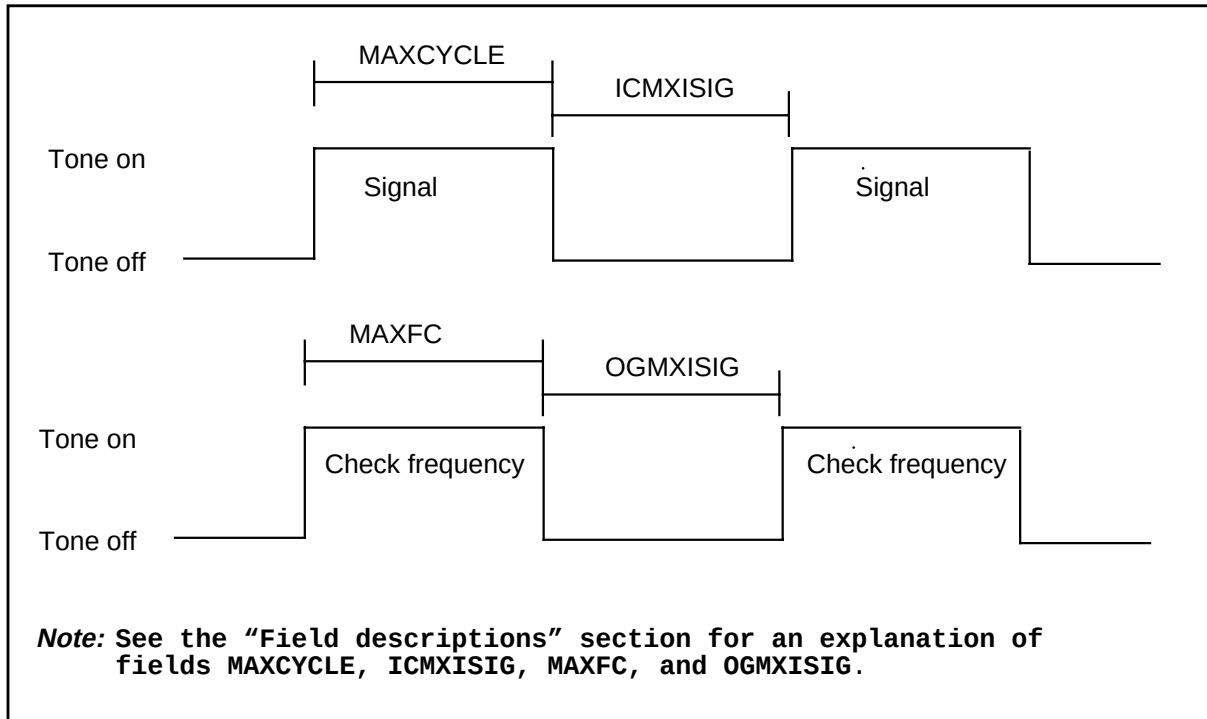
Register signaling ends when the terminating office receives the information needed to route the call. Register signaling ends when the terminating office identifies and transmits the status of the calling line to the originating office.

RGSIGSYS type NTRS12 (continued)

Compelling cycle timing

The timing for compelled cycles in Socotel appears in the following figure.

Socotel compelling timing parameters



Datafill

Datafill for table RGSIGSYS type NTRS12 appears in the following table.

Field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 3)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
RGSIGIDX		see subfield	<i>Register signaling index.</i> This field contains subfield RSS_CHAR_VECTOR.
	RSS_CHAR_VECTOR	alphanumeric 1 to 16 characters	<i>Register signaling system index.</i> Enter the customer defined register signaling index. This key is the key to table RGSIGSYS.
Note: The times in fields MAXCYCLE, MAXFC, ICMXISIG and OGMXISIG, do not include the recognition time that the universal tone receiver (UTR) requires. The system can ignore this value.			

RGSIGSYS type NTRS12 (continued)**Field descriptions (Sheet 2 of 3)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
RSVAR		see subfield	<i>Register signaling variable area.</i> This field contains subfield RGSIGTYP.
	RGSIGTYP	NTRS12	<i>Register signaling type.</i> Enter the signaling type (NTRS12) and enter data for refinements MAXCYCLE, MAXFC, ICMXISIG, OGMXISIG, and FC.
	MAXCYCLE	0 to 6000	<i>Maximum compelled cycle time.</i> Enter the maximum time interval in units of 10 ms for a complete compelled cycle, forward or backward. The switching unit that initiates the cycle uses this time. The timing starts when the system sends an information signal. The timing stops when the system detects the removal of the check frequency (FC). The default value is 500.
	MAXFC	0 to 6000	<i>Maximum checking frequency transmission time .</i> Enter the maximum time interval in units of 10 ms over which the FC can transmit. The time starts on reception of an information element, also the start of transmission of the FC. The time stops on removal of the signal, and also the removal of the transmission of the FC. The default value is 500.
	ICMXISIG	0 to 6000	<i>Incoming maximum time interval for a forward information signal.</i> Enter the maximum time that an incoming trunk waits for a forward information signal from the originating switching unit. Enter this time in units of 10 ms. This time starts when the previous compelling cycle ends and represents the maximum time between signals allowed. The default value is 1000.
Note: The times in fields MAXCYCLE, MAXFC, ICMXISIG and OGMXISIG, do not include the recognition time that the universal tone receiver (UTR) requires. The system can ignore this value.			

RGSIGSYS type NTRS12 (continued)

Field descriptions (Sheet 3 of 3)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	OGMXISIG	0 to 6000	<i>Outgoing maximum time interval for a backward information signal.</i> Enter the maximum time that an outgoing trunk waits for a backward information signal from the terminating switching unit. Enter this time in units of 10 ms. This time starts when the previous compelling cycle ends and represents the maximum time between signals allowed. The default value is 2000.
	FC	1700 or 1900	Check frequency. Enter the frequency in hertz of the FC used during Socotel register signaling. Assign this field according to the Socotel signaling in use. Enter 1900 Hz for Morocco or 1700 Hz for Spain.
Note: The times in fields MAXCYCLE, MAXFC, ICMXISIG and OGMXISIG, do not include the recognition time that the universal tone receiver (UTR) requires. The system can ignore this value.			

Datafill example

Sample datafill for table RGSIGSYS type NTRS12 appears in the following example.

This example uses register signaling type NTRS12, Socotel compelled signaling for World Systems DMS-100 and DMS-200 switching units.

- The register signaling index is SOCTRK1.
- The register signaling type is NTRS12.
- The maximum compelled cycle time is 5 s.
- The maximum transmission time for the check frequency is 5 s.
- The maximum time that an incoming trunk waits for a forward information signal from the originating switch is 10 s.
- The maximum time that an outgoing trunk waits for a backward information signal from the termination switch is 20 s.
- The check frequency is 1900 Hz.

RGSIGSYS type NTRS12 (end)

MAP example for table RGSIGSYS type NTRS12

RGSIGIDX					RSVAR
SOCTRK1					
NTRS12	500	500	1000	2000	1900

RGSIGSYS type NTRS14

MF pulse packet (MFPP) type 1 (MFPP-1)

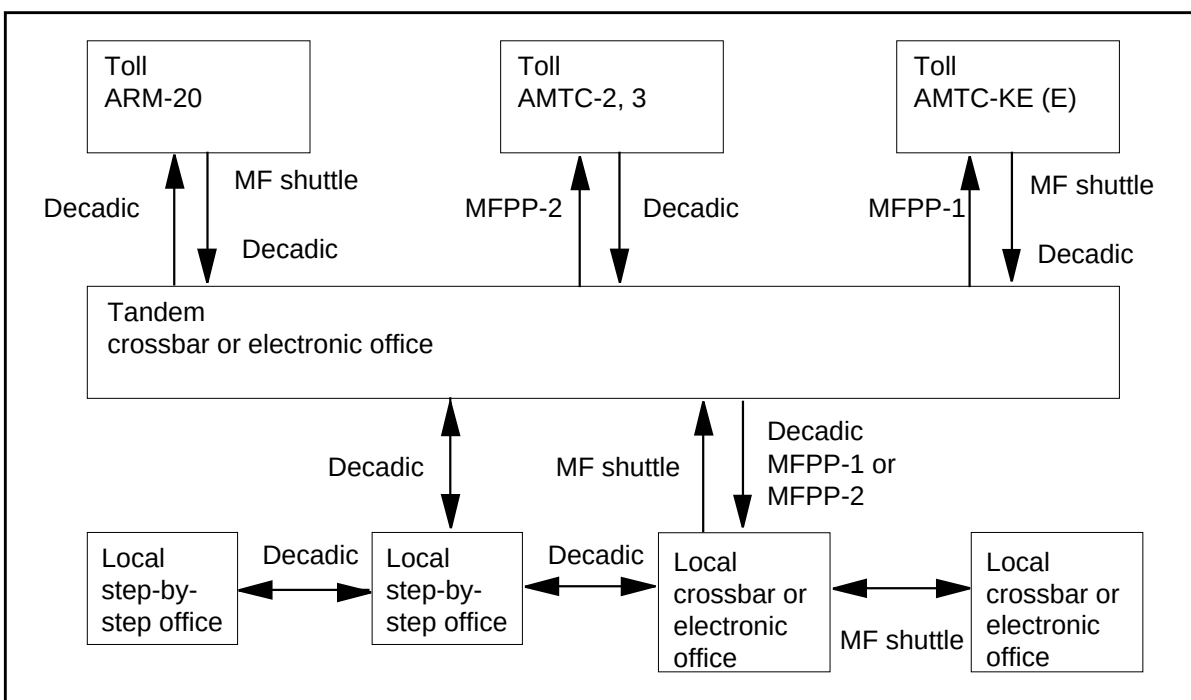
Implementation of register signaling MFPP-1 is in signaling type NTRS14.

Another name for signaling type NTRS14 is NTRS06.

Four types of register signaling are in the local CIS network. These four types appear in the following figure.

- Decadic
- MF shuttle
- MFPP-1 (MF11, MF6)
- MFPP type 2 (MFPP-2) (700 Hz, 1100 Hz)

signaling types in local CIS network



The DMS can be positioned instead of local or toll exchange.

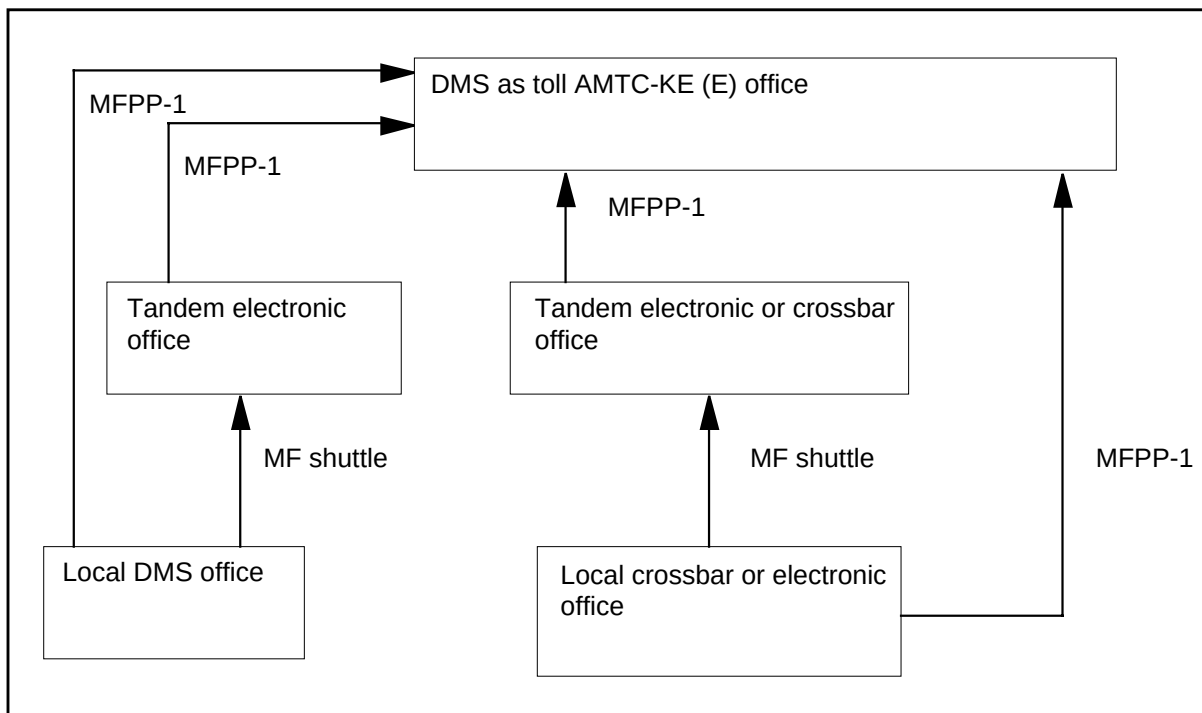
A switch from MF shuttle to MFPP-1 signaling is necessary during the following call setup. This call setup is from outgoing exchange to the toll AMTC-KE (E) through the tandem office. The switch is not necessary for direct calls from local to toll switch.

RGSIGSYS type NTRS14 (continued)

The incoming switch starts the register signaling. The outgoing switch waits until the switch receives the signal from the incoming switch. The system sends the called and calling digits with category information. The signaling starts with MF shuttle register signaling (MFS) between local and tandem exchanges. Then the signaling switches to MFPP-1 register signaling for local to toll register signaling.

The MFPP-1 configuration between local, tandem, and toll switches appears in the following figure “MFPP type 1 configuration”.

MFPP type 1 configuration



The frequency combinations available with NTRS14 signaling appear in the following table “Frequency combinations”..

RGSIGSYS type NTRS14 (continued)

Frequency combinations

Signal	Frequencies (Hz)
MF1	700 + 900
MF2	700 + 1100
MF3	900 + 1100
MF4	700 + 1300
MF5	900 + 1300
MF6	1100 + 1300
MF7	700 + 1500
MF8	900 + 1500
MF9	1100 + 1500
MF10	1300 + 1500
MF11	700 + 1500
Note 1: The duration of each frequency combination is 50 ± 5 ms.	
Note 2: The duration of each pause between MF signals is 60 ± 5 ms.	

RGSIGSYS type NTRS14 (continued)

The following meanings are the meanings of the frequency combinations in forward and backward directions:

- Forward
 - MF1 to MF10**
digits
 - MF11**
end of digits
- Backward
 - MF2**
request (digits, category, and automatic number identification [ANI])
 - MF6**
repeat digits, negative acknowledgement
 - MF11**
positive acknowledgement

The following sequence is the digit sequence in MFPP-1 register signaling:

NB + KA + NA + MF11

where

NA
is the calling directory number (DN)

KA
is the category of the calling subscriber (0 to 9)

NB
is the called DN

The system sends negative acknowledgement one time for a request that repeats. If the pulse packet that repeated is distorted, the system sends signal MF6 for negative acknowledgement. If the pulse packet that repeated is not distorted, the system sends signal MF11.

Switching from MF shuttle to MFPP-1

The local DMS supports switching for the CIS network. The switch can change from MFS register signaling to decadic, MFPP-2, or MFPP-1.

The MF shuttle switches to MFPP-1 after MF shuttle register signaling finishes. This action occurs in local electronic to toll AMTC-KE (E), through tandem E, call sequences for the present CIS network.

RGSIGSYS type NTRS14 (continued)

The backward signal MF4 informs the outgoing side that register signaling finishes correctly in MFS. The system sends the signal MF12 to the incoming side for acknowledgement of the received signal MF4. A special MF backward signal for switching from the MF shuttle to MFPP-1 in MFS is not present. The system records received backward signal MF4 like the switching from MFS to MFPP-1 register signaling. The MFPP-1 register signaling becomes active with called, calling, and category digits. The signaling becomes active without a new call attempt after the switch from MFS to MFPP-1.

The register signaling MFPP-1 becomes active after a delay set in field MFPPWAIT in field RGSIGSYS. Switching from MFS to MFPP-1 or MFS to MFPP-2 is not available for the same trunk.

The fourth parameter of the RGHYBRID structure determines the switching signaling.

The MFPP-1 signaling type uses the present hybrid structure with four elements. These elements are MF shuttle, decadic, ANI, and MFPP. The parameters of selector RGHYBRID for NTRS06 can be one of the following combinations:

- NTRS02
NTRS05
MF3
NTRS03 or NTRS14
- NTRS02
NTRS05
MF3
nil
- nil
NTRS05
MF3
nil
- nil
NTRS05
MF3
NTRS03 or NTRS14
- nil
nil
nil
NTRS03 or NTRS14

RGSIGSYS type NTRS14 (continued)

The user can enter the fourth parameter with MFPP-2 (NTRS03) or NTRS14.

Datafill in other tables

The user must enter the following tuples in table DEFDATA to support signaling type NTRS14:

Required datafill for table DEFDATA

DATATYPE	DEFAULT
NTRS14IC_VAR_AREA	NTRS14IC_VAR_AREA 1000 20 5 0 0 0 0 25

Datafill

The datafill for table RGSIGSYS type NTRS14 appears in the following table.

Field descriptions

Field	Subfield or	Entry	Explanation and action
RGSIGIDX		see subfield	<i>Register signaling index.</i> This field contains subfield RSS_CHAR_VECTOR.
	RSS_CHAR_VECTOR	alphanumeric 1 to 16 characters	<i>Register signaling system index.</i> Enter the customer defined register signaling index. This key is the key to table RGSIGSYS.
RSVAR		see subfield	<i>Register signaling variable area.</i> This field contains subfield RGSIGTYP.
	RGSIGTYP	NTRS14	<i>Register signaling type.</i> Enter the signaling type (NTRS14) and enter data for refinement DIR.
	DIR	C or OG	<i>Direction.</i> Enter IC for incoming trunks and enter data for refinements. These refinements are MF2TIME, MFTIME, MINMF, MAXMF, MINPAUSE, MAXPAUSE, REPLTIME, and DLYMFPP in the following section.. Enter OG for outgoing trunks and enter data for refinements. These refinements are MFTIME, PAUSEMF, MINMF2, MAXMF2, MINMF, MAXMF, REPLTIME, and MFWAIT in the section "DIR = OG".

RGSIGSYS type NTRS14 (continued)**DIR = IC**

If the entry in field DIR is IC, enter refinements MF2TIME, MFTIME, MINMF, MAXMF, MINPAUSE, MAXPAUSE, REPLTIME, and DLYMFPP. This process appears in the following table.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	MF2TIME	0 to 31	<i>Signal MF2 time.</i> Enter the duration of signal MF2 for incoming DMS in units of 10 ms. The nominal value is 50 ± 5 ms. The default is 20 (200 ms).
	MFTIME	0 to 10	<i>Multifrequency time.</i> Enter the duration of each frequency combination for incoming DMS. Perform this entry if the system sends signal MF6 or MF11 in units of 10 ms. The nominal value is 50 ± 5 ms. The default value is 5, which is 50 ms.
	PAUSEMF	0 to 15	<i>Pause multifrequency.</i> Enter the duration of silence between two signals in units of 10 ms. The nominal value is 60 ± 5 ms. The default value is 6, which is 60 ms.
	MINMF	0 to 15	<i>Minimum duration.</i> Enter the minimum duration of filtering for receiving each signal in incoming DMS in units of 10 ms. The nominal value is 0. The default is 0.
	MAXMF	0 to 15	<i>Maximum duration.</i> Enter the maximum duration of filtering for receiving each signal for incoming DMS in units of 10 ms. The entry in field MAXMF must be greater than the entry in field MINMF. The nominal value is 10. The default is 0.

RGSIGSYS type NTRS14 (continued)**Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 2 of 2)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	REPLTIME	0 to 6000	<i>Reply time.</i> Enter the timer value for the extended multiprocessor system (XMS)-based peripheral module (XPM) to wait for a reply signal in units of 10 ms. The nominal value is 10000. The default is 100, which is 1000 ms.
	DLYMFPP	0 to 100	<i>Delay multifrequency pulse packet.</i> Enter the duration in units of one ms before you send the first MF2 signal. The nominal value is 250. The default value is 25, which is 250 ms.

DIR = OG

If the entry in field DIR is OG, enter refinements MFTIME, PAUSEMF, MINMF2, MAXMF2, MINMF, MAXMF, REPLTIME, and MFWAIT. This process appears in the following table.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	MFTIME	0 to 10	<i>Multifrequency time.</i> Enter the duration of each frequency combination for outgoing DMS if the system sends MF6 or MF11 in units of 10 ms. The nominal value is 50 ± 5 ms. The default value is 5, which is 50 ms.
	PAUSEMF	0 to 15	<i>Multifrequency pause.</i> Enter the duration of silence between two signals in units of 10 ms. The nominal value is 60 ± 5 ms. The default value is 6, which is 60 ms.
	MINMF2	0 to 31	<i>Minimum time for MF2.</i> Enter the minimum duration of filtering for received MF2 signal in outgoing DMS in units of 10 ms. The nominal value is 0. The default is 0.

RGSIGSYS type NTRS14 (continued)

Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	MAXMF2	0 to 31	<i>Maximum time for MF2.</i> Enter the maximum duration of filtering for received MF2 signal in outgoing DMS in units of 10 ms. The entry in field MAXMF2 must be greater than the entry in field MINMF2. The nominal value is 10. The default is 0 .
	MINMF	0 to 15	<i>Minimum duration.</i> Enter the minimum duration of filtering for each signal in outgoing MDS. Enter this value during reception of only signal MF6 or MF11 with the same reason in units of 10 ms. The nominal value is 0. The default is 0.
	MAXMF	0 to 15	<i>Maximum duration.</i> Enter the maximum duration of filtering for each signal for outgoing DMS. Enter this value during reception of only signal MF6 or MF11 with the same reason in units of 10 ms. The entry in field MAXMF must be greater than the entry in field MINMF. The nominal value is 10. The default is 0.
	REPLTIME	0 to 6000	<i>Reply time.</i> Enter the timer value for the extended multiprocessor system (XMS)-based peripheral module (XPM) to wait for a reply signal in units of 10 ms. The nominal value is 10000. The default is 100 (1000 ms).
	MFWAIT	0 to 100	<i>Multifrequency wait.</i> Enter the duration of delay before the system sends the packet after receiving every MF2 signal in units of 10 ms. The nominal value is 250. The default is 25, which is 250 ms.

RGSIGSYS type NTRS14 (end)

Datafill example

Sample datafill for table RGSIGSYS type NTRS14 appears in the following example.

MAP example for table RGSIGSYS type NTRS14

RGSIGIDX								RSVAR	
EM SIGNAL									
NTRS14	OC	1000	20	5	0	0	0	0	25

RLOGCLAS

Table name

Remote Log Class Table

Functional description

Table RLOGCLAS contains class, threshold, suppression, and system information for the log reports that apply to remote nodes.

See table LOGCLASS for more information.

Datafill sequence and meaning

Enter data in table RLOGTAB before you enter data in table RLOGCLAS.

Table size

16 to 512 tuples

The system allocates memory according to the number of additional tuples.

Datafill

The datafill for table RLOGCLAS appears in the following table.

Field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
REPNAME		see subfields	<i>Report name.</i> This field contains subfields LOGNAME and REPNUM.
	LOGNAME	alphabetical, a maximum of four characters	<i>Log name.</i> Enter the log name. Refer to the <i>Log Report Reference Manual</i> for a list of log names that reside in the log system.
	REPNUM	-32768 to 32767	<i>Report number.</i> Enter the report number. If all report numbers are a requirement, enter 1. Note: If a minus (-) report number is in use for a given report name, perform the following action. Enter this report number before the other logs with the same report name.
CLASS		0 to 31	<i>Class.</i> Enter the class number that associates with the report name.

RLOGCLAS (continued)**Field descriptions (Sheet 2 of 2)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
THRSHOLD		0 to 255	<i>Threshold.</i> Enter the number that specifies the messages the system prints. Enter 0 to print all messages. If the entry is a value from 1 to 255, office parameter THRESHOLD_IS_SAMPLING in table OFCVAR controls the action for log thresholding.
SUPPRESS		Y or N	<i>Suppress.</i> Enter Y (yes) to indicate that the system does not generate a report or log. If the system does generate a report or log, enter N (no). If the entry in field THRSHOLD is a value from 1 to 255, and the report is output, the following condition occurs. Office parameter BUFFER_THRESHOLDDED_REPORTS in table OFCVAR controls the removal of reports that do not generate because of log thresholding.
TUNITS		-32768 to 32767	<i>Time units.</i> Enter the time, in minutes, when the register counts associated with a threshold report is reset to 0. A maximum of 100 different time units can occur. An entry of 0, or a negative value in this field means that the system generates all reports.
SYSLOG		Y or N	<i>System log.</i> Enter Y for a system log. All system logs are put in table LOGCLASS from the extension (EXT) files at loadbuild. If you do not want a system log, enter N.

Datafill example

Sample datafill for table RLOGCLAS appears in the following example.

RLOGCLAS (end)

MAP example for table RLOGCLAS

	REPNAME	CLASS	THRSHOLD	SUPPRESS	TUNITS	SYSLOG
MSL	-1	0	0	N	-1	Y
OMPR	200	22	0	N	0	N

Table history**BCS36**

Range of report numbers in field REPNUM was changed in BCS36.

RLOGDEV**Table name**

Remote Log Device Table

Functional description

The log output message classes for remote nodes appear in table RLOGDEV.

See tables LOGDEV, RLOGCLAS, and RLOGTAB for additional information.

Datafill sequence and meaning

You must enter data in the following tables before you enter data in table RLOGDEV.

- OFCENG
- OFCOPT

Table RLOGTAB uses table RLOGDEV.

Table size

The system allocates memory for 32 terminal devices.

Datafill

Datafill for table RLOGDEV appears in the following table.

1Field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
DEV		alphanumeric (a maximum of 12 characters)	<i>Device.</i> Enter the name of the terminal device as assigned in table TERMDEV.
ALT		alphanumeric (a maximum of 12 characters) or NONE	<i>Alternate.</i> Enter the name assigned in table TERMDEV to the terminal device to which the system sends the logs. The system sends the logs to this terminal device if the main terminal device does not operate. If an alternate device is not a requirement, enter NONE.

RLOGDEV (continued)**1Field descriptions (Sheet 2 of 2)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
CLASSES		0 to 31	<i>Classes.</i> Enter the class numbers assigned to the terminal device. If the entry is a block of consecutive classes, enter the first and last class in the block. Separate each entry by a space. If classes are 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, enter 1 5.
FORMAT		SCC2 or STD	<i>Format.</i> Enter SCC2 for the AT&T #2 switching control center format or STD for the standard format. Note: You can set this field to SCC2 if office parameter SCC2_LOGS in table OFCOPT is set to Y.
PRIORITY		Y or N	<i>Critical message prioritization.</i> Enter Y if the alarm level places the reports in priority. The system outputs the report with the highest alarm level at any specified time. Enter N if prioritization is not a requirement and the system outputs the reports in a chronological order. Note: You can set this field to Y if office parameter LOG_PRIORITIZATION in table OFCENG is set to Y.
GUAR		Y or N	<i>Guaranteed device.</i> Enter Y if the device is guaranteed. The device continues to run with the call processing or maintenance load. If the device is not guaranteed, enter N. The default value for this field is N.

Datafill example

Sample datafill for table RLOGDEV appears in the following example.

RLOGDEV (end)**MAP example for table RLOGDEV**

DEV	ALT	CLASSES	FORMAT	PRIORITY	GUAR
LP121	NONE	0-31	STD	N	N
T0	NONE	10	SCC2	Y	N

Table history**BCS36**

Continuation marks (CONTMARK) were removed as an option.

RLOGTAB

Table name

Remote Log Table Table

Functional description

Table RLOGTAB assigns a maximum of three output devices to receive logs from remote Support Operating System (SOS)-based nodes. Table NODNMTAB must contain all nodes in table RLOGTAB. To enter data in table NODNMTAB, add the correct information to the associated inventory table. The addition of link interface unit (LIU) Common Channel Signaling 7 (CCS7) in table LIUINV is an example of this entry. You must enter any output device that table RLOGDEV specifies.

The system automatically adds tuples for SOS nodes other than the computer module (CM), to table RLOGTAB. This condition occurs when the log subsystem recognizes these nodes. In the BCS32 and later versions, the operating company cannot add tuples to, or delete tuples from table RLOGTAB. If operating company personnel attempt this action, the following error message appears at the MAP terminal:

ONLY DEVICE ASSIGNMENTS CAN BE CHANGED IN TABLE RLOGTAB

The operating company can update any tuple to change a minimum of one of the three log device assignments in this tuple. New device names must appear in tables RLOGDEV and LOGDEV. To delete a device for any node, substitute the value NIL. Substitute this value in the position of the tuple that contained the device name.

The first tuple in table RLOGTAB is always tuple DEFAULT. This tuple speeds the entry of data in table RLOGTAB. The operating company uses this tuple to assign the same log devices to many remote SOS nodes in the switch. The first setting of tuple DEFAULT occurs before the operating company enters data. This setting does not assign log devices.

If the log system identifies a new remote SOS node, the log system creates a tuple for the node in table RLOGTAB. The system obtains device assignments in this tuple from the assignments in tuple DEFAULT at this time. The system passes the default tuple settings to the other tuples in the table.

If the operating company changes the datafill for the default tuple, the system checks all other tuples in the table. The system updates each tuple that had three device assignments that match in tuple DEFAULT before the change. The system updates the tuples to contain the default device assignments.

RLOGTAB (continued)

At the end of the update operation, the following message appears at the MAP terminal:

NEW DEFAULT DEVICES PROPOGATED TO nn NODES

The value nn identifies the number of nodes with previous log device assignments that match the assignments of the old tuple DEFAULT. The operating company updates these nodes to match the new tuple DEFAULT.

Datafill sequence and meaning

You must enter data in table RLOGDEV before you enter data in table RLOGTAB.

Table RLOGCLAS uses table RLOGTAB.

Table size

The table size is 0 to 2048 tuples

The number of tuples the system adds dynamically determines the table size.

Datafill

Datafill for table RLOGTAB appears in the following table.

Field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
NODENAME		alphanumeric (a maximum of 8 characters)	<i>Node name.</i> Enter the node name.
NODENUM		-32768 to 32767	<i>Node number.</i> This field is a read-only field. The logs system enters data in this field. The operating company cannot enter data in this field. Refer to the <i>Log Report Reference Manual</i> for additional information on the logs system.
DEV1		alphanumeric (a maximum of 12 characters)	<i>First output device.</i> Enter the name of the first output device entered before in table RLOGDEV.

RLOGTAB (end)**1Field descriptions (Sheet 2 of 2)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
DEV2		alphanumeric (a maximum of 12 characters)	<i>Second output device.</i> Enter the name of the second output device entered before in table RLOGDEV.
DEV3		alphanumeric (a maximum of 12 characters)	<i>Third output device.</i> Enter the name of the third output device entered before in table RLOGDEV.

Datafill example

Sample datafill for table RLOGTAB appears in the following example.

MAP example for table RLOGTAB

NODENAME	NODENUM	DEV1	DEV2	DEV3
DEFAULT	-1	NIL	NIL	NIL
M21	513	NIL	NIL	NIL

RMCONFIG**Table name**

Remote Access Configuration Table

Functional description

Note: The telnet server software currently does not use this table.

Table RMCONFIG configures the number of available telnet connections on a DMS. Each telnet connection requires a remote MAP (maintenance and administration position) (RMAP). The RMAP operates on the computing module (CM) of the DMS core. Each telnet connection requires a telnet process that operates on an Ethernet interface unit (EIU). This table specifies the maximum number of RMAP processes on the CM and the maximum number of telnet processes on each EIU that connects to the system.

The tuples that you must add to internal table CUSTFLDS for table formatting appear in Table, “CUSTFLDS”.

CUSTFLDS

TABFLD	FLDNAME	FSPEC	PRTPOS	AREAREF
RMCONFIG 1	INDEX	L_KEY	1	N
RMCONFIG 2	NODE	L_DATA\$NODE	1 0	S
RMCONFIG 3	SESSIONS	L_DATA	1 6	R

The tuples that you must add to internal table CUSTAREA for table formatting appear in Table “CUSTAREA”.

CUSTAREA

REFAREA	FLDNAME	FSPEC	PRTPOS	DISPLAY
RMTC_CM_DATA 1	RMAPCONN	NUM_RMAPSERVERS	2 0	TRUE N
RMTC_EIU_DATA 2	EIUINDEX	EIU_NUM	1 5	TRUE N
RMTC_EIU_DATA 3	TELNCONN	NUM_RMAPCLIENTS	2 0	TRUE N

Datafill sequence and meaning

You do not need to enter data in other tables before you enter data in table RMCONFIG.

RMCONFIG (continued)**Table size**

The table size is 0 to 32 tuples

Datafill

Datafill for table RMCONFIG appears in the following table.

Field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
INDEX		see subfield	<i>Index.</i> This field contains subfield TABLE_KEY.
	TABLE_KEY	0 to 31	<i>Table key.</i> This field is the key field of the table. Enter the index to the table.
NODE		CM or EIU	<i>Node.</i> Enter the name of the node, CM (computing module) or EIU (Ethernet interface unit). Note: If the entry in field NODE is CM, the entry in field TABLE_KEY must be 0 (zero).
SESSIONS		see subfield	<i>Sessions.</i> This field contains subfield NODE_NAME.
	NODE_NAME	see refinements	<i>Node name.</i> This subfield contains refinements for field NODE. If the entry in field NODE is CM, enter data in refinement RMAPCONN. If the entry in field NODE is EIU, enter data in refinements EIUINDEX and TELNCONN.
	RMAPCONN	0 to 32	<i>Remote MAP connections.</i> If the entry in field NODE is CM, enter data in this refinement. Enter a value to specify the maximum number of remote MAP (maintenance and administration position) (RMAP) processes.

RMCONFIG (continued)**Field descriptions (Sheet 2 of 2)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	EIUINDEX	0 to 4095	<i>Ethernet interface unit index.</i> If the entry in field NODE is EIU, enter data in this refinement. Enter a value to specify the EIU number.
	TELNCONN	0 to 32	<i>Telnet connections.</i> If the entry in field NODE is EIU, enter data in this refinement. Enter a value to specify the maximum number of telnet processes.

Datafill example

Sample datafill for table RMCONFIG appears in the following example.

MAP example for table RMCONFIG

INDEX	NODE	SESSIONS
0	CM	32
1	EIU	107 20

Table history**BCS36**

The following changes occurred:

- Subfields TABLE_KEY and NODE_NAME were added.
- Field names NUM_RMAPSERVERS, EIU_NUM, and NUM_RMAPCLIENTS were corrected to RMAPCONN, EIUINDEX, and TELNCONN in order.
- A node was added to field NODE.

BCS35

Table RMCONFIG was introduced.

RMCONFIG (end)

Additional information

This section provides information on how to enter data in table RMCONFIG.

Miscellaneous information

The RMAP server and the telnet server have a one-to-one relationship. Each active telnet session requires one telnet server that operates on the EIU. Each active telnet session requires one RMAP server that operates on the CM. A single EIU cannot support as many telnet servers as the CM can support RMAP servers. If this condition occurs, you need multiple EIUs to match the number of telnet and RMAP servers. Another method to match the number of servers is to limit the maximum number of RMAP servers on the CM.

RMMINV**Table name**

Remote Maintenance Module Table

Functional description

Table RMMINV performs functions similar to a maintenance trunk module (MTM) such as scanning of the service circuits, for example, dial pulse collection, test trunks, and alarm circuit packs. The remote maintenance module (RMM) is driven by the host line group controller/line trunk controller (LGC/LTC). The RMM can be located in the remote line concentrating module (RLCM), remote switching center (RSC), convertible RLCM, outside plant module (OPM), international LCM (IRLCM) switching configurations, Meridian cabinet remote module (MCRM), or remote digital line module (RDLM).

The RMM can be used remotely in one of the switching configurations described above. All switching configurations except RSC can have one RMM only, but RSC can be equipped with up to two RMMs.

The RMM is a single-shelf peripheral (NT6X13AA, NT6X13BA, NT6X13DA, NT6X1301, NT7X53AA) that contains two power converters (NT2X06AB and NT2X09AA), an RMM control card (NT6X74AB), a CODEC and TONE card (NT2X59AA), and space for 15 trunk circuits/service circuit packs. Product engineering code (PEC) NT6X13BA is the Caribbean RMM and NT6X13DA is the Turkish RMM.

The RMM terminates by means of two DS30A links (duplicated) on either the line cluster controller (LCC) or the remote cluster controller (RCC), depending on the configuration involved. Each DS30A link consists of 32 channels, 30 of which carry pulse code modulation (PCM) information and the other 2 are for messaging purposes. The RMM sends messages through DS30As to the LCCs/RCCs/DLMs and then by means of DS-1s to the host LGC/LTC if the RMM is part of a RLCM/RDLM or D30 to host ILGC/ILTC if the RMM is part of an IRLCM.

Table RMMINV identifies the RLCM/RSC/OPM/IRLCM/MCRM/RDLM site with the frame type, frame number, floor, row, frame position, equipment PEC, peripheral module (PM) load and executive program loaded, and C-side PM attached to each RMM.

RMMINV (continued)

Datafill sequence and implications

The following tables must be datafilled before table RMMINV:

- DLMINV
- LCMINV
- LTCPSINV
- RCCINV
- RCCPSINV
- SITE

Tables SITE, RCCINV, and RCCPSINV must be datafilled before table RMMINV if an RMM is a subordinate of an RCC or RCC variant.

Tables SITE and LCMINV must be datafilled before table RMMINV if an RMM is a subordinate of an LCM or LCM variant.

Tables SITE, RCCINV, RCCPSINV, and LTCPSINV must be datafilled before table RMMINV if an RMM is a subordinate of an LTC.

Tables SITE, LCMINV, and DLMINV must be datafilled before table RMMINV if an RMM is a subordinate of a DLM.

Table size

0 to 255 tuples

Memory is dynamically allocated for this table.

RMMINV (continued)**Datafill**

The following table lists datafill for table RMMINV.

Field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 6)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
RMMNAME		see subfields	<i>Remote maintenance module name</i> This field consists of subfields SITENM, PMTYPE, and RMMNO.
	SITENM	alphanumeric (up to 4 characters)	<i>Site name</i> Enter the site name assigned to the remote location. This name must also be datafilled in tables LCMINV, RCCINV, OPMINV, and SITE.
	PMTYPE	RCC2, RMM, or SRCC	<i>Peripheral module type</i> Enter the PM type.
	RMMNO	0 to 254	<i>Remote maintenance module number</i> Enter the RMM number. This number is unique by office, not unique by site.

RMMINV (continued)**Field descriptions (Sheet 2 of 6)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
FRTYPE		DLE, MCRM, OPE, RCE, RCME, or RLCM	<i>Frame type</i> Enter the frame type on which the RMM is equipped as follows: • Enter DLE (digital line equipment) if the RMM is used in the RDLM. • Enter MCRM if the RMM is used in the cabinetized Meridian SL-100. • Enter OPE if the RMM is used in the OPM. • Enter RCE if the RMM is used in the RSC. • Enter RCME if the RMM is used in the convertible RLCM configurations. • Enter RLCM if the RMM is used in the RLCM. Entries outside this range are invalid.
FRNO		0 to 511	<i>Frame number</i> Enter the number of the frame on which this RMM is equipped.
SHPOS		5, 21, 38, 55, 56	<i>Shelf position</i> Enter the number of the shelf on which the RMM is located as follows: • Enter 5 if the RMM is located in the OPE. • Enter 21 if the RMM is located in the RCME. • Enter 38 or 55 if the RMM is located in the RCE. • Enter 56 if the RMM is located in RLCM. Entries outside this range are invalid.

RMMINV (continued)**Field descriptions (Sheet 3 of 6)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
FLOOR		0 to 99	<i>Floor</i> Enter the number of the floor on which the PM is located.
ROW		A to H J to N P to Z AA to HH JJ to NN or PP to ZZ	<i>Row</i> Enter the number of the row in which the RMM is located.
FRPOS		0 to 99	<i>Frame position</i> Enter the position of the PM equipment frame.
EQPEC		6X1301 6X13AA 6X13BA 6X13DA 7X53AA 8X98AA FX14AA or MX85AA	<i>Equipment product engineering code</i> Enter the equipment PEC as follows: • Enter 6X1301 for cabinetized Meridian SL-100. • Enter 6X13AA for a regular RMM. • Enter 6X13BA for RMM - Caribbean. • Enter 6X13DA for RMM - Turkey. • Enter 7X53AA for RMM in the RDLM. • Enter 8X98AA for RMM on SRU. • Enter FX14AA for AIM based RMM controller. • Enter MX85AA for RCC2. Entries outside this range are invalid.

RMMINV (continued)**Field descriptions (Sheet 4 of 6)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
LOAD		alphanumeric (vector of up to 8 characters)	<i>Load</i> Enter the name given to the issue of the PM software (for a list of available names, see the batch change supplement for the appropriate BCS release).
EXECS		alphanumeric (up to 6 characters)	<i>Execs</i> Enter the exec lineup to be used for the RMM (for a list of available names, see the batch change supplement for the appropriate BCS release).
CSPMINFO		see subfields	<i>C-side peripheral module information</i> This field consists of subfields RMMSELECTOR, CSIDEPM, and CSIDPORT.
	RMMSELECTOR	RMDLML RMMILCM RMMMLCM RMMMLTC RMMRCC2 RMMRCC RMMRCCI RMMRCCO2 RMMSRCC RMMSRU	<i>Remote maintenance module selector</i> Enter the type of module in which the RMM is located.
	CSIDEPM	see subfields	<i>C-side peripheral module</i> This field consists of subfields PMT and EXTPMNO.

RMMINV (continued)**Field descriptions (Sheet 5 of 6)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	PMT	ALCM, ARCC, DLM, ELCM, ILCM, LCM, LTC, PRCC, RCC2, RCC, RCCI, RCO2, RMMLTC, SRCC, SRU, or TRCC	<i>Peripheral module type</i> Enter the PM type as follows: • Enter DLM if the entry in field RMMSELECTOR is RMMDLM. • Enter ILCM if the entry in field RMMSELECTOR is RMMILCM. • Enter ALCM, ELCM, or LCM if the entry in field RMMSELECTOR is RMMLCM. • Enter RCC, TRCC, ARCC, or PRCC if the entry in field RMMSELECTOR is RMMRCC. • Enter LTC or RCC if the entry in field RMMSELECTOR is RMMLTC or RMMRCC. • Enter PRCC for international PCM30 remote cluster controller (the PCM30 peripheral can be used if the entry in field RMMSELECTOR is RMMRCC or RMMRCCI). • Enter RMMLTC if the entry in field RMMSELECTOR is RMMLTC. • Enter RCC2 if the entry in field RMMSELECTOR is RMMRCC2. • Enter RCCI if the entry in field RMMSELECTOR is RMMRCCI. • Enter RCO2 if the entry in field RMMSELECTOR is RMMRCO2. • Enter SRCC if the entry in field RMMSELECTOR is RMMSRCC. • Enter SRU if the entry in field RMMSELECTOR is RMMSRU.

RMMINV (continued)**Field descriptions (Sheet 6 of 6)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
EXTPMNO		0 to 63	<i>External peripheral module number</i> Enter the external PM number to which the RMM is attached. Entries outside this range are invalid. This number must also be datafilled in either tables LCMINV, OPMINV, RCCINV, or DLMINV.

RMMSELECTOR = RMMLTC, RMMRCC2, RMMRCC, RMMRCCI, RMMRSRCC, or RMMRCO2

If the entry in field RMMSELECTOR is either RMMLTC, RMMRCC2, RMMRCC, RMMRCCI, RMMRSRCC, or RMMRCO2, datafill subfield CSIDPORT.

Conditional datafill for table RMMINV

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	CSIDPORT	0 to 63	<i>C-side port</i> Enter the number of the C-side port connected to the RMM as follows: • If the entry in field RMMSELECTOR is RMMRCC2, RMMRCO2, or RMMRSRCC, enter a value from 0 (zero) to 63. • If the entry in field RMMSELECTOR is RMMRCC, RMMRCCI, or RMMLTC, enter a value from 0 (zero) to 19.

Datafill example

An example of datafill for table RMMINV is shown below.

Note 1: Site REM2 has its RMM as part of an RLCM, while sites REM7 and REM8 have their RMMs as part of an RSC.

Note 2: Values 41, 182, and 199 are unique by office.

RMMINV (end)**Datafill example for table RMMINV**

EXEC	RMMNAME	FRTYPE	FRNO	SHPOS	FLOOR	ROW	FRPOS	EQPEC	LOAD
			CSPMINFO	CSIDPORT					
REM2 RSMEX	RMM	41	RLCM	1	56	2	A	4 6X13AA	RMMDA01
	RMMLCM		LCM	3					
REM7 RSMEX	RMM	182	RCE	1	38	2	A	4 6X13AA	RMMDA01
	RMMRCC		RCC	5	0				
REM8 RSMEX	RMM	199	RCEI	2	51	2	A	4 6X13AA	RMMDA02
	RMMRCC		PRCC	2	0				

Table history**TL06**

Added entry FX14AA to field EQPEC for AIM.

UK002

The following changes were made:

- CONTMARK field was removed.
- Explanation and action for entry 8X98AA was added for field EQPEC.

BCS36

Datafill sequence was revised and field PMT was corrected.

RMPCKT

Table name

Remote Maintenance Pack Circuit

Functional description

Remote maintenance pack circuit (RMPCKT) table contains the details of the

- universal maintenance pack (UMP) card in the Star Hub. The UMP provides line card diagnostic and maintenance capabilities to the peripheral module (PM) in which it is in. A UMP is defined as a trunk and has its own common language location identifier (CLLI) name.
- line maintenance unit (LMU) card in the Star Module. The LMU provides line card diagnostic and maintenance capabilities for lines connecting to the Star Module.

Table RMPCKT contains parameters for each UMP and LMU. Each tuple represents a logical definition of UMP or LMU cards. The tuple also contains all the necessary details about the Star Hub to which the UMP or LMU belongs.

Datafill sequence and implications

The following tables must be datafilled before table RMPCKT.

- CLLI (make sure the first UMP or LMU card is entered in table CLLI)
- PMLoads
- LNINV (make sure at least one line on the Star Hub is entered)

The following tables must be datafilled after table RMPCKT.

- ALMSCGRP
- ALMSDGRP
- ALMSC
- ALMSD

Table size

0 to 1000 tuples

RMPCKT (continued)**Datafill**

The following table lists datafill for table RMPCKT.

Field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
MPKEY		See subfields	Maintenance pack key. Enter the maintenance pack CLLI and maintenance pack index.
	MPCLLI	RMP, UMP, LMU	Maintenance pack CLLI. Enter the type of maintenance card in the Star Hub or Star Module.
	MPIND	0 to 999	Maintenance pack index. Enter the index number. 0 to 511 for UMP. 0-999 for LMU.
PM_NAME		See subfields	Peripheral module name. Enter the remote type, site, frame number, and unit number.
	REMOTYP		Remote type. Enter the remote PM type.
	SITE	alphanumeric	Site. Enter the site name assigned to the remote location.
	FRAME	0 to 511	Frame number. Enter frame number for the Star Hub.
	UNIT	0 to 2	Unit number. Enter the unit number where the maintenance pack resides.
SLOT_or_DRAWER			Slot or drawer. This field consists of subfields slot and drawer. Enter SLOT if a UMP is to be added. Enter DRAWER if an LMU .
	SLOT	0-37	UMP slot number. Enter the slot number of the UMP card.
	DRAWER	0-17	Drawer number. Enter the drawer number where the LMU resides.
CARDCOD		NTTR71AA NTTR73AA	Card code. Enter the maintenance card code version.
LOAD		TERM_LDINF O	Load file name. Enter the name of the UMP load as defined in table PMLOADS.

RMPCKT (continued)**Field descriptions (Sheet 2 of 2)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
TRAFSNO		0 to 127	Traffic separation. Enter the type of traffic separation or traffic analysis to be performed.
T_LINEATTR		alphanumeric (1 to 16 characters)	Table LINEATTR index. Enter the line attribute index number in table LINEATTR for each UMP. Also enter the values for subfield XLAPLAN and RATEAREA. Note: In the North American market, the default entry for T_LINEATTR is 0 NIL NIL.
	XLAPLAN	XLAPLAN_KEY	Translations plan. Default value is NIL.
	RATEAREA	NLCA_NILLA_0, NIL	Rate area. Default value is NIL.

Datafill example

The following example shows sample datafill for table RMPCKT.

MAP display example for table RMPCKT

RMPCKT									
MPKEY	PMNAME			SLOT_OR_DRAWER		CARDCOD	LOAD	TRAFSNO	
T_LINEATTR									
UMP 0	STAR	REM1	9 0	SLOT	13	NTTR73	UMPAK01	3	
1	NIL NIL								
UMP 1	STAR	REM1	0 1	SLOT	15	NTTR73	UMPAK01	4	
2	NIL NIL								
LMU 7	STAR	REM1	4 0	DRAWER	12	TR71AA	NILFNAME	0	
0	NIL NIL								

Table history**NA012**

Development activity 59007050 introduces changes to field T_LINEATTR. This field now accepts an alphanumeric string instead of an integer string.

NA011

Changed field SLOT to SLOT_OR_DRAWER with added subfields SLOT and DRAWER to support UMP in Star Hub and LMU in Star Module.

RMPCKT (end)

NA010

New table RMPCKT to support universal maintenance pack in Star Remote Hub.

ROTLCB

Table name

Remote Office Test Line Call Back Table

Functional description

Table ROTLCB and table ROTLSCSD drive the remote office test line (ROTL) facilities.

Tables ROTLCB and ROTLSCSD enable the incorporation of ROTL facilities into the DMS-100 family of switching systems. The remote office test line function allows a centralized automatic trunk test system, such as centralized automatic reporting on trunks (CAROT) or remote automatic measurement of performance and reporting on trunks (RAMPART), to automatically test outgoing and two-way trunks in a DMS-100.

The ROTL unit is connected to the DMS-100 by access lines and test ports. The two access lines are accessible from the direct distance dialing (DDD) network as subscriber lines. The CAROT or RAMPART system (referred to as CONTROL throughout this section) can access the ROTL unit through one of the two access ports, which must be connected as ground start lines. The two access lines behave as a two-line hunt group. In a DMS-100 office they are connected through card NT2X18AD (line-circuit card-type B) or equivalent line cards installed in the line module. Access lines for a DMS-200 switch are connected to a local class-5 switch.

Two ROTL unit test ports are used to originate tests. The ROTL test ports interface with the DMS switch through a trunk group with a pseudo common language location identifier (CLLI) of ROTLTP assigned in table CLLI. The two members of the trunk group consist of trunk circuits NT3X91AA (remote office test line circuit card).

These trunks must be assigned to tables TRKGRP, TRKSGRP, and TRKMEM with a trunk group type ROTL.

Each test port has four sense (scan) and four control (signal distributor) points associated with it. Table ROTLSCSD must be datafilled to identify the location of the scan cards and signal distributor cards that contain the scan and signal distributor points.

Circuits must not have been previously assigned to tables ALMSC, NWMSC and SCGRP before scan groups are assigned to table ROTLSCSD.

A maximum of six 105 test lines are used to terminate 105 test line calls in the near end office. The 105 test lines interface with the DMS through

ROTLCB (continued)

NT3X91AA trunk circuits. These trunks are contained in a trunk group with a pseudo CLLI of TERM105 assigned in table CLLI and must be assigned to tables TRKGRP, TRKSGRP, and TRKMEM with a trunk class code of TERM105. Code 105 in the code table and its associated route must be datafilled to allow a call to the 105 test line to route to the trunks.

One alarm scan (sense) point is used for reporting major alarms such as power failure to the DMS office. This requires that tables ALMSC and ALMSCGRP be datafilled with function equal to ROTLALM.

Datafill sequence and implications

The following tables must be datafilled before table ROTLCB.

- TRKMEM
- ALMSCGRP

Table size

0 to 11 tuples

Datafill

The following table lists datafill for table ROTLCB.

Field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
INDEX		see subfield	<i>Index</i> This field consists of subfield K.
	K	1 to 10	<i>Call back index</i> Enter the call back index that is specified in the priming digits of a call back request. A security call back is made to the directory number for this index and the specified authorization level is granted if the 1004-Hz unlocking signal is received.

ROTLCB (end)**Field descriptions (Sheet 2 of 2)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
AUTHORIZ		AUTO or MANUAL	<i>Authorization</i> Enter AUTO if a make busy request is allowed if the number of trunks out of service does not exceed the out-of-service limit. Enter MANUAL, if a make busy request is allowed even if the number of trunks out of service exceeds the out-of-service limit. The out of service limit is defined by office parameter ROTL_OUT_OF_SERVICE_LEVEL in table OFCENG.
DR		alphanumeric (up to 18 digits)	<i>Digit register</i> Enter the directory number (security call back number) for the call back index entered in subfield K.

Datafill example

An example of datafill for table ROTLCB is shown below.

For index 1, the authorization is AUTO and the directory number is 6211234.

For index 2, the authorization is manual and the directory number is 6221235.

MAP display example for table ROTLCB

INDEX	AUTHORIZ	DR
1	AUTO	6211234
2	MANUAL	6211235

Table history**BCS36**

Subfield K was added. Long field name for field DR was corrected.

ROTLSCSD**Table name**

Remote Office Test Line Scan And Signal Distributor Table

Functional description

This table is used to relate each test port with its sense (scan) and control (signal distributor) points.

For related information refer to table ROTLCB.

Datafill sequence and implications

The following tables must be datafilled before table ROTLSCSD.

- ROTLCD
- CLLI
- TRKGRP
- TRKSGRP
- TRKMEM

Table size

2 tuples

Datafill

The following table lists datafill for table ROTLSCSD.

Field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
TESTPORT		see subfields	<i>Test port</i> This field consists of subfields CLLI and MEMNAME.
	CLLI	ROTLTP	<i>Common language location identifier</i> Enter the pseudo fixed common language location identifier (CLLI) for the remote office test line (ROTL) test port. The pseudo CLLI must be previously entered in table CLLI.
	MEMNAME	0 to 9999	<i>External trunk number</i> Enter the external trunk number assigned to the trunk.

ROTLSCSD (continued)**Field descriptions (Sheet 2 of 2)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
SCTMTYPE		MTM	<i>Scan trunk module type</i> Enter MTM (maintenance trunk module) for the trunk module type on which the scan card is mounted. Any entry outside the range indicated for this field is invalid.
SCTMNO		0 to 2047	<i>Scan trunk module number</i> Enter the number of the trunk module on which the scan card is mounted.
SCTMCCT		0 to 29	<i>Scan trunk circuit number</i> Enter the trunk module circuit number to which the scan card is assigned.
SDTMTYPE		MTM	<i>Signal distributor trunk module type</i> Enter MTM for the type of trunk module on which the signal distributor card is mounted. Any entry outside the range indicated for this field is invalid.
SDTMNO		0 to 2047	<i>Signal distributor trunk module number</i> Enter the number assigned to the trunk module on which the signal distributor card is mounted.
SDTMCCT		0 to 29	<i>Signal distributor trunk circuit number</i> Enter the trunk module circuit number to which the signal distributor card is assigned.

Datafill example

An example of datafill for table ROTLSCSD is shown below.

This example shows the scan and signal distributor card locations for two test ports. The two test ports have a pseudo CLLI of ROTLTP.

ROTLSCSD (end)**MAP display example for table ROTLSCSD**

TESTPORT				
		SCTMTYPE	SCTMNO	SCTMCCT
		SDTMTYPE	SDTMNO	SDTMCCT
ROTLTP	0			
		MTM	2	2
		MTM	2	0

ROUTEMAP

Table name

Route Map Table

Functional description

Table ROUTEMAP functions as a look-up table to allow the DMS to redirect calls to new routes. Table ROUTEMAP uses information from tables OVR0-9 and RTECHAR in field KEY to provide the alternate route selection. Table ROUTEMAP provides the translations software with a new route index to tables OVR0-9.

Datafill sequence and meaning

Enter data in the following tables after you enter data in table ROUTEMAP.

- OVR0-9
- RTECHAR

Table size

The minimum table size is 0 tuples. The amount of memory store available determines the maximum size.

Datafill

Datafill for table ROUTEMAP appear in the following table.

Field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Description
RMAPKEY		see subfields	<i>ROUTEMAP key</i> This field is the key to the table. This field contains subfields TABID and RCNAME.
	TABID	OVRO to OVR9	<i>Table identifier</i> Enter the OVR table that results from the call translation. Enter data in refinement KEY. Entries outside this range are not correct.
	KEY	0 to 1023	<i>OVR table key</i> Enter the index to the tuple in the OVR table entered in subfield TABID.

ROUTEMAP (end)**Field descriptions (Sheet 2 of 2)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Description
NEWROUTE	RCNAME	alphanumeric (a maximum of 8 characters)	<i>Routing characteristic name</i> Enter the routing characteristic name previously entered in field RCKEY in table RTECHAR.
		see subfield	<i>New ROUTEMAP key</i> This field contains the information for the new route. This field contains subfield TABID.
KEY	TABID	OVRO to OVR9	<i>Table identifier</i> Enter the new OVR table to which the call routes. Enter data in refinement KEY. Entries outside this range are not correct.
		0 to 1023	<i>OVR table key</i> Enter the index to the tuple in the new OVR table entered in subfield TABID.

Datafill example

Sample datafill for table ROUTEMAP appear in the following example.

MAP example for table ROUTEMAP

RMPAKEY		NEWROUTE	
OVR4	2	OVR4	3

Table history**BCS34**

Table ROUTEMAP was introduced in BCS34.

RSDTLNE

Table name

Restricted Dial Tone LIne

Functional description

Table RSDTLNE is used to identify the state of RSDT lines.

Datafill sequence and implications

The LEN of an RSDTLNE tuple must be datafilled in table LNINV with a STATUS of Hardware Assigned/Software Unassigned (HASU), CUTOFF, or WORKING. The associated STATE field in table RSDTLNE is shown in the following table.

RSDTLNE field STATE values

Entry for office parameter RSDT_ENABLED	LEN status in table LNINV	LEN status in table RSDTLNE
N	HASU	UNDEFINED
N	WORKING	UNDEFINED
N	CUTOFF	UNDEFINED
Y	HASU (see note 1)	IN_EFFECT
Y	WORKING	ELIGIBLE
Y	CUTOFF	ELIGIBLE
Y	CUTOFF (see note 2)	IN_EFFECT
Note 1: The LEN becomes WORKING in table LNINV.		
Note 2: It is possible to put an RSDT IN_EFFECT line into a CUTOFF state in table LNINV.		

Table size

Table RSDTLNE has the same number of tuples as table LNINV.

RSDTLN (continued)**Datafill**

The following table lists datafill for table RSDTLN.

Field descriptions

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
LEN		<LEN>	LEN. For each line, this entry is equivalent to the key field in table LNINV.
STATE		ELIGIBLE, IN_EFFECT, or UNDEFINED	RSDT line state. The default value when datafilling a new LEN is UNDEFINED. All lines will have their state set to UNDEFINED when the RSDT_ENABLED office parameter is set to N. When the RSDT_ENABLED office parameter is set to Y, an RSDT eligible line (a line that is WORKING or CUTOFF in table LNINV) will have the value IN_EFFECT. The SERVORD NEW command on an RSDT IN_EFFECT line will update the state to ELIGIBLE, while the SERVORD command OUT will update the state of an RSDT eligible line to IN_EFFECT. Note: This field is read-only.
RSDTIDX		0	RSDT index. The RSDT index is the value of the RSDTIDX field in table DNROUTE. The default value for this field is 0. This field can be used for future enhancements.

Datafill example

The following example shows sample datafill for table RSDTLN.

MAP display example for table RSDTLN

LEN	STATE	RSDTIDX
HOST 00 1 00 06	IN_EFFECT	0

RSDTLN (continued)**Creating lists and counts of LENS for each RSDT status type**

To determine which LENS have a current RSDT state of IN_EFFECT or ELIGIBLE, a list can be obtained from table RSDTLN using a conditional list query command. The current total number of LENS with RSDT state of IN_EFFECT or ELIGIBLE can also be obtained using a conditional count query command. >table rsdtline

The following figures display examples of both types of conditional queries:

Example of a table query for a list of all LENS with a state of ELIGIBLE

```
>table rsdtline
TABLE RSDTLN
>list all (state eq eligible)
LEN                                STATE                                RSDTIDX
-----
HOST 00 1 00 06                    ELIGIBLE                                0
HOST 00 1 00 07                    ELIGIBLE                                0
```

Example of a table query for a list of all LENS with a state of IN_EFFECT

```
>table rsdtline
TABLE RSDTLN
>list all (state eq in_effect)
LEN                                STATE                                RSDTIDX
-----
HOST 00 1 00 06                    IN_EFFECT                                0
```


RSDTLNE (continued)

Example of a table query for a count of all LENs with a state of IN_EFFECT

```
>table rsdtline
TABLE RSDTLNE
>count (state eq in_effect
SIZE = 94
```

Error messages for table RSDTLNE

Error messages for table RSDTLNE (Sheet 1 of 2)

Error message	Description	Result
LEN: HOST 01 1 00 01ERROR: LEN MUST BE PRESENT IN TABLE LNINV	Atte mptng to add a tuple to RSDTLNE for a LEN that is not found in LNINV.	The addition fails and an error message is generated at the MAP.
LEN: HOST 01 1 00 01ERROR: INCOMPATIBLE LINE STATUS FOR RSDT	Atte mptng to add a tuple to RSDTLNE for a LEN that has a status of RESERVED or UNEQUIPPED in LNINV.	The addition fails and an error message is generated at the MAP.
LEN: HOST 01 1 00 01ERROR: INCOMPATIBLE LCC FOR RSDT LINE	Atte mptng to add a tuple to RSDTLNE for a LEN that does not have an LCC of 1FR or RES/1FR.	The addition fails and an error message is generated at the MAP.

RSDTLNE (continued)**Error messages for table RSDTLNE (Sheet 2 of 2)**

Error message	Description	Result
LEN: HOST 01 1 00 01ERROR: INCOMPATIBLE OPTIONS FOR RSDT LINE	Atte mptng to add a tuple to RSDTLNE for a LEN that has an RSDT incompatible options assigned.	The addition fails and an error message is generated at the MAP.
LEN: HOST 01 1 00 01ERROR: CARDCODE NOT SUPPORTED	Atte mptng to add a tuple to RSDTLNE for a LEN that has an unsupported card code.	The addition fails and an error message is generated at the MAP.
LEN: HOST 01 1 00 01 IMPROPER LINE STATELEN: HSOT 01 1 00 01 RSDT LINE CANNOT BE PUT OUT OF SERVICE	Atte mptng to delete a line from RSDTLNE that is not in IDL, LMB, HAZ, CUT, LO or PLO state.	The deketuib fails and an error message is generated at the MAP.
LEN: HOST 01 1 00 01 FAILED TO UPDATE TABLE RSDTLNE	A SERVORD command is attempting to modify a tuple in RSDTLNE.	The change fails and an error message is generated at the MAP.
LEN: HOST 01 1 00 01ERROR: LINE DATA IS NOT SUPPORTED BY RSDT	Atte mptng to add a tuple to RSDTLNE for a line with data that is incompatible with RSDT.	The addition fails and an error message is generated at the MAP.

RSDTLNE (end)

Warning messages for table RSDTLNE**Warning messages for table RSDTLNE**

Warning message	Description	Result
THIS FIELD CANNOT BE CHANGED	Attempting to change the STATE or RSDTIDX field in RSDTLNE	The change is not allowed and a warning message is generated at the MAP.
RSDTIDX VALUE WILL DEFAULT TO 0	Attempting to datafill a non-zero value as the RSDTIDX.	The command is successful and a warning message is generated at the MAP.

Table history**NA010**

This table was created.

RSM

Table name

Remote Service Module Table

Functional description

Table RSM is used by local or combined local/toll switches that are configured for remote operation.

Datafill sequence

Table MTAMDRVE must be datafilled after table RSM.

Table size

0 to 100 tuples

Field descriptions

Field names, subfield names, and valid data ranges for table RSM are described below.

Field descriptions for table RSM (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
RSM		0to127 or 0 to 511	<i>Remote service module number</i> Enter the number assigned to the remote service module (RSM). If the switch is an NT40, enter a number between 0 and 127. If the switch is a SuperNode, enter a number between 0 and 511.
FRAME		see subfields	<i>Line module frame</i> This field consists of subfields SITE and FRAME.

RSM (end)**Field descriptions for table RSM (Sheet 2 of 2)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	SITE	alphanumeric (4 characters)	<i>Site</i> Enter the remote site name where the RSM is located. The first character of the entry for the site name must be alphabetic.
	FRAME	0to127 or 0 to 511	<i>Remote line frame module number</i> Enter the number of the primary remote line frame module assigned to the RSM. If the switch is an NT40, enter a number between 0 and 127. If the switch is a SuperNode, enter a number between 0 and 511.

Datafill example

An example of datafill for table RSM is shown below.

The example shows datafill for a local SuperNode switch with one remote site (MERV) equipped with one RSM on the primary remote line frame module 0.

Datafill example for table RSM

RSM	FRAME
0	REM1 00

RTECHAR

Table name

ISDN Routing Characteristic Table

Functional description

Table RTECHAR associates a routing characteristic name (RCNAME) to several routing characteristics. The system uses RCNAME through translations and routing to select a route. The system selects a route according to the routing characteristics of the call.

Routing characteristics bearer capability (BC) and peripheral interface (PI) apply to Japan Public Network 7 (JPN7) ISDN user part (ISUP).

When a caller places an ISDN call, the system transmits an information element (IE) to the DMS central office switching center.

Note: The system accesses table RTECHAR when a caller places non-ISDN calls. Entries in table RTECHAR can define bearer capabilities. Non-ISDN calls with a specified bearer capability use table RTECHAR. Non-ISDN calls use table RTECHAR to obtain an RCNAME for re-routing and re-translation purposes.

The message SETUP is part of the information element. When the system receives message SETUP, the system accesses table RTECHAR. The system searches table RTECHAR for the RCNAME in the transmitted message SETUP. Table RTECHAR contains a list of RCNAMEs where each RCNAME has an assigned set of routing characteristics. If the system cannot find an RCNAME for a specified set of routing characteristics, the default value applies. The system associates the default value of NILNAME with the call. The default value of NILNAME appears in table RTECHAR.

Each routing characteristic has an internally defined default value. When a customer adds a tuple that contains the default value, and lists the tuple, the default value does not appear.

Datafill sequence and meaning

Enter data in the following tables after you enter data in table RTECHAR.

- RCNAME
- BCDEF

Enter data in the ISDN translations tables to initiate full ISDN translations.

RTECHAR (continued)**DMS 100E**

Set office parameter NUM_RC_EXT_BLKs in table OFCENG to one or more. If office parameter NUM_RC_EXT_BLKs does not have a value of one or more the system routes calls that use this parameter to treatment.

DMS 300

DMS 300 does not use RC_EXT_BLKs.

Table size

0 to 256 tuples

The system dynamically allocates data store for each tuple in table RTECHAR.

Datafill

Datafill for table RTECHAR appears in the following table.

Field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 6)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Description
RCKEY		see subfield	<i>Routing characteristic key</i> This field contains subfield RCNAME.
	RCNAME	alphanumeric (1 to 8 characters)	<i>Routing characteristic name</i> Enter the RCNAME that is a correct entry in table RCNAME.
GROUPRC		see subfields	<i>Group routing characteristic</i> This field contains subfields FIRSTRC and OTHERRC. Each RKEY can have one to seven GROUPRCs assigned.
	FIRSTRC	see subfields	<i>First routing characteristic</i> Enter values for the first routing characteristic. This subfield contains refinement RCSEL. A group routing characteristic can have one first routing characteristic assigned.

RTECHAR (continued)**Field descriptions (Sheet 2 of 6)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Description
	RCSEL	BC, CDN, OSA, PI, SR, or TNS	<i>Routing characteristic selector</i> Enter one of the entries with the associated refinements. Descriptions of the refinements appear in alphabetical order in the following list. Enter BC (bearer capability). Enter data in refinement BC. Enter CDN (called party number). Enter data in refinement CDNTON. Enter OSA (operator system access). Enter data in refinement OSA. Enter PI (protocol preference indicator). Enter data in refinement PI. Enter SR (service request). Enter data in refinement SR. Enter TNS (transit network selection). Enter data in refinement TNSTON.
	BC	alphanumeric (1 to 16 characters)	<i>Bearer capability name</i> If the entry in subfield RCSEL is BC, enter data in this refinement. Enter the bearer capability name as entered in table BCDEF. The default entry is 3_1KHZ. Go to subfield OTHERRC.

RTECHAR (continued)**Field descriptions (Sheet 3 of 6)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Description
	CDNTON	ABBR, IN, L, NA, NET, or NIL	<i>Called party number type of number</i> If the entry in subfield RCSEL is CDN, enter data in this refinement. Enter the required CDN type of number. The entry values appear in the following list: • Entry ABBR indicates the presence of a called number that contains an abbreviated number. • Entry IN indicates the presence of an international number. • Entry L indicates the presence of a called number that contains a 7-digit public number. • Entry NA indicates the presence of a called number that contains a 10-digit public number. • Entry NET indicates the presence of a called number that contains a variable private number. • Entry NIL indicates the CDN. Information element (IE) is not present. Digits can be in the keypad IE or the TNS IE. Go to subfield OTHERRC.
	OSA	NIL, PRIP, PUBA, or PUBP	<i>Operator system access</i> If the entry in subfield RCSEL is OSA, enter data in this refinement. Enter the required operator system access (OSA) selector. The entry values appear in the following list: • The NIL represents the OSA. The IE is not present. • The PRIP represents the attendant of a business group. • The PUBA represents the inter-LATA carrier operator. • The PUBP represents the operating company operator. Go to subfield OTHERRC.

RTECHAR (continued)**Field descriptions (Sheet 4 of 6)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Description
	PI	SUPREF SUPREQ or NOISUPRQ	<i>Protocol preference indicator</i> If the entry in subfield RCSEL is PI, enter data in this refinement. Enter the required number of protocol preferences ISUPREQ, ISUPREF, or NOISUPRQ. Go to subfield OTHERRC.
	SR	CFW, CLI, CUG, NIL, or NND	<i>Service request</i> If the entry in subfield RCSEL is SR, enter data in this refinement. Enter the required type of service request (SR). The entry values appear in the following list: • The CFW (call forwarding with reason) • The CLI (calling line identity) • The CUG (closed user group) • The NIL represents the SR. The IE is not present. • The NND (network name display) Go to subfield OTHERRC.
	TNS	NA, NIL, or US	<i>Transit network selection</i> If the entry in subfield RCSEL is TNS, enter data in this refinement. Enter the required type of transit network selection (TNS) selector. The entry values appear in the following list: • The NA represents the presence of public carrier digits. • The NIL represents the TNS. The IE is not present. • The US represents the presence of private carrier digits. Go to subfield OTHERRC.

RTECHAR (continued)**Field descriptions (Sheet 5 of 6)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Description
	OTERRC	see subfield	<i>Other routing characteristic</i> This field specifies the other routing characteristic of a grouping. This field does not specify the first routing characteristic (field FIRSTRC). This field contains subfield SEL. Each entry in field FIRSTRC can have a maximum of three entries assigned. These entries make a group routing characteristic (GROUPRC).
	SEL	BC, CDN, OSA, PI, SR, or TNS	<i>Routing characteristic selector</i> Enter one of the entries with the respective refinements. Descriptions of the refinements appear in alphabetical order in the following section. Enter BC. Enter data in refinement BC. Enter CDN. Enter data in refinement CDNTON. Enter OSA. Enter data in refinement OSA. Enter PI. Enter data in refinement PI. Enter SR. Enter data in refinement SR. Enter TNS. Enter data in refinement TNSTON.
	BC	alphanumeric (1 to 16 characters)	<i>Bearer capability name</i> If the entry in subfield SEL is BC, enter data in this refinement. Enter the bearer capability name entered in table BCDEF. The default entry is 3_1KHZ.
	CDNTON	ABBR, IN, L, NA, NIL, or NET	<i>Called party number type of number</i> If the entry in subfield SEL is CDN, enter data in this refinement. Enter the required CDN type of number. For an explanation of entries, see earlier refinement CDNTON.
	OSA	NIL, PRIP, PUBA, or PUBP	<i>Operator system access</i> If the entry in subfield SEL is OSA, enter data in this refinement. Enter the required operator system access (OSA) selector. For an explanation of entries, see earlier OSA refinement.

RTECHAR (continued)**Field descriptions (Sheet 6 of 6)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Description
	PI	ISUPREF ISUPREQ or NOISUPREQ	<i>Protocol preference indicator</i> If the entry in subfield SEL is PI, enter data in this refinement. Enter the required number of protocol preferences ISUPREQ, ISUPREF, and NOISUPRQ.
	SR	CFW, CLI, CUG, NIL, or NND	<i>Service request</i> If the entry in subfield SEL is SR, enter data in this refinement. Enter the required type of service request (SR). For an explanation of entries, see earlier refinement SR.
	TNS	NA, NIL, or US	<i>Transit network selection</i> If the entry in subfield SEL is TNS, enter data in this refinement. Enter the required type of transit network selection (TNS) selector. For an explanation of entries, see earlier refinement TNS.

Datafill example

Sample datafill for table RTECHAR appears in the following example.

MAP example for table RTECHAR

RCKEY	GROUPRC		CONTMARK	
NILNAME	\$		\$	
64KNAME	BC	64KDATA	\$	
	BC	64KDATA	SR	CLI
64KPUBP	BC	64KDATA	OSA	PUBP
	\$			
64KPUB	BC	64KDATA	CDN	L
	BC	64KDATA	CDN	NA
	BC	64KDATA	TNS	NA
			CDN	NA
			OSA	NIL
RCNAME1	BC	SPEECH	SR	CLLI
ISUPONLY	PI	ISUPREQ		
ISUPPREF	PI	ISUPREF		

Table history

BCS36

Subfield RCNAME was added in BCS36.

RTSALGO

Table name

Return-to-Service Algorithm Table

Functional description

Table RTSALGO improves the auditing algorithm by which the system-busied nodes and links return to service. This improvement occurs when observing the known hierarchical relationships between the different node types. Use the NET_BRANCH algorithm if the network branch is critical. Use the IOC_BRANCH algorithm if the input/output controller (IOC) branch is critical. If any of the above algorithms are not present, use the default algorithm, DEFAULT_BRANCH.

An algorithm is an array of node types. Nortel defines a set of algorithms when the load is first built. Samples of algorithms appear in the following list.

- Algorithm for the network branch
 - CMC_NODE NET_NODE TM_NODE CMC_NODE NET_NODE LM_NODE
 - CMC_NODE NET_NODE DCM_NODE RCT_NODE RCS_NODE RCU_NODE
- Algorithm for the IOC branch
 - CMC_NODE IOC_NODE TDC_NODE CMC_NODE IOC_NODE TC_NODE
 - RCT_NODE RCS_NODE RCU_NODE
- Algorithm for the default branch
 - CMC_NODE IOC_NODE NET_NODE CMC_NODE IOC_NODE TDC_NODE
 - CMC_NODE NET_NODE TM_NODE CMC_NODE IOC_NODE TC_NODE
 - CMC_NODE NET_NODE DCM_NODE CMC_NODE IOC_NODE DDU_NODE
 - CMC_NODE NET_NODE LM_NODE CMC_NODE IOC_NODE DLC_NODE
 - CMC_NODE NET_NODE DCM_NODE RLM_NODE CMC_NODE IOC_NODE
 - DPC_NODE RCT_NODE RCS_NODE RCU_NODE

See table RTSNT for associated information.

RTSALGO (continued)**Datafill sequence and meanings**

You do not need to enter data in other tables before you enter data in table RTSALGO.

Table size

The system automatically allocates memory for a maximum of four return-to-service branches.

Datafill

Datafill for table RTSALGO appears in the the following table.

Field descriptions

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
RTSBRNCH		see subfield	<i>Return-to-service algorithm key.</i> This field contains subfield RTS_BRNCH.
	RTS_BRANCH	COMBINED_BRANCH DEFAULT_BRANCH NET_BRANCH or IOC_BRANCH	<i>Return-to-service branch.</i> Enter COMBINED_BRANCH for the algorithm in use. This process occurs if the network branch and input/output controller (IOC) branch are critical or not critical. The load does not specify COMBINED_BRANCH. Use the DEFAULT_BRANCH. Enter DEFAULT_BRANCH for the default algorithm in use to return nodes to service if the user does not specify any nodes. Enter NET_BRANCH for the algorithm in use if the network branch is critical. Enter IOC_BRANCH for the algorithm in use if the IOC branch is critical.
RTSVECT		alphanumeric (1 to 16 characters)	<i>Return-to-service algorithm vector.</i> The entry in this field is a string of node types. Add a maximum of 119 node types. If less than 119 node types are necessary, end the list with a \$.

Datafill example

Sample datafill for table RTSALGO appears in the following example.

RTSALGO (end)

MAP example for table RTSALGO

RTSBRNCH		RTSVECT	
NET_BRANCH	(	CPU_NODE) (	MS_NODE)\$

Table history
BCS36

Subfield RTS_BRANCH was added in BCS36. The entry column for field RTSVECT was corrected.

Additional information

This section provides information on dump and restore procedures when you add data entry to table RTSALGO.

Dump and restore

The removal of table RTSALGO from the system occurs. When this process occurs, the algorithm that corresponds to the DEFAULT_BRANCH must change to an empty vector. This change occurs because the software determines the algorithm.

Before the restoration of table RTSALGO occurs, set the office parameter RTSALGOWRITE in table OFCSTD to Y (yes). After the restoration of the data occurs, set the parameter back to N (no) for write protection.

RTSNT

Table name

Return-to-service Node Types Table

Functional description

The purpose of table RTSNT is to improve the method by which the system-busied nodes and links return to service. This process occurs by observing the known hierachical relationships between the different node types.

The system keeps a set of queues, with each queue that corresponds to one node type. The system awakens the audit process every minute. The audit process steps through all nodes in the system. The audit process selects nodes and links that are in the system busy state. A node is in the system busy state or has system busied C-side link or links. When this condition occurs, the system places the node in the queue that corresponds to its own node type. The evaluation of the system occurs to determine if the system is critical. Every node has a queue maximum (field QMAX) associated with the node. Field QMAX specifies the maximum number of nodes of the node type that can be on the return-to-service queue. This numbe00000r is the maximum number before the system becomes critical. Table RTSNT contains the specifications for QMAXs. A network pair is down or a line module (LM) and its mate are down. These conditions constitute a critical condition.

While the audit system is active, the audit system first checks if the system is critical. If the system is critical, the system will run at priority 5, not 1. This process allows the system to operate more easily. The system begins to make return to service attempts on nodes in the return-to-service queues. When either of the branches is critical the system tries to repair that branch first.

Refer to table RTSALGO for related information.

Datafill sequence and meaning

You do not need to enter data in other tables before you enter data in table RTSNT.

Table size

The number of tuples is a system parameter. The number of tuples depends on the number of node types in the office.

RTSNT (continued)**Datafill**

Datafill for table RTSNT appears in the following table.

Field descriptions

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
NODETYPE		see subfield	<i>Node type key.</i> This field contains subfield NODE_TYPE.
	NODE_TYPE	alphanumeric (1 to 12 characters)	<i>Node type.</i> Enter the node type of the different nodes and links.
QMAX		0 to 4095	<i>Queue maximum.</i> Enter the maximum number of the node type that are on a return-to-service queue. This entry occurs before the system becomes critical.
DEFAULT		Y or N	<i>Default.</i> Enter Y if the system calculates a default value for field QMAX. To use this option, you must enter 0 in field QMAX. Or, enter N. If the entry is N, set field QMAX to any desired value except 0.

Datafill example

An example of datafill for table RTSNT appears in the following chart.

MAP example for table RTSNT

NODETYPE	
QMAX	DEFAULT
GMS_NODE	
4095	Y

Table history**BCS36**

Field NODETYPE was added in BCS36.

RTSNT (end)

Additional information

This section provides information on dump and restore procedures when you enter data in table RTSNT. This section provides a sample list of the node to queue relationship that table RTSNT provides.

Dump and restore

The removal of table RTSNT from the system occurs for each node type. When the system sets field DEFAULT to Y, change field QMAX to 0. The software accepts this value when the default option is in use.

Node to queue relationship

Table RTSNT provides a sample list of the node to queue relationship that appears in the following Table “RTSNT”.

Node/queue relationship in table RTSNT

NODETYPE	QMAX	DEFAULT
CPU_NODE	2	Y
MS_NODE	1	Y
NET_NODE	2	Y
TM_NODE	3	Y
LM_NODE	1	Y
DCM_NODE	1	Y
IOC_NODE	2	Y
TC_NODE	2	Y

SAAUTO

Table name

Automatic Service Analysis Table

Functional description

- Table SAAUTO defines when a session is in use for manual service analysis (MSA) or automatic service analysis (ASA). When the session is automatic, the table defines:
- the analysis time intervals
- the frequency of the analysis
- the target number of calls to be sampled
- the sampling criteria
- Table SAAUTO allows the operating company to define how the system presents output from the ASA session:
- in a call-by-call report
- a summary of the last 100 calls
- both call-by-call and summary data.

Service analysis allows the operating company to monitor and analyze traffic on the DMS switch. The MSA requires a dedication MSA position, which a service analyst operates. The service analyst monitors the call and inputs subjective data on the quality of service. The ASA allows the supervision of traffic quality without a dedicated position or analyst. The collection of data on internal and external problem occurs.. The ASA can not monitor the speech path and enter analyst observed events.

At any time, a maximum of five service analysis sessions can be on the switch. Define each session as either MSA or ASA. Identify each session by a fixed number. Each session can monitor and analyze traffic separate from the other session.

Each ASA session can have up to five slots defined. No two slots of the same session can overlap. The slots can be next to the other slot.

The system supports ASA on the DMS-300 for the following gateway trunks:

- IT (T101 testline)
- PL (private line)
- CCITT signaling system R1

SAAUTO (continued)

- CCITT signaling system R2 (digital only)
- CCITT signaling system No. 5
- CCITT signaling system No. 6
- CCITT signaling system No. 7, telephone user part (TUP) blue book
- CCITT signaling system No. 7, TUP red book
- T/SPS signaling system No. 7, TUP plus (TUP+)
- CCITT signaling system No. 7, ISDN user part (ISUP) blue book
- United Kingdom national user part (BTUP) (BTNR167)

Table SAAUTO is a change-only table.

See table SASPEC for associated information.

Target calls parameters

The DMS switch attempts to distribute the target number of calls evenly for a session slot over the datafilled time period. The following conditions can distort the distribution:

- Low number of calls that require the sample process. The ASA monitors up to ten calls at the same time. When a session set samples ten calls over an hour, the switch can analyze all ten calls. The switch can analyze these calls in the first few minutes. A session set to sample 600 calls over an hour returns a distribution of approximately ten calls a minute.
- Calls with a long average holding time. The longer the holding time of the sampled calls, the lower the rate at which ASA samples.
- Low levels of traffic of the required standards.

A long session of several hours with a high number of target calls (over 1000) obtains optimum distribution.

The range of calls an ASA session samples is 0 to 4010.

Command SACONTROL

The command interpreter (CI) command SACONTROL queries the status and change the settings of the service analysis system.

Datafill sequence and meaning

You must enter data in table SASPEC before you enter data in table SAAUTO.

SAAUTO (continued)**Table size**

5 tuples

Datafill

Datafill for table SAAUTO appears in the following table.

Field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
SESSION		see subfield	<i>Session.</i> This field is the key to the table and contains the subfield KEY.
	KEY	1 to 5	<i>Key.</i> Enter the key to the table.
CONTROL		see subfield	<i>Control.</i> This field contains subfield MODE.
	MODE	AUTOMATIC or MANUAL	<i>Service analysis mode.</i> Enter AUTOMATIC if the system reserves the session for automatic analysis and datafill refinement ASA. Enter MANUAL if the system reserves the session for manual analysis. The refinements do not require datafill.
ASA		see subfield	<i>Automatic service analysis.</i> This field contains up to five multiples of subfields START, STOP, FREQ, TARGET, OUTFORM, and SASPIND. Separate each subfield with a single space. If less than five multiples are required, end the list with a \$.
	START	see subfields	<i>Start.</i> This field contains subfields DATE and TIME. Separate each subfield with a single space.
	DATE	1 to 366	<i>Start date.</i> Enter the day of the year at which the session starts analysis.
	TIME	0000 to 2359	<i>Start time.</i> Enter the time of the day at which the session starts analysis. The format is HHMM.

SAAUTO (continued)**Field descriptions (Sheet 2 of 2)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	STOP	0000 to 2359	<i>Stop.</i> Enter the time when the session stops the analysis. The format is HHMM. The stop time (field STOP) precedes the start time (field START). When this process occurs, the automatic service analysis (ASA) considers the stop time to be in the next day.
	FREQ	DAILY ONEOFF or WEEKLY	<i>Frequency.</i> Enter the frequency of the analysis.
	TARGET	1 to 4000	<i>Target.</i> Enter the number of calls that require the sample process for the analysis.
	OUTFORM	FULL PERCALL or SUMMARY	<i>Output form.</i> Enter the form of output required. Enter FULL for call-by-call and summary data. Enter PERCALL for data output on a call-by-call base. Information includes treatment or backward signals the system applies or receives during the call. Enter SUMMARY if a summary is output after every 100 calls during the sample process, or at the end of the analysis. The system presents information in a packed hex format for machine reading.
	SASPIND	1 to 50	<i>Table SASPEC index.</i> Enter the index in table SASPEC. The entry in this field provides the selection standards for the ASA session.

Datafill example

Sample datafill for table SAAUTO appears in the following example.

SAAUTO (end)

MAP example for table SAAUTO

SESSION	CONTROL
5	
AUTOMATIC (12 0400 0800 DAILY 3 FULL 16)	
(3 0011 2359 WEEKLY 2000 SUMMARY 49) \$	

Table history

BCS36

Table SAAUTO was introduced in BCS36.

Additional information

This section provides information on dump and restore procedures for table SAAUTO.

Dump and restore

Normal dump and restore procedures apply.

SACB

Table name

Subscriber Activated Call Blocking (SACB)

Functional description

Table SACB associates a North American call class to a string of destination digits. Table SACB sets the call class based on the non-prefix digits.

Call classes IDDD, OPRA, TOLL, and ZROM are based on the prefix digits of the dialed number and cannot be assigned in table SACB.

A new subscriber activated call blocking call class (SACBCC) FPBALLOW is added for table SACB in NA011. The call class is described below:

The operating company can block all calls originated from a line by persons who do not have the personal identification number (PIN) of the subscriber. The call classes to be restricted are specified when adding SACB to the subscriber line. FPB functionality can be added to a line through the subfield SACBCC in a SERVORD session. When FPB is added to a line with other call classes, FPB overrides the other call classes. Fraud Prevention Allow (FPBALLOW) permits calls without a PIN. The operating company can enter a small set of callable numbers without a PIN such as 911 or a repair number. The callable numbers chosen by operating company personnel such as 911 or 611 are entered in subfield FPBALLOW in table SACB.

The restricted call classes are specified when adding the SACB option to the subscriber line. The addition of the SACB option is done using the service order system (SERVORD). The SACB feature is controlled by an access code. The PIN assigned to the SACB feature activates or deactivates the feature.

The operating company is provided with a boolean function, SACB suspend (SACBSUS). SACBSUS can be set to Y or N. SACBSUS set to Y compares the dialed number with numbers entered in the FPBALLOW subfield. If the numbers match, the call is allowed to proceed. If the numbers do not match, a busy treatment is the result. If SACBSUS is set to N and FPB is on the line, the dialed digits are compared with numbers entered in the FPBALLOW subfield. If the digits match, the call is allowed to proceed. If the digits do not match, the call is restricted and the PIN is required. If FPB is not on the line, a check is made for other call classes.

Note 1: Emergency calls must complete, without regard to the SACB restrictions assigned to the subscriber line. Therefore, 911 calls and calls dialed as 0- complete provided they are datafilled against FPBALLOW in table SACB.

SACB (continued)

Note 2: Subscriber activated call blocking is only valid for residential (RES) or Meridian Digital Centrex (MDC) lines.

Datafill sequence and implications

FPBALLOW affects the SACB data schema table.

There is no requirement to enter data in other tables before entering data in table SACB.

Table size

0 to 32000

Memory is allocated dynamically.

Datafill

The following table lists datafill for table SACB.

SACB (continued)**Field descriptions**

Field	Subfield	Entry	Explanation and action
DIGITS		numeric (up to 18 digits)	<i>Digits</i> . Restricted to 8 digits . Enter the digits that compare to the non-prefix dialed digits. If the digits are an exact match, the indicated call class is assigned. For example, to assign a toll directory assistance (TDAS) call class to a call dialed as 1+NPA-555-1212, enter NPA555 in field DIGITS. Note: To minimize the impact on real-time translation, digit are checked one time. The first digits reported from peripheral processing to central control for translation must match all the digits in field DIGITS as digits.
	SACBCC	LDAS, TDAS, I800, I900, I976, FPBALLOW, FPB, TOLL, ZROM, OPRA, IDDD, or SPEC	<i>Subscriber activated call blocking call class</i> Enter the subscriber-activated call blocking (SACB) call class from the following list: • LDAS (local directory assistance [411 or equivalent]) • TDAS (toll directory assistance [all 1 555]) • I800 (800 Information services) • I900 (900 Information services) • I976 (976 Information services) • FPBALLOW (fraud prevention blocking allowed numbers) • SPEC (special [repair office or maintenance]) Note: FPBALLOW holds the numbers for calls that are allowed with FPB, for example, 911.

SACB (end)

Datafill example

The following example shows sample datafill for table SACB.

MAP display example for table SACB

DIGITS	SACBCC
411	LDAS
555	TDAS
611	SPEC
800	I800
900	I900
976	I976
911	FPBALLow

SACODES

Table name

Service Analysis Codes (SACODES) Table

Functional description

Table SACODES contains data that command CAT (category) in the MAP (maintenance and administration position) in which directories GWSA and SAEDIT uses or refers. The data in the table maps a two-digit code to a different service analysis (SA) observational category. The service analysis operators use codes to classify the effectiveness or ineffectiveness of a call. When the operator enters the code through command CAT, the system identifies the code in table SACODES. The observational category that the code represents, appears on the SA MAP display.

A maximum of 90 numeric codes map to 90 observational categories. The codes and categories are in table SACODES. The administrator can add, delete or edit codes and categories.

Refer to the *DMS-100 Family Commands Reference Manual* for additional information on command CAT.

Datafill sequence and meaning

You do not need to enter data in other tables before you enter data in table SACODES.

Table size

90 tuples

Datafill

Datafill for table SACODES appears in the following table.

Field descriptions

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
SACODES		10 to 99	<i>Service analysis codes.</i> This field is the key field for table SACODES. Enter a number from 10 to 99.
CATEGORY		alphanumeric (a maximum of 10 characters)	<i>Category.</i> Enter the category. Each entry in field SACODES must have a different entry in field CATEGORY. The default is a blank string, ten spaces long.

SACODES (end)

Datafill example

Sample datafill for table SACODES appears in the following table.

MAP example for table SACODES

SACODES	CATEGORY
10	OKNAS

Table history

BCS35

Table SACODES was introduced in BCS35.

SAIDOFc**Table name**

Speech Activated Intelligent Dialing Optionality Table

Functional description

This table controls software optionality for two new features, Speech Activated Intelligent Dialing (SAID) Enhanced Signaling Protocol (AN0831) and Network Facility Access (NFA) Stringing of Digits (SOD) (AN0434). Adding tuples to table SAIDOFc activates these functionalities upon datafill.

Datafill sequence and implications

There is no requirement to datafill other tables prior to table SAIDOFc. This table is active upon initial program load.

Table size

Table SAIDOFc is statically allocated at 4 entries.

Datafill

The following table lists datafill for table SAIDOFc.

Field descriptions for table SAIDOFc

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
SAIDOPTN		SAID_SOD ASSV_CONTEXT ASSV_QUERY ASSV_PROGRAM	<i>SAID option</i> Enter the name of the service to activate.

Datafill example

The following example shows sample datafill for table SAIDOFc.

MAP display example for table SAIDOFc

SAIDOPTN

SAID_SOD
ASSV_CONTEXT

In this example, SOD is allowed. Also, Assisted Service call context messages will be sent, depending on the datafill of tables ASSVFEAT and ASSVLINK.

SAIDOF (end)

However, Assisted Service query and program request messages will be ignored.

Table history

NA002

Table SAIDOF was created.

SASPEC**Table name**

Service Analysis Specification Table

Functional description

Table SASPEC defines the selection standards of calls that require analysis for the Automatic Service Analysis (ASA) system.

Datafill sequence and meaning

You do not need to enter data in other tables before you enter data in table SASPEC.

Table size

0 to 50 tuples

Datafill

Datafill for table SASPEC appears in the following table.

Field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 4)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
SASPIND		numeric (1 to 50)	<i>Service analysis specification indicator</i> This field is the key to table SASPEC. Enter a numeric value to specify the service analysis specification indicator.
SG		GW	<i>Signaling group</i> Enter GW to specify the signaling group that applies for Automatic Service Analysis (ASA).
ICSELTYP		ANY, CCT, or TT	<i>Incoming call selection type</i> Enter data in this field to specify the incoming call selection type. The description appears in the following list: • If any call can proceed through, enter ANY. • If selection by circuit is a requirement, enter CCT and datafill refinements GROUP and EXTERN. • If selection by signaling type is a requirement, enter TT.

SASPEC (continued)**Field descriptions (Sheet 2 of 4)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
GROUP		alphanumeric (1 to 16 characters)	<i>Trunk group</i> Enter data in this field if the value in field ICSELTYP is CCT. Enter a character string to specify a trunk group.
EXTERN		numeric (0 to 9999)	<i>External circuit number</i> Enter data in this field if the value in field ICSELTYP is CCT. Enter a numeric value to specify the external circuit number. If an external circuit number is not a requirement, leave this field blank.
OGSELTYP		ANY, CCT, or TT	<i>Outgoing call selection type</i> Datafill this field to specify the outgoing call selection type. The description of this process appears in the following list: • If any call can proceed through, enter ANY. • If selection by circuit is a requirement, enter CCT and enter data in refinements GROUP and EXTERN. • If selection by signaling type is a requirement, enter TT.
GROUP		alphanumeric (1 to 16 characters)	<i>Trunk group</i> Enter this field if the value in field ICSELTYP is CCT. Enter a character string to specify a trunk group.
EXTERN		numeric (0 to 9999)	<i>External circuit number</i> Enter data in this field if the value in field ICSELTYP is CCT. Enter a numeric value to specify the external circuit number. If an external circuit number is not a requirement, leave this field blank.

SASPEC (continued)**Field descriptions (Sheet 3 of 4)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
DIGSEL		ANY or SEL	<i>Digit selection type</i> Enter data in this field to specify the digit selection type. The description of this process appears in the following list: • If digit selection does not occur, enter ANY. • If selection is a requirement, enter SEL. Enter refinements ICOFFTYP, OCOFFTYP, and DIGITS. This option is available to offices with the optional digit selection feature package, NTXU16.
ICOFFTYP		NATL, INTL, or TIEROUTE	<i>Incoming call connected office type selection</i> Enter data in this field if the value in field ICSELTYP is CCT. The description of this process appears in the following list: • Enter NATL if the incoming call that connects the office type is national. • Enter INTL if the incoming call that connects the office type is international. • Enter TIEROUTE if the incoming call that connects the office type is tie route.
OCOFFTYP		NATL, INTL, or TIEROUTE	<i>Outgoing call connected office type selection</i> Enter data in this field if the value in field ICSELTYP is CCT. Entry values for this field appear in the following list: • Enter NATL if the outgoing call that connects to office type is national. • Enter INTL if the outgoing call that connects to office type is international. • Enter TIEROUTE if the outgoing call that connects office type is tie route.

SASPEC (end)**Field descriptions (Sheet 4 of 4)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
DIGITS		numeric 1 to 18 digits (0 to 9, B, or C)	<i>Digits</i> Enter data in this field if the value in field ICSELTYP is CCT. Enter one or more digits.
USRCLSS		ANY, SUBSCRIBER, or OPERATOR	<i>User class</i> Datafill this field to specify call selection based on the common calling party category of the call. The description appears in the following list: Enter ANY if a user class selection is not a requirement. Enter SUBSCRIBER if subscriber based call selection applies. This option is available to offices with the optional user class feature package, NTXU16. Enter OPERATOR if operator based call selection applies. This option is available to offices with feature package NTXU16.

Datafill example

Sample datafill for table SASPEC appears in the following example.

MAP example for table SASPEC

SASPIND SG

```

1      GW ANY ANY ANY SUBSCRIBER
2      GW CCT ISUP2W TT C7 ANY OPERATOR
3      GW TT R1 CCT N50G 8 INTL NATL A123 ANY
4      GW CCT TUP2W 1 ANY INTL NATL 12 ANY
5      GW ANY TT TUP ANY SUBSCRIBER
6      GW TT C7 TT C7 INTL INTL 444 ANY
7      GW CCT R1IC 2 CCT R10G 4 NATL NATL 555 ANY

```

Table history**BCS36**

Table SASPEC was introduced according to feature AE1125.

SATOVER

Table name

Double Satellite Override Table

Functional description

Table SATOVER lists common language location identifiers (CLLI). The CLLI belong to trunk groups connected to a distant office through a satellite link. These trunk groups connect to each other.

An incoming trunk group receives signals through a satellite link. The system does not normally permit trunk group to connect to an outgoing trunk group that transmits signals through satellite. Table SATOVER uses an override field to define when the connection can occur. An attempt to create a connection of this type provides access to table SATOVER. If the trunk groups do not connect to a distant end through a satellite link, access to this table does not occur.

Datafill sequence and meaning

You must enter data in table CLLI before you enter data in table SATOVER.

Table size

0 to 8192 tuples

The maximum size of this table is 8192 tuples. The highest ADNUM value of a CLLI determines storage for table SATOVER. The highest ADNUM value rounds to the nearest multiple of 32.

SATOVER (continued)

Datafill

Datafill for table SATOVER appears in the following table.

Field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
FROM\$TO		see subfields	<i>From CLLI to CLLI.</i> This field contains subfields CLLIA and CLLIB.
	CLLIA	alphanumeric (1 to 16 characters) or ALL	<i>First from or to CLLI.</i> Enter the CLLI of a trunk group that connects to the distant office through a satellite link. This CLLI must appear as an entry in table CLLI. Allow trunk groups that connect to the distant office through a satellite link the following condition. Allow these trunk groups to connect to a specified trunk group that also connects to the distant office through a satellite link. If this condition occurs, enter ALL in this field and enter data in table CLLI to add the CLLI value ALL.

SATOVER (end)**Field descriptions (Sheet 2 of 2)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
OVERRIDE	CLLIB	alphanumeric (1 to 16 characters) or ALL	<i>Second from or to CLLI.</i> Enter the CLLI of a trunk group that connects to the distant office through a satellite link. This CLLI must appear as an entry in table CLLI. The entry ALL is not correct for this field.
		Y or N	<i>Override.</i> Enter Y if a double satellite connection can occur. Enter N if a double satellite connection cannot occur. If the two CLLIs do not appear in the table, the default value is N. In general, a Y entry overrides an N entry. Entries with an override of N do not occur because N is the default. These entries do not occur because the table does not contain two CLLIs. The connection can occur if the same two CLLIs appear two times in the table. If one of the CLLIs contains an override of Y and the other contains an override of N, the connection occurs. This connection agrees with the last record entry. Other entries that contain the value ABCD do not determine if connections to or from ABCD occur. This condition occurs if field CLLIA contains the value ALL, field CLLIB contains the value ABCD, and field OVERRIDE contains Y.

Datafill example

Datafill for table SATOVER appears in the following example.

MAP example for table SATOVER

FROM\$TO OVERRIDE

ALL VCR01CAN Y

SAUSERS

Table name

Service Analysis Users Table

Functional description

Switching units that have feature package NTX065 (Service Analysis) require table SAUSERS. Table SAUSERS records switching unit-dependent data for each service analysis user. Table SAUSERS identifies the MAP (maintenance and administration position) location. Table SAUSERS provides monitor information associated with each service analysis.

Service analysis assignment of the external trunk number and the code of the trunk group can occur. Service analysis assignment occurs when the monitored connection is a dedicated local trunk on a DMS-300 Gateway switching unit.

A monitored connection can be a correct local or remote directory number (DN), that is not on a DMS-300 Gateway switching unit. In this occurrence, the system requires the following information:

- a correct local or national DN, with prefix digits
- a correct local direct DN dialback
- a pretranslator name for the local or national DN
- the serving numbering plan area (NPA) code entered in the pretranslator
- memory that the system allocates for the maximum number of ten local or remote monitor connections required for service analysis

The local billing DN entries in field BILLDN allow entry and validation of variable length DNs (VARDN). The VARDN supports the Universal DN format, which uses a maximum of 15 digits.

The remote monitor data in table SAUSERS includes field PIC. Field PIC contains the abbreviated name of a carrier. The operator uses field PIC when the dialback connection occurs over an outgoing access to carrier (ATC) trunk. The default value is NOCAR. Entry of value NOCAR occurs in field PIC when the dialback connection does not occur over an ATC trunk. The operator enters the abbreviated name of the carrier. Correct PIC names are the names entered in table OCCNAME.

Table SAUSERS defines the value DFLT as the default value for field MONMODE.

SAUSERS (continued)**Table initialization**

Table control initializes the ten entries in table SAUSERS with the default values. Table control uses the default values that appear in the following table, “SAUSERS”.

Default values in table SAUSERS

Field name	Value
USER	\$
MONMODE	DFLT

Datafill sequence and meaning

Enter data in tables PICNAME and OCCNAME before you enter data in table SAUSERS.

Table size

10 tuples

The system allocates memory for the maximum number of local or remote monitor connections assigned for service analysis. The maximum number of local or remote monitor connections is 10.

Datafill

Datafill for table SAUSERS appears in the following tables.

Field descriptions

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Description
KEY		0 to 9	<i>Key.</i> Enter the index in table SAUSERS. Entries out of this range are correct.
USER		alphanumeric (1 to 8 characters)	<i>User.</i> Enter the login identifier of the service analysis user.
SAMODATA		see subfields	<i>Service analysis monitor data.</i> This field contains subfields MONMODE, CLLI, EXTERN, PIC, DBKDN, BILLDN, SNPA, and PRTRN. The subfields that apply depend on the monitor connection type.

SAUSERS (continued)**Default monitor connection**

If the monitor connection is a default for a tuple that is not in use, the datafill for field MONMODE appears in the following table.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Description
	MONMODE	DFLT	Monitor mode. Enter DFLT for the MONMODE field. If field MONMODE contains DFLT, you do not need to enter data in other subfields. See tables Table , "Field descriptions for conditional datafill" on page -416 and Table , "Field descriptions for conditional datafill" on page -417 for the entry of data in other entries.

Local dedicated trunk monitor connection

If the monitor connection is a local dedicated trunk on a DMS-300 Gateway switching unit, enter data in fields MONMODE, CLLI and EXTERN. The datafill for these tables appears in the table.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Description
	MONMODE	LOCL	Monitor mode. Enter LOCL for the monitor mode.
	CLLI	alphanumeric (1 to 16 characters)	Common language location identifier. Enter the code of the trunk assigned to service analysis in table CLLI.
	EXTERN	0 to 9999	External trunk number. Enter the external trunk number of the trunk assigned to service analysis.

Directory number trunk monitor connection

The monitor connection can occur as a correct local or remote DN that is not on a DMS-300 Gateway switching unit. If this condition occurs, enter data in

SAUSERS (continued)

fields MONMODE, PIC, DBKDN, BILLDN, SNPA, and PRTRN. The datafill for these field appears in the following table.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Description
	MONMODE	REM	Monitor mode. Enter REM for the monitor mode.
	PIC	vector to a maximum of 16 characters	Primary inter-LATA carrier. Enter the PIC for a remote dialback connection over an outgoing ATC trunk. The carrier defines the PIC. Enter NOCAR for other outgoing trunk type. Entries must match the entries in table OCCNAME.
	DBKDN	vector (to a maximum of 18 digits)	Dialback directory number. Enter the 7-digit DN if the dialback DN is local. Enter the 10-digit DN if the dialback DN is direct distance dialing (DDD). If required, add the prefix digits.
	BILLDN	vector to a maximum of 15 entries (N, 0 to 9, B, C, D, E, F)	Billing directory number. Enter the local DN where a DDD dialback charge occurs. This field allows entry of variable-length local billing DNs when the Universal DN system is active in office parameter ACTIVE_DN_SYSTEM.
	SNPA	vector to a maximum of 7 entries (0 to 9 and A to F)	Serving numbering plan area. Enter the NPA the system uses to translate the dialback DN.
	PRTRN	alphanumeric (1 to 4 characters) or NPRT	Pretranslator name. If pretranslation of the dialback DN is a requirement, enter the pretranslator name. Enter NPRT if pretranslation of the dialback DN is not a requirement.

Datafill example

Datafill for table SAUSERS appears in the following example.

SAUSERS (end)

MAP example for table SAUSERS

KEY	USER	SAMODATA
0	OPERATOR	LOCL HSET 1
1	REMOTE1	REM MCI 14169671111 5258321 613 P621

Table history
NA005

The following changes were made to table SAUSERS:

- The value for field BILLDN was changed to allow for variable-length billing DNs in NA005.
- The value for field SNPA was changed, to allow for variable-length billing DNs in NA005.

SCAICOMS

Table name

Switch/Computer Application Interface Communications

Functional description

Table SCAICOMS defines a linkset for use by a switch/computer application interface (SCAI) group. This table allows the configuration of SCAI links on a multiprotocol controller (MPC) card. The MPC, link, calling address, and a closed user group protocol for each link must be datafilled. This table allows the configuration of SCAI links on an MPC as well as on an Ethernet interface unit (EIU).

The linksets can either be X.25 linksets or transmission control protocol (TCP) linksets. A TCP linkset uses the Internet protocol (IP) address of the customer. The TCP/IP uses a TL1 interface to provide connectivity between the DMS-100 switch and a business computer. The TCP/IP uses a local area network (LAN) and internet router. The EIU provides LAN connectivity to the DMS-100 switch. Each TCP connection matches to a linkset.

Datafill sequence and implications

The following tables must be datafilled before Table SCAICOMS:

- MPC
- MPCLINK

Table size

0 to 224 tuples

Note: Up to 128 of the total 224 tuples can have X.25 linksets; up to 96 tuples can have TCP linksets.

Datafill

The following table lists datafill for Table SCAICOMS.

Field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 4)

Field	Subfield	Entry	Explanation and action
LINKSET		alphanumeric (up to 16 characters)	Link set name. Enter the name of the linkset.
SCAILNKS		see subfield	SCAI links. This field contains subfield LNKSEL.

SCAICOMS (continued)**Field descriptions (Sheet 2 of 4)**

Field	Subfield	Entry	Explanation and action
	LNKSEL	X25, TCP	Link set selector. Enter the transport protocol used for the linkset. Field LNKSEL includes subfields CHNLS, MINALARM, and MAXALARM. Enter X25 to specify an X.25 CompuCALL link and see fields DEVICE, MPCNO, LINK, REMDA, PROTOCOL, and LINKTYPE. Enter TCP for the CompuCALL Transport Enhancements feature, and see subfields IPADDR and MULTIMSG.
	CHNLS	1 to 8	Channels. If LINKSEL = X25, enter the number of link selectors within a linkset. This field includes subfield DEVICE.
	MINALARM	MN, MJ, CR	Minimum alarm. If LINKSEL = X25, enter the alarm status for the minimum alarm.
	MAXALARM	MN, MJ, CR	Maximum alarm. If LINKSEL = X25, enter the alarm status for the maximum alarm.
	DEVICE	MPC	Device. If LINKSEL = X25, enter MPC for the device that supports the controller. (Only the MPC is supported.) This subfield includes refinements MPCNO, LINK, REMDNA, PROTOCOL, and LINKTYPE.
	MPCNO	0 to 255	MPC number. If DEVICE = MPC, enter the MPC number used. This MPC number must be defined in table MPC.
	LINK	2 or 3	Link number. If DEVICE = MPC, enter the MPC link that is used. The link number must be datafilled in Table MPCLINK.
	REMDNA	0 to 9 (up to 15 digits)	Calling data network address. If DEVICE = MPC, enter the calling data network address.
	PROTOCOL	0 to 255	Protocol. If DEVICE = MPC, enter any relevant protocol data.
	LINKTYPE	SVC, PVC	Type of virtual circuit. If DEVICE = MPC, enter SVC (switched virtual circuit).

SCAICOMS (continued)**Field descriptions (Sheet 3 of 4)**

Field	Subfield	Entry	Explanation and action
OPTIONS	IP_ADDR	0 to 255	IP address. If LINKSEL = TCP, enter the IPADDR of the customer; for example, ### # ## # ##, where # is a digit ranging from 0 to 9 and a space is entered after every 3 digits.
	MULTIMSG	Y or N	Multiple message. If LINKSEL = TCP, enter Y for MULTIMSG. Otherwise, enter N.
		NONMS, NMSPVT	Options. This field identifies the option name. The addition of options is for each linkset. Enter NONMS or NMSPVT. The value for options not selected is \$ (not present).
		Present or Not Present	No network message service. Block network messages for this linkset. The value NONMS indicates the option is present. The value \$ indicates the option is not present.
		Present or Not Present	NMS private. This option identifies VMS application interfaces that send private DNs across the link. The value NMSPVT indicates the option is present and the DMS switch tries to send a private DN across the link. The value \$ indicates the option is not present.
	DNASSOC	DNASSOC	DN ASSOC. This option indicates that the DN needs to be reassociated as a result of a RESTART/SWACT occurring on the switch.
	CONTAUD	see subfield	Continuity audit interval option. See subfields.
	AUDINTVL	1 to 720	Audit interval. This parameter allows the minutes for audit interval of the continuity test. If the value is zero, the switch does not prompt the next parameters.
	RESPTIME	1 to 30	Response time. This parameter allows provisioning of seconds the switch waits for a response from the host computer.
	NUMATMPT	1 to 10	Number of attempts. This parameter allows provisioning for maximum times the switch sends a continuity test message for a particular linkset.
	TERMINET	Y or N	Termination. This parameter allows provisioning for termination of a session.

SCAICOMS (continued)**Field descriptions (Sheet 4 of 4)**

Field	Subfield	Entry	Explanation and action
	ENHASSOC	see subfield	Enhanced association. This option allows subscription to the ICM ACD DN Association Limit feature.
	NUMACDDN	1–100	Number of automatic call distribution directory numbers. The operating company chooses a value for the NUMACDDN parameter. If the end user provisions option ENHASSOC and the NUMACDDN parameter, the end user can associate up to the maximum value of the NUMACDDN parameter.

Datafill example

The following example shows sample datafill for Table SCAICOMS.

MAP display example for Table SCAICOMS

LINKSET	SCAILINKS
LINKSET1	
X25 (MPC (3 2 12345678 3 1 128 0 SVC) \$)\$ MN CR	\$ (DNASSOC)\$
LINKSET2	
X25 (MPC (2 2 66778834 3 1 128 0 SVC) \$)\$ MN MJ	\$
TCP_LINKSET1	
TCP 47 192 40 120 N \$	
' (DNASSOC)\$	

Datafill related to ICM Message Waiting Activation/Deactivation

The following example shows sample datafill for Table SCAICOMS.

SCAICOMS (continued)**MAP display example for Table SCAICOMS**

LINKSET	SCAILINKS	OPTIONS
TCP_TB	TCP 47 129 163 5	(ICMDATA (NONMS) (NMSPVT) \$
LINKSET1	X25 (MPC (3 3 123456789 0 0 0 0	SVC) (MPC 1 3 123456789 0 0 0 0 SVC)\$ (ICMDATA (NONMS) (NMSPVT) \$) \$

Datafill related to ICM ACD DN Association Limit

The following example shows sample datafill for Table SCAICOMS.

MAP example for Table SCAICOMS

LINKSET	SCAILINKS	OPTIONS
TCP1	TCP 192 136 141 205 N	(ENHASSOC 50) \$
X251	X25 (MPC (0 3 0000000000000000 9 9 9 9	SVC) \$) \$ MN CR (ENHASSOC 50) \$

Datafill related to ICM Workqueue Re-Engineering

The following example shows sample datafill for Table SCAICOMS.

MAP example for Table SCAICOMS

TCPI	TCP 192 136 141 201 N	(CONTAUD 15 12 4 Y) \$
X251	X25 (MPC (0 3 0000000000000000 9 9 9 9	SVC) \$) \$ MN CR (CONTAUD 15 12 4 Y) \$
TCPI	TCP 192 136 141 201 N	(CONTAUD 15 12 4 Y) \$
X251	X25 (MPC (0 3 0000000000000000 9 9 9 9	SVC) \$) \$ MN CR (CONTAUD 0) \$

SCAICOMS (continued)

Table history

NA015

The ICM Logon Enhancements and Reengineering (59022453) feature adds option DNASSOC to table SCAICOMS.

NA014

The Increasing the Maximum Number of ICM Sessions (59016386) feature changes the maximum number of ICM sessions on TCP/IP links from 16 to 96. The feature also changes the number of tuples in the SCAICOMS table from 144 to 224.

NA013

The ICM ACD DN Association Limit (59011953) feature adds option ENHASSOC to Table SCAICOMS. Option ENHASSOC has the NUMACDDN subfield.

NA012

The ICM Workqueue Reengineering (59006731) feature added option CONTAUD to Table SCAICOMS. Option CONTAUD has the following subfields:

- AUDINTVL
- RESPTIME
- NUMATMPT
- TERMINET

NA011

ICM Message Waiting Activation/Deactivation (AU3192) added the following subfields to the OPTION field in Table SCAICOMS:

- NONMS
- NMSPVT

This release required the following changes:

- Added a datafill example related to ICM Message Waiting Activation/Deactivation.
- Updated the field description table.

NA008

This release made the following changes:

- Added TCP as a valid value for field LNKSEL.
- Added subfield IPADDR to field LNKSEL.

SCAIGRP

Table name

Switch Computer Application Interface Group Table

Functional description

Table SCAIGRP stores all the switch computer application interface (SCAI) groups within a switch. SCAI groups are logical entities that are associated with a set of SCAI links and services. In BCS32, each SCAI group corresponds to a Meridian Digital Centrex (MDC) customer group.

SCAI groups are defined by operating companies. Each SCAI group has a password, network node identifier (ID) and business group ID (BGID). The password must be identified by users at the establishment of a session. The network node ID identifies the network node ID assigned to each SCAI group. It uniquely identifies a specific switch within a set of public or private switches. The BGID is used to map each business group to a SCAI group.

Datafill sequence and implications

The following tables must be datafilled before table SCAIGRP.

- BGDATA
- SCAICOMS

The following tables must be datafilled after table SCAIGRP.

- SCAISVID
- LTDEF

Table size

0 to 256 tuples

SCAIGRP (continued)**Datafill**

The following table lists datafill for table SCAIGRP.

Field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
SCAIGNAM		alphanumeric (up to 16 characters)	<i>Switch computer application interface group name</i> Enter the name of the switch computer application interface (SCAI) group.
PASSWORD		alphanumeric (up to 8 characters)	<i>Password</i> Enter the password assigned to the SCAI group. This password must be specified at any SCAI session association.
NETNODID		0 to 32 767	<i>Network node identification</i> Enter the network node identification for each SCAI group.
BGID		0 to 4 194 303	<i>Business group identification</i> Enter the location of the business group GRPNUM as identified in table BGDATA. Note: Only local GRPNUMs in table BGDATA can be used here.
OPTIONS		see subfields	<i>Options</i> This field consists of subfields OPTIONS and LINKSET.

SCAIGRP (continued)**Field descriptions (Sheet 2 of 2)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	OPTIONS	LINKSET FRANCE	<i>Options</i> The options list for this table is a vector of one multiple. Enter LINKSET to assign linksets to a SCAI group. Enter FRANCE to assign the NDI and NDS Mapping to ICM/CompuCALL feature to a SCAI group.
	LINKSETS	alphanumeric (up to 16 characters)	<i>Link sets</i> Enter up to eight link sets owned by a SCAI group that is defined in table SCAICOMS. Datafill this optional parameter only for groups using X.25 links. If less than eight link sets are required, end the list with a \$ (dollar sign).

Datafill example

The following examples shows sample datafill for table SCAIGRP.

MAP display example for table SCAIGRP

SCAIGNAM	PASSWORD	NETNODID	BGID	OPTIONS
COMK (LINKSET (	ABCD SIDE0_L1)	1 (SIDE1_L1)	LOCAL	1 \$)\$

MAP display example for table SCAIGRP

MYSCAIGRP	PASS	1	NATIONAL	1	OPTIONS
(LINKSET (	TCP2)	\$)	(FRANCE)	\$	

Table history

MMP14

Added value FRANCE to subfield OPTIONS to support activity 59019157.

SCAILNKS

Table name

Switch Computer Application Interface Link Table

Functional description

Table SCAILNKS defines sets of primary rate access (PRA) D-channels that can be associated with Automatic Call Distribution (ACD) operator positions using table ACDTKMEM.

Datafill sequence and implications

Table LTMAP must be datafilled before table SCAILNKS.

The D-channel must be defined in table LTMAP before datafilling table SCAILNKS.

ACD operator positions must be defined in table ACDTKMEM before being entered in table SCAILNKS.

If option SCAIRTE is datafilled in table SCAILNKS, table OFRT or table IBNRTE must be datafilled for the option before datafilling table SCAILNKS.

Table size

1 to 32 tuples

Datafill

The following table lists datafill for table SCAILNKS.

Field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 3)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
LINKSET		alphanumeric (up to 8 characters) or SCAIDEF	<i>Link set</i> Enter up to 32 link set names, or enter SCAIDEF (switch computer application interface default). If less than 32 link sets are required, end the list with a \$ (dollar sign). The default value for this field is SCAIDEF.
DCHNLS		see subfield	<i>D-channels</i> This field consists of subfield PMTYPE. Up to four D-channels can be entered. If less than four channels are required, end the list with a \$ (dollar sign).

SCAILNKS (continued)**Field descriptions (Sheet 2 of 3)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	PMTYPE	DTCI	<i>Peripheral module type</i> Enter DTCI (ISDN digital trunk controller).
DTCINO		0 to 511	<i>ISDN digital trunk controller number</i> Enter the DTCI number of the D-channel.
DTCICTNO		0 to 19	<i>ISDN digital trunk controller circuit number</i> Enter the DS-1 circuit number used for the D-channel.
DTCICTTS		1 to 24	<i>ISDN digital trunk controller circuit time slot</i> Enter the time slot of the DS-1 circuit number used for the D-channel.
OPTIONS		see subfield	<i>Options</i> This field consists of subfield OPTION. Up to two options can be datafilled. If less than two options are required, end the list with a \$ (dollar sign).
	OPTION	SCAIRTE BOCTIMEor \$	<i>Option</i> If the entry in field LINKSET is SCAIDDEF, enter SCAIRTE and datafill refinements TABNAME and INDEX. BOCTIME is optional. Datafill refinement TIME. Otherwise, enter \$. The default value for this subfield is SCAIRTE.
TABNAME		IBNRT2 IBNRT3 IBNRT4 IBNRTE OFRT2 OFRT3 OFRT4 OFRT or TOPS	<i>Table name</i> If the entry in subfield OPTION is SCAIRTE, enter the table name that the translations routes to for the SCAIDDEF tuple. Any entry outside the range indicated for this field is invalid.

SCAILNKS (end)**Field descriptions (Sheet 3 of 3)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
INDEX		1 to 1023	<i>Index</i> If the entry in subfield OPTION is SCAIRTE, datafill this refinement. Enter the table route reference index number in the route to which translation routes.
TIME		1 to 16	<i>Time</i> If the entry in subfield OPTION is BOCTIME, datafill this refinement. Enter the validation time, in seconds, for a validation query initiated for a calling card number.

Datafill example

The following example shows sample datafill for table SCAILNKS.

The example shows that SCAIDEF has one D-channel datafilled. The D-channel has an ISDN digital trunk controller (DTCI), the frame number is 2, the DS-1 circuit number is 7, and the time slot on the DS-1 circuit is 1. Option BOCTIME is specified with a value of 4 s of validation time for a calling card number validation query.

LNKSET1 has two D-channels datafilled. The first D-channel has a PMTYPE of DTCI, the frame number is 0, the DS-1 circuit number is 5, and the time slot on the DS-1 circuit is 10. The second D-channel has a PMTYPE of DTCI, the frame number is 0, the DS-1 circuit number is 6, and the time slot on the DS-1 circuit is 3.

MAP display example for table SCAILNKS

LINKSET	DCHNLS OPTIONS
SCAIDEF (DTCI 2 7 1) \$	(SCAIRTE OFRT 10) (BOCTIME 4) \$
LNKSET1 (DTCI 0 5 10) (DTCI 0 6 3) \$	\$

SCAIPROF

Table name

Switch Computer Application Interface Profile

Functional description

Table SCAIPROF serves as a lookup table for switch computer application interface (SCAI) CompuCALL service profiles. A service profile is a set of CompuCALL messages and associated options that are available during a CompuCALL session.

Table SCAIPROF uses the linksets entered in table SCAICOMS and the subservice names in table SCAISSRV to make up a CompuCALL service profile. The key field is PROFKEY.

Both Residential Enhanced Services (RES) and Meridian Digital Centrex (MDC) event message sets cannot be subscribed to in the same SCAI profile in table SCAIPROF. If one has been datafilled, the other will be denied.

Datafill sequence and implications

The following tables must be datafilled before table SCAIPROF:

- OFCOPT
- SCAISSRV
- SCAICOMS

Table size

0 to 1792 tuples

The total number of linksets is 224 (128 X.25 linksets plus 96 TCP linksets)
The maximum table size derives from the maximum number of service identities (8) for each linkset, multiplied by the number of linksets (224) that can be datafilled in table SCAICOMS.

Note: With NA014 release and up, the SCAIPROF table allows the user to add service profiles for all 96 transmission control protocol (TCP) tuples.

SCAIPROF (continued)**Datafill**

The following table lists datafill for table SCAIPROF.

Field descriptions

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
PROFKEY		see subfields	Profile key. This field is a two-part key that identifies linkset and service profile combinations. Field PROFKEY consists of subfields LINKSET and SRVCID.
	LINKSET	alphanumeric (1 to 16 characters)	Linkset name. Enter one of the linkset names from table SCAICOMS. For example, enter LINKSET1.
	SRVCID	0 to 255	Service identity. Enter a service identity (ID) number. Up to eight service IDs can be entered for each linkset, but only one service profile can be used at any time. The service ID must be unique for each linkset and profile combination.
PROFILE		alphanumeric (1 to 16 characters)	Profile Enter subservice names from table SCAISSRV. This field represents the CompuCALL service profile. Up to eight service profiles can be configured for each linkset. A service profile cannot be datafilled with two subservice names from the same CompuCALL service category (for example, AEVENT1 and AEVENT2 that both derive from category ACDEVENT in table SCAISSRV). If less than six profiles are required, end the list with a \$ (dollar sign).

Datafill example

The following example shows sample datafill for table SCAIPROF.

SCAIPROF (continued)**MAP display example for table SCAIPROF**

PROFKEY PROFILE						
SET1	1	(EVENT1)	(ROUTE1)	(TPQC10\$)	(ICCM10\$)	\$

Table history**NA014**

This release changes the SCAIPROF table to allow the user to add service profiles for all of the 96 TCP tuples.

NA008

This release adds the default subservice names TPQC10\$, ICCM10\$, CTXEVENT10\$, and RESEVENT10\$ for subfield PROFILE.

NA006

This release increases the number of service profiles for each linkset from six to eight.

BCS35

Table SCAIPROF was introduced.

Supplementary information

This section provides information on dump and restore procedures and the datafill procedure for existing SCAI groups for table SCAIPROF.

Dump and restore procedures

Tables SCAISSRV and SCAIPROF replace the function provided by tables SCAISRVC and SCAISVID. Manual entry of tables SCAISSRV and SCAIPROF is required for BCS35. All CompuCALL messages from BCS34 are grouped into categories for BCS35.

SCAIPROF (end)

Datafill of existing SCAI groups

The following steps are required to datafill existing SCAI groups:

1. Make a list of the linkset(s) owned by a SCAI group and the required CompuCALL messages assigned for the linkset(s).
2. If possible, find the subservice name(s) in table SCAISSRV that contain all the messages from step 1. The fixed subservices facilitate this procedure.
3. If messages from step 1 cannot be found in the existing subservice names in table SCAISSRV, new subservice or existing subservice names can be entered (or edited) into table SCAISSRV to include the additional messages.
4. Make a list of the subservice names, from steps 2 and 3, to be subscribed to by the SCAI group.
5. Enter the names of the linksets (step 1) and the list of subservice names (step 4) in table SCAIPROF.

SCAISSRV

Table name

Switch Computer Application Interface Subservices Table

Functional description

Table SCAISSRV acts as a reference table for CompuCALL service categories. CompuCALL uses a switch-computer application interface (SCAI) link to provide DMS-100 switch services to applications on a subscriber host computer. One service is Intelligent Call Management (ICM). Table SCAISSRV includes a series of boolean values that indicate the CompuCALL messages provided for each subservice category. The key to Table SCAISSRV is Field SUBSERV.

Table SCAIPROF uses the subservice names defined in Table SCAISSRV. The subservice names build a service profile of the CompuCALL messages available to a subscriber linkset. A service profile is a set of CompuCALL messages available to a subscriber during a CompuCALL session.

Datafill sequence and implications

There is no requirement to put data into other tables before table SCAISSRV.

Table size

40 to 255 tuples. The minimum size includes fixed subservices.

SCAISSRV (continued)**Datafill**

The following table lists the fields, subfields, and data entry for table SCAISSRV.

Field descriptions for table SCAISSRV (Sheet 1 of 3)

Field	Subfield	Entry	Explanation and action
SUBSERV			Subservice names do not use the \$ (dollar sign). Current and future fixed subservice names use the \$. CompuCALL provides the following fixed subservice names: ACDEVENT11\$, ACDEVENT12\$, ACDEVENT15\$, ACDEVENT34\$, ACDEVENT35\$, ACDEVENT36\$, CALLINIT07\$, CTXEVENT07\$, CTXEVENT10\$, CTXEVENT13\$, CTXEVENT34\$, CTXEVENT35\$, DNQUERY07\$, ICCM10\$, ICCM13\$, RESEVENT07\$, RESEVENT10\$, RESEVENT13\$, RESOURCE11\$, RESOURCE35\$, ROUTING15\$, ROUTING34\$, ROUTING35\$, SCAI3WC07\$, SCAI3WC09\$, SCAI3WC14\$, SCAIMWTI13\$, SCAICC08\$, SCAICC09\$, SCAIMWTI07\$, TPAC12\$, TPAC13\$, TPAC36\$, TPCC08\$, TPCC09\$, TPCC11\$, TPCC14\$, TPCC15\$, TPCC34\$, TPCC35\$, TPQC10\$, CPGEVENT14\$ For example, the fixed subservice names in 34\$ contain the equivalent BCS34 CompuCALL functions. The names in 35\$ contain all possible messages and functions available in BCS35. Table SCAIPROF can contain the subservice names if an SCAI group requires messages and subfields in a given CompuCALL service category.
SPROFILE		see subfield	Subservice profile contents. This field includes subfield CATEGORY.

SCAISSRV (continued)**Field descriptions for table SCAISSRV (Sheet 2 of 3)**

Field	Subfield	Entry	Explanation and action
	CATEGORY	ACDEVENT, CALLINIT, CTXEVENT, DNQUERY, ICCM, RESEVENT, RESOURCE, ROUTING, SCAICC, SCAIMWTI, SCAI3WC, TPAC, TPCC, TPQC, CPGEVENT	CompuCALL service category. Enter ACDEVENT. Enter ACDEVENT (Automatic Call Distribution [ACD] line call event) and select subfields as shown in the "CATEGORY = ACDEVENT" section. Enter CALLINIT (call initiation) and select subfields as shown in the "CATEGORY = CALLINIT" section. CALLINIT is a default tuple for Meridian Digital Centrex (MDC) CompuCALL. Enter CTXEVENT (MDC line call event) and select subfields as shown in the "CATEGORY = CTXEVENT" section. Enter DNQUERY (directory number [DN] query) and select subfields as shown in the "CATEGORY = DNQUERY" section. DNQUERY is a default tuple for MDC CompuCALL. Enter CompuCALL integration with Integrated Call Center Manager (ICCM) and select subfields as shown in the "CATEGORY = ICCM" section. Enter RESEVENT (Residential Enhanced Services [RES] line call event) and select subfields as shown in the "CATEGORY = RESEVENT" section. RESEVENT is a default tuple for MDC CompuCALL. Enter RESOURCE (resource) and select subfields as shown in the "CATEGORY = RESOURCE" section. Enter ROUTING (custom call routing) and select subfields as shown in the "CATEGORY = ROUTING" section. Enter SCAICC (SCAI call control) and select subfields as shown in the "CATEGORY = SCAICC" section.

SCAISSRV (continued)**Field descriptions for table SCAISSRV (Sheet 3 of 3)**

Field	Subfield	Entry	Explanation and action
			Enter SCAIMWTI (SCAI message-waiting indication) and select subfields as shown in the "CATEGORY = SCAIMWTI" section. SCAIMWTI is a default tuple for MDC CompuCALL. Enter SCAI3WC (SCAI three-way calling) and select subfields as shown in the "CATEGORY = SCAI3WC" section. SCAI3WC is a default tuple for MDC CompuCALL. For BCS36 and up, enter TPAC (third party agent control) and select subfields as shown in the "CATEGORY = TPAC" section. Enter TPCC (third party call control) and select subfields as shown in the "CATEGORY = TPCC" section. Enter TPQC (third-party queue control) and select subfields as shown in the "CATEGORY = TPQC" section. All parameters in category TPQC are required. Enter CPGEVENT and select subfields as shown in the "CATEGORY=CPGEVENT" section.

SCAISSRV (continued)**CATEGORY = ACDEVENT**

If the entry in subfield CATEGORY is ACDEVENT, select the subfields as follows. See the “ACD CompuCALL” section of the *Translations Guide* for more information.

Field descriptions for category ACDEVENT (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Subfield	Entry	Explanation and action
		see subfield	Functions. This field includes subfield FUNCTION. You can select up to eleven functions. If you select less than eleven functions, end the list with a \$ (dollar sign).
	FUNCTION	AGTLGDIN, AGTLGDOUT, AGTNREADY, AGTREADY, CALLANSWR CALLOFFR, CALLQUED, CALLREL, AGTSETACT, EMKEVENT, LOBEVENT	Function. Enter CompuCALL messages. Enter AGTLGDIN (agent logged in) and select subfields ACDGROUP, POSID, and select LOGINID as shown in the “FUNCTION = AGTLGDIN” section. Enter AGTLGDOUT (agent logged out) and select subfields ACDGROUP and POSID as shown in the “FUNCTION = AGTLGDOUT or AGTREADY” section. Enter AGTNREADY (agent not ready) and select subfields ACDGROUP, POSID, and WALKAWAY as shown in the “FUNCTION = AGTNREADY” section. Enter AGTREADY (agent ready) and select subfields ACDGROUP and POSID as shown in the “FUNCTION = AGTREADY” section. Enter CALLANSWR (call answered) and select subfields CPADIGS, NCALLID, DEVICEID, ACDDN, CALLNGNO, CHARGENO, CALLTYPE, ORIGDN, PREVAPPL, HOSTCALD, ACDGROUP, and FWDPARTY as shown in the “FUNCTION = CALLANSWR” section. Enter CALLOFFR (call offered) and select subfields CPADIGS, NCALLID, ACDDN, CALLNGNO, CHARGENO, CALLTYPE, ORIGDN, PREVAPPL, HOSTCALD, ACDGROUP, DEVICEID, and FWDPARTY as shown in the “FUNCTION = CALLOFFR” section.

SCAISSRV (continued)**Field descriptions for category ACDEVENT (Sheet 2 of 2)**

Field	Subfield	Entry	Explanation and action
			Enter CALLQUED (call queued) and select subfields CPADIGS, NCALLID, ACDDN, CALLNGNO, CHARGENO, CALLTYPE, ORIGDN, PREVAPPL, HOSTCALD, ACDGROUP, and FWDPARTY as shown in the "FUNCTION = CALLQUED" section. Enter CALLREL (call released) and select subfields NCALLID, RELTYPE, ACDDN, ACDGROUP, DEVICEID, and POSTCALL as shown in the "FUNCTION = CALLREL" section. Enter AGTSETACT (agent set action) and select subfields NTWSETACT, INTSTAT, and ENHWAC as shown in the "FUNCTION = AGTSETACT" section. Enter EMKEVENT (emergency key event) and select subfields NCALLID, AGTPOS, AGTDN, SUPRPID, SUPRVDN, and AUXDN as shown in the "FUNCTION = EMKEVENT" section. Enter LOBEVENT (line of business call event) and select subfields NCALLID, AGTPOS, and LOBTIME as shown in the "FUNCTION = LOBEVENT" section.

FUNCTION = AGTLGDIN

If the entry in subfield FUNCTION is AGTLGDIN, select the subfields as follows.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill

Field	Subfield	Entry	Explanation and action
	ACDGROUP	Y or N	ACD group. Enter Y (yes) to select the ACD group option. Otherwise, enter N (no).
	POSID	Y or N	Position ID. Enter Y to select the position ID option. Otherwise, enter N.
	LOGINID	Y or N	Login ID. Enter Y to select the login ID option. Otherwise, enter N.

SCAISSRV (continued)**FUNCTION = AGTLGDOUT or AGTREADY**

If the entry in subfield FUNCTION is AGTLGDOUT or AGTREADY, select the subfields as follows.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill

Field	Subfield	Entry	Explanation and action
	ACDGROUP	Y or N	ACD group. Enter Y to select the ACD group option. Otherwise, enter N.
	POSID	Y or N	Position ID. Enter Y to select the position ID option. Otherwise, enter N.

FUNCTION = AGTNREADY

If the entry in subfield FUNCTION is AGTNREADY, select the subfields as follows.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill

Field	Subfield	Entry	Explanation and action
	ACDGROUP	Y or N	ACD group. Enter Y to select the ACD group option. Otherwise, enter N.
	POSID	Y or N	Position ID. Enter Y to select the position ID option. Otherwise, enter N.
	WALKAWAY	Y or N	Walk away code. Enter Y to select walk away code option. Otherwise, enter N. This field is an ACD option, by default an entry is not made.

FUNCTION = CALLANSWR

If the entry in subfield FUNCTION is CALLANSWR, select the subfields as follows.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Subfield	Entry	Explanation and action
	NCALLID	Y or N	Network call ID. Enter Y to select the network call ID option. Otherwise, enter N.
	DEVICEID	Y or N	Device ID. Enter Y to select the device ID option. Otherwise, enter N.

SCAISSRV (continued)**Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 2 of 2)**

Field	Subfield	Entry	Explanation and action
	ACDDN	Y or N	ACD directory number. Enter Y to select the ACDDN option. Otherwise, enter N.
	CALLNGNO	Y or N	Calling number. Enter Y to select the calling number option. Otherwise, enter N.
	CHARGENO	Y or N	Charge number. Enter Y to select the charge number option. Otherwise, enter N.
	CALLTYPE	Y or N	Call type. Enter Y to select the call type option. Otherwise, enter N.
	ORIGDN	Y or N	Originating DN. Enter Y to select the originating DN option. Otherwise, enter N.
	PREVAPPL	Y or N	Previous application ID. Enter Y to select the previous application ID option. Otherwise, enter N.
	HOSTCALD	Y or N	Host call data. Enter Y to select the host call data option. Otherwise, enter N.
	ACDGROUP	Y or N	ACD group. Enter Y to select the ACD group option. Otherwise, enter N.
	FWDPARTY	Y or N	Forwarding party. Enter Y to select the forwarding party option. Otherwise, enter N.
	CPADIGS	Y or N	Called party address digits. Enter Y to select the called party address digits option. Otherwise, enter N.

FUNCTION = CALLOFFR

If the entry in subfield FUNCTION is CALLOFFR, select the subfields as follows.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Subfield	Entry	Explanation and action
	NCALLID	Y or N	Network call ID. Enter Y to select the network call ID option. Otherwise, enter N.
	ACDDN	Y or N	ACD directory number. Enter Y to select the ACDDN option. Otherwise, enter N.

SCAISSRV (continued)**Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 2 of 2)**

Field	Subfield	Entry	Explanation and action
	CALLNGNO	Y or N	Calling number. Enter Y to select the calling number option. Otherwise, enter N.
	CHARGENO	Y or N	Charge number. Enter Y to select the charge number option. Otherwise, enter N.
	CALLTYPE	Y or N	Call type. Enter Y to select the call type option. Otherwise, enter N.
	ORIGDN	Y or N	Originating DN. Enter Y to select the originating DN option. Otherwise, enter N.
	PREVAPPL	Y or N	Previous application ID. Enter Y to select the previous application ID option. Otherwise, enter N.
	HOSTCALD	Y or N	Host call data. Enter Y to select the host call data option. Otherwise, enter N.
	ACDGROUP	Y or N	ACD group. Enter Y to select the ACD group option. Otherwise, enter N.
	DEVICEID	Y or N	Device identification. Enter Y to select the device ID option. Otherwise, enter N.
	FWDPARTY	Y or N	Forwarding party. Enter Y to select the forwarding party option. Otherwise, enter N.
	CPADIGS	Y or N	Called party address digits. Enter Y to select the called party address digits option. Otherwise, enter N.

FUNCTION = CALLQUED

If the entry in subfield FUNCTION is CALLQUED, select the subfields as follows.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Subfield	Entry	Explanation and action
	NCALLID	Y or N	Network call ID. Enter Y to select the network call ID option. Otherwise, enter N.
	ACDDN	Y or N	ACD directory number. Enter Y to select the ACDDN option. Otherwise, enter N.

SCAISSRV (continued)**Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 2 of 2)**

Field	Subfield	Entry	Explanation and action
	CALLNGNO	Y or N	Calling number. Enter Y to select the calling number option. Otherwise, enter N.
	CHARGENO	Y or N	Charge number. Enter Y to select the charge number option. Otherwise, enter N.
	CALLTYPE	Y or N	Call type. Enter Y to select the call type option. Otherwise, enter N.
	ORIGDN	Y or N	Originating DN. Enter Y to select the originating DN option. Otherwise, enter N.
	PREVAPPL	Y or N	Previous application ID. Enter Y to select the previous application ID option. Otherwise, enter N.
	HOSTCALD	Y or N	Host call data. Enter Y to select the host call data option. Otherwise, enter N.
	ACDGROUP	Y or N	ACD group. Enter Y to select the ACD group option. Otherwise, enter N.
	FWDPARTY	Y or N	Forwarding party. Enter Y to select the forwarding party option. Otherwise, enter N.
	CPADIGS	Y or N	Called party address digits. Enter Y to select the called party address digits option. Otherwise, enter N.

FUNCTION = CALLREL

If the entry in subfield FUNCTION is CALLREL, select the subfields as follows.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Subfield	Entry	Explanation and action
	NCALLID	Y or N	Network call ID. Enter Y to select the network call ID option. Otherwise, enter N.
	RELTYPE	Y or N	Release type. Enter Y to select the release type option. Otherwise, enter N.
	ACDDN	Y or N	ACD directory number. Enter Y to select the ACDDN option. Otherwise, enter N.

SCAISSRV (continued)**Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 2 of 2)**

Field	Subfield	Entry	Explanation and action
	ACDGROUP	Y or N	ACD group. Enter Y to select the ACD group option. Otherwise, enter N.
	DEVICEID	Y or N	Device identification. Enter Y to select the device identification option. Otherwise, enter N.
	POSTCALL	Y or N	Postcall status. Enter Y to select the postcall status option. Otherwise, enter N.

FUNCTION = AGTSETACT

If the entry in subfield FUNCTION is AGTSETACT, select the subfields as follows.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill

Field	Subfield	Entry	Explanation and action
	NTWSETACT	Y or N	Network set action. Enter Y to select the network set action option. Otherwise, enter N.
	INTSTAT	Y or N	Interval status. The dv-agent-setaction-u message reports interval completed for release guard or variable wrap. The message transmits if there are no calls in the queue and the agent is waiting for a call. Enter Y to select the interval status option. Otherwise, enter N.
	ENHWAC	Y or N	Report new walkaway reason. The ACD agent tells the host computer when the walkaway reason changes. Enter Y to send the dv-agent-setaction-u message from the switch to the host computer.

SCAISSRV (continued)**FUNCTION = EMKEVENT**

If the entry in subfield FUNCTION is EMKEVENT, select the subfields as follows.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill

Field	Subfield	Entry	Explanation and action
	NCALLID	Y or N	Network call ID. Enter Y to select this option. Otherwise, enter N. This parameter identifies the call in a network. The default is Y. If you select N, the switch cannot track CompuCALL messages.
	AGTPOSID	Y or N	Agent position ID. Enter Y to select this option. Otherwise, enter N. The default is Y.
	AGTDN	Y or N	Agent DN. Enter Y to select this option. Otherwise, enter N.
	SUPRVPID	Y or N	Supervisor position DN. Enter Y to select this option. Otherwise, enter N.
	SUPRVDN	Y or N	Supervisor Answer Emergency key DN. Enter Y to select this option. Otherwise, enter N.
	AUXDN	Y or N	Auxiliary device DN. Enter Y to select this option. Otherwise, enter N.

FUNCTION = LOBEVENT

If the entry in subfield FUNCTION is LOBEVENT, select the subfields as follows.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Subfield	Entry	Explanation and action
	NCALLID	Y or N	Network call ID. Enter Y to select the network call ID option. Otherwise, enter N. This parameter identifies the call in a network. Enter Y to include the parameter. If you select N, the host cannot track CompuCALL messages. The default is Y.

SCAISSRV (continued)**Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 2 of 2)**

Field	Subfield	Entry	Explanation and action
	AGTPOSID	Y or N	Agent position ID Enter Y to select this option. Otherwise, enter N. The default is Y.
	LOBTIME	Y or N	LOB time stamp. Enter Y to select this option. Otherwise, enter N. This option provides a time stamp to each LOB message sent from the DMS-100 switch. (The recorded time is the local time at the switch location, not the host site.)

CATEGORY = CALLINIT

If the entry in subfield CATEGORY is CALLINIT, select the subfield as follows. See the “ACD CompuCALL” section of the *Translations Guide* for more information.

Field descriptions for category CALLINIT

Field	Subfield	Entry	Explanation and action
FUNCTIONS		see subfield	Functions. This field includes subfield FUNCTION.
	FUNCTION	MAKECALL	Function. Enter MAKECALL (make call) and select subfields AUTHCODE and ACCTCODE as follows.

FUNCTION = MAKECALL

If the entry in subfield FUNCTION is MAKECALL, select the subfields as follows.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill

Field	Subfield	Entry	Explanation and action
	AUTHCODE	Y or N	Authorization code. Enter Y to select this option. Otherwise, enter N.
	ACCTCODE	Y or N	Account code. Enter Y to select this option. Otherwise, enter N.

SCAISSRV (continued)**CATEGORY = CPGEVENT**

If the entry in subfield CATEGORY is CPGEVENT, select the subfields as follows.

Field descriptions for category CPGEVENT (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Subfield	Entry	Explanation and action
FUNCTIONS		see subfield	Functions. This field includes subfield FUNCTION.
	FUNCTION	DIGCOLL,BUSY,RINGBACK,CONNECTED,RAN,MUSIC,SILENCE,TRTMT	This selector field allows selection of one of the possible call progress events for subscription. There are limited refinements for each call progress event. Enter DIGCOLL (digit collection) and select subfields NCALLID, ORIGDEV, ORIGACD, ORIGNAME, DIALDIGS, CALLTYPE, FLEGDEV, FLEGACD, and FLEGNAME as shown in the "FUNCTION = DIGCOLL" section. Enter BUSY (busy event) and select subfields NCALLID, ORIGDEV, ORIGACD, ORIGNAME, DIALDIGS, CALLTYPE, FLEGDEV, FLEGACD, and FLEGNAME as shown in the "FUNCTION = BUSY" section. Enter RINGBACK and select subfields NCALLID, ORIGDEV, ORIGACD, ORIGNAME, TERMDEV, TERMACD, TERMNAME, ACDDN, FWDINFO, CALLTYPE, FLEGDEV, FLEGACD, and FLEGNAME as shown in the "FUNCTION = RINGBACK" section. Enter CONNECTED and select subfields NCALLID, ORIGDEV, ORIGACD, ORIGNAME, TERMDEV, TERMACD, TERMNAME, ACDDN, FWDINFO, CALLTYPE, FLEGDEV, FLEGACD, and FLEGNAME as shown in the "FUNCTION = CONNECTED" section.

SCAISSRV (continued)**Field descriptions for category CPGEVENT (Sheet 2 of 2)**

	Enter RAN and select subfields NCALLID, ORIGDEV, ORIGACD, ORIGNAME, TERMACD, ACDDN, FWDINFO, CALLTYPE, FLEGDEV, FLEGACD, and FLEGGNAME as shown in the "FUNCTION = RAN" section. Enter MUSIC and select subfields NCALLID, ORIGDEV, ORIGACD, ORIGNAME, TERMACD, ACDDN, FWDINFO, CALLTYPE, FLEGDEV, FLEGACD, and FLEGGNAME as shown in the "FUNCTION = MUSIC" section. Enter SILENCE and select subfields NCALLID, ORIGDEV, ORIGACD, ORIGNAME, TERMACD, ACDDN, FWDINFO, CALLTYPE, FLEGDEV, FLEGACD, and FLEGGNAME as shown in the "FUNCTION = SILENCE" section. Enter TRTMT (treatment) and select subfields NCALLID, ORIGDEV, ORIGACD, ORIGNAME, DIALDIGS, CALLTYPE, FLEGDEV, FLEGACD, and FLEGGNAME as shown in the "FUNCTION = TRTMT" section.

FUNCTION = DIGCOLL

If the entry in subfield FUNCTION is DIGCOLL, select the subfields as follows.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Subfield	Entry	Explanation and action
	NCALLID	Y or N	Network call ID. Enter Y to select the NCALLID option. Otherwise, enter N.
	ORIGDEV	Y or N	Originating device ID (position ID if ACD agent). Enter Y to select the ORIGDEV option. Otherwise, enter N.
	ORIGACD	Y or N	Originating ACD group. Enter Y to select the ORIGACD option. Otherwise, enter N.
	ORIGNAME	Y or N	Originator's name. Enter Y to select the ORIGNAME option. Otherwise, enter N.

SCAISSRV (continued)**Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 2 of 2)**

Field	Subfield	Entry	Explanation and action
	DIALDIGS	Y or N	Digits dialed. Enter Y to select the DIALDIGS option. Otherwise, enter N.
	CALLTYPE	Y or N	Type of call. Enter Y to select the CALLTYPE option. Otherwise, enter N.
	FLEGDEV	Y or N	Device ID of first leg of call, if multiparty call (position ID if ACD agent). Enter Y to select the FLEGDEV option. Otherwise, enter N.
	FLEGACD	Y or N	ACD group of first leg call, if multiparty call. Enter Y to select the FLEGACD option. Otherwise, enter N.
	FLEGNAME	Y or N	Name of first leg of call, if multiparty call. Enter Y to select the FLEGNAME option. Otherwise, enter N.

FUNCTION = BUSY

If the entry in subfield FUNCTION is BUSY, select the subfields as follows.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Subfield	Entry	Explanation and action
	NCALLID	Y or N	Network call ID. Enter Y to select the NCALLID option. Otherwise, enter N.
	ORIGDEV	Y or N	Originating device ID (position ID if ACD agent). Enter Y to select the ORIGDEV option. Otherwise, enter N.
	ORIGACD	Y or N	Originating ACD group. Enter Y to select the ORIGACD option. Otherwise, enter N.
	ORIGNAME	Y or N	Originator's name. Enter Y to select the ORIGNAME option. Otherwise, enter N.
	DIALDIGS	Y or N	Digits dialed. Enter Y to select the DIALDIGS option. Otherwise, enter N.
	CALLTYPE	Y or N	Type of call. Enter Y to select the CALLTYPE option. Otherwise, enter N.

SCAISSRV (continued)**Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 2 of 2)**

Field	Subfield	Entry	Explanation and action
	FLEGDEV	Y or N	Device ID of first leg of call, if multiparty call (position ID if ACD agent). Enter Y to select the FLEGDEV option. Otherwise, enter N.
	FLEGACD	Y or N	ACD group of first leg of call, if multiparty call. Enter Y to select the FLEGACD option. Otherwise, enter N.
	FLEGNAME	Y or N	Name of first leg of call, if multiparty call. Enter Y to select the FLEGNAME option. Otherwise, enter N.

FUNCTION = RINGBACK

If the entry in subfield FUNCTION is RINGBACK, select the subfields as follows.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Subfield	Entry	Explanation and action
	NCALLID	Y or N	Network call ID. Enter Y to select the NCALLID option. Otherwise, enter N.
	ORIGDEV	Y or N	Originating device ID (position ID if ACD agent). Enter Y to select the ORIGDEV option. Otherwise, enter N.
	ORIGACD	Y or N	Originating ACD group. Enter Y to select the ORIGACD option. Otherwise, enter N.
	ORIGNAME	Y or N	Originator's name. Enter Y to select the ORIGNAME option. Otherwise, enter N.
	TERMDEV	Y or N	Terminating device ID (position ID if ACD agent). Enter Y to select the TERMDEV option. Otherwise, enter N.
	TERMACD	Y or N	Terminating ACD group. Enter Y to select the TERMACD option. Otherwise, enter N.
	TERMNAME	Y or N	Terminator's name. Enter Y to select the TERMNAME option. Otherwise, enter N.
	ACDDN	Y or N	ACD DN dialed by caller, primary or additional. Enter Y to select the ACDDN option. Otherwise, enter N.

SCAISSRV (continued)**Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 2 of 2)**

Field	Subfield	Entry	Explanation and action
	FWDINFO	Y or N	Forwarding information. Enter Y to select the FWDINFO option. Otherwise, enter N.
	CALLTYPE	Y or N	Type of call. Enter Y to select the CALLTYPE option. Otherwise, enter N.
	FLEGDEV	Y or N	Device ID of first leg of call, if multiparty call (Position ID if ACD agent). Enter Y to select the FLEGDEV option. Otherwise, enter N.
	FLEGACD	Y or N	ACD group of first leg of call, if multiparty call. Enter Y to select the FLEGACD option. Otherwise, enter N.
	FLEGNAME	Y or N	Name of first leg of call, if multiparty call. Enter Y to select the FLEGNAME option. Otherwise, enter N.

FUNCTION = CONNECTED

If the entry in subfield FUNCTION is CONNECTED, select the subfields as follows.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Subfield	Entry	Explanation and action
	NCALLID	Y or N	Network call ID. Enter Y to select the NCALLID option. Otherwise, enter N.
	ORIGDEV	Y or N	Originating device ID (position ID if ACD agent). Enter Y to select the ORIGDEV option. Otherwise, enter N.
	ORIGACD	Y or N	Originating ACD group. Enter Y to select the ORIGACD option. Otherwise, enter N.
	ORIGNAME	Y or N	Originator's name. Enter Y to select the ORIGNAME option. Otherwise, enter N.
	TERMDEV	Y or N	Terminating device ID (position ID if ACD agent). Enter Y to select the TERMDEV option. Otherwise, enter N.
	TERMACD	Y or N	Terminating ACD group. Enter Y to select the TERMACD option. Otherwise, enter N.

SCAISSRV (continued)**Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 2 of 2)**

Field	Subfield	Entry	Explanation and action
	TERMNAME	Y or N	Terminator's name. Enter Y to select the TERMNAME option. Otherwise, enter N.
	ACDDN	Y or N	ACD DN dialed by caller, primary or additional. Enter Y to select the ACDDN option. Otherwise, enter N.
	FWDINFO	Y or N	Forwarding information. Enter Y to select the FWDINFO option. Otherwise, enter N.
	CALLTYPE	Y or N	Type of call. Enter Y to select the CALLTYPE option. Otherwise, enter N.
	FLEGDEV	Y or N	Device ID of first leg of call, if multiparty call (position ID if ACD agent). Enter Y to select the FLEGDEV option. Otherwise, enter N.
	FLEGACD	Y or N	ACD group of first leg of call, if multiparty call. Enter Y to select the FLEGACD option. Otherwise, enter N.
	FLEGNAME	Y or N	Name of first leg of call, if multiparty call. Enter Y to select the FLEGNAME option. Otherwise, enter N.

FUNCTION = RAN

If the entry in subfield FUNCTION is RAN, select the subfields as follows.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Subfield	Entry	Explanation and action
	NCALLID	Y or N	Network call ID. Enter Y to select the NCALLID option. Otherwise, enter N.
	ORIGDEV	Y or N	Originating device ID (position ID if ACD agent). Enter Y to select the ORIGDEV option. Otherwise, enter N.
	ORIGACD	Y or N	Originating ACD group. Enter Y to select the ORIGACD option. Otherwise, enter N.
	ORIGNAME	Y or N	Originator's name. Enter Y to select the ORIGNAME option. Otherwise, enter N.

SCAISSRV (continued)**Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 2 of 2)**

Field	Subfield	Entry	Explanation and action
	TERMACD	Y or N	Terminating ACD group. Enter Y to select the TERMACD option. Otherwise, enter N.
	ACDDN	Y or N	ACD DN dialed by caller, primary or additional. Enter Y to select the ACDDN option. Otherwise, enter N.
	FWDINFO	Y or N	Forwarding information. Enter Y to select the FWDINFO option. Otherwise, enter N.
	CALLTYPE	Y or N	Type of call. Enter Y to select the CALLTYPE option. Otherwise, enter N.
	FLEGDEV	Y or N	Device ID of first leg of call, if multiparty call (position ID if ACD agent). Enter Y to select the FLEGDEV option. Otherwise, enter N.
	FLEGACD	Y or N	ACD group of first leg of call, if multiparty call. Enter Y to select the FLEGACD option. Otherwise, enter N.
	FLEGNAME	Y or N	Name of first leg of call, if multiparty call. Enter Y to select the FLEGNAME option. Otherwise, enter N.

FUNCTION = MUSIC

If the entry in subfield FUNCTION is MUSIC, select the subfields as follows.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Subfield	Entry	Explanation and action
	NCALLID	Y or N	Network call ID. Enter Y to select the NCALLID option. Otherwise, enter N.
	ORIGDEV	Y or N	Originating device ID (position ID if ACD agent). Enter Y to select the ORIGDEV option. Otherwise, enter N.
	ORIGACD	Y or N	Originating ACD group. Enter Y to select the ORIGACD option. Otherwise, enter N.
	ORIGNAME	Y or N	Originator's name. Enter Y to select the ORIGNAME option. Otherwise, enter N.

SCAISSRV (continued)**Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 2 of 2)**

Field	Subfield	Entry	Explanation and action
	TERMACD	Y or N	Terminating ACD group. Enter Y to select the TERMACD option. Otherwise, enter N.
	ACDDN	Y or N	ACD DN dialed by caller, primary or additional. Enter Y to select the ACDDN option. Otherwise, enter N.
	FWDINFO	Y or N	Forwarding information. Enter Y to select the FWDINFO option. Otherwise, enter N.
	CALLTYPE	Y or N	Type of call. Enter Y to select the CALLTYPE option. Otherwise, enter N.
	FLEGDEV	Y or N	Device ID of first leg of call, if multiparty call (position ID if ACD agent). Enter Y to select the FLEGDEV option. Otherwise, enter N.
	FLEGACD	Y or N	ACD group of first leg of call, if multiparty call. Enter Y to select the FLEGACD option. Otherwise, enter N.
	FLEGNAME	Y or N	Name of first leg of call, if multiparty call. Enter Y to select the FLEGNAME option. Otherwise, enter N.

FUNCTION = SILENCE

If the entry in subfield FUNCTION is SILENCE, select the subfields as follows.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Subfield	Entry	Explanation and action
	NCALLID	Y or N	Network call ID. Enter Y to select the NCALLID option. Otherwise, enter N.
	ORIGDEV	Y or N	Originating device ID (position ID if ACD agent). Enter Y to select the ORIGDEV option. Otherwise, enter N.
	ORIGACD	Y or N	Originating ACD group. Enter Y to select the ORIGACD option. Otherwise, enter N.
	ORIGNAME	Y or N	Originator's name. Enter Y to select the ORIGNAME option. Otherwise, enter N.

SCAISSRV (continued)**Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 2 of 2)**

Field	Subfield	Entry	Explanation and action
	TERMACD	Y or N	Terminating ACD group. Enter Y to select the TERMACD option. Otherwise, enter N.
	ACDDN	Y or N	ACD DN dialed by caller, primary or additional. Enter Y to select the ACDDN option. Otherwise, enter N.
	FWDINFO	Y or N	Forwarding information. Enter Y to select the FWDINFO option. Otherwise, enter N.
	CALLTYPE	Y or N	Type of call. Enter Y to select the CALLTYPE option. Otherwise, enter N.
	FLEGDEV	Y or N	Device ID of first leg of call, if multiparty call (position ID if ACD agent). Enter Y to select the FLEGDEV option. Otherwise, enter N.
	FLEGACD	Y or N	ACD group of first leg call, if multiparty call. Enter Y to select the FLEGACD option. Otherwise, enter N.
	FLEGNAME	Y or N	Name of first leg of call, if multiparty call. Enter Y to select the FLEGNAME option. Otherwise, enter N.

FUNCTION = TRTMT

If the entry in subfield FUNCTION is TRMT, select the subfields as follows.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Subfield	Entry	Explanation and action
	NCALLID	Y or N	Network call ID. Enter Y to select the NCALLID option. Otherwise, enter N.
	ORIGDEV	Y or N	Originating device ID (position ID if ACD agent). Enter Y to select the ORIGDEV option. Otherwise, enter N.
	ORIGACD	Y or N	Originating ACD group. Enter Y to select the ORIGACD option. Otherwise, enter N.
	ORIGNAME	Y or N	Originator's name. Enter Y to select the ORIGNAME option. Otherwise, enter N.

SCAISSRV (continued)**Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 2 of 2)**

Field	Subfield	Entry	Explanation and action
	DIALDIGS	Y or N	Digits dialed. Enter Y to select the DIALDIGS option. Otherwise, enter N.
	CALLTYPE	Y or N	Type of call. Enter Y to select the CALLTYPE option. Otherwise, enter N.
	FLEGDEV	Y or N	Device ID of first leg of call, if multiparty call (position ID if ACD agent). Enter Y to select the FLEGDEV option. Otherwise, enter N.
	FLEGACD	Y or N	ACD group of first leg call, if multiparty call. Enter Y to select the FLEGACD option. Otherwise, enter N.
	FLEGNAME	Y or N	Name of first leg of call, if multiparty call. Enter Y to select the FLEGNAME option. Otherwise, enter N.

CATEGORY = CTXEVENT

If the entry in subfield CATEGORY is CTXEVENT, select the subfields as follows. See the “ACD CompuCALL” section of the *Translations Guide* for more information.

Field descriptions for category CTXEVENT (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Subfield	Entry	Explanation and action
FUNCTIONS		see subfield	Functions. This field includes subfield FUNCTION. You can select up to five functions. If you select less than five functions, end the list with a \$ (dollar sign).

SCAISSRV (continued)**Field descriptions for category CTXEVENT (Sheet 2 of 2)**

FUNCTION	CALLANSWR, CALLNAME, CALLOFFR, CALLREL, SETOFFHK	Function. Enter CompuCALL messages. Enter CALLANSWR and select the subfields NCALLID, DEVICEID, CALLNGNO, CALLNGDIAL, CALLNGNAME, CHARGENO, CALLTYPE, ORIGDN, ORIGDIAL, ORIGNAME, PREVAPPL, HOSTCALD, CALLMODE, FWDPARTY, and MEMBERID as shown in the “FUNCTION = CALLANSWR” section. Enter CALLNAME and select the subfields NCALLID, DEVICEID, CALLNGNO, CALLNGDIAL, and CALLNGNAME as shown in the “FUNCTION = CALLNAME” section. Enter CALLOFFR and select the subfields NCALLID, CALLNGNO, CALLNGDIAL, CALLNGNAME, CHARGENO, CALLTYPE, ORIGDN, ORIGDIAL, ORIGNAME, PREVAPPL, HOSTCALD, and CALLMODE, DEVICEID, and FWDPARTY as shown in the “FUNCTION = CALLOFFR” section. Enter CALLREL and select the subfields NCALLID, RELTYPE, DEVICEID, and MEMBERID as shown in the “FUNCTION = CALLREL” section. Enter SETOFFHK and select the subfields NCALLID, DEVICEID, and MEMBERID as shown in the “FUNCTION = SETOFFHK” section.

FUNCTION = CALLANSWR

If the entry in subfield FUNCTION is CALLANSWR, select the subfields as follows.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Subfield	Entry	Explanation and action
	NCALLID	Y or N	Network call ID. Enter Y to select the network call ID option. Otherwise, enter N.
	DEVICEID	Y or N	Device identification. Enter Y to select the device identification option. Otherwise, enter N.

SCAISSRV (continued)**Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 2 of 2)**

Field	Subfield	Entry	Explanation and action
	CALLNGNO	Y or N	Calling number. Enter Y to select the calling number option. Otherwise, enter N.
	CALLNGDIAL	Y or N	Dialable calling number. Enter Y to select the dialable calling number option. Otherwise, enter N.
	CALLNGNAME	Y or N	Calling name. Enter Y to select the calling name option. Otherwise, enter N.
	CHARGENO	Y or N	Charge number. Enter Y to select the charge number option. Otherwise, enter N.
	CALLTYPE	Y or N	Call type. Enter Y to select the call type option. Otherwise, enter N.
	ORIGDN	Y or N	Originating DN. Enter Y to select the originating DN option. Otherwise, enter N.
	ORIGDIAL	Y or N	Originating dialable digits. Enter Y to select the originating dialable digits option. Otherwise, enter N.
	ORIGNAME	Y or N	Originating name. Enter Y to select the originating name option. Otherwise, enter N.
	PREVAPPL	Y or N	Previous application ID. Enter Y to select the previous application ID option. Otherwise, enter N.
	HOSTCALD	Y or N	Host call data. Enter Y to select the host call data option. Otherwise, enter N.
	CALLMODE	Y or N	Call mode. Enter Y to select the call mode option. Otherwise, enter N.
	FWDPARTY	Y or N	Forwarding party. Enter Y to select the forwarding party option. Otherwise, enter N.
	MEMBERID	Y or N	Member ID. Enter Y to select the member ID option. Otherwise, enter N.

SCAISSRV (continued)**FUNCTION = CALLNAME**

If the entry in subfield FUNCTION is CALLNAME, select the subfields as follows.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill

Field	Subfield	Entry	Explanation and action
	NCALLID	Y or N	Network call ID. Enter Y to select the network call ID option. Otherwise, enter N.
	DEVICEID	Y or N	Device identification. Enter Y to select the device identification option. Otherwise, enter N.
	CALLNGNO	Y or N	Calling number. Enter Y to select the calling number option. Otherwise, enter N.
	CALLNGDIAL	Y or N	Dialable calling number. Enter Y to select the dialable calling number option. Otherwise, enter N.
	CALLNGNAME	Y or N	Calling name. Enter Y to select the calling name option. Otherwise, enter N.

FUNCTION = CALLOFFR

If the entry in subfield FUNCTION is CALLOFFR, select the subfields as follows.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Subfield	Entry	Explanation and action
	NCALLID	Y or N	Network call ID. Enter Y to select the network call ID option. Otherwise, enter N.
	CALLNGNO	Y or N	Calling number. Enter Y to select the calling number option. Otherwise, enter N.
	CALLNGDIAL	Y or N	Dialable calling number. Enter Y to select the dialing number option. Otherwise, enter N.
	CALLNGNAME	Y or N	Calling name. Enter Y to select the calling number option. Otherwise, enter N.
	CHARGENO	Y or N	Charge number. Enter Y to select the charge number option. Otherwise, enter N.

SCAISSRV (continued)**Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 2 of 2)**

Field	Subfield	Entry	Explanation and action
	CALLTYPE	Y or N	Call type. Enter Y to select the call type option. Otherwise, enter N.
	ORIGDN	Y or N	Originating dial numbers. Enter Y to select the originating dial option. Otherwise, enter N.
	ORIGDIAL	Y or N	Originating dialable digits. Enter Y to select the originating dialable digits option. Otherwise, enter N.
	ORIGNAME	Y or N	Originating name. Enter Y to select the originating DN option. Otherwise, enter N.
	PREVAPPL	Y or N	Previous application ID. Enter Y to select the previous application ID option. Otherwise, enter N.
	HOSTCALD	Y or N	Host call data. Enter Y to select the host call data option. Otherwise, enter N.
	CALLMODE	Y or N	Call mode. Enter Y to select the call mode option. Otherwise, enter N.
	DEVICEID	Y or N	Device identification. Enter Y to select the device identification option. Otherwise, enter N.
	FWDPARTY	Y or N	Forwarding party. Enter Y to select the forwarding party option. Otherwise, enter N. Enter Y if feature ICM MWT is active.

FUNCTION = CALLREL

If the entry in subfield FUNCTION is CALLREL, select the subfields as follows.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Subfield	Entry	Explanation and action
	NCALLID	Y or N	Network call ID. Enter Y to select the network call ID option. Otherwise, enter N.
	RELTYPE	Y or N	Release type. Enter Y to select the release type option. Otherwise, enter N.

SCAISSRV (continued)**Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 2 of 2)**

Field	Subfield	Entry	Explanation and action
	DEVICEID	Y or N	Device identification. Enter Y to select the device identification option. Otherwise, enter N.
	MEMBERID	Y or N	Member ID. Enter Y to select the member ID option. Otherwise, enter N.

FUNCTION = SETOFFHK

If the entry in subfield FUNCTION is SETOFFHK, select the subfields as follows.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill

Field	Subfield	Entry	Explanation and action
	NCALLID	Y or N	Network call ID. Enter Y to select the network call ID option. Otherwise, enter N.
	DEVICEID	Y or N	Device identification. Enter Y to select the device identification option. This field is an ACD option, which by default, is not entered. Otherwise, enter N.
	MEMBERID	Y or N	Member ID. Enter Y to select the member ID option. Otherwise, enter N.

CATEGORY = DNQUERY

If the entry in subfield CATEGORY is DNQUERY, select the subfield as follows. See the “ACD CompuCALL” section of the *Translations Guide* for more information.

Field descriptions for category DNQUERY

Field	Subfield	Entry	Explanation and action
FUNCTIONS		see subfield	Functions. This field includes subfield FUNCTION.
	FUNCTION	DNQUERY	Function. Enter DNQUERY and select subfield FILTER as follows.

SCAISSRV (continued)**FUNCTION = DNQUERY**

If the entry in subfield FUNCTION is DNQUERY, select the subfield as follows.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill

Field	Subfield	Entry	Explanation and action
	FILTER	Y or N	Query filter. Enter Y to select the query filter option. Otherwise, enter N.

CATEGORY = ICCM

If the entry in subfield CATEGORY is ICCM, select the subfield as follows. See the “ACD CompuCALL” section of the *Translations Guide* for more information.

Field descriptions for category ICCM

Field	Subfield	Entry	Explanation and action
FUNCTIONS			Functions. This field includes subfield FUNCTION.
	FUNCTION	SETCDNST REASNAGT	Function. Enter functions. Enter SETCDNST for the dv-Set-CDN-State message. This message allows ICCM to change the state of a CDN queue on the DMS-100 switch. Enter REASNAGT for the dv-Reassign-Agent message. The dv-Reassign-Agent message reassigns the agent to a new supervisor. Enter REASNAGT and select subfields AgentPosid and NewSuperPosid as follows.

SCAISSRV (continued)

FUNCTION = REASNAGT

If the entry in subfield FUNCTION is REASNAGT, select the subfields as follows.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill

Field	Subfield	Entry	Explanation and action
	AgentPosid	Y or N	Agent position identification. This subfield identifies the agent position identification assigned to a new supervisor.
	NewSuperPosid	Y or N	New supervisor position identification. This subfield identifies the position identification of the supervisor to assign the agent.

CATEGORY = RESEVENT

If the entry in subfield CATEGORY is RESEVENT, select the subfield as follows. See the “ACD CompuCALL” section of the *Translations Guide* for more information.

Field descriptions for category RESEVENT (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Subfield	Entry	Explanation and action
	FUNCTION	CALLANSWR, CALLNAME, CALLOFFR, CALLREL, SETOFFHK	Function. Enter CompuCALL messages. Enter CALLANSWR (call answered) and select subfields NCALLID, DEVICEID, CALLNGNO, CALLNGDIAL, CALLNGNAME, CHARGENO, CALLTYPE, ORIGDN, ORIGDIAL, ORIGNAME, PREVAPPL, HOSTCALD, CALLMODE, and FWDPARTY as shown in the “FUNCTION = CALLANSWR” section. Enter CALLNAME and select subfields NCALLID, DEVICEID, CALLNGNO, CALLNGDIAL, and CALLNGNAME as shown in the “FUNCTION = CALLNAME” section.

SCAISSRV (continued)**Field descriptions for category RESEVENT (Sheet 2 of 2)**

Field	Subfield	Entry	Explanation and action
			Enter CALLOFFR (call offered) and select subfields NCALLID, CALLNGNO, CALLNGDIAL, CALLNGNAME, CHARGENO, CALLTYPE, ORIGDN, ORIGDIAL, ORIGNAME, PREVAPPL, HOSTCALD, DEVICEID, FWDPARTY and CALLMODE as shown the "FUNCTION = CALLOFFR" section. Enter CALLREL (call released) and select subfields NCALLID, RELTYPE, and DEVICEID as shown in the "FUNCTION = CALLREL" section. Enter SETOFFHK (set off hook) and select subfields NCALLID and DEVICEID as shown in the "FUNCTION = SETOFFHK" section.

FUNCTION = CALLANSWR

If the entry in subfield FUNCTION is CALLANSWR, select the subfields as follows.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Subfield	Entry	Explanation and action
	NCALLID	Y or N	Network call ID. Enter Y to select the network call ID option. Otherwise, enter N.
	DEVICEID	Y or N	Device identification. Enter Y to select the device identification option. Otherwise, enter N.
	CALLNGNO	Y or N	Calling number. Enter Y to select the calling number option. Otherwise, enter N.
	CALLNGDIAL	Y or N	Dialable calling number. Enter Y to select the dialable calling number option. Otherwise, enter N.
	CALLNGNAME	Y or N	Calling name. Enter Y to select the calling name option. Otherwise, enter N.
	CHARGENO	Y or N	Charge number. Enter Y to select the charge number option. Otherwise, enter N.

SCAISSRV (continued)**Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 2 of 2)**

Field	Subfield	Entry	Explanation and action
	CALLTYPE	Y or N	Call type. Enter Y to select the call type option. Otherwise, enter N.
	ORIGDN	Y or N	Originating DN. Enter Y to select the originating DN option. Otherwise, enter N.
	ORIGDIAL	Y or N	Originating dialable digits. Enter Y to select the originating dialable digits option. Otherwise, enter N.
	ORIGNAME	Y or N	Originating name. Enter Y to select the originating name option. Otherwise, enter N.
	PREVAPPL	Y or N	Previous application ID. Enter Y to select the previous application ID option. Otherwise, enter N.
	HOSTCALD	Y or N	Host call data. Enter Y to select the host call data option. Otherwise, enter N.
	CALLMODE	Y or N	Call mode. Enter Y to select the call mode option. Otherwise, enter N.
	FWDPARTY	Y or N	Forwarding party. Enter Y to select the forwarding party option. Otherwise, enter N.

FUNCTION = CALLNAME

If the entry in subfield FUNCTION is CALLNAME, select the subfields as follows.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Subfield	Entry	Explanation and action
	NCALLID	Y or N	Network call ID. Enter Y to select the network call ID option. Otherwise, enter N.
	DEVICEID	Y or N	Device identification. Enter Y to select the device identification option. Otherwise, enter N.
	CALLNGNO	Y or N	Calling number. Enter Y to select the calling number option. Otherwise, enter N.

SCAISSRV (continued)**Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 2 of 2)**

Field	Subfield	Entry	Explanation and action
	CALLNGDIAL	Y or N	Dialable calling number. Enter Y to select the dialable calling number option. Otherwise, enter N.
	CALLNGNAME	Y or N	Calling name. Enter Y to select the calling name option. Otherwise, enter N.

FUNCTION = CALLOFFR

If the entry in subfield FUNCTION is CALLOFFR, select the subfields as follows.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Subfield	Entry	Explanation and action
	NCALLID	Y or N	Network call ID. Enter Y to select the network call ID option. Otherwise, enter N.
	CALLNGNO	Y or N	Calling number. Enter Y to select the calling number option. Otherwise, enter N.
	CALLNGDIAL	Y or N	Dialable calling number. Enter Y to select the dialing number option. Otherwise, enter N.
	CALLNGNAME	Y or N	Calling name. Enter Y to select the calling name option. Otherwise, enter N.
	CHARGENO	Y or N	Charge number. Enter Y to select the. Charge number type option. Otherwise, enter N.
	CALLTYPE	Y or N	Call type. Enter Y to select the call type option. Otherwise, enter N.
	ORIGDN	Y or N	Originating DN. Enter Y to select the originating DN option. Otherwise, enter N.
	ORIGDIAL	Y or N	Originating dialable digits. Enter Y to select the originating dialable digits option. Otherwise, enter N.
	ORIGNAME	Y or N	Originating name. Enter Y to select the originating name option. Otherwise, enter N.
	PREVAPPL	Y or N	Previous application ID. Enter Y to select the previous application ID option. Otherwise, enter N.

SCAISSRV (continued)**Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 2 of 2)**

Field	Subfield	Entry	Explanation and action
	HOSTCALD	Y or N	Host call data. Enter Y to select the host call data option. Otherwise, enter N.
	DEVICEID	Y or N	Device identification. Enter Y to select the device identification option. Otherwise, enter N.
	FWDPARTY	Y or N	Forwarding party. Enter Y to select the forwarding party option. Otherwise, enter N. Enter Y if feature ICM MWT is active.
	CALLMODE	Y or N	Call mode. Enter Y to select the call mode option. Otherwise, enter N.

FUNCTION = CALLREL

If the entry in subfield FUNCTION is CALLREL, select the subfields as follows.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill

Field	Subfield	Entry	Explanation and action
	NCALLID	Y or N	Network call ID. Enter Y to select the network call ID option. Otherwise, enter N.
	RELTYPE	Y or N	Release type. Enter Y to select the release type option. Otherwise, enter N.
	DEVICEID	Y or N	Device identification. Enter Y to select the device identification option. Otherwise, enter N.

SCAISSRV (continued)**FUNCTION = SETOFFHK**

If the entry in subfield FUNCTION is SETOFFHK, select the subfields as follows.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill

Field	Subfield	Entry	Explanation and action
	NCALLID	Y or N	Network call ID. Enter Y to select the network call ID option. Otherwise, enter N.
	DEVICEID	Y or N	Device identification. Enter Y to select the device identification option. Otherwise, enter N.

CATEGORY = RESOURCE

If the entry in subfield CATEGORY is RESOURCE, select the subfield as follows. See the “ACD CompuCALL” section of the *Translations Guide* for more information.

Field descriptions for category RESOURCE

Field	Subfield	Entry	Explanation and action
FUNCTIONS		see subfield	Functions. This field includes subfield FUNCTION.
	FUNCTION	ACDQUERY APPSTQRY	Function. Enter functions. Enter ACDQUERY. Enter APPSTQRY to request ACD agent status and call status. Select parameters as shown in the “FUNCTION = APPSTQRY” section.

SCAISSRV (continued)

FUNCTION = APPSTQRY

If the entry in subfield FUNCTION is APPSTQRY, select the subfields as follows.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill

Field	Subfield	Entry	Explanation and action
	DN	Y or N	Directory number. Enter Y to select the single ACD DN, CDN, or agent option. Otherwise, enter N.
	ALLCDNS	Y or N	All CDN status. Enter Y to select the all CDN status option. Otherwise, enter N.
	ALLAGENTS	Y or N	All agents status. Enter Y to select the all agents status option. Otherwise, enter N.
	AGTSTAT	Y or N	Agent status. Enter Y to select the agent status option. Otherwise, enter N.
	CALLSTAT	Y or N	Call status. Enter Y to select the call status option. Otherwise, enter N.

SCAISSRV (continued)**CATEGORY = ROUTING**

If the entry in subfield CATEGORY is ROUTING, select the subfield as follows. See the “ACD CompuCALL” section of the *Translations Guide* for more information.

Field descriptions for category ROUTING

Field	Subfield	Entry	Explanation and action
FUNCTIONS		see subfield	Functions. This field includes subfield FUNCTION. You can select up to two functions. If you select less than two functions, end the list with a \$ (dollar sign).
	FUNCTION	CALLRE CDC CALLREDIR	Function. Enter CompuCALL messages. Enter CALLRE CDC and select subfields CPADIGS, NCALLID, ACD directory number, CALLNGNO, CHARGENO, CALLTYPE, ORIGDN, PREVAPPL, HOSTCALD, ACDGROUP, and FWDPARTY as shown in the “FUNCTION = CALLRE CDC” section. Enter CALLREDIR (call redirect) and select subfields NCALLID, REDIRN, and HOSTCALD as shown in the “FUNCTION = CALLREDIR” section.

FUNCTION = CALLRE CDC

If the entry in subfield FUNCTION is CALLRE CDC, select the subfields as follows.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Subfield	Entry	Explanation and action
	NCALLID	Y or N	Network call ID. Enter Y to select the network call ID option. Otherwise, enter N.
	ACDDN	Y or N	ACD directory number. Enter Y to select the ACD directory number option. Otherwise, enter N.
	CALLNGNO	Y or N	Calling number. Enter Y to select the calling number option. Otherwise, enter N.
	CHARGENO	Y or N	Charge number. Enter Y to select the charge number option. Otherwise, enter N.

SCAISSRV (continued)**Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 2 of 2)**

Field	Subfield	Entry	Explanation and action
	CALLTYPE	Y or N	Call type. Enter Y to select the call type option. Otherwise, enter N.
	ORIGDN	Y or N	Originating DN. Enter Y to select the originating DN option. Otherwise, enter N.
	PREVAPPL	Y or N	Previous application ID. Enter Y to select the previous application ID option. Otherwise, enter N.
	HOSTCALD	Y or N	Host call data. Enter Y to select the host call data option. Otherwise, enter N.
	ACDGROUP	Y or N	ACD group. Enter Y to select the ACD group option. Otherwise, enter N.
	FWDPARTY	Y or N	Forwarding party. Enter Y to select the forwarding party option. Otherwise, enter N.
	CPADIGS	Y or N	Called party address digits. Enter Y to select the called party address digits option. Otherwise, enter N.

FUNCTION = CALLREDIR

If the entry in subfield FUNCTION is CALLREDIR, select the subfields as follows.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill

Field	Subfield	Entry	Explanation and action
	NCALLID	Y or N	Network call ID. Enter Y to select the network call ID option. Otherwise, enter N.
	REDIRN	Y or N	Redirect DN. Enter Y to select the redirect DN option. Otherwise, enter N.
	HOSTCALD	Y or N	Host call data. Enter Y to select the host call data option. Otherwise, enter N.

SCAISSRV (continued)**CATEGORY = SCAICC**

If the entry in subfield CATEGORY is SCAICC, select the subfield as follows. See the “ACD CompuCALL” section of the *Translations Guide* for more information.

Field descriptions for category SCAICC

Field	Subfield	Entry	Explanation and action
FUNCTIONS		see subfield	Functions. This field includes subfield FUNCTION. You can select up to five functions. If you select less than five functions, end the list with a \$ (dollar sign).
	FUNCTION	ANSWCALL CALLUNHELD CALLHELD HOLDCALL RELSCALL UNHOLDCALL	Function. Enter CompuCALL messages. Enter ANSWCALL (answer call). Enter CALLUNHELD (call unheld) and select subfield NCALLID as shown in the “FUNCTION = CALLUNHELD” section. Enter CALLHELD (call held) and select subfield NCALLID as show in the “FUNCTION =CALLHELD” section. Enter HOLDCALL (hold call). Enter RELSCALL (release call) and select subfield RELTYPE as shown in the “FUNCTION = RELSCALL” section. Enter UNHOLDCALL (unhold call).

FUNCTION = CALLUNHELD or CALLHELD

If the entry in subfield FUNCTION is CALLUNHELD or CALLHELD, select the subfield as follows.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill

Field	Subfield	Entry	Explanation and action
	NCALLID	Y or N	Network call ID. Enter Y to select the network call ID option. Otherwise, enter N.

SCAISSRV (continued)

FUNCTION = RELSCALL

If the entry in subfield FUNCTION is RELSCALL, select the subfield as follows.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill

Field	Subfield	Entry	Explanation and action
	RELTYPE	Y or N	Release type. Enter Y to select the release type option. Otherwise, enter N.

CATEGORY = SCAIMWTI

If the entry in subfield CATEGORY is SCAIMWTI, select the subfield as follows. See the “ACD CompuCALL” section of the *Translations Guide* for more information.

Field descriptions for category SCAIMWTI

Field	Subfield	Entry	Explanation and action
FUNCTIONS		see subfield	Functions. This field includes subfield FUNCTION. You can select up to two functions. If you select less than two functions, end the list with a \$ (dollar sign).
	FUNCTION	MSGWAIT MWTACT	Function. For message waiting indication, enter MSGWAIT and select subfields DEVICEID, MWTYPE, and INDICATION as shown in the “FUNCTION = MSGWAIT” section. For message waiting activation or deactivation, enter MWTACT and select subfields DEVICEID, VMSDEVID, and INDICATION as shown in the “FUNCTION = MWTACT” section.

SCAISSRV (continued)**FUNCTION = MSGWAIT**

If the entry in subfield FUNCTION is MSGWAIT, select the subfields as follows.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill

Field	Subfield	Entry	Explanation and action
	DEVICEID	Y or N	Device identification. Enter Y to select the device identification option. Otherwise, enter N.
	MWTYPE	Y or N	Message waiting type. Enter Y to select the message waiting type option. Otherwise, enter N.
	INDICATION	Y or N	Indication. Enter Y to select the indication option. Otherwise, enter N.

Function = MWTACT

If the entry in subfield FUNCTION is MWTACT, select the subfields as follows.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill

Field	Subfield	Entry	Explanation and action
	DEVICEID	Y or N	Device identification. Enter Y to select the device identification option. Otherwise, enter N.
	VMSDEVID	Y or N	VMS device identification. Enter Y to select the VMS device identification option. Otherwise, enter N.
	INDICATION	Y or N	MWT activation/deactivation indication. Enter Y to select the MWT activation or deactivation indication option. Otherwise, enter N.

SCAISSRV (continued)**CATEGORY = SCAI3WC**

If the entry in subfield CATEGORY is SCAI3WC, select the subfield as follows. See the “ACD CompuCALL” section of the *Translations Guide* for more information.

Field descriptions for category SCAI3WC (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Subfield	Entry	Explanation and action
FUNCTIONS		see subfield	Functions. This field includes subfield FUNCTION. You can select up to seven functions. If you select less than seven functions, end the list with a \$ (dollar sign).
	FUNCTION	ADDPTY CNTRLREL CONFPTY CONFVNT CONSULTEV DROPTY NCTRLREL TRANPTY TRANSFEREV	Function. Enter CompuCALL messages. Enter ADDPTY and select subfields OPTYPE, ORIGADDR, and DESTDN as shown in the “FUNCTION = ADDPTY” section. Enter CNTRLREL and select subfield NCALLID as shown in the “FUNCTION = CNTRLREL, CONSULTEV, CONFVNT, NCTRLREL, or TRANSFEREV” section. Enter CONFPTY and select subfield ORIGADDR as shown in the “FUNCTION = CONFPTY” section. Enter CONSULTEV, and select subfield NCALLID as shown in the “FUNCTION = CNTRLREL, CONSULTEV, CONFVNT, NCTRLREL, or TRANSFEREV” section. Enter CONFVNT and select subfield NCALLID as shown in the “FUNCTION = CNTRLREL, CONSULTEV, CONFVNT, NCTRLREL, or TRANSFEREV” section. Enter CONSULTEV and select subfield NCALLID as shown in the “FUNCTION = CNTRLREL, CONSULTEV, CONFVNT, NCTRLREL, or TRANSFEREV” section.

SCAISSRV (continued)**Field descriptions for category SCAI3WC (Sheet 2 of 2)**

Field	Subfield	Entry	Explanation and action
			Enter DROPPTY and select subfields OPTYPE and ORIGADDR as shown in the "FUNCTION = DROPPTY" section. Enter NCTRLREL and select subfield NCALLID as shown in the "FUNCTION = CNTRLREL, CONSULTEV, CONFEVNT, NCTRLREL, or TRANSFEREV" section. Enter TRANPTY and select subfield ORIGADDR as shown in the "FUNCTION = TRANPTY" section. Enter TRANSFEREV and select subfield NCALLID as shown in the "FUNCTION = CNTRLREL, CONSULTEV, CONFEVNT, NCTRLREL, or TRANSFEREV" section.

FUNCTION = ADDPTY

If the entry in subfield FUNCTION is ADDPTY, select the subfields as follows.

You must select subfields OPTYPE, ORIGADDR, and DESTDN for the Intelligent Call Management (ICM) application to validate subfield ADDPTY.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill

Field	Subfield	Entry	Explanation and action
	OPTYPE	Y or N	Operation type. Enter Y to select the operation type option. Otherwise, enter N.
	ORIGADDR	Y or N	Originating address. Enter Y to select the originating address option. Otherwise, enter N.
	DESTDN	Y or N	Destination DN. Enter Y to select the destination DN option. Otherwise enter N.

FUNCTION = CONFPTY

If the entry in subfield FUNCTION is CONFPTY, select the subfield as follows.

SCAISSRV (continued)

You must select subfield ORIGADDR for the ICM application to validate subfield CONFPTY.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill

Field	Subfield	Entry	Explanation and action
	ORIGADDR	Y or N	Originating address. Enter Y to select the originating address option. Otherwise, enter N.

FUNCTION = CNTRLREL, CONSULTEV, CONFEVNT, NCTRLREL, or TRANSFEREV

If the entry in subfield FUNCTION is CNTRLREL, CONSULTEV, CONFEVNT, NCTRLREL, or TRANSFEREV select the subfield as follows.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill

Field	Subfield	Entry	Explanation and action
	NCALLID	Y or N	Network call ID. Enter Y to select the network call ID option. Otherwise, enter N.

FUNCTION = DROPPTY

If the entry in subfield FUNCTION is DROPPTY, select the subfields as follows.

You must select subfields OPTYPE and ORIGADDR for the ICM application to validate subfield DROPPTY.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill

Field	Subfield	Entry	Explanation and action
	OPTYPE	Y or N	Operation type. Enter Y to select the operation type option. Otherwise, enter N.
	ORIGADDR	Y or N	Originating address. Enter Y to select the originating address option. Otherwise, enter N.

FUNCTION = TRANPTY

If the entry in subfield FUNCTION is TRANPTY, select the subfield as follows.

SCAISSRV (continued)

You must select subfield ORIGADDR for the ICM application to validate subfield TRANPTY.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill

Field	Subfield	Entry	Explanation and action
	ORIGADDR	Y or N	Originating address. Enter Y to select the originating address option. Otherwise, enter N.

SCAISSRV (continued)**CATEGORY = TPAC**

If the entry in subfield CATEGORY is TPAC, select the subfields as follows. See the “ACD CompuCALL” section of the *Translations Guide* for more information.

Field descriptions for category TPAC (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Subfield	Entry	Explanation and action
FUNCTIONS		see subfield	Functions. This field includes subfield FUNCTION. You can select up to four functions. If you select less than four functions, end the list with a \$ (dollar sign).
	FUNCTION	CHGFORCE CHGVWRAP LOGINAGT LOGOUTAGT NREADYAGT READYAGT RESERVEAGT UNRESERVEAGT	Function. Enter CompuCALL messages. Enter CHGFORCE (change force) to change the Forcing feature for the ACD group or ACD agent. Select subfields ORIGADDR and FRCETYPE as shown in the “FUNCTION = CHGFORCE” section. Enter CHGVWRAP (change variable wrap) to change the variable wrap timer on an ACD group basis or agent basis. Select subfields ORIGADDR and WRAPTIMER as shown in the “FUNCTION = CHGVWRAP” section. Enter LOGINAGT (login agent) and select subfields ORIGADDR, LOGINID, and PASSWORD as shown in the “FUNCTION = LOGINAGT” section. Enter LOGOUTAGT (logout agent) and select subfield ORIGADDR as shown in the “FUNCTION = LOGOUTAGT or READYAGT” section.

SCAISSRV (continued)**Field descriptions for category TPAC (Sheet 2 of 2)**

Field	Subfield	Entry	Explanation and action
			Enter NREADYAGT (make agent not ready) and select subfields ORIGADDR and WALKAWAY as shown in the "FUNCTION = NREADYAGT". Enter READYAGT (agent ready) and select subfield ORIGADDR as shown in the "FUNCTION = LOGOUTAGT or READYAGT" section. Enter RESERVEAGT (reserve agent) and select subfield ORIGADDR and RESERV_TIMER as shown in the "FUNCTION = RESERVEAGT" section. Enter UNRESERVEAGT (unreserve agent) and select subfield ORIGADDR as shown in the "FUNCTION = UNRESERVEAGT" section.

FUNCTION = CHGFORCE

If the entry in subfield FUNCTION is CHGFORCE, select the subfields as follows.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill

Field	Subfield	Entry	Explanation and action
	ORIGADDR	Y or N	Originating address. Enter Y to select the originating address option. Otherwise, enter N.
	FRCETYPE	Y or N	Force type. Enter Y to select the force type option. Otherwise, Enter N.

SCAISSRV (continued)

FUNCTION = CHGVWRAP

If the entry in subfield FUNCTION is CHGVWRAP, select the subfields as follows.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill

Field	Subfield	Entry	Explanation and action
	ORIGADDR	Y or N	Originating address. Enter Y to select the originating address option. Otherwise, enter N.
	WRAPTIMER	Y or N	Wrap timer. Enter Y to select the wrap timer option. Otherwise, Enter N.

FUNCTION = LOGINAGT

If the entry in subfield FUNCTION is LOGINAGT, select the subfields as follows.

You must select subfield ORIGADDR for the ICM application to validate subfield LOGINAGT.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill

Field	Subfield	Entry	Explanation and action
	ORIGADDR	Y or N	Originating address. Enter Y to select the originating address option. Otherwise, enter N.
	LOGINID	Y or N	Login ID. Enter Y to select the login identification option. Otherwise, enter N.
	PASSWORD	Y or N	Password. This field is an ACD option, which by default, is not entered.

FUNCTION = LOGOUTAGT or READYAGT

If the entry in subfield FUNCTION is LOGOUTAGT or READYAGT, select the subfield as follows.

SCAISSRV (continued)

You must select the subfield ORIGADDR for the ICM application to validate subfields LOGOUTAGT or READYAGT.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill

Field	Subfield	Entry	Explanation and action
	ORIGADDR	Y or N	Originating address. Enter Y to select the originating address option. Otherwise, enter N. Otherwise, enter N.

FUNCTION = NREADYAGT

If the entry in subfield FUNCTION is NREADYAGT, select the subfields as follows.

You must select subfield ORIGADDR for the ICM application to validate subfield NREADYAGT.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill

Field	Subfield	Entry	Explanation and action
	ORIGADDR	Y or N	Originating address. Enter Y to select the originating address option. Otherwise, enter N.
	WALKAWAY	Y or N	Walk away code. Enter Y to select the WALKAWAY option. Otherwise, enter N. This subfield is an ACD option, which by default, is not made.

FUNCTION = RESERVEAGT

If the entry in subfield FUNCTION is RESERVEAGT, select the subfields as follows.

SCAISSRV (continued)

You must select subfield ORIGADDR for the ICM application to validate subfield RESERVEAGT.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill

Field	Subfield	Entry	Explanation and action
	ORIGADDR	Y or N	Originating address. Enter Y to select the originating address option. Otherwise, enter N.
	RESERV_TIMER	Y or N	Reserve timer. Enter Y to select the RESERV_TIMER option. Otherwise, enter N.

FUNCTION = UNRESERVEAGT

If the entry in subfield FUNCTION is UNRESERVEAGT, select the subfield as follows.

You must select subfield ORIGADDR for the ICM application to validate subfield UNRESERVEAGT.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill

Field	Subfield	Entry	Explanation and action
	ORIGADDR	Y or N	Originating address. Enter Y to select the originating address option. Otherwise, enter N.

SCAISSRV (continued)**CATEGORY = TPCC**

If the entry in subfield CATEGORY is TPCC, select the subfields as follows. See the “ACD CompuCALL” section of the *Translations Guide* for more information.

Field descriptions for category TPCC (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Subfield	Entry	Explanation and action
FUNCTIONS		see subfield	Functions. This field includes subfield FUNCTION. You can select up to 13 functions. If you select less than 13 functions, end the list with a \$ (dollar sign).
	FUNCTION	ADDPTY ANSWCALL CALLHELD CALLUNHELD CNTRLREL CONFEVNT CONFPTY CONSULTEV DROPPTY HOLDCALL MAKECALL NCTRLREL RELSCALL TRANPTY TRANSFEREV UNHOLDCALL	Enter ADDPTY (add party) and select subfields OPTYPE, ORIGADDR, DESTDN, and CLDABTNO as shown in the “FUNCTION = ADDPTY” section. Enter ANSWCALL (answer call). Enter CALLHELD (call held) and select subfield NCALLID as shown in the “FUNCTION = CALLHELD, CALLUNHELD, CNTRLREL, CONSULTEV, CONFEVNT, NCTRLREL, or TRANSFEREV” section. Enter CALLUNHELD (call unheld) and select subfield NCALLID as shown in the “FUNCTION = CALLUNHELD, CNTRLREL, CONSULTEV, CONFEVNT, NCTRLREL, or TRANSFEREV” section. Enter CONFEVNT (call conferenced) and select subfield NCALLID as shown in the “FUNCTION = CALLUNHELD, CNTRLREL, CONSULTEV, CONFEVNT, NCTRLREL, or TRANSFEREV” section. Enter CONFPTY (conference party) and select subfield ORIGADDR as shown in the “FUNCTION = CONFPTY or TRANPTY” section.

SCAISSRV (continued)**Field descriptions for category TPCC (Sheet 2 of 2)**

Field	Subfield	Entry	Explanation and action
			Enter CONSULTEV (call-consult originated) and select subfield NCALLID as shown in the "FUNCTION = CALLUNHELD, CNTRLREL, CONSULTEV, CONFEVNT, NCTRLREL, or TRANSFEREV" section. Enter DROPPTY (drop party) and select subfields OPTYPE and ORIGADDR as shown in the "FUNCTION = DROPPTY" section. Enter HOLDCALL (hold call). Enter MAKECALL (make call) and select subfields AUTHCODE and ACCTCODE as shown in the "FUNCTION = MAKECALL" section. Enter RELSCALL (release call) and select subfield RELTYPE as shown in the "FUNCTION = RELSCALL" section. Enter TRANPTY (transfer party) and select subfield ORIGADDR as shown in the "FUNCTION = CONFPTY or TRANPTY" section. Enter TRANSFEREV (call transferred) and select subfield NCALLID as shown in the "FUNCTION = CALLUNHELD, CNTRLREL, CONSULTEV, CONFEVNT, NCTRLREL, or TRANSFEREV" section. Enter UNHOLDCALL (unhold call). Enter CNTRLREL and select subfield NCALLID as shown in the "FUNCTION = CALLUNHELD, CNTRLREL, CONSULTEV, CONFEVNT, NCTRLREL, or TRANSFEREV" section. Enter NCTRLREL and select subfield NCALLID as shown in the "FUNCTION = CALLUNHELD, CNTRLREL, CONSULTEV, CONFEVNT, NCTRLREL, or TRANSFEREV" section.

SCAISSRV (continued)**FUNCTION = ADDPTY**

If the entry in subfield FUNCTION is ADDPTY, select the subfields as follows.

You must select subfields OPTYPE, ORIGADDR, and DESTDN for the ICM application to validate subfield ADDPTY.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill

Field	Subfield	Entry	Explanation and action
	OPTYPE	Y or N	Operation type. Enter Y to select the operation type option. Otherwise, enter N.
	ORIGADDR	Y or N	Originating address. Enter Y to select the originating address option. Otherwise, enter N.
	DESTDN	Y or N	Destination DN. Enter Y to select the destination DN option. Otherwise, enter N.
	CLDABTNO	Y or N	Called about number. Enter Y to select the destination DN option. Otherwise, enter N.

FUNCTION = CALLHELD, CALLUNHELD, CNTRLREL, CONFEVNT, CONSULTEV, NCTRLREL, or TRANSFEREV

If the entry in subfield FUNCTION is CALLHELD, CALLUNHELD, CNTRLREL, CONFEVNT, CONSULTEV, NCTRLREL, or TRANSFEREV select the subfield as follows.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill

Field	Subfield	Entry	Explanation and action
	NCALLID	Y or N	Network call ID. Enter Y to select the network call ID option. Otherwise, enter N.

FUNCTION = CONFPTY or TRANPTY

If the entry in subfield FUNCTION is CONFPTY or TRANPTY, select the subfield as follows.

SCAISSRV (continued)

You must select subfield ORIGADDR for the ICM application to validate subfield CONFPTY or TRANPTY.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill

Field	Subfield	Entry	Explanation and action
	ORIGADDR	Y or N	Originating address. Enter Y to select the originating address option. Otherwise, enter N.

FUNCTION = DROPPTY

If the entry in subfield FUNCTION is DROPPTY, select the subfields as follows.

You must select subfields OPTYPE and ORIGADDR for the ICM application to validate subfield DROPPTY.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill

Field	Subfield	Entry	Explanation and action
	OPTYPE	Y or N	Operation type. Enter Y to select the operation type option. Otherwise, enter N.
	ORIGADDR	Y or N	Originating address. Enter Y to select the originating address option. Otherwise, enter N.

FUNCTION = MAKECALL

If the entry in subfield FUNCTION is MAKECALL, select the subfields as follows.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill

Field	Subfield	Entry	Explanation and action
	AUTHCODE	Y or N	Authorization code. Enter Y to select the authorization code feature. Otherwise, enter N.
	ACCTCODE	Y or N	Account code. Enter Y to select the account code feature. Otherwise, enter N.

SCAISSRV (continued)

FUNCTION = RELSCALL

If the entry in subfield FUNCTION is RELSCALL, select the subfield as follows.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill

Field	Subfield	Entry	Explanation and action
	RELTYPE	Y or N	Release type. Enter Y to select the release type option. Otherwise, enter N.

CATEGORY = TPQC

If the entry in subfield CATEGORY is TPQC, select the subfields as follows. See the “ACD CompuCALL” section of the *Translations Guide* for more information.

Field descriptions for category TPQC (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Subfield	Entry	Explanation and action
FUNCTIONS		see subfield	Functions. This field includes subfield FUNCTION.

SCAISSRV (continued)**Field descriptions for category TPQC (Sheet 2 of 2)**

Field	Subfield	Entry	Explanation and action
	FUNCTION	GIVETRMT, ROUTECALL, TRMTCOMP	Function. You can select up to three functions. If you select less than three functions, end the list with a \$ (dollar sign). Enter GIVETRMT (give treatment) to subscribe to the dv-Give-Treatment queue control message. This message enables callers in an ACD DN incoming call queue to receive a recorded announcement (RAN), Music, Ringback, Silence, Busy, Fastbusy, or Disconnect. CompuCALL requires this message. Enter ROUTECALL (route call) to select the dv-Route-Call call control message. The host computer uses this message to route a call in an ACD queue. CompuCALL requires this message. The switch does not need to send an association message to the ACD group before it sends this message. Enter TRMTCOMP (treatment completed) to select the dv-Treatment-Completed-U call event message. This message occurs when the RAN call treatment is complete. CompuCALL requires this message.

Datafill example

The following example shows sample datafill for table SCAISSRV.

SCAISSRV (continued)**MAP display example for table SCAISSRV**

SUBSERV	SPROFILE
SCAI3WC09\$	
SCAI3WC (CONSULTEV Y) (CONFEVNT Y) (TRANSFEREV Y) (ADDPTY Y Y Y) (CONFPTY Y) (DROPPTY Y Y) (TRANPTY Y)	
MYEVENT	
RESEVENT (SETOFFHK Y Y) (CALLOFFR Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y) (CALLANSWR Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y) (CALLREL Y Y Y) \$	
CALLINIT1	
CALLINIT (MAKECALL Y Y) \$	
3WC1	
SCAI3WC(ADDPTY Y Y Y)(CONFPTY Y)(DROPPTY Y Y)(TRANPTY Y)(CONFEVNT N)\$	
MWTI1	
SCAIMWTI (MSGWAIT Y Y Y) \$	
DNQRY1	
DNQUERY (DNQUERY N) \$	
TPCC09\$	
TPCC (ADDPTY Y Y Y) (CONFPTY Y)(DROPPTY Y Y)(TRANPTY Y)(MAKECALL Y Y) (ANSWCALL)(HOLDSCALL)(UNHOLDSCALL) (CALLUNHELD Y) (RELSCALL Y) (CONSULTEV Y) (CONFEVNT Y) (TRANSFEREV Y)\$	
SCAICC08	
SCAICC (ANSWCALL) (HOLDSCALL) (UNHOLDSCALL) (CALLUNHELD Y) (RELSCALL Y) \$	
SCAICC09	
SCAICC (HOLDSCALL) (UNHOLDSCALL) (CALLUNHELD Y) (RELSCALL Y) (ANSWCALL) (CALLHELD Y)\$	
DNQUERY2	
DNQUERY (DNQUERY Y) \$	
TPQC10\$	
TPQC (ROUTECALL) (GIVETRMT) (TRMTCOMP) \$	

SCAISSRV (continued)**MAP example for table SCAISSRV (continued)**

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```

RESOURCE35$
RESOURCE (ACDQUERY)  $
RESOURCE11$
RESOURCE (ACDQUERY)  (APPSTQRY Y Y Y Y Y)  $
ACDEVENT11$
ACDEVENT(CALLQUED Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y)
(CALLOFFR Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y)
(CALLANSWR Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y)(CALLREL Y Y Y Y Y) (AGTLGDIN Y Y Y)
(AGTLGDOUT Y Y) (AGTREADY Y Y) (AGTNREADY Y Y Y) (LOBEVENT Y Y Y)
(EMKEVENT Y Y Y Y Y)
CUSTOMEREVENT
ACDEVENT(CALLQUED Y Y Y Y N N Y Y Y Y)
(CALLOFFR Y Y Y Y Y N N N Y Y Y) (CALLANSWR Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y N Y N)
(CALLREL Y Y N Y Y)(LOBEVENT N Y N) (EMKEVENT Y N Y N Y)
ACDEVENT11$
ACDEVENT(CALLQUED Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y)(CALLOFFR Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y)
(CALLANSWR Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y) (CALLREL Y Y Y Y Y)(AGTLGDIN Y Y Y)
(AGTLGDOUT Y Y) (AGTREADY Y Y) (AGTNREADY Y Y Y) (LOBEVENT Y Y Y)
(EMKEVENT Y Y Y Y Y)$
MYTUPLE
ACDEVENT(CALLQUED Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y)
(CALLOFFR Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y) (CALLANSWR Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y)
(CALLREL Y Y Y Y Y) (EMKEVENT Y Y N Y N N)$
ACDEVENT12$
ACDEVENT (CALLQUED Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y)
(CALLOFFR Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y) (CALLANSWR Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y)
(CALLREL Y Y Y Y Y Y) (AGTLGDIN Y Y Y) (AGTLGDOUT Y Y) (AGTREADY Y Y)
(AGTNREADY Y Y N) (LOBEVENT Y Y Y) (EMKEVENT Y Y Y Y Y Y)
(AGTSETACT Y Y) $
CUSTOM ACDEVENT (AGTREADY Y Y) (CALLREL Y Y N N N Y)
(AGTSETACT Y Y) $
TPAC12$
TPAC (LOGINAGT Y Y N) (LOGOUTAGT Y) (READYAGT Y) (NREADYAGT Y N)
(RESERVEAGT Y Y) (UNRESERVEAGT Y) $
ICCM13$
ICCM (SETCDNST ) (REASNAGT Y Y) $
TPAC13$
TPAC (LOGINAGT Y Y N) (LOGOUTAGT Y) (READYAGT Y) (NREADYAGT Y N)
(RESERVEAGT Y Y) (UNRESERVEAGT Y) (CHGVWRAP Y Y) (CHGFORCE Y Y) $

```


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SCAISSRV (continued)

Table history**NA0015**

This release adds the following default tuples to Table SCAISSRV. The default tuples receive the function CALLHELD for the ICM call event message DV_CALL_HELD_U:

- default tuple TPCC15\$ under the category TPCC
- default tuple SCAIC09\$ under the category SCAICC

This release also extends the support of the following call event message and call control message:

- When a call has been unheld manually or through ICM, the call event message DV_CALL_UNHELD_U reports to the host application. The DN must be associated to a SCAI session so that the host application receives the call event message DV_CALL_UNHELD_U.
- When a call has been put on hold manually or through ICM, the host application sends the call control message DV_UNHOLD_CALL to the switch. This action places the call off hold. The switch reports the call event message DV_CALL_UNHELD_U to the host application. The DN parameter is set to the directory number of the unholding party.

Note 1: The call event message DV_CALL_UNHELD_U and the call control message DV_UNHOLD_CALL does not change the hold and unhold functionality of the CHD, HLD, or HOLD KEY features. For example, the switch reports the DV_CALL_HELD_U message to the computer whether a call is placed on hold manually by call hold (CHD), permanent hold (HLD), hold key, auto hold or by the ICM DV_HOLD_CALL message.

— The exception is K-SETS which support the HOLD KEY but not the CHD or HLD features. The POTS 500/2500 support the CHD and HLD features but not the HOLD KEY.

Note 2: Automatic Call Distribution (ACD), Meridian Digital Centrex (MDC), and Residential Enhanced Services (RES) agents support the changes to the call event message and the call control message stated above.

MMP14

FUNCTION = TRTMT (treatment) and subfields added to CATEGORY = CPGEVENT.

NA013

This release makes the following change to table SCAISSRV.

SCAISSRV (continued)

The Called Party Address in ICM messages feature (59011948) adds the CPADIGS parameter to the CALLANSWR, CALLOFFR, and CALLQUED functions in the ACDEVENT category. The feature adds the CPADIGS parameter to the CALLRECDC function in the ROUTING category. The feature adds the ACDEVENT15\$ default tuple to the ACDEVENT category and the ROUTING15\$ default tuple to the ROUTING category.

NA012

This release makes the following changes to table SCAISSRV:

- ICM TAPI Extensions (A59006746) adds service category CPGEVENT to table SCAISSRV with messages DIGCOLL, BUSY, RINGBACK, CONNECTED, RAN, MUSIC, and SILENCE.
- ICM TAPI Extensions adds default tuple CPGEVENT14\$ to category CPGEVENT. The feature subscribes to all messages and all field subscriptions are Y.
 - The addition of the default tuple reduces the total number of non-default tuples by one.
 - Sites that have full SCAISSRV tables will have a problem with adding the last tuple of the table on the load. This problem occurs during a software upgrade.
- ICM Three Way Call Enhanced Status Reporting (59006736) adds default tuples TPCC14\$ and SCAI3WC14\$ to table SCAISSRV. The tuples add functions CNTRLREL and NCTRLREL to table SCAISSRV.

NA011

This release makes the following changes to table SCAISSRV:

- ICM Message Waiting Activation/Deactivation (AU3192) adds the following entries to table SCAISSRV:
 - MWTACT for category SCAIMWTI with parameters DEVICEID, VMSDEVID, and INDICATION
 - CTXEVENT13\$ and RESEVENT13\$ subservice profiles to include parameter Forwarding Party (FWDPARTY) for functions CALLOFFR category CXTEVENT and RESEVENT
 - SCAIMWTI13\$ subservice profile to include new message dv-MWT-ACT and the previous dv-Message-Waiting-U
- ICM MADN Support (AU3191) adds the MEMBERID parameter to the functions SETOFFHK, CALLANSWR, and CALLREL for category CTXEVENT. The subservice profile is CTXEVENT13\$.

SCAISSRV (continued)

- ICM Configuration Management (AU3190) adds default tuple ICCM13\$ with all parameters selected to Y. ICM Configuration Management (AU3190) adds function REASNAGT to category ICCM. Function REASNAGT includes parameters AgentPosid and NewSupervisorPosid.
- ICM Configuration Management (AU3190) adds default tuple TPAC13\$ with all parameters selected to Y. ICM Configuration Management (AU3190) adds functions CHGVWRAP and CHGFORCE to category TPAC. Function CHGVWRAP includes parameters ORIGADDR and WRAPTIMER. Function CHGFORCE includes parameters ORIGADDR and FRCETYPE.
- ACD Enhanced Walkaway (AF7737) adds new subfield ENHWAC to subfield AGTSETACT.

NA010

This release makes the following changes to table SCAISSRV:

- Network ICM (AU2799) adds default tuple TPAC12\$ with all parameters selected to Y. Network ICM (AU2799) adds functions RESERVEAGT and UNRESERVEAGT to category TPAC. Function RESERVEAGT includes parameters ORIGADDR and RESERVE_TIMER. Function UNRESERVEAGT includes parameter ORIGADDR.
- Network ICM (AU2799) adds default tuple ACDEVENT12\$ with all parameters selected to Y. Network ICM (AU2799) adds function AGTSETACT to category ACDEVENT. Function AGTSETACT includes parameters NTWSETACT and INTSTAT; ICM Variable Wrap Reporting (AU2801) adds parameter INTSTAT.
- ICM Variable Wrap Reporting (AU2801) also adds parameter POSTCALL to function CALLREL. Set all parameters in tuple ACDEVENT12\$, to Y. In ACDEVENT11\$ and previous tuples with category ACDEVENT, the POSTCALL parameter is present and set to N.

NA009

This release makes the following changes to table SCAISSRV:

- CompuCALL Line of Business (LOB) Event Reporting (AU2618) adds function LOBEVENT to category ACDEVENT. Function LOBEVENT includes parameters NCALLID, AGTPOSID, and LOBTIME. This feature also adds default tuple ACDEVENT11\$ with all parameters selected Y.
- CompuCALL Emergency Key Event Reporting (AU2619) adds function EMKEVENT to category ACDEVENT. Function EMKEVENT includes parameters NCALLID, AGTPOSID, AGTDN, SUPRVPID, SUPRVDN,

SCAISSRV (continued)

and AUXDN. The default tuple ACDEVENT11\$ includes function EMKEVENT with all parameters set to Y.

- CompuCALL Status Query (AU2620) adds function APPSTQRY to category RESOURCE. Function APPSTQRY includes parameters DN, ALLCDNS, ALLAGENTS, AGTSTAT, and CALLSTAT. This feature also adds default tuple RESOURCE11\$ with all parameters selected Y.
- Called About Number Display (AF7227) adds parameter CLDABTNO to function ADDPTY in category TPCC and adds fixed tuple TPCC11\$ with all parameters set to Y.

NA008

This release makes the following changes to table SCAISSRV:

- The CompuCALL Integration with ICCM feature (AU2339) adds category ICCM with function SETCDNST and default tuple ICCM10\$.
- CompuCALL Basic ICCM Functionality-Selective Queueing feature (AU2341) adds category TPQC with function ROUTECALL and default tuple TPQC10\$.
- CompuCALL Basic ICCM Functionality-Call Treatments feature (AU2441) adds functions GIVETRMT and TRMTCOMP to category TPQC.

NA007

This release makes the following changes to table SCAISSRV:

- Subservice TPCC adds Functions TRANSFEREV, CONFEVNT, and CONSULTEV.
- Subservice SCAI3WC adds functions TRANSFEREV, CONFEVNT, and CONSULTEV.
- Subservice TPCC adds a new default tuple called TPCC09\$, with all parameters selected Y.
- Subservice SCAI3WC adds a new default tuple called SCAI3WC09\$, with all parameters selected Y.

NA006

This release makes the following changes to table SCAISSRV:

- Subfield CATEGORY adds subservice SCAI with options ANSWCALL, CALLUNHELD, HOLDCALL, RELSCALL, and UNHOLDCALL.
- Subservice TPCC adds functions ANSWCALL, CALLUNHELD, HOLDCALL, RELSCALL, and UNHOLDCALL.

SCAISSRV (continued)

NA005

This release makes the following changes to table SCAISSRV:

- Subfield CATEGORY adds subservices RESEVENT, CALLINIT, SCAI3WC, SCAIMWTI, and DNQUERY.
- Subfield CTXEVENT adds subservices SETOFFHK, CALLOFFR, CALLANSWR, and CALLREL.

BCS36

This release makes the following changes to table SCAISSRV:

- CompuCALL changes the table size.
- Subfield CATEGORY adds subservice TPAC.
- Subservice ACDEVENT adds AGTLGDIN, AGTLGDOUT, AGTNREADY, and AGTREADY.

BCS35

CompuCALL introduces table SCAISSRV

Supplementary information

This section provides information on dump and restore procedures and the datafill procedure for current SCAI groups for table SCAISSRV.

Dump and restore procedures

A reformat is necessary to address the added postcall status parameter in the CALLREL function of the ACDEVENT category. The reformat applies for ONPs to NA010 from NA007, NA008, and NA009.

A reformat is necessary to address the added CPADIGS parameter in the CALLANSWR, CALLOFFR, and CALLQUED functions of the ACDEVENT category. A reformat is necessary for the CPADIGS parameter in the CALLRECDC function of the ROUTING category. The reformat applies for ONPs to NA013 from NA012, NA011, and NA010.

Datafill of existing SCAI groups

To select current SCAI groups:

1. Make a list of the linksets owned by an SCAI group and the required CompuCALL messages assigned for the linksets.
2. If possible, find the subservice names in table SCAISSRV that contain all the messages from step 1. The fixed subservices assist with this procedure.
3. If table SCAISSRV does not contain the existing subservice names from step 1, you can enter new subservice or existing subservice names.

SCAISSRV (end)

4. Make a list of the subservice names, from steps 2 and 3, to which the SCAI group can subscribe.
5. Enter the names of the linksets (from step 1) and the list of subservice names (from step 4) in table SCAIPROF.

SCALLTAB

Table name

Speed Calling Table

Functional description

Table SCALLTAB is a read-only table. The following information is listed in the table for each speed calling number:

- the site name assigned to the remote location of the line with speed calling (if the line is remote)
- the line equipment number (LEN) of the line with speed calling
- the party number of the line with speed calling
- whether the speed calling list is a short list (eight numbers), a long list (30 numbers), or an international abbreviated dialing list (ADL)
- the speed calling code (2 to 9, 20 to 49, or 0 to 99 for ADL)
- the digits of the destination number

Table SCALLTAB is never datafilled. The speed calling codes are set by the subscriber using a telephone and are stored in this table by the system. Table SCALLTAB is required for journal file records and for dump and restores.

Datafill sequence and implications

There is no requirement to datafill other tables prior to table SCALLTAB.

Table size

0 to 30 tuples

SCALLTAB (continued)**Datafill**

The following table lists datafill for table SCALLTAB.

Field descriptions

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
LINECODE		see subfields	<i>Line code</i> This field consists of subfields LEN, PTY, DF, and CODE.
	LEN	see subfields	<i>Line equipment number</i> This field defines the physical location of the equipment that is connected to a specific telephone line. Because field LEN is common to more than 60 tables, it is documented in a single section to avoid unnecessary duplication. Refer to section "Common entry field LEN" for a complete description of field LEN and associated subfields. Field LEN consists of subfields SITE, FRAME, UNIT, DRAWER or LSG, SHELF, SLOT, and CIRCUIT.
	PTY	S, T1 to T5, or R1 to R5	<i>Party</i> This field contains the party of the line that is equipped with speed calling.
	DF	SC1, SC2, or ADL	<i>Feature</i> This field contains SC1 if the speed calling list is short (eight numbers), SC2 if the speed calling list is long (30 numbers), or ADL for the international abbreviated dialing list.
	CODE	0 to 99	<i>Speed calling code</i> This field contains the speed calling code, which is 2 to 9 for a short list, 20 to 49 for a long list, or 0 to 99 for an ADL list.
DEST		numeric (1 to 30 digits)	<i>Destination digits</i> This field contains the digits of the destination number that is associated with the speed calling code.

SCALLTAB (end)

Datafill example

The following example shows sample datafill for table SCALLTAB.

MAP display example for table SCALLTAB

LINECODE										DEST
HOST	00	0	00	00	S	SC1	3			2258493

Table history

NA004

Field DEST entry was changed from “numeric (up to 24 digits)” to “numeric (1 to 30 digits)” to accommodate 15-digit international dialing.

SCCPTMR

Table name

SCCP Class-2 timers

Functional description

This table allows operating company personnel to define class-2 protocol timer values for signaling connection control parts (SCCP). Adjustment of the timer values allows operating company personnel to adjust traffic flow.

This table is normally empty. When the table is empty, the CCS7 link interface unit (LIU7) uses default values for the class-2 protocol timers.

Note: Signaling transfer points (STP) do not support this table.

Datafill sequence and meaning

You do not need to enter data in other tables before you enter data in table SCCPTMR.

Table size

1 tuple

Datafill

Datafill for table SCCPTMR appears in the following table.

Field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
INDEX		0	<i>Tuple index number.</i> Enter 0. This entry is the only correct entry.
TCONNECT		10 to 360	<i>Connection establishment timer.</i> Enter a timeout value in seconds for the connection establishment timer. If the timer expires, the system releases the connection. The default value is 60.

SCCPTMR (continued)**Field descriptions (Sheet 2 of 2)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
TCNNREL		10 to 20	<i>Connection release timer.</i> Enter a timeout value in seconds for the connection release timer. The timer can expire before the local SCCP connection oriented control (SCOC) receives a connection release confirmation from the remote SCOC. If this event, the local SCOC sends another connection release request. Each time the timer expires, the SCOC sends another connection release request. This action continues until the release interval timer expires. The default value is 10 (10 s).
TINTERVL		60 to 180	<i>Release interval timer.</i> Enter a timeout value in seconds for the release interval timer. The interval timer starts when an SCOC sends a connection release request. If the timer expires, the system records the connection as released. The default value is 60 (60 s).
TIASEND		120 to 600	<i>Inactivity send timer.</i> Enter a timeout value in seconds for the inactivity send timer. This timer resets each time a local application sends a message. The timer can expire before the local application sends another message. If this event, the local SCOC sends an inactivity test message to the far end. The default value is 120 (120 s). Note: The value in field TIASEND must be less than the value in field TIARCV.
TIARCV		300 to 1320	<i>Inactivity receive timer.</i> Enter a timeout value in seconds for the inactivity receive timer. This timer resets each time an SCOC receives a message. If the timer expires before the SCOC receives a message, the system releases the connection. The default value is 300 (300 s). Note: The value in field TIARCV must exceed the value in field TIASEND

SCCPTMR (end)

Datafill example

Sample datafill for table SCCPTMR appears in the following example.

MAP example for table SCCPTMR

INDEX	TCONNECT TIASEND	TCONNREL TIARCV	TINTERVL
0	10 120	20 300	60

Table history**BCS36**

Table SCCPTMR was created in BCS36.

Additional information**Error messages**

An attempt to enter data in table SCCPTMR for STPs produces the following error message.

Table SCCPTMR is not supported on an STP.

SCGRP

Table name

Scan Group Table

Functional description

Table SCGRP contains the product engineering code (PEC) and the location at the host or remote switch units for specified scan groups. These scan groups are reserved for use as scan points for line features.

The maximum number of scan groups assigned to line features is 512 (0 to 511). Alarm and network management scan groups cannot have the locations of the scan groups assigned for line features.

See table ALMSCGRP and table NWMSC for information on alarm and network management scan groups.

A miscellaneous scan card for each NT0X10AA PEC provides 14 single-lead scan points. The card subdivides in two scan groups. Each scan group contains seven scan points (0 to 6). Each scan group is assigned to a trunk module circuit number. A maintenance trunk module (MTM) can contain a maximum number of 18 scan cards.

The seven scan points in the scan group are available for assignment to the following parts:

- Integrated Business Network (IBN)
- P-phones or normal lines with line features Random Make Busy (RMB) or Stop Hunt (SHU) that require different scan points

You can assign scan points to the following:

- normal lines in table LENFEAT
- IBN lines in table IBNFEAT
- P-phones in table KSETFEAT

You must assign lines in the host switching unit to scan points that belong to specified scan groups. These scan groups are at the host switching unit.

You must assign lines at a remote location to scan points that belong to scan groups located at the remote location.

SCGRP (continued)**Datafill sequence and meaning**

Enter data in the following tables before you enter data in table SCGRP:

- DATASIZE
- TMINV

Table size

Before CSP02, the value of field SIZE allocates memory for this table. Field SIZE appears in table DATASIZE and has the value of field DATSKEY equal to SCGRP

For CSP02 and later versions, a restart is not a requirement to increase the table size. Table DATASIZE does not require tuple SCGRP. Versions before CSP02 require the user to extend the length of the table. The user must increase the size in table DATASIZE and perform a cold restart.

Note: If the NORESTARTSWACT utility is available on your switch, the activation of data changes does not interrupt service. Refer to the *NORESTARTSWACT/MTCWACT User's Guide*.

Datafill

Datafill for table SCGRP appears in the following table.

Field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
SCGRPNO		0 to 511	<i>Scan group.</i> Enter the scan group number.
TMTYPE		MTM, RMM, or RSM	<i>Trunk module type.</i> Enter the type of trunk module that contains the miscellaneous scan card. This trunk type can be a maintenance trunk module (MTM), remote maintenance module (RMM), or remote service module (RSM). Any entry outside this range is not correct.

SCGRP (continued)**Field descriptions (Sheet 2 of 2)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
TMNO		0 to 255	<i>Trunk module number.</i> Enter the number assigned to the maintenance trunk module, remote maintenance module, or remote service module that contains the miscellaneous scan card. Any entry outside this range is not correct.
TMCKTNO		0 to 23	<i>Trunk module circuit number.</i> Enter the trunk module circuit number on the maintenance trunk module, remote maintenance module, or remote service module that has a scan group assigned. Any entry outside this range is not correct.
CARDCODE		0X10AA	<i>Product engineering code (PEC).</i> Enter the PEC of the scan card 0X10AA. Any entry outside this range is not correct.

Datafill example

Datafill for table SCGRP appears in the following example.

In this example, scan groups 0 and 1 are at the host switching unit. Groups 2 and 3 are at the Merivale (MERV) remote location.

To assign scan points in the scan group, see examples of tables LENFEAT, KSETFEAT and IBNFEAT.

MAP example for table SCGRP

SCGRPNO	TMTYPE	TMNO	TMCKTNO	CARDCODE
0	MTM	1	14	0X10AA
1	MTM	1	15	0X10AA
2	RSM	0	12	0X10AA
3	RSM	0	13	0X10AA

Table history**CSP02**

A sentence to indicate that a restart is not a requirement to increase table size was added. Table DATASIZE does not require an entry for table SCGRP.

BCS36

A reference to the NORESTARTSWACT utility was added.

SCRNAMES

Table name

Screening Class Names Table

Functional description

The screening class names for the trunk group tables appear in table SCRNAMES.

Datafill

Datafill for table SCRNAMES appears in the following table.

Field descriptions

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
VALUE		0 to 255	<i>Value.</i> Enter a different unsigned integer for each name. Assign the value 0 to the name NSCR (no screening class).
NAME		alphanumeric	<i>Screening class name.</i> Enter the screening class name that the operating company defines. This name represents the screening class that the gateway trunk group(s) use.

Datafill example

Datafill for table SCRNAMES appears in the following example. Each screening class name in use requires one record.

MAP example for table SCRNAMES

VALUE	SYMBOL
0	NSCR
1	SC1C
2	SC1B

SCRNCLAS**Table name**

List of Screening Class Names Table

Functional description

Table SCRNCCLAS is required for initial loading and reloading of data. This table lists all the screening table names and the value that has been assigned to them. The value of 0 (zero) is assigned to the no screening class name NSCR.

The NA009 CLSVSCRC Table Expansion feature increases the number of classes of service defined by the operating company.

For related information, refer to table CLSVSCRC.

Datafill sequence and implications

There is no requirement to datafill other tables prior to table SCRNCCLAS.

Table size

0 to 8000 tuples

Datafill

The following table lists datafill for table SCRNCCLAS.

Field descriptions

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
VALUE		0 to 8000	<i>Value</i> Enter the numeric value assigned to the class of screening subtable name. Any entry outside the range indicated for this field is invalid.
SYMBOL		vector of up to 32 characters or NSCR	<i>Screening class name</i> If the entry in field VALUE is 0 (zero), enter NSCR. Otherwise, enter the name of the screening class.

Datafill example

An example of datafill for table SCRNCCLAS in a combined local/toll switching unit is shown below. The example shows input data for the screening class NSCR, with a value of 0 (zero).

SCRNCLAS (end)

For other examples of table SCRNCLAS, see table CLSVSCRC and subtable CLSVSCR.

MAP display example for table SCRNCLAS

VALUE	SYMBOL
0	NSCR

SCRGRP

Table name

Screen Group (SCRGRP)

Functional description

Table SCRGRP is used to store screening groups (SCRGRPS) for Primary Rate Interface (PRI) Calling Number (CGN)/Redirecting Number (RN) routing. These screening groups consist of up to 180 National Integrated Services Digital Network-2 (NI-2)/Nortel North America (NTNA) Logical Terminal Identifiers (LTID).

Table SCRGRP only supports NI-2 and NTNA. The NI-2 and NTNA screening groups are referenced by Table DNSCRN.

The SCRGRP name must not exceed 16 characters. All LTIDs provisioned in Table SCRGRP must be PRI LTIDs. The maximum number of LTIDs that can be installed on a DMS is 2172.

Datafill sequence and meaning

An LTID must be provisioned in Table LTDEF before it can be provisioned against a SCRGRP in Table SCRGRP.

Enter datafill into the table that follows after you enter datafill into table SCRGRP:

- DNSCRN

Table size

0 to 1024

SCRGRP (end)**Datafill**

The table that follows lists datafill for table SCRGRP.

Field descriptions

Field	Subfield	Entry	Explanation and action
SCRGNAME		Up to 16 alpha numeric characters	Each tuple of this table is stored physically as an array of 32766 booleans. This array represents every possible LTID combination (LTGRP * LTNUM). The implementation of this table allows a DN to be screened against up to 2172 LTIDs.
SCRGRPS	LTGRP	LOGICAL_TERMINAL_GROUP_NUMBER	This subfield represents the NI-2/NTNA logical terminal group number.
	LTNUM	1-1022	This subfield represents the logical terminal number.
Note: SCRGRP must exist in Table SCRGRP			

Datafill example

The figure that follows shows sample datafill for table SCRGRP.

MAP display example for table SCRGRP

```
SCRGNAME SCRGRPS
PGRP1 ( ISDN 1) (ISDN 2) ... ( ISDN 180)$
PGRP2 ( SPRI 1) (SPRI 2) ... ( SPRI 180)$
```

Table history**NA015**

Added Table SCRGRP in the NA015 release for the PRI DN Screening LTID Enhancement Feature.

SCUFEAT

Table name

Speed Calling User Feature Table

Overview

The Speed Calling Long List (SCL) feature, which is assigned to Integrated Business Network (IBN) lines and keyset lines in tables IBNFEAT and KSETFEAT respectively, enables a customer to place calls to any number within a previously designated list of frequently called numbers by dialing a two-digit speed calling code instead of the complete number. The list of frequently called numbers is referred to as a speed calling long list. This list can consist of 30, 50, or 70 numbers.

A speed calling long list can be accessed by a number of users, in which case it becomes a group speed calling list. Only one line, called the controller, can change the contents of this list.

Functional description

Table SCUFEAT enables IBN and keyset lines that are not assigned feature SCL to become speed calling users (SCU). SCUs can access another station's speed calling long list. The speed calling long list cannot be updated, added, or deleted by the SCU.

Datafill sequence and implications

Datafill tables IBNFEAT and KSETFEAT prior to table SCUFEAT. This ensures that the line equipment number (LEN) of the controller is datafilled.

Table size

0 to 25 000 tuples

SCUFEAT (continued)**Datafill**

The following table lists datafill for table SCUFEAT.

Field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
LEN		see subfields	<i>Line equipment number</i> This field defines the physical location of the equipment that is connected to a specific telephone line. Because field LEN is common to more than 60 tables, it is documented in a single section to avoid unnecessary duplication. Refer to section "Common entry field LEN" for a complete description of field LEN and associated subfields. For ISDN lines, field LEN consists of subfield LTID. For non-ISDN lines, field LEN consists of subfields SITE, FRAME, UNIT, DRAWER or LSG, SHELF, SLOT, and CIRCUIT.
SCUSER		IBN or KSET	<i>Speed calling user</i> If the line is an Integrated Business Network (IBN) line, enter IBN and datafill refinements CONTLEN and TDN. If the line is a keyset or data-unit line, enter KSET and datafill refinements KEY, CONTLEN, and TDN.
	KEY	numeric (1 to 69)	<i>Key</i> If the entry in field SCUSER is KSET, enter the number of the physical keyset to which the Speed Calling User feature must be assigned. If assigned as a code access feature, the entry value must be 1.

SCUFEAT (continued)**Field descriptions (Sheet 2 of 2)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	CONTLEN	see subfields	<i>Line equipment number</i> This field defines the physical location of the equipment that is connected to a specific telephone line. Because field LEN is common to more than 60 tables, it is documented in a single section to avoid unnecessary duplication. Refer to section "Common entry field LEN" for a complete description of field LEN and associated subfields. For non-ISDN lines, field LEN consists of subfields SITE, FRAME, UNIT, DRAWER or LSG, SHELF, SLOT, and CIRCUIT.
	TDN	Y or N	<i>Toll denied</i> Enter Y (yes) to specify that the caller cannot use speed calling numbers that translate to a toll number. Enter N (no) to specify that the caller can use speed calling numbers of this type. This choice applies regardless of whether the line of the caller specifies toll denial for regular dialed calls.

Datafill example

An example of datafill for table SCUFEAT is shown below. In this example, the feature is assigned as code access to a keyset with a LEN of 00 0 09 15 at the host switching unit.

This line has access to the speed calling long list assigned to the line with LEN 00 0 10 15, and can use speed calling numbers that translate to a toll number.

SCUFEAT (end)

MAP display example for table SCUFEAT

LEN				SCUDATA											
HOST	00	0	09	15											
			KSET	1	HOST	00	0	10	15	N					

SDGRP

Table name

Signal Distributor Group Table

Functional description

Table SDGRP contains the product engineering code (PEC) of the signal distributor (SD) groups reserved for use as SD points for line features. This table contains the physical location at the host or remote switching units of these SD groups.

The maximum number of SD groups assigned to line features is 512 (0 to 511).

Assignment of the physical locations of the SD groups for line features cannot occur in alarm and network management SD groups.

Refer to table ALMSDGRP and table NWMSD for information on alarm and network management SD groups.

Each SD card with PEC NT2X57AA provides 14 SD points. The SD card contains two SD groups. Each SD group contains seven SD points (0 to 6). Assign each SD to a trunk module circuit number.

The operating company can assign the seven SD points in the SD group. The operating company can assign these SD points to lines with a minimum of one of the following features. Each feature requires one SD point.

The following lines require each SD point:

- lines in table LENLINES with the following features:
 - Sleeve Lead Control (FRO)
 - Sleeve Leads for Public Fire Reporting System (FRS)
 - Remote Meter Pulsing (RMP)
 - Remote Register and Signal Distributor (SD) Point (RMS)
- lines in table IBNLINES with the Sleeve Lead Control (FRO) feature

Refer to table LENFEAT for information on line features FRO, FRS, RMP and RMS for lines in table LENLINES.

Refer to table IBNFEAT for information on line feature FRO for lines in table IBNLINES.

You must assign lines in the host switching unit to SD points that belong to specified SD groups. These SD groups are in the host switching unit.

SDGRP (continued)

You must assign lines at the remote location to SD points that belong to specified SD groups. These SD groups are in the remote location.

Datafill sequence and meaning

Enter data in tables DATASIZE and TMINV before you enter data in table SDGRP.

Table size

Before CSP02, the value of field SIZE allocates memory for this table. The value of field SIZE is in table DATASIZE for the entry that has field DATSKEY set to SDGRP.

For CSP02 and later versions, a table size increase does not require a restart. Table DATASIZE does not require tuple SDGRP. To extend the length of the table before CSP02, you had to increase the size of table DATASIZE. After you increased the size of the table, you had to perform a cold restart.

Note: If the NORESTARTSWACT utility is available on your switch, you can activate data changes without interrupting service. Refer to *NORESTARTSWAC/MTCWACT User's Guide*.

Datafill

Datafill for table SDGRP appears in the following table.

Field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
SDGRPNO		see subfield	<i>Signal distributor group key.</i> This field contains subfield SDGRPNO.
	SDGRPNO	0 to 511	<i>Signal distributor group.</i> Enter the signal distributor (SD) group number.
TMTYPE		MTM, RMM, or RSM	<i>Trunk module type.</i> Enter the type of trunk module that contains the SD card. Trunk module types include MTM (maintenance trunk module), RMM (remote maintenance module), and RSM (remote service module).
TMNO		0 to 2047	<i>Trunk module number.</i> Enter the number assigned to the MTM, RMM, or RSM that contains the SD card.

SDGRP (end)**Field descriptions (Sheet 2 of 2)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
TMCKTNO		0 to 29	<i>Trunk module circuit number.</i> Enter the trunk module circuit number on the MTM, RMM, or RSM which has SD group assigned.
CARDCODE		2X57AA	<i>Cardcode.</i> Enter the product engineering code (PEC) of the SD card, 2X57AA. The system does not accept entries outside the range for this field.

Datafill example

Sample datafill for table SDGRP appears in the following example. The SD groups 0 and 1 are in the host switching unit. The SD groups 2 and 3 are at the Merivale (MERV) remote location.

See the datafill examples for tables IBNFEAT and LENFEAT for the assignment of each signal distributor point in the SD group.

MAP example for table SDGRP

SDGRPNO	TMTYPE	TMNO	TMCKTNO	CARDCODE
0	MTM	0	14	2X57AA
1	MTM	0	15	2X57AA
2	RSM	0	14	2X57AA
3	RSM	0	15	2X57AA

Table history**CSP02**

A sentence was added in CSP02. This sentence indicated that a restart is not required to increase table size. Table DATASIZE does not require an entry for table SDGRP.

BCS36

Field SDGRPNO was added in BCS36. A reference to the NORESTARTSWACT utility was added in this release.

SDMBILL

Table name

SDMBILL

Functional description

The SDMBILL table is used to store information pertaining to the SDM billing platform on a by stream basis. The fields indicate either a billing stream is sent to the SuperNode Data Manager (SDM), Device Independent Recording Package (DIRP) or both. The fields holds the volumes (one or two) chosen for backup of the billing data.

There are CI commands available at the MAP level of SDMBILL (MAPCI;MTC;APPL;SDMBIL) that allows the user to adjust and view the tuples in the table. The table automatically contains all of the streams that are datafilled in table CRSFMT. The tuples are automatically deleted if the tuples are removed from table CRSFMT. This is the only way the tuples can be deleted from table SDMBILL. The stream's SDMBACT field needs to be OFF before deleting the stream from CRSFMT.

Datafill sequence and implications

Table CRSFMT must be datafilled before table SDMBILL. The datafill occurs automatically, adding a tuple for each stream.

Table size

The maximum number of tuples is 16. Each tuple will be 11 words long. The entire table will be allocated when initialized. It is a relatively small table and remains static in size.

SDMBILL (continued)**Datafill**

The following table lists datafill for table SDMBILL.

Field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
SDMBKEY		up to 16 characters	SuperNode Data Manager billing key. This is the key to the table. This is the call data stream name that is automatically datafilled from table CRSFMT field KEY to synchronize the two tables.
SDMBACT		ON, OFF, or BOTH	SuperNode Data Manager billing activation. - ON sends billing data to the stream for SDM only. - OFF only sends billing data to the stream for DIRP. - BOTH sends billing data to the SDM and DIRP. The SDMBCTRL command can be used to modify this field which is a hidden menu command at the SDMBILL map level. Default: The default value is OFF. Note: Even though there may be several streams in the table, only the BCFMT format stream (AMA, which is hard coded to 1) is allowed to be turned to ON, or BOTH for the first release.
SDMBSTAT		Insv, ISTb, ManB, Bkup, Rcvy, RBsy, Off, OffP, or SysB	SuperNode Data Manager billing status. This field indicates the current status of the stream, given in field SDMBKEY. This field is automatically datafilled as table CRSFMT is datafilled.

SDMBILL (end)**Field descriptions (Sheet 2 of 2)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
VOLUME1		up to 8 characters	Volume 1 The CONF menu command can be used to modify this field which is a hidden menu command at the SDMBILL map level.
VOLUME2		up to 8 characters	Volume 2 The CONF menu command can be used to modify this field which is a hidden menu command at the SDMBILL map level.

Datafill example

The following example shows sample datafill for table SDMBILL.

MAP display example for table SDMBILL

SDMBKEY	SDMBACT	SDMBSTATUS	VOLUME1	VOLUME2
NIL	OFF	OFF	\$	\$
AMA	OFF	OFF	\$	\$

Table history**SBA08**

The SuperNode Data Manager (SDM) Billing Enhancements, feature AF6912; adds a new field SDMBSTATUS.

CSP07

The Automatic Message Accounting Data Networking System (AMADNS) Operations, Administration, Maintenance, and Provisioning (OAM&P), feature AF6525 introduces table SDMBILL.

SDMINV

Table name

SDM Inventory (SDMINV) Table

Functional description

The SDMINV table contains datafill for both the SuperNode Data Manager (SDM) Fault-tolerant (FT) and Simplex SX platforms. The SX platform is a nonredundant system based on the FT platform. The SX platform contains cards on one side of the SDM only.

This table description contains configuration data for both the FT and SX platforms. This data includes message switch (MS) port definitions, locations and IP addresses.

Note: The SDM Simplex Versa Module Eurocard (VME) platform does not require datafill in the SDMINV table. The VME platform is manufacture discontinued (MD).

Datafill sequence and meaning

Enter datafill in the following tables before you enter datafill in the SDMINV table:

- MSCDINV
- IPNETWRK

Table size

The maximum number of SDMs that can contain datafill determines the size of the SDMINV table. This maximum is currently one. The SDMINV table accommodates only one tuple.

SDMINV (continued)**Datafill**

Datafill for the SDMINV table appears in the following table.

Field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
SDM		0	<i>SuperNode Data Manager number.</i> This field is the key to the SDMINV table. This field identifies the SDM number. Enter 0.
CONFIG		FT or SIMP	<i>SuperNode Data Manager configuration.</i> This field identifies the configuration of the SDM. Enter FT for a Fault-tolerant platform. Enter SIMP for a Simplex SX platform.
FLOOR		0 to 99	<i>Floor location.</i> Enter the floor number that contains the SDM.
ROW		A to Z, or AA to ZZ	<i>Row location.</i> Enter the row on the floor that contains the SDM. I, O, II, and OO are not valid entries.
POSITION		0 to 99	<i>SDM position.</i> Enter the position number of the cabinet that contains the SDM.
CABTYPE		CSDMorMISC	<i>Cabinet type.</i> Enter CSDM to specify the C28 Model B Streamlined cabinet for the SDM FT and SX platforms. MISC is the cabinet for the SDM Simplex VME platform. The MISC cabinet is manufacture discontinued (MD).
CABPEC		NTRX50FAor NT0X02BC	<i>Cabinet PEC.</i> Enter NTRX50FA (SDM cabinet for the SDM FT and SX platforms). NT0X02BC is the cabinet PEC for the SDM Simplex VME platform. This cabinet is manufacture discontinued (MD).
CABNUM		0 to 511	<i>Cabinet number.</i> Enter the cabinet number assigned to the cabinet.
SHELFPEC		NTRX50EB or NTRX52ELor NTRX50DA	<i>SDM shelf PEC.</i> Enter NTRX50EB for the SDM FT shelf. Enter NTRX52EL for the SDM SX shelf. NTRX50DA is the shelf PEC for the SDM Simplex VME platform. This shelf is manufacture discontinued (MD).

SDMINV (continued)**Field descriptions (Sheet 2 of 2)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
SHELFPOS		0 to 77	<i>Shelf position.</i> This field identifies the vertical position in the SDM shelf cabinet. Enter the shelf position number of the SDM.
IPADDR		0 to 255, 0 to 255, 0 to 255, 0 to 255	<i>Internet Protocol address.</i> Enter the IP address of the SDM. An IP address contains 4 bytes. Each byte contains a value in the range of 0 to 255. Separate each byte with a space.
LINKRATE		SR128 or SR256	<i>Link subrate.</i> Enter the link subrate of the DS512 links to the SDM. The link subrate must correspond to the number of links entered for the message switch (MS) port card in the MSCDINV table. • If the MS port card contains four links, the subrate must be SR128. • If the MS port card contains two links, the subrate must be SR256. Note: The system only supports SR256.
LINKS			<i>Links.</i> This field is a vector that contains a maximum of two entries. These entries describe the links between the SDM and the MS. For a four-link configuration, such as the FT platform, use two entries. For a two-link configuration, such as the SX platform, use one entry. Each entry contains two subfields.
	MS_CARD	1 to 26	<i>Message switch port card.</i> Enter a number between 1 and 26 to identify the MS port card number at the other end of the link.
	MS_LINK	0 to 3	<i>Message switch link.</i> Enter a number between 0 and 3 to identify the MS link number at the other end of the link. Note: Values of 0 and 1 are correct for SR256. Values of 0, 1, 2 and 3 are correct for SR128.

Datafill example

The following examples show sample datafill for the SDMINV table.

SDMINV (end)**MAP display example for the SDMINV table (FT platform)**

SDM	CONFIG	FLOOR	ROW	POSITION	CABTYPE	CABPEC	CABNUM	SHELFPEC	SHELFPOS
IPADDR	LINKRATE					LINKS			
0	FT	0	Z	2	CSDM	NTRX50FA	0	NTRX50EB	10
47 35 7	10		SR256	(19	0)	(19 1)\$			

MAP display example for the SDMINV table (SX platform)

SDM	CONFIG	FLOOR	ROW	POSITION	CABTYPE	CABPEC	CABNUM	SHELFPEC	SHELFPOS
IPADDR	LINKRATE					LINKS			
0	SIMP	0	Z	2	CSDM	NTRX50FA	0	NTRX50EL	10
47 35 7	10		SR256		(19	1)\$			

Table history**CSP10**

Update to the SDMINV table:

- new PEC for SDM cabinet (NTRX50FA)
- new PEC for SDM Simplex SX shelf (NTRX52EL)

TL06

The SDMINV table was introduced in TL06.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SDSCUST**Table name**

Special Delivery Service Customer Group Information

Functional description

This table enables the operating company to provision SDS messaging routing DNs for a particular customer group. When this table is datafilled, Access to Messaging calls are routed from subscribers in the customer group that is named in field CUSTNAME to the DNs specified in this table, rather than to the DNs specified in table SDSINFO.

Datafill sequence and implications

Table CUSTENG must be datafilled before table SDSCUST.

Table size

0 to 4096 tuples

Datafill

The following table lists datafill for table SDSCUST.

Field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
CUSTNAME		alphanumeric (1 to 16 characters)	<i>Customer name</i> This field specifies the customer group name as defined in table CUSTENG.
INTERBSY		A DN with 7, 10 or more (up to 30) digits	<i>SDS messaging routing DN for interLATA busy calls for a customer group</i> This field specifies the SDS messaging routing DN for interLATA busy calls to be used for the customer group that is entered in field CUSTNAME.
INTERRNA		A DN with 7, 10 or more (up to 30) digits	<i>SDS messaging routing DN for interLATA ringing/no-answer calls for a customer group</i> This field specifies the SDS messaging routing DN for interLATA ringing/no-answer calls to be used for the customer group that is entered in field CUSTNAME.

SDSCUST (end)**Field descriptions (Sheet 2 of 2)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
INTRABSY		A DN with 7, 10 or more (up to 30) digits	<i>SDS messaging routing DN for intraLATA busy calls for a customer group</i> This field specifies the SDS messaging routing DN for intraLATA busy calls to be used for the customer group that is entered in field CUSTNAME.
INTRARNA		A DN with 7, 10 or more (up to 30) digits	<i>SDS messaging routing DN for intraLATA ringing/no-answer calls for a customer group</i> This field specifies the SDS messaging routing DN for intraLATA ringing/no-answer calls to be used for the customer group that is entered in field CUSTNAME.

Datafill example

The following example shows sample datafill for table SDSCUST.

MAP display example for table SDSCUST

CUSTNAME	INTERBSY	INTERRNA	INTRABSY	INTRARNA
COMKODAK	15143451001	3451002	3451003	16133451004

Table history**NA005**

New table

SDSINFO

Table name

Special Delivery Service Information

Functional description

Table SDSINFO enables the operating company to control the operation of the following features in an end office: Access to Messaging, Enhanced Busy Call Return (EBCR), FAX-Thru Service (FTS).

The following SDSINFO tuples must be datafilled for Access to Messaging to operate: OFFICE, SDSOFC, SDRNA, and SDSBSY.

The following SDSINFO tuples must be datafilled for Enhanced Busy Call Return to operate: OFFICE, SDSOFC, SDRNA, and SDSBSY.

The following SDSINFO tuples must be datafilled for FAX-Thru Service to operate: OFFICE and FTS.

Datafill sequence and implications

Tables CLLI, ANNS, ANNMEMS, DRAMTRK and DRMUSERS must be datafilled before table SDSINFO. Specifically, the values contained in fields BSYHELP, RNAHELP, MSGANNC (values in both tuples SDSBSY and SDRNA), ACBANNC, and ACBMSGAN of table SDSINFO must be datafilled in table CLLI prior to datafilling table SDSINFO.

Table size

The minimum size of table SDSINFO is 0 (zero) tuples. The maximum size of table SDSINFO is 5 tuples.

SDSINFO (continued)**Datafill**

The following table lists datafill for table SDSINFO.

Field descriptions of table SDSINFO

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
SDSKEY		OFFICE, SDSOFC, SDSRNA, SDSBSY, or FTS	Special Delivery Service Key. This key, in combination with the Service field, provides access to the different tuples of table SDSINFO, which contain the datafill information required for Access to Messaging, Enhanced Busy Call Return, and FAX-Thru Service. Entry OFFICE accesses the OFFICE tuple. Entry SDSOFC accesses the SDSOFC tuple. Entry SDSRNA accesses the SDSRNA tuple. Entry SDSBSY accesses the SDSBSY tuple. Entry FTS accesses the FTS tuple.
SERVICE		OFFICE, SDSOFC, SDSRNA, SDSBSY, or FTS	Service selector. This selector, in combination with the SDSKEY field, provides access to the different tuples of table SDSINFO, which contain the datafill information required for Access to Messaging, Enhanced Busy Call Return, and FAX-Thru Service. Entry OFFICE accesses the OFFICE tuple. Entry SDSOFC accesses the SDSOFC tuple. Entry SDSRNA accesses the SDSRNA tuple. Entry SDSBSY accesses the SDSBSY tuple. Entry FTS accesses the FTS tuple. Note: The same value must be entered in the SDSKEY and SERVICE fields.

SDSINFO (continued)**Datafill for table SDSINFO tuple OFFICE**

The following table lists the datafill required in table SDSINFO tuple OFFICE.

Field descriptions of table SDSINFO tuple OFFICE (Sheet 1 of 4)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	BILLING	Y or N	Billing. This field specifies whether billing is allowed on the call to message routing DN (used by Access to Messaging) and on calls to a FTS routing DN (used by FAX-Thru Service). Note: If the call to the message routing DN is an equal access call or a Number Service Code (NSC) call (for example, an 800 number), the AMA record for the call is generated, even if field BILLING is set to N. Field BILLING pertains to Access to Messaging and FAX-Thru Service. Though it does not pertain to Enhanced Busy Call Return, this field must be datafilled for Enhanced Busy Call Return to operate. This field does not affect billing if an Alternate Service Provider offers Access to Messaging service.
	REVLXLA	Y or N	Reverse translations. This field specifies whether reverse translations are needed in order to determine the NPA of the called party (when it is not dialed). Field REVLXLA pertains to Access to Messaging, Enhanced Busy Call Return, and FAX-Thru Service.
	INTERLAT	Y or N	InterLATA calls. This field specifies whether service(s) will be allowed on interLATA calls. Field INTERLAT pertains to Access to Messaging and FAX-Thru Service. Though it does not pertain to Enhanced Busy Call Return, this field must be datafilled for Enhanced Busy Call Return to operate.

SDSINFO (continued)**Field descriptions of table SDSINFO tuple OFFICE (Sheet 2 of 4)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	DNSCRN	list of 3-digit NPAs or 6-digit NPA-NXXs (maximum of 51 entries)	Directory number screening. This field specifies the range of digits for which service(s) will not be provided. Field DNSCRN pertains to Access to Messaging, Enhanced Busy Call Return, and FAX-Thru Service.
	CFW	Y or N	Call forwarding interaction. This field specifies whether service(s) will be offered on calls to parties that have one or more call forwarding features. For this functionality call forwarding refers to all types of call forwarding features, including AIN FORWARD_CALL response. Note 1: Automatic Call Back (ACB) (the service to which Enhanced Busy Call Return provides access) cannot be activated, even if field CFW is set to Y, unless ACB supports the type of call forwarding feature that is present on the called party's line. The caller is still offered Enhanced Busy Call Return Service. Note 2: On calls to DNs with AIN FORWARD_CALL response, if the AIN trigger is hit on the originating end office, Enhanced Busy Call Return is not offered to the caller, even if field CFW is set to Y. Field CFW pertains to Access to Messaging, Enhanced Busy Call Return, and FAX-Thru Service.

SDSINFO (continued)**Field descriptions of table SDSINFO tuple OFFICE (Sheet 3 of 4)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	CONF	Y or N	Conferencing interaction. This field specifies whether service(s) will be offered on the consultation leg of conference calls. Conference calls for this functionality refer only to the operation of conferencing features that make use of consultation legs, for example, Three-Way Call (3WC), Station Controlled Conference, Flexible Call, and Call Transfer. Field CONF pertains to Access to Messaging and Enhanced Busy Call Return. Though it does not pertain to FAX-Thru Service, this field must be datafilled for FAX-Thru Service to operate.

SDSINFO (continued)**Field descriptions of table SDSINFO tuple OFFICE (Sheet 4 of 4)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	HNTGRP	Y or N	Hunt group interaction (intraoffice). This field specifies whether service(s) will be offered on intraoffice calls that terminate on a hunt group. Note: If table RESOFC tuple ACB field HUNTLIN is set to DENY, Automatic Call Back (ACB) (the service to which Enhanced Busy Call Return provides access) will not be activated on intraoffice calls terminating on a hunt group even if field HNTGRP is set to Y. Though ACB cannot be activated when field HUNTLIN is set to DENY, an announcement offering Enhanced Busy Call Return service to the caller will still be played when field HNTGRP is set to Y. Field HNTGRP pertains to Access to Messaging, Enhanced Busy Call Return, and FAX-Thru Service.
	REJECTMT	BUSY or DISC	Rejection treatment. This field specifies whether busy treatment (BUSY) or disconnect treatment (DISC) will be provided when a user rejects the service(s). The rejection treatment applies only to the busy condition. Field REJECTMT pertains to Access to Messaging and Enhanced Busy Call Return. Though it does not pertain to FAX-Thru Service, this field must be datafilled for FAX-Thru Service to operate.

Datafill example

The following examples show sample datafill for table SDSINFO tuple OFFICE.

SDSINFO (continued)

MAP display example for table SDSINFO tuple OFFICE

SDSKEY	SERVICE

OFFICE	OFFICE Y N N (514845) (454)\$ Y Y N BUSY

OFFICE	OFFICE N N N \$ Y Y Y DISC

SDSINFO (continued)**Datafill for table SDSINFO tuple SDSOFC**

The following table lists the datafill required in table SDSINFO tuple SDSOFC.

Field descriptions of table SDSINFO tuple SDSOFC (Sheet 1 of 3)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	RPTKEY	0 to 9, NIL, or STAR	Repeat announcement key. This field specifies the key that subscribers press to replay an offer of service announcement. Enter STAR when subscriber should press the * key on the telephone set. Note: If *66 is datafilled as a valid acceptance sequence for EBCR service (table SDSINFO tuple SDSBSY field ACCEPT66 set to Y), then neither the help key nor the repeat key can be * (star). Field RPTKEY pertains to Access to Messaging and Enhanced Busy Call Return.
	HELPKEY	0 to 9, NIL, or STAR	Help announcement key. This field specifies the key that subscribers press to play a help announcement. Note 1: Enter STAR when subscribers should press the * key on the telephone set. Note 2: If *66 is datafilled as a valid acceptance sequence for EBCR service (table SDSINFO tuple SDSBSY field ACCEPT66 set to Y), then neither the help key nor the repeat key can be * (star). Field HELP_KEY pertains to Access to Messaging and Enhanced Busy Call Return.

SDSINFO (continued)**Field descriptions of table SDSINFO tuple SDSOFC (Sheet 2 of 3)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	RNAHELP	see refinements	Ringling/no-answer help announcement. This field identifies the ringing/no-answer help announcement using that announcement's CLLI code from table CLLI. Note: This field requires an entry only if field HELP_KEY is a value other than NIL. Field RNAHELP pertains to Access to Messaging. Though it does not pertain to Enhanced Busy Call Return, this field must be datafilled for Enhanced Busy Call Return to operate.
	STND	CLLI	This refinement specifies the CLLI for standard announcements. Datafill CLLI in table ANNMEMS.
	CUSTOM	ANNCLLI	This refinement specifies the CLLI for custom announcements. Datafill CLLI in table DRMUSERS.
		ANNID	This refinement specifies which custom announcement to play corresponding to CLLI.
	BSYHELP	see refinements	Busy help announcement. This field identifies the busy help announcement using the announcement's CLLI code from table CLLI. Note 1: This field requires an entry only if field HELP_KEY is a value other than NIL. Note 2: Only one help announcement can be provided for the busy condition even when the busy offering is a choice of either Access to Messaging service or Enhanced Busy Call Return service. Field BSYHELP pertains to Access to Messaging and Enhanced Busy Call Return.
	STND	CLLI	This refinement specifies the CLLI for standard announcements. Datafill CLLI in table ANNMEMS.

SDSINFO (continued)**Field descriptions of table SDSINFO tuple SDSOFC (Sheet 3 of 3)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	CUSTOM	ANNCLLI	This refinement specifies the CLLI for custom announcements. Datafill CLLI in table DRMUSERS.
		ANNID	This refinement specifies which custom announcement to play corresponding to CLLI.
	SDSSUBS	SUBSCR or UNIVER	Special Delivery Service subscription mode. This field specifies whether service(s) will be offered in Subscription (SUBSCR) mode or Universal (UNIVER) mode. Field SDSSUBS pertains to Enhanced Busy Call Return.
	AMSGSUBS	SUBSCR or UNIVER	Access to Messaging subscription mode. This field specifies the subscription mode for access to messaging service.
	EXDIGCOL	0 to 10 (integer values only)	Extended digit collection period. This field specifies the number of seconds that the digit collection period will be extended beyond the normal digit collection period. Field EXDIGCOL pertains to Access to Messaging and Enhanced Busy Call Return.
HUNTORIG		Y or N	Hunt Originator. When the operating company offers Access to Messaging and EBCR on an office-wide basis, this field determines whether these services are offered on calls that originate from members of hunt groups.
CTXORIG		Y or N	Centrex Originator. When the operating company offers Access to Messaging and EBCR on an office-wide basis, this field determines whether these services are offered on calls that originate from IBN, PSET, or ISDNKSET agents.
DPORIG		Y or N	Dial Pulse Originator. This field determines whether Access to Messaging and EBCR are offered on calls that originate from sets that use dial pulse signaling.

SDSINFO (continued)**Datafill example**

The following example shows sample datafill for table SDSINFO tuple SDSOFC.

MAP display example for table SDSINFO tuple SDSOFC

```
SDSKEY  SERVICE
```

```
SDSOFC  SDSOFC  1 0 STND HELPANN01 STND HELPANN02 UNIVER
SUBSCR 10 N N N
```

```
SDSOFC  SDSOFC  9 8 CUSTOM SDSCUSTANNC 1 STND
BUSYHELPANNC UNIVER SUBSCR 10 N N N
```

Datafill for table SDSINFO tuple SDSRNA

The following table lists the datafill required in table SDSINFO tuple SDSRNA.

Field description of table SDSINFO tuple SDSRNA

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	RNAMODE	MSG or NONE	Ring/no-answer selector. This field specifies whether Access to Messaging service will be offered on the ringing/no-answer condition. If you select MSG, refer to "Datafill for table SDSINFO tuple SDSRNA selector MSG." This selector offers Access to Messaging service on the ringing/no-answer condition. None selector offers no service on the ring/no-answer condition.

Datafill example

The following example shows sample datafill for table SDSINFO tuple SDSRNA selector NONE.

SDSINFO (continued)

MAP display example for table SDSINFO tuple SDSRNA selector NONE

SDSKEY	SERVICE

SDSRNA	SDSRNA	NONE

SDSINFO (continued)**Datafill for table SDSINFO tuple SDSRNA selector MSG**

The following table lists the datafill required in table SDSINFO tuple SDSRNA selector MSG.

Field descriptions of table SDSINFO tuple SDSRNA selector MSG (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	MSGACKEY	1 to 9	Acceptance key for messaging. This field specifies the key that subscribers press to accept Access to Messaging service on the ringing/no-answer condition. Field MSGACKEY pertains to Access to Messaging.
	RNATIMER	0 to 127	Ringing/no-answer timer. This field specifies the number of seconds for the timer to run before the announcement offering Access to Messaging service will be played on ringing/no-answer calls. Note 1: For Access to Messaging service to be offered, the value in field RNATIMER must be less than the value for the RNG_TMEOUT_NO_OF_SECS parameter datafilled in table OFCENG. If the value of RNATIMER is greater than the value in field RNG_TMEOUT_NO_OF_SECS, the switch will time out before Access to Messaging service can be offered. It is not recommended to make the values in the two fields identical, as having identical values in both fields will cause a racing condition between the two features. Note 2: If field RNATIMER is set to 0 (zero), Access to Messaging service will never be activated on the ringing condition. Field RNATIMER pertains to Access to Messaging.

SDSINFO (continued)**Field descriptions of table SDSINFO tuple SDSRNA selector MSG (Sheet 2 of 2)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	MSGANNC	see refinements	Announcement for messaging offer. This field identifies the announcement that offers Access to Messaging service on the ringing/no-answer condition using the announcement's CLLI code from table CLLI. Field MSGANNC pertains to Access to Messaging.
	STND	CLLI	This refinement specifies the CLLI for standard announcements. Datafill CLLI in table ANNMEMS.
	CUSTOM	ANNCLLI	This refinement specifies the CLLI for custom announcements. Datafill CLLI in table DRMUSERS.
		ANNID	This refinement specifies which custom announcement to play corresponding to CLLI.
	INTERRNA	A DN with 7, 10, or up to 30 digits	Message routing DN for interLATA calls. This field specifies the message routing DN for interLATA ringing/no-answer calls. Field INTERRNA pertains to Access to Messaging.
	INTRARNA	A DN with 7, 10, or up to 30 digits	Message routing DN for intraLATA calls. This field specifies the message routing DN for interLATA ringing/no-answer calls. Field INTRARNA pertains to Access to Messaging.

Datafill example

The following example shows sample datafill for table SDSINFO tuple SDSRNA selector MSG.

MAP display example for table SDSINFO tuple SDSRNA selector MSG

SDSKEY SERVICE

SDSRNA SDSRNA MSG 1 30 STND ANN_RNA 7211234 16137231235

SDSINFO (continued)**Datafill for table SDSINFO tuple SDSBSY**

The following table lists the datafill required in table SDSINFO tuple SDSBSY.

Field descriptions of table SDSINFO tuple SDSBSY

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	BSYMODE	MSG, ACB, ACBMSG, or NONE	Busy mode selector. This field specifies the call completion service that will be offered on the busy condition one of the following: MSG, ACB, ACBMSG, or None. If MSG is selected, refer to "Datafill for table SDSINFO tuple SDSBSY selector MSG" in this chapter. This selector is used to offer subscribers Access to Messaging service on the busy condition. If ACB is selected, refer to "Datafill for table SDSINFO tuple SDSBSY selector ACB" in this chapter. This selector is used to offer subscribers Enhanced Busy Call Return service on the busy condition. If ACBMSG is selected, refer to "Datafill for table SDSINFO tuple SDSBSY selector ACBMSG" in this chapter. This selector is used to offer subscribers a choice of either Access to Messaging service or Enhanced Busy Call Return service on the busy condition. If NONE is selected, no further datafill is required. This selector is used to offer subscribers no service on the busy condition.

Datafill example for table SDSINFO tuple SDSBSY selector NONE

The following example shows sample datafill for table SDSINFO tuple SDSBSY selector NONE.

MAP display example for table SDSINFO tuple SDSBSY selector NONE

SDSKEY SERVICE

SDSBSY SDSBSY NONE

SDSINFO (continued)**Datafill for table SDSINFO tuple SDSBSY selector MSG**

The following table lists the datafill required in table SDSINFO tuple SDSBSY selector MSG.

Field descriptions of table SDSINFO tuple SDSBSY selector MSG

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	MSGACKEY	1 to 9	Acceptance key for messaging. This field specifies the key that subscribers press to accept Access to Messaging service on the busy condition. Field MSGACKEY pertains to Access to Messaging.
	MSGANNC	see refinements	Announcement for messaging offer. This field identifies the announcement that offers Access to Messaging service on the busy condition using the announcement's CLLI code from table CLLI. Field MSGANNC pertains to Access to Messaging.
	STND	CLLI	This refinement specifies the CLLI for standard announcements. Datafill CLLI in table ANNMEMS.
	CUSTOM	ANNCLLI	This refinement specifies the CLLI for custom announcements. Datafill CLLI in table DRMUSERS.
		ANNID	Specifies which custom announcement to play corresponding to CLLI.
	INTERBSY	A DN with 7, 10 or up to 30 digits	Message routing DN for interLATA calls. This field specifies the message routing DN for interLATA busy calls. Field INTERBSY pertains to Access to Messaging.
	INTRABSY	A DN with 7, 10 or up to 30 digits	Message routing DN for intraLATA calls. This field specifies the message routing DN for intraLATA busy calls. Field INTRABSY pertains to Access to Messaging.

SDSINFO (continued)**Datafill example**

The following examples show sample datafill for table SDSINFO tuple SDSBSY selector MSG.

MAP display example for table SDSINFO tuple SDSBSY selector MSG

SDSKEY SERVICE

SDSBSY SDSBSY MSG 1 ANNMSGBSY 6271234 18196261234
 SDSBSY SDSBSY ACBMSG 4 CUSTOM SDSCUSTANNC 3 5155551234
 7771234

Datafill for table SDSINFO tuple SDSBSY selector ACB

The following table lists the datafill required for table SDSINFO tuple SDSBSY selector ACB.

Field descriptions of table SDSINFO tuple SDSBSY selector ACB (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	ACBKEY	1 to 9 or NIL	Acceptance key for ACB. This field specifies the key that subscribers press to accept Enhanced Busy Call Return service. Field ACBKEY pertains to Enhanced Busy Call Return.
	ACCEPT66	Y or N	*66 acceptance sequence. This field specifies whether *66 will be allowed as an acceptance sequence for Enhanced Busy Call Return service. Field ACCEPT66 pertains to Enhanced Busy Call Return.
	ACBINTER	Y or N	ACB offer on interLATA calls. This field specifies whether Enhanced Busy Call Return service will be allowed on interLATA calls. Field ACBINTER pertains to Enhanced Busy Call Return.

SDSINFO (continued)**Field descriptions of table SDSINFO tuple SDSBSY selector ACB (Sheet 2 of 2)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	ACBANNC	see refinements	Announcement for ACB offer. This field identifies the announcement that offers Enhanced Busy Call Return service using the announcement's CLLI code from table CLLI. Field ACBANNC pertains to Enhanced Busy Call Return.
	STND	CLLI	This refinement specifies the CLLI for standard announcements. Datafill CLLI in table ANNMEMS.
	CUSTOM	ANNCLLI	This refinement specifies the CLLI for custom announcements. Datafill CLLI in table DRMUSERS.
		ANNID	This refinement specifies which custom announcement to play corresponding to CLLI.

Datafill example

The following examples show sample datafill for table SDSINFO tuple SDSBSY selector ACB.

MAP display example for table SDSINFO tuple SDSBSY selector ACB

SDSKEY SERVICE

SDSBSY SDSBSY ACB 2 N N STND ANN_ACB

SDSBSY SDSBSY ACB 5 Y Y STND ACBANNC

SDSINFO (continued)**Datafill for table SDSINFO tuple SDSBSY selector ACBMSG**

The following table lists the datafill required for table SDSINFO tuple SDSBSY selector ACBMSG.

Field descriptions of table SDSINFO tuple SDSBSY selector ACBMSG (Sheet 1 of 3)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	MSGACKKEY	1 to 9	Acceptance key for messaging. This field specifies the key that subscribers press to accept Access to Messaging service on busy condition. Field MSGACKKEY pertains to Access to Messaging.
	MSGANNC	see refinements	Announcement for messaging offer. This field identifies the announcement that offers Access to Messaging service on busy condition using the announcement's CLLI code from table CLLI. Note: This field is included in selector ACBMSG to cover the case where Enhanced Busy Call Return fails to pass screening. If EBCR fails screening, only Access to Messaging service will be offered. Field MSGANNC pertains to Access to Messaging.
	STND	CLLI	This refinement specifies the CLLI for standard announcements. Datafill CLLI in table ANNMEMS.
	CUSTOM	ANNCLLI	This refinement specifies the CLLI for custom announcements. Datafill CLLI in table DRMUSERS.
		ANNID	This refinement specifies which custom announcement to play corresponding to CLLI.
	INTERBSY	A DN with 7, 10 or up to 30 digits	Message routing DN for interLATA calls. This field specifies the message routing DN for interLATA busy calls. Field INTERBSY pertains to Access to Messaging.

SDSINFO (continued)**Field descriptions of table SDSINFO tuple SDSBSY selector ACBMSG (Sheet 2 of 3)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	INTRABSY	A DN with 7, 10 or up to 30 digits	Message routing DN for intraLATA calls. This field specifies the message routing DN for intraLATA busy calls. Field INTRABSY pertains to Access to Messaging.
	ACBKEY	1 to 9 or NIL	Acceptance key for ACB. This field specifies the key that subscribers should press to accept Enhanced Busy Call Return service. It should not be set to 1. Field ACBKEY pertains to Enhanced Busy Call Return.
	ACCEPT66	Y or N	*66 acceptance sequence. This field specifies whether *66 will be allowed as an acceptance sequence for Enhanced Busy Call Return service. Field ACCEPT66 pertains to Enhanced Busy Call Return.
	ACBINTER	Y or N	ACB offer on interLATA calls. This field specifies whether Enhanced Busy Call Return service will be allowed on interLATA calls. Field ACBINTER pertains to Enhanced Busy Call Return.
	ACBANNC	see refinements	Announcement for ACB offer. This field identifies the announcement that offers Enhanced Busy Call Return service using the announcement's CLLI code from table CLLI. Note: This field is included in selector ACBMSG case Access to Messaging fails to pass screening. If Access to Messaging fails screening, only Enhanced Busy Call Return service will be offered. Field ACBANNC pertains to Enhanced Busy Call Return.
	STND	CLLI	This refinement specifies the CLLI for standard announcements. Datafill CLLI in table ANNMEMS.

SDSINFO (continued)**Field descriptions of table SDSINFO tuple SDSBSY selector ACBMSG (Sheet 3 of 3)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	CUSTOM	ANNCLLI	This refinement specifies the CLLI for custom announcements. Datafill CLLI in table DRMUSERS.
		ANNID	This refinement specifies which custom announcement to play corresponding to CLLI.
	ACBMSGAN	see refinements	Announcement for ACB and messaging offer. This field identifies the announcement that offers a choice of Enhanced Busy Call Return service or Access to Messaging service using the announcement's CLLI code from table CLLI. Field ACBMSGAN pertains to Access to Messaging and Enhanced Busy Call Return.
	STND	CLLI	This refinement specifies the CLLI for standard announcements. Datafill CLLI in table ANNMEMS.
	CUSTOM	ANNCLLI	This refinement specifies the CLLI for custom announcements. Datafill CLLI in table DRMUSERS.
		ANNID	This refinement specifies which custom announcement to play corresponding to CLLI.

Datafill example

The following examples show sample datafill for table SDSINFO tuple SDSBSY selector ACBMSG.

MAP display example for table SDSINFO tuple SDSBSY selector ACBMSG

SDSKEY SERVICE

```
SDSBSY SDSBSY ACBMSG 1 STND ANNMSGBUSY 6271234
18196261234 2 N N STND ANN_ACB STND ANN_ACBMSG
SDSBSY SDSBSY ACBMSG 4 CUSTOM SDSCUSTANNC 3 5155551234
7771234 5 Y Y STND ACBANNC STND ACBMSGANNC
```

SDSINFO (continued)**Datafill for table SDSINFO tuple FTS**

The following table lists the datafill required in table SDSINFO tuple FTS.

Field descriptions of table SDSINFO tuple FTS

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	FTSTIMER	0 to 127	FAX-Thru Service no-answer timer. This field specifies the value (in seconds) for the timer to run before the call is routed to the FAX Messaging Platform. Note: When field FTSTIMER is set to 0 (zero), the FTS call is not rerouted.
	FTSINTER	A DN with 7, 10 or up to 30 digits	FAX-Thru Service interLATA DN. This field specifies the FTS routing DN for interLATA calls.
	FTSINTRA	A DN with 7, 10 or up to 30 digits	FAX-Thru Service intraLATA DN. This field specifies the FTS routing DN for intraLATA calls.

Datafill example

The following example shows sample datafill for table SDSINFO tuple FTS.

MAP display example for table SDSINFO tuple FTS

SDSKEY SERVICE

FTS FTS 28 3434335 16137634556

SDSINFO (continued)**Error messages for table SDSINFO**

The following error messages apply to table SDSINFO.

Error messages for table SDSINFO (Sheet 1 of 4)

Error message	Explanation and action
Error: The fields SDSKEY and SERVICE must have the same value.	The entries in fields SDSKEY and SERVICE do not match.
Warning: Changing or deleting a tuple in table SDSINFO can affect SDS or FTS.	This message appears if an attempt is made to modify table SDSINFO with either the DEL or CHA command.
One or more of the SDSINFO tuples is not present. Change not allowed.	You have attempted to change the value of office parameter SDS_ENABLED in table OFCENG to Y, but at least one of tuples OFFICE, SDOFC, SDSRNA, or SDSBSY has not been datafilled. You must datafill all of these tuples before setting the value of office parameter SDS_ENABLED in table OFCENG to Y.
Error: SDS_ENABLED is Y in table OFCENG. Disable before deleting tuple.	You cannot delete tuple OFFICE, SDOFC, SDSRNA, or SDSBSY while office parameter SDS_ENABLED in table OFCENG is set to Y. Set SDS_ENABLED to N before deleting the tuple.
Internal error: unable to access table SDSINFO due to out of range index.	Refer to your next level of technical assistance.
Internal error: Data is invalid in table SDSINFO.	Refer to your next level of technical assistance.
Internal error: cannot allocate digilator or digilator not allocated.	Refer to your next level of technical assistance.
Internal error: cannot write to a digilator in table SDSINFO.	Refer to your next level of technical assistance.
Internal error: no digilator pool allocated for table SDSINFO.	Refer to your next level of technical assistance.
Field DNSCRN: Must be 3 or 6 digits.	Each item in field DNSCRN must be 3-digits (screens the NPA) or 6 digits (screens the NPA-NXX). Make sure each item is either 3 or 6 digits.

SDSINFO (continued)**Error messages for table SDSINFO (Sheet 2 of 4)**

Error message	Explanation and action
Field DNSCRN: two or more digit ranges are overlapping.	NPA screening and NPA-NXX screening overlap. Remove the redundancy.
Vector of 3 or 6 digits {0 TO 9}	This message appears when one or more non-numeric characters is entered in field DNSCRN. Reenter the field with a list of 3-digit NPAs or 6-digit NPA-NXXs
Field value must be {0-9} digit, STAR or NIL	An incorrect value has been entered in field RPTKEY or field HELP_KEY. Reenter the field with a valid entry.
Fields MSGACKEY and RPTKEY must have different values.	Use different values for fields MSGACKEY and RPTKEY.
Fields MSGACKEY and HELP_KEY must have different values.	Use different values for fields MSGACKEY and HELP_KEY.
Fields RPTKEY and HELP_KEY must have different values.	Use different values for fields RPTKEY and HELP_KEY.
Field INTERBSY: Must be 7 or more than 9 digits (up to 30 digits).	The message routing DN for interLATA busy calls must be either 7 digits or more than 9 digits (up to a maximum of 30 digits). Reenter the field with a 7-, 10-, or up to 30-digit DN.
Field INTRABSY: Must be 7 or more than 9 digits (up to 30 digits).	The message routing DN for intraLATA busy calls must be either 7 digits or more than 9 digits (up to a maximum of 30 digits). Reenter the field with a 7-, 10-, or up to 30-digit DN.
Vector of 7 or more than 9 digits {0 TO 9} up to 30 digits.	This message appears when one or more non-numeric characters is entered in one of the following fields: INTERBSY, INTERRNA, INTRABSY or INTRARNA. Reenter the field with a 7-, 10-, or up to 30-digit DN.
Fields MSGACKEY and ACBKEY must have different values in the SDSBSY tuple.	You have datafilled field BSYMODE as ACBMSG (offering the caller a choice of Enhanced Busy Call Return service or Access to Messaging service) and you have used the same key for Enhanced Busy Call Return acceptance key (ACBKEY) and the Access to Messaging acceptance key (MSGACKEY). Reenter either field MSGACKEY or field ACBKEY with a different value.

SDSINFO (continued)**Error messages for table SDSINFO (Sheet 3 of 4)**

Error message	Explanation and action
Fields ACBKEY and RPTKEY must have different values.	You have used the same key for the repeat key and the Enhanced Busy Call Return acceptance key (ACBKEY). Reenter either field ACBKEY or field RPTKEY with a different value.
Fields ACBKEY and HELP_KEY must have different values.	You have used the same key for the help key and the Enhanced Busy Call Return acceptance key (ACBKEY). Reenter either field ACBKEY or field HELP_KEY with a different value.
Field ACBKEY cannot take the NIL value unless the ACCEPT66 is set to Y.	You must provide either a key or a key sequence for accepting Enhanced Busy Call Return service. Either reenter field ACBKEY with a value other than NIL, reenter field ACCEPT66 with Y or do both.
Field ACCEPT66 cannot be set if the STAR is a valid help or repeat key.	Field ACCEPT66 cannot be set to Y if STAR is a valid help or repeat key since field ACCEPT66 set to Y uses the STAR key as part of *66, an acceptance sequence for Enhanced Busy Call Return service. Either reenter field ACCEPT66 with value N or change the datafill for the help or repeat keys (fields HELP_KEY and RPTKEY) to a value other than STAR.
Fields HELP_KEY and RPTKEY cannot have STAR as a valid key if ACCEPT66 is on.	This message appears when an attempt is made to datafill STAR as either a help key or a repeat key in the case where *66 has already been datafilled as a valid acceptance sequence for Enhanced Busy Call Return service (table SDSINFO, tuple SDSBSY, field ACCEPT66 set to Y). Set field ACCEPT66 to N or choose another key for the help or repeat key.
Warning: The RNAHELP and BSYHELP CLLIs will be deleted from table SDSINFO.	When the value of field HELP_KEY is changed from a non-nil value to NIL, the RNAHELP and BSYHELP CLLIs are deleted from the SDSINFO table.
Field value must be {1-9} digit or NIL.	Field ACBKEY must be datafilled with one digit in the range from 1 to 9 or with value NIL. Reenter this field with a valid entry.
Field INTERRNA: Must be 7 or more than 9 digits (up to 30 digits).	The message routing DN for interLATA ringing/no-answer calls must be either 7 digits or more than 9 digits (up to a maximum of 30 digits). Reenter the field with a 7-, 10-, or up to 30-digit DN.

SDSINFO (continued)**Error messages for table SDSINFO (Sheet 4 of 4)**

Error message	Explanation and action
Field INTRARNA: Must be 7 or more than 9 digits (up to 30 digits).	The message routing DN for intraLATA ringing/no-answer calls must be either 7 digits or more than 9 digits (up to a maximum of 30 digits). Reenter the field with a 7-, 10-, or up to 30-digit DN.
Field FTSINTER: Must be 7 or more than 9 digits (up to 30 digits).	The FAX-Thru service routing DN for interLATA calls must be either 7 digits or more than 9 digits (up to a maximum of 30 digits). Reenter the field with a 7-, 10-, or up to 30-digit DN.
Field FTSINTRA: Must be 7 or more than 9 digits (up to 30 digits).	The FAX-Thru service routing DN for intraLATA calls must be either 7 digits or more than 9 digits (up to a maximum of 30 digits). Reenter the field with a 7-, 10-, or up to 30-digit DN.
Warning: FTS SOC is ON (MSA00005). Make it IDLE for full deactivation.	This message appears when either the OFFICE or FTS tuple in table SDSINFO is deleted while the FTS SOC option is ON.

Supplementary information

None

NA011

Added field DPORIG.

NA010

This release has the following affects on table SDSINFO:

- added field AMSGSUBS to tuple SDSOFC
- renamed field SUBSMODE to SDSSUBS in tuple SDSOFC
- modified fields RNAHELP and BSYHELP to select the type of announcement in tuple SDSOFC
- modified field MSGANNC to prompt for the type of announcement in tuple SDSRNA
- modified fields MSGANNC, ACBANNC, and ACBMSGAN to prompt for the type of announcement in tuple SDSBSY

NA007

New fields added to tuple OFFICE: CFW, CONF, HNTGRP, and REJECTMT.
 New field added to tuple SDSOFC: EXDIGCOL. Two selectors added to tuple

SDSINFO (end)

SDSRNA: MSG and NONE. Four selectors added to tuple SDSBSY: MSG, ACB, ACBMSG, and NONE. New error messages added.

NA006

FTS tuple added. Existing OFFICE tuple split into tuples OFFICE, SDSOFC, SDSRNA, SDSBSY. New error messages added.

NA005

Added fields RPTKEY, HELPKEY, RNAHELP, and BSYHELP.

NA004

This table was created.

SEILINKS

Table name

Service Evaluation System Table

Functional description

The No. 2 Service Evaluation System (No. 2 SES) is an AT&T system that evaluates telecommunications performance by determining how efficiently the telephone network processes calls. Through the No. 2 SES, operating companies evaluate service by randomly sampling calls and determining if these calls are completing properly.

The DMS/No. 2 SES interface, which makes possible this type of service evaluation for calls made through a DMS, supports both incoming trunk service evaluation (ITSE) and dial line service evaluation (DLSE). Depending on the type of office being evaluated (local or toll, for example) service evaluation can be performed for ITSE call types, DLSE call types, or both.

This analog DLSE trunk on a trunk module (TM) with eight-wire circuits (TM8) requires a DS1SIG card with a digital TM. This configuration is provided on the NT2X82AA card (Two-wire incoming, loop, reverse battery trunk circuit card).

Table SEILINKS defines the type and location of the service evaluation interface (SEI) configured in a DMS office. An SEI can be configured for both ITSE and DLSE call types. No more than two interfaces can be configured in an office, one for ITSE and one for DLSE. As a result, table SEILINKS can be datafilled to include a maximum of two tuples, one for each type of interface.

For related information, refer to table MPC.

Datafill sequence and implications

The following tables must be datafilled before table SEILINKS.

- MPC
- MPCLINK
- all trunk inventory tables

Datafill for subfields PMTYPE, PMNO, PMCKTNO, and PMCCKTTS is identical to datafill in table TRKMEM.

The voice link datafilled for service evaluation must not be datafilled in table TRKMEM or table TRKGRP.

SEILINKS (continued)

Table SEILINKS is initially datafilled by operating company personnel at installation.

Table size

Memory for table SEILINKS is allocated for up to 2 entries. One entry is allocated for each type of service evaluation possible.

Datafill

The following table lists datafill for table SEILINKS.

Field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 3)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
KEY		ITSE or DLSE	<i>Service evaluation identifier</i> This field specifies the type of service evaluation interface (SEI) configured for service evaluation. Enter either ITSE (incoming trunk service evaluation) or DLSE (dial line service evaluation). Both ITSE and DLSE interfaces can be supported in an office, but no more than two tuples can be present in this table.
DATALINK		see subfields	<i>Service evaluation interface datalink identification</i> This field specifies the datalink to be used with an associated SEI and consists of subfields MPCNO, LINKNO, and CHANNO.
	MPCNO	0 to 255	<i>Multiprotocol controller number</i> Enter the multiprotocol controller (MPC) number to be associated with the SEI datalink as previously datafilled in table MPCLINK.
	LINKNO	2 or 3	<i>Multiprotocol controller link number</i> Enter theMPC link number associated with the SEI datalink as previously datafilled in table MPCLINK. The link number must be 2 or 3.

SEILINKS (continued)**Field descriptions (Sheet 2 of 3)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
VOICELNK	CHANNO	2 or 3	<i>Multiprotocol controllerchannel number</i> Enter the MPC channel number to be associated with the SEI datalink as previously datafilled in table MPCLINK. This number is predefined by the No. 2 Service Evaluation System (SES). Enter 1 for DLSE or 2 for ITSE. No other channel number entries are accepted.
		see subfields	<i>Voice link</i> This field consists of subfields PMTYPE, PMNO, PMCKTNO, and PMCKTTS..
	PMTYPE	see below	<i>Peripheral module type</i> Enter the trunk circuit peripheral module (PM) type dedicated as the voice link for service evaluation by the No. 2 (SES) as described below.
		DCM	DCM (digital carrier module) and datafill refinements DCMNO, DCMCKTNO, and DCMCKTTS.
		DTC	DTC (digital trunk controller) and datafill refinements DTCNO, DTCKTNO, and DTCKTTS.
		IDTC	IDTC (international digital trunk controller) and datafill refinements DEQNO, DEQCKTNO, and DEQCKTTS .
		ILTC	ILTC (international line trunk controller) and datafill refinements DEQNO, DEQCKTNO, and DEQCKTTS.
		LTC	LTC (line trunk controller) and datafill refinements LTCNO, LTCKTNO, and LTCKTTS.
		PDTC	PDTC (PCM30 digital trunk controller) and datafill refinements DEQNO, DEQCKTNO, and DEQCKTTS.

SEILINKS (continued)**Field descriptions (Sheet 3 of 3)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
		RCC	RCC (remote cluster controller) and datafill refinements RCCNO, RCCCKTNO, and RCCCKTTS.
		RCC2	RCC2 (remote cluster controller 2) and datafill refinements RCC2NO, RCC2CKTNO, and RCC2CKTTS.
		RCCI	RCCI (ISDN remote cluster controller) and datafill refinements RCCINO, RCCICKTNO, and RCCICKTTS.
		RCO2	RCO2 (remote cluster controller 2 offshore) and datafill refinements RCO2NO, RCO2CKTNO, and RCO2CKTTS.
		RMSC	RMSC (remote mobile switching centre) and datafill refinements RMSCNO, RMSCCKTNO, and RMCKTTS.
		SRCC	SRCC (SONET remote cluster controller) and datafill refinements SRCCNO, SRCCCKTNO, and SRCCCKTTS.
		T8A	T8A (trunk module with eight-wire circuits and a metallic test access bus) and datafill refinements TMNO and TMCKTNO.
		TM2	TM2 (trunk module with two-wire circuits) and datafill refinements TMNO and TMCKTNO.
		TM4	TM4 (trunk module with four-wire circuits) and datafill refinements TMNO and TMCKTNO.
		TM8	TM8 (trunk module with eight-wire circuits) and datafill refinements TMNO and TMCKTNO .
		NIL_PM-TYPE	Any entry outside the range indicated for this field is invalid.
Note: Datafill for subfields MPCNO, LINKNO, and CHANNO must match that provided in table MPCLINK. In addition, all subfield entries must be entered at the DATALINK prompt. Subfield entries cannot be entered individually.			

SEILINKS (continued)**PMTYPE = DCM**

If the entry in field PMTYPE is DCM, datafill refinements DCMNO, DCMCKTNO, and DCMCCKTTS as described in the next table.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	DCMNO	0 to 511	<i>Digital carrier module number</i> Enter the common language location identifier (CLLI) number of the trunk dedicated as the voice link for service evaluation by the No. 2 SES.
	DCMCKTNO	0 to 4	<i>Digital carrier module circuit number</i> Enter the number of the circuit dedicated as the voice link for service evaluation by the No. 2 SES.
	DCMCCKTTS	1 to 24	<i>Digital carrier module circuit time slot</i> Enter the number of the digital trunk circuit time slot dedicated as the voice link for service evaluation by the No. 2 SES. Go to field CARDCODE.

PMTYPE = DTC

If the entry in field PMTYPE is DTC, datafill refinements DTCNO, DTCCCKTNO, and DTCCCKTTS as described in the following table.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	DTCNO	0 to 511	<i>Digital trunk controller number</i> Enter the common language location identifier (CLLI) number of the trunk dedicated as the voice link for service evaluation by the No. 2 SES.

SEILINKS (continued)**Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 2 of 2)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	DTCKTNO	0 to 19	<i>Digital trunk controller circuit number</i> Enter the number of the circuit dedicated as the voice link for service evaluation by the No. 2 SES.
	DTCCCKTTS	1 to 24	<i>Digital trunk controller circuit time slot</i> Enter the number of the digital trunk circuit time slot dedicated as the voice link for service evaluation by the No. 2 SES. Go to field CARDCODE.

PMTYPE = ILTC, IDTC, or PDTC

If the entry in field PMTYPE is ILTC, IDTC, or PDTC, datafill refinements DEQNO, DEQCKTNO, and DEQCCKTTS as described in the following table.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	DEQNO	0 to 511	<i>Equipment number</i> Enter the common language location identifier (CLLI) number of the trunk dedicated as the voice link for service evaluation by the No. 2 SES.
	DEQCKTNO	0 to 19	<i>Equipment circuit number</i> Enter the number of the circuit dedicated as the voice link for service evaluation by the No. 2 SES.
	DEQCCKTTS	1 to 31	<i>Equipment circuit time slot</i> Enter the number of the digital trunk circuit time slot dedicated as the voice link for service evaluation by the No. 2 SES. Go to field CARDCODE.

SEILINKS (continued)**PMTYPE = LTC**

If the entry in field PMTYPE is LTC, datafill refinements LTCNO, LTCCCKTNO, and LTCCCKTTS as described in the following table.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	LTCNO	0 to 511	<i>Line trunk controller number</i> Enter the common language location identifier (CLLI) number of the trunk dedicated as the voice link for service evaluation by the No. 2 SES.
	LTCCCKTNO	0 to 19	<i>Equipment circuit number</i> Enter the number of the circuit dedicated as the voice link for service evaluation by the No. 2 SES.
	LTCCCKTTS	1 to 24	<i>Equipment circuit time slot</i> Enter the number of the digital trunk circuit time slot dedicated as the voice link for service evaluation by the No. 2 SES. Go to field CARDCODE.

PMTYPE = RCC

If the entry in field PMTYPE is RCC, datafill refinements RCCNO, RCCCKTNO, and RCCCKTTS as described in the following table.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	RCCNO	0 to 511	<i>Remote cluster controller number</i> Enter the common language location identifier (CLLI) number of the trunk dedicated as the voice link for service evaluation by the No. 2 SES.

SEILINKS (continued)**Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 2 of 2)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	RCCCKTNO	0 to 19	<i>Remote cluster controller circuit number</i> Enter the number of the circuit dedicated as the voice link for service evaluation by the No. 2 SES.
	RCCCCKTTS	1 to 24	<i>Remote cluster controller circuit time slot</i> Enter the number of the digital trunk circuit time slot dedicated as the voice link for service evaluation by the No. 2 SES. Go to field CARDCODE.

PMTYPE = RCC2

If the entry in field PMTYPE is RCC2, datafill refinements RCC2NO, RCC2CKTNO, and RCC2CCKTTS as described in the following table.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	RCC2NO	0 to 511	<i>Remote cluster controller 2 number</i> Enter the common language location identifier (CLLI) number of the trunk dedicated as the voice link for service evaluation by the No. 2 SES.
	RCC2CKTNO	0 to 47	<i>Remote cluster controller 2 circuit number</i> Enter the number of the circuit dedicated as the voice link for service evaluation by the No. 2 SES.
	RCC2CCKTTS	1 to 31	<i>Remote cluster controller circuit time slot</i> Enter the number of the digital trunk circuit time slot dedicated as the voice link for service evaluation by the No. 2 SES. Go to field CARDCODE.

SEILINKS (continued)

PMTYPE = RCCI

If the entry in field PMTYPE is RCCI, datafill refinements RCCINO, RCCICKTNO, and RCCICCKTTS as described in the following table.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	RCCINO	0 to 511	<i>ISDN remote cluster controller number</i> Enter the common language location identifier (CLLI) number of the trunk dedicated as the voice link for service evaluation by the No. 2 SES.
	RCCICKTNO	0 to 19	<i>ISDN remote cluster controller circuit number</i> Enter the number of the circuit dedicated as the voice link for service evaluation by the No. 2 SES.
	RCCICCKTTS	1 to 24	<i>ISDN remote cluster controller circuit time slot</i> Enter the number of the digital trunk circuit time slot dedicated as the voice link for service evaluation by the No. 2 SES. Go to field CARDCODE.

SEILINKS (continued)**PMTYPE = RCO2**

If the entry in field PMTYPE is RCO2, datafill refinements RCO2NO, RCO2CKTNO, and RCO2CCKTTS as described in the following table.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	RCO2NO	0 to 511	<i>Remote cluster controller 2 offshore number</i> Enter the common language location identifier (CLLI) number of the trunk dedicated as the voice link for service evaluation by the No. 2 SES.
	RCO2CKTNO	0 to 47	<i>Remote cluster controller 2 offshore circuit number</i> Enter the number of the circuit dedicated as the voice link for service evaluation by the No. 2 SES.
	RCO2CCKTTS	1 to 31	<i>Remote cluster controller 2 offshore circuit time slot</i> Enter the number of the digital trunk circuit time slot dedicated as the voice link for service evaluation by the No. 2 SES. Go to field CARDCODE.

SEILINKS (continued)**PMTYPE = RMSC**

If the entry in field PMTYPE is RMSC, datafill refinements RMSCNO, RMSCCKTNO, and RMSCCKTTS as described in the following table.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	RMSCNO	0 to 511	<i>Remote mobile switching centre number</i> Enter the common language location identifier (CLLI) number of the trunk dedicated as the voice link for service evaluation by the No. 2 SES.
	RMSCCKTNO	0 to 47	<i>Remote mobile switching center circuit number</i> Enter the number of the circuit dedicated as the voice link for service evaluation by the No. 2 SES.
	RMSCC-CKTTS	1 to 31	<i>Remote mobile switching center circuit time slot</i> Enter the number of the digital trunk circuit time slot dedicated as the voice link for service evaluation by the No. 2 SES. Go to field CARDCODE.

SEILINKS (continued)**PMTYPE = SRCC**

If the entry in field PMTYPE is SRCC, datafill refinements SRCCNO, SRCCCKTNO, and SRCCCCKTTS as described in the following table.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	SRCCNO	0 to 511	<i>SONET remote cluster controller number</i> Enter the common language location identifier (CLLI) number of the trunk dedicated as the voice link for service evaluation by the No. 2 SES.
	SRCCCKTNO	0 to 47	<i>SONET remote cluster controller circuit number</i> Enter the number of the circuit dedicated as the voice link for service evaluation by the No. 2 SES.
	SRCCCCKTTS	1 to 31	<i>SONET remote cluster controller circuit time slot</i> Enter the number of the digital trunk circuit time slot dedicated as the voice link for service evaluation by the No. 2 SES. Go to field CARDCODE.

SEILINKS (continued)

PMTYPE = T8A, TM2, TM4, or TM8

If the entry in field PMTYPE is T8A, TM2, TM4, or TM8, datafill refinements TMNO, TMCKTNO, and TMCCKTTS as described in the following table.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	TMNO	0 to 511	<i>Trunk module number</i> Enter the common language location identifier (CLLI) number of the trunk dedicated as the voice link for service evaluation by the No. 2 SES.
	TMCKTNO	0 to 47	<i>Trunk module circuit number</i> Enter the number of the circuit dedicated as the voice link for service evaluation by the No. 2 SES.
	TMCCKTTS	1 to 31	<i>Trunk module circuit time slot</i> Enter the number of the digital trunk circuit time slot dedicated as the voice link for service evaluation by the No. 2 SES. Go to field CARDCODE.

SEILINKS (continued)**PMTYPE = all entries**

For all entries in field PMTYPE, datafill fields CARDCODE and STATUS as described in the following table.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
CARDCODE		alphanumeric (up to 8 characters)	<i>Product equipment code</i> Enter the product engineering code (PEC) of the card defined as the SEI voice link trunk circuit (NT2X82AA or DS1SIG, for example). The NT2X82AA is for a digital TM only.
STATUS		ENABLED or DISABLED	<i>Service evaluation interface status</i> This field defines the operating status of the SEI. Enter ENABLED to allow the SEI to begin active processing. Otherwise, enter DISABLED. Note 1: Changes to field STATUS take place immediately. Enabling an SEI initiates SEI processing, even if associated voice and data links are not in service. The SEI can be enabled independently of these links. If field STATUS is set to DISABLED, SEI processing and call evaluation is stopped. Note 2: Datalink and voicelink datafill can be changed if the associated SEI is active, however, the link being changed must first be taken offline.

Datafill example

An example of datafill for table SEILINKS is shown below.

In the first tuple, field KEY defines ITSE as the SEI. Subfield MPCNO specifies MPC shelf 8. Subfield LINKNO defines the MPC link 2. Subfield CHANNO defines channel 2 for the ITSE datalink.

Field PMTYPE defines TM8 for use with ITSE. Field PMNO is 0 (zero). Field PMCKTNO defines a trunk module circuit number of 21. Field CARDCODE defines a PEC of 2X82AA for the ITSE interface. Field STATUS indicates that ITSE is enabled and ready for call evaluation.

SEILINKS (end)

The second tuple in this example defines similar values for DLSE. The DLSE interface is **DISABLED** in this example, and a digital card is defined for the voice link.

MAP display example for table SEILINKS

KEY	DATALINK			PMTYPE	CARDCODE	STATUS
ITSE	8	2	2	TM8	0 21	2X82AA ENABLED

Table history
BCS36

Entries for field **PMTYPE** were validated. Refinements for entries in field **PMTYPE** were added.

SERVICE

Table name

Automatic Calling Card Service Table

Functional description

Table SERVICE is used by international translation to route to the Automatic Calling Card Service (ACCS) system. SERVICE is called from translation using a "T" selector and data in the table is used to drive the ACCS processor's collection of the calling card number and the called number as well as the translation of the called number for outpulsing. ACCS is a credit card calling service that provides customers with the convenience of making calls and automatically having them charged to an account independent of the calling line.

Datafill sequence and implications

There is no requirement to datafill other tables prior to table SERVICE.

Table size

0 to 999 tuples

SERVICE (continued)**Datafill**

The following table lists datafill for table SERVICE.

Field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
INDEX		1 to 99	<i>T selector index</i> Enter the table key used as the "T" selector index from translations.
ORIG		CCFIRST CLDFIRST CCONLY	<i>ACCS origination</i> Enter the type of ACCS origination used to drive the ACCS collection of digits. Enter CCFIRST when the calling card should be collected before the called number. Enter CLDFIRST when the called number should be collected before the calling card number. Enter CCONLY when the called number is known through signalling and only the calling card number needs to be collected. Note: CCONLY is not supported at this time.
XLATION		see subfields	<i>Translation</i> This field is composed of subfields XLADSEL, XLASYS, and XLANAME.
	XLADSEL	UNIV	<i>Translation selector</i> Enter the type of translation system used to validate the called numbers entered by the customer and route these called numbers. Note: Only UNIV is supported at this time.

SERVICE (end)**Field descriptions (Sheet 2 of 2)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	XLASYS	AC, AM, CT, DN, FA, FT, OFC, PX, IBS, NSC, or NIL	<i>Translation system</i> Enter the translation system to use, and complete subfield XLANAME (the instance of the translation system).
	XLANAME	alphanumeric (1 to 8 characters)	<i>Translation name</i> Enter the translation name of the table instance within the XLASYS to which the call is to be routed.

Datafill example

The following example shows sample datafill for table SERVICE.

The entry consists of a "T" selector index of 19, an ACCS origination of CCFIRST indicating the calling card must be collected before the called number, a universal (UNIV) translation system and the type of translation to be done.

MAP display example for table SERVICE

INDEX	ORIG	XLATION		
19	CCFIRST	UNIV	PX	ACCBXLA

SFWALARM

Table name

Software Alarm Table

Functional description

Table SFWALARM is datafilled by the system and contains the data for system alarms.

Entries in table SFWALARM cannot be added or deleted, but the data can be changed by the operating company.

System alarm functions

Each system alarm is identified by its function. Table 1 lists the definition of each of the system alarm functions.

System alarm functions (Sheet 1 of 4)

Function	Definition
ACTPATCH	Activation category patch found in OFF state
ALERT	Alert alarm
CAMASUSP	Centralized automatic message accounting (CAMA) suspension alarm
CAMATRBL	CAMA trouble alarm
CLFALARM	Malicious call hold (line option CLF) alarm
CLIALARM	Calling line identification (CLI) alarm
CMDABUMA	Command abuse major alarm
CMDABUMI	Command abuse minor alarm
CMDUSECR	Command use critical alarm
CMDUSEMA	Command use major alarm
CMDUSEMI	Command use minor alarm
CRITAUD	Critical audible alarm
CRITSYS	Critical system alarm
EMERG_CUT_OFF_ON	Emergency cut-off alarm
ESG	Emergency service group

SFWALARM (continued)**System alarm functions (Sheet 2 of 4)**

Function	Definition
JESCALL	Japan emergency service alarm. This alarm alerts operating company personnel that an emergency call routed successfully.
JESUNANS	Japan emergency service unanswered alarm. This alarm alerts operating company personnel the emergency service bureau has not answered the emergency call.
MAJAUD	Major audible alarm
MAJSYS	Major system alarm
MCIDALARM	Malicious call identification alarm
MCTALARM	Malicious call trace alarm
METXRCYL	Meter recycle alarm (activated if recycle meters are detected during or after the third run of the meter audit). This alarm is present only in international switches.
MINAUD	Minor audible alarm
MINSYS	Minor system alarm
NTHQBLKS	Number of table history queue (THQ) blocks available alarm. This alarm indicates that there is less than 10% THQ blocks available. This alarm is turned off by the THQ audit, the charge updating process, and the command THQCLEAN if their actions result in more than 10% free THQ blocks. The alarm is present only in international switches.
OAUSYSFL	Office alarm unit (OAU) system failure alarm
OMTAPE	Operational measurements (OM) tape alarm
PRE_AUTOPATCH_SA	Pre-autopatch sanity failure
PRE_AUTOPATCH_S	Post-autopatch sanity failure
RDTCRT	Remote digital terminal critical alarm
RDTMJ	Remote digital terminal major alarm
RDTMN	Remote digital terminal minor alarm
RDTWRN	Remote digital terminal warning alarm indicator
SECRETCR	Secret critical alarm

SFWALARM (continued)**System alarm functions (Sheet 3 of 4)**

Function	Definition
SECRETMA	Secret major alarm
SECRETMI	Secret minor alarm
SCC_CC_ALM	Central control alarm
SCC_CCS_ALM	Common channel signaling alarm
SCC_CMC_ALM	Central message controller alarm
SCC_IO_ALM	I/O alarm
SCC_NMC_ALM	Switching network alarm
SCC_CKT_ALM	Circuit limit alarm
SCC_PM_ALM	Peripheral module (PM) alarm
TOPS_ECP_TOPS	Emergency calls present Note: This alarm applies only to TOPS customers.
TOPS_ECW_TOPS	Emergency calls waiting Note: This alarm applies only to TOPS customers.
TOPS_PARS_APPL	Activated if all multiprotocol controller (MPC) datalinks for the Traffic Operator Position System (TOPS) personal audio response system (TOPSPARS) application are taken out of service. The alarm is deactivated when at least one data link is in service for the TOPSPARS application. Note: This alarm applies only to TOPS customers.
TOPS_PARS_LINK	Activated if any MPC data link for the TOPSPARS application is taken out of service. It is deactivated when all data links for the TOPSPARS application that are datafilled in table MPCFASTS are in service. Note: This alarm applies only to TOPS customers.

SFWALARM (continued)**System alarm functions (Sheet 4 of 4)**

Function	Definition
TOPS_PARS_NODE	Activated if all MPC data links to any personal audio response system (PARS) node are taken out of service. It is deactivated when at least one data link is in service between the DMS switch and each PARS node. Note: This alarm applies only to TOPS customers.
VSN_CRIT_ALM	Voice service node (VSN) critical alarm
VSN_MAJ_ALM	VSN major alarm
VSN_MIN_ALM	VSN minor alarm
VSN_NO_ALM	VSN no alarm
VSN_NO_LINKS	VSN no-links alarm
VSN_ONE_LINK	VSN one-link alarm

Signal distributor functions

The following table lists the preceding system alarm functions and the assignable signal distributor functions. Each system alarm can be assigned a maximum of six signal distributor functions.

Signal distributor functions (Sheet 1 of 4)

Function	Definition
ABAUD	Alarm battery supply audible alarm
ABOAU	Alarm battery supply OAU
ABPDC	Alarm battery power distribution center
ALMXFR	Alarm transfer
COMAUD1	Common audible OAU
COMAUD2	Common audible maintenance trunk module (MTM)
CRALMAUD	Critical alarm audible
CRALMVIS	Critical alarm visual
CRPWRVIS	Critical power alarm visual

SFWALARM (continued)**Signal distributor functions (Sheet 2 of 4)**

Function	Definition
CRVISLOOP	Critical alarm visual, loop
EXPILDMS	Exit pilot DMS
EXPILPWR	Exit pilot power
LN101TST	101 test line
MJALMAUD1	Major alarm audible
MJALMAUD2	Major alarm audible
MJALMVIS	Major alarm visual
MJOTHVIS	Major alarm, other floor, visual
MJPWRVIS	Major power alarm visual
MJVISLOOP	Major alarm visual, loop
MJXFR	Major alarm transfer
MNALMAUD	Minor alarm audible
MNALMVIS	Minor alarm visual
MNOTHVIS	Minor alarm, other floor, visual
MNPWRVIS	Minor power alarm visual
MNVISLOOP	Minor power alarm visual, loop
MNXFR	Minor alarm transfer
MTMFAIL	Miscellaneous trunk module (TM) failure
MTMPWR	Miscellaneous TM power
NTALMXFER	Night alarm transfer
OAUFAIL	OAU failure
OAUFLAUD	OAU failure audible
OAUFLVIS	OAU failure visual
OAUPWR	OAU power

SFWALARM (continued)**Signal distributor functions (Sheet 3 of 4)**

Function	Definition
PDCVIS	Power distribution center visual
PREFLRRCR	Preceding floor critical alarm
PREFLRMJ	Preceding floor major alarm
PREFLRMI	Preceding floor minor alarm
PREFLRPF	Preceding floor power failure
RDTCRIT	Remote digital terminal (RDT) critical alarm
RDTMAJOR	RDT major alarm
RDTMINOR	RDT minor alarm
RDTWARN	RDT warning alarm indicator
SUCFLRCR	Succeeding floor critical alarm
SUCFLRMA	Succeeding floor major alarm
SUCFLRMI	Succeeding floor minor alarm
SUCFLRPF	Succeeding floor power failure
TODFEAT	Time-of-day feature failure audible
TODSYS	Time-of-day system shutdown audible
TOPS_ECP_AUDVIS	Controls the audible and visible alarm devices that are turned on if emergency calls are in the TOPS call-waiting queue Note: This function applies only to TOPS customers.
TOPS_ECP_RECORD	Controls the recording device used to record emergency calls Note: This function applies only to TOPS customers.
TRKGPALM	Trunk group alarm
SCC_CC_ALM	Central control alarm
SCC_CCS_ALM	Common channel signaling alarm
SCC_CMC_ALM	Central message controller alarm
SCC_IO_ALM	I/O alarm

SFWALARM (continued)

Signal distributor functions (Sheet 4 of 4)

Function	Definition
SCC_NMC_ALM	Switching network alarm
SCC_CKT_ALM	Circuit limit alarm
SCC_PM_ALM	PM alarm

Datafill sequence and implications

This is a read-only table that is automatically datafilled by the system. No additions or deletions by the operating company are permitted.

The hardware alarm scan group must be datafilled in table ALMSCGRP first. The number of tuples that are put into table ALMSCGRP must also be entered into table CLLI for the scan point common language location identifier (CLLI) of OAUSC.

Table size

The internal maximum size of table ALMSCGRP is 256, but 20 of that capacity is reserved for table SFWALARM.

Datafill

The following table lists datafill for table SFWALARM.

Fields FUNCTION, REPORT, ALM and LOGIC are datafilled if the entry is the first record for the system alarm. If the entry is other than the first entry for the system alarm, datafill field LOGIC and leave the other fields (FUNCTION, REPORT, and ALM) blank.

Field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
FUNCTION		alphanumeric (vector of up to 16 characters)	<i>Function</i> Enter the alarm function. See the following table.
REPORT		Y or N	<i>Report</i> Enter Y (yes) if an alarm report is logged. Otherwise, enter N (no).

SFWALARM (continued)**Field descriptions (Sheet 2 of 2)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
ALM		CR, MJ, MN, or NA	<i>Alarm</i> Enter the type of alarm activated: CR (critical), MJ (major), MN (minor), or NA (no alarm).
LOGIC		see subfields	<i>Logic</i> This field consists of subfields SDFUNCT, ALMGRP and ALMXFR.
	SDFUNCT	alphanumeric (up to 16 characters)	<i>Signal distributor function</i> Enter the signal distributor function or functions associated with a specific system alarm. See the following table.
	ALMGRP	Y or N	<i>Alarm grouping</i> Enter Y if the alarm function is invoked when the alarm grouping key is activated. Otherwise, enter N.
	ALMXFR	Y or N	<i>Alarm transfer</i> Enter Y if the alarm function is invoked when the alarm transfer key is activated. Otherwise, enter N.
	CONTMARK	+, \$	Continuation mark. Indicates if additional information for the logic tuple is required. Enter + to continue to add more information. Enter \$ to indicate the end of the logic tuple.

Datafill example

Examples of datafill for table SFWALARM are shown on the following pages.

The following example shows datafill for table SFWALARM using several alarm functions.

SFWALARM (continued)**MAP display examples for table SFWALARM**

FUNCTION	REPORT	ALM	SDFUNCT	ALMGRP	ALMFXR
CRITSYS	N	NA	SUCFLRPF	Y	N
			PREFLRPF	N	N
			COMAUD1	N	N
			EXPILDMS	N	N
			COMAUD2	N	N
			MJXFR	N	Y
			CRALMVIS	N	N
			SUCFLRCR	Y	N
			PREFLRCR	N	N
			CRALMAUD	N	N
CRITAUD	N	NA	CRALMAUD	N	N
EMERG_CUT_OFF_ON	N	CR	CRALMVIS	N	N
			CRALMAUD	N	N
			EXPILDMS	N	N
			PREFLRPF	N	N
			SUCFLRPF	Y	N
			PREFLRCR	N	N
			SUCFLRCR	Y	N
			CRVISLOOP	N	N
			COMAUD1	N	N
			SUCFLRMJ	Y	N
MAJSYS	N	NA	PREFLRMJ	N	N
			COMAUD1	N	N
			EXPILDMS	N	N
			COMAUD2	N	N
			MJXFR	N	Y
			MJALMVIS	N	N
			MJALMAUD1	N	N
			MJALMAUD2	N	N
			MNALMVIS	N	N
			MNALMVIS	N	N
MAJAUD	N	NA	MNALMAUD	N	N
			COMAUD1	N	N
MINSYS	N	NA	EXPILDMS	N	N
			COMAUD2	N	N
			PREFLRMN	N	N
			SUCFLRMN	Y	N
OMTAPE	Y	MN	SUCFLRMN	Y	N

The following example shows datafill for table SFWALARM using function ESG_ALARM.

SFWALARM (continued)**MAP display examples for table SFWALARM**

FUNCTION	REPORT	ALM	SDFUNCT	ALMGRP	ALMFXR

ESG_ALARM	N	MN	MNALMVIS	N	N
			MNALMAUD	N	N
			EXPILDMS	N	N
			PREFLRMN	N	N
			SUCFLRMN	Y	N
			MNVISLOOP	N	N
			COMAUD1	N	N \$

The following example shows datafill for table SFWALARM using alarms PRE_AUTOPATCH_SA, POST_AUTOPATCH_S, and ACTPATCH.

SFWALARM (continued)**MAP display examples for table SFWALARM**

FUNCTION	REPORT	ALM	SDFUNCT	ALMGRP	ALMFXR
PRE_AUTOPATCH_SA	Y	MJ	MJALMVIS	N	N
			MJALMAUD	N	N
			MJALMAUD1	N	N
			MJALMAUD2	N	N
			EXPILDMS	N	N
			PREFLRMJ	N	N
			SUCFLRMJ	Y	N
			MJVISLOOP	N	N
			COMAUD1	N	N \$
			MJALMVIS	N	N
POST_AUTOPATCH_S	Y	MJ	MJALMAUD	N	N
			MJALMAUD1	N	N
			MJALMAUD2	N	N
			EXPILDMS	N	N
			PREFLRMJ	N	N
			SUCFLRMJ	Y	N
			MJVISLOOP	N	N
			COMAUD	N	N \$
			MJALMVIS	N	N
			MJALMAUD	N	N
ACTPATCH	Y	MJ	MJALMAUD1	N	N
			MJALMAUD2	N	N
			EXPILDMS	N	N
			PREFLRMJ	N	N
			SUCFLRMJ	N	N
			MJVISLOOP	N	N
			COMAUD	N	N \$
			MJALMVIS	N	N
			MJALMAUD	N	N
			MJALMAUD1	N	N

The following example shows datafill for table SFWALARM using functions RDTCRT, RDTMJ, RDTMN, and RDTWRN.

MAP display examples for table SFWALARM

FUNCTION	REPORT	ALM	SDFUNCT	ALMGRP	ALMFXR
RDTCRT	Y	CR			\$
RDTMJ	Y	MJ			\$
RDTMN	Y	MN			\$
RDTWRN	Y	NA			\$

SFWALARM (continued)

The following example shows datafill for table SFWALARM using function MCTALARM.

MAP display examples for table SFWALARM

FUNCTION	REPORT	ALM	SDFUNCT	ALMGRP	ALMFXR
MCTALARM	Y	MJ	(MJALMVIS N N)	(MJALMAUD N N)	
			(MJALMAUD1 N N)	(MJALMAUD2 N N)	
			(EXPILDMS N N)	(PREFLRMJ N N)	
			(SUCFLRMJ Y N)	(MJVISLOOP N N)	
			(COMAUD1 N N)		\$

The following example shows datafill for table SFWALARM using function SCC_CCS_ALM.

MAP display examples for table SFWALARM

FUNCTION	REPORT	ALM	LOGIC
SCC_CCS_ALM	N	NA	(SCC_CCS_ALM N N)\$

Table history**APC009**

Added JESCALL_ALARM and JESUNANS_ALARM alarms to the System alarm functions table.

CSP09

Added SCC_CCS_ALM to System Alarm Functions Table.

GL03.1

Added MCIDALARM to System Alarm Functions Table.

UK002

Added MCTALARM to System Alarm Functions Table and added MCTALARM MAP display example.

Supplementary information

This section provides information on dump and restore procedures for table SFWALARM.

SFWALARM (end)

Dump and restore

A manual dump and restore is required. The values contained in table SFWALARM for key EMERG_CUT_OFF_ON for the dumped BCS must be copied into table SFWALARM for the key EMERG_CUT_OFF_ON for the restored BCS.

SHADOW

Table name

Shadow Sets Table

Functional description

Table SHADOW contains a description of all shadow sets defined on a DMS SuperNode switch. Feature AR0517 (Shadow Set Maintenance) allows shadow sets to be created and deleted, and their members to be added and deleted, through datafill operations.

A tuple in table SHADOW contains data for an entire shadow set. A tuple identifies

- the node
- the shadow set's name
- location of the shadow set's permanent device
- location of each of the shadow set's current members

Note: File management uses a shadow set's permanent device to access the shadow set.

Successful datafill operations are communicated by way of dynamic, Distributed Data Manager (DDM) downloads of the tuple of the node that houses or must house the shadow set. Datafill changes take effect on the node only after such communication has taken place. If the node is isolated, member disks can continue to be read from and written to by applications on the node until a DDM audit of or bulk download to the node.

Datafill sequence and implications

The following tables must be datafilled before table SHADOW:

- APINV
- FPDEVINV

Table size

Memory for this table is allocated dynamically.

SHADOW (continued)**Datafill**

Field names, subfield names, and valid data ranges for table SHADOW are described below.

Field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
NODETYPE		FP	<i>Node type</i> This field is the first of a three-part key. This field identifies the node on which the shadow set resides.
NODENO		0 to 99	<i>Node number</i> This field is the second part of a three-part key. Enter the instance number of the node identified in field NODETYPE, distinguishing one node from another of the same type. This field is applicable only to remote processors, for example, file processors (FP), since there is only one computing module (CM).
SETNAME		alphanumeric (up to 8 characters)	<i>Shadow set name</i> This field is the third of a three-part key. Enter the shadow set's name. ALL is not a valid entry for this field.
DEVTYPE		SCSIDK	<i>Device type</i> Enter the device type. The default value for this field is SCSIDK. Any entry outside the range indicated for this field is invalid.
MEMBERS		see subfields	<i>Members</i> This field consists of subfields NILPERM, PERMSCSI, and MEMSCSI.

SHADOW (continued)**Field descriptions (Sheet 2 of 2)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	NILPERM	0	<i>No permanent device</i> If the entry in field DEVTYPE is NILDEV, enter 0 (zero). Any entry outside the range indicated for this field is invalid.
	PERMSCSI	see refinements	<i>Permanent device</i> This subfield consists of refinements SCSIBUS and DEVNO. The combination of the values of the refinements identifies the shadow set's permanent device. If the entry in field DEVTYPE is SCSIDK, datafill refinements SCSIBUS and DEVNO.
	SCSIBUS	0 to 1	<i>Small computer systems interface bus</i> Enter the small computer systems interface (SCSI) bus number.
	DEVNO	0 to 5	<i>Device number</i> Enter the permanent device number.
	MEMSCSI	see refinements	<i>Member</i> This subfield consists of refinements SCSIBUS and DEVNO. The combination of the values of the refinements identifies a member of the shadow set, other than the permanent member. If the entry in field DEVTYPE is SCSIDK, datafill refinements SCSIBUS and DEVNO.
	SCSIBUS	0 to 1	<i>Small computer systems interface bus</i> Enter the SCSI bus number.
	DEVNO	0 to 5	<i>Device number</i> Enter the permanent device number.

Datafill example

The following example shows sample datafill for table SHADOW.

SHADOW (continued)

MAP display example for table SHADOW

NODETYPE	NODENO	SETNAME	DEVTYPE	MEMBERS
FP	0	SS00	SCSIDK 0 0	(1 0)\$
FP	2	SS00	SCSIDK 0 0	(1 0)\$
FP	4	SS00	SCSIDK 0 0	(1 0)\$
FP	4	SS01	SCSIDK 0 2	(1 2)\$
FP	6	SS00	SCSIDK 0 0	(1 0)\$
FP	6	SS01	SCSIDK 0 2	(1 2)\$
FP	8	SS00	SCSIDK 1 0	\$
FP	10	SS00	SCSIDK 0 0	(1 0)\$

Table history
CSP02

Table SHADOW was introduced.

Supplementary information

This section contains information on error messages that can occur when datafilling table SHADOW.

Deleting a node's tuple

Deleting a node's tuple in table APINV means that shadow sets cannot exist on the node any longer. So, all shadow sets housed on that node are deleted automatically, and the following warning is displayed:

SHADOW WARNING: the node's shadow sets will be deleted!

Changing or deleting a disk's tuple

If a disk is a member of a shadow set as defined in table SHADOW, the following error message is displayed when an attempt is made to change or delete the disk's tuple in table FPDEVINV:

SHADOW ERROR: Disk is shadowed. First, delete it from its shadow set in table SHADOW.

SHADOW (end)

The disk must be deleted from its shadow set in table SHADOW before the disk's tuple in table FPDEVINV can be modified.

SIGACT

Table name

XPM Incoming Signal to Activity Mapping Table

Functional description

Register signaling systems number 2 (R2) use register signaling to transfer information about a call between two ends of a trunk. The R2 systems are multi-frequency compelled (MFC) systems where the system sends tones in one direction and returns acknowledgement tones. A protocol specification describes the transferred information.

The R2 signaling applies to the DMS-100, DMS-200, and DMS-100/200 switches.

Enter each R2 activity in table SIGACT to identify the activity as a correct signal received for a protocol for each phase.

The system maintains table SIGACT in the central control (CC). The system downloads and uses table SIGACT in the extended multiprocessor system (XMS)-based peripheral module (XPM).

Each tuple contains the correct signal to activity mappings for a phase. If a signal is not correct in a specified phase, the entry of a signal does not occur. The system accesses table SIGACT each time the system receives a signal in the XPM. The system converts the signal to the activity that the signal represents.

During call processing, the SIGACT index from table R2PROT indexes Table SIGACT.

Valid R2 activities

The correct R2 activities appear in the following table. The features that are present determine the R2 values.

Valid R2 activities (Sheet 1 of 7)

R2 activity	Description of activity
ACC_3_DIGS	Instructs the previous office to send an access code and 3 digits.
ACC_4_DIGS	Instructs the previous office to send an access code and 4 digits.

SIGACT (continued)**Valid R2 activities (Sheet 2 of 7)**

R2 activity	Description of activity
CHG_SUB_STAT	Indicates that you must interpret the following signals that the system sends back as being in group B. Note: Group B signals indicate the called subscriber status.
COIN	Coin subscriber
CONNECT_CALL_CHG	Subscriber idle, charge on answer
CONNECT_CALL_NOCHG	Subscriber idle, free call
CONGESTION	Congestion in network
DATA	Data line
DIGIT_B	Priority 1 radio
DIGIT_C	z call
DIGIT_D	T call
DIGIT_E	Priority 2 cable
DIGIT_F	END_OF_DIGS, but for future expansion
DIGIT_0	Digit 0
DIGIT_1	Digit 1
DIGIT_2	Digit 2
DIGIT_3	Digit 3
DIGIT_4	Digit 4
DIGIT_5	Digit 5
DIGIT_6	Digit 6
DIGIT_7	Digit 7
DIGIT_8	Digit 8
DIGIT_9	Digit 9

SIGACT (continued)**Valid R2 activities (Sheet 3 of 7)**

R2 activity	Description of activity
END_OF_DIGS	End of pulsing or identification
FIRST_DIGIT	Start transmission from first digit
FREE_CALL	Free call
FREE_OR_FIXED	A free call or a fixed period call
INIT_OG_ACT	Invoked after outgoing trunk (OG TRK) seizure
INIT_IC_ACT	Invoked after incoming trunk (IC TRK) seizure
LAST_BUT_1	Backup one digit, start resending
LAST_BUT_2	Backup two digits, start resending
LAST_BUT_3	Backup three digits, start resending
LAST_DIGIT	Resend last digit
LAST_GRP	An incoming trunk sends this data backwards.
LAST_GRP1	Instructs the previous office to send the digits in the last digit group One digit expected
LAST_GRP2	Instructs the previous office to send the digits in the last digit group. Two digits expected
LAST_GRP3	Instructs the previous office to send the digits in the last digit group. Three digits expected
LAST_GRP4	Instructs the previous office to send the digits in the last digit group. Four digits expected
LAST_PTY_REL	An incoming trunk sends this signal backwards. This activity indicates to the originating office that the called subscriber line is free. This activity indicates that the operating company charges the call, and the last party release must occur. The DMS switch does not support release if Irish R2 trunks are part of this process.

SIGACT (continued)**Valid R2 activities (Sheet 4 of 7)**

R2 activity	Description of activity
LOCAL_COIN	Calling party category. This activity informs the telephone exchange that the call originates from a local public telephone. The DMS switch does not generate this activity as an originating exchange. The DMS switch generates this activity if the activity is correct for the outgoing trunk protocol. The DMS switch can map the activity to the activity REGULAR. As a terminating exchange, the DMS switch treats this activity as REGULAR. For R2-ANSI (American National Standards Institute) ISDN user part (ISUP) calls, the DMS switch maps this activity to the ISUP_CPC_PAYPHONE category. The system does not generate this activity on NAIS ISUP-R2 calls.
MTC_EQ	Maintenance equipment
MUT_CTRL_CHG	Mutual control of call by the two subscribers
NEXT_ANI_DIGIT	Send next automatic number identification (ANI) digit
NEXT_DIGIT	Send next digit
NEXT_TARIFF_DIGIT	Polish R2 register signaling. This activity requests the next tariff digit in reply to RCV_TARIFF or a group C signal. This signal is a forward group III signal.
NIL_ACT	Nil activity
NO_CALL_TRANS	An outgoing trunk sends this signal forward. This activity indicates to the destination office that the system cannot transfer the call.
OPER	Operator
OPER_ACK	Semiautomatic verification of number by operator
ORD_FIXED	Ordinary subscriber, fixed period call
ORD_DEMAND	Ordinary subscriber, demand call
ORD_HALL	Ordinary subscriber, service hall call
PBX	Call from a private branch exchange (PBX)
PR1_FIXED	Priority one subscriber, fixed period call

SIGACT (continued)**Valid R2 activities (Sheet 5 of 7)**

R2 activity	Description of activity
PR1_DEMAND	Priority one subscriber, demand call
PR1_HALL	Priority one subscriber, service hall call
PR1_FIXED_INTL	Priority one fixed period call, international
PR1_DEMAND_INTL	Priority one demand call, international
PR1_HALL_INTL	Priority one service hall call, international
PR1_RADIO	Priority one call, needs radio circuits
PR2_CABLE	Priority two call, needs cable circuits
PR2_FIXED	Priority two subscriber, fixed period call
PRIORITY	Priority subscriber
RCV_TARIFF	Polish R2 register signaling. This activity instructs the previous office to receive the tariff digits. The system sends this signal when the system receives enough digits to route the call. The system sends changeover of groups that takes place on RCV_TARIFF. Note: Enter data in option TARIFF_LEN in table R2PROT before you change a tuple in table SIGACT to add activity RCV_TARIFF. Add a new tuple to the table to introduce this activity to the current R2 protocol.
RCV_TMO_ACT	Receive time-out activity
REGULAR	Regular subscriber
REGIONAL_6_DIGS	Indicates that the call is a national or regional call. Expect 6 digits.
REGIONAL_7_DIGS	Indicates that the call is a national or regional call. Expect 7 digits.
REQ_CAT	Request calling category
REQ_CAT_B	Change to group B and send category
REQ_CAT_C	Change to group C and send category

SIGACT (continued)**Valid R2 activities (Sheet 6 of 7)**

R2 activity	Description of activity
REQ_DN_CAT	Request calling directory number and category
REQ_NOT_ACC	Request not accepted
SPEECH	Set up a speech path through the office
SUB_BUSY	Subscriber line is busy
SUB_LBUSY	Called subscriber busy in a local call
SUB_TBUSY	Called subscriber busy in a toll call
SUB_OUT_ORD	Called number is out of order
SUB_XFRD	Subscriber transferred
TARIFF_0	Polish R2 register signaling. Backward group C signal. Indicates the tariff digit 0.
TARIFF_1	Polish R2 register signaling. Backward group C signal. Indicates the tariff digit 1.
TARIFF_2	Polish R2 register signaling. Backward group C signal. Indicates the tariff digit 2.
TARIFF_3	Polish R2 register signaling. Backward group C signal. Indicates the tariff digit 3.
TARIFF_4	Polish R2 register signaling. Backward group C signal. Indicates the tariff digit 4.
TARIFF_5	Polish R2 register signaling. Backward group C signal. Indicates the tariff digit 5.
TARIFF_6	Polish R2 register signaling. Backward group C signal. Indicates the tariff digit 6.
TARIFF_7	Polish R2 register signaling. Backward group C signal. Indicates the tariff digit 7.
TARIFF_8	Polish R2 register signaling. Backward group C signal. Indicates the tariff digit 8.
TARIFF_9	Polish R2 register signaling. Backward group C signal. Indicates the tariff digit 9.
TEMP_OUT_ORD	Temporarily out of order

SIGACT (continued)

Valid R2 activities (Sheet 7 of 7)

R2 activity	Description of activity
TERM_CTRL_CHG	Switch to terminator call control
TOLL_AUTO	Automatic toll call
TOLL_COIN	Calling party category. This activity informs telephone exchange that the call originates from a long distance public telephone. The DMS switch does not generate this activity as an originating exchange. The DMS switch generates this activity if the activity is correct for the outgoing trunk protocol. The DMS switch can map the activity to the activity REGULAR. As a terminating exchange, the DMS switch treats this activity as REGULAR. For R2-ANSI ISUP calls, the DMS switch maps this activity to the ISUP_CPC_PAYPHONE category. The DMS switch does not generate this activity on NAIS ISUP-R2 calls.
TRANSIT	The first digit group indicates that the call tandems through the switch. This activity indicates that an end-to-end call must occur. This activity indicates that the next request signal must pass through from another office.
UNASSIGN_NUM	Called number is not assigned
UNIT_FEE_COIN	An outgoing trunk sends this signal forward. This activity indicates to the destination office that the call is a unit fee coin box call.

Datafill sequence and meaning

Enter data in the following tables after you enter data in table SIGACT.

- ACTCTL
- R2PROT, if the addition of tuple RCV_TARIFF occurs

The system enters a number of SIGACT tuples to provide the signal-to-activity mappings for each protocol. Define one set of tuples with the same tuple number for each phase in the protocol that table R2PROT describes.

If a protocol requires a mapping entry that is already present, do not define a new tuple. More than one protocol can use SIGACT index in table R2PROT.

SIGACT (continued)**Table size**

0 to 4096 tuples

Datafill

Datafill for table SIGACT appears in the following table.

Field descriptions

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Description
INDEX		see subfields	<i>Index.</i> This field contains subfields TUPLENO and SIGNAL which represent the index to table SIGACT.
TUPLENO		1 to 255	<i>Tuple number.</i> Enter the tuple number that corresponds to an activity that table R2PROT uses. An entry outside of this range is not correct.
SIGNAL		1 to 15	<i>Signal.</i> Enter the signal number.
ACTIVITY		alphanumeric (up to 18 characters)	<i>R2 activity.</i> Enter the name of the R2 activity. See table "Valid R2 activities" for a description of each activity. The default value for signals not in use is NIL_ACT.

Datafill example

Sample datafill for table SIGACT appears in the following example.

MAP example for table SIGACT

INDEX	ACTIVITY
1 2	REGULAR
1 6	MTC_EQ
2 1	NEXT_DIGIT

SIGACT (end)

Table history

BCS36

Activities LOCAL_COIN, NEXT_TARIFF_DIGIT, RCV_TARIFF, TARIFF_0 to TARIFF_9, and TOLL_COIN were added to table “Valid R2 activities” in BCS36.

BCS34

Table SIGACT was introduced in BCS34.

SILCNWM

Table name

Selective Incoming Load Control Table

Functional description

Selective incoming load control (SILC) is a network management control that makes it possible to control telephone traffic on incoming or two-way trunk groups.

Table SILCNWM identifies individual trunk groups to which SILC network management controls are applied, and defines either a percentage level or gapping interval for call blocking.

Table SILCNWM associates incoming or two-way, single stage multifrequency (MF) trunk groups with the threshold values defined in table NWMIDOC.

Note: Although any valid trunk group can be entered in table SILCNWM, SILC is applied only to single-stage MF trunk groups.

Datafill sequence and implications

Table SILCNWM is datafilled initially by telephone company personnel at installation. The table can be modified using table control.

Table size

0 to 8191 tuples

Allocation is based on the number of trunk groups configured in table TRKGRP.

SILCNWM (continued)

Datafill

The following table lists datafill for table SILCNWM.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
CLLI		alphanumeric (1 to 16 characters)	<i>Common language location identifier</i> Enter the code assigned in table CLLI for the trunk group to which SILC is assigned.
SCTRL		PCT or GAP	<i>SILC control</i> Specify whether the percentage (PCT) or the gapping (GAP) value for blocking incoming trunk traffic is to be used. PCT specifies the percentage of incoming trunk traffic to be blocked on the specified trunk group. GAP specifies the time to be allocated between successful incoming calls on the specified trunk group (that is, the time that traffic is to be prevented from completing on the specified trunk group).

SILCNWM (continued)**Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 2 of 2)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
LEVEL1		0 to 600	Specify the percentage or gapping value to be applied to the specified trunk group based on thresholds set for LEVEL1 in table NWMIDOC. If PCT is specified, enter 0 to 100. GAP specifies the time that traffic is to be gapped, or prevented from completing on the specified trunk group. If GAP is specified, enter `0.0' to `600.0'. Because gapping values are expressed in tenths of seconds, a decimal point must be included when the values are entered in the table. In addition, single quotes must enclose the number entered (`0.1' for example, defines a gapping value of one tenth of one second). Note: Gapping values must be entered between single quotation marks. However, these marks are not displayed at the MAP.
LEVEL2		0 to 600	Specify the percentage or gapping value to be applied to the specified trunk group based on thresholds set for LEVEL2 in table NWMIDOC. If PCT is specified, enter 0 to 100. If GAP is specified, enter `0.0' to `600.0'. As with LEVEL1 gapping values, LEVEL2 values are expressed in tenths of seconds and must include a decimal point. In addition, single quotes must enclose the values entered.

Datafill example

An example of datafill for table SILCNWM is shown below.

The first tuple shows a trunk group with a percentage value specified.

The CLLI is MERCAMA2W. The SILC control is specified to be percentage (PCT).

SILCNWM (end)

Field LEVEL1 specifies 50%.

LEVEL2 specifies 75%.

The second tuple shows a trunk group with a gapping value specified. The CLLI assigned to the trunk group is CARCAMA2W.

The SILC control to be applied is gapping (GAP).

A gapping value of 0.3 is specified for LEVEL1.

A gapping value of 600.0 is specified for LEVEL2.

MAP display example for table SILCNWM

CLLI SCTRL LEVEL1 LEVEL2			
MERCAMA2W	PCT	50	75
CARCAMA2W	GAP	0.3	600.00

Supplementary information

This section provides information on datafilling table SILCNWM for specific applications, and product descriptive information related to table SILCNWM.

Additional information

SILC is activated at the MAP. SILC controls are activated through the auto control level of the network management (NWM) subsystem of the MAP, based upon network management threshold values defined in table NWMIDOC.

Entries in table SILCNWM are retained over all restarts. In addition, entries in this table can be transferred at dump and restore.

SITE

Table name*Site***Functional description**

Table SITE contains data for the DMS-100 switch and all other sites that depend on the DMS-100. Table SITE also contains the site name (SN) for each remote location. The operating company defines site names for the local sites.

The first entry in table SITE must be HOST for the host switching unit.

The test desk SN for a line equipment number (LEN) enables the testers to choose a two- or three-digit SN. This SN corresponds to the site the testers want to dial. The number 11 precedes the two-digit SN to indicate the dialing of a LEN is taking place. The number 12 precedes the three-digit SN to indicate the dialing of a LEN is taking place. Seven digits that represent the LEN come after the two- or three-digit SN. For example, 11 + 2-digit SN + 7 digits, 12 + 3-digit SN + 7 digits.

Set the module count. It must equal zero (0). The system automatically updates this value as line modules (LM) on site are added to tables LMINV and LCMINV.

The switching unit has a fixed code VER90 in table CLLI for the operator verification trunk group. The operating company defines the codes for the operator verification trunk group at the other sites. To assign these trunks to the metallic test access, refer to table MTAHORIZ. Assign these trunks in table TRKGRP with trunk group type VR.

The operating company assigns three signal distributor points at the other remote sites. The three are critical alarms, major alarms, or minor alarms. The operating company cannot assign the four remaining signal distributor points in this signal distributor group to lines for line features.

Datafill sequence and implications

Operating company personnel must datafill table CLLI before table SITE.

Table size

1 to 255 tuples

The system continuously increases table SITE in blocks of 32, as needed. At the initial program load (IPL), the system allocates data store (DS) for the first 32 tuples.

SITE (continued)**Datafill**

The following table lists data entries for table SITE.

Field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
NAME		alphanumeric (1 to 4 characters)	Site name. Enter the site name assigned to the host or remote switching unit. The first character must be alphabetical. Site names can be a vector of up to four characters in length. You do not use PM type names for site names. An exception is RLCM. You do not use the name ALL as a site name.
LTDSN		0 to 255	LEN test desk SN. Enter the two or three numbers required to dial the site that appears under field NAME.
MODCOUNT		0 to 1000	Module count. Enter zero (0). The system updates the value to reflect the number of line modules (LM) on site. This update proceeds as you add the LMs to tables LMINV and LCMINV.
OPVRCLLI -		VER90 or alphanumeric	Operator verification common language location identifier. Enter the common language location identifier (CLLI) assigned to the operator verification trunk group at the remote location. The host switching unit has a fixed operator verification CLLI code VER90. Enter VER90 for the switching unit operator verification CLLI.
ALMDATA		see subfields	Alarm data. This field is for remote locations only and consists of subfields ALMTYPE, TMTYPE, TMNO, CKTNO, and POINT.
	ALMTYPE	CR, MJ, MN, NA	Alarm type. If the entry is for a remote location, enter the alarm type: critical (CR), major (MJ), or minor (MN). If the entry is for the host switching unit, enter NA.
	TMTYPE	RMM, RSM, or blank	Trunk module type. If the entry is for another location, enter the trunk module type, remote service module (RSM), or remote maintenance module (RMM). This trunk module is where the signal distributor point assigned to the alarm resides. If the entry is for the host switching unit, leave blank.

SITE (end)**Field descriptions (Sheet 2 of 2)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	TMNO	0 to 2047	Trunk module number. If the entry is for another location, enter the number assigned to the remote service module. This module is where the signal distributor point assigned to the alarm resides. If the entry is for the host switching unit, leave blank.
	CKTNO	0 to 29 or blank	Trunk module circuit number. If the entry is for another location, enter the trunk module circuit number of the RSM or RMM. This module is where the signal distributor point assigned to the alarm resides. If the entry is for the host switching unit, leave blank.
	POINT	0 to 7 or blank	Point. If the entry is for another location, enter the signal distributor point number within the trunk module circuit number. If the entry is for the host switching unit, leave blank.
Note: Enter the continuation mark (+) in fields with multiple-possible entries when more data is specified on the next line or more records will be entered. Enter the end mark (\$) in fields with multiple, possible entries after the last entry.			

Datafill example

The following example shows sample datafill for table SITE.

MAP display example for table SITE

NAME	LTDSN	MODCOUNT	OPVRCLLI	ALMDATA
HOST	00	14	VER90	\$
HOST	00	0	MERVON01VR90 (CR RSM 0 4 0) (MJ RSM 0 4 1)(MN RSM 0 4 2)	\$
ARCS	01	0	VER90	\$

SLELIST

Table name

Screening List Editing List Table

Functional description

Table SLELIST is used to define the entries for every screening list editing (SLE) list in the switch. It provides information for each directory number (DN) against which screening is to be applied.

Tuples cannot be added to SLELIST until SLE features have been assigned in table RESFEAT.

Note: To avoid the overhead in displaying tuples in table SLELIST, datafill SLE features through service orders (SERVORD), and not through table control. For the same reason, use Query Screening LIST (QSL) to query the screening list for a line. For more information on the QSL command, refer to the *Translations Guide*.

Call screening services

Call screening services allow subscribers to select incoming calls by DN and route them to special treatment. Such screening services include:

- Selective Call Rejection (SCRJ) SCRJ enables a subscriber to selectively reject calls arriving from a limited set of previously identified DNs.
- Selective Call Acceptance (SCA) SCA enables a subscriber to selectively accept calls arriving from a limited set of previously identified DNs.

An exception to SCA screening is any call incoming from an operator no-test trunk, which is never subject to SCA screening.

- Selective Call Forwarding (SCF) SCF allows subscribers to define a special list of telephone numbers, called an SCF list, and a destination number. Calls that terminate on a line with this feature are forwarded only if the telephone number of the originating station matches one of the numbers in the SCF list. When a call is forwarded through the base station using SCF, an optional ring reminder can be provided using service orders.
- Distinctive Ringing/Call Waiting (DRCW) DRCW allows a subscriber to identify a list of DNs by receiving a distinctive pattern of alerting.

Screening lists

For each call screening feature, the switch maintains a list of DNs that identify incoming calls for special treatment. These lists can be created and modified by the individual subscriber. The subscriber also has the ability to activate and deactivate the service that uses the associated screening list. Each element of

SLELIST (continued)

the list contains a ten-digit DN in the standard NPA-NXX-XXXX format, and a count of the number of digits actually entered by the subscriber.

The physical limit to the size of any one screening list is 8191 tuples. The actual limit can be set by the operating company for each screening service in table RESOFC. The suggested limit is 12. Adding DNs to the list through SERVORD is required for lines with Denied Termination (DOR), Automatic Line (AUL), Requested Suspension (RSUS) or any other options that deny dial tone, since the subscriber cannot access the list by using Screening List Editing.

All list entries added through SERVORD have field KIND datafilled with the value PUBLIC.

References

For more information on call screening refer to the *Translations Guide*.

Datafill sequence and implications

Table RESFEAT must be datafilled before table SLELIST.

Table size

The maximum number of tuples in this table depends on the size of lists assigned with each feature, and on the office parameters SLE_MAX_SEGMENT_COUNT and SLE_ITEMS_IN_SEGMENT.

SLELIST (continued)**Datafill**

The following table lists datafill for table SLELIST.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
LEN		see subfields	<i>Line equipment number</i> This field defines the physical location of the equipment that is connected to a specific telephone line. Because field LEN is common to more than 60 tables, it is documented in a single section to avoid unnecessary duplication. Refer to section "Common entry field LEN" for a complete description of field LEN and associated subfields. For ISDN lines, field LEN consists of subfield LTID. For non-ISDN lines, field LEN consists of subfields SITE, FRAME, UNIT, DRAWER or LSG, SHELF, SLOT, and CIRCUIT.
KEY		0 to 69	<i>Key</i> This field contains the valid range of physical keys for a DN appearance on a Meridian Business Set (MBS). A non-MBS always has a KEY of 0. The default value is 0.
FEAT		SCRJ SCA SCF DRCW	<i>Feature</i> Enter the screening feature being added. Valid features are: SCRJ, SCA, SCF, DRCW. Entries outside this range are invalid.
ENTRYNO		0 to 8191	<i>Entry number</i> Enter a number between 0 and 8191. This field reflects the position of the DN within the list. Numbering always starts at 0 (zero) and counts upward by 1. This field is read-only and is ignored during writes. If the number is not the correct number for the position in the list, the switch replaces the number input with the correct number.

SLELIST (continued)**Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 2 of 2)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
NEW		Y or N	<i>Insert new tuples</i> The entry in this field indicates that tuples may be inserted into the list at the location specified. This field is always displayed as N (no) when read. When adding tuples, enter the value Y (yes) in this field.
DN		numeric (10 digits)	<i>Directory number</i> Enter the ten-digit number that identifies incoming calls for special treatment.
KIND		PRIVATE PUBLIC	<i>Kind of directory number</i> Enter PRIVATE if the DN is private; that is, the DN is not voiced back during SLE list review. Enter PUBLIC if the DN is public; that is, the DN is voiced back during SLE list review.
VBCOUNT		0 to 10	<i>Voice back count</i> Enter the number of digits voiced back during SLE list review. If the entry in KIND is PRIVATE, enter 0 in this field. If the entry in KIND is PUBLIC, enter a value other than 0 in this field.
EXTN		N or Y	<i>DN added by extension command</i> Enter Y (yes) if the DN is added by the extension command. Otherwise, enter N (no).

Datafill example

The following example shows sample datafill for table SLELIST.

SLELIST (continued)**MAP display example for table SLELIST**

LINE	KEY	FEAT	ENTRYNO	NEW	DN	KIND	VBCOUNT	EXTN
HOST 00 0 01 13	0	SCRJ	1	Y	6136213456	PUBLIC	7	N
HOST 00 0 01 13	0	SCRJ	3	Y	8196257531	PUBLIC	10	N
HOST 00 0 01 23	1	SCF	1	Y	6137335005	PRIVATE	0	
ISDN 1	1	SCF	0	Y	6136210000	PUBLIC	7	
ISDN 1	1	SCF	1	Y	6137224005	PRIVATE	7	
ISDN 1	2	SCRJ	1	Y	5196220046	PUBLIC	10	N
ISDN 1	2	SCRJ	1	Y	6137224005	PRIVATE	0	N

Supplementary information

This section provides information on datafilling table SLELIST for specific applications, and product descriptive information related to table SLELIST.

Determination of the calling DN

The calling DN is available when the call is an intraoffice call, except if the originating line is an eight- or ten-party line, where the originating DN cannot be determined. If the originating line is a two- or four-party line, the originating DN can be determined by the Automatic Number Identification (ANI) test. An ANI test is not done if the first party has the Operator Number Identification (ONI) assigned to its line.

If the call is an interoffice call, the calling DN must be made available to the terminating office by one of the following methods:

- Common Channel Signaling #7 (CCS7) ISUP - The calling number is provided in the optional calling directory number field of the address information field, in the party address parameter of the Initial Address Message (IAM).
- CCS7 Primary Rate Access (PRA) - The calling number is provided in the calling party information element of the setup message.
- Trunks supporting the Stored Program Control - Call Management Services (SPC-CMS) feature - These trunks originate from SP-1 or #1-ESS offices in the Bell Canada network. They provide the calling number in the calling party field of the calling line information message, using the CCS7 Transaction Capabilities Application Part (TCAP).

The operation of SCRJ

Any call which terminates to a line which is capable of being assigned SCRJ is checked for the existence of active SCRJ on the line. This check is made before checking for any other terminating feature, regardless of what state the terminating line is in. If SCRJ is active, the list is searched to determine if the

SLELIST (continued)

incoming call's DN appears on the list. If that is the case, the incoming call is given SCRJ treatment (announcement or tone). Answer supervision can also be provided when the call is routed to treatment. This causes the long distance caller to be charged for the call. This is specified in the SCRJ tuple of the RESOFC table.

The customer with SCRJ is not advised, in any way, that calls are being rejected.

When a call is rejected because of SCRJ, the incoming call memory slot of the called party is not updated.

When the incoming call to be screened is a forwarded call, it is the originating DN, rather than any forwarding station's DN, that is screened.

Should any failure occur during screening, screening is not applied. This is the case in the event of system failure, lack of resources, or inability to determine the calling DN.

The operation of SCA

Any call which terminates on a line which is assigned SCA checks for the existence of an active SCA list on the line. This check is made before checking for any other terminating feature, and regardless of what state the terminating line is in. If SCA is active, the associated list is searched to determine if the incoming call's DN appears on the list. If the DN is not on the list, the incoming call is given SCA treatment (announcement or tone). The call may optionally be provided with answer supervision when the call is routed to treatment. This causes any toll call to be charged for the call. This is specified in the SCA tuple of the RESOFC table.

The customer with SCA is not advised, in any way, that calls are being rejected.

When a call is rejected because of SCA, the Incoming Call Memory Slot of the called party is not updated.

When the incoming call to be screened is a forwarded call, the originating DN, rather than any forwarding station's DN, is used for screening.

The exception to SCA screening is any call incoming from an operator no-test trunk.

SLELIST (continued)

An operator no-test trunk can be one of the following:

- trunks which provide operator verification functionality. Verification functionality includes suppression of terminating line feature functionality (for example, call forwarding) and suppression of hunting for termination to a hunt group member. This includes OI and VR trunk group types.
- trunk groups which carry calls from test facilities, such as a local test desk facility. These types of trunks also provide for suppression of terminating line feature functionality. This category includes VR and TD trunk group types.

These calls are not subject to SCA screening. This provides a limited capability to allow completion of emergency calls to an SCA user which are originated from a line which is not specified in the SCA list - that is, an operator will be able to complete a call to the terminating party to inform the SCA user of the emergency call.

The operation of SCF

Incoming calls terminating on lines with the SCF feature check to see if SCF is currently active. If it is active the incoming DN is determined. If the incoming DN cannot be obtained, the call continues as though SCF were not present. If the DN is available, it is checked against the DNs stored in the subscriber's SCF screening list. If the DN matches one of the DNs in the screening list, the call is forwarded to the SCF forward-to-DN.

If the DN does not match, the call continues as though SCF were not present.

A ringsplash is optionally provided to the base station if the call is forwarded.

The operation of DRCW

Any call which terminates to a line which has the DRCW feature assigned to it is checked for the existence of an active DRCW list on the line. If DRCW is active, an attempt is made to obtain the calling DN.

If the calling DN is available, the DRCW list of the line is checked for the matching DN. If a match is found the called station is given distinctive alerting treatment. The called station can be in one of two states:

- If the called station is idle, it is given a distinctive power ring.
- If the called station is busy, the distinctive call waiting tone is given if and only if
 - the customer has standard call waiting assigned on his/her line
 - a call can be waited

SLELIST (end)

If the DRCW subscriber does not take any action in receiving the waiting call by flashing or disconnecting within 10 seconds, the distinctive call waiting tone of DRCW feature is repeated once. If the called party disconnects while a call is waiting, a distinctive power ring alerts the subscriber to the call and normal call connection is established with the waiting party.

If DNs of the incoming calls cannot be identified or do not exist on the DRCW screening list, then standard alerting treatment is provided for these incoming calls.

It should be noted that Distinctive Call Waiting is the same as Call Waiting, except during alerting treatment.

SLLNKDEV

Table name

Link Device Table

Functional description

Table SLLNKDEV specifies the characteristics of up to 64 data links used by the device connecting procedure LNKUTIL (link utility), increment CI (command interpreter). This table enables the device-connecting procedure to make use of the characteristics of the device. All devices must be datafilled in the SLLNKDEV table before they are connected in the LNKUTIL CI increment.

The directory numbers (DN) normally passed to a simplified message desk interface (SMDI) are the calling station DN and the forwarding-from station DN. Restricted DNs can be prevented from being displayed to an SMDI by using the DNSUPPR option. A restricted DN is a DN that is assigned the SUPPRESSED option in the NETNAMES, DNGRPS, or DNATTRS tables. In addition, Custom Local Area Signaling Service (CLASS) can have the CNDB (calling number delivery blocking) option assigned in the IBNLINES table, which allows an originating subscriber to control the suppression of their DN for each call.

Datafill sequence and implications

Datafill sequence varies, depending upon the type of hardware device being used.

- The 1X89 (multiprotocol controller [MPC] card) or FX30 (input or output multiprotocol controller [IOM] card) requires the datafill in the MPC and MPCLINK tables before the datafill in the SLLNKDEV table.
- The 1X67 requires the datafill in the TERMDEV table before the datafill in the SLLNKDEV table.

Table size

0 to 64 tuples

SLLNKDEV (continued)**Datafill**

The following table lists datafill for table SLLNKDEV.

Field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 6)

Field	Subfield	Entry	Explanation and action
DEVNAME		alphanumeric (1 to 16 characters)	<i>Device name</i> Enter the name of the device used in the LNKUTIL (link utility).
DEVTYPE		see subfield	<i>Device type</i> This field consists of subfield DEVICE.
	DEVICE	1X67, 1X89, FX30, or HS1X67	<i>Device</i> Enter the device type. If the entry is 1X89 (multiprotocol controller [MPC] card) or FX30 (input or output multiprotocol controller [IOM] card), enter the data in the subfields MPCNO and LINKNO. If the entry is 1X67 or HS1X67, go to the field XLATION.
	MPCNO	0 to 255	<i>Multiprotocol controller number</i> If the entry in the DEVICE field is 1X89 or FX30 enter the data in this subfield. Enter the number of the 1X89 card or FX30 card.
	LINKNO	0 to 3	<i>Multiprotocol controller link</i> If the entry in the DEVICE field is 1X89 or FX30, enter the data in this subfield. Enter the 1X89 or FX30 card link number. The 1X89 can use the link 2 or link 3 as the LINKNO. The FX30 uses link 3 only as the LINKNO. Any entry outside the range indicated for this field is invalid.
XLATION		BCDTOASCII or NONE	<i>Translation</i> Enter the Meridian link translation used for outgoing and incoming data links.

SLLNKDEV (continued)**Field descriptions (Sheet 2 of 6)**

Field	Subfield	Entry	Explanation and action
PROTOCOL		NONE or X400	<i>Protocol</i> Enter the connection and the starting messages protocol for the data link and the Meridian SL-100. Also enter the leading byte information.
DIRECTION		NLK, INOUTLK, or OUTLK	<i>Direction</i> Enter the direction in which data travels through the data link.
XFERS		see subfield	<i>Transfers</i> This field consists of the subfield XFER.
	XFER	ACDRTD, MGTRPT, SMDIDATA, or SMDRRPT	<i>Transfer</i> Enter up to five report types that this data link can allow. If the data link requires less than five report types, end the list with a \$ (dollar sign). Enter ACDRTD (Automatic Call Distribution). No subfields require an entry. Enter MGTRPT (management report). No subfields require an entry Enter SMDIDATA (SMDI data) and enter the subfield SMDI_OPTS. Enter SMDRRPT (station message detail recording [SMDR] report). No subfields require an entry. Note 1: The data link does not allow other types of reports if there is an entry for the ACDRTD or SMDIDATA reports on the data link. Note 2: The data link can have the reports MGTRPT and SMDRRPT.
	SMDI_OPTS	see subfield	<i>Station message desk interface options</i> This field consists of the OPTION subfield.

SLLNKDEV (continued)**Field descriptions (Sheet 3 of 6)**

Field	Subfield	Entry	Explanation and action
	OPTION	DNSUPPR, LASTFWDN, NONMS, NMSPVT, NUMOFDIGS, SPLITNNX, COMMON, HEARTBEAT, CGNADDRDN, or XLA_ENTRY	<i>Option</i> If the entry in the XFERS field is SMDIDATA, enter a maximum of ten options in this subfield. If the entry requires less than seven options, end the list with a \$ (dollar sign). Enter DNSUPPR (directory number [DN] suppression) and include the entries in the subfields CALLING and FWDING. Enter LASTFWDN (last forwarding DN). No subfields require an entry. Enter NONMS (no network message service [NMS]). No subfields require an entry. Enter NMSPVT (network message waiting service private) on a Simplified Message Desk Interface (SMDI) link. This option is a boolean expression. Enter Y, or N, for the PVT_SRC_NET subfield. Enter NUMOFDIGS (number of digits) and enter the data in the NUMDIGS subfield. Note: If the NUMOFDIGS option is not datafilled, the DMS-100 switch sends out seven digits to the Voice Processing System (VPS). Enter SPLITNNX (split NNX code). No subfields require an entry. Enter COMMON to select a common message desk for each SMDI link. These links are used during Call Request Retrieval (CRR) and enter the data in the DESKNUM and CRRTYPE subfields.

SLLNKDEV (continued)**Field descriptions (Sheet 4 of 6)**

Field	Subfield	Entry	Explanation and action
			Enter HEARTBEAT to allow the switch to respond to every SMDI heartbeat message. These messages are sent by the Voice Message System (VMS). Enter CGNADDRDN to allow the Address DN of the calling party to be delivered to the SMDI. Enter XLA_ENTRY together with any possible key to table LINEATTR. Specifies the line attributes index to enter translations for MWI.
	NUMDIGS	7, 10, or VAR	<i>Number of digits</i> If the entry in the OPTION subfield is NUMOFDIGS, enter the data in this subfield. Enter the number of digits in the DN that send to the Voice Message System (VMS). The entry VAR supports variable digit format. Note: Before changing the number of digits in the SMDI stream, the link must be taken down.
	CALLING	CONDITNL, INDIRECT, NEVER, NODIRECT, COMPCND, or COMPNODIR	<i>Calling directory number suppression</i> If the entry in the OPTION subfield is DNSUPPR, enter the data in this subfield. This subfield indicates whether the calling DN is suppressed when presented to the SMDI. Enter CONDITNL if the calling DN is restricted. Note: Entering CONDITNL in both the CALLING and FWDING fields results in neither number being shown. Also, the calling DN is supplied for all trunk types. Enter INDIRECT if all indirect calls are suppressed. Direct calls are unsuppressed, as no suppression checking is performed.

SLLNKDEV (continued)**Field descriptions (Sheet 5 of 6)**

Field	Subfield	Entry	Explanation and action
			Enter NEVER if the calling DN is never suppressed. Enter NODIRECT if all direct calls are suppressed. Enter COMPCND - For an indirect call, the calling DN is suppressed only if the calling DN and the forwarding DN are not in the same customer group. - For a direct call, the calling DN is delivered if the calling DN is unrestricted or if the network of the calling DN and the network of the SMDI_LINK is the same. Enter COMPNODIR - For an indirect call, the calling DN is suppressed only if the calling DN and the forwarding DN are not in the same customer group. - For a direct call, the calling DN is always delivered.
	FWDING	CONDITNL or NEVER	<i>Forwarding directory number suppression</i> If the entry in the OPTION subfield is DNSUPPR, enter the data in this subfield. This indicates whether the forwarding DN is suppressed when presented to the SMDI. Enter CONDITNL if the forwarding DN is restricted. Note: Entering CONDITNL in both the CALLING and FWDING fields results in neither number being shown. Also, the calling DN is supplied for all trunk types. Enter NEVER if the forwarding DN is never suppressed.

SLLNKDEV (continued)**Field descriptions (Sheet 6 of 6)**

Field	Subfield	Entry	Explanation and action
	DESKNUM	1 to 999	<i>Desk number</i> If the entry in the OPTION subfield is COMMON, enter the data in this subfield. This subfield indicates the number of the common message desk that the subscribers use when accessing CRR.
	CRRTYPE	ALL or NETWORK	<i>Call request retrieval type</i> This subfield specifies the type of CRR that uses the common message desk number. Enter ALL if all link users (host and remote) are to use the common message desk during CRR. Enter NETWORK if only subscribers outside the host node are to use the common message desk during CRR.

Datafill example

The following example shows sample datafill for table SLLNKDEV.

MAP display example for table SLLNKDEV

DEVNAME	DEVTYPE	XLATION	PROTOCOL	DIRECTION XFERS
SMDI0 (SMDIDATA (COMMON 999 ALL) \$)\$	FX30 0 3	NONE	NONE	INOUTLK
SMDI2 (SMDIDATA (NUMOFDIGS VAR) \$)\$	1X89 1 2	NONE	NONE	INOUTLK
SMDI3 (SMDIDATA (XLA_ENTRY 10) \$)\$	1X67	NONE	NONE	INOUTLK

SLLNKDEV (continued)

Data link devices included are

- PRTO: the desired output device for Automatic Call Distribution (ACD) management reports
- VMS: a data link to a voice messaging system
- XSM: a data link to an extended system monitor card
- SMDI: a link with no network message service (NONMS)

Table history**MMP14**

Added option XLA_ENTRY. This defines the line attributes index for entry to translations for feature Message Waiting Indicator (MWI) over ETSI ISUP.

NA014

Added two suboptions for the option DNSUPPR subfield CALLING: COMPCND and COMPNODIR.

NA013

Added the FX30 to the DEVICE field and changed the DESKNUM subfield for the COMMON option in the SLLNKDEV table to support 999 message desks for 59010576. Added the entry VAR to the NUMOFDIG option and the NUMDIGS subfield.

NA010

Changed the NMSPVT option in table SLLNKDEV for AF7526, Sourcing Patches RER26, RER32, and MBR75.

NA009

Added HEARTBEAT and CGNADDRDN options to table SLLNKDEV.

NA007

Changed the Datafill Sequence and Implications section to indicate that datafill varies depending upon the hardware being used (PRS NA7F0001).

NA004

Added option COMMON and its subfields to SMDI_OPTS.

BCS36

Added report XSMDATA to subfield XFER.

Added subfields NMSPVT and SPLITNNX to subfield OPTION.

Added entry NODIRECT to subfield CALLING.

SLLNKDEV (end)

Added note for option NUMOFDIGS.

SLM**Table name**

System Load Module Table

Functional description

Table SLM indicates if the system load module has equipment or does not have equipment. If you enter data in table SLM, the system load module is active. The module contains the shelf and slot location of the SLM, along with the frame type that contains the shelf. The installation of SLM on the computing module (CM) extension shelf (CM shelf 1) for frame type computing module duplex cabinet (CMD C) occurs. The installation of the SLM can occur on CM shelf 0 for DMS Supernode SE.

Entry of data in table SLM depends on the entry of the extension shelf (CM shelf 1) in table CMSHELF for frame type CMD C. For frame type signaling connection controller (SCC), SuperNode SE combines the CM, P-side message controller (PMC) and SLM on the same shelf. This action eliminates the extension shelf.

See table CMSHELF for additional information.

Datafill sequence and meaning

You must enter data in table CMSHELF before you enter data in table SLM.

You must enter data in the following tables after you enter data in table SLM.

- DIRPOOL
- REXSCHED

Table size

0 to 2 tuples

Datafill

Datafill for table SLM appears in the following table.

Field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Description
SLMKEY		see subfield	<i>SLM key.</i> This field is the key field and contains subfield SLM.
	SLM	0 or 1	<i>System load module.</i> Enter the system load module (SLM) number.

SLM (end)**Field descriptions (Sheet 2 of 2)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Description
FRTYPE		alphanumeric (a maximum of 5 characters)	<i>Frame type.</i> Enter the name of the frame type.
SHELF		0 to 3	<i>Shelf.</i> Enter the position of the shelf on the frame.
SLOT		8, 24, 7, 28	<i>Slot.</i> Enter the slot position of the SLM on the shelf. An entry that is outside the indicated range for this field is not correct.

Datafill example

Sample datafill for table SLM appears in the following example.

MAP example for table SLM

SLMKEY	FRTYPE	SHELF	SLOT
0	DPCC	1	8
1	DPCC	1	24

Table history**BCS36**

Frame type changed to reflect additional frame names.

SLQGRP

Table name

Single Line Queue Group

Functional description

Table SLQGRP is a read-only table that displays the information contained in each SLQ agent's protected data. The table is datafilled automatically when option SLQ is added to table KSETFEAT.

Datafill sequence and implications

Table KSETFEAT automatically datafills table SLQGRP.

Table size

Table size is the same as the maximum number of SLQ groups.

Datafill

The following table lists datafill for table SLQGRP.

Datafilling table SLQGRP (Sheet 1 of 3)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
SLQGRP		numeric	<i>Single Line Queue Group</i> This field specifies the DN to which the SLQ feature is to be assigned.
DBG		Y or N	<i>Delayed Billing</i> This field specifies whether delayed billing should start.
MAXCQSIZ		0 to 15	<i>Maximum Call Queue Size</i> This field specifies how many calls are simultaneously allowed in the queue.

SLQGRP (continued)

Datafilling table SLQGRP (Sheet 2 of 3)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
SLQAUDIO		Y or N	<i>Single Line Queue Audio</i> This field specifies the audio group callers receive while in the queue (for example, delay announcement or music). Enter Y to specify the length of time before the caller hears the delay announcement. If Y is chosen, subfields RANTH and AUDIOGRP appear. Otherwise, enter N.
	RANTH	0 or 6 to 60	<i>Ring time</i> This field specifies the length of time in seconds before the caller hears the delay announcement or music. Enter the ring time.
	AUDIOGRP	AUDIO01 to AUDIO512	<i>Audio group</i> This field specifies the announcement from table AUDIO.
OVRTYPE		N, R, or D	<i>Overflow Type</i> This field specifies the type of overflow. Enter R or an overflow route, D for an overflow DN, or N for none. If R is chosen, subfield TABID appears. If D is chosen, subfield OVDN appears.
	TABID	OFRT, IBNRT4, IBNRT3, IBNRT2, IBNRTE, RRTE, TTL4, OFR4, OFR3, or OFR2	<i>Table ID</i> If the entry in subfield OVRTYPE is R, enter the table name to which calls are routed.

SLQGRP (end)**Datafilling table SLQGRP (Sheet 3 of 3)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	OVDN	numeric (1 to 11 digits)	<i>Overflow directory number</i> This field specifies the number to which calls are routed.
KEYLIST		numeric	<i>Key Listing</i> This field specifies the key to which the SLQ feature is assigned.

Datafill example for table SLQGRP

The following example shows sample datafill for table SLQGRP.

MAP display example for table SLQGRP

SLQGRP	DBG	MAXCQSIZ	AUDIO	OVFLRTE	KEYLIST
7878888	N	4	N	N	(1)\$

Table history**DMS100C03**

Table SLQGRP was added in DMS100C03.

Supplementary information

None

SNIXAPPL

Table name

SuperNode UNIX Application Table

Functional description

Table SNIXAPPL contains information for SuperNode UNIX (SNIX) application types. To run a SNIX application on a node, the entry of this table for that node with the application type and the application-specific parameters occurs. The applications use these parameters to customize the application for each node. The applications use these parameters to provide the information that the application requires.

To add a tuple to table SNIXAPPL

To add a tuple to table SNIXAPPL, perform the following steps:

1. Busy the node. The entry of the node must already be in table SNIXINFO.
2. Add the tuple. The entry of the file names used in the tuple must be in table SNIXVOLS. Check that the entry of the owner node that table SNIXVOLS specifies occurs in table SNIXAPPL before you use a read/write file system. Other nodes can access the read/write file system if the entry of the owner node occurs.
3. Return (RTS) the node to service.

To delete a tuple from table SNIXAPPL

To delete a tuple from table SNIXAPPL, perform the following steps:

1. Busy the node.
2. Delete the tuple. If the node is the owner of a read/write file system, busy the other nodes that use this file system.
3. Return the node to service.

To change a tuple in table SNIXAPPL

To change a tuple in table SNIXAPPL, use the following steps:

1. Busy the node.
2. Change the tuple. If the node is the owner of a read/write file system, busy the other nodes that use this file system.
3. Return the node to service.

SNIXAPPL (continued)**Datafill sequence and meaning**

You must enter data in the following tables before you enter data in table SNIXAPPL.

- SNIXINFO
- SNIXVOLS
- appropriate inventory tables

Note: Enter indexes in Automated Directory Assistance Services (ADAS) central virtual peripheral processor (VPP) application processing units (APU). These indexes must be lower than the indexes of a link peripheral processor (LPP) central APUs or local APUs. Enter indexes in LPP central APUs. These indexes must be lower than the indexes of the local APUs on the same LPP.

Table size

128 tuples

Datafill

Datafill for table SNIXAPPL appear in the following table.

Field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 3)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Description
INDEX		see subfield	<i>Index.</i> This field contains subfield INDEX.
	INDEX	0 to 127	<i>Index.</i> This field is the key field of the table. Enter the index.
NODETYPE		alphanumeric (a maximum of 4 characters)	<i>Node type.</i> Enter a value of the SuperNode/Unix (SNIX) node type in table SNIXINFO. This entry is for the Automated Directory Assistance Services (ADAS), APU (application processing unit).
NODENO		0 to 1023	<i>Node number.</i> Enter a value of the SNIX node number. Enter this value in table SNIXINFO.

SNIXAPPL (continued)**Field descriptions (Sheet 2 of 3)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Description
FSNMLIST		vector of a maximum of four HSDF systems	<i>File system name list.</i> Enter a maximum of four values for the Hosted SNIX Distributed File (HSDF) system that the SNIX application uses on this node. If less than four HSDF systems are a requirement, end the list with a \$. For ADAS, the system can use one load.
INITFSNM		one HSDF system	<i>Initial file system name.</i> Enter the initialization script value for the HSDF system that the SNIX application uses to start. This field is optional, so you can determine the location of the initialization script.
APPLDATA		see subfield	<i>Application data.</i> This field contains subfield APPLTYPE and refinements.
	APPLTYPE	ADAS	<i>Application type</i> Enter ADAS for Automated Directory Assistance Services. Enter data in refinement ADAS_DATA.
	ADAS_DATA	see subfield	<i>Automated directory assistance service data.</i> This field contains subfield APU_TYPE and refinements.
	APU_TYPE	CENTRAL or LOCAL	<i>Application processor unit type.</i> Enter CENTRAL. Enter data in refinements CENTRAL_TYPE and CENTRAL_PEER. Enter LOCAL. Enter data in refinement CPE_CAPACITY.
	CENTRAL_TYPE	VPP or LPP	<i>Central application processor unit type.</i> If the entry in subfield APU_TYPE is CENTRAL, enter data in this refinement. Enter VPP for virtual peripheral processor or enter LPP for link peripheral processor.

SNIXAPPL (end)**Field descriptions (Sheet 3 of 3)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Description
	CENTRAL_ PEER	0 to 1024	<i>Central peer number.</i> If the entry in subfield APU_TYPE is CENTRAL, enter data in this refinement. Enter the central peer number.
	CPE_ CAPACITY	0 to 100	<i>Central peer capacity.</i> If the entry in subfield APU_TYPE is LOCAL, enter data in this refinement. Enter the central peer capacity. The peer capacity is the maximum number of call processing channels that the APU can handle at one time.

Datafill example

Sample datafill for table SNIXAPPL appears in the following example.

MAP example for table SNIXAPPL

INDEX	NODETYPE	NODENO	FSNMLIST INITFSNM	APPLTYPE	APPLDATA
0	APU	4	\$ \$	ADAS CENTRAL	VPP 33

Table history**CSP02**

The ISN entry in subfield APPLTYPE was removed in CSP02. Refinement PEER_NODENO was removed in CSP02. The ISN was removed from the datafill example in CSP02.

BCS36

A statement about the entry of APUs was added to "Datafill sequence" section in BCS36. Entry COVM was changed to ISN in subfield APPLTYPE in BCS36. Additional information was added to field CPE_CAPACITY in BCS36.

BCS35

Table SNIXAPPL was introduced in BCS35.

SNIXINFO

Table name

SuperNode UNIX Configuration Data Table

Functional description

Table SNIXINFO contains configuration data for nodes that run SuperNode/UNIX (SNIX). Two categories of data in this table are base data and node data. The base data applies to every SNIX node. The node data applies to specified node types.

Entry of a node in this table is not a requirement for running SNIX. Note the following information:

- The system assumes default values of the fields for the node. As of BCS35, field RSTNUM is the only field that applies to the application processor (AP) and the file processor (FP). The default value is 3.
- The node is not usable. You cannot configure applications on the node unless the node is present in table SNIXINFO. See table SNIXAPPL.
- The node does not use the Hosted SNIX Distributed File (HSDF) System feature.

Adding a tuple to table SNIXINFO

To add a tuple to table SNIXINFO, perform the following steps:

1. Busy the node from the MAP (maintenance and administration position). Do not busy the node if the node is already in manual busy (MBSY) or offline (OFFL) state. When the step states that the node is busied, the system stops the applications that run on the node. Enter the node in the inventory table to run the SNIX load. See table LIUINV for node application processing unit (APU). See table APINV for nodes AP and FP.
2. Add the tuple.
3. Configure HSDF and applications on this node through tables SNIXVOLS and SNIXAPPL.
4. Return to service (RTS) the node. Perform LOADPM if you did not load the SNIX load already.

SNIXINFO (continued)**Deleting a tuple from table SNIXINFO**

To delete a tuple from table SNIXINFO, perform the following steps:

1. Remove references to the node that you delete from tables SNIXVOLS and SNIXAPPL.
2. Busy the node.
3. Delete the tuple.

Change tuple in table SNIXINFO

To change a tuple in table SNIXINFO, perform the following steps:

1. If changes to the other fields for the same node occur, perform the following steps:
 - a. Busy the node.
 - b. Change the tuple.
 - c. Return the node to service.

Datafill sequence and meaning

Enter data in the following tables before you enter data in table SNIXINFO.

- LIUINV
- APINV

Enter data in table SNIXAPPL after you enter data in table SNIXINFO.

Table size

128 tuples

Datafill

Datafill for table SNIXINFO appears in the following table.

Field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Description
INDEX		see subfield	<i>Index.</i> This field contains subfield INDEX. This field is the key field of the table.
	INDEX	0 to 127	<i>Index.</i> Enter the index.

SNIXINFO (continued)**Field descriptions (Sheet 2 of 2)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Description
NODEDATA		see subfield	<i>Node data.</i> This field contains the subfield NODETYPE and NODENO.
	NODETYPE	AP, APU, or FP	<i>Node type.</i> Enter the node type. Enter AP for application processor. Enter APU for automated processing unit. Enter FP for file processor. The system uses this field as the selector for the rest of the node data. Entries outside the specified range for this field is not correct.
	NODENO	0 to 1023	<i>Node number.</i> Enter the node number to identify a specified node of a node type from the previous field.
RSTNUM		1 to 10	<i>Number of SNIX restarts.</i> If the entry in subfield NODETYPE is AP or FP, enter data in this refinement. Enter the maximum number of restarts that can occur in a fixed time period.

Datafill example

Sample datafill for table SNIXINFO appears in the following example.

MAP example for table SNIXINFO

INDEX	NODEDATA	
1	APU	3

Table history**BCS35**

Table SNIXINFO was introduced in BCS35.

Additional information

This section provides information on dump and restore procedures when you enter data in table SNIXINFO.

Dump and restore

A dump and restore procedure is not a requirement for the first application. Normal dump and restore procedures apply after the first application.

SNIXVOLS

Table name

SuperNode UNIX Disk Volumes Table

Functional description

Table SNIXVOLS contains the configuration data for the Hosted SuperNode UNIX (SNIX) Distributed File System (HSDF) and for SNIX applications. This data allows you to create and mount the Support Operating System (SOS) files in table SNIXVOLS. You can mount the SOS files like SNIX file systems. The SNIX applications access these file systems at a file system level, not at the SOS file level.

The files that you enter in table SNIXVOLS are SOS files that reside on the computing module (CM) disk. The SNIX side of the SNIX nodes as SNIX file systems accesses these files.

Enter data in Table SNIXVOLS if SNIX nodes require access to the HSDF systems on the CM disks.

Adding a tuple to table SNIXVOLS

To add a tuple to table SNIXVOLS, perform the following steps:

1. Read/write only. The owner node must be in table SNIXINFO.
2. Add the tuple. File names that the tuple specifies must already be copied to the CM disk. You can choose shadowing on each file system. If you desire shadowing, specify two file locations with identical images and the same internal states in field FSLIST.
3. Add the file system to table SNIXAPPL.

Deleting a tuple from table SNIXVOLS

To delete a tuple from table SNIXVOLS, perform the following steps:

1. Remove references to the file system name in table SNIXAPPL after you busy the node.
2. An application processor unit (APU) must not be using the file system. If you delete a tuple while the tuple is in use, the system leaves the tuple in an inconsistent state. You cannot add the tuple to table SNIXVOLS as a read-only file system.

Changing a tuple in table SNIXVOLS

To change a tuple in table SNIXVOLS, perform the following steps:

1. The system changes files of the read-only file system if the new files are the same as the old files. If the new file is not the same, the system

SNIXVOLS (continued)

assumes that a software upgrade occurred. The system restarts the APUs that use the file system. The system begins the restart.

2. The system cannot change files of a read/write file system if you do not remove the good file. If the two files in a duplex file system are good, the change cannot remove the two files.

Datafill sequence and meaning

Enter data in the following tables before you enter data in table SNIXVOLS.

- SNIXINFO
- SNIXVOLS
- appropriate inventory tables

If a reference to a SNIX node in a tuple occurs, enter the tuple in table SNIXINFO and the corresponding inventory table. For example, SNIX node type APU uses inventory table LIUINV, SNIX node types AP and FP use inventory table APINV.

Before you add a tuple to table SNIXVOLS, copy the file (field FILENAME) to the CM disk in the volume (field VOLUME). You can enter files on the system load module (SLM) or the input/output controller (IOC) disk only in this table. You cannot enter files on devices other than the SLM or IOC in this table.

Table SNIXAPPL can refer to the file systems present in table SNIXVOLS. When this condition applies, enter data in table SNIXVOLS before you enter data in table SNIXAPPL. Entry of data in table SNIXAPPL after table SNIXVOLS is optional.

Table size

16 tuples

SNIXVOLS (continued)**Datafill**

Datafill for table SNIXVOLS appears in the following table.

Field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
FSNUM		see subfield	<i>File system number.</i> This field contains subfield KEY_SNIXVOLS. This field is the key field of the table.
	KEY_SNIXVOLS	0 to 15	<i>SuperNode UNIX volumes.</i> Enter the file system number that represents the SOS file on the CM disk.
FSNAME		alphanumeric (a maximum of 14 characters)	<i>File system name.</i> Enter the file system name.
FSLIST		see subfields	<i>File system list .</i> This field contains a maximum of two multiples of subfields FILENAME and VOLUME. If less than two locations are a requirement, end the list with a \$ (dollar sign).
	FILENAME	alphanumeric (a maximum of 32 characters)	<i>SOS filename.</i> Enter the SOS filename of a copy of the HSDF system.
	VOLUME	alphanumeric (up to 16 characters)	<i>Computing module disk volume.</i> Enter the disk volume that contains the SOS file that the SOS filename (field FILENAME) identifies.
ACCMINFO		see subfield	<i>Access mode info.</i> Field ACCMINFO contains subfield ACCMODE and refinements.
	ACCMODE	RO or RW	<i>Access mode.</i> Enter RO for read only. Other datafill is not a requirement. Enter RW for read/write. Enter data in refinements OWNRRDATA, NODETYPE, and NODENO.

SNIXVOLS (continued)**Field descriptions (Sheet 2 of 2)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	OWNRDATA	see subfields	<i>Owner node.</i> If the entry in subfield ACCMODE is RW, enter data in this refinement. This refinement contains subfields NODETYPE and NODENO.
	NODETYPE	AP, APU, or FP	<i>Node type.</i> Enter the value for the node type. The nodes configured in the specified office determine the values. This entry must be the same as field NODETYPE in table SNIXINFO.
	NODENO	0 to 1023	<i>Node number.</i> Enter the node number of the SNIX node. This entry must be the same as field NODENO in table SNIXINFO.

Datafill example

Sample datafill for table SNIXVOLS appears in the following example.

MAP example for table SNIXVOLS

FSNUM	FSNAME	FSLIST ACCMINFO
0	ADASLOAD	(AD35AA S00DSNIX) \$ RW APU 0

Table history**BCS35**

Table SNIXVOLS was introduced in BCS35.

Additional information

This section provides information on how to activate table SNIXVOLS after you enter data.

SNIXVOLS (end)

Activation

You must enter data in table SNIXVOLS to use the HSDF functionality.

Changes to table SNIXVOLS are immediate. On nodes with a read/write file system, this file system is available when you bring the owner node to service. When you make a change to a tuple in table SNIXVOLS, the HSDF processes the change internally. If internal software does not process the change, another tuple change cannot occur.

SNPANAME

Table name

Serving Numbering Plan Area Name Table

Functional description

Table SNPANAME allows the operating company to define a maximum of 127 variable-length serving numbering plan areas (SNPA).

Office parameter MAXSTS in table OFCENG sets the maximum number of SNPAs.

Datafill sequence and meaning

Enter data in the following tables after you enter data in table SNPANAME.

- HNPACONT
- TOFCNAME
- TRKGRP
- LINEATTR
- HUNTGRP

Datafill guidelines

If you load module ICOEXTK, the office is a coexistence office. This office allows the same three-digit numbering plan area (NPA) code for North American and international directory numbers. In an international office, table SNPANAME defines this area code.

Enter data in Table SNPANAME before you enter data in table HNPACONT. If you add a tuple to HNPACONT first, and field SNPA contains Y, the system updates SNPANAME with the same tuple.

If you add a three-digit tuple to SNPANAME, you can assign a serving translation scheme (STS) to this table. To add an STS, add the same code to HNPACONT, and field SNPA must contain Y.

When you delete an area code from SNPANAME, the corresponding STS entry disappears from HNPACONT. The system preserves route and code references against the STS. These references become available when you add a new three-digit SNPA. False bottoms are not introduced to HNPACONT.

When you enter an STS and field SNPA contains Y from HNPACONT, the system does not delete the equivalent entry in SNPANAME.

SNPNAME (end)

Table size

0 to 127 tuples

Datafill

Datafill for table SNPNAME appears in the following table.

Field descriptions

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Description
KEY		0 to 9 and A to F (vector of a maximum of seven entries)	Key. Enter the SNPA code for the switch.

Datafill example

Sample datafill for table SNPNAME appears in the following example.

MAP example for table SNPNAME

KEY
51
52

SOFTKEY**Table name**

Softkey Table

Functional description

Table SOFTKEY specifies softkey information for application services. The index into table SOFTKEY is an application service identifier (ID) and a softkey definer number. The data fields include a long label string, short label string, and return string for the corresponding softkey definer.

Default datafill is added to table SOFTKEY when the Call Logging feature package is present in the load. Only the default tuples in fields LLABEL and SLABEL can be changed. The return strings are hard coded and cannot be changed. The return strings in the default tuples are the only return strings that are recognized by the Call Logging application software.

The top (TOP) softkey is automatically associated with the down scroll key of the last item on the virtual display. The bottom (BOTTOM) softkey is automatically associated with the up scroll key of the header item. The top and bottom softkeys can be associated with any standard logical phrase in table TEXTLOG. (These keys are only different because they are automatically associated with the scroll keys.)

Note: Entries in table SOFTKEY are referenced by table TEXTLOG.

The soft key return string is a sequential list of actions (sending DTMF tones or flashing, etc.) which is performed by the CPE when the corresponding soft key is pressed. The soft key return string is sent to the CPE as a combination of data characters, encoded in the currently active character set, and 1 byte binary control codes. The return string can contain the binary codes for CPE control shown in the following table.

Return string control codes (Sheet 1 of 3)

NameDTMF	Hexadecimal Default	DecimalDefault	MeaningTransmit the characters using DTMF
Encoded DTMF	80	128	Transmit the following characters using DTMF encoded
On hook	81	129	Open switch-hook
Off hook	82	130	Close switch-hook
Flash	83	131	Flash switch-hook

SOFTKEY (continued)**Return string control codes (Sheet 2 of 3)**

NameDTMF	Hexadecimal Default	DecimalDef ault	MeaningTransmit the characters using DTMF
Dial Tone Detect	84	132	Wait for detection of dial tone
Line Number	85	133	Returns the current line number using DTMF/encoded
Blank	86	134	Does not return anything
Send Characters	87	135	Send the characters/digits that have been collected
Clear Characters	88	136	Clear the characters/digits that have been collected
Backspace	89	137	Erase the last character that was collected
Tab Field	8A	138	Tab the current line to the following subfield
Goto Line	8B	139	Goto the following page and line number
Goto Line Relative	8C	140	Up/down the number of lines relative to the current line
Page Up	8D	141	Go up one page
Page down	8E	142	Go down one page
Extended DTMF	8F	143	Send the DTMF tones for 250 +- 5ms instead of 60
Delay	90	144	Delay for a specified period, in 10 ms units
Dial Pulse One	91	145	Send a dial pulse one
Switch to Data	92	146	Switches the CPE to Data mode
Switch to Voice	93	147	Switches the CPE to Voice mode
Display Call Buffer n	94	148	Display the specified Call buffer
Clear Call Buffer n	95	149	Clear the specified Call buffer
Enable/Disable Flags	96	150	Enable/Disable Information flags
Clear Display	97	151	Clear the CPE physical display

SOFTKEY (continued)**Return string control codes (Sheet 3 of 3)**

NameDTMF	Hexadecimal Default	DecimalDef ault	MeaningTransmit the characters using DTMF
Display String	98	152	Display a predefined string/information identified next
Soft Key	99	153	Display a particular script soft key identified next
State Change	9A	154	Change the state of a service script to a new state
Start/clear Timer	9B	155	Start/stop a timer
Flag on/off	9C	156	Turn a flag of service script on/off
Overlay	9D	157	Overlay the specified sub-script
Event 22 Trigger	9E	158	Trigger an occurrence of event 22
Event 23 Trigger	9F	159	Trigger an occurrence of event 23
Exit	A0	160	Exit the service script interpreter

Return string control codes from x(98) through x(A0) are reserved for use by CPE-resident features. Return string control codes from x(A1) through x(FE) are also reserved for future use. The octet x(FF) is reserved as a delimiter in the "Load Soft Key Table" and "Load CPE Script Soft Key Table" protocol parameters and so cannot act as a return string control code.

Datafill sequence and implications

There is no requirement to datafill other tables prior to table SOFTKEY.

For initial datafill, a set of default datafill is provided for each service.

Field RETURN cannot be changed for applications VSLE and CALLOG. The tuples for these application service IDs cannot be deleted.

Table size

0 to 224 tuples

SOFTKEY (continued)**Datafill**

The following table lists datafill for table SOFTKEY.

Field descriptions

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
SERVID		CALLOG, VSLE	<i>Service identifier</i> This field, together with field DEFNUM, is the index into table SOFTKEY. Enter a character string that corresponds to a specific application. Up to seven application service identifiers can be specified.
DEFNUM		2 to 99	<i>Defining numbers</i> Enter a number to identify a softkey definer for use with the specified application. Up to 32 softkey definers can be defined within each application.
LLABEL		alphanumeric (1 to 18 characters)	<i>Label</i> Enter the label that appears on the customer premise equipment (CPE) set display on the line above the softkeys.
SLABEL		alphanumeric (1 to 7 characters)	<i>Subset of label</i> Enter a string of characters corresponding to the characters in the long label that are not optional. These characters are displayed on CPE sets that are not equipped to display long labels.
RETURN		0 to 255 (vector of up to 14 values)	<i>Return</i> This field is a vector of up to 14 numeric values, representing the decimal equivalents of alphanumeric characters or return string codes.
LINKAGE (-NA002)		1 to 33	<i>Linkage</i> Enter a vector of up to seven definer numbers. If less than seven numbers are required, end the list with a \$ (dollar sign). The labels of the softkey definers datafilled here are the labels that are displayed when the corresponding softkey is pressed. If all seven softkey definer numbers are not datafilled, the remaining definers are set to 1 by the CPE set.

Datafill example

The following example shows sample datafill for table SOFTKEY.

SOFTKEY (end)**MAP display example for table SOFTKEY**

SERVID	DEFNUM	LLABEL	SLABEL	RETURN
CPESERV	10	ON_HOOK	ONHK	129 \$
CPESERV	11	FLASH	FLS	131 \$
CPESERV	12	BACKSPACE	BACK	137 \$
CPESERV	13	TAB_FIELD	TAB	138 \$
CPESERV	14	DIAL_PULSE ONE	DP1	145 \$
CPESERV	15	CLEAR_DISPLAY	CDSP	151 \$
CPESERV	16	OVERLAY	OVRLY	157 \$
CALLOG	2	UNDO	UNDO	50 \$
CALLOG	4	TOP	TOP	\$
CALLOG	5	BOTTOM	BOT	\$
CALLOG	7	REMOVE	REM	55 133 \$
CALLOG	8	DIAL	DIAL	56 133 \$

Table history**EUR006**

Corrected maximum table size.

NA004

The tuple DSCWID was removed from table SOFTKEY.

NA002

The following changes were made to table SOFTKEY:

- changed valid entries and explanation for field RETURN
- changed valid entries for field SERVID
- deleted field LINKAGE
- changed valid entry character string length for field LLABEL
- changed valid entry character string length for field SLABEL and deleted reference stating that entry in field SLABEL must be a subset of field LLABEL

SORLIST

Table name

Station Origination Restrictions List Table

Functional description

Table SORLIST stores the maximum number of station origination restriction (SOR) groups for each customer group. Table SORLIST also contains the exception list of calls allowed by SOR levels 1 and 3.

The SOR levels can be applied to directory numbers (DN) or groups of DNs by attendants if the SORC option is applied to an attendant console key in table FNMAP. The SOR levels can be applied to DNs or groups of DNs by subscribers if the SORC option is applied to the DN of the subscriber in table IBNLINES or table KSETLINE.

To create a SOR group, the SOR option must be applied against an Integrated Business Network (IBN) line in table IBNFEAT or against a business set in table KSETFEAT.

A level 0 restriction permits all calls allowed by the network class of service (NCOS) to complete. A level 1 restriction permits only intragroup calls and calls specified in an exception list to complete. A level 2 restriction permits only the intragroup calls to complete. A level 3 restriction permits only calls specified in an exception list to complete. A level 4 restriction permits only 911 emergency calls to complete.

Datafill sequence and implications

Table CUSTSTN must be datafilled before table SORLIST.

The SOR must first be datafilled in table CUSTSTN before table SORLIST can be datafilled.

Table size

0 to 4095 tuples

Every tuple in this table uses 22 words of protected data store.

SORLIST (end)**Datafill**

The following table lists datafill for table SORLIST.

Field descriptions

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
CUSTNAME		alphanumeric (1 to 16 characters)	<i>Customer group name</i> Enter the name assigned to the customer group.
NUMGRPS		1 to 64	<i>Number of groups</i> Enter the number of station origination restriction (SOR) groups desired for the customer group.
EXCPTLST		numeric (1 to 11 digits)	<i>Exception list</i> Enter the numbers that are called despite the application of a station origination restriction level of 1 or 3 against the line. Up to five numbers can be datafilled. If less than five numbers are required, end the list with a \$ (dollar sign).

Datafill example

The following example shows sample datafill for table SORLIST.

In the example, the LONS632B customer group can have up to twelve SOR groups. The exception list for the lines that have an origination restriction level of 1 or 3 applied against them consists of 0, 911, and 96211234. The numbers in the exception list are the only numbers that can be called by lines with the 1 or 3 restriction level.

MAP display example for table SORLIST

CUSTNAME	NUMGRPS	EXCPTLST
LONS632B	12	(0) (911) (96211234)\$

SPCCON

Table name

Semipermanent connections connection table

Functional description

Table SPCCON allows operating company personnel to define semipermanent connections (SPC) through datafill.

An SPC is a connection that can be set up or taken down by operating company personnel. The subscriber has no control over the SPC set-up or take-down, but does have the use of the speech and data path provided for the duration of the connection.

Table SPCCON defines the following types of connections:

- line to line
- line to trunk
- trunk to line
- trunk to trunk
- line on international remote line concentrating module (IRLCM) to line on IRLCM
- line to line on IRLCM
- line on IRLCM to line
- trunk to line on IRLCM
- line on IRLCM to trunk

Note: All the agents defined in this list are on the host, with the exception of the agents on the IRLCM.

The following datafill is required to define an SPC:

- Lines are identified as SPC agents by their line class code (LCC) and line equipment number (LEN).
- Trunks are identified by their group type, SPC, their common language location identifier (CLLI), and member number.
- Table SPCCON is datafilled with the two SPC agents previously identified, and a Y (yes) is entered in field CONNECT to indicate that the connection is required immediately.

A background audit runs approximately every 10 minutes and provides a mechanism to maintain SPCs. To produce an SPC, prospective trunk agents

SPCCON (continued)

must be in an idle state to make a connection. Line agents can be in a call processing busy (CPB), permanent lockout (PLO), call processing deload (CPD), or delete (DEL) state. Field CONNECT in table SPCCON must be set to Y. To take down a connection, field CONNECT must be set to N (no).

All SPC connections remain up during warm restarts. For reload and cold restarts, the connections are reconstructed immediately after the restart is complete. SPC connections are also reconstructed quickly after XPM SWACTS.

Note: In the case of SPC connections, all nodes remain stable over warm restarts except for the Offshore Remote Cluster Controller (RC02) node.

SPC connections use nailed-up connections through the network. Therefore, the maximum number of active SPC connections allowed at one time is determined by office parameter MAXNUCS. The value of this parameter is the maximum allowable number of all nailed-up network connections.

SPC connections cannot be intraswitched; this must be taken into account in traffic studies.

Datafill sequence and implications

To define a line as type SPC, datafill tables LINEATTR, LCCOPT, and LENLINES before table SPCCON.

To define a trunk as type SPC, datafill tables CLLI, TRKGRP, TRKSGRP, and TRKMEM before table SPCCON.

Table size

0 to 1200 tuples. Table SPCCON provides space for 1200 tuples at the time of initial program load (IPL).

SPCCON (continued)**Datafill**

The following table lists datafill for table SPCCON.

Field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 3)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
SPCKEY		alphanumeric (1 to 16 characters)	<i>Semipermanent connections key</i> Enter a string that is used as the table key.
AGENT1		see subfield	<i>Agent one</i> Agent one represents one of the two agents in the semipermanent connection (SPC). This field consists of subfield AGNTYPE.
	AGNTYPE	LINE or TRK	<i>Agent type</i> Enter LINE if the agent one in an SPC is a line and datafill refinement LINE_AGENT. Enter TRK if the agent one in an SPC is a trunk and datafill refinements CLLI and EXTRKNM.
	LINE_AGENT	see subfields	<i>Line agent</i> If the entry in subfield AGNTYPE is LINE, datafill this refinement. This field is similar to field LEN in other tables. Refer to the field LEN description as follows. This field defines the physical location of the equipment that is connected to a specific telephone line. Because field LEN is common to more than 60 tables, it is documented in a single section to avoid unnecessary duplication. Refer to section "Common entry field LEN" for a complete description of field LEN and associated subfields. Field LEN consists of subfields SITE, FRAME, UNIT, DRAWER or LSG, SHELF, SLOT, and CIRCUIT. Note: Only enhanced line concentrating modules (LCME) and international remote line concentrating modules (IRLCM) can be datafilled.

SPCCON (continued)**Field descriptions (Sheet 2 of 3)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
AGENT2	CLLI	alphanumeric (1 to 16 characters)	<i>Common language location identifier</i> If the entry in subfield AGNTYPE is TRK, datafill this refinement. Enter the code assigned in table CLLI to the trunk that is agent one in the SPC.
	EXTRKNM	0 to 9999	<i>External trunk number</i> If the entry in subfield AGNTYPE is TRK, datafill this refinement. Enter the external trunk number assigned to the trunk that is agent one in the SPC.
		see subfield	<i>Agent two</i> Agent two represents the second of the two agents in the SPC. This field consists of subfield AGNTYPE.
	AGNTYPE	LINE or TRK	<i>Agent type</i> Enter LINE if the agent two in an SPC is a line and datafill refinement LINE_AGENT. Enter TRK if the agent two in an SPC is a trunk and datafill refinements CLLI and EXTRKNM.
	LINE_AGENT	see subfields	<i>Line agent</i> If the entry in subfield AGNTYPE is LINE, datafill this refinement. This field is similar to field LEN in other tables. Refer to the field LEN description as follows. This field defines the physical location of the equipment that is connected to a specific telephone line. Because field LEN is common to more than 60 tables, it is documented in a single section to avoid unnecessary duplication. Refer to section "Common entry field LEN" for a complete description of field LEN and associated subfields. Field LEN consists of subfields SITE, FRAME, UNIT, DRAWER or LSG, SHELF, SLOT, and CIRCUIT. Only LCMEs and IRLCMs can be datafilled.

SPCCON (end)**Field descriptions (Sheet 3 of 3)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
CONNECT	CLLI	alphanumeric (1 to 16 characters)	<i>Common language location identifier</i> If the entry in subfield AGNTYPE is TRK, datafill this refinement. Enter the code assigned in table CLLI to the trunk that is agent two in the SPC.
	EXTRKNM	0 to 9999	<i>External trunk number</i> If the entry in subfield AGNTYPE is TRK, datafill this refinement. Enter the external trunk number assigned to the trunk that is agent two in the SPC.
		Y or N	<i>Connect</i> Enter Y (yes) to establish immediate connection. Enter N (no) to have the connection taken down.

Datafill example

The following example shows sample datafill for table SPCCON.

In the example, the SPC uses a trunk with a CLLI of LON100 and a member number of 23, and a line with a line agent) of HOST 0 1 3 6. This connection is required immediately.

MAP display example for table SPCCON

SPCKEY		AGENT1				AGENT2				CONNECT
SEMIPERM1	TRK	LON100	23	LINE	HOST	00	1	03	06	Y

Supplementary information

None

SPCTRKS

Table name

Stored Program Control Trunks Table

Functional description

The SPC-CMS extensibility project provides for the integration of stored program control (SPC) switches, specifically SP-1/2W and #1ESS designs, into the Bell Canada Call Management Services (CMS) network.

In the digital switch environment, CLID data is transferred between switches using the integrated services digital network user part (ISUP) layer of the Common Channel Signaling No. 7 (CCS7) network. Since SPC switches support per trunk signaling only, the conventional signaling method for CLID messages is not available. To provide for CCS7 messaging between DMS and SPC switches, an adjunct processor, known as a central office data processor (CODP), is attached to each SPC switch.

One of the functions of the CODP is the maintenance of transaction capability application part (TCAP) links to DMS switches. In the SPC-CMS extensibility project, these TCAP links, rather than ISUP links, are used to transfer CLID messages. In the remainder of this section, an SPC switch is considered to include the CODP adjunct.

Since SPC switches do not support CMS features, the purpose of the SPC-CMS extensibility project is to transfer only the CLID data from an SPC switch to a DMS switch. Since CCS7 links provide a common path for signaling information, some method is required at the receiving end to route the information to the correct call process. The CLID message is attached to a call process when the SPC specifies the trunk index of the PTS trunk on which the call has been routed. Within the receiving DMS switch, the trunk index is mapped back to a trunk circuit name. The DMS then attaches the CLID message to an incoming call on the given trunk circuit.

The following figure shows the interconnection between a DMS switch and an SPC switch.

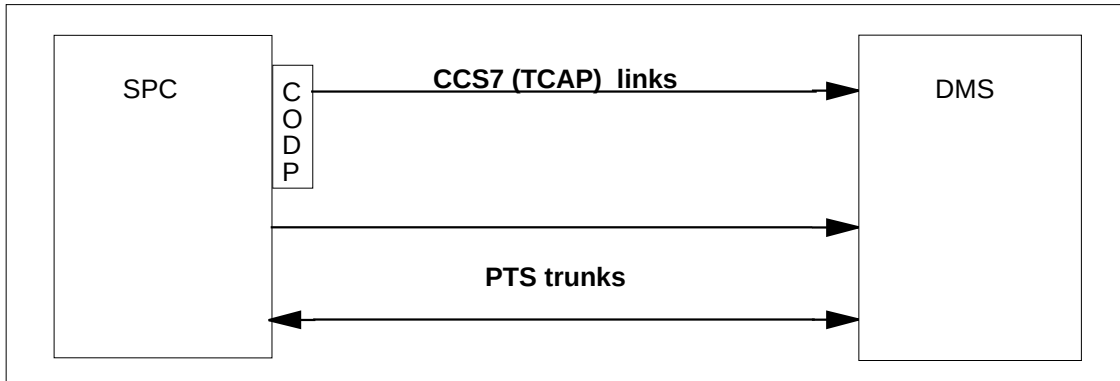
SPCTRKS (continued)**Description of fields in table SPCTRKS**

Table SPCTRKS contains entries that permit the mapping of an SPC trunk index, supplied in a TCAP CLID message, to a trunk circuit name. The trunk circuit name is composed of the trunk group CLI and the trunk member number and forms the key to table SPCTRKS. The trunk member must have been previously datafilled in table TRKMEM. Also, the trunk type must have been datafilled before attempting to add the SPCTRKS tuple. If the trunk name has not been datafilled in table TRKMEM or the trunk type is not supported for this feature, an error message explaining the error is displayed. See section "Restrictions and limitations" for the trunk types supported by this feature.

The SPC trunk index is a numeric value, in the range 0 to 8191, known to both the DMS switch and one of the SPC switches connected to the DMS switch. Within the DMS switch, an SPC trunk index is uniquely identified with a trunk circuit. Within an SPC switch, the SPC trunk index need not be unique. Since the DMS switch requires each of its SPC trunk indices to be unique and the SPC does not, the SPC trunk indexes should be assigned to DMS switches and transferred to SPCs. If SPC trunk indexes are assigned to SPC switches and then transferred to DMS switches, there is no guarantee of uniqueness at the DMS end. Note that the SPC trunk index is manually datafilled at both the DMS switch and the SPC switch.

Other than the SPC trunk index, only one other data item is stored in table SPCTRKS. This item is referred to as the administration number. The administration number is a numeric value in the range 0 to 31. This value is not used within the DMS switch for any purpose. The suggested use of the administration number is to identify the SPC switch from which the trunk circuit originates. No checking is performed on the value of the administration number other than to verify that it is within the specified range.

SPCTRKS (continued)

Relationship of table SPCTRKS to other customer tables

The key to table SPCTRKS is the same as the key to table TRKMEM. If the corresponding tuple in table TRKMEM is not datafilled, the tuple cannot be added to table SPCTRKS. Conversely, the entry in table SPCTRKS must be deleted before deleting the corresponding entry in table TRKMEM.

Interactions

Table SPCTRKS references entries in table TRKMEM. Before deleting an entry in table TRKMEM, the corresponding entry in table SPCTRKS, if any, must be deleted. Conversely, no entry may be made in table SPCTRKS before the corresponding entry has been made in table TRKMEM.

Restrictions and limitations

Checks are performed on the trunk circuit data to verify that the trunk direction and signaling type is supported by the SPC-CMS interface. Both dial pulse (DP) and multifrequency (MF) signaling types are supported. Only local incoming (TI) and local two-way (T2) trunk types are supported. Overlap outpulsing and cut-through dialing are not supported. Since some features, such as overlap outpulsing, are assigned on a group basis, this feature assumes that all trunks in a group terminate on the same switch.

When the first member of a trunk subgroup is datafilled in table SPCTRKS, call processing assumes that a CLID message is sent for all members of that subgroup. If some members are not datafilled in table SPCTRKS, call processing assumes that the CLID it was expecting never arrived. It is important that all members of the subgroup be datafilled in table SPCTRKS.

Datafill sequence and implications

Table TRKMEM must be datafilled before table SPCTRKS.

Trunks must be datafilled in table TRKMEM before they are added to this table. Trunks must be removed from this table before they are removed from table TRKMEM.

Table size

0 to 8191 tuples

This size of this table is dynamically allocated up to a maximum of 8191 tuples.

SPCTRKS (continued)**Datafill**

The following table lists datafill for table SPCTRKS.

Field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
TRKNAME		see subfields	<i>Trunk name</i> This field is the key to this table and is the same as the key to table TRKMEM. This field is made up of subfields CLLI and MEMNAME, and maps to give the SPCTKIDX. Any TRKNAME value must have been previously datafilled in table TRKMEM. Checks are performed on the trunk circuit data to verify that the trunk group type and signaling type are supported by the SPC-CMS interface. Both DP and MF signaling types are supported. Only local incoming (T1) and local two-way (T2) trunk types are supported. Overlap outpulsing and cut-through dialing are not supported.
I	CLL	alphanumeric (1 to 16 characters)	<i>Common language location identifier</i> Enter the code, previously datafilled in table TRKMEM, that maps (together with MEMNAME) to the SPCTKIDX.
	MEMNAME	numeric (0 to 9999)	<i>Trunk group member</i> Enter the trunk group member number, previously datafilled in table TRKMEM, that maps (together with CLLI) to the SPCTKIDX.

SPCTRKS (continued)**Field descriptions (Sheet 2 of 2)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
SPCTKIDX		numeric (0 to 8191)	<i>Stored program control trunk index</i> Enter a number, known to both the DMS switch and one of the SPC switches, that uniquely identifies a SPC trunk circuit. This value represents a trunk index sent from an SPC switch in a TCAP CLID message. The SPCTKIDX values datafilled in this table must also be datafilled in one of the SPC switches connected to the DMS switch. So that CLID messages are successfully attached to calls, the SPC switches connected to the DMS switch must be datafilled with the same SPCTKIDX values that are datafilled on the DMS switch.
ADMINNUM		numeric (0 to 31)	<i>Administration number</i> This value is not used in the DMS switch for any purpose. The suggested use of the administration number is to identify the SPC switch from which the trunk circuit originates. This field is provided to assist the craftsperson in coordinating datafill between the DMS switch and the connected SPC switches.

Datafill example

The following example shows sample datafill for table SPCTRKS.

In this example, ranges of SPC trunk indexes have been reserved for combinations of trunk types and originating locations.

SPCTRKS (end)

MAP display example for table SPCTRKS

TRKNAME		SPCTKIDX	ADMINNUM
ICAMDCM	1	0	10
ICAMDCM	2	7	10
ICAMDCM	3	5	10
INMF1	1	240	2
INMF1	2	248	2
IDDP	82	1020	25
IDDP	87	1002	25
IDDP	89	953	25
IDDP	94	1177	25

SPECCONN

Table name

The P-side to P-side Special Connection Table

Functional description

Table SPECCONN is for the data entry of special connections that the switch requires. Table SPECCONN contains one tuple for each special connection. Each special connection contains correct endpoints. These endpoints connect with a permanent nailed up connection. The connection can involve the following:

- one or more extended multiprocessor system (XMS)-based peripheral module (XPM)
- one or more integrated services digital network (ISDN) line concentrating device (LCD)
- the Digital Multiplex System (DMS) network, that depends on the type and location of the endpoints

The ISDN is not the only user of This utility is not only for ISDN use.

Peripheral module types

Table SPECCONN supports the following peripheral module (PM) types:

- ADTC (Austrian digital trunk controller)
- ALGC (Austrian line group controller)
- ARCC (Austrian remote cluster controller)
- DTC (digital trunk controller [controls only digital trunks])
- DTCI (ISDN digital trunk controller)
- GPP (global peripheral platform)
- LGC (line group controller [controls lines only])
- LTC (line trunk controller [controls lines and digital trunks])
- PDTC (pulse code modulation 30 [PCM30] digital trunk controller)
- PLGC (PCM30 line group controller)
- RCO2 (remote cluster controller 2 offshore)
- RCC2 (remote cluster controller 2)
- SMA (subscriber carrier module-100 access)
- SMU (subscriber module urban [controls remote concentrator terminal (RCT) of the DMS-1U system])

SPECCONN (continued)

- SRCC (Synchronous Optical Network [SONET] remote cluster controller)
- TMS (Traffic Operator Position System [TOPS] message switch)

Datafill sequence and meaning

You must enter data in the following tables before you enter data in table SPECCONN:

- IACINV
- IACPSINV
- LNINV
- STINV
- XSGDEF

Enter data in the following tables before you enter special connections that relate to an RCC2 in to table SPECCONN. This sequence provides basic rate interface (BRI) ISDN services for RCC2:

- LTCINV
- LTCPSINV
- CARRMTC
- DCHINV
- RCCINV
- RCCPSINV
- LCMINV
- LNINV

For the SMU remote carrier urban (RCU) subsystem, you must enter data in the following tables before you enter data in table SPECCONN:

- LTCINV
- LTCPSINV
- RCUINV
- LNINV

For TMS endpoint connections, you must enter data in the following tables before you enter data in table SPECCONN:

- TDCDEF
- TPCINV

SPECCONN (continued)

- TMSPSDEV
- ISGDEF for TMS

ATTENTION

The ISDN line drawer for remotes ILDR is first available for remote switching center-SONET (RSC-S) and remote switching center (RSC) configurations in the NA007/XPM08 timeframe. The ILDR is first available for remote line concentrating module (RLCM), outside plant module (OPM), and outside plant access cabinet (OPAC) configurations in the NA008/XPM81 timeframe.

For the initial release of the ILDR product in NA007, each line drawer can have a maximum of two Bd-channels. These Bd-channels are only for one hundred percent low speed packet data. The delivery of feature AF6811, ILDR Overload Control, removes this engineering limit for 100 percent packet data use on the ISDN Delta channel in NA008.

You can create a new endpoint in table SPECCONN to support the Bd-channels in the ISDN line drawer for remotes (ILDR). To perform this action, you must enter data in the following tables before you enter data in table SPECCONN:

- LCMDRINV
- LNINV

Table size

0 to 2724 segments

Each SPECCONN tuple has two to seven segments. The endpoints involved determine the number of segments. To determine the potential number of tuples, divide the total number of segments by the accurate number of segments in use. For example, $2724 \div 2 = 1362$ tuples. $2724 \div 7 = 389.1428$ tuples.

The number of peripheral modules (PM) involved between the endpoints determines the number of segments used. When the number of PMs, the number of segments increases.

For CSP02 and later versions, table DATASIZE does not require tuple SPECCONN. For CSP02 and later versions, you do not require a restart to increase the table size. Before CSP02, you increased the size in table DATASIZE and performed a restart to extend the length of the table.

SPECCONN (continued)

Datafill

Datafill for table SPECCONN appears in the following table.

Field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 3)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
ENDPT1		see subfield	<i>Endpoint 1</i> This field is the identifier of the first endpoint of the connection. This field contains subfield SCSEL.

SPECCONN (continued)**Field descriptions (Sheet 2 of 3)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	SCSEL	D30, DCHCHNL, DS0T, DS1, ISLC, RCUL, ST, ILDCHNL, or XSGCHNL	<i>Endpoint selector</i> Enter the type of selector for endpoints. Endpoints RCUL and DS0T cannot connect to DS-1, ISLC, or DCHCHNL endpoints. Enter D30 for the PCM30 format. Enter data in refinements PMTYPE, DEQNO, DQCKTNO, and DEQCKTTS. A description of this procedure appears in the following table in Section "SCSEL = D30".. Enter DCHCHNL for the D-channel handler channel. Enter data in refinements ISGNO and CHNL. A description of this procedure appears in the third table in this document in Section "SCSEL = DCHCHNL". Enter DS0T for the DS0T selector. Enter data in refinements XPMTYPE, PMNO, PORT, CHNL, TCINFO, CGAMODE, TCSIG, and TCPCM. A description of this procedure appears in the table in Section "SCSEL = SSOT".. Enter DS1 for the DS1 channel. Enter data in refinement PMTYPCT. A description of this procedure appears in the table in Section "SCSEL = DS1". Enter ISLC for the ISDN line card. Enter data in refinements LEN and CHNL. A description of this procedure appears in the table in Section "SCSEL = ISLC".

SPECCONN (continued)**Field descriptions (Sheet 3 of 3)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	SCSEL (continued)		Enter RCUL for the remote carrier urban line card. Enter data in refinements LEN, TCINFO, ATTEN, and FXBCGA. A description of this procedure appears in the table in Section "SCSEL = RCUL". Enter ST for the signaling terminal. Enter data in refinement STNO. A description of this procedure appears in the table in Section "SCSEL = ST". Enter ILDCHNL for the ISDN Line Drawer. Enter data in refinements SITE, FRAME, UNIT, DRAWER_NO, and BD_CHNL. A description of this procedure appears in the table in Section "SCSEL = ILDCHNL". Enter XSGCHNL for the X.25/X.75 services user group channel. Enter data in refinements XSGNO and CHNL. A description of this procedure appears in the table in Section "SCSEL = XSGCHNL".

SPECCONN (continued)**SCSEL = D30**

When the entry in subfield SCSEL is D30, enter data in refinements for subfield PMTYPE. The data entry sequence appears in the following table.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 1 of 3)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	PMTYPE	ADTC, ALGC, ARCC, GPP, PDTC, PLGC, RCO2, or SMA	<i>Peripheral module type.</i> Enter the peripheral module (PM) type. Enter ADTC for an Austrian digital trunk controller. Enter data in refinements DEQNO, DEQCKTNO, and DEQCKTTS. Enter ALGC for an Austrian line group controller. Enter data in refinements DEQNO, DEQCKTNO, and DEQCKTTS. Enter ARCC for an Austrian remote cluster controller. Enter data in refinements DEQNO, DEQCKTNO, and DEQCKTTS. Enter GPP for a global peripheral platform. Enter data in refinements IPMNO, ICPMCKTNO, and ICPMCKTTS. Enter PDTC for a PCM30 digital trunk controller. Enter data in refinements DEQNO, DEQCKTNO, and DEQCKTTS. Enter PLGC for a PCM30 line group controller. Enter data in refinements DEQNO, DEQCKTNO, and DEQCKTTS. Enter RCO2 for an offshore remote cluster controller 2. Enter data in refinements RCO2NO, RCO2CKTNO, and RCO2CKTTS. Enter SMA for a subscriber carrier module-100S access. Enter data in refinements SMANO, SMACKTNO, and SMACKTTS. Entries out of the specified range for this field are incorrect.
	DEQNO	0 to 511	<i>Equipment module number</i> When the entry in field PMTYPE is ADTC, ALGC, ARCC, PDTC, or PLGC, enter data in this refinement. Enter the external number of the PM.

SPECCONN (continued)**Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 2 of 3)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	DEQCKTNO	0 to 19	<i>Equipment module circuit number</i> When the entry in field PMTYPE is ADTC, ALGC, ARCC, PDTC, or PLGC, enter data in this refinement. Enter the peripheral (P)-side port number on the equipment.
	DEQCKTTS	1 to 31	<i>Equipment module time slot.</i> When the entry in field PMTYPE is ADTC, ALGC, ARCC, PDTC, or PLGC, enter data in this refinement. Enter the time slot (channel) on the D30.
	IPMNO	0 to 511	<i>International peripheral module number.</i> When the entry in field PMTYPE is GPP, enter this refinement. Enter the external number of the GPP.
	ICPMCKTNO	0 to 47	<i>International peripheral module circuit number.</i> When the entry in field PMTYPE is GPP, enter data in this refinement. Enter the peripheral (P)-side port number on the GPP.
	ICPMCKTTS	1 to 31	<i>International peripheral module time slot.</i> When the entry in field PMTYPE is GPP, enter data in this refinement. Enter the time slot (channel) on the D-30.
	RCO2NO	0 to 511	<i>Offshore remote cluster controller 2 number.</i> When the entry in field PMTYPE is RCO2, enter data in this refinement. Enter the external number of the RCO2.
	RCO2CKTNO	0 to 47	<i>Offshore remote cluster controller 2 circuit number.</i> When the entry in field PMTYPE is RCO2, enter data in this refinement. Enter the P-side port number on the RCO2.
	RCO2CKTTS	1 to 31	<i>Offshore remote cluster controller 2 time slot.</i> When the entry in field PMTYPE is RCO2, enter data in this refinement. Enter the time slot (channel) on the D-30.
	SMANO	0 to 511	<i>Subscriber carrier module-100S access number.</i> When the entry in field PMTYPE is SMA, enter data in this refinement. Enter the external number of the SMA.

SPECCONN (continued)**Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 3 of 3)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	SMACKTNO	0 to 19	<i>Subscriber carrier module-100S access circuit number.</i> When the entry in field PMTYPE is SMA, enter data in this refinement. Enter the P-side port number on the SMA.
	SMACKTTS	1 to 24	<i>Subscriber carrier module-100S access time slot.</i> When the entry in field PMTYPE is SMA, enter data in this refinement. Enter the time slot (channel) on the D30.

SCSEL = DCHCHNL

When the entry in subfield SCSEL is DCHCHNL, enter data in refinements ISGNO and CHNL. The data entry sequence appears in the following table.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	ISGNO	0 to 255	<i>D-channel handler number.</i> Enter the D-channel handler identifier.
	CHNL	0 to 31	<i>Channel number.</i> Enter the channel on the D-channel handler.

SCSEL = DS0T

When the entry in subfield SCSEL is DS0T, enter data in refinements XPMTYPE, PMNO, PORT, CHNL, TCINFO, CGAMODE, TCSIG, and TCPCM. The data entry sequence appears in the following table.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 1 of 3)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	XPMTYPE	alphanumeric	<i>XPM type.</i> Enter SMU for the subscriber carrier module-100 urban.
	PMNO	0 to 255	<i>Peripheral module number.</i> Enter the external number of the SMU.

SPECCONN (continued)**Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 2 of 3)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	PORT	0 to 47	<i>Port.</i> Enter the P-side port number on the SMU.
	CHNL	1 to 24	<i>Channel.</i> Enter the time slot (channel) on the DS-1.
	TCINFO	see subfields	<i>Trunk conditioning information.</i> This field contains subfields CGAMODE, TCSIG, and TCPCM.
	CGAMODE	DT, FT, OP, VN, or VT	<i>Carrier group alarm mode.</i> Enter the type of trunk conditioning applied for each channel. Enter DT for dataport transparent. The transmission of a multiplexer out-of-synchronization (MUX-OOS) pulse code modulation (PCM) pattern (00011010) occurs. The transmission of A- or B-bits does not occur. The refinements do not require datafill. Enter FT full transparent. The application of trunk conditioning does not occur. The transmission of the incoming PCM pattern occurs. The use of A- or B-bits does not occur. The refinements do not require datafill. Enter OP for optional. Operating company personnel supply a PCM pattern in hexadecimal. No A- or B-bits are used. Enter data in refinement TCPCM. Enter VN for voice nontransparent. The transmission of idle PCM (01111111) occurs. The operating company personnel specify the A- and B-bits transmitted. Operating company personnel specify these bits in subfield TCSIG. Enter VT for Voice Transparent. The transmission of idle PCM occurs. The transmission of A- or B-bits does not occur. The refinements do not require datafill.

SPECCONN (continued)**Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 3 of 3)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	TCCPM	00 to FF	<i>Trunk conditioning pulse code modulation pattern.</i> When the entry in subfield CGAMODE is OP, enter data in this refinement. Enter a two-digit hexadecimal value in use for trunk conditioning.
	TCSIG	0000 to 1111 (binary)	<i>Trunk conditioning signaling bits.</i> When the entry in subfield CGAMODE is VN, enter data in this refinement. Enter the four signaling bits. The first two bits, A1 and B1, are the A- and B-bits that the system transmits for the first 2.5 s. The second two bits are A2 and B2. These bits are the A- and B-bits that the system transmits for the duration of the failure.

SPECCONN (continued)**SCSEL = DS1**

When the entry in subfield SCSEL is DS1, enter data in refinement PMTYPCT. The data entry sequence appears in the following table.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 1 of 5)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	PMTYPCT	see subfield	<i>Peripheral module type.</i> This field contains subfield PMTYPE.
	PMTYPE	DTC, DTCI, LGC, LTC, RCC2, SMA, SMU, SRCC, or TMS	<i>Peripheral module type.</i> Enter the type of peripheral module (PM). Refinements for each PM follow in alphabetical order: Enter DTC for a digital trunk controller. Enter data in refinements DTCNO, DTCKTNO, and DTCKTTS. Enter DTCI for an ISDN DTC. Enter data in refinements DTCINO, DTCKTNO, and DTCKTTS. Enter LGC for a line group controller. Enter data in refinements LGCNO, LGCKTNO, and LGCKTTS. Enter LTC for a line trunk controller. Enter data in refinements LTCNO, LTCKTNO, and LTCKTTS. Enter RCC2 for an RCC 2. Enter data in refinements RCC2NO, RCC2CKTNO, and RCC2CKTTS.

SPECCONN (continued)**Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 2 of 5)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	PMTYPE (continued)		Enter SMA for a subscriber carrier module-100S access. Enter data in refinements SMANO, SMACKTNO, and SMACKTTS. Enter SMU for a subscriber carrier module-100S urban. Enter data in refinements SMUNO, SMUCTNO, and SMUCTTS. Enter SRCC for a SONET remote cluster controller. Enter data in refinements SRCCNO, SRCCCKTNO, and SRCCCKTTS. Enter TMS for a Traffic Operator Position System (TOPS) message switch. Enter data in refinements TMSNO, TMSCKTNO, and TMSCKTTS. Entries out of the specified range for this field are incorrect.
	DTCNO	0 to 511	<i>Digital trunk controller number.</i> When the entry in field PMTYPE is DTC. Enter data in this refinement. Enter the external number of the DTC.
	DTCCKTNO	0 to 19	<i>Digital trunk controller circuit number.</i> When the entry in field PMTYPE is DTC, enter data in this refinement. Enter the P-side port number on the DTC.
	DTCCKTTS	1 to 24	<i>Time slot.</i> When the entry in field PMTYPE is DTC, enter data in this refinement. Enter the time slot (channel) on the DS-1.
	DTCINO	0 to 511	<i>Digital trunk controller number.</i> When the entry in field PMTYPE is DTCL, enter data in this refinement. Enter the external number of the DTCL.
	DTCICKTNO	0 to 19	<i>Digital trunk controller circuit number.</i> When the entry in field PMTYPE is DTCL, enter data in this refinement. Enter the P-side port number on the DTCL.

SPECCONN (continued)**Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 3 of 5)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	DTCICKTTS	1 to 24	<i>Digital trunk controller time slot.</i> When the entry in field PMTYPE is DTCL, enter data in this refinement. Enter the time slot (channel) on the DS-1.
	LGCNO	0 to 511	<i>Line group controller number.</i> When the entry in field PMTYPE is LGC, enter data in this refinement. Enter the external number of the LGC.
	LGCKTNO	0 to 19	<i>Line group controller circuit number.</i> When the entry in field PMTYPE is LGC, enter data in this refinement. Enter the P-side port number on the LGC.
	LGCKTTS	1 to 24	<i>Time slot.</i> When the entry in field PMTYPE is LGC, enter data in this refinement. Enter the time slot (channel) on the DS-1.
	LTCNO	0 to 511	<i>Line trunk controller module number.</i> When the entry in field PMTYPE is LTC, enter data in this refinement. Enter the external number of the LTC.
	LTCKTNO	0 to 19	<i>Line trunk controller circuit number.</i> When the entry in field PMTYPE is LTC, enter data in this refinement. Enter the P-side port number on the LTC.
	LTCKTTS	1 to 24	<i>Line trunk controller time slot.</i> When the entry in field PMTYPE is LTC, enter data in this refinement. Enter the time slot (channel) on the DS-1.
	RCC2NO	0 to 511	<i>Remote cluster controller 2 number.</i> When the entry in field PMTYPE is RCC2, enter data in this refinement. Enter the external number of the RCC2.
	RCC2CKTNO	0 to 47	<i>Remote cluster controller 2 circuit number.</i> When the entry in field PMTYPE is RCC2, enter data in this refinement. Enter the P-side port number on the RCC2.

SPECCONN (continued)**Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 4 of 5)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	RCC2CKTTS	1 to 24	<i>Remote cluster controller 2 time slot.</i> When the entry in field PMTYPE is RCC2, enter data in this refinement. Enter the time slot (channel) on the DS-1.
	SMANO	0 to 511	<i>Subscriber carrier module-100S access number.</i> When the entry in field PMTYPE is SMA, enter data in this refinement. Enter the external number of the SMA.
	SMACKTNO	0 to 19	<i>Subscriber carrier module-100S access circuit number.</i> When the entry in field PMTYPE is SMA, enter data in this refinement. Enter the P-side port number on the SMA.
	SMACKTTS	1 to 24	<i>Subscriber carrier module-100S access time slot.</i> When the entry in field PMTYPE is SMA, enter data in this refinement. Enter the time slot (channel) on the DS-1.
	SMUNO	0 to 511	<i>Subscriber carrier module-100S urban number.</i> When the entry in field PMTYPE is SMU, enter data in this refinement. Enter the external number of the SMU.
	SMUCTNO	0 to 19	<i>Subscriber carrier module-100S urban circuit number.</i> When the entry in field PMTYPE is SMU, enter data in this refinement. Enter the P-side port number on the SMU.
	SMUCTTTS	1 to 24	<i>Subscriber carrier module-100S access time slot.</i> When the entry in field PMTYPE is SMU, enter data in this refinement. Enter the time slot (channel) on the DS-1.
	SRCCNO	0 to 511	<i>SONET remote cluster controller number.</i> When the entry in field PMTYPE is SRCC, enter data in this refinement. Enter the external number of the SRCC.
	SRCCCKTNO	0 to 47	<i>SONET remote cluster controller circuit number.</i> When the entry in field PMTYPE is SRCC, enter data in this refinement. Enter the P-side port number on the SRCC.

SPECCONN (continued)**Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 5 of 5)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	SRCCCKTTS	1 to 24	<i>SONET remote cluster controller time slot.</i> When the entry in field PMTYPE is SRCC, enter data in this refinement. Enter the time slot (channel) on the DS-1.
	TMSNO	0 to 255	<i>Traffic Operator Position System message switch number.</i> When the entry in field PMTYPE is TMS, enter data in this refinement. Enter the external number of the TMS.
	TMSCKTNO	0 to 19	<i>TOPS message switch circuit number.</i> When the entry in field PMTYPE is TMS, enter data in this refinement. Enter the P-side port number on the TMS.
	TMSCKTTS	1 to 31	<i>Traffic Operator Position System message switch time slot.</i> When the entry in field PMTYPE is TMS, enter data in this refinement. Enter the time slot (channel). Enter 1 to 24 for DS-1. Enter 1 to 15 and 17 to 31 for D30.

SPECCONN (continued)**SCSEL = ISLC**

When the entry in subfield SCSEL is ISLC, enter data in refinements LEN and CHNL. The data entry sequence appears in the following table.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	LEN	see subfields	<i>Line equipment number.</i> This field defines the location of the equipment that connects to a specified telephone line. The field LEN is common to more than 60 tables. The documentation of field LEN appears in a single section to avoid a copy. See section "Common entry field LEN" for a complete description of field LEN and associated subfields. For ISDN lines, field LEN has subfield LTID. For non-ISDN lines, field LEN contains subfields SITE, FRAME, UNIT, DRAWER or LSG, SHELF, SLOT, and CIRCUIT.
	CHNL	B1, B2, or D	<i>Channel.</i> Enter the ISLC channel. Entries out of the specified range for this field are incorrect.

SPECCONN (continued)

SCSEL = RCUL

When the entry in subfield SCSEL is RCUL, enter data in refinements LEN, TCINFO, ATTEN, and FXBCGA. The data entry sequence appears in the following table:

Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 1 of 3)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	LEN	see subfields	<i>Line equipment number.</i> This field defines the location of the equipment that connects to a specified telephone line. The field LEN is common to more than 60 tables. The documentation of field LEN appears in a single section to avoid duplication. See section "Common entry field LEN" for a complete description of field LEN and associated subfields. For ISDN lines, field LEN has subfield LTID. For non-ISDN lines, field LEN has subfields SITE, FRAME, UNIT, DRAWER or LSG, SHELF, SLOT, and CIRCUIT.
	TCINFO	see subfield	<i>Trunk conditioning information.</i> This field has subfield CGAMODE.

SPECCONN (continued)**Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 2 of 3)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	CGAMODE	DT, FT, OP, VN, or VT	<i>Carrier group alarm mode.</i> Enter the type of trunk conditioning applied to each channel. Enter DT for dataport transparent. The transmission of a multiplexer out-of-synchronization (MUX-OOS) pulse code modulation (PCM) pattern (00011010) occurs. The transmission of A- or B-bits does not occur. The refinements do not require datafill. Enter FT for full transparent. The application of trunk conditioning does not occur. The transmission of incoming PCM pattern occurs. The use of A- or B-bits does not occur. The refinements do not require datafill. Enter OP for optional. Operating company personnel supply a PCM pattern in hexadecimal. The use of A- or B-bits does not occur. Enter data in refinement TPCPM. Enter VN for voice nontransparent. The transmission of idle PCM (01111111) occurs. Operating company personnel specify the A- and B-bits transmitted in refinement TCSIG. Enter VT for voice transparent. The transmission of idle PCM occurs. The transmission of A- or B-bits does not occur. The refinements do not require datafill.
	TPCPM	00 to FF	<i>Trunk conditioning pulse code modulation pattern.</i> When the entry in subfield CGAMODE is OP, enter data in this refinement. Enter a two-digit hexadecimal value in use for trunk conditioning.

SPECCONN (continued)**Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 3 of 3)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	TCSIG	0000 to 1111 (binary)	<i>Trunk conditioning signaling bits.</i> When the entry in subfield CGAMODE is VN, enter data in this refinement. Enter four signaling bits. The first two bits, A1 and B1, are the A- and B-bits that the system transmits for the first 2.5 s. The second two bits are A2 and B2. These bits are the A- and B-bits that the system transmits for the duration of the failure.
	ATTEN	0 to 7	<i>Attenuation.</i> Enter the amount of receive loss in decibels that the foreign exchange inserts with battery reversal (FXB) card. You can enter any value for special services modules (SSM) channel units. The system sets the field to 0.
	FXBCGA	ON or OFF	<i>Foreign exchange with battery carrier group alarm.</i> Enter ON when the remote carrier urban (RCU) to subscriber side supervisory signaling is on hook. Enter OFF. You can enter any value for SSM channel units. The system sets the field to ON.

SCSEL = ST

When the entry in subfield SCSEL is ST, enter data in refinement STNO. The data entry sequence appears in the following table:

Field descriptions for conditional datafill

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	STNO	0 to 1023	<i>Signaling terminal number.</i> Enter the signaling terminal number from table STINV.

SPECCONN (continued)**SCSEL = ILDCHNL**

When the entry in subfield SCSEL is ILDCHNL, enter data in refinements SITE, FRAME, UNIT, DRAWER_NO, and BD_CHNL. The data entry sequence appears in the following table.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	SITE	4 chars	<i>The site of the LCM.</i> Enter the site of the LCM.
	FRAME	0 to 511	<i>The site of the LCM frame.</i> Enter the frame of the LCM.
	UNIT	0, 1	<i>The unit of the LCM.</i> Enter the unit of the LCM.
	DRAWER_NO	2 to 19	<i>The ILDR drawer number.</i> Enter the ILDR drawer number. You must enter an even drawer number.
	BD_CHNL	BD1, BD2	<i>The Bd channel.</i> Enter the requested Bd channel.

SCSEL = XSGCHNL

When the entry in subfield SCSEL is XSGCHNL, enter data in refinements XSGNO and CHNL. The data entry sequence appears in the following table.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	XSGNO	0 to 749	<i>X.25/X.75 services user group.</i> Enter the X.25/X.75 services user group (XSG) number. The XSG number must correspond to an XSG in table XSGDEF.
	CHNL	1 to 31 or \$	<i>Channel.</i> Enter a channel number to identify one of 32 available channels in the XSG. Enter \$ to allow table SPECCONN to select a channel from the pool of free channels in the XSG.

SPECCONN (continued)

ENDPOINT2

Datafill for the second endpoint is identical to the datafill for the first endpoint.
The datafill appears in the following table.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
ENDPT2		see subfield	<i>Endpoint2.</i> This field is the identifier of the second endpoint of the connection. This field contains subfield SCSEL. Repeat the data entry for subfield SCSEL under field ENDPT1. A description of this procedure appears in the first table in this document. When data entry is complete for endpoint 2, go to field CONTYPE in the next table in Section "ENDPT1 and ENDPT2"..

SPECCONN (continued)**ENDPT1 and ENDPT2**

For the two endpoints, enter fields data in CONTYPE and STATUS. The data entry sequence appears in the following table:

Field descriptions for conditional datafill

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
CONTYPE		CAB, CON, or PEND	<i>Connection type.</i> Enter the connection type. Enter CAB for A-bit and B-bit signaling connected. Enter CON for connected. Enter PEND for pending. Entries out of the specified range for this field is not correct.
STATUS		ACTIVE INACTIVE MTC NOINTEG or PMBUSY	<i>Connection status.</i> Enter the status of the connection. Enter ACTIVE to indicate the physical establishment of the connection. Enter ACTIVE to indicate that the system finds integrity and performs continuous integrity checks. You cannot enter the other four status values. These values indicate the actual status of the connection, as follows: • INACTIVE indicates that the connection is not set up • MTC indicates that the connection is broken and that maintenance uses the connection • NOINTEG indicates that the connection physically, and the system cannot find integrity or loses integrity. This value indicates that the two XPMs are in service. • PMBUSY indicates that the connection is peripheral busy

Datafill example

Sample datafill for table SPECCONN appears in the following example.

A pair of endpoints for a special service hairpin connection appears in the example. The first endpoint is an RCU line that has a LEN of RCU0 01 2 2 0.

SPECCONN (continued)

The prompt for the first endpoint is SCSEL. The prompt for the LEN of RCU0 01 2 2 0 is LEN. Voice nontransparent trunk conditioning occurs when one of the endpoints of this special-service hairpin connection goes out of service. The pattern sent is 10 for the duration of the failure. The attenuation that the card inserts is 0. The card supplies on-hook supervisory signaling toward the subscriber side when a special service connection failure occurs.

The second endpoint is a channel on a DS-1 link. The associated PM is SMU. The prompt for the second endpoint is SCSEL. The SMU connects to the link with port 2. Voice nontransparent trunk conditioning occurs when an endpoint goes out of service. In this condition, the A-bit and B-bit pattern is 00 for the first 2.5 s and 10 for the duration of the failure. The special service hairpin connection occurs with A- and B-bits. Field STATUS indicates that the connection is active.

MAP example for table SPECCONN

ENDPT1										ENDPT2		CONTYPE	STATUS
RCUL	RCU0	01	2	00	00	VN	1010	0	ON	DS0T SMU2 3 2 17 VN		0010 CAB	ACTIVE

Table history
NA008

Removed paragraph about BITS from table 5 subfield RCC2CKTNO. Table SPECCONN has been updated for the NA0011 release of this document. This update was made in response to a Problem Resolution System (PRS) request for the NA008 timeframe.

NA007

Entry ILDCHNL was added to subfield SCSEL. Table 9 was added in NA007. Table 9 contains the datafill for entry ILDCHNL.

NA004

The following changes were made to table LTCINV:

- A sentence was added to the description for field PMTYPE, subfield DEQCKTNO. This sentence states that table SPECCONN interacts with table SYLNKINV. This sentence verifies that P-side RCC2 DS-1 links 0

SPECCONN (continued)

or 8 are not defined as BITS synchronized links before the definition of the links as special connections

- References was removed to IAC, RCCI, and PRCC PM types that the system does not support now

CSP02

A sentence was added that a restart is not a requirement to increase table size. An entry for table SPECCONN is not a requirement in table DATASIZE.

BCS36

Entry ARCC was added to field PMTYPE for selector D30 in BCS36.

Additional information

This section provides information on possible error messages for TMS and ISDN during the data entry of table SPECCONN.

Error messages for TMS endpoint connections

The system can generate the following error messages when some of the previous conditions occur:

VOICE CIRCUITS MAY NOT BE CONNECTED TO DATA CIRCUITS

When an attempt occurs to use TMS endpoints and the TMS package is not available, the following message appears:

TMS IS NOT INCLUDED IN THE LOAD.

When an attempt occurs to use a DS-0 channel that is not entered in table TPCINV or TMSPSDEV, the following message appears:

TMS DS-1 CHANNELS USED IN SPECCONN MUST BE DATAFILLED IN TPCINV OR TMSPSDEV.

When an attempt occurs to specify a D-channel handler (DCH) channel that is nailed up, the following message appears:

TDC CHANNEL IS THE END POINT OF AN EXISTING SPECIAL CONNECTION

When an attempt occurs to delete a connection that is not present, the following message appears:

TDC IS NOT PART OF A SPECIAL CONNECTION

An attempt can occur to nail up a connection that uses a device that is different from the device that table TDCDEF specifies. This specification is for the

SPECCONN (continued)

given port and channel. When this attempt occurs, the following message appears:

```
CANNOT NAIL UP CONNECTIONS BETWEEN ENDPT1 AND ENDPT2.    DEVICE
IN TABLE TDCDEF IS <device>.                                DEVICE IN
<TPCINV OR TMSPSDEV> IS <device>.
```

The addition of other error messages make sure that the two endpoints of a special connection have compatible functions. When the endpoint functions are not compatible, the following message appears:

```
THE ENDPOINTS HAVE INCOMPATIBLE FCNS.
```

One endpoint can be tandem and the other endpoint does not have the opposite signal mode. For example, station or office. When this event occurs, the following message appears:

```
TANDEM SIGMODE DOES NOT MATCH OTHER ENDPOINTS FCN OR BOTH
ENDPOINTS HAVE THE SAME TYPE TANDEM SIGMODE.
```

Error messages for ISDN

The RCCI appears in the range of possible values in table SPECCONN. Table control software rejects data entry attempts that reference RCCI. The purpose of this condition is to enter RCCI when data entry of special connection endpoints in table SPECCONN occurs.

The system can generate the following error messages when some of the previous conditions occur:

```
CANNOT SEIZE LINE, LEN
```

```
DS-1 MUST BE PROPERLY CONFIGURED IN TABLE IACPSINV
```

```
DS-1 MUST BE PROPERLY CONFIGURED
```

```
DS-1 TERMINATES ON A REMOTE PERIPHERAL
```

```
DS-0 NOT ON AN EQUIPPED DS-1
```

```
ENDPOINTS MUST BE CONFIGURED ON THE SAME IAC
```

```
ENDPOINT MUST NOT BE A PART OF AN EXISTING SPECIAL CONNECTION
```

```
ENDPOINT MUST BE ON A RCU
```

```
INVALID CONNECTION TYPE
```

```
INVALID XPM TYPE
```

```
INVALID LEN
```

SPECCONN (continued)

LIKE FXB LINES MAY NOT BE CONNECTED TO EACH OTHER
 LINE CANNOT HAVE A DN ASSIGNED
 LINE ALREADY USED IN A SPECIAL CONNECTION
 LINE MUST BE A SPECIAL SERVICES CIRCUIT
 LINE MUST BE DATAFILLED IN TABLE LNINV
 LEN MUST BE DATAFILLED IN TABLE LNINV
 LINE MUST BE AN ISDN LINE
 PORT AND CHANNEL ALREADY USED IN SPECIAL CONNECTION
 RETURN TO SERVICE FAILED, LEN
 SOFTWARE ERROR, CONSULT LOGS
 SSM DPX CIRCUITS MAY ONLY BE CONNECTED TO DSOT ENDPOINTS
 ST MUST BE PROPERLY CONFIGURED IN TABLE IACPSINV
 ST MUST BE DATAFILLED IN TABLE STINV
 THE ENDPOINT TYPES (SCSEL) ARE INCOMPATIBLE
 THE IAC MUST BE DATAFILLED IN TABLE IACINV
 THE SAME LEN CANNOT BE USED FOR BOTH ENDPOINTS
 THE SAME PORT AND CHANNEL CANNOT BE USED FOR BOTH ENDPOINTS

When an attempt occurs to specify a DCH channel that is not a time division controller (TDC)-type channel in table ISGDEF occurs, the following message appears:

DCH <dchno> CHANNEL <chnl> IS NOT A TDC CHANNEL IS ISGDEF.

When an attempt occurs to delete a connection on a DCH channel that is not manual busy or offline, the following message appears:

CHANNEL MUST BE SET MANUAL BUSY OR OFFLINE

You cannot use command CHANGE to perform the following:

- change an endpoint
 To change an endpoint requires the deletion of the associated tuple followed by the addition of the tuple with the required data.
- change field STATUS
- change the connection type when field STATUS = MTC

SPECCONN (end)

You cannot use command DELETE when field STATUS = MTC.

NO CHANGE TO SPECCONN TUPLE IS ALLOWED DURING RECONFIGURATION OF LCME/LCMI #

You cannot add, change or delete a tuple that involves a B-channel. This B-channel can be of an enhanced line concentrating module (LCME)/ISDN line concentrating module (LCMI) under reconfiguration. Perform an attempt after the reconfiguration is complete.

The reconfiguration of links with ISDN special connections can occur while the XPM remains in service. The XPMs that this reconfiguration supports are the LTC, LGC, DTC, DTCL, ISDN LTC, and ISDN LGC.

An assignment of a B2-channel to the last card in an ISDN U-line card (ISLC) can occur. When this event occurs, the B2-channel is an ISDN line. The following error message appears:

ONLY THE B1-CHANNEL CAN BE ASSIGNED ON THE LAST CARD IN THE LINE CARD CARRIER.

When you enter a DS-1 selector on an SMU without the ISP option provisioned, the following error message appears:

ONLY ISDN CAPABLE SMUS SUPPORT DS-1 ENDPOINTS

SPINFO

Table name

Service Provider Information

Functional description

Table SPINFO contains information on each service provider.

The In-session Activation (ISA) service uses table SPINFO to route the call to alternate service providers (ASP).

The Access to Messaging (AMSG) service uses table SPINFO to support alternate messaging service providers for the ASP option.

The Automatic Recall with Name (ARN) service uses table SPINFO to support ARN information for each service provider.

The Talking Call Waiting (TCW) feature using table SPINFO to store the service provider specific information. Multiple tuples can be defined and used by TCW as long as the service provider's name is different. A primary tuple should be defined by default.

The Who's Calling (WC) feature uses table SPINFO to store information specific to service providers. Define multiple ASP tuples for the WC service when using different service provider names. Always define one tuple as the default value.

Datafill sequence and implications

Table SPINFO must be datafilled before the following tables:

- IBNFEAT
- KSETFEAT

Table SPINFO must be datafilled after the following tables:

- CLLI
- ANNS
- ANNMEMS
- DRAMTRK
- DRMUSERS
- OCCNAME
- ISAMENU

SPINFO (continued)**Table size**

0 through 255 tuples

Datafill

The following table lists the ISA datafill for table SPINFO.

Field descriptions for ISA in table SPINFO (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Subfield	Entry	Explanation and action
SPINFKEY		see subfields	Service provider key. This field consists of subfields PROVNAME and SERVNAME.
	PROVNAME	1-16 alphanumeric characters, PRIMARY, or NIL_PROV	Provider name. This field specifies the name of the service provider. A maximum of 255 service providers is allowed. PRIMARY represents the usual provider for the office. Note: Although NIL_PROV appears in the range of values, it cannot be used.
	SERVNAME	ISA	Service name. This field specifies the name of the service offered by the service provider, which in this case is ISA.
DATA		see subfields	Data. This field consists of subfields SERVSEL, ENABLED, CARRIER, and BILLINGDN.
	SERVSEL	1-8 alphanumeric characters	Service selector. This field specifies the name of the service, which in this case is ISA. When set to ISA, fields BSYLOCAL, BSYTOLL, RNALOCAL, RNATOLL, and RNATIMER must be datafilled. Note: The name of the service in this field must be the same as in field SERVNAME.
	ENABLED	Y or N	Enabled. This field indicates whether the service is enabled for the service provider specified in field PROVNAME.
	CARRIER	1-16 alphanumeric characters, or NILC	Carrier. This field specifies the service provider's preferred carrier for toll calls.

SPINFO (continued)**Field descriptions for ISA in table SPINFO (Continued) (Sheet 2 of 2)**

Field	Subfield	Entry	Explanation and action
	BILLNGDN	10-digit directory number, or NILDN	Billing directory number. This field specifies the directory number to which the call is to be charged.
	INTERLAT	Y or N	Inter Local Access and Transport Area. This field allows service on InterLATA calls.
	BSYLOCAL	1-16 alphanumeric characters, or NILMENU	Busy local. This field specifies the menu identifier that corresponds to the announcement to be played when a busy condition is encountered for a local call. When NILMENU is entered, ISA is not invoked.
	BSYTOLL	1-16 alphanumeric characters, or NILMENU	Busy toll. This field specifies the menu identifier that corresponds to the announcement to be played when a busy condition is encountered for a toll call. When NILMENU is entered, ISA is not invoked.
	RNALocal	1-16 alphanumeric characters, or NILMENU	Ring/no answer local. This field specifies the menu identifier that corresponds to the announcement to be played when an RNA condition is encountered for a local call. When NILMENU is entered, ISA is not invoked.
	RNATOLL	1-16 alphanumeric characters, or NILMENU	Ring/no answer toll. This field specifies the menu identifier that corresponds to the announcement to be played when an RNA condition is encountered for a toll call. When NILMENU is entered, ISA is not invoked.
	RNATIMER	12-72	Ring/no answer timer. This field specifies the number of seconds before the ISA announcement is started when an RNA condition is encountered. Note: This field only appears when the value in either RNALocal or RNATOLL is other than NILMENU.

SPINFO (continued)**Datafill**

The following table lists the TCW datafill for table SPINFO.

Field descriptions for TCW in table SPINFO (Sheet 1 of 3)

Field	Subfield	Entry	Explanation and action
SPINFKEY		see subfields	Service provider key. This field consists of subfields PROVNAME and SERVNAME.
	PROVNAME	1-16 alphanumeric characters, PRIMARY	Provider name. This field specifies the name of the service provider for the TCW service. A maximum of 255 service providers is allowed. When no ASP is assigned to a line, the value should be set to PRIMARY.
	SERVNAME	TCW	Service name. This field specifies the name of the service offered by the service provider, which in this case is TCW.
DATA		see subfields	Data. This field consists of subfields SERVSEL, ENABLED, CARRIER, and BILLINGDN, BILLING, REGULAR, SDNRING1, SDNRING2, SDNRING3, LDS, DRCW, SCWID, T1, znc T2.
	SERVSEL	TCW	Service selector. This field specifies the name of the service, which in this case is TCW. Note: The name of the service in this field must be the same as in field SERVNAME.
	ENABLED	Y or N	Enabled. This field indicates whether the service is enabled for the service provider specified in field PROVNAME. To enable TCW, enter Y.
	CARRIER	1-16 alphanumeric characters, or NILC	Carrier. This field specifies the service provider's preferred carrier for toll calls. Valid entries appear in table OCCNAME, or enter NILC for no carrier.
	BILLNGDN	10-digit directory number, or NILDN	Billing directory number. This field specifies the directory number to which the call is to be charged, or enter NILDN for no DN..

SPINFO (continued)**Field descriptions for TCW in table SPINFO (Continued) (Sheet 2 of 3)**

Field	Subfield	Entry	Explanation and action
	BILLING	Y or N	Billing. This field controls the billing on calls placed to the SN. Regular billing will be generated. Note: It is recommended to datafill a charge DN even if Billing is set to N. If Billing is set to Y, no TRA billing records will be generated on calls to the SN.
	REGULAR	4- to 30-digit DN or \$	Regular. This field contains the DN to route to the SN to provide regular CWT tone. For a regular CWT tone, enter a 4- to 30-digit DN, otherwise enter \$.
	SDNRING1	4- to 30-digit DN or \$	Secondary directory number 1. This field contains the DN to route to the SN to provide enhanced CWT tone 1. For an enhanced CWT tone 1, enter a 4- to 30-digit DN, otherwise enter \$.
	SDNRING2	4- to 30-digit DN or \$	Secondary directory number 2. This field contains the DN to route to the SN to provide enhanced CWT tone 2. For an enhanced CWT tone 2, enter a 4- to 30-digit DN, otherwise enter \$.
	SDNRING3	4- to 30-digit DN or \$	Secondary directory number 3. This field contains the DN to route to the SN to provide enhanced CWT tone 3. For an enhanced CWT tone 3, enter a 4- to 30-digit DN, otherwise enter \$.
	LDS	4- to 30-digit DN or \$	Long distance signal. This field contains the DN to route to the SN to provide the long distanced signal tone. To provide the LDS signal, enter a 4- to 30-digit DN, otherwise enter \$.

SPINFO (continued)**Field descriptions for TCW in table SPINFO (Continued) (Sheet 3 of 3)**

Field	Subfield	Entry	Explanation and action
	DRCW	4- to 30-digit DN or \$	Distinctive ringing call waiting. This field contains the DN to route to the SN to provide the distinctive ringing CWT tone.. To provide the DRCW tone, enter a 4- to 30-digit DN, otherwise enter \$.
	SCWID	4- to 30-digit DN or \$	Spontaneous call waiting identification. This field contains the DN to route to the SN to provide the audible name without any CWT tone. To provide the audible name, enter a 4- to 30-digit DN, otherwise enter \$.
	T1	Integer from 1 to 10	Timer 1. This field contains the time-out value for the T1 timer in seconds. To provide the time-out value, enter an integer from 1 to 10.
	T2	Integer from 1 to 10	Timer 2. This field contains the time-out value for the T2 timer in seconds. To provide the time-out value, enter an integer from 1 to 10.

Datafill

The following table lists the AMSG datafill for table SPINFO.

Field descriptions for AMSG in table SPINFO (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Subfield	Entry	Explanation and action
SPINFKEY		see subfields	Service provider key. This field consists of subfields PROVNAME and SERVNAME.
	PROVNAME	1-16 alphanumeric characters, PRIMARY, or NIL_PROV	Provider name. This field specifies the name of the service provider. A maximum of 255 service providers is allowed. PRIMARY represents the usual provider for the office.
	SERVNAME	AMSG	Service name. This field specifies the name of the service offered by the service provider.

SPINFO (continued)**Field descriptions for AMMSG in table SPINFO (Continued) (Sheet 2 of 2)**

Field	Subfield	Entry	Explanation and action
DATA		see subfields	The AMMSG service supports alternate messaging service providers. Data. This field consists of subfields SERVSEL, ENABLED, CARRIER, and BILLNGDN.
	SERVSEL	1-8 alphanumeric characters	Service selector. This field specifies the name of the service. Datafill fields BILLNGDN, INTERLAT, SDSRNA, and SDSBSY.
	ENABLED	Y	Enabled. This field indicates whether the service is enabled for the service provider specified in field PROVNAME.
	CARRIER	1-16 alphanumeric characters, or NILC	Carrier. This field specifies the service provider's preferred carrier for toll calls.
	BILLNGDN	10-digit directory number, or NILDN	Billing directory number. This field specifies the directory number to charge the call.
	INTERLAT	Y or N	Inter Local Access and Transport Area. This field allows service on InterLATA calls.
	SDSRNA	Y or N	Special Delivery Service (SDS) ring/no answer. This field indicates if the service provider has access to messaging for ring/no answer.
	SDSBSY	Y or N	Special Delivery Service (SDS) busy. This field indicates if the service provider has access to messaging for busy condition.

SPINFO (continued)**Datafill for table SPINFO-SDSRNA enabled**

Datafill subfields if subfield SDSRNA entry is yes.

Field descriptions for SDSRNA enabled in table SPINFO

Field	Subfield	Entry	Explanation and action
	MSGACKKEY	1-9	Message acceptance key. This field specifies the key that end users press to accept access to messaging service on the ring/no answer condition. Note: If an end user selects a value of "1", a warning message indicates that this value accepts service offering when using a hookswitch to hang up a call.
	RNATIMER	0-127	Ring/no answer timer. This subfield specifies the number of seconds before ringing/no answer calls receive the announcement, offering access to messaging service.
	MSGANNC	see subfields	Message announcement. This subfield identifies the announcement that offers access to messaging service using the announcement's CLLI code from table CLLI.
	STND	CLLI	This subfield specifies the CLLI for custom announcements. Datafill CLLI in table ANNMEMS.
	CUSTOM	ANNCLLI	This subfield specifies the CLLI for custom announcements. Datafill CLLI in table DRMUSERS.
		ANNID	This subfield specifies which custom announcement to play corresponding to CLLI.
	INTERRNA	A DN with 7, 10 or up to 30 digits	InterLATA ring/no answer. This subfield specifies the message routing DN for interLATA ring/no answer calls.
	INTRARNA	A DN with 7, 10 or up to 30 digits	IntraLATA ring/no answer. This subfield specifies the message routing DN for intraLATA ringing/no answer calls.

SPINFO (continued)**Datafill for table SPINFO-SDSBSY enabled**

Datafill subfields if subfield SDSBSY is Y.

Field descriptions for SDSBSY enabled in table SPINFO (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Subfield	Entry	Explanation and action
	MSGACKKEY	1-9	Message announcement key. This field specifies the key that end users press to accept access to messaging service on the ring/no answer condition. Note: This field only appears when the value in either RNALOCAL or RNATOLL is other than NILMENU.
	MSGANNC	see refinements	Message announcement. This subfield identifies the announcement that offers access to messaging service using the announcement's CLLI code from table CLLI.
	STND	CLLI	This subfield specifies the CLLI for custom announcements. Datafill CLLI in table ANNMEMS.
	CUSTOM	ANNCLLI	This subfield specifies the CLLI for custom announcements. Datafill CLLI in table DRMUSERS.
		ANNID	This subfield specifies which custom announcement to play corresponding to CLLI.
	INTERBSY	A DN with 7, 10, or up to 30 digits	InterLATA busy. This subfield specifies the Access to Messaging routing DN for interLATA busy calls.
	INTRABSY	A DN with 7, 10, or up to 30 digits	IntraLATA busy. This subfield specifies the Access to Messaging routing DN for intraLATA busy calls.
	ACBMSGAN	see refinements	Automatic Call Back message announcement. This subfield identifies the announcement that offers a choice of access to messaging service or access to ACB service using the announcement's CLLI code from table CLLI.
	STND	CLLI	This subfield specifies the CLLI for custom announcements. Datafill CLLI in table ANNMEMS

SPINFO (continued)**Field descriptions for SDSBSY enabled in table SPINFO (Continued) (Sheet 2 of 2)**

Field	Subfield	Entry	Explanation and action
	CUSTOM	ANNCLLI	This subfield specifies the CLLI for custom announcements. Datafill CLLI in table DRMUSERS.
		ANNID	This refinement specifies which custom announcement to play corresponding to CLLI.
	NIL		There are no additional refinements for the NIL selector value.

Datafill

The following table lists the ARN datafill for table SPINFO.

Field descriptions of ARN in table SPINFO (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Subfield	Entry	Explanation and action
SPINFKEY		see subfields	Service provider key. This field consists of subfields PROVNAME and SERVNAME.
	PROVNAME	1-16 alphanumeric characters, PRIMARY, NIL_PROV	Provider name. This field specifies the name of the service provider. A maximum of 255 service providers is allowed. PRIMARY represents the usual provider for the office.
	SERVNAME	ARN	Service name. This field specifies the name of the service offered by the service provider. The ARN service supports ARN information for each service provider.
DATA		see subfields	Data. This field consists of subfields SERVSEL, BILLING, SNDN, SNT1, and SNT2.
	SERVSEL	ARN	Service selector. This field specifies the name of the service. Datafill fields BILLING, SNDN, SNT1, and SNT2.
	BILLING	boolean	Billing. This field controls the billing on the calls placed to the service node (SN).

SPINFO (continued)**Field descriptions of ARN in table SPINFO (Continued) (Sheet 2 of 2)**

Field	Subfield	Entry	Explanation and action
	SNDN	4 to 30 digits	Service node directory number. This field contains the DN to route the SN to provide the regular call waiting (CWT) tone.
	SNT1	integer from 1 to 10	Service node timer 1. This field contains the time-out value for the T1 timer (in seconds).
	SNT2	integer from 10 to 100	Service node timer 2. This field contains the time-out value for the T2 timer (in tenths of seconds).

Datafill

The following table lists the WC datafill for table SPINFO.

Field descriptions of WC in table SPINFO (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Subfield	Entry	Explanation and action
SPINFKEY DATA	PROVNAME	1–16 alphanumeric characters, PRIMARY	This field indicates the name of the provider for the WC service. PRIMARY represents the usual provider for the office.
	SERVNAME	WC	This field identifies the name of the service offered by the service provider.
	SERVSEL	WC	This field is identical to the SERVNAME.
	ENABLED	Y,N	This field indicates whether the service is enabled or disabled for the service provider identified in field PROVNAME.
	CARRIER	1–16 alphanumeric characters, or NILC	This field identifies the service provider's preferred carrier for the calls placed to the service node (SN). Valid entries appear in table OCCNAME, or enter NILC for no carrier.
	BILLINGDN	10-digit DN, or NILDN	This field identifies the DN to bill charges for calls placed to the SN. Enter NILDN to bill charges to the WC subscriber.
	BILLING	Y or N	This field determines if a call to an SN generates a billing record.

SPINFO (continued)**Field descriptions of WC in table SPINFO (Continued) (Sheet 2 of 2)**

Field	Subfield	Entry	Explanation and action
	SNDN1	4 to 30 digits DN	Service node directory number. This field contains the DN to route to the SN when the WC subscriber does not have voice messaging on the line.
	SNDN2	4 to 30 digits DN	Service node directory number. This field contains the DN to route to the SN when the WC subscriber has voice mail on the line.
	T1	integer from 1 to 10	This field contains the time-out value for the T1 timer in seconds.
	T2	integer from 10 to 50	This field contains the time-out value for the T2 timer in seconds.
	T4	integer from 10 to 50	This field contains the time-out value for the T4 timer in seconds.

Datafill example

The following example shows sample datafill for table SPINFO.

MAP display example for table SPINFO

SPINFKEY	DATA
PROV_1 AMSG	AMSG Y ACARRIER 5197774321 Y N Y
4 STND PROV_1BSYANNC	5197771234 STND PROV_1ACBMSGAN
	PRIMARY ISA
ISA Y UWATS	6136891234 BSY1 NILMENU RNA2 RNA4 12
	PROV_A ISA
ISA Y NILC NILDN	BSY1 NILMENU RNA2 NILMENU 30

The following example shows sample datafill for table SPINFO with TCW service.

SPINFO (continued)**MAP display example for table SPINFO with TCW service**

SPINFKEY	DATA
PRIMARY TCW TCW Y UNT2 6137235166 Y 7235222 7235544 7235545 7235546 7235547 7235549 10 100	
PROV1 TCW TCW Y NILSC NILDN N 18195225656 18195225657 18195225657 \$ \$ \$ 4 50	

The following example shows sample datafill for table SPINFO with ARN service.

MAP display example for table SPINFO with ARN service

SPINFKEY	DATA
PRIMARY ARN ARN Y NILC NILDN N 51462155555 2 25	
SP1 ARN ARN Y NILC NILDN Y 5146211234 2 25	

The following example shows datafill for table SPINFO with WC service.

MAP display example for table SPINFO with WC service

SPINFKEY	DATA
PRIMARY WC WC Y NILC NILDN N 91234567 91234568 5 40 40	
SP00001 WC WC Y NILC NILDN N 91236321 91238321 5 40 40	

SPINFO (end)

Table history

NA013

This release affects table SPINFO in the following ways:

- Added WC datafill.
- The common fields SERVNAME and SERVSEL accept WC as a value.
- Added subfields BILLING, SNDN1, SNDN2, T1, T2, and T4, which contain WC service provider information.

NA012

This release affects table SPINFO in the following ways:

- The common fields SERVNAME and SERVSEL accept ARN as a value.
- Added subfields BILLING, SNDN, SNT1, and SNT2, which contain ARN service provider information.
- Information for TCW service added.

NA010

This release affects table SPINFO in the following ways:

- Added AMSG datafill.
- Added conditional datafill for refinements SDSBSY and SDSRNA enabled.

NA006

Table SPINFO was created.

SPLANILN

Table name

Special Automatic Number Identification Line Table

Functional description

Table SPLANILN contains the directory numbers (DN) of coin, hotel, coinless public, and restricted coin lines, and identifies these line types to the non-Traffic Operator Position System (TOPS) local access and transport area (LATA) Equal Access System (LEAS). This table is accessed when a non-equal access end office (non-EAEO) cannot provide the correct automatic number identification (ANI) information digit to LEAS when routing calls originating on these lines.

Table SPLANILN is indexed when field SPLOOKUP of table TRKGRP for super centralized automatic message accounting (CAMA) trunks is set to Y (yes). The ten-digit DN of the originating line is the key into this table. If a tuple is found in table SPLANILN for that originating DN, the call is marked as COIN for a coin line, HOT for a hotel line, RSP for a restricted coinless public line, and RSPCO for a restricted coin line. From this identification, the call is routed as if LEAS had received the correct ANI digit from the non-EAEO.

For related information, refer to table DNPIC.

Datafill sequence and implications

There is no requirement to datafill other tables prior to table SPLANILN.

Table size

0 to 100 000 tuples

A digilator is used to implement table SPLANILN. This structure can require 2 to 100 words of storage for each tuple; however, the average storage requirement is 2 words for each tuple.

SPLANILN (continued)**Datafill**

The following table lists datafill for table SPLANILN.

Field descriptions

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
DNKEY		see subfield	<i>Directory number</i> This field consists of subfield DIGILATOR_KEY.
	DIGILATOR_KEY	0 to 9 (2 tables of 3 digits and 2 tables of 2 digits)	<i>Directory number</i> Enter the value for the directory number (DN), which consists of four parts, equaling ten digits: a three-digit numbering plan area (NPA) code; a three-digit NXX code (station code); and two 2-digit XX codes (line number).
LINEINFO		COIN HOT NOSPLANIL NRSP or RSPCO	<i>Line information</i> Enter the appropriate line corresponding to the DN of the originating line as follows: • COIN for coin line • HOT for hotel line • NOSPLANILN for no special automatic number identification line • RSP for restricted coinless public line • RSPCO for restricted coin line

Datafill example

The following example shows sample datafill for table SPLANILN.

SPLANILN (end)

MAP display example for table SPLANILN

DNKEY	LINEINFO
6132281189	COIN
6132288450	HOT
6132456566	COIN
6138411111	RSP
6138419999	RSPCO
6132284578	NOSPLANILN

Table history**BCS36**

Option NOSPLANILN was added to field LINEINFO.

SPMCHAST

Table name

SPM Messaging Channel Assignment (SPMCHAST)

Functional description

In the DMS-Spectrum Peripheral Module (SPM), the mapping between C-side and P-side channels are made dynamically. This ability is supported in the common equipment module (CEM) hardware by an internal time switch. In addition, mapping between C-side and P-side channels is not necessarily one-to-one. For example, some C-side channels are used for messaging between the DMS-Bus and the SPM without tying up any P-side channels.

To take advantage of this, a dynamic mapping table is maintained by the channel manager to make efficient use of the channels available. Table SPMCHAST is queried to find the next available channel, then updated when a channel is reserved or freed.

Table SPMCHAST keeps track of current DS0 channels being used for messaging in the SPM. It is implemented as a data table to be dumped and restored on the inactive side as part of the dump and restore process.

When SPM table control is restored on the inactive side, this messaging channel mapping table provides SPM table control with the channels being assigned for messaging. This is required to ensure that identical channels are allocated on the inactive side in preparation for the NORESTART SWACT.

Datafill sequence and implications

There is no requirement to datafill other tables prior to table SPMCHAST. Its datafill is controlled by the SPM link registration agent.

Note: Table SPMCHAST cannot be datafilled by operating company personnel and is not accessible through the table editor.

Table size

Table size is dynamic and depends on the current configuration of the SPM. Each entry takes 6 bytes. There is a maximum of $4 \times N$ entries, where N is the number of SPM nodes (maximum 64). However, a normal configuration usually has only one or two SPM nodes.

Minimum size: $(4 \times 1 \text{ node}) \times 6 \text{ bytes} = 24 \text{ bytes}$

Maximum size: $(4 \times 64 \text{ nodes}) \times 6 \text{ bytes} = 1536 \text{ bytes}$

SPMCHAST (continued)**Field descriptions**

The following table describes field names, subfield names, and valid data ranges for table SPMCHAST.

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
KEY		See subfields	KEY. This field consists of subfields NODE, LINK, and MSG_CHNL. This is the key field to table SPMCHAST.
	NODE	0 to 63	NODE NUMBER. Enter the node number of the SPM node.
	LINK	0 to 97	MESSAGE LINK. Enter the message link number for the node.
	MSG_CHNL	0 to 3	MESSAGE CHANNEL. Enter the message channel number for the node.
START		0-511	START. This field indicates the starting DS-0 channel of the messaging channel. The default value is 0.
BANDWIDT		0-511	BANDWIDTH. This field indicates the number of DS-0 channels in the messaging channel. The default value is 0.
DISTANCE		0-511	DISTANCE. This field indicates the distance between two consecutive DS-0 channels in the messaging channel. The default value is 0.
Note: Table SPMCHAST is indexed by the SPM node, link, and messaging channel number.			

Datafill example

The following example shows sample datafill for table SPMCHAST.

SPMCHAST (end)

	KEY	START	BANDWIDT	DISTANCE	
3	90	0	64	7	64
3	91	0	65	7	64
3	92	0	66	7	64
3	93	0	67	7	64
4	90	0	1	7	64
4	91	0	1	7	64
4	92	0	1	7	64
4	93	0	1	7	64
6	90	0	64	7	64
6	91	0	65	7	64

Table history

SPM01 (CSP09)

Table SPMCHAST was created.

SPMECAN

Table name

SPM Echo Cancellor (SPMECAN)

Functional description

Table SPMECAN is used to provision the DMS-Spectrum Peripheral Module (SPM) echo canceller (ECAN) control parameters.

Datafill sequence and implications

There is no requirement to datafill other tables before table SPMECAN.

A tuple in this table can be referenced by any number of tuples in table TRKSGRP. To delete a tuple from table SPMECAN, there must be no reference to it in table TRKSGRP.

Table size

Table SPMECAN holds a maximum of 256 tuples (0 to 255).

Size of one tuple = 7 bytes

Minimum size of table = 0 Kbytes

Maximum size of table = $256 \times 7 = 1.75$ Kbytes

Field descriptions

The following table describes field names, subfield names, and valid data ranges for table SPMECAN.

(Sheet 1 of 4)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
ECINDEX		0-255	ECHO CANCELLER INDEX. This field is the key.
TONDS		Y or N	TONE DISABLER. The TONDS bit enables or disables the tone disable. Enter Y (default) to disable the echo canceller upon receipt of a valid G.164 or G.165 tone from the near or far end.

SPMECAN (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 4)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
TONMG		Y or N	TONE MESSAGE. Enter Y (default) to send messages to the SPM resource manager every time the echo canceller is disabled by a valid G.164 or G.165 tone or enabled by silence below the specified threshold for ~300ms. Note: AUTON parameter must be set to 1 for the echo canceller to be enabled again after being disabled by the tone.
TONEDMOD		G164 or G165	TONE DISABLER MODE. Enter G164 to use the G.164 tone disabler mode. Enter G165 (default) to use the G.165 tone disabler mode. Note: The only difference between G.164 and G.165 is the additional requirement for G.165. Specifically, the disabling tone must contain phase reversals to be detected.
S56KB		Y or N	SIGNAL 56 KILOBYTES. Enter Y to enable the 56 Kbyte/s mode for tone disabler. The default is N. Note: This mode is used for data transfer. In the switched 56 Kbyte/s traffic mode, the least significant bit (LSB) of every frame is set to 1 for a busy circuit. The echo canceller is initially disabled by the detection of tone and remains disabled as long as an "all 1's" pattern is maintained. Following a violation of "all 1's" pattern, the echo canceller is enabled again when signal energy falls below the specified threshold.
AUTON		Y or N	AUTOMATIC ON. Enter Y (default) to again enable the echo canceller when signal energy falls below a specified threshold.
NLP		Y or N	CENTER CLIPPER. Enter Y (default) to enable the center clipper. The center clipper operates on residual echoes in the absence of near-end speech paths—this improves the ERLE after convergence.

SPMECAN (continued)

(Sheet 3 of 4)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
NSMAT		Y or N	NOISE MATCHING. Enter Y (default) to enable noise matching. This function is active only if NLP is enabled. When the output signal from the echo canceller falls below a specified suppression threshold, it is replaced by white noise at the threshold level.
SOS		Y or N	SOS. Enter Y (default) to allow the ECAN to send SOS messages when the echo canceller cannot achieve the specification within a reasonable amount of time.
TDINC		Y or N	Enter Y (default) to enable the automatic increment of MDLA (maximum tail delay) when convergence cannot be achieved with the current setting. When field TDINC is set to Y, the normal SOS message is not sent when convergence is impossible; the MDLA is incremented to 128 ms. If the MDLA parameter is already 128 ms and convergence is still impossible, an SOS message is sent.
MDLA		16MS, 32MS, 48MS, 64MS, 80MS, 96MS, 112MS, 128MS	MAXIMUM TAIL DELAY. This field sets the maximum tail delay recognized. Echoes with a delay greater than the maximum tail delay are not recognized. The default value is 32MS.
MERL		0DB, 3DB, 6DB	MINIMUM ERL. This field contains the minimum expected ERL (echo return loss). The default value is 6DB.
ACOM		20DB TO 70DB	COMBINED LOSS. This field enables customers to specify the expected limit of Combined Loss on a trunk subgroup basis. When the Combined Loss is less than the value of datafilled ACOM for a call, information on the suspect EC is documented in the SPM660 log The default value is 33DB.

SPMECAN (continued)

(Sheet 4 of 4)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
FAREC		Y or N	FAR END ECHO CANCELLER. Enter Y if an external echo canceller is present at the far end. The default value is N. Note: FAREC and BK2BK fields cannot both be assigned a value of Y at the same time.
BK2BK		Y or N	BACK TO BACK. Enter Y to allow two ECANs to be hooked in back-to-back configuration. The default value is N. Note: FAREC and BK2BK fields cannot both be assigned a value of Y at the same time.
EC_BYTE_1		00-FF	This hex byte #1 applies to a third party echo canceller. By default, it is set to 00.
EC_BYTE_2		00-FF	This hex byte #2 applies to a third party echo canceller. By default, it is set to 00.
EC_BYTE_3		00-FF	This hex byte #3 applies to a third party echo canceller. By default, it is set to 00.
EC_BYTE_4		00-FF	This hex byte #4 applies to a third party echo canceller. By default, it is set to 00.

Datafill example

The following example shows sample datafill for table SPMECAN. Note that most of the fields in the table are of type Boolean.

ECINDEX	TONDS	TONMG	TONEDMOD	S56KB	AUTON	NLP	NSMAT	SOS	TDINC	MDLA	MERL
ACOM	FAREC	BK2BK	EC_BYTE_1	EC_BYTE_2	EC_BYTE_3	EC_BYTE_4					
0	Y	Y	G165	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	128MS	6DB
	33DB	N	N	00	00	00	00	00			
1	Y	Y	G165	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	32MS	6DB
	25DB	N	N	00	00	00	00	00			
10	Y	Y	G164	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	64MS	6DB
	40DB	N	N	00	00	00	00	00			

SPMECAN (end)

Supplementary information**Dump and restore**

If the SPMECAN table is not present on the dump side, but is present on the restore side, it will come up empty on the restore side after the one-night process (ONP). If table SPMECAN is present on both the dump and restore sides prior to ONP, it will be restored before table TRKSGRP.

Inter table dependencies

Inter table dependencies are as follows:

- An index is allowed in table TRKSGRP only if it already exists in table SPMECAN.
- If an index is being used by a trunk in table TRKSGRP, it cannot be deleted from table SPMECAN.
- The FAREC and BK2BK fields cannot both be assigned a value of Y in the same tuple instance.

Table history**SP14 (CSP13/14)**

Changed information on tuple and table size based on SR 60329736.

SP11 (CSP11)

Added ACOM (Combined Loss) field to table SPMECAN.

SPM01 (CSP09)

Table SPMECAN was created.

SPMROUTE

Table name

Service Peripheral Module Routing Table

Functional description

Table SPMROUTE routes service peripheral module (SPM) calls to the correct trunk group that associates with an SPM. This table provides a trunk group from which you can reserve different trunk members. This action allows an SPM to originate calls.

Datafill sequence and meaning

Enter data in table SPMROUTE before you enter data in the following tables.

- EXNDINV
- TRKGRP
- OFRT
- OFR2
- OFR3
- OFR4
- IBNRTE
- IBNRT2
- IBNRT3
- IBNRT4

Table size

0 to 32 tuples

SPMROUTE (continued)**Datafill**

Datafill for table SPMROUTE appears in the following table.

Field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Description
SPMNUM		0 to 31	<i>Service peripheral module number.</i> This field is the key to table SPMROUTE. This field identifies the service peripheral module (SPM) associated with a customer on a terminating call. This action allows the system to present the call to the SPM. This action allows an SPM to associate with voice links. Enter the SPM in table EXNDAPPL before you enter data in this table.
OPTIONS		see subfield	<i>Options.</i> This field specifies the call types allowed over SPM voice links. This field is a vector of a maximum of two multiples of subfield OPTION and refinements. A blank space must separate each entry. If you require less than two multiples, end the list with a \$ (dollar sign).
	OPTION	ORIG or TERM	<i>Call type option.</i> If the call is an originating call, enter ORIG. Enter data in refinement CLLI to specify the trunk group. If the call is a terminating call, enter TERM. Enter data in refinement EXTRTEID to specify the external route identifier.
	CLLI	alphanumeric (1 to 16 characters)	<i>Common language location identifier.</i> If the entry in subfield OPTION is ORIG, enter data in this refinement. Enter a common language location identifier (CLLI) name to specify the trunk group for the originating call. This name must be a correct trunk group identifier from table TRKGRP. You can use each CLLI name one time in table SPMROUTE. A CLLI that you enter for option ORIG must have a trunk group type of ASP.

SPMROUTE (continued)**Field descriptions (Sheet 2 of 2)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Description
	EXTRTEID	see subfield	<i>External route identifier.</i> If the entry in subfield OPTION is TERM, enter data in this refinement. This refinement contains subfield TABID and refinement KEY. This refinement must be a correct route reference indicator.
	TABID	IBNRTE IBNRT2 IBNRT3 IBNRT4 OFRT OFR2 OFR3 or OFR4	<i>Table name.</i> Enter the name of the table to which the system must route the translation. Table names other than the names in the list are not correct entry values.
	KEY	0 to 1023	<i>Key.</i> Enter the route reference index in the specified table to which the system must route the translation.

Datafill example

Sample datafill for table SPMROUTE appears in the following example.

MAP example for table SPMROUTE

SPMNUM		OPTIONS		
1	(ORIG	SPMTTRKS1) (TERM	OFRT	100)\$

Table history**BCS35**

Table SPMROUTE was introduced in BCS35.

Additional information

This section provides additional information about table SPMROUTE.

SPMROUTE (end)

Dump and restore procedures

The normal dump and restore procedure applies for table SPMROUTE.

SPMTIDMP

Table name

SPM Terminal Identification Mapping (SPMTIDMP)

Functional description

To support dynamic mapping between external terminals and DS0 channels in the DMS-Spectrum Peripheral Module (SPM), a terminal mapping table is maintained by the Spectrum central channel manager. Table SPMTIDMP records the current mapping from terminal identifications (TID) to channels on the serial links.

Datafill sequence and implications

There is no requirement to datafill other tables prior to table SPMTIDMP.

Table SPMTIDMP cannot be datafilled by operating company personnel. Its datafill is controlled by the operations, administration, and maintenance (OAM) provisioning software.

Table size

Table size is dynamic and depends on the current configuration of the SPM. Each entry takes 3 bytes. There is a maximum of $N \times K$ entries, where N is the number of SPM nodes (maximum of 64) and K is the maximum number of terminals for each SPM (maximum of 4096 for all nodes in a DMS system).

Although there is a maximum of 64 SPM nodes, a normal configuration usually has only one or two SPM nodes.

Minimum size: 0 byte

Maximum size: $64 \text{ nodes} \times 4096 \text{ terminals} \times 1 = 262144 \text{ bytes}$

For the OC-3 SPM, there are 2016 terminals. Its calculation is as follows:

$2016 \text{ terminals} \times 3 \text{ bytes} = 6048 \text{ bytes per SPM node}$

SPMTIDMP (end)**Field descriptions**

The following table describes field names, subfield names, and valid data ranges for table SPMTIDMP.

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
KEY		See subfields	KEY. This field consists of subfields NODE and TERM_NO. This the key field to table SPMTIDMP.
	NODE	0 to 63	NODE. Enter the number for the SPM node.
	TERM_NO	0 to 4095	TERMINATION NUMBER. Enter the external termination number of the SPM node.
SLINK1		0 to 89	FIRST SERIAL LINK. The default value is 0.
SLINK2		0 to 89	SECOND SERIAL LINK. The default value is 0.
CHANNEL		0 to 255	CHANNEL NUMBER ON BOTH SERIAL LINKS. The default value is 0.

Datafill example

The following example shows sample datafill for table SPMTIDMP.

KEY	SLINK1	SLINK2	CHANNEL
3	1	19	28
3	2	18	27
3	3	20	29
3	4	19	28
3	5	18	27
3	6	20	29
3	7	19	28
3	8	18	27
3	9	20	29
3	10	19	28

Table history**SPM01 (CSP09)**

Table SPMTIDMP was created.

SPMTKMEM

Table name

Service Peripheral Module Trunk Member Table

Functional description

Table SPMTKMEM maps trunk members to identifiers that are compatible with a service peripheral module (SPM). The operating company can configure each SPM with a maximum of 192 ports. Each voice link identifier corresponds to a port number on the SPM. This table includes the SPM number to make sure that the voice link identifier (VLID) is different from all other VLIDs.

Datafill sequence and meaning

Enter data in the following tables after you enter data in table SPMTKMEM.

- EXNDINV
- CLLI
- EXTRKNM

Table size

0 to 6144 tuples

You can determine the maximum size of table SPMTKMEM. To perform this action, multiply the maximum entry value for field SPM by the maximum entry value for field VLID.

Datafill

Datafill for table SPMTKMEM appears in the following table.

Field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Description
SPMTKKEY		see subfields	<i>Table key.</i> This field is the key to table SPMTKMEM. This field contains subfields CLLI and MEMNAME. Table TRKMEM must already contain each key entry in this field.
	CLLI	alphanumeric (1 to 16 characters)	<i>Common language location identifier.</i> Enter the common language location identifier (CLLI) for the required trunk group. Enter this CLLI in table TRKGRP for group type ASP.

SPMTKMEM (end)**Field descriptions (Sheet 2 of 2)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Description
SPMNUM	MEMNAME	numeric (0 to 9999)	<i>Trunk member name.</i> Enter an external trunk group member number.
		numeric (0 to 31)	<i>Service peripheral module number.</i> Enter a numeric value to specify the SPM that connects to this trunk member. Table EXNDINV must already contain this SPM number.
VLID		numeric (1 to 192)	<i>Voice link identifier.</i> Enter an SPM voice link number or port to which the trunk member maps.

Datafill example

Sample datafill for table SPMTKMEM appears in the following table.

MAP example for table SPMTKMEM

SPMTKKEY SPMNUM VLID			
COVMGRP1	1	10	191
COVMGRP2	2	10	190

Table history**BCS36**

Field EXTRKNM was changed to field MEMNAME in BCS36.

BCS35

Table SPMTKMEM was introduced in BCS35.

Additional information

This section provides additional information related to table SPMTKMEM.

Dump and restore procedures

The standard dump and restore procedure applies for this table.

SRASCRN

Table name

Suppressed Ringing Access Screening (SRASCRN)

Functional description

The SRA feature introduces table SRASCRN. This table contains additional security screening information that the SRA feature uses. Each SRA routing DN tuple in table DNROUTE can have indices to this table and several SRA routing DN tuples can use the same screening lists datafilled in table SRASCRN.

Table DNROUTE and SRASCRN are inter-dependent, therefore a tuple in table SRASCRN can only be deleted if there is no reference to this tuple in table DNROUTE.

Datafill sequence and implications

Table SRASCRN must be datafilled before table DNROUTE when SRA DNROUTE tuples reference SRASCRN tuple. If table SRASCRN references customer groups then it must be datafilled after table CUSTENG.

Table size

The minimum size of table SRASCRN is 0 tuples and the maximum size is 255 tuples (1 tuple = 82 bytes). No CCrestart type is required in order to increase size.

Datafill

Each tuple in table SRASCRN can hold up to either 10 DNs, 10 BGids, or 10 customer group names. Each SRA RoutingDN tuple in table DNROUTE can have up to 30 indices to table SRASCRN, therefore the screening list for a particular Routing DN can be up to 300 DNs, 300 BGids, or 300 customer group names. The following table lists datafill for table SRASCRN.

SRASCRN (continued)

The following table lists datafill for table Table SRASCRN.

Field descriptions

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
INDEX		Character string (1 to 16 characters)	<i>Index</i> This field is the key of SRASCRN. The index can be referenced by SRADNROUTE tuples. There is no default.
SECURITY			<i>Security Type</i> This field identifies the kind of security that is used for a RoutingDN. The SRA feature provides three different security mechanisms: DN, BG, and CG. There is no default.
	DN	A list of up to 10 different DNs.	If DN is specified a list of DNs is stored in the security list field.
	BG	A list of up to 10 BGids.	If BG is specified a list of BGids is stored in the security list field.
	CG	A list of up to 10 customer groups.	If CG is specified a list of customer group names is stored in the security list field. Note: If customer groups are added to table CUSTENG specifically for the SRA feature, then table CUSTENG must be datafilled first.

Datafill example

The following example shows sample datafill for table Table SRASCRN.

MAP display example for table SRASCRN

INDEX		SCRNLIST		
STRING1	DN	(6136210000)	(5147221111)	\$

SRASCRN (end)

Table history

NA009

Information about table SRASCRN was added.

NA004

Table SRASCRN was introduced.

SRDBXFER

Table name

Selective Routing Database File Transfer Scheduler Table

Functional description

Table SRDBXFER provides a method of monitoring selective routing database statistics. The table provides this function in two ways:

- For incoming tuples, the table indicates which DMS device that Kermit uses to store RC (recent change) files transferred to the DMS, and whether the error file is erased after the transfer to the ALI (automatic location identifier) database. The transfers to ALI are initiated by the remote ALI. A maximum of two incoming tuple can be specified.
- For each outgoing tuple, an RC file transfer is scheduled from the ALI database to the SRDB (selective routing database) on the DMS. These file transfers are initiated by DMS software.

Datafill sequence and implications

The following tables must be datafilled before table SRDBXFER.

- MPC
- MPCLINK

Table size

0 to 6 tuples

SRDBXFER (continued)**Datafill**

The following table lists datafill for table SRDBXFER.

Field descriptions

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
KEY		see subfield	<i>Table key</i> This field is the key to the table and consists of subfield NAME.
	NAME	alphanumeric (1 to 8 characters)	<i>Key name</i> Enter the unique identifier of the tuple in this table. The table key is used by the command interpreter (CI) command SRDBREQ (selective routing database request), in order to identify a tuple in this table and find information relating to that tuple.
XFERDATA		see subfield	<i>File transfer data</i> This field consists of subfield DIRECT.
	DIRECT	INCOMING or OUTGOING	<i>Direction</i> Enter INCOMING for MPC (multiprotocol controller) links that are monitored for Kermit commands from a remote automatic location identification (ALI) database. Datafill refinements SAVEDEV, MPC, MPCLINK, and ERASERC. Enter OUTGOING, for MPC links that the DMS uses to perform scheduled file transfers from a remote ALI. Datafill refinements SCHEDULE, REQFILE, CONNTYPE, SAVEDEV, MPC, MPCLINK, UPDATE, ERASERC, CONNFILE, CONNDEV, and ENABLED. INCOMING links must be dedicated. OUTGOING links can be either dedicated or dial-up.

SRDBXFER (continued)**DIRECT = INCOMING**

If the entry in subfield DIRECT is INCOMING, datafill refinements SAVEDEV, MPC, MPCLINK, and ERASERC as described below.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	SAVEDEV	alphanumeric (1 to 20 characters)	<i>DMS file storage device</i> Enter a DMS file storage device name. The files can be stored in memory, on a tape unit, or on a hard disk drive. For example, SFDEV for memory, T0 for magnetic tape drive (MTD), or D000VOL99 for a disk drive unit (DDU).
	MPC	0 to 255	<i>Multiprotocol controller number</i> Enter the number of the MPC used for file transfers. This MPC number must be datafilled in field MPCNO in table MPC.
	MPCLINK	0 to 3	<i>Multiprotocol controller link number</i> Enter a link number of the MPC used for file transfers. This number must be datafilled in field LINKNO in table MPCLINK as asynchronous and must match the settings of the modem it is connected to. Incoming tuples cannot use the same MPC link.
	ERASERC	Y or N	<i>Erase recent change</i> Enter Y (yes) if the RC (recent change) files and error message files are to be erased after the inbound file transfer session has finished using them. Otherwise, enter N (no).

DIRECT = OUTGOING

If the entry in subfield DIRECT is OUTGOING, datafill refinements SCHEDULE, REQFILE, CONNTYPE, SAVEDEV, MPC, MPCLINK,

SRDBXFER (continued)

UPDATE, ERASERC, CONNFILE, CONNDEV, and ENABLED as described below.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 1 of 3)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	SCHEDULE	see subfields	<i>File transfer schedule</i> This field consists of subfields PERIOD and TIME.
	PERIOD	DAILY or WEEKLY	<i>File transfer time period</i> Enter DAILY for daily file transfers. Enter WEEKLY for weekly file transfers. Refinement DAY must be datafilled if the WEEKLY period is chosen.
	TIME	0 to 9 (4 digits)	<i>Time of day</i> Enter the time of day when the file transfer takes place in the 24-h format (hhmm).
	DAY	MON, TUE, WED, THU, FRI, SAT, or SUN	<i>Day of the week</i> If the entry in subfield PERIOD is WEEKLY, datafill this refinement. Enter the day of the week used for weekly file transfers.
	REQFILE	TODAY or YESTERDAY	<i>Recent change file request</i> Enter the day that the RC (recent change) file is requested for.
	CONNTYPE	DEDICATED or DIALUP	<i>Connection type</i> Enter DEDICATED, if the connection to the ALI database is a dedicated link. Enter DIALUP for access to the ALI database using a dial-up modem connection.
	SAVEDEV	alphanumeric (1 to 20 characters)	<i>DMS file storage device</i> Enter a DMS file storage device name. The files can be stored in memory, on a tape unit, or on a hard disk drive. For example, SFDEV for memory, T0 for magnetic tape drive (MTD), or D000VOL99 for a disk drive unit (DDU).

SRDBXFER (continued)**Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 2 of 3)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	MPC	0 to 255	<i>Multiprotocol controller number</i> Enter the number of the MPC used for file transfers. This MPC number must be datafilled in field MPCNO in table MPC.
	MPCLINK	0 to 3	<i>Multiprotocol controller link number</i> Enter the link number of the MPC used for file transfers. This MPCLINK number must be datafilled in field LINKNO in table MPCLINK. This link must be datafilled as asynchronous, and the link must also match the settings of the modem it is connected to.
	UPDATE	Y or N	<i>Recent change file update</i> Enter Y (yes) for updating the selective routing database, after the RC file is received by the scheduler/monitor process. Otherwise, enter N (no).
	ERASERC	Y or N	<i>Erase recent change</i> Enter Y if the RC files and error message files are to be erased, after the inbound file transfer session has finished using them. Otherwise, enter N. Note: An erase occurs only if an update is performed.
	CONNFILE	alphanumeric (1 to 16 characters)	<i>Connection script command filename</i> Enter a filename that is used as a script (the sequence and dialogue of the communication protocol) file for modem and Kermit commands. When a connection is made, this file is read by the process and each command is executed in the order listed in the file. The connection script file can be used to perform a connection to the ALI database, and request the transfer of the recent change file using Kermit.

SRDBXFER (continued)**Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 3 of 3)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
The format restrictions for the command script file are: • only one command is allowed on each line in the file • all commands and parameters must be in uppercase letters • blank lines and leading spaces are ignored • the line length must be less than 80 characters • the last command in the file must be QUIT Note: This script file must not be moved or erased after datafilling table SRDBXFER. Errors result in the schedule processing if the script file is not set up as described above.			
	CONNDEV	alphanumeric (1 to 20 characters)	<i>Connection device</i> Enter the name for the DMS file device containing the script file.
	ENABLED	Y or N	<i>Schedule run switch</i> Enter Y if the scheduler/monitor system is to run. Enter N if the scheduler/monitor system is not to run.

Datafill example

The following example shows sample datafill for table SRDBXFER.

MAP display example for table SRDBXFER

KEY	XFERDATA		
_INCOMALI	INCOMING	D000TEST	1 3 Y

Supplementary information

This section provides information on error messages when datafilling table SRDBXFER.

If datafilling of table SRDBXFER is attempted before datafilling tables MPC and MPCLINK, the following error message appears:

SRDBXFER (end)

MPC (OR MPCLINK) NOT DATAFILLED IN TABLE MPC (OR MPCLINK)

If an attempt is made to datafill two tuples on the same link (field MPCLINK) the following message is output:

BOTH INCOMING TUPLES MAY NOT USE THE SAME MPC LINK

SSPTKINF

Table name

NSC Trunk Groups Table

Functional description

Table SSPTKINF allows operating companies to assign the originating local access and transport area (LATA) number, NXX (if this is a direct trunk group from an end office), and coin traffic type to each incoming or two-way trunk group that handles number services calls. The NXX and originating LATA number are required as part of the service switching point (SSP) database query information and for the SSP Automatic Message Accounting (AMA) record. The options list, which is valid only in Canada, provides alternate carriers for trunks.

The coin traffic type is used to determine the double automatic number identification (ANI) information digits for SSP database queries and SSP AMA records.

All the incoming or two-way trunks that handle SSP number service code (NSC) calls are datafilled in table SSPTKINF. If the trunk is not datafilled in table SSPTKINF, the call is given vacant code treatment.

Datafill sequence and implications

The following tables must be datafilled before table SSPTKINF.

- CLLI
- TRKGRP

Table size

0 to 8191 tuples

SSPTKINF (continued)**Datafill**

The following table lists datafill for table SSPTKINF.

Field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
SSPTK		alphanumeric (1 to 16 characters)	<i>Common language location identifier</i> Enter the common language location identifier (CLLI) of trunk group handling NSC calls, incoming or two-way.
ORIGLATA		alphanumeric 3 characters (0 to 9, B, C, D, E, or F)	<i>Origination LATA number</i> Enter the originating local access and transport area (LATA) number.
DIRECTTK		see subfields	<i>Direct trunk info</i> This field consists of subfield DIRECT and refinement NXX.
	DIRECT	Y or N	<i>Direct trunk</i> If the trunk group is direct, enter Y (yes) and complete field NXX. Otherwise, enter N (no).
	NXX	numeric(3 digits)	<i>Originating office code</i> If the entry in field DIRECTTK is Y, enter the originating office code (NXX) for the trunk group if ANI is not available. Otherwise, if the entry in field DIRECTTK is N, leave this field blank.
COINTRAF		COMB, COIN, or NONCOIN	<i>Trunk traffic type</i> Enter COMB if the trunk group handles combined coin and non-coin traffic. Enter COIN if the trunk group handles coin traffic only. Enter NONCOIN if the trunk group handles non-coin traffic only.

SSPTKINF (end)**Field descriptions (Sheet 2 of 2)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
OPTIONS		\$ or CARRIER	<i>Options list</i> This field consists of optional subfield CARRIER. This field is only valid in Canada. Enter CARRIER if alternate carriers are available. The default value is 0 (zero).
	CARRIER	numeric (0 to 9999)	<i>Carrier</i> If the entry in field OPTIONS is CARRIER, enter the number of the alternate carrier.

Datafill example

The following example shows sample datafill for table SSPTKINF.

MAP display example for table SSPTKINF

SSPTK	ORIGLATA	DIRECTTK	COINTRAF	OPTIONS
EAIN	233	Y 621	COMB	\$
ITMF1	334	N	NONCOIN	\$
TINWARD	100	N	COMB	(CARRIER 1701) \$

Table history**NA002**

Added field OPTIONS and subfield CARRIER.

SSRDEF**Table name**

Switch status report definition table

Functional description

Table SSRDEF defines the switch status report (SSR) log reports generated by the Switch Status Report Generator feature. Each tuple in SSRDEF defines an SSR log report.

The initial tuple is datafilled by the system for the default log report (SSR600). Subsequent tuples may be manually datafilled to define additional SSR log reports (SSR608-SSR615).

Note: SSR log reports SSR601-SSR607 are reserved for future development, and are not available for use as user defined reports.

Datafill sequence and implications

The table SSRFORM must be datafilled after table SSRDEF.

Table size

Table SSRDEF must be between 1 and 16 tuples in length.

Datafill

The following table lists datafill for table SSRDEF.

Field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 3)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
SSRLOGID		SSR600 to SSR615	The SSRLOGID field defines the name for each SSR log report. Log report names must be in the range of SSR600-SSR615. Log report names SSR608-SSR615 are reserved for user defined log reports.
ENBL		Y or N	The ENBL field enables or disables the specified report. When ENBL is set to N, average data for the specified report is not being accumulated and the report is not generated.
PREV		Y or N	The PREV field enables or disables the display of data from the previous reporting period for the specified report.

SSRDEF (continued)**Field descriptions (Sheet 2 of 3)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
AVG		Y or N	The AVG field enables or disables the display of calculated average data for the specified report. This field is computed as an average of all values collected at this time of day, and day of the week over the life of the report. When AVG is set to N, average data is not being calculated for the specified report.
INTERVAL		T15, T30, AUTO, HOURLY, or DAILY	The INTERVAL field defines the time interval at which the specified log report is displayed. • The T15 option will produce the report at 15 minute intervals. • The T30 option will produce the report at 30 minute intervals. • The AUTO option will produce the report once for every transfer period as defined in table OFCENG by office parameter OMXFR. • The HOURLY option will produce the report once every hour. • The DAILY option will produce the report once every day at the hour specified in the HOUR refinement.

SSRDEF (continued)**Field descriptions (Sheet 3 of 3)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
ADDLINFO	HOUR	0 to 23	The HOUR refinement is only used when the INTERVAL field of the current tuple is set to DAILY. The HOUR refinement defines the hour at which the daily report will be produced.
		ALARM, TRK_LOW, or ORIG_CHG	The ADDLINFO field defines calculations to be used in the specified report that are not based on OM data. - The ALARM option includes a snapshot of the current MAPCI Alarm Status Banner in the specified report. - The TRK_LOW option includes information on the two lowest successful trunk group rates for the reporting period in the specified report. - The ORIG_CHG option includes the percentage change (from the last reporting period) in number of originations in the specified report.

Datafill example

The following example shows sample datafill for table SSRDEF.

MAP display example for table SSRDEF

SSRLOGID	ENBL	PREV	AVG	INTERVAL	ADDLINFO
SSR600	Y	Y	Y	T15	(Alarm Trk_Low Orig_Chg)
SSR608	Y	N	Y	DAILY 8	(Alarm)
SSR609	Y	N	N	AUTO	(Trk_Low)

Note: The example provided is datafilled for the default SSR log report, SSR600, and for two user-defined reports, SSR608 and SSR609.

SSRDEF (end)

Table history

BCS35

This table was introduced in BCS35 via patch.

SSRFORM

Table name

Switch status report formula table.

Functional description

Table SSRFORM defines the label names, verbose text, and formulas for defined reports (SSR600-SSR615) as datafilled in table SSRDEF. The datafill for SSR600, the default log report, is provided with the feature.

Datafill sequence and implications

Table SSRDEF must be datafilled before table SSRFORM.

Table size

Table SSRFORM must be between 0 and 256 tuples in length.

Datafill

The following table lists datafill for table SSRFORM.

Field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
LABEL		Vector (1 to 10 characters)	The LABEL field defines the title for the value to be output, as defined by the calculation in the FORMULA field.
SSRLOGID		SSR600 to SSR615	The SSRLOGID field specifies the SSR log report to which the tuple in table SSRFORM will be applicable. The report must be a report name that has been defined in table SSRDEF.

SSRFORM (continued)**Field descriptions (Sheet 2 of 2)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
VERBOSE		Vector (40 characters maximum)	The VERBOSE field provides a detailed description of each data value to be output. The verbose text is displayed only with the DISPLAY CI subcommand. Note: Entries in this field must be enclosed by triple single quotes (ie, ''' ''') during datafill. The quotes are not included in the maximum character range.
FORMULA		Vector (1 to 4 vectors of 1 to 60 characters)	The FORMULA field defines the calculations to be used in the specified report. Vectors must consist of expressions containing the following tokens: • OM registers in the format of GROUP:REGISTER_NAME • Numeric constants in the range 0 to 99999 • () + - * / Note: Entries in this field must be enclosed by triple single quotes (ie, ''' ''') during datafill. The quotes are not included in the maximum character range.

Datafill example

The following example shows sample datafill for table SSRFORM.

MAP display example for table SSRFORM

```

LABEL      SSRLOGID  VERBOSE
-----
TOTAL_ORIG SSR600  '''Combined line and trunk originations'''
                '''OFZ:NIN + OFZ:NORIG +65536*(OFZ:NIN2 +
                OFZ:NORIG2) + CP:CCBOVFL + CP:CPL0OVF'''

DROPPED     SSR600  '''Established calls dropped by system'''
                '''CP:WINITC + CP:CINITC + PMTYP:PMTMBTCO +
                PMTYP:PMTSBTCO +SYSPERF:CINTEGFL'''

```

SSRFORM (end)

Note: The sample datafill shown is for formulas in the SSR600 log report.

Table history**BCS35**

This table was introduced in BCS35 via patch.

STDPRTCT

Table name

List of Standard Pretranslation Tables Table

Functional description

Table STDPRTCT lists the names that the operating company assigns for the standard pretranslator subtables (STDPRTCT.STDPRT). The maximum number of subtables is 4095.

Standard pretranslator table and subtables

In a local or combined local/toll switching unit, any incoming or two-way trunk group can have a standard pretranslator assigned. Each incoming or two-way trunk group can have a separate standard pretranslator subtable. More than one trunk groups can share the same standard pretranslator subtable.

In a toll, local, or combined local/toll switching unit, each line attribute can have a standard pretranslator subtable assigned. The line attribute can have a standard pretranslator assigned if the line class code permits origination of calls. Each line attribute can have a standard pretranslator subtable. More than one line attributes can share the same standard pretranslator subtable.

In offices with ISDN user part (ISUP) capability, ISUP trunks on test calls can automatically use standard pretranslator C7PT. Subtable STDPRTCT.STDPRT describes the test calls.

For NA009, AIN Toll-Free Service Support For Tops Mixed Trunks (AU2614) introduces three external standard pretranslator subtables. The three subtables are TFS1, TFS2, and TFS3. These subtables must contain data for toll-free traffic that originates from a traffic operator position system (TOPS) trunk group. The first-stage of pretranslation uses subtable TFS1. The second-stage of pretranslation uses subtables TFS2 and TFS3.

The pretranslator tables and subtables follow:

- STDPRTCT
- STDPRTCT.STDPRT
- STDPRTCT.AMAPRT
- TFS1
- TFS2
- TFS3

STDPRTCT (continued)**Datafill tips**

When the deletion of a tuple from table STDPRTCT occurs, other tuples can continue to refer to the tuple. For example, table TRKGRP can refer to a tuple deleted in table STDPRTCT.

Value REPLDIGS in field PRETRTE is not correct when you use the NSC selector in table STDPRTCT.STDPRT. Table STDPRTCT control rejects this entry when you attempt to enter data in REPLDIGS.

List of switching unit types

The available switching unit types appear in the following table.

Switching unit types

Type	Description
Local	DMS-100 local
Toll	DMS-200 toll
Local/Toll	DMS-100 local, DMS-200 toll, or DMS-100/200 combined local and toll
TOPS	DMS with Traffic Operator Position System
AOSS	DMS with Auxiliary Operator Service System
EA	DMS with Equal Access
GATEWAY	DMS-300 international

Partitioned Table Editor feature

In DMS offices with feature BC1459, partitioned table editor (PTE), the operating company can authorize a non-operating company user to use PTE. The user can use the PTE to edit specified tuples of table STDPRTCT. This also allows the non-operating company user to edit all the tuples of subtables STDPRTCT.STDPRT at the authorized positions of table STDPRTCT.

To access a tuple in table STDPRTCT, the user must own field EXTPRTNM. Field EXTPRTNM is the standard pretranslator name.

For example, the datafill for table DATAOWNR can have a key of STDPRT INC1. The key can index a field OWNER value of CARLING. In this event, the non-operating company user, CARLING, can access the tuples that have the key INC1. User CARLING cannot view other table STDPRTCT tuples unless table OWNER specifies as public tuples that other users own.

STDPRTCT (continued)

The PTE feature allows the operating company to limit edit access to a table for a specified user. The operating company can set access as denied, read only, change only, or add and delete tuples. Set the PTE access for non-operating company users as follows:

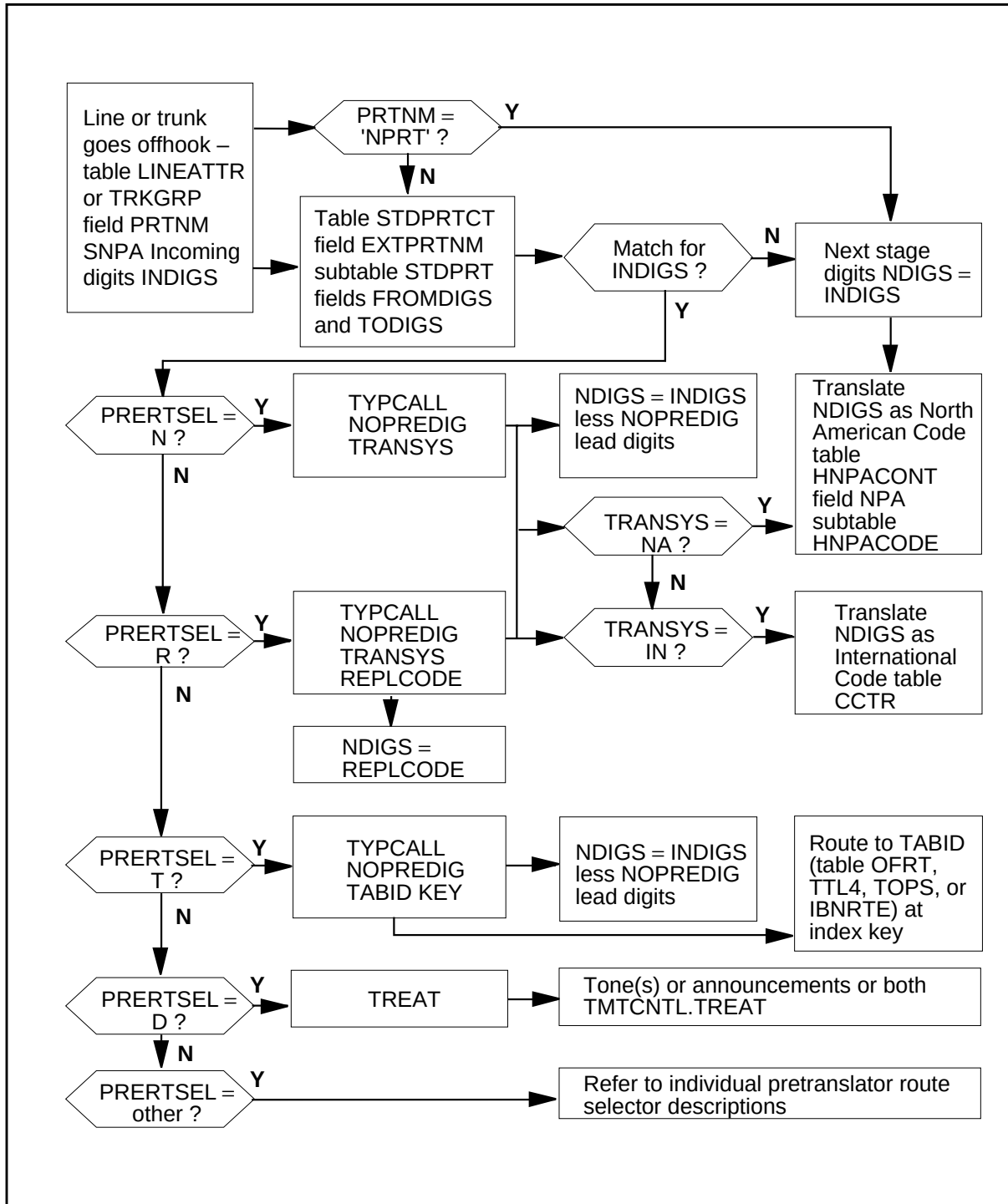
- table STDPRTCT set to change-only access
- subtables STDPRTCT.STDPRT set to add and delete tuples access

Refer to the description of table OWNER for information on the customer data change feature tables.

STDPRTCT (continued)

Pretranslator flow

Pretranslator flow logistics appear in the following table.

STDPRTCT (continued)**Flowchart showing pretranslator flow logistics**

STDPRTCT (continued)**Table size**

The range of tuples in table STDPRTCT is 0 to 4094.

With pretranslation selectors L, N, P, or D, the maximum number of tuples in subtable STDPRTCT.STDPRT is dynamic. The digital or blocks limits of the system limit the maximum number of tuples. All other pretranslation selectors require expansion data for additional information.

Each STDPRT subtable can access 2048 items of expansion data. The current limit of tuples in table STDPRTCT is 4095. The maximum number of tuples that use expansion data can be 8,386,569 (4095×2048).

Datafill

The following table lists datafill for table STDPRTCT.

Field descriptions

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
EXTPRTNM		alphanumeric (maximum of 8 characters)	External standard pretranslator subtable name. Enter the name the operating company defines to represent the standard pretranslator subtable. The ISDN ISUP trunks use standard pretranslator name C7PT on test calls in offices with ISUP capability, as described in table STDPRTCT.STDPRT. Table STDPRTCT.STDPRT does not require entry of data.
EDGE_ID		numeric	Enter a value for EDGE_ID from 0 to 63. The default value for EDGE_ID is 0. An EDGE_ID value of zero (0) means that no EDGE routing is done. EDGE_ID is only available on EA or ET selectors. EDGE_ID is used in table STDPRTCT, subtable STDPRT so that Equal Access calls to a specific carrier can be partitioned. EDGE_ID is part of table EDGERTE.

Datafill example

An example of datafill for table STDPRTCT in a local (DMS-100) switching unit follows. This feature reserves memory for ten standard pretranslator subtables and provides input for six standard pretranslator subtables, HULL, COIN, OTW2, TWX2, INC1, and INC2.

STDPRTCT (continued)**MAP example for table STDPRTCT**

EXTPRTNM	STDPRT	AMAPRT
HULL (	0)	(0)
COIN (	0)	(0)
OWT2 (	1)	(0)
TWX2 (	0)	(0)
INC1 (	0)	(0)
INC2 (	0)	(0)

An example of datafill for table STDPRTCT in a toll (DMS-200) switching unit follows. This feature reserves memory for five standard pretranslator subtables and provides input for one standard pretranslator subtable CAMA.

EXTPRTNM	STDPRT	AMAPRT
CAMA (	0)	(0)

An example of datafill for table STDPRTCT in a DMS-200 access tandem (AT) switching unit follows. International calls translate on 1NX + XXX(X). National calls translate on OZZ + XXX(X).

EXTPRTNM	STDPRT	AMAPRT
1NXXXXXX	1NXXXXXX T	NP 6 0FRT 896 7 7 NONE
1NXXXXX	1NXXXXX T	NP 6 0FRT 895 6 6 NONE
0ZZXXXX	0ZZXXXX T	NP 6 0FRT 895 6 6 NONE
0ZZXXXXX	0ZZXXXXX T	NP 7 0FRT 896 7 7 NONE

STDPRTCT (end)

Table history**NA015**

E911 Tandem-Tandem Enhancements added the new selector E911RTE to subtable STDPRTCT. This selector sends E911 transfer calls to table E911TDRT for routing.

NA013

Field EDGE_ID added to table STDPRTCT, subtable STDPRT.

NA010

Added MAP display for national and international calls in a DMS-200 switch to show enhancements provided by the Hawaiian Telephone Phantom Carrier Identification Code feature.

NA009

The AIN Toll-Free Service Support For Tops Mixed Trunks in NA009 introduces three external standard pretranslator subtables.

NA006

The range of values for field EXTPRTNM increased. The range increased from a vector of a maximum of four characters to vector of a maximum of eight characters. The maximum number of tuples for data entry increased to 4095 for the Dial Plan Translations Enhancements feature.

NA005.1A

Added text which states that this release supports only selectors EA, N, P, and S from subtable STDPRTCT.STDPRT.

STDPRTCT.AMAPRT

AMA Pretranslator Subtable

The Automatic Message Accounting (AMA) Pretranslator (AMAPRT) subtable has the same leading digits in the index as the subtable STDPRT. The operating company enters data in this subtable to generate Bellcore-formatted AMA records for the following types of calls. These calls are separate from fixed translation designs:

- 411 directory assistance (DA)
- 555 DA
- non-DA
- DATAPATH terminating access records
- generic records

When subtable AMAPRT contains entries for these types of calls, these calls generate call codes. These calls generate call codes 009, 033, 088, 121, and 800 to 999 in the order given.

The AMA pretranslation can fill the service feature field with a value of 800 to 999 in any non-TOPS AMA record. The service feature field (SERV FIELD) is field 12. The AMA pretranslation does not affect the following types of calls:

- TOPS
- tracer (090, 092)
- overflow (037, 071, 120)
- time change (042)
- signaling irregularities (034)

The Standard Pretranslator (STDPRTCT.STDPRT) subtable is the first table that the received leading digits index. This event occurs when the originating line attribute or trunk group contains the attribute that indexes field PRTNM table STDPRTCT. Table LINEATTR contains the line attribute. Table TRKGRP contains the trunk group.

The received leading digits can index subtable AMAPRT. The digits index subtable AMAPRT if subtable STDPRT AMA pretranslation uses only the pretranslator name that table LINEATTR or TRKGRP specifies. Datafill in subtable STDPRT can cause the digits to index table STDPRTCT with the first

STDPRTCT.AMAPRT (continued)

pretranslator name. In this event, AMA pretranslation uses only the first pretranslator name specified as the index to table STDPRTCT.

Note: If subtable AMAPRT does not contain data for the received leading digits, AMA pretranslation does not affect the generated call code.

The system can alter the received leading digits before the digits index the standard pretranslator subtable STDPRTCT.STDPRT. The system can alter the digits if the call originates from one of the following locations:

- a subscriber line with the Automatic Line (AUL)
- a subscriber line with Speed Calling (SC1 and SC2) features
- a subscriber line with Warm Line (WML) features
- a trunk with a fixed digit regeneration in field DIGSREGEN of table TRKGRP

When NPRT is the specified pretranslator, the first subtable that the received leading digits index is the Home Numbering Plan Translation (HNPACONT.HNPACODE). The serving numbering plan area (NPA) of the originator determines the HNPACONT.HNPACODE subtable. The serving NPA of the originator is field STS of table LINEATTR or field SNPA of table TRKGRP. The system does not use subtables AMAPRT and STDPRT. These tables do not affect AMA pretranslation or call code generation.

The digits for fields FROMDIGS and TODIGS in subtable AMAPRT can differ from the digits in subtable STDPRT. The operating company can enter AMA pretranslation results separately from standard pretranslation results.

Other call attributes, like equal access, contribute to the generation of call codes. The other call attributes can override the generation of call codes entered in subtable AMAPRT.

Fields OVERIDIC and OVERIDLT replace field OVERRIDE in subtable AMAPRT. The operation of these fields does not depend on the other fields. These fields specify if values determined in AMAPRT affect inter-LATA carrier (IC) and/or non-IC AMA records.

Field OVRIDIC indicates if the value in the generic call code field replaces the call code field in an IC AMA record. The values Y or N in field OVRIDIC indicate when a generic call code field value is present. If a generic call code field is not present, the default is N. This feature cannot suppress the generation of IC AMA records. If the call code that results is Y, the call code is IC or GENERIC. The IC call codes are 110, 119, 131, 132, 134, and 135.

STDPRTCT.AMAPRT (continued)

Field OVRIDLT contains four values. These values are OVRNONE, OVRLOCL, OVRTOLL, and OVRDALL. These values represent a category of non-IC local and toll non-IC calls. The value of the generic call code field in subtable AMAPRT affects these values. The CALLCODE field must be GENERIC or NONE before the OVRIDLT field can accept data.

Datafill

Datafill for table STDPRTCT.AMAPRT appears in the following table.

Field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 3)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
FROMDIGS		numeric (vector of a maximum of 18 digits)	<i>From digits.</i> Enter the digit or digits to translate. If the entry represents a block of numbers that follow in order, enter the first number in the block.
TODIGS		numeric (vector of a maximum of 18 digits)	<i>To digits.</i> If field FROMDIGS represents a block of numbers that follow in order, enter the last number in the block. For other conditions, the entry is equal to the entry in field FROMDIGS.
AMARSLT		see subfields	<i>AMA result.</i> This field contains subfields CALLCODE and SFPRSNT. Enter GENERIC for field CALLCODE, and enter subfields GENRCVAL, OVRIDIC, and OVRIDLT. Enter AMAXLAID and complete subfield AMAXLAID. If SFPRSNT equals Y, the refinement subfield is SFEATVAL.

STDPRTCT.AMAPRT (continued)**Field descriptions (Sheet 2 of 3)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	CALLCODE	AMAXLAID DA411 DA555 DATAPATH GENERIC NONDA555 or NONE	<i>Call code.</i> Enter AMAXLAID to generate an AMA record identified in a table AMAXLAID entry. Enter data in subfield AMAXLAID. Enter DA411 to generate an AMA record that call code 009 identifies for a local DA call. Enter DA555 to generate an AMA record that call code 033 identifies for a 555 DA call. Enter DATAPATH to generate an AMA record that call code 121 identifies for an InterLATA DATAPATH call. Enter GENERIC to generate call codes 800 to 999. Enter NONDA555 to generate an AMA record that call code 088 identifies for a call to 555-XXXX other than 555-1212. Enter NONE to retain the call code generated.
	AMAXLAID	alphanumeric (one to eight characters)	<i>Automatic message accounting translation ID.</i> If field CALLCODE is AMAXLAID and flexible AMA translation is a requirement, enter a one to eight character AMA translation identifier. Table AMAXLAID must contain this entry before subtable AMAPRT can use this entry.
	GENRCVAL	800 to 999	<i>Generic values.</i> If the entry in field CALLCODE is the value GENERIC, enter one value in the range 800 to 999.
	OVRIDIC	Y or N	<i>Override IC AMA records.</i> If the field does not have a generic call code set, the field defaults to N. If set to Y, the call code that results is IC or GENERIC. The IC call codes are 110, 119, 131, 132, 134, and 135.
	OVRIDLT	OVRNONE OVRLOCL OVRTOLL OVRDALL	<i>Override non-IC AMA records (local/toll).</i> A GENERIC or NONE setting can generate local or toll AMA types. The OVRIDLT field only recognizes a GENERIC or NONE call code setting.

STDPRTCT.AMAPRT (continued)**Field descriptions (Sheet 3 of 3)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	SFPRSNT	Y or N	<i>Service feature present.</i> Enter Y if the value entered in the SFEATVAL field must replace the current Service Feature field. Enter N if the current Service Feature field value must not change.
	SFEATVAL	800 to 999	<i>Service feature value.</i> If the entry in field SFPRSNT is Y, enter a value from 800 to 999. This value replaces the current service feature value generated for the call if the call is non-TOPS. If the entry in field SFPRSNT is N, leave this field blank.

Datafill example

The first datafill entry generates call code 088 if the received leading digits are 555-1234. The pretranslator name is PRT1. Table LINEATTR or table TRKGRP provide the pretranslator name. The service feature value does not change. The received leading digits are 555-1235. The pretranslator name is PRT1. Table LINEATTR or table TRKGRP provide the pretranslator name. The system replaces the service feature value with value 800 in the AMA record.

The third datafill entry generates call code 801 if the received leading digits are 622-xxxx and the pretranslator name is PRT1. The number 622-xxxx is any number that starts with 622. Tables LINEATTR or TRKGRP provide the pretranslator name. This call code overrides any other non-TOPS call code that the AMA record generates. The service feature value does not change.

The fourth datafill entry generates call code 901 if the received leading digits are 620-xxxx and the pretranslator name is PRT1. Number 620-xxxx is any number that starts with 620. Tables LINEATTR or TRKGRP provide the pretranslator number. The current call code hierarchy determines the call code generated. The service feature value does not change. The generic call code field value can replace the call code field in an IC AMA record. The entries Y or N in field OVRIDIC indicate if this condition occurs. This event can occur when a generic call code field value is present as the fifth entry. If the field is Y, the call code that results can be 110, 119, 131, 132, 134, or 135. Field OVRIDLT with four values is the sixth entry. These values represent a category of non-IC local and toll non-IC calls. The value of the generic call

STDPRTCT.AMAPRT (end)

code field in subtable AMAPRT affects these calls. Field OVRIDLT cannot accept data unless field CALLCODE equals GENERIC or NONE. The operation of the OVRIDIC and OVRIDLC fields does not depend on each other.

The fifth datafill entry generates call code 899 if the received leading digits are 623-xxxx and the pretranslator name is PRT1. The number 623-xxxx is any number that starts with 623. Table LINEATTR or table TRKGRP provide the pretranslator name. The current call code hierarchy determines the call code that the system generates. The value 999 in the AMA record replaces the service feature value.

The sixth datafill entry does not affect the call code that the system generates if the received leading digits are 787-xxxx. The entry does not affect the call code if the leading digits are 787-xxxx and the pretranslator name is PRT1. Table LINEATTR or table TRKGRP provide the pretranslator name. The value 850 in the AMA record replaces the service feature value that the system generates for the call.

Datafill example

Sample datafill for table STDPRTCT.AMAPRT appears in the following example.

MAP example for table STDPRTCT.AMAPRT

FROMDIGS	TODIGS	AMARSLT
5551234	5551234	NONDA555 N
5551235	5551235	NONDA555 Y 800
622	622	GENERIC 801 Y OVRTOLL N
620	620	GENERIC 901 N OVRTOLL N
623	623	GENERIC 899 N OVRTOLL Y 999
787	787	NONE OVRTOLL Y 850
782	782	AMAXLAID GENERIC1
787	787	AMAXLAID GENERIC2

STDPRTCT.STDPRT

Table name

Standard Pretranslator Subtable

Functional description

Subtable STDPRTCT.STDPRT is the first table indexed by the received leading digits, provided that table LINEATTR or table TRKGRP specifies a pretranslator name (field PRTNM) other than NPRT (no pretranslator).

Note: The received leading digits can be altered before indexing into the standard pretranslator when the call originates from a subscriber line with the Automatic Line (AUL), Speed Calling (SC1 and SC2), or Warm Line (WML) feature, or from a trunk with fixed-digit regeneration (field DIGREGEN of table TRKGRP).

When pretranslator name is NPRT, the first table to be indexed by the received leading digits is subtable HNPACONT.HNPACODE selected by the originator's serving numbering plan area (NPA) (field STS of table LINEATTR or field SNPA of table TRKGRP).

The pretranslator subtable applicable to the originator is selected by the pretranslator name, and the next stage of translation is determined from the record with a specified digit range (fields FROMDIGS and TODIGS) that matches the received leading digits. The pretranslator route selector (field PRERTSEL) defines the next stage of translation and the combination of other fields.

When no match is found for the received leading digits, translation proceeds to subtable HNPACONT.HNPACODE, selected by the originator's serving NPA (field STS of table LINEATTR or field SNPA of table TRKGRP).

When a major change is made to a standard pretranslator table, a new standard pretranslator table is set up, and references in tables LINEATTR or TRKGRP are changed to point to the new standard pretranslator table.

For related information, refer to table STDPRTCT.

Subtable defaults and general field information

When the subtable is initialized, the digits 0 to 9 are automatically set to the following values:

- the selector equal to N
- translation system equal to NA (national translations)

STDPRTCT.STDPRT (continued)

- type of call equal to NP (no prefix)
- number of prefix digits equal to 0

FROMDIGS to TODIGS range

A requested change can overwrite neighboring FROMDIGS to TODIGS ranges. This overwriting results in the neighboring tuple ranges being included in the range requested by the change. This can cause the data from the previously neighboring tuple to be lost. Care must be taken before changing the range of the FROMDIGS to TODIGS tuple.

The FROMDIGS and TODIGS range of a pretranslation must be greater than or equal to the FROMDIGS and TODIGS range of a recursive pretranslation. Matching the screened digits of a recursive stage of pretranslation to the screened digits of the previous stage of pretranslation, is particularly important for digits reported one at a time (digit collection selector RPT in table DIGCOL).

DMSMON DBLOCKS command

The DMS monitoring system (DMSMON) command DBLOCKS provides the number of digit blocks being used, the number of digit blocks allocated, the percent used, and the percent available for each of the following tables:

- CLSVSCRC.CLSVSCR
- CODEBLK
- HNPACONT.HNPACODE
- IBNXLA
- LATAXLA
- SPLDNID
- STDPRTCT.STDPRT
- E911TDRT

The following is a brief functional description of the pretranslator selectors and their associated fields. A more detailed description is given in the “Field description” section.

Pretranslator route selector: D

Pretranslator route selector D is used if a call is to proceed directly to specified treatment. For further information, refer to subtable STDPRTCT.STDPRT selector D.

STDPRTCT.STDPRT (continued)

Pretranslator route selector: EA

Pretranslator route selector EA is used in a local switching unit with the following equal access (EA) options:

Equal access translation type N is used if a call is to proceed to carrier through a specified EA route with no intermediary digit translations.

Equal access translation type P with specified EA route is used if a call is to proceed to second-stage pretranslator for further digit translations. If the result of the digit translations is not a treatment, the call proceeds to the last EA route specified in either pretranslator stage instead of the route prescribed by digit translations.

Equal access translation type P with no specified EA route is used if a call is to proceed to specified pretranslator for further digit translations and then proceed as determined by the digit translations.

Equal access translation type T with specified EA route is used if a call is to proceed to specified national (which is subtable HNPACONT.HNPACODE) or international (table CCTR) digit translations. If the result of the digit translations is not a treatment, the call proceeds to the carrier through the specified EA route.

Equal access translation type T with no specified EA route is used if call proceeds to specified national (subtable HNPACONT.HNPACODE) or international (table CCTR) digit translations and then proceed as specified by the digit translations.

For further information, refer to subtable STDPRTCT.STDPRT selector EA.

Equal Access for DMS-100 Wireless

For EA on the DMS-100 Wireless switch, datafill separate pretranslators for wireless and wireline end users. This procedure ensures that EA calls dialed by wireless end users route over integrated service link (ISL) trunks. EA calls dialed by wireline end users route over the intertoll (IT) or access to carrier (ATC) trunks to the access tandem (AT) or interexchange carrier (IEC).

Pretranslator route selector: ET

Pretranslator route selector ET is used on feature group D (FGD) calls in a special equal access end office (EAEO) called an EA tandem switching point (EASP) to tandem equal access calls between an existing EAEO and an access tandem (AT).

For further information, refer to subtable STDPRTCT.STDPRT selector ET.

STDPRTCT.STDPRT (continued)

Pretranslator route selector: E911

Pretranslator route selector E911 is used in offices with the Enhanced 911 Emergency Service Feature for 911 calls incoming on message and FX trunks (non-E911 trunks) to specify the following:

- an emergency service number (ESN), index into table E911ESN, to route the call to the applicable public safety answering point (PSAP) directory number
- an emergency service central office (ESCO) number for use in the substitute automatic number identification (ANI) forwarded to the PSAP by the E911 tandem

The pretranslator selector E911 cannot be used for calls originated by lines, coin, or noncoin. In case of coin lines, the coin is not returned as the called digits 911 are replaced by the PSAP directory number.

For further information, refer to subtable STDPRTCT.STDPRT selector E911.

Pretranslator route selector: E911RTE

Pretranslator route selector E911RTE is used in super dual tandem-tandem networks to transfer E911 calls through table E911TDRT. The call field type can be datafilled with the same values as for the T selector: DD, OA, NP, and NL.

Datafilling selector E911RTE allows routing of E911 transferred calls based on the tandem prefix value (TDMPRFX) and the called number in table E911TDRT.

See subtable STDPRTCT.STDPRT selector E911RTE for more information.

Pretranslator route selector: F

Pretranslator route selector F is used if second dial tone or recycling for more digits is required.

If selector F is used with 950 dialing and 950 type calls, digit reception is delayed 10 to 15 s during the processing of the call.

For further information, refer to subtable STDPRTCT.STDPRT selector F.

Pretranslator route selector: FGB

Pretranslator route selector FGB is used to identify a call as a feature group B (FGB) call (950-WXXX dialing) in the translation stage of the call. This is necessary to distinguish FGB calls terminating on an intertoll trunk from other

STDPRTCT.STDPRT (continued)

call types. Selector FGB must be used in the end office to allow Local Automatic Message Accounting (LAMA) billing on tandem routed FGB calls.

For further information, refer to subtable STDPRTCT.STDPRT selector FGB.

Pretranslator route selector: FGDCL

Pretranslator route selector FGDCL is used at an access tandem (AT) to handle calls incoming from an equal access end office (EAEO) using FGD multifrequency (MF) signaling requiring ANI and called number collection and translation.

The translation result FGDCL, of the first stage digits (0ZZXXX), triggers the ANI and called-number collection. After ANI and called-number collection, the route for the call is determined by translating the called number.

Selector FGDCL is only supported on IT or SC trunk group types.

For further information, refer to subtable STDPRTCT.STDPRT selector FGDCL.

Pretranslator route selector: ID (Meridian SuperNode)

Pretranslator route selector ID is used in Meridian SuperNode switching unit to translate feature group D (FGD) ANI ID digits and the 1NX (routing digits appearing in the first digit stream of an international call, where N = 1 to 9 and X = 0 to 9) code in the first digit stream of an FGD international call.

For further information, refer to subtable STDPRTCT.STDPRT selector ID.

Pretranslator route selector: L

Pretranslator route selector L is used if seven digits are received from an incoming trunk group and direct access to the directory number translation is required.

Do not use selector L with trunk group type IT.

For further information, refer to subtable STDPRTCT.STDPRT selector L.

Pretranslator route selector: N

Pretranslator route selector N is used if a call is to proceed to specified national (subtable HNPACONT.HNPACODE) or international (table CCTR) digit translations.

For further information, refer to subtable STDPRTCT.STDPRT selector N.

STDPRTCT.STDPRT (continued)

Pretranslator route selector: NSC

Pretranslator route selector NSC is used in an AT/SSP to detect number service code (NSC) calls from an EAEO using EA signaling. The EAEO output pulses the sequence: KP + 0ZZ + XXX + ST with a special code XXX, to indicate the call is an NSC call.

For further information, refer to subtable STDPRTCT.STDPRT selector NSC.

Pretranslator route selector: P

Pretranslator route selector P is used if operator intervention is required on a call that is to proceed to the specified national (subtable HNPACONT.HNPACODE) or international (table CCTR) digit translations and operator intervention is not automatically provided for by the DMS software.

For further information, refer to subtable STDPRTCT.STDPRT selector P.

Pretranslator route selector: R

Pretranslator route selector R is used if a call proceeds to specified national (subtable HNPACONT.HNPACODE) or international (table CCTR) digit translations after replacing all received digits with the specified digits.

For further information, refer to subtable STDPRTCT.STDPRT selector R.

Pretranslator route selector: S

Pretranslator route selector S is used if a call proceeds directly to a common language location identifier (CLLI).

For further information, refer to subtable STDPRTCT.STDPRT selector S.

Pretranslator route selector: SFMT

DMS packet handler type: SFMT is used if call is to proceed to specified pretranslator for digit translations through a DMS packet handler switching system.

For further information, refer to subtable STDPRTCT.STDPRT selector SFMT.

Pretranslator route selector: SSP

Pretranslator route selector SSP is used to indicate if Service Switching Point (SSP) processing is required for the EA (FGD signaling) call.

For further information, refer to subtable STDPRTCT.STDPRT selector SSP.

STDPRTCT.STDPRT (continued)

Pretranslator route selector: T

Pretranslator route selector T is used if a call is to proceed directly to a test line or office route table.

For further information, refer to subtable STDPRTCT.STDPRT selector T.

Pretranslator route selector: V

Pretranslator route selector V is used if the number of digits expected on an incoming trunk group is variable, and both the minimum and maximum number of digits are fixed.

For further information, refer to subtable STDPRTCT.STDPRT selector V.

Pretranslator route selector: X

Selector X is superseded by a new route selector V. When the selector is datafilled as X the output is the selector V. Selector V duplicates the functions of both selector X and old V formats. The physical data structure has been modified so that any tuples using the X format are output in the V format.

Pretranslator route selector: Z

Pretranslator route selector Z is used if the number of digits expected on an incoming trunk group is variable and the minimum number of digits received is fixed, but the maximum number of digits is variable.

For further information, refer to subtable STDPRTCT.STDPRT selector Z.

Selectors

The following pretranslator route selectors are associated with table STDPRTCT.STDPRT. For the description and the field datafill for each selector, refer to the appropriate subtable of table STDPRTCT.STDPRT. For example, for the description of selector D, refer to subtable STDPRTCT.STDPRT selector D.

- D
- EA
- ET
- E911
- E911RTE
- F
- FGB
- FGDCL

STDPRTCT.STDPRT (continued)

- ID
- L
- N
- NSC
- P
- R
- S
- SFMT
- SSP
- T
- V
- X (see table STDPRTCT.STDPRT selector V)
- Z

Datafill sequence and implications

There is no requirement to datafill other tables prior to table STDPRTCT.STDPRT.

Table size

The total number of tuples in subtables STDPRTCT.STDPRT can vary. Each subtable has one digilator, and the number of tuples that a digilator can have varies according to the way the digilator tree is set up. This applies to tuples with selectors D, N, L, and P. All other selectors use expansion data.

Each STDPRT subtable has the capability to access 2048 items of expansion data. With the current limit of 4095 tuples in table STDPRTCT, this equates to a maximum number of tuples using expansion data of 8,386,569 (4095×2048).

Datafill

Tables listing datafill for table STDPRTCT.STDPRT are provided in the sections for each selector.

Datafill example

Datafill examples for table STDPRTCT.STDPRT are listed below.

STDPRTCT.STDPRT (continued)**Example 1: Second dial tone for POTS lines (local/toll)**

An example of datafill in a local/toll switching unit for the two pretranslator tables for regular lines that require second dial tone after receipt of digits 137 is shown below.

The first pretranslator (PRT1) routes all calls whose first three digits are 137 to the second pretranslator PRT2.

All calls with first three digits other than 137 are routed to the table HNPACODE for digit translation.

The second pretranslator (PRT2) deletes the digits 137, sets the type of call to DD and routes translation to table HNPACODE for translations of the remaining digits.

Note: If selector F is used with 950 dialing and 950 type calls, digit reception is delayed 10 to 15 s during the processing of the call.

MAP display example for table STDPRTCT.STDPRT

FROMDIGS	TODIGS	PRETRTE
137	137	NORM PRT2
0	F 3 9	N DD 3 NA

Example 2: Second dial tone for incoming trunk group (IBN)

An example of datafill for the two pretranslator tables for an IBN trunk group that requires second dial tone after receipt of digits 144 is shown below.

The first pretranslator (IBN1) routes all calls whose first three digits are 144, to the second pretranslator (IBN2).

All calls with first three digits other than 144 are routed to IBN translation table (IBNXLA) for digit translation.

STDPRTCT.STDPRT (continued)

The second pretranslator (IBN2) deletes the digits 144 and routes all calls to a trunk group that has a code of BRAM in the table CLLI.

Note: If selector F is used with 950 dialing and 950 type calls, digit reception is delayed 10 to 15 s during the processing of the call.

MAP display example for table STDPRTCT.STDPRT

FROMDIGS		TODIGS	PRETRTE	
144		144		
		F 3	NORM	IBN2
0		9		
S NP 3		BRAM	7 15	NONE

Example 3: Typical datafill for lines (local)

An example of datafill for a standard pretranslator subtable designated HULL in a local switching unit is shown below.

This subtable is assigned to the line attributes for individual flat and message rate lines, individual private branch exchange (PBX) lines, and two-party and multiparty lines.

Upon receipt of digit 0, translation waits for additional digits.

If no further digits are received (0 call), routing is through the position specified in field ZEROMPOS in the line attribute table.

STDPRTCT.STDPRT (continued)

Datafill is supplied for the following digits or codes:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Digits or codes	Description
000 to 010	These codes are routed to vacant code treatment.
011	These digits are the prefix digits for overseas direct dial calls. The digits 01 are deleted (number of prefix digits set to 2). Digits are outpulsed to the toll switch that the local switch homes to. Format KP +1 + CC+ NN+ and appropriate ST signal are used for outpulsing. Country code translation is performed in the toll switch.
012 to 019	Digits 01 are the prefix digits for overseas operator assisted calls. This entry is only used if local switch homes on a TOPS or TSPS and switch is arranged for operator assisted overseas calls. The digit 0 is deleted (number of prefix digits set to 1). Digits outpulsed, format for outpulsing, and country code translation are the same as code 011.
02 to 09	Digit 0 is for prefix digit for operator assisted calls. This entry is only required for switching units arranged for 0+ dialing. The number of prefix digits is set to 1 so that the prefix digit is removed from digit translation. The type of call is set to OA (operator assisted) so that all calls with prefix digit 0 are routed to the correct class of service screening table and receive the correct prefix treatment. The translation routes to national translation (home NPA code table) for digit analysis.
1	This digit is the prefix digit (1+) for toll station-to- station calls. Upon receipt of the prefix digit translation routes to national translation (table HNPACODE) for digit analysis.

STDPRTCT.STDPRT (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Digits or codes	Description
	The number of prefix digits is set to 1 so that the prefix digit is removed from digit translation. Type of call is set to DD (direct dial) so that all calls with prefix digit 1 are recorded on tape for billing purposes and translation is routed to the correct class of service screening table and receive the correct prefix treatment. If dialing of prefix digit (1+) is optional see prefix treatment table for updating type of call for toll station-to-station calls from NP (no prefix) to DD.
611	Calls to the repair service desk (code 611) are to terminate on line with directory number 7252350. Translation routes to national translation (table HNPACODE) with replacement code 7252350 for digit analysis.
7252350	Subscribers are not permitted to dial the directory number 7252350 that is assigned to the repair service code 611, therefore this number is routed to unassigned directory number treatment (UNDN) in the office treatment table.

All codes with first digit equal to 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, or 9, upon receipt of first digit, routes to national translations (table HNPACODE) with type of call set to NP and number of prefix digits set to 0.

All codes with first digit equal to 6 (excluding 611), upon receipt of the following two or three digits, routes to national translation (table HNPACODE) with type of call set to NP and number of prefix digits set to 0. This includes

- 60
- 62 to 69
- 610
- 612 to 619

All codes with first digit equal to 7 (excluding 7252350), upon receipt of the following two to seven digits, routes to national translation (table

STDPRTCT.STDPRT (continued)

HNPACODE) with type of call set to NP and number of prefix digits set to 0. This includes

- 70 to 71 and 73 to 79
- 720 to 724 and 726 to 729
- 7250 to 7251 and 7253 to 7259
- 72520 to 72522 and 72524 to 72529
- 725230 to 725234 and 725236 to 725239
- 7252351 to 725359

Calls to NNX codes 455 and 456 in NPA 819 are local calls to subscribers on this switching unit.

All calls by subscribers to these switching units through the toll switch by dialing 819 to 455 or 456xxxx are routed to misplaced CAMA treatment.

It is assumed that the operating company policy is to perform all six-digit screening in the toll switching unit. See standard pretranslator subtable CAMA for screening of NNX codes in NPA 819 that are local calls to this switching unit.

MAP display example for table STDPRTCT.STDPRT

FROMDIGS	TODIGS	PRETRTE
000	010	D VACT
011	011	
S DD 2	OTWAON230T3 11 14	NONE
012	019	
S OA 1	OTWAON230T3 11 14	NONE
02	09	
		N OA 1 NA
1	1	
		N DD 1 NA
611	611	
	R NP 0 NA	7252350 NONE
7252350	7252350	
		D UNDN

STDPRTCT.STDPRT (continued)**Example 4: Typical datafill input for dial-tone-first coin lines (local)**

An example of datafill for a standard pretranslator subtable designated COIN in a local (DMS-100) switching unit is shown below.

This subtable is assigned to the line attribute for dial-tone-first coin lines.

All codes with the first digit equal to 2 to 9 are routed the same as those defined for standard pretranslator subtable HULL.

Datafill is provided for digits 0 and 1 as follows:

0	Coin lines are not permitted to dial special toll calls (0+). Entering digit 0 routes coin line to the operator (0-) trunk group, with type of call equal to operator assisted (OA) and minimum and maximum digits equal to 1. If coin lines are permitted to dial special toll calls (0+), datafill input data for digit 0 as shown for digit 0 (zero) in standard pretranslator subtable HULL and specify route for operator (0-) call in line attribute.
1	Coin lines are not permitted to dial toll station to station calls (1+). Entering digit 1 routes coin line to the denied toll treatment (TDND) in office treatment table. If coin lines are permitted to dial toll station-to-station calls, datafill input data for digit 1 as shown for digit 1 in standard pretranslator subtable HULL.

MAP display example for table STDPRTCT.STDPRT

FROMDIGS	TODIGS	PRETRTE
0	0	
S OA 0	OTWAON231BB6	1 1 NONE
1	1	D TDND
611	611	
	R NP 0 NA	7252350 NONE
7252350	7252350	D UNDN

STDPRTCT.STDPRT (continued)**Example 5: Typical datafill for OUTWATS lines (local)**

An example of datafill for a standard pretranslator subtable designated OTW2 in a local (DMS-100) switching unit is shown below.

This subtable is assigned to the line attribute for outward wide area telephone service (OUTWATS) lines.

Datafill is provided for digits 0 to 9 as follows:

0	OUTWATS lines are not permitted to dial special toll calls (0+). Entering digit 0 routes lines to OUTWATS assistance trunk group with type of call equal to operator assisted (OA) and minimum and maximum number of digits equal to 1.
1	OUTWATS lines are not required to dial the prefix digit (1+) 1. Entering digit 1 routes translation to misplaced CAMA treatments (MSCA) in the office treatment table.
2 to 9	All codes with first digit equal to 2 to 9 are routed the same as those defined for standard pretranslator subtable HULL. Datafill is only provided for digits 2 to 9 to change type of call from NP (no prefix) to DD (direct dial), so that calls from OUTWATS lines are recorded on tape for billing purposes.

MAP display example for table STDPRTCT.STDPRT

FROMDIGS	TODIGS	PRETRTE
0	0	
S OA 0	OTWAON231BB3	1 1 NONE
1	1	D MSCA
2	9	N DD 0 NA
611	611	
	R NP 0 NA	7252350 NONE
7252350	7252350	D UNDN

STDPRTCT.STDPRT (continued)**Example 6: Typical datafill for TWX lines (local)**

An example of datafill for a standard pretranslator subtable designated TWX2 in a local (DMS-100) switching unit is shown below.

This subtable is assigned to the line attribute for TWX lines.

Datafill is provided for digit 0 to 9 as follows:

0 to 1	All codes with the first digits 0 or 1 are routed to vacant code treatment (VACT) in office treatment table.
2 to 9	All codes with the first digit equal to 2 to 9, upon receipt of first digit, route to national translation (table HNPACODE) with type of call and number of prefix digits set to DD (direct dial) and 0 respectively

MAP display example for table STDPRTCT.STDPRT

FROMDIGS	TODIGS	PRETRTE
0	1	D VACT
2	9	N DD 0 NA

Example 7: Incoming trunk group receiving five digits and prefixing digits 72 (local)

An example of datafill for a standard pretranslator subtable designated INC1 in a local (DMS-100) switching unit is shown below.

This subtable can only be assigned to incoming and two-way trunks with five incoming digits and with the digits 72 prefixed from the trunk group.

STDPRTCT.STDPRT (continued)

Datafill is supplied for the following digits and codes:

725	All calls with code 725 terminate on the line with station number xxxx in terminating office code 725.
727	All calls with code 727 tandem through the trunk group (OTWAON237270) and outpulse seven digits for termination to the line with station number xxxx in switching unit with NNX code 727.
728	All calls with code 728 route to the office route table for deletion of digits 72, and then tandem through the trunk group (OTWAON237280), and outpulse five digits for termination to line with station number xxxx in switching unit with NNX code 728.
0 to 6, 8 to 9, 70 to 71, 73 to 79, 720 to 724, 726, 729	All calls, upon receipt of digit or digits specified, route to the vacant code treatment in treatment table.

MAP display example for table STDPRTCT.STDPRT

FROMDIGS	TODIGS	PRETRTE
0	9	D VACT
725	725	L NP 0 613 725
727	727	S NP 0 OTWAON237270 7 7 NONE
728	728	T NP 0 OFR3 2 7 7 NONE

Example 8: Incoming trunk group receiving five or six digits (local)

An example of datafill for a standard pretranslator subtable designated INC2 in a local (DMS-100) switching unit is shown below.

STDPRTCT.STDPRT (continued)

This subtable can be assigned to incoming and two-way trunk groups that receive a variable number of digits (five or six) and are arranged to terminate to lines with the station number assigned to NNX code 725 and tandem calls to the lines with station numbers assigned to NNX codes 233 and 239.

3	If the digits received are 3-xxxx, the digits 23 are prefixed and translation routes to national translation for digit analysis of number 233-xxxx. If digits received are 39-xxxx, the digit 2 is prefixed and translation routes to national translation for digit analysis of number 239-xxxx.
5	If the digits received are 5-xxxx, the digits 72 are prefixed and translation routes to national translation for digit translation of numbers 725-xxxx.
0 to 2, 4, 6 to 9	On receipt of the first digit, translation routes to the vacant code treatment in the office treatment table.

MAP display example for table STDPRTCT.STDPRT

FROMDIGS		TODIGS		PRETRTE
0		2		D VACT
V	3	3		
5	NP 0 N NA	23	6 NP 0 N NA	2
4		4		
5		5		D VACT
V	5	72	5 NP 0 N NA	72
6		9		
				D VACT

Example 9: Incoming CAMA trunk group (local/toll)

An example of datafill for a standard pretranslator subtable designated CAMA in a TOLL or a combined local/toll switching unit that is arranged for direct dial overseas translation is shown below.

This subtable is assigned to incoming CAMA trunk groups.

STDPRTCT.STDPRT (continued)

Datafill is provided for the following digits and codes:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Digits or codes	Description
0	If the first digit received is 0, translation routes to an unauthorized CAMA treatment in the incoming CAMA treatment table. If the switching unit has no incoming CAMA treatment table the office treatment table is selected.
1	This entry is required if a direct dial or operator-assisted overseas call originates from a common control switching unit, if incoming digits are in the format KP + 1 + CC + NN +, and the appropriate ST signal.
10	This entry is required if the following two entries, digits 11 and 12 to 19, are used for overseas dialing.
11	This entry is required if a direct dial overseas call originates from a dial pulse switching unit, if incoming digits are in the format KP + 11+ CC + NN +, and the appropriate ST signal.
12 to 9	This entry is required if an operator assisted overseas call originates from a dial pulse switching unit, if incoming digits are in the format KP + 1 + CC + NN + and the appropriate ST signal.
819455, 819456	These codes in NPA 819 are local calls for subscribers and in the Hull-Ottawa region. Dialing of these codes and switching through the toll switch is not permitted, and such calls are routed to the misdirected CAMA call treatment in the incoming CAMA treatment table. If the switching unit has no incoming CAMA treatment table, the office treatment table is selected.

STDPRTCT.STDPRT (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Digits or codes	Description
2 to 7, 9	All codes with the digits equal to 2 to 7 or 9, on and 9 receipt of the first digit, translation routes to digit, translation routes to national translation (table HNPACODE) for digit analysis. Type of call is set to direct dial (DD) so that correct class-of-service screening and prefix treatment is selected; details of the call are also recorded.
8	All codes with the first digit equal to 8 (excluding 819455 and 819456), on receipt of the following 2 to 6 digits, route to national translations (table HNPACODE) with type of call and number of prefix digits set to DD (direct dial) and 0 respectively. • 80 • 82 to 89 • 810 to 818 • 8190 to 8193 • 8195 to 8199 • 8140 to 81944 • 81946 to 81944 • 819450 to 819454 • 819457 to 819459

STDPRTCT.STDPRT (continued)**MAP display example for table STDPRTCT.STDPRT**

FROMDIGS	TODIGS	PRETRTE
0	0	D UNCA
10	10	D UNCA
11	11	N DD 2 IN
12	19	N OA 1 IN
2	9	N DD 0 NA
819455	819456	D MSCA

Example 10: Incoming operator and verification trunk group (local)

An example of datafill for a standard pretranslator TCVR that is assigned to an incoming operator trunk group that is combined toll completing and verification is shown below. This trunk group must be arranged for variable digits. Minimum and maximum digits are set to 5 and 7 respectively.

Datafill is provided as follows:

00	These are the prefix digits for verification. The number of prefix digits is set to two. For deletion of these digits from translation, type of call OA, flags the type of call to be verified. The additional five digits route to the associated directory number through trunk group VER90 and the metallic test access.
5	Calls with the first digit equal to 5 toll completes the line number xxxx in office code 725 through table HNPACODE.
1 to 4, 6 to 9	Calls with the first digit equal to 1 to 4, or 6 to 9, route to the vacant code.

STDPRTCT.STDPRT (continued)**MAP display example for table STDPRTCT.STDPRT**

FROMDIGS						TODIGS						PRETRTE	
00						00							
V	7	0A	2	N	NA	72	7	0A	2	N	NA	72	
	1						4						
												D	VACT
	5						5						
V	5	NP	0	N	NA	72	5	NP	0	N	NA	72	
	6						9						
												D	VACT

Example 11: Lines in a switching unit with five digit dialing

An example of datafill for a standard pretranslator FRMR that is assigned to lines in a switching unit arranged for five-digit dialing and no direct distance dialing is shown below.

Datafill is provided as follows:

0	This is the trunk group that a subscriber is connected to upon dialing operator (0-).
1	All calls with the first digit equal to 1 are routed to the national translations for translation of 11X service codes.
5	Terminating to lines within the switching unit, these lines are assigned to office code 725.
6	Outgoing E.A.S. to a switching unit that lines with office code 236 are terminated to.
2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 9	Route to the vacant code.

STDPRTCT.STDPRT (continued)

MAP display example for table STDPRTCT.STDPRT

FROMDIGS				TODIGS				PRETRTE				
	0				0							
	S	OA	0	OTWAON231BB6	1	1		NONE				
	1				1							
								N	NP	0	NA	
	2				4							
									D	VACT		
	5				5							
V	5	NP	0	N	NA	72	5	NP	0	N	NA	72
	6				6							
	S	NP	0	OTWAON2360	5	5		NONE				
	7				9							
										D	VACT	

Example 12: Incoming TOPS trunk group carrying a mix of all call types (toll)

An example of datafill for a standard pretranslator subtable designated SPRT in a toll switching unit with TOPS is shown below.

This subtable can be assigned to TOPS trunk groups carrying a mix of all call types, that is 0-, 0+, 1+, and the call type is identified by the MF start signal.

Datafill is provided for the following digits:

0 to 1	On receipt of the first digit, translation routes to unauthorized CAMA treatment in the office treatment table.
2 to 8	If these digits are received as first digit, call type is identified by the MF start signal. Type of call is set to NL. The call is routed through national translation and to the operator.
9	All codes with the first digit equal to 9 are routed to CLLI OTWAON6789C0.

STDPRTCT.STDPRT (continued)**MAP display example for table STDPRTCT.STDPRT**

FROMDIGS	TODIGS	PRETRTE
0	1	D UNCA
2	8	N NL 0 NA
9	9	
S NL 0	OTWAON6789C0	5 5 NONE

Example 13: Incoming TOPS trunk group carrying ONI 0- and 0+ calls (toll)

An example of datafill for a standard pretranslator subtable designated PRT1 in a DMS-200 switching unit with TOPS is shown below.

This subtable can be assigned to TOPS trunk groups carrying a mix of 0- and 0+ calls only, and the trunk group is arranged for operator number identification (ONI).

Datafill is provided for the following digits:

0 to 1	On receipt of the first digit translation routes to unauthorized CAMA treatment in office treatment table.
2 to 8	If these digits are received as the first digit, call type is identified as operator assisted (OA). The call is routed through national translation and to the operator.
9	All codes with the first digit equal to 9 are routed to CLLI OTWAON5432C1.

STDPRTCT.STDPRT (continued)

MAP display example for table STDPRTCT.STDPRT

FROMDIGS	TODIGS	PRETRTE
0	1	D UNCA
2	8	N OA 0 NA
9	9	5 5 NONE
S OA 0	OTWAON5432C1	

Example 14: Incoming TOPS trunk group carrying ONI 1+ calls (toll)

An example of datafill for a standard pretranslator subtable designated PRT2 in a DMS-200 switching unit with the TOPS is shown below.

This subtable can be assigned to TOPS trunk groups carrying only 1+ calls, and the trunk group is arranged for ONI.

Datafill is provided for the following digits:

0 to 1	On receipt of the first digit, translation routes to an unauthorized CAMA treatment in the office treatment table.
2 to 8	If these digits are received as the first digit, call type is identified as direct dial (DD). The call is routed through national translation and to the operator.
9	All codes with the first digit equal to 9 are routed to CLLI OTWAON5432C1.

STDPRTCT.STDPRT (continued)**MAP display example for table STDPRTCT.STDPRT**

FROMDIGS	TODIGS	PRETRTE
0	1	D UNCA
2	8	N DD 0 NA
9	9	5 5 NONE
S DD 0	OTWAON5432C1	

Example 15: Incoming CAMA trunk group with international calls (toll)

An example of datafill for a pretranslator table (IFOS) assigned to an incoming CAMA trunk that carries international traffic and information traffic is shown below. The incoming digits are 13 for information calls (dialed digits are 113 with the first 1 absorbed by the SXS end office) and 1 followed by the country code and national number for operator assisted international calls (the dialed digits are 01 followed by the country code and national number with the 0 absorbed by the SXS end office).

The pretranslator is arranged to recognize the information call. Only two digits are received, while for an international call, 10, 11 or 12 digits are received.

For an information call, the pretranslator prefixes a 1 and routes it to the table HPNACODE for digit analysis. For international call, the pretranslator routes the call to international translations.

MAP display example for table STDPRTCT.STDPRT

FROMDIGS	TODIGS	PRETRTE
1	1	
Z 2 NP 0 N NA	1 12 DD 0 N IN	N

Example 16: Incoming CCIS trunk groups (toll)

An example of datafill for a standard pretranslator subtable designated C6TS, that is used in offices with Common Channel Interface Signaling No.6 (CCIS6) capability to route test calls is shown below.

STDPRTCT.STDPRT (continued)

Unlike other standard pretranslators, the C6TS pretranslator is not assigned on a trunk group basis. The pretranslator is automatically used by CCIS6 trunks (instead of the standard pretranslator associated with the trunk's group), whenever the calling party category indicator of the initial address message is of type TEST_CALL. Note that a cold restart must be performed after C6TS has been added to the table SDTPRTCT and before any CCIS6 test calls are terminated on the switch.

C6TS is used to directly route CCIS6 test codes to the appropriate test card. The CCIS6 test codes are assigned as shown in the following table.

CCIS6 test codes

Digits	Test type
05	Switching maintenance center communication trunk (code 958)
06	Noise and balance termination (code 100)
07	Test board communication trunk (code 101)
08	Milliwatt 1000 Hz with timed disconnect (code 102)
10	Far-end transmission measurement and noise checking (code 104)
11	ATMS-type test termination (code 105)
14	Echo suppressor test termination (code 108)

The digits 07 can be followed by two digits, indicating the identity of the test position or the group of the test positions to which the test call is directed.

The digits 10 must only be routed to terminating test line #4 table entries (TTL4) that specify no-answer supervision.

STDPRTCT.STDPRT (continued)**MAP display example for table STDPRTCT.STDPRT**

FROMDIGS	TODIGS	PRETRTE
06	06	
S DD 2	TERM100Q	2 2 NONE
07	07	
S DD 2	T101	2 2 NONE
0700	0700	
S DD 4	T101	4 4 NONE
0701	0701	
S DD 4	T10101	4 4 NONE
08	08	
S DD 2	TERM102T	2 2 NONE
10	10	
T DD 2	TTL4 0	2 2 NONE
11	11	
S DD 2	TERM105	2 2 NONE
14	14	
S DD 2	TERM108	2 2 NONE

Example 17: Dialable cable locator tone (local)

An example of datafill for a standard pretranslator subtable for a dialable cable locator tone is shown below. DMS-100, upon receiving a security or an access code of 7863 followed by a seven-digit DN from any line circuit, provides the desired tone across the tip and ring leads of the dialed DN. The operating company's tone generator is accessed through a trunk group type MAINT having DCLTONE as the CLLI.

The number of prefix digits, (field NOPREDIG), is set to 4, the number of digits in the security or an access code is set to 7863.

The total number of digits is 11 (4 for security, or access code plus 7 for the DN). Fields MINDGSR and MAXDIGSR are set to 11.

STDPRTCT.STDPRT (continued)

MAP display example for table STDPRTCT.STDPRT

FROMDIGS	TODIGS	PRETRTE
7863 S NP 4	7863 LPBKOG1 11 11	NONE

Example 18: New station ringer test (local)

Translation of a call involving the new station ringer test proceeds as follows:

Subtable STDPRTCT.STDPRT

When the operating-company selects a new SRT code, for example 999, and it is verified that the total number of digits received is between 10 and 13 (10 being for new SRT access code of 3 digits + 7 digit DN and 13 for the new SRT access code of 3 digits + 3 digit NPA + 7 digit DN), translation is directed to table OFRT at route reference index 76.

Table OFRT

Route reference index 76 directs translation to fixed CLLI code STRG, previously entered in table CLLI.

Table CLLI

Refer to the description of table CLLI for information on the new fixed CLLI STRG.

An example of datafill for the standard pretranslator subtable is shown below.

MAP display example for table STDPRTCT.STDPRT

FROMDIGS	TODIGS	PRETRTE
999 T NP 3	999 OFR3 76 7 7	NONE

STDPRTCT.STDPRT (continued)**Example 19: Feature group B call (local)**

An example of datafill for selector feature group B (FGB) is shown below. The first and second fields in this tuple define the digits that are translated at the FGB end office or the FGB tandem.

The FGB selector is used to identify a FGB call. The call type is direct dialed (DD) and the number of prefix digits is 0 (zero). CAR1 defines the carrier name (defined in table OCCNAME). Y (yes) indicates that there is a route present. OFRT is the name of the table that the call is routed to, and 897 is the route reference number assigned to the route in table OFRT.

The minimum and maximum number of digits that the end office must collect is 7, before it can outputse information to the carrier.

MAP display example for table STDPRTCT.STDPRT

FROMDIGS	TODIGS	PRETRTE
9501777	9501777	
FGB DD 0 CAR1 Y OFRT 897 7 7		

Example 20: Number service code call (AT SSP)

800P is the service switching point service for the United States.

800P number service code (NSC) service only handles national equal access calls such that the from and to digits always appear in the national dialing format 0ZZXXX. This implies that field NSC_TRAN is always set to NA for 800P calls.

STDPRTCT.STDPRT (continued)**MAP display example for table STDPRTCT.STDPRT**

FROMDIGS	TODIGS	PRETRTE
022110	02110	
	NSC DD 7 7 800P NA	
034110	034110	
	NSC DD 7 7 PVN NA	
147110	147110	
	NSC DD 9 9 PVN IN	

Example 21: Routing test calls incoming on ISUP trunks (office with ISUP capability)

An example of datafill for a standard pretranslator C7PT that is used in offices with ISDN user parts (ISUP) capability to route test calls is shown below.

Unlike other standard pretranslators, the C7PT pretranslator is not assigned on a trunk group basis. The pretranslator is automatically used by ISUP trunks (instead of the standard pretranslator associated with the trunk's group), whenever the calling party category indicator of the initial address message (IAM) indicates that a test call is in progress.

Note:

The subtable STDPRTCT.STDPRT at position C7PT is used to directly route ISUP test codes to the appropriate test card. The ISUP test codes for this feature are assigned as shown in the following table.

ISUP test codes

Digits	Test type
06	Noise and balance termination (code 100)
08	Milliwatt at 1000 Hz with timed disconnect (code 102)
101	T101 test call
104	Transmission measuring and noise checking test
108	T108 test call

STDPRTCT.STDPRT (continued)**MAP display example for table STDPRTCT.STDPRT**

FROMDIGS	TODIGS	PRETRTE
06	06	
	S DD 2 TERM100Q	2 2 NONE
08	08	
	S DD 2 TERM102T	2 2 NONE
101	101	
	S DD 3 T101	3 3 NONE
104	104	
	T DD 3 TTL4	0 3 3 NONE
108	108	
	S DD 3 TERM108	3 3 NONE

Example 22: Feature group D (FGD) call (local)

An example of datafill for feature group D (FGD) is shown below. This example has been datafilled for the following requirements:

- IT to IT FGD domestic translation: EATANDEMIC dials 099777
- IT to IT FGD international: EATANDEMIC dials 199777

MAP display example for table STDPRTCT.STDPRT

FROMDIGS	TODIGS	PRETRTE
099777	099777	
	ET NP 0 CARR1 Y OFRT	777 6 6
199777	199777	
	ET NP 0 CARR1 Y OFRT	777 9 9

Example 23: International IBN

The following is an example of datafill for a standard pretranslator subtable designated CUSB in an international Integrated Business Network (IBN) DMS switching unit.

STDPRTCT.STDPRT (continued)

MAP display example for table STDPRTCT.STDPRT

FROMDIGS	TODIGS	PRETRTE
0	1600	D VACT
170	170	
	S DD 0 TERM100Q 3 3	NONE
178	178	
	N NP 0 NA 3 3	NONE
179	179	
	T DD 0 OFRT 106 3 3	NONE
18	192	D VACT
193	194	
	T DD 0 IBNRTE 20 3 3	NONE
195	195	D VACT
2	998	
	T DD 0 IBNRTE 8 7 7	NONE

Example 24: Equal access end office

The following examples illustrate the typical use of selector EA.

Pretranslator P621

First stage pretranslation of access code 10120 (P621)

In the first tuple of subtable STDPRTCT.STDPRT at EXTPRTNM(P621), selector fields PRERTSEL(EA) and XLATYPE(P) indicate that a call with leading digits FROM(10120) TO(10120) is routed to interconnect carrier CARRNAME(CARR1) through TABID(OFRT) KEY(100) unless otherwise specified in the second stage pretranslator PRTNM(OCC1) and provided the call does not encounter a treatment in translations following the second pretranslator.

Field NOPREDIG(5) sets the prefix fence at 5, which means that the second stage pretranslator translates the digits following 10120.

Field TYPCALL(DD) entry is overridden by the second pretranslator but it is here only to satisfy the table editor.

The number of digits expected is MIN(6) and MAX(24). The number of digits expected can be updated in further translations.

STDPRTCT.STDPRT (continued)

First stage pretranslation of access code 10999 (P621)

In the second tuple of subtable STDPRTCT.STDPRT at EXTPRTNM(P621), selector fields PRERTSEL(EA) and XLATYPE(P) indicate that a call with leading digits FROM(10999) TO(10999) is routed to interconnect carrier CARRNAME(CARR2) through second pretranslator PRTNM(OCC2).

Field RTEPRSNT(N) indicates that there is no route specified here. This means that unless otherwise specified in the second pretranslator, the call proceeds on the route or treatment encountered in translations following the second pretranslator.

Field NOPREDIG(5) sets the prefix fence at 5, which means that the second pretranslator translates digits following 10999.

Field TYPCALL(DD) entry is overridden by the second pretranslator but it is here only to satisfy the table editor.

9501XXX cut-through mode (P621)

In the third tuple of subtable STDPRTCT.STDPRT at EXTPRTNM(P621), selector fields PRERTSEL(EA) and XLATYPE(T) indicate that a call with leading digits FROM(9501120) TO(9501120) is routed to interconnect carrier CARRNAME(CARR1) through TABID(OFRT) KEY(102), and field TRANSYS(NO) indicates that translation to verify the validity of the dialed digits is not required.

Fields MIN(7) and MAX(7) indicate that the number of digits expected is seven.

Field NOPREDIG(7) sets the prefix fence at 7. No digits are outputted since, in the cut-through mode, all signaling to the other common carrier (OCC) is by means of the subscriber's digitone keypad.

STDPRTCT.STDPRT (continued)**MAP display example for table STDPRTCT.STDPRT**

FROMDIGS	TODIGS	PRETRTE
10120	10120	
EA DD 5 P OCC1	CARR1 Y OFRT 100 6 24	N
10999	10999	
	EA DD 5 P OCC2	CARR2 N
9501120	9501120	
EA DD 7 T NO	CARR1 Y OFRT 102 7 7	N

Pretranslator OCC1**Second stage pretranslation of direct dialed overseas calls (OCC1)**

In the first tuple of subtable SDPRTCT.STDPRT at EXTPRTNM(OCC1), selector fields PRERTSEL(EA) and XLATYPE(T) indicate that a call with leading digits FROM(011) TO(011) is routed to interconnect carrier CARRNAME(CARR1).

Field RTEPRSNT(N) indicates that there is no route specified here. Fields RTEPRSNT(N) and TRANSYS(IN) indicate that the call proceeds on the route specified in the first stage pretranslator EXTPRTNM(P621) TABID(OFRT) KEY(100) provided the call does not encounter a treatment in the international country code table CCTR. Table CCTR is used only to verify the validity of the dialed digits, while its routing recommendations for valid codes are ignored.

Field NOPREDIG(3) sets the prefix fence at 3, which means that table CCTR translates digits following 011, the international direct distance dialed access code.

Field TYPCALL(DD) defines the type of call as direct dialed.

Second stage pretranslation of operator-assisted North American calls (OCC1)

In the second tuple of subtable STDPRTCT.STDPRT at EXTPRTNM(OCC1), selector fields PRERTSEL(EA) and XLATYPE(T) indicate that a call with leading digits FROM(02) TO(09) is routed to interconnect carrier CARRNAME(CARR1).

Field RTEPRSNT(N) indicates that there is no route specified here. Fields RTEPRSNT(N) and TRANSYS(NA) indicate that the call proceeds on the route specified in the first stage pretranslator EXTPRTNM(P621)

STDPRTCT.STDPRT (continued)

TABID(OVRT) KEY(100) provided the call does not encounter a treatment in the North American digit translation tables HNPACONT.HNPACODE, FNPACONT.FNPACODE, LCASCRCN.LCASCRC, PFXTREAT, CLSVSCRC, and CLSVSCRC.CLSVSCR. The North American digit translation tables are used only to verify the validity of the dialed digits, while their routing recommendations for valid codes are ignored.

Field NOPREDIG(1) sets the prefix fence at 1, which means that the digits translated in the North American tables start after the 0 (zero) of FROM(02) TO(09).

Field TYPCALL(OA) defines the type of call as operator assisted.

Second stage pretranslation of operator assisted overseas calls (OCC1)

In the third tuple of subtable STDPRTCT.STDPRT at EXTPRTNM(OCC1), selector fields PRERTSEL(EA) and XLATYPE(T) and fields RTEPRSNT(Y) and TRANSYS(IN) indicate that a call with leading digits FROM(012) TO(019) is routed to interconnect carrier CARRNAME(CARR1) through TABID(OVRT) KEY(101) provided the call does not encounter a treatment in the international country code table CCTR. Table CCTR is used only to verify the validity of the dialed digits, while its routing recommendations for valid codes are ignored.

Field NOPREDIG(1) sets the prefix fence at 1, which means that the digits translated in the North American tables start after the 01 of FROM(012) TO(019).

Field TYPCALL(OA) defines the type of call as operator assisted.

Second stage pretranslation of direct-dialed North American calls (OCC1)

In the fourth tuple of subtable STDPRTCT.STDPRT at EXTPRTNM(OCC1), selector fields PRERTSEL(EA) and XLATYPE(T) indicate that a call with leading digits FROM(12) TO(19) is routed to interconnect carrier CARRNAME(CARR1).

Field RTEPRSNT(N) indicates that there is no route specified here. Fields RTEPRSNT(N) and TRANSYS(NA) indicate that the call proceeds on the route specified in the first stage pretranslator EXTPRTNM(P621) TABID(OVRT) KEY(100) provided the call does not encounter a treatment in the North American digit translation tables HNPACONT.HNPACODE, FNPACONT.FNPACODE, LCASCRCN.LCASCRC, PFXTREAT, CLSVSCRC and CLSVSCRC.CLSVSCR. The North American digit

STDPRTCT.STDPRT (continued)

translation tables are used only to verify the validity of the dialed digits, while their routing recommendations for valid codes are ignored.

Field NOPREDIG(1) sets the prefix fence at 1, which means that the digits translated in the North American tables start after the 1 of FROM(12) TO(19).

Field TYPCALL(DD) defines the type of call as direct dialed.

MAP display example for table STDPRTCT.STDPRT

FROMDIGS	TODIGS	PRETRTE
011	011	
	EA DD 3 T IN CARR1 N	
02	09	
	EA 0A 1 T NA CARR1 N	
012	019	
0A 1 T IN CARR1	Y 0FRT 101 6 24 N	
12	19	
	EA DD 1 T NA CARR1 N	

Pretranslator OCC2

Second stage pretranslation of direct dialed North American calls (OCC2)

In the first tuple of subtable STDPRTCT.STDPRT at EXTPRTNM(OCC2), selector fields PRERTSEL(EA) and XLATYPE(T) indicate that a call with leading digits FROM(12) TO(19) is routed to interconnect carrier CARRNAME(CARR2).

Field RTEPRSNT(N) indicates that there is no route specified here. Fields RTEPRSNT(N) and TRANSYS(NA) indicate that, since no route was specified in the first stage pretranslator, the call proceeds as specified in the North American digit translation tables HNPACONT.HNPACODE, HNPACONT.RTEREF, FNPACONT.FNPACODE, FNPACONT.RTEREF, LCASCRCN.LCASCRC, PFXTREAT, CLSVSCRC, and CLSVSCRC.CLSVSCR. The North American digit translation tables are used both to verify the validity of the dialed digits and for routing.

Field NOPREDIG(1) sets the prefix fence at 1, which means that the digits translated in the North American tables starts after the 1 of FROM(12) TO(19).

STDPRTCT.STDPRT (continued)

Field TYPCALL(DD) defines the type of call as direct dialed.

MAP display example for table STDPRTCT.STDPRT

FROMDIGS	TODIGS	PRETRTE
12	19	EA DD 1 T NA CARR2 N

Example 25: Selector E911 (Enhanced 911 Emergency Service)

An example of datafill for pretranslator route selector E911 is shown below.

MAP display example for table STDPRTCT.STDPRT

FROMDIGS	TODIGS	PRETRTE
911	911	E911 123 443

Example 26: Selector FGDCL for ANI and called number collection

An example of datafill for pretranslator route selector FGDCL for automatic number identification (ANI) and called number collection is shown below.

MAP display example for table STDPRTCT.STDPRT

FROMDIGS	TODIGS	PRETRTE
022110	022110	FGDCL

STDPRTCT.STDPRT (continued)

Example 27: Selector ID for Meridian SuperNode

An example of datafill for pretranslator route selector ID for Meridian SuperNode is shown below.

MAP display example for table STDPRTCT.STDPRT

FROMDIGS	TODIGS	PRETRTE
00	00	ID CONT
10	10	ID TEST
129	129	ID INTDD
02	02	ID STOP
99	99	ID ALTXLA BNRRCH 20

Example 28: Selector SFMT for packet handler translations

An example of datafill for selector SFMT is shown below.

MAP display example for table STDPRTCT.STDPRT

FROMDIGS	TODIGS	PRETRTE
1	1	SFMT 1 14 1 X P621 518

Example 29: Selector E911RTE for Tandem-Tandem transfers

An example of datafill for selector E911RTE is shown below.

STDPRTCT.STDPRT (continued)**MAP display example for table STDPRTCT.STDPRT**

```

>Table STDPRTCT
> POS P621
> SUB 2
> ADD
> FROMDIGS:
>911
TODIGS:
>911
PRERTSEL:
TYPE OF PRERTSEL IS PRET_ROUTE_SELECTOR
TYPE IS PRET_ROUTE_SELECTOR
{S,T,D,N,L,P,V,R,X,F,Z,EA,NSC,FGB,ET,E911,FGDCL,
                                     SFMT,SSP,E911RTE}

PRERTSEL:
>E911RTE
TYPCALL:
>0A
NOPREDIG:
>0
MINDIGSR:
>3
MAXDIGSR:
>7
TAB:
TYPE OF TAB IS TAB_NAME
TYPE IS TAB_NAME {E911TDRT}
TAB:
>E911TDRT
POS: NONE
>
TUPLE TO BE ADDED:
          911 911 E911RTE 0A 0  3 7 E911TDRT NONE
ENTER Y TO CONFIRM, N TO REJECT OR E TO EDIT.
>y
TUPLE ADDED

```

Table history**NA015**

New E911 Tandem-Tandem Enhancements added selector E911RTE to subtable STDPRTCT.STDPRT.

NA008

Feature Equal Access for DMS-100 Wireless added information on datafilling separate pretranslators for EA on the DMS-100 Wireless switch in release LWW00805 (NA008).

STDPRTCT.STDPRT (end)

NA006

Increased maximum number of tuples using expansion data to 8,386,569.

BCS36

The following changes were made:

- Added new pretranslator route selector SSP.
- Increased upper limit of range of field MAXDIGSR to 25 for pretranslator route selector T.

STDPRTCT.STDPRT selector D

Pretranslator route selector: D

Use selector D to route translation directly to treatment. For this selector value, enter data in fields FROMDIGS, TODIGS, and PRETRTE as the data appears in the following table.

Datafill

Datafill for table STDPRTCT.STDPRT selector D appears in the following table.

Field descriptions

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
FROMDIGS		numeric (vector of a maximum of 18 digits)	<i>From digits.</i> Enter the digit or digits to translate. If the entry represents a block of numbers that follow in order, enter the first number in the block.
TODIGS		numeric (vector of a maximum of 18 digits)	<i>To digits.</i> If field FROMDIGS represents a block of numbers that follow in order, enter the last number in the block. For all other conditions, the entry is the entry in field FROMDIGS.
PRETRTE		see subfield	<i>Pretranslation route.</i> This field contains subfield PRERTSEL and refinement TREAT.
	PRERTSEL	D	<i>Pretranslator route selector.</i> Enter the pretranslator route selector D.
	TREAT	alphanumeric (four characters)	<i>Treatment.</i> Enter the treatment in the office treatment table that is the route of the translation.

Datafill example

Datafill for selector D appears in examples 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, and 23. See the "Datafill example" section in table STDPRTCT.STDPRT.

STDPRTCT.STDPRT selector E911

Pretranslator route selector: E911

The system uses selector E911 in offices with the Enhanced 911 Emergency Service feature. The system uses selector E911 for 911 calls incoming on message and foreign exchange (FX) trunks (non-E911 trunks). Selector E911 specifies the following numbers:

- an emergency service number (ESN) indexed in table E911ESN. The ESN routes the call to the correct public safety answering point (PSAP) directory number (DN).
- an emergency service central office (ESCO) number. The ESCO number is used in the substitute automatic number identification (ANI). The E911 tandem forwards the substitute ANI to the PSAP.

The pretranslator selector E911 is not available for calls that originate from coin or non-coin lines. For coin-lines, the unit does not return the coin. The unit does not replace the coin as the PSAP DN replaces the called digits 911.

Substitute ANI format that the PSAP receives for message and FX trunks. This type of trunk does not spill ANI.

For PSAPs that use one information digit, the substitute ANI format appears in the following section:

- ID-911-0TTT: TTT is the ESCO and ID is the digit zero or four.
- 4-911-0TTT: The system sends this substitute ANI format to the PSAP if the ESN points to a tuple in table E911ESN. The tuple has field FLASH set to Y (yes). The ID digit 4 allows the ANI display at the PSAP to flash.
- 0-911-0TTT: The system sends this substitute ANI format to the PSAP if the ESN points to a tuple in table E911ESN. The tuple has field FLASH set to N (no).

For PSAPs that use three information digits, the substitute ANI format appears in the following section:

NPA-911-0TTT: TTT is the ESCO, and the numbering plan area (NPA) is the serving NPA of the incoming message or FX trunk group.

For selector value E911, enter data in the fields FROMDIGS, TODIGS, and PRETRTE. A description of how to enter data in these fields appears in the following paragraph.

STDPRTCT.STDPRT selector E911 (end)**Datafill**

The datafill for table STDPRTCT.STDPRT selector E911 appears in the following table.

Field descriptions

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Description
FROMDIGS		numeric	<i>From digits.</i> Enter the digit or digits for translation. If the entry represents a block of consecutive numbers, enter the first number in the block.
TODIGS		numeric	<i>To digits.</i> If field FROMDIGS represents a block of consecutive numbers, enter the last number in the block. If field FROMDIGS does not represent a block of consecutive numbers, the entry is equal to the entry in field FROMDIGS.
PRETRTE		see the subfield	<i>Pretranslation route.</i> This field contains the subfield PRERTSEL and the refinements ESN and ESCO.
	PRERTSEL	E911	Pretranslator route selector. Enter E911.
	ESN	numeric 0 to 15 999	<i>Emergency service number.</i> Enter an emergency service number. This emergency service number must be in table E911ESN, field ESN.
	ESCO	000 to 999 (three digits)	<i>Emergency service central office number.</i> Enter an emergency service central office number that represents the end office where the message or FX trunk group originates. The substitute ANI spill uses this end office.

Datafill example

Datafill for selector E911 appears in example 25. See the datafill example in table STDPRTCT.STDPRT.

STDPRTCT.STDPRT selector EA

Pretranslator route selector: EA

Selector EA translates equal access calls in one or two pretranslation stages.

The digit translation and routing options associated with selector EA are as follows:

- Additional digit translation is not a requirement. Field XLATYPE = N.
Use of the specified key in table OFRT sends the call to the specified carrier. See figure Figure , "Standard pretranslator selector EA flowchart" on page -808.
- Additional pretranslation is a requirement. Field XLATYPE = P.
The call proceeds to a second-stage pretranslator. This action is correct if the call encounters selector EA for the first time while translating a call.
You can specify a first-stage key in table OFRT. This key overrides any routing prescription except the treatment the call encounters in translations and screening that follows pretranslation. This condition occurs unless translation encounters another key in the second-stage pretranslation. See figure 1.
- Verify if the dialed digits are correct. Field XLATYPE = T.

Additional digit translation is a requirement after pretranslation to verify if the received digits are correct. To verify if the digits are international or North American, the system uses the following:

- international digit translations (table CCTR)
- North American digit translations and screening

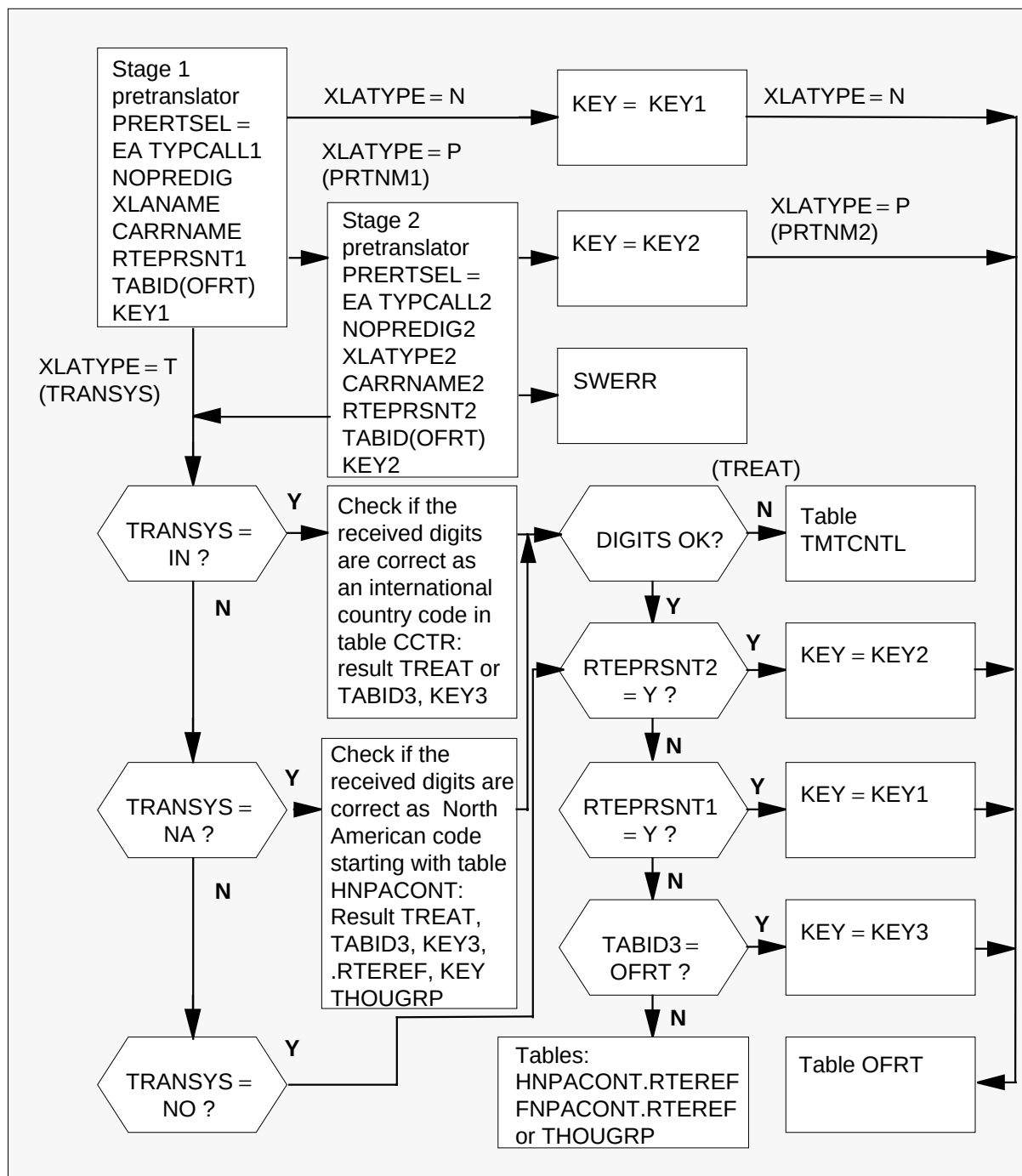
The system attempts verification in this order. The system uses the following tables to perform the verification using North American digit translations and screening:

- HNPACONT.HNPACODE
- FNPACONT.FNPACODE
- LCASCRCN.LCASCRC
- PFXTREAT
- SCRNCCLAS
- CLSVSCRC
- CLSVSCRC.CLSVSCR

The system can use all of these table to perform the verification.

STDPRTCT.STDPRT selector EA (continued)

You can specify a second-stage or single-stage key in table OFRT. This key overrides any routing prescription except a treatment the call encounters in translations and screening that follows pretranslation. See figure Figure , "Standard pretranslator selector EA flowchart" on page -808.

STDPRTCT.STDPRT selector EA (continued)**Standard pretranslator selector EA flowchart**

For selector value EA, enter data in subfields FROMDIGS, TODIGS, and PRETRTE. The following table explains the data entry process.

STDPRTCT.STDPRT selector EA (continued)**Datafill**

Datafill for table STDPRTCT.STDPRT selector EA appears in the following table.

Field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
FROMDIGS		numeric (vector of a maximum of 18 digits)	<i>From digits</i> Enter the digit or digits to translate. If the entry represents a block of consecutive numbers, enter the first number in the block.
TODIGS		numeric (vector of a maximum of 18 digits)	<i>To digits.</i> If field FROMDIGS represents a block of consecutive numbers, enter the last number in the block. If field FROMDIGS does not represent a block of consecutive numbers, the entry equals the entry in field FROMDIGS.
PRETRTE		see subfield	<i>Pretranslation route.</i> This field contains subfield PRERTSEL and refinements TYPCALL, NOPREDIG, XLA_INFO, CARRNAME, and RTEAREA.
	PRERTSEL	EA	<i>Pretranslator route selector.</i> Enter the equal-access route selector EA.
	TYPCALL	DD, NL, NP, or OA	<i>Type of call.</i> Enter the type of call. Call types are DD (direct dial), NL (nil), NP (no prefix), and OA (operator assisted). Default is NL.
	NOPREDIG	0 to 7	<i>Number of prefix digits.</i> Enter the number of digits interpreted as prefix digits.

STDPRTCT.STDPRT selector EA (continued)**Field descriptions (Sheet 2 of 2)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	XLA_INFO	see subfield	<i>Equal access translation information.</i> This field contains subfield XLATYPE and the following refinements: • If XLATYPE = N, refinements are not present. • If XLATYPE = P, the refinement is PRTNM. • If XLATYPE = T, the refinement is TRANSYS.
	XLATYPE	N, P, or T	<i>Equal access translation type.</i> Enter N if additional digit translation or screening is a requirement. If the entry is N, field RTEAREA must specify a route. Enter P if additional pretranslation is a requirement. This entry is correct if PRERTSEL = EA occurs for the first time. If the entry is P, you must enter a pretranslator subtable name in field PRTNM. Enter T if additional pretranslation is not a requirement. If the entry is T, the entry in field TRANSYS determines how translations proceed.

XLATYPE = P

If the value of subfield XLATYPE is P, enter data in refinement PRTNM. The following table explains the data entry process.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	PRTNM	alphanumeric (a maximum of four characters)	<i>Pretranslator subtable name.</i> Enter the name of the pretranslator subtable for pretranslation of the remaining digits. Translation must route to the pretranslator subtable.

STDPRTCT.STDPRT selector EA (continued)**XLATYPE = T**

If the value of subfield XLATYPE is T, enter data in refinement TRANSYS.
The following table explains the data entry process.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	TRANSYS	IN, IP, NA, NO	<i>Translation system.</i> Enter IN if translation is to proceed to international translations. Enter IP if translation is to route to international partitioned translations. This condition applies to DMS-250 switches only. Enter NA if translation is to proceed to North American digit translations and screening. Enter NO if additional translation or screening is not a requirement. This condition is equivalent to XLATYPE = N.

Field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	CARRNAME	alphanumeric (1 to 16 characters)	<i>Carrier name.</i> Enter the carrier name abbreviation to which the system offers the call. Enter the carrier name in table OCCNAME.

STDPRTCT.STDPRT selector EA (continued)**Field descriptions (Sheet 2 of 2)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	RTEAREA	see subfield	<i>Route area.</i> This field contains subfield RTEPRSNT and the following refinements: • If RTEPRSNT = Y, the refinements are EXTRTEID, MINDIGSR, MAXDIGSR, and OCS. • If RTEPRSNT = N, refinements are not present. See the general description and figure Figure , "Standard pretranslator selector EA flowchart" on page -808.
	RTEPRSNT	Y or N	<i>Route present.</i> Enter Y (yes) to indicate that fields EXTRTEID, MINDIGSR, MAXDIGSR, and OCS contain entries. Enter N (no) to indicate that fields EXTRTEID, MINDIGSR, MAXDIGSR, and OCS are blank.

RTEPRSNT = Y

If the entry in field RTEPRSNT is Y, enter data in the fields that appear in the following table.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	EXTRTEID	see subfields	<i>External route ID.</i> This field contains subfields TABID and KEY.
	TABID	OFRT, OFR2, OFR3, OFR4 IBNRTE, IBNRTE2, IBNRTE3, IBNRTE4, TOPS RRTE, TTL4, TOPSAMA	<i>Table identifier.</i> Enter an office route table name.

STDPRTCT.STDPRT selector EA (continued)**Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 2 of 2)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	KEY	0 to 1023	<i>Index.</i> Enter the office route index of the call the system routes. Note 1: If field XLATYPE = P, the route overrides routing recommendations in subsequent digit translations other than treatments. The route overrides routing recommendations unless superseded in the second-stage pretranslator. Field XLATYPE=P is correct only if field PRERTSEL = EA occurs for the first time while translating a call. Note 2: If field XLATYPE = T, the route overrides routing recommendations in subsequent digit translations other than treatments. Field XLATYPE is second-stage or single stage pretranslator.
	MINDIGSR	0 to 18	<i>Minimum digits received.</i> Enter the minimum number of digits collected before routing the call.
	MAXDIGSR	0 to 30	<i>Maximum digits received.</i> This refinement equals the maximum number of digits for collection. This number does not include IBN prefix digits. Enter the maximum number of digits for collection. Do not include IBN prefix digits.
	OCS	Y or N	<i>Overlap carrier selection.</i> If field RTEPRSNT = Y, and field OVERLAP in table OCCINFO is Y, the call uses overlap carrier selection.

Datafill example

Datafill for selector EA appears in example 24. Refer to the Datafill example section in table STDPRTCT.STDPRT.

Additional information

This section provides information on error messages when you enter data in table STDPRTCT.STDPRT selector EA.

STDPRTCT.STDPRT selector EA (end)

If you enter field MAXDIGSR with a number greater than 25, the following error message appears:

*****WARNING*****THE MAXIMUM
NUMBER OF DIGITS (INCLUDING 15 INTERNATIONAL DIALING
PLAN DIGITS) IS 25. SETTING THE FIELD MAXDIGSR GREATER
THAN 25 MAY HAVE SERIOUS CONSEQUENCES.

Reduce the MAXDIGSR datafill total to a maximum of 25.

STDPRTCT.STDPRT selector ET

Pretranslator route selector: ET

The system uses selector ET on feature group D (FGD) calls in a special equal access end office (EAEO). This EAEO is an equal access switching point (EASP). Selector ET tandems equal access calls between a current EAEO and an access tandem (AT).

For selector value ET, enter data in the subfields FROMDIGS, TODIGS, and PRETRTE. A description of this process appears in the following section.

Datafill

Datafill for table STDPRTCT.STDPRT selector ET appears in the following table.

Field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Description
FROMDIGS		numeric	<i>From digits.</i> Enter the digit or digits for translation. If the entry represents a block of consecutive numbers, enter the first number in the block.
TODIGS		numeric	<i>To digits.</i> If FROMDIGS represents a block of consecutive numbers, enter the last number in the block. If FROMDIGS does not represent a block of consecutive numbers, the entry is equal to FROMDIGS.
PRETRTE		see the subfield	<i>Pretranslation route.</i> This field contains the subfield PRERTSEL. This field contains refinements TYPCALL, NOPREDIG, CARRNAME, RTEAREA, RTEPRSNT, EXTRTEID, MINDIGSR, and MAXDIGSR.
	PRERTSEL	ET	<i>Pretranslator route selector.</i> Enter pretranslator route selector ET.
	TYPCALL	DD, NL, NP, or OA	<i>Type of call.</i> Enter NP because billing does not occur in the EASP.
	NOPREDIG	0 to 7	<i>Number of prefix digits.</i> Enter the number of digits that the system interprets as prefix digits.

STDPRTCT.STDPRT selector ET (continued)**Field descriptions (Sheet 2 of 2)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Description
	CARRNAME	alphanumeric (1 to 16 characters)	<i>Carrier name.</i> Enter the carrier name abbreviation to which the system offers the call. Table OCCNAME must contain the carrier name.
	RTEAREA	see subfields	<i>Route area.</i> This field contains the subfields RTEPRSNT, EXTRTEID, MINDIGSR, and MAXDIGSR.
	RTEPRSNT	Y or N	<i>Route present.</i> Enter Y if the system sends a call to a route from pretranslation. Enter data in fields EXTRTEID, MINDIGSR and MAXDIGSR. Enter N if a national translation (table HNPACONT) must follow. Leave fields EXTRTEID, MINDIGSR and MAXDIGSR blank.
	EXTRTEID	see subfields	<i>External route identifier.</i> This field contains the subfields TABID and KEY.
	TABID	OFRT, OFR2, OFR3, OFR4 IBNRTE, IBNRTE2, IBNRTE3, IBNRTE4, TOPS, TOPSAMA RRTE, TTL4	<i>Table name.</i> Enter an office route table name for additional call routing.
	KEY	0 to 1023	<i>Index.</i> Enter the office route index of the routed call.
	MINDIGSR	0 to 124	<i>Minimum digits received.</i> Enter the minimum number of digits that the system collects before the system routes the call.
	MAXDIGSR	0 to 124	<i>Maximum digits received.</i> Enter the maximum number of digits that the system must collect.

STDPRTCT.STDPRT selector ET (end)

Datafill example

Datafill for selector ET appears in example 22. See the “Datafill example” section in table STDPRTCT.STDPRT.

STDPRTCT.STDPRT selector F

Pretranslator route selector: F

The system uses selector F if a second dial tone or recycling for more digits is a requirement. For this selector value, enter data in the fields FROMDIGS, TODIGS, and PRETRTE. A description of this process appears below.

Note: The selector F can be in use with 950 dialing and 950 type calls. When this event occurs, the system delays digit reception 10 to 15 s during the processing of the call.

Datafill

The datafill for table STDPRTCT.STDPRT selector F appears in the following table.

Field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
FROMDIGS		numeric	<i>From digits.</i> Enter the digit or digits before sending a dial tone. If the entry represents a block of consecutive numbers, enter the first number in the block.
TODIGS		numeric	<i>To digits.</i> If field FROMDIGS represents a block of consecutive numbers, enter the last number in the block. If field FROMDIGS does not represent a block of consecutive numbers, the entry is equal to the entry in field FROMDIGS.
PRETRTE		see subfield	<i>Pretranslation route.</i> This field contains the subfield PRERTSEL and the refinements NUMDIGSIN, DTONETYPE, and PRETRANSYS.
	PRERTSEL	F	<i>Pretranslator route selector.</i> Enter the second dial tone pretranslation selector F.
	NUMDIGSIN	0 to 7	<i>Number of digits.</i> Enter the number of digits the system received before sending dial tone.

STDPRTCT.STDPRT selector F (end)**Field descriptions (Sheet 2 of 2)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	DTONETYPE	NORM SPEC STUTTER- DIALTONEor NONE	<i>Dial tone type.</i> Enter the type of dial tone required: normal (NORM), special (SPEC), or no dial tone (NONE).
	PRETRANSYS	alphanumeric (1 to 4 characters)	<i>Pretranslator.</i> Enter the name of the pretranslator that translation must route for pretranslation of the remaining digits.

Datafill example

Datafill for selector F appears in examples 1 and 2. See the “Datafill examples” section in table STDPRTCT.STDPRT.

STDPRTCT.STDPRT selector FGB

Pretranslator route selector: FGB

Selector FGB identifies feature group B (FGB) calls (950-WXXX dialing) in the translation stage of the calls. This identification distinguishes FGB calls terminating on intertoll trunks from other call types.

For selector value FGB, enter data in fields FROMDIGS, TODIGS, and PRETRTE. A description of this process appears in the following table.

Datafill

The datafill for table STDPRTCT.STDPRT selector FGB appears in the following table.

Field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 3)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
FROMDIGS		numeric	<i>From digits.</i> Enter the digit or digits for translation. If the entry represents a block of numbers in sequence, enter the first number in the block.
TODIGS		numeric	<i>To digits.</i> If field FROMDIGS represents a block of numbers in sequence, enter the last number in the block. If field FROMDIGS does not represent a block of consecutive numbers, the entry is equal to the entry in field FROMDIGS.
PRETRTE		see subfields	<i>Pretranslation route.</i> This field contains the subfield PRERTSEL and the following refinements: • TYPCALL • NOPREDIG • CARRNAME • RTEAREA • RTEPRSNT • EXTRTEID • MINDIGSR • MAXDIGSR

STDPRTCT.STDPRT selector FGB (continued)**Field descriptions (Sheet 2 of 3)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	PRERTSEL	FGB	<i>Pretranslator route selector.</i> Enter pretranslator route selector FGB.
	TYPCALL	DD, NL, NP, or OA	<i>Type of call.</i> Enter the type of call: direct dial (DD), nil (NL), no prefix (NP), or operator assisted (OA).
	NOPREDIG	0 to 7	<i>Number of prefix digits.</i> Enter the number of digits that the system interprets as prefix digits. The arrangement of the switching unit can support circle digit operation. When this event occurs, the circle digit must be in the number of prefix digits removed from the digit translation.
	CARRNAME	alphanumeric (1 to 16 characters)	<i>Carrier name.</i> Enter the carrier name abbreviation where the call is offered. The carrier name must be in table OCCNAME.
	RTEAREA	see subfields	<i>Route area.</i> This field contains the subfields RTEPRSNT, EXTRTEID, MINDIGSR, and MAXDIGSR.
	RTEPRSNT	Y or N	<i>Route present.</i> Enter Y, if the system sends a call to a route from pretranslation. Enter data in all remaining fields. Enter N, if a national translation (table HNPACONT) route must follow. Leave the remaining fields blank.
	EXTRTEID	see subfields	<i>External route identifier.</i> This field contains the subfields TABID and KEY.
	TABID	OFRT, OFR2, OFR3, OFR4, IBNRTE, IBNRTE2, IBNRTE3, IBNRTE4, TOPSAMA, RRTE, TTL4, TOPS	<i>Table name.</i> Enter an office route table name. The office route table name contains the route for the feature group B (FGB) call.

STDPRTCT.STDPRT selector FGB (end)

Field descriptions (Sheet 3 of 3)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	KEY	1 to 1023	<i>Index.</i> Enter the office route index where the system routes the call. Entries outside this range are not correct.
	MINDIGSR	0 to 18	<i>Minimum digits received.</i> Enter the minimum number of digits that the system collects before the system routes the call.
	MAXDIGSR	0 to 18	<i>Maximum digits received.</i> Enter the maximum number of digits that the system collects.

Datafill example

Datafill for selector FGB appears in example 19. See the "Datafill examples" section in table STDPRTCT.STDPRT.

STDPRTCT.STDPRT selector FGDCL

Pretranslator route selector: FGDCL

An access tandem (AT) uses selector FGDCL to handle calls incoming from an equal access end office (EAEO). The EAEO uses feature group D (FGD) multifrequency (MF) signaling. This process requires automatic number identification (ANI) and called number collection and translation.

The translation result, FGDCL of the first-stage digits (0ZZXXX), triggers the ANI and called number collection. After ANI and called number collection, retranslating the called number determines the route for the call.

Support for FGDCL is only available on intertoll (IT) or super CAMA (SC) trunk group types.

An SC trunk supports calling number identification, direct dial (DD) billing, and local calling area screening. The following rules apply to an FGDCL call from an SC trunk:

- If the ANI information digit (II) includes an operator number identification (ONI) (01) or ANI (02) failure indicator calling number identification by a Centralized Automatic Message Accounting (CAMA) position is not available.
- The datafill in subtable STDPRTCT.STDPRT field CALLTYPE determines the DD billing. If field CALLTYPE is DD (billable), the system produces an AMA record. If field CALLTYPE is NP, the system does not produce an Automatic Message Accounting (AMA) record unless table TRKGRP GRPTYP(SC) field RECORDNP is Y.
- Local calling area screening is not performed on the call.

For selector value FGDCL, enter data in fields FROMDIGS, TODIGS, and PRETRTE. A description of this process appears in the following table.

STDPRTCT.STDPRT selector FGDCL (end)

Datafill

The datafill for table STDPRTCT.STDPRT selector FGDCL appears in the following table.

Field descriptions

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
FROMDIGS		numeric	<i>From digits.</i> Enter the digit or digits before sending the dial tone. If the entry represents a block of numbers in sequence, enter the first number in the block.
TODIGS		numeric	<i>To digits.</i> If field FROMDIGS represents a block of numbers in sequence, enter the last number in the block. If field FROMDIGS does not represent a block of numbers in sequence, the entry is equal to the entry in field FROMDIGS.
PRETRTE		see subfield	<i>Pretranslation route.</i> This field contains subfield PRERTSEL.
	PRERTSEL	FGDCL	<i>Pretranslator route selector.</i> Enter the pretranslation route selector FGDCL.

Datafill example

Datafill for selector FGDCL appears in example 26. See the "Datafill examples" section in table STDPRTCT.STDPRT.

STDPRTCT.STDPRT selector ID

Pretranslator route selector: ID

A Meridian SuperNode uses a selector ID to translate feature group D (FGD) automatic number identification (ANI) ID digits. The selector ID also translates the 1NX code in the first digit stream of an FGD international call. The INX code consists of routing digits that appear in the first digit stream of an international call, where N = 1 to 9 and X = 0 to 9.

For selector value ID, enter data in the fields FROMDIGS, TODIGS, and PRETRTE. A description of how to enter data in these fields appears in the following section.

Datafill

Datafill for table STDPRTCT.STDPRT selector ID appears in the following table.

Field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Description
FROMDIGS		numeric	<i>From digits.</i> Enter the digit or digits for translation. If the entry represents a block of consecutive numbers, enter the first number in the block.
TODIGS		numeric	<i>To digits.</i> If field FROMDIGS represents a block of consecutive numbers, enter the last number in the block. If field FROMDIGS does not represent a block of consecutive numbers, the entry is equal to the entry in field FROMDIGS.
PRETRTE		see the subfield	<i>Pretranslation route.</i> This field contains the subfield PRERTSEL and the refinement CALLCOND.
	PRERTSEL	ID	<i>Pretranslator route selector.</i> Enter the pretranslation route selector ID.

STDPRTCT.STDPRT selector ID (end)**Field descriptions (Sheet 2 of 2)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Description
	CALLCOND	ALTXLA CONT INTDD STOP or TEST	<i>Pretranslator route selector.</i> Enter one of the following values: Enter CONT to continue translation. Enter INTDD for international direct dialed calls. Use this result for the 1NX code of an international direct dialed call. Enter STOP to stop translation and block the call. Enter TEST if information digits specify that this call is a test call. Enter ALTXLA if an alternate translation scheme is specified for the call. Enter data in fields ALTCUST and ALTNCOS.
ALTCUST		alphanumeric	<i>Alternate customer group</i> Enter the alternate customer group name that replaces the current customer group name is used for translation.
ALTNCOS		0 to 511	<i>Alternate network class of service.</i> Enter the NCOS that replaces the current NCOS in use for translation.

Datafill example

Datafill for selector ID appears in example 27. See the “Datafill examples” section in table STDPRTCT.STDPRT.

STDPRTCT.STDPRT selector L

Pretranslator route selector: L

The system uses selector L if seven digits arrive from an incoming trunk group. The system uses selector L if direct access to the directory number translation is a requirement. The system does not use selector L with trunk group type intertoll (IT).

For selector value L, enter fields FROMDIGS, TODIGS, and PRETRTE. A description of this process appears in the following table.

Datafill

Datafill for table STDPRTCT.STDPRT selector L appears in the following table.

Field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
FROMDIGS		numeric	<i>From digits</i> Enter the digit or digits translated. If the entry represents a block of following numbers, enter the first number in the block.
TODIGS		numeric	<i>To digits</i> If field FROMDIGS represents a block of following numbers enter the last number in the block. For other conditions, the entry is equal to the entry in field FROMDIGS.
PRETRTE		see subfields	<i>Pretranslation route</i> This field contains subfield PRERTSEL. This field contains refinements TYPCALL, NOPREDIG, SNPA, and NNX.
	PRERTSEL	L	<i>Pretranslator route selector</i> Enter pretranslator route selector L.
	TYPCALL	DD, NL, NP, or OA	<i>Type of call</i> Enter the type of call: direct dial (DD), nil (NL), no prefix (NP), or operator assisted (OA).

STDPRTCT.STDPRT selector L (end)

Field descriptions (Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	NOPREDIG		<i>Number of prefix digits</i> Enter the number of digits interpreted as prefix digits. The switching unit can be for circle digit operation. When this condition applies, the number of prefix digits removed from the digit translation must include the circle digit. See table LENLINES description for examples of entries for a standard pretranslator for a local/toll switching unit for circle digit operation. See examples S and T.
	SNPA		<i>Serving numbering plan area</i> Enter the serving NPA with the terminating NNX.
	NNX		<i>NNX code</i> Enter the NNX code of the called directory number (DN).

Datafill example

Datafill for selector L appears in example 7. Refer to the “Datafill example” section in table STDPRTCT.STDPRT.

STDPRTCT.STDPRT selector N

Pretranslator route selector: N

The system uses selector N if translation must route to national, subtable HNPACONT.HNPACODE, or international, table CCTR, translations.

For selector value N, enter fields FROMDIGS, TODIGS, and PRETRTE. A description of this process appears in the following table.

Datafill

Datafill for table STDPRTCT.STDPRT selector N appears in the following table.

Field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
FROMDIGS		numeric	<i>From digits</i> Enter the digit or digits that the system must translate. If the entry represents a block of consecutive numbers, enter the first number in the block.
TODIGS		numeric	<i>To digits</i> If field FROMDIGS represents a block of consecutive numbers, enter the last number in the block. For other conditions, the entry is equal to the entry in field FROMDIGS.
PRETRTE		see subfield	<i>Pretranslation route</i> This field contains subfield PRERTSEL. This field contains refinements TYPCALL, NOPREDIG, and TRANSYS.
	PRERTSEL	N	<i>Pretranslator route selector</i> Enter pretranslator route selector N.
	TYPCALL	DD, NL, NP, or OA	<i>Type of call</i> Enter the type of call: direct dial (DD), nil (NL), no prefix (NP), or operated assisted (OA). For Traffic Operator Position System (TOPS) calls, there can be a mix of 0 and 1 call types. These call types are OA and DD. Enter NL for these conditions.

STDPRTCT.STDPRT selector N (end)**Field descriptions (Sheet 2 of 2)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	NOPREDIG	0 to 7	<i>Number of prefix digits</i> Enter the number of digits interpreted as prefix digits. The switching unit can be for circle digit operation. When this condition applies, the number of prefix digits removed from the digit translation must include the circle digit. See table LENLINES description for examples of entries for a standard pretranslator for a local/toll switching unit for circle digit operation. See examples S and T.
	TRANSYS	IN, NO, NA, or IP	<i>Translation system</i> Enter IN if translation routes to international translations, local/toll switching unit only. Enter IP if translation routes to international partitioned translations, DMS-250 only. Enter NA if translation routes to national translations.

Datafill example

Datafill for selector N appears in examples 1, 3, 5, 6, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, and 23. Refer to the "Datafill example" section in table STDPRTCT.STDPRT.

STDPRTCT.STDPRT selector NSC

Pretranslator route selector: NSC

The system uses selector NSC in an access tandem (AT) service switching point (SSP). Selector NSC detects number service code (NSC) calls from an equal access (EA) end office (EAEO) through EA signaling. The EAEO outpulses the sequence KP+0ZZ+XXX+ST with a special code XXX. The code indicates the call is an NSC call. The XXX must be equal to table OFCENG parameter SSP_NSC_CARRIER_ID. The default value for SSP_NSC_CARRIER_ID is 000.

The NSC provides inward call management features that require access to operating company databases. The current installations of the NSC feature are as follows:

- Enhanced 800 (E800) service in a switch with the E800 package
- 800+ (800P) service in a switch with the 800P package
- Private Virtual Network (PVN) Service in a switch with the PVN package

See the description of table NSCDEFS for information on the NSC tables.

For selector value NSC, enter fields FROMDIGS, TODIGS, and PRETRTE. A description of this process appears in the following table.

Datafill

Datafill for table STDPRTCT.STDPRT selector NSC appears in the following table.

Field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
FROMDIGS		numeric	<i>From digits</i> Enter the six or seven digits that outpulse from the EAEO with the format 0ZZXXX. The XXX must be equal to table OFCENG parameter SSP_NSC_CARRIER_ID. The default value for parameter SSP_NSC_CARRIER_ID is 000.
TODIGS		numeric	<i>To digits</i> Enter the same entry as in field FROMDIGS.

STDPRTCT.STDPRT selector NSC (continued)**Field descriptions (Sheet 2 of 2)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
PRETRTE		see subfields	<i>Pretranslation route</i> This field contains subfield PRERTSEL. This field contains refinements TYPCELL, MINDIGS, MAXDIGS, and NSCCODE.
	PRERTSEL	NSC	<i>Pretranslator route selector</i> Enter pretranslator route selector NSC.
	TYPCELL	DD, NL, NP, or OA	<i>Type of call</i> Enter DD for NSC call in AT SSP. Enter NP for NSC call in AT SSP Traffic Operator Position System (TOPS) office.
	MINDIGS	0 to 18	<i>Minimum digits received</i> Enter 7 as the minimum number of digits to collect before routing the NSC call.
	MAXDIGS	0 to 18	<i>Maximum digits received</i> Enter 7 as the maximum number of digits to collect.
	NSCCODE	E800, 800P, PVN, VPN, REPLDIGS, or AIN	<i>Number service code</i> Enter the NSC that you must enter in table NSCDEFS, field NSCODE. Enter E800 for the Enhanced 800 Service in a switch with the E800 package. Enter 800P for 800 Plus Service in a switch with the 800P package. Enter PVN for Private Virtual Network Service in a switch with the PVN package.
NSC_TRAN		IN, IP, NA, or NO	<i>NSC translation system</i> Enter NA for national NSC calls. Enter IN for international NSC calls. Note: The E800 and 800P services only handle national equal access calls. This condition causes FROMDIGS and TODIGS to appear in the national dialing format 0ZZXXX. Field NSC_TRAN always contains NA for E800 and 800P calls.

STDPRTCT.STDPRT selector NSC (end)

Datafill example

Datafill for selector NSC appears in example 20. Refer to the "Datafill example" section in table STDPRTCT.STDPRT.

STDPRTCT.STDPRT selector P

Pretranslator route selector: P

The system uses selector P if a call that proceeds to specified national or international digit translations requires operator intervention. National digit translations can be subtable HNPACONT.HNPACODE. International digit translations can be table CCTR. In this condition the DMS software does not automatically provide for operator intervention. The system uses selector P in combined local/toll switching units with Traffic Operator Position System (TOPS) on calls that subscriber lines originate. These calls require TOPS operator intervention.

The translations are as follows:

- The dialed digits are translated as for selector N using national or international translations.
- If the result of the translation is a treatment, the call terminates as a treatment without the intervention of the TOPS operator. For other conditions, the result is not a treatment and table POSITION is looked up at the index field POS specifies. To determine the index in table POSITION, entered in field POS, consider the following options.

The DMS switch can be a combined local/toll with TOPS without the equal access options. The originator of the call can be a 1FR plain ordinary telephone service (POTS), coin, or hotel line. When these conditions are present, the selected entry in table POSITION must point to field CLLI = TOPSPOS. The call connects directly to a TOPS position.

For other conditions, the system must route the call to an outgoing trunk group of type OP that loops back. This action allows the OP to come in as a trunk group of type TOPS.

For selector value P, enter fields FROMDIGS, TODIGS, and PRETRTE. A description of this process appears in the following table.

STDPRTCT.STDPRT selector P (continued)**Datafill**

Datafill for table STDPRTCT.STDPRT selector P appears in the following table.

Field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
FROMDIGS		numeric	<i>From digits</i> Enter the digit or digits to translate. If the entry represents a block of consecutive numbers, enter the first number in the block.
TODIGS		numeric	<i>To digits</i> If field FROMDIGS represents a block of consecutive numbers, enter the last number in the block. For other conditions, the entry is equal to the entry in field FROMDIGS.
PRETRTE		see subfield	<i>Pretranslation route</i> This field contains subfield PRERTSEL. This field contains refinements TYPCELL, NOPREDIG, TRANSYS, and POS.
	PRERTSEL	P	<i>Pretranslator route selector</i> Enter pretranslator route selector P.
	TYPCELL	DD, NP, or OA	<i>Type of call</i> Enter the type of call: direct dial (DD), no prefix (NP), or operator assisted (OA).
NOPREDIG	NOPREDIG	0 to 7	<i>Number of prefix digits</i> Enter the number of digits to interpret as prefix digits. The switching unit can be for circle digit operation. When this condition applies, the number of prefix digits to remove from the digit translation must include the circle digit. See table LENLINES description for examples of entries for a standard pretranslator for a local/toll switching unit for circle digit operation. See examples S and T.

STDPRTCT.STDPRT selector P (end)

Field descriptions (Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	TRANSYS	IN, IP, NO, or NA	<i>Translation system</i> Enter IN if translation routes to international translations, local/toll switching unit only. Enter IP if the translation routes to international partitioned translations, DMS-250 only. Enter NA if translation routes to national translations.
	POS	alphanumeric	<i>Position</i> Enter the type of position in the table POSITION to which the system routes the translation.

STDPRTCT.STDPRT selector R

Pretranslator route selector: R

Use of selector R occurs if the specified 3 to 11 digits replace the dialed digits.

For selector value R, enter data fields FROMDIGS, TODIGS, and PRETRTE. This process appears in the following section.

Datafill

Datafill for table STDPRTCT.STDPRT selector R appears in the following table.

Field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
FROMDIGS		numeric	<i>From digits.</i> Enter the digit or digits to translate. If the entry represents a block of numbers that follow each other, enter the first number in the block.
TODIGS		numeric	<i>To digits.</i> If field FROMDIGS represents a block of numbers that follow each other, enter the last number in the block. In other conditions, the entry is equal to the entry in field FROMDIGS.
PRETRTE		see subfield	<i>Pretranslation route.</i> This field contains subfield PRERTSEL and refinements TYPCALL, NOPREDIG, TRANSYS, REPLCODE, and POS.
	PRERTSEL	R	<i>Pretranslator route selector.</i> Enter pretranslator route selector R.
	TYPCALL	DD, NL, NP, or OA	<i>Type of call.</i> Enter the type of call: DD (direct dial), NL (nil), NP (no prefix), or OA (operator assisted).

STDPRTCT.STDPRT selector R (end)**Field descriptions (Sheet 2 of 2)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	NOPREDIG	0 to 7	<i>Number of prefix digits.</i> Enter the number of digits that the system translates as prefix digits. Arrangement of the switching unit can be for circle digit operation. When this even occurs, the number of prefix digits removed from the digit translation must include the circle digit. Refer to examples of entries for a standard pretranslator for a local/toll switching unit arranged for circle digit operation. To refer to these examples, refer to the description of table LENLINES, examples S and T.
	TRANSYS	IN, IP, NO, or NA	<i>Translation system.</i> Enter IN if the system must route translation to international translations. This action applies to local/toll switching unit only. Enter IP if the system must route translation to international partitioned translations, DMS-250 only. Enter NA if the system routes translation to national translations.
	REPLCODE	numeric 3 to 11 digits	<i>Replacement code.</i> Enter the digits to replace the digits field FROMDIGS specifies.
	POS	alphanumeric or NONE	<i>Position local/toll.</i> In a local/toll switching unit, enter the type of position in table POSITION to which the system routes translation. In other conditions, the value of this field is NONE.

Datafill example

Datafill for selector R appears in examples 3, 4, and 5. See the "Datafill example" section in table STDPRTCT.STDPRT.

STDPRTCT.STDPRT selector S

Pretranslator route selector: S

Use of selector S occurs if the system must route translation directly to a common language location identifier (CLLI).

For selector value S, enter data in fields FROMDIGS, TODIGS, and PRETRTE. This process appears in the following section.

Datafill

Datafill for table STDPRTCT.STDPRT selector S appears in the following table.

Field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
FROMDIGS		numeric	<i>From digits.</i> Enter the digit or digits to translate. If the entry represents a block of numbers that follow each other, enter the first number in the block.
TODIGS		numeric	<i>To digits.</i> If field FROMDIGS represents a block of numbers that follow each other, enter the last number in the block. In other conditions, the entry is equal to the entry in field FROMDIGS.
PRETRTE		see subfield	<i>Pretranslation route.</i> This field contains subfield PRERTSEL and refinements TYPCALL, NOPREDIG, CLLI, MINDIGSR, MAXDIGSR and POS.
	PRERTSEL	S	<i>Pretranslator route selector.</i> Enter pretranslator route selector S.
	TYPCALL	DD, NL, NP, or OA	<i>Type of call.</i> Enter the type of call. The type of call can be DD (direct dial), NL (nil), NP (no prefix), or OA (operator assisted).

STDPRTCT.STDPRT selector S (end)**Field descriptions (Sheet 2 of 2)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	NOPREDIG	0 to 7	<i>Number of prefix digits.</i> Enter the number of digits that the system translates as prefix digits. Arrangement of the switching unit can be for circle digit operation. When this event occurs, the number of prefix digits removed from the digit translation must include the circle digit. Examples are present for entries for a standard pretranslator for a local/toll switching unit arranged for circle digit operation. For these examples, refer to the description of table LENLINES, examples S and T. Note: Use of selectors cannot occur if assignment of pretranslator to Traffic Operator Position System (TOPS) occurs and the type of call is DD (TYPCALL = DD).
	CLLI	alphanumeric	<i>Common language location identifier.</i> Enter the code in table CLLI to which the system routes translation.
	MINDIGSR	0 to 18	<i>Minimum digits received.</i> Enter the minimum number of digits collected before the system routesthecall.
	MAXDIGSR	0 to 18	<i>Maximum digits received.</i> Enter the maximum number of digits collected.
	POS	alphanumeric	<i>Position.</i> In a local/toll switching unit, enter the type of position in table POSITION to which the system routes translation. In other conditions, the value of this field is NONE.

Datafill example

Datafill for selector S appears in examples 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, and 23. Refer to the "Datafill example" section in table STDPRTCT.STDPRT.

STDPRTCT.STDPRT selector SFMT

Pretranslator route selector: SFMT

Use of selector SFMT occurs if the system must route translation directly to a DMS packet handler switching system.

For selector value SFMT, enter data in fields FROMDIGS, TODIGS, and PRETRTE. This process appears in the following section.

Datafill

Datafill for table STDPRTCT.STDPRT selector SFMT appears in the following table.

Field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 3)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
FROMDIGS		numeric	<i>From digits.</i> Enter the digit or digits to translate. If the entry represents a block of numbers that follow each other, enter the first number in the block.
TODIGS		numeric	<i>To digits.</i> If field FROMDIGS represents a block of numbers that follow each other, enter the last number in the block. In other conditions, the entry is equal to the entry in field FROMDIGS.
PRETRTE		see subfield	<i>Pretranslation route.</i> This field contains subfield PRERTSEL and refinements MINDIGS, MAXDIGS, ESC_DIGITS, and XLA_OR_RTE.
	PRERTSEL	SFMT	<i>Pretranslator route selector.</i> Enter pretranslator route selector SFMT.
	MINDIGS	1 to 18	<i>Minimum digits received.</i> Enter the minimum number of digits collected before the system routes the call.
	MAXDIGS	1 to 18	<i>Maximum digits received.</i> Enter the maximum number of digits collected.

STDPRTCT.STDPRT selector SFMT (continued)

Field descriptions (Sheet 2 of 3)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
RTESEL	ESC_DIGITS	0 to 7	<i>Number of escape digits.</i> Enter the number of digits that the system translates as escape digits. Note: Use of this selector cannot occur if assignment of pretranslator TOPS occurs and the type of call TYPICAL = DD.
	XLA_OR_RTE		<i>Translate or route.</i> This field contains selectors X and R. If the selector is X, enter XLA and datafill for subfields PRTM and STS. If the selector is R, enter CROUTE. If you enter CROUTE, choose entry S or T. If you enter CROUTE and S, enter CS and enter data for subfield CLLI. If you enter CROUTE and T, enter CT and enter data for subfields TABID and KEY.
		R	<i>Route entry.</i> Enter R.
		CROUTE	<i>Route entry.</i> Enter CROUTE.
		S or T	<i>Route selector.</i> Enter S and enter data for subfield CLLI to route to a CLLI. Enter T and enter data for subfields TABID and KEY to route to a office route or an IBN route.
	CLLI	alphanumeric 1 to 16 characters	<i>Common location language identifier.</i> Enter the CLLI to which the system routes the call. You must enter this entry in table CLLI before you can enter this entry in this field.

STDPRTCT.STDPRT selector SFMT (end)**Field descriptions (Sheet 3 of 3)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	TABID	OFRT, OFR2, OFR3, OFR4, IBNRTE, IBNRT1, IBNRT2, IBNRT3, or IBNRT4	<i>Table identifier.</i> Enter the office route or IBN route table name to which translation proceeds. Entries outside of this range are not correct.
	KEY	1 to 1023	<i>Key.</i> Enter the index in the routing table to which translation proceeds. Entries outside of this range are not correct.

Datafill example

Datafill for selector SFMT appears in example 28. Refer to the “Datafill examples” section in table STDPRTCT.STDPRT.

STDPRTCT.STDPRT selector SSP

Pretranslator route selector: SSP

Pretranslator route selector SSP indicates if service switching point (SSP) processing is a requirement for an equal access (EA) call. This call has functional group D (FGD) signaling.

The FROMDIGS and TODIGS fields are the 0ZZXXXX digits that must match from the first stage of the three-stage FGD signaling. The XXXX digits must be 0110 for this selector. If following call processing interruption does not occur, call processing attempts to terminate the call. An example of call processing interruption is an absence of advanced intelligence network (AIN) triggering. Call processing uses the called digits from the last stage of the FGD signaling to terminate the call. The last stage of the FGD signaling is the third stage.

For selector value SSP, datafill fields FROMDIGS, TODIGS, and PRETRTE.

Datafill

Datafill for table STDPRTCT.STDPRT selector SSP appears in the following table.

Field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
FROMDIGS		numeric	<i>From digits.</i> Enter the digit or digits to translate.
TODIGS		numeric	<i>To digits.</i> Enter the digit or digits that you entered in field FROMDIGS.
PRETRTE		see subfield	<i>Pretranslation route.</i> This field contains subfield PRERTSEL and refinements TYPCALL, MINDIGS, MAXDIGS, and SSP_TRAN.
	PRERTSEL	SSP	<i>Pretranslator route selector.</i> Enter pretranslator route selector SSP.
	TYPCALL	DD, NL, NP, or OA	<i>Type of call.</i> Enter the type of call. Call types are direct dial (DD), nil (NL), no prefix (NP), or operator assisted (OA).

STDPRTCT.STDPRT selector SSP (end)

Field descriptions (Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	MINDIGS	6 or 7	<i>Minimum digits received.</i> Enter the minimum number of digits collected before routing the call.
	MAXDIGS	6 or 7	<i>Maximum digits received.</i> The MAXDIGS is equal to the entry in field MINDIGS.
	SSP_TRAN	IN, IP, NA, or NO	<i>SSP translation system.</i> Enter NA for national SSP calls. Enter IN for international SSP calls.

STDPRTCT.STDPRT selector T

Pretranslator route selector: T

Use of selector T occurs if the system must route translation directly to a test line or office route table.

For selector value T, enter data in fields FROMDIGS, TODIGS, and PRETRTE. This process appears in the following section.

Datafill

Datafill for table STDPRTCT.STDPRT selector T appears in the following table.

Field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 3)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
FROMDIGS		numeric	<i>From digits.</i> Enter the digit or digits translated. If the entry represents a block of numbers that follow each other, enter the first number in the block.
TODIGS		numeric	<i>To digits.</i> If field FROMDIGS represents a block of numbers that follow each other, enter the last number in the block. In other conditions, the entry is equal to the entry in field FROMDIGS.
PRETRTE		see subfield	<i>Pretranslation route.</i> This field contains subfield PRERTSEL and refinements TYPCALL, NOPREDIG, EXTRTEID, MINDIGSR, MAXDIGSR, and POS.
	PRERTSEL	T	<i>Pretranslator route selector.</i> Enter pretranslator route selector T. Note: Use of selector T cannot occur if assignment of pretranslator to Traffic Operator Position System (TOPS) occurs and the type of call is DD (TYPCALL = DD).
	TYPCALL	DD, NL, NP, or OA	<i>Type of call.</i> Enter the type of call: DD (direct dial), NL (nil), NP (no prefix), or OA (operator assisted).

STDPRTCT.STDPRT selector T (continued)

Field descriptions (Sheet 2 of 3)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	NOPREDIG	0 to 7	<i>Number of prefix digits.</i> Enter the number of digits that the system translates as prefix digits. If arrangement of the switching unit is for circle digit operation. When this event occurs, the number of prefix digits removed from the digit translation must include the circle digit. Entries for a standard pretranslator for a local/toll switching unit arranged for circle digit operation have examples. For these examples, refer to the description of table LENLINES, examples S and T.
	EXTRTEID	alphanumeric	<i>External route identifier.</i> This field contains subfields TABID and KEY.
	TABID	OFRT, OFR2, OFR3, OFR4, TTL4, TOPS, IBNRTE, or TOPSAMA	<i>Table name.</i> Enter the table name to which the system routes translation. Enter OFRT, OFR2, OFR3, or OFR4 for an office route. Enter TTL4 for terminating 104 test line. Enter TOPS to direct directory-assistance (DA) and intercept calls to a TOPS Multipurpose (MP) position. These features must be in a TOPS office with the TOPS MP system only. Enter IBNRTE for an Integrated Business Network (IBN) route, in an international IBN office only.
	KEY	0 to 1023	<i>Index.</i> Enter the index in the specified table to which the system routes translation. If the table is an office route table, enter the route reference number, 1 to 1023. If the table is terminating test line TTL4, enter the index, 0 to 15. If the table is TOPS, enter the value of field CO (call origination), in table TOPS.

STDPRCTCT.STDPRT selector T (end)

Field descriptions (Sheet 3 of 3)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	MINDIGSR	0 to 18	<i>Minimum digits received.</i> Enter the minimum number of digits collected before the system routes the call.
	MAXDIGSR	0 to 24	<i>Maximum digits received.</i> Enter the maximum number of digits collected.
	POS	alphanumeric	<i>Position.</i> In a local/toll switching unit, enter the type of position in table POSITION to which the system routes translation. In other conditions, the value of this field is NONE.

Datafill example

Datafill for selector T appears in examples 7, 16, and 23. Refer to the "Datafill example" section in table STDPRCTCT.STDPRT.

STDPRTCT.STDPRT selector V

Pretranslator route selector: V

If the number of digits expected on an incoming trunk group is variable, use Selector V. When the minimum and maximum number of digits received are fixed, use Selector V.

Note: To allow variable digit reception on the incoming trunk groups field VDESEL in table TRKGRP is Y. Variable digit reception can occur on trunk group types OP, TI, T2, TD, OI, A5, OC.

For selector value V, enter data in fields FROMDIGS, TODIGS, and PRETRTE. A description of this process appears in the following table.

Datafill

Datafill for table STDPRTCT.STDPRT selector V appears in the following table.

Field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 3)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
FROMDIGS		numeric	<i>From digits.</i> Enter the digit or digits translated. If the entry represents a block of numbers, enter the first number in the block. If field PRERTSEL equals V and CASE1 follows, enter data in this field. If CASE2 follows field PRERTSEL, leave field blank.
TODIGS		numeric	<i>To digits.</i> If field FROMDIGS contains a block of numbers, enter the last number in the block. The entry is equal to entry in field FROMDIGS. If field PRERTSEL equals V, enter this field if CASE1 follows. If CASE 2 follows field PRERTSEL, leave the field blank.
PRETRTE		see subfield	<i>Pretranslator route.</i> This field contains subfield PRERTSEL and refinements CASE1 and CASE2.

STDPRTCT.STDPRT selector V (continued)**Field descriptions (Sheet 2 of 3)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	PRERTSEL	V	<i>Pretranslator route selector.</i> Enter pretranslator route selector V (replaces selector X) if CASE1 follows. If CASE2 follows, leave field blank.
	CASE1	see subfields	<i>Minimum digits received.</i> This field contains the following subfields: • DIGSIN • TYPCALL • NOPREDIG • RTESEL • TABID • KEY • SNPA • NNX • THOUDIG • TRANSYS • DIGSREGEN The entries in the above subfields refer to calls that receive the minimum number of digits. Calls with less than the minimum number of digits proceed to treatment partial dial (PDIL).
	DIGSIN	0 to 18	<i>Minimum number of incoming digits (case1).</i> Enter the minimum number of incoming digits. If field RTESEL equals L, the entry in field DIGSIN must be a minimum of 3.
	TYPCALL	DD, NL, NP, or OA	<i>Type of call (case1).</i> Enter the type of call: direct dial (DD), nil (NL), no prefix (NP), or operator assisted (OA).

STDPRTCT.STDPRT selector V (continued)**Field descriptions (Sheet 3 of 3)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	NOPREDIG	0 to 7	<i>Number of prefix digits (case1).</i> Enter the number of digits that are prefix digits. If the switching unit is for circle digit operation, include the circle digit in the number of prefix digits. These digits are the prefix digits removed from the digit translation. For examples of entries for a standard pretranslator refer to the description of table LENLINES, examples S and T. The entries are for a standard pretranslator for a local/toll switching unit that is for circle digit operation.
	RTESEL	T, L, or N	<i>Route selector (case1).</i> If translation routes to a table and index, enter T and enter refinement RTEID. A description of refinement RTEID follows. Refinement RTEID contains subfields TABID and KEY. Note: If assigning pretranslator to TOPS and the type of call is DD (TYPCALL = DD), do not use Selector V. If translation routes to the directory number (DN) table, enter L. Enter data in refinements SNPA, NNX, and THOUDIG. A description of this process follows. If translation routes to table HNPACODE (national translations) or table CCTR (international translations), enter N. Enter data in refinements TRANSYS and DIGSREGEN. A description of this process appears on page follows.

STDPRTCT.STDPRT selector V (continued)**RTESEL = T**

If the entry in field RTESEL is T, enter data in refinement RTEID. A description of this process appears in the following table.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	RTEID	see subfields	<i>Route name.</i> This field contains subfields TABID and KEY.
	TABID	OFRT, IBNRTE, IBNRTE2, IBNRTE3, IBNRTE4, TOPS,RRTE, TTL4, TOPSAMA	<i>Table name (case1).</i> Enter the office route table name that the translation routes to.
	KEY	0 to 1023	<i>Index (case1).</i> Enter the index in the office route table that the translation routes to.

RTESEL = L

If the entry in field RTESEL is L, enter data in refinements SNPA, NNX, and THOUDIG. A description of this process appears in the following table.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	SNPA	numeric	<i>Serving numbering plan area (case1).</i> Enter the serving NPA of the terminating NNX.
	NNX	numeric (table of 3 digits)	<i>NNX code (case1).</i> Enter the NNX code of the called directory number.
	THOUDIG	0 to 9, B to F, or N	<i>Thousands digit (case1).</i> If field DIGSIN equals 3, enter the thousands digit of the subscriber number. If DIGSIN equals 4 or more, enter N.

STDPRTCT.STDPRT selector V (continued)**RTESEL = N**

If the entry in field RTESEL is N, enter data in refinements TRANSYS and DIGSREGEN. A description of this process appears in the following table.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	TRANSYS	NO, NA, IN, or IP	<i>Translation system (case1).</i> Enter NA if translation must route to national translations. Enter IN if translation must route to international translations (local/toll switching unit only). Enter IP if translation must route to international partitioned translations (DMS-250 only).
	DIGSREGEN	numeric (a maximum of 4 digits) or N	<i>Digit regeneration (case1).</i> If field PRERTSEL equals N, enter the digits of the prefix to the digits that generate a number. This number is for the digit analysis in the national or international translation.

STDPRTCT.STDPRT selector V (continued)**For all route selector V tuples**

For all route selector V tuples, enter data in the additional fields that appear in the following table.

Field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
CASE2		see subfields	<i>Maximum digits received.</i> This field contains the following subfields: • DIGSIN • TYPCALL • NOPREDIG • RTESEL • TABID • KEY • SNPA • NNX • THOUDIG • TRANSYS • DIGSREGEN The entries in the above subfields refer to calls that receive the maximum number of digits. Calls with less than the maximum number of digits proceed to treatment partial dial (PDIL). These calls have greater than the minimum number of digits.
	DIGSIN	0 to 18	<i>Maximum number of incoming digits (case2).</i> Enter the maximum number of incoming digits.
	TYPCALL	DD, NL, NP, or OA	<i>Type of call (case2).</i> Enter the type of call: direct dial (DD), nil (NL), no prefix (NP), or operator assisted (OA).

STDPRTCT.STDPRT selector V (continued)**Field descriptions (Sheet 2 of 2)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	NOPREDIG	0 to 7	<i>Number of prefix digits (case2).</i> Enter the number of digits that are prefix digits. If the switching unit is for circle digit operation, include the circle digit. Include this digit in the number of removed prefix digits from the digit translation. For examples of entries for a standard pretranslator refer to the description of table LENLINES, examples S and T. The entries are for a standard pretranslator for a local/toll switching unit that is for circle digit operation.
	RTESEL	T, L, or N	<i>Route selector (case2).</i> If translation routes to a table and index, enter T and enter refinement RTEID. Enter data in refinement RTEID. A description of this process follows. Refinement RTEID contains subfields TABID and KEY. Note: The use of selector V cannot occur if the assignment of the pretranslator to Traffic Operator Position System (TOPS) occurs and the type of call is DD (TYPCALL = DD). If translation routes to the directory number (DN) table, enter L. Enter data in refinements SNPA, NNX, and THOUDIG. A description of this process follows. If translation routes to table HNPACODE (national translations) or table CCTR (international translations), enter N. Enter data in refinements TRANSYS and DIGSREGEN. A description of this process follows .

STDPRTCT.STDPRT selector V (continued)**RTESEL = T**

If the entry in field RTESEL is T, enter data in refinement RTEID. A description of this process appears in the following table.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	RTEID	see subfields	<i>Route name.</i> This field contains subfields TABID and KEY.
	TABID	OFRT, IBNRTE, IBNRTE2, IBNRTE3, IBNRTE4, TOPSAMA, RRTE, TTL4	<i>Table name (case2).</i> Enter the office route table name that the translation routes to.
	KEY	0 to 1023	<i>Index (case2).</i> Enter the index in the office route table that the translation routes to.

RTESEL = L

If the entry field RTESEL is L, enter data in refinements SNPA, NNX, and THOUDIG. A description of this process appears in the following table.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	SNPA	numeric	<i>Serving numbering plan area (case2)</i> Enter the serving NPA of the terminating NNX.
	NNX	numeric (table of 3 digits)	<i>NNX code (case2)</i> Enter the NNX code of the called directory number.
	THOUDIG	0 to 9, B to F, or N	<i>Thousands digit (case2)</i> If field DIGSIN equals 3, enter the thousands digit of the subscriber number. If DIGSIN equals 4 or more, enter N.

STDPRTCT.STDPRT selector V (end)**RTESEL = N**

If the entry field RTESEL is N, enter data in refinements TRANSYS and DIGSREGEN. A description of this process appears in the following table.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	TRANSYS	NO, NA, IN, or IP	<i>Translation system (case2).</i> Enter NA if translation routes to national translations. Enter IN if translation routes to international translations (local/toll switching unit only). Enter IP if translation routes to international partitioned translations (DMS-250 only).
	DIGSREGEN	numeric (a maximum of 4 digits)	<i>Digit regeneration (case2).</i> Enter the digits of the prefix to the digits that generate a number. This number is for digit analysis in the national or international translation.

Datafill example

Datafill for selector V appears in examples 8, 10, and 11. See the "Datafill example" section in table STDPRTCT.STDPRT.

STDPRTCT.STDPRT selector Z

Pretranslator route selector: Z

Selector Z is in use if the following conditions occur:

- the number of digits expected on an incoming trunk group is variable
- the minimum number of digits received is fixed
- the maximum number of digits is variable

Note: To enable variable digit reception on the incoming trunk group, field VDESEL in table TRKGRP must contain Y (yes).

Variable digit reception can occur on trunk group types OP, TI, T2, TD, OI, A5, and OC.

For selector value Z, enter data into fields FROMDIGS, TODIGS, and PRETRTE. These fields appear in the following table.

STDPRTCT.STDPRT selector Z (continued)**Datafill**

The datafill for table STDPRTCT.STDPRT selector Z appears in the following table.

Field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 3)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
FROMDIGS		numeric	<i>From digits.</i> Enter the digit or digits translated. If the entry represents a block of consecutive numbers, enter the first number in the block. If field PRERTSEL equals Z, enter data into this field if field CASE1 follows this field. If field CASE2 follows this field, leave this field blank.
TODIGS		numeric	<i>To digits.</i> If field FROMDIGS represents a block of consecutive numbers, enter the last number in the block. If field FROMDIGS does not represent a block of consecutive numbers, the entry is equal to the entry in field FROMDIGS. If field PRERTSEL equals Z, enter data into this field if CASE1 follows this field. If field CASE2 follows this field, leave this field blank.
PRETRTE		see subfield	<i>Pretranslator route.</i> This field contains subfield PRERTSEL and the refinements CASE1 and CASE2.
	PRERTSEL	Z	<i>Pretranslator route selector.</i> Enter pretranslator route selector Z. Enter data into this field if this field follows field CASE1. If field CASE2 follows this field, leave this field blank.

STDPRTCT.STDPRT selector Z (continued)**Field descriptions (Sheet 2 of 3)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	CASE1	see subfields	<i>Minimum digits received.</i> This field contains the following subfields: DIGSIN, TYPCALL, NOPREDIG, RTESEL, TABID, KEY, SNPA, NNX, THOUDIG, TRANSYS, DIGSREGEN, and CONTMARK. The entries in the above subfields associate with calls that receive the minimum number of digits. The system routes calls with less than the minimum number of digits to treatment PDIL (partial dial).
	DIGSIN	0 to 15	<i>Minimum number of incoming digits (case1).</i> Enter the minimum number of incoming digits. If field PRERTSEL equals L, the entry in field DIGSIN must be a minimum of 3.
	TYPCALL	DD, NL, NP, or OA	<i>Type of call (case1).</i> Enter the type of call: DD (direct dial), NL (nil), NP (no prefix), or OA (operator assisted).

STDPRTCT.STDPRT selector Z (continued)**Field descriptions (Sheet 3 of 3)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	NOPREDIG	0 to 7	<i>Number of prefix digits (case1).</i> Enter the number of digits interpreted as prefix digits. The switching unit can be for circle digit operation. When this event occurs, the number of prefix digits removed from the digit translation must include the circle digit. Examples of entries for a standard pretranslator for a local/toll switching unit for a circle digit operation are available. Refer to the description of table LENLINES, examples S and T for examples.
	RTESEL	T, L or N	<i>Route selector (case1).</i> If translation routes to a table and index, enter data in refinement RTEID described as follows. Refinement RTEID contains subfields TABID and KEY. Note: You cannot use this selector if pretranslator is assigned to Traffic Operator Position System (TOPS) and the type of calls DD (TYPCALL = DD). If translation routes to the directory number (DN) table, enter L and datafill refinements SNPA, NNX, and THOUDIG described as follows. Translation can route to table HNPACODE (national translations) or table CCTR (international translations). When this event occurs, enter N and datafill refinements TRANSYS and DIGSREGEN described as follows.

STDPRTCT.STDPRT selector Z (continued)**RTESEL = T**

If the entry in field RTESEL is T, enter data into refinement RTEID.
Refinement RTEID appears in the following table.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	RTEID	see subfields	<i>Route name.</i> This field contains subfields TABID and KEY.
	TABID	OFRT, IBNRTE, IBNRTE2, IBNRTE3, IBNRTE4, TOPSAMA, TOPS,RRTE, TTL4	<i>Table name (case1).</i> Enter the office route table name to which the system routes the translation.
	KEY	0 to 1023	<i>Index (case1).</i> Enter the index in the office route table to which the system routes the translation.

RTESEL = L

If the entry in field RTESEL is L, enter data into refinements SNPA, NNX, and THOUDIG. These refinements appear in the following table.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	SNPA	numeric	<i>Serving numbering plan area (case1).</i> Enter the serving NPA to which the system assigns the terminating NNX.
	NNX	numeric (table of three digits)	<i>NNX code (case1).</i> Enter the NNX code to which the system assigns the called directory number.
	THOUDIG	0 to 9, B to F, or N	<i>Thousands digit (case1).</i> If field DIGSIN equals 3, enter the thousands digit of the subscriber number. If field DIGSIN equals a minimum of 4, enter N.

STDPRTCT.STDPRT selector Z (continued)**RTESEL = N**

If the entry in field RTESEL is N, enter data into refinements TRANSYS and DIGSREGEN. These refinements appear in the following table.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	TRANSYS	NO, NA, IN, or IP	<i>Translation system (case1).</i> Enter NA if translation is to route to national translations. Enter IN if translation is to route to international translations, local/toll switching unit only. Enter IP if translation is to route to international partitioned translations (DMS-250 only).
	DIGSREGEN	numeric (a maximum of four digits)	<i>Digit regeneration (case1).</i> Enter the digits prefixed to the digits received. Enter these digits to generate the number required for digit analysis in the national or international translation.

For all route selector Z tuples

For all route selector Z tuples, enter data into the following additional fields.

Field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
CONTMARK		+	<i>Continuation mark (case1).</i> Enter + to indicate that the next record contains additional information for this tuple.
CASE2		see subfields	<i>Maximum digits received.</i> This field contains the following subfields: DIGSIN, TYPCALL, NOPREDIG, RTESEL, TABID, KEY, SNPA, NNX, THOUDIG, TRANSYS, and DIGSREGEN. The entries in the above subfields associate with calls that receive greater than the minimum number of digits. These calls receive less than or equal to the maximum number of digits.

STDPRTCT.STDPRT selector Z (continued)**Field descriptions (Sheet 2 of 2)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	DIGSIN	0 to 18	<i>Maximum number of incoming digits (case2).</i> Enter the maximum number of incoming digits.
	TYPCALL	DD, NL, NP, or OA	<i>Type of call (case2).</i> Enter the type of call: DD (direct dial), NL (nil), NP (no prefix), or OA (operator assisted).
	NOPREDIG	0 to 7	<i>Number of prefix digits (case2).</i> Enter the number of digits the system interprets as prefix digits.
	RTESEL	T, L, or N	<i>Route selector (case2).</i> If translation routes to a table and index, enter T. Enter data into refinement RTEID described in the following. Refinement RTEID contains subfields TABID and KEY. Note: You cannot use this selector if pretranslator is for Traffic Operator Position System (TOPS) and the type of call is DD (TYPCALL = DD). If translation routes to the directory number (DN) table, enter L. Enter data into refinements SNPA, NNX, and THOUDIG described as follows. The system can route to table HNPACODE (national translations) or table CCTR (international translations). When this event occurs, enter N. Enter data into refinements TRANSYS and DIGSREGEN like page described as follows.

STDPRTCT.STDPRT selector Z (continued)**RTESEL = T**

If the entry in field RTESEL is T, enter data into refinement RTEID.
Refinement RTEID appears in the following table.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	RTEID	see subfields	<i>Route name.</i> This field contains subfields TABID and KEY.
	TABID	OFRT, IBNRTE, IBNRTE2, IBNRTE3, IBNRTE4, TOPS,RRTE, TTL4, TOPSAMA	<i>Table name (case 2).</i> Enter the office route to which the system routes the translation.
	KEY	0 to 1023	<i>Index (case2).</i> Enter the index in the office route table to which the system routes the translation.

RTESEL = L

If the entry in field RTESEL is L, enter data into refinements SNPA, NNX, and THOUDIG. These refinements appear in the following table.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	SNPA	numeric	<i>Serving numbering plan area (case2).</i> Enter the serving NPA to which the assignment of the terminating NNX occurs.
	NNX	numeric	<i>NNX code (case2).</i> Enter the NNX code to which the assignment of the called directory number occurs.
	THOUDIG	0 to 9, B to F, or N	<i>Thousands digit (case2).</i> If field DIGSIN equals three, enter the thousands digit of the subscriber number. If field DIGSIN equals a minimum of four, enter N.

STDPRTCT.STDPRT selector Z (end)

RTESEL = N

If the entry in field RTESEL is N, enter data into refinements TRANSYS and DIGSREGEN. These refinements appear in the following table.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	TRANSYS	NO, NA, IN, or IP	<i>Translation system (case2).</i> Enter NA if the system routes translation to national translations. Enter IN if the system routes translation to international translations, local/toll switching unit only. Enter IP if the system routes translation to international partitioned translations (DMS-250 only).
	DIGSREGEN	numeric (a maximum of four digits) or N	<i>Digit regeneration (case2).</i> Enter the digits prefixed to the digits received. Enter these digits to generate the number that is a requirement for digit analysis in the national or international translation. The digits the system regenerates are prefixed to the received digits separate from the number of digits received.

Datafill example

Datafill for selector Z appears in example 15. See the “Datafill example” section in table STDPRTCT.STDPRT.

STIDX

Table name

Signaling Terminal Index Table

Functional description

Table STIDX is necessary during a One Night Processes (ONP). Table STIDX makes sure that internal DMS software indexes are managed correctly for signaling terminal (ST) peripherals. Table STIDX also makes sure that internal DMS software indexes are managed correctly for other users of the ST_DATA shared resource. Table STIDX makes sure that the system maintains Common Channel Signaling 6 (CCS6) and Common Channel Signaling 7 (CCS7) routesets during ONP.

Table STIDX is a read-only table. When you add or delete tuples in table STINV, the system automatically adds or deletes tuples in table STIDX.

Datafill sequence and meaning

There is no requirement to datafill other tables before to table STIDX.

Table size

The table size is 1024 tuples. You cannot increase or decrease the size of this table.

Datafill

Datafill for table STIDX appears in the following table.

Field descriptions

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
STNO		0 to 1023	<i>Signaling terminal number.</i> This field contains the ST number as entered in table STINV.
INTIDX		0 to 1023	<i>Internal descriptor index.</i> This field contains the internal descriptor index used by the ST into ST_DATA.

Datafill example

Sample datafill for table STIDX appears in the following example.

STIDX (end)

MAP example for table STIDX

STNO	INTIDX
0	2
1	3
2	4
3	5
4	6
5	7
6	8
7	9
10	10
11	11
12	12
13	13
14	14
15	15
16	16
17	17

Table history

BCS36

Table STIDX was introduced in BCS36.

STINV

Table name

Signaling Terminal Inventory (STINV) Table

Functional description

Table STINV contains data for common channel signaling (CCS) terminals, signaling terminal controllers (STC), and the transmission link interface.

For junctored network (JNET) offices, parameter MAXNUCS in table OFCENG requires updates to allocate more memory. This condition occurs when table STINV is in use. For enhanced network (ENET) offices, set parameter MAXNUCS in table OFCENG to 0. Enter data in table STINV as required.

For related information, see table STPOOLS.

Datafill sequence and meaning

You must enter data in the following tables before you enter data in table STINV.

- MSBINV
- MSBPINV

You must enter data in the following tables after you enter data in table STINV.

- C6LKSET
- C7LINK
- SPECCONN

Note: If signaling terminals (ST) are pooled, enter data in table STPOOLS before you enter data in table STINV.

Table size

0 to 128 tuples

STINV (continued)**Datafill**

Datafill for table STINV appears in the following table.

Field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 4)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
STNO		0 to 1023	<i>Signaling terminal number.</i> Enter the signaling terminal number.
PMTYPE		ITAC, MSB6, MSB7, or TACC	<i>Peripheral module type.</i> Enter the peripheral module (PM) type as follows: • Enter ITAC to specify international test access controller. • Enter MSB6 to specify CCIS6 signaling. • Enter MSB7 to specify CCS7 signaling. • Enter TACC to specify test access controller. Any entry outside this range is invalid.
PMNO		0 to 127	<i>Peripheral module number.</i> Enter the PM number (defined in table MSBINV). Entries outside this range are not correct.
STCMNO		0 to 9	<i>Signaling terminal controller module number.</i> Enter the STC module number.
STCNO		0 to 7	<i>Signaling terminal controller circuit number.</i> Enter the STC circuit number in the specified module.
STCPEC		BX45AA 6X65AA 6X66AA 6X66AC	<i>Signaling terminal controller product engineering code.</i> Enter the product engineering code (PEC) of the STC card. Enter BX45AA for the D-channel handler (DCH) terminal or the packet handler interface (PHI) signaling terminal
LOAD		alphanumeric (a maximum of eight characters)	<i>Load.</i> Enter the name of the STC software issue. For a list of available names, see the batch change supplement for the appropriate BCS. Enter the DCH or PHI loadfile name.

STINV (continued)**Field descriptions (Sheet 2 of 4)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
HWCLASS		C6, C7, D, N6, or N7	<i>Hardware class.</i> Enter the designation of the common channel signaling (CCS) hardware type as follows: • C6 - Common Channel Interoffice Signaling No. 6 (CCIS6) • C7 - Common Channel Signaling 7 (CCS7) • D - Digital Private Network Signaling System (DPNSS) • N6 - CCITT no. 6 signaling • N7 - CCITT no. 7 signaling
POOLNO		0 to 14 or N	<i>Signaling terminal pool number.</i> If the signaling ST belongs to a pool, enter the pool number. In other conditions, enter N (no).
CONDATA		see subfields	<i>Connection data.</i> This field contains subfields CONTYPE, TMTYPE, TMNO, CCT, MICCARDCODE, PORT, CHNL, and BAUD.

STINV (continued)**Field descriptions (Sheet 3 of 4)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	CONTYPE	DCON, MIC, MSB, or PRA	<i>Connection type.</i> Enter the peripheral side (P-side) connection type (transmission link connection information) as follows. If the STC connects directly to the transmission link, enter DCON. The system does not require any other datafill. If the signaling type is CCIS6 or N6 and a modem is a requirement, enter modem interface card (MIC). Enter data in fields TMTYPE, TMNO, CCT, and MICCARD CODE. If the signaling type is CCS7 or N7 and the STC switches through the network to the transmission link, enter message switch and buffer (MSB). Enter data in fields PORT, CHNL, and BAUD. Option primary rate access (PRA) is only for ISDN access controller (IAC) type PMs in table IACINV. This option differentiates a primary rate signaling terminal from a basic rate signaling terminal. This difference checks baud rate and DCH and PHI determination.
	TMTYPE	T8A, TM2, TM4, or TM8	<i>Trunk module type.</i> If the entry in subfield CONTYPE is MIC, enter the type of trunk module (TM) with the MIC. In other conditions, leave this field blank.
	TMNO	0 to 2047	<i>Trunk module number.</i> If the entry in subfield CONTYPE is MIC, enter the number assigned to the module with the MIC. In other conditions, leave this field blank.
	CCT	0 to 29	<i>Trunk module circuit number.</i> If the entry in subfield CONTYPE is MIC, enter the TM circuit number with the MIC. In other conditions, leave this field blank.
	MICCARD CODE	2X72AA 2X72AB 2X88AA	<i>Modem interface card code.</i> If the entry in subfield CONTYPE is MIC, enter the PEC of the MIC. In other conditions, leave this field blank.

STINV (continued)**Field descriptions (Sheet 4 of 4)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	PORT	0 to 15	<i>C-side port.</i> If the entry in subfield CONTYPE is MSB, enter the C-side port to which the STC connects.
	CHNL	0 to 31	<i>C-side port channel.</i> If the entry in subfield CONTYPE is MSB, enter the C-side port channel number to which the STC connects. The position of the STC identifies the P-side port and channel of the DS30A data link.
	BAUD	0K, 48K, 56K, or 64K	<i>STC baud rate.</i> Enter the STC baud rate as follows: - The entry in subfield CONTYPE can be MSB and the entry in field HWCLASS can be C7. In this event, enter a baud rate, in kilobits per second, of 48K, 56K, or 64K. - If the entry in subfield CONTYPE is MSB and the entry in field HWCLASS is C6, the STC uses analog signaling. Enter a baud rate of zero (0K). - If the entry in subfield CONTYPE is MSB and the entry in field HWCLASS is D, enter a baud rate of 64K. Entries outside this range are not correct. Note: Error messages appear if you enter a baud rate that is not correct.

Datafill example

Sample datafill for table STINV appears in the following example.

The following assignments appear in the example:

- assignments for MSB0 cross-connected to modules STC0 and STC1 on card slots 0, 1, 2, and 3. The P-side connection type is MIC, which indicates that four additional fields require data. The fields that require data are TMTYPE, TMNO, CCT and MICCARDCODE.
- assignments for MSB1 cross-connected to module STC0 on card slots 0, 1, 2, 3, and 4. Signaling terminals 42 and 43 belong to pools 0 and 2 in the

STINV (end)

sequence given. The P-side connection type is MIC. This connection type indicates that four additional fields require data. The fields that require data are TMTYPE, TMNO, CCT and MICCARDCODE.

- assignments for DCH and PHI (ISDN) in table STINV.

MAP example for table STINV

STNO	PMTYPE			PMNO	STCMNO	STCNO	STCPEC	LOAD	HWCLASS	PPOOLNO
CONDATA										
0	MSB	0	1	MSB7	0	0	0	6X66AA	M7CQA01	C7 0
				56K						
1	MSB	0	2	MSB7	0	0	1	6X66AA	M7CQA01	C7 0
				56K						
2	MSB	0	3	MSB7	0	0	2	6X66AA	M7CQA01	C7 0
				56K						
3	MSB	0	4	MSB7	0	0	3	6X66AA	M7CQA01	C7 0
				56K						
4	MSB	2	1	MSB7	0	1	0	6X66AA	M7CQA01	C7 0
				56K						
5	MSB	2	2	MSB7	0	1	1	6X66AA	M7CQA01	C7 0
				56K						
6	MSB	2	3	MSB7	0	1	2	6X66AA	M7CQA01	C7 0
				56K						
7	MSB	2	4	MSB7	0	1	3	6X66AA	M7CQA01	C7 0
				56K						

STN

Table name

Special Tone Table

Functional description

Tones that require trunk cards require table STN.

The following are the tones that appear in table STN:

- The NT3X68AC (call waiting tone generator card) generates expensive route warning tone (ERWT). The ERWT has code ERWT in table CLLI. The code is a fixed code. The ERWT consists of three 250-ms bursts of 440-Hz tone. The cadence is 250 ms on and 250 ms off. The cadence repeats three times.
- The NT3X68AC generates off-hook queuing tone (OHQT). The OHQT has pseudo code OHQT in table CLLI. The code is a fixed code. The OHQT is one 1 s burst of 440 Hz tone. The system applies the tone toward the calling party.
- The NT1X00AC (receiver off-hook tone card) generates receiver off-hook (ROH) tone generator. The ROH has code ROH in table CLLI. The code is a fixed code. The maximum number of simultaneous connections is 12 for each circuit.
- The NT1X80AA or NT1X80BA (EDRAM down loadable tone card) generates receiver off-hook (ROH) tone. This tone has tone samples downloaded from an external device, like a hard disk, tape, or sfdev. The ROH has code ROH in table CLLI. The code is a fixed code. The maximum number of simultaneous connections for each circuit is 12.
- The NT3X68AC generates tone generator call waiting (CWT). The CWT has code CWT in table CLLI. The code is a fixed code.
- The NT3X68AC generates Integrated Business Network (IBN) busy verification tone (BVTONE). The IBN BVTONE has the code BVTONE in table CLLI. The code is a fixed code. The remote switch requires BVTONE for network busy verification language (BVL). Enter a common language location identifier (CLLI) in table CLLI for the tone. Circuits in table STN must specify the location of the tone for the remote switch. The busy verification tone has a frequency of 440 Hz. The busy verification is 2 s of tone, followed by cycles of 15 s of silence and 500 ms of tone. This tone repeats while the attendant remains connected to a busy station. The system interrupts the conversation to insert the tone.

Note: The BVTONE no longer applies to the United Kingdom (UK) and Spanish offices.

STN (continued)

- The NT3X68BA generates international executive busy override tone (IEBOT). The IEBOT has the code IEBOT in table CLLI. The code is a fixed code. The NT3X68BA is a pre-empt, permanent signal, and conference tone generator card (U.K.). The tone is a 1340 Hz tone. The cadence is 0.2 s on and 2.0 s off.
- The NT3X68AC generates executive busy override tone (EBOT). The EBOT has the code EBOT in table CLLI. The code is a fixed code. The EBOT tone is 300 ms bursts of 440 Hz tone. The Directed Call Pickup—Barge in tone (feature BC0950) uses this tone.
- The NT3X68AA generates preset conference normal notification (PCNOR) tone. The NT3X68AA is a pre-empt, permanent signal, and conference tone generator card. The PCNOR tone has the code PCNOR in table CLLI. The code is a fixed code. The PCNOR tone is for routine originations of conference calls. The PCNOR tone alternates 852 Hz and 1336 Hz tones. These tones alternate at a rate of 300 ms for routine conferences. The notification tone continues until 2 s after all conferees answer or disconnect. This condition occurs after the conferees make a full complement of attempts at call completion. All switching units with the feature BC0708 (Preset Conference) require this tone.
- The NT3X68AC generates distinctive call waiting tone (DISTCWT). The DISTCWT has the code DISTCWT in table CLLI. The code is a fixed code. The DISTCWT informs the station if call waiting on is external or internal to the station customer group. If the waiting party is external to the busy station customer group, a two burst tone cadence separated by silence applies. Office parameter DIST_CWT_TONE in table OFCVAR specifies the length of the two bursts and the silence on the switch. This office parameter applies when feature BC1201 (Distinctive Call Waiting Tones) applies to the controller customer group. If the waiting call is internal to the customer group, the tone applied is a single burst. Office parameter CWT_TONE_LENGTH in table OFCVAR determines the length of the burst.
- The PEC NT3X68AC generates Teen Service call waiting tones. The Teen Service tones have the codes ENHCWT1, ENHCWT2, and ENHCWT3 in table CLLI. The codes are fixed codes. The Distinctive Call Waiting Tones distinguish the DN to which the system routes the incoming call when the line is busy. With the Teen Service feature, you can assign multiple DNs to a line without additional equipment. You can assign a maximum of three secondary directory numbers (SDN) and one primary directory number (PDN) to a line equipment number (LEN). Each DN assigned rings a separate pattern to identify the DN to which the system routes the call. When you use the Teen Service feature with the Enhanced Call Waiting feature, assignment of call waiting tones occurs. Assignment of

STN (continued)

distinctive patterns to the tones occurs to differentiate the DN for which an incoming call waits.

Table STN lists the location and the maximum number of connections allowed for each of the above tones.

The maximum number of simultaneous connections for all tones in tables TONES and STN and announcements cannot exceed 80% of the number. This number is the number defined for parameter NUMCPWAKE in table OFCENG.

If the switching unit is local, or local and toll, assign an outgoing traffic separation number in field TRAFSNO to the tone. If the switching unit is not one of the preceding, assign 0 as the outgoing traffic separation number. If the switching unit has package NTX085AA (Traffic Separation Peg Count), the value range for the outgoing traffic separation numbers depends on an office parameter value. This office parameter is TFAN_OUT_MAX_NUMBER in table OFCENG. For switching units without software package NTX085AA, the range of values for the traffic separation numbers is 0 to 15. The outgoing traffic separation numbers 1 to 9 must be reserved for generic traffic separation numbers. See table TFANINT for the assignment of incoming to outgoing traffic separation numbers. With feature package NTX085BC, a peg count of all calls, by type of call, can accumulate. The types of calls are direct dial (DD), operator assisted (OA), or no prefix (NP). The calls accumulate between an originating source and a terminating destination. Incoming trunk or an originating line attribute are originating sources. Outgoing trunk, terminating line attribute, tone, or announcement are terminating destinations.

Circuit and slot number mapping for STM

Correlation of the datafill in field TMNCKTNO to slot numbers appears in figure “Circuit and slot number mapping for STM”. Refer to the *Peripheral Modules* for information on the STM layout.

STN (continued)

Circuit and slot number mapping for STM

Trunk circuit enables																				
00 ————— 29											00 ————— 29									
NT2X70																				
NT4X65	CONTROLLER																			
TE 16	15 14 13 12 11 10 09 08 07 06 05 04 03 02 01 00																			
TE 06	11 10 09 08 07 06																			
TE 06	17 16 15 14 13 12																			
TE 06	23 22 21 20 19 18																			
TE04	25 24 23 22																			
TE 06	29 28 27 26 25 24																			
TE04	29 28 27 26																			
NT4X65	CONTROLLER																			
TE 16	15 14 13 12 11 10 09 08 07 06 05 04 03 02 01 00																			
TE 06	11 10 09 08 07 06																			
TE 06	17 16 15 14 13 12																			
TE 06	23 22 21 20 19 18																			
TE04	25 24 23 22																			
TE 06	29 28 27 26 25 24																			
NT0X50AA																				
NT2X70																				

Slot 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21

The TE nn indicates the maximum trunk enables for each card slot, where nn is the number of enables.

Datavfill sequence and meaning

You must enter data in table TMINV before you enter data in table STN.

To use ROH with the NT1X80AA or NT1X80BA cards, you must enter data in table DRAMS and EDRAMINV. You must enter data in table TMINV before you enter data in table STN.

Table size

The system automatically allocates memory for table STN.

STN (continued)**Datafill**

Datafill for table STN appears in the following table.

Field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
SK		see subfields	<i>Special tone key.</i> This field contains subfields TONE and MEMBER.
	TONE	alphanumeric (1 to 16 characters)	<i>Tone.</i> Enter the fixed code (TONE_INDEX) assigned to the tone trunk circuit in table CLLI.
	MEMBER	0 to 999	<i>Member number.</i> Enter the member number assigned to the tone trunk circuit.
TMTYPE		MMA, MTM, DTM or STM	<i>Trunk module type.</i> Enter the trunk module with this trunk circuit.
TMNO		0 to 255	<i>Trunk module number.</i> Enter the number assigned to the maintenance or service trunk module with the tone trunk circuit.
TMCKTNO		0to29 1 to 15 and 17 to 29	<i>Trunk module circuit number.</i> Enter the trunk module circuit number on the maintenance or service trunk module with the tone trunk circuit. or (DTM only). If the NT1X80AA or NT1X80BA card is in use, enter the trunk module circuit number on the DRAM trunk module (DTM) with the tone trunk circuit.
CARDCODE		alphanumeric (six characters)	<i>Card code.</i> Enter the product engineering code (PEC) of the tone trunk circuit.

STN (continued)**Field descriptions (Sheet 2 of 2)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
MAXCONN		0 to 255	<i>Maximum connections.</i> Enter the maximum number of simultaneous connections allowed to the tone trunk circuit.
TRAFSNO		0 to 127	<i>Traffic separation number.</i> If the switching unit is local, or local and toll, enter the outgoing traffic separation number assigned to the tone. If the number is not a requirement, enter 0.

Datafill example

Sample datafill for table STN appears in the following example.

MAP example for table STN

TONE	MEMBER	TMTYPE	TMNO	TMCKTNO	CARDCODE	MAXCONN	TRAFSNO
ROH	1	MTM	2	18	1X00AC	12	0

MAP example for table STN using NT1X80AA card

TONE	MEMBER	TMTYPE	TMNO	TMCKTNO	CARDCODE	MAXCONN	TRAFSNO
ROH	2	DTM	2	18	1X80AA	12	0

STN (end)**MAP example for table STN using NT1X80BA card**

TONE	MEMBER	TMTYPE	TMNO	TMCKTNO	CARDCODE	MAXCONN	TRAFSNO
ROH	3	DTM	3	18	1X80BA	12	0

Table history**NA006**

Receiver off-hook (ROH) with NT1X80BA (EDRAM downloadable tone card) was added in NA006.

CSP04

Description of 1X80AA (EDRAM downloadable tone card) was added in CSP04. Notes were added to datafill sequence for ROH with the NT1X80AA card in CSP04. Field descriptions were added for fields TMTYPE and TMCKTNO in CSP04. Datafill example for table STN with the NT1X80AA card was added in CSP04.

CSP02

Descriptions of circuit and slot number mapping for STM were added in CSP02.

STPOOLS

Table name

Signaling Terminal Pools Table

Functional description

Table STPOOLS assigns common channel signaling (CCS) signaling terminals (STs) to pools. An ST pool is a collection of STs. This collection of STs share the common characteristics of signaling type and message switch and buffer (MSB) identifier. This condition allows any in-service member to be acceptable to signaling link management.

Withdraw and return pooled STs to the pool according to signaling link maintenance requirements.

All STs in a pool must be on the same MSB. In CCITT No.6 Signaling (N6), a routeset must be on the same MSB. Buffer retrieval requirements cause this position. One ST pool can supply a routeset.

Do not delete an ST pool from table STPOOLS if STs are in the pool.

Add each ST to table STINV with a non-null pool identification to make the ST a members of the pool. An ST can belong to only one pool.

See table STINV for related information.

Datafill sequence and meaning

You do not have to enter data in other tables before you enter data in table STPOOLS.

Table size

0 to 15 tuples

STPOOLS (continued)**Datafill**

Datafill for table STPOOLS appears in the following table.

Field descriptions

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
STPOOLNO		0 to 14	<i>Signaling terminal pool number.</i> Enter the number of the pool.
PMTYPE		MSB6 or MSB7	<i>Peripheral module type.</i> Enter MSB6 for CCITT No.6 Signaling. Enter MSB7 for CCITT No.7 Signaling. An entry outside the range indicated for this field is not correct.
PMNO		0 to 255	<i>Peripheral module number.</i> Enter the peripheral module number from table MSBINV.
HWCLASS		C6, C7, N6, N7, or D	<i>Hardware class.</i> Enter the designation for the common channel signaling hardware type: • C6 (for Common Channel Interoffice Signaling No.6 [CCIS6]) • C7 (for Common Channel Signaling No.7 [CCS7]) • D (for Digital Private Network Signaling System [DPNSS]) • N6 (for CCITT No.6 Signaling) • N7 (for CCITT No.7 Signaling) An entry outside the range indicated for this field is not correct.

Datafill example

Sample datafill for table STPOOLS appears in the following example.

Two signaling terminal pools on PM1 for an MSB6 hardware type appear in the following example.

STPOOLS (end)

MAP example for table STPOOLS

STPOOLNO	PMTYPE	PMNO	HWCLASS
0	MSB6	1	N6
2	MSB6	1	N6

STREAM

Table name

Stream Table

Functional description

The purpose of the remote operation service is to provide an interface for the communication of remote operations (RO) between applications. These applications are in DMS and external systems like the network operations system (NOS). The applications that require the interface to function are:

- file transfer (FT)
- centralized MAP (CMAP)
- dynamically controlled routing (DCR)
- the network operations protocol (NOP) MAP level

The addition of Table STREAM permits the DMS user to define the correlation of PROTOCOL ID to STREAM NAME. The STREAM NAME is on the dynamic network controller (DNC). This definition occurs on the DMS. The FT uses the DNC. The DNC is the equipment located at the premises of the customer that collects data from the DMS. Table STREAM allows the operation of two data transfer systems, XFER and FT, at the same time.

The correlation defined on the FT DNC appears in Table STREAM. This correlation is an image of the same data the DNC contains. Use the DEFINE command to define the correlation found on the XFER DNC. When FT requests a specified PROTOCOL ID, the FT software on the DMS searches through the STREAM table. The FT software performs this action to find the corresponding STREAM NAME. The FT software uses the STREAM NAME to specify to Device Independent Recording Package (DIRP) the stream the FT DNC receives. The use of the two transfer systems occurs without conflict. The exception is that the reception of the same stream at the same time does not occur.

Table size

24 tuples

STREAM (end)**Datafill**

Datafill for table STREAM appears in the following table.

Field descriptions

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
INDEX		0 to 23	<i>Index.</i> Enter the PROTOCOL ID of the stream on the DNC.
STREAM		SMDR, KT, ATT, TTRF, OM	<i>Stream name.</i> Enter one to four characters to represent the STREAM NAME that corresponds to the PROTOCOL ID entered in the INDEX field. Use any of the entries that appear or use a new entry. In either example, the PROTOCOL ID and STREAM NAME must be the same in the DNC as in table STREAM.

Datafill example

Sample datafill for table STREAM appears in the following example.

MAP example for table STREAM

INDEX	STREAM
1	SMDR
2	OM

STSTONET-Canada only**Table name**

Serving Translation Scheme Table

Functional description

Table STSTONET provides a mapping between a serving translation scheme (STS) and network information (NETINFO) parameter fields.

Datafill sequence and meaning

Enter the following tables before you enter table STSTONET-Canada only.

- HNPACONT
- NETNAMES

Table size

0 to 1000 tuples

Datafill

Datafill for table STSTONET-Canada only appears in the following table.

Field descriptions

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
STS		000 to 999	<i>Serving translation scheme.</i> Enter the STS number data you enter in table HNPACONT.
NETNAME		alphanumeric (1 to 32 characters)	<i>Network name.</i> Enter the network name data you enter in table NETNAMES to identify an external network identification (ID).
NETCGID		1 to 4096	<i>Network customer group identification.</i> Enter the predefined number that identifies an external customer group on a Meridian SL-100. An entry of 0 is not correct.
NCOS		0 to 511	<i>Network class of service.</i> Enter the network class of service (NCOS).

STSTONET-Canada only (end)

Datafill example

Sample datafill for table STSTONET-Canada only appears in the following example.

In the example, the following values appear:

- the network name is NETWKD
- the ID is 100
- the NCOS is 60
- the STS is 600

MAP example for table STSTONET-Canada only

STS	NETWKD	NETCGID	NCOS
600	NETWKD	100	60

SUBGRP

Table name

Attendant Subgroup Table

Functional description

The attendant subgroup table SUBGRP is required in a switching unit equipped with the Integrated Business Network (IBN) feature.

One entry is required in this table for each customer group that has field CONSOLES set to Y (yes) in table CUSTENG and has an entry in table CUSTCONS.

A customer can have a number of locations within a city served by the same switching unit. The customer can centralize attendant service on a full-time or part-time basis for these locations. To permit centralization of attendants, on a part-time basis, each of the attendant consoles is assigned to subgroups. The switching unit supports a maximum of eight subgroups for each customer group. During regular hours, attendant type calls are directed to the appropriate attendant subgroup.

Subgroup 0 is always the controlling subgroup.

If a customer does not require decentralization operation, all attendant consoles for the customer group belong to subgroup 0.

All new call arrivals, including recalls to the attendant consoles in the subgroup, are placed in the call queue in the order of their arrival. While queued, audible ringback tone is provided to the caller by the switching unit, except where ringing is provided by the originating office. Audible ringing is provided until the call is answered or abandoned.

The length of the queue can be limited based on the maximum permissible time that a call can wait in the queue. Calls that exceed the estimated time threshold are routed to either busy tone or announcement. The diversion threshold can range from 4 s to 17 min in 4-s increments. It can be specified as infinite, in which case it is set to 0 s.

This threshold is specified in field CQDIVTHR.

The maximum number of calls allowed in a particular subgroups queue is calculated once every 100 s using the following formula:

$$\text{NCALLQ} = \text{NCONS} \times (\text{DIVTRS} / \text{DAST})$$

SUBGRP (continued)

where

NCALLQ

is the number of calls allowed in queue

NCONS

is the the number of available consoles

DIVTRS

is the divert threshold

DAST

is the weighted average service time

The weighted average service time is also calculated every 100 s as follows. A running total of the service time of each call answered during the 100 s is divided by the total number of calls answered during this period to give an average service time for this 100-s period. The new weighted average service time is equal to 0.75 of the current weighted average plus 0.25 of the average just determined for this 100-s period. This weighted average is initialized to 16 s. If during any 100-s interval no calls were answered and the queue of calls is empty, the weighted average is set to its initial value.

The preceding only applies if the customer has not specified the divert threshold as being infinite.

The call waiting lamp flashes when calls are waiting in the queue for a time equal to or greater than a specified threshold and there is a change in the queue status. The queue status change can include a call entering or a call leaving the queue. The threshold can range from 4 s to 17 min in 4-s intervals. It can also be specified as infinite, in which case it is set to 0 s.

This threshold is specified in field CQFLTHR.

All stations belonging to a subgroup must have the same number of digits in the extension number.

If the number of digits received from an attendant is less than the value of field MINDIGSR, the time-out is 5 s. If it is greater than the value of field MINDIGSR, the time-out is 0.5 s. The recommended value for field MINDIGSR is the value of STNEXTLN.

The serving numbering plan area (NPA) and directory number assigned to the subgroup for billing purposes must be assigned as a directory number in the switching unit.

SUBGRP (continued)

The option EMALTONE can be assigned to the subgroup, if an audible tone is provided to alert the attendant to an emergency enqueued call.

The option FORCING can be assigned to a subgroup so that calls are automatically presented to idle attendant consoles without pressing any loop key.

The forcing option is used to speed up the processing of incoming calls to attendant consoles (AC). Calls are answered without pressing a loop key when an AC has all loops idle and there are calls waiting in the subgroup queue for that console.

Currently, an AC is alerted with either buzzing or tone, or both when presented with a call. The attendant must then press the loop key on which the call was presented, or an incoming call identifier (ICI) key if the call has an ICI associated with it, to answer the call.

This feature eliminates the need for the attendant to press a loop or ICI key when answering calls when their console is idle. When call forcing is active and the AC is presented with a call, the attendant hears the normal buzzing or tone or both from the AC. During this alert, the source lamp associated with the loop key where the call is being presented flashes, and if there are calls waiting in any of the ICI queues, the associated ICI key lamps are turned on as well. This scenario is the same for any console, regardless of whether or not the option FORCING is assigned to the consoles subgroup. When the alerting is completed, the call is automatically answered, the lamp is turned on, and the attendant is able to talk with the caller. This is the operational portion of the AC Call Forcing feature.

Datafill sequence and implications

If the Partitioned Table Editor feature is in the switch load, the ownership of each tuple in this table is defined in tables DATAOWNR and OWNTAB.

The entries in table DATAOWNR that apply to this table are those with field TABNAME equal to CUSTGRP and field CUSTNAME equal to the value of field CUSTGRP in this table.

The entry in table OWNTAB that applies to this table is the one with field TABNAME equal to SUBGRP.

Table size

Memory is automatically allocated and is equal to the sum total of option SGRPNUM in table CUSTCONS.

SUBGRP (continued)**Datafill**

The following table lists datafill for table SUBGRP.

Field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
SGRPKEY		see subfields	<i>Subgroup key</i> This field consists of subfields CUSTGRP and SUBGRPNO.
	CUSTGRP	alphanumeric (1 to 16 characters)	<i>Customer group name</i> Enter the name assigned to the customer group.
	SUBGRPNO	0 to 7	<i>Subgroup number</i> Enter the subgroup number.
SNPADN		see subfields	<i>Serving NPA and directory number</i> This field consists of subfields SNPA and DN.
	SNPA	numeric	<i>Serving numbering plan area</i> Enter the serving NPA which is assigned to the subgroup for billing purposes.
	DN	numeric0 to 9 (1 to 7 characters)	<i>Directory number</i> Enter the directory number assigned to the subgroup for billing purposes.
CQOVTRMT		0 to 63	<i>Call queue overflow treatment</i> Enter the treatment number assigned in table IBNTREAT to which all calls to the attendant are routed when all the attendant queue registers are busy.
CQFLTHR		0 to 255	<i>Call waiting flash threshold</i> Enter the calls waiting flash threshold in 4-s increments (for example, a value of 3 specifies an interval of 12 s). The threshold can be specified as infinite in which case it is set to 0 (zero).

SUBGRP (continued)**Field descriptions (Sheet 2 of 2)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
CQDIVTHR		0 to 255	<i>Queue length threshold</i> Enter the diversion threshold in 4-s increments (for example, a value of four specifies an interval of 16 s. The threshold can be specified as infinite in which case it is set to 0 (zero).
STNEXTLN		1 to 7	<i>Station extension length</i> Enter the number of digits in the extension numbers assigned to the subgroup.
MINDIGSR		1 to 7	<i>Minimum digits received</i> Enter the minimum number of digits that can be dialed by the attendants assigned to the subgroup.
OPTIONS		EMALSTONE FORCING QSTATUS or blank	<i>Options</i> If subgroup has the emergency alerting tone option, enter EMALSTONE. If subgroup has the forcing option, enter FORCING. If subgroup has the attendant console call queue status option, enter QSTATUS. Otherwise, leave blank.

OPTIONS = QSTATUS

If the entry in field OPTIONS is QSTATUS, datafill refinements FLSDGRP, FLSDPT, MAXSDGRP, MAXSPT, and CQMAXTHR as described below.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	FLSDGRP	0 to 511	<i>Flash signal distribution point group</i> Enter the signal distribution (SD) group number for the call queue flash threshold SD point.
	FLSDPT	0 to 6	<i>Flash signal distribution point</i> Enter the SD point number of the call queue flash threshold SD point.

SUBGRP (continued)**Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 2 of 2)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	MAXSDGRP	0 to 511	<i>Maximum calls threshold signal distribution point group</i> Enter the SD group number of the call queue maximum calls threshold point.
	MAXSDPT	1 to 6	<i>Maximum calls threshold signal distribution point</i> Enter the SD point number of the call queue maximum calls threshold SD point. Any entry outside of this range is invalid.
	CQMAXTHR	0 to 4095	<i>Call queue maximum calls threshold</i> Enter the maximum number of calls in the subgroup call queue. When this value is met or exceeded, the SD points defined by fields MAXSDGRP and MAXSDPT are activated.

Datafill example

The following example shows sample datafill for table SUBGRP.

The example is for subgroup 1 of customer group BNRMC.

The SNPA and directory number for billing purposes is 613 226 5400.

If all attendant queue registers are busy, calls to the attendant are routed to treatment number 7 in the table IBNTREAT.

The flash and diversion thresholds are 20 and 24 s respectively.

The number of digits in the station extension, and the minimum number of digits received from the attendant is 5.

The option EMALTONE is assigned.

SUBGRP (end)

MAP display example for table SUBGRP

SGRPKEY		SNPADN		CQOVTRMT	CQFLTHR	CQDIVTHR	STNEXTLN
MINDIGSR							OPTIONS
BNRMC	0	613	2265400	7	5	6	5
5							EMALONE \$

SUBPROT

Table name

Subtable Protection Table

Functional description

This table is optional and is only required if one or more of the subtables listed in the following table requires a different set of command classes than its control table.

List of subtables and their control tables

Subtable	Control table
ATTRIB	HNPACONT
FNPACODE	FNPACONT
FNPASTS	FNPACONT
HNPACODE	HNPACONT
RTEREF	FNPACONT
RTEREF	HNPACONT

Table SUBPROT defines command classes for users able to read, change, add, or delete tuples for each subtable that requires one or more different command classes than the command classes assigned to the control table.

The protection levels for the control tables are defined in table CUSTPROT.

Datafill for table CUSTPROT is automatically produced by table control and is maintained unless changed by the operating company. The initial values produced by table control for the privilege classes are 15.

The privilege class that has the read-protect capability is allowed to read but not allowed to update, add, or delete tuples from the subtable.

The privilege class that has the update-protection capability is allowed to read and update, but not allowed to add or delete tuples from the subtable.

The privilege class that has the all-protection capability, is allowed to read, update, add, or delete tuples from the subtable.

If the switch has the partitioned table editor feature, non-operating company users should only be allowed to use the subtables that have their control tables

SUBPROT (continued)

datafilled in table OWNTAB. The privilege classes assigned to tables that are not datafilled in table OWNTAB should not be assigned to non-operating company users.

New data can be created for subtables FNPASTS by adding new tuples to them, therefore these subtables should either be *read only* or *update only* for non-operating company users.

To change this table, the operating company must load the module ENGWRITE from the non-resident tape and enter command ENGWRITE ON.

For the initial input, the operating company shall only provide input for those subtables that have one or more of the privilege classes with a value other than specified for its control table.

Datafill sequence and implications

There is no requirement to datafill other tables prior to table SUBPROT.

Table size

0 to 16 tuples

Datafill

The following table lists datafill for table SUBPROT.

Field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
TABNAME		see subfields	<i>Table name</i> This field consists of subfields TABNAME and SUBNAME.
	TABNAME	FNPACONT or HNPACONT	<i>Control table name</i> Enter the control table name FNPACONT or HNPACONT.
	SUBNAME	ATTRIB FNPACODE FNPASTS HNPACODE or RTEREF	<i>Subtable name</i> Enter the subtable name.

SUBPROT (end)**Field descriptions (Sheet 2 of 2)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
READPROT		0 to 30	<i>Read protect</i> Enter the privilege class that is allowed to read this subtable.
UPDTPROT		0 to 30	<i>Update protection</i> Enter the privilege class that is allowed to read this subtable and update tuples.
ALLPROT		0 to 30	<i>All protection</i> Enter the privilege class that is allowed to read, update, add, or delete tuples from this subtable.

Datafill example

The following example shows sample datafill for table SUBPROT.

The FNPACODE subtables are assigned privilege classes of 10. The privilege classes assigned to their control table (FNPACONT) are 15.

MAP display example for table SUBPROT

TABNAME		READPROT	UPDTPROT	ALLPROT
FNPACONT	FNPACODE	10	10	15

SUPERTKG**Table name**

Super Trunk Group

Functional description

Table SUPERTKG associates up to 220 trunk groups together, which allows calls to be distributed evenly across the trunk groups.

Datafill sequence and meaning

Enter data into table TRKGRP before table SUPERTKG.

Table size

0 to 255 tuples

Datafill

The table that follows lists datafill for table SUPERTKG.

Field descriptions

Field	Subfield	Entry	Explanation and action
SGNAME		1 to 16 alphanumeric	This is the routing selector and is the key field for this table. Enter the super-group name.
TRKGRPS		1 to 220 trunk group names	Enter a list of trunk group names from those defined in table TRKGRP.

Datafill example

The following example shows sample datafill for table SUPERTKG.

MAP display example for table SUPERTKG

SGNAME	TRKGRPS
ISP4GRP1	(IPS4TRK1) (ISP4TRK2) (ISP4TRK3) \$
ISP4GRP2	(ISP4TR31) (ISP4TR32) (ISP4TR33) (ISP4TR60) \$

Table history**EUR008**

Table introduced.

SUSHELF

Table name

Service Unit Shelf Table

Functional description

For related information, refer to table LIUINV.

Table SUSHELF inventories the frame transport bus (F-bus) components of the link interface shelf (LIS). A LIS can be supported by a transaction bus (T-bus) and F-bus interface (TFI) card on either a link peripheral processor (LPP), an enhanced LPP (ELPP), or a DMS-bus, or by a LIS F-bus controller (LFC) on the LIS if it is connected as a stand-alone LIS to subrate DS512 (SR512) fiber links of a DMS-bus. TFI-supported F-buses on an LPP, an ELPP, or a DMS-bus consist of three LISs for an LPP and an ELPP or two LISs for a DMS-bus. A DMS-bus can support up to two stand-alone LISs.

Datafill information

The following information must be taken into consideration when using table SUSHELF:

- The interface card and the port allocation must be symmetric.

Note: Stand-alone LIS F-buses can be datafilled on NT9X17 cards with different link numbers (NUMLINKS) if the port number identified is compatible for links on both NT9X17 cards.

- Both F-buses of an LPP, ELPP, or message switch (MS) must be offline when their related entries in table SUSHELF are deleted.
- When changing table SUSHELF, busy one F-bus, and then change the table for that half-shelf. Once the changes are made, return the F-bus to service. Then busy the second F-bus, make the required changes, and return the second F-bus to service. Using this method eliminates the need for an LPP, ELPP, or DMS-bus outage.
- No link interface unit (LIU) can be datafilled in table LIUINV on a shelf that is being deleted by table SUSHELF.
- No network interface unit (NIU) can be datafilled in table NIUINV on a shelf that is being deleted by table SUSHELF.
- LIU shelf product engineering codes (PEC) and card PECs must be compatible with the supporting interface card (NT9X73, LMS F-bus rate adapter card, or NT9X17AA, NT9X17AC, or NT9X17AD message switch four-port cards, or NT9X17BB or NT9X17DA DMS-bus 64-port cards).

SUSHELF (continued)

- The physical location of a LIS supported by a TFI card must have the same cabinet location as the host LPP, ELPP, or DMS-bus. This is not a requirement for a stand-alone LIS supported by a DMS-bus.
- Variable shelf configurations must have the appropriate TFI F-bus terminations engineered.
- LIU shelves equipped with NT9X74BA/CA F-bus repeater cards or NT9X96AA LIS F-bus controller cards must have the correct NTEX20 intrashelf termination paddle board terminations datafilled.

Datafill sequence and implications

The following tables must be datafilled before table SUSHELF:

- LIMINV
- LIMCDINV
- MSCDINV

Tables LIUINV and NIUINV must be datafilled after table SUSHELF.

Table size

0 to 55 tuples

The requirement is determined by multiplying the maximum number of F-bus controllers ($\text{max\_lims} + 1$ [for DMS-bus] = 18) by the maximum number of LIU shelves ($\text{max\_number\_liu\_shelves} = 3$).

Datafill

The following table lists datafill for table SUSHELF.

Field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 6)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
SHELFKEY		see subfields	<i>Shelf key</i> This field consists of subfields CONTROL, CTRLNUM, CARDNUM, PORTNUM, and LIUSHELF.
	CONTROL	LIM or MS	<i>Control</i> Enter LIM to specify that the LIM is the controlling entity. Enter MS to specify that the message switch (MS) is the controlling entity.

SUSHELF (continued)**Field descriptions (Sheet 2 of 6)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	CTRLNUM	0 to 16or NIL	<i>Control number</i> Enter the control number for the LIM. Note: The specified LIM must already be datafilled in table LIMINV. Enter NIL if the MS is the controlling entity.
	CARDNUM	5 to 23	<i>Card number</i> Enter the interface card number on the MS or the LIS. This entry identifies the interface card pair and must be a TFI card or an NT9X62BA (four-port subrate DS512 paddle board) that supports the subrate DS512 (SR512) message links. The only valid entry for a TFI card supporting single F-bus configuration is 12. The only valid entries for a TFI card supporting triple F-bus configuration are 7 (for LIS 1), 8 (for LIS 2), and 9 (for LIS 3). These entries correspond to slots datafilled in table LIMCDINV for triple F-bus configuration. Card allocation must be symmetric.
	PORTNUM	0 to 3	<i>Port number on card</i> Enter a value that identifies the port on the interface card. Port allocation is symmetric. The only valid entry for ports on TFI cards is 0 (zero). Port numbers are validated against the front card and number of fiber links supported for ports on SR512 cards.

SUSHELF (continued)**Field descriptions (Sheet 3 of 6)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	LIUSHELF	0 to 3	<i>Link interface unit shelf</i> Enter the shelf number identifying the LIU shelf. Each cabinet contains a possible four shelves. This shelf number must be the shelf address within the frame. Enter 1 to 3 for LIU shelves with an LPP or an ELPP. Enter 1 to 2 for LIU shelves with an MS SuperNode SE TFI, regardless of the position within the SCC frame. Enter 1 for all LIU shelves with an MS LFC (fiber LIS) regardless of the position within the EMC frame. Any entry outside the range indicated for this field is invalid.
FLOOR		0 to 99	<i>Floor</i> Enter the floor on which the cabinet resides.
ROW		A to Z AA to ZZ (except I, O, II, OO)	<i>Row</i> Enter the row on the floor in which the cabinet resides, with the exception of I, O, II, and OO. The row numbers are shown on the frame.
FRAMEPOS		0 to 99	<i>Frame</i> Enter the position of the LIS cabinet in the row.
FRAMETYP		EMC, LIM, or SCC	<i>Frame type</i> Enter the frame type of the LIS cabinet. Enter EMC for the MS LFC (fiber LIS) interface type cabinet. Enter LIM for the LPP or ELPP cabinet. Enter SCC for the SuperNode SE TFI interface type cabinet. Any entry outside the range of indicated values for this field is invalid.

SUSHELF (continued)**Field descriptions (Sheet 4 of 6)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
FRAMENUM		0 to 511	<i>Frame number</i> Enter the number of the frame.
SHELFPOS		0 to 77	<i>Shelf position</i> Enter the base mounting position of the shelf. Standard base mounting positions are 0 (zero), 13, 26, and 39. For LIU shelves, enter 0 (zero) to 3.
SHELFPEC		NT9X72AA NT9X72BA NT9X72CA NT9X0810 or NT9X7204	<i>Shelf product engineering code</i> Enter the PEC of the shelf. This PEC identifies the maximum number of LIUs on the shelf. Note 1: All LIU shelves belonging to the same controller must have the same shelf PEC. Note 2: The NT9X72BA LIU shelf cannot be supported by an NT9X73AA TFI card. Any entry outside the range indicated for this field is invalid.
CONTMARK		+ or \$	<i>Continuation mark</i> Enter + if additional information for this tuple is contained in the next record. Otherwise, enter \$ to indicate the end of the tuple.
CARDINFO		see subfields	<i>Card information</i> This field consists of subfields SLOT, FRONTPEC, and BACKPEC. It contains information on the cards for F-bus 0 and F-bus 1 on the LIS. Data is required for at least one card for each F-bus. All cards for F-bus 0 must be entered before F-bus 1 cards are entered.

SUSHELF (continued)**Field descriptions (Sheet 5 of 6)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	SLOT	1, 4, 7 to 33, or 36	<i>Slot</i> Enter the slot number of the card on the LIS. Enter 1 or 4 for power converter cards on F-bus 0. Enter 7 for required F-bus 0 card. For optional F-bus 0 termination on an NT9X72AA shelf, enter 31. Otherwise, enter 30. Enter 32 for required F-bus 1 card. For optional F-bus 1 termination on an NT9X72AA shelf, enter 8. Otherwise, enter 10. Enter 33 or 36 for power converter cards on F-bus 1. These slot numbers are corrected as required by table control.
	FRONTPEC	NTDX16AA NT9X19EA NT9X30AA NT9X30AB NT9X31AA NT9X74AA NT9X74BA NT9X74CA NT9X74DA NT9X96AA orNIL	<i>Front card product engineering code</i> Enter the PEC of the front card. For power converter cards, enter DX16AA, NT9X30AA, NT9X30AB, or NT9X31AA. For TFI-supported LIS only, enter NT9X74AA, NT9X74BA, NT9X74CA, or NT9X74DA (F-bus repeater cards). For SR512-supported LIS, enter NT9X96AA (LIS F-bus controller card). Enter NIL (no front card) for optional termination datafill only. Any entry outside the range listed for this field is invalid.

SUSHELF (continued)**Field descriptions (Sheet 6 of 6)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	BACKPEC	NT9X79AA NT9X79BA NT9X98AA NTEX20AA NTEX20BA or NIL	<i>Back card product engineering code</i> Enter the PEC of the back card. Enter NT9X79AA or NT9X79BA (F-bus termination paddle board) to terminate the F-bus on the last LIS in single F-bus configuration. Enter NT9X79BA (F-bus termination paddle board) to terminate an F-bus in triple F-bus configuration. Enter NT9X98AA (LIS fiber interface paddle board) for SR512 supported LIS only. Enter NTEX20AA (intrashelf termination paddle board) to terminate F-bus 0. Enter NTEX20BA (intrashelf termination paddle board) to terminate F-bus 1. Enter NIL for power converters. They do not extend to the backplane. Note: PECs for TFI and LFC cards cannot be mixed.
CONTMARK		+ or \$	<i>Continuation mark</i> Enter + if additional information for this tuple is contained in the next record. Otherwise, enter \$ to indicate the end of the tuple.

Datafill example

The following example shows sample datafill for table SUSHELF.

MAP display example for table SUSHELF

SHELFKEY	FLOOR	ROW	FRAMEPOS	FRAMETYP	FRAMENUM	SHELFPOS	SHELFPEC	CARDINFO
LIM 2 9 0 3 3	C	2	LIM	501	0	NT9X72BA	(7 NT9X74DA NT9X79BA) (30 NIL NTEX20AA)	(1 NTDX16AA NIL) (4 NTDX16AA NIL)\$ (32 NT9X74DA NT9X79BA) (8 NIL NTEX20BA) (33 NTDX16AA NIL) (36 NTDX16AA NIL)\$

SUSHELF (end)

Table history**TL11**

SHELFKEY field changed to allow for the addition of CARDNUMs 7, 8, and 9 as TFI cards to support triple F-bus configuration.

TL07

SHELFKEY field changed to allow for the addition of CARDNUMs 7, 8, and 9 as TFI cards to support triple F-bus configuration for STP product.

CSP03

NTDX16 product engineering code was added.

Changes made to datafill information to show that F-bus must be busied in order for entries in table SUSHELF to be modified.

BCS36

New shelf product engineering code was added.

Supplementary information

New warning and error messages have been introduced for control number and LIS number datafill actions in STP04.0.

SVCDATA

Table name

Switch Packet Configuration Table

Functional description

Table SVCDATA stores switch-wide parameters for packet service and provides access to these parameters.

Datafill sequence and implications

Table LATANAME must be datafilled before table SVCDATA.

Table size

1 tuple

The store is protected store made accessible to users by table control. The pertinent data is available for distribution to the X.25 and X.75 service groups (XSG).

Datafill

The following table lists datafill for table SVCDATA.

Field descriptions

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
KEY		see subfield	<i>Key</i> This field is the key to the table and consists of subfield DATAKEY.
	DATAKEY	alphanumeric (up to 16 characters)	<i>Data key</i> Enter the data key.
SWOPTS		see subfields	<i>Switch options</i> This field consists of subfield SVCTYPE and refinements.
	SVCTYPE	DNCHNLB DNCHNLD DNCTINFO or ISDNPH	<i>Service type</i> Enter the service type required and datafill the refinements that apply for the specified service type.

SVCDATA (continued)**SVCTYPE = DNCHNLB and B_OPTIONS = DTCA**

If the entry in field SVCTYPE is DNCHNLB and the entry in field B_OPTIONS is DTCA, datafill refinement DTCA as described below.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	B_OPTIONS	DTCA, LCA, LLFSQ, LLWS, N2, NDPS, NDWS, PLSQ, T1, T2, or T3	<i>B_options</i> Enter DTCA for default throughput class assignment.
	DTCA	see subfields	<i>Default throughput class assignment</i> This field is a vector that consists of multiples of subfield SUBSCRIBED and refinements. Each entry value must be separated by a blank space.
	SUBSCRIBED	Y or N	<i>Subscribed</i> Enter Y to enable DTCA. The default value is N (no).
	IDTCA	75, 150, 300, 600, 1200, 2400, 4800, 9600, 19200, 48000, 64000	<i>Incoming default throughput class assignment</i> Enter the non-default throughput class for incoming calls. The default value is 64000.
	ODTCA	75, 150, 300, 600, 1200, 2400, 4800, 9600, 19200, 48000, 64000	<i>Outgoing default throughput class assignment</i> Enter the non-default throughput class for outgoing calls. The default value is 64000.

SVCDATA (continued)**SVCTYPE = DNCHNLB and B_OPTIONS = LCA**

If the entry in field SVCTYPE is DNCHNLB and the entry in field B_OPTIONS is LCA, datafill refinement LCA as described below.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	B_OPTIONS	DTCA, LCA, LLFSQ, LLWS, N2, NDPS, NDWS, PLSQ, T1, T2, or T3	<i>B_options</i> Enter LCA to specify the logical channel assignment for each type of service at the time of subscription.
	LCA	see subfields	<i>Logical channel assignment</i> This field is a vector that consists of up to 5 multiples of subfield LCA_OPTIONS and refinements. Each entry value must be separated by a blank space.
	LCA_OPTIONS	NNRC NOWI NOWONPVC or SLCN	<i>Logical channel assignment options</i> Enter NNRC to specify the number of non-restricted logical channels and datafill subfield NNRC. Enter NOWI to specify the number of one-way incoming logical channels and datafill subfield NOWI. Enter NOWO to specify the number of one-way outgoing logical channels and datafill subfield NOWO. Enter NPVC to specify the number of permanent virtual circuits and datafill subfield NPVC. Enter SLCN to specify the starting channel for the logical channel assignment and datafill subfield SLCN. Note: The sum of NNRC, NOWI, NOWO, and NPVC must be between 1 and 512. The sum of all options must be less than 4096.

SVCDATA (continued)**Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 2 of 2)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	NNRC	1 to 512	<i>Number of non-restricted channels</i> Enter a numeric value to specify the NNRC. The default value is 1.
	NOWI	0 to 512	<i>Number of one-way incoming logical channels</i> Enter a numeric value to specify the NOWI. The default value is 0 (zero).
	NOWO	0 to 512	<i>Number of one-way outgoing logical channels</i> Enter a numeric value to specify the NOWO. The default value is 0 (zero).
	NPVC	0 to 512	<i>Number of permanent virtual circuits</i> Enter a numeric value to specify the NPVC. The default value is 0 (zero).
	SLCN	1 to 4095	<i>Start logical channel number</i> Enter a numeric value to specify the SLCN. The default value is 1.

SVCTYPE = DNCHNLB and B_OPTIONS = LLFSQ

If the entry in field SVCTYPE is DNCHNLB and the entry in field B_OPTIONS is LLFSQ, datafill refinement LLFSQ as described below.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	B_OPTIONS	DTCA, LCA, LLFSQ, LLWS, N2, NDPS, NDWS, PLSQ, T1, T2, or T3	<i>B_options</i> Enter LLFSQ to specify the sequencing number of frames allowed for each direction of communication.
	LLFSQ	MOD8 or MOD128	<i>Link level frame sequencing</i> Enter MOD8 for modulo 8. Enter MOD128 for modulo 128. The default value is MOD8.

SVCDATA (continued)**SVCTYPE = DNCHNLB and B_OPTIONS = LLWS**

If the entry in field SVCTYPE is DNCHNLB and the entry in field B_OPTIONS is LLWS, datafill refinement LLWS as described below.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	B_OPTIONS	DTCA, LCA, LLFSQ, LLWS, N2, NDPS, NDWS, PLSQ, T1, T2, or T3	<i>B_options</i> Enter LLWS to specify the maximum number of frames allowed in transit at one time.
	LLWS	1 to 127	<i>Link level window size</i> Enter 1 to 7 for MOD8 (modulo 8). Enter 1 to 127 for MOD128 (modulo 128). The default value is 7.

SVCTYPE = DNCHNLB and B_OPTIONS = N2

If the entry in field SVCTYPE is DNCHNLB and the entry in field B_OPTIONS is N2, datafill refinement N2 as described below.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	B_OPTIONS	DTCA, LCA, LLFSQ, LLWS, N2, NDPS, NDWS, PLSQ, T1, T2, or T3	<i>B_options</i> Enter N2 to specify the maximum number of attempts to compile a successful retransmission.
	N2	2 to 15	<i>Maximum retransmissions</i> Enter the maximum retransmissions. The default value is 3.

SVCDATA (continued)**SVCTYPE = DNCHNLB and B_OPTIONS = NDPS**

If the entry in field SVCTYPE is DNCHNLB and the entry in field B_OPTIONS is NDPS, datafill refinement NDPS as described below.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	B_OPTIONS	DTCA, LCA, LLFSQ, LLWS, N2, NDPS, NDWS, PLSQ, T1, T2, or T3	<i>B_options</i> Enter NDPS enable the user to subscribe to a maximum packet size for each direction of communication.
	NDPS	see subfields	<i>Non-default packet size</i> This field is a vector that consists of multiples of subfield SUBSCRIBED and refinements. Each entry value must be separated by a blank space.
	SUBSCRIBED	Y or N	<i>Subscribed</i> Enter Y (yes) to enable NDPS. The default value is N (no).
	IMPS	16, 32, 64, 128, 256	<i>Incoming maximum packet size</i> Enter the non-default packet size for incoming calls.
	OMPS	16, 32, 64, 128, 256	<i>Outgoing maximum packet size</i> Enter the non-default packet size for outgoing calls.

SVCDATA (continued)**SVCTYPE = DNCHNLB and B_OPTIONS = NDWS**

If the entry in field SVCTYPE is DNCHNLB and the entry in field B_OPTIONS is NDWS, datafill refinement NDWS as described below.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	B_OPTIONS	DTCA, LCA, LLFSQ, LLWS, N2, NDPS, NDWS, PLSQ, T1, T2, or T3	<i>B_options</i> Enter NDWS enable non-standard default packet layer window size for each direction of communication.
	NDWS	see subfields	<i>Non-standard default window size</i> This field is a vector that consists of multiples of subfield SUBSCRIBED and refinements. Each entry value must be separated by a blank space.
	SUBSCRIBED	Y or N	<i>Subscribed</i> Enter Y (yes) to enable NDWS. The default value is N (no).
	IPLWS	1 to 127	<i>Incoming packet layer window size</i> Enter the non-standard packet layer window size for incoming calls. Enter 1 to 7 for MOD8 (modulo 8) or 1 to 127 for MOD128 (modulo 128). The default value is 2 if the entry in field SUBSCRIBED is N.
	OPLWS	1 to 127	<i>Outgoing packet layer window size</i> Enter the non-standard packet layer window size for outgoing calls. Enter 1 to 7 for MOD8 or 1 to 127 for MOD128. The default value is 2 if the entry in field SUBSCRIBED is N.

SVCDATA (continued)**SVCTYPE = DNCHNLB and B_OPTIONS = PLSQ**

If the entry in field SVCTYPE is DNCHNLB and the entry in field B_OPTIONS is PLSQ, datafill refinement PLSQ as described below.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	B_OPTIONS	DTCA, LCA, LLFSQ, LLWS, N2, NDPS, NDWS, PLSQ, T1, T2, or T3	<i>B_options</i> Enter PLSQ to specify the sequential numbering of packets for each direction of communication.
	PLSQ	MOD8 or MOD128	<i>Packet level sequencing</i> Enter MOD8 for modulo 8. Enter MOD128 for modulo 128. The default value is MOD8.

SVCTYPE = DNCHNLB and B_OPTIONS = T1

If the entry in field SVCTYPE is DNCHNLB and the entry in field B_OPTIONS is T1, datafill refinement T1 as described below.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	B_OPTIONS	DTCA, LCA, LLFSQ, LLWS, N2, NDPS, NDWS, PLSQ, T1, T2, or T3	<i>B_options</i> Enter T1 to specify the time period between the transmission of consecutive frames.
	T1	10 to 200	<i>Acknowledgement timer</i> Enter the time between frames in units of 100 ms. The default value is 20 (2 s).

SVCDATA (continued)**SVCTYPE = DNCHNLB and B_OPTIONS = T2**

If the entry in field SVCTYPE is DNCHNLB and the entry in field B_OPTIONS is T2, datafill refinement T2 as described below.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	B_OPTIONS	DTCA, LCA, LLFSQ, LLWS, N2, NDPS, NDWS, PLSQ, T1, T2, or T3	<i>B_options</i> Enter T2 to specify the response time between the reception of the last bit of a frame and the sending of the corresponding acknowledgement.
	T2	0 to 4	<i>Response timer</i> Enter the response time in units of 100 ms. The default value is 2 (200 ms).

SVCTYPE = DNCHNLB and B_OPTIONS = T3

If the entry in field SVCTYPE is DNCHNLB and the entry in field B_OPTIONS is T3, datafill refinement T3 as described below.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	B_OPTIONS	DTCA, LCA, LLFSQ, LLWS, N2, NDPS, NDWS, PLSQ, T1, T2, or T3	<i>B_options</i> Enter T3 to specify the time LAPB stays idle before layer 3 applies failure procedures.
	T3	1 to 30	<i>Idle channel timer</i> Enter the idle time in seconds. The default value is 5.

SVCDATA (continued)**SVCTYPE = DNCHNLD and D_OPTIONS = DTCA**

If the entry in field SVCTYPE is DNCHNLD and the entry in field D_OPTIONS is DTCA, datafill refinement DTCA as described below.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	D_OPTIONS	DTCA , LCA NDPS, NDWS, or PLSQ	<i>D_options</i> Enter DTCA for default throughput class assignment.
	DTCA	see subfields	<i>Default throughput class assignment</i> This field is a vector that consists of multiples of subfield SUBSCRIBED and refinements. Each entry value must be separated by a blank space.
	SUBSCRIBED	Y or N	<i>Subscribed</i> Enter Y to enable DTCA. The default value is N (no).
	IDTCA	75, 150, 300, 600, 1200, 2400, 4800, 9600	<i>Incoming default throughput class assignment</i> Enter the non-default throughput class for incoming calls.
	ODTCA	75, 150, 300, 600, 1200, 2400, 4800, 9600	<i>Outgoing default throughput class assignment</i> Enter the non-default throughput class for outgoing calls.

SVCDATA (continued)**SVCTYPE = DNCHNLD and D_OPTIONS = LCA**

If the entry in field SVCTYPE is DNCHNLD and the entry in field D_OPTIONS is LCA, datafill refinement LCA as described below.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	D_OPTIONS	DTCA, LCA, NDPS, NDWS, or PLSQ	<i>D_options</i> Enter LCA to specify the logical channel assignment for each type of service at the time of subscription.
	LCA	see subfields	<i>Logical channel assignment</i> This field is a vector that consists of up to 5 multiples of subfield LCA_OPTIONS and refinements. Each entry value must be separated by a blank space.
	LCA_OPTIONS	NNRC NOWI NOWONPVC or SLCN	<i>Logical channel assignment options</i> Enter NNRC to specify the number of non-restricted logical channels and datafill subfield NNRC. Enter NOWI to specify the number of one-way incoming logical channels and datafill subfield NOWI. Enter NOWO to specify the number of one-way outgoing logical channels and datafill subfield NOWO. Enter NPVC to specify the number of permanent virtual circuits and datafill subfield NPVC. Enter SLCN to specify the starting channel for the logical channel assignment and datafill subfield SLCN. Note: The sum of NNRC, NOWI, NOWO, and NPVC must be between 1 and 64. The sum of all options must be less than 4096.
	NNRC	1 to 64	<i>Number of non-restricted channels</i> Enter a numeric value to specify the NNRC. The default value is 1.

SVCDATA (continued)**Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 2 of 2)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	NOWI	0 to 64	<i>Number of one-way incoming logical channels</i> Enter a numeric value to specify the NOWI. The default value is 0 (zero).
	NOWO	0 to 64	<i>Number of one-way outgoing logical channels</i> Enter a numeric value to specify the NOWO. The default value is 0 (zero).
	NPVC	0 to 64	<i>Number of permanent virtual circuits</i> Enter a numeric value to specify the NPVC. The default value is 0 (zero).
	SLCN	1 to 4095	<i>Start logical channel number</i> Enter a numeric value to specify the SLCN. The default value is 1.

SVCTYPE = DNCHNLD and D_OPTIONS = NDPS

If the entry in field SVCTYPE is DNCHNLD and the entry in field D_OPTIONS is NDPS, datafill refinement NDPS as described below.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	D_OPTIONS	DTCA, LCA, NDPS, NDWS, or PLSQ	<i>D_options</i> Enter NDPS enable the user to subscribe to a maximum packet size for each direction of communication.
	NDPS	see subfields	<i>Non-default packet size</i> This field is a vector that consists of multiples of subfield SUBSCRIBED and refinements. Each entry value must be separated by a blank space.
	SUBSCRIBED	Y or N	<i>Subscribed</i> Enter Y (yes) to enable NDPS. The default value is N (no).

SVCDATA (continued)**Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 2 of 2)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	IMPS	16, 32, 64, 128, 256	<i>Incoming maximum packet size</i> Enter the non-default packet size for incoming calls.
	OMPS	16, 32, 64, 128, 256	<i>Outgoing maximum packet size</i> Enter the non-default packet size for outgoing calls.

SVCTYPE = DNCHNLD and D_OPTIONS = NDWS

If the entry in field SVCTYPE is DNCHNLD and the entry in field D_OPTIONS is NDWS, datafill refinement NDWS as described below.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	D_OPTIONS	DTCA, LCA, NDPS, NDWS, or PLSQ	<i>D_options</i> Enter NDWS enable non-standard default packet layer window size for each direction of communication.
	NDWS	see subfields	<i>Non-default window size</i> This field is a vector that consists of multiples of subfield SUBSCRIBED and refinements. Each entry value must be separated by a blank space.
	SUBSCRIBED	Y or N	<i>Subscribed</i> Enter Y (yes) to enable NDWS. The default value is N (no).

SVCDATA (continued)**Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 2 of 2)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	IPLWS	1 to 127	<i>Incoming packet layer window size</i> Enter the non-standard packet layer window size for incoming calls. Enter 1 to 7 for MOD8 (modulo 8) or 1 to 127 for MOD128 (modulo 128). The default value is 2 if the entry in field SUBSCRIBED is N.
	OPLWS	1 to 127	<i>Outgoing packet layer window size</i> Enter the non-standard packet layer window size for outgoing calls. Enter 1 to 7 for MOD8 or 1 to 127 for MOD128. The default value is 2 if the entry in field SUBSCRIBED is N.

SVCTYPE = DNCHNLD and D_OPTIONS = PLSQ

If the entry in field SVCTYPE is DNCHNLD and the entry in field D_OPTIONS is PLSQ, datafill refinement PLSQ as described below.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	D_OPTIONS	DTCA, LCA, NDPS, NDWS, or PLSQ	<i>D_options</i> Enter PLSQ to specify the sequential numbering of packets for each direction of communication.
	PLSQ	MOD8 or MOD128	<i>Packet level sequencing</i> Enter MOD8 for modulo 8. Enter MOD128 for modulo 128. The default value is MOD8.

SVCDATA (continued)**SVCTYPE = DNCTINFO**

If the entry in field SVCTYPE is DNCTINFO, datafill refinement TSD_OPTION as described below.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 1 of 3)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	TSD_OPTION	FCPN, FSA, ICB, ICS, LCP, OCB, RCA, RPOAB, TCN	<i>Packet handler options</i> This field is a vector that consists of up to 9 multiples and refinements. Each entry must be separated by a blank space. Enter FCPN (flow control parameter negotiation allowed) to enable the enable the calling user to negotiate flow control parameters (layer size and window size) for each direction of communication on a virtual call. Enter Y (enabled) in subfield SUBSCRIBED. The default value is N (not enabled). Enter FSA (fast select acceptance) to enable the called party to receive incoming fast select calls. Enter Y (accepted) in subfield SUBSCRIBED. The default value is N (not accepted). Enter ICB (incoming calls barred) to prohibit the network from accepting any outgoing call requests from a user subscribing to the service. Enter Y (accepted) in subfield SUBSCRIBED. The default value is N (not accepted). Enter ICS (interexchange carrier subscription) to enable the user to select a preferred interexchange carrier. Enter Y (selection enabled) in subfield SUBSCRIBED and datafill refinements E164RPOA and X121RPOA. The default value for subfield SUBSCRIBED is N (not enabled). Enter LCP (local charging prevention) to prohibit subscribers from charging virtual calls to their ISDN directory number. Enter Y (enabled) in subfield SUBSCRIBED. The default value is N (not enabled).

SVCDATA (continued)**Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 2 of 3)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
			Enter OCB (outgoing calls barred) to prohibit the network from accepting any outgoing call requests from a user subscribing to the service. Enter Y (accepted) in subfield SUBSCRIBED. The default value is N (not accepted). Enter RCA (reverse charging accepted) to enable the called party to accept charges for a call. Enter Y (accepted) in subfield SUBSCRIBED. The default value is N (not accepted). Enter RPOAB (recognized private operating company selection barred) to prohibit the user from signaling a transit carrier for handling an intraLATA or interLATA call. Enter Y (barred) in subfield SUBSCRIBED. The default value is N (unbarred). Enter TCN (throughput negotiation allowed) to enable the calling user, called user, and network to engage in a negotiation of throughput class. Enter Y (enabled) in subfield SUBSCRIBED. The default value is N (not enabled).
	SUBSCRIBED	Y or N	<i>Subscribed</i> Enter Y (yes) to enable or accept a packet handler option. N (no) is the default entry for all options.

SVCDATA (continued)**Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 3 of 3)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	E164RPOA	vector of four digits (0 to 9)	<i>E.164 registered private operating agency</i> If the entry in field TSD_OPTION is ICS and the entry in field SUBSCRIBED is Y, enter the domestic network identification code (DNIC) or international network identification code (INIC) to specify the preselected ISDN packet interexchange carrier.
	X121RPOA	vector of four digits (0 to 9)	<i>X.121 registered private operating agency</i> If the entry in field TSD_OPTION is ICS and the entry in field SUBSCRIBED is Y, enter the DNIC or INIC to specify the preselected PSPN packet interexchange carrier.

SVCTYPE = ISDNPH

If the entry in field SVCTYPE is ISDNPH, datafill refinement PHOPTS as described below.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 1 of 5)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	PHOPTS	see subfields	<i>Packet handler options</i> This field is a vector that consists of up to ten multiples of subfield SW_SEL and refinements. Each entry value must be separated by a blank space.
	SW_SEL	alphanumeric	<i>Switch option selector</i> Enter the name of the packet service parameter that requires changing, and datafill the refinement subfield for this parameter.
		TRDELAY	If the switch transit delay requires changing, enter TRDELAY and datafill subfield DELAY.
		PVCINTV	If the permanent virtual circuit (PVC) requires changing, enter PVCINTV and datafill subfield MS.

SVCDATA (continued)**Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 2 of 5)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
		X75LATAN	If the X*75 local access transport area (LATA) name requires changing, enter X75LATAN and datafill subfield LATA.
		CHARFAIL	If the chargeable failed call attempt indicator requires changing, enter CHARFAIL and datafill subfield BOOLPARM.
		INTERSUP	If the internetwork billing suppression indicator requires changing, enter INTERSUP and datafill subfield BOOLPARM.
		SEGSIZE	If the segment size requires changing, enter SEGSIZE and datafill subfield SIZE.
		SEGTHRES	If the segment count overflow threshold requires changing, enter SEGTHRES and datafill subfield PERCENT.
		SENSORID	If the originating sensor identifier requires changing, enter SENSORID and datafill subfield SIXDIGIT.
		SECONSUB	If the secondary subclass requires changing, enter SECONSUB and datafill subfield THREEBIT.
		INIC	If the switch international network identification code (INIC) requires changing, enter INIC and datafill subfield NICODE.
	DELAY	0 to 32767	<i>Switch transit delay</i> Enter a numeric value in milliseconds for the switch transit delay. This number, which represents the delay imposed by a switch on an X*25 intraswitch call, must be distributed to all X*25 and X*75 link interface units (XLIU). The default value is 0 (zero).

SVCDATA (continued)**Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 3 of 5)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	MS	300 to 6000	<i>PVC retry interval</i> Enter a numeric value in 100-ms units for the PVC retry interval. This interval is the time period that the DMS packet handler (DMS PH) waits after it fails a PVC call. When the time period elapses, the DMS PH reattempts the call. The default value is 600 (which corresponds to 60 s).
	LATA	NILLATA LATA1LATA2	<i>X*75 LATA name</i> Enter a character string to assign a default originating LATA to a character string. This LATA information and the called number are used to determine the LATA status of an incoming trunk call. This name is only present at the computing module (CM), only active with equal access offices, and can only be changed if there is an equal access packet supported. For offices that are not equal access, the name cannot be changed from the default value. The default value is NILLATA.
	BOOLPARM	Y or N	<i>Boolean flag</i> The function of this field, which is only present at the CM, is dependent upon the SW_SEL selector value. If SW_SEL has value CHARFAIL, enter Y (yes) to indicate that a failed call attempt is chargeable or enter N (no) to indicate that it is not chargeable. The default value is Y. If SW_SEL has value INTERSUP, enter Y to indicate that accounting is suppressed on all internetwork calls or enter N to indicate that it is not suppressed. The default value is Y.

SVCDATA (continued)**Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 4 of 5)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	SIZE	64 or 128 or 256	<i>Segment size</i> A segment is the measurement unit used for charging for the volume of information transmitted or received. The segment size is the number of octets of data contained in a packet segment. The number of segments in a packet is determined by dividing the number of octets of user data contained in a chargeable packet by the segment size and rounding up. A chargeable packet that contains no user data is counted as one segment. Enter a value to represent the segment size required. When the value is changed, a warning is issued to indicate that the user must return to service all XLIUs in order to prevent inaccurate billing. The default value is 64.
	PERCENT	10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, or 90	<i>Segment count overflow threshold</i> Enter a percentage (in units of 10) of the maximum possible segment count used by DMS PH. This is used to activate the count at which an Automatic Message Accounting (AMA) record is generated and the segment counter reset. This number, which requires distribution to the XLIUs, has a default value of 50.
	SIXDIGIT	vector of six digits (0 to 9)	<i>Sensor identification digits</i> Enter a string of six digits to identify the originating sensor. The default for this vector is 0 0 0 0 0 0.

SVCDATA (continued)**Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 5 of 5)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	THREEBIT	0 to 7	<i>Secondary subclass</i> Enter a digit that corresponds to the three-bit field of the secondary subclass. This field is used by the tariff utility and the access characteristics first octet. The default value is 0 (zero).
	NICODE	vector or four digits (0 to 9)	<i>Switch international identification code</i> Enter a four-digit numeric string containing the country code and serving numbering plan area (SNPA). The first digit cannot be a 0 (zero). This numeric string, which requires distribution to the XLIUs, is an international identification code (INIC). The default value is 9001, which is not valid for call processing. This value must be changed to a valid INIC by the operating company.

Datafill example

An example of initial datafill for table SVCDATA is shown below. This example shows the appropriate datafill to change values of the packet service parameters in table SVCDATA to meet the following requirements:

- The switch transit delay must be set to 12 ms.
- The switch INIC must be set to 3025.
- The secondary subclass must be 0.
- The sensor ID must be must be set to 123 456.
- The segment count overflow threshold must be set to 20%.
- Accounting must be suppressed on internetwork calls.
- Failed call attempts must be chargeable.
- The segment size must be 64 octets.
- The X*75 LATA name must be NILLATA.
- The PVC retry interval must be 60 s.

SVCDATA (end)

MAP display example for table SVCDATA

KEY	SWOPTS
ISDNPH	
ISDNPH (TRDELAY 12) (INIC 3025) (SECONSUB 0)	
(SENSORID 123456) (SEGTRES 20) (INTERSUP Y)	
(CHARFAIL Y) (SEGSIZE 64) (X75LATAN NILLATA)	
(PVCINTV 600)	

Table history

BCS34

Table SVCDATA was introduced.

BCS36

Service types DNCHNLB, DNCHNLD, and DNCTINFO were added to field SVCTYPE.

SVCRATE

Table name

Rate Period Table

Functional description

Table SVCRATE specifies the rates that are applied for ISDN X.25 packet billing. Billing rates are specified on the basis of the service type, the day of the week, and the hour within a day.

Note: The day of the week selector is currently restricted to a value of DAILY.

Datafill sequence and implications

There is no requirement to datafill other tables prior to table SVCRATE.

Table size

1 tuple

The size of this table is fixed at one 48-bit tuple.

Datafill

The following table lists datafill for table SVCRATE.

Field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
KEY		see subfields	<i>Service rate key</i> This field, which is the key to the table, consists of subfields SVCTYPE and DAY.
	SVCTYPE	ISDNPH	<i>Service type</i> Enter ISDNPH to specify the ISDN packet handler service type.
	DAY	DAILY	<i>Day of week</i> Enter DAILY to specify that the billing rate is to apply for all days of the week.

SVCRATE (end)**Field descriptions (Sheet 2 of 2)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
DAYTIME		see subfields	<i>Hourly billing rates</i> This field consists of a vector of up to 24 multiples of subfields ANHOUR and ARATE. Each multiple specifies the billing rate for a 1-h slot. Separate each subfield with a single space. If less than 24 multiples are required, end the list with a \$ (dollar sign).
	ANHOUR	00HOUR to 23HOUR	<i>Hour in day</i> Enter the name of the hour slot for which a rate must be specified. Each hour slot name corresponds to the start of the 1-h slot (for example, the entry 02HOUR corresponds to the time slot from 2:00 AM to 3:00 AM).
	ARATE	R1, R2, R3, or R4	<i>Rate for specified hour</i> Enter the rate for the specified time slot.

Datafill example

The following example shows sample datafill for table SVCRATE.

MAP display example for table SVCRATE

KEY	DAYTIME
ISDNPH DAILY	
(00HOUR R1) (01HOUR R1) (02HOUR R1) (03HOUR R1) (04HOUR R1)	
(05HOUR R1) (06HOUR R1) (07HOUR R1) (08HOUR R1) (09HOUR R1)	
(10HOUR R1) (11HOUR R1) (12HOUR R1) (13HOUR R1) (14HOUR R1)	
(15HOUR R1) (16HOUR R1) (17HOUR R1) (18HOUR R1) (19HOUR R1)	
(20HOUR R1) (21HOUR R1) (22HOUR R1) (23HOUR R1) \$	

Table history**BCS34**

Table SVCRATE was introduced.

SVPRIGRP

Table name

SVPRIGRP

Functional description

Table SVPRIGRP defines Serving PRI Groups. All primary rate interfaces (PRI) that belong to the same Serving PRI Group are considered to terminate at the same destination. Through table SVPRIGRP, the operating company can support up to 1022 serving PRI groups.

The key PGRPID identifies a serving PRI group in table SVPRIGRP. Table LTDEF references this key to identify logical terminal identifiers (LTID) that belong to a serving PRI group. The system automatically updates the remaining fields in table SVPRIGRP. Updates occur as the operating company adds, modifies, and deletes tuples associated with known serving PRI groups in table LTDEF.

Available options

The only option now available is Special Handling of Presentation Restricted Numbers (SHPRN). The settings for option SHPRN are shown in the following two tables.

SHPRN values to be applied to forwarded calls

Subscription Heading	Calling Party Number	Original Called Number on Calls Forwarded Multiple Times	Last (or only) Forwarding Number
NNNN	No	No	No
YYYY	Yes	Yes	Yes
YNNY	No	No	Yes
NNNY	No	No	Yes
YNYN	No	Yes	Yes
NNYY	No	Yes	Yes

SVPRIGRP (continued)

The SHPRN values for direct calls are shown in the following table.

SHPRN values to be applied to direct calls

Subscription Heading	Calling Party Number
NNNN	No
YYYY	Yes
YNNY	Yes
NNNY	No
YNYN	Yes
NNYY	No

Datafill sequence and implications

Datafill table SVPRIGRP before table LTDEF.

Table size

0 to 1022 tuples.

Datafill

The following table lists datafill for table SVPRIGRP.

Field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Subfield	Entry	Explanation and action
PGRPID		alphanumeric (up to 16 characters)	This field is the key that identifies the serving PRI group.
NUMMEM		0 to 400 (automatic update)	This field records the number of LTIDs associated with the serving PRI group. The system automatically updates NUMMEM When the operating company adds, modifies, and deletes an LTID associated with the group. Datafill LTIDs in table LTDEF.

SVPRIGRP (continued)**Field descriptions (Sheet 2 of 2)**

Field	Subfield	Entry	Explanation and action
MEMBERS		a vector of LTIDs (automatic update)	This field records the PRI identifiers associated with the serving PRI group. The system automatically updates MEMBERS when the operating company adds, modifies, and deletes an LTID associated with the group. Datafill LTIDs in table LTDEF.
OPTIONS	SHPRN	NNNN,YYYY, YNNY, NNNY,YNNY, NNYY	A list of of options. Special Handling of Presentation Restricted Numbers. Enables the DMS switch to override the delivery of presentation restricted numbers for a servicing PRI group interface. Enter a value for SHPRN. The default value is NNNN. For a description of each entry for option SHPRN see Available Options above.

Datafill example

The following example shows sample datafill for table SVPRIGRP.

MAP display example for table SVPRIGRP

PGRPID	NUMMEM	MEMBERS	OPTIONS
PRI_TO_MTRL	2	(ISDN 381)	(ISDN 383) \$

The following example shows sample datafill for table SVPRIGRP with the SHPRN option.

SVPRIGRP (end)

MAP display example for table SVPRIGRP with the SHPRN option

PGRPID	NUMMEM	MEMBERS	OPTIONS

MSR_SRVGRP1 3	(ISDN 109)	(ISDN 110)	(ISDN 1111)
(SHPRN YYYY)			

Table history**NA012**

Added detail about SHPRN.

NA011

Added option SHPRN to field descriptions and datafill example for table SVPRIGRP with the SHPRN option.

NA009

Table SVPRIGRP was created to support PRI Two B-channel Transfer.

SVRCKT

Table name

Service Circuit

Functional description

The following data for each Digitone outpulsing circuit (SVDTMF) appears in Table SVRCKT. This data is also for each R2 interregister signaling circuit (SVMFC) or service observing circuit (SVOBSV):

- the pseudo fixed common language location identifier (CLLI)
- the number the operating company assigns
- the equipment location

The maximum number of Digitone outpulsing circuits, R2 interregister signaling circuits, or service observing circuits is 1024 for each type of circuit.

Call Screening, Monitoring and Intercept (CSMI) Enhancement—Stub Message Deletion, feature 59013873, deletes stub messages on the network based answering service (NBAS) of subscribers. Cards 3X68 on SVDTMF provide dual tone multifrequency (DTMF) outpulsing to delete the stub messages.

Datafill sequence and meaning

Enter data in Table CLLI before you enter data in table SVRCKT.

Table size

Field TRKGRSIZ in table CLLI for pseudo CLLIs SVOBSV, SVMFC, and SVDTMF controls the size of table SVRCKT.

SVRCKT (continued)**Datafill**

Datafill for table SVRCKT appears in the following table.

Field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Subfield	Entry	Explanation and action
SVCTKEY		see subfields	<i>Service circuit key.</i> This key contains subfields CLLI and NUM.
	CLLI	SVDTMF SVMFC or SVOBSV	<i>Common language location identifier.</i> When the type of the service circuit is a Digitone outpulsing circuit, enter SVDTMF. When the type of service circuit is an R2 interregister signaling circuit, enter SVMFC. When the type of service circuit is a service observing circuit, enter SVOBSV. Note: Do not use SVMFC if the supporting software for R2 interregister signaling is not available.
	NUM	0 to 1023	<i>Service circuit number.</i> Enter the number that the operating company assigned to the following: - the Digitone outpulsing circuit - the R2 interregister signaling circuit - the service observing circuit
TMTYPE		MTM	<i>Trunk module type.</i> Enter the type of trunk module with the Digitone outpulsing circuit, the R2 interregister signaling circuit, or the service observing circuit.
TMNO		0 to 2047	<i>Trunk module number.</i> Enter the number of the trunk module with the Digitone outpulsing circuit, the R2 interregister signaling circuit, or the service observing circuit.

SVRCKT (continued)**Field descriptions (Sheet 2 of 2)**

Field	Subfield	Entry	Explanation and action
TMCKTNO		0 to 29	<i>Trunk module circuit number.</i> Enter a number equal to the trunk module circuit number assigned to the following: - the Digitone outpulsing circuit - the R2 interregister signaling circuit - the service observing circuit Note: When field TMCKTNO is greater than 20, perform a cold restart if you attempt to enter SVDTMF in field CLLI.
CARDCODE		3X68AB 3X68BB or 5X29AB	<i>Card code.</i> Enter the product engineering code (PEC) for the correct tone card. Card codes for the different circuits are: SVDTMF: 3X68AB (dual-tone multifrequency generator circuit card) 3X68BB (dual-tone multifrequency generator circuit card) SVOBSV: 5X29AB (service observing circuit card) SVMFC: - not available Note: Cards 3X68 provide the DTMF outpulsing to delete the stub message left on the NBAS of subscribers. Feature 59013873 introduces this enhancement to CSMI.

Datafill example

Sample datafill for table SVRCKT appears in the following example.

SVRCKT (end)**MAP example for table SVRCKT**

SVCTKEY		TMTYPE	TMNO	TMCKTNO	CARDCODE
SVDTMF	0	MTM	1	26	3X68AB
SVDTMF	1	MTM	1	27	3X68BB
SVDTMF	2	MTM	1	28	3X68AB
SVDTMF	3	MTM	1	29	3X68BB

Table History**NA013**

This release introduces feature 59013873, CSMI Enhancement—Stub Message Deletion, that uses cards 3X68 outpulsing to delete the stub messages.

SYLNKINV

Table name

Synchronous Link Inventory Table

Functional description

Table SYLNKINV defines Building Integrated Timing Supply (BITS) synchronous DS-1 links for remote cluster controller (RCC) nodes. Table SYLNKINV supports all RCC nodes, although the BITS interface is currently available for remote cluster controller 2 (RCC2) nodes only.

Note: BITS is not supported. Do not attempt to use this function.

Datafill sequence and implications

The following tables must be datafilled before table SYLNKINV.

- RCCINV
- RCCPSINV

Table size

0 to 256 tuples (this is the maximum number of remote peripheral modules [PM] in table RCCINV)

Datafill

The following table lists datafill for table SYLNKINV.

Field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
RCCNAME		see subfields	Remote cluster controller name. This field consists of subfields SITENM, PMTYPE, and RCCNO.
	SITENM	alphanumeric (up to four characters)	Site name. Enter the site name assigned to the remote location. This entry must also appear in table SITE.
	PMTYPE	alphanumeric	Peripheral module type. Enter the PM type for this link.
	RCCNO	0 to 255	Remote cluster controller number. Enter the RCC number. Note: This number is unique by office and not by site. Any entry outside this range is invalid.

SYLNKINV (end)**Field descriptions (Sheet 2 of 2)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
BITSINFO		see subfields	BITS information. This field consists of subfields BITS, PRIMARY, SECONDARY, and REVERTIV.
	BITS	N	BITS. Enter N. The default is N.
	PRIMARY	0 to 53	Primary. This subfield provides the primary link to be connected to BITS. The valid values for RCC2 are 0 and 8.
	SECONDARY	0 to 53 (depends on primary link value)	Secondary. This subfield provides the secondary link to be connected to BITS. The valid values for RCC2 are 0 and 8 (depending on the primary link value).
	REVERTIV	Y or N	Revertive. This subfield indicates if revertive switching between internal reference links is enabled. The default is N.

Datafill example

The following example shows sample datafill for table SYLNKINV.

MAP display example for table SYLNKINV

RCCNAME	BITSINFO			
REM1 RCC2 2	N			
REM1 RCC2 0	Y	8	0	Y
REM1 RCC2 1	Y	0	8	N

Table history**NA008**

Table SYLNKINV has been updated for the NA011 release of this document. This update was made in response to a Problem Resolution System (PRS) request for the NA008 timeframe.

NA004

Table SYLNKINV was created in NA004.

SYNCLK

Table name

Synchronous Clock Table

Functional description

Switches arranged for synchronous clock operation require table SYNCLK. You can enter data in this table for the DMS-100 switch (NT40) or the DMS-SuperNode switch.

DMS-100

Switches with synchronous clocks can be one of the following types of switches:

- A master external switch in which the central message controller (CMC) clocks synchronizes with an external reference clock.
- A master internal switch that uses the free running oscillator in the synchronizable master clock oscillator (NT3X15AA or NT3X16AA) as the network master clock.
- A slave switch that synchronizes to a master or another slave above the slave in the network hierarchy. This process occurs through clock signals on one of the two assigned DS-1 timing links.

Table SYNCLK allows the user to specify the location of the clock and the timing links. The clock and timing links are for the following peripheral module (PM) types:

- digital carrier module (DCM)
- digital trunk controller (DTC)
- line trunk controller (LTC)

The Stratum-3 and STRAT2P5 clocks (PEC NT3X15) are always on the same shelf as the central control (CC). The system supplies the default values for fields FRTYPE, FRNO, SHPOS, FLOOR, ROW, and FRPOS. The system supplies and ignores these fields.

The Stratum-2 clock (NT3X16) cannot reside on the CC shelf. The Stratum-2 clock can be on an input/output equipment (IOE) frame. This frame must be maximum of 200 feet away from the central message controller (CMC). Overwrite the default values for fields FRTYPE, FRNO, SHPOS, FLOOR, ROW, and FRPOS to reflect the true position of the clock.

The contents of the phase register field do not affect the DCM. For LTCs and DTCs, the phase register field must select the specified register on the time

SYNCLK (continued)

switch card. This time switch card is hard-wired to the port. This configuration provides the timing link data.

DMS SuperNode

The synchronous clock system handles different office configurations. The synchronous clock system allows the DMS to be a node in the timing network.

In the master external office configuration, the message switch (MS) connects to an external reference source, like a Cesium. This connection synchronizes the DMS system clock. Offices at the top of the network hierarchy use this configuration. Dedicated links that connect to the DMS-bus clock paddleboard (NT9X54) synchronize the DMS clock.

The master internal office configuration uses the internal clock of the DMS to synchronize the office. Offices at the top of the hierarchy and non-Stratum-1 quality use this configuration.

Configuration of the Signaling Transfer Point (STP) offices must occur in the Master Internal Stratum 3 configuration.

The slave office configuration does not have dedicated links incoming to the office to supply the required timing. The system extracts the clock reference source from the incoming digital trunks. To select the digital trunks that the system can use as timing links, enter data in table SYNCLK. You can select two trunks as timing links.

The two trunks that the system uses as timing links do not have limits. The two trunks do not have limits if the following conditions apply:

- the trunks are digital trunks
- the trunks are not on the same DCM
- the trunks are not on the same circuit card if the trunks are on the same DTC or LTC
- the circuit numbers for PMs have a limit of 0 for card 0, and 2 for card 1
- the MS contains the system clocks. Each MS has one clock

Table SYNCLK allows the switch to synchronize the Stratum-3 system clock to the remote Stratum-2 or 2.5 clock. A remote clock contains a Stratum-2 or 2.5 quality oscillator in the NT3X95 remote oscillator shelf.

The DMS uses the slave office configuration to synchronize to another office. For the slave office configuration, the system extracts the synchronization reference from an incoming DS-1 timing link.

SYNCLK (continued)

SPM OC-3

Spectrum Peripheral Module (SPM) optical carrier-level 3 (OC-3) can be provisioned as a timing link when an office is configured in slave mode.

In table SYNCLK, field OFFCONF must be datafilled as SLAVE. This datafill enables selection of SPM as a timing link in field LK0_PTYPE or LK1_PTYPE.

Field LK0_PNUM or LK1_PNUM can be datafilled only with existing SPMs defined in table MNNODE. If the requested SPM is not datafilled in table MNNODE, the datafill is rejected and the following message displays: "SPM XX is undefined." Also, SPMs to be datafilled must be configured in internal timing mode in table MNNODE. Failure to configure the SPM in internal timing mode in table MNNODE results in the datafill being blocked and the following message displays: "SPM XX is not in INTERNAL mode."

Fields LK0_PNUM and LK0_RMTYP or LK1_PNUM and LK1_RMTYP combine to form the timing link identifier for an SPM. This translates to a circuit pack on the SPM, which must be defined in table MNCKTPAK prior to the datafill in table SYNCLK. If the circuit pack is not defined correctly, the datafill is rejected and the following message displays: "No OC3 RMs found on SPM XX." In addition, if the state of the SPM is anything but INSV, the following warning is displayed: "SPM XX is NOT INSV."

The following list describes additional restrictions imposed in table SYNCLK for OC-3 line timing:

- Stratum 2 and Stratum 2.5 configurations are not supported. An attempt to provision OC-3 as a timing link with Stratum 2 or Stratum 2.5 configurations results in the following message: "SLAVE office with SPM as sync source. Office should be datafilled with STRAT3 clock."
- A combination of SPM and other PMs as LINK0 and LINK1 is not allowed. An attempt to establish this combination results in the following message: "SPM timing links cannot be provisioned with other PTYPE."

SPMs currently datafilled in table SYNCLK cannot be deleted from table MNNODE without first being removed from table SYNCLK. If the SPMs are not removed from table SYNCLK first, the deletion from table MNNODE is blocked and the following warning displays: "SPM XX is provisioned as Link X in table SYNCLK." ("Link X" represents LK0 when X=0 and LK1 when X=1. "SPM XX" corresponds to the SPM number being datafilled. XX can have integer values from 0 to 63.)

SYNCLK (continued)**Datafill sequence and meaning**

Enter data in the following tables before you enter data in table SYNCLK.

- LTCINV
- LTCPSINV
- DCMINV
- SYNOGLNK, if the load includes this table
- MNNODE, when provisioning SPM OC-3 as a timing link
- MNCKTPAK, when provisioning SPM OC-3 as a timing link

Table size

The system allocates memory for one default tuple.

Datafill

Datafill for table SYNCLK appears in the following tables.

Fields descriptions for the DMS-100 switch start on the first page of this document.

Field descriptions for the DMS SuperNode switch start in the table below.

Field descriptions for DMS-100 switch

Field names, subfield names, and correct data ranges for table SYNCLK for DMS-100 switches appear in the following table.

Field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 7)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Description
KEY		0	Key. Enter the index 0 in the synchronous clock table. Entries outside the range indicated for this field are not correct.

SYNCLK (continued)**Field descriptions (Sheet 2 of 7)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Description
OFFCONF		MASTER_EXT, MASTER_INT, NON_SYNC, or SLAVE	<i>Office configuration.</i> Define the office configuration. Enter MASTER_EXT if the switching unit is configured as a master with an external reference clock. Enter MASTER_INT if the switching unit is configured as a master with the internal clock as a standard. Enter NON_SYNC if the switching unit does not contain synchronous clock hardware. The system initializes field OFFCONF with a value of NON_SYNC. Enter SLAVE if the switching unit is configured as a slave office synchronized through DS-1 to a master switching unit.
CLK0DEF		NON_SYNC_ CLOCK or SYNC_ CLOCK	<i>Clock 0 definition.</i> Enter NON_SYNC_CLOCK if clock 0 is not a synchronous clock. Enter SYNC_CLOCK if clock 0 has synchronous clock hardware. The system initializes field CLK0DEF with a value of NON_SYNC_CLOCK.
CLK1DEF		NON_SYNC_ CLOCK or SYNC_ CLOCK	<i>Clock 1 definition.</i> Enter NON_SYNC_CLOCK if clock 1 is not a synchronous clock. Enter SYNC_CLOCK if clock 1 has synchronous clock hardware. The system initializes field CLK1DEF with a value of NON_SYNC_CLOCK.

SYNCLK (continued)**Field descriptions (Sheet 3 of 7)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Description
LK0PTYP		D30_ADTC_TYPE D30_DCA_TYPE D30_DCMT_TYPE D30_IDTC_TYPE D30_PDTC_TYPE D30_TDTC_TYPE D30_TLTC_TYPE DS1_DCM_TYPE DS1_DTC_TYPE DS1_DTCI_TYPE DS1_ICP_TYPE DS1_LTC_TYPE DS1_RMISC_TYPE or SPM	<i>Timing link zero peripheral module type.</i> Enter the peripheral module (PM) type assigned to timing link 0. Entry D30_DCA_TYPE is for licensee (K+S) use. Entries D30_TDTC_TYPE and D30_TLTC_TYPE are for licensee use. Entries outside the range indicated for this field are not correct.
LK0PNUM		0 to 511	<i>Timing link zero peripheral module number.</i> Enter the number of the PM assigned to timing link 0 in field LK0PTYP. The DTC or LTC PMs (peripheral modules) can have an assigned value from 0 to 63. SPM can have an assigned value from 0 to 63. Give PM DCM a value from 0 to 511.
LK0CCT		0 to 4	<i>Timing link zero circuit number.</i> Enter the circuit card number assigned to timing link 0. Assign DCM DS-1 ports links 0 to 4. The LTC, DTC, PDTC, ADTC, or IDTC can have DS-1 ports 0 and 2 assigned. The DCA (for K+S) can have DS-1 ports from 0 to 3 assigned. Entries outside the range indicated for this field are not correct.

SYNCLK (continued)**Field descriptions (Sheet 4 of 7)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Description
LK1PTYP		D30_ADTC_TYPE D30_DCA_TYPE D30_DCMT_TYPE D30_IDTC_TYPE D30_PDTC_TYPE D30_TDTC_TYPE D30_TLTC_TYPE DS1_DCM_TYPE DS1_DTC_TYPE DS1_DTCI_TYPE DS1_ICP_TYPE DS1_LTC_TYPE DS1_RMSC_TYPE or SPM	<i>Timing link one peripheral module type.</i> Enter the PM type that belongs to timing link 1. Entry D30_DCA_TYPE is for licensee (K+S) use. Entries D30_TDTC_TYPE and D30_TLTC_TYPE are for licensee use. Entries outside the range indicated for this field are not correct.
LK1PNUM		0 to 511	<i>Timing link one peripheral module number.</i> Enter the number of the PM assigned to timing link 1. If the entry in field LK1PTYP is a DCM type, the range is 0 to 511. The DTC or LTC PMs can have an assigned value from 0 to 63. SPM can have an assigned value from 0 to 63.
LK1CCT		0 to 4	<i>Timing link one circuit number.</i> Enter the circuit card number that belongs to timing link 1. If the entry in field LK1PTYP is a DCM type, the range is 0 to 4. The entry in field LK1PTYPE can be an ADTC, DTC, IDTC, LTC, or PDTC type. In this condition, the entry can have DS-1 ports 0 and 2 assigned for office synchronization. If the entry in field LK1PTYPE is a DCA type (for K+S), the entry can have DS-1 ports 0 to 3 assigned. Entries outside the range indicated for this field are not correct.

SYNCLK (continued)**Field descriptions (Sheet 5 of 7)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Description
MOFS		Y or N	<i>Master of slaves.</i> Enter Y if the switching unit is a master of slaves. If the switching unit is not the master of slaves, enter N. The system initializes field MOFS with a value of N.
BEAT		Y or N	<i>Beat detection.</i> Enter Y if the switching unit is a MASTER_EXT office (field OFFCONF). If the switching unit is not a MASTER_EXT office, enter N. The default value is Y.
FRTYPE		CCC or IOE	<i>Frame type.</i> If the entry in field CLOCKPEC, in the following Field descriptions table, is NT3X16, enter data in this refinement. Enter IOE (input/output equipment) or CCC (central control complex). The default for this field is CCC. Entries outside the range indicated for this field are not correct.
FRNO		0 to 511	<i>Frame number.</i> If the entry in field CLOCKPEC, in the following Field descriptions table, is NT3X16, enter data in this refinement. Enter the frame number that contains the clock card. The default for this field is 0.
SHPOS		0 to 77	<i>Shelf position.</i> If the entry in field CLOCKPEC, in the following Field descriptions table, is NT3X16, data enter this refinement. Enter the shelf position that contains the clock card. The default for this field is 43. Entries outside the range indicated for this field are not correct.

SYNCLK (continued)**Field descriptions (Sheet 6 of 7)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Description
FLOOR		0 to 99	<i>Floor.</i> If the entry in field CLOCKPEC, in the following Field descriptions table, is NT3X16, enter data in this refinement. Enter the floor position that contains the clock card. The default entry for this field is 0.
ROW		A to Z, AA to ZZ, except I, II, O, and OO	<i>Row.</i> If the entry in field CLOCKPEC, in the following Field descriptions table, is NT3X16, enter data in this refinement. Enter the row on the floor that contains the clock card. The default entry for this field is A.
FRPOS		0 to 99	<i>Frame position.</i> If the entry in field CLOCKPEC, in the following Field descriptions table, is NT3X16, enter data in this refinement. Enter the frame position of the bay that contains the clock card. The default entry for this field is 0.
CLOCKPEC		NT3X15 or NT3X16	<i>Clock product engineering code.</i> Enter the clock product engineering code (PEC). The PEC for the Stratum-2 clock is NT3X16. The other PECs, like Stratum-3, STRAT2P5) are NT3X15. See the "Additional information" section in this document for information for changes to the clock type.
LOWDRIFT		10 to 75	<i>Lower percent drift.</i> Enter the lower percent adjustment. This adjustment causes an alarm. The alarm indicates the sync clock oscillator is out of adjustment and needs readjustment. This value increases by 10, 11, 12.....75.

SYNCLK (continued)**Field descriptions (Sheet 7 of 7)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Description
LALRMLVL		NO_ALARM MINOR MAJOR	<i>Lower alarm level.</i> Enter the alarm level the system raises. The system raises the alarm level when the sync clock oscillator reaches the percent adjustment that field LOWDRIFT specifies.
UALRMLVL		NO_ALARM MINOR MAJOR	<i>Upper alarm level.</i> Enter the alarm level the system raises. The system raises the alarm level when the sync clock oscillator reaches the upper percent adjustment that the system defines. The alarm level for UALRMLVL must be greater than or equal to the LALRMLVL alarm level.

Field descriptions for DMS SuperNode switch

Field names, subfield names, and correct data ranges for table SYNCLK for DMS SuperNode switches appear in the following table.

Field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 3)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Description
CLKKEY		0	<i>Clock key.</i> Enter 0 (zero).
CLKDATA		see subfields	<i>Clock data.</i> This field contains subfield CLKTYPE and associated refinements.
	CLKTYPE	STRAT2 STRAT2P5 STRAT3	<i>Clock type.</i> Enter the type of clock used in the office. If the entry value is STRAT2 or STRAT2P5, enter data in refinements CLKPEC, FRTYPE, FRNO, SHPOS, FLOOR, ROW, and FRPOS. Enter STRAT3 for STP offices. If the entry value is STRAT3, see refinement OFFCDATA that follows. See the "Additional information" section in this document for information on changes to the clock type.

SYNCLK (continued)**Field descriptions (Sheet 2 of 3)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Description
	CLKPEC	NT3X16AA NT3X16AB NT3X16BA NT3X16BB	<i>Clock product equipment code.</i> If the entry in subfield CLKTYPE is STRAT2 or STRAT2P5, enter data in this refinement. Enter the product engineering code (PEC) of the clock hardware.
	FRTYPE	IOE	<i>Frame type.</i> If the entry in subfield CLKTYPE is STRAT2 or STRAT2P5, enter data in this refinement. An IOE (input/output equipment) frame accommodates a STRAT2P5 or a Stratum-2 clock. Entries outside the range indicated for this field are not correct.
	FRNO	0 to 511	<i>Frame number.</i> If the entry in subfield CLKTYPE is STRAT2 or STRAT2P5, enter data in this refinement. Enter the frame number of the clock card.
	SHPOS	0 to 77	<i>Shelf position.</i> If the entry in subfield CLKTYPE is STRAT2 or STRAT2P5, enter data in this refinement. Enter the shelf position that contains the clock card. Entries outside the range indicated for this field are not correct.
	FLOOR	0 to 99	<i>Floor.</i> If the entry in subfield CLKTYPE is STRAT2 or STRAT2P5, enter data in this refinement. Enter the floor position that contains the clock car.
	ROW	A to Z, AA to ZZ, except I, II, O, and OO	<i>Row.</i> If the entry in subfield CLKTYPE is STRAT2 or STRAT2P5, enter data in this refinement. Enter the position that contains the clock card.
	FRPOS	0 to 99	<i>Frame position.</i> If the entry in subfield CLKTYPE is STRAT2 or STRAT2P5, enter data in this refinement. Enter the frame position of the bay that contains the clock card.

SYNCLK (continued)**Field descriptions (Sheet 3 of 3)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Description
	OFFCDATA	see subfields	<i>Office data.</i> This field contains subfield OFFCONF and the associated refinements.
	OFFCONF	MASTINT MASTEXT SLAVE	<i>Office configuration.</i> Enter the correct office configuration. System initialization to MASTINT presets the configuration. Enter MASTEXT for the master external office configuration. Enter data in refinements EXTFREQ and EXTSEL. Enter MASTINT for STP offices. Enter MASTINT for the master internal office configuration. This entry does not require additional refinements. Enter SLAVE for the slave office configuration. Enter data in refinements LK0_PTyp, LK0_PNUM, LK0_PCCT, LK0_REG, LK1_PTyp, LK1_PNUM, LK1_PCCT, and LK1_REG in the following section “OFFCONF = SLAVE”.

SYNCLK (continued)

OFFCONF = MASTEXT

If the system selects master external office (MASTEXT) configuration, enter data in subfields EXTFREQ and EXTSEL.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Description
	EXTFREQ	F64 F1000 F1024 F2048 F2560 F5000 F10000 F10240	<i>External reference frequency.</i> Enter the external reference frequency that the system uses to synchronize the office. The value that you enter defines the frequency in kHz units. For example, F1000 is 1.00 MHz.
	EXTSEL	ANALOG or COMPOSITE	<i>External reference selector.</i> Enter the type of external reference that synchronizes the system clocks. This reference determines the backplane connector on the 9X54AC card that connects to the external source. Stratum-1 type analog signals connect to the coaxial input. Composite signals connect to the 37-pin connector. Composite signals require a BITS connector. If the value of subfield EXTSEL is ANALOG, enter data in refinement EXTTERM.

SYNCLK (continued)**Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 2 of 2)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Description
	EXTTERM	T50 or T75	<i>External reference termination.</i> If the entry in subfield EXTSEL is ANALOG, enter data in this refinement. Enter the type of coaxial cable that connects the external reference. The ANALOG sources use the following cables: 50 ohm termination (Stratum-1 Cesium) and 75 ohm termination (Stratum-1 Loran-C).
	EXTALARM	MAJOR MINOR OFF	<i>External alarm.</i> This field indicates how the system handles SuperNode clock card problems. Enter MAJOR if the system reports Stratum-1 ALARM0 and ALARM1 clock problems. The A10 and A11 clock alarms must indicate problems on the MAP in the SYNC logs. The A10 and A11 clock alarms must reflect the QUERYCK command. Stratum-1 ALARM0 ALARM1 clock problems result in a system action. An example of a system action is a message switch of clock mastership or an office drop SYNC. Enter MINOR if the system reports Stratum-1 ALARM0 and ALARM1 clock problems. The A10 and A11 clock alarms must indicate the problems on the MAP. The clock alarms record the problems in the SYNC logs. The A10 and A11 clock alarms must indicate problems the QUERYCK command. The system action does not handle the Stratum-1 ALARM0 and ALARM1 clock problems. Enter OFF if the system does not report Stratum-1 ALARM0 and ALARM1 clock problems. The A10 and A11 clock alarms associated with these problems are not present on the MAP. The SYNC logs and the command interpreter (CI) QUERYCK command do not contain the A10 and A11 clock alarms associated with these problems.

SYNCLK (continued)

OFFCONF = SLAVE

If the entry in field OFFCONF is slave, enter data in the following refinements:

- LK0_PTyp
- LK0_PNUM
- LK0_CCT
- LK0_RMTYP
- LK0_REG
- LK1_PTyp
- LK1_PNUM
- LK1_CCT
- LK0_RMTYP
- LK1_REG

SYNCLK (continued)**Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 1 of 3)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Description
	LK0_PTyp	ADTC, DCA, DCM, DCMT, DTC, DTCI, IDTC, LTC, PDTC, RMSC, or SPM	<i>Timing link zero peripheral module type.</i> Enter the type of peripheral module (PM) assigned to timing link 0. - ADTC (Austrian digital trunk controller) - DCA (digital carrier access) Note: The DCA is for licensee (K+S) use. - DCM (digital carrier module) - DCMT - DTC (digital trunk controller) - DTCI (ISDN digital trunk controller) - LTC (line trunk controller) - PDTC (PCM30 digital trunk controller) - RMSC (remote mobile switching center) - SPM
	LK0_PNUM	0 to 511	<i>Timing link zero peripheral module number.</i> Enter the number of the PM assigned to timing link 0. The range is restricted for SPMs from 0 to 63. Select an SPM that is datafilled as internal in table MNNOE.
	LK0_CCT	0 to 4	<i>Timing link zero circuit number.</i> Enter the circuit card number that belongs to timing link 0. The DCMs have circuits 0 to 4. The DTC, LTC, PDTC, ADTC, or IDTC use 0 and 2. The DCA DS-1 ports can have circuits 0 to 3 assigned. CCT is not a datafilled value for SPM. Entries outside the range for this field are not correct.

SYNCLK (continued)**Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 2 of 3)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Description
	LK0_RMTYP	OC3	<i>Timing link zero resource module (RM) type.</i> This field is a refinement over circuit number and was introduced for SPM. The field defines the carrier type of the timing link.
	LK0_REG	0 or 1	<i>Timing link zero phase register.</i> This register indicates the count register from which the system extracts the phase samples. This field does not affect a DCM. Enter 0 or 1 to satisfy the table editor.
	LK1_PTYP	ADTC, DCA, DCM, DCMT, DTC, DTCL, IDTC, LTC, PDTC, RMSC, or SPM	<i>Timing link one peripheral module type.</i> Enter the type of PM assigned to timing link 1. See field LK0_PTYP.
	LK1_PNUM	0 to 511	<i>Timing link one peripheral module number.</i> Enter the number of the PM assigned to timing link 1. The range is restricted for SPMs from 0 to 63. Select an SPM that is datafilled as internal in table MNODE.
	LK1_CCT	0 to 4	<i>Timing link one circuit number.</i> Enter the circuit card number that the system assigns to timing link 1. The DCMs have circuits 0 to 4. The DTC, LTC, PDTC, ADTC or IDTC use circuits 0 and 2. The system assigns DCA DS-1 ports to circuits 0 to 3. CCT is not a datafilled value for SPM. Entries outside the range indicated for this field are not correct.

SYNCLK (continued)**Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 3 of 3)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Description
	LK1_RMTYP	OC3	<i>Timing link one RM type.</i> This field is a refinement over circuit number and was introduced for SPM. The field defines the carrier type of the timing link.
	LK1_REG	0 or 1	<i>Timing link one phase register.</i> This register indicates the phase count register from which the system extracts timing samples. This field does not affect a DCM. Enter 0 or 1 to satisfy the table editor.

Datafill example

Sample datafill for table SYNCLK appears in the following example.

The operation of the link for a slave DMS SuperNode switching unit appears in the following example.

MAP example for table SYNCLK

CLKKEY										
CLKDATA										
	OFFCDATA									
0										
STRAT3	SLAVE	DTC	1	0	0	DTC	0	0	0	

MAP example for table SYNCLK provisioning SPM OC3 as a timing link

CLKKEY								OFFCDATA
CLKDATA								
0								
STRAT3	SLAVE	SPM	31	OC3	SPM	33	OC3	

SYNCLK (end)

Table history

SP13

Information added for SPM OC-3 line timing.

CSP02

Field REMOTE_CLOCK_CONFIG and references to this field were deleted.

BCS36

An additional information section was added to describe return-to-service. A description of field REMOTE_CLOCK_CONFIG was added.

Additional information

This section provides additional information about table SYNCLK.

Changes to the clock type

Changes to the data in table SYNCLK can cause a change in the clock type (stratum). If this condition occurs, the return to service (RTS) requires an out-of-band (OOBAND) option to operate. Use the TSTMS (test message switch) and RTS OOBAND commands to change the clock type. Do not use the standard RTS command.

Use the standard RTS command if data entry changes do not cause the clock type to change.

SYNOGLNK

Table name

Synchronous Outgoing Timing Link Table

Functional description

Table SYNOGLNK allows the datafill of outgoing timing links. Each tuple includes the peripheral module (PM) type, PM number and PM circuit. Each tuple includes the information for associated downstream office incoming timing links. The operating company can use table SYNOGLNK to record the carriers used as outgoing timing links.

Datafill sequence and meaning

You do not need to enter data in other tables before you enter data in table SYNOGLNK.

The entry in field TOCLLI must have the same entry in table CLLI.

Table size

0 to 20 tuples

SYNOGLNK (continued)**Datafill**

Datafill for table SYNOGLNK appears in the following table.

Field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 4)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
FROMPTYP		for SuperNode ADTC, DCA, DCM, DCMT, DTC, DTCT, DS1_ICP_TYPE, DS1_HSIE_TYPE, HSI, IDTC, LTC, LTCT, PDTC, or RMSC	<i>From peripheral type.</i> Enter the carrier type of the outgoing timing link. The correct entries are the same correct entries for fields LK0PTYP and LK1PTYP in table SYNCLK in slave configuration.
FROMPTYP (continued)		for NT40 DS1_DCM_TYPE DS1_LTC_TYPE DS1_DTC_TYPE DS1_RMSC_TYPE D30_DCA_TYPE D30_IDTC_TYPE D30_PDTC_TYPE D30_ADTC_TYPE D30_DCMT_TYPED 30_TDTC_TYPE D30_TLTC_TYPE DS1_DTCI_TYPE DS1_ICP_TYPE DS1_HSI_TYPE or DS1_HSIE_TYPE	Entries after DS1 indicate that the PM is a DS1 type. Entries after D30 indicate that the PM is a D30 type. • ADTC (Austrian digital trunk controller) • DCA (Austrian digital carrier module) • DCM (digital carrier module) • DCMT • DTC (digital trunk controller) • DTCT • ICP (integrated cellular peripheral) • HSI (high-speed interface) • HSIE (high-speed interface extended) • IDTC (international digital trunk controller) • LTC (line trunk controller) • PDTC (PCM30 digital trunk controller) • RMSC (remote mobile switching center) • TLTC (Turkish line trunk controller)
FROMPNUM		0 to 2047	<i>From peripheral number.</i> Enter the PM number of the outgoing timing link.

SYNOGLNK (continued)**Field descriptions (Sheet 2 of 4)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
FROMCCT		0 to 63 or to 53	<i>From circuit.</i> Enter the T1 circuit number of the outgoing timing link in the PM. If the switch is a SuperNode, the range is 0 to 63. If the switch is an NT40, the range is 0 to 53.
TOCLLI		alphanumeric (a maximum of 11 characters) or \$	<i>To common language location identifier.</i> Enter the common language location identifier (CLLI) code of the corresponding downstream incoming timing link. Enter \$ if a CLLI is not known.
TOSTRAT		STRAT2 STRAT3 STRAT2P5 or \$	<i>To stratum.</i> Enter the system clock stratum of the downstream office. Enter \$ if a downstream stratum is not known.
TODMS		Y or N	<i>To DMS.</i> Enter Y (yes) if the downstream office is a DMS. Enter data in refinements TO_PTYP, TO_PNUM, and TO_CCT. Enter N (no) if the downstream office is not a DMS. Enter data in refinements TO_SPANNO and TO_MISC_INFO.

SYNOGLNK (continued)**Field descriptions (Sheet 3 of 4)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
TO_PTYP		for SuperNode ADTC, DCA, DCM, DCMT, DTC, DTCT, DS1_ICP_TYPE, DS1_ICP_TYPE DS1_HSIE_TYPE IDTC, LTC, LTCT, HSI, PDTC, or RMSC for NT40 DS1_DCM_TYPE DS1_LTC_TYPE DS1_DTC_TYPE DS1_RMSC_TYPE D30_DCA_TYPE D30_IDTC_TYPE D30_PDTC_TYPE D30_ADTC_TYPE D30_DCMT_TYPE D30_TDTC_TYPE D30_TLTC_TYPE DS1_DTCI_TYPE DS1_ICP_TYPE DS1_HSI_TYPE or DS1_HSIE_TYPE	<i>To peripheral type.</i> If Y is the entry in field TODMS, enter data in this refinement. Enter the DMS carrier type of the downstream office incoming timing link. The entries for this field must be the same as the entries for field FROMTYP.
TO_PNUM		0 to 2047	<i>To peripheral number.</i> If Y is the entry in field TODMS, enter data in this refinement. Enter the DMS PM number of the downstream office incoming timing link.

SYNOGLNK (continued)**Field descriptions (Sheet 4 of 4)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
TO_CTT		0 to 63 or to 53	<i>To carrier circuit.</i> If Y is the entry in field TODMS, enter data in this refinement. Enter the DMS T1 carrier circuit number of the downstream office incoming timing link. If the switch is a SuperNode, the range is 0 to 63. If the switch is an NT40, the range is 0 to 53. Enter 0 or 2 for LTC, DTC, IDTC, PDTC, and ADTC. Enter 0, 1, 2 or 3 for DCA. Enter 0, 1, 2, 3 or 4 for DCM and DCMT. For all other PM types, a restriction is not available.
TO_SPANNO		0 to 31 or \$	<i>To span number.</i> If N is the entry in field TODMS, enter data in this refinement. Enter the span number of the downstream office incoming timing link. Enter \$ if a span number is not known.
TO_MISC_ -INFO		alphanumeric (a maximum of 16 characters) or \$	<i>To miscellaneous information.</i> If N is the entry in field TODMS, enter data in this refinement. Enter the T1 description of the downstream office incoming timing link. This entry identifies the circuit that uses non-DMS terminology. Enter \$ if the character or information is not available.

Datafill example

Sample datafill for table SYNOGLNK appears in the following example.

SYNOGLNK (end)

MAP example for table SYNOGLNK

FROMPTYP	FROMPNUM	FROMCCT	TOCLLI	TOSTRAT
TODMS		TOHWINFO		
LTC	0	15	VANCOUVER_2	(STRAT2P5)\$
N	(9)\$	LINECARD_4_CCT_2		

Table history
BCS34

Table SYNOGLNK was introduced in BCS34.

SYSDATA**Table name**

System Data Table

Functional description

Table SYSDATA contains a complete list of table names assigned to new table control. This includes all the tables in table CUSTAB that have the value of N (no) in field OLDTC (old table control).

Datafill for this table cannot be changed by the operating company.

One of the following three protection levels are assigned to each table listed in table SYSDATA. A table can only employ one of the levels.

- *SYSROT (system protection)*

The length or contents of a table with system protection cannot be changed by the operating company. Contact Northern Telecom to modify these tables.

- *ENGROT (engineering protection)*

The operating company can modify tables with engineering protection by loading module ENGWRITE from the non-resident tape and entering the command ENGWRITE ON.

- *NILROT (nil protection)*

All users can modify contents of tables with nil protection.

All tables have nil protection, except those that are listed in the following table.

Tables that do not have nil protection (Sheet 1 of 2)

Table name	Protection level
ACLANG	SYSROT
ALARMTAB	SYSROT
CUSTAB	SYSROT
CUSTAREA	SYSROT
CUSTFLDS	SYSROT
CUSTROT	ENGROT
DATASIZE	SYSROT

SYSDATA (continued)

Tables that do not have nil protection (Sheet 2 of 2)

Table name	Protection level
DSLIMIT	SYSROT
FOREIGN_KEY	SYSROT
KEY_ITEM	SYSROT
KEY_MAP	SYSROT
LCCOPT	SYSROT
LCCOPT_DATA	SYSROT
LOGICAL_TABLE	SYSROT
NNASST	SYSROT
OFCENG	ENGROT
OFCOPT	SYSROT
OFCSTD	SYSROT
OKPARMS	SYSROT
OPTOPT	SYSROT
OPTOPT_DATA	SYSROT
RADR	ENGROT
SYSDATA	SYSROT

Note: For switches in Turkey, the protection level for table CARRMTC is SYSROT.

Datafill sequence and implications

There is no requirement to datafill other tables prior to table SYSDATA.

Table size

The memory allocated to the tables can be dynamically allocated, can have a fixed value, or can depend upon input provided by the operating company. If the memory allocated is dependent on operating company input, then the table is preprinted on the input form for table DATASIZE.

SYSDATA (continued)**Datafill**

The following table lists datafill for table SYSDATA.

Field descriptions

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
SDKEY		see subfield	<i>System data key</i> This field consists of subfield DATANAME. This is the key to the table.
	DATANAME	alphabetic (1 to 16 characters)	<i>System data name</i> Enter the data name of the table.
DATATYPE		alphanumeric (1 to 32 characters)	<i>Data type</i> Enter the data type of the table.
SIZE		numeric (0 to 32767)	<i>Size</i> Field SIZE serves no datafill purpose. It may determine the amount of store allocated for the table but has no control over the actual size of the table. Note: If a table is dependent on operating company input, then the table is part of DATASIZE with a preset value equal to the value of field SIZE in table DATASIZE. This value is based on a model, for example, tables CLLI, TRKGRP, and CPOS.
STATUS		AVAILABLE or UNAVAILABLE	<i>Status</i> Enter AVAILABLE or UNAVAILABLE to indicate the status of the table.
PROTLVL		ENGPROT NILPROT or SYSPROT	<i>Protection level</i> Enter the protection level for the table. Enter ENGPROT for engineering protection. Enter NILPROT for nil protection. Enter SYSPROT for system protection.

Datafill example

The following example shows sample datafill for table SYSDATA.

SYSDATA (end)

MAP display example for table SYSDATA

SDKEY PROTLVL	DATATYPE	SIZE	STATUS
PMLOADS NILPROT	PMLOADS_DATATUPLE	50	AVAILABLE

Table history

NA006

Amended description of field SIZE.

BCS36

Subfield DATANAME was added.

DMS-100 Family

North American DMS-100

Customer Data Schema Reference Manual

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