



Avaya Communication Manager
Guide to ACD Call Centers

Release 2.0
555-245-784
Issue 1.0
November 2003

Notice

While reasonable efforts were made to ensure that the information in this document was complete and accurate at the time of printing, Avaya Inc. can assume no liability for any errors. Changes and corrections to the information in this document may be incorporated in future releases.

Preventing toll fraud

"Toll fraud" is the unauthorized use of your telecommunications system by an unauthorized party (for example, anyone who is not a corporate employee, agent, subcontractor, or person working on your company's behalf). Be aware that there may be a risk of toll fraud associated with your system and that, if toll fraud occurs, it can result in substantial additional charges for your telecommunications services.

Avaya fraud intervention

If you suspect that you are being victimized by toll fraud and you need technical assistance or support, call Technical Service Center Toll Fraud Intervention Hotline at +1-800-643-2353 for the United States and Canada. For additional support telephone numbers, see the Avaya Web site:

<http://www.avaya.com>

Select **Support**, then select **Escalation Lists**. This Web site includes telephone numbers for escalation within the United States. For escalation telephone numbers outside the United States, select **Global Escalation List**.

Providing telecommunications security

Telecommunications security (of voice, data, and video communications) is the prevention of any type of intrusion to (that is, either unauthorized or malicious access to or use of) your company's telecommunications equipment by some party.

Your company's "telecommunications equipment" includes both this Avaya product and any other voice/data/video equipment that could be accessed via this Avaya product (that is, "networked equipment").

An "outside party" is anyone who is not a corporate employee, agent, subcontractor, or person working on your company's behalf. Whereas, a "malicious party" is anyone (including someone who may be otherwise authorized) who accesses your telecommunications equipment with either malicious or mischievous intent.

Such intrusions may be either to/through synchronous (time-multiplexed and/or circuit-based) or asynchronous (character-, message-, or packet-based) equipment or interfaces for reasons of:

- Use (of capabilities special to the accessed equipment)
- Theft (such as, of intellectual property, financial assets, or toll-facility access)
- Eavesdropping (privacy invasions to humans)
- Mischief (troubling, but apparently innocuous, tampering)
- Harm (such as harmful tampering, data loss or alteration, regardless of motive or intent)

Be aware that there may be a risk of unauthorized intrusions associated with your system and/or its networked equipment. Also realize that, if such an intrusion should occur, it could result in a variety of losses to your company (including, but not limited to, human and data privacy, intellectual property, material assets, financial resources, labor costs, and legal costs).

Your responsibility for your company's telecommunications security

The final responsibility for securing both this system and its networked equipment rests with you – an Avaya customer's system administrator, your telecommunications peers, and your managers. Base the fulfillment of your responsibility on acquired knowledge and resources from a variety of sources, including, but not limited to:

- Installation documents
- System administration documents
- Security documents
- Hardware-/software-based security tools
- Shared information between you and your peers
- Telecommunications security experts

To prevent intrusions to your telecommunications equipment, you and your peers should carefully program and configure:

- Your Avaya-provided telecommunications systems and their interfaces
- Your Avaya-provided software applications, as well as their underlying hardware/software platforms and interfaces
- Any other equipment networked to your Avaya products.

Part 15: Class A Statement

For the MCC1, SCC1, G600, and CMC1 Media Gateways:

Note: This equipment has been tested and found to comply with the limits for a Class A digital device, pursuant to Part 15 of the FCC Rules. These limits are designed to provide reasonable protection against harmful interference when the equipment is operated in a commercial environment. This equipment generates, uses, and can radiate radio frequency energy and, if not installed and used in accordance with the instruction manual, may cause harmful interference to radio communications. Operation of this equipment in a residential area is likely to cause harmful interference, in which case the user will be required to correct the interference at his own expense.

Part 15: Class B Statement

For the G700 Media Gateway:

Note: This equipment has been tested and found to comply with the limits for a Class B digital device, pursuant to Part 15 of the FCC Rules. These limits are designed to provide reasonable protection against harmful interference in a residential installation. This equipment generates, uses, and can radiate radio-frequency energy and, if not installed and used in accordance with the instructions, may cause harmful interference to radio communications. However, there is no guarantee that interference will not occur in a particular installation. If this equipment does cause harmful interference to radio or television reception, which can be determined by turning the equipment off and on, the user is encouraged to try to correct the interference by one or more of the following measures:

- Reorient the receiving television or radio antenna where this may be done safely.
- To the extent possible, relocate the receiver with respect to the telephone equipment.
- Where the telephone equipment requires AC power, plug the telephone into a different AC outlet so that the telephone equipment and receiver are on different branch circuits.
- Consult the Dealer or an experienced radio/TV technician for help.

Canadian Department of Communications (DOC) Interference Information

For MCC1, SCC1, G600, and CMC1 Media Gateways:

This Class A digital apparatus complies with Canadian ICES-003.

Cet appareil numérique de la classe A est conforme à la norme NMB-003 du Canada.

For the G700 Media Gateway:

This Class B digital apparatus complies with Canadian ICES-003.

Cet appareil numérique de la classe B est conforme à la norme NMB-003 du Canada.

This equipment meets the applicable Industry Canada Terminal Equipment Technical Specifications. This is confirmed by the registration number. The abbreviation, IC, before the registration number signifies that registration was performed based on a Declaration of Conformity indicating that Industry Canada technical specifications were met. It does not imply that Industry Canada approved the equipment.

Japan

For the MCC1, SCC1, G600, and CMC1 Media Gateways:

This is a Class A product based on the standard of the Voluntary Control Council for Interference by Information Technology Equipment (VCCI). If this equipment is used in a domestic environment, radio disturbance may occur, in which case, the user may be required to take corrective actions.

この装置は、情報処理装置等電波障害自主規制協議会（VCCI）の基準に基づくクラスA情報技術装置です。この装置を家庭環境で使用すると電波妨害を引き起こすことがあります。この場合には使用者が適切な対策を講ずるよう要求されることがあります。

For the G700 Media Gateway:

This is a Class B product based on the standard of the Voluntary Control Council for Interference by Information Technology Equipment (VCCI). If this equipment is used in a domestic environment, radio disturbance may occur, in which case, the user may be required to take corrective actions.

この装置は、情報処理装置等電波障害自主規制協議会（VCCI）の基準に基づくクラスB 情報技術装置です。この装置は、家庭環境で使用することを目的としていますが、この装置がラジオやテレビジョン受信機に近接して使用されると、受信障害を引き起こすことがあります。
取扱説明書に従って正しい取り扱いをして下さい。

Part 15: Personal Computer Statement

This equipment has been certified to comply with the limits for a Class B computing device, pursuant to Subpart J of Part 15 of FCC Rules. Only peripherals (computing input/output devices, terminals, printers, etc.) certified to comply with the Class B limits may be attached to this computer. Operation with noncertified peripherals is likely to result in interference to radio and television reception.

Part 68: Answer-Supervision Signaling

Allowing this equipment to be operated in a manner that does not provide proper answer-supervision signaling is in violation of Part 68 rules. This equipment returns answer-supervision signals to the public switched network when:

- answered by the called station,
- answered by the attendant, or
- routed to a recorded announcement that can be administered by the CPE user.

This equipment returns answer-supervision signals on all direct inward dialed (DID) calls forwarded back to the public switched telephone network. Permissible exceptions are:

- A call is unanswered.
- A busy tone is received.
- A reorder tone is received.

DECLARATIONS OF CONFORMITY

US FCC Part 68 Supplier's Declaration of Conformity (SDoC)

Avaya Inc. in the United States of America hereby certifies that the Avaya switch equipment described in this document and bearing a TIA TSB-168 label identification number complies with the Federal Communications Commission's (FCC) Rules and Regulations 47 CFR Part 68, and the Administrative Council on Terminal Attachments (ACTA) adopted technical criteria.

Avaya further asserts that Avaya handset equipped terminal equipment described in this document complies with Paragraph 68.316 of the FCC Rules and Regulations defining Hearing Aid Compatibility and is deemed compatible with hearing aids.

Copies of SDoCs signed by the Responsible Party in the US can be obtained by contacting your local sales representative and are available on the following Web site:

<http://www.avaya.com/support>

All Avaya switch products are compliant with Part 68 of the FCC rules, but many have been registered with the FCC before the SDoC process was available. A list of all Avaya registered products may be found at:

<http://www.part68.org/>

by conducting a search using "Avaya" as manufacturer.

European Union Declarations of Conformity



Avaya Inc. declares that the equipment specified in this document bearing the "CE" (*Conformité Européenne*) mark conforms to the European Union Radio and Telecommunications Terminal Equipment Directive (1999/5/EC), including the Electromagnetic Compatibility Directive (89/336/EEC) and Low Voltage Directive (73/23/EEC). This equipment has been certified to meet CTR3 Basic Rate Interface (BRI) and CTR4 Primary Rate Interface (PRI) and subsets thereof in CTR12 and CTR13, as applicable.

Copies of these Declarations of Conformity (DoCs) signed by the Vice President of R&D, Avaya Inc., can be obtained by contacting your local sales representative and are available on the following Web site:

<http://www.avaya.com/support>

TCP/IP facilities

Customers may experience differences in product performance, reliability, and security, depending upon network configurations/design and topologies, even when the product performs as warranted.

Warranty

Avaya Inc. provides a limited warranty on this product. Refer to your sales agreement to establish the terms of the limited warranty. In addition, Avaya's standard warranty language, as well as information regarding support for this product, while under warranty, is available through the following Web site:

<http://www.avaya.com/support>

Link disclaimer

Avaya Inc. is not responsible for the contents or reliability of any linked Web sites and does not necessarily endorse the products, services, or information described or offered within them. We cannot guarantee that these links will work all of the time and we have no control over the availability of the linked pages.

Trademarks

- Avaya, MultiVantage, and Callmaster are trademarks of Avaya, Inc.
- NICE Analyzer is a trademark of Centerpoint Solutions, Inc.

All trademarks identified by the ® or ™ are registered trademarks or trademarks, respectively, of Avaya Inc. All other trademarks are the property of their respective owners.

Ordering information: Avaya Publications Center

Voice: +1-207-866-6701
1-800-457-1764 (Toll-free, U.S. and Canada only)

Fax: +1-207-626-7269
1-800-457-1764 (Toll-free, U.S. and Canada only)

Write: Globalware Solutions
200 Ward Hill Avenue
Haverhill, MA 01835 USA
Attention: Avaya Account Manager

Web: <http://www.avayadocs.com>

E-mail: totalware@gwsmail.com

Order: Document No. 555-245-784, Issue 1.0
November 2003

Avaya support

Avaya provides a telephone number for you to use to report problems or to ask questions about your contact center. The support telephone number is 1-800-242-2121 in the United States. For additional support telephone numbers, see the Avaya Web site:

<http://www.avaya.com>

Select **Support**, then select **Escalation Lists**. This Web site includes telephone numbers for escalation within the United States. For escalation telephone numbers outside the United States, select **Global Escalation List**.

Comments

To comment on this document, send e-mail to crminfodev@avaya.com.

Acknowledgment

This document was written by the CRM Information Development group.

**Avaya™ Communication Manager
Contact Center
Guide to ACD Contact Centers**

Contents

About this document	15
Contents and organization	15
Intended audience	16
Related documents	16
Administration documents	16
contact center documents	17
How to get help	18
Chapter 1: Automatic Call Distribution (ACD) basics	19
ACD terminology	19
Communication server features	23
What a communication server does	23
Trunks, trunk groups, and extensions	23
Automatic-in processing	24
Communication server attendant	24
Direct inward dialing processing	24
DID processing example	25
What the ACD does	26
Things to know before you start	26
Automatic-in processing of ACD calls	26
DID processing of ACD calls	27
Split queues	27
Split queue call processing	27
Things to know before you start	27
Priority and normal split queues	28
Split queue size	28
Announcements for calls in a split queue	28
Answer supervision and abandoned calls	30
Abandoned calls	30
Abandoned call search	30
Intraflow and interflow	31
Things to know before you start	31
Description	31
Setting up splits	31
Assigning queue status	32
Types of calls for a split	32
Setting up intraflow/interflow	32
Night Service	33

Contents

Hunt Group Night Service	33
Trunk Group Night Service	33
System Night Service	34
Distributing and handling calls	35
Call distribution methods without EAS	35
Call distribution methods with EAS	37
How agents handle calls	38
ACD and call management systems — BCMS and Avaya CMS	47
Basic Call Management System (BCMS)	47
Avaya Call Management System (CMS)	47
Chapter 2: ACD contact center features	53
Abandoned call search	55
Administering abandoned call search	55
Considerations	56
Add/Remove Skills	57
Administering Add/Remove Skills	57
Considerations	58
Interactions	58
Agent Call Handling	59
Administering Agent Call Handling	59
Detailed description	61
Agent login and logout	61
Login	61
Logout	61
Agent answering options	62
Automatic Answer	62
Manual Answer	62
ACD work modes	62
Auxiliary Work mode	63
Auto-In mode	63
Manual-In mode	63
After Call Work mode	64
Timed After Call Work	64
Timed ACW and VDN	64
Cancelling Timed ACW	64
Agent request for supervisor assistance	65
Stroke counts	65
Call work codes	66
Forced entry of stroke counts and call work codes	67
Expanded technical information	67
Considerations	69
Release button	69
Timed ACW	69
Nonvector-controlled splits/skills	69
Agents logged into multiple splits/skills	70
Agents with Automatic Answer	70
Callmaster telephones	70

Agents assigned to hunt-group and ACD calls	70
Interactions	71
Abbreviated Dialing	71
Auto-Available Split/Skill (AAS)	71
Bridging	71
Call Coverage	71
Call Forwarding	71
Call Pickup	71
Call Work Codes	71
CallVisor ASAI Adjunct	72
Avaya CMS	72
Conference	72
Expert Agent Selection	72
Multiple Call Handling	72
Transfer	72
VDN Override	73
Voice Response Integration	73
Auto-Available Split/Skill	74
Administering AAS	74
Detailed description	74
Agent login with AAS	74
Agent logout with AAS	75
Considerations	75
Interactions	75
Auto-Answer	75
CMS	76
Automatic Call Distribution	77
Administering ACD	79
Detailed description	80
Queuing and announcements	80
First announcement	81
Forced first announcement	81
Second announcement	82
Forced disconnect	83
Announcement rules	83
Entering the queue	83
Priority queuing	84
Queue status indications	84
Direct agent calling	84
Advantages of Direct Agent calling	84
How Direct Agent calling works	85
Administering Direct Agent calling	85
Considerations	86
Maximum number of agents	86
MIA across splits/skills	87
Announcements	87
Storing and retrieving messages	87
Class of Restriction	87
Changing hunt groups from ACD to non-ACD	88
Interactions	89

Contents

Basic Call Management System	91
Administering BCMS	92
Interactions	93
Best Service Routing	94
Benefits of BSR	94
BSR requirements	95
Communication server requirements for BSR	95
Network requirements for BSR	96
Administering Single-site BSR	97
Administering Multi-site BSR	98
Administering BSR polling over IP without B-Channel	99
Prerequisites	99
Administration forms for BSR polling over IP without B-channel	100
Operation	105
Interactions	106
BSR Detailed description	107
Call surplus situations	107
Agent surplus situations	107
Vector commands for single-site BSR	109
Vector commands for multi-site BSR	111
Considerations	112
Interactions	113
Agent Telephone Display	113
Best Service Routing (BSR)/LAI	113
BCMS	113
Call Vectoring	113
Direct Department Calling	114
Distributed Networking via QSIG Manufacturers Specific Information (MSI)	114
Expert Agent Selection	114
Facility Restriction Levels	114
ISDN	114
Look Ahead Routing (LAR) - BSR incompatibility	115
Multi-Split/Skill Queuing	115
Network Access	115
Operating Support System Interface (OSSI)	115
Path Replacement for QSIG/DCS ISDN Calls	116
QSIG	116
Redirection on No Answer (RONA)	116
Service Observing	116
Transfer	116
Trunk Access Code (TAC)	117
VDN Override	117
VDN Return Destination	117
VuStats	117
Call Management System	118
Administering the communication server-to-CMS interface	118
Enabling CMS measurements	118
Measured extensions and multiple splits	118
When assignments exceed capacity	119

Assignments are not logins	119
Measured trunks versus unmeasured facilities	119
Determining allocation of measured trunks and unmeasured facilities	120
Considerations for administering the communication server-to-CMS interface	120
CMS measurements	120
IP Trunk Groups and ATM Trunk Groups.	120
CMS representation of IP trunk member port-ids	120
Display of physical (non-IP) member port-IDs on Avaya CMS and CMS Supervisor	121
Call Prompting	123
Administering call prompting	124
Considerations	125
Interactions	125
Call Vectoring	127
Administering Call Vectoring	127
Interactions	130
Avaya Business Advocate	136
Administering Advocate	137
Call and agent selection	139
Expert Agent Selection	145
Administering EAS	145
Administering Direct Agent Announcement.	146
Detailed administration for EAS	147
Call handling preference administration	148
Considerations	150
Interactions	150
Inbound Call Management	154
Administering ICM	154
Detailed description.	155
Considerations	159
Interactions	160
Information Forwarding	161
Administering User-to-User Information transport.	161
Detailed description.	163
Considerations	164
Interactions	165
Intraflow	166
Interflow	166
Administering Intraflow and Interflow	166
Detailed description.	167
Considerations	168
Interactions	168
Look-Ahead Interflow	169
Administering LAI.	169
Considerations	170
Multiple Call Handling	175
Administering MCH.	175
Detailed description.	175

Contents

MCH settings	176
Considerations	178
Interactions	178
Network Call Redirection (NCR)	181
Queue Status Indications	182
Administering Queue Status Indications	182
Detailed description	183
Interactions	183
Reason Codes	184
Administering Reason Codes	184
Detailed description	185
Considerations	186
Interactions	187
Redirection on No Answer	189
Administering RONA	189
Detailed description	189
RONA application examples	190
Considerations	193
Interactions	193
Interactions with other ringing call timers	200
Remote Logout of Agent	202
Administering Remote Logout of Agent	202
Detailed description	202
Considerations	205
Interactions	206
Service Level Maximizer	207
Service Observing	208
Administering Service Observing	208
Detailed description	209
Service Observing indicators	211
Considerations	216
Interactions	218
Universal Call ID	223
What is UCID's purpose?	223
What does UCID look like?	223
How are UCIDs tracked?	224
Interactions	230
Before you start	231
Administering UCID	231
Considerations	234
Variables in Vectors	235
VDN in a Coverage Path	236
Administering VICP	236
Considerations	236
Interactions	236
VDN of Origin Announcement	241
Administering VOA	241

Detailed description	242
Considerations	243
Interactions	244
Voice Response Integration	247
Administering VRI	247
Detailed description.	248
Interactions	250
VuStats	256
Administering VuStats	257
Detailed description.	259
Considerations	263
Interactions	263
Chapter 3: ACD contact center switch forms	265
List of contact center forms	265
Agent LoginID	266
Agent LoginID administration commands	266
Agent LoginID form instructions	267
Agent LoginID field descriptions	267
Example List Agent-LoginID form	271
Best Service Routing (BSR) Application Plan	272
BSR Administration commands	272
Form instructions	273
BSR Application field descriptions	273
BCMS/VuStats Login ID.	274
Administration commands.	274
BCMS/VuStats form instructions.	275
BCMS/VuStats field Descriptions	275
Implementation notes.	276
Contact Center System Parameters	276
Administration commands	277
Field Descriptions for Feature-Related System Parameters (“EAS” page)	278
Field descriptions.	278
Field Descriptions - Feature-Related System Parameters (AGENT AND CALL SELECTION page)	281
Field Descriptions	282
Call Vector	284
Call Vector administration commands	284
Call Vector form instructions	284
Call Vector form field descriptions	285
Holiday Table	288
Holiday table administration commands	288
Holiday Table form instructions.	288
Holiday Table form field descriptions.	288
Hunt Group	291
Hunt Group administration commands	291
Hunt Group form instructions	291

Contents

Reason Code Names	294
Administration commands	294
Reason Code Names form instructions	294
Reason Code Names field descriptions	294
SIT Treatment for Call Classification	295
SIT Treatment for Call Classification administration commands	295
SIT Treatment for Call Classification form instructions	296
SIT Treatment for Call Classification field descriptions	296
Vector Directory Number (VDN)	298
VDN Administration commands	298
VDN form instructions	298
VDN field descriptions	300
Extension	300
Name	300
Vector Number	300
Attendant Vectoring	300
Allow VDN Override	300
COR	301
TN	301
Measured	301
Implementation notes	303
Vector Routing Table	304
Vector Routing Table administration commands	304
Vector Routing Table form instructions	305
Vector Routing Table field descriptions	305
VuStats Display Format	307
VuStats Display Format administration commands	307
VuStats Display Format form instructions	308
VuStats Display Format field descriptions	309
List VuStats Display Format Screen	313
VuStats Display Formats field descriptions	314
VuStats required and allowed fields	314
Chapter 4: Implementing the Time of Day Clock Synchronization feature	335
TOD synchronization methods	336
Using NTP/SNTP to synchronize the switch to UTC time	337
Using Avaya Site Administration to set up a TOD synchronization schedule	338
Prerequisites	339
Things to know before you set up a synchronization schedule	339
Designing a TOD clock synchronization schedule	342
Creating dedicated switch connections on which to run TOD synchronization tasks	347
Setting up a TOD synchronization task schedule in Avaya Site Administration	347
About NTP/SNTP and Internet Time Servers	350
SNTP on switch platforms that support direct synchronization	350
SNTP on platforms that synchronize through an Avaya Site Administration client PC	351
Setting up ACD offset times for CMS reporting	352
Offset procedure	352

Appendix A: Recorded announcements	355
Administering recorded announcements	356
Recorded announcement types	357
Analog line types	357
DS1 types	357
Auxiliary trunk types	358
Integrated types	359
When to use recorded announcements	360
About barge-in	361
Barge-in operational details	361
Non-barge-in operational details	361
Integrated announcements and announcements recorded on external devices	362
Single integrated announcement boards	362
Multiple integrated announcement circuit packs	363
Compression rates	364
Procedures for recorded announcements (TN2501AP)	364
Procedures for recorded announcements (TN750, TN750B, TN750C and TN2501AP circuit packs, and G700 VVAL)	365
Recorded announcements, the ACD, and other contact center features	368
Recorded announcements and automatic wakeup	368
Appendix B: Administering VRUs/IVRs as station ports	369
Glossary	371
Index	421

Contents

■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■

About this document

This document describes the Automatic Call Distribution (ACD) feature of Avaya communication servers.

Avaya communication servers are a family of cost-effective digital communication systems. These systems:

- Route voice and data information between various endpoints (telephones, terminals, computers)
- Provide highly robust networking capabilities
- Include an extensive set of standard features: attendant consoles, voice processing interface, call coverage, DS1 (T1 and E1) connectivity, hospitality support, recorded announcement, and trunk-to-trunk transfer
- Provide flexibility and allow for the addition of optional features and/or upgrades to the system as business needs change

This document explains the features that comprise the Communication Manager ACD. It provides an introduction to each contact center feature and presents required forms for administration, detailed descriptions, considerations, and interactions between contact center features. This document provides an overall reference for planning, operating, and administering your ACD contact center.

Contents and organization

This document is organized into chapters by subject. Features are in alphabetical order within each chapter. Pertinent forms follow the features. Major topics include:

- [Chapter 1: Automatic Call Distribution \(ACD\) basics](#) on page 19 – Gives an overview of the ACD feature.
- [Chapter 2: ACD contact center features](#) on page 53 – Contains information about the contact center features available on the Avaya communication server.
- [Chapter 3: ACD contact center switch forms](#) on page 265 – Contains all of the forms required to administer basic contact center features on the communication server, descriptions of the fields on each form, and special notes about usage.

About this document

- [Chapter 4: Implementing the Time of Day Clock Synchronization feature](#) on page 335 – Describes requirements, setup procedures, and operations associated with the Time of Day Clock synchronization feature.
- [Appendix A: Recorded announcements](#) on page 355 – Describes the use and requirements around using recorded announcements in a contact center environment.
- [Appendix B: Administering VRUs/IVRs as station ports](#) on page 369 – Provides information on how to administer VRUs and IVRs as station ports on the communication server.

Intended audience

This document is intended for communication server system administrators and managers, end-users interested in information about specific features, and Avaya support personnel responsible for planning, designing, configuring, selling, and supporting the system.

Related documents

The following documents may include information related to the ACD feature.

Administration documents

The primary audience for these documents consists of communication server administrators who work for external customers and for Avaya's dealers. The satisfaction and needs of our external customers is the primary focus for the documentation.

- *Administrator Guide for Avaya Communication Manager, 555-233-506* – Provides complete step-by-step procedures for administering the communication server, plus feature descriptions and reference information for administration screens and commands.
- *Avaya MultiVantage Little Instruction Book for Basic Administration, 555-233-756* – Provides step-by-step procedures for performing basic communication server administration tasks. Includes managing phones, managing features, and routing outgoing calls.
- *Avaya Communication Manager Little Instruction Book for Advanced Administration, 555-233-757* – Provides step-by-step procedures for adding trunks, adding hunt groups, writing vectors and recording announcements.

- *Avaya Communication Manager Little Instruction Book for Basic Diagnostics*, 555-233-758 – Provides step-by-step procedures for baselining your system, solving common problems, reading alarms and errors, using features to troubleshoot your system, and contacting Avaya.
- *Overview for Avaya Communication Manager*, 555-233-767 – Provides a brief description of Avaya communication server features.
- *Reports for Avaya Communication Manager*, 555-233-505 – Provides detailed descriptions of the measurement, status, security, and recent change history reports available in the system and is intended for administrators who validate traffic reports and evaluate system performance. Includes corrective actions for potential problems.
- *Hardware Guide for Avaya Communication Manager*, 555-233-200 – Provides hardware descriptions, system parameters, lists of hardware required to use features, system configurations, and environmental requirements.

contact center documents

These documents are issued for Avaya contact center applications. The intended audience is contact center administrators.

- *Avaya Communication Manager Contact Center – Call Vectoring and EAS Guide*, 555-245-783 – Provides information on how to write, use, and troubleshoot vectors, which are command sequences that process telephone calls in an Automatic Call Distribution (ACD) environment.
- *Avaya Communication Manager Contact Center – Guide to ACD Contact Center*, 555-245-784 – Provides feature descriptions and some implementation guidance for contact center features.
- *Avaya CMS Switch Connections and Administration*, 585-215-876 – Contains communication server-to-CMS hardware connection diagrams and procedures to administer the communication server-to-CMS link on the communication server. It does not contain the administration of the CMS,

Avaya MultiVantage Call Center Software Basic Call Management System (BCMS) Operations, 555-230-706 – Provides information on the use of the BCMS feature for ACD reporting.

Avaya MultiVantage Call Center – Call Vectoring Guide for BCS and Guestworks, 555-233-518 – Provides information on how to write, use, and troubleshoot vectors on the BCS and Guestworks systems.

How to get help

For those times when you need additional help, the following help services are available. You may need to purchase an extended service agreement to use some of these help services. See your Avaya representative for more information.

- Avaya Centers of Excellence
 - Asia/Pacific
65-872-8686
 - Western Europe/Middle East/South Africa
441-252-391-889
 - Central/Eastern Europe
361-270-5160
 - Central/Latin America/Caribbean
1-303-538-4666
 - North America
1-800-248-1111
- Communication Manager Helpline
1-800-225-7585
- Avaya Toll Fraud Intervention
1-800-643-2353
- Avaya National Customer Care Center Support Line
1-800-242-2121
- Avaya Corporate Security
1-800-822-9009

■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■

Chapter 1: Automatic Call Distribution (ACD) basics

This chapter gives an overview of the Automatic Call Distribution (ACD) feature, and addresses ACD terminology, communication server features, how the ACD processes calls, split queues, distributing and handling calls, and the ACD and call management systems.

- ACD terminology defines common terms that are used throughout this book.
- The Communication server features section defines ACDs and explains how the following features work: trunks, trunk groups, and extensions; automatic-in processing; communication server attendant; and Direct Inward Dialing (DID) processing.
- The What the ACD does section discusses how the ACD uses Automatic-in and Direct Inward Dialing (DID) to process calls.
- Split Queues defines a split queue and explains how to set up call processing to a split, including announcements for calls in a split queue; answer supervision and abandoned calls, intraflow and interflow, and night service for the ECS and Generic 3.
- Distributing and Handling Calls describes how calls are distributed to agents and how agents handle the calls. It also defines the split supervisor telephone buttons.
- ACD and call management systems — CMS and BCMS describes how CMS collects measured data on splits/skills, extensions, trunks, trunk groups, VDNs, and vectors. This section also includes communication server features that affect CMS data, such as Hold, Conference, Transfer, Multiple Call Handling, and so forth.

ACD terminology

The following terms provide general familiarity with the ACD environment.

Agent	An agent is a person assigned to one or more splits/skills and handles calls to/from an extension in those splits/skills.
Agent In Multiple Splits/Skills	Depending on the ACD software, an agent can be a member of multiple splits/skills.

Automatic Call Distribution (ACD) basics

Agent State	Agent state is a term or code that represents the current availability status of an agent. The term agent state also represents a user ability to change an agent's availability within the system.
Announcements	An announcement is a pre-recorded message delivered to a caller in queue requesting the caller to remain on-line, prompting the caller for information or directing the caller to another destination. When a call is in queue, depending on the length of time in queue, an automatic recording can encourage the caller to hang on, call back later, call another number, leave a message or can be used with call prompting to direct the caller to specific destinations. These announcements can be scheduled to occur periodically.
CAS	Centralized Attendant Service. CAS is a system feature used when more than one communication server is employed. CAS is an attendant or group of attendants that handles the calls for all servers in that particular network.
CMS	Call Management System. CMS is an adjunct (basic software package or optional enhanced software package) that collects call data from a communication server resident ACD. CMS provides call management performance recording and reporting. It can also be used to perform some ACD administration. CMS allows users to assess customer service and the efficiency of call management operations.
contact center	A contact center provides a centralized location where a group of agents or company representatives communicate with customers via incoming or outgoing calls.
Call Distribution Methods	The ACD can distribute calls to agents in a split/skill in the following ways: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Direct (linear) Hunting — EAD-LOA (Expert Agent Distribution-Least Occupied Agent) — EAD-MIA (Expert Agent Distribution-Most Idle Agent) — UCD-LOA (Uniform Call Distribution-Least Occupied Agent) — UCD-MIA (Uniform Call Distribution-Most Idle Agent)
Call Prompting	Call Prompting is a call management method that uses specialized call vector commands to provide flexible handling of incoming calls based on information collected from the caller. One example would be where the caller receives an announcement and is then prompted to select (via dialed number selection) a department or an option that was listed in the announcement.
Call Vectoring	Call Vectoring is an optional software package that allows processing of incoming calls according to a programmed set of commands. Call Vectoring provides a flexible service allowing direct calls to specific and/or unique call treatments.
Avaya Business Advocate	Avaya Business Advocate is a collection of ECS features that provide new flexibility in the way a call is selected for an agent in a call surplus situation and in the way that an agent is selected for a call in an agent surplus situation. Advocate also includes methods for automating staffing adjustments.

DID	<p>Direct Inward Dialing.</p> <p>DID is a process involving calls coming into the communication server from the CO. The communication server then routes the calls directly to the appropriate extension (as identified by the last four digits).</p>
DNIS	<p>Dialed Number Identification Service.</p> <p>DNIS is a feature of the 800 number service that sends the dialed digits to the called destination. This can be used with a display telephone to indicate the type of call to an agent. For example, the call by its destination can be classified as a certain type of call or caller (e.g., a Gold Card caller) depending on a product or service the destination number is associated with.</p>
EAS	<p>Expert Agent Selection.</p> <p>An optional feature available with G2.2 and newer servers that uses Call Vectoring and ACD in the communication server to route incoming calls to the correct agent on the first try based on skills.</p>
Extensions	<p>Telephones connected to a PBX/communication server via telephone lines are referred as extensions. Extensions is also the term used to define the numbers used to identify the telephone to the PBX/communication server software for call routing purposes.</p>
Hunt Groups	<p>A group of trunks/agents selected to work together to provide specific routing of special purpose calls.</p>
Interflow	<p>Interflow is used when a split/skill's queue is heavily loaded or when a call arrives after normal work hours.</p> <p>Interflow redirects a call to a destination outside the local communication server network (a different communication server system).</p>
Intraflow	<p>Intraflow is used when a split/skill's queue is heavily loaded or when a call arrives after normal work hours. Intraflow involves redirecting a call to a destination within the local communication server network (the same communication server system).</p>
LAI	<p>Look Ahead Interflow.</p> <p>LAI allows users to balance the call work load between multiple contact centers on separate communication servers. LAI uses ISDN to allow multiple servers to communicate and interflow when appropriate.</p>
Leave Word Calling	<p>Leave Word Calling is a system feature that allows messages to be stored for any ACD split/skill and allows for retrieval by a covering user of that split/skill or a system wide message retriever.</p>
MCT	<p>Malicious Call Trace.</p> <p>MCT allows an agent to notify a predefined party a malicious caller is on the line. It also involves enabling a recording device to record the call.</p>

Automatic Call Distribution (ACD) basics

Night Service	Night Service is used when a call arrives after normal work hours. The call can be redirected to another destination such as another split/skill, an extension, the attendant, an announcement with forced disconnect, or a message center. Night Service can take one of three forms: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Hunt Group (Split/Skill) Night Service — Trunk Group Night Service — System Night Service
Priority Queue	The priority queue is a segment of a split's/skill's queue from which calls are taken first.
QDN	Queue Directory Number. QDN is an associated extension number of a split. It is not normally dialed to reach a split. The split can be accessed by dialing the QDN. The QDN is also referred to as a split group extension.
Queues (split/skill and/or attendant)	If calls cannot be answered immediately, they are routed to a call collection point (split/skill queue or attendant queue) where calls are held until a split/skill agent or attendant can answer them. Calls are ordered as they arrive and they are served in that order. Depending on the time delay in answering the call, announcements, music, or prepared messages may be employed until the call is answered.
Service Observing	Service observing is a feature used to train new agents and observe in-progress calls. The observer (split/skill supervisor) can toggle between a listen-only mode or a listen/talk mode during calls in progress.
Skill	An ability given to an agent to meet a specific customer requirement or a contact center business requirement.
Split	A group of extensions/agents that can receive standard calls and/or special purpose calls from one or more trunk groups.
Split/Skill Administration	Split/Skill administration is the ability to assign, monitor, or move agents to specific splits/skills. It also involves changing reporting parameters within the system.
Split/Skill Supervisor	A split/skill supervisor is assigned to monitor/manage each split/skill and split/skill queue to accomplish specific split/skill objectives. A supervisor can assist agents on ACD calls, be involved in agent training, and control call intra/interflow.
Threshold	A threshold is a point in time or criteria that determines a certain action by the system. For example, the number of calls in queue or the time calls spend in queue determines specific call treatments, or you can set the number of rings prior to announcements or call answers.
Trunk/Trunk Group	Trunks are communication channels between two communication server or offices. Trunks grouped together to provide identical communications characteristics are called trunk groups. Trunks within trunk groups can be used interchangeably between two communications systems or central offices in order to provide multi-access capability.
Trunk state	A term or code that represents the current status of a particular trunk.

Communication server features

This section defines ACDs and explains how they work. The section contains the following topics:

- Trunks, trunk groups, and extensions
- Automatic-in processing definition
- The attendant
- communication server with attendant and extensions
- Direct Inward Dialing processing with an example
- Automatic-in processing of ACD calls
- DID processing of ACD calls
- Call processing on an ACD communication server.

What a communication server does

A communication server is an electronic device that processes incoming, outgoing, and internal calls and connects them to the proper destinations. The telephone company communication server in your local area is called a Central Office (CO). A communication server owned by a company or organization processes incoming, outgoing, and internal calls. Throughout this chapter, the term communication server is used to refer to a company or organization's communication server.

Trunks, trunk groups, and extensions

Incoming calls to a company first pass through the CO. The CO sends calls to the company communication server over trunks (telephone lines that carry calls between two servers, between a CO and a server, or between a CO and a phone).

The CO receives dialed digits from the caller, processes the digits, and seizes a trunk that is assigned those digits. After the CO seizes a trunk, it sends a continuing transmission to the destination phone or communication server, and no other calls can be sent over that trunk until the current call disconnects.

Since a trunk can carry only one call at a time, trunk groups are usually created. A trunk group is a group of trunks that are assigned to the same digits. With a trunk group, the CO receives the digits of a dialed phone number and checks the trunk group assigned to that number to see if any of the trunks are available. The CO then seizes an available trunk. As many simultaneous calls can be made over a trunk group as there are trunks in that trunk group. A trunk group, therefore, can carry multiple calls for the same phone number. When

Automatic Call Distribution (ACD) basics

a trunk group carries incoming calls (that is, calls made outside the company's communication server location) to the communication server, the communication server then connects the calls to their proper destinations within the company.

The communication servers previously listed, in addition to connecting incoming calls to the proper destinations, are also like private COs for company employees. Employee phones are connected to a communication server by telephone lines called extensions. Extensions are then assigned numbers, and these numbers become the employee phone numbers for internal (intra-company) calls.

Automatic-in processing

Automatic-in processing is one type of call processing. With automatic-in processing, the CO processes all of the digits of an incoming call. The CO then seizes a trunk from the trunk group, but since processing is complete, the call connects directly to a destination identified in the communication server software. That destination can be a phone, a queue (in which callers wait to be answered in the order in which their call was received), or special treatment like an announcement.

Communication server attendant

Incoming calls can also go to a communication server attendant. A communication server attendant is a person who manually routes calls to their proper destinations using an attendant console. Normally an attendant serves as an internal operator who transfers calls to the proper extensions. Often, a communication server will have more than one attendant, and all of the communication server's attendants will answer calls directed to the attendant queue, which holds calls until an attendant is available. The attendant queue receives internal calls made from employee extensions, and also receives incoming calls through DID processing and automatic-in processing. Attendant call handling varies, depending on the company's needs. However, if the attendant has an automatic-in number, it will normally be the number published in the phone book, and the DID number will most likely be used by off-site employees who know only the attendant's extension number.

Centralized Attendant Service (CAS) is a communication server feature that enables attendants to be consolidated at one private-network location. The attended location is called the CAS main and each unattended location is called a CAS branch. At branch locations, calls requiring attendant services route by way of Release Link Trunks to the main location.

Direct inward dialing processing

With Direct Inward Dialing (DID) processing, incoming trunks do not connect the CO directly to an employee's phone; instead, the incoming trunks are pooled by the communication server, and this pool of trunks is then shared by employee phones. Extension numbers may serve as the final digits of employee phone numbers for incoming

calls. That is the CO may assign a 2- 3- or 4- digit prefix to a trunk group. Then, when a 7-digit employee phone number is dialed, the call is processed as follows:

1. The CO processes the prefix of the dialed number, and then seizes a trunk in the trunk group that is assigned that prefix.
2. The CO passes the remaining digits of the dialed number to the communication server.
3. The communication server recognizes the remaining digits as an employee extension number and sends the call to that extension.

DID processing example

As an example of DID processing, say that Employee A has the external phone number 538-1000 and the extension number 1000. Employee B has the phone number 538-9999 and the extension number 9999.

The steps in completing calls to Employees A and B might be as follows:

1. Employee A's client dials 538-1000.
2. The CO serving Employee A's company identifies the digits 538 (the common prefix for all phone numbers to that company) and seizes Trunk 1 in the trunk group assigned the digits 538.
3. The CO passes the digits 1000 to the communication server at Employee A's company.
4. The communication server identifies the digits 1000 as Employee A's extension number and sends the call to Employee A's extension.
5. Employee A's phone rings and Employee A answers.
6. Meanwhile, Employee B's client dials 538-9999.
7. The CO identifies the digits 538 and seizes Trunk 2 in the trunk group assigned the digits 538.
8. The CO passes the digits 9999 to the communication server.
9. The communication server identifies the digits 9999 as Employee B's extension number and sends the call to Employee B's extension.
10. Employee B's phone rings and Employee B answers.

While Employees A and B continue to talk, Trunks 1 and 2 in the 538 trunk group will not accept any more calls, so another call beginning with the digits 538 will seize yet another trunk in the trunk group.

What the ACD does

Automatic Call Distribution (ACD) is a communication server software feature that processes high-volume incoming, outgoing, and internal calls and distributes them to groups of extensions called hunt groups or splits. The communication server also sends information about the operation of the ACD to the CMS which stores and formats the data and produces real-time and historical reports on ACD activity. For more detailed information about ACD, read the feature description in the product documentation that came with your communication server.

ACD is used by a contact center to route incoming calls to specifically assigned splits/skills and agents. ACD allows a system administrator to create an efficient call management environment. This administrator can add or remove splits/skills from the system, add or remove announcements, add or remove agents, add trunk groups and route calls to the appropriate splits/skills. The administrator can also specify ACD measurement criteria and use an optional CMS package to provide reports on ACD efficiency.

Things to know before you start

A voice response port or a person who answers ACD calls is called an agent. Companies that operate high-volume call-answering centers, for example, a catalogue sales center, a reservations center, or a customer service center, use the ACD feature to process incoming calls and distribute them to agents. In addition to agents, each ACD split can be assigned a split supervisor. The split supervisor uses various communication server and CMS features to monitor split and agent performance and to provide assistance if necessary. Maintaining trunks from the CO to the communication server and hiring agents to answer calls costs money. However, if customers who call to purchase goods or services have difficulty reaching an agent and, therefore, stop trying to get through, the contact center loses revenue. Contact center management needs, therefore, to determine how many trunks and agents are necessary to minimize costs and maximize the ability of customers to purchase goods or services. Management can then set up and maintain the ACD accordingly.

Automatic-in processing of ACD calls

Through communication server administration, each automatic-in trunk group is assigned to an ACD split. All calls that come in on an automatic-in trunk group are directed to the assigned split. Then the ACD software distributes the calls to the agent extensions assigned to the split according to the assigned call distribution method (described later).

DID processing of ACD calls

The communication server enables you to dial directly to various extensions such as a VDN, a hunt group, an agent, or a login ID. Each extension can be assigned to a split as a DID extension.

For DID processing, trunk groups are not assigned to the split. The creation of associated extensions is sufficient to send calls arriving over DID trunk groups to the appropriate split. Each split can receive incoming calls through DID processing, automatic-in processing, or both. Automatic-in trunk groups carry calls only to the split, whereas DID trunk groups carry calls to any extension identified in the communication server software, not just a split.

Split queues

This section defines a split queue and explains how to up call processing to a split. The section contains the following topics:

- [Split queue call processing](#) on page 27
- [Announcements for calls in a split queue](#) on page 28
- [Answer supervision and abandoned calls](#) on page 30
- [Intraflow and interflow](#) on page 31
- [Night Service](#) on page 33

Split queue call processing

A split queue is a holding area for calls waiting to be answered, usually in the order in which they were received. When a call is put into queue, the caller may hear one or more delay announcements, music, and/or silence, depending on the treatment assigned for the split. (Treatment of calls in queue is assigned through communication server administration.)

Things to know before you start

Calls enter the queue at the bottom and move toward the top or head of the queue. After a call reaches the head of the queue, it connects to the next available agent.

For communication servers with the Call Vectoring feature, all call treatment including routing, queuing, announcements, and music is specified by call vectors. When a call arrives at a split, the ACD software checks to see if an agent is available to handle the call. If an agent is not available (that is, all agents are busy), the call enters the split's queue.

Automatic Call Distribution (ACD) basics

Calls queue only if no agents are available, a queue is assigned to the split, and the queue is not full. If the queue is full, the caller hears a busy tone or the call goes to coverage. If the split is vector controlled, then this step will fail. Furthermore, if no agents are logged into the split or if all agents are in AUX work mode (described later), calls do not queue.

Priority and normal split queues

Each split can have two queues: a normal queue and a priority queue. A split always has a normal queue and can also be assigned a priority queue. The ACD distributes all calls in the priority queue before it distributes any calls in the normal queue. Therefore, the priority queue, if one exists, must be empty before the ACD distributes calls in the normal queue.

Priority queuing may be assigned in the Class of Restriction (COR) associated with the split extension number. A split may also be assigned Priority Queuing on Intraflow, which means that calls to that split, if rerouted to another local split, will enter the destination split's priority queue.

Split queue size

Queue size is established through communication server administration. Calls arriving after the administered queue limit is reached receive a busy signal or go to the split's busy coverage if administered. (If the split is vector controlled, then this step will fail.) Or, calls can be redirected to a local or remote destination. See the Intraflow and Interflow for more information.

Announcements for calls in a split queue

When a call enters a split queue, the caller hears ringing until the call is connected to an agent or an announcement. Depending on the treatment assigned to a split, the caller may hear one or two announcements, music, or silence. An announcement is a recorded message that provides information such as the destination the call has reached or a company's business hours, or it tries to persuade the caller to stay on the line.

Things to know before you start

Announcements and delay time are assigned to splits through communication server administration. Delay time is the amount of time a call will wait in queue before receiving an announcement. If a call connects to an agent before the delay time expires, the caller does not hear the announcement. If a call connects to an agent while an announcement is playing, the announcement stops. After the first announcement plays, the caller hears music or silence until the second announcement plays or the call connects to an agent. The type of caller feedback (music or silence) is also assigned to a split through communication server administration.

For communication servers with the Call Vectoring feature, announcement capabilities are more flexible than those described in this section. See [Call Vectoring](#) on page 127.

Related features

The communication server supports both internal and external announcement devices.

The announcement delay time can be from 0 to 99 seconds. A 0-second delay time causes a forced announcement, which means callers always hear the entire first announcement, whether an agent is available or not. A second announcement can be administered to recur each time the announcement delay time expires.

Rules for announcements

The announcement is played from beginning to end unless an agent becomes available. In such a case, the announcement is interrupted and (if manual answering operation is assigned to the agent, or if calls are delivered to the agent on a manual answering basis) ringback is provided. If the call is queued, the call remains as such while the announcement is played. Any feedback that is provided before an announcement (for example, a wait with music or ringback) continues until the announcement is played.

Without vectoring — If an announcement queue is full, the system continues to try to connect the call to the proper announcement until the call connects to an agent, connects to an announcement, or enters the announcement queue. The following rules apply to announcements without vectoring implemented:

- Calls directly entering a split queue always receive a forced first announcement if assigned. The caller also hears first and second delay announcements if administered and delay intervals are met.
- Calls that reach a split by way of Call Coverage from another split (Intraflow) or a station do not receive a forced or delay first announcement at the destination split. The caller hears a second delay announcement if administered and the delay interval is met.
- Calls that reach a split by way of Call Forwarding from another split (Interflow) or station do receive delay first and second announcements if administered and the delay intervals are met.

With vectoring — If the announcement's queue is full, the call retries the announcement step for an indefinite period of time before any new vector steps are processed. If an **announcement** command follows a failed **adjunct routing** command, the announcement is interrupted. If the **adjunct routing** command succeeds (that is, the communication server receives a destination from the ASA1 adjunct), the announcement terminates immediately. The **announcement** command step is skipped, and vector processing continues at the next vector step, whenever any of the following conditions exist:

- Requested announcement is busied out, not available, or not administered.
- Integrated board is not installed.
- External aux trunk or analog equipment is not attached.

Announcement queuing

External and internal announcement units are available. The number of calls that can be queued to an announcement depends on the size of the communication server you have. The capacity tables in the System Description have details for each communication server model. Queuing for internal announcements is quite different. Internal announcements are delivered by a multi-port/channel announcement board, and a call receives an announcement only when it connects to one of the announcement ports or channels. Therefore, all calls wait in a single queue to access a channel on the announcement board regardless of the split announcement they are waiting to receive. The same announcement can be delivered over multiple channels. Announcements are delivered on demand, so a call that connects to a channel receives an announcement immediately and does not have to wait for the announcement to finish and start again.

Answer supervision and abandoned calls

Answer supervision is a signal sent by the communication server to the serving Central Office (CO). This signal tells the CO that an incoming call has been answered and that the CO should begin tracking toll charges for the call (if they apply). Answer supervision is sent immediately before a call connects to an agent's telephone, to music, or to an announcement.

Abandoned calls

An abandoned call is a call that reaches a contact center, but does not connect to an agent because the caller hangs up. A call can abandon while in queue or while ringing at an agent position. Abandoned calls represent lost sales or lost good will. Adequate split staffing and effective use of announcements can reduce the number of abandoned calls. Splits should be staffed so that calls do not have to wait in queue for an unreasonable amount of time, and announcements can be used to persuade the caller to wait until someone answers the call.

Abandoned call search

If answer supervision is sent before a caller abandons, ghost calls can occur. A ghost call is a call that is sent to an agent after the caller hangs up. Ghost calls occur because, after a caller hangs up, some COs wait 2 to 25 seconds before sending a disconnect signal to the communication server. Ghost calls are a problem because they waste agents' time, and they can delay or prevent other calls from connecting to an agent. To minimize this problem, Abandoned Call Search can be assigned to specific trunk groups for the communication server.

With Abandoned Call Search, the communication server checks the incoming trunk before delivering an ACD call to an agent. If the trunk is on-hook at the CO (the call has been

abandoned), the communication server releases the trunk and does not deliver the call. If a call is still in progress on the trunk, the communication server delivers the call to an agent.

Intraflow and interflow

Intraflow and interflow allows you to redirect ACD calls to another split or other local or remote destinations. Redirecting calls to a local destination is called intraflow. Redirecting calls to a destination outside the communication server is called interflow.

Things to know before you start

Intraflow and interflow are set up differently on the Generic 3 and newer communication servers. If Call Vectoring is active on the communication server, redirection of calls differs significantly from the following intraflow/interflow descriptions.

Description

As many as three intraflow destinations OR one interflow destination can be established for a split through communication server administration. Intraflow uses the Call Coverage feature to redirect ACD calls to a coverage path that contains one, two, or three of the following internal destinations:

- An extension
- An ACD split (including AUDIX[®] and Message Center splits) or Hunt Group. The term “Hunt Group” refers to groups of extensions that receive distributed calls. The term “split” refers to a hunt group that is measured by CMS.
- An attendant group
- An announcement followed by a forced disconnect.

Call Forwarding and ACD splits can be set up to intraflow calls unconditionally.

Interflow destinations are the same as those listed above for intraflow (plus the CAS attendant), except interflow sends calls to destinations outside the communication server.

Setting up splits

If a split is assigned more than one intraflow destination, the communication server tries each destination in the order in which it was assigned. If no destination can accept the call, the communication server leaves the call in the original split's queue. If an interflow destination is specified and activated, the communication server tries only that destination. If the interflow destination cannot accept the call, the caller hears a busy signal. ACD splits can be set up to intraflow calls unconditionally. Unconditional intraflow redirects all calls to the specified destination. Unconditional intraflow is normally used to redirect calls when a split is not staffed.

Automatic Call Distribution (ACD) basics

Splits can also be set up to intraflow calls when one or all of the following criteria are met:

- Don't Answer – Calls redirect if not answered within the assigned Don't Answer Interval (1 to 99 ringing cycles).
- Busy – Calls redirect when the split's queue is full; that is, when the number of calls in queue equals the administered queue length.
- No Agents Staffed or All Agents in AUX Mode – Call redirect if there are no agents staffed or if all agents are in the AUX work mode.

Assigning queue status

If an intraflow destination has a queue, that queue may be assigned an inflow threshold. The inflow threshold, which is established through communication server administration, is the length of time the oldest call in queue has waited. Once the inflow threshold is reached, that queue does not accept intraflowed calls and the communication server tries the next administered destination.

Through communication server administration, a split can be assigned Priority Queuing on Intraflow which allows intraflowed calls to enter the priority queue at the destination split.

Types of calls for a split

The following types of intraflow/interflow can be used for a split:

- Don't Answer Time Interval intraflow (using the Call Coverage feature)
- Busy intraflow (using the Call Coverage feature)
- Unconditional intraflow (using the Call Forwarding-All feature).

When calls are intraflowed using the Call Coverage feature, CMS only reports inflowed and outflowed calls if the call queues to the original split. For example, a call that covers using the busy criterion will not be recorded as in/outflowed since it could not queue to the original split. Calls that queue before covering using the Don't Answer criteria are recorded as in/outflowed calls.

Setting up intraflow/interflow

A split can have either intraflow or interflow active, but not both. However, both conditional (Call Coverage) and unconditional (Call Forwarding) intraflow can be active for a split at the same time. In this case, unconditional intraflow is first invoked for the split's incoming calls. Then, after the communication server forwards a call to the unconditional destination, the communication server uses the conditional intraflow criteria to determine whether to redirect the call to the next destination. Thus, when unconditional and conditional intraflow are used together, the conditional intraflow criteria are applied to the forwarded-to destination, not to the original split.

This combination of unconditional and conditional intraflow allows Dialed Number Identification Service (DNIS) numbers to appear on agent display telephones. In this case,

the DNIS number is actually a dummy split extension (that is, the split extension has no assigned agent extensions). The intraflow destinations are the real splits (with staffed agents). With such a configuration, CMS will count incoming calls for the DNIS number (that redirected via unconditional intraflow to real splits) as outflows. CMS will also count the calls to the destination splits as ACD calls and inflowed calls. And regardless of the split where calls actually connect to agents, the agents will see the DNIS (dummy split) number on their display terminals.

The intraflow criteria and destinations are assigned through communication server administration. Console permissions and the Call Forwarding dial access code are also assigned through communication server administration. Unconditional intraflow or interflow can be activated by entering the Call Forwarding dial access code from a station with console permission, the split's extension, and the interflow or intraflow destination number.

The split supervisor cannot establish conditional intraflow from a telephone. Furthermore, CMS cannot be used to set up or activate intraflow/interflow.

Night Service

Night Service redirects all calls to one of the following internal destinations:

- An ACD split
- An extension
- An attendant group
- An announcement with forced disconnect.

Night service is available for a hunt group, a trunk group, or a system. These types of night service are explained below.

Hunt Group Night Service

Hunt Group Night Service redirects all calls arriving at a split to an internal destination. The Night Service destination for the split and the telephone button used to activate the feature are assigned through communication server administration.

Trunk Group Night Service

Trunk Group Night Service redirects all calls arriving over a split's assigned trunk groups to an internal destination. The Night Service destination for the trunk group and the telephone button used to activate the feature are assigned through communication server administration.

Trunk Group Night Service by itself does not guarantee that all calls to a split will be redirected. Calls from local extensions and DID calls will still connect to the split.

Automatic Call Distribution (ACD) basics

Trunk Group Night Service and Hunt Group Night Service can both be active at the same time. If the Trunk Group Night Service is active, its destination will be used for calls that come in over the trunk group even if they go to a split that has a Hunt Group Night Service destination assigned.

System Night Service

System Night Service redirects all calls arriving over all trunk groups to the Night Service destination. System Night Service overrides any Hunt Group Night Service set up for an individual split. If Trunk Group Night Service is active for a particular trunk group, System Night Service does not affect that trunk group. When any type of Night Service becomes effective, calls already in a split's queue are not redirected. To avoid dissatisfied callers, agents should continue to staff the split until the queue is empty.

Distributing and handling calls

This section describes how calls are distributed to agents and how agents handle the calls. The section contains the following topics:

- Call distribution methods without EAS
- Call distribution methods with EAS
- How agents handle calls
- Split supervisor telephone buttons.

ACD calls are delivered to agents according to the type of call distribution (also known as hunting) that is assigned to the split/skill. This section explains the different types of call distribution.

When the ACD and Queue field on the Hunt Group form are set to y, queues for agents and queues for calls are established in the communication server. These queues are used to handle incoming calls based on the type of call distribution that is implemented. The types of call distribution available for use depend on whether or not EAS is used by the contact center.

Call distribution methods without EAS

Without EAS, the following call distribution methods are available:

- Direct Department Calling
- Uniform Call Distribution-Most Idle Agent (UCD-MIA)

Note:

The following descriptions of ACD call distribution assume that the Multiple Call Handling (MCH) feature is not assigned. Agent availability is different for splits assigned the MCH feature.

Direct

ACD software searches for an available agent in the order that extensions were assigned to the split (through communication server administration), starting with the first extension assigned to the split. This type of call distribution is most useful when management wants the most effective or most experienced agents to handle more calls. Agents are rank-ordered from most to least effective and then are assigned to the split in that order. Direct call distribution is called Direct Department Calling (DDC).

If you administer a split for DDC, an incoming call is routed to the first available agent extension in the administered sequence. If the agent is not available, the call routes to the next available agent, and so on. Incoming calls are always routed to the first agent in the sequence, so calls are not evenly distributed among agents.

UCD-MIA

When the UCD-MIA call distribution method is used, the communication server searches for the agent extension that has been idle (waiting) the longest and delivers the call to that extension if the agent is available to handle an ACD call. This type of call distribution ensures a high degree of equity in agent workloads even when call-handling times vary.

The ACD software determines which agent extension has been idle the longest by maintaining an ordered list (queue) of agents who are eligible to receive the next ACD call. Eligible agents enter the queue at the bottom and move toward the top of the queue. The agent who has been in queue the longest receives the next ACD call unless the agent is not available at the time the call is to be distributed. If the agent at the top of the queue is not available, the ACD software checks the availability of the next agent in queue until an available agent is found.

When an agent completes an ACD call, the agent is added to the bottom of the eligible-agent queue for the split/skill associated with the call. The “MIA across splits/skills” options is used to put an agent at the bottom of all split/skill queues that the agent is logged in to when the agent completes any ACD call. Agents move toward the top of the eligible-agent queue as long as they remain staffed and available or on AUXIN or AUXOUT extension calls from the available state, or on an ACD call for another split (unless the “MIA across splits/skills” option is turned on). Agents in ACW are in eligible agent queues on Generic 3 communication servers. You can choose whether these agents are or are not in the eligible-agent queues for the communication server.

An agent is marked as unavailable to take an ACD call if the agent:

- is in ACW,
- is on an AUXIN or AUXOUT extension call from the available state, or
- is on an ACD call for another split or skill.

The agent remains in queue moving toward the top of the queue. Agents in multiple splits enter multiple eligible-agent queues. The agents’ progress in each queue is independent of any activity in other queues. Agents in the AUX state are not in the eligible-agent queue.

You can set the communication server to maintain a separate queue for available agents in each split/skill, or you can create one combined queue for agents in all splits/skills. If the MIA Across Splits/Skills? field on the Feature-Related System Parameters form is set to n, the communication server maintains available agent queues for each split/skill. When agents answer a call, they are only removed from the available agent queue for the split/skill at which that call arrived. If the field is set to y, then the agent is removed from all split/skill queues that the agent is logged in to whenever they answer a call for any of their assigned splits/skills.

The agent is returned to the agent queues, based on how you administer the following:

- If forced Multiple Call Handling applies, the agent is placed in the queue when the call stops alerting.
- If the ACW Agents Considered Idle? on the Feature-Related System Parameters form is y, the agent is queued when the call completes.

- If ACW Agents Considered Idle? is n, the agent is queued when ACW completes.

Note:

If you are using an Expert Agent Distribution method (EAD-MIA or EAD-LOA), then the agent is put back in queue(s) after completing an ACD call based on skill level.

If you are not using an EAD call distribution method, then the agent is put at the bottom of the queue(s) after completing an ACD call.

Call distribution methods with EAS

With EAS, the following call distribution methods are available:

- Uniform Call Distribution-Most Idle Agent (UCD-MIA)
- Expert Agent Distribution-Most Idle Agent (EAD-MIA)
- Uniform Call Distribution-Least Occupied Agent (UCD-LOA)
- Expert Agent Distribution-Least Occupied Agent (EAD-LOA)

The following table summarizes the different call distribution methods, which are further defined in the sections below.

Agents available, call arrives, and agent selection method is:	THEN the communication server selects:
EAD-MIA	the highest skill level, most idle agent.
UCD-MIA	the most idle agent, without regard to skill level.
EAD-LOA	the highest skill level agent with the lowest occupancy.
UCD-LOA	the least occupied agent, without regard to skill level.

UCD-MIA

UCD-MIA works the same in the EAS environment as it does without EAS, except that the communication server searches for the most idle agent with the required skill.

UCD-MIA does not select an agent based on skill level. Therefore, if an agent is the most idle agent with the required skill, even if the skill is assigned a secondary skill level for that agent, the call is delivered to that agent.

EAD-MIA

The EAD-MIA call distribution method selects the most idle agent with the required skill to handle the call and the highest skill level.

Automatic Call Distribution (ACD) basics

This method of call distribution adds a layer of processing on top of the Most Idle Agent distribution call processing. EAD-MIA sorts the agents in the eligible-agent queue into multiple queues based on skill level. Agents with the skill assigned at higher-priority levels appear in the eligible-agent queue ahead of agents with the skill assigned at lower-priority levels. The call is delivered to the most idle, most expert agent available.

When you are using EAS Preference Handling Distribution (EAS-PHD), the agent can enter the MIA queue at one of 16 levels. The lower the level, the higher the level of expertise; so an agent with skill level 1 is the most qualified to answer a call to that skill. Without EAS-PHD, agents enter the MIA queue as either level 1 or level 2 agents. When agents with a lower skill level become idle, they enter the MIA queue in front of agents with a higher skill level. See [Expert Agent Selection](#) on page 145 for more information about EAS Call Distribution.

UCD-LOA

When the UCD-LOA call distribution method is in use, the communication server delivers the call to the least occupied agent, without regard to skill level.

The least occupied agent is the agent who has spent the lowest percentage of their time on ACD calls since logging in. The agent's place in the queue of available agents is determined by this percentage. The agent occupancy (the percentage of time on calls) is always calculated separately for each skill an agent is logged into, so there is an available agent queue for each skill.

EAD-LOA

When the EAD-LOA call distribution method is in use, the communication server delivers the call to the least occupied agent with the highest skill level.

The agent occupancy is calculated as described in the UCD-LOA section.

How agents handle calls

An agent can receive split calls and, in most cases, personal calls that are not related to a split. Calls distributed to an agent's telephone by the ACD feature on the communication server are considered ACD calls. Calls dialed directly to an individual agent using the agent's extension number (such as internal calls and DID extension calls) are called extension-in (EXT-IN) calls. Outgoing calls the agent makes are called extension-out (EXT-OUT) calls. EXT-IN and EXT-OUT calls are considered non-ACD calls.

Things to know before you start

The capability of a telephone to receive EXT-IN calls or to make EXT-OUT calls can be restricted through communication server administration. The following descriptions of agent call handling assume that the Multiple Call Handling (MCH) feature is not assigned. Agent availability and call handling are different for splits assigned the MCH feature.

ACD calls are distributed only to available agent extensions. To be considered available, an agent must first staff an agent extension and then select a call-answering mode (automatic in or manual in).

Staffing agent extensions without EAS

To staff an agent extension on the communication server without the EAS feature, an agent must dial a login access code or press the LOGIN button on the agent's telephone. The agent must then dial a split number and a login ID. The login ID length, the login dial access code, and, if desired, the LOGIN button are assigned through communication server administration. The split number may also be assigned to the LOGIN button or to another telephone button.

Staffing multiple splits

An agent can log in from any extension assigned to a split. An agent can log into as many as four splits. To the communication server and CMS, each login counts toward the maximum number of agent members that can be measured. That is, if four agents are each logged into three splits, the agent member count is 12.

Agent login

Agent login lets ACD (and CMS) know an extension is active and logged into the system (AUX work mode). Pressing the login button and then following the appropriate system login procedure makes the extension staffed in AUXWORK. This procedure varies with the type system you have.

Agent logout

Agent logout lets ACD (and CMS) know an extension is no longer active.

Agent request for supervisor assistance

When supervisor assistance is needed, an agent can press the ASSIST button or dial the ASSIST feature access code and the split/skill group number brings the designated person on line. On G2 the agent must place the current call on hold before pressing ASSIST. On G3 pressing ASSIST automatically places the current call on hold.

Agent states and call answering modes

Agent State is the current status of an agent. Work modes are the work function(s) the agent is performing at a given time.

When the agent is engaged in an ACD call, the agent is in the ACD agent state.

After staffing an extension, the agent is in the auxiliary work (AUX-WORK) mode, which is considered non-ACD work.

AUTO-IN versus MANUAL-IN

In AUX-WORK mode, the agent is not yet available to receive ACD calls. To become available for ACD calls, the agent must press the MANUAL-IN or AUTO-IN button to select a call answering mode.

Auto-In versus Manual-In

AUTO-IN	Like the MANUAL-IN button, the AUTO-IN button tells the ACD that the agent is available for an ACD call. However, when the call ends, the agent is immediately available for another ACD call according to the established call distribution method. The agent does not have to press any buttons to receive another ACD call. This type of call answering increases the number of calls that agents can answer in a given period of time and is most effective if agents have little or no call-related work to do after finishing each ACD call. The communication server has a timed ACW feature for AUTO-IN operation. This option automatically puts the agent into ACW for a preset length of time at the end of an AUTO-IN call. When the time is up, the agent automatically becomes available to take an ACD call. MANUAL-IN and AUTO-IN dial access codes and telephone buttons are assigned through communication server administration.
MANUAL-IN	The MANUAL-IN button tells the ACD that the agent extension is available for an ACD call. The ACD then distributes a call to the agent according to the established call distribution method. When the call ends, the agent automatically enters the After-Call-Work (ACW) state. While in ACW, the agent is not available to receive ACD calls. When ACW ends, the agent presses MANUAL-IN to receive another ACD call. The manual-in mode is most effective if an agent must perform call-related tasks after finishing each ACD call. MANUAL-IN dial access codes and telephone buttons are assigned through communication server administration.

Ringing versus zip tone for incoming calls

When a call arrives at a telephone, the agent may hear ringing or zip tone (beeping), depending on how the telephone is administered. Ringing is recommended when an agent answers calls using the handset. When a call connects to the agent's telephone, the telephone rings, and the agent picks up the handset to answer the call.

Zip tone is recommended when the agent uses a headset to answer calls. (Zip tone can also be used with a handset, but the agent must hold the handset and listen for the zip tone.) When a call connects to an agent's telephone, the agent hears one burst of zip tone for calls dialed directly to the split (or agent extension on the communication server) and, without pushing any buttons, the agent greets the caller.

Ringing (called "manual answer" in communication server administration) or zip tone (called "automatic answer" in communication server administration) is established on a per-telephone basis through communication server administration.

Auxiliary Work (AUXWORK) and After-Call-Work (ACW)

To temporarily stop ACD calls from arriving at an agent's telephone, an agent can press the Auxiliary Work (AUXWORK) or After-Call-Work (ACW) button.

AUXWORK - The agent is involved in non-ACD work, is on break, in a meeting or at lunch. CMS recognizes the extension as staffed but does not want ACD to route calls there for an extended time. AUX-IN implies that the extension received an extension-in call while in AUX. AUX-OUT implies that the agent placed an outgoing call while in AUX.

The AUXWORK button temporarily stops ACD calls from arriving at the agent's telephone. The agent normally presses this button before doing non-ACD-related work such as taking a break or doing personal business. Instead of unstaffing the extension or logging off, an agent can press this button which places the agent in the auxiliary-work state. To receive ACD calls again, the agent presses the MANUAL-IN or AUTO-IN button.

The AUXWORK button (or the dial access code, if no button is available) is assigned through communication server administration. If an agent is normally logged into more than one split, an AUXWORK button for each split may be assigned. Then, when the agent presses the AUXWORK button for a particular split, the agent will not receive calls from that split. However, the agent will still be available for calls from the other splits the agent is logged into.

Also, if an agent is logged into more than one split/skill and receives an ACD call for one split/skill, the agent is unavailable for calls for other splits/skills.

ACW - The agent is engaged in work associated with a call, but not on a call. ACW-IN implies that the station received a call while in ACW. ACW-OUT implies that the agent made an outgoing call while in ACW.

The ACW (After Call Work) button temporarily stops ACD calls from arriving at the agent's telephone. An agent who is in Auto-In mode presses this button during a call so that when the call is finished, the agent will not receive another ACD call and can, instead, do ACD call-related work such as filling out a form, completing data entry, or making an outgoing call. The lamp indicator next to the ACW button lights when the agent is in after-call-work. When in the manual-in mode, an agent automatically enters ACW when the call ends. However, if the agent needs to get out of Auto-In mode or the auxiliary work state to do additional call-related work, the agent can press the ACW button (or dial the appropriate access code). An agent can press the MANUAL-IN button (or dial the appropriate access code) while on an ACD call to automatically enter ACW when the call ends. If an agent is logged into more than one split, pressing the ACW button makes the agent unavailable for calls in all splits. CMS considers the agent to be in the OTHER state for all splits other than the split in which the agent is currently in ACW. Additional agent state/work modes

The following table lists additional agent states/work modes that may display.

Agent state/ work mode	Description
UNSTAF	Unstaffed (Agent State). The agent is not logged in and being tracked by CMS.
DACD	The agent is on a direct agent ACD call.

Automatic Call Distribution (ACD) basics

Agent state/ work mode	Description
DACW	The agent is in the after call work state for a direct agent ACD call.
OTHER	The agent is doing other work. If an agent is working in three splits/skills and receives a call from one, the ACD puts the agent in OTHER for the other two.
UNKNOWN	CMS does not recognize the current state. Unknown remains until the condition is cleared, and/or the agent completes the current ACD call and any current ACW, or a current agent state message is sent to CMS from the communication server.
RING	The time a call rings at an agent's telephone after leaving the queue and before the agent answers.

Trunk states

Trunk State indicates the current status of a specific trunk, or the ability to change that state. Trunk states are:

Trunk State	Description
Idle	The trunk is waiting for a call.
Seized	The trunk is seized by an incoming or outgoing call.
Queued	An ACD caller has the trunk and is waiting for the agent to answer.
Conn	The agent and caller are connected in an ACD call.
Abandoned	The queued caller has just abandoned the call.
Fwrd	A queued call has been intraflowed outside the ACD or has been interflowed to another PBX/communication server.
Mbusy	Maintenance Busy, or out of service for maintenance purposes.
Hold	The agent has put the call on hold.

Other telephone buttons

This section describes other buttons that can be assigned to an agent's telephone.

CALL APPEARANCE	<p>These buttons are used to place (originate) and answer calls. Two status lamps (red and green) are next to each call appearance button. The red lamp lights when an agent presses an appearance button to make or answer a call. The green lamp flashes to indicate an incoming call.</p> <p>Except with Multiple Call Handling, incoming ACD calls always arrive at the first call appearance. However, telephones may be assigned more appearances to provide additional call-handling capabilities. For example, an agent can use a second call appearance to transfer or place calls since the line will be free of ACD calls. On a two-appearance telephone, the second appearance can only be used to originate calls.</p>
ADD SKILL	For communication servers with EAS, logged-in agents or telephone users with console permissions can press this button to add a skill.
ALERT CHANGE	The lamp associated with this telephone button flashes when another user changes an agent's assigned skills or moves an agent from his or her current split to a different split. The lamp does not flash when an agent changes his or her own skills from the telephone.
ASSIST	Press this button to request help from the split supervisor. The ASSIST button automatically dials the split supervisor's extension and connects the agent to the supervisor. Pressing the ASSIST button automatically puts the current call on hold.
AUDIO TROUBLE	<p>Agents press this button to report a call with poor transmission quality to CMS. The message the communication server sends CMS includes the agent's extension, the trunk being used, and the time of day the trouble occurred. This information is reported in CMS exception reports and is useful for trouble-shooting trunk and extension problems. For more information, see, <i>Avaya CMS Administration</i>, 585-215-515.</p> <p>Stroke count button 0 is used for reporting audio difficulty.</p>
CONFERENCE	Press this button to add another person to a two-person call. An agent with a multi-appearance telephone can add up to four additional people to a 2-person call. For single-appearance telephones, only one person can be added. Single appearance telephones do not have a CONFERENCE button. Agents must use the RECALL button to conference a call. If an agent adds another agent into a conference call, the resulting conference is not considered an ACD call for the added agent. The ACD considers the added agent to be on an extension-in call.
CALL WORK CODE	Agents press this button and enter up to 16 digits to record the occurrence of a customer-defined event. Call Work Codes are stored on CMS, not on the communication server.
CALLER-INFO	With the Call Prompting feature, agents press this button to display the digits collected by the last collect digits vector command.
EMERGENCY	Press this button to report a malicious call to the controller. The controller can then trace the call.

Automatic Call Distribution (ACD) basics

HOLD	<p>Press this button to put a call on hold. The ACD will not send any more calls to an agent who has a call on hold. For communication server with Multiple Call Handling, an agent can put an ACD or non-ACD call on hold and receive an ACD call by pressing the AUTO-IN or MANUAL-IN button. With Multiple Call Handling, multiple ACD calls can be delivered automatically to an agent in Auto-In or Manual-In work mode, provided that an unrestricted line appearance is available on the telephone.</p> <p>Single appearance telephones do not have a HOLD button. Agents must use the RECALL button or the terminal's communication server-hook to put a call on hold. A single appearance telephone cannot be used to handle multiple ACD calls.</p>
LOGOUT	<p>Press this button to unstaff the extension and end CMS collection of agent data. If an agent pressed STAFFED to staff a telephone, pressing STAFFED again unstaffs the telephone.</p>
RECALL	<p>Agents using single-appearance telephones press the RECALL button to put calls on hold, transfer calls, and create conference calls.</p>
RELEASE	<p>Press this button to disconnect a call.</p>
REMOVE SKILL	<p>With EAS, logged-in agents or telephone users with console permissions can press this button to remove a skill.</p>
STROKE COUNT	<p>As many as nine STROKE COUNT buttons can be assigned. Agents press these buttons to record call events of interest. CMS records and reports stroke-count information. Stroke count button 0 is reserved for audio difficulty.</p>
TRANSFER	<p>Agents normally press the TRANSFER button to transfer calls to other agents or the split supervisor. This button is only available on multi-appearance telephones. Single-appearance terminal users must use the button or the terminal's communication server-hook.</p> <p>Agents can also use the TRANSFER button to transfer calls to external destinations. External transfer must be assigned to a telephone as a feature over and above the normal transfer feature. If an agent transfers a call to another agent, the call is not considered an ACD call for the agent receiving the call unless the transferring agent dialed a split extension, VDN, or agent login ID (an EAS capability known as Direct Agent calling). The ACD considers the agent receiving the transfer to be on an extension-in call. For the agent transferring a call, the call is counted as an EXT-OUT call.</p>
VUSTATS	<p>Agents with display telephones press this button to display agent, split/skill, VDN, or trunk group data similar to that reported by CMS.</p>

Queue status lamps

The lamps associated with the queue status buttons provide the following information:

NQC	The lamp associated with the NQC (Number of Queued Calls) button tells the agent that calls are in queue and when the number of calls in queue has met or exceeded the assigned queue threshold for the split. If no calls are in the split's queue, the status lamp associated with the button is dark. When one or more calls are in queue, the lamp lights steadily. When the number of calls in queue reaches the assigned queue threshold, the lamp flashes on and off.
OQT	The lamp associated with the OQT (Oldest Queued Time) button tells the agent that calls are in queue and when the oldest call in queue has been waiting longer than the assigned wait time threshold (0 to 999 seconds) for the split. If no calls are in the split's queue, the status lamp is dark. When calls are in queue, the lamp lights steadily. When the assigned wait time threshold has been met or exceeded by the oldest call in queue, the lamp flashes on and off. A flashing queue status lamp tells agents they need to handle calls more quickly. The thresholds that cause the lamps to flash and the telephone buttons are assigned through communication server administration.
Auxiliary queue status lamps	An auxiliary queue status lamp indicates that either the Number of Queued Calls threshold or the Oldest Queued Time threshold has been reached. The lamp lights when the assigned threshold is met or exceeded. Unlike the lamps on a telephone, the auxiliary queue status lamp does not indicate when calls queue to the split.

Display buttons

The following telephone buttons control the information that appears on the display:

NORMAL	Press this button to display information about the active call appearance. Press this button to display incoming call information (either an extension-in call or an intraflowed/interflowed call) for a different call appearance.telephone
---------------	--

Split supervisor telephone buttons

A split supervisor is normally assigned to each split. The capabilities that allow monitoring of agent performance, adding and removing agents, and performing other split-related activities must be assigned with separate communication server administration procedures.

Telephone button definitions

The following telephone buttons are available only to the split supervisor's extension:

Automatic Call Distribution (ACD) basics

NIGHT SERVICE	The split supervisor presses this button to send all calls to night service. The Night Service may be Trunk Group Night Service or Split Night Service. Also, a separate button for each type of night service may be available.
RECORD ANNCT	The supervisor presses this button to either listen to or to record an announcement for the split.
SERVICE OBSERVE	<p>The supervisor presses this button and dials an agent extension number to listen to conversations on the telephone. The Service Observe feature permits the supervisor to check an agent's call-handling technique. An agent's telephone may also be assigned the SERVICE OBSERVE button so that the agent can listen to another agent's conversations. This capability is especially useful for agent training. Service observing can be set up for listening only or for both listening and talking.</p> <p>For communication servers with EAS, a logical agent ID, which is associated with an agent, not the telephone the agent is currently using, can be service observed. For communication servers with Call Vectoring, VDNs can be service observed. Feature Access Codes which allow service observing from an external location or from a telephone that does not have feature buttons can be assigned through communication server administration.</p>
VU STATS	Split supervisors and agents with display telephones press this button to display agent, split/skill, VDN, or trunk group data similar to that reported by CMS.

ACD and call management systems — BCMS and Avaya CMS

This section does the following:

- Describes BCMS (Basic Call Management System)
- Describes the Avaya Call Management System)
- Lists items that CMS records and reports
- Describes the four main ACD reporting databases.

Basic Call Management System (BCMS)

BCMS is an optional software package (residing on the PBX/communication server) used to provide real-time and historical reports to assist in managing ACD splits/skills, agents (extensions), trunk groups and VDNs (G3 only). These reports, provided by the system, are a subset of those reports available with the CMS adjunct.

Avaya Call Management System (CMS)

The CMS is an adjunct that collects specific ACD data on measured splits/skills, measured agents, measured extensions, measured trunks and measured trunk groups for reporting purposes. If Call Vectoring is purchased, ACD will report on measured VDNs and Vectors. CMS provides call management performance recording and reporting. It can also be used to perform some ACD administration. CMS is used by customers to determine how well their customers are being served (i.e., speed of call answers, number of calls) and how efficient their call management operation is (i.e., agents versus traffic requirements).

How CMS works with ACD

To collect information on ACD, CMS must be able to communicate with the ACD resident in the communication server. The communication server to CMS Platform communication consists of electronic messages sent back and forth between the ACD communication server and the CMS Platform via a data link. There are two types of messages:

- Translations – Translations tell CMS the configuration of the ACD. This includes what data is measured (to be collected) and the ACD assignments.
- Status Changes – Status Changes tell CMS when the states of agents or trunks change due to call activity. Occurrences are counted and durations are tracked.

Note:

CMS can also be used to change configurations within the ACD. Therefore, CMS can at times send translations back to the PBX.

Data measured by CMS

CMS measures data on ACD splits, agents, extensions, trunks and trunk groups. If Call Vectoring is purchased, ACD will report on VDNs and Vectors. The following table summarizes the types of data generated by the ACD and measured by the CMS.

Data type	Parameters
Agents	Agent States
Splits/Skills	Events Workload Distribution Split/Skill call totals
Trunks	Trunk states
Trunk Groups	Events Workload Distribution Trunk call totals

Assigning CMS measurement of the ACD

CMS collects data on splits/skills, agents, extensions, trunks, trunk groups, VDNs, and vectors. However, for CMS to collect data, the appropriate items (splits/skills, extensions, and so on) must be identified as measured on the communication server.

Individual splits and trunk groups are assigned to CMS measurement through communication server administration. Extensions are measured by virtue of their assignment to measured splits. Trunks are measured by virtue of their assignment to measured trunk groups. The number of measured splits cannot be changed using the CMS ACD Status screen.

Measured splits need not be numbered sequentially. VDNs are measured individually. All vectors are measured.

Things to know before you start

The CMS ACD Status window lists the total number of measured splits/skills, extensions (Agent Positions), trunks, and trunk groups established in an ACD. For more information, see *Avaya CMS Administration*, 585-215-515.

You can add, delete, or change measured trunks, trunk groups, agent extensions, agent login IDs, VDN extensions, splits, and skills without busying out the link to CMS and losing CMS data.

Communication server features that affect CMS data

There are several communication server features that affect CMS data, such as Conference, Transfer, Multiple Call Handling, Call Pickup, Intraflow, Interflow, Redirection on No Answer, Phantom Abandon Call Timer, Move Agent While Staffed, Expanded Agent Capabilities, Best Service Routing, and Universal Call ID. These features are explained below.

Hold, Conference, and Transfer

CMS tracks any type of call an agent puts on hold by pressing the Hold button, dialing the hold access code, pressing the Conference or Transfer button, or flashing the switchhook. Information on all calls (split/skill ACD, direct agent ACD, and extension calls) and the time spent on hold is stored in agent database tables. Information on split/skill calls only and the time spent on hold is stored in split/skill tables.

Multiple Call Handling (MCH)

Avaya communication servers have options to the Multiple Call Handling feature that can force agents to receive one or more ACD calls with other ACD calls or extension (non-ACD) calls on hold or active. For these forced options, talk time (and not ringing time) accumulates until the agent puts the current call on hold or releases it.

With Multiple Call Handling, an agent can put a call on hold and press the MANUAL-IN or AUTO-IN button to receive another ACD call. When multiple calls are on hold at the same time, hold time accumulates for each call on hold, and the total hold time can exceed clock time. For example, if two calls are on hold for 5 minutes each, 10 minutes of hold time accumulates.

Call Pickup

When an agent uses the Call Pickup feature to pick up an ACD call that rings at another agent's extension, CMS tracks the call as an AUX-IN call for the agent picking up the call. The split/skill of the agent originally called is credited with an outflow call, even if the agent who picked up the call is in the same split/skill. If an agent is logged into more than one split/skill, the call is counted for the split/skill the agent has been logged into the longest. Thus, when Call Pickup is used, CMS does not count the call as an ACD call, even though the call queued to a split/skill and was answered. Various other types of data associated with ACD calls (for example, "Percent Answered Within Service Level" and "Average Speed of Answer") will also not include data on calls answered using the Call Pickup feature. Because the split/skill of the agent originally called is credited with an outflow call, the call counts against the "Percent Answered Within Service Level" for that split/skill.

Intraflow and interflow

When a call is intraflowed or interflowed from a split/skill, CMS counts the call as an outflow call for the split/skill. If a call is intraflowed into a split/skill, CMS counts the call as an inflow call for the split/skill. CMS counts interflowed calls as ordinary incoming calls for

Automatic Call Distribution (ACD) basics

the split/skill. However, because calls can be intraflowed/interflowed to destinations that are not splits/skills or are not measured by CMS, an outflow call from a split/skill will not always show a corresponding inflow call for another split/skill. Conversely, because calls can be intraflowed/interflowed into a split/skill from originating locations that are not measured by CMS, an inflow call to a split/skill may not show a corresponding outflow from another split/skill.

If an intraflowed/interflowed call connects to an agent in the destination split/skill, that call is counted as an ACD call for the split/skill.

A dummy split/skill may be established which intraflows calls to another split/skill. For CMS to count outflow calls for dummy splits/skills, intraflow should be established using the Call Forwarding feature. If Call Coverage is used to intraflow calls, at least one agent must log into the dummy split/skill and go into ACW, and the call must queue to the dummy split/skill for at least one ring cycle for an outflow call to be counted.

For communication servers with the Call Vectoring feature, intraflow and interflow work differently, and CMS data related to intraflow and interflow are recorded differently.

Redirection on No Answer (RONA)

When a ringing call times out and is requeued to the same split/skill by the Redirection On No Answer feature, Avaya CMS counts an outflow and an inflow for the split/skill. That is, the redirected call appears as two offered calls to the split/skill. If the call redirects from ringing to a VDN, there is outflow from the initial VDN and from the split/skill. If the call was in another VDN prior to redirection to another VDN, then there is inflow to that VDN.

Also, NOANSREDIR is incremented for the split/skill and the VDN. For CMS R3V2 and newer, the database item NOANSREDIR is also incremented for split/skill and for VDN, if the call is in a VDN. If a split/skill is set up so that split/skill calls do not redirect back to the split/skill except by way of the Redirection On No Answer feature, the unique calls offered to the split/skill can be calculated by subtracting the value of NOANSREDIR from CALLSOFFERED.

If a call redirects from ringing to a VDN, there is outflow from the split/skill and, if the call was in another VDN, there also is inflow to the new VDN and outflow from the initial VDN. The NOANSREDIR is incremented for split/skill and VDN.

Phantom abandon call timer

CMS can collect information about phantom abandon calls. When this capability is enabled, calls with a talk time (duration) shorter than the administered value (1 - 10 seconds) are counted as phantom abandon calls. Setting the timer to zero disables it. CMS uses the PHANTOMABNS database item to store the number of phantom abandon calls.

This capability is important in areas where the public network switches do not provide disconnect supervision. Without this capability, short-duration calls that queue to a split/skill and are answered by an ACD agent or other answering position are counted as ACD calls, even if the calling party hangs up before the call is answered. This type of call is called a phantom or ghost call.

Move agent while staffed

A staffed agent can be moved between splits or changing the skill assignments for staffed agents. If the agent has any call on the telephone or is in ACW, then the move cannot take place immediately, but is pending the agent telephone going idle (all calls have been terminated), or the agent changing out of the ACW mode.

CMS provides two real-time database items in the agent data, MOVEPENDING and PENDINGSPPLIT, that can be accessed by using custom reports to provide information about whether agent have moves pending and, if so, the split or skill to which they are being moved. Note that in the case that the agent's skills are being changed and the change adds more than one skill, the PENDINGSPPLIT item will show the first skill that is being added. It is also possible for MOVEPENDING to be set, but for PENDINGSPPLIT to be blank (or 0). This can happen, for example, when the link to the communication server comes up and a move is pending for an agent. CMS will be notified by the communication server that the move is pending, but PENDINGSPPLIT will not be set.

Expanded agent capabilities

Expanded Agent Capabilities allow EAS agents to have up to 20 skills assigned. Each skill may be assigned a level from 1 to 16, where Reserve 1 and Reserve 2 are the highest levels and 16 is the lowest. (The numeric level replaces the skill type p or s used in earlier G3 EAS releases.) Agents may have a call handling preference based either on the skill level, meaning that the agent will serve calls waiting for his or her highest level skill before serving calls waiting for any lower level skills; or based on greatest need, meaning that the agent will serve the highest-priority, oldest call waiting for any of his or her skills, or percent allocation, based on the percent distribution of calls among the agent's skills.

The expanded agent capabilities feature also allows the specification of the skill to be used for the agent's direct calls. This also allows specification of the level for the direct agent skill, which, in conjunction with the agent's call handling preference, may affect the order in which a direct agent call is delivered to an agent. That is, direct agent calls need to be delivered for all skill ACD calls. A concept introduced in R3V5 CMS, that of the top skill, can be useful in EAS implementations that use skill level call handling preference for agents. An agent's first administered, highest level skill is the agent's top skill, since it is for this skill that the agent is most likely to handle calls. This is the skill that can count on the agent.

Database items track the number of top agents in skills, as well as the time top agents spent available and in AUX.

The expanded agent capabilities on the communication server include an increased number of measured splits/skills to 600 and an increase in the number of measured agent/split or agent/skill pairs to 10,000 for the G3r processor, as well as new options for Most Idle Agent (MIA) call distribution. The new options allow selection of MIA distribution across skills, rather than for each skill, and selection of whether agents in ACW are or are not included in the agent free list. These options have no direct impact on CMS, since CMS does not keep track of the most idle agent.

Best Service Routing (BSR)

Best Service Routing (BSR) allows calls to be balanced at a single site or between multiple sites. BSR is enhanced multi-site routing that provides new call vectoring functions that build upon the Look-Ahead Interflow feature to route a call to the “best” split/skill on a single ECS or to the best split/skill in a network of Avaya communication servers.

The “best” split/skill is defined as the local split/skill or remote ECS that offers the shortest waiting time for the call in a call surplus (calls queued) situation for the application. The waiting time is calculated using the Expected Wait Time (EWT) predictor, and can be adjusted by the user. In an agents available situation, the “best” split/skill is determined based on the assigned available agent strategy. BSR data is tracked in the vector, VDN, and call history tables.

Universal Call ID

Universal Call ID (UCID) is a unique tag that is assigned to a call. The tag allows call-related data to be collected and aggregated from multiple sources and multiple sites. The UCID may then be used to group all the data from various sources about a particular call.

CMS will receive the UCID assigned to calls by a communication server when this feature is enabled. The UCID is then stored, along with data about the call itself, by the call history feature (which includes both internal and external call history). The data will be available to both Custom Reports and the Report Designer. UCID data is stored in the call history and agent trace tables.

Avaya Business Advocate

Avaya Business Advocate is a collection of features that provide flexibility in the way a call is selected for an agent in a call surplus situation and in the way that an agent is selected for a call in an agent surplus situation. Advocate also includes methods for automating staffing adjustments.



Chapter 2: ACD contact center features

This section describes the following Avaya contact center features that are administered on the Avaya communication server:

- [Abandoned call search](#) on page 55
- [Add/Remove Skills](#) on page 57
- [Agent Call Handling](#) on page 59
- [Auto-Available Split/Skill](#) on page 74
- [Automatic Call Distribution](#) on page 77
- [Basic Call Management System](#) on page 91
- [Best Service Routing](#) on page 94
- [Call Management System](#) on page 118
- [Call Prompting](#) on page 123
- [Call Vectoring](#) on page 127
- [Avaya Business Advocate](#) on page 136
- [Expert Agent Selection](#) on page 145
- [Inbound Call Management](#) on page 154
- [Information Forwarding](#) on page 161
- [Look-Ahead Interflow](#) on page 169
- [Multiple Call Handling](#) on page 175
- [Network Call Redirection \(NCR\)](#) on page 181
- [Queue Status Indications](#) on page 182
- [Reason Codes](#) on page 184
- [Redirection on No Answer](#) on page 189
- [Remote Logout of Agent](#) on page 202
- [Service Level Maximizer](#) on page 207
- [Service Observing](#) on page 208
- [Universal Call ID](#) on page 223

ACD contact center features

- [Variables in Vectors](#) on page 235
- [VDN in a Coverage Path](#) on page 236
- [VDN of Origin Announcement](#) on page 241
- [Voice Response Integration](#) on page 247
- [VuStats](#) on page 256

Related feature or form - Refer to the *Administrator Guide for Avaya Communication Manager*, 555-233-506, for more information about the following related features or forms:

- Announcements/Audio Sources
- Calling Party/Billing Number
- CallVisor Adjunct-Switch Application Interface
- Class of Restriction
- Hunt Groups
- Malicious Call Trace
- Recorded Announcements (additional information also available in the “Recorded Announcements” appendix of this book)
- Service Observing
- Callmaster™ phones
- 500, 2500, K2500, 7101A, 7102A, 7103A, 7104A, 8110, OPS, DS1FD, DS1SA, and VRU phones

Abandoned call search

Abandoned Call Search allows the communication server to identify abandoned calls if the central office (CO) does not provide timely disconnect supervision. An abandoned call is one in which the calling party hangs up before the call is answered. Note that Abandoned Call Search is suitable only for older COs that do not provide timely disconnect supervision. Most COs provide timely disconnect supervision and do not require Abandoned Call Search.

Before an incoming Automatic Call Distribution (ACD) call rings a hunt group member or agent, the system checks to make sure that the calling party has not abandoned the call. If the calling party has abandoned the call, the call does not ring the hunt group member or agent.

If a call has been abandoned, the system determines if the calling party is still connected to the ground-start trunk at the CO. To do this, the system flashes (that is, opens the tip-ring loop for 150 to 200 ms) the CO end of the trunk. If the calling party is still connected, the CO does not respond. If the calling party has abandoned the call, the CO sends the system a disconnect signal within 800 ms. The system interprets this as an abandoned call, releases the trunk, and the call does not ring the hunt group member or agent.

Outside of the U.S., a flash of this duration may be handled differently. For more information about trunk flash *Administrator Guide for Avaya Communication Manager*, 555-233-506.

Administering abandoned call search

The following forms and fields are required to administer the Abandoned Call Search feature.

Required forms – Abandoned Call Search

Form	Field
Trunk Group — CO — FX — WATS	Abandoned Call Search

You administer Abandoned Call Search on a per-trunk-group basis. Administer each ground-start CO, FX, and WATS trunk group either having Abandoned Call Search or not having it. Abandoned Call Search is not supported for tie trunks.

Considerations

- Abandoned Call Search works with ground-start analog trunks that do not provide disconnect supervision and that do react to a 500-ms break.
- Some older COs can take as long as two minutes to notify the communication server of a disconnect. Thus, the communication server must determine within one second whether the call has been abandoned, before extending the call. Even with Abandoned Call Search or disconnect supervision, there is a small probability that a call will be extended to the destination hunt group after the caller has hung up. Abandoned Call Search and disconnect supervision significantly reduce that probability.
- Abandoned Call Search allows agents and hunt group members to answer more calls because time is not wasted on abandoned calls. In addition, call-handling statistics that the Call Management System (CMS) generates are more accurate because it is clear when a call is abandoned.
- Abandoned Call Search adds an overhead of up to one second to each call delivered to an agent.

Add/Remove Skills

Add/Remove Skills allows an agent using Expert Agent Selection (EAS) to add or remove skills. A skill is a numeric identifier in the communication server that refers to an agent's specific ability. For example, an agent who is able to speak English and Spanish could be assigned a Spanish-speaking skill with an identifier of 20. The agent then adds skill 20 to his or her set of working skills. If a customer needs a Spanish-speaking agent, the system routes the call to an agent with that skill.

Agents can dial feature access codes (FACs) to add or remove a skill. Or a supervisor with console permission can enter an agent's login ID and add or remove an agent's skill. If a supervisor adds or removes a skill for an agent, the agent receives a change notification.

To determine if they need to add or remove a skill, agents and supervisors can use:

- Queue-status indications
- Avaya Basic Call Management System Reporting Desktop VuStats
- Avaya Call Management System (CMS) or Basic Call Management System (BCMS) information

When adding a skill, the agent must specify the skill priority level (1 — 16).

On phones with displays, the system prompts the agent through the process of adding or removing a skill and displays the updated set of skills.

Administering Add/Remove Skills

The following forms and fields are required to administer the Add/Remove Skills feature.

Required forms – Administering Add/Remove Skills

Form	Field
Class of Restriction (COR)	Add/Remove Agent Skills
Feature Access Code (FAC)	Add Agent Skills Remove Agent Skills
Language Translations	41-44 on Page 5
Hunt Group	Skill
Class of Service	Administer console permissions for supervisors

Considerations

- A skill cannot be removed from an agent's skill set if the agent is on a call for that skill or in the After-Call-Work (ACW) state for that skill.
- With EAS, agents cannot remove their Direct Agent Skill.

Interactions

- Auto-Available Skills (AAS) – If an agent adds a skill that is administered as Auto-Available, on the Agent Login ID form, you must set the AAS field to y for that agent's login ID.
- BCMS – BCMS begins tracking a new skill as soon as it is added. When an agent removes a skill, the real-time agent information specific to that skill is removed from the real-time reports, but it still appears on the historical reports.
- EAS-PHD – When EAS-PHD is set as an option, agents cannot remove their Direct Agent Skill. In an EAS environment, agents must have at least one skill assigned to them during a login session. With EAS-PHD, agents can specify up to 20 skills.

Note:

If EAS-PHD is not enabled, agents can specify only 4 skills.

- VuStats – Because VuStats displays information gathered by BCMS whether BCMS is enabled or not, the BCMS interaction above applies to VuStats.

Agent Call Handling

Agent Call Handling allows you to administer functions that Automatic Call Distribution (ACD) agents use to answer and process ACD calls.

You define the following agent capabilities:

- Agent login and logout
- Agent answering options: Automatic Answer (zip tone) or Manual Answer
- ACD work modes: Auxiliary Work (AUX Work), Auto-In, Manual-In, or After Call Work (ACW)
- Timed ACW
- Agent request for supervisor assistance
- ACD call disconnect (Release button)
- Stroke counts
- Call work codes
- Forced entry of stroke counts and call work codes

[Agent capacity and related limits](#) on page 67 describes agent-capacity planning.

Note:

All of these agent capabilities are also supported through the CallVisor Adjunct/Switch Applications Interface (ASAI). For more information about the CallVisor Adjunct-Switch Application Interface, see *Administrator Guide for Avaya Communication Manager*, 555-233-506.

Administering Agent Call Handling

The following forms and fields are required to administer the Agent Call Handling feature.

Required forms – Agent Call Handling

Form	Field
Feature Access Code (FAC)	Feature Access Codes for ACD features
Hunt Group	Forced Stroke Count or Call Work Code Timed ACW Interval
Vector Directory Number	VDN Timed ACW Interval

Required forms – Agent Call Handling (continued)

Form	Field
Station (multi-appearance)	Button/Feature Button Assignments <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — manual-in — auto-in — aux-work — after-call — assist — release — work-code — stroke-cnt Active Station Ringing (DCP, Hybrid) Idle/Active Ringing (Callmaster) VuStats
Stations (all)	Auto Answer
Attendant Console	Feature Button Assignments <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — after-call — assist — auto-in — aux-work — manual-in — release — work-code — stroke-cnt Auto Answer
Agent LoginID (EAS only)	All

Detailed description

This section describes how the communication server controls agent work.

Note:

This information applies generally to ACD; see [Expert Agent Selection](#) on page 145 for more information on EAS.

Agent login and logout

To receive ACD calls, an agent must log into the system. An agent can be logged into multiple splits/skills. If a hunt group is measured by Call Management System (CMS) or Basic Call Management System (BCMS) or is a skill, an agent must enter a login ID; otherwise, the login ID is optional.

Login

To log in, an agent goes off-hook and dials the login feature access code (FAC), followed by the split/skill number and the login ID, if required. If login is successful, the agent automatically enters Auxiliary Work mode for that split/skill. The Auxiliary Work button lamp for that split/skill, lights steadily and the agent hears the confirmation tone.

If the split/skill is measured, the system sends messages to CMS or BCMS that the agent (identified by login ID) has logged in and has entered Auxiliary Work mode.

Login is canceled and the agent receives intercept tone if any of the following occur during login:

- The agent dials an invalid login FAC or split/skill number (that is, the number of a split/skill that does not exist or to which the agent is not assigned).
- The agent is already logged into the maximum number of splits/skills.
- The agent dials a split/skill number for a split/skill that he or she is already logged into.

Logout

The agent should log out when he or she leaves for an extended period of time and is unavailable for ACD calls. If the split/skill is measured by CMS or BCMS and an agent logs out, a message is sent to the CMS or BCMS so that the agent's status is no longer measured. In a non-EAS environment, if an agent is logged into multiple splits, the agent should log out of each split.

When temporarily unavailable for calls, an agent should use Auxiliary work mode, rather than logging out. CMS or BCMS can continue tracking the agent's auxiliary work time.

To log out of a split, an agent goes off-hook and dials the logout FAC followed by the split number. If logout is successful, the agent hears confirmation tone and work-mode button

ACD contact center features

lamps darken. The logout is canceled and the agent receives an intercept if any of the following occur during logout:

- The agent dials an invalid logout FAC or split number.
- The agent dials a split number for a split that he or she is not logged into.

If an agent is using a handset in Automatic Answer mode, the agent can log out simply by hanging up or turning off the headset. (This does not mean pressing the release button on a Callmaster phone.) This does not apply to quick-disconnect. If the agent pulls the handset to log out, the agent is automatically logged out of all splits that he or she has logged into.

Agent answering options

An agent can answer ACD calls by using either a headset, handset, or speakerphone. You can assign an agent as either Automatic Answer or Manual Answer.

Note:

Use Automatic Answer with a headset. See [Agents with Automatic Answer](#) on page 70 for more information.

Automatic Answer

The information in this section applies to ACD and EAS environments.

An agent assigned to Automatic Answer hears zip tone and connects directly to incoming calls without ringing.

Note:

You can administer Automatic Answer to apply only to ACD calls or to apply to all calls terminating to the agent's set. If all calls are Automatic Answer and the agent receives direct-extension calls, he or she should always activate Call Forwarding, or Send All Calls when leaving temporarily or for an extended period, so that calls do not terminate to an unstaffed station.

Manual Answer

An agent assigned to Manual Answer hears ringing, and then goes off-hook to answer the incoming call.

ACD work modes

At any given time, an agent can be in one of four work modes:

- Auxiliary Work (AUX)
- Auto-In
- Manual-In

- After Call Work (ACW)

An agent can change work modes at any time.

To enter any work mode, an agent presses the button or dials the FAC for that mode, depending on what you have administered. If the agent has no active or held calls, the work-mode button lamp lights steadily and CMS or BCMS is informed of the agent's mode change. If the agent has active or held calls, the lamp flashes until all calls are dropped, then the new work mode's lamp lights steadily and CMS or BCMS is informed of the agent's mode change.

The attempt is cancelled and the agent receives an intercept if the agent:

- Tries to enter a work mode for an invalid split/skill
- Tries to enter the work mode for a split/skill of which he or she is not a member
- Dials an invalid FAC

Auxiliary Work mode

An agent should enter Auxiliary Work mode whenever taking a temporary break. This makes the agent unavailable for ACD calls and removes them from the most-idle-agent queue. CMS and BCMS can continue to track the agent.

In a non-EAS environment, when an agent is in AUX Work mode for a particular split, the agent may be available for ACD calls to other splits that the agent is logged into, depending on the agent's state in those splits. Even in AUX, the agent is still available for non-ACD calls. CMS/BCMS is notified whenever an agent in AUX Work mode receives an incoming non-ACD call or makes an outgoing call. When an agent logs into a split, he or she automatically enters AUX Work mode for that split.

Note:

Agents in vector-controlled splits/skills can go into AUX Work mode even if they are the last agent and calls are queued to that split/skill.

Auto-In mode

In Auto-In mode, the agent automatically becomes available for answering new ACD calls upon disconnecting from an ACD call.

Manual-In mode

In Manual-In mode, the agent automatically enters ACW mode for the split/skill upon disconnecting from an ACD call and is not available for any ACD calls. To become available for ACD calls, the agent must manually reenter either Auto-In mode or Manual-In mode.

After Call Work mode

An agent should enter ACW mode when he or she needs to perform ACD-related activities, such as filling out a form as a result of an ACD call. The agent is unavailable for ACD calls to all splits/skills while in ACW mode. Communication server administration determines whether the agent remains in the Most Idle Agent queue while in ACW.

When an agent is in the Manual-In mode and disconnects from an ACD call, he or she automatically enters ACW mode. Although no longer available for ACD calls, the agent is still available for non-ACD calls. CMS or BCMS is notified whenever an agent in ACW mode receives an incoming non-ACD call or makes an outgoing call.

Timed After Call Work

With Timed ACW administered, an Auto-In agent is immediately placed in ACW mode for a specific length of time after completing the currently-active ACD call. When the Timed ACW interval expires, the agent automatically returns to the Auto-In work mode. If the agent activates ACW while not on a call, the agent is placed in ACW (not timed) mode regardless of whether the agent is in Auto-In or Manual-In mode.

Use Timed ACW to allow agents to rest between incoming ACD calls, or to pace agents when they have to complete work from the previous call within an allotted time. In addition, if you have Home Agent, use Timed ACW to allow agents additional time to dial a FAC to place themselves in a different work mode after the current ACD call is completed.

Timed ACW and VDN

You can administer Timed ACW for all calls to a split/skill and/or to a VDN. Any completed calls to the split/skill or to the VDN, including direct agent calls, are followed by a timed ACW when the answering agent is in Auto-In work mode. If a VDN call routes to a split/skill, the Timed ACW interval for the VDN overrides the Timed ACW interval for the hunt group. VDN override applies to VDN-Timed ACW.

Cancelling Timed ACW

Timed ACW is cancelled under the following conditions:

- **Agent activates Auto-In or Manual-In mode** – When an agent activates Auto-In or Manual-In mode during Timed ACW, the agent becomes available and timed ACW is cancelled. An agent can change to Manual-In mode before or during a call. The system cancels Timed ACW and applies ACW (not timed) mode when the call is released. The agent remains in ACW until he or she requests another mode. When the agent releases an ACD call, the ACW lamp (if provided) lights. At the end of the administered Timed ACW interval, the ACW lamp goes dark and the Auto-In lamp lights.
- **Agent activates ACW** – Timed ACW is canceled when an agent presses the ACW button or dials the ACW FAC.

- **Agent activates Auxiliary Work mode** – If an agent activates Auxiliary Work mode during Timed ACW, the agent is placed in that mode and Timed ACW is cancelled.
- **Ringling or held ACD call is dropped by the caller** – If a ringing or held ACD call to an Auto-In agent is dropped by the caller, Timed ACW is not activated.

Agent request for supervisor assistance

To request assistance from the split/skill supervisor, an agent, with or without an active ACD call, presses the Assist button or puts the call on hold and dials the Assist FAC plus the split/skill number. The agent must be logged into the split/skill. Assist generates 3-burst ringing at the supervisor's station. If a split/skill supervisor is not assigned, the agent receives intercept tone.

Attendants should press the Start button before pressing the Assist button. This allows them to later transfer the call. This rings like a priority call at the supervisor's set.

When the agent presses the Assist button, the following happens:

1. If the agent is active on an ACD call, the ACD call is automatically placed on hold and a call is placed to the split/skill supervisor. If the agent is not active on an ACD call, a call is automatically placed to the supervisor.
2. CMS or BCMS is notified of the request and the supervisor's display shows that the call is a request for assistance. This rings like a priority call at the supervisor's set.
3. The caller hears silence or music on hold.
4. After the agent has talked to the supervisor, the agent can drop the assist call and return to the ACD call, set up a conference call with the supervisor and the calling party, or transfer the call to the supervisor.

When the agent puts the call on hold and dials the Assist FAC plus the split/skill number, the system handles the request as if the agent pressed the Assist button, except that the Assist call does not follow the supervisor's coverage path.

Stroke counts

Stroke counts allow you to record in CMS the number of times that a particular customer-related event occurs. For example, agents could press a button each time a customer requests information on a certain item.

Stroke counts are reported to CMS in real time. The system does not store stroke counts. Use stroke counts only when CMS is connected and you have defined ACD splits/skills to be measured by CMS.

Stroke counts allow agents to record up to nine administrator-defined events on a per-call basis. You can assign 10 Stroke Count button types. Stroke Count 0 is reserved for tracking Audio Difficulty or poor transmission quality.

ACD contact center features

For troubleshooting purposes, CMS records the equipment location of the trunk that the agent was using when he or she pressed the Audio Difficulty button. Make sure that agents are aware that pressing this does not improve audio transmission quality.

To enter a stroke count, an ACD agent presses a Stroke Count button while off-hook. The system validates that the agent is either active on an ACD call or in the ACW mode for an ACD split/skill. If yes, the feature lamp lights steadily for two seconds to indicate activation and the stroke count is sent to CMS. If not, the feature lamp flutters and no message is sent.

Call work codes

Call work codes are up to 16-digit sequences that ACD agents enter to record such customer-related information as account codes, social security numbers, or phone numbers. You define the codes for your site. Codes that agents enter are sent to CMS for storage for splits/skills measured by CMS and only when the link to the CMS is up. Agents must have multiappearance phones (for example, Callmaster) to enter call work codes.

To enter call work codes, the agent must be off-hook and either:

- On an ACD call
- In ACW mode after disconnecting from a call while in Manual-In mode
- In Timed ACW after disconnecting from a call while in Auto-In mode
- In Auto-In mode and pending for ACW mode

The sequence of event is as follows:

1. The agent select Call Work Code (CWC) button.
2. The CWC lamp lights steadily and a C: prompt appears on the agent's display. The agent must wait for the ready indication before entering the call work code or the caller hears the touch-tone digits being dialed.
3. Agent enters up to 16 digits on the dial pad. The agent can press * to erase digits.
4. The agent presses # to send the code entry to CMS.
5. The Call Work Code lamp goes dark and the display returns to normal.
6. If the agent presses any feature button or hangs up during digit collection, the code entry is cancelled and data is sent to CMS. The CWC lamp goes dark and the display is cleared.

Call work codes may be used by as many as 100 agents simultaneously. If 100 agents are simultaneously using this function, and another agent attempts to enter a call work code, the agent receives a display message to try again later.

Forced entry of stroke counts and call work codes

You can administer a split/skill so that agents must enter a stroke count and/or a call work code before becoming available for another call using Manual-In mode.

Note:

Multi-appearance phones or an attendant console are required for agents to enter stroke counts or call work codes.

To enter a stroke count and/or call work code, the agent must be on a call, or in ACW mode after releasing a call in Manual-In mode.

After releasing a call, the agent automatically enters ACW mode and cannot return to Manual-In mode until entering a stroke count or call work code. If the agent presses the Manual-In button or FAC before entering a stroke count or a call work code, the Manual-In lamp flutters or intercept tone is given.

Once the agent enters a stroke count or call work code and presses the Manual-In button or FAC, he or she returns to Manual-In mode and the Manual-In lamp lights.

Any of the agent's splits/skills can have Forced Entry assigned. If the agent goes into Auxiliary Work mode in any split/skill, the Forced Entry requirement for all other splits/skills is removed.

Expanded technical information

Agent capacity and related limits - Agent Sizing adds an overriding capacity limit to the number of logged-in ACD agents. It can be used to limit the number of logged-in ACD agents to a number less than (or equal to) the maximum supported by the system configuration.

The logged-in ACD agents limit applies to ACD agents in traditional (or non-EAS) ACD splits or in Expert Agent Selection (EAS) skills. Auto-Available Split/Skill (AAS) agent ports are logged in and counted when they are first assigned, while the non-AAS agents are counted when they actually log in. Each logged-in agent is counted as a single agent independent of the number of splits/skills logged in to for the Logged-in ACD agents limit. AAS and non-AAS agents are counted towards this limit whether they are BCMS/CMS measured or not.

The Logged-in Advocate Agent Count feature counts the number of Advocate agents who are logged in at the contact center. The feature bases the count on whether or not a logged-in agent has any Advocate feature(s), except Predicted Wait Time, assigned or associated with the agent. With this feature, Advocate counted agents are still counted as ACD agents.

The agent sizing limit is administered by authorized Avaya personnel via the Logged-in ACD Agents option (and Logged-in Advocate Agent Count) on the System-Parameters Customer-Options form. The maximum number of allowed logged-in ACD agents is set to correspond to the configuration you purchase.

ACD contact center features

For agent sizing, if you have agents working in shifts, you should purchase enough agent capacity to allow for a smooth shift change. If agents on a subsequent shift are logging in before agents in the previous shift have logged out, agents could be denied login because too many agents are currently logged in. Additionally, the non-ACD and/or non-agent (AAS/VRU) use of Hunt Group resources must be considered. Contact center managers need to be aware of their logged-in ACD agent and other related limits when adding agents to handle a traffic peak or when planning a special campaign. Some of the resource utilization is displayed dynamically on the Display Capacities form.

In addition to the logged-in ACD agents limit, the number of agents supported is dependent on the upper limits that the system platform supports. The following limits must also be considered.

- Maximum Hunt Group members
 - Non-ACD members include hunting groups with or without queues, Message Center Service groups, INTUITY/AUDIX groups and Remote AUDIX groups. Each line or port in a group is counted once when assigned.
 - ACD members (also called agent-split pairs or agent-skill pairs with EAS). For agents in multiple splits/skills, each combination (pair) is counted as a member (e.g., an EAS agent logged into 4 skills or a non-EAS agent assigned to 4 splits counts as 4 members). Non-EAS ACD members are counted when assigned (note that many more splits can be assigned to an agent than can be logged into but each agent-split pair is still counted towards the limit). EAS ACD members are counted when they log in.
 - Advocate Agents – Each logged-in Advocate agent is counted as both an ACD member and as a Advocate agent.
- Hunt Group members per group — Count of non-ACD or ACD members within a split/skill. Counting is done as above for maximum Hunt Group members.
- Additional traditional ACD (non-EAS) agents limits:
 - Maximum logged-in agents system limit
 - Maximum splits an agent can log into
- Additional EAS limits:
 - **ACD members (skill pairs) administered** — Limits skill assignments to agents (each AAS port is counted as one skill pair)
 - **Agent Login IDs Administered** — Limits number of AAS ports and EAS agents that can be pre-assigned
 - **Agent Login IDs Logged-In (staffed) system limit** — Upper limit on the number of EAS agents (and AAS ports) that can be logged-in simultaneously
 - **Skills per Agent** — The maximum number of skills a particular agent can be assigned
- Call Management System (CMS) logged in ACD members (agent-split/skill pairs) limits assigned. Both a Avaya setup and customer-administered limit is assigned in CMS.

These limits are related to the CMS memory/hardware configuration equipped and are passed over the link to the communication server to reduce/set the externally measured logged-in ACD member component of the Hunt Group member limit to that supported by CMS.

- BCMS internally measured ACD agents system limit. Non-EAS ACD agents counted when assigned while EAS agents are counted when logged in.

When the maximum number of ACD agents are logged in or any of the other above limits are reached, an agent who attempts to log in hears reorder tone or is otherwise denied log in. Also with EAS, an agent logging in may not have all the assigned skills logged in if the ACD member limit is reached.

The administrator of a non-EAS system can be blocked from adding agents to splits via the Hunt Group form.

The administrator of an EAS system can be blocked from assigning additional Login IDs or skills to an agent via the Login ID form if the relevant system limits are reached.

Considerations

Release button

Agents using Automatic Answer are logged out of all splits/skills when they disconnect from an ACD call by hanging up. Therefore, agents should use the Release button, if provided. This button is in addition to the fixed Release button on the attendant console.

Timed ACW

To prevent agents from canceling Timed ACW by pressing the Manual-In or ACW buttons, do not assign these buttons to the agents' phones. Timed ACW cannot be assigned to AAS, adjunct-controlled, AUDIX, Remote AUDIX, or Message Center splits/skills. In addition, VDN-Timed ACW does not apply to calls routed to a converse split/skill by way of the **converse-on** vector command. Timed ACW assigned to a converse hunt group applies.

BCMS and CMS track Timed ACW as standard ACW work states. Time spent in Timed ACW is not specifically identified.

Nonvector-controlled splits/skills

For nonvector-controlled splits/skills, the last available agent in a split/skill cannot enter Auxiliary Work mode if any calls remain in the queue. (However, the agent can log out.)

When the last available agent tries to enter Auxiliary Work mode, the following occurs:

- The Auxiliary Work button flashes indicating the change is pending.

ACD contact center features

- New calls on the ACD split/skill either receive busy tone or redirect to coverage. Calls in the queue continue to route to the last available agent until the queue is empty.
- At the last available phone or console, the Auxiliary Work button lamp flashes until the queue is empty. The telephone then enters Auxiliary Work mode and the associated lamp lights steadily.

Agents logged into multiple splits/skills

If an agent is logged into multiple splits/skills, the agent may become unavailable for calls to one split/skill because of activity at another split/skill. For example, if an agent enters After Call Work mode for one split/skill, the agent becomes unavailable for calls to other splits/skills.

An agent should not log into a split/skill while a call is on hold at the extension.

Agents with Automatic Answer

Agents who use Automatic Answer should use a headset. The agent hears zip tone through the headset and automatically connects to a call.

If either the incoming trunk group or the agent's extension is data-restricted, the agent does not hear zip tone. Therefore, do not assign data-restriction to a headset user's extension.

It is not recommended that you use Automatic Answer with a handset or speakerphone. The handset or speakerphone must be off-hook (handset lifted or speakerphone turned on) all the time for the agent to hear zip tone.

If automatic answer is assigned for all calls, when a non-ACD call arrives, non-ACD Auto-Answer agents hear Incoming Call ID tone, not ringing.

Callmaster telephones

Calls for Callmaster digital phones and attendant stations are announced by double tones. The tones that are doubled are zip (Auto-Answer ACD agent calls) and Incoming Call ID (for End of VDN of Origin announcements and all other Auto-Answer calls). The user hears part of the first tone and all of the second tone.

Agents assigned to hunt-group and ACD calls

Do not use agents for hunt-group calls and ACD split/skill calls simultaneously. Otherwise, all of the calls from one split/skill (either ACD or hunt-group) are answered first.

The oldest call-waiting termination is supported only for agents who are servicing ACD calls only.

Interactions

Abbreviated Dialing

Assign Abbreviated Dialing buttons to make agent login easier. You can program an Abbreviated Dialing button to dial access code, split number, and/or agent login ID. You can use Autodial feature buttons to assign login and logout feature buttons.

Auto-Available Split/Skill (AAS)

An AAS cannot be administered for Timed ACW.

Bridging

ACD split/skill calls are not bridged.

Station calls are bridged and agents are able to bridge onto them. If an agent bridges onto a call, the call is considered a non-ACD extension-in call. The agent is not available for an ACD call unless the agent is a member of a many-forced, one-forced, or one-per-skill MCH split/skill. The agent can put the call on hold and become available to receive ACD calls even in non-MCH splits/skills if only bridged appearances are active.

Call Coverage

If an ACD call routes to an agent as a result of covering to a VDN (where the VDN is the last coverage point in the coverage path), Timed ACW applies as administered for the VDN or split/skill.

Call Forwarding

If an ACD call routes to an agent after being call-forwarded to a VDN, Timed ACW applies as administered for the VDN or split/skill.

Call Pickup

When an ACD agent answers a call via Call Pickup, the call is treated as an incoming non-ACD call. The agent can put the call on hold and become available for additional calls.

Call Work Codes

The CWC 100-agent limit is shared with Reason Codes. Therefore, no more than 100 agents can simultaneously enter either a call work code or reason code.

CallVisor ASAI Adjunct

If a split/skill hunt group has CallVisor ASAI as the controlling adjunct, you cannot administer Timed ACW for the split/skill. Additionally, if an ACD call is routed to an agent in an adjunct-controlled split/skill, the agent is not placed in Timed ACW when the call ends.

Avaya CMS

Timed ACW is reported on CMS reports in the same way as any other ACW. CMS gives exception notification only on ACW intervals that are longer than the defined threshold.

Conference

If an agent receives an ACD call through a VDN and then conferences in other agents, the agents added to the call use the Timed ACW interval associated with the number dialed to conference them. An ACD agent on conference with more than three parties may cause inaccurate CMS measurements.

Expert Agent Selection

When EAS is active, all ACD hunt groups are assigned as vector-controlled skills. Agents log in using Logical Agent IDs. Skills can be preassigned to login IDs, however, assignment on the Login ID form does not actually assign a non-AAS login ID to the skills until the ID is logged in. When the login ID is logged in, each skill is counted as a hunt-group member towards the system hunt-group member limit, the per-group member limit, and each agent is counted as a logged-in ACD agent.

Multiple Call Handling

If MCH calls are on hold at an agent's telephone and the agent completes a call that normally is followed by Timed ACW, the agent is not placed in ACW. If no MCH calls are on hold, but one is alerting at the station when the Timed ACW call completes, the agent is placed in ACW.

MCH affects when agents can enter different work modes and when calls are delivered to agents in Manual-In or Auto-In work modes. See [Multiple Call Handling](#) on page 175 for detailed information.

Transfer

If an agent receives an ACD call through a VDN and then transfers the call to another agent, the second agent uses the Timed ACW interval assigned to the number that was dialed to transfer the call.

For an EAS agent, this is the Timed ACW interval associated with his or her Direct Agent skill. For an agent receiving a call transferred to a second VDN, this is the VDN Timed

ACW interval of the second VDN. The agent who originally transferred the call uses the ACW associated with the VDN or split/skill that first received the call.

VDN Override

If a VDN has VDN Override set to no and the vector routes a call to a second VDN, the first VDN's Timed ACW interval is used for Timed ACW. If VDN Override is set to yes, the second VDN's Timed ACW interval is used.

If no interval is set for the second VDN, no Timed ACW is associated with the call.

Voice Response Integration

If an ACD call routes on a **converse** vector command, any VDN-Timed ACW associated with the call is ignored for agents in the converse split/skill. However, if the converse split/skill has an administered Timed ACW interval, the answering agent associated with the split/skill is placed in Timed ACW when **converse** vector command processing completes.

Auto-Available Split/Skill

Auto-Available Split/Skill (AAS) allows members of an ACD split/skill to be in Auto-In work mode continuously. An agent in Auto-In work mode becomes available for another ACD call immediately after disconnecting from an ACD call.

Use AAS to bring ACD agents back into Auto-In work mode after a system restart. Although not restricted to such, this feature is intended to be used for splits/skills containing only nonhuman members — for example, recorders or voice response units (VRUs).

Administering AAS

The following forms and fields are required to administer the AAS feature.

Required forms – AAS

Form	Field
Hunt Group	AAS
Agent LoginID (EAS only)	AAS

Verify that the ACD field is set to y on the System Parameters Customer-Options screen. If this field is not set to y, contact your Avaya Services representative.

Verify that the ACD field form is set to y on the Hunt Group.

Detailed description

Agent login with AAS

With AAS, ACD splits/skills generally operate as usual. The major difference is in how work modes are handled.

For splits/skills with AAS, agents are automatically logged in under the following circumstances:

- Call Management System (CMS) completes an Agent Move request into an Auto-Available split/skill.
- A maintenance-busied-out port, which is defined as an agent in an Auto-Available split/skill, is released.

- The system reinitializes and requires agents to log in again.
- You administer a split/skill on the Hunt Group form as AAS = y.
- You administer an agent into an existing AAS split/skill.

Once an agent is logged into an Auto-Available split/skill, it is immediately moved to the Auto-In work mode and subsequent requests to change out of that mode are denied.

Agent logout with AAS

For splits/skills with AAS, agents are automatically logged out under the following circumstances:

- CMS completes an Agent Move request out of an Auto-Available split/skill.
- The Auto-Available agent's port is unavailable because maintenance is being performed.
- You administer a split/skill as AAS = n.
- You remove an agent from an existing AAS split/skill.
- Redirection on No Answer (RONA) redirects a call that the agent has not answered after an administered number of rings.

Considerations

- AAS is intended primarily for non-BX.25 and non-ASAI PBX adjuncts such as Conversant VIS, that require extra help in getting PBX ports back online after a restart. AUDIX is incompatible with AAS because it uses BX.25 messages to automatically activate its ACD agent ports after a PBX restart.
- Because AAS is intended for nonhuman agents, do not administer an Auto-Answer telephone as a member of an AAS.
- AAS is not intended for any agent port hardware that can change its work mode state since a request to move to any state other than AUTO-IN is denied; however, administration of such telephones is not blocked.

Interactions

Auto-Answer

Do not administer an Auto-Answer telephone as a member of an AAS.

ACD contact center features

Auto-Answer was originally implemented for human agents. If a nonanalog telephone is administered as Auto-Answer and that telephone is logged into a split/skill, when the telephone goes on-hook, it is logged out.

Agents at analog telephones defined as Auto-Answer who are logged into a split/skill must dial a log-out FAC to log out. If a telephone is a member of an AAS, a log-out FAC is denied. To log the agent out, you must either remove the agent from the split/skill when not active on a call or busy-out the physical extension.

If an agent in an AAS with an Auto-Answer telephone goes off-hook, the telephone is logged into any Auto-Available splits of which it is a member. To log out of the AAS splits/skills, the agent goes on-hook, is placed in AUX work mode, and then presses the RELEASE button on nonanalog sets or disconnects on analog sets. Because agents are not placed immediately in Auto-In work mode, they may place personal or emergency calls rather than answering ACD calls that may be in queue.

CMS

For each agent, AAS notifies CMS of any login, logout, or change into the Auto-In work mode. In a non-EAS environment, an AAS agent is identified to CMS with a login ID equivalent to the agent's administered extension. With EAS, the AAS login ID and port are assigned on the Login ID form.

With CMS Move Agent, you can move a member from one AAS split/skill to another while that member is logged in.

Automatic Call Distribution

Automatic Call Distribution (ACD) allows incoming calls to connect automatically to specific splits/skills. An ACD split/skill is simply a hunt group that is designed to receive a high volume of similar calls. Calls to a specific split/skill are automatically distributed among the agents, or hunt group members, assigned to that split/skill. Calls queue to the split/skill until an agent is available.

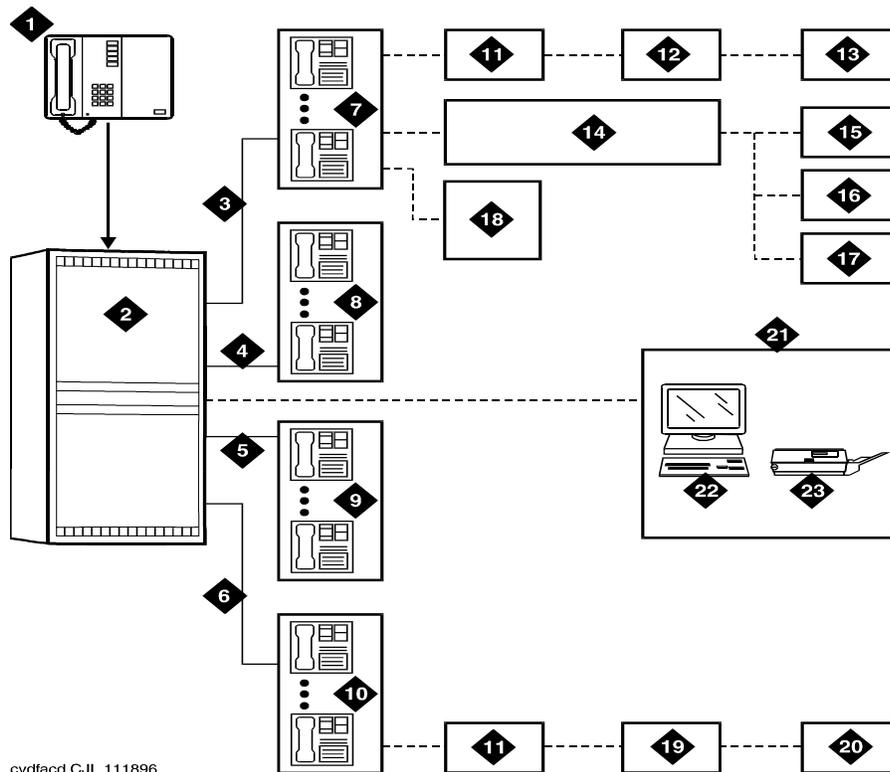
An ACD agent can be a physical telephone extension, an individual attendant extension, or, in an Expert Agent Selection (EAS) environment, an agent login ID. An agent can be logged into multiple splits/skills. However, in a non-EAS environment, agents can be logged into only one split if that split is administered for Multiple Call Handling (MCH).

You can assign a supervisor to each split/skill. The split/skill supervisor can listen in on agent calls, monitor the split/skill queue status, and assist agents on ACD calls. Although supervisors can assist agents on ACD calls, the supervisors do not normally receive ACD calls unless they are also members of the split/skill.

If you have Call Management System (CMS) or Basic Call Management System (BCMS), you can measure and create reports on the status of ACD agents, splits/skills, and trunks. See [Agent Call Handling](#) on page 59 and [Call Management System](#) on page 118 or [Basic Call Management System](#) on page 91 before setting up your ACD splits. See [Agent Call Handling](#) on page 59 for detail on administering agent functions and operations.

The following figure depicts a typical ACD arrangement.

Typical ACD Arrangement



cydfacd CJL 111896

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Incoming calls | 13. Announcement 2 |
| 2. ACD switch | 14. Intraflow (Call Coverage) |
| 3. Trunk group 1 | 15. Split 2 Personal Travel (3rd choice) |
| 4. Trunk group 2 | 16. Split 3 Group Travel (2nd choice) |
| 5. Trunk group 3 | 17. Split 4 General Information (1st choice) |
| 6. Trunk group 4 | 18. Supervisor (with Service Observing) |
| 7. Split 1 Business Travel (10 agents) | 19. Announcement |
| 8. Split 2 Personal Travel (8 agents) | 20. Disconnect |
| 9. Split 3 Group Travel (5 agents) | 21. Call Management System (CMS) |
| 10. Split 4 General Information (15 agents) | 22. Terminal |
| 11. Queues | 23. Printer |
| 12. Announcement 1 | |

Administering ACD

The following forms and fields are required to administer the ACD feature.

Required forms – ACD feature

Form	Field
Trunk Groups CO FX Tie WATS	Incoming Destination
Class of Restriction	Can Be Service Observer? (optional) Can Be Service Observed? (optional)
Attendant Console	Headset, Auto Answer
Station	Headset, Auto Answer Button Assignments - Work-Mode, Queue Status, Call Info
Hunt Group	All
Feature-Related System-Parameters	Service Observing (optional) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Service Observing Warning Tone — Service Observing by FAC Most Idle Agent <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — MIA Across Splits/Skills — ACW Agents on MIA List Call Management System <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — ACD Login Identification Length
Feature Access Code (FAC)	Automatic Call Distribution page Announcement Access Code Service Observing Listen Only or Listen/Talk Access Code (optional)
Announcements/ Audio Sources	All

- **Trunk Group forms** — In the Group Number field, assign consecutive Group Numbers to trunk groups when you are using two or more trunk groups to support ACD applications.

ACD contact center features

- **Hunt Group form** — When the ACD field is set to y, complete the fields that apply. In the AAS field, enter y to enable Auto-Available Split/Skill. See [Auto-Available Split/Skill](#) on page 74 for more information.

Detailed description

For a detailed description of call distribution methods, see [Automatic Call Distribution \(ACD\) basics](#) on page 19.

The following table summarizes the different call distribution methods.

WHEN agents are available, a call arrives, and the agent selection method is:	THEN the communication server selects:	This distribution method is available with:
Direct Department Calling	the first available agent found in the hunt sequence.	Non-EAS
UCD-MIA	the most idle agent, without regard to skill level.	Non-EAS, EAS, Advocate
EAD-MIA	the highest skill level, most idle agent.	EAS, Advocate
UCD-LOA	the least occupied agent, without regard to skill level.	EAS, Advocate
EAD-LOA	the highest skill level agent with the lowest occupancy.	EAS, Advocate

Queuing and announcements

You create a queue for an ACD split/skill by setting Queue to y on the Hunt Group form. When all agents are active on calls or in After-Call Work mode, the queue allows incoming calls to wait for an idle agent. The next available agent is automatically connected to the call in the queue.

For non-vector-controlled splits/skills, calls do not queue in the following cases:

- No agents are logged in
- All logged-in agents are in Auxiliary Work mode
- No queue slots are available

The caller gets a busy signal (or busy coverage, if administered) unless a call comes in via an automatic-in central office (CO) facility. In this case, the caller hears ringback from the CO and the system continues trying to place the call in the queue.

You can assign two announcements to each split/skill and administer a second announcement to repeat. When an incoming call is directed to an ACD split/skill, the call is either directed to an agent or is automatically connected to the first announcement. For information on how announcements are affected by call forwarding and call coverage, see *Administrator Guide for Avaya Communication Manager*, 555-233-506.

First announcement

After a call enters a queue, the caller hears ringing and the first announcement delay interval begins. If an agent becomes available during the first announcement delay interval, the call is connected to the agent. Otherwise, the interval expires and the system tries to connect the incoming call to the first announcement, with one of the following results:

- If the first announcement is available, the caller hears ringing, then the first announcement.
- If the announcement is busy and has no queue, the caller hears ringing and the first announcement delay interval is reset. The system tries to access the announcement again when the interval expires.
- If the announcement is busy and has a queue, then:
 - If the queue is full, the caller hears ringing and the first announcement delay interval is reset. The system tries to access the announcement again when the interval expires.
 - If the queue is not full, the call enters the announcement queue and the caller hears ringing, then the first announcement. The system then tries to connect the call to an agent.
- If the announcement is not busy, but is still unavailable, the second-announcement delay interval begins and the system attempts to connect the call to the second announcement.

If there is no first or second announcement, the call remains in queue until answered or removed from the queue.

Forced first announcement

The first-announcement delay interval defines how long a call remains in queue before the call is connected to the first announcement. If this interval is 0 seconds, the incoming call is automatically connected to the first announcement. This is a forced first announcement — the call is not routed to an agent until after the caller hears the first announcement.

With a forced first announcement, the following occurs:

- If a first announcement is available, the caller hears ringing and then the first announcement. The system then tries to connect the call to an agent.
- If the announcement is busy and has no queue, the system waits 10 seconds and then tries to access the announcement.

ACD contact center features

- If the announcement is busy and has a queue, then:
 - If the queue is full, the system waits 10 seconds, then tries to access the announcement.
 - If the queue is not full, the call enters the announcement queue and the caller hears ringing, then the first announcement. The system then tries to connect the call to an agent.
- If the announcement is not busy but is still unavailable (for example, it may have been deleted), then the system tries to connect the call to an agent.

After a forced first announcement, the caller always hears ringback (or music-on-hold, if administered) until the call is answered or is connected to a second delay announcement. After a first or second delay announcement, the caller hears music-on-hold, if administered.

Second announcement

After the first announcement, the second-announcement delay interval begins and the caller hears ringing (if there is no forced first announcement), or music, if provided. If an agent becomes available during the interval, the call is connected. Otherwise, the interval expires and the system tries to connect the incoming call to the second announcement, resulting in one of the following:

- If the second announcement is available, the caller hears ringing or music, then the second announcement.
- If the announcement is busy and has no queue, the caller hears ringing and the second-announcement delay interval is reset. The system tries to access the announcement again when the interval expires.
- If the announcement is busy and has a queue, then:
 - If the queue is full, the caller hears ringing (only if the first announcement has not been heard) and the second-announcement delay interval is reset. The system tries to access the announcement again when the interval expires.
 - If the queue is not full, the call enters the announcement queue and the caller hears ringing (only if the first announcement has not been heard), then the second announcement. The system then connects the call to an agent.
- If the announcement is not busy but is still unavailable, the call remains in queue until answered or removed from the queue.

After the second announcement, the caller hears music, if provided, or silence and then:

- If you administered the split/skill to repeat the second announcement, the system tries to connect the call to the second announcement after the delay expires.
- If you administered the split/skill not to repeat the second announcement, the call remains in the queue until answered or removed from the queue.

Forced disconnect

You can connect an incoming call directly to an announcement and then disconnect the call after the announcement has completed in one of two ways:

- Administer an announcement extension as the incoming destination. The caller is directed to the announcement and is disconnected, without being queued for a split/skill.
- Administer an announcement extension as a point in a split/skill coverage path. Calls that have been in the queue for a long time are forced to go directly to the announcement and are disconnected.

Announcement rules

The following rules govern announcements a caller hears:

- Calls that reach a split/skill directly always hear a forced first announcement, if assigned, regardless of subsequent call coverage, call forwarding, night service, or busy signal processing. If these calls queue long enough, they hear first and second announcements.
- Calls that reach a split/skill via call coverage receive a second announcement only, if administered. The assumption is that a caller has likely heard a first announcement at the original split/skill or station before being redirected.
- Calls that reach a split/skill via call forwarding receive first and second announcements at the destination split/skill, if administered. These calls can receive a forced first announcement at the original split/skill, if administered, but not at the split/skill they are forwarded to.

Entering the queue

When a forced first announcement is not assigned, the system tries to connect an incoming call to an available agent. If an agent is available, the call is connected to the agent. If all agents are active (either on an ACD call or in ACW mode), the call enters the split/skill queue.

If no queue is assigned, or if no queue slots are available and the incoming facility is a CO trunk, the caller hears ringing. The system continues trying to queue the call until a queue slot becomes available, or until the call is abandoned or an agent becomes available. When you have administered Intraflow and Interflow with Call Coverage and Call Forwarding All Calls, the caller hears a busy tone or the call is redirected in any of these cases:

- No split/skill queue is assigned.
- The queue is full.
- No agents are logged in.

ACD contact center features

- All logged-in agents are in AUX work mode, and the incoming facility is a digit-oriented facility (digits are sent to the communication server as in DID, incoming wink, or immediate tie trunks)

Note:

Central office trunk (non-DID) calls receive ringback from the CO, so the PBX cannot give these callers a busy signal. The system tries to put such calls into queue until successful or until the call is abandoned.

Priority queuing

Priority queuing allows priority calls to be queued ahead of calls with normal priority. You can implement priority queuing in two ways:

- Assign Priority Queuing to a calling party's Class of Restriction (COR).
- Assign Priority on Intraflow to an ACD split/skill. This allows calls from the split/skill, when intraflowed into another split/skill, to be queued ahead of nonpriority calls. For more information, see [Information Forwarding](#) on page 161.

Queue status indications

You can assign queue status indications on agent or supervisor telephones or consoles for ACD calls in queue. For more information, see [Queue Status Indications](#) on page 182.

Direct agent calling

Note:

Direct Agent calling requires CallVisor Adjunct-Switch Application Interface (ASAI) or EAS. Both originating and called party Class of Restrictions (CORs) must be set to allow Direct Agent Dialing. See [Expert Agent Selection](#) on page 145 for information on Direct Agent Announcements.

Direct Agent (DA) Calling is an EAS feature that lets a caller:

- Contact a specific agent instead of a skill hunt group
- Queue for the agent if the agent is on a call
- Use Agent LoginID for callbacks and transfers
- Hear system-wide Direct Agent delay announcement while holding
- Follow the agent's coverage path, if the call is not answered immediately.

Advantages of Direct Agent calling

DA calls have two important advantages:

- They reduce the need to transfer callers who want or need to speak with a certain agent, such as the agent spoken to on a previous call.
- They provide more accurate reporting of calls, because CMS counts DA calls as ACD calls. In this way, agents get proper credit for taking them. By comparison, calls transferred to an agent are not counted as ACD calls.

How Direct Agent calling works

Direct Agent calling works as described below:

- Callers can dial the agent's Login ID as part of a DID or from auto attendant as an extension number.
- DA calls have a special ringing sound, regardless of the agent's work state, and the current work mode button on the agent's telephone flashes.
- If the agent is on a call, he or she can use multiple call handling to decide whether to put the call on hold in order to take the DA call.
- If the agent is available, the call is delivered according to the answering and alerting options.
- If the agent is not available, or if multiple call handling is not used, call coverage or RONA routes the call to backup.
- While on DA calls, agents are unavailable for subsequent ACD calls. If the agent logs off by unplugging the headset, he or she can still answer a DA call in the queue by logging back in and becoming available. Agents who have DA calls waiting are not allowed to log off using a FAC. If the agent is in Manual In mode or pushes the After Call Work (ACW) button while on a direct-agent call, the agent goes to ACW mode.

Generally, direct-agent calls are queued and served in first-in, first-out order before other calls, including priority calls. However, if you administer a skill level for Call Handling Preference, direct-agent calls must be assigned the highest priority for them to be delivered before other ACD calls. Otherwise, calls with a higher skill level are distributed before direct-agent calls.

Note that you can use Multiple Call Handling (MCH) to allow agents to answer a direct agent call with another ACD call active.

Direct-agent calls follow the receiving agent's coverage and call forwarding paths, if these features are administered. Once a call goes to coverage or is forwarded, the call is no longer treated as a direct-agent call, and CMS is informed that the call has been forwarded.

Administering Direct Agent calling

To administer Direct Agent calling:

- On the Agent LoginID form, you enter the agent's Direct Agent Skill. It is suggested that you use the Hunt Group form to set up a skill for all DA calls. This skill will:

ACD contact center features

- Tell the communication server how to handle calls to the skill and
- Show report users how much time each agent has spent on DA calls.

Note:

Any agent who will receive direct agent calls should have at least one non-reserve skill assigned to the agent loginID.

- Add the skill to the agent's administered skills on this form.

Whenever an outside caller dials the agent's extension, the communication server looks at the entry in that field to determine the skill for tracking call data.

On page 8 of this Feature-Related System Parameters form, you may specify:

- A Direct Agent Announcement Extension that plays an announcement to Direct Agent callers waiting in queue.
- Amount of delay, in seconds, before the announcement.

You also need to administer a Class of Restriction (COR) for DA calls. COR is covered in the next lesson. [Click here](#) to go to that topic now.

Direct Inward Dialing (DID) is administered on the Trunk Group form.

On the second page of the Hunt Group form, consider administering Multiple Call Handling On-Request for this hunt group. This feature will enable agents to see that the incoming call is a DA call and put their current call on hold to answer the DA call.

If there is no answer after a certain number of rings, you may use RONA to redirect the caller to a VDN that points to a vector. You can set up the vector to provide appropriate routing and treatment for the call.

On page 3 of the Hunt Group form, you administer messaging for the Direct Agent hunt group.

Next, you need to assign this hunt group to agents who need to receive Direct Agent calls.

Considerations

Maximum number of agents

If an agent is assigned to more than one split/skill, each assignment applies to the maximum number of agents. When computing the number of agents measured by BCMS, count one agent as one agent regardless of the number of splits/skills that the agent will be logged into. For CMS sizing, count one agent for each agent in each split/skill measured by CMS; one agent logged into three splits/skills counts as three agents.

Using the Number of Agents System Capacity screen, you can view the Used, Available, and System Limit counts.

MIA across splits/skills

MIA Across Splits/Skills distributes calls more equally to agents with multiple splits/skills. When agents handle a call for one split/skill, they go to the back of all their idle agent lists.

With MIA Across Splits/Skills, agents may not receive calls from all of their splits/skills. If, for example, split 20 has a very short average agent idle time and split 22 has a very long average agent idle time, agents with both of these skills may never become the most-idle for skill 22 because they continuously take calls for split 20.

Announcements

Announcements can be analog, aux trunk, DS1, or integrated. Integrated announcements use the TN750, TN2501AP, or co-resident announcement board, and queuing is based on whether one of the playback channels is available. When a channel becomes available, any announcements on the board can be accessed, including the announcement already being played. A caller may be in queue for an announcement because a channel is not available, even though that announcement is not being used.

Queues for analog and aux trunk announcements are on a per-announcement basis. You can also install multiple Integrated Announcement boards to allow for more announcements.

If a delay announcement is used, answer supervision is sent to the distant office when the caller is connected to the announcement. Charging for the call, if applicable, begins when answer supervision is returned.

Storing and retrieving messages

Leave Word Calling messages can be stored for an ACD split/skill and retrieved by a split/skill member, a covering user of the split/skill, or a system-wide message retriever. The message retriever must have a telephone display and proper authorization. You can also assign a remote Automatic Message Waiting lamp to an agent telephone to indicate when a message has been stored for the split/skill.

Class of Restriction

Each ACD split/skill and each individual agent is assigned a Class of Restriction (COR). You can use Miscellaneous Restrictions to prohibit selected users from accessing certain splits/skills. You can use Miscellaneous Restrictions or restrictions assigned through the COR to prevent agents from being accessed individually. Unless you administer such restrictions, each agent can be accessed individually as well as through the split/skill.

An agent with origination and termination restriction can receive ACD calls and use the assist function. A telephone in a COR with termination restriction can receive ACD calls.

If you are using Service Observing, administer a COR for observers and agents being observed.

Trunk groups and ACD splits

- If you assign an ACD split extension as the incoming destination of a trunk group and the split extension is later changed, you must also change the incoming destination of the trunk group to a valid extension.
- Calls incoming on a non-DID trunk group can route to an ACD split instead of to an attendant. Calls incoming on any non-DID trunk group can have only one primary destination; therefore, the trunk group must be dedicated to the ACD split or a VDN.
- For MEGACOM 800 Service with DNIS over a wink/wink-tie trunk, if all agents are logged out or in AUX work mode, incoming MEGACOM calls receive a busy signal if no coverage path is provided (unlike other automatic-in trunk groups, which receive ringback from the central office).
- CO communication servers usually drop calls that remain unanswered after two to three minutes. Therefore, if an incoming CO call queues to a split without hearing an announcement or music, and the caller hears CO ringback for two to three minutes, the CO drops the call.

Agent considerations

- Agents should not be used for hunt group calls and ACD split/skill calls simultaneously. Otherwise, all calls from one split/skill (either ACD or hunt group) are answered first. For example, if ACD calls are answered first, none of the hunt-group calls are answered until all of the ACD calls are answered.
- Agents with multiappearance phones can receive only one ACD call at a time unless Multiple Call Handling is active. Without MCH, a phone is available for an ACD call only if all call appearances are idle. The agent may, however, receive non-ACD calls while active on an ACD call.

Vector-controlled splits/skills

- You can enhance ACD by using Call Prompting, Call Vectoring and Expert Agent Selection. For detailed information on vector-controlled splits/skills, see the Call Vectoring/EAS book that applies to your system. Vector-controlled splits/skills should not be called directly via the split/skill extension (instead of via a VDN mapped to a vector that terminates the call to a vector controlled split/skill). However, if split/skill extensions are called, the calls do not receive any announcements, are not forwarded or redirected to coverage, and do no intraflow/interflow to another hunt group.
- The oldest-call-waiting termination, which is available with Call Vectoring, is supported for agents who are servicing ACD calls only.

Changing hunt groups from ACD to non-ACD

Before you change a hunt group from ACD to non-ACD, all agents in that hunt group must be logged out. When you change a hunt group from ACD to non-ACD, the system places all agents in that hunt group in busy state. If any phones in the hunt group have an

Auxiliary Work button, the button lamp lights. To become available for calls, the agent presses the Auxiliary Work button or dials the Hunt Group Busy Deactivation FAC followed by the hunt-group number.

Interactions

- Attendant Call Waiting – An attendant can originate or extend a call to an ACD split. Attendant Call Waiting cannot be used on such calls. However, such calls can enter the split queue.
- Attendant Intrusion – Attendant Intrusion does not work with ACD split extensions because an ACD extension has many agent extensions. It is not possible to determine which agent extension to intrude upon.
- Automatic Callback – Automatic Callback calls cannot be activated toward an ACD split/skill.
- Call Coverage – Calls can redirect to or from an ACD split/skill. A vector-controlled split/skill cannot be assigned a coverage path.

If the queue is not full, a call enters the queue when at least one agent is on an ACD call or in ACW mode. Queued calls remain in queue until the Coverage Don't Answer Interval expires before redirecting to coverage. If any split/skill agent becomes available, the call is directed to the agent.

Calls that redirect on the Don't Answer coverage criterion are reported to BCMS/CMS as intraflowed calls.

If a call is queued for an ACD split/skill and redirects via Call Coverage directly to an announcement, the call is dropped after the announcement.

Calls to a split/skill that are directed to an agent do not follow the agent's call coverage path. If an agent activates Send All Calls it does not affect the distribution of ACD calls. An ACD split/skill call directed to an agent station follows the split/skill call coverage path, once the agent's Don't Answer interval is met.

For a call to an ACD split/skill to be redirected to call coverage on the Busy coverage criterion, one of the following conditions must exist:

- All agents in the split/skill are active on at least one call appearance and the queue, if there is one, is full.
 - No agents are logged in.
 - All agents are in Auxiliary Work mode.
- Call Forwarding All Calls – Call Forwarding All Calls activated for an individual extension does not affect the extension's ACD functions.

ACD contact center features

When activated for the split/skill extension, calls directed to the split/skill are forwarded from the split/skill. Calls receive no announcements associated with that split/skill (other than a forced first announcement, if administered). The system reports to BCMS/CMS that calls are queued on the split/skill. The system reports to CMS when the call is removed from the queue and forwarded.

Calls can be forwarded to an off-premises destination to activate Intraflow and Interflow. See [Intraflow and Interflow](#) on page 133 for more information.

- Data Call Setup – Telephone or data terminal dialing can be used on calls to or from a member of an ACD split/skill.
- Data Restriction – If the trunk group used for an ACD call has data restriction activated, agents with Automatic Answer activated do not hear the usual zip tone.
- DCS – CMS cannot measure ACD splits/skills on a DCS network as if they were one communication server. Agents for a split/skill must be all on the same communication server. If a call to an ACD split/skill is forwarded to a split/skill at another DCS node, the caller does not hear the forced first announcement at the second split/skill.

If an ACD split/skill is in night service, with a split/skill at second DCS node as the night service destination, a call to the first split/skill is connected to the second split/skill's first forced announcement.

- Dial Intercom – An agent with origination and termination restriction can receive ACD calls and can make and receive dial intercom calls.
- Hold – If an agent puts an ACD call on hold, information is reported to the CMS via Personal Call Tracking. CMS records the amount of time the agent actually talks on the call.
- Individual Attendant Access – Individual attendant extensions can be assigned to ACD splits. Unlike telephone users, individual attendants can answer ACD calls as long as there is an idle call appearance and no other ACD call is on the console.
- Internal Automatic Answer (IAA) – Internal calls directed to an ACD split/skill are eligible for IAA. You cannot administer IAA and ACD Automatic Answer simultaneously on the same station.
- Intraflow and Interflow – Intraflow and Interflow, when used with Call Forwarding All Calls or Call Coverage, allows splits/skills to be redirected to other destinations on and outside the system.
- Multiappearance Preselection and Preference – All assigned call appearances must be idle before an ACD call is directed to a phone.
- Night Service – Hunt Group – When Hunt Group Night Service is activated for a split/skill and the night-service destination is a hunt group, a caller hears the first forced announcement at the original split/skill. The call is redirected to the night-service destination hunt group. If all agents in the hunt group are busy, the caller hears whatever you have assigned.

- Terminating Extension Group – A TEG cannot be a member of an ACD split/skill.
- Transfer – Calls cannot be transferred to a busy split/skill. The transfer fails and the agent transferring the call is re-connected to the call. If an agent presses the Transfer button, dials the hunt-group extension number, and then disconnects while the split/skill is busy, the call is disconnected.
- Phone Display – For calls dialed directly to an ACD split/skill extension, the identity of both the calling party and ACD split/skill are shown on the phone display.

Basic Call Management System

Basic Call Management System (BCMS) provides real-time and historical reports to assist you in managing agents, ACD splits/skills (hunt groups), VDNs, and trunk groups. You can display BCMS reports on a terminal or print a paper copy.

BCMS provides the following reports:

- Real Time Reports
 - Split/Skill Status
 - System Status
 - VDN Status
- Historical Reports
 - Agent
 - Agent Summary
 - Split/Skill
 - Split/Skill Summary
 - Trunk Group
 - Trunk Group Summary
 - VDN
 - VDN Summary

For a detailed description of BCMS and the reports it provides, see *Avaya MultiVantage Call Center Software Basic Call Management System (BCMS) Operations*, 555-230-706.

Administering BCMS

The following forms and fields are required to administer the BCMS feature.

Required forms – BCMS feature

Form	Field
System Parameters Customer-Options	Enable the following options: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● ACD ● BCMS (Basic) ● BCMS/Service Level ● VuStats
Agent LoginID	When BCMS is being used with EAS, complete all fields for each agent
BCMS/VuStats Login ID	When BCMS is being used without EAS, enter a Login ID and Name for each agent.
Feature-Related System Parameters	Administer the following options: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Minimum Agent-Login Password Length ● BCMS/VuStats Measurement Interval ● BCMS/VuStats Abandon Call Timer ● Validate BCMS/VuStats Login IDs ● Remove Inactive BCMS/VuStats ● System Printer Endpoint ● Lines Per Page ● EIA Device Bit Rate
Hunt Groups	Measured Acceptable Service Level
Trunk Groups	Measured
Vector Directory Number (VDN)	Measured Acceptable Service Level

All agents should log off before any changes are made to the BCMS/VuStats Login ID form.

Measurements can be turned off for a split/skill while agents are logged in, but agents must be logged off to start measurements for a split/skill.

Interactions

Call redirection and conference calls - For information about how BCMS records redirects and conferences calls, see *Avaya MultiVantage Call Center Software Basic Call Management System (BCMS) Operations*, 555-230-706.

Move Agents From CMS - If agents are moved from one split/skill to another split/skill via CMS/Supervisor, measurements are stopped for the agent's "from" split/skill and started for the agent's "to" split/skill.

If an attempt is made to move an agent from a non-BCMS-measured split/skill to a measured BCMS split/skill via CMS/Supervisor, and the move would exceed the maximum number of measured agents, the communication server rejects the move. Otherwise, internal BCMS measurements are started for the agent. If the an agent is moved from a split/skill that is measured by BCMS to a split/skill that is not measured by BCMS via CMS/Supervisor, then internal measurements for the agent stop.

Night Service - When night service is activated for a split/skill, new calls go to the alternate destination. BCMS does not record these calls as OUTFLOW. If the destination is a measured split/skill, BCMS treats the calls as new incoming calls (that is, BCMS does not record them as INFLOW).

System Measurements - The system can simultaneously produce BCMS reports, adjunct CMS reports, and communication server traffic measurements.

Although some of the CMS and BCMS report information is similar, BCMS measurements are not determined in the same way as trunk group and hunt group measurements are reported in CMS. Therefore, representation of data in the two report types is not identical.

Best Service Routing

Best Service Routing (BSR) allows the communication server to compare specified splits/skills, identify the split/skill that will provide the best service to a call, and deliver the call to that resource. If no agents are currently available in that split/skill, the call is queued. To respond to changing conditions and operate more efficiently, BSR monitors the status of the specified resources and adjusts call processing and routing as appropriate.

BSR is available in single and multi-site versions. Single-site BSR compares splits/skills on the local communication server to find the best resource to service a call. Multi-site BSR extends this capability across a network of communication servers, comparing local splits/skills, remote splits/skills, or both, and routing calls to the resource that will provide the best service.

Best Service Routing is summarized in this chapter. For complete information on how to get the most from BSR, see “Best Service Routing” in the *Avaya Communication Manager Contact Center – Call Vectoring and EAS Guide*, 555-245-783.

Benefits of BSR

Both single- and multi-site BSR intelligently compare specific resources to find the one that can best service a call. In addition, multi-site BSR allows you to integrate a network of contact centers for better load balancing and optimal agent utilization. Depending on your specific application, BSR can yield a variety of other benefits:

You can benefit by...	As a result of...
Improved customer satisfaction	Lower average speed of answer (ASA), thus more calls handled ¹ Greater probability that expert agents will be available for a specific call type (for centers with EAS) Lower abandonment rate By balancing the load between locations in a network, BSR reduces extremes in wait times between the locations.
Increased revenue	Lower average speed of answer (ASA), thus more calls handled Lower abandonment rate Lower network cost Greater probability that high-revenue generating agents will be available for a specific call type (for centers with Expert Agent Selection)

You can benefit by...	As a result of...
Improved productivity	<p>Increased agent occupancy rates</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Improve your service without adding staff, or reduce staff while maintaining your current level of service. <p>Faster delivery of interflowed calls</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Agents at one location in a network are less likely to sit idle while calls wait in queue at another location.
Increased operating flexibility, easier staffing and scheduling	Larger pool of agents available to take calls in a split/skill Spikes in call volume at a single contact center can be distributed across all centers. Temporarily understaffed centers can be supported by the other centers in the network.
Improved service levels	Lower average speed of answer (ASA), thus more calls handled
Increased performance	Less messaging and processing required per call
Operating separate sites as an integrated “virtual contact center”	Ability to compare resources and queue a call to the best one Enhanced information forwarding capabilities

1. A location's ASA may be low because the location is underutilized and agents are frequently sitting idle. When BSR is implemented at such a location, ASA may rise because of the rise in incoming call volume.

BSR requirements

For single-site BSR applications, your communication server must meet the requirements shown below (except for LAI). To use multi-site BSR applications, both the communication servers involved and the network connecting them must meet all the requirements described in this section.

Communication server requirements for BSR

Your communication server has to meet all of the requirements shown below to support Best Service Routing. Check the settings shown below before you try to use BSR.

Communication server setting requirements for BSR

Form	Page	Field	Must be set to...
Software Version	1	Memory Resident	G3V6i.03, G3V6r.03, or higher

Communication server setting requirements for BSR (continued) (continued)

Form	Page	Field	Must be set to...
System-Parameters Customer-Options ¹	1	G3 Version	V6 or higher
	2	ISDN-BRI Trunks	Y
		ISDN-PRI Trunks ²	Y
	3	Vectoring (G3V4 Advanced Routing)	Y
		Vectoring (Best Service Routing)	Y
		Lookahead Interflow (LAI) ³	Y
Feature-Related System Parameters	8	Adjunct CMS Release	R3V6 or higher, or left blank

1. ISDN connectivity is only necessary if you want to use multi-site BSR. One or both of these fields must be set to "Y." Multi-site BSR operates over both BRI and PRI trunks.
2. Or H.323 IP trunking. For more information, see [Administering BSR polling over IP without B-Channel](#) on page 99.
3. Look-Ahead Interflow is only necessary if you want to use multi-site BSR. For status poll and interflow calls used in multi-site BSR applications, set up trunks as you would for LAI. See [Look-Ahead Interflow](#) on page 169, for more information. Information Forwarding is not required for polling calls.

Note:

If you begin using BSR and then decide to turn it off, you will not be able to set Vectoring (Best Service Routing) to n until you remove all BSR commands from vectors.

Network requirements for BSR

To support BSR, networks must meet both the criteria for LAI call control operation over switched networks (see [Look-Ahead Interflow](#) on page 169) and the following criteria:

 **CAUTION:**

To ensure your network meets the requirements for BSR support presented below, contact your Account Executive about BSR network certification.

- The network must support end-to-end transport of codeset 0 user data, either as a User-to-User Information Element (UUI IE) or by QSIG Manufacturer Specific Information (MSI IE), in the ISDN SETUP and DISCONNECT messages. The network must also allow User-to-User Information Elements to be transported in the first call-clearing message prior to answer, while a call is still in the "call proceeding" state. (For more information, see [Information Forwarding](#) on page 161.)

With BSR poll calls, the information is forwarded back in the DISCONNECT message. In this case the network must support forwarding of UUI in the first call clearing message prior to the active state (i.e., while still in the call proceeding state).

Private networks can be configured for either QSIG (transport via MSI packaged in a codeset 0 Facility IE) or non-QSIG (transport via a codeset 0 UUI IE). Currently, public networks do not support QSIG and user data can only be transported via the UUI IE when supported by the network. Future public network offerings may support QSIG, possibly by Virtual Private Network.

- The communication server must support the ISDN country protocol.
- The network byte limit for user information contents (the user data portion) must be large enough to carry the data needed for the customer application.

Note:

Some public network providers may require service activation and/or fees for user information transport.

- Response time for ISDN signaling should be fast enough that an entire consider series can execute within a single ring cycle.

Enhanced information forwarding has been tested with several major carriers. To find out if these capabilities work with your carrier, check with your account team for the most current information.

If testing has not been done to verify operation over the public networks involved with the preferred specific configuration, use of private ISDN trunking between the nodes should be assumed until successful testing has been completed.

Administering Single-site BSR

The following forms and fields are required to administer the BSR feature in a single-site configuration.

Required forms – Single-site BSR

Form	Field
System Parameters Customer-Options	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● G3 Version ● Vectoring (G3V4 Advanced Routing) ● Vectoring (Best Service Routing)
Feature-Related System Parameters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Adjunct CMS Release

Required forms – Single-site BSR (continued)

Form	Field
ISDN Numbering - Public/Unknown	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Ext Len ● Ext Code ● CPN Prefix
VDN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● BSR Available Agent Strategy
Call Vector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Complete a form for each vector that uses BSR commands

Administering Multi-site BSR

The following forms and fields are required to administer the BSR feature in a multi-site configuration.

Required forms – Multisite BSR

Form	Field
System Parameters Customer-Options	G3 Version Vectoring (Best Service Routing) Vectoring (G3V4 Advanced Routing) Lookahead Interflow (LAI)
Feature-Related System Parameters	Adjunct CMS Release
Trunk Group (ISDN-BRI) ¹	Outgoing Display Supplementary Service Protocol UII Treatment
Trunk Group (ISDN-PRI)	Outgoing Display Supplementary Service Protocol UII Treatment
Best Service Routing Application Plan	Complete one form for each BSR application
VDN	BSR Application BSR Available Agent Strategy
Call Vector	Complete a form for each vector (primary, status poll and interflow vectors) in a BSR application

1. Settings in the fields Codeset to Send TCM, Lookahead and Send Codeset 6/7 LAI IE on the ISDN trunk forms do not affect BSR.

Multi-site BSR requires that Look-Ahead Interflow (LAI) be enabled. See [Administering LAI](#) on page 169 for a list of required forms and fields. Since BSR can forward information such as VDN name, in-VDN time, and collected digits with interflowed calls, also see [Administering User-to-User Information transport](#) on page 161 for instructions.

Administering BSR polling over IP without B-Channel

For MultiVantage software release R11 or later, BSR Polling can be configured so that the use of a B-channel is not required when a polling signal is sent over an H.323 IP trunk. This feature offers the following advantages:

- Improved trunk efficiency – This feature uses QSIG CISC/TSCs (Call Independent Signaling Connections / Temporary Signaling Connections) that send BSR polls over D-channel without associated seizure of a B-channel. This polling strategy allows more trunk bandwidth to be available for other forms of voice or data traffic.
- Reduced hardware requirements – If Voice over IP functionality is not required for the trunk, a IP Media Processor circuit pack (TN2302) is not required. In either case, a C-LAN circuit pack (TN799) is required to support D-Channel signalling.

Note:

BSR polling over IP without B-channel uses non-call associated TSCs.

“Administering BSR polling over IP without B-channel” includes the following topics:

- [Prerequisites](#) on page 99
- [Administration forms for BSR polling over IP without B-channel](#) on page 100
- [Operation](#) on page 105
- [Interactions](#) on page 106

Prerequisites

The following prerequisite conditions must be satisfied to enable BSR polling over IP without B-channel.

Software - All locations that use the BSR polling over IP without B-channel feature must use MultiVantage R11 or later. The Call Center version must be V6 or later.

Note:

If the remote communication server does not have R11 installed, the CISC (Call Independent Signalling Connection) SETUP does not start vector processing and the poll operation ends in a timeout, logging a vector event. The next step in the vector is then executed.

IP option - To use the BSR polling over IP without B-channel feature, the IP Trunk Software RTU option must be enabled.

C-LAN connectivity - A C-LAN circuit pack (TN7990) is required for this feature.

Administration forms for BSR polling over IP without B-channel

To enable BSR polling over IP without B-channel, you must:

- Set up the signalling group for H.323, QSIG, and NCA-TSCs
- Set up the designated trunk group for ISDN and IP, with at least one trunk assigned.

 **Important:**

If an IP Media Processor circuit pack is not installed, the Trunk Group Status form indicates the trunk as `out-of-service`. However, status poll signaling over D-Channel is not affected.

The forms that you must administer to enable BSR polling over IP without B-channel are described in the following sections:

- [Pattern form](#) on page 100
- [Signaling Group form](#) on page 101
- [Trunk Group form](#) on page 102
- [Feature-Related System Parameters form \(ISDN\)](#) on page 105

Pattern form - Use the `display route-pattern xx` command (where `xx` is the route pattern used by the trunk group that supports the TSCs) to display the Pattern form. Verify that your administration settings comply with the following requirement:

- In the TSC column, set the value to `y`.

An example route-pattern form that is configured for BSR polling over IP without B-channel is shown below.

```

display route-pattern 32                                     Page 1 of 3
                                     Pattern Number: 32

  Grp FRL NPA Pfx Hop Toll No.  Inserted          DCS/  IXC
  No          Mrk Lmt List Del  Digits          QSIG
                                     Dgts          Intw
1: 32    0
2:
3:
4:
5:
6:

                                     n  user
                                     n  user
                                     n  user
                                     n  user
                                     n  user
                                     n  user

  BCC VALUE  TSC CA-TSC      ITC BCIE Service/Feature BAND  No. Numbering LAR
  0 1 2 3 4 W      Request      Subaddress
1: y y y y y n  Y  as-needed rest                none
2: y y y y y n  n                rest                none
3: y y y y y n  n                rest                none
4: y y y y y n  n                rest                none
5: y y y y y n  n                rest                none
6: y y y y y n  n                rest                none

```

Best Service Routing form - Use the `display best-service-routing xx` command (where `xx` is a BSR application plan number) to display the Best Service Routing form. Verify that your administration settings comply with the following requirement:

- The `Status Poll VDN` field must specify an AAR or AAS pattern that routes over an IP trunk.

 **Important:**

Do not specify a TAC in the `Status Poll VDN` field. If you do so, the poll will route through a B-channel, if one is available.

Signaling Group form - Use the `display signaling-group xx` command (where `xx` is the signaling group number) to display the Signaling Group form. Verify that your administration settings comply with the following requirements:

- You must specify the TSC-related fields in the upper-right corner of the field. The relevant fields include:
 - Max number of NCA TSC:
 - Trunk group for NCA TSC:
- The `Supplementary Services Protocol:` field must be set to b.

ACD contact center features

An example signaling-group form configured for BSR polling over IP without B-channel is shown below.

```
display signaling-group 32
                                SIGNALING GROUP

Group Number: 32                Group Type: h.323
                                Remote Office? n
                                Max number of NCA TSC: 10
                                Max number of CA TSC: 10
                                Trunk Group for NCA TSC: 32

Trunk Group for Channel Selection: 32
Supplementary Service Protocol: b
                                Network Call Transfer? n

Near-end Node Name: clan-01D12   Far-end Node Name: cland12-loop
Near-end Listen Port: 1720       Far-end Listen Port: 1720
Far-end Network Region:
LRQ Required? n                  Calls Share IP Signaling Connection?y
RRQ Required? n
                                Bypass If IP Threshold Exceeded?n
                                Direct IP-IP Audio Connections?y
                                IP Audio Hairpinning?y
                                Interworking Message: PROGRESS
```

Trunk Group form - Use the `display trunk-group xx` command (where `xx` is the signaling group number) to display the Trunk Group form. Verify that your administration settings comply with the requirements listed below each of the following example form pages.

Examples for the key pages in the Pattern form that must be configured for BSR polling over IP without B-channel are shown below.

Trunk group — Page 1

```

display trunk-group 32                                     Page 1 of 22
                                                    TRUNK GROUP

Group Number: 32                Group Type: isdn                CDR Reports: y
  Group Name: OUTSIDE CALL          COR: 1                TN: 1          TAC: 732
  Direction: two-way              Outgoing Display? n        Carrier Medium: IP
  Dial Access? y                  Busy Threshold: 255        Night Service:
Queue Length: 0
Service Type: tie                Auth Code? n                TestCall ITC: rest
                               Far End Test Line No:

TestCall BCC: 4
TRUNK PARAMETERS
  Codeset to Send Display: 6      Codeset to Send National IEs: 6
  Max Message Size to Send: 260  Charge Advice: none
  Supplementary Service Protocol: b  Digit Handling (in/out): enbloc/enbloc

                               Trunk Hunt: cyclical

                               Digital Loss Group: 13
Calling Number - Delete:          Insert:                    Numbering Format:
                               Bit Rate: 1200          Synchronization: async    Duplex: full
Disconnect Supervision - In? y  Out? n
Answer Supervision Timeout: 0

```

In the page example shown above, the administrations settings must conform to the following requirements:

- The Group Type: field must be set to isdn
- The Carrier Medium: field must be set to IP
- The Supplementary Service Protocol: field must be set to b

ACD contact center features

Trunk group — continued

```
display trunk-group 32                                     Page 2 of 22
TRUNK FEATURES
  ACA Assignment? n           Measured: none           Wideband Support? n
                               Internal Alert? n         Maintenance Tests? y
                               Data Restriction? n      NCA-TSC Trunk Member: 1
                               Send Name: y             Send Calling Number: y
  Used for DCS? n           Hop Dgt? n
  Suppress # Outpulsing? n   Numbering Format: public
  Outgoing Channel ID Encoding: preferred   UI IE Treatment: service-provider

Replace Restricted Numbers? n

                               Replace Unavailable Numbers? n
                               Send Connected Number: n

  Send UCID? y
  Send Codeset 6/7 LAI IE? n

Path Replacement with Retention? n
Path Replacement Method: better-route
                               Network (Japan) Needs Connect Before Disconnect? n
```

In the page example shown above, the administrations settings must conform to the following requirements:

- The `NCA-TSC Trunk Member:` field must specify a trunk group member.

Trunk group — continued

```
display trunk-group 32                                     Page x of 22
                               TRUNK GROUP
                               Administered Members (min/max): 1/4
GROUP MEMBER ASSIGNMENTS   Total Administered Members: 4

  Port   Code Sfx Name      Night      Sig Grp
1: T00089
2: T00090
3: T00091
4: T00092
5:
6:
```

In the page shown above, the administrations settings must conform to the following requirements:

- The group member used to make the BSR status polls (which is also specified in the `NCA-TSC Trunk Member:` field on page 2 of this form) must be associated with the appropriate signaling group. The signaling group is specified in the `Sig Grp` column.

Feature-Related System Parameters form (ISDN) - Use the `change system-parameters feature` command to display the Feature-Related System Parameters form. Verify that your administration settings comply with the following requirements:

- The `QSIG TSC Extension:` field must specify an unassigned extension number that is valid for the dial plan.

An example Feature-Related System Parameters form configured for BSR polling over IP without B-channel is shown below.

```
change system-parameters features                                     Page 7 of 12
                        FEATURE-RELATED SYSTEM PARAMETERS

ISDN PARAMETERS

Send Non-ISDN Trunk Group Name as Connected Name? n
Display Connected Name/Number for ISDN DCS Calls? n
    Send ISDN Trunk Group Name on Tandem Calls? n

                                QSIG TSC Extension: 3999
MWI - Number of Digits Per Voice Mail Subscriber: 5

                                National CPN Prefix:
                                International CPN Prefix:
                                Pass Prefixed CPN to ASAI? n
Unknown Numbers Considered Internal for AUDIX? n
    USNI Calling Name for Outgoing Calls? n
    Path Replacement with Measurements? y
    QSIG Path Replacement Extension: 2999
    Path Replace While in Queue/Vectoring? y
```

Operation

The BSR polling over IP without B-channel feature is associated with the following operational elements:

- The VDN for the BSR status poll contains a number (AAR/ARS access code plus the remote poll VDN address) that routes over a QSIG trunk group. A TAC can not be used for this purpose.
- When a **consider location** vector step routes a call over the IP trunk group with QSIG signalling, the following is true:
 - A TSC `SETUP` message is sent over emulated D-Channel
 - The **reply-best** data is returned via a TSC `RELEASE` message
- This feature works with tandem trunks, if all trunks in the tandem are configured to meet the requirements described in this section. However, tandem configurations are not recommended for the BSR polling over IP without B-channel feature.

Interactions

The BSR polling over IP without B-channel feature is associated with the following interactions:

- CMS records poll attempts, but not trunk measurements, since no B-Channel trunk facility is used.
- If sufficient trunks are assigned, the trunk group can also be used for H.323 IP voice calls, but an IP Media Processor must be installed.

BSR Detailed description

To use Best Service Routing on a single communication server, you simply use special commands and command elements that are part of the call vectoring language. As a result, BSR for a single location can be easily added to existing vectors without modifying other parts of the communication server.

Multi-site applications work similarly, but additional administration is required. Since steps in a multi-site BSR vector will contact one or more remote locations, you need to define these locations, tell the communication server how to contact each one, and set up VDNs and vectors to handle communications between the sending communication server and each remote communication server.

Three VDN/vector pairs must be used in every multi-site BSR application. The Primary VDN/vector pair, on the sending communication server, contacts the specified remote communication server, collects information, compares the information, and delivers or queues the call to the resource that is likely to provide the best service. Two VDN/vector pairs are needed on each remote communication server. A Status Poll VDN/vector pair provides information about the best resource at its location in response to inquiries from BSR applications on other communication servers. Finally, an Interflow VDN/vector pair is needed to receive and process the calls interflowed from BSR applications on other communication servers.

Call surplus situations

Every BSR application compares a set of predetermined resources (splits/skills) and selects the “best” resource to service the call. In a call surplus situation (no agents available), the best resource is the split/skill with the lowest Expected Wait Time (EWT). For purposes of calculating the best resource in a call surplus situation, BSR allows you to adjust the EWT figure for any split/skill. The actual EWT for calls in queue isn’t changed, of course; only the figure used in the calculations performed by the BSR feature is changed. You don’t have to enter adjustments, but the ability to adjust the EWT for splits/skills allows you to program preferences in vectors. Because of agent expertise, for example, or the availability or cost of tie trunks, you might prefer that some resources not service a call unless doing so significantly decreases the call’s time in queue.

It is possible for you to make adjustments to agent availability using the **consider** step.

Agent surplus situations

In an agent surplus situation (one or more agents available to take incoming calls), BSR will deliver a new call according to the BSR Available Agent Strategy specified on the VDN form. The “best” resource will be the split/skill that meets the criteria defined by the strategy you’ve chosen for that VDN.

ACD contact center features

BSR can use any of the five strategies shown in the table below to select an agent when agents are available.

BSR available agent strategies

If BSR Available Agent Strategy is set to...	The call will be delivered to...
1st-found	The first available agent. BSR will not consider any other resources as soon as it finds an available agent.
ucd-mia	The resource with an agent who has been idle the longest. BSR will compare all the splits/skills specified in the vector before delivering the call.
ead-mia	The resource with an agent with the highest skill level relevant to the call who has been idle the longest. BSR will compare all the splits/skills specified in the vector before delivering the call.
ucd-loa	The resource with an least-occupied agent. BSR will compare all the splits/skills specified in the vector before delivering the call.
ead-loa	The resource with an agent with the highest skill level relevant to the call who is the least occupied. BSR will compare all the splits/skills specified in the vector before delivering the call.

When agents are available in one or more of the specified resources, BSR does not consider resources (local or remote) that return an EWT (call queue/call surplus situation) in selecting the best place to send the call.

Note:

The BSR Available Agent Strategy assigned to a VDN should match the agent selection method used in the splits/skills considered by a BSR application.

The BSR adjust-by value can be used in the agent surplus (agents available) situation. This adjustment provides the ability to use the **consider** step adjustment value to prioritize (handicap) agent resources when agents are available.

When the adjustment is used, the **consider** step uses the following syntax:

```
consider split/location adjust-by x
```

The communication server applies the agent adjustment in the same manner as the calls in queue/call surplus (lowest EWT) situation.

To select an adjustment, think in terms of reducing the importance of a resource/site and in relative percentage — the higher the adjustment, the less desirable it is to pick that agent/site. So, if $x = 30$, then the agent/site is 30% less desirable.

The available agent adjustment applies to the UCD-MIA, UCD-LOA, EAD-MIA, and EAD-LOA call distribution methods. For the most idle agent distribution methods, the adjust-by lowers the idle time value returned by the agent/site. For the least occupied agent

distribution methods, the adjust-by raises the returned occupancy level of the agent/site. In either case, with EAD, the MIA or LOA is used as a tie breaker if more than one site has an agent available with the same highest skill level.

The same adjust-by value in the **consider** step applies to both agent surplus and call surplus situations.

Vector commands for single-site BSR

The following table shows the vector commands and command elements used in single-site BSR applications.

Vector commands and usage for single-site BSR

Commands and command elements		Use this ...
Commands	<code>consider split/skill</code>	to obtain the Expected Wait Time or agent data needed to identify the best local resource. One consider step must be written for each split/skill you want to check. ¹
	<code>queue-to</code>	with the best keyword to queue calls to the best resource identified by the consider sequence.
	<code>check</code>	with the best keyword to queue calls to the best resource identified by the consider sequence if the resource meets certain conditions.
Key word	<code>best</code>	in queue-to , check , and goto commands that refer to the resource identified as best by a series of consider steps

Vector commands and usage for single-site BSR (continued)

Commands and command elements		Use this ...
Conditional	wait-improved	to prevent calls from being queued to an additional split/skill when the reduction in Expected Wait Time isn't enough to be useful. "Wait improved" means that a call's EWT must be improved by a specific amount (a figure you specify in seconds) over its current EWT or the communication server will not queue it to the additional split/skill.
User adjustment	adjust-by	<p>to specify your preferences for the splits/skills that might handle the calls for a particular application, reflecting factors such as agent expertise or reducing calls to a backup split/skill. When a vector considers a local resource you can make the selection of that split/skill less desirable. The higher the setting, the less chance that resource will be selected over another with a lower setting (for example, set to 30 makes that choice 30% less desirable). With EWT returned, the setting increases the returned expected wait time for comparison with other returned EWTs. As a result, this split/skill is less likely to service the call unless its EWT is significantly less than that of any other available split/skill.</p> <p>Optionally, the adjust-by setting applies in the available agent case. If you are using the UCD-MIA or EAD-MIA available agent strategy, the setting decreases the returned agent idle time, making the agent appear less idle (busier). If you are using the UCD-LOA or EAD-LOA available agent strategy, the setting increases the returned agent occupancy, making the agent appear more occupied (busier). In either case with EAD, the MIA or the LOA is used as a tie breaker if more than one site has an agent available with the same highest skill level.</p>

1. Since the **consider** command is designed to compare two or more resources, **consider** commands are typically written in sequences of two or more with the sequence terminating in a **queue-to best** step. This set of **consider** commands and a **queue-to best** step is called a consider series.

Vector commands for multi-site BSR

The following table summarizes the vector commands and command elements that support multi-site BSR applications.

Vector commands and usage for multi-site BSR

Commands and command elements		Use this...
Commands	consider split/skill	to obtain the Expected Wait Time or agent data needed to identify the best local resource. One consider step must be written for each split/skill you want to check. ¹
	consider location	to obtain the Expected Wait Time or agent data needed to identify the best resource at a remote communication server. One consider step must be written for each location you want to check. Routing information is obtained from the BSR Application plan for the active VDN.
	reply-best	to return data to another communication server in response to a status poll
	queue-to	with the best keyword to queue calls to the best resource identified by the consider sequence.
	check	with the best keyword to queue calls to the best resource identified by the consider sequence if the resource meets certain conditions.
Key word	best	in queue-to , check , and goto commands that refer to the resource identified as best by a series of consider steps

Vector commands and usage for multi-site BSR (continued)

Commands and command elements		Use this...
Conditional	wait-improved	to prevent calls from being queued to an additional split/skill—local or remote—when the reduction in Expected Wait Time isn't enough to be useful. "Wait improved" means that a call's EWT must be improved by a specific amount (a figure you specify in seconds) over its current EWT or the communication server will not queue it to the additional split/skill.
User adjustment	adjust-by	to control long-distance costs and limit trunk usage, reflecting factors such as availability of the trunks or agent expertise at remote locations. When a vector polls a local or remote resource, you can make the selection of that site less desirable. The higher the setting, the less chance that resource will be selected over another with a lower setting. With EWT returned, the setting increases the returned expected wait time for comparison with other returned EWTs. Optionally, the adjust-by setting applies in the available agent case. If you are using the UCD-MIA or EAD-MIA available agent strategy, the setting decreases the returned agent idle time, making the agent appear less idle (busier). If you are using the UCD-LOA or EAD-LOA available agent strategy, the setting increases the returned agent occupancy, making the agent appear more occupied (busier). In either case with EAD, the MIA or the LOA is used as a tie breaker if more than one site has an agent available with the same highest skill level.

1. Since the **consider** command is designed to compare two or more resources, **consider** commands are typically written in sequences of two or more with the sequence terminating in a **queue-to best** step. This set of **consider** commands and a **queue-to best** step is called a consider series.

Considerations

- If one or more of the resources considered have an available agent, the resources with EWT are ignored. This is the "agent surplus" situation.
- If the available agent strategy (assigned to the active VDN) is 1st-found, the adjust-by is ignored and the first **consider** with an available agent is used for the queue-to best.
- If the available agent strategy is UCD-MIA, EAD-MIA, UCD-LOA, or EAD-LOA and there is more than one **consider** step with an available agent, then adjust-by is applied as part of the algorithm to select the "best" of the possible choices.

Interactions

Agent Telephone Display

If collected digits are forwarded with an interflowed call, the forwarded digits are displayed on the answering agent's telephone display (unless they're overridden with newly collected digits).

Best Service Routing (BSR)/LAI

Restrictions and interactions that apply to LAI also apply to BSR status poll and interflow calls. See the *Avaya Communication Manager Contact Center – Call Vectoring and EAS Guide*, 555-245-783, or [Look-Ahead Interflow](#) on page 169 for more information.

BCMS

BCMS does not report accumulated in-VDN time. BCMS does not log LAI attempts and therefore will not log BSR status polls, which are treated as LAI attempts.

Call Vectoring

The following considerations apply to ALL vectors when BSR is enabled on your communication server.

Call Vectoring considerations when BSR is enabled.

<code>route-to VDN</code>	If a call is routed to a new VDN, any “best” resource data defined by a series of <code>consider</code> steps in the previous VDN will be initialized (cleared)
<code>goto vector</code>	If a <code>goto vector</code> command is executed, any “best” resource data produced by a series of <code>consider</code> steps in the original VDN will remain with the call and can be used in the subsequent vector.
<code>consider</code>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Do not use other commands within a series of <code>consider</code> steps, since these may delay the execution of the series. ● Splits/skills used in <code>consider</code> commands must be vector controlled.

Call Vectoring considerations when BSR is enabled. (continued)

<code>converse</code>	Collected digits forwarded with the call will be passed to VRU via the digits data passing type.
<code>best</code> (keyword)	<p>The <code>best</code> keyword can be used in the following commands, but only with the conditionals listed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">● <code>goto</code> step or <code>goto vector</code> commands using the <code>expected-wait</code> or <code>wait-improved</code> conditionals● <code>check</code> commands using the <code>unconditional</code>, <code>expected-wait</code>, or <code>wait-improved</code> conditionals <p>The <code>best</code> keyword can not be used as a replacement for <code>split/skill</code> in the following vector commands:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">● <code>converse-on split/skill</code>● <code>messaging split/skill</code>

Direct Department Calling

BSR will function when the considered splits use DDC call distribution. Once the best resource is determined, the actual call distribution will follow the split's DDC setting regardless of the BSR Available Agent Strategy. DDC may not be used as a BSR Available Agent Strategy.

Distributed Networking via QSIG Manufacturers Specific Information (MSI)

BSR will not function with systems from other vendors (unless that vendor develops a corresponding capability that works with the Avaya communication server).

Expert Agent Selection

EAS is required to use the EAD-MIA or EAD-LOA Available Agent Strategy. EAS VDN skills (1st, 2nd, 3rd) can be used in `consider skill` commands.

Facility Restriction Levels

The FRL applies to status poll and interflow calls in the same way it works with the `route-to number` command.

ISDN

Best Service Routing and globally supported information transport are fully functional over ISDN PRI or ISDN BRI trunking facilities.

Note:

ATM trunking and IP trunking can be set up to emulate ISDN PRI. For information on setting this up, see *Administration for Network Connectivity for Avaya Communication Manager*, 555-233-504, and *ATM Installation, Upgrades and Administration using Avaya Communication Manager*, 555-233-124.

Look Ahead Routing (LAR) - BSR incompatibility

Look Ahead Routing (LAR) and BSR are incompatible. If a trunk is not available at the site being polled, an alternative route (as a secondary route via an ARS pattern) can be used to poll, assuming there is a secondary route available that supports transporting shared UUI in the DISconnect message. This does not use LAR. If no route is available for polling when a consider location step is executed, then BSR processing handles the situation and after a period of 30 seconds, subsequent calls will try to poll that location again.

The use of alternative routes for polling only works if there are alternative routes for the interflow path, regardless of whether LAR or BSR is in use.

Multi-Split/Skill Queuing

A call may be queued up to 3 times by `queue-to` or `check` commands in the same vector. One vector may therefore contain up to 3 series of `consider` steps. Each series must be followed by a `queue-to best` step. Each consider series will select the best remote resource from the options you specify and queue the call to that resource.

BSR can only queue simultaneously on the origin communication server. BSR gives up control of a call once it queues the call at a remote resource.

Network Access

BSR operates over public, private, or virtual private (for example, SDN) ISDN-BRI and -PRI networks that meet the criteria explained in [Network requirements for BSR](#) on page 96. Best Service Routing requires that the network support transport of user-to-user data via MSI or UUI as a codeset 0 Information Element. The numbers administered on the BSR Application Plan form are expected to access VDNs via ISDN trunks.

Administration or call processing will not prevent access to other types of routing numbers, but BSR is only intended to support the types of applications described in this section. Attempts to use the BSR feature for any other purposes may not work.

Operating Support System Interface (OSSI)

The new administration commands, conditionals, keywords and forms are available via OSSI.

Path Replacement for QSIG/DCS ISDN Calls

For calls that are waiting in queue or in vector processing, even if the call is not connected to an answering user, path replacement can be attempted to find a more optimal path for this call. This results in more efficient use of the trunk facilities.

The QSIG ISDN or DCS ISDN trunk path-replacement operation can be triggered for ACD calls by the Look-Ahead Interflow **route-to number** vector step, BSR **queue-to best** vector step, and the Adjunct Routing vector steps.

Note:

Path replacement is not supported for BSR Local Treatment calls. Both ends of the connection must be answered for path replacement to work. When BSR local treatment is enabled, the local VDN has answered, but the remote VDN where the call is queued has not answered. Therefore, path replacement can not occur when a call is queued remotely by local treatment VDNs. For more information, see Local treatment for remotely queued IP and ISDN calls in the Best Service Routing section of *Avaya Communication Manager Contact Center – Call Vectoring and EAS Guide*, 555-245-783.

For more information on path replacement, see *Avaya Communication Manager Contact Center – Call Vectoring and EAS Guide*, 555-245-783.

QSIG

LAI, BSR, and information forwarding function over QSIG trunk facilities if the remote locations are Avaya communication servers.

Redirection on No Answer (RONA)

Calls redirected to a VDN by RONA can be subsequently processed and BSR or LAI applications. When the RONA feature redirects a call to a VDN, any best resource data defined in a previous vector will be initialized (cleared).

Service Observing

You can observe a call in BSR or LAI processing as long as the call is still connected through the local communication server. All current restrictions on Service Observing still apply.

Transfer

If a call is transferred to a VDN, any best resource data defined in previous vector processing will be initialized (cleared). Transferred calls do not forward any of the information that is forwarded with interflows (previously collected digits, In-VDN time, etc.).

Trunk Access Code (TAC)

Use of routing numbers (status poll or interflow) that utilize TACs is not recommended since the required in-band outpulsing slows the setup operation significantly.

VDN Override

VDN Override applies to the BSR Application Number and the Available Agent Strategy option assigned on the VDN form. It also applies to the VDN name forwarded via Information Forwarding. When a **consider** step is executed, the application number and available agent strategy assigned to the active VDN for the call will be used.

VDN Return Destination

The best resource data for a call is initialized when the call first leaves vector processing and therefore will not be available should the call return to vector processing.

VuStats

No enhancements have been added for BSR.

Call Management System

Call Management System (CMS) allows you to collect and monitor ACD facilities and personnel. You can create reports on the status of agents, splits/skills, trunks, vectors, and vector directory numbers. You can view and store historical CMS reports, view real-time reports, and view integrated reports at a terminal or PC.

Unlike Basic Call Management System (BCMS), the CMS resides on an adjunct computer that connects to the communication server via a data link. See [Typical ACD Arrangement](#) on page 78 for a graphic illustration of a typical ACD CMS configuration.

Administering the communication server-to-CMS interface

For detailed information on administering the interface between the communication server and the CMS, refer to *Avaya CMS Switch Connections and Administration*, 585-215-876.

Enabling CMS measurements

The following forms and fields are required to enable CMS measurements:

Form	Field
Hunt Group	● Measured
Trunk Group (All)	● Measured
Vector Directory Number (VDN)	● Measured

Measured extensions and multiple splits

Using the Hunt Group form, you can assign an agent extension to as many splits as desired. Multiple split assignments are commonly used in either or both of the following scenarios:

- Agents log into multiple splits
- There are multiple agent shifts that use the same phone sets

Each extension-split assignment requires additional storage in CMS. Therefore, assigning extensions to multiple splits can quickly consume agent storage capacity on CMS. For

example, if you assign 50 agent extensions to six splits, the communication server sends 300 extension-split assignments to the CMS. In this case, CMS creates space in real-time data storage for 300 agent splits, even if the number of agents logged in is less than 100.

When assignments exceed capacity

The maximum number of agent-split configurations CMS can measure is specified in the Data Storage Allocation window. If the allocated number is less than the split-extension assignments that CMS receives from the communication server, the link between the communication server and CMS fails to come up. For example, if 400 measured agent-split configurations are allocated in CMS, but the communication server has 450 split-extension assignments, the link fails to come up.

Assignments are not logins

In a non-EAS environment, a distinction is drawn between the number of agent extensions assigned to multiple splits and the number of agents logged into multiple splits. Even if an agent extension is assigned to six splits, the agent can be logged into only three splits simultaneously. CMS always creates space in real-time data storage for six agent-split pairs (one for each split), even though the agent is not simultaneously logged into all six splits.

In a standard EAS environment, the agent can log in to a maximum of four skills. In an EAS-PHD environment, the agent can log in to a maximum of 20 skills. However, the agent can be assigned to many more skills.

Measured trunks versus unmeasured facilities

CMS requires data allocation for unmeasured facilities trunk data. Unmeasured facilities are not actual trunks, but are tracking records on the CMS.

Unmeasured facilities on CMS are required for:

- Internal calls (intracommunication server) to a measured split or agent
- Internal calls to VDNs
- Calls made by agents to internal destinations or on an unmeasured facility group
- Transfers and conferences until the transfer/conference is complete.

Determining allocation of measured trunks and unmeasured facilities

Maximum values for measured trunks and unmeasured trunk facilities are specified for each ACD in the CMS **Data Storage Allocation** window. For CMS release R3V11, the total capacity for measured trunks and unmeasured facilities across all ACDs is 40000.

The recommended assignment of unmeasured facilities per ACD is 25% of the total number of trunks that are allocated for the ACD. However, the number of unmeasured trunk facilities that you choose to allocate for a particular ACD may vary according to the nature of your contact center operations.

Considerations for administering the communication server-to-CMS interface

You must consider the following factors when administering the communication server-to-CMS interface.

CMS measurements

CMS measurements may be inaccurate on calls to splits that intraflow to the attendant group.

IP Trunk Groups and ATM Trunk Groups

External IP trunk number identifier (Port ID) information is sent from the communication server to the CMS. Two types of messages can send information about single trunk group members and about status changes (from measured to unmeasured, or from unmeasured to measured via CMS) of trunk group members.

When IP trunk groups are administered on the communication server, the cabinet location of the associated C-LAN board is determined for each IP trunk group member. When message information is reported to the CMS, the location-id is copied into the message. as a number in the range of 1 through 400 in the circuit field of the messages sent to CMS. For example, an IP trunk member with a port-id of T00001 is displayed on CMS as 00000001, and an IP trunk member with port-id of T00400 will be displayed on CMS as 0000400.

CMS representation of IP trunk member port-ids

To display IP trunk member port-ids to the CMS, the circuit field accommodates a number in the range from 1 to 511. To report an IP trunk member number in the range of 1 to 5000 requires the use of both the slot field in the message and the circuit field.

Use the following table to correlate IP trunk member port IDs on the communication server and CMS:

IP trunk member port ID

communication server representation	CMS representation
T00001 through 100499	0000001 through 0000499
T00500 through T00999	0001000 through 0001499
T01000 through T01499	0002000 through 0002499
T01500 through T01999	0003000 through 0003499
T02000 through T02499	0004000 through 0004499
T02500 through T02999	0005000 through 0005499
T03000 through T03499	0006000 through 0006499
T03500 through T03999	0007000 through 0007499
T04000	0008000

Display of physical (non-IP) member port-IDs on Avaya CMS and CMS Supervisor

Port IDs for IP trunks that terminate on a G700 Media Gateway are displayed in a different format than that used for normal port network equipment locations on other Communication Manager systems. This difference is also reflected in the way that G700 port IDs are listed in CMS and CMS Supervisor.

ACD contact center features

The following table compares the standard equipment format for port IDs to the G700 format.

Port network trunk equipment location formats on Avaya communication servers.

Regular port network trunk equipment location format	G700-terminated trunk equipment location format
bbXssccc where: bb = cabinet (1-64) X = carrier (A-E) ss = slot (1-25) ccc = circuit (1-256)	gggVscC where: ggg = gateway (replaces cabinet) (1-250) V = indicates G700 gateway (replaces carrier) s = slot (1-4) cC = circuit (1-32)

In CMS reports, G700-terminated trunk equipment locations are displayed in a slightly different format than that used for Avaya communication servers.

Depending on the CMS version, the trunk equipment location is shown in a fixed 8-character or 9-character format according to the following rules:

Gateway number - The gateway number will show as either 2-digits (the leading digit shown in the communication server display is dropped by CMS) or 3 digits. This variation in the gateway number format is the result of the following factors:

- The numerical designation assigned to a gateway can be any number from 1 to 250, but earlier Avaya Communication Manager releases only supported up to 99.
- R3V11 CMS and CMS Supervisor do not provide a third digit space for the gateway numbers.

Therefore, for R3V11 installations, when the gateway numbers that are greater than 99, the leading (“hundred”) digit of the gateway number is shown as the leading (“tens”) digit in the slot number, and the following rules apply to display of slot numbers for G-700-terminated trunk equipment on R3V11 versions of CMS and CMS Supervisor:

- For gateways 1-99, slot numbers range from 01 to 04.
- For gateways 100-199, slot numbers range from 11 to 14.
- For gateways 200-250, slot numbers range from 21 to 24.

Carrier number - The carrier number shows as the number 7 on CMS versions earlier than R3V11ag or the letter V on CMS version R3V11ag or later, followed by two digits (01-04) for the slot number.

Circuit number - The circuit number shows as 3 digits (001-032).

Based on the format rules shown above, the following table shows how G700-terminated trunk equipment location formats are listed on Avaya communication servers and different CMS systems.

G-700 port ID representations on communication servers, CMS and CMS Supervisor

Avaya communication server	On CMS (pre-R3V11ag) and CMS Supervisor (pre-R3V11FJ.04)	On CMS (R3V11ag or later) and CMS Supervisor (R3V11FJ.04 or later)	On CMS (R3V12 or later) and CMS Supervisor (R3V12 or later)
Example 1: gateway=12, slot number=2, circuit number=16			
012V216	12702016	12V02016	012V02016
Example 2: gateway=130, slot number=2, circuit number=16			
130V216	30702016	30V12016	130V02016
Example 3: gateway=240, slot number=2, circuit number=16			
240V216	40722016	40V22016	240V02016

Call Prompting

The guide contains information that is critical to the effective and efficient use of this feature. For more information about Call Prompting, see *Avaya Communication Manager Contact Center – Call Vectoring and EAS Guide*, 555-245-783.

Call Prompting uses specialized vector commands to process incoming calls based on information collected from the caller or from an ISDN-PRI message. It can be used in various applications to better handle incoming calls. The following list gives a brief description of some Call Prompting applications.

- Automated Attendant — Allows the caller to enter the extension of the party that he or she would like to reach. The call is routed to that extension.
- Data In/Voice Answer (DIVA) Capability — Allows the caller to hear an announcement based on the digits that he or she enters, or to be directed to a hunt group or another system extension.

ACD contact center features

- Data Collection — Allows the caller to enter data that can be used by a host/adjunct to assist in call handling. This data, for example, may be the caller's account number.
- CINFO (Caller Information Forwarding) Routing — Allows a call to be routed based on digits supplied by the network in an ISDN-PRI message.
- Message Collection — Gives the caller the option of leaving a message or waiting in queue for an agent.

Administering call prompting

The following forms and fields are required to administer the Call Prompting feature.

Required forms – Call Prompting feature

Form	Field
System Parameters Customer-Options	Vectoring (Prompting) Vectoring (CINFO) ISDN-PRI — for CINFO only This form describes other vectoring options that may be required depending upon the application.
Feature-Related System Parameters	Prompting Timeout
Vector Directory Number	All
Announcements/Audio Sources	Complete all fields for each extension that provides a Call Prompting announcement
Hunt Group	Vector
Call Vector	Complete a form for each Call Prompting vector
Station (multi-appearance)	Button/Feature Button Assignments - callr-info
Attendant Console	Feature Button Assignments -callr-info

If Vectoring (Basic) is not enabled on the System-Parameters Customer-Options form, the Call Prompting feature cannot queue calls or make conditional checks based on queue or agent status, time of day, or day of week.

CINFO requires the AT&T Intelligent Call Processing (ICP) service, ISDN-PRI, and Vectoring (Prompting).

You can administer any display-equipped phone or attendant console with a Caller Information CALLR-INFO button. The button displays digits collected for the last `collect digits` command.

You must have Call Vectoring software for CMS to use Call Prompting (with or without Call Vectoring) with CMS.

Considerations

Call prompting, with the exception of CINFO, competes with several features for ports on the call classifier - detector circuit pack or equivalent.

Interactions

The following interactions apply specifically to Call Prompting. For general Call Vectoring interactions that may affect Call Prompting applications see [Call Vectoring](#) on page 127.

Authorization Codes

If authorization codes are enabled, and a `route-to` command in a prompting vector accesses AAR or ARS, if the VDN's FRL does not have the permission to use the chosen routing preference, then the system does not prompt for an authorization code and the `route-to` command fails.

CallVisor ASAI

ASAI-provided digits can be collected by the Call Vectoring feature via the `collect` vector command as dial-ahead digits. CINFO is passed to CallVisor ASAI.

Hold

With the exception of CINFO, if a call is put on hold during the processing of a `collect` command, the command restarts, beginning with the announcement prompt, when the call is taken off hold. All dialed-ahead digits are lost. Similarly, if a call to a vector is put on hold, vector processing is suspended when a `collect` command is encountered. When the call becomes active, the `collect` command resumes.

Inbound Call Management (ICM)

You can use Call Prompting to collect information that may later be used by an adjunct to handle a call.

Transfer

If a call to a VDN is transferred during a `collect` command, the `collect` command restarts when the transfer is complete, and all dialed-ahead digits are lost. Similarly, if a call to a vector is transferred, vector processing is suspended when a `collect` command

ACD contact center features

is encountered. When the transfer is complete, the `collect` command resumes. This is not true when a `collect` command collects CINFO digits. In this case vector processing is not suspended. Attendant extended calls do suspend vector processing in the same way as transferred calls.

Call Vectoring

Call Vectoring processes incoming and internal calls according to a programmed set of commands. These commands, called vector commands, determine the type of processing that calls receive. For example, vector commands can direct calls to on-premise or off-premise destinations, to any hunt group, split/skill, or to a specific call treatment such as an announcement, forced disconnect, forced busy, or delay. Vectors can queue or route calls based on a variety of different conditions.

There are many different applications for Call Vectoring. However, it primarily is used to handle the call activity of ACD splits/skills.

For more information about administering call vectoring, see [Best Service Routing](#) on page 94, [Network Call Redirection \(NCR\)](#) on page 181, and [Look-Ahead Interflow](#) on page 169.

Depending on your system, see one of the following documents for a detailed description of Call Vectoring: *Avaya Communication Manager Contact Center – Call Vectoring and EAS Guide*, 555-245-783, or *Avaya MultiVantage Call Center – Call Vectoring Guide for BCS and Guestworks*, 555-233-518.

Administering Call Vectoring

The following forms and fields are required to administer the Call Vectoring feature.

Note:

Do not change a vector while it is processing calls since calls already in the vector could experience problems. Instead, add a new vector and change the VDN to point to the new vector.

Required forms – Call Vectoring

Form	Field
System Parameters Customer-Options	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Vectoring (Basic) ● Vectoring (G3V4 Enhanced) ● Vectoring (G3V4 Advanced Routing) ● Vectoring (ANI/II-Digits Routing) ● Vectoring (Attendant Vectoring) ● Vectoring (Holiday Vectoring)
Vector Directory Number	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● All

Required forms (continued)– Call Vectoring

Form	Field
Announcements/Audio Sources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Complete all fields for each extension that provides a vectoring announcement
Hunt Group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Vector ● ACD
Call Vector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Complete a form for each vector
Feature-Related System Parameters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Vector Disconnect Timer ● Music/Tone on Hold ● Port ● Music (or Silence) on Transferred Trunk Calls
Vector Routing Table	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● All
Holiday Table	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● All

Fields that do not allow VDN extensions

You can not enter a VDN extension in the fields listed in the following table.

Fields that do not allow a VDN extension.

Form	Field
Announcements/Audio Sources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Extension Number
Call Coverage Answer Group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Group Member Assignments
Call Coverage Paths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Coverage Point Assignments, other than the last coverage point
Console Parameters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● CAS Back-up Extension
Feature-Related System Parameters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● ACA Long Holding Time Originating Extension ● ACA Short Holding Time Originating Extension ● Extensions With System wide Retrieval Permission ● Controlled Outward Restriction Intercept Treatment ● Controlled Termination Restriction (Do Not Disturb) ● Controlled Station-to-Station Restriction

Fields that do not allow a VDN extension. (continued)

Form	Field
Hospitality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Extension of PMS Log Printer ● Extension of Journal/Schedule Printer ● Extension of PMS ● Extension to Receive Failed Wakeup LWC Messages
Hunt Group and Agent LoginID with EAS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Supervisor Extension ● Member Extensions
Intercom Group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Member Extensions
Listed Directory Numbers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● LDN Extensions
Loudspeaker Paging and Code Calling Access	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Extension Numbers Assigned to Codes
Pickup Groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Member Extensions
Remote Access	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Remote Access Extension
Station Forms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Hunt to Station
Terminating Extension Group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Member Extensions

Fields that allow VDN extensions

You can enter a VDN extension in the following fields.

Fields that do allow a VDN extension

Form	Field
Abbreviated Dialing Lists	
Call Coverage Paths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● allow it as the last coverage point only
Hunt Group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Night Destination
Listed Directory Numbers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Night Destination
Trunk Groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Night Destination ● Incoming Destination

ACD contact center features

You cannot enter a VDN extension as auxiliary data for the following buttons:

- Bridged Appearance (brdg-app)
- Data Call Setup (data-ext)

You can enter a VDN extension as auxiliary data for the following buttons:

- Remote Message Waiting Indicator (aut-msg-wt)
- Facility Busy Indication (busy-ind)
- Manual Message Waiting (man-msg-wt)
- Manual Signaling (signal)

Interactions

AP Demand Print

A VDN cannot be used as an argument to the feature access code for AP Demand Print.

Attendant Control of Trunk Group Access

If a `route-to` step in a vector dials a controlled trunk group, vector processing continues at the next step.

Attendant Recall

Attendant Recall to a VDN is blocked.

AUDIX Interface

A `route-to` step in a vector may call the AUDIX extension. If a voice port can be seized to that adjunct, vector processing is terminated. The system sends a message to AUDIX requesting retrieval of messages for the originating extension (not the VDN).

AUDIX may also be accessed by the `queue-to split` and `check split` commands. Also, the messaging step may use an AUDIX hunt group in its operation.

Authorization Codes

If authorization codes are enabled, and if a `route-to` command in a prompting vector accesses AAR or ARS and the VDN's FRL does not have the permission to utilize the chosen routing preference, then no authorization code is prompted for and the `route-to` command fails.

Automatic Alternate Routing (AAR)/Automatic Route Selection (ARS)

Any `route-to` command in a vector can dial an AAR/ARS FAC followed by other digits. It cannot dial only the FAC.

Automatic Callback

Automatic Callback cannot be used for calls placed to a VDN.

Bridged Call Appearance

VDN extensions cannot be assigned to bridged appearance buttons. A `route-to` command to an extension with bridged appearances updates bridged appearance button lamps.

Busy Verification – Terminals, Trunks

Busy verification of VDNs is denied and intercept tone is returned.

Call Coverage

A VDN may be administered as the last point in a coverage path.

Call Forwarding

Calls can be forwarded to a VDN. Calls placed by a `route-to` command to an extension that has call forwarding activated are forwarded.

An attendant or phone with console permission cannot activation/deactivation call forwarding for a VDN.

An attendant or phone with console permission cannot activation/deactivation call forwarding for a vector-controlled hunt group.

Call Detail Recording

You can administer the Feature Related System Parameters form so that the VDN extension is used in place of the Hunt Group or Agent extension. This overrides the “Call to Hunt Group - Record” option of CDR for Call Vectoring calls.

If a vector interacts with an extension or group that has Call Forwarding All Calls active, normal Call Forwarding/CDR interactions apply.

For incoming calls to a VDN, the duration of the call is recorded from the time answer supervision is returned.

If answer supervision is returned by the vector, and the call never goes to another extension, then the VDN extension is recorded as the called number in the CDR record.

If the call terminates to a hunt group, then the VDN, hunt group, or agent extension is recorded as the called number as per the administration described above.

If the call terminates to a trunk, then the following two CDR records are generated:

- An incoming record with the VDN as the called number and the duration from the time answer supervision was provided to the incoming trunk.

ACD contact center features

- An outgoing record containing the incoming trunk information as the calling number and the dialed digits and the outgoing trunk information as the called number.

Outgoing vector calls generate ordinary outgoing CDR records with the originating extension as the calling number.

No Ineffective Call Attempt records are generated for Call Vectoring `route-to` commands that are unsuccessful.

Call Detail Recording — Account Code Dialing

If a `route-to number` command in a vector specifies an CDR account code, vector processing continues at the next step.

Call Park

Calls cannot be parked on a VDN.

Call Waiting Termination

If an extension is busy and has call waiting termination administered, the `route-to with cov n` operation is considered unsuccessful and vector processing continues at the next step. `Route-to with cov y` is successful (call will wait) and vector processing terminates.

Class of Restriction

Each VDN in the system has a COR associated with it. This VDN COR is used to determine the calling permissions/restrictions, the AAR/ARS PGN, and the priority queuing associated with a vector.

Code Calling Access

A VDN cannot be used as the argument to the code calling access feature access code.

If a `route-to number` command in a vector specifies the code calling feature access code, vector processing continues at the next step.

Conference

A call to a VDN can be included as a party in a conference call only after vector processing terminates for that call.

Data Restriction

Music will play on calls from data restricted extensions when the call receives music as the result of a wait-time vector step.

Facilities Restriction Level

If a `route-to` command dials an external number via AAR/ARS, the FRL associated with the VDN COR is used to determine the accessibility of a routing preference in an AAR/ARS pattern.

Facility Busy Indication

The facility busy lamp indication for a VDN is always off. A facility busy button may be used to call a VDN.

Facility Test Calls

If a `route-to number` command in a vector specifies a Facility Test Call, vector processing continues at the next step.

Forced Entry of Account Codes

If a COR requiring entry of account codes is assigned to a VDN, the `route-to number` commands executed by the associated vector are unsuccessful and vector processing continues at the next step.

Individual Attendant Access

A call sent to an attendant by a `route-to number` command can wait in the attendant priority queue. The call is removed from vector processing.

Integrated Directory

VDN names and extensions are not available in the Integrated Directory feature.

Intercept Treatment

A VDN cannot be used for Intercept Treatment.

Inter-PBX Attendant Calls

A `route-to number` command in a vector can dial the Inter-PBX Attendant. If the call attempts to access a controlled trunk group, vector processing continues at the next step.

Intraflow and Interflow

The functionality of intraflow and interflow may be obtained using the `check` and `goto` Call Vectoring commands.

Calls may intraflow from an ACD split/skill that is not vector-controlled into one that is vector-controlled.

Leave Word Calling

LWC messages cannot be stored, canceled, or retrieved for a VDN.

Night Service

A VDN can be administered as a night service destination.

`Route-to` commands that route to destinations with night service activated redirect to the night service destinations.

Priority Calling

A VDN cannot be used with the priority calling access code. Intercept tone is supplied to the user. If a `route-to number` in a vector specifies the priority calling access code, vector processing continues at the next step.

Property Management System Interface

VDNs cannot be used with the following features and functions: Message Waiting Notification, Check-In, Check-Out, Room Status, and Automatic Wakeup.

Recorded Announcement

The first announcement extension, second announcement extension, first announcement delay, second announcement delay, and recurring second announcement do not exist for a vector-controlled hunt group.

Redirection on No Answer

If an ACD split/skill or Direct Agent call is not answered after an administered number of rings, RONA can redirect that call to a VDN for alternate treatment.

Ringback Queuing

External call attempts made via `route-to` commands with coverage no are not queue via Ringback Queuing when all trunks are busy. External call attempts made via `route-to` commands with coverage yes are.

Send All Calls

If the destination of a `route-to with coverage no` command has the Send All Calls feature active, calls are not redirected. If there is an idle appearance, the call terminates and vector processing stops. If not, vector processing continues at the next step.

If the Send All Calls button is pressed after a vector call is terminated, button activation is denied.

Time of Day Routing

Since a `route-to number` command in a vector can specify the AAR or ARS access codes, the TOD routing algorithm can be used to route the call.

Timed After Call Work (ACW)

A Timed ACW interval can be assigned to a VDN.

Timed Reminder

The attendant Timed Reminder is not available for calls placed, transferred, or extended to a VDN. Vectoring causes all other timers to be ignored.

Transfer

Calls can be transferred to a VDN.

Traveling Class Mark

A TCM is sent when a `route-to` command dials a seven-digit ETN or 10-digit DDD number via AAR/ARS. This TCM is the FRL associated with the VDN COR.

VDN in a Coverage Path

A call covering to a VDN can be routed to any valid destination by the call vectoring command `route-to`. The coverage option for the `route-to digits` command is disabled for covered calls. In other words, the `route-to digits with coverage=y` functions like the `route-to digits with coverage=n` command when processing covered calls. When the `route-to` command terminates a covered call locally, information identifying the principal and the reason for redirection are retained with the call. This information can be displayed on display phones or passed to an AUDIX or Message Center system.

The class of restriction assigned to a VDN determines the partition group number (PGN). The PGN in turn determines the AAR or ARS routing tables used by `route-to` commands.

When a call covers to a VDN, VDN override has no effect on the display shown on an answering display telephone. This station will show the normal display for a covered call.

Avaya Business Advocate

This section provides an overview of Avaya Business Advocate. For extensive information on implementing and using Advocate, refer to the *Avaya Business Advocate User Guide*, 585-210-711.

Advocate is a collection of features that provide flexibility in the way a call is selected for an agent in a call surplus situation and in the way that an agent is selected for a call in an agent surplus situation.

Note:

Advocate requires the Expert Agent Selection (EAS) feature to be enabled.

Advocate provides predictive and adaptive methods for contact centers that address three fundamental questions in terms of how the most expensive resource of the center, its agents, are used every time a call is handled.

What should this agent do next?

Advocate answers the question “What should this agent do next?” each time an agent becomes available and calls are waiting in queue. The term “should” is used deliberately because it implies a consideration of trade-offs in the decision. With Advocate, the answer to this question does not come from executing a set of pre-programmed directives such as “take the highest priority, oldest waiting call.” Such a fixed plan of attack considers nothing in terms of consequences. Instead, Advocate understands the consequences of its choices and the business objectives for each type of call.

Which agent should take this call?

Advocate answers the question “which agent should take this call?” when a call arrives and there are available agents waiting for calls. Advocate can make this choice so that workloads are distributed fairly across the agents, to eliminate “hot seats”. Advocate can also promote fairer opportunities for compensation by delivering a predetermined mix of calls to agents.

Does the contact center need to adjust its operations to bring performance back to the desired level?

Advocate continuously evaluates the contact center's performance to determine “what does the contact center need to adjust to bring performance back to the desired level?” Advocate responds, down to the levels of an individual caller, when it detects that agent resources should be used differently to prevent a caller's wait times from being too high or to accomplish service level goals more consistently.

Administering Advocate

Based on the needs and challenges of your contact center, you will determine which combination of call and agent selection will give you the best results and administer those methods on the communication server. See the [Call and agent selection](#) on page 139 section for information about these decisions.

You need to make several decisions about how to implement Advocate. Some of these decisions affect your contact center system wide, while others affect particular Vector Directory Numbers (VDNs), skills, or agents.

The following table lists the features that are available with Advocate and Dynamic Advocate, the level of impact for implementing those features, and where the features are administered on the communication server.

Required forms – Avaya Business Advocate

Feature	Decision level	Administered form
Least Occupied Agent:		
● LOA (Group Type)	Skill	● Hunt Group form
● ACW Considered Idle	System	● Feature-Related System Parameters form
Percent Allocation		
● Percent Allocation (call handling preference)	Agent	● Agent LoginID form
PAD (group type)		
● Expected Call Handling Time	Skill	● Hunt Group form
● Dynamic Percentage Adjustment	Skill	● Hunt Group form
● Service Level Target	Skill	● Hunt Group form
● ACW Considered Idle?	System	● Feature-Related System Parameters form
● Auto Reserve Agents	System	● Feature-Related System Parameters form
Dynamic Queue Position		
Dynamic Queue Position	Skill	● Hunt Group form

ACD contact center features

Required forms – Avaya Business Advocate (continued)

Feature	Decision level	Administered form
Service Objective	VDN	● Vector Directory Number form
Service Objective		
Service Objective (activate for agent)	Agent	● Agent LoginID form
Service Objective (set target objective)	Skill	● Hunt Group form
Call Selection Measurement (CWT or PWT)	System	● Feature-Related System Parameters form
Service Level Supervisor		
Service Level Supervisor (administer for skill)	Skill	● Hunt Group form
Activate on Oldest Call Waiting	Skill	● Hunt Group form
Call Selection Override	System	● Feature-Related System Parameters form
	Skill	● Hunt Group form
Other		
Overload Thresholds	Skill	● Hunt Group form
Dynamic Threshold Adjustment	Skill	● Hunt Group form
Service Level Target	Skill	● Hunt Group form
Reserve Agents	Agent	● Agent LoginID form
Predicted Wait Time (PWT)	System	● Feature-Related System Parameters form
Call Handling Preference (call selection method: Greatest Need, Skill Level, Percent Allocation)	Agent	● Agent LoginID form
Group Type (agent selection method: UCD-MIA, EAD-MIA, UCD-LOA, EAD-LOA, PAD)	Skill	● Hunt Group form

Call and agent selection

Call selection

Call selection methods are used when calls are in queue and an agent becomes available. This is known as a call surplus condition. During such conditions, the communication server considers the call selection method that is administered for the agent on the Agent LoginID Form to determine which skill to serve. Once a skill is identified, the call at the head of that queue is selected and delivered to the agent. Call selection is based on such things as call handling preference, call selection measurement, and the use of service objectives.

Agent selection

Agent selection methods are used when there are one or more available agents for an incoming call. This is known as an agent surplus condition. Agent selection methods are administered as a hunt group type for the skill. Advocate allows you to select agents according to occupancy, idleness, individual skill level, and the percentage of time that you want the agent to spend serving each skill.

Automated agent staffing adjustments

What are automated staffing adjustments?

Advocate provides you with options that automate staffing during contact center operation. These methods simplify contact center management and eliminate the need for moving agents from skill to skill to ensure coverage as call conditions change.

Advocate offers you the ability to assign reserve agents and set overload thresholds to determine when those reserve agents will be engaged. The Dynamic Advocate feature, known as Dynamic Threshold Adjustment, takes this a step further by automatically adjusting the thresholds as needed to help maintain the service levels you defined.

The Dynamic Percentage Adjustment feature, gives you the ability to automate adjustments to predefined allocations for your agents' time to maintain defined service levels. Auto Reserve Agents, another feature that is new with R9, allows you to intentionally leave an agent idle in a skill when the agent's adjusted work time has exceeded the percentage that you administered for that skill.

Call selection at a glance

The following table shows what happens during call surplus conditions, according to the call selection methods that have been administered on the communication server.

IF calls are waiting when an agent becomes available and the agent's selection method is:	THEN the communication server takes the highest priority call:
Skill Level without Service Objective	With the highest skill level and the longest CWT or PWT.
Skill Level with Service Objective	With the highest skill level and the highest ratio of CWT/SO or PWT/SO.
Greatest Need without Service Objective	With the longest CWT or PWT.
Greatest Need with Service Objective	With the highest ratio of CST/SO or PWT/SO.
Percent Allocation	That is the oldest call waiting that best maintains the administered target allocations for all skills.

Agent selection at a glance

The following table shows what happens during agent surplus conditions, according to the agent selection method that has been administered.

WHEN agents are available, a call arrives, and the agent selection method is:	THEN the communication server selects:
EAD-MIA	The highest skill level, most idle agent.
UCD-MIA	The most idle agent, without regard to skill level.
EAD-LOA	The highest skill level agent with the lowest occupancy.
UCD-LOA	The least occupied agent, without regard to skill level.
PAD	The agent with the lowest ratio of adjusted work time and target allocation for the skill.

Combining agent and call selection methods

Advocate provides a variety of features to help meet your business goals and to help you manage your agent resources. The table below shows some of the ways you can combine call and agent selection methods to meet your company's specific needs.

IF your goal is to . . .	THEN consider . . .
Maintain service levels while controlling the time agents spend serving each of their skills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Percent Allocation ● Dynamic Percentage Adjustment ● PAD
Maintain service levels using more or less time from reserve resources to supplement staffing as needed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Greatest Need ● Service Level Supervisor ● Dynamic Threshold Adjustment ● UCD-LOA
Add customer segmentation with differentiated levels of service while routing all segments to the same skill to simplify staffing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Greatest Need ● Dynamic Queue Position ● UCD-LOA
Increase revenue by assigning agents their best skills as primary skills and limiting the use of reserve skills to eliminate long call wait times	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Greatest Need ● Service Objective ● Service Level Supervisor ● UCD-LOA
Ensure that critical skills are covered, regardless of caller wait time in other skills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Greatest Need ● Service Level Supervisor ● Call Selection Override ● Oldest Call Waiting ● UCD-LOA
Control the time your agents spend serving their assigned skills while maintaining the ability to change to meet service level requirements for the center	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Percent Allocation ● Dynamic Percentage Adjustment ● Call Selection Override ● Service Level Supervisor ● PAD

ACD contact center features

IF your goal is to . . .	THEN consider . . .
Automate agent staffing to activate back up agents a little sooner or a little later to meet service level goals	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Greatest Need or Skill Level● Service Level Supervisor● Dynamic Threshold Adjustment● UCD-LOA or EAD-LOA
Minimize the complexity of differentiating service levels for different types of calls that require similar agent abilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Greatest Need or Skill Level● Dynamic Queue Position● UCD-LOA or EAD-LOA
Maximize the amount of time that agents spend in high contribution roles while limiting their use of lesser skills to address wait time problems	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Greatest Need● Service Objective● UCD-LOA
Spread calls more evenly among agents while delivering the right level of service to each skill	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Greatest Need● Service Objective● UCD-LOA
Use agents in their most proficient skills while minimizing the hot seat problem to some extent	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Skill Level● EAD-LOA

Different needs within a contact center

You may find that one Advocate solution does not fit for your entire organization. Your contact center may have different needs within particular areas or departments, and Advocate can help to meet these varying needs. A sales department, for example, may choose to use Dynamic Queue Position to create differentiation among various types of customer without creating a different skill for each type of sales call. A service department, on the other hand, may be more interested in working toward similar goals for each technical support skill, while eliminating the hot seats often experienced by the well trained, multiskilled agents.

Avaya offers a subscription service for Advocate customers that provides access to skilled consultants with expertise in understanding how Advocate helps to solve business problems. For more information, please contact your Avaya Account Executive or CRM Opportunity Management at 1-877-9-CRMOMC (1-877-927-6662).

Feature compatibility

It is important to choose the right combination of features to meet your organization's needs and ensure that Advocate is set up to work most effectively. This section summarizes the features that provide the best results when used together and also lists those that are not designed to work together.

Call selection methods (call handling preferences)

The following table shows the features that work effectively with the various Advocate call selection methods.

Call selection method	Recommended to work with
Greatest Need	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Predicted Wait Time ● Service Objective ● Service Level Supervisor ● UCD-MIA ● UCD-LOA
Skill Level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Predicted Wait Time ● Service Objective ● Service Level Supervisor ● EAD-MIA ● EAD-LOA
Percent Allocation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Dynamic Percentage Adjustment ● Auto Reserve Agents ● Service Level Supervisor ● PAD

Agent selection methods (hunt group types)

The following table shows which features work with the various agent selection methods.

Agent Selection Method	Recommended to work with
UCD-MIA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Greatest Need ● Predicted Wait Time ● Service Objective ● Service Level Supervisor
EAD-MIA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Skill Level ● Predicted Wait Time ● Service Objective ● Service Level Supervisor

ACD contact center features

Agent Selection Method	Recommended to work with
UCD-LOA	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Greatest Need● Predicted Wait Time● Service Objective● Service Level Supervisor
EAD-LOA	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Skill Level● Predicted Wait Time● Service Objective● Service Level Supervisor
PAD	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Percent Allocation● Dynamic Percentage Adjustment● Auto Reserve Agents● Service Level Supervisor

Feature combinations to avoid

The PAD agent selection method should not be used with Greatest Need or Skill Level call selection methods.

Expert Agent Selection

Use Expert Agent Selection (EAS) to route incoming Automatic Call Distribution (ACD) calls to the agent who is best qualified to handle the call, that is, the agent with the specialized skills or experience required to best meet the caller's needs.

In addition, EAS provides the following capabilities:

- You assign all agent functions to the agent login ID and not to a physical phone. Therefore, EAS agents can login to and work at any phone in the system.
- Using the agent login ID, a caller places a call directly to a specific agent. These calls can be treated and reported as ACD calls.

EAS ensures the best possible service to the caller.

Administering EAS

The following forms and fields are required to administer the EAS feature.

Required forms - EAS feature

Form	Field
System Parameters Customer-Options	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● ACD ● Expert Agent Selection (EAS) ● EAS-PHD ● Vectoring (Basic)
Agent LoginID	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● All
Hunt Group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Skill ● ACD ● Vector <p>Set all three fields to y.¹</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Group Type (ucd/ead)
Vector Directory Number	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 1st/2nd/3rd Skill (optional)
Class of Restriction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Direct Agent Calling
CDR System Parameters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Record Called Agent Login ID Instead of Group or Member

Required forms - EAS feature

Form	Field
Call Vector	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● All
Feature-Related System Parameters	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Expert Agent Selection (EAS) Enabled● Minimum Agent-LoginId Password Length● Direct Agent Announcement Extension/Delay● Message Waiting Lamp Indicates Status For

1. If the Message Center field is set to AUDIX on the Hunt Group form, the Skill and ACD fields must be set to y, but the Vector field can be set to either y or n.

EAS must be both optioned on the System Parameters Customer-Options form, and enabled on the Feature-Related System Parameters form. Once EAS is optioned, you can complete most of the EAS-related administration prior to enabling the feature.

When EAS is optioned on the System-Parameters Customer-Options form, Skill Hunt Groups replace splits. In addition, help messages, error messages and field titles change from “Split” to “Skill” on various forms.

Any EAS agent Login ID must be part of the station numbering plan.

Physical aspects of the phone, such as the set type and button layout, are associated with the phone and not the Login ID. On the Station form with the EAS featured optioned, when a work-mode button is selected, no “Gp” information can be entered. The assist and queue status buttons require that “Group” be entered.

Administering Direct Agent Announcement

Direct Agent Announcement (DAA) enhances Direct Agent Calling capabilities for CallVisor Adjunct-Switch Application Interface (ASAI) and Expert Agent Selection (EAS). It plays an announcement to Direct Agent callers waiting in a queue. The following forms should be administered for DAA.

You must also have enabled either Expert Agent Selection (EAS) or ASAI Adjunct Routing (or both).

Required forms – Direct Agent Announcement

Form	Field
System-Parameters Customer-Options	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● ACD ● Vectoring (Basic) ● Expert Agent Selection (EAS) or <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● ASAI Adjunct Routing
Feature-Related System Parameters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Direct Agent Announcement Delay ● Direct Agent Announcement Extension
Announcements/Audio Sources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● All

Detailed administration for EAS

In general, EAS uses vectors to route calls to agents with the required skills. To administer EAS you must:

- Assign skills to VDNs on the Vector Directory Number form.
- Create vectors that will route a call to the correct skill.
- Assign skills with priority levels to agents on the Agent Login ID form.

VDN administration

You can administer up to three VDN skill preferences on the Vector Directory Number form in the 1st Skill, 2nd Skill and 3rd Skill fields. These fields indicate the skills that are required to handle calls to this VDN. All of the VDN skills on the VDN form are optional. For example, only the first and third, or only the second and third VDN skills might be assigned. Vector steps can then refer back to these fields to route calls. For example, `queue-to skill 1st` routes calls the skill administered as 1st on the VDN form.

Vector administration

When a call routes to a VDN, the VDN directs the call to the vector that is specified on the Vector Directory number form. The vector then queues the call to the skill specified in a vector step. You can write vectors that route calls either to specific skill numbers or to the skill preferences administered on the Vector Directory Number form.

Agent administration

Assign skills to each agent. In addition, assign a skill level to each skill for the agent. When a vector routes incoming calls to a skill, the call is delivered to an available agent with the skill assigned. If no agents are available, the call is queued until it can be answered by an agent who has the skill required to handle the call.

Agent selection

The administered agent selection method and Call Handling Preference determine which agent will receive an incoming call.

Agent selection method

EAS can use either Uniform Call Distribution (UCD) or Expert Agent Distribution (EAD) to select agents for calls. Both methods can use the Most-Idle Agent (MIA) or the Least Occupied Agent (LOA) algorithm to select agents. For more information on agent selection methods, see [Automatic Call Distribution](#) on page 77.

Call handling preference administration

The call handling preference selected on the Agent Login ID form can route calls based on either greatest need or agent skill level. The following table summarizes how a call is routed based on greatest need or agent skill level administration with either UCD or EAD distribution..

EAD Call handling preference call distribution

If:	EAD/UCD with Skill Level	EAD/UCD with Greatest Need
Agents are available. When a new call arrives it is delivered to:	<p>EAD - Most-idle agent with the highest skill level for the calls' skill.</p> <p>UCD - Most-idle agent with the call's skill.</p>	<p>EAD - Most-idle agent with the highest skill level for the call's skill.</p> <p>UCD - Most-idle agent with the call's skill.</p>
Agents are not available, calls are in queue. When an agent becomes available, he or she receives:	<p>EAD - Highest priority oldest call waiting for agent's highest level skill with calls in queue.</p> <p>UCD - Highest priority oldest call waiting for the agent's highest level skill with calls in queue.</p>	<p>EAD - Highest priority oldest call waiting for any of the agent's skills.</p> <p>UCD - Highest priority oldest call waiting for any of the agent's skills.</p>

MIA Across Splits/Skills

In addition, both UCD and EAD can be used in conjunction the MIA Across Splits/Skills option. With MIA Across Splits/Skills, one available agent queue is set up for the entire system. When an agent answers a call for any skill, the agent is removed from the MIA queue.

See, [Automatic Call Distribution](#) on page 77 for more information about UCD, EAD, and MIA Across Splits/Skills.

Additional agent login ID capabilities

The following capabilities are also associated with agents' login IDs.

- Auto-Answer — When EAS is optioned, auto answer settings can be assigned to agents on the Agent LoginID form. An agent's auto answer setting will apply to the station where the agent logs in. If the auto answer setting for that station is different, the agent's setting overrides the station's.
- Calls — to call an EAS Agent, the caller dials the Login ID extension. The call is extended to the physical extension where the agent with that Login ID is logged in. Calls to the Login ID reach the agent independent of the phone the agent is currently using. For example, when agents use multiple phones because they have multiple offices or rotate desks, login IDs allow these agents to be reached independent of their current location.
- Name — calls to the Login ID display the name associated with the Login ID and not the name associated with the phone. This is also true for calls made from a phone with an agent logged in.
- Coverage — when the agent is logged out, or when calls go to coverage because the agent is busy, or does not answer, calls to the Login ID go to the coverage path associated with the agent and not the phone. When an agent is logged out, calls go to the agent's busy coverage destination.
- Restrictions — calls to the Login ID or from the agent use the restrictions associated with the agent and not the phone.

Phones are fully functional when an agent is not logged in. The restrictions, coverage, and name revert to the phone administration when the agent logs out.

Direct Agent calling

Calls to an agent's Login ID are treated as Direct Agent calls if the caller and the agent have the "Direct Agent Calling" Class of Restriction (COR). Direct Agent calls can be originated by stations or trunks. If the caller or agent does not have the proper COR, the call is treated as a normal non-ACD (personal) call.

See [Direct agent calling](#) on page 84 for additional information on how Direct Agent calling works, is used in the contact center, and is administered.

ACD contact center features

Direct Agent calls are treated as ACD calls and receive zip tone answer, queue as other ACD calls do, allow the agent to enter after call work following the call, and are measured by BCMS and CMS.

Any of the agent's skills can be the Direct Agent skill. When greatest need is optioned as the Call Handling Preference, the agent always gets Direct Agent calls before any skill calls. This is because Direct Agent calls have a higher priority than skill calls. However, when skill level is optioned as the Call Handling Preference, the agent will get direct agent calls first only if the direct agent skill has the agent's highest skill level. Otherwise calls from a skill with a higher level will be distributed before Direct Agent calls. If the Direct Agent skill and another skill are the same skill level, the agent will always receive Direct Agent calls before the other skill calls because Direct Agent calls have a higher priority.

A `route-to` vector command with an EAS Login ID as the destination is treated as a Direct Agent call if the VDN and agent have the COR and the Direct Agent field is set to y.

Considerations

Station User records cannot be shared between TTI ports and EAS LoginID extensions. This causes a reduction in the number of possible EAS LoginID extensions allowed by the System depending on the number of administered TTI ports. For example, if 2,000 TTI ports are administered, the maximum number of allowable EAS LoginIDs is reduced by 2,000.

EAS agent Login IDs are also tracked for personal calls. CMS uses the first skill an EAS Agent is logged into to track personal calls. If the first logged-into skill is unmeasured, CMS credits the agent Login ID with the personal call, but no skill hunt group is credited with the personal call.

The system can have either splits/skill hunt groups but not both simultaneously. Non-ACD hunt groups can exist with either splits or skills. Skill hunt groups are required when using EAS.

Interactions

Unless otherwise specified, the feature interactions for skill hunt groups are the same as for vector-controlled splits.

Abbreviated Dialing

Abbreviated dialing can be used to log in/out EAS agents. Abbreviated dialing lists/buttons can only be administered for stations.

Add/Remove Skills

In the EAS environment, agents have the ability to add and remove skills during a login session by dialing a FAC. Other phone users with console permissions can add or remove an agent's skill on behalf of the agent. (Note that the ability to add and remove skills

depends on whether a user has a class of restriction (COR) that allows adding and removing skills.)

Administration Without Hardware

EAS Login ID extensions are extensions without hardware. Login ID extensions require space in the dial plan.

Agent Work Mode States

With EAS, agents can only be in a single work mode at any one time for all their skills.

Assist

The Assist feature can be used with a skill hunt group (for example, where there is one supervisor per skill hunt group). When assist is selected, a call is placed to the supervisor associated with the skill for the active call.

AUDIX

Calls to the EAS agent Login ID can cover to AUDIX.

Auto-Available Splits/Skills

If a skill hunt group is administered as an Auto-Available Skill (AAS) the EAS Login IDs assigned to this skill must also be administered as Auto-Available. When the communication server reinitializes, these Login IDs are automatically logged in with the Auto-In work-mode. If any communication server features attempt to change the work-mode to anything except to Auto-In, this attempt is denied. This feature is not intended for human agents.

Automatic Answering with Zip Tone

The Automatic Answer option can only be administered for a physical extension.

Automatic Callback

Users can't activate Automatic Callback to an EAS agent's Login ID. They can activate Automatic CallBack to the phone where the agent is logged in.

Call Forwarding

Skill hunt groups (since they are vector-controlled) cannot be call forwarded. EAS agent Login IDs cannot be forwarded, but the physical extension where the EAS agent is logged in can be forwarded.

Call Park

Calls cannot be parked on the skill hunt group extension.

Call Pickup

Skill hunt group extensions and EAS Login ID extensions cannot be members of a call pickup group.

Class of Restriction (COR)

Skill hunt groups do have a class of restriction. This is used if the skill hunt group extension is called directly.

The COR for an EAS agent Login ID overrides the physical extension's COR of the phone an EAS agent logs into.

Class of Service (COS)

EAS agents do not have a COS associated with their Login ID. Therefore, the COS of the telephone is not affected when an EAS agent logs into it.

Directed Call Pickup

An EAS agent can use the Directed Call Pickup feature to pick up a call and/or have his or her calls picked up by another agent. The Class of Restriction of the agent will override the Class of Restriction of the station where the agent is logged in.

If both the station's COR and the logged-in agent's COR allow the call to be picked up using Directed Call Pickup, the user picking up the call can use either the station's extension or the agent's loginID.

Displays - Phone

When an EAS agent logs in, the display for originators who call the Login ID shows the Login ID and agent name (as administered via the Agent Login ID form). Calls that the agent originates show the Agent Login ID and agent name at the receiving telephone display. However, the user can display the name of the physical extension where the EAS agent is logged in. To do this, the user must be active on a call with the agent, and must have a telephone with an alphanumeric display and an inspect button. When the inspect button is pressed during a call to or from the EAS agent, the physical extension name of the agent is displayed.

Calls to the physical extension show the physical extension's number and name on the originator's display.

Leave Word Calling

When an EAS agent is logged into a station, the agent can only retrieve LWC messages left for that agent's login ID. To retrieve LWC messages left for that station, the agent must log out.

When an EAS agent is logged into a station, its Message lamp defaults to tracking the status of LWC messages waiting for the station. However, you can assign the Message lamp to track the status of LWC messages waiting for the agent's login ID.

Look Ahead Interflow

VDN skills are not sent to another ACD/PBX when a call interflows using Look Ahead Interflow. If skills have the same meaning on both ACDs, then a Look Ahead Interflow command to a VDN with the same skills assigned can provide a mapping of the skills.

Message Waiting Lamp

The Message Waiting Lamp by default tracks the status of messages waiting for the logged in EAS agent LoginID rather than messages for the physical extension. The operation of the Message Waiting Lamp can be changed so that it tracks the status of messages waiting for the physical extension where the agent is logged in. For more information about Feature-Related System Parameters, see *Administrator Guide for Avaya Communication Manager*, 555-233-506.

Queue Status Indications

Physical extensions can be administered with Queue Status Indicator buttons and lamps for skill hunt groups. Queue Status Indicators can be administered for all skills needed by agents using that physical extension, given that enough buttons are available.

Service Observing

The Service Observing feature is activated in the EAS environment by dialing either the physical extension of the telephone where an EAS agent is logged in or the Login ID of the agent.

VuStats

VuStats displays can show an agent's skill assignments and can show some measurements by skill.

Inbound Call Management

Inbound Call Management (ICM) allows you to integrate features of the communication server with host-application processing and routing, and automate delivery of caller information to agents' displays. You can create a sophisticated system to handle inbound calls for applications such as telemarketing and claims processing.

To implement ICM, you integrate features of the communication server such as Automatic Call Distribution (ACD), Expert Agent Selection (EAS) Call Vectoring, Direct Agent Calling, and Call Prompting with an application on a host processor. The host application, or adjunct, can be a CallVisor/PC, Conversant voice system, Telephony Services Server serving a local-area network, or a vendor application using the CallVisor Adjunct/Switch Applications Interface (ASAI). A CallVisor ASAI link between the communication server and adjunct allows the adjunct to control incoming call processing and routing.

In addition, you can automate ACD agent telephone displays and associate them with new and transferred calls, and assist calls to a supervisor. You can display incoming call information such as Calling Party Number (CPN), Billing Number (BN), and Dialed Number Identification Service (DNIS). Or, you can set up the adjunct to retrieve caller information from a database and display it on a particular agent's screen, based on the service dialed.

See [Detailed description](#) on page 155 for more information on applications.

Administering ICM

Display the System-Parameters Customer-Options and ensure that the ACD option is enabled. If you are using CallVisor ASAI or Call Vectoring, ensure appropriate ASAI Capability Groups options or the Vectoring (Basic) and/or Vectoring (Prompting) options are enabled.

Required forms – ICM

Form	Field
System-Parameters Customer-Options	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● ACD ● Vectoring (Basic) ● Vectoring (Prompting) ● ASAI Capability Groups
Trunk Group (ISDN-PRI)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Per Call CPN/BN

Required forms – ICM (continued)

Form	Field
Hunt Groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Group Type ● ACD ● Queue ● Vector ● Measured ● Supervisor Extension ● Controlling Adjunct ● Queue Length ● Calls Warning Threshold ● Calls Warning Port ● Time Warning Threshold ● Time Warning Port
Class of Restriction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Direct Agent Calling (optional)
Call Vector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● All
Station (agent stations)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● All
Agent LoginID (EAS only)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● All

- **Trunk Group form** — Administer the Per Call CPN/BN field for the appropriate ISDN-PRI trunk group. The corresponding information is sent with a call-offered event report to the adjunct.
- **Hunt Group form** — Complete a Hunt Group form for each split/skill that the ICM adjunct will monitor.
- **Call Vector form** — If you are using Call Vectoring, an ASAI link interface extension number is required for adjunct routing vector commands. This extension is the same as the one you enter on the Station form.

See [Automatic Call Distribution](#) on page 77, [Call Vectoring](#) on page 127, [Call Prompting](#) on page 123, and CallVisor Adjunct-Switch Application Interface and any other features you are implementing for ICM for additional administration requirements.

Detailed description

Applications

The following are some typical ICM applications:

ACD contact center features

- The system passes calling party/billing number (CPN/BN) information and the call is routed to an adjunct application for screen pop and supervisory transfers, with screen duplication.
- The system sends to the adjunct application both caller and prompter information about all incoming calls to a particular number. According to caller information in a database, the application directs the communication server to route the call. For example, the call could be routed to a preferred agent, to best customer treatment, or to accounts receivable.
- The system uses Call Prompting to obtain a customer account number and then passes this information to the adjunct for call routing or screen pop.
- The system connects the caller to a voice response unit (VRU), along with caller CPN/BN and DNIS information. The caller then interacts with the VRU to direct how the call is handled. The system can verify a caller's identity and provide access to database information such as claims status or account balance.
- With Direct Agent Calling, an adjunct application can transfer a call to a specific ACD agent and have the call treated as an ACD call and tracked on Call Management System (CMS).
- An adjunct application can attach information used by another application to an ICM call using User-to-User Information fields. The adjunct transfers the call, along with the application-specific information, over primary rate interface (PRI) trunk to a CallVisor ASAI application at another communication server. For example, an application at one communication server can determine a caller's account or claim number and pass this information to a special list on another communication server, where an application will transfer the call.

See the *Avaya MultiVantage CallVisor ASAI Technical Reference*, 555-230-221, for additional application scenarios.

Agent data screen delivery applications

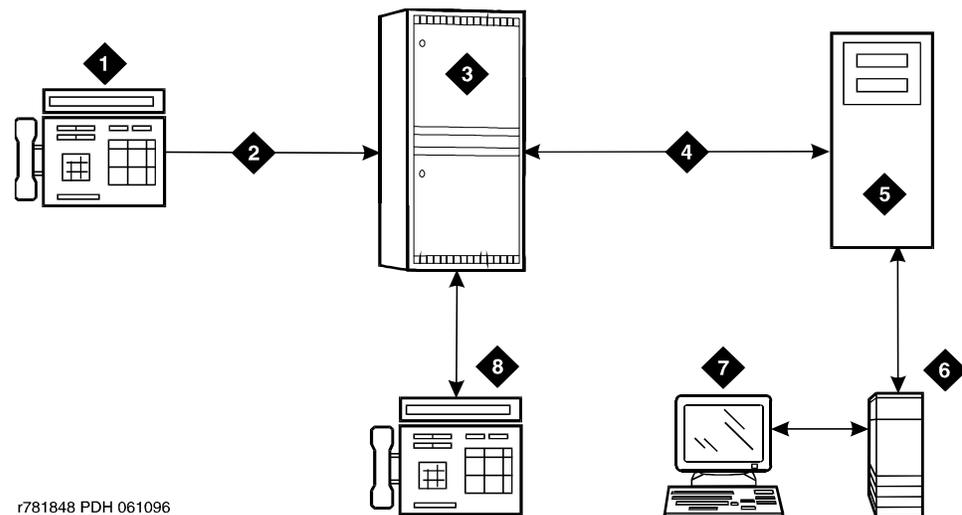
You can use the Conversant voice system to deliver appropriate display data about callers to agents. You can pass information such as CPN/BN, DNIS, and Look-Ahead Interflow information, digits collected from Call Prompting, and which agent is selected to a Conversant voice system. Conversant delivers the appropriate data screen to the agent who takes the voice call. Conversant can transfer or duplicate data screens for transferred or conferenced calls.

A simplified configuration for the use of Conversant for agent data screen delivery applications is shown in the following figure.

Note:

Conversant VIS is used as an example — other adjunct processors have similar capabilities but should be verified for a particular application. If the host supports ASAI, Conversant is not needed.

Simplified ICM configuration for data screen delivery



r781848 PDH 061096

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------------|
| 1. Telephone | 5. Conversant |
| 2. ISDN-PRI | 6. Host |
| 3. Avaya switch | 7. Agent data terminal |
| 4. ASAI | 8. Agent telephone |

General processing for this type of application occurs as follows.

1. The Conversant voice system or host requests notification for events such as call offered, call ended, call connected, call dropped, call transfer, and alerting.
2. The communication server notifies Conversant with event reports when the call arrives, when the agent answers, when the call drops, and so on.
3. Conversant sends information to the host application so that it can send a data screen to the agent's data terminal.

Conversant can determine when a call drops before being answered and can track abandoned calls or use CPN/BN information for callbacks.

Integration with speech processing adjuncts

ICM can be used to provide integration with VRUs. The advantages of using ICM with CallVisor ASAI in addition to tip/ring interfaces are as follows:

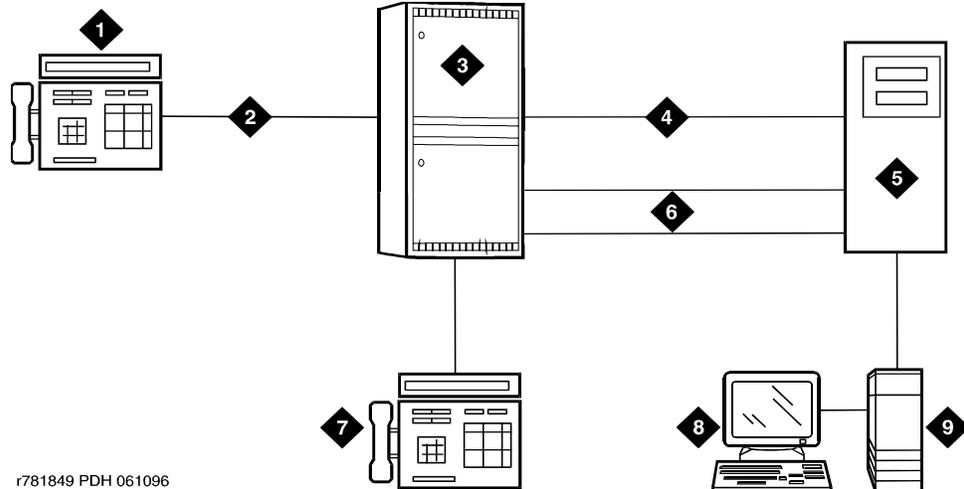
- Data-screen integration is provided on transferred calls.
- Answer notification is provided on internal calls (CallVisor ASAI capabilities let you know what happens with the call).

ACD contact center features

- ISDN network information such as CPN/BN and DNIS is delivered to agents (call prompting for this information is not necessary).

A simplified configuration of this application is shown in the following figure.

Simplified ICM configuration for speech processor integration



r781849 PDH 061096

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Phone | 6. Tip/ring lines |
| 2. ISDN-PRI | 7. Agent phone |
| 3. Avaya switch | 8. Agent data terminal |
| 4. ASAI | 9. Host |
| 5. Speech processor | |

General processing for this type of application occurs as follows:

1. The communication server uses CallVisor ASAI link to pass incoming call information to the Conversant voice system.
2. The split/skill on the communication server distributes the call to an available voice line.
3. After digits are collected via a DTMF keypad, Conversant transfers the call back to a split/skill or specific agent on the communication server via CallVisor ASAI.
4. If the call is transferred to an agent, the communication server uses CallVisor ASAI link to pass an event report on which agent receives the call.
5. Conversant forwards the agent ID to the host application, which delivers a data screen to the agent.
6. Agents can display collected digits on their data terminals. Except for the dialed number, information from a Conversant voice system cannot be carried with the call and displayed on a phone. For example, digits collected in a Conversant voice system adjunct cannot be passed to the communication server for display.

7. If the collected digits are the extension where the call is being routed, these routing digits are passed to the communication server as the destination in the CallVisor ASAI third-party make-call request. Conversant uses the request to set up various types of calls.

Host/adjunct call routing

The host or Conversant adjunct uses incoming call information to route the call to a split/skill, vector, particular agent, or location off the communication server. Conversant can also direct the system to handle the call as a priority call. Routing can be based on the caller's area code or country code, digits collected via Call Prompting, dialed number or service, agent availability, or information in a customer database.

To implement this type of call routing, make sure that calls come into a vector that contains an **adjunct routing** vector command. This command causes the communication server to initiate the route CallVisor ASAI capability. Vector processing occurs while the caller waits. A default split/skill or answering position can also be specified in the vector, in case Conversant does not respond in the administered amount of time (determined by the announcement/wait steps). Announcement and wait steps are needed to give the host time to respond.

Note:

If the Display VDN for Route-to DAC option is enabled, and an **adjunct** vector step results in a direct agent call to an EAS agent, the VDN name is provided in the same manner as when a **route-to digits** or **route-to number** vector command is used.

For adjunct routing, if the call queues to a split/skill or leaves vector processing, a route-end request is sent to Conversant.

Considerations

Administrators and planners must consider:

- ICM traffic
- Rated communication server capacity
- CallVisor ASAI interface traffic
- Rated capacity of the adjunct application processor

Avaya Technical Design Center can provide planning assistance.

In addition, you must consider the following:

- CallVisor ASAI and BX.25 CPN/BN-ANI are not supported simultaneously.
- Direct Agent Calls (DACs) are allowed only if the caller and the receiving agent have a Class of Restriction (COR) that allows Direct Agent Calling.
- DACs cannot go through vectors.

ACD contact center features

- DACs cannot be made over a DCS link. If the receiving agent is not an internal extension, the call is denied.

Interactions

Call Prompting

Digits collected by Call Prompting are passed with current call information to a Conversant adjunct.

Direct Agent Calling

Direct Agent Calling allows an adjunct to direct a call to a particular ACD agent and have the call treated as an ACD call. Calls that enter the communication server as ACD calls and are routed to a particular agent via adjunct routing, or are transferred via a third-party make-call request, are treated as ACD calls for the duration of the call. See [Automatic Call Distribution](#) on page 77 for more information on Direct Agent Calls.

Priority Calling

CallVisor ASAI allows both Priority Calling and Direct Agent Calling for the same call.

Information Forwarding

Whenever the communication server interflows a call over ISDN trunk facilities (for example, PRI or BRI) by means of a `route-to` (with Look-Ahead Interflow active), `queue-to best`, or `check best` command, the following information is sent with the call via user-to-user information transport (via UUI IE) and can be used by adjuncts or displayed at the receiving communication server:

- ASAI user information
- the name of the active VDN (LAI DNIS)
- other LAI information (a time stamp showing when the call entered the current queue, the call's priority level in its current queue, and the type of interflow)
- any collected digits (this does not include dial-ahead digits). These digits are available for processing at remote vectors and/or displaying to the agent.
- the number of seconds that the call has already spent in vector processing (called "in-VDN time")
- Universal Call ID (UCID)

Note:

Sending of information depends on priority settings and activated features. Also the communication server version must be V6 or later.

Administering User-to-User Information transport

This section outlines the procedure to administer your incoming and outgoing trunk groups to send user data over your network. Before administering the trunk group, review these guidelines:

- If you are using shared UUI (any Supplementary Service other than b), then you must administer the `UUI Treatment` for the trunk groups (both outgoing and incoming at the remote end) as shared. Use this option when you want to forward information to the communication server in non-QSIG networks.
- With QSIG (Supplementary Service b), you need to administer Shared UUI to include ASAI user information with MSI transport. If `UUI Treatment` is the default service-provider, the communication server forwards the ASAI user data (if provided) in a non-shared codeset 0 UUI IE while forwarding the other data as MSI.

Note:

You do not need to complete this procedure if you do not intend to send user data over the network.

ACD contact center features

The following table lists the form and fields needed to administer information transport on trunk groups.

Required forms – UUI feature

Form	Fields	Why is this field needed?	Optional field?
ISDN Trunk Group (BRI or PRI)	UUI IE Treatment	Set field to either: <ul style="list-style-type: none">● shared (for trunk groups connected to the communication server, if you want shared data).● service-provider (for trunk groups connected to communication server releases prior to R6.3, or if you want service provider functionality).	Yes However, this field cannot be blank.
	Maximum Size of UUI IE Contents	Set according to what the network supports. 128 (default) is recommended for private networking.	Yes
	Shared UUI Feature Priority fields	Set the priority for each type of user data (such as UCID, ASAI, and other application information). Only needed for non-QSIG trunk groups.	Yes If blank, info not sent.

To administer Shared UUI information transport:

1. In the command line, enter:

change trunk-group *n*

where *n* is the number of the trunk group you want to administer.

The Trunk Group administration form is displayed.

2. Go to page 2 of the form.

CAUTION:

If you want service provider functionality, do not enter **shared** in page 2 in the UUI Treatment field. Instead, leave the default **service-provider** in this field.

3. If the trunk group is not connected to a pre-DEFINITY ECS 6.3 communication server, or if you otherwise do not want service provider functionality, enter **shared** in the UUI Treatment field.

The Maximum Size of UUI IE Contents field appears.

Note:

If you enter shared and the `Send Codeset 6/7 LAI trunk group` option is on, you send the LAI information twice (unless the LAI Name and Other LAI data items' priorities are blank with non-QSIG—with QSIG, both are always sent), and you may exceed the maximum ISDN message size.

4. If you want to change the default size of 128 in the `Maximum Size of UUI IE Contents` field, then enter the number for the maximum UUI size. If you want to keep the default size, go to Step 5.

You must administer the trunk groups to send the appropriate amount of user information over the connected network. For example, if the public network only supports 32 bytes of user information, and you enter a number larger than 32, the network may reject the entire UUI IE.

The communication server accepts a range from 32 to 128.

5. Go to page 4 (the Shared UUI Feature Priorities page which comes up only when the `UUI Treatment` field is set to shared).

Notice that all feature names (whether enabled or not) appear on this page. The default values were assigned when Shared UUI was enabled.

6. Either leave the default settings, or reassign numbers from 1 to 6 (1 is the highest priority) to each feature. For more information about user needs, see [Determining user information needs](#) on page 164.

Note:

If you leave a feature field blank, that feature will not transport in the UUI IE. If the public network supports less than 128 bytes, you need to choose what feature information you want to send, and give that feature field a higher priority.

7. Press **Enter** to save your changes.

Detailed description

In the past, look-ahead interflow transported the LAI Information Element (IE) in codeset 6 or 7, which functioned over non-QSIG private networks, but only over certain public networks.

Now, contact centers can transport application information (including the LAI information) over many more public ISDN networks because of using User to User Signaling (UUS) Supplementary Services that incorporate user-to-user information (codeset 0 UUI). Information passes over QSIG private networks using manufacturer specific information (MSI—codeset 0 Facility IE) in various messages.

This feature:

- enables multiple applications on the communication server to share the contents of the UUI IE or MSI

ACD contact center features

- allows for backwards compatibility with software prior to the DEFINITY R6.3.

Support of contact center features

Information transport supports these contact center features:

- Enhanced Look-Ahead Interflow—routes calls from busy contact centers to centers that are less busy (see [Look-Ahead Interflow](#) on page 169).

Note:

Look-Ahead Interflow information can be forwarded using information transport or the traditional codeset 6/7 LAI IE.

- Best Service Routing—routes calls to the best available agents wherever they are (see [Best Service Routing](#) on page 94).
- Universal Call ID—provides a means to collect and trace call data from multiple contact centers (see [Universal Call ID](#) on page 223).

Determining user information needs

The network byte limit on user information contents (the user data part of the UUI IE) must be large enough to carry the data needed for the customer application.

If you want to forward information over a network that does not support at least 82 bytes of user data, you must determine the space required for the application and adjust priorities accordingly.

Considerations

- Enhanced information forwarding has been tested with several major carriers. To find out if these capabilities work with your carrier, check with your account team for the most current information. If testing has not been done to verify operation over the public networks involved with the preferred specific configuration, use of private ISDN trunking between the nodes should be assumed until successful testing has been completed.
- Any communication server that acts as tandem node must have priorities assigned to the Shared UUI features for non-QSIG trunk groups. Even if this communication server does not create anything, the priorities must be set correctly to pass the information along. For more information, see the [Troubleshooting](#) on page 165 section.
- The `Send codeset 6/7 LAI` trunk group option operates independently of the `UUI IE Treatment` trunk group option. However, if you turn both of these options on, you'll send the same information twice and possibly exceed the maximum ISDN message size. The communication server provides a warning message when both options are administered. There are two ways to correct when the user data exceeds the maximum message size, either:
 - put a blank in the priority fields for `VDN Name` and `Other LAI Information` on the `Shared UUI Feature Priorities` form, or

— disable the `Send codeset 6/7 LAI` option.

- For non-QSIG or QSIG trunk groups to the communication server that require information forwarding, the `UUI IE Treatment` should be shared and the `Send Codeset 6/7 LAI IE` should be `n`.
- Information transported via the Shared UUI will not work with non-Avaya switches unless they adhere to the proprietary encoding.

Troubleshooting

The following troubleshooting hints should be reviewed when information is not forwarded, even though you received no error messages while administering the Shared UUI feature, and all software and connections meet the minimum requirements:

- If DCS is used, make sure all ISDN trunks between the communication server used for DCS or remote AUDIX are configured in the D-channel mode.
- For each ISDN trunk administered with the Shared UUI option, make sure the UUI size does not exceed the UUI IE size that the network can support.
- For all non-QSIG ISDN trunks, make sure the `UUI IE Treatment` field is set to shared.
- Make sure trunk group options are set correctly for the application and configuration.
- Applications may fail on networks supporting limited UUI transport. Administration determines which application's UUI will be transported in these cases. If a given application is failing, first check the administration to determine if the application in question has the highest priority. This applies to tandem nodes as well as originating nodes.

Applications that originate UUI on tandem nodes can request that assigned priorities at the tandem node be applied to the resulting UUI. Therefore, it is possible for a tandem node to erase UUI information received from the originator. Passing UUI through a tandem node transparently, as required for UUS Service 1, does not apply to the proprietary shared UUI procedures of the communication server.

Interactions

Best Service Routing

Best Service Routing-related data is sent in addition to the associated ASAI user data and UCID.

Intraflow and Interflow

Intraflow and Interflow allow you to redirect ACD calls from one split/skill to another split/skill when the splits/skills are not vector-controlled. Intraflow redirects calls to other

ACD contact center features

splits/skills within the system using Call Coverage or Call Forwarding All Calls. Interflow redirects calls to an external split/skill or location using Call Forwarding All Calls.

Intraflow

Use Call Coverage with Intraflow to redirect ACD calls from one split/skill to another conditionally, according to the coverage path's redirection criteria. For example, you can define a split/skill's coverage path to automatically redirect incoming ACD calls to another split/skill when a terminal is busy or unanswered. You can redirect calls to less busy splits/skills, for more efficient call handling.

Use Call Forwarding with Intraflow to unconditionally forward calls for a split/skill.

Interflow

Interflow allows you to redirect ACD calls from a split/skill on one communication server to a split/skill on another communication server or external location. Use Call Forwarding All Calls with Interflow to unconditionally forward calls directed to a split/skill to an off-premises location. Calls can be forwarded to destinations off the communication server (that is, phone numbers on the public telephone network). You cannot use Call Coverage with Interflow. If a coverage point station or split/skill is forwarded/interflowed, it is taken out of the coverage path.

For details on how to forward calls to an external extension and on Call Coverage redirection criteria, see *Administrator Guide for Avaya Communication Manager*, 555-233-506. See [Call Vectoring](#) on page 127 and [Look-Ahead Interflow](#) on page 169 for information on advanced Interflow capabilities.

Administering Intraflow and Interflow

The following forms and fields are required to administer the Intraflow and Interflow feature.

Required forms – Intraflow and Interflow

Form	Field
Feature-Related System Parameters	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Coverage — Don't Answer Interval for Subsequent Redirection
Feature Access Code (FAC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Call Forwarding Activation● Call Forwarding Deactivation

Required forms – Intraflow and Interflow

Form	Field
Hunt Group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Inflow Threshold ● Priority on Intraflow
Coverage Paths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Don't Answer ● Busy ● Number of Rings

Detailed description

Assign an inflow threshold for each split/skill receiving Intraflow and Interflow calls. This threshold prevents a split/skill from receiving new ACD calls if the oldest call in the queue has been there longer than the threshold. If an ACD call is forwarded or redirected through Call Coverage, but cannot be routed to another split/skill or coverage path point, it remains in queue at the original split/skill even though coverage tone may be heard.

For a split/skill with Intraflow and Call Coverage assigned, you can also assign Priority on Intraflow. When an ACD call intraflowing from a split/skill with Priority on Intraflow to a covering split/skill enters the queue, that call is placed ahead of nonpriority calls but behind other priority calls already in the queue. All priority calls are answered before any nonpriority calls.

Calls intraflowed via Call Coverage to a covering split/skill are never connected to the first delay announcement at the covering split/skill. Calls redirected via Call Forwarding receive the delay first announcement at the forwarded-to split/skill, but never receive a forced first announcement.

As an illustration of how Intraflow works, assume the following:

- A call is intraflowed from split 1 to split 2 via Call Coverage.
- Split 1 is assigned priority on intraflow.
- Split 2 has a queue with three priority calls and four nonpriority calls.
- Split 2 has an inflow threshold of 90 seconds and the oldest call in queue at split 2 has been in queue for 60 seconds.
- Split 2 has been assigned a second delay announcement and has a second delay announcement interval of 45 seconds.
- Music-on-Hold is provided.

When the call is intraflowed from split 1 to split 2, the call is placed in the split 2 queue as the fourth priority call, ahead of the four nonpriority calls. The call stays in the queue for 45 seconds and is still not answered. Then the call is connected to the second delay announcement for split 2. After the announcement, the caller hears music until an agent answers the call.

ACD contact center features

You can assign a Coverage ICI button to an agent's multiappearance phone. The agents use the button to identify a call that is intraflowed from another split/skill. When an agent receives such a call, the button lamp lights.

Considerations

The same coverage path can be used for as many splits/skills as desired. You should administer redirection criteria for a split/skill coverage path so that calls are redirected under Busy or Don't Answer conditions. Do not use All or Send All Calls as redirection criteria.

Interactions

Call Coverage

All splits/skill with the same coverage path are automatically assigned the same Don't Answer Interval. The default Don't Answer Interval is 2.

If Intraflow via Coverage is active, the Coverage Don't Answer Interval associated with Call Coverage begins when a call enters the split/skill queue.

If the Coverage Don't Answer interval expires before either of the two delay-announcement intervals expires, a call is redirected to coverage. If either of the delay-announcement intervals expires before the Coverage Don't Answer interval, the call is connected to a delay announcement, if available.

If no coverage point is available to handle a call, a call remains in queue and may then be connected to a delay announcement.

Temporary Bridged Appearance

If an ACD call is routed to an agent but is intraflowed to another split/skill before being answered, the Temporary Bridged Appearance at the agent's telephone or console is no longer maintained.

Look-Ahead Interflow

Use Look-Ahead Interflow (LAI) to balance the load of ACD calls across multiple locations. With Look-Ahead Interflow, you can optionally route a call to a backup location based on your system's ability to handle the call within parameters defined in a vector. In turn, the backup system can accept or deny the call also based on parameters defined in a vector.

Look-Ahead Interflow requires end-to-end ISDN connections, and it works over private and public networks.

Look-Ahead Interflow can:

- produce First in First Out (FIFO) or near FIFO call routing
- provide globally-supported information forwarding over public or private ISDN (PRI and BRI) networks using non-QSIG or QSIG protocols. For more information, see [Information Forwarding](#) on page 161.

Administering LAI

The following forms and fields are required to administer the LAI feature.

Required forms –

Form	Field
System Parameters Customer-Options	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Vectoring (Basic) ● ISDN-PRI ● Lookahead Interflow
Trunk Group (ISDN)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Outgoing Display ● Codeset to Send TCM, Lookahead ● Supplementary Service Protocol ● UUI Treatment
Feature-Related System Parameters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Interflow-Qpos EWT Threshold
ISDN Numbering - Public/Unknown	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Ext Len ● Ext Code ● CPN Prefix
Call Vector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Complete a form for each Look-Ahead Interflow vector

See [Call Vectoring](#) on page 127 for associated Call Vectoring administration.

ACD contact center features

- **System-Parameters Customer-Options** — For full functionality, options must be enabled at both the sending and receiving communication servers. If Look-Ahead Interflow is not optioned on the receiving communication server, interflow still results on a look-ahead basis. However, the forwarded Dialed Number Identification Service (DNIS) (sending communication server VDN name) information is ignored and tandem Look-Ahead Interflow is not provided.
- **Trunk Group Form (ISDN)** — If you do not want the call originator's display to update on each Look-Ahead Interflow call attempt, look-ahead calls should be routed over trunk groups with the `Outgoing Display` field set to `n`.
- **Feature-Related System Parameters Form** — Administer the `Interflow-Qpos EWT Threshold` field when working with enhanced Look-Ahead Interflow. Any calls that will be answered before this threshold will not be interflowed (therefore saving CPU resources).
- **ISDN Numbering - Public/Unknown Form** — Administer a CPN Prefix for each Vector Directory Number (VDN) that maps to a vector used to place Look-Ahead Interflow calls. If you do not, a Look-Ahead Interflow DNIS of all blanks displays on the answering agent's phone.

For private network non-QSIG connectivity with direct facilities between the communication server, administer Look-Ahead Interflow DS1/E1 circuit packs with Country Protocol Option 1 independent of the country where the system is located.

Considerations

Carrier compatibility

LAI has been tested with several major carriers. To find out if these capabilities work with your carrier, check with your account team for the most current information. If testing has not been done to verify operation over the public networks involved with the preferred specific configuration, use of private ISDN trunking between the nodes should be assumed until successful testing has been completed.

ISDN routing with LAI enabled

All calls routed over ISDN facilities by a route-to number with `cov n` or route-to digits with `cov n` vector command on a communication server where Look-Ahead Interflow is enabled are treated as Look-Ahead Interflow call attempts.

A vector may route a call over an ISDN facility to a destination that is not a VDN. The sending communication server processes this call as a Look-Ahead Interflow call even though it is not. ISDN processing at the receiving communication server causes the call to always be accepted. However, the DNIS and any other information in the Look-Ahead Interflow information forwarded with the call are ignored.

Interim call handling before LAI is accepted by receiving communication server

Until the look-ahead attempt is accepted by the receiving communication server, the caller continues to hear any feedback applied by the sending communication server vector and will remain in any split/skill queues.

Call handling with Route-to number or Route-to digits handling with coverage y

Route-to number with coverage y or route-to digits with coverage y commands never result in a Look-Ahead Interflow call attempt. The sending end assumes the call is always going to be accepted. This command always completes the call. Moreover, the command should not be used if the vector at the receiving communication server might deny the call, since the caller in this case would be given a busy signal or would be disconnected. Use this command with coverage y only when you want unconditional interflow (with Look-Ahead Interflow active) and the terminating communication server is set up accordingly.

Continuity during call transfer between communication servers

Audible feedback may be provided to the caller before interflow is attempted. Therefore, another audible feedback from the receiving communication server may confuse the caller. For example, a caller hearing ringback on the sending communication server may be confused if music is applied suddenly when the call interflows to the receiving communication server.

Backward compatibility of LAI applications

For backward compatibility of LAI applications between Avaya communication servers, leave the "Send Codeset 6/7 LAI IE" option on the Trunk Group form set to its default y. Existing LAI applications will continue to operate as before, even after you upgrade.

You can use enhanced LAI available in the communication server without any network or trunk administration changes, by adding the `interflow-qpos` conditional to original LAI vectors (the conditional applies only to calls in queue). Interactions

AAR/ARS

ISDN facilities used to provide Look-Ahead Interflow to a VDN on another communication server in a private network can use the AAR feature if private facilities are to be used for call routing.

Agent Telephone Display

If collected digits are forwarded with an interflowed call, the forwarded digits are displayed to the answering agent (unless they're overridden with newly collected digits) on the telephone display.

Attendant Control of Trunk Group Access

Calls will not route over a trunk with Attendant Control of Trunk Group Access set.

Authorization Codes

Authorization Codes must not be required for interflow routing. Assign a high enough FRL to the VDN so that the route desired for routing interflow calls can be used without requiring an Authorization Code entry. If a route choice is encountered that requires a higher FRL, the interflow is considered an invalid destination (rejected for Look-Ahead Interflow or not available for standard interflow) without the application of recall dial tone.

BCMS

BCMS does not log LAI attempts, nor does it report accumulated in-VDN time.

Call Detail Recording — Sending Server

No Ineffective Call Attempt or Outgoing Call CDR records are generated for vector `route-to` commands that are unsuccessful including denied Look-Ahead Interflow attempts.

If a local (on-communication server) call to a VDN generates a Look-Ahead Interflow call attempt that is accepted, and answer supervision is returned from the receiving communication server, then one Outgoing Call CDR record is generated with the originating extension as the calling number.

If an incoming (off-communication server) call to a VDN generates a Look-Ahead Interflow call attempt that is accepted, and no answer supervision is returned from the receiving communication server, then one incoming CDR record is generated. The VDN is the called number, and the duration is from the time answer supervision was provided to the incoming trunk.

If an incoming (off-communication server) call to a VDN generates a Look-Ahead Interflow call attempt that is accepted, and answer supervision is returned from the receiving communication server, then two incoming CDR records are generated:

- An incoming record with the VDN as the called number and the duration as the time since answer supervision was provided to the incoming trunk. This is generated if the call is initially answered in the sending communication server before interflow takes place.
- An outgoing record containing the incoming trunk information as the calling number and the dialed digits and the outgoing trunk information as the called number.

Call Detail Recording — Receiving Server

On the receiving communication server, an incoming Look-Ahead Interflow call is treated like any other incoming vector call.

If answer supervision is returned by the vector, and the call is never terminated to another destination, then the VDN extension is recorded as the called number in the CDR record.

If the call terminates to a hunt group, then the VDN, hunt group, or agent extension is recorded as the called number. If the `Record VDN in Record` field of the Feature Related System Parameters is `y`, then the VDN extension overrides the `Call to Hunt Group - Record` administration option for vector calls.

Call Prompting

Digits collected at the sending communication server, no matter how they are collected (caller-entered, ASAI provided, CINFO provided, etc.) are forwarded with interflowed calls and available at the remote communication server via information forwarding. For more information, see [Information Forwarding](#) on page 161.

Note:

Dial-ahead digits are not forwarded with the call. There is a maximum of 16 forwarded digits.

Centralized Attendant Service

A centralized attendant can be a Look-Ahead Interflow destination.

Display - 27 Character

The VDN name (part of the LAI information forwarded with calls) can be up to 15 characters long. Any characters over this limit will be dropped.

Distributed Networking - Manufacturers Specific Information (MSI)

LAI (whether enhanced or not) may not function with systems from other vendors (unless that vendor develops a corresponding capability that works with the Avaya communication server).

Facilities Restriction Level and Traveling Class Marks

The FRL for interflow over ARS/AAR route choices is assigned to the original VDN used for the incoming call.

Incoming Call Management

The adjunct routing capabilities of vectoring can be used at the sending communication server to determine if a call should be interflowed. Adjunct routing at the receiving communication server can be used to tandem the call to a far-end communication server.

If the call terminates to a trunk (tandem), then two CDR records are generated:

- An incoming record with the VDN as the called number and the duration as the time since answer supervision was provided to the incoming trunk.
- An outgoing record containing the incoming trunk information as the calling number and the dialed digits and the outgoing trunk information as the called number.

Network Access

LAI operates over public, private, or virtual private (for example, SDN) ISDN-BRI and -PRI networks that meet minimum network requirements.

The sending of a Look-Ahead Interflow codeset 6/7 information element is counted toward Message Associated User-to-User Information (MA-UUI) counts.

Path Replacement for QSIG/DCS ISDN Calls

For calls that are waiting in queue or in vector processing, even if the call is not connected to an answering user, path replacement using QSIG can be attempted to find a more optimal path for this call. This results in more efficient use of the trunk facilities.

The QSIG ISDN or DCS ISDN trunk path-replacement operation can be triggered for ACD calls by the Look-Ahead Interflow **route-to number** vector step, BSR **queue-to best** vector step, and the Adjunct Routing vector steps.

QSIG

LAI and information forwarding function over QSIG trunk facilities if the remote locations are Avaya communication servers. You may get LAI call control functionality with other vendors if an Avaya communication server is the starting point.

Redirect on No Answer (RONA)

Calls redirected to a VDN by RONA can be subsequently processed and routed by LAI applications.

Service Observing

You can observe a call in LAI processing via VDN observing throughout the life of the call (as long as the call is still connected through the local communication server). All current restrictions on Service Observing still apply. Incoming calls can be service observed at the remote communication server.

Trunk-to-Trunk Transfer

Interflowed calls may be transferred by a receiving communication server to another trunk connection.

VDN Override

The name of the active VDN for a call is displayed at the remote answering agent.

Multiple Call Handling

Multiple Call Handling (MCH) allows agents to receive an ACD call while other types of calls are alerting, active, or on hold.

Administering MCH

The following forms and fields are required to administer the MCH feature.

Required forms – MCH feature

Form	Field
Hunt Group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● ACD ● Multiple Call Handling

The MCH column on the List Hunt Group form contains the value that you enter in Multiple Call Handling.

Detailed description

Applications

Use Multiple Call Handling in applications where you want agents to take additional calls without dropping the active call. Examples of applications include:

- An agent and a caller may need to wait on a call for information. MCH allows the agent to put the call on hold and handle other ACD calls until information is available.
- ACD calls may be more important to your business than non-ACD calls. Use MCH to interrupt agents on non-ACD calls with an ACD call.
- In an EAS environment, calls from one skill may be more important than calls from another skill. Use MCH to interrupt an agent who has a call from the less-important skill with a call from the more-important skill.

You can use MCH in an Expert Agent Selection (EAS) or non-EAS environment.

- With EAS, you can administer any combination of MCH and non-MCH skills for an agent. If an EAS agent is a member of both MCH and non-MCH skills, he or she can handle multiple simultaneous ACD or Direct Agent Calls only in the MCH skills.
- Without EAS, agents can be logged into only one split if it is an MCH split. Similarly, an agent logged in to a non-MCH split cannot log into an MCH split.

MCH settings

On request

In on-request splits/skills, the following is true:

- If an agent goes into Auto-In or Manual-In work mode, but there are no calls in the queue, the agent is placed at the bottom of the MIA queue or at the bottom of their skill level in the EAD queue, or is made available in the DDC queue.
- Agents must select Auto-In or Manual-In work mode for each new ACD call they take while a call is on hold.
- The agent can take additional ACD calls as long as there is an available line appearance.

Use on-request MCH in conjunction with a feature such as VuStats, which agents can use to see when the queue is getting full and take additional calls.

One forced

An agent who is idle or active on a non-ACD call is automatically interrupted with an ACD call from this split/skill when no other ACD call for any of the agent's splits/skills are alerting, active, or held. In addition, the following must also be true:

- The agent is in Manual-In or Auto-In work mode.
- The agent is the most idle or next available.
- An unrestricted line appearance is available.
- AUX work or Move from CMS are not pending.

As long as an ACD call is active or held, the agent does not automatically receive an additional call from the one-forced split/skill. An agent in a one-forced split/skill in Auto-In or Manual-In work mode is unavailable for that split/skill from the time that an ACD call rings until all ACD calls are abandoned, redirected, or dropped. However, the agent can request another ACD call from a one-forced split/skill by placing the active call on hold and selecting Manual-In or Auto-In work mode.

If an agent with multiple skills is active on an ACD call for a group with one-forced MCH, the agent could be forced to take an ACD call for one of his or her other skills, depending on that skill's MCH settings.

Because one-forced MCH forces an ACD call to alert an agent who is not on an ACD call, use it when you want ACD calls to take precedence over other calls.

One per skill

You must have EAS to use one-per-skill MCH. An agent with no ACD calls for this skill is automatically interrupted with a single ACD call from this skill under the same conditions listed for one-forced.

If a one-per-skill call is active or held, the agent does not automatically receive additional calls from that skill. However, the agent can request another ACD call from a one-per-skill in the usual way.

If an agent with multiple skills is active on an ACD call for a one-per-skill group, the agent could be forced an ACD call for one of his or her other skills if those skills are many-forced or one-per-skill MCH.

Use one-per-skill MCH when calls from one skill are higher priority than other ACD calls.

Many forced

Agents are automatically interrupted with an ACD call under the same conditions listed for one-forced. As soon as an agent answers an alerting ACD call, the agent immediately becomes available to receive another ACD call from a many-forced split/skill.

Agents in many-forced groups in Auto-In or Manual-In work mode are unavailable only when an ACD call is ringing.

Use many-forced MCH when agents must answer important or urgent calls, even when they must put equally important calls on hold. It can also be used to force Direct Agent calls to an agent.

MCH example

In this example, an agent is logged into 4 skills, each with a different MCH option. The following table shows how calls are delivered when an unrestricted-line appearance is available and the agent is in Auto-In or Manual-In work mode (AUX work mode is not pending).

MCH call delivery example

Condition	Calls Delivered?			
	Skill 1 (MCH=one- request)	Skill 2 (MCH=one- forced)	Skill 3 (MCH=one- per-skill)	Skill 4 (MCH=many- forced)
No calls on set	yes	yes	yes	yes
One active extn call	no	yes	yes	yes
Skill 1 call active	no	yes	yes	yes
Skill 2 or 4 call active	no	no	yes	yes
Skill 3 call active	no	no	no	yes
Extn call held, no other action	no	yes	yes	yes
Skill 1, 2, or 4 call held, no other action	no	no	yes	yes

ACD contact center features

MCH call delivery example (continued)

Skill 3 call held, no other action	no	no	no	yes
Extn call held, then AI/MI selected	yes	yes	yes	yes
Skill 1,2,3, or 4 call held, then AI/MI selected	yes	yes	yes	yes

Agents and supervisors in on-request MCH splits/skills can use Queue Status, VuStats, and BCMS/CMS reports to determine if a waiting call must be answered immediately.

Considerations

- Agents can receive multiple calls only when in Auto-In or Manual-In work mode. All forced MCH calls are delivered with ringing at the agent's station, not with zip tone. Requested MCH calls are delivered with ringing or zip tone.
- Agents can toggle between Auto-In and Manual-In work mode.
- If an agent selects ACW or AUX work mode with calls on hold, the work mode is pending until all calls complete or until a Manual-In call completes. New ACD calls are not delivered when AUX work is pending. When an ACD or Direct Agent call with pending ACW completes, the agent enters ACW. When an agent is active on a non-ACD call with ACW pending, the agent can receive forced MCH calls.
- If an agent is either in Auto-In work mode and active on an ACD or Direct Agent call, or in Auto-In or Manual-In work mode and active on a non-ACD call and a Manual-In ACD or Direct Agent call abandons from hold, the agent is pending for ACW work mode and the after-call button lamp flashes.
- If an agent reconnects to an ACD or Direct Agent call on hold, his or her work mode changes to the call's work mode (Auto-In or Manual-In).
- Do not use forced MCH with DDC distribution because the first agent continues to receive calls until all line appearances are busy.

Interactions

Automatic Hold

To answer a ringing ACD call, an agent in a many-forced, one-forced, or one-per-skill split/skill pushes the line-appearance button. If automatic hold is administered, the active call is automatically placed on hold. Otherwise, the agent must first push hold.

Call Work Codes and Stroke Counts

Agents who handle multiple ACD calls simultaneously with MCH can enter CWCs and Stroke Counts. When an agent does so with multiple calls on the station, the code/count is associated with the last call the agent handled. If an agent enters a code/count during an active call with calls on hold, the code/count is associated with the active call.

If an agent with on-request MCH is active on a call that requires forced entry of CWC or stroke counts and places the call on hold without entering a code/count, he or she cannot request another call.

If agents with many-forced MCH are in a split/skill with forced entry of CWC or stroke counts, they are forced to handle an ACD call even if they have not entered a code/count.

Direct Agent Calling

Agents can handle multiple Direct Agent calls if their direct agent skills have MCH. The queue-status indicator is not lit when a Direct Agent call queues to a split/skill. Agents are notified that calls are waiting with a ring ping and a flashing current-work-mode lamp.

Move Agent While Staffed

An agent with a move pending can place a call on hold and request another ACD call. All calls and ACW must complete before the pending move occurs.

Non-ACD calls

If an agent activates Auto-In or Manual-In work mode with calls on hold, he or she can answer or originate a non-ACD call. With on-request MCH, the agent is temporarily unavailable for ACD or Direct Agent calls. With forced MCH, a call can be delivered. If an agent in ACW reconnects to an AUXIN/AUXOUT call, the agent remains in ACW.

Queueing

When an agent is available, the agent is placed at the end of the queue for Uniform Call Distribution (UCD) hunt groups or at the bottom of the skill type for Expert Agent Distribution (EAD) hunt groups, or is made available for Direct Department Calling (DDC) hunt groups. When the agent becomes the most available according to group type (UCD, EAD, or DDC), he or she receives a queued ACD or Direct Agent call.

If the last agent on a forced MCH split/skill is pending for AUX work mode in a nonvector-controlled split, the agent must empty the queue before going to AUX work mode. The agent continues receiving ACD calls until the queue is emptied.

Redirection on No Answer

If an agent has a call active or on hold and the RONA timer expires for another ringing ACD call, RONA redirects the alerting call back to the split/skill or administered VDN. The

ACD contact center features

agent is not taken out of service when the call redirects, but is placed at the bottom of the Most Idle Agent (MIA) or Expert Agent Distribution (EAD) queue.

Restricted line appearance

If you administer last-available line appearance as Restricted Last Appearance for an agent's telephone, the agent does not receive additional ACD calls because the appearance is reserved for making conference or transfer calls.

Network Call Redirection (NCR)

Network Call Redirection (NCR) offers an optional call redirection method between sites on a public network or a Virtual Private Network (VPN) that can reduce trunking costs. These cost reductions are particularly valuable in enterprises or multi-site contact centers environments where network costs are typically high.

When an incoming ISDN call arrives at an Avaya communication server that has the NCR feature enabled, call redirection is managed by the PSTN instead of the local server. As a result, ISDN trunks that the server would otherwise retain to accomplish the redirection are not required.

The cost reductions associated with reduced trunk use can be significant, particularly when other Avaya call vectoring features, such as Best Service Routing (BSR) and Expected Wait Time (EWT) are implemented.

For a detailed description of the NCR feature, see *Avaya Communication Manager Contact Center – Call Vectoring and EAS Guide*, 555-245-783.

Queue Status Indications

Queue Status Indications allows you to assign queue-status indicators for Automatic Call Distribution (ACD) calls based on the number of split/skill calls queued and time in queue. You can assign these indications to lamps on agent, supervisor, or attendant telephones or consoles to help users monitor queue activity.

In addition, you can define auxiliary queue warning lamps to track queue status. On telephones and consoles with displays, you can display the number of calls queued and time in queue of the oldest call in the split/skill.

Administering Queue Status Indications

The following forms and fields are required to administer the Queue Status Indications feature.

Required forms – Queue Status Indications

Form	Field
Hunt Groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Queue Length ● Calls Warning Threshold (per split/skill or attendant group) ● Time Warning Threshold (per split/skill or attendant group) ● Time Warning Port (per split/skill) ● Calls Warning Port (per split/skill)
Station (multi-appearance)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Button/Feature Button Assignments <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — q-calls — q-time
Attendant Console	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Feature Button Assignments <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — atd-qcalls — atd-qtime — q-calls — q-time
System Capacity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Queue Status Buttons

Detailed description

There are two types of Queue Status Indications:

- Number of queued calls (NQC) – The system reports the total number of calls, excluding direct agent calls (DACs), in queue at a hunt group.
- Oldest queued time (OQT) – The system reports the time in queue of the oldest call in a split/skill queue.

You can also use auxiliary queue warning lamps to provide both types of indications. Install the lamps at any location convenient to agents and supervisors.

If a queue status threshold is reached, the lamp next to the associated button flashes. If calls are queued but the threshold is not reached, the lamp lights steadily. If no calls are queued, the lamp goes dark.

If the OQT or NQC button on a telephone or console with display is pressed, the following information is briefly displayed:

- Split/skill name (or extension, if name is not assigned)
- Oldest queued time
- Number of queued calls

You can use Queue Status Indications to provide status information for attendant groups or other hunt group types (DDC and UCD). With attendant groups, the button names (AQT and AQC) are different than for split/skill queues, the display shows OPERATOR instead of the split/skill name or extension, and all status information applies to the attendant group queue.

If you need to know how many queue status buttons have been administered, or how many your system will allow you to administer, check page 5 of the System Capacity form.

Interactions

Attendant and Telephone Display Timers

The timer and the queue status information can be displayed at the same time. On 1-line displays, the timer is displayed in the last eight display positions and the number of queued calls is not displayed. On 2-line displays, the timer is displayed on the first line and the queue status information is displayed on the second line.

CMS

When you use CMS to move an agent from one split/skill to another, all buttons associated with the first split/skill, including NQC and OQT buttons, become associated with the second split/skill.

Reason Codes

Reason Codes allows agents to enter a numeric code that describes their reason for entering Auxiliary (AUX) work mode or for logging out of the system. Reason codes give contact center managers detailed information about how agents spend their time. Use this data to develop more precise staffing forecasting models or use it with schedule-adherence packages to ensure that agents are performing scheduled activities at the scheduled time.

You can administer the codes so that entry is forced or optional. Ten reason codes are available, including a default code. You can assign two system-wide names to each code — one for entering AUX work mode and one for logging out.

You can use VuStats to display the reason code name or number. Use VuStats or CMS to gather historical and real-time reason-codes statistics.

You must have Expert Agent Selection (EAS) enabled to use reason codes.

Administering Reason Codes

The following forms and fields are required to administer the Reason Codes feature.

Required forms – Reason Codes feature

Form	Field
System Parameters Customer-Options	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● ACD ● EAS ● Reason Codes
Attendant Console	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● RC
Feature-Related System Parameters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● EAS ● Aux Work Reason Code Type ● Logout Reason Code Type ● CMS Release (Release 5 and later configurations, or none)
Feature Access Code (FAC) (optional)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Aux Work Reason Code Type ● Logout Reason Code Type
Language Translations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Line 49

Required forms – Reason Codes feature

Form	Field
Reason Code Names	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● All
Station	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● RC

Detailed description**Forced reason codes**

If you have administered forced reason codes, agents cannot enter AUX work mode or log out until they enter a code. Agents can enter codes 1 — 9, but not default code 0.

If an agent enters an invalid code or fails to enter a code within the 10-second timeout interval, the change is denied and the agent remains in the current work mode. If the agent dialed a FAC, the agent hears an intercept tone. If the agent pressed the AUX button, the AUX lamp flutters and then goes dark (or lights steadily if the agent was already in AUX with a different reason code).

Requested reason codes

If you have administered requested reason codes, agents need not enter a code to enter AUX work mode or log out. Agents can enter the codes 0 — 9. If an agent enters an invalid code or fails to enter a code within the timeout interval, the agent enters AUX work mode or logs out with default code 0.

Entering AUX work mode

An agent can enter an AUX reason code in one of three ways:

- Pressing an AUX work button with an assigned code
- Pressing an AUX work button with no assigned code and responding to the prompt for a reason code
- Dialing an AUX work FAC and responding to the dialtone prompt for a reason code

If there are no calls ringing, active, or held at the telephone, agents enter AUX work mode immediately and the AUX lamp lights steadily. Otherwise, the AUX lamp blinks until the agent completes all calls at the telephone.

If a button for AUX work is associated with the reason code that the agent entered, the button lamp lights. If no such AUX button exists, the system lights the first AUX button lamp with no administered reason code.

You can assign an AUX button without a reason code to an agent's phone. This allows agents with a limited number of buttons to use all 10 reason codes.

Logging out

To log out with a reason code, the agent dials the logout FAC, hears a second dial tone and enters a reason code. The agent hears confirmation tone and is logged out.

Default code

Default code 0 is used when the system puts an agent into AUX work mode or logs the agent out without the involvement of the agent. For example:

- When an agent logs in and is put into AUX mode
- When an agent makes or receives a non-ACD call from the available state
- When a call is redirected as a result of Redirection on No Answer (RONA) and the agent is logged out or put into AUX mode
- When agent skill assignments are changed while an agent is staffed (the system automatically logs the agent out and back in)
- When an agent forces a logout without entering a code (for example, by pulling the headset)
- When an agent who is requested to enter a reason code fails to enter a valid code within the 10-second timeout period
- When an agent with requested reason codes enters # or *

Considerations

- If an agent in Auto-In or Manual-In work mode dials the logout FAC but fails to enter a reason code and logout reason codes are forced, the agent is returned to the available state. ACD calls are delivered even if the agent has left the phone. To prevent this, be certain that agents enter AUX or ACW work mode before logging out.
- When an agent changes to AUX work mode and the AUX Work Reason Code Type is set to none, the agent is put into AUX work mode with the default reason code even if you have administered a different reason code for the AUX button. Setting AUX Work Reason Code in this way allows you to complete button administration before activating the feature.
- Do not administer AUX buttons without a reason code for hybrid station sets.
- When an agent in AUX work mode is active on a non-ACD call, the agent cannot immediately change the reason code. A change is pending until the call drops.
- There is a limit to the number of agents who can simultaneously be entering either a reason code or a Call Work Code.

Interactions

Abbreviated Dialing

You can program FACs for AUX work mode or logout with or without an associated Reason Code on automatic-dial buttons or in abbreviated-dial lists. At the reason code prompt, when an agent selects an abbreviated-dial or automatic-dial button, the first digit of the button is taken as the reason code.

Agents in Multiple Skills

When an agent who is assigned to multiple skills enters AUX work mode with a reason code, the agent enters AUX work for all of his or her skills with the same reason code.

ASAI

ASAI allows a host to log an agent out and place an agent in AUX work mode with a reason code. The host can query the agent's current work mode and receive the reason code associated with the AUX work mode.

Auto-Available Split/Skill

The system logs AAS agents out for Redirection on No Answer with the default reason code.

Basic Call Management System

Statistics about AUX work mode by reason code are not available in BCMS reports.

CMS

CMS tracks time in AUX work mode by reason code and displays reason codes for agents currently in that mode. When an agent is moved from CMS while the agent is staffed, the system logs the agent out using the default code, and then logs the agent back in again. If an agent is in AUX work mode when moved, the agent is returned to AUX work mode with the same reason code when the move is completed.

Direct Agent Calling

When a Direct Agent call is queued for an agent in AUX work mode with a reason code, the appropriate AUX button lamp flutters to alert the agent to the queued call. If there is no AUX button lamp, agents receive an audible alert (ring-ping or call-waiting tone). If there is an AUX button with no assigned reason code administered, then that lamp flutters.

Redirection on No Answer

When a call is redirected via RONA, an agent is placed into AUX work mode with the default code or is logged out with the default code if the agent is in an auto-available skill.

Redirection on No Answer

Redirection on No Answer (RONA) redirects a ringing ACD split/skill call or Direct Agent Call after an administered number of rings. RONA prevents an unanswered call from ringing indefinitely. The call can redirect either to the split/skill to be answered by another agent or to a VDN for alternative call handling. Direct Agent Calls route to the agent's coverage path, or to a VDN if no coverage path is administered.

You must have ACD enabled to use RONA. Administer RONA for each ACD hunt group as required. RONA can be used in Auto-Available Splits/Skills (AAS), or in splits/skills with agents operating in Manual-In work mode. You can administer RONA for vector-controlled or nonvector-controlled splits/skills.

Do not administer RONA for splits/skills controlled by adjuncts or AUDIX or for auto-answer agents assigned splits/skills because calls must ring at a telephone to be redirected.

Administering RONA

The following forms and fields are required to administer the RONA feature:

Required forms – RONA feature

Form	Field
Hunt Group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● ACD ● AAS ● Vector ● Controlling Adjunct ● Message Center ● Redirect On No Answer (Rings) ● Redirect to VDN
Station (multifunction)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Button Assignments <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — noans-alrt

Note:

You must set Controlling Adjunct to none.

Detailed description

When RONA is invoked for a call, the system:

ACD contact center features

- Places an agent in AUX work mode, and thus unavailable to receive calls from other splits/skills. In an AAS, the agent is logged out.
- Redirects split/skill calls back to the split/skill or administered VDN. Redirected calls are requeued at the highest priority so that they are distributed before any other split/skill calls. See [RONA routing sequences](#) on page 191 for more information about call redirection.
- Sends a message to CMS. When a RONA timeout occurs, the Noans-ahrt lamp for the split/skill lights steadily. The supervisor presses the Noans-ahrt button to display the login ID or the extension and name of the last agent timed out with RONA.
- Records the redirection in BCMS or CMS. See [Using BCMS/CMS reports with RONA](#) on page 192 for additional information.

RONA application examples

VRU applications

Typically, RONA is used with VRU applications in AAS configurations. RONA detects VRU failures and provides alternate operation. For example, an adjunct port failure is not detected by ACD call processing. RONA detects the failure, takes the port out of service, and provides notification of the failure.

Use Call Vectoring for flexible call handling in case of a VRU failure. Assign RONA a converse split/skill connected to the Conversant or to equivalent VRU ports. Whenever RONA times out on a ringing call delivered via the **converse-on** command to a VRU port, the agent is logged out and the call is redirected back to the converse split/skill.

Note:

RONA can not redirect a call to an administered VDN from a **converse** step.

With a complete VRU failure, all VRU ports are eventually logged out and vector processing for the **converse-on** command bypasses that step for new calls.

The following vector example shows how to provide automatic backup for a complete VRU failure.

Example vector – Providing automatic backup for a complete VRU failure

```
CALL VECTOR

01 wait-time 0 secs hearing ringback
02 converse-on split... (VRU returns the digit "1" as a return code
    followed by additional digits for the application)
03 collect 1 digits after announcement none
04 goto step 6 if digits = "1"
05 goto vector xxx (for backup when the VRU fails)
06 collect 2 digits after announcement none
07 ...
```

In the example vector shown above, the application works as expected as long as the VRU returns the digit string, which includes a return code of 1. In this case, the condition in Step 4 is satisfied and the program branches to Step 6, which provides normal application processing.

On the other hand, if all VRU ports in an AAS split/skill are logged out by a RONA timeout, the **converse-on** command step (Step 2) is skipped, and no digits are collected by Step 3 (after the 10-second timeout). The condition in Step 4 is not satisfied and vector processing proceeds to Step 5, which branches to vector xxx to connect the call to an agent.

Other applications

You can use RONA for applications that involve human agents with manual answering and other adjunct applications, such as Home Agent. For example, a call may not be answered because an agent left without entering AUX work mode or logging out. You can use RONA to make the nonanswering agent unavailable and redirect calls to another agent or to the RONA VDN.

RONA routing sequences

The following tables describe how RONA redirects split/skill calls and Direct Agent calls.

RONA Routing Sequence for Direct Agent Calls

Redirection Destination	Explanation
Coverage path	Direct Agent calls redirect to a coverage path, if one exists. Priority calls do not route to coverage.
RONA VDN	If no coverage path exists but a VDN is administered for RONA, Direct Agent calls redirect to the VDN.
VDN return destination	For external calls, if neither a coverage path nor a RONA VDN are administered, then Direct Agent calls redirect to the VDN Return Destination extension.
None	Calls continue ringing.

RONA Routing Sequence for Split/Skill Calls

Redirection Destination	Explanation
RONA VDN	If a RONA VDN is administered, calls redirect to the VDN.
Requeue to split/skill	If a RONA VDN is not administered, calls redirect to the split/skill.

RONA Routing Sequence for Split/Skill Calls

Redirection Destination	Explanation
Coverage path	In nonvector-controlled splits, if calls cannot requeue to the split, they redirect to the split's coverage path if one is administered.
VDN return destination	For external calls, if a coverage path or a RONA VDN is not administered and calls can not requeue, they redirect to the VDN Return Destination extension.

Using BCMS/CMS reports with RONA

You can use BCMS and CMS reports to determine which agents had RONA timeouts and how calls were redirected.

With R3V2 and later releases of CMS, the exception report lists agents who were timed out and made unavailable. With BCMS and earlier releases of CMS, you can determine which agents were in AUX work mode or logged-out with AAS.

With R3 CMS, you can use the real-time "Split Status" report to see which agents are in AUX work mode, but you need a custom report to see logged-out agents.

With BCMS, use SAT to create a list of unstaffed agents for the split to see which agents are logged out (for AAS applications). With EAS, list agent-loginid specifying unstaffed and AAS = yes.

With BCMS, agents' changes to AUX work mode appears in the BCMS Split (AGENT) Status report. In an AAS split, agents log out, so they do not appear in the Split Status report. When the call is requeued, the System Status report shows only the AVG ANSW SPEED time and AVG ABAND TIME time for the requeued call. The Historical Split and System reports show both a FLOWOUT (primary split) and FLOWIN (redirected split) for requeued calls, while the VDN report shows only a FLOWOUT.

Direct Agent calls are recorded as ACD split/skill calls but the flowout is recorded only if an agent's coverage path requeues the call to a split/skill.

Since BCMS does not report exceptions, RONA events are not reported. If you have BCMS, use the RONA split/skill lamp indicator for RONA event indication.

Returning AAS agents to service

When RONA redirects a call that was directed to an AAS, the agent is logged out. To return an AAS agent to service, readminister the agent as a member of the AAS split/skill to be logged in again in one of the following ways:

- For ACD splits, remove the agent from the split and then resubmit the split Hunt Group form with the agent added to it. Alternatively, administer the agent in a different location in the split members list on the Hunt Group form. Use the `list unstaffed-agents`

command to get a list of all AAS agents that have been logged out, not just AAS agents that were logged out because of a RONA timeout.

- For EAS skills, readminister the Agent LoginID form so that the AAS agent is automatically logged in. To determine which EAS agents are logged out, use the `list agent-loginid` command.
- For ACD splits and for EAS skills, you can busy-out the AAS agent station with the `G3-MT busyout station` command and release it with the `release station` command. Releasing the AAS agent station automatically logs the agent in. If all AAS agent ports on the circuit pack had a RONA timeout, busy-out and release the entire circuit pack.
- Use CMS Move Agents to move up to 32 agents at a time into a dedicated unused split/skill and then move the agents back into the AAS split/skill. You can set this up using the timetable on a manual-scheduled basis to activate when the VRU has been restored to service after a failure.
- Use ASAI to log the logged-out agents back in via ASAI login request messages.

Considerations

- RONA can timeout while an agent is actually at the station if the agent does not answer soon enough or has selected another work mode while a call is ringing. RONA handles the call as usual, making the agent unavailable. With ACD splits, agents at multifunction telephones know that they have been made unavailable when they see the AUX-Work lamp lit. They press the Auto-In or Manual-In button to become available.
- Specify a coverage path or VDN for redirection for nonvector-controlled splits or for Logical Agent IDs with EAS Direct Agent Calls to ensure that calls are always redirected.

Interactions

AAS

Use AAS with RONA for VRU ACD non-ASAI adjunct-controlled split/skill applications. Assign AAS only to ACD hunt groups. When all lines in a vector-controlled AAS split/skill are logged out, the split/skill is considered unavailable, and vector processing skips the step in the vector for new calls.

If RONA occurs on the last VRU port in an AAS split, the call is not requeued to the converse split, but is processed by the next vector step.

Any calls queued to a split/skill that has been taken out of service may be left at this split/skill. When the system reinitializes, all busied-out ports are automatically logged back into the AAS splits. New calls cause a RONA timeout if the adjunct or agent still does not answer after the system reinitializes.

Abandoned Call Search

Abandoned Call Search, if defined for a trunk, is reapplied to call on that trunk that RONA requeued whenever the calls are routed to another agent.

Agents in multiple splits

When a RONA timeout occurs, an agent is placed in AUX work mode with notification to CMS for all splits that the agent is logged into. The agent is responsible for becoming available in each split. In an AAS, agents are logged out of all splits that they are logged into. You must log agents back into the AAS splits.

Agent logout

An agent can log out from a multifunction set while an ACD call subject to RONA is ringing the set. However, if the agent logs out before RONA times out, RONA timing is canceled, and RONA redirection and notification occur immediately.

Agent work modes

If an agent presses the ACW button with an ACD call ringing, the change request is pending. If the agent has a pending change to ACW before a RONA timeout occurs on a ringing ACD call, RONA timing continues. At timeout, the call is redirected, CMS is notified, and the agent is placed in AUX work (overriding the pending ACW request).

If an agent presses the AUX-Work button with an ACD call ringing, the change request is pending. With ACD splits/skills, since the RONA time-out changes the state to AUX-Work, there is no conflict with the pending AUX-Work change request. With AAS splits/skills, an agent-initiated AUX-Work change is denied per existing operation.

ASAI

RONA applies to vector-processed calls that are routed by an adjunct to a split or agent as a Direct Agent Call.

You can assign RONA to ASAI adjunct-monitored splits and adjunct-monitored calls. An event report is not sent to the ASAI adjunct when a RONA timeout puts an agent into AUX work mode.

The adjunct makes an agent query (as part of the value query capability group) to determine the agent's state. Once the call is requeued to the split, the adjunct receives a call-queued event report if event reporting is active for the domain (VDN or nonvector-controlled split/skill).

An adjunct-monitored split/skill can be assigned as an auto-available split/skill. The logout event for an AAS split/skill is sent to the adjunct when RONA timeout logs an agent out.

You cannot assign RONA to an adjunct-controlled split/skill. An adjunct-controlled split/skill cannot be an AAS.

ASAI Conversant VRU applications are configured with nonvector-controlled splits/skills using manual-answer operation on analog lines to Conversant ports. The ASAI link provides event notification for the ACD split/skill for enhanced services. In addition, you can log in and log out the ports as required. (AAS splits/skills are not used for this application because the ASAI link controls the login or logout).

You can assign RONA to these splits/skills to detect failure conditions in the same manner as non-ASAI VRU applications. RONA does not notify Conversant of AUX work mode changes. ASAI Conversant cannot query to determine the states of its ports. You must restore ports manually after a failure via Conversant management screens. Complete failure is automatically restored when Conversant reinitializes.

The following table describes ASAI events that the communication server sends the adjunct for various stages of the RONA call. Also included are the ASAI associations (assuming that they are active) for which the events are provided. For the split/skill to have Notification association active, the split/skill must not be vector-controlled or adjunct-controlled.

RONA/ASAI events

Stage of Call	ASAI Event	ASAI Associations
1. RONA timeout	Logout (for AAS)	Domain (agent) control
2. Call redirected to split	Call redirected	Domain (station) control (for agent ext call is leaving)
	Call queued (only if the call queues)	Domain (station) control, (for new agent & for internal originator) call control, notification
3. Call redirected to VDN processing	Call redirected	Domain (station) control (for agent ext that call is leaving)
	Call redirected (only if call is redirected to a VDN with Notification active)	Notification
	Call offered to Domain	Notification (VDN)
4. Call delivered to agent	Alerting	Domain (station) control, (for new agent & for internal originator) call control, notification
5. Call routed to split's coverage path	Call redirected followed by existing operation of ASAI Events	Domain (station) control (for agent ext that call is leaving)
6. Infinite feedback to caller	Call redirected	Domain (station) control (for agent ext that call is leaving)

RONA/ASAI events (continued)

Stage of Call	ASAI Event	ASAI Associations
7. Continue vector processing	Call redirected followed by existing ASAI events	Domain (station) control (for agent ext that call is leaving redirecting to VDN)
8. Call routed to direct agent's coverage path	Call redirected followed by existing operation of ASAI events	Domain (station) control (for agent ext that call is leaving)

Note:

When a call is redirected via ASAI Redirect Call, the RONA timer is canceled.

Attendant return call

If an attendant extends a call to an ACD split or VDN for which the return call timer is not activated, the call does not interact with RONA. The Attendant Return Call Timer is not set if an attendant extends the call to another attendant.

AUDIX Transfer

RONA applies to a call transferred by AUDIX to an ACD split. A redirected call to AUDIX does not go to split or agent coverage after it is transferred out of AUDIX. If RONA times out on this type of call, the call cannot be redirected.

Automatic answering

If an agent with automatic answering receives a call with zip tone instead of ringing, RONA timing is canceled.

Call Coverage

Direct Agent calls are redirected to the agent's coverage path if a path is administered. A temporary bridged call appearance is not maintained for a call directed to an ACD hunt group or VDN, or for a Direct Agent call.

When a call is redirected to a split/skill, the Coverage Subsequent Redirection/CFWD No Answer timer is started on the call. Covered calls go to the next point in the split/skill coverage path.

If no other point is available to accept the call, the call remains queued or continues to ring the current coverage point. When RONA times out at the coverage point, the following occurs:

- RONA does not reset the Subsequent Redirection/CFWD No Answer timer. The timer that expires first controls the call.

- If the coverage point for a covered call is a direct agent logical agent ID whose skill has RONA, and if RONA times out first, the call is sent to the next point in the skill coverage path, not to the agent's coverage path. The Subsequent Redirection/CFWD No Answer timer is reset when the call is redirected to the next coverage point.
- If RONA was applied to an ACD call that was a previously redirected coverage call (that is, the RONA split was a point in the coverage path), RONA is used to requeue the call as specified for a noncovered call. However, the call is not designed to go to split coverage or forwarding. The Subsequent Redirection/CFWD No Answer timer is reset if RONA requeues the call to the RONA split. Both the RONA timer and Subsequent Redirection/CFWD No Answer timer are reapplied.
- If RONA applies to an ACD call that was a previously-redrafted coverage call (for example, the RONA split was the second point in the coverage path), the call is redirected to the next coverage point in the principal's coverage path if the call cannot be requeued to the RONA split. The Subsequent Redirection/CFWD No Answer timer is reset.
- If no other point in the coverage path exists or other points are unavailable, the split-covered call that cannot be requeued or the direct-agent-covered call receives call-cannot-be-redrafted handling.

Call Detail Recording (CDR)

When an agent is assigned to be recorded on the CDR record as the called number, the RONA redirected-to answering destination is recorded as the final called number. You can administer CDR to record the VDN, the hunt group, or the answering agent as the called number.

Call Forwarding All

If an adjunct Direct Agent call is made to an agent's extension that has Call Forwarding All assigned and it is redirected by RONA, the call follows the agent's coverage path.

A call forwarded via Call Forwarding to a split or logical agent ID with RONA is sent to the principal's coverage path instead of going to the split's coverage path (if the call cannot be requeued) or to the agent's coverage path (for a Direct Agent call) on RONA redirection.

Call Pickup

A member of an agent's pickup group can pick up an ACD call that is being timed for RONA. RONA is cancelled.

Call Vectoring

RONA applies to vector-controlled ACD splits when calls are queued via the `queue-to split`, `converse-on split`, or `check split` commands. Also, RONA applies to nonvector-controlled and vector-controlled ACD splits when calls are routed to the split via a `route-to` or a `messaging split` command. Basic Call Vectoring handles an AAS

ACD contact center features

with all agents logged out as unavailable and skips the relevant step, just as it does for a split with all queue slots busy. With an **adjunct routing** or **route-to with coverage** step that routes to a vector-controlled split with all agents logged out, the call is given a busy tone just as when the call cannot queue to a nonvector controlled split according to the existing operation.

Vector events are generated for a RONA timeout when **converse-on** processes a call or results in a RONA redirection failure, and when a vector step is skipped because all AAS agents are logged out.

Do not assign vector-controlled splits coverage, forwarding, or night service, because Call Vectoring provides these functions. These functions do not apply to RONA-redirected calls involving vector-controlled splits.

Calling/Called Number Display

A call to a split/skill that RONA redirects is similar to a direct call to the split/skill. If the call goes to coverage, the destination display looks like it does for a normal covered call.

An internal or DCS caller to an ACD hunt group or VDN sees displayed the hunt-group or VDN name and extension. This display remains when the call rings an agent. A Direct Agent call (with EAS) initiated at a phone displays the agent name and logical ID when the call rings the agent station. If the ACD split call or Direct Agent call goes to coverage, the name remains, but the extension or logical ID portion changes to “cover.” This also happens when RONA redirects a call.

Delay announcements

Delay announcements assigned to non-vector-controlled splits are applied to requeued RONA calls as usual for redirected calls.

Direct Agent Calling

RONA applies to Direct Agent calls from splits with RONA assigned. RONA timing applies when a Direct Agent call (from an adjunct or phone) is delivered to and rings an agent with manual answering. Agents are placed in AUX work mode or logged out even if they are the last agent in the split and ACD split calls are queued. Direct agent calls that are queued for an agent remain queued and are not delivered because the agent is unavailable. Don't-answer (DA) coverage continues for the queued calls.

If an agent with a coverage path is made unavailable by a RONA time-out on a non-covered Direct Agent call, the call follows the agent's coverage path. With EAS, the agent's logical extension coverage path for Direct Agent calls is used. If the agent has no coverage path or if the path is unavailable, the call cannot be redirected and the caller hears previously-provided feedback.

If Direct Agent call comes from a split that has forwarding or night service, the call is forwarded, precluding RONA timing. If the agent has forwarding or Send-All-Calls, the Direct Agent call is forwarded (ACD calls only) or goes to coverage, precluding RONA timing.

Direct Department Calling

RONA applies to DDC-type hunt-group ACD calls.

Home Agent

RONA applies to Home Agent lines that terminate on the Conversant Home Agent system as a means to detect port failures. Home Agent lines use Manual Answer and are not present in AAS. Once RONA notification is made, you can correct the failure and restore service manually on Conversant.

Inbound Call Management (ICM)

RONA applies to ICM-managed calls that ring an agent in an ACD split with RONA assigned.

Message Center/Server Service

You can assign RONA to Message Center/Server ACD splits.

Multiple Call Handling (MCH)

If an MCH agent has a call active or on hold and the Redirection on No Answer timer expires for another ringing ACD call, the ringing call is redirected to the split/skill or administered VDN. When the call redirects, the agent is not made unavailable, but is placed in the queue of available agents.

Music-on-Hold access — Music on Transferred trunk call

Trunk callers who are transferred to another destination continue to hear administered music (or silence), not ringback, while the call rings. This applies while the transferred call queues to a split.

If the trunk call (an ACD call or Direct Agent call) is transferred to a split with RONA, timeout applies to the call, but the caller continues to hear the previous feedback instead of ringback.

Night Service

When Night Service is activated, calls (including RONA calls) for the hunt group redirect to the night station extension. If the night service split has RONA assigned, RONA timing is reapplied to the redirected call.

Queue status indications

Calls that RONA requeues are counted in the queued calls total. When a RONA call is queued, the call's call-wait time is reset, so RONA does not affect the oldest call waiting (OCW) time.

Queuing

When redirected to a split, RONA timed-out ACD calls in a nonvector-controlled split are queued at the highest priority. These calls are distributed before any other calls, except Direct Agent calls.

Stations

RONA applies to ACD split or direct agent ACD calls that ring at multifunction or hybrid stations with Manual Answering in an ACD hunt group.

RONA applies to Off-Premises Station (OPS) lines in an ACD split.

Voice Response Integration (VRI)

You can assign RONA to converse splits. RONA timing applies to calls that a **converse-on** command queues and delivers. RONA timing is canceled if a call is delivered to an agent in another split to whom the system previously tried to queue a call.

RONA interacts with a converse split that is an AAS like any other AAS.

If RONA must redirect a call to an agent port in a converse split and the queue is full or all AAS agents are logged out, the call is processed by the next vector step while the caller continues to hear the previous vector feedback.

Interactions with other ringing call timers

Several features time the ringing when an ACD call is delivered to an agent. You can use the RONA timer in conjunction with other timers.

Note:

The timer that expires first applies to the call. RONA is canceled if any of the other timers expires first, except in the case of coverage timers.

When a coverage timer expires, RONA timing is canceled only when the call goes to coverage. If RONA times out first, the other timers continue timing or are stopped and may later be reset. RONA interactions with other timers are summarized in the following table.

Summary of RONA-Timer interactions

Timer	Description	RONA-timer interaction	
		RONA timeout	Restarted after redirection?
Split DA	Split Call Coverage Don't Answer (nonvector-controlled)	Stopped	If requeued or delivered to another agent
Covering DA	Covering Point DA - Subsequent Redirection No Answer	Stopped	If redirects to covering point

Summary of RONA-Timer interactions

Agent DA	Agent DA Coverage (Direct Agent Calls)	Stopped	If covers to Direct Agent with coverage
NATO	DID/CO Trk No Answer Timeout	Continues	N/A
WAST	Wait Answer Supervision Timer	Continues	If ringing destination or RONA redirection fails

If you want RONA notification and redirection, set the number of rings (or equivalent time) for a RONA timeout to shorter than other timeout periods. DA timers start when a call is placed in queue and continue when the call rings the station. Since RONA starts only when the call is ringing, the RONA interval is usually set to two or three rings, while the DA interval is set to 10 or more rings.

Since queue time is variable, assign a coverage timeout period that is greater than the longest expected queue time plus three or four rings (the time the call could ring the agent).

The NATO timer starts when the call seizes the incoming trunk. The timer could thus be timing before the call is queued by vector processing. Therefore, set the NATO timer to greater than the longest expected time before the call rings the agent (including time before and after being queued) plus three or four rings.

The WAST timer starts when the call rings the agent. Set the RONA timer to a slightly shorter interval (fewer than 10 rings) than the WAST 50-second interval.

Remote Logout of Agent

The Remote Logout of Agent feature allows a user to logout an idle ACD or EAS agent without being physically present at the agent's station. The user who is logging out the agent can be locally or remotely located.

The Remote Logout of Agent is similar to the Add/Remove Skills feature.

Administering Remote Logout of Agent

The following forms and fields are required to administer the Remote Logout of Agent feature.

Required forms – Remote Logout of Agent

Form	Field
System Parameters Customer-Options	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Call Center Release field set to 9.1 or newer ● Remote logout of agent field set to y
Feature Access Code	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Call Center page, Remote Logout of Agent field set to appropriate access code

Detailed description

This feature allows a user to log out an agent using a feature-access-code (FAC). Remote Logout of Agent can be used to discontinue the delivery of ACD calls to a station that is no longer staffed by the agent.

While the RONA feature places an agent station in the aux-work mode, it does not log an agent out. Note that the RONA feature does log out an AAS port. The Remote Logout of Agent feature addresses the need to be able to log out the agent who is no longer at his station and is still logged in.

The Remote Logout of Agent feature makes it possible for supervisors (or other users who are appropriately authorized) to log out agents without physically going to the agent station to perform the logout action.

Verifying system parameters to enable the Remote Logout of Agent feature

To verify that the system parameters are set for use of this feature, complete the following steps:

1. For the **Class of Service** form, set up a Class of Service (COS) with console permissions set to y.

2. For the **Class of Restriction** form, enter:

command display system-parameters customer options

Note:

You will only be able to do this if your loginID has an appropriate COS assigned to it). Ensure that the Call Center Release is set to 9.1 (or later).

3. Enter command change cor x and proceed to page 2 of the form.

Note:

x = valid COR, which is any number between 1 and 95.

4. Set the Remote Logout of Agent field to y.
5. Submit the form.
6. Recall the form and verify that the change is intact.
7. For the Feature Access Code form, enter:
`command change feat`
8. Go to the Call Center page.
9. Change the Remote Logout of Agent Access Code value to the preferred access code.
10. Submit the form.
11. Recall the form and verify that the change is intact.
12. Enter the TCM command:
`rdd :dp_mgr Dac_e`
13. Verify that the assigned value appears as the Remote Logout access code.

Note:

Steps 11 and 12 only need to be completed if there is reason to suspect that there was a problem with the change implementation.

14. Enter command "save trans" to save the changes to the COR and FAC.

Administering permissions for users to remotely logout agents

The Remote Logout of Agent feature can only be used if user permissions are administered appropriately for the person who is attempting to use the feature. The communication server administrator must ensure that the appropriate users have permissions administered so that they can use this feature.

Prior to setting up the user's Login ID, the communication server Administrator) needs to administer a COR and the FAC for the Remote Logout of Agent feature.

The following table summarizes the fields where the permissions are set for each type of Remote Logout of Agent user.

Setting permissions for Remote Logout of Agent users

User type	COS form	COR form	TN form
Local station	station	extension	extension
EAS agent logged in	station	loginID	loginID
Remote (using VDN	NA	VDN	VDN

To enable the user to use the Remote Logout of Agent feature, the communication server Administrator ensures that the following permissions for are set correctly:

- COR is set to a COR that has the feature enabled
- For local users, the station set is assigned to a COS that has console permissions
- If tenant partitioning is used (more than one is assigned for the system), the person who is logging out agents must be in the same tenant partition as the agent being logged out.

Logging out an Agent (locally, within the communication server)

If an agent has left his station without logging out of the communication server, then ACD calls can still be sent to the station but they do not get serviced and BCMS/CMS/ASAI may continue to track activity to the station.

Prior to Release 9, the agent could only be logged out at the physical station where he was logged in, or from the communication server room using the PBX to busy-out the station.

This feature allows the supervisor (or a fellow agent with permissions) to log out an agent who has left his station without being physically present at the agent's station.

To do this, enter the FAC that was established to activate this feature followed by the agent's loginID or physical station extension (physical extension only in non-EAS).

Logging out an Agent (remotely using VDN)

Many contact centers are geologically dispersed, but the reporting and tracking of agent activity takes place from one main location. Or, agents can log into the system remotely and take calls using the Home Agent capability.

With the Remote Logout of Agent feature, a vector is administered with a route-to number step that contains the FAC for remote logout. The FAC can be followed by the agent's loginID or the supervisor can dial the loginID after the VDN with an appropriately programmed vector. Note that service observing and remote logout are the only features that can use a VDN vector in this manner.

If the user is remote and calling into the communication server through a trunk, the user may reach the activation VDN to logout the agent. In this case, the entire FAC-with-EXT is required in the vector. Or, the vector can prompt the user to enter the extension and then

route-to digits. An activation vector can also prompt the user for a password for additional security. Note that a remote trunk user might not hear confirmation tone (it varies with trunk type and trunk administration) and the user's phone will continue to hear feedback until the user hangs up.

To set up this capability, the communication server Administrator must create an activation VDN and set the incoming destination of a CO trunk to be the activation VDN. The VDN to which the trunk terminates must be assigned a COR and a TN that include the appropriate settings for use of the Remote Logout of Agent feature. In this example, the activation VDN includes the following vector:

```

01 wait time 0 seconds hearing ringing
02 collect 5 digits announcement 3501 ("enter password")
03 goto step 5 if digits = 39744
04 disconnect after announcement 3502 ("bye")
05 collect 1 digits announcement 3503 ("enter 1 to logout agent 89923, 2 to logout agent
89924...")
Note: The names of the agents can also be requested in the appropriate switch-setup.
06 route-to number *6389923 with cov n if digit = 1
07 route-to number *6389924 with cov n if digit = 2)
08 goto step 5 if unconditionally

```

Note:

In this example, *63 is the FAC assigned for Remote Logout of Agent. This example is one of many ways in which the vector can be written to activate the VDN.

To log out an agent from an outside line, the supervisor (or other authorized user) completes the following steps:

1. Dial into the communication server from an outside line and reaches the activation VDN.
2. The system prompts the user for a password (step 2 in the vector shown above).
3. Enter the programmed password.
4. The system begins prompting for the agent to be logged out.
5. (Using the above vector example) Enter 1 because the loginID associated with that prompt is Agent A's loginID (or name).

Considerations

- The Call Center Release field on the System-Parameters Customer-Options form must be set to 9.1 or higher in order for Remote Logout of Agent to work.
- The Remote Logout of Agent Access Code is set on the Feature-Access-Code form.
- The user who performs the remote logout must have the appropriate Class of Restriction and Class of Service assigned to his/her station set.

ACD contact center features

- If a remote logout is attempted for an agent who is on an ACD call or who is not logged in, the logout fails.
- An activation VDN can be created to use for remotely logging out an agent. The activation VDN can then be used to log agents out from a remote location. To accomplish this, the incoming destination should be assigned the activation VDN. The VDN must have the appropriate COR and TN (if Tenant Partitioning is used) assigned.

Interactions

- Tenant Partitioning – If Tenant Partitioning is used, the user who or VDN that performs the remote logout must be in the same tenant partition as the agent who is being logged out.
- Auto-Available Split/Skill – If an agent login ID is assigned to an Auto-Available split/skill, then the Remote Logout of Agent feature cannot be used to log the agent out. RONA can be used to automatically logout a port that is not answering calls.
- AUDIX – If an agent is a member of an AUDIX hunt-group and has no other splits/skills assigned to the agent login ID, then the Remote Logout of Agent feature will not successfully log out the agent, even though the user attempting the logout hears a confirmation tone.
- non-ACD hunt groups – If an agent is a member of ACD splits/skills and is using a physical extension that is a member of a non-ACD hunt group, then use of the Remote Logout of Agent feature will log the agent out of the splits/skills but allow the agent to continue receiving non-ACD calls.
- Timed ACW – If an agent answers a an ACD call for a hunt group with Timed After Call Work administered and then hangs up the call, the Remote Logout of Agent feature can be used to log out the agent during the ACW time.
- Service Observing – An agent can be logged out using the Remote Logout of Agent feature while being service observed.

Service Level Maximizer

Service Level Maximizer (SLM) is an Avaya Communication Manager Call Vectoring feature introduced in Release 2.0. SLM is particularly useful in contact centers whose operations are based on explicit service level contracts.

You use SLM to set specific target call service levels for a set of skills. SLM monitors the current status of call service levels and automatically adjusts agent resources within and between skills as call surplus situations fluctuate over time. SLM is easy to administer, and since agent utilization is automatically managed in a flexible and dynamic manner, staffing issues require less management time and effort.

A detailed description of SLM capabilities and administration requirements is provided in *Avaya Communication Manager Contact Center – Call Vectoring and EAS Guide*, 555-245-783.

Service Observing

Service Observing allows a specified user, such as a supervisor, to observe or monitor another user's calls. In this section, "observer" refers to the supervisor who is observing calls. "Agent" refers to the extension, attendant, or logical agent being observed. A vector directory number (VDN) call can also be observed. Observers can observe in listen-only or listen-and-talk mode.

Note that you set up Service Observing to observe a particular extension, not all calls to all extensions at a station.

Service Observing may be subject to federal, state, or local laws, rules, or regulations or require the consent of one or both of the call parties. Familiarize yourself and comply with all applicable laws, rules, and regulations before using this feature.

Administering Service Observing

The following forms and fields are required to administer the Service Observing feature.

Required forms – Service Observing feature

Form	Field
System Parameters Customer-Options	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Service Observing (Basic) — for basic or Logical Agent ID observing ● Service Observing (Basic) and Service Observing (Remote/By FAC) — for remote observing or observing via feature access code ● Service Observing (Basic) and the Service Observing (VDNs) — for VDN observing ● Vectoring (Prompting) — for vector-initiated observing
Class of Restriction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Can Be Service Observed ● Can Be Service Observer ● Service Observing COR Table
Feature-Related System Parameters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Service Observing Warning Tone ● Expert Agent Selection (Logical Agent ID)
Station (multiappearance)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Button/Feature Button Assignment (basic, VDN, Logical Agent ID) — serv-obsrv

Required forms – Service Observing feature (continued)

Form	Field
Feature Access Code (FAC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Service Observing Listen Only Access Code (remote/by FAC, VDN, Logical Agent ID) ● Service Observing Listen/Talk Access Code (remote/by FAC, VDN, Logical Agent ID)
Vector Directory Number (VDN)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Observe on Agent Answer
Class of Restriction forms	
— Agent COR form	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Can Be Service Observed field set to yes (if extension is to be observed)
— Observer COR form	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Can Be Service Observer field set to yes (if extension is to act as observer) ● In Service Observing COR table, enter y next to the CORs to be observed

Detailed description

To begin observing, the observer presses the Service Observing button plus the agent's extension number. Initially, the observer is in listen-only mode. The observer presses the Service Observing button to toggle between listen-only and listen/talk mode. The lamp indicates which mode the observer is in.

To deactivate Service Observing, the observer hangs up, selects another call appearance, or presses the disconnect or release button.

An observer can observe an agent who is not active on a call. The observer is in the wait state until the agent receives a call, then the observer is bridged onto the call.

You can administer a warning tone on each system to let agents and callers know when someone is observing a call. Before connection, the conference tone may add 2-3 seconds delay if enabled. The parties hear a 2-second, 440-Hz warning tone before an observer connects to a call, followed by a half-second burst of this tone every 12 seconds during observation.

Observing Logical-Agent IDs

With EAS, an observer can observe agents based on their logical-agent ID rather than their physical phone. The observer enters the logical-agent ID extension number of an agent, who must be logged in to a phone. The observer can monitor every ACD, personal, and Direct Agent call delivered to or placed by the agent, including calls placed to the physical extension.

Only one observer can observe an extension at one time. An observer cannot observe a logical agent ID extension at a physical terminal that is already being observed. Likewise, an observer cannot observe a physical extension that is being observed as a logical-agent ID extension.

Observing VDNs

To observe a VDN, the observer enters a specific VDN extension and bridges onto calls (one call at a time) that have started vector processing for that VDN. The observer hears all tones, call prompting, caller dialing, announcements, music, and speech that the agent and caller hear. If an observer is in a COR administered to hear VDN of Origin announcements and has a VOA Repeat button, he or she can hear and replay VDN of Origin announcements.

Effective with Release 9, service observing of VDNs is enhanced to (optionally) start observing of a call to the VDN when the call is delivered to the agent or station. When this VDN option is active, VDN service observing activation still associates the observer with calls to the VDN, but the observer does not hear a call during vector processing. After initial activation, the first call to be observed must first pass through vector processing before the observing is enabled. When the observing connection is completed for the first call (the call is released), the observer is bridged on a subsequent call to the VDN (which has also been through vector processing) when the call is answered by an observable agent/station. This ability saves time for the observer because, after observing of the VDN has been activated, the observer does not have to wait (and listen) for each subsequent call to go through vector processing and for the agent to answer.

The ability to observe VDNs when the call is delivered to an agent/station is activated by setting the "Observe on Agent Answer" field on the VDN form to y.

The observer sees the name of the VDN, agent, or trunk as each is accessed in sequence by the VDN. For example, during vector processing the VDN name is displayed, but when the call connects to an agent, the agent name is displayed.

When the observer connects to a call in vector processing, the system maintains the connection until the call is disconnected or the observer hangs up, even if the call is routed or transferred externally. If the observer does not disconnect after one observed call is disconnected, the observer is connected to another call on the same VDN. Observing is listen-only as long as the call is in vector processing. Once the call is out of vector processing, an observer with listen/talk capability can talk as well as listen.

Observing Remotely or by FAC

Observers can observe calls from a remote location or locally using Service Observing FACs. When observing remotely, observers must use FACs. Different FACs are required for listen-only and listen/talk modes. When observing locally or remotely by FAC, the observer cannot toggle between modes. Physical extensions, logical-agent ID extensions, and VDNs can be observed remotely.

Remote observing is initiated through Remote Access or Call Vectoring.

- With Remote Access, an observer accesses a communication server via a trunk group dedicated to Remote Access or via a DID to the Remote Access extension. Remote observing works with all types of DID trunks, including ISDN-PRI and tie trunks, and DCS over analog, T1, or PRI.
- With Call Vectoring, an observer accesses a communication server by dialing a VDN extension or a central office (CO) trunk that has a VDN extension as its incoming destination. Using route-to commands, you can design a Service Observing vector to allow a VDN call to directly access a specific extension to be observed or a Service Observing dial tone. At the dial tone, observers can enter any extension that they are authorized to observe. The following is a simple example of a Service Observing vector.

```

1.wait-time 0 seconds hearing ringing
2.collect 5 digits announcement 2300
  ("please dial your 5- digit security code")
3.goto step 5 if digits = 12345
4.disconnect after announcement 2000
5.collect 1 digits announcement 2310
  ("enter 1 to observe sales, 2 to observe billing")
6.route-to number 113001 with cov n if digit = 1
  (11=listen-only observe, 3001="Sales" VDN)
7.route-to number 113002 with cov n if digit = 2
  (11=listen-only observe, 3002="Billing" VDN)
8.goto step 5 if unconditionally
    
```

You can combine Call Prompting and Call Vectoring to provide security and to limit observation.

Service Observing indicators

The following table shows general Service Observing indicators that observers receive.

General indications to observer

Condition	Button lamp	Tone
Not active	Dark	None
Denied activation	Broken flutter	Intercept/busy/reorder
Activated	Steady/Winking	Confirmation tone followed by silence or connection to call.
Observing (listen only)	Steady	Hear call
Observing (listen/talk)	Winking	Hear/talk on call
In wait state	Flash	None
Denied observing	Flash (wait state)	Silence/ineligible tone followed by silence

ACD contact center features

The following tables show the indicators that observers receive when they activate and use Service Observing. In these tables:

- Wait state means that the observer has activated Service Observing but there are no calls or a call cannot be observed. A call appearance is not reserved. The observer must have an idle call appearance available to be used by Service Observing when an observable call comes in.
- Ineligible tone is heard when an observed call becomes ineligible for observation. See [Considerations](#) on page 216 for conditions that make a call ineligible. This tone is the “hold confirmation tone”— a rapid series of 5 short 440-Hz beeps. The observer does not hear this tone if the agent receiving the ineligible call hears zip tone.

Feedback to observers when activation denied

Condition	State	Lamp	Tone
No such extension	denied	broken flutter	intercept
Extension not observable	denied	broken flutter	intercept
Not allowed COR ¹	denied	broken flutter	intercept
Extension has Data Restriction	denied	broken flutter	intercept
Extension has Exclusion Active	denied	broken flutter	busy
Extension has Data Privacy Active on call	denied	broken flutter	busy
Extension already observed	denied	broken flutter	busy
Extension is an observer	denied	broken flutter	busy
Extension being busy-verified	denied	broken flutter	reorder
Extension has a 6-party conference	denied	broken flutter	reorder
COR doesn't allow SO activation	denied	broken flutter	intercept
Observe VDN not optioned	denied	broken flutter	intercept
Logical ID not logged In	denied	broken flutter	busy
Activation to logical with physical observed	denied	broken flutter	busy
Activation to physical with logical ID observed	denied	broken flutter	busy
Maximum VDNs being observed	denied	broken flutter	reorder

1. Extension COR cannot be observed or COR for observer calling permission does not allow observing the COR of extension to be observed.

Feedback to observer when activation allowed — at time of activation

Condition	State	Lamp	Tone
Active-eligible call	observing	steady/ winking	confirmation tone followed by connection to call
No active call	wait state	flash	confirmation tone followed by silence
Call ineligible	wait state	flash	confirmation tone followed by silence
Call has “No Observe” COR	wait state	flash	confirmation tone followed by silence
VDN call already being observed	wait state	flash	silence

Feedback to observer when activation allowed — after observe activated

Condition	State	Lamp	Tone
No active/eligible Call	wait state	flash	silence
Call in 6-party conference	wait state	flash	silence
Call already being observed	wait state	flash	silence
Call is being busy-verified	wait state	flash	silence
Call has Data Privacy active	wait state	flash	silence
Call has Data Restriction	wait state	flash	silence
Call has Exclusion Active	wait state	flash	silence
Active-eligible call (in listen-only mode)	SO listen	steady	hear call
Active-eligible call (in listen/talk mode)	SO listen/talk	winking	hear/talk on call
Press button while observing in listen-only mode	SO listen/talk	winking	hear/talk on call
Observer presses Release	not observing	dark	none
Call has “No Observe” COR	wait state	flash	silence
VDN call already being observed	wait state	flash	silence
No active eligible call	wait state	flash	silence
Eligible VDN call	observing	steady/ winking	hear call
Eligible VDN call (in vector processing)	SO listen	steady	hear call

ACD contact center features

Feedback to observer when activation allowed — after observe activated

Condition	State	Lamp	Tone
Eligible VDN call (out of vector processing in listen-only)	SO listen	steady	hear call
Eligible VDN call (out of vector processing in listen/ talk)	SO listen/talk	winking	hear/talk on call
Press button while observing in vector processing	SO listen	steady	no change to mode
Press button while not in vector and in listen-only	SO listen/talk	winking	hear/talk on call
Call being observed becomes ineligible	wait state	flash	ineligible tone followed by silence
Active call disconnects	wait state	flash	silence
Logical agent logs out	denied	broken flutter	busy, then silence
Observer (without button) hangs up	deactivates observing	n/a	n/a

While observing, the observer should press only the following buttons:

- Call Appearance
- Service Observing
- Position Busy
- Auto-ckt Assure
- Release (ACD) (This will end Service Observing)
- Bridged Appearance
- Auxiliary Work
- Queue Status (NQC, OQT, AQC, and AQT)
- System Night Service
- Hold (ignored)

General security

Use the following COR restrictions to prevent unauthorized observing.

- For the observer, set the `Can Be An Observer` field on the COR form to `y`.
- For the agent to be observed, set the `Can Be Observed` field on the COR form to `y`.

- For the observer, grant permissions to all CORs to be observed on the Service Observing Permissions COR table.

VDN-call security

Use the following COR restrictions for VDN-call observing.

- For the VDN extension to be observed, set the `Can Be Observed` field on the COR form to `y`.
- For the VDN destination, set the `Can Be Observed` field on the COR form to `y`.
- Enter the VDN extensions to be observed in the observer's Service Observing Permissions COR table.

Vector-initiated security

Use the following guidelines for vector-initiated observing.

- Use Call prompting commands in Service Observing vectors to provide passcode protection and limit access to specific destinations or vector-verified, caller-entered digits.
- Use Time of Day/Day of Week checks in Service Observing vectors.
- Create a vector used exclusively for Service Observing.
- If you use route-to commands to observe a VDN extension, ensure the extension has an observable COR.
- If the observer is observing locally, grant calling permission to the observer on the VDN's COR.

In vector-initiated Service Observing, the COR assigned to the VDN used to initiate Service Observing, the COR assigned to the internal caller extension, and the COR assigned to agent to be observed are used to determine if Service Observing will be allowed. If the agent's COR is not observable, observation fails regardless of the VDN or caller COR. When a call routes through multiple VDNs, the COR of the last VDN is used for calling/observing permissions regardless of VDN Override settings.

If you have administered the optional warning tone, the caller and the observer hear the tone only when the system connects the call to the answering or routed-to destination after vector processing is finished. The periodic tone is heard during the call even if the call is transferred off-communication server. Use a warning announcement at the beginning of vector processing to inform the caller of observation since the system cannot give a warning tone until the call is out of vector processing.

Remote-access security

Use the following guidelines for remote observing.

- Use Barrier Codes and Authorization Codes to limit the use of Remote Access to authorized users. Refer to *Administrator Guide for Avaya Communication Manager*,

ACD contact center features

555-233-506 for information about these codes and other Remote Access security measures.

- Use different Authorization Codes for different Service Observing permissions.
- Use Facility Restriction Levels (FRLs) and restrictions such as the Authorization Code COR to restrict Remote Access service observer access to other destinations (for example, stations or trunks).
- Use Call Prompting to create additional access security.

Assign the VDN, Barrier Code, and Authorization Code calling and Service Observing permissions and set Can Be Observer to yes on the associated COR form. The last COR encountered is used to determine observer permissions.

Considerations

Observability

Although an agent can be a member of multiple splits/skills, an agent can be observed by only one observer at a time. If two agents with different supervisors are observed and one agent calls the other, the originator's supervisor observes the call, and the other supervisor is placed in the wait state.

An attendant can be observed but cannot be an observer.

Ineligibility

A call to an agent extension or VDN is ineligible for observing when the call:

- Is already being observed
- Is being busy-verified
- Has Data Privacy active
- Has Data Restriction active, is conferenced with an extension that has Data Restriction active, or is a VDN call that reached an extension that has Data Restriction active
- Has Privacy — Manual Exclusion active, is conferenced with an extension that has Privacy — Manual Exclusion active, or is a VDN call that reached an extension that has Privacy — Manual Exclusion active
- Is in a conference where adding the observer results in more than 6 parties (see [Conferenced calls](#) on page 217 for more detail on conferences)
- Is a VDN-observed call that reaches an unobservable extension or VDN. (Note that the COR of the hunt group split/skill used to distribute the call to the station/agent is not checked. The CORs of stations/agents conferenced with the call are not checked.)

Trunk calls

If an agent being observed makes an trunk-call, observation starts after the agent finishes dialing. For central office (CO) trunks, dialing is considered complete when answer supervision is returned or when answer supervision timeout occurs.

Multiple observers

Multiple observers can observe a single VDN simultaneously, but only one observer is observing a given call to the VDN. There is no limit to the number of observers observing a single VDN as long as the total number of observers actively observing VDNs does not exceed 50.

Conferenced calls

An observer cannot initiate a conference while observing.

If an observed agent conferences a call and the number of conferenced parties is less than 6, the observer is placed in the wait state until the call is connected. Then the observer observes the conference. In addition, the observer is bridged onto any call on which the agent becomes active before the conference is complete. When the conference is complete, the observer is again bridged onto that call.

If an observed agent conferences a call and the number of conferenced parties (including the observer) is 6, the conference is denied.

A call to an observed VDN cannot be monitored if the observer, caller, and other parties bridged onto the call constitutes more than 6 parties.

If a conference is being observed because an observed agent entered the conference, when the agent hangs up, the conference is no longer observed. If a conference is being observed because an observed VDN call entered the conference, observing continues until the call is routed to an unobservable destination.

Conference members are observed during a conference regardless of their COR setting.

If a VDN call being observed is conferenced to an agent call being observed, the VDN observer continues to observe and the agent observer goes into wait state. If two observers (of either VDN or agent calls) are conferenced to a call, the first observer conferenced-in continues to observe and the second observer goes into the wait state. VDN or agent call observers hear the ineligible tone before going into wait state.

The same rules apply when multiple observers monitor transferred calls.

Transferred calls

Observers cannot initiate a transfer while observing.

If an agent being observed transfers a call, the observer is placed in wait state. The observer is bridged on after the transfer is complete.

ACD contact center features

A VDN observer continues to monitor the transferred call until it is transferred or routed to a unobservable destination.

Interactions

ASAI

A call to an observed VDN continues to be observed after it routes to an adjunct. A call can be routed to a Service Observing FAC by the adjunct routing command in the same way that it can be with the route-to command.

Assist

A VDN observer continues to observe a call during an assist operation. The observer observes the caller on hold and the conference, when the agent conferences the assist call with the VDN call.

BCMS

BCMS does not report on Service Observing. BCMS reports show normal measured-call and agent activity related to Service Observing calls. When a physical agent (non-EAS) is observed, the BCMS Report By Login ID shows the physical extension along with the login ID.

Bridged appearances

If an observer observes agent extension 3082, the observer is bridged onto calls only to 3082. If the agent with extension 3082 has a bridged appearance for extension 3282, calls to extension 3282 are not observed. Although extensions 3082 and 3282 have a call appearance on the same telephone, the observer cannot observe both extensions at the same time.

Busy-verification

An observer cannot observe an agent call that is bridged onto by busy-verification. Also, an agent's call that is being bridged onto by an observer cannot be busy-verified.

Call Coverage/Call Pickup

An observer cannot observe a call answered by a covering agent or member of a pickup group until the called agent bridges onto the call. The observer continues observing a call to an observed VDN call if the call is routed to a destination that forwards the call (via Call Coverage, Call Forwarding, or Call Pickup).

Call Park

An observer cannot park a call while observing the call. An observer observing a VDN continues observing after a call is parked.

Call Waiting

A call cannot wait on a single-line phone that is being observed.

Call Work Codes/Integrated Directory

The observer does not hear agent dialing with these features because the digits are passed to the communication server in S-channel messages.

CMS

When an observer is bridged onto a VDN call, CMS is notified.

Conference and Transfer

A VDN observer who is bridged on a call follows the call on a conference and/or transfer operation.

Converse Command

Converse-split extension ports can be observed as physical extensions. A call to an observed VDN continues to be observed if the call is answered by a VRU through the converse command.

Converse-on Vector Command

Calls connected by the converse-on command are not observed by the VDN observer when the Observe on Agent Answer option is set to y. If the call is subsequently answered at an agent station or other destination via the route-to command, the VDN observer is bridged on the call.

DCS

To observe stations on another node (a DCS station extension), you must set up remote-access service observing. A DCS station can only observe another node using remote service observing. Service observing displays are not supported across DCS.

Dialed Number Identification Service

Observing by VDN provides monitoring by DNIS since the VDNs represent the DNIS of the service dialed.

Direct Agent Calling

A Direct Agent call to a logical-agent ID is monitored by observing the Logical Agent not by monitoring the physical extension.

Hold

Observers cannot place calls on hold while observing.

If an observed agent places a call on hold, the observer is put in wait state. A VDN observer continues to monitor the caller placed on hold.

Leave Word Calling

Parties on an observed call cannot use LWC.

Look Ahead Interflow

If an observed VDN call routes to another location via Look Ahead Interflow, the call continues to be observed. The observer hears a warning tone, if administered at the sending communication server, when the call arrives at the receiving communication server. The observer continues to hear the periodic tone while observing the VDN call.

Manual Answer

VDN observers are bridged on to the call when the agent answers the call that has been ringing the ACD agent extension with the “Observe on Agent Answer” set to y.

Move Agent/Change Skills

Moves or changes of physical or logical agents being observed occur according to the move or change rules. Observing continues.

Multiple Call Handling

While an agent extension or logical ID is observed, only the active call is monitored. If all calls are put on hold, the observer hears silence.

Music-on-Delay/Music-on-Hold

If an observer is in listen/talk mode, neither caller nor observer hears music-on-hold. If an observer is in listen-only mode, the caller hears music-on-hold, but the observer does not. A VDN observer hears music provided to the caller.

Night Service

A VDN observer continues to observe when a call routes to night service.

Recorded Announcement

A VDN observer continues to monitor a call connected to an announcement. A Verify Announcement call placed by an observed physical or logical agent can also be observed.

Redirection on No Answer

A VDN observer continues observing a call after it is redirected or rings “in limbo”.

Route-to Number Vector Command

Calls connected by the route-to number command are observed by the VDN observer after “answer” is received or assumed when the “Observe on Agent Answer” option is set to y. this includes routing to internal destinations (stations, hunt groups, ACD splits/skills, the attendant, etc.) or to external destinations (via trunk facilities).

Trunks without disconnect supervision

Service observing cannot be activated over no-disconnect-supervision trunks. The caller hears denial indication.

VDN of Origin Announcement (VOA)

VDN observers with the “Observe on Agent Answer option set to y are not bridged on the call until after the VOA is given to the agent. Therefore, the observer does not hear VOAs.

VDN Return Destination

You can create a prompting VDN with a return destination assigned so that, if you activate observing and it fails or the denial indication times out, the prompting VDN allows you to retry activation. This is true only if the denial and disconnection occur after the call leaves vector processing.

If a vector step fails, the system proceeds to the next vector step. Disconnect or busy commands cause calls to be dropped and do not trigger return destination.

When return destination is triggered, the call is monitored through each return destination operation until the caller disconnects.

The observer bridged on the call follows the call when the VDN Return Destination feature, active on the VDN, redirects the call back through vector processing after the agent releases the call.

Telephone displays

The display for local observers match exactly what is displayed on the observed physical or logical agent’s telephone display. For example:

a=“3035001234 to Sales SO”

ACD contact center features

While observing a VDN, an observer sees displayed the name of the VDN being observed while in vector processing. After the call leaves vector processing, the name of the agent or trunk group that the call is connected to is displayed.

VuStats

Nonremote observers using 2-line displays can activate VuStats for an agent. An observer must activate VuStats before using Service Observing. The agent's statistics appear on the second line of the observer's display.

Zip tone

VDN observers do not hear the zip tone that the answering agent hears.

Universal Call ID

Universal Call ID (UCID) is a unique tag assigned to a call.

In simple call scenarios, the tag stays with that call within a network that is based on a communication server connected by ISDN lines. In complex call scenarios, the tag often merges with other tags.

Note:

The UCID data element is “universal” because it does not just identify a call on one particular communication server; a UCID uniquely identifies a call across a network of communication servers.

What is UCID’s purpose?

The purpose of UCID is to tag a call with a unique identifier.

UCID provides a way to track calls across multiple communication servers and Voice Response Units.

contact centers can use UCID to track call history. Because UCID can uniquely identify every call in a network of any size, it possible to track call-related data from multiple sources and multiple sites. For example, you can combine data from many locations and print reports that enable you to track a call throughout its lifecycle. For information about such reports, refer to *Avaya Call Management System Supervisor Version 11 Reports*, 07-300012.

Note:

Although UCID is intended for contact centers, a communication server configured to create UCIDs will assign one to every call—not just to Automatic Call Distribution (ACD) calls.

What does UCID look like?

The Universal Call ID is an 8-byte data element that displays as a 20-character number.

How does UCID work?

For every new call that comes into or is originated by the communication server or Conversant product, the product creates a UCID. Depending on the call scenario, the UCID will either remain unique to that call or merge with other UCIDs.

What creates UCIDs?

Both the communication server and the Conversant can create UCIDs once the capability has been enabled. In other words, neither product automatically creates UCIDs until the feature is enabled.

When are UCIDs created?

Once the communication server or the Conversant is administered to create UCIDs, these products assign a UCID to each call. For incoming calls over ISDN trunks, the communication server determines whether or not the call already has a UCID. If so, the communication server preserves the existing UCID and does not create a new one. If the call does not have a UCID, the communication server creates one when call processing begins. For incoming calls over non-ISDN trunks, the communication server creates a UCID for the call because non-ISDN trunks do not support the transmission of UCID.

For outgoing calls, the communication server creates a UCID when the caller goes off-hook.

How are UCIDs transmitted?

How communication server transmits UCIDs depends on the sending and receiving equipment. The following table summarizes UCID transmission features.

UCID transmission

Sender	Receiver	Connection	UCID contained in
Switch	Switch	ISDN (BRI or PRI) trunks using QSIG service protocol	codeset 0 Facility IE as manufacturer specific information (MSI) IE ¹
		ISDN (BRI or PRI) trunks using Shared UUI service protocol	codeset 0 shared user-to-user information (UUI) IE ¹
Switch	INTUITY Conversant	ASAI	various ASAI messages
INTUITY Conversant	Switch	ISDN-PRI	codeset 0 shared UUI IE ¹
Switch	CMS	X.25	SETUP5 CMS message
Switch	CTI adjunct	ASAI	various ASAI messages

1. Refer to [Information Forwarding](#) on page 161.

How are UCIDs tracked?

The way a network maintains and tracks a UCID depends on the call path. To illustrate UCID transport throughout a call's life cycle, this section describes several call scenarios:

- Station-to-station Calls
- Incoming Trunk Calls
- Outgoing Trunk Calls
- Simple Transfer or Conference
- Complex Transfer and Conference

Station-to-station calls

This scenario describes what happens when Phone I calls Phone II (both phones are on the same communication server).

The communication server creates a new UCID (such as UCID “a”) for any call originated by an internal station user.

Incoming trunk calls

UCID is assigned to an incoming call.

The communication server either

- receives UCID x information from an incoming call over an ISDN trunk.
- creates UCID y for incoming calls that do not already have a UCID.

There is one CMS call history record for each incoming call.

Outgoing trunk calls

UCID is associated with the outgoing trunk call from Phone I.

The communication server creates a UCID (such as UCID x) for an outgoing trunk call and then sends it over an outgoing shared UUI or QSIG ISDN trunk.

The communication server creates a UCID (such as UCID x) for an outgoing trunk call even if the trunk (such as a non-ISDN trunk) does not support the transmission of a UCID.

Simple transfer or conference

This scenario describes a simple transfer or conference call scenario.

When an incoming trunk or station call is received by the station user at Phone I and transferred to or conferenced with another station user or outside party:

1. The communication server creates a UCID for the incoming call if it needs one.
2. The communication server creates a new UCID for the temporary conference or transfer portion of the call.
3. The communication server merges the temporary portion of the call with the original call when the conference or transfer is completed within the communication server.

ACD contact center features

This is when the overriding UCID (such as UCID “a”), becomes the UCID for all parties within the communication server.

Note:

If the outgoing trunk does not support the sending of UCIDs, then the UCID of the outgoing call at the receiving communication server will be “null”.

If the call is transferred to another communication server, only the UCID for the transfer (UCID “b”) gets passed on. This is because the communication server cannot merge UCIDs if the call is not completed within the communication server.

Note:

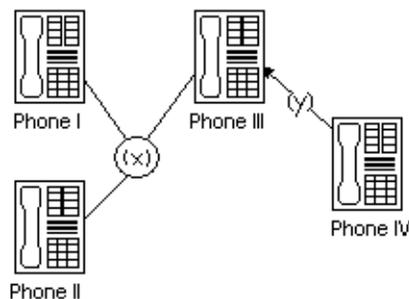
If, during the conference or transfer, the incoming call drops before the operation is complete, the two UCIDs will not appear to be associated because no merge of the two parts of the call was done.

Complex conference

The following complex call scenario illustrates when a station user adds an incoming call to an existing conference.

In this scenario,

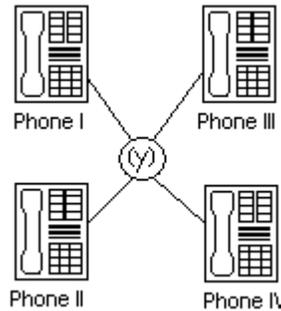
1. Phones I, II, and III are in the same conference call with UCID “x”.
2. The person at Phone III receives an incoming call from Phone IV (this call has UCID “y” associated with it).



3. The person at Phone III puts the conference call on hold and answers the incoming call from Phone IV.
4. The person at Phone III decides to add Phone IV into the conference call.
5. The person at Phone III
 - a. presses the Conference button
 - b. presses the call appearance button to return to the conference call
 - c. presses the Conference button again.

This brings the conference call into the call between Phones III and IV.

- UCID "y" overrides UCID "x" because the communication server views Phone IV as the primary party in the conference initiated by step 5.



- The UCIDs associated with each segment of the complex conference are sent to CMS if the parties in the call are measured (for this example, if the parties are ACD agents in a measured split/skill).

Configuration — communication server before Conversant

The following scenarios describe what happens to UCID information when a call comes in to the switch before it goes to INTUITY Conversant. In this configuration, the Conversant serves as a Voice-Response Unit (VRU) that controls the routing of incoming ACD calls.

Note:

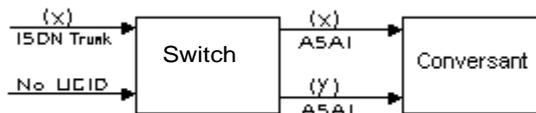
This configuration is more common than a call coming in to INTUITY Conversant before reaching the communication server.

This section describes two scenarios:

- Simple call tracking
- Conversant transfers a call

Simple call tracking

The following call scenario describes when a call comes in to the communication server before INTUITY Conversant.



When the communication server is before INTUITY Conversant:

- The communication server receives an incoming call over an ISDN trunk.

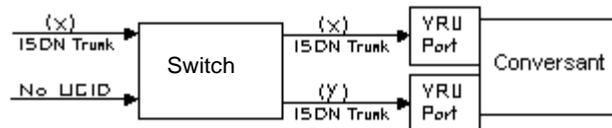
ACD contact center features

- The communication server does one of two things:
 - If the incoming call has a UCID (such as UCID “x”), then the communication server passes it along.
 - If the incoming call does not have an associated UCID, the communication server creates a new one (such as UCID “y”).
- The communication server passes the UCID to INTUITY Conversant through an ASAI connection (via the activation of split/skill or VDN “event notification” by the INTUITY Conversant).
- UCID information is sent to the CMS if trunk, VDN(s), and/or split/skill(s) involved in the call are measured.

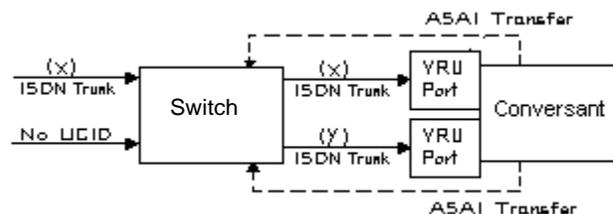
INTUITY Conversant transfers a call

The following call scenario involves a Conversant behind the communication server configuration when Conversant initiates a call transfer after the call is answered by a port on the INTUITY Conversant that serves as an ACD agent.

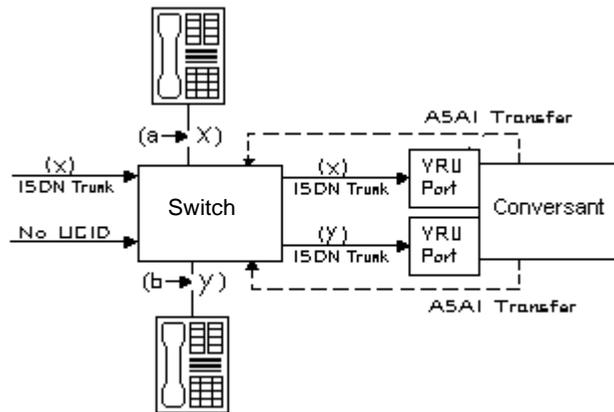
- Call is directed to INTUITY Conversant VRU port (typically by call vectoring) with UCID information (UCID “x” or UCID “y”).



- INTUITY Conversant determines the call's destination and transfers the call (via an ASAI “third-party transfer” operation).



- The communication server temporarily creates a new UCID (such as UCID “a” or UCID “b”) for the transfer portion of the call (the original UCID is quickly merged into the call).



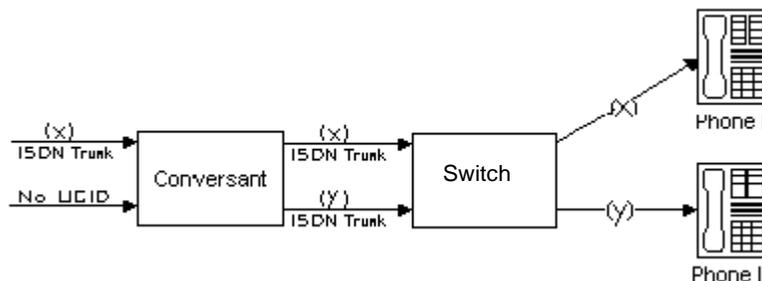
- The UCIDs of the transfer segment and merged call are returned to INTUITY Conversant in ASAI acknowledgment messages.
- The communication server sends UCID information to CMS if trunk, VDN(s), and/or split/skill(s) involved in the call are measured.

Configuration — INTUITY Conversant before the communication server

This scenario illustrates a system configuration where a call comes in to INTUITY Conversant before reaching the communication server. In this configuration, INTUITY Conversant provides voice response services and/or call screening so that the number of incoming calls to the communication server is reduced.

Note:

This configuration is less common than the communication server before INTUITY Conversant configuration.



ACD contact center features

When INTUITY Conversant is before the communication server:

1. INTUITY Conversant receives an incoming call with UCID “x”.

or

INTUITY Conversant creates a new UCID “y” and associates it with the incoming call (if the call has no UCID already associated with it).

Note:

For INTUITY Conversant to recognize an incoming UCID (such as UCID “x”) from an ISDN trunk, special INTUITY Conversant scripting is required.

When INTUITY Conversant receives a call from the public network, it automatically creates a new UCID because it cannot recognize whether or not the call already has a UCID.

2. INTUITY Conversant sends UCID to the communication server over an ISDN-PRI trunk.
3. The communication server receives UCID and reuses it for the incoming call.
4. The communication server reports UCID to the CMS if the trunks, VDNs, and/or splits/skills associated with the call are measured.

Interactions

Distributed Communications System (DCS)

If DCS is used in a network of communication servers where UCIDs are tracked, the DCS feature must be configured with ISDN trunks having the Shared UUI service protocol. Otherwise, calls that are handled through one of the many DCS features (such as DCS Coverage) will not retain the UCID initially assigned to the call.

Remote AUDIX

For remote AUDIX over DCS, the DCS trunk(s) used to accomplish the remote AUDIX operation must be configured (as described previously in “Distributed Communications System”) to retain the UCID associated with a call.

Tandem Calls

When a call is tandemed through the communication server, the UCID information may be blocked or passed through the tandem communication server. To pass a UCID through a tandem communication server, both the incoming and outgoing trunks at the tandem communication server must be configured to handle UCIDs. See [Information Forwarding](#) on page 161 for proper private and public network information forwarding administration.

Before you start

Before you start to administer the UCID feature, be aware that UCIDs are successfully transmitted only when all of the communication server network components meet the requirements (software and connections) specified below.

Some requirements vary, depending on how you want to use UCID. The following table lists requirements for different applications of UCID.

Requirements for UCID applications

Operation	Requirement
UCID sent from communication server to communication server	ISDN (BRI/PRI) trunks with Shared UUI or QSIG service protocol
UCID sent from communication server to CONVERSANT	ASAI link to CONVERSANT
Communication server receives UCID from CONVERSANT	ISDN-PRI connection (with shared UUI) between communication server and CONVERSANT
Switch sends UCIDs to CMS	X.25 or Ethernet connection from switch to CMS
Switch sends UCIDs to a CTI Application	ASAI link to adjunct

To maximize the benefits of UCID, it is recommended that all communication servers be configured with the DEFINITY ECS R6.3 (or newer) software. However, because upgrading a network is often a gradual process, there may be a communication server that cannot yet support UCIDs. In this environment, disallow the UCID transmission for any trunk group connected to a pre-DEFINITY ECS R6.3 communication server. For information about enabling or disabling UCID transmission on a trunk group, see [Administering UCID](#) on page 231 later in this chapter.

In the case of a communication server network component that cannot support UCIDs, it is recommended that the component (ISDN trunk group, ASAI connection, or CMS software) be administered to disallow the sending or receiving of UCID. For example, if an Avaya communication server is connected to a non-Avaya switch, then the connecting ISDN trunk must be administered to not send UCID over that trunk for outgoing calls.

Administering UCID

These instructions assume you're using the SAT (System Administration Terminal) screen or a terminal emulator to access the communication server software.

There are three tasks involved in administering UCID on the communication server. Complete these tasks in the following order:

Task A - Check ASAI Interface before enabling UCID

Task B - Set the communication server to create and send UCIDs

Task C - Enable UCID Transmission on Trunk Groups

Task A: Check ASAI interface before enabling UCID

If this procedure is not performed, you may encounter the “ASAI Interface feature not assigned” error message in later steps.

Required forms to check ASAI interface

Form	Field	Why?	Optional?
Optional Features	ASAI Interface	Global setting to send UCIDs to ASAI	Y

To check the ASAI interface:

5. In the command line, enter change system-parameters customer-options and press RETURN.
6. On page 1, enter y in the ASAI Interface field.
7. Log out and log back in if this and any other fields in this form have changed.

Task B: Set the communication server to create and send UCIDs

You must administer each communication server that you want to create UCIDs. If you do not administer a communication server, it will pass along an already-created UCID, but it won't create one if a call comes to it first.

Required forms for the communication server to create and send UCID

Form	Field	Why?	Optional?
Feature-Related System Parameters	Create Universal Call ID (UCID)?	To generate a UCID for each call when necessary.	N
	UCID Network Node ID	Important component of the UCID tag.	N
	Send UCID to ASAI?	So that ASAI receives UCIDs.	Y
	Adjunct CMS Release	So that CMS receives UCIDs.	Y

For the communication server to create and send UCIDs:

1. If your network includes CMS and you want CMS to track UCIDs, then enter busyout mis in the command line. If not, go to step 2.
2. In the command line, enter change system-parameters feature and press RETURN.
3. The Feature-Related System Parameters form comes up.
4. Go to page 4 of the form.
5. In the Create Universal Call ID (UCID)? field, enter y.
6. In the UCID Network Node ID field, enter the node ID number.
Valid numbers are from 1 to 32,767.

⚠ CAUTION:

The UCID Network Node ID **must** be unique for every communication server and Conversant in the system. If it is not unique, the integrity of the UCID is compromised.

7. If your network includes ASAI, go to page 7 of the form. If not, go to step 8.
8. In the Send UCID to ASAI? field, enter y.
9. If you have performed the busyout mis command, go to step 9. If not, you are done with this task (Task b), so press **Enter** to save your work and go to Task c.
10. Go to page 8 of the form.
11. In the Adjunct CMS Release field, enter R3V6.
12. Press **Enter** to save your work.
13. In the command line, enter release mis.

Task C: Enable UCID transmission on trunk groups

When you send UCIDs over ISDN trunks, it is administered on a trunk group basis. The following table provides the form and field information that you need to perform this task.

Required forms to enable UCID transmission on trunk groups

Form	Field	Why?	Optional?
Trunk Group	Group Type	To specify correct trunk type: ISDN is the only type that supports UCID.	N
	Supplementary Service Protocol	Specify correct service type. b is for QSIG, others are for UUI.	N
	Send UCID?	Allows or blocks UCID transmission.	N

ACD contact center features

To enable UCID transmission on a trunk group:

1. In the command line, enter `change trunk-group n` and press RETURN.
2. The Trunk Group administration form comes up. `n` is the number of the trunk group you want to administer.
3. On page 1, enter ISDN in the Group Type field.
4. In the `Supplementary Service Protocol` field, enter the letter of the service protocol you want for this trunk group.
5. `b` is for QSIG, other protocols are for UUI.
6. Go to page 2 of the form.
7. In the `Send UCID?` field, enter `y`.
8. Press **Enter** to save your changes.

You also need to administer your trunk groups to send user data over your private and public networks. To administer the trunk groups, see [Information Forwarding](#) on page 161.

Considerations

UCID has been tested with several major carriers. To find out if these capabilities work with your carrier, check with your account team for the most current information. If testing has not been done to verify operation over the public networks involved with the preferred specific configuration, use of private ISDN trunking between the nodes should be assumed until successful testing has been completed.

Troubleshooting

The following troubleshooting hints should be reviewed when UCIDs are not transmitted, even though you received no error messages while administering the UCID feature, and all software and connections meet the minimum requirements:

- A tandem communication server has the `Send UCID?` option set to `y` for all trunk groups that AAR/ARS or station users may use to tandem an incoming call.
- If DCS is used, make sure all ISDN trunks between the communication servers used for DCS or remote AUDIX are configured in the D-channel mode.
- For CMS tracking purposes, make sure all trunks, VDN, and split/skills that handle calls for which UCIDs are tracked are administered as “measured” (either “both” or “external”).

Variables in Vectors

Variables in Vectors (VIV) is a Call Vectoring feature introduced in Avaya Communication Manager 2.0. The VIV feature allows you to create variables that can be used in `goto` commands as conditionals, thresholds, or both to:

- Improve the general efficiency of vector administration.
- Provide increased manager and application control over call treatments.
- Allow you to create more flexible vectors that better serve the needs of your customer and contact center operations.

The vector variables are defined in a central variable administration table, but the values assigned to some types of variables can also be quickly changed by means of special vectors, VDNs and FACs (Feature Access Codes) that you create for that purpose.

Different types of variables are available to meet different types of call processing needs. Depending on the variable type, variables can use either call-specific data, or fixed values that are identical for all calls. In either case, an administered variable can be reused in many vectors.

For more information about VIV capabilities, administration requirements, and vector examples, see *Avaya Communication Manager Contact Center – Call Vectoring and EAS Guide*, 555-245-783.

VDN in a Coverage Path

VDN in a Coverage Path (VICP) enhances Call Coverage and Call Vectoring. If Basic Call Vectoring or Call Prompting is enabled on your communication server, you can assign a Vector Directory Number (VDN) as the last point in a coverage path. Calls that reach this coverage point can be processed by a vector or by Call Prompting.

Administering VICP

The following forms and fields are required to administer the VICP feature.

Required forms – VICP feature

Form	Field
Coverage Paths	All
Call Vector	All
Vector Directory Number	All

- Call Coverage Path form — Set one of the following to the extension of the VDN you want to use as a coverage point: Point 1, Point 2, Point 3, Point 4, Point 5, Point 6.

Considerations

Once a call has covered to a VDN, it cannot be further redirected by features such as Call Coverage, Call Forwarding, or Night Service.

A VDN is not allowed to be a member of a coverage answer group. A vector cannot route a covered call to a coverage answer group — a coverage answer group can only be a point in a coverage path.

Removing a VDN from the system with the `remove vdn <extension>` command automatically removes the VDN from any coverage paths.

Interactions

AAR/ARS Partitioning

The class of restriction assigned to the VDN determines the partition group number (PGN). The PGN in turn determines the AAR or ARS routing tables used by `route-to` commands.

ASAI

For direct calls to a VDN, the `adjunct routing` command operates like the command `route to digits with coverage=y`. For calls that cover to a VDN, however, the `adjunct routing` command operates the same as a `route to digits with coverage=n` command. Since calls redirected once to coverage should not be redirected again, the coverage option is disabled for the `adjunct routing` command in this situation.

Attendant

A call covering to a VDN can be connected to an attendant queue or hunt group by a vector. Internal calls that route to an attendant display the class of restriction of the originating station if the attendant presses the “display COR” button.

An attendant cannot establish a conference with a call covering to a VDN if the call is in vector processing. If a call placed to a local destination has covered to a VDN and the attendant attempts to add this call to a conference, the conference will be denied until the call has completed vector processing.

An attendant-extended call that covers to a VDN will not return. If the attendant extends a call to a local destination that covers the call to a VDN, the attendant’s return call timer is canceled when vector processing begins and the Return Call button will not affect the call.

If a call covers to a VDN and is then routed to an attendant, the attendant can transfer the call to another VDN.

AUDIX

Calls that cover to a VDN can be routed to an AUDIX by the `route-to` or `messaging` vector commands. Calls that cover to a VDN may be subsequently transferred to AUDIX. Calls may also be transferred out of AUDIX to a VDN.

Automatic Call Distribution (ACD)

A VDN can be the last point in an agent’s coverage path for direct agent calls.

Call Coverage

A VDN cannot be a member of a coverage answer group. A vector cannot route a covered call to a coverage answer group.

Calls that have covered to a VDN cannot be redirected again by Call Coverage.

Coverage Callback and Leave Word Calling work normally when a vector delivers a call to a covering user.

Call Forwarding

Calls that have covered to a VDN cannot be redirected by Call Forwarding.

Call Park

A parked call will not cover to a VDN. When a call is parked at an extension with a VDN in its coverage path, the call will continue ringing the extension. If the call is parked to a hunt group extension and the call is in queue, the call will remain in the queue until it is retrieved, or answered by an agent, or abandoned by the caller. A vector event is generated for these calls when the administered coverage criteria are met.

Once a call covers to a VDN, Call Park cannot be established until the call is delivered to an extension and vector processing ends.

Call Vectoring

The class of restriction assigned to a VDN determines the partition group number (PGN). The PGN in turn determines the AAR or ARS routing tables used by `route-to` commands.

When a call covers to a VDN, VDN override has no effect on the display shown on an answering display. This station will show the normal display for a covered call.

adjunct routing: For direct calls to a VDN, the `adjunct routing` command operates like the `route to digits with coverage=y` command. For calls that cover to a VDN, however, the `adjunct routing` command operates the same as a `route to digits with coverage=n` command. Calls redirected once to coverage should not be redirected again, however, so in this situation the coverage option is disabled for the `adjunct routing` command.

converse: Covered calls to a VDN work with the `converse` command. If a call in vector processing is connected to an agent in a “converse split,” the agent cannot activate Consult, Coverage Callback, or Coverage Leave Word Calling.

messaging: The `messaging` command handles covered calls differently depending on whether an extension is specified in the command. If the command `messaging split xxxx extension none` is used, the mailbox of the principal extension is used for the call. The number of the principal extension and the reason for redirection are passed to the messaging adjunct in the CONNECT message.

When an extension is specified in the `messaging` command, no information about the principal extension is passed to the adjunct. Instead, the number of the extension specified in the command is passed to the adjunct in the CONNECT message along with the reason for redirection. The mailbox for the specified extension is used.

route-to: A call covering to a VDN can be routed to any valid destination by the call vectoring command `route-to`. The coverage option for the `route-to digits` command is disabled for covered calls. In other words, the `route-to digits with coverage=y` functions like the `route-to digits with coverage=n` command when processing covered calls. When the `route-to` command terminates a covered call locally, information identifying the principal and the reason for redirection are retained with the call. This information can be displayed on display phones or passed to an AUDIX or Message Center system.

Class of Restriction (COR)

The COR assigned to the covering VDN governs the vector routing of the call.

Conference

Calls in an established conference will not cover to a VDN.

Once a call covers to a VDN, a conference cannot be established until the call is delivered to an extension and vector processing ends.

Consult

The Consult feature normally uses a Temporary Bridged Appearance on the principal's set. Call coverage to a VDN removes the Temporary Bridged Appearance from the principal's set, but the Consult feature still works.

Hunt Groups

A VDN can be the last point in a hunt group's coverage path. If the coverage vector for a split or hunt group routes calls to another via a `route-to` or `messaging` command, calls will queue at the second resource with the queue priority assigned for the first split or hunt group. If a `queue-to`, `check`, or `converse` command is used, calls will queue at the second split or hunt group with the priority specified in the command.

If an inflow threshold has been assigned to a hunt group, the group will not allow new calls to queue when the oldest call in queue has exceeded the threshold. Therefore, covered calls are not connected to a hunt group when the group's inflow threshold has been exceeded. Note that this interaction can also occur when a `messaging split` or `route-to` command routes a covered call to a split that isn't vector-controlled.

Look-Ahead Interflow

For calls that have covered to a VDN, LAI works like a `route-to digits/number with cov=n` vector command. Any Dialed Number Identification Service (DNIS) digits sent with the interflowed call will indicate the VDN to which the call covered, not any VDN the call encountered before it went to coverage.

Night Service

Calls that have covered to a VDN cannot be redirected by Night Service.

Personal CO lines (PCOL)

A VDN may be assigned as the last point in a PCOL coverage path.

Phone Display

Calls covering to a VDN and then directed to an agent in a split or hunt group by a `queue-to`, `check`, `converse`, or `route-to` command display the following information to the agent:

```
a=EXT 3174    to    EXT 3077    b
```

In this example, station A called station B. Station B was busy, and the call covered to a VDN.

Redirection on No Answer (RONA)

RONA applies to calls that cover to a VDN. If the vector associated with the VDN queues the call to a resource (for example, a split or agent) that uses RONA, the call can be requeued for the same resource. The call cannot be redirected, however, since it has already covered to the VDN.

Terminating Extension Groups

A VDN may be assigned as the last point in the coverage path for a Terminating Extension Group.

Transfer

Calls may be transferred to extensions that cover to a VDN. Users who receive a covered call may transfer it to a VDN. If a transfer attempt goes to coverage and covers to a VDN, the user at the answering station can complete the transfer by pushing the Transfer button (or by flashing the switchhook on an analog station).

Calls that cover to a VDN may be subsequently transferred to AUDIX. Calls may also be transferred out of AUDIX to a VDN.

VDN of Origin Announcement

VDN of Origin Announcement (VOA) provides agents with a short message about a caller's city of origin or requested service based on the VDN used to process the call.

Use VOA messages to help agents to respond appropriately to callers. For example, if you have two 800 numbers, one for placing orders and one for technical support, you can administer two VDNs to route calls to the same set of agents. When an incoming call is routed to a VDN with a VOA assigned (for example, "new order" or "tech help"), the VDN routes the call to a vector, which can place the call in an agent queue. When an agent answers the call, he or she hears the VOA message and can respond appropriately to the caller's request.

Administering VOA

The following forms and fields are required to administer the VOA feature.

Required forms – VOA feature

Form	Field
Attendant Console	Feature Button Assignments — VOA Repeat
Class of Restriction (COR)	VDN of Origin Announcements
Feature-Related System Parameters	Hear Zip Tone Following VOA?
Announcements/Audio Sources	All
Vector Directory Number	VDN of Origin Annc. Extension
Phones	Feature Button Assignments — VOA Repeat

- Announcements/Audio Sources — Assign each VOA you want to use. You can administer aux-trunk types with queue, without queue, and with barge-in. You can administer integrated types with queue and without queue. Do not administer analog and integrated repeating announcement types as VOAs.

Note:

The VDN for which you are administering a VOA must be in a vector command line.

Detailed description

The agent cannot hear the caller while the VOA message is playing. The caller is not connected to the agent until after the message completes and cannot hear the message or the agent during the message. The caller hears ringback while the agent is listening to the VOA.

Agents logged in at multiline telephones see the call-appearance button for an incoming call flash until after the VOA completes. An agent can press the flashing call-appearance button to stop the VOA.

To repeat the VOA, an agent presses the VOA Repeat button. The VOA Repeat button lamp lights during the VOA. The VOA Repeat button lamp remains lit if the repeat request is queued. If an agent presses the VOA Repeat button while the lamp is lit, the VOA is stopped. If an agent presses the VOA Repeat button but there is no VOA or the system cannot play the VOA within three seconds, the lamp flutters.

You assign VOAs for each VDN. However, the VOA applies to a COR, so you must administer a COR for agents who will receive VOAs.

You can set up VOAs in four ways:

- Agents can hear a unique announcement based on the dialed number identification service (DNIS) received from the service office or carrier communication server. Assign each DNIS as the VDN of a vector. Set up the VOA to announce the services associated with the DNIS.

Note:

The announcement associated with the current VDN only plays if the VDN Override for the previous VDN is set to y. If VDN Override for the previous VDN is set to n, the VOA associated with that VDN plays.

- Use vector steps, an integrated prompting, or **converse-on** step to route calls to a VDN. Set up the VOA to announce the service the caller requested or to announce a condition that caused the call to **route-to** the VDN.
- You can route calls to a voice response system, directly or through a vector. Use voice prompting to direct the caller to enter a touchtone response, and route the call to a specific VDN based on the caller's response. Set up the VOA to indicate the service the caller selected.
- If agents require a caller's city of origin, assign the trunk group to a particular VDN. Set up the VOA to provide the location of the origin of the trunk group. Subsequent VDNs can be used to handle the call, or multiple VDNs can be assigned to a single vector.

Note:

VDN Override applies to VOA in the same way that VDN Override applies to display information. If a VDN with a VOA has VDN Override enabled, the system overrides the original VOA with VOAs in subsequent VDNs to which the call is routed.

Considerations

- Because callers are kept waiting while a VOA plays, messages should be kept very brief — no more than 1.5 seconds in length. Agents should use a speakerphone or headset, so they do not miss the VOA while they are picking up the handset. If agents cannot use a speakerphone or headset, administer phones with a VOA Repeat button.
- If you have multiple announcement boards, you should place shorter VOAs on one board and longer recorded announcements on the other to avoid delaying delivery of VOAs. If you have only one announcement board, place VOAs on the integrated board and consider installing an auxiliary announcement device for longer announcements.
- Agents must be on the same communication server as the VOA.
- A VOA can be assigned to multiple VDNs, but a VDN can have only one VOA.
- If you use the TN750 circuit board for integrated announcements, the system maintains a separate logical queue for VOAs. If the VOA cannot be delivered to the agent within 1 second because of traffic or inoperative equipment, the system does not provide the announcement. VOAs are higher priority than other announcements on the TN750. A burst of VOAs can delay other announcements. Therefore, record non-VDN of Origin Announcements as auxiliary or analog.
- Auxiliary announcements are connected for a duration of 1 to 2 seconds on a barge-in basis, immediately after the agent answers (or is assigned the call for auto-answer) and the incoming call is extended to the agent. Integrated and non-barge-in auxiliary announcements are connected for the duration of the announcement. The communication server does not ensure that the integrated announcement is shorter than the allowed playback time.
- VOA supports Auxiliary Trunks (aux-trunk) with barge-in, queue, or without queue. For aux-trunk with or without queue, when the trunk is idle, a VDN call seizes the trunk to start the VOA and the system plays the entire announcement (not just 1 to 2 seconds). However, if the announcement is busy and if aux-trunk has barge-in, the call does not queue but bridges onto the announcement for 1 to 2 seconds. When the VOA completes, the trunk is released along with the listeners, and the next call requiring the VOA starts the process over again. For this reason, your aux-trunk announcements should consist of one short announcement that repeats during the full announcement time. For example, you might want to record “New Order” as many times as possible, so that when a call bridges to the announcement, the agent hears “New Order” no matter where the agent bridges into the announcement.
- If you use aux-trunk or integrated announcement without queue and a port is busy when a VDN call comes in, the system cannot play an announcement. If you use aux-trunk or integrated announcement with queue, the system plays the current announcement for an agent and then connects the next agent in the queue.

Interactions

Agent Call Handling (Answering Options)

- Automatic Answer
 - ACD agents at phones in Auto Answer mode hear a zip tone, then the VOA. You can also administer a zip tone after the VOA completes, to alert agents that an announcement is complete and a caller is connected.
 - Non-ACD agents can receive a VOA if a call is routed to them via vector processing. When non-ACD agents at phones in Automatic Answer mode receive calls, they hear a call ID tone then the VOA. Agents hear a second zip tone after the VOA indicating connection to the caller.
- Manual Answer
 - When non-ACD agents at phones in Manual Answer mode receive calls they hear ringing, answer the call, and hear the VOA.

ASAI Adjunct Routing

If a vector step includes Adjunct Routing, the VOA is played for the agent to whom the call is routed.

Auto-Available Split/Skill (AAS)

AAS is intended to be used for splits/skills containing only nonhuman adjuncts such as AUDIX or Conversant; however, VOAs can be directed to Auto-Available splits/skills.

Call Forwarding

VOAs apply to forwarded calls, including those forwarded to a hunt group. The answering station must be on the same communication server. If a VOA is forwarded, the message is played only if the destination extension is administered with a COR that allows VOA.

Call Pickup

Call Pickup allows an agent to pick up a ringing call on another extension. If the pick-up extension has COR permissions for VOA, the agent can receive a VOA.

Conference

If an agent receives a call and then conferences in additional stations, any station on the connection can use VOA Repeat button to replay the VOA. Only the person using the button can hear the VOA unless the call is being service observed.

Converse-on split/skill

A converse-on split/skill is one used in a **converse-on** vector step. When a **converse-on** vector step is executed, a VOA is not applied. After returning to the vector, the call can be routed to a station or VDN where the answering agent receives the VOA (as if the **converse-on** step had not been processed).

Coverage

VOA applies to coverage paths.

Data Restriction

Data Restriction prevents tones from being applied to line or trunk circuits during a data call. VOAs are not played for data-restricted calls.

Direct Agent Calling

Direct Agent Calling allows a vector to route a call to particular ACD agent and have the call treated as an ACD call. The VOA only applies to direct agent calls if the calls reach an agent through vector processing. Direct agent calls from a phone on a communication server are not vector-processed and cannot cause a VOA to be played.

Enhanced Automatic Wake-up

If you are using enhancements to Automatic Wake-up with integrated announcements, there can be contention for integrated announcement ports. VOAs have priority over Automatic Wake-Up announcements.

Expert Agent Selection (EAS)

When you are using EAS, the logical agent COR definition determines the assignment of VOAs for each extension. EAS uses the COR of the logical agent instead of the COR for the telephone the agent is using.

Hold

Agents cannot use the VOA Repeat button if their calls are all on hold. The VOA Repeat button only applies to active calls.

Home Agent

You can assign an initial VOA to a home-agent port on the communication server. However, home agents cannot use a VOA Repeat button because home agents need a dial access code (DAC) to reach features and VOA replay does not use a DAC.

Hunt Groups

VOAs apply to calls routed to a hunt group. The COR for the answering station's extension determines whether the station can receive a VOA.

Look-Ahead Interflow

VOAs apply only to the communication server where the VDN is defined. If a call interflows to another communication server, the VOA is lost. You can have the interflow to another communication server access a VDN with the same VOA message as on the original communication server.

Redirection on No Answer (RONA)

If a call re-queues to a split/skill because the RONA timer expired, the VOA applies to the call when an agent answers the call.

Service Observing

The system handles Service Observing calls as conference connections. If the observer presses the VOA Repeat button only he or she hears the announcement. However, if another party on the call presses the VOA Repeat button, the user and the observer hear the VOA.

Supervisor Assist

If an agent requests supervisor assistance and conferences the supervisor into a call, either the agent or the supervisor can use their VOA Repeat button to replay the VOA, but only the person who presses the button hears the VOA.

Transfers

If an agent receives a VDN call and transfers the call, the answering party can use the VOA Repeat button to replay the message.

VOA distribution

If you use long VOAs or multiple VOAs, there may be a delay between the zip tone and the announcement. The system provides multiple announcement circuit packs to help prevent announcement delays. Contact your Avaya representative for more information.

Voice Response Integration

Voice Response Integration (VRI) integrates Call Vectoring with the capabilities of voice response units (VRUs) such as the Conversant Voice Response Unit (VRU). With Conversant, you can:

- Run a VRU script while retaining control of a call in vector processing
- Run a VRU script while a call is queued, retaining its position in the queue
- Pool Conversant ports for multiple applications
- Use a VRU as a flexible external-announcement device
- Pass data between the system and a VRU
- Tandem VRU data through a communication server to an ASAI host

The `converse-on` command, which is part of Basic Call Vectoring, provides these capabilities. Use a `converse-on` call-vector step to integrate a VRU with Automatic Call Distribution (ACD). VRI allows you to use VRU capabilities while controlling a call in ACD.

Include VRUs with vector processing to take advantage of the following:

- Access to local and host databases
- Validation of caller information
- Text-to-speech capabilities
- Speech recognition
- Increased recorded announcement capacity
- Audiotex applications
- Interactive voice-response (IVR) applications
- Transaction-processing applications

VRI allows users to make productive use of queuing time. For example, while a call is queued, a caller can listen to product information via an audiotex application or can complete an interactive voice-response transaction. It may be possible to resolve the caller's questions while the call is queued, which helps reduce queuing time for other callers during peak times.

Administering VRI

Enable Call Prompting to allow the system to collect digits from the caller and Conversant to return data. You must have Call Prompting to administer the Converse Data Return

ACD contact center features

Code and use the digits keyword for the <data_1> or <data_2> fields on the **converse-on** command.

Required forms – VRI feature

Form	Field
System Parameters Customer-Options	Call Prompting
Feature Access Code (FAC)	Converse Data Return Code
Feature-Related System Parameters	Converse Delay Data1/Data2 Converse Signaling Tone/Pause
Call Vector	All

Detailed description

A call queued to a split/skill retains position in the queue while a VRU script is being run. When an agent becomes available, the line to the VRU is dropped and the caller connects to the agent.

The **converse-on** command delivers a call to a predetermined converse split/skill. A converse split/skill is administered and operates exactly like other splits/skills. Nonconverse splits/skills are splits/skills that are accessed by **queue-to** and **check** vector steps.

Members of a converse split/skill are the ports connected to the VRU. If all VRU ports are busy, a call queues to the converse split/skill with the administered priority. After the VRU answers the call, the **converse-on** command may pass up to 2 data items to the VRU, depending on command parameters specified. You can pass data required by a VRU script or data that selects the VRU script to be run.

Whether or not you pass data, a caller is connected to the VRU, which runs the VRU script. Audible feedback provided by the vector is not heard and no further vector steps are run until the VRU script completes. The VRU may return data to the system and then drops the line to the system. Vector processing continues at the step following the **converse-on** command.

If the call was queued to a nonconverse split/skill before the **converse-on** command was run, the call retains its queue position. If an agent becomes available while the VRU script runs, the system drops the line to the VRU and connects the caller to the agent. The VRU detects the disconnect and terminates the VRU script.

Call Prompting allows you to collect and use digits that the VRU returns. These digits are handled as dial-ahead digits. Rules for collecting and processing VRU digits are the same as for Call Prompting.

You can use digits returned from the VRU in the following ways:

- To display for the answering agent's (automatically for 2-line displays or with the CALLR-INFO button for other displays)
- As an extension in a `route-to digits` vector step. For example:


```
converse-on split. . . . (VRU returns 4 digits)
collect 4 digits after announcement none
route-to digits coverage y
```
- For vector-conditional branching in an `if digits equals` vector step. For example:


```
converse-on split . . . (VRU returns 1 digit)
collect 1 digit after announcement none
goto vector 101 if digits = 1
goto vector 102 if digits = 2
goto vector 103 if unconditionally
```
- Tandemed to an ASAI host – Collected digits are passed to ASAI hosts in Call Offered to Domain Event reports and in route request messages, thus caller digits or database information returned from the VRU can be tandemed through the system to ASAI hosts. For example:


```
converse-on split ... (VRU returns 9 digits)
collect 9 digits after announcement none
adjunct route link Y
```

In this vector, the digits returned from the VRU are forwarded to the ASAI host in the adjunct routing route request message.

When you use a VRU application that returns data for a collect-digits step, the opportunity for toll fraud exists when the VRU application does not return any data. Take the following precautions:

- If the collected digits are used to route calls internally, ensure that the Class of Restriction (COR) for the vector directory number (VDN) does not allow calls to route externally.
- If the collected digits are used to route calls externally, use a password to verify that the collected digits have been passed by the VRU application. For example, in the following vector, the VRU application returns a 3-digit password followed by the 8-

ACD contact center features

digit external number. The vector routes calls without the correct password to a vector 23.

```
converse-on split 10 pri m passing none and none (VRU returns 11 digits)
```

```
collect 3 digits after announcement none
```

```
goto vector 23 if digits <> 234
```

```
collect 8 digits after announcement none
```

```
route-to digits with coverage n
```

Interactions

Converse splits interact like other vector-controlled splits unless noted here.

Adjunct Switch Applications Interface (ASAI)

When a **converse-on** vector step places a call to an ASAI-monitored domain, ASAI event messages are sent over the ASAI link. When a **converse-on** step places an ASAI-monitored call, the ALERT message sent to the ASAI adjunct includes a cause IE, Coding Standard 3 value 23 (CS3/23), which informs the adjunct that the call has not been dequeued from any nonconverse splits.

If a **converse-on** step is run while an adjunct routing request is outstanding, the request is canceled.

ASAI cannot transfer or conference calls, but can direct the system to do this.

Agents

Although not recommended, you can use a **converse-on** step to deliver a call to a group of human agents. To agents, the call looks like an ACD call, except they cannot use certain features, such as Transfer, Conference, and Supervisor Assist.

The agent can return data to vector processing by pushing the transfer button (or flash hook on analog) and dialing the converse-on data return code and required digits.

Answer supervision

Answer supervision is returned only once during a call. If a call is answered because of a **converse-on** step, answer supervision is sent if it hasn't previously been sent. If digits are passed to the VRU, answer supervision is sent after digits are sent.

AUDIX

If a **converse-on** step calls AUDIX, the call is handled as a direct call to AUDIX. The caller hears the AUDIX welcome message and can retrieve messages as usual.

If a call is forwarded to a VDN and then delivered to an AUDIX hunt group by a **converse-on** step, the call to AUDIX is treated as a redirected call, and the caller may leave a message.

Auto-Available Split/Skill (AAS)

A **converse-on** vector step can place a call to an AAS. Use auto-available converse splits/skills for VRI except when ASAI controls the converse split/skill.

Automatic answering

When you administer Conversant ports as agents of a converse split/skill, do not administer agents as automatic answer. The system-provided zip tone may interfere with the interaction between Conversant and the calling party.

BCMS/CMS

BCMS tracks calls that a **converse-on** step places to a BCMS-measured hunt group. CMS tracks calls that a **converse-on** step places to a CMS-measured hunt group, split, or skill.

The VDN tracks such calls as waiting in the vector. A call is considered answered when answered by a nonconverse split/skill agent, not when answered by a converse split/skill agent. The converse split/skill tracks this as a separate “answered” call when the VRU answers. Though trunk and split/skill totals may no longer match, VDN and trunk totals match.

Call Detail Recording

The duration of a call to a VDN is recorded from when answer supervision is returned after a successful **converse-on** step. Unsuccessful **converse-on** steps do not generate ineffective call-attempt records. Converse-on steps cannot place calls; these steps simply direct a call to a hunt group.

Call Park

Calls that a **converse-on** step placed cannot be parked.

Call Pickup

Do not use Call Pickup with **converse-on** steps.

Class of Restriction

The system does not check CORs when a **converse-on** vector step routes a call to a split.

Conference

You cannot conference a call routed by a **converse-on** step.

Direct Department Calling

You can administer a converse split/skill as a DDC split/skill.

Distributed Communications System

If an incoming DCS call is placed to a vector with a **converse-on split/skill x primary passing ani...** step, the caller's DCS extension is sent to the VRU.

Expert Agent Selection

Converse-on steps can place calls to a skill hunt group.

Hold

An agent answering a converse call can put the call on hold, but the caller does not hear music on hold. If a call is queued to a backup split/skill before it was sent to the VRU and a nonconverse split/skill agent answers the call on hold, the agent who placed the call on hold is dropped, and the caller connects to the answering agent.

Hold - Automatic

Automatic hold applies to converse-on calls.

Hunt Groups

A **converse-on** step can deliver a call to a vector-controlled or AUDIX hunt group, ACD split, agent skill, or message center.

ISDN

You can administer a **converse-on** step to send a caller's calling party/ billing number (CPN/BN) to Conversant using the caller keyword.

Intraswitch CDR

If a converse-on call is answered and either the caller or the VDN associated with the call is administered for intraswitch recording, timing for the call is started and the CDR record shows "calling party to VDN" as the originating and answering parties.

Line-side T1 connectivity

T1 connectivity between the switch and Conversant is supported for VRI. The DS1 board must be a TN767E (or later) or TN464F (or later). Administer all converse agents as

DS1FD-type stations. Operation of the converse step using Line-side T1 is identical to that over a tip/ring line. In particular, delay-timing and outpulsing speed is the same as for analog lines. T1 connectivity to Conversant is supported only in the United States and Canada.

Look-Ahead Interflow

If an incoming call or a call routed by a **converse-on** vector step is answered by a VRU, or is queued to the converse split/skill while a Look-Ahead Interflow call attempt is outstanding, the attempt is accepted.

Message Center

Converse-on steps can deliver calls to message hunt groups. Such calls are handled as direct calls to the message hunt group.

If a call is forwarded to a VDN and a **converse-on** step delivers it to a message split, it is handled as a redirected call.

A **converse-on** step can queue a call to three different skills and then to a converse skill group or split.

Music-on-Hold

During the data return phase of a **converse-on** step, the caller is placed on hold, but does not hear music.

Nonvector-controlled splits

A **converse-on** step cannot route a call to a nonvector-controlled split.

Queuing

Converse-on calls queue when they are delivered to busy hunt groups. Call Vectoring audible feedback is not disconnected while a converse-on call is queued.

If a **converse-on** step is run while a call is queued to a non-converse split/skill, the call remains in queue, even after being answered by the VRU.

Converse-on steps can queue calls at one of four priority levels: low, medium, high or top. You administer the queue priority of a call on the **converse-on** step.

R2-MFC Signaling

R2-MFC signaling trunks can send ANI to VRUs via the ani data item on the **converse-on** step.

Recorded announcement

Use VRI to increase the system's recorded announcement capacity by offloading some recorded announcements to a VRU, such as Conversant. Using the **converse-on** step, redirect callers to a group of VRU ports by passing the number of the announcement to be played. Conversant can play any announcement on any port.

Although only one caller can be connected to each port, up to 48 callers can be connected simultaneously to Conversant. The maximum number of callers that can be connected to a VRU simultaneously varies with each VRU.

Redirection on No Answer (RONA)

If a **converse-on** step calls a hunt group with "no answer timeout" administered, and the call rings an agent/port for longer than the timeout interval, the call redirects and the agent/port is put into AUX work mode (or logged out if the agent is an AAS member).

With RONA, the call is requeued to the split/skill. The call cannot requeue to the split/skill if it is an AAS with all agents logged out or if the queue is full. If the call cannot be requeued, the **converse-on** step fails, a vector event is logged, and processing restarts at the next vector step.

Service Observing

Calls delivered by a **converse-on** step can be observed. To prevent the observer from hearing tones associated with data being sent to the VRU, the observer is not connected to the call until after data is passed. If the VRU returns data, the observer is put in service-observing-pending mode and the caller is put on hold while the data is sent. When the converse-on session ends and the VRU drops the line, the observer remains in service-observing-pending mode and waits for the next call.

In addition, the observer observing a VDN does not hear data being sent. After data is sent, the observer rejoins the call.

Do not administer a service observing warning tone because the warning tone may interfere with the interaction between Conversant and the caller.

System measurements

System measurements track converse-on calls to hunt groups.

Touch-tone dialing

A caller can use touch-tone dialing while digits are passed in a converse-on session. The data is not corrupted. The system does not collect the dialed numbers as dial-ahead digits.

After the system sends digits to Conversant, a caller can enter touch-tone digits at a Conversant prompt. After Conversant has returned data to the system and an additional **collect <#> digits** vector step is run, a caller can enter a touch-tone response to a system prompt.

Transfer

A call delivered by a **converse-on** step cannot be transferred.

If an attempt to transfer a converse-on call is made, a vector event is logged, the line to Conversant is dropped, and processing restarts at the next vector step.

If a human agent tries to transfer a call, the transfer fails and the agent reconnects to the call.

Transfer out of AUDIX

If a **converse-on** step delivers a call to an AUDIX hunt group and the caller tries to transfer out of AUDIX, the transfer fails and processing continues at the next vector step.

Uniform Call Distribution (UCD)

You can administer a converse split/skill as a UCD split/skill.

VDN display override

If a call that accesses multiple VDNs encounters a **converse-on** step that passes vdn, normal display override rules determine which VDN number is sent to the VRU.

Vector-controlled splits/skills

Converse-on steps can deliver calls only to skills or vector-controlled splits.

VuStats

VuStats presents contact center statistics on phone displays. Agents, supervisors, contact center managers, and other users can press a button and view statistics for agents, splits/skills, VDNs, and trunk groups.

These statistics reflect current information collected during the current BCMS interval, information collected since the agent logged in or since the day began, or historical data accumulated over an administered number of intervals. The information is limited to 40 characters displayed at a time. VuStats can display on demand or update periodically.

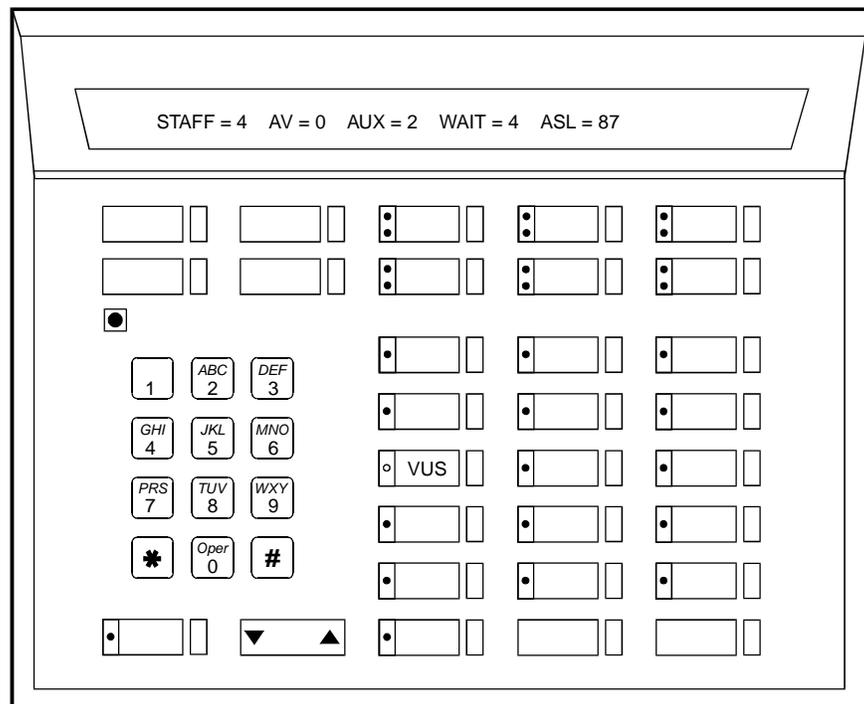
With VuStats, anyone who is using a telephone with digital display can view BCMS statistics, which are otherwise available only on BCMS reports or management terminals. These statistics can help agents monitor their own performance or can be used to manage splits/skills or small contact centers.

Note:

Although VuStats can run with either BCMS or CMS enabled, neither is required.

The following figure illustrates a Callmaster with a VuStats display.

Callmaster with VuStats display



callmstr CJL 061896

Administering VuStats

The following forms and fields are required to administer the VuStats feature.

Required form – VuStats feature

Form	Field
System Parameter Customer-Options	ACD BCMS/VuStats Login ID BCMS/VuStats Service Level VuStats or VuStats (G3V4 Enhanced)
Feature-Related System Parameters	ACD Login Identification Length BCMS/VuStats Measurement Interval BCMS/VuStats Abandoned Call Timer Validate BCMS/VuStats Login IDs Clear VuStats Shift Data
Trunk Group	Measured
Attendant Console	Feature Buttons
BCMS/VuStats Login ID	Login ID, Name
Hunt Group	ACD Acceptable Service Level Measured Objective
Station	Feature Buttons
Vector Directory Number	Acceptable Service Level Measured
VuStats	All

Display the System-Parameter Customer-Options form and ensure that ACD, BCMS/VuStats Login IDs, BCMS/VuStats Service Level, and VuStats or VuStats (G3V4 Enhanced) are set to y.

- Feature-Related System-Parameters form
 - ACD Login Identification Length — If you are not using EAS, enter a number (1–9) that identifies the length of Agent Login IDs used by BCMS/VuStats. If you are not using BCMS/VuStats Login IDs, accept the default 0. This field defines the ACD login ID length and the BCMS login ID length, so you must coordinate with the BCMS administrator before changing this field.

ACD contact center features

- BCMS/VuStats Measurement Interval — This interval determines how frequently BCMS polls and records data for BCMS reports and VuStats displays. Set this field to half-hour or hour.

If you specify hour, an entire day of traffic information is available for BCMS history reports. Otherwise, only half a day is available. There is a maximum of 25 measurement intervals, including the current interval.
- BCMS/VuStats Abandon Call Timer — Set this field to 1–10, or leave blank. This value is the number of seconds a call can last and still be recorded as an abandoned call. For example, if you set this field to 5, a call could last up to 5 seconds and be recorded as abandoned. Thus, very short calls are not included as ACD calls in BCMS and VuStats statistics. Abandoned time is measured from the time the call is answered until the agent hangs up. Any time an agent is on a call that is within the abandon call timer value is recorded as total AUX time with the default reason code. Use this timer if your central office does not provide disconnect supervision.
- Validate BCMS/VuStats Login IDs — Set to n to allow entry of any ACD login of the proper length. Set to y to allow entry only of login-IDs that have been entered on the BCMS/VuStats Login-ID form.
- Clear VuStats Shift Data. Set to on-login or at-midnight to specify when shift data for an agent is cleared.
- Agent Login ID form — Administer Agent Login IDs for EAS. With EAS, VuStats accesses agent and agent-extension object type information based on agent login ID. Agents logging in agent IDs (administered on this form or BCMS/VuStats Login ID form) can view their own statistics on any VuStats phone they are using. If agent IDs are not administered, VuStats displays only statistics collected for the agent's extension.
- Trunk Group form — For each trunk group that will have VuStats display statistics, set Measured to internal or both. Specify internal to record statistics for BCMS/VuStats. Specify both to record statistics for BCMS/VuStats and CMS.
- Attendant Console form — Administer a VuStats feature button (vu-display) to allow an attendant to display VuStats statistics. There is no limit to the number of VuStats buttons that can be administered.
 - Fmt — When you assign VuStats feature buttons, an Fmt field appears. You can associate a VuStats feature button with a particular display format. The Fmt value identifies the VuStats format used to display the information. Specify 1 — 50 in the Fmt (1 is the default format). See "Format Number" in this section for additional information.
 - ID number — Optionally administer an ID number for each vu-display button. Use the ID number to define the agent, split/skill, trunk group, or VDN that the VuStats display will describe. The ID can be an agent login ID or extension number, a split/skill or trunk group number, or a VDN extension. For example, a vu-display

button administered with split/skill ID 6 is used to view statistics for split/skill number 6.

Do not administer IDs for VuStats displays with the agent object type. Agent object type displays are limited to statistics for the logged-in agent.

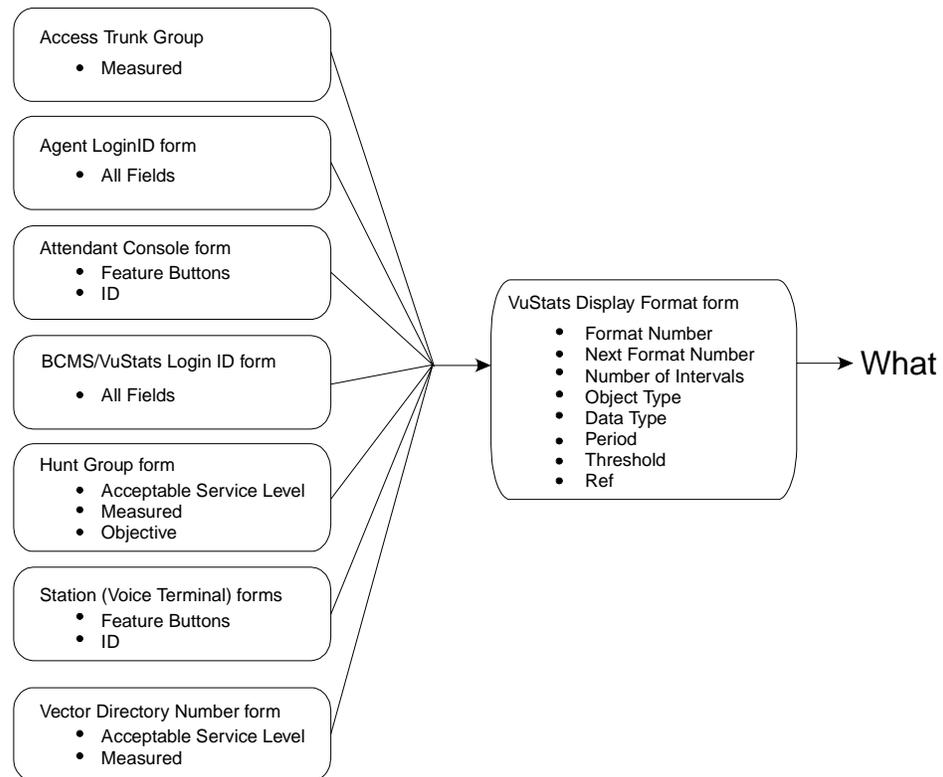
IDs allow supervisors and agents to bypass entering an agent extension, split/skill, or VDN number when viewing statistics. IDs can also be used to limit access to certain statistics to designated phones.

- BCMS/VuStats Login ID form — Administer Agent Login IDs if you do not have EAS. BCMS/VuStats Login IDs can be used to track statistics by specific agent rather than extension number. Specify any character, except a space, to be used as a placeholder for data in Format Description text. \$ is the default. Each character holds a place for one character of data. See “Data Field Character” in this section for more information.
- Hunt Group form
 - ACD — Set this field to y.
 - Acceptable Service Level — Specify the number of seconds within which calls to this hunt group are answered. Calls answered within this time are considered acceptable. BCMS and VuStats use this value to determine the percentage of calls that meet the acceptable service level.
 - Measured — Set this field to internal or both. Specify internal to record statistics for BCMS/VuStats. Specify both to record statistics for BCMS/VuStats and CMS.
 - Objective — Specify an objective, or goal, for the split/skill. Examples include an agent objective of a number of ACD calls to be handled, an average talk time, or a percent of calls to be answered within the acceptable service level.
- Station form — Administer a VuStats feature button (vu-display) to allow agents to display VuStats statistics. See “Attendant Console form” above for more information.
- Vector Directory Number form – For each VDN that has statistics displayed by VuStats, administer the following fields:
 - Acceptable Service Level — Specify the number of seconds within which calls to this VDN are answered. Calls answered within this time are considered acceptable. BCMS and VuStats use this value to determine the percentage of calls that meet the acceptable service level.
 - Measured — Set this field to internal or both. Specify internal to record statistics for BCMS/VuStats. Specify both to record statistics for BCMS/VuStats and CMS.
- VuStats Display Format form — For definitions related to completing this form, see the [VuStats Display Format](#) on page 307.

Detailed description

The following forms and fields determine information that VuStats displays.

Forms that determine what information appears on the VuStats display



Data type

Data type defines what data is displayed for an object type. For example, for an agent object type, VuStats can display information agents are interested in, such as the total number of calls the agent has answered since login, the average time the agent has spent on ACD calls, the number of agents available to receive calls for a split/skill, and the percent of calls within the acceptable service level.

For split/skill object types, VuStats can display split/skill description and performance information, such as average speed of answer, number of calls waiting, and agent work states. VuStats can also display an objective, acceptable service level, or percent of calls answered within the acceptable service level for a split/skill.

For more information, see the data types tables in [Chapter 3: ACD contact center switch forms](#) on page 265.

Period

VuStats can show statistics that have accumulated for the day, or for an administered number of intervals. For example, if you administer VuStats to display the number of ACD calls for the past 4 completed intervals, it displays the number of ACD calls received in the past 2 hours (1/2-hour intervals) or 4 hours (1-hour intervals) plus those completed during

the current interval. Using historical data can affect processor occupancy, depending upon the number of active users, their update rates, and the number of historical data types.

With agent or agent-extension object types, shift data is available for the number of ACD calls answered, the average ACD talk time, and AUX work mode time by Reason Code for an agent. You can clear shift data at midnight or the next time an agent logs in.

Threshold

Many data types can be administered with a threshold comparator and value. When the condition defined by the threshold is true, and the data type is shown on the display, the VuStats button lamp flashes. For example, suppose a format is created in which the oldest call waiting data type is administered with a threshold of \geq (greater than or equal to) five minutes. Whenever that VuStats format is displayed, if the oldest call in queue has been waiting for five minutes or longer, the VuStats lamp flashes on the phone. Each time the display updates, the threshold is checked for each data type being displayed.

Format description

Use Format Description to create labels on the display to identify data. For example, in the example figure [Callmaster with VuStats display](#) on page 256, "AUX=" identifies the data type "split-agents-in-aux-all" (that is, the number of agents currently in AUX work mode for a specified split/skill). Text appears on the display exactly as you enter it in the field. Text is optional.

Because of the 40-character limit, use abbreviations when possible. For example, use "S=" to indicate "split number".

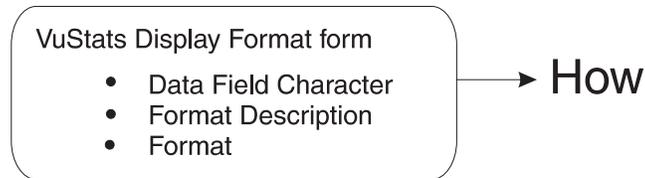
Display linking

Link display formats to increase the amount of information users can view. For example, link a display of information for an agent's first split/skill to a display of information for the agent's second split/skill. Or, link a display of information about the work states of all agents on a split/skill linked to another display of information about calls waiting, number of calls abandoned, or oldest call waiting for the split/skill.

If you use display linking, assign a Next button on agent telephones.

How the information looks

The following fields on the VuStats Display form determine how information looks on the VuStats display.



VuStats statistics appear on the second line of 2-line DCP telephone displays or on the first line of 1-line DCP telephones and all BRI telephones. On telephones with 2 x 24 displays, the display automatically wraps to the second line of the display. When VuStats is activated, it overwrites and cancels any display feature on the second line of a 2-line display and on the first line of a 1-line display.

You define the following format information on the VuStats Display Format form:

- Labels for data types and the amount of space reserved for data
- Order in which data types appear on the display
- Format for time-related data types
- Display links

When the information updates

The following forms and fields determine when VuStats displays update.

Form	Field
Feature-Related Systems-Parameters	BCMS/VuStats Measurement Interval
VuStats Display Format	Update Interval
	On Change
	Display Interval

Most display features that use the second line of a 2-line display or the first line of a 1-line display overwrite and cancel VuStats. Reason Codes and Call Work Codes only suspend VuStats; when the prompt is removed, the VuStats display reappears.

User press the normal button to clear the VuStats display.

Administer VuStats to display information until agents press the normal button or another operation overwrites the VuStats display, or administer VuStats to display for an interval of 5, 10, 15, or 30 seconds.

You can also administer VuStats to update displayed statistics every 10, 20, 30, 60 or 120 seconds or every time an agent changes work mode or a BCMS Measurement Interval is completed, or not update at all.

Considerations

Some VuStats data is accumulated for an agent's login session. This shift data clears either at midnight or the next time the agent logs in depending upon how the system is administered. If the data clears at login and agents log out to go to lunch, the system clears their accumulated data when they log back in after lunch.

To accumulate a full day's statistics, you can require agents and supervisors to keep a running total of all their login sessions, or, to avoid this, use historical data, require agents to use AUX work mode when temporarily unavailable, or administer the system to clear shift data at midnight.

Interactions

BCMS

You must have BCMS activated to receive BCMS reports. VuStats displays data collected by BCMS, but BCMS need not be enabled for you to use VuStats.

Call Prompting

When Call Prompting digits are displayed, VuStats is canceled. When an agent reactivates VuStats, the VuStats display overwrites the Call Prompting display.

Call Work Codes (CWC)

The CWC-display prompt suspends VuStats, so when the CWC prompt is removed, the VuStats display reappears.

If VuStats is activated while a CWC is being entered (that is, the pound (#) sign is not yet dialed), the CWC display is overwritten. The CWC must be reentered.

Change skills

An agent changing skills automatically cancels VuStats. Display of the new skills overwrites the VuStats display. When the agent reactivates VuStats, the VuStats display overwrites the new skills display.

CMS

Moving an agent from one split/skill to another does not affect the ID assigned to the vu-display button.

ACD contact center features

If an agent is moved from one split/skill to another, the system does not associate VuStats buttons from the agent's previous split/skill to the new split/skill. Therefore if you must frequently move agents between splits/skills, do not associate agents' VuStats buttons with a specific split/skill. Instead, associate the VuStats button with the agent format (without an ID) on each agent's phone and use a split/skill reference to view the agent's split/skill.

EAS-PHD

When you have EAS-PHD enabled, VuStats can provide statistical data for all twenty skills. However, agent statistics by skill (agent or agent-extension object types) are available only for the current interval or for the "shift-acd-calls" and "shift-average-acd-talk-time" data types.

Integrated Directory

If an agent activates Integrated Directory, VuStats is automatically cancelled. The Integrated Directory display overwrites the VuStats display and the VuStats button extinguishes. When VuStats is reactivated, the VuStats display overwrites the Integrated Directory display.

Queue-Status Indications

The queue-status button display automatically cancels VuStats. When VuStats is reactivated, the VuStats display overwrites the queue-status display.

Reason Codes

Using certain VuStats data types, you can report real-time and historical AUX work mode time by Reason Code or AUX work mode time summed for each Reason Code.

The Reason Codes display prompt suspends VuStats; when the Reason Codes prompt is removed, the VuStats display reappears.

Service Observing

On telephones with a 1-line display, the Service Observing button display automatically cancels VuStats. When VuStats is reactivated, the VuStats display overwrites the Service Observing display.



Chapter 3: ACD contact center switch forms

This chapter defines the switch forms that are used to administer the ACD contact center features.

List of contact center forms

This chapter describes the following administrative forms:

- [Agent LoginID](#) on page 266
- [Best Service Routing \(BSR\) Application Plan](#) on page 272
- [BCMS/VuStats Login ID](#) on page 274
- [Contact Center System Parameters](#) on page 276
- [Call Vector](#) on page 284
- [Holiday Table](#) on page 288
- [Hunt Group](#) on page 291
- [Reason Code Names](#) on page 294
- [SIT Treatment for Call Classification](#) on page 295
- [Vector Directory Number \(VDN\)](#) on page 298
- [Vector Routing Table](#) on page 304
- [VuStats Display Format](#) on page 307

Agent LoginID

This form is used to administer Agent LoginIDs for the Expert Agent Selection feature.

Agent LoginID administration commands

Use the following commands to administer the Agent LoginID form.

Action	Object	Qualifier ¹
add	agent-loginid	xxxxx (extension) or next
change	agent-loginid	xxxxx (extension)
display	agent-loginid	xxxxx (extension) [print or schedule]
duplicate	agent-loginid	xxxxx (extension) start xxxxx (starting extension number) count x
remove	agent-loginid	xxxxx (extension)
list	agent-loginid	[staffed unstaffed [name x][aas y/n]]

1. Brackets [] indicate the qualifier is optional. Single quotes (' ') indicate the text inside the quote must be entered exactly as shown or an abbreviated form of the word may be entered.

Agent LoginID form instructions

An example Agent LoginID form is shown below, followed by descriptions of the various fields included in the form.

```

add agent-loginID 9011                                     Page 1 of 1
                AGENT LOGINID

        Login ID: 9011_                                     AAS? _
        Name: _____                                     AUDIX? _
        TN: 1_____                                       LWC Reception: msa-spe
        COR: 1_____                                       AUDIX Name for Messaging: _____
        Coverage Path: _____ Messaging Server Name for Messaging: _____
        Security Code: _____ LoginID for ISDN Display? n
        Direct Agent Skill: _____ Password: _____
        Call Handling Preference: skill-level Password (enter again): _____
        Service Objective? _ Auto Answer: _____

        SN  RL  SL  PA      SN  RL  SL  PA      SN  RL  SL  PA      SN  RL  SL  PA
1:  _  _  _  _      6:  _  _  _  _      11:  _  _  _  _      16:  _  _  _  _
2:  _  _  _  _      7:  _  _  _  _      12:  _  _  _  _      17:  _  _  _  _
3:  _  _  _  _      8:  _  _  _  _      13:  _  _  _  _      18:  _  _  _  _
4:  _  _  _  _      9:  _  _  _  _      14:  _  _  _  _      19:  _  _  _  _
5:  _  _  _  _     10:  _  _  _  _      15:  _  _  _  _      20:  _  _  _  _

        WARNING: Agent must log in again before skill changes take effect

```

Agent LoginID field descriptions

Make assignments as required for the following fields on the form:

Login ID

Display-only field. Contains the identifier for the Logical Agent as entered on the command line.

Name

Enter up to a 27-character string naming the agent. Any alpha-numeric character is valid. Default is blank.

TN

Enter the Tenant Partition number. Valid entries are 1-20. Default is 1.

COR

Enter the Class of Restriction for the agent. Valid entries are 0-95. Default is 1.

Coverage Path

Enter the number of the Coverage Path used by calls to the LoginID. Valid entries are a path number between 1-999, time of day table t1-t999 or blank (default). This is used when the agent is logged out, busy, or does not answer.

Security Code

Enter the 4-digit security code (password) for the Demand Print messages feature. This field may be blank (default).

Direct Agent Skill

Enter the number of the skill that is used to handle Direct Agent calls. Valid entries are 1-99, or blank (default).

Call Handling Preference

Choices are skill-level (default), greatest-need, and percent-allocation. When calls are in queue and an agent becomes available, skill-level delivers the oldest, highest priority call waiting for the agent's highest level skill. Greatest-need delivers the oldest, highest priority call waiting for any of the agent's skills. Percent allocation delivers a call from the skill that will otherwise deviate most from its administered allocation. Percent-allocation is available only with Avaya Business Advocate software. For more information, see *Avaya Business Advocate User Guide*, 585-210-711.

Service Objective

This field is displayed only when the call handling preference is greatest-need or skill-level. You may enter y or n in this field. When Service Objective is administered on the Hunt Group form and the agent LoginID form, the switch selects calls for agents according to the ratio of Predicted Wait Time (PWT) or Current Wait Time (CWT) and the administered service objective for the skill. Service Objective is a feature that is part of the Advocate software.

Direct Agent Calls First (not shown)

This field replaces the `Service Objective` field when percent-allocation is entered in the `Call Handling Preference` field. Enter y if you want direct agent calls to override the percent-allocation call selection method and be delivered before other ACD calls. Enter n if you want direct agent calls to be treated like other ACD calls. For more information, see the *Avaya Business Advocate User Guide*, 585-210-711.

AAS

Enter y if this extension will be used as a port for an Auto Available Split/Skill. Default is n.

 **Important:**

Entering y in the AAS field clears the password and requires execution of the **remove agent-loginid** command. To set AAS to n, this logical agent must be removed then re-added.

 **Important:**

This option is intended for switch adjunct equipment ports only, not human agents.

AUDIX

Enter y if this extension will be used as a port for an AUDIX. Default is n.

Note:

The AAS and AUDIX fields cannot both be y.

LWC Reception

Valid entries are audix, msa-spe (default), and none.

Port Extension (not shown)

Only displayed if either the AAS or AUDIX field is y. Enter the assigned extension for the AAS or AUDIX port. This extension cannot be a VDN or an Agent LoginID. Default is blank.

AUDIX Name for Messaging

Enter the name of the AUDIX used for LWC Reception and/or the name of the AUDIX that provides coverage for this Agent LoginID or leave blank (default).

Messaging Server Name for Messaging

Enter the name of the Messaging Server used for LWC Reception and/or the name of the Messaging Server that provides coverage for this Agent LoginID or leave blank (default).

LoginID for ISDN Display

Enter y if the Agent LoginID CPN and Name field is to be included in ISDN messaging over network facilities. In this case, the physical station extension CPN and Name is sent. Default is n.

Password

Only displayed if both the AAS and AUDIX fields are n. Enter up to nine digits as the password the Agent must enter upon login. Valid entries are the digits 0 through 9. The minimum number of digits that must be entered in this field is specified in the Minimum Agent-LoginID Password Length field on the Feature-Related System Parameters form. Default is blank.

Note:

Values entered into this field will not be echoed to the screen.

Password (enter again)

Only displayed if both the AAS and AUDIX fields are n. Reenter the same password exactly as it was entered in the Password field. Default is blank.

Note:

Values entered into this field will not be echoed to the screen.

Auto Answer

Valid entries are all, acd, none, and station. When Expert Agent Selection is optioned, the agent's auto answer setting will apply to the station where the agent logs in. If the auto answer setting for that station is different, the agent's setting will override the station's.

The entries all, acd, and none have the same effect as the corresponding entries on the Station form. Enter all to allow all calls (ACD and non-ACD) terminated to the agent to be cut through immediately. Enter acd to allow only ACD split /skill calls and direct agent calls to auto answer. If this field is acd, Non-ACD calls terminated to the agent ring audibly. Enter none (default) to cause all calls terminated to this agent to receive an audible ringing treatment. Enter station if you want auto answer for the agent to be controlled by the auto answer field on the Station form.

Note:

The Auto Answer field is only displayed if G3 Version on the System Parameters Customer-Options form is set to V6 or later.

SN (Skill Number)

Enter the Skill Hunt Group(s) that this agent handles. The same skill may not be entered twice. If EAS-PHD is not optioned, up to 4 skills can be entered. If EAS-PHD is optioned, up to 20 or 60 skills (depending on platform) can be entered.

 **Important:**

Because assigning large number of skills to agents has the potential to impact system performance, it is suggested that system designs be reviewed with the ATAC when a significant number of agents have greater than 20 skills per agent.

RL (Reserve Level)

Enter the reserve level (if any) assigned to this agent with the Service Level Supervisor feature. You may assign a reserve level of 1 or 2. When this skill reaches the corresponding EWT threshold set on the Hunt Group form, this agent will automatically be logged into the skill and will take calls until the skill's EWT drops below the preassigned overload threshold. Service Level Supervisor is available as part of the Advocate software.

SL (Skill Level)

Enter a skill level for each of an agent's assigned skills. If EAS-PHD is not optioned, 2 priority levels are available. If EAS-PHD is optioned, 16 priority levels are available. In releases prior to R3V5, level 1 was the primary skill and level 2 was the secondary skill.

PA (Percent Allocation)

If the call handling preference is percent-allocation, you must enter a percentage for each of the agent's skills. Enter a number between 1–100 for each skill. Your entries for all of the agent's skills together must total 100%. Do not use target allocations for reserve skills. Percent Allocation is available as part of the Advocate software.

Example List Agent-LoginID form

```
list agent-loginID
```

Page 1 of 1

AGENT LOGINID												
Login			Dir	AAS/	Agt							
ID	Extn	Name	Agt	AUD	COR	Prf	SO	Sk1/Lv	Sk1/Lv	Sk1/Lv	Sk1/Lv	Sk1/Lv

The following fields appear only on the List Agent LoginID form. All of these fields are display-only:

Extn

The physical extension at which this agent is currently logged in. This field is blank if the agent is not logged in.

Dir Agt

Shows the entry in the Direct Agent Skill field.

AAS/AUD

This field is y if the login ID is assigned as an auto-available split/skill or an AUDIX port.

Agt Pref

Shows the call handling preference assigned to this loginID.

SO

Shows the entry in the Service Objective field. If you are not using Service Objective, this field is blank.

Sk/Lv

Shows the agent's assigned skills and the skill level for each one.

Best Service Routing (BSR) Application Plan

Use this form to identify the remote locations used in each BSR application.

Note:

For an explanation of BSR application plans see [Best Service Routing](#) on page 94.

BSR Administration commands

Use the following administration commands to administer the Best Service Routing form

Action	Object	Qualifier ¹
add	best-service-routing	xxx (application number) or 'next'
change	best-service-routing	xxx (application number)
display	best-service-routing	xxx (application number)
remove	best-service-routing	xxx (application number)
list ²	best-service-routing	

1. Brackets [] indicate the qualifier is optional. Single quotes (' ') indicate the text inside the quote must be entered exactly as shown or an abbreviated form of the word may be entered.

2. The command `List best-service-routing` displays the List Best Services Routing Applications form. This is a display-only form and is shown below.

Form instructions

An example BSR application form is shown below, followed by descriptions of the various fields included in the form.

BSR application plan form

BEST SERVICE ROUTING APPLICATION							
Number:	1	Name:	International	Maximum Suppression Time:	60	Lock?	y
Num	Location Name	Switch Node	Status Poll VDN	Interflow VDN	Net Redir?		
1	Denver	320	95022011	3035389425	y		
2	New Jersey	18	95022111	2038053552	y		
3	New York	12245	95032211	95032221	n		

BSR Application field descriptions

Make assignments as required for the following fields on the form:

Number - This display-only field shows the identifying number of the plan you're working with. Numbered from 1 to 255.

Name - Give the application plan a name with up to 15 characters.

Maximum Suppression Time - Enter the maximum poll suppression time in seconds from 0-60. This value applies when a subsequent Call Vector consider command replaces a location as the best. For example, if the poll suppression time is set to 30 seconds, the remote location polling is suppressed for up to 30 seconds if the adjusted Expected Wait Time (EWT) is very far from being the best.

Lock - When set to y, this field provides extra security by not sending the information over the CMS. When set to n, the system sends the information.

Num - Enter the location number. Location numbers are identifiers, and therefore need not be in sequential order. For example, you could assign locations with the identifiers 1, 3, 14 and 89 to one application plan.

Location Name - Give each location a name with up to 15 characters.

Switch Node - This is an optional field. If you're using Universal Call ID, enter the UCID Network Node ID for each switch. Valid Network Node IDs range from 1–32,767.

Status Poll VDN - In this field, enter the routing number (including the dial access code) your switch will use to access the Status Poll VDN at the remote location. Valid entries may

ACD contact center switch forms

be up to 16 characters long and contain the digits 0–9, * or #, p (pause), w/W (wait), m (mark), and s (suppress) characters.

Interflow VDN - In this field, enter the routing number (including the dial access code) your switch will use to access the Interflow VDN at the remote location. Valid entries may be up to 16 characters long and contain the digits 0–9, * or #, p (pause), w/W (wait), m (mark), and s (suppress) characters.

Net Redir - When set to y, this field enables network call redirection. When set to n, network call redirection is not enabled. Default is n.

BCMS/VuStats Login ID

You must administer the `BCMS/VU-Stats Login IDs` form, if:

- The EAS feature is not optioned.
- The BCMS/VuStats Login ID field on the `Feature-Related System Parameters` form is set to y. This field is located in the `Call Management System` section of the form.

You do not have to enter agent names to administer the form. If you choose not to associate names with login IDs, the data you receive from BCMS and/or VuStats defaults to:

ID xxxxxxxx

where xxxxxxxx is an agent login ID.

 **Important:**

Only agents using an administered login IDs can successfully log in to a split/skill that is measured by BCMS.

Administration commands

Use the following administration commands to administer the BCMS/VuStats Login ID form.

Action	Object	Qualifier ¹
add	bcms/vustats login IDs	
change	bcms/vustats login IDs	[login ID]

Action	Object	Qualifier ¹
display	bcms/vustats login IDs	[login ID]
list	bcms/vustats login IDs	[login ID] count X

1. Brackets [] indicate the qualifier is optional.

BCMS/VuStats form instructions

An example BCMS/VuStats Login ID form is shown below, followed by descriptions of the various fields included in the form.

Note:

The BCMS/VuStats Login ID form cannot be displayed unless the BCMS/VuStats Login ID field on the Feature-Related System Parameters form is set to y.

BCMS/VuStats Login IDs form

change bcms/vu-stats login IDs Page 1 of x

BCMS/VU-STATS LOGIN IDS

Assigned Numbers: 300 of 400

Login Id	Name	Login Id	Name
1: _____	_____	17: _____	_____
2: _____	_____	18: _____	_____
3: _____	_____	19: _____	_____
4: _____	_____	20: _____	_____
5: _____	_____	21: _____	_____
6: _____	_____	22: _____	_____
7: _____	_____	23: _____	_____
8: _____	_____	24: _____	_____
9: _____	_____	25: _____	_____
10: _____	_____	26: _____	_____
11: _____	_____	27: _____	_____
12: _____	_____	28: _____	_____
13: _____	_____	29: _____	_____
14: _____	_____	30: _____	_____
15: _____	_____	31: _____	_____
16: _____	_____	32: _____	_____

BCMS/VuStats field Descriptions

Make assignments as required for the following fields on the form:

Login ID - This field has the following requirements:

- For non-EAS systems the Login ID field can be a number up to nine digits long.

Important:

On EAS enabled systems, Login IDs can be only five digits long. If it is possible that you may upgrade to the EAS feature at a future date, you may want to limit the Login ID length to five digits or less.

- The login ID must be the same length as the number in the ACD Login Identification Length field that is specified on the Feature-Related System-Parameters form. If you enter a login ID that does not match the length specified in the ACD Login Identification Length field, the system displays an error message and places the cursor at the field that is incorrect.
- You can change the administered login length to a different value, but the allowed length for all other IDs entered on this form is also changed. Before agents with logins that do not match the administered login length can log on, you must re-administer either the ACD login identification length to fit the existing logins or change the logins to match the ACD login identification length.
- If you enter a duplicate login ID, the system displays an error message and places the cursor at the duplicated field.

Name - A name associated with the login ID (optional).

Implementation notes

The form is displayed only two pages (64 Login IDs) at a time. If you are adding login IDs, you can enter two pages, and reissue the command to fill an additional two pages, repeating as necessary. When you change or display login IDs, the system displays two pages of login IDs beginning with the ID you specify. If you do not specify a login ID, the display begins with the first login ID.

The list command lists all login IDs and may run to 63 pages.

Contact Center System Parameters

Contact center System Parameters are listed on two pages of the Feature-Related System Parameters form. For a complete discussion of the Feature-Related System Parameters form, see *Administrator Guide for Avaya Communication Manager*, 555-233-506.

Administration commands

Use the following administration commands to administer the contact center System Parameters.

Action	Object	Qualifier
change	system-parameters	features
display	system-parameters	features

Field Descriptions for Feature-Related System Parameters ("EAS" page)

```

change system-parameters features                                     Page x of x
                        FEATURE-RELATED SYSTEM PARAMETERS

CALL CENTER SYSTEM PARAMETERS
  EAS
    Expert Agent Selection (EAS) Enabled? y
    Minimum Agent-LoginID Password Length: _
    Direct Agent Announcement Extension: _____ Delay: ____
    Message Waiting Lamp Indicates Status For: station

  VECTORING
    Converse First Data Delay: 0           Second Data Delay: 2
    Converse Signaling Tone (msec): 100    Pause (msec): 70_
    Prompting Timeout (secs): 10
    Interflow-qpos EWT Threshold: 2
    Reverse Star/Pound Digit For Collect Step? n

  SERVICE OBSERVING
    Service Observing Warning Tone? y      or Conference Tone? n

ASAI
  Call Classification After Answer Supervision? n    Send UCID to ASAI? n

```

Field descriptions

Expert Agent Selection (EAS) Enabled

Only displays if Expert Agent Selection (EAS) on the System-Parameters Customer-Options form is y. Enter y to enable Expert Agent Selection. To enable this field, either no ACD or vectoring hunt groups may exist or, existing ACD or vectoring hunt groups must be skilled. Default is n.

Minimum Agent-LoginID Password Length

Only displays if Expert Agent Selection (EAS) on the System-Parameters Customer-Options form is y. Enter the minimum number of digits that must be administered as an EAS Agent's LoginID password. Valid entries are 0 through 9 or blank. Entering a 0 or blank indicates no password is required. Default is blank.

Direct Agent Announcement Extension

Only displays if Expert Agent Selection (EAS) or ASAI on the System-Parameters Customer-Options form is y. Enter a valid announcement extension (consistent with the dial plan).

Delay

Only displays if `Expert Agent Selection (EAS)` or `ASAI` on the System-Parameters Customer-Options form is `y`. Enter the number of seconds (0 to 99) the caller will hear ringback before the Direct Agent Announcement is heard by the calling party.

Message Waiting Lamp Indicates Status For

Only displays if `Expert Agent Selection (EAS)` on the System-Parameters Customer-Options form is `y`. If `Expert Agent Selection (EAS) Enabled` is `y`, you can enter either station or loginID, otherwise you can only enter station.

Converse First Data Delay/Second Data Delay

Only displays if `Vectoring (Basic)` on the System-Parameters Customer-Options form is `y`. The `First Data Delay` prevents data from being outpulsed (as a result of a converse vector step) from the system to a voice response unit (VRU) before the unit is ready. The delay commences when the VRU port answers the call. Enter the number of seconds (0 to 9) for the delay. Default is 0. The `Second Data Delay` is used when two groups of digits are being outpulsed (as a result of a converse vector step) from the system to the VRU. The `Second Data Delay` prevents the second set from being outpulsed before the VRU is ready. The delay commences when the first group of digits has been outpulsed. Enter the number of seconds (0 to 9) for the delay. Default is 2.

Converse Signaling Tone/Pause

Only displays if `Vectoring (Basic)` and `DTMF` on the System-Parameters Customer-Options form are `y`. In the `Signaling Tone` field, enter the length in milliseconds of the digit tone for digits being passed to a voice response unit (VRU). In the `Pause` field, enter the length in milliseconds of the delay between digits being passed. The optimum timers for the VRU are a 100 msec tone and 70 msec pause.

Note:

Values entered in the `Tone/Pause` fields are rounded up or down depending upon the type of circuit pack used to outpulse the digits.

- For TN742B (or later) suffix analog boards, tone and pause round up or down to the nearest 25 msec. For example a 130 msec tone rounds down to 125 msec, a 70 msec pause rounds up to 75 msec for a total of 200 msec per tone.
- For TN464F, TN767E (or later) suffix DS1 boards, tone and pause round up to the nearest 20 msec. For example a 130 msec tone rounds up to 140 msec, a 70 msec pause rounds up to 80 msec for a total of 220 msec per tone.

ACD contact center switch forms

Note:

If a circuit pack has been used for end-to-end signalling to the VRU, and has then been used to send digits to a different destination, the VRU timers may stay in effect. To reset your timers to the system default, pull and reseal the circuit pack.

Prompting Timeout (secs)

Only displays if `Vectoring (Prompting)` on the System-Parameters Customer-Options form is `y`. Enter the number of seconds, from 4 to 10 (default), before the Collect Digits command times out for callers using rotary dialing.

Interflow-qpos EWT Threshold

Part of enhanced Look-Ahead Interflow. Any calls predicted to be answered before this threshold will not be interflowed (therefore saving CPU resources). Enter the number of seconds for this threshold. The default is 2 seconds.

Reverse Star/Pound Digit For Collect Step?

Setting this field to `y` reverses the normal handling of the asterisk (*) and pound (#) digits by the `collect` vector command. With the `Reverse Star/Pound Digit for Collect Step` set to `y`, the asterisk (*) digit is interpreted as a caller end-of-dialing indicator and the pound (#) digit is interpreted to clear all digits that were previously entered for the current `collect` vector step.

Note:

Any use of the asterisk (*) or pound (#) digits in the `converse` and `adjunct-route` vector commands is not changed by this field.

Service Observing: Warning Tone

`Service Observing (Basic)` on the System-Parameters Customer-Options form must be `y` before this field may be administered. Enter `y` to assign a warning tone to be given to telephone users and calling parties whenever their calls are being monitored using the Service Observing feature. Default is `n`.

Note:

The use of Service Observing features may be subject to federal, state, or local laws, rules or regulations or require the consent of one or both of the parties to the conversation. Customers should familiarize themselves and comply with all applicable laws, rules, and regulations before using these features.

Service Observing: or Conference Tone

`Service Observing (Basic)` on the System-Parameters Customer-Options form must be `y` before this field may be administered. Enter `y` to assign a warning tone to be

given to the caller and the agent when a call that is being service observed is conferenced with another extension. Default is n.

Call Classification After Answer Supervision?

For use with ASAI Outbound Call Management (OCM). Enter y to force the switch to rely on the network to provide answer/busy/drop classification to the switch. After the call has been answered, a call classifier can be added to perform answering machine, modem and voice answering detection. Enter n for standard operation.

Send UCID to ASAI?

Enter y to enables transmission of Universal Call ID (UCID) information to ASAI. Enter n (default) to prevent transmission of UCID information to ASAI.

Field Descriptions - Feature-Related System Parameters (AGENT AND CALL SELECTION page)

```

change system-parameters features                                     Page x of x
          FEATURE-RELATED SYSTEM PARAMETERS

AGENT AND CALL SELECTION
          MIA Across Splits or Skills? _
          ACW Agents Considered Idle? _
          Call Selection Measurement: _____
Service Level Supervisor Call Selection Override? _
          Auto Reserve Agents: _____

REASON CODES
          Aux Work Reason Code Type: _____
          Logout Reason Code Type: _____

CALL MANAGEMENT SYSTEM
          Adjunct CMS Release: _____
          BCMS/VuStats LoginIDs? _
          ACD Login Identification Length: _
          BCMS/VuStats Measurement Interval: _____
          BCMS/VuStats Abandon Call Timer (seconds): _____
          Validate BCMS/VuStats Login IDs? _
          Clear VuStats Shift Data: _____
  
```

Field Descriptions

MIA Across Splits or Skills?

Enter y to remove an agent from the MIA queue for all the splits/skills that the agent is available in when the agent answers a call from any of his or her splits/skills. The default is n.

ACW Agents Considered Idle?

Enter y (default) to have agents who are in After Call Work included in the Most-Idle Agent queue. Enter n to exclude ACW agents from the queue.

Call Selection Measurement

Valid entries are current-wait-time (default) and predicted-wait-time. This field determines how the switches selects a call for an agent when the agent becomes available and there are calls in queue. **Current Wait Time** selects the oldest call waiting for any of the agent's skills. Predicted Wait Time is a feature of the Advocate software.

Service Level Supervisor Call Selection Override?

Enter y (default) to enable an agent to receive a lower priority call from a skill in an over threshold state before receiving an higher priority call from a skill not in an over threshold state.

Auto Reserve Agents:

Enter all so that an agent will be intentionally left idle in a skill if her work time in the skill has exceeded her target allocation for the skill. Enter secondary-only to activate this feature only for the agent's nonprimary skills (skill levels 2 through 16).

Aux Work Reason Code Type

Enter none if you do not want an agent to enter a Reason Code when entering AUX work. Enter requested if you want an agent to enter a Reason Code when entering AUX mode but do not want to force the agent to do so. Enter forced to force an agent to enter a Reason Code when entering AUX mode. To enter requested or forced, the `Reason Codes` and `EAS` on the System-Parameters Customer-Option form must be y.

Logout Reason Code Type

Enter none if you do not want an agent to enter a Reason Code when logging out. Enter requested if you want an agent to enter a Reason Code when logging out but do not want to force the agent to do so. Enter forced to force an agent to enter a Reason Code when logging out. Enter forced to force an agent to enter a Reason Code when entering AUX mode. To enter requested or forced, the `Reason Codes` and `EAS` on the System-Parameters Customer-Option form must be y.

Adjunct CMS Release

Specifies the release of the CMS adjunct used with the system. For CMS, this field cannot be blank. Default is blank.

BCMS/VuStats LoginIDs

This field is used to activate login IDs for use with BCMS and VuStats, and is displayed only if:

- EAS is not optioned for the system
- Either BCMS or VuStats is optioned for the system

If EAS is optioned for the system, this field is set to *y* and cannot be changed to *n*.

The default value is *n*. Set this field to *y* if you want to use BCMS or VuStats to monitor agent call activity.

ACD Login Identification Length

Enter the number of digits (0 through 9) for an ACD Agent Login ID if *Expert Agent Selection (EAS)* on the System-Parameters Customer-Options form is *n*. Default is 0. If *BCMS/VuStats Login IDs* is *y*, the ACD Login ID length must be greater than 0. This field identifies an ACD agent to CMS. The number you enter in this field must equal the number of characters in the agent's login ID. For CMS, this field cannot be 0.

BCMS/VuStats Measurement Interval

You can enter half-hour or hour (default) for polling and reporting measurement data if the *BCMS (Basic)* and/or the *VuStats* on the System-Parameters Customer-Options form is *y*. If neither of these features is optioned, and if you enter a value in the *BCMS Measurement Interval* field, the system displays the following error message:

```
<value> cannot be used; assign either BCMS or VuStats first
```

If you receive this message, see your Avaya representative to turn on *BCMS (Basic)* and/or *VuStats* on the System-Parameters Customer-Options form.

There are a maximum of 25 time slots available for measurement intervals. If hour is specified, an entire day of traffic information will be available for history reports; otherwise, only half a day will be available. This does not affect daily summaries as they always reflect traffic information for the entire day. The interval may be changed at any time, but will not go into effect until the current interval completes.

BCMS/VuStats Abandon Call Timer (seconds)

Enter none or 1–10 to specify the number of seconds for calls to be considered abandoned. Calls with talk time that is less than this number (and that are not held) are tracked by BCMS and displayed by VuStats as ABAND calls.

Validate BCMS/VuStats Login IDs

Enter n to allow entry of any ACD login of the proper length. Enter y to allow entry only of login-IDs that have been entered on the BCMS Login-ID form.

Clear VuStats Shift Data

Enter on-login to clear shift data for an agent when the agent logs in. Enter at-midnight to clear shift data for all agents at midnight.

Call Vector

This form programs a series of commands that specify how to handle calls directed to a Vector Directory Number (VDN).

Call Vector administration commands

Use the following commands to administer the Call Vector form.

Action	Object	Qualifier ¹
change ²	vector	1-MAX
display	vector	1-MAX ['print' or 'schedule']
list	vector	1-MAX ['count' 1-MAX] ['print' or 'schedule']

1. Brackets [] indicate the qualifier is optional. Single quotes (' ') indicate the text inside the quote must be entered exactly as shown or an abbreviated form of the word may be entered. MAX is the maximum number available in your system configuration.
2. Do not change a call vector while it is processing a call. It is recommended to add a new vector with the Call Vector form, and then use the Vector Directory Number form to point an existing VDN to the new vector.

Call Vector form instructions

An example Call Vector form is shown below, followed by descriptions of the various fields included in the form.

Note:

The call vector form can include 32 vector steps, which are continued on pages 2 and 3 of the form.

Example Call Vector form

```

change vector 37                                     page 1 of 3
                                                    CALL VECTOR

      Number: 37                                Name: Reroute using NCR Feature
Multimedia? n      Attendant Vectoring? n      Meet-me Conf? y      Lock? n
      Basic? y      EAS? y      G3V4 Enhanced? y      ANI/II-Digits? y      ASAI Routing? y
      Prompting? y      LAI? y      G3V4 Adv Route: y      CINFO? n      BSR? y      Holidays? n

01 _____
02 _____
03 _____
04 _____
05 _____
06 _____
07 _____
08 _____
09 _____
10 _____
11 _____
    
```

Call Vector form field descriptions

Make assignments as required for the following fields on the form:

Number

Display-only field when the form is accessed using a change or display administration command. Enter a vector number when completing a paper form.

Name

Enter up to 27 alphanumeric characters to represent the vector name. This is an optional field. Default is blank.

Multimedia

Indicates whether the vector should receive early answer treatment for multimedia calls. This only applies if Multimedia Call Handling is enabled. If you expect this vector to receive multimedia calls, set this field to y. Valid values are y or n (default). If this value is y, the call is considered to be answered at the start of vector processing, and billing for the call starts at that time.

Meet-me Conference

Appears when the meet-me conference feature is enabled. Valid entries are `y` and `n`. For more information, see the “Meet-me Conference” chapter in *Avaya MultiVantage Call Center Software Call Vectoring and EAS Guide*, 585-230-714.

Attendant Vectoring

Appears only when Attendant Vectoring is optioned. Valid entries are `y` and `n` (default). The Attendant Vectoring field defaults to `n` and changes are allowed to the field. If Basic Vectoring and Vector Prompting are both set to `n`, then the Attendant Vectoring field defaults to `y` and no changes are allowed to the field.

To associate VDNs and vectors for attendant vectoring, a field has been added to both the VDN and the call vectoring forms to indicate attendant vectoring. When attendant vectoring is indicated for VDNs and vectors, all contact center-associated fields (such as Skills and BSR) are removed.

Lock

This field controls access to the vector from the CMS or Visual Vectors. Valid entries are `y` and `n` (default). Enter `n` to give CMS and Visual Vectors users the ability to administer this vector from these client programs. Enter `y` if you do not want this vector to be accessible to these client programs. Locked vectors can only be displayed and administered through the SAT or a terminal emulator.

Note:

Always lock vectors that contain secure information (for example, access codes).

Basic

Display-only field. Indicates whether the `Vectoring (Basic)` option is enabled on the System-Parameters Customer-Options form. Valid values are `y` or `n`.

EAS

Display-only field. Indicates whether the `Expert Agent Selection (EAS)` option is enabled on the System-Parameters Customer-Options form. Valid values are `y` or `n`.

When Expert Agent Selection (EAS) is enabled, the help messages and error messages associated with this form will reflect a terminology change from “Split” to “Skill”. In addition, the vector commands entered also will be affected by this terminology change (for example, `check backup split` becomes `check backup skill` when EAS is enabled).

G3V4 Enhanced

Display-only field. Indicates whether you can use G3V4 Enhanced Vector Routing commands and features.

ANI/II-Digits

Display-only field. Indicates whether you can use ANI and II-Digits Vector Routing Commands. ANI/II-Digits Routing requires that `G3V4 Enhanced` be set to `y`.

ASAI Routing

Display-only field. Indicates whether or not the `CallVisor Adjunct/Switch Applications Interface (ASAI) Routing` option is enabled on the System-Parameters Customer-Options form. Valid values are `y` or `n`.

Prompting

Display-only field. Indicates whether the `Vectoring (Prompting)` option is enabled on the System-Parameters Customer-Options form. Valid values are `y` or `n`.

LAI

Display-only field. Indicates whether Look-Ahead Interflow is enabled.

G3V4 Adv Route

Display-only field. Indicates whether you can use the G3V4 Advanced Vector Routing commands.

CINFO

Display-only field. Indicates whether the `Vectoring (CINFO)` option is enabled on the System-Parameters Customer-Options form. Valid values are `y` or `n`.

BSR

A `y` in this display-only field indicates that the `Vectoring (Best Service Routing)` option is enabled on the System-Parameters Customer-Options form. Thus, you can use BSR commands and command elements in your vectors. An `n` indicates that the BSR option is not enabled.

Holidays

Display-only field. The value of `y` appears if `Holiday Vectoring` is set to `y` on the system Parameters Customer Options form.

Lines 01 through 32

Enter vector commands as required (up to the maximum allowed in your configuration). Valid entries are `adjunct`, `announcement`, `busy`, `check`, `collect`, `consider`, `converse-on`, `disconnect`, `goto`, `messaging`, `queue-to`, `reply-best`, `route-to`, `stop`, `wait-time`. Default is blank.

Holiday Table

This form is used to establish the days/times for which Holiday Vectoring will apply. It is available to you only if Holiday Vectoring is set to y on the Customer Options form.

Holiday table administration commands

You can use the commands listed in the table below to administer Holiday Tables.

Action	Object	Qualifier
add	holiday-table	1 through 10, or next
change	holiday-table	1 through 10, or next
display	holiday-table	1 through 10, or next
remove	holiday-table	1 through 10, or next
list	holiday-table	none - all Holiday Tables will display

Holiday Table form instructions

An example Holiday Table form is shown below, followed by descriptions of the various fields included in the form.

Example Holiday Table form

change holiday-table 1								Page 1 of 1	
HOLIDAY TABLE									
Number: 1				Name: Bank Holidays					
_____ <u>START</u> _____				_____ <u>END</u> _____					
Month	Day	Hour	Min	Month	Day	Hour	Min	Description	
12	24			12	31			Christmas	
01	01	00	00	01	01	10	00	New Year's Day	

Holiday Table form field descriptions

Make assignment as required for the following fields on the form:

- Number — This is the table number that you entered on the command line. It is a display only field.
- Name — Enter a 1 to 15-character alphanumeric table name. You may leave this field blank. Default is blank.
- Start — Enter the Month (1 through 12), the Day (optional, 1 through 31), Hour (optional, 00 through 23), and the Min (minute) (optional, 00 through 59) on which vector processing for this holiday should begin. See the [Implementation notes for entering dates](#) on page 289 for additional information.
- End — Enter the Month (1 through 12), the Day (optional, 1 through 31), Hour (optional, 00 through 23), and the Min (minute) (optional, 00 through 59) on which vector processing for this holiday should end. See the [Implementation notes for entering dates](#) on page 289 for additional information.
- Description — Enter a description of the holiday defined on this line. Default is blank.

Implementation notes for entering dates

Note:

When using a range of dates, the end date must be greater than the start date. Ranges must be within one calendar year. In the example above, two entries were made — one for each calendar year.

The Holiday Table Form can be used for entering individual holiday or for holiday ranges. The following rules apply to entering dates on this form:

- If a day is entered, the corresponding month must be entered.
- If a month is entered, the corresponding day must be entered.
- If an hour is entered, the corresponding minute must be entered.
- If a minute is entered, the corresponding hour must be entered.
- If an hour/minute is entered, the corresponding month/day must be entered.
- If a month/day is entered, the corresponding hour/minute is not required.
- If an end month/day is entered, the corresponding start month/day must be entered.
- If a start month/day is entered, the corresponding end month/day is not required.
- To enter an individual holiday, enter a start month/day, but do not enter an end month/day.
- To enter a holiday range, enter both a start month/day and an end month/day.
- The start m/d/h/m must be less than or equal to the end m/d/h/m.

Implementation notes

Consider the following when administering a holiday table:

ACD contact center switch forms

- There is no validation that verifies the consistency among the 15 holidays in any table. If the same holiday is entered twice, the system stops checking with the first entry found.
- With holidays that are ranges of dates, the ranges could overlap. When a call is in vector processing, the holidays are checked from top to bottom on the table and the check stops if a match is found. Even though there might be multiple entries that would match, the check stops at the first match.
- There is a validation that the day of the month that is entered is valid with the given month. Specifically, if the month is April, June, September, or November, then the date must be 1 - 30. If the month is January, March, May, July, August, October, or December, then the date can be 1 - 31. If the month is February, then a range of 1 - 29 is allowed.

Note:

The year is not checked in holiday vector processing. This allows the same holidays to be used year-to-year when the holiday is on a fixed date. For holidays where the date changes from year-to-year, the holiday tables must be readministered.

Hunt Group

The ACD software directs a high volume of calls to hunt groups that are designed as ACD splits. Each ACD split is created to receive calls for one or more services, such as Business Travel or Billing. The services that are defined are based on the needs of the people who are calling the contact center.

The Hunt Group form is used to define how the switch sends calls to extensions in ACD and non-ACD environments.

One Hunt Group form needs to be completed for each split/skill.

For a full discussion of all of the fields on the Hunt Group form, see *Administrator Guide for Avaya Communication Manager*, 555-233-506.

Hunt Group administration commands

You can use the commands listed in the table below to administer the Hunt Group form.

Action	Object	Qualifier
add	hunt-group	1-99 (si/csi), 1-999 (r), or next
change	hunt-group	1-99 (si/csi), 1-999 (r), or next
display	hunt-group	1-99 (si/csi), 1-999 (r), or next
remove	hunt-group	1-99 (si/csi), 1-999 (r), or next
list	hunt-group	1-99 (si/csi), 1-999 (r), or none (all hunt groups display)

Hunt Group form instructions

Examples of the Hunt Group form pages are shown below. See *Administrator Guide for Avaya Communication Manager*, 555-233-506 for a description of each field on the forms.

Note:

Hunt Group for page 4 and the following pages are used to assign agent extensions to the split hunt group. If the group is a skill (Skill field on page 2 is set to y), these pages do not appear.

ACD contact center switch forms

Hunt Group form (pages 1 of x)

```
change hunt-group xxx                                     Page 1 of X

                                     HUNT GROUP

Group Number: ____ ACD? _
Group Name: _____ Queue? _
Group Extension: ____ Vector? _
Group Type: _____ Coverage Path: ____
TN: ____ Night Service Destination: ____
COR: _ MM Early Answer? _
Security Code: ____
ISDN Caller Disp: _____

Queue Length: ____
Calls Warning Threshold: ____ Port: ____ Extension: ____
Time Warning Threshold: ____ Port: ____ Extension: ____
```

Hunt Group form (pages 2 of x)

```
change hunt group xxx                                     Page 2 of X

                                     HUNT GROUP

Skill?____ Expected Call Handling Time sec):____
AAS?____ Acceptable Service Level (sec):____
Measured:____ Service Objective (sec):____
Supervisor Extension:____ Service Level Supervisor?____

Controlling Adjunct:____

Dynamic Percentage Adjustment?____
Service Level Target:____
Dynamic Queue Position?____

Redirect on No Answer (rings):____
Redirect to VDN:____
Forced Entry of Stroke Counts or Call Work Codes?____
```

Hunt Group form (page 3 of x)

change hunt group xxx	Page 3 of X
HUNT GROUP	
Message Center:_____	
LWC Reception:_____	
AUDIX Name:_____	
Messaging Server Name:_____	
First Announcement Extension:_____	Delay (sec):_____
Second Announcement Extension:_____	Delay (sec):_____ Recurring?_

Hunt Group form (page 4 of x)

change hunt group xxx	Page 4 of X		
HUNT GROUP			
Group Number:_____	Group Extension:_____	Group Type:_____	
Voice Mail Number:_____	Administered Members (min/max):_____		
Total Administered Members:_____			
GROUP MEMBER ASSIGNMENTS			
Ext	Name	Ext	Name
1: _____	_____	14: _____	_____
2: _____	_____	15: _____	_____
3: _____	_____	16: _____	_____
4: _____	_____	17: _____	_____
5: _____	_____	18: _____	_____
6: _____	_____	19: _____	_____
7: _____	_____	20: _____	_____
8: _____	_____	21: _____	_____
9: _____	_____	22: _____	_____
10: _____	_____	23: _____	_____
11: _____	_____	24: _____	_____
12: _____	_____	25: _____	_____
13: _____	_____	26: _____	_____
At End of Member List			

Reason Code Names

Use the Reason Code Names form to assign names to Reason Codes. You can assign a different name to each Reason Code for Aux Work and for Logout.

Administration commands

Use the following administration commands to access the Reason Code Names form.

Action	Object
display	reason-code-names
change	reason-code-names

Reason Code Names form instructions

Reason Code Names form

REASON CODE NAMES		
	Aux Work	Logout
Reason Code 1:	_____	_____
Reason Code 2:	_____	_____
Reason Code 3:	_____	_____
Reason Code 4:	_____	_____
Reason Code 5:	_____	_____
Reason Code 6:	_____	_____
Reason Code 7:	_____	_____
Reason Code 8:	_____	_____
Reason Code 9:	_____	_____
Default Reason Code:	_____	_____

Reason Code Names field descriptions

Make assignments as required for the following fields on the form.

Aux Work

For each Reason Code enter the name to be associated with this Reason Code when the agent uses this Reason Code to enter Aux Work mode. Names can be up to ten characters long. Default is blank.

Logout

For each Reason Code enter the name to be associated with this Reason Code when the agent uses this Reason Code to log out. Names can be up to ten characters long. Default is blank.

SIT Treatment for Call Classification

This form is used to provide the capability of specifying the treatment of Special Information Tones (SITs) used for Outbound Call Management type calls with USA tone characteristics. The TN744 Call Classifier circuit pack ports are used to detect SITs. The TN744 is capable of detecting the following six SITs:

- SIT Ineffective Other
- SIT Intercept
- SIT No Circuit
- SIT Reorder
- SIT Vacant Code
- SIT Unknown
- AMD Treatment

SIT Treatment for Call Classification administration commands

Use the following administration commands to administer the SIT Treatment For Call Classification form. In some cases, just the most commonly used commands are shown. See *Administrator Guide for Avaya Communication Manager*, 555-233-506, for a complete

ACD contact center switch forms

listing of all administration commands, the command structure, and the use of abbreviated command words when entering a command.

Action	Object	Qualifier ¹
change	sit-treatment	—
display	sit-treatment	['print' or 'schedule']

1. Brackets [] indicate the qualifier is optional. Single quotes (' ') indicate the text inside the quote must be entered exactly as shown or an abbreviated form of the word can be entered.

SIT Treatment for Call Classification form instructions

SIT Treatment For Call Classification form

SIT TREATMENT FOR CALL CLASSIFICATION
SIT Ineffective Other: dropped
SIT Intercept: answered
SIT No Circuit: dropped
SIT Reorder: dropped
SIT Vacant Code: dropped
SIT Unknown: dropped
AMD Treatment: dropped
Pause Duration (seconds): 0.5
Talk Duration (seconds): 2.0

SIT Treatment for Call Classification field descriptions

Make assignments as required for the following fields on the form:

In the field following each type of SIT, enter answered to specify that the call is classified as answered, and is therefore sent to an agent; or enter dropped to specify that the call is classified as not answered, and is therefore not sent to an agent.

SIT Ineffective Other

Sample announcement following this SIT — “You are not required to dial a “1” when calling this number.” Valid entries are answered and dropped. Default is dropped.

SIT Intercept

Sample announcement following this SIT — “XXX-XXXX has been changed to YYY-YYYY, please make a note of it.” Valid entries are answered and dropped. Default is answered.

SIT No Circuit

Sample announcement following this SIT — “All circuits are busy, please try to call again later.” Valid entries are answered and dropped. Default is dropped.

SIT Reorder

Sample announcement following this SIT — “Your call did not go through, please hang up and dial again.” Valid entries are answered and dropped. Default is dropped.

SIT Vacant Code

Sample announcement following this SIT — “Your call cannot be completed as dialed, please check the number and dial again.” Valid entries are answered and dropped. Default is dropped.

SIT Unknown

A situation or condition that is unknown to the network is encountered. Valid entries are answered and dropped. Default is dropped.

AMD (Answering Machine Detected)

An ASAI adjunct can request AMD for a call. If Answering Machine is detected, one of two treatments is specified. Valid entries are dropped and answered. Default is dropped.

AMD Treatment has two separately administrable subfields. Talk Duration is for full seconds and Pause Duration is for fractions of a second, separated by a display-only decimal point. Talk Duration defaults to 2.0 seconds and allows a range from 0.1 seconds to 5.0 seconds in increments of 0.1 seconds. Pause duration defaults to 0.5 seconds and allows a range from 0.1 seconds to 2.0 seconds in increments of 0.1 seconds.

Vector Directory Number (VDN)

This form is used to define vector directory numbers (VDNs) for the Call Vectoring feature. A VDN is an extension number used to access a call vector. Each VDN is mapped to one call vector.

VDNs are software extension numbers (that is, not assigned to physical equipment). A VDN is accessed via direct dial CO trunks mapped to the VDN (incoming destination or night service extension), DID trunks, and LDN calls. The VDN may be Night Destination for LDN.

VDN Administration commands

Use the following administration commands to administer the Vector Directory Number form.

Action	Object	Qualifier ¹
add	vdn	xxxxx (extension number of VDN to be added) or 'next'
change	vdn	xxxxx (extension number of VDN to be changed)
display	vdn	xxxxx (extension number of VDN to be displayed) ['print' or 'schedule']
list	vdn	xxxxx (extension number of VDN to be listed) ('count' 1-MAX) ['print' or 'schedule']
	vdn	bsr xxx (number of a BSR application plan)
remove	vdn	xxxxx (extension number of VDN to be removed)

1. Brackets [] indicate the qualifier is optional. Single quotes (' ') indicate the text inside the quote must be entered exactly as shown or an abbreviated form of the word can be entered. MAX is the maximum number available in your system configuration. For more information, see *Hardware Guide for Avaya Communication Manager*, 555-233-200.

VDN form instructions

An example VDN form is shown below.

Note:

When the Attendant Vectoring field is set to y, none of the fields listed after the Measured field are displayed.

VDN form (page 1) with Attendant Vectoring field set to n.

```

change vdn xxxxx                                     page 1 of 2
                                VECTOR DIRECTORY NUMBER

                                Extension: 2001
                                Name: vdn 2001
                                Vector Number: 1

                                Attendant Vectoring? n
                                Allow VDN Override? n
                                COR: 1
                                TN: 1
                                Measured: internal
                                Acceptable Service Level (sec): ____
                                Service Objective (sec): 20

                                VDN of Origin Annc. Extension:
                                1st Skill:
                                2nd Skill:
                                3rd Skill:
    
```

VDN form (page 2) with Attendant Vectoring field set to n.

```

change vdn xxxxx                                     page 2 of 2
                                VECTOR DIRECTORY NUMBER

                                Audix Name:
                                Messaging Server Name:
                                Return Destination:
                                VDN Timed ACW Interval:
                                BSR Application:
                                BSR Available Agent Strategy: 1st-found
                                Observe on Agent Answer?: n
                                Display VDN for Route-To DAC?: n
    
```

Vector Directory Numbers list form

Name	Ext	VDN		Vec			Orig Annc	Event			
		Ovr	rd	COR	TN	Num		Meas	Adj	1st	2nd
Tech Support	50000	y		59	1	234	none				301
Customer Serv.	50001	n		1	1	1	none				302
New Orders	50002	y		23	1	5	none				303
Denver	50003	y		23	1	123	int				304
San Francisco	50004	y		39	1	123	ext				305
Chicago	50005	y		12	1	123	both				306

VDN field descriptions

Make assignment as required for the following fields on the form:

Extension

Enter the extension associated with the VDN when completing a paper form. The extension is a number that starts with a valid first digit and length as defined by the System's dial plan. This is a display-only field when using an administration command such as add or change to access the form.

Name

Enter up to a 27-character alphanumeric name that identifies the VDN. This is an optional field that need not contain any data. The name may be truncated on agents' displays depending on the application. When information is forwarded with an interflowed call, only the first 15 characters are sent. Default is blank.

Vector Number

Enter a 1- to 3-digit vector number that specifies a particular call vector that is accessed through the VDN. The field cannot be blank.

Attendant Vectoring

When Attendant Vectoring is optioned, a field on the VDN form identifies if this is an Attendant Vectoring VDN. If this field is n, there are no changes on the VDN form. If this field is y, the form appearance changes (see below).

When removing a VDN, validation verifies that this VDN is not being used on either the Console Parameters form or the Tenant Partitioning forms.

Allow **VDN** Override

Valid entries are y and n (default). This entry affects the operation of an agent's display and certain options/data assigned to the VDN when a call is routed through several VDNs. If it is set to n, the name of this VDN appears on the agent's display and the VDN's AUDIX mail is accessed. If any subsequent VDNs are used to process this call, their names will not appear on the terminating display and the AUDIX mail for the original VDN is accessed. If the field is set to y, the name of the VDN appearing on the terminating display will depend on the administration and chaining of the subsequent VDNs and the AUDIX mail for the last VDN is accessed. Default is n.

For Expert Agent Selection (EAS), if this field is y on the original VDN, the Skills of the new VDN will be used. If this field is n on the original VDN, the Skills of the original VDN will be used.

For Best Service Routing (BSR) , if this field is y on the original VDN, the BSR Application and Available Agent Strategy of the new VDN will be used. If this field is n on the original VDN, the BSR Application and Available Agent Strategy of the original VDN will be used.

COR

Enter a 1- to 2-digit number that specifies the class of restriction (COR) to be assigned the VDN. The default value is 1. The field cannot be blank and must have an entry in the range from 0-95.

TN

Enter the Tenant Partition number. Valid entries are 1-20. The default value is 1.

Measured

Used to collect measurement data for this VDN. Valid entries are internal, external, both, or none. Data may be collected for reporting by BCMS or CMS. Default is none.

Note:

The BCMS feature must be enabled on the System-Parameters Customer-Options form for the Measured field to be set to internal or both. In addition, the appropriate CMS release must be administered on the Feature-Related System Parameters form if the field is being changed to external or both.

Service Objective (sec)

Displayed in one of two cases:

- When the BCMS/VuStats Service Level option is enabled on the System-Parameters Customer-Options form and the Measured field is internal or both. Enter the number of seconds within which calls to this VDN should be answered. This will allow BCMS to print out a percentage of calls that were answered within the specified time. Valid entries are 0 through 9999 seconds. Default is blank.
- When the Dynamic Advocate customer option is set on the System-Parameters Customer-Options form. This field enables the Dynamic Queue Position feature, which is new with Advocate Release 9. The new feature allows you to queue calls from multiple VDNs to a single skill, while maintaining different service objectives for those VDNs. Enter the service level, in seconds, that you want to achieve for the VDN. Valid entries are 1 through 9999. The default value is 20.

ACD contact center switch forms

VDN of Origin Annc. Extension

Only displayed if VDN of Origin Announcements is enabled on the System-Parameters Customer-Options form. Enter the extension number of the VDN of Origin announcement. Default is blank.

1st/2nd/3rd Skill

Only displayed when Expert Agent Selection is enabled on the System-Parameters Customer-Options form. Enter the desired Skill numbers (or leave blank) in each field. Valid entries are 1-999, or blank (default).

AUDIX Name

If this VDN is associated with the AUDIX vector, enter the name of the AUDIX machine as it appears in the Adjunct Names form.

Messaging Server Name

If this VDN is associated with MSA, enter the name of the server as it appears in the Adjunct names form.

Return Destination

The VDN extension number to which an incoming trunk call will be routed if it returns to vector processing after the agent drops the call. Valid entries are the VDN extension, or blank (default).

VDN Timed ACW Interval

When a value is entered in this field, an agent in auto-in work mode who receives a call from this VDN is automatically placed into After Call Work (ACW) when the call drops. Enter the number of seconds the agent should remain in ACW following the call. When the administered time is over, the agent automatically becomes available. This field has priority over the Timed ACW Interval field on the Hunt Group form.

BSR Application

To use multi-site Best Service Routing with this VDN, enter a 1- to 3-digit number to specify an application plan for the VDN. This field only appears if Look-Ahead Interflow (LAI) and Vectoring (Best Service Routing) are enabled on the System Parameters Customer-Options form.

BSR Available Agent Strategy

The available agent strategy determines how Best Service Routing identifies the best split/skill to service a call in an agent surplus situation. To use Best Service Routing with this VDN, enter an agent selection strategy in this field. Acceptable entries are 1st-found, UCD-LOA, UCD-MIA, EAD-LOA, and EAD-MIA.

This field only appears if Vectoring (Best Service Routing) is enabled on the System Parameters Customer-Options form.

Observe on Agent Answer

Valid entries are y and n (default). This entry allows for a service observer to start observing of a call to the VDN when the call is delivered to the agent/station.

Display VDN for route-to DAC

Valid entries are y and n (default). The Display VDN for Route-to DAC option is designed to address situations where one of the following conditions is in effect:

- Either a **route-to number** or **route-to digits** vector command routes an EAS direct agent call, with the coverage option set to **y**
- An adjunct routing step routes a direct agent call, with the coverage option set to **y**

For more information, see “Displaying VDN names for direct agent calls,” in the “Considerations for Call Vectoring Features” appendix, in *Avaya MultiVantage Call Center Software Call Vectoring and EAS Guide*, 585-230-714.

Implementation notes

- The BCMS feature must have been optioned if the Measured field is set to internal or both. In addition, the appropriate CMS release must be administered on the Feature-Related System Parameters form if the field is being changed to external or both.
- The 1st/2nd/3rd Skill fields are only displayed when Expert Agent Selection is enabled on the System-Parameters Customer-Options form.
- The BCMS Acceptable Service Level (sec) field is only displayed if the BCMS Acceptable Service Level option is enabled on the System-Parameters Customer-Options form and the Measured field is internal or both.
- Data for the Orig Annc column appears only when VDN of Origin Announcement is enabled on the System-Parameters Customer-Options form.
- To list all VDNs using the same BSR Application Plan, type the administration command `list VDN BSR xxx` (xxx is the number of the BSR Application Plan used by one or more VDNs).
- To associate VDNs and vectors for attendant vectoring, a field has been added to both the VDN and the Call Vectoring forms to indicate attendant vectoring. When attendant vectoring is indicated for VDNs and vectors, all contact center-associated fields (such as Skills and BSR) are removed.

Vector Routing Table

This form is used to store ANI or Digits that you refer to in `goto` vector steps. It is available to you only if the Vectoring (G3V4 Enhanced) field on the System-Parameters Customer-Options form is set to y.

For more information, refer to [Call Vectoring](#) on page 127.

Vector Routing Table administration commands

You can use the commands listed in the table below to administer Vector Routing Tables. In addition, you can use the List Usage command to see the vectors and digit fields used by a Vector Routing Table.

Action	Object	Qualifier
add	vrt	1 through x, or next
change	vrt	1 through x, or next
display	vrt	1 through x, or next
remove	vrt	1 through x, or next
list	vrt	none - all Routing Tables will display

Vector Routing Table form instructions

Vector Routing Table form (1 of 3)

VECTOR ROUTING TABLE		Page 1 of 3
Number: ____	Name: _____	Sort? n
1: _____		17: _____
2: _____		18: _____
3: _____		19: _____
4: _____		20: _____
5: _____		21: _____
6: _____		22: _____
7: _____		23: _____
8: _____		24: _____
9: _____		25: _____
10: _____		26: _____
11: _____		27: _____
12: _____		28: _____
13: _____		29: _____
14: _____		30: _____
15: _____		31: _____
16: _____		32: _____

Vector Routing Table field descriptions

Make assignment as required for the following fields on the form:

Number

This is the table number that you entered on the command line. It is a display only field.

Name

Enter a 1 to 15-character alphanumeric table name. You may leave this field blank. Default is blank.

Sort

Enter y if you want the digit fields to be sorted. Default is n. If you elect not to sort the numbers, they will remain in the order that you entered them. If you elect to sort the number fields, they will be sorted as described below. Remember that leading zeros are significant. That means that 02 will sort ahead of a 2 followed by a space.

- Any Plus signs (+) will sort first.
- Any question marks (?) will sort second.

ACD contact center switch forms

- All numbers (0–9) will sort last.

Number (1-32)

Enter a number. Default is blank. Entries in this field also can include the + and/or ? wildcard. The + represents a group of digits. The ? represents a single digit. The field is limited to 16 characters and these characters are restricted as follows:

- You may enter only a plus sign (+), a question mark (?), or the numbers 0 through 9. No other entries are valid.
- You may enter one plus sign (+) as either the first or last character in the number field. However, you cannot use this character as the sixteenth character of the number field.
- You may use as many question marks (?) as you wish, anywhere in the number field.
- You may not embed blanks in the number field.
- You may leave the field entirely blank. If you leave the field blank, the switch will store the entry as a null value.

VuStats Display Format

Use the VuStats Display Format form to define the content and layout of information on VuStats telephone displays. The system has 50 different display formats; the first display is a predefined example format, which can be changed; displays 2 through 50 are blank. Each display format can contain up to ten data items. However, the amount of data to be displayed is limited to 40 characters, due to the physical limitations on display telephones.

VuStats Display Format administration commands

Use the following administration commands to access the VuStats Display Format form.

Action	Object	Qualifier ¹
change	vustats-display-format	1-50
display	vustats-display-format	1-50
list	vustats-display-format	1-50 count ##

1. Specify a number from 1 to 50 to indicate the number of the display format to be changed or displayed. Count ## is the number of display formats to list.

VuStats Display Format form instructions

VuStats Display Format blank change/display form

```

VUSTATS DISPLAY FORMAT
  Format Number: ____      Object Type: _____
  Next Format Number: _____  Update Interval: _____ On Change? _
  Data Field Character: _      Display Interval: _____
  Number of Intervals: ____

  Format Description: _____

  Data Type          Format  Period  Threshold Ref
  1: _____      _____  _____  _____  _____
  2: _____      _____  _____  _____  _____
  3: _____      _____  _____  _____  _____
  4: _____      _____  _____  _____  _____
  5: _____      _____  _____  _____  _____
  6: _____      _____  _____  _____  _____
  7: _____      _____  _____  _____  _____
  8: _____      _____  _____  _____  _____
  9: _____      _____  _____  _____  _____
  10: _____      _____  _____  _____  _____
    
```

VuStats Display Format example change/display form

```

change display-format 11                                     Page 1 of 1
                  VUSTATS DISPLAY FORMAT
  Format Number: 11      Object Type: agent
  Next Format Number: 12  Update Interval: 30      On Change? n
  Data Field Character: $
  Number of Intervals: 16

  Format Description: SPLIT=$$ ASL=$$ ASA=$$ PSL=$$$

  Data Type          Format  Period  Threshold Ref
  1: split-number          _____  _____  _____  1
  2: split-acceptable-service-level      s          _____  _____  1
  3: split-average-speed-of-answer       s      interval  _____  1
  4: split-percent-in-service-level          _____  interval  _____  1
  5: _____
  6: _____
  7: _____
  8: _____
  9: _____
  10: _____
    
```

VuStats Display Format field descriptions

Enter the data as required for the following fields on the form:

Format Number

The system generates a format number automatically when it creates a VuStats display. You cannot change this number. You can create 50 different display formats. Format Number 1 is a predefined sample format that you can modify.

Object Type

The type of object for which data will be displayed. Enter one of the following values: agent (for staffed agents to view their own statistics), agent-extension (for other users to view agent statistics), split/skill (default), trunk-group, or vdn.

- Agent — Provides agents with their own statistics, or statistics about the splits/skills they log into.
- Agent-extension — Provides supervisors with statistics about agents or the splits/skills the agents log into. VuStats can automatically display statistics for a specific agent (if you administer agent login ID or BCMS/Vustats Login ID). Or, supervisors can enter the ID of any agent they want to review.
- Split/Skill — Displays statistics about a specific split/skill. You must administer the split/skill as Measured (internal or both) on the Hunt Group form.
- Trunk-group — Displays statistics about a specific trunk group. You must administer the trunk group as Measured (internal or both) on the Trunk Group form.
- VDN — Displays statistics about a specific VDN. You must administer the VDN as Measured (internal or both) on the Vector Directory Number form.

Next Format Number

To link this display to another display, enter the number of the display format (between 1-50) that should appear when a VuStats user presses the next button, or enter none (default). In general, you only link displays with the same object type.

Update Interval

The interval, in seconds, between display updates. Enter one of the following values:

- no-update – The display is not updated, and appears only for the interval specified in the Display Interval field
- polled – Updates the display hourly or half-hourly, based on the value in BCMS Measurement Interval (System-Parameters Features form)
- 10 – Updates every 10 seconds
- 20 – Updates every 20 seconds
- 30 – Updates every 30 seconds

ACD contact center switch forms

- 60 – Updates every 60 seconds
- 120 – Updates every 2 minutes

On Change

Enter y to update the display whenever the agent's state changes. The update on agent state change is in addition to the update as a result of the value entered in the Update Interval field. If n is entered, an update will only occur based on the Update Interval and not on the agent state change.

Data Field Character

The character that will be used in the Format Description field to identify the position and length of each data field (see the Format Description field description below). The default is \$. Enter another character if the \$ is needed for fixed text in the Format Description field. Any character is valid except a space.

Display Interval

The interval, in seconds, for which data is displayed if no update is entered in the Update Interval field. Enter one of the following values:

- 5 – Display clears after 5 seconds
- 10 – Display clears after 10 seconds
- 15 – Display clears after 15 seconds
- 30 – Display clears after 30 seconds
- not cleared – The display does not clear, and the data appears until the display is used for another operation or until you press the Normal button.

Number of Intervals

Specify the number of BCMS intervals used to collect data when you have specified interval as the period for a historical Data Type. You can enter a number between 1 and 25, or blank for current interval. The default is blank. If you enter 24, and the BCMS measurement interval on the Feature-Related System Parameters form is set to 1 hour, you will receive information on the previous 24 hours. If the BCMS measurement interval is set to half-hour, you will receive information on the previous 12 hours. You can also leave this field blank. If you do, you will receive information on the current interval.

Format Description

The definition of the layout for the 40-character display. Specify the starting position and the length of the data items by entering, for each data field, an optional label for the field followed the appropriate number of data field characters (such as \$s). Each \$ represents one character in the display. For example, if the data will be a maximum of five characters long, enter \$\$\$\$\$.

Some data types have preset maximum field length limits based on the switch administration. For example, the data type acceptable-service-level is taken from the BCMS Acceptable Service Level field on the Hunt Group and Vector Directory Number forms; on this form, the field allows a maximum number of four characters. Therefore, for the acceptable-service-level, you should not create a VuStats display field that consists of more than four characters (that is, \$\$\$\$). Other data types have similar limits.

Field lengths for data items that appear as time must match the value in the Format field, which is discussed below. Remember to account for possible colons when the display will be in a time format.

Format descriptions can be all text (such as a message of the day) or they can be all data fields, in which case users will have to memorize the labels or use customer-provided overlays above or below the display.

If the numeric data for a field is too large for the number of data field characters entered, the VuStats display will show asterisks instead of data. If name database items are too large for the number of data field characters, the VuStats display will truncate the data to fit the data field size. The split/skill objective, as entered on the Hunt Group form, will display as asterisks if the information exceeds the data field size.

If the data for a field is too large for the number of data field characters entered, VuStats displays asterisks. If name database items are too large for the number of data field characters, VuStats truncates the data. VuStats also displays Split/Skill Objective (assigned on the Hunt Group form) as asterisks if the information exceeds the data field size.

Data Item fields

On lines 1 through 10, beneath the Data Type field label enter data items for the display format. These data items are associated with the sets of data field characters in the Format Description field. Each data item is defined by one or more of the following fields: Data Type, Format, Period, Threshold, and Reference. Input for these fields is described in more detail below.

Enter each data item in the same order as data fields are defined in the Format Description field. For example, Line 1 of the Data Type field must contain the data item for the first data field (that is, the first set of \$s).

- Data Type — The data item to be included in the current display format. For a complete list of data types available for each object type, see the [Required and allowed fields — split data types](#) on page 318, [Agent and agent-extension data types](#) on page 321, [Split data types](#) on page 328, [VDN data types](#) on page 332, and [Trunk group data types](#) on page 333 tables for a description of data types associated with each object type. The default is blank.

ACD contact center switch forms

- **Format** — The format for displaying the data type. The format is required only for a data type with a time value. Enter one of the following Format values. Default is blank.

Valid Input	Description	Minimum Input Length
ccs	Hundred call seconds (CCS) rounded to the nearest CCS	1
h	Hours rounded to the nearest hour	1
h:mm	Hours and minutes rounded to the nearest minute	4
h:mm:ss	Hours, minutes, and seconds	7
m	Minutes rounded to the nearest minute	1
m:ss	Minutes and seconds	4
s	Seconds	1

- **Period** — Enter the amount of time to be used to collect the historical data for display. If the data type is historical data, you cannot leave this field blank. Valid entries are day (midnight to the current time), interval (the time specified in the Number of Intervals field), or blank. Refer to [VuStats required and allowed fields](#) to determine if a measurement period is required for a particular Data Type. The default is blank.
- **Threshold** — The threshold field is always an optional field. It contains two subfields, the threshold comparator and the threshold value. The threshold value is used with the threshold comparator to determine if a threshold warning should be generated. A threshold warning is generated if the specified condition is met for one or more of the data items. If the specified condition is not met for any of the data items, then no threshold warning is generated. The threshold value can be any numeric value from 0 to 9999. Default is blank. Valid threshold comparators are:
 - = (equal to)
 - <> (not equal to)
 - < (less than)
 - <= (less than or equal to)
 - > (greater than)
 - >= (greater than or equal to)
- **Ref** — A reference to a split/skill; this field does not appear unless the Object Type is either agent or agent-extension. This field is required only if the data type is an agent-related data type collected on a per-split/skill basis or a split/skill-related data type for one of the agent's logged-in splits/skills. Enter one of the following values:

- Top references the first-administered, highest-level skill for EAS agents, or the first split/skill logged into for non-EAS agents.

Note:

With EAS, the top skill for VuStats is the first administered, highest level skill measured internally or both. For CMS it is the first-administered, highest-level skill measured externally or both. Therefore, it is possible for the top skill to be a different number skill for CMS than it is for VuStats. To avoid this, measure all skills as both.

- All displays the combined data for all splits/skills the agent is logged into.
- Any number from 1-20. The number represents a split/skill to which the agent has logged in. For example, if the Ref field contains 1, VuStats displays the data for the first split/skill the agent logged into, if the Ref field contains 2, VuStats displays the data for the second split/skill the agent logged into, and so on.

List VuStats Display Format Screen

A second VuStats Display Format screen is available with the list command. The purpose of this screen is to present the format of all, or a selected number, of VuStats displays. The List VuStats Display Format screen displays the Format Number, Next Format Number, Number of Intervals, Object Type, Update Interval, and Format Description fields, and all designated data items, including the Data Type, Format, Threshold, and Ref (split/skill reference).

Use this screen to compare VuStats displays to each other. This list presentation is most helpful when trying to see how displays are linked to each other. The screen includes the Next field, which contains the number of the next display (if any) to which a display is linked.

The following screen shows an example of the List VuStats Display Formats form.

VuStats Display Formats list form

```

Page 1
                                VUSTATS DISPLAY FORMATS
No Next Int Object Type      Update   Format Description
1  none      split          30      SPLIT=$$ WAITING=$$$ OLDEST=$$$$$$
      split-number
      calls-waiting
      oldest-call-waiting          m:ss
2  none      agent-extension on-change AGENT=$$$$ STATE=$$$$$$$$$$ TIME=$$$$$$$$$$
      agent extension
      agent state                      1
      time-agent-entered-state        1

press CANCEL to quit -- press NEXT PAGE to continue
    
```

VuStats Display Formats field descriptions

- No — Number. The unique identifying number of each display format.
- Next — The number of the next display if the current display is linked to (followed by) another display format, or none if the current display format is not linked to another display format.
- Int — Number of Intervals. The number of measurement intervals.
- Object Type — The type of object for which data will be displayed.
- Update — Update Interval. The time between display updates.
- Format Description — The definition of the display's layout. The first line of the Format Description contains the text that precedes the data on a display plus the length of each data field (indicated by \$s). The succeeding lines of the Format Description identify the data items, in the order they are to appear. The data items are the actual measurements and other information that tell how agents, splits/skills, vector directory numbers (VDNs), trunk groups, and the contact center are performing. The data items are followed by the format (if any), which identifies how the data is to appear in the display, the period and threshold (if any), and the split/skill reference (if any).

VuStats required and allowed fields

Required and allowed fields — agent and agent-extension data types

VuStats data type	Format	Period	Threshold	Reference
acd-calls		required	allowed	required
agent-extension				
agent-name				
agent-state				required
average-acd-call-time	required	required	allowed	
average-acd-talk-time	required	required	allowed	required
average-extension-time	required	required	allowed	
call-rate		required	allowed	
current-reason-code			allowed	
current-reason-code-name			allowed	
elapsed-time-in-state				

Required and allowed fields — agent and agent-extension data types (continued)

VuStats data type	Format	Period	Threshold	Reference
extension-calls		required	allowed	
extension-incoming-calls			allowed	
extension-outgoing-calls			allowed	
percent-acd-call-time		required	allowed	
shift-acd-calls			allowed	required
shift-aux-time-1	required		allowed	
shift-aux-time-2	required		allowed	
shift-aux-time-3	required		allowed	
shift-aux-time-4	required		allowed	
shift-aux-time-5	required		allowed	
shift-aux-time-6	required		allowed	
shift-aux-time-7	required		allowed	
shift-aux-time-8	required		allowed	
shift-aux-time-9	required		allowed	
shift-aux-time-all	required		allowed	
shift-aux-time-default	required		allowed	
shift-aux-time-non-default	required		allowed	
shift-aux-time-reason-code	required		allowed	
shift-average-acd-talk-time	required		allowed	required
skill-level				required
split-acceptable-service-level	required			required
split-acd-calls		required	allowed	required
split-after-call-sessions			allowed	required
split-agents-available			allowed	required
split-agents-in-after-call			allowed	required
split-agents-in-aux-1			allowed	required
split-agents-in-aux-2			allowed	required

Required and allowed fields — agent and agent-extension data types (continued)

VuStats data type	Format	Period	Threshold	Reference
split-agents-in-aux-3			allowed	required
split-agents-in-aux-4			allowed	required
split-agents-in-aux-5			allowed	required
split-agents-in-aux-6			allowed	required
split-agents-in-aux-7			allowed	required
split-agents-in-aux-8			allowed	required
split-agents-in-aux-9			allowed	required
split-agents-in-aux-all			allowed	required
split-agents-in-aux-default			allowed	required
split-agents-in-aux-non-default			allowed	required
split-agents-in-other			allowed	required
split-agents-on-acd-calls			allowed	required
split-agents-on-extension-calls			allowed	required
split-agents-staffed			allowed	required
split-average-acd-talk-time	required	required	allowed	required
split-average-after-call-time	required		allowed	required
split-average-speed-of-answer	required	required	allowed	required
split-average-time-to-abandon	required	required	allowed	required
split-call-rate			allowed	required
split-calls-abandoned		required	allowed	required
split-calls-flowed-in		required	allowed	required
split-calls-flowed-out		required	allowed	required
split-calls-waiting			allowed	required
split-extension				required
split-name				required
split-number				required
split-objective				required

Required and allowed fields — agent and agent-extension data types (continued)

VuStats data type	Format	Period	Threshold	Reference
split-oldest-calling-waiting	required		allowed	required
split-percent-in-service-level		required	allowed	required
split-total-acd-talk-time	required	required	allowed	required
split-total-after-call-time	required	required	allowed	required
split-total-aux-time	required	required	allowed	required
time-agent-entered-state				required
total-acd-call-time	required	required	allowed	
total-acd-talk-time	required	required	allowed	
total-after-call-time	required	required	allowed	
total-aux-time	required	required	allowed	
total-available-time	required	required	allowed	
total-hold-time	required	required	allowed	
total-staffed-time	required	required	allowed	

Required and allowed fields — split data types

VuStats data type	Format	Period	Threshold
acceptable-service-level	required		
acd-calls		required	allowed
after-call sessions			allowed
agents-available			allowed
agents-in-after-call			allowed
agents-in-aux-1			allowed
agents-in-aux-2			allowed
agents-in-aux-3			allowed
agents-in-aux-4			allowed
agents-in-aux-5			allowed
agents-in-aux-6			allowed
agents-in-aux-7			allowed
agents-in-aux-8			allowed
agents-in-aux-9			allowed
agents-in-aux-all			allowed
agents-in-aux-default			allowed
agents-in-aux-non-default			allowed
agents-in-other			allowed
agents-on-acd-calls			allowed
agents-on-extension-calls			allowed
agents-staffed			allowed
average-acd-talk-time	required	required	allowed
average-after-call-time	required		allowed
average-speed-of-answer	required	required	allowed
average-time-to-abandon	required	required	allowed
call-rate			allowed

Required and allowed fields — split data types (continued)

VuStats data type	Format	Period	Threshold
calls-abandoned		required	allowed
calls-flowed-in		required	allowed
calls-flowed-out		required	allowed
calls-waiting			allowed
oldest-calling-waiting	required		allowed
percent-in-service-level		required	allowed
split-extension			
split-name			
split-number			
split-objective			
total-acd-talk-time	required	required	allowed
total-after-call-time	required	required	allowed
total-aux-time	required	required	allowed

Required and allowed fields — VDN data types¹

VuStats data type	Format	Period	Threshold
acceptable-service-level	required		
acd-calls		required	allowed
average-acd-talk-time	required	required	allowed
average-speed-of-answer	required	required	allowed
average-time-to-abandon	required	required	allowed
calls-abandoned		required	allowed
calls-flowed-out		required	allowed
calls-forced-busy-or-disc		required	allowed
calls-offered		required	allowed
calls-waiting			allowed
non-acd-calls-connected		required	allowed
oldest-calling-waiting	required		allowed
percent-in-service-level		required	allowed
total-acd-talk-time	required	required	allowed
vdn-extension			
vdn-name			

1. For a description of VDN data types, see [VDN data types](#) on page 332.

Required and allowed fields — trunk group data types¹

VuStats data type	Format	Period	Threshold
average-incoming-call-time	required	required	allowed
average-outgoing-call-time	required	required	allowed
incoming-abandoned-calls		required	allowed
incoming-calls		required	allowed
incoming-usage	required	required	allowed
number-of-trunks			
outgoing-calls		required	allowed

Required and allowed fields — trunk group data types¹ (continued)

VuStats data type	Format	Period	Threshold
outgoing-completed-calls		required	allowed
outgoing-usage	required	required	allowed
percent-all-trunks-busy		required	allowed
percent-trunks-maint-busy		required	allowed
trunk-group-name			
trunk-group-number			
trunks-in-use			allowed
trunks-maint-busy		required	allowed

1. For a description of trunk group data types, see [Trunk group data types](#) on page 333.

Agent and agent-extension data types

VuStats data type	Description	BCMS report: field name/column heading
acd-calls	Split/skill calls and direct agent calls answered by an agent	Split status/VDN Status/Agent Report: ACD CALLS
agent-extension	The extension for a specific agent; if either BCMS/VuStats Login IDs or EAS is optioned, then this shows the agent's login ID.	Split Status: Login ID or EXT
agent-name	The administered name for a specific agent.	Split Status/Agent Report/Agent Summary Report: Agent
agent-state	The agent's current work state	Split Status: STATE
average-acd-call- time	The average of hold-time plus talk-time.	None
average-acd-talk- time	The average time a specific agent has spent talking on completed ACD calls during a specified time period for all internally-measured splits/skills that the agent was logged into. This does not include the time a call was ringing or was on hold at an agent's terminal.	Agent Report/Agent Summary Report: AVG TALK TIME

Agent and agent-extension data types (continued)

VuStats data type	Description	BCMS report: field name/column heading
average-extension-time	The average amount of time an agent spent on non-ACD calls while logged into at least one split/skill during the reported interval. This average does not include time when the agent was holding the EXTN call.	Agent Report/Agent Summary Report: AVG EXTN TIME
call-rate	The current rate of ACD calls handled per agent per hour for all split/skills.	None
current-reason-code	The number of the Reason Code associated with the agent's current AUX work mode, or with the agent's logout.	None
current-reason-code-name	The name of the Reason Code associated with the agent's current AUX work mode or with the agent's logout.	None
elapsed-time-in-state	The amount of time an agent has been in the current state.	None
extension-calls	The number of incoming and outgoing non-ACD calls that an agent completed while logged into at least one split/skill.	Agent Report: EXTN CALLS
extension-incoming-calls	The number of non-ACD calls that an agent receives while logged into at least one split/skill.	Split Report: EXT IN CALLS
extension-outgoing-calls	The number of non-ACD calls that an agent places while logged into at least one split/skill.	Split Report: EXT OUT CALLS
percent-acd-call-time	The current calculated occupancy for the agent. This data type indicates the percentage of time the agent talks and holds ACD calls, and is calculated as: ACDtime + hold time (ACD calls only) / (staffed time in interval + 100) The calculation is listed in the <code>occupancy</code> field of the <code>Station Status</code> screen.	None
shift-acd-calls	The number of ACD calls answered by an agent during the administered period.	None
shift-aux-time-1	The amount of time an agent has spent in AUX work mode for Reason Code 1 during the administered period.	None

Agent and agent-extension data types (continued)

VuStats data type	Description	BCMS report: field name/column heading
shift-aux-time-2	The amount of time an agent has spent in AUX work mode for Reason Code 2 during the administered period.	None
shift-aux-time-3	The amount of time an agent has spent in AUX work mode for Reason Code 3 during the administered period.	None
shift-aux-time-4	The amount of time an agent has spent in AUX work mode for Reason Code 4 during the administered period.	None
shift-aux-time-5	The amount of time an agent has spent in AUX work mode for Reason Code 5 during the administered period.	None
shift-aux-time-6	The amount of time an agent has spent in AUX work mode for Reason Code 6 during the administered period.	None
shift-aux-time-7	The amount of time an agent has spent in AUX work mode for Reason Code 7 during the administered period.	None
shift-aux-time-8	The amount of time an agent has spent in AUX work mode for Reason Code 8 during the administered period.	None
shift-aux-time-9	The amount of time an agent has spent in AUX work mode for Reason Code 9 during the administered period.	None
shift-aux-time-all	The amount of time an agent has spent in AUX work mode for all Reason Codes during the administered period.	None
shift-aux-time-default	The amount of time an agent has spent in AUX work mode for the default Reason Code (code 0) during the administered period.	None
shift-aux-time-non-default	The amount of time an agent has spent in AUX work mode for Reason Codes 1 through 9 during the administered period.	None
shift-aux-time-reason-code	The amount of time an agent has spent in AUX work mode for the agent's current Reason Code during the administered period.	None

ACD contact center switch forms

Agent and agent-extension data types (continued)

VuStats data type	Description	BCMS report: field name/column heading
shift-average-acd- talk-time	The average talk time for ACD calls for a specific agent during the administered period.	None
skill-level	The skill level at which the skill was assigned to the agent.	None
split-acceptable- service-level	The number of seconds within which calls must be answered to be considered acceptable. Identified on a per-hunt group basis. Timing begins when the call enters the hunt group queue.	Split Status: Acceptable Service Level
split-acd-calls	Split/skill calls and direct agent calls answered by an agent.	System Status/Split Report/Split Summary Report: ACD CALLS
split-after-call- sessions	The number of times all agents have entered After Call Work (ACW) for a specific split/skill.	None
split-agents-available	The number of agents currently available to receive ACD calls for a specific split. This includes agents in Auto-In or Manual-In work mode.	Split Status: Avail
split-agents-in-after- call	For a specific split, the number of agents currently in ACW.	Split Status: ACW
split-agents-in-aux-1	For a specific skill, the number of agents currently in Aux work mode with Reason Code 1.	None
split-agents-in-aux-2	For a specific skill, the number of agents currently in Aux work mode with Reason Code 2.	None
split-agents-in-aux-3	For a specific skill, the number of agents currently in Aux work mode with Reason Code 3.	None
split-agents-in-aux-4	For a specific skill, the number of agents currently in Aux work mode with Reason Code 4.	None
split-agents-in-aux-5	For a specific skill, the number of agents currently in Aux work mode with Reason Code 5.	None

Agent and agent-extension data types (continued)

VuStats data type	Description	BCMS report: field name/column heading
split-agents-in-aux-6	For a specific skill, the number of agents currently in Aux work mode with Reason Code 6.	None
split-agents-in-aux-7	For a specific skill, the number of agents currently in Aux work mode with Reason Code 7.	None
split-agents-in-aux-8	For a specific skill, the number of agents currently in Aux work mode with Reason Code 8.	None
split-agents-in-aux-9	For a specific skill, the number of agents currently in Aux work mode with Reason Code 9.	None
split-agents-in-aux- all	For a specific split/skill, the total number of agents currently in Aux work mode for all Reason Codes.	Split Status: AUX
split-agents-in-aux- default	For a specific split/skill, the number of agents currently in Aux work mode with the default Reason Code (code 0).	None
split-agents-in-aux- non- default	For a specific skill, the number of agents currently in Aux work mode with Reason Codes 1 through 9.	None
split-agents-in-other	The number of agents currently who: are on a call for another split, are in ACW work mode for another split, have a call on hold but are not in another state, or have a call ringing at their terminals, or are dialing a number while in AI/MI.	Split Status: Other
split-agents-on-acd- calls	The number of agents currently on split/skill or direct agent ACD calls for a specific split.	Split Status: ACD
split-agents-on- extension-calls	The number of agents in a specific split who are currently on non-ACD calls.	Split Status: Extn
split-agents-staffed	The number of agents currently logged into a split.	Split Status: Staffed
split-average-acd- talk- time	The average talk time for ACD calls during a specific period/day for a specified split.	System Status/Split Report/Split Summary Report: AVG TALK TIME

Agent and agent-extension data types (continued)

VuStats data type	Description	BCMS report: field name/column heading
split-average-after- call-time	The average time for call-related ACW completed by agents for this split (the same as average-after-call-time, but only available for agent and agent-extension object types). Call-related ACW time is recorded when an agent leaves the ACW state. If an agent is in call-related ACW when an interval completes, all of the ACW time will be recorded for the interval in which the agent leaves ACW.	System Status: AVG AFTER CALL
split-average-speed- of-answer	The average speed for answering split and direct agent ACD calls that have completed for a specified split/skill.	System Status/Split Report/Split Summary Report: AVG SPEED ANS
split-average-time-to-abandon	The average time calls waited in queue and ringing before abandoning.	System Status/Split Report/Split Summary Report: AVG ABAND TIME
split-call-rate	The current rate of ACD calls handled per agent per hour for a specific split or skill.	None
split-calls- abandoned	The number of calls that abandoned from queue (provided this is the first split/skill queued to) or abandoned from ringing.	System Status/Split Report/Split Summary Report: ABAND CALLS
split-calls-flowed-in	The total number of calls for a specific split/skill that were received as a coverage point (intraflowed) from another internally-measured split/skill, or were call-forwarded (interflowed) to the split/skill.	Split Report/Split Summary Report: FLOW IN
split-calls-flowed-out	The total number of calls for a specific split/skill that successfully extended to the split/skill's coverage point, were call-forwarded out, or were answered via call pick-up.	Split Report/Split Summary Report: FLOW OUT
split-calls-waiting	The number of calls that have encountered a split but have not been answered, abandoned, or outflowed.	System Status: CALLS WAIT
split-extension	The administered extension for a split.	None
split-name	The administered name for a split/skill.	Split Report/Split Status: Split Name System Status: SPLIT

Agent and agent-extension data types (continued)

VuStats data type	Description	BCMS report: field name/column heading
split-number	The administered number for a split/skill.	Split Report/Split Status: Split Name System Status: SPLIT
split-objective	The administered objective for a split/skill.	None
split-oldest-call- waiting	The time the oldest call has been waiting for a specific split/skill.	System Status: OLDEST CALL
split-percent-in- service-level	For a specific split/skill, the percentage of calls answered within the administered service level on the hunt group form.	System Status/Split Report/Split Summary Report: % WITHIN SERVICE LEVEL
split-total-acd-talk- time	For a specified split/skill, the total time agents spent talking on split/skill calls and direct agent calls for this split.	None
split-total-after-call- time	The total time an agent spent in call-related ACW for this split/skill and non-call-related ACW for any split/skill during a specific time period, excluding time spent on incoming or outgoing extension calls while in ACW.	Split Report/Split Summary Report: TOTAL AFTER CALL
split-total-aux-time	The total time an agent spent in AUX mode for this split/skill.	Split Report/Split Summary Report: TOTAL AUX/OTHER
total-acd-call-time	The total talk time plus the total hold time for split/skill and Direct Agent ACD calls.	None
total-acd-talk-time	The total time agents spent talking on split/skill calls and direct agent calls.	None
total-after-call-time	The total time an agent spent in call-related or non-call-related ACW for any split during a specific time period, excluding time spent on incoming or outgoing extension calls while in ACW. (With EAS, all non-call related ACW time is associated with the first skill logged into.)	Agent Report/Agent Summary Report: TOTAL AFTER CALL
total-aux-time	The total time an agent spent in AUX work for all splits/skills (simultaneously) that the agent was logged into. If an agent entered AUX in one interval, but ended AUX in another, each of the intervals will reflect the appropriate amount of time spent in the interval (agent reports also include OTHER time).	Agent Report/Agent Summary Report: TOTAL AUX/OTHER

ACD contact center switch forms

Agent and agent-extension data types (continued)

VuStats data type	Description	BCMS report: field name/column heading
total-available-time	The time an agent was available in at least one split/skill.	Agent Report: TOTAL AVAIL TIME
total-hold-time	The total amount of time ACD calls were on hold at a specific agent's phone. This time is the "caller's hold time" and is independent of the agent's state. This time does not include hold time for non-ACD calls on hold.	Agent Report: TOTAL HOLD TIME
total-staffed-time	The total amount of time an agent was logged into one or more splits/skills during a specific period/day. An agent is clocked for staff time as long as he or she is logged into any split.	Agent Report: TOTAL TIME STAFFED

Split data types

VuStats data type	Description	BCMS report: field name/column heading
acceptable-service-level	The number of seconds within which calls must be answered to be considered acceptable. Identified on a per-hunt group basis. Timing begins when the call enters the hunt group queue.	Split Status/Split Report: Acceptable Service Level
acd-calls	Split calls and direct agent calls answered by an agent	Split status/VDN Status/Agent Report: ACD CALLS
after-call sessions	The number of times all agents have entered After Call Work (ACW).	None
agents-available	The number of agents currently available to receive ACD calls. This includes agents in Auto-In or Manual-In work mode.	Split Status: Avail
agents-in-after-call	The number of agents currently in ACW mode.	Split Status: ACW
agents-in-aux-1	The number of agents currently in Aux work mode for Reason Code 1 for the referenced skill.	None
agents-in-aux-2	The number of agents currently in Aux work mode for Reason Code 2 for the referenced skill.	None

Split data types (continued)

VuStats data type	Description	BCMS report: field name/column heading
agents-in-aux-3	The number of agents currently in Aux work mode for Reason Code 3 for the referenced skill.	None
agents-in-aux-4	The number of agents currently in Aux work mode for Reason Code 4 for the referenced skill.	None
agents-in-aux-5	The number of agents currently in Aux work mode for Reason Code 5 for the referenced skill.	None
agents-in-aux-6	The number of agents currently in Aux work mode for Reason Code 6 for the referenced skill.	None
agents-in-aux-7	The number of agents currently in Aux work mode for Reason Code 7 for the referenced skill.	None
agents-in-aux-8	The number of agents currently in Aux work mode for Reason Code 8 for the referenced skill.	None
agents-in-aux-9	The number of agents currently in Aux work mode for Reason Code 9 for the referenced skill.	None
agents-in-aux-all	The number of agents currently in Aux work mode for all Reason Codes for the referenced split/skill.	Split Status: AUX
agents-in-aux-default	The number of agents currently in Aux work mode for the default Reason Code (code 0) for the referenced split/skill.	None
agents-in-aux-non- default	The number of agents currently in Aux work mode for Reason Codes 1 through 9 for the referenced skill.	None
agents-in-other	The number of agents who currently: are on a call for another split, are in ACW work mode for another split, have a call on hold but are not in another state, or have a call ringing at their terminal, or are dialing a number from AI/MI mode.	Split Status: Other
agents-on-acd-calls	The number of agents currently on split/skill or direct agent ACD calls for a specific split.	Split Status: ACD

Split data types (continued)

VuStats data type	Description	BCMS report: field name/column heading
agents-on-extension- calls	The number of agents in a specific split who are currently on non-ACD calls.	Split Status: Extn
agents-staffed	The number of agents currently logged into the specified split.	Split Status: Staffed
average-acd-talk-time	The average talk time for ACD calls during a specific period/day for a specified split.	System Status/Split Report: AVG TALK TIME
average-after-call- time	The average time for call-related ACW completed by agents in this split. Call-related ACW time is recorded when an agent leaves the ACW state. If an agent is in call-related ACW when an interval completes, all of the ACW time will be recorded for the interval in which the agent leaves ACW.	System Status: AVG AFTER CALL
average-speed-of- answer	The average speed for answering split/skill and direct agent ACD calls that have completed for a specified split/skill during a specified time. This includes queue time and ringing time for this split.	System Status/Split Report: AVG SPEED ANS
average-time-to- abandon	The average time calls waited before abandoning.	System Status/Split Report: AVG ABAND TIME
call-rate	The current rate of ACD calls handled per agent per hour for all split/skills.	none
calls-abandoned	The number of calls that abandoned.	System Status/Split Report: ABAND CALLS
calls-flowed-in	The total number of calls for a specific split that were received as a coverage point (intraflowed) from another internally-measured split, or were call-forwarded (interflowed) to the split. This does not include calls that were interflowed from a remote switch by the Look Ahead Interflow feature.	Split Report/Split Summary Report: FLOW IN
calls-flowed-out	The number of calls the split extended to its coverage point, calls that call-forward out or are answered by call pickup, calls that queued to this split as a primary split and were answered or abandoned from ringing in another split.	Split Report/Split Summary Report: FLOW OUT

Split data types (continued)

VuStats data type	Description	BCMS report: field name/column heading
calls-waiting	The number of calls that have encountered a split/skill but have not been answered, abandoned, or outflowed.	System Status: CALLS WAIT
oldest-call-waiting	The time the oldest call has been waiting in the split/skill. Timing begins when the call enters the split/skill.	System Status: OLDEST CALL
percent-in-service- level	The percentage of calls offered to the split that were answered within the service level administered on the hunt group form.	System Status/Split Report/Split Summary Report: % IN SERV LEVEL
split-extension	The administered extension for a split.	None
split-name	The administered name for a split.	Split Report/Split Status: Split Name System Status: SPLIT
split-number	The administered number for a split.	Split Report/Split Status: Split Name System Status: SPLIT
split-objective	The administered objective for a split.	None
total-acd-talk-time	The total time agents spent talking on split/skill calls and direct agent calls for this split.	None
total-after-call-time	The total time agents spent in call-related or non-call-related ACW for any split during a specific time period.	Split Report/Split Summary Report: TOTAL AFTER CALL
total-aux-time	The total time agents spent in AUX work mode for all Reason Codes for the referenced split/skill during the administered period.	Split Report/Split Summary Report: TOTAL AUX/OTHER

ACD contact center switch forms

VDN data types

VuStats data type	Description	BCMS report: field name/column heading
acceptable-service-level	The number of seconds within which calls must be answered to be considered acceptable. Identified on a per-VDN basis. Timing begins when the call enters the vector.	VDN Status/VDN Report: Acceptable Service Level
acd-calls	Split calls and direct agent calls answered by an agent	VDN Status: ACD CALLS
average-acd-talk-time	The average talk time for ACD calls during a specific period/day for a specified VDN.	VDN Status/Split Report: AVG TALK HOLD
average-speed-of-answer	The average speed for answering ACD and CONNect calls that have completed for a specified VDN during a specified time. This includes time in vector processing.	VDN Status/VDN Report/VDN Summary Report: AVG SPEED ANS
average-time-to-abandon	The average time calls waited before abandoning.	VDN Status/VDN Report: AVG ABAND TIME
calls-abandoned	The number of calls that abandoned.	VDN Status/VDN Report/VDN Summary Report: ABAND CALLS
calls-flowed-out	The total number of calls for a specific VDN that successfully routed to another VDN or off the switch.	VDN Status/VDN Report/VDN Summary Report: FLOW OUT
calls-forced-busy-or-disc	The number of calls given forced busy or forced disconnect.	VDN Status/VDN Report/VDN Summary Report: CALLS BUSY/DISC
calls-offered	All calls offered to a VDN, including ACD calls, connected calls, abandoned calls, busy calls (calls that received a busy signal), disconnected calls (calls disconnected by the switch), and outflow calls (calls directed to another VDN or off-switch destination).	VDN Status/VDN Report/VDN Summary Report: CALLS OFFERED
calls-waiting	The number of calls that have encountered a VDN, but have not been answered, abandoned, or outflowed.	VDN Status: CALLS WAIT
non-acd-calls-connected	The number of non-ACD calls routed from a specific VDN that were connected to an extension.	VDN Status/VDN Report/VDN Summary Report: CONN CALLS

VDN data types (continued)

VuStats data type	Description	BCMS report: field name/column heading
oldest-calling-waiting	The time the oldest call has been waiting in the VDN. Timing begins when the call enters the vector.	VDN Status: OLDEST CALL
percent-in-service- level	The percentage of calls offered to the VDN that were answered within the service level administered for the VDN.	VDN Status/VDN Report/VDN Summary Report: % IN SERV LEVEL
total-acd-talk-time	The total time agents spent talking on split/skill calls and direct agent calls.	None
vdn-extension	The extension of a vector directory number (VDN).	VDN Status/VDN Report: VDN EXT
vdn-name	The name of a vector directory number (VDN).	VDN Status/VDN Summary Report: VDN NAME

Trunk group data types

VuStats data type	Description	BCMS report: field name/column heading
average-incoming-call-time	Average holding time for incoming trunk calls.	Trunk Group: INCOMING TIME
average-outgoing-call-time	Average holding time for outgoing trunk calls.	Trunk Group: OUTGOING TIME
incoming-abandoned-calls	Incoming calls abandoned during a specified time period for a specified trunk group.	Trunk Group: INCOMING ABAND
incoming-calls	Incoming calls carried by a specified trunk group.	Trunk Group: INCOMING CALLS
incoming-usage	The total trunk holding time for incoming calls in hundred call seconds.	Trunk Group: INCOMING CCS
number-of-trunks	The number of trunks in a specified trunk group.	Trunk Group: Number of Trunks
outgoing-calls	The number of outgoing calls carried by a specified trunk group.	Trunk Group: OUTGOING CALLS
outgoing-completed- calls	The number of outgoing calls that received answer supervision or answer timeout.	Trunk Group: OUTGOING COMP

Trunk group data types (continued)

VuStats data type	Description	BCMS report: field name/column heading
outgoing-usage	The total trunk holding time for outgoing calls in hundred call seconds.	Trunk Group: OUTGOING CCS
percent-all-trunks- busy	The percent of time all the trunks in a specified trunk group were busy during a specified period/day. Timing for a call begins when the last trunk is seized.	Trunk Group: % ALL BUSY
percent-trunks-maint- busy	The percent of time trunks were busied out for maintenance during a specified period/day.	Trunk Group: % TIME MAINT
trunk-group-name	The name administered for a specific trunk group.	Trunk Group: Trunk Group Name
trunk-group-number	The number administered for a specific trunk group.	Trunk Group: Trunk Group Number
trunks-in-use	The number of trunks currently in use (not idle).	None
trunks-maint-busy	The number of trunks currently busied out for maintenance.	None



Chapter 4: Implementing the Time of Day Clock Synchronization feature

MultiVantage R11 (or later) includes a Time of Day (TOD) Clock Synchronization feature which allows you to maintain synchronous clock times across a multi-site contact center network. Maintenance of accurate TOD settings is important for many functions, such as:

- Creation of time stamps for items like error logs, Malicious Call trace records, Avaya BCMS and CMS data
- Scheduling of a large number of diverse task activities on the switch and its adjuncts

This chapter describes how to design and implement a TOD synchronization strategy that is appropriate for your contact center operation. Topics include:

- [TOD synchronization methods](#) on page 336
- [Using NTP/SNTP to synchronize the switch to UTC time](#) on page 337
- [Using Avaya Site Administration to set up a TOD synchronization schedule](#) on page 338
- [About NTP/SNTP and Internet Time Servers](#) on page 350
- [Setting up ACD offset times for CMS reporting](#) on page 352

TOD synchronization methods

TOD clock synchronization capabilities are available for all Avaya switches running any switch software release that supports Multiple Locations and Daylight Savings rules. TOD clock synchronization is implemented by either of two methods. The method that you choose depends on the type of Avaya switch platform that you need to synchronize.

Using NTP/SNTP to enable direct switch synchronization

In this method, which is available only for certain Avaya switch platforms, individual switches use either the Network Time Protocol (NTP) or Simple Network Time Protocol (SNTP) to synchronize their operating system (OS) clocks with highly accurate Coordinated Universal Time (UTC) from an Internet Time Server. The OS clock time is also used for the switch clock time.

This synchronization method is not described in detail in this document. An overview of the method, including information the switch Avaya switch platforms to which it applies, and where to find more detailed information, is provided in [Using NTP/SNTP to synchronize the switch to UTC time](#) on page 337.

This method of time synchronization applies to the following switch platforms:

- Avaya S8100 Media Server
- Avaya S8300 Media Server
- Avaya S8700 Media Server

Scheduling Time Synchronization tasks through Avaya Site Administration

In this method, which is available only for certain Avaya switch platforms, the Avaya Site Administration tool, is used to set up a regularly scheduled synchronization task for switches on a contact center network. The time used to synchronize the switch platforms is obtained from the system clock of the client PC. The recommended practice is to run NTP or SNTP software on the client so that it can be synchronized with UTC time obtained from an Internet Time Server.

This method of time synchronization applies to the following switch platforms:

- DEFINITY G3csi
- Avaya DEFINITY Server CSI
- DEFINITY G3si
- Avaya DEFINITY Server SI
- DEFINITY G3r
- Avaya DEFINITY Server R

Requirements, considerations and procedures associated with this method are described in detail in [Using Avaya Site Administration to set up a TOD synchronization schedule](#) on page 338.

Using NTP/SNTP to synchronize the switch to UTC time

This method applies to certain Avaya switches on which the platform OS (Linux or Windows 2000) uses either the Network Time Protocol (NTP) or Simple Network Time Protocol (SNTP) to obtain highly accurate UTC data from an Internet Time Server. The time on the operating system clock, which is continuously adjusted to match polled UTC time, also provides the basis for the switch clock time. This synchronization method is accurate on the order of fractions of a second.

TOD clock synchronization is enabled on the following communication servers when MultiVantage R11 (or later) or Communication Manager R11.3 (or later) are installed:

- IP600
- DEFINITY ONE
- Avaya S8100 Media Server
- Avaya S8300 Media Server
- Avaya S8700 Media Server

When a multi-site network includes switches that use this synchronization method, each of these switches maintains its own separate clock time. However, since all of the switches that use this method maintain settings based on UTC time, and thus essentially identical, clock synchronization is still achieved.

For requirements and procedures associated with this form of clock synchronization, see *Administrator Guide for Avaya Communication Manager*, 555-233-506.

For more information about NTP/SNTP software, see [About NTP/SNTP and Internet Time Servers](#) on page 350.

Using Avaya Site Administration to set up a TOD synchronization schedule

This method for TOD clock synchronization, which applies to certain Avaya switch platforms, uses the Avaya Site Administration tool (release R1.10 or later) installed on a client PC to set up a synchronization task schedule.

In the recommended configuration, Avaya Site Administration is installed on the client PC along with NTP or SNTP software. The client PC is also connected to an Internet Time Server that it polls continuously to obtain UTC time for its system clock. The client clock time is then used to synchronize the clock time of switches on the network through the Avaya Site Administration Time Synchronization feature.

This method applies to the following switch systems:

- DEFINITY G3csi
- Avaya DEFINITY Server CSI
- DEFINITY G3si
- Avaya DEFINITY Server SI
- DEFINITY G3r
- Avaya DEFINITY Server R

On applicable switch platforms that are installed with R10 or earlier, the synchronization command is ignored if the minute time specified for the incoming time is the same as that currently being counted at the switch. Consequently, this synchronization method is only accurate to within 59 seconds or less on switch platforms that are installed with R10 or earlier.

On applicable switch platforms that are installed with R11 or later, if the minute time specified for the incoming synchronization command is the same as that being counted at the switch, the minute count on the switch is set back to the 0-second mark for the minute. When potential network delays are factored in, this method is accurate to within 5 seconds or less for switch platforms that are R11 or later.

Prerequisites, procedures, considerations and an example scenario that describes how to design a TOD synchronization schedule using Avaya Site Administration are described in the following sections:

- [Prerequisites](#) on page 339
- [Things to know before you set up a synchronization schedule](#) on page 339
- [Designing a TOD clock synchronization schedule](#) on page 342
- [Creating dedicated switch connections on which to run TOD synchronization tasks](#) on page 347

- [Setting up a TOD synchronization task schedule in Avaya Site Administration](#) on page 347

For more information about NTP/SNTP see [About NTP/SNTP and Internet Time Servers](#) on page 350.

Prerequisites

To implement a TOD clock synchronization schedule through Avaya Site Administration, the following prerequisite conditions must be met:

- Avaya Site Administration (Release R1.10 or later) must be installed on the client, and it must also be running on the client when synchronization runs are scheduled to occur.
- The client PC must be able to establish a LAN or dialup connection to target switch systems when synchronization runs are scheduled to occur.



Important:

Before you set up TOD synchronization tasks in Avaya Site Administration, it is strongly recommended that you administer dedicated synchronization connections from Avaya Site Administration to each switch, as described in [Creating dedicated switch connections on which to run TOD synchronization tasks](#) on page 347.

- The client PC must have an appropriate SNTP/NTP software program installed, and be connected to an NTP Time Server over the internet. For more information, see [About NTP/SNTP and Internet Time Servers](#) on page 350.
- The client PC must be configured so that if Daylight Savings Time is in effect at the client location, the same rule also applies to the PC clock.

Things to know before you set up a synchronization schedule

You must understand the following details before you use Avaya Site Administration to set up a TOD clock synchronization schedule for switches on the network.

Specify offset values in Standard Time equivalents

When you set up a regular schedule for a time synchronization task in Avaya Site Administration, you specify an offset value that reflects the difference in local time between the client PC and a target switch location. Because of the way that Avaya Site Administration handles time synchronization settings, the derivation of offset values requires careful consideration.

Avaya Site Administration uses the `set time` command to synchronize the switch clock time to the clock time of the Avaya Site Administration client. Avaya Site Administration always sends the `set time` command in Standard Time. Depending on the switch software version, one of the following results occur:

Implementing the Time of Day Clock Synchronization feature

- if the receiving switch is installed with R11 (or later), the switch checks the Daylight Savings Rule specified in the `set time` command (which is always Standard Time), and compares it to the existing rule in effect for the switch. If a Daylight Savings Rule other than Standard Time is in effect at the switch, the switch adjusts the incoming synchronization time as necessary.
- if the receiving switch is installed with R10 or earlier, the switch checks the Daylight Savings Rule specified in the `set time` command (which is always Standard Time), and compares it to the existing rule in effect for the switch. If a Daylight Savings Rule other than Standard Time is in effect at the switch, the switch sends an error message back to Avaya Site Administration. When Avaya Site Administration receives the error message from the switch, it automatically corrects the synchronization time to comply with the Daylight Savings Rule on the local PC, and resends the adjusted time back to the switch.

When you calculate offset values to use as input in the Avaya Site Administration Time Synchronization feature, you must do the following:

- If either the client or target switches are located in a time zone where Daylight Savings Time rules are in effect, convert local times to reflect what the time would be if the Standard Time rule was in effect. The best practice is to always normalize switch and client times to Standard Time before you calculate offset values.
- After you normalize the location times to their Standard Time equivalents (if necessary), calculate the offset time as the difference between the local Standard Time at the client and the local Standard Time at the switch. This value is the offset between the PC client and switch that you specify when you use the Avaya Site Administration Time Synchronization feature.

For an example scenario that illustrates the offset calculation method, see [Designing a TOD clock synchronization schedule](#) on page 342.

Possible lag between synchronization start times on the client and actual run times at the switch

You can set up multiple TOD clock synchronization tasks to run simultaneously on the client PC. However, synchronization tasks are actually run in sequence. Actual synchronization run times at the switch may vary from the run time specified on the client by several minutes. However, the accuracy of the synchronization setting is not affected.

Expansion port network (EPN) locations do not require synchronization

EPN cabinets that are located in a different time zone from their connecting switch do not require separate TOD clock synchronization. EPNs obtain the synchronized clock time from the switch, which is adjusted according to any settings that are specified in the `LOCATIONS` administration form. You can use the `change multiple locations` command to access the `LOCATIONS` form.

Note:

CMS data is synchronized to the switch time for the ACD from which CMS data is generated. Any Daylight Savings Time rules applied to the switch are also applied to the CMS data.

For more information about the `change multiple locations` command, see *Administrator Guide for Avaya Communication Manager*, 555-233-506.

Run synchronization tasks during low-traffic periods

Avaya Site Administration uses the `set time` command to adjust the switch clock time. Since completion of the `set time` command can be delayed by heavy switch traffic, the clock synchronization task should be scheduled to run during a low-traffic period on each switch.

Run synchronization tasks in the middle of CMS archive intervals

Avaya CMS is designed to run archives at regular intervals of 15 minutes, 30 minutes, or 1 hour. Synchronization tasks should be scheduled so that they run near the middle of an archive interval. This approach minimizes potential redundancies in archive interval records for an ACD.

Consider a case for an archive interval that begins at 09:00. If a synchronization command is received at the switch and changes the switch clock time to 08:59, a second archive interval begins when the switch clock changes to 09:00 again. In this case, two archive intervals that have the same 09:00 time stamp are recorded. One interval extends from 09:00 to 09:01. The other interval also begins at 09:00, and extends for the normal duration that is specified for archive intervals on the ACD, which is either 15, 30, or 60 minutes.

To avoid situations such as that described above, always schedule synchronization tasks to be run near the middle the archive interval specified for each ACD.

To determine the CMS archive interval length specified for an ACD:

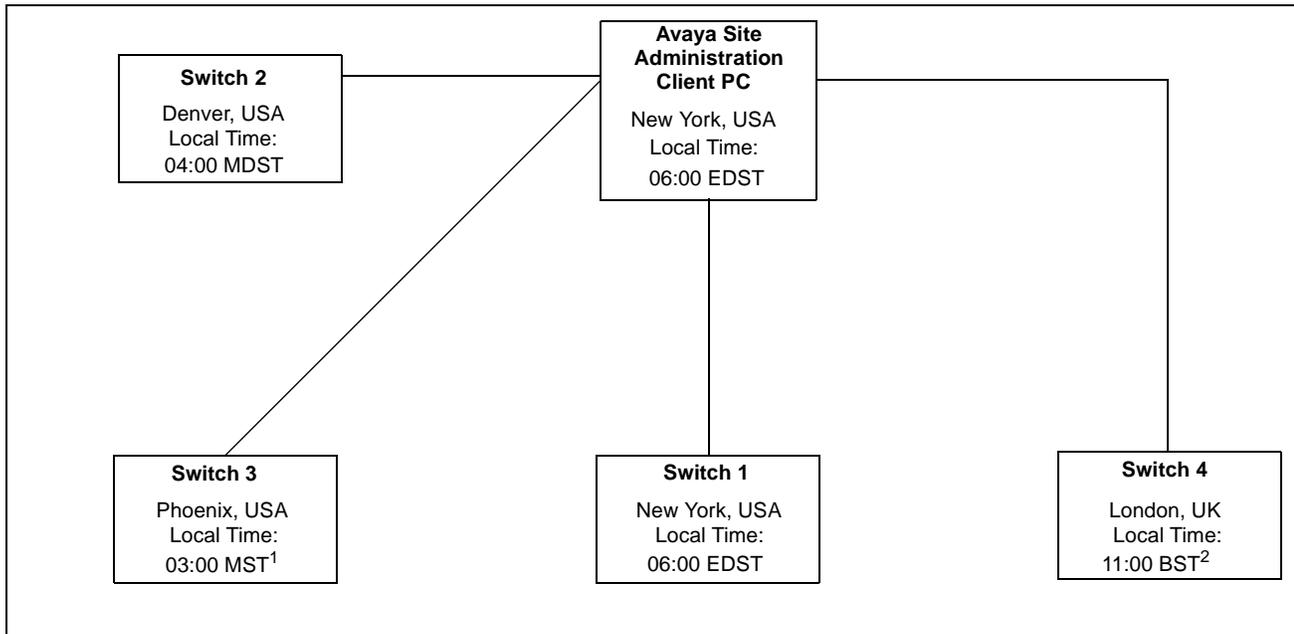
1. Start Avaya CMS Supervisor.
2. From the main menu, select:
Tools > System Setup
The **CMS System Setup** dialog is displayed.
3. Do the following:
 - a. In the **Operations** list, select **Storage Intervals**
 - b. From the **ACD:** option box, select an ACD for which you want to obtain archive interval information.
4. Select **OK**.

Supervisor displays the **Storage Intervals** window, which includes the archive interval for the ACD.

Designing a TOD clock synchronization schedule

The following example scenario shows how to design an Avaya Site Administration Time Synchronization schedule for a multi-site call network that spans several time zones. The example sites and their respective time zones are shown in the following figure.

Example multi-site contact center network.



Notes:

1. Site is not on Daylight Savings Time
2. British Summer Time (BST) is UK Daylight Savings Time (GMT + 1)

The contact center network example in the figure shown above includes four switch locations that are located in different time zones. In this example, all switches and the client are on Daylight Savings Time, with the exception of Switch 2 (Phoenix).

Using Avaya Site Administration to create a TOD synchronization schedule requires careful planning and consideration. The steps described below for the example multi-site scenario represent the most error-free method you can use to design your synchronization schedule.

Determining location offset values

The Avaya Site Administration Time Synchronization feature sends synchronization messages to a switch that are specified in Standard Time using the `set time` command. To calculate offset values that represent the time difference between the Avaya Site Administration client PC and switch locations, all location times should be normalized to their Standard Time equivalents.

 **Important:**

Always calculate offset values based on comparisons between Standard Time equivalents. Otherwise, if Daylight Savings Time rules are not the same for the Avaya Site Administration PC client location and a target switch location, significant synchronization errors can result.

The following table uses the switch locations described in the example scenario to derive correct offset values for the client PC and switch locations.

Note:

The local times listed in the table are arbitrary in nature, and are intended only to illustrate the time differences between locations. You can use any set of relative location times for this purpose.

Example offset calculations used in Time Synchronization scheduling

Local Time / Normalized Standard Time		Calculated offset value
Avaya Site Administration Client PC (New York)	Switch 1 (New York)	
Local time: 06:00 EDST	Local time: 06:00 EDST	
Adjusted Standard Time: 05:00 EST	Adjusted Standard Time: 05:00 EST	0
Client PC (New York)	Switch 2 (Denver)	
Local time: 06:00 EDST	Local time: 04:00 MDST	
Adjusted Standard Time: 05:00 EST	Adjusted Standard Time: 03:00 EST	-2

**Example offset calculations used in Time Synchronization scheduling
(continued)**

Local Time / Normalized Standard Time		Calculated offset value
Client PC (New York)	Switch 3 (Phoenix)	
Local time: 06:00 EDST	Local time: 03:00 MST	
Adjusted Standard Time: 05:00 EST (New York)	Adjusted Standard Time: 03:00 MST	-2
Client PC (New York)	Switch 4 (London)	
Local time: 06:00 EDST	Local time: 11:00 BST	
Adjusted Standard Time: 05:00 EST	Adjusted Standard Time: 10:00 BST	+5

The table shown above demonstrates the importance of normalizing all local times to Standard Time when calculating time offsets. The unadjusted time difference between Denver and New York is 2 hours, and the calculated offset is minus 2 hours.

However, despite the fact that the unadjusted time difference between New York and Phoenix is 3 hours, the calculated offset is also minus 2 hours - the same offset value that is calculated for New York and Denver.

Determining synchronization run times

After you have calculated accurate offset values, you can determine when the synchronization task should be scheduled to run on the Avaya Site Administration client PC. Again, the most reliable method is to normalize all local times to Standard Time equivalents.

The following table shows how to obtain to obtain synchronization task run times from the switch locations used in this example. The task run times represent the values that would be entered in the **Scheduler** dialog in Avaya Site Administration.

Using Avaya Site Administration to set up a TOD synchronization schedule

Note:

You should always establish clock synchronization run times on the basis of low-traffic time intervals for the switch. In the following example, a single local switch time is used as the synchronization run time for all of the switches. In actual practice, low-traffic periods for switches in a multi-site network may not always be the same for each switch location.

Example derivation of synchronization task run time on the Avaya Site Administration client PC

Local Time / Normalized Standard Time for synchronization at switch location¹	Client / Switch Offset ²	Synchronization run time set on client PC^{3,4}
Switch 1 (New York)		
Local synchronization run time: 03:07 EDST		
Adjusted Standard Time: 02:07 EST	0	2:07 AM
Switch 2 (Denver)		
Local synchronization run time: 03:00 MDST		
Adjusted Standard Time: 02:07 EST	-2	0:07 AM
Switch 3 (Phoenix)		
Local time: 03:07 MST		
Adjusted Standard Time: 03:07 MST	-2	1:07 AM

Example derivation of synchronization task run time on the Avaya Site Administration client PC (continued)

Local Time / Normalized Standard Time for synchronization at switch location ¹	Client / Switch Offset ²	Synchronization run time set on client PC ^{3,4}
Switch 4 (London)		
Local time: 03:07 BST		
Adjusted Standard Time: 03:07 BST	+5	8:07 AM

1. Synchronization run times should occur during low traffic periods at the switch. In this example, the simplifying assumption is made that a single low-traffic time (at the switch) is common to all switch locations. This assumption may not be true for all contact center operations.
2. Listed offset values are those that were derived in [Example offset calculations used in Time Synchronization scheduling](#) on page 343.
3. If the PC client clock is currently set to DST rules, add 1 hour to the synchronization start time that you specify in the Avaya Site Administration **Schedule** dialog. If the PC client and switch locations do not use the same DST rules, see [Special considerations for synchronization start times](#) on page 346.
4. Run times entered in the **Schedule** dialog of the Avaya Site Administration Time Synchronization feature must be specified in 12-hour, AM/PM time format.

Special considerations for synchronization start times

If the PC client and switch locations do not use the same DST rules, actual synchronization run times will vary by an hour over the course of the year. Depending on how DST rules between the switch and client PC vary, the actual synchronization run time at the switch will occur either one hour earlier or later than the time specified in Avaya Site Administration. The following basic rules apply:

Note:

The exceptions described below relate to synchronization start times, only. As long as offsets are calculated correctly, as described in [Determining location offset values](#) on page 343, the start time exceptions listed below have no effect on the accuracy of the synchronization.

- When DST is in effect at the switch, but not at the PC client, the actual synchronization run time at the switch will occur 1 hour later than the run time that is specified on the client PC.

- When DST is in effect at the PC client, but not at the switch, the actual synchronization run time at the switch will occur 1 hour earlier than the synchronization run time that is specified on the client PC.

Creating dedicated switch connections on which to run TOD synchronization tasks

Before you set up a TOD synchronization task, or any other kind of automated tasks, you should create dedicated connections from Avaya Site Administration to each target switch. After you set up a connection dedicated to run automatic tasks,

Setting up a TOD synchronization task schedule in Avaya Site Administration

To set up a TOD clock synchronization schedule for a switch on your contact center network:

1. Start Avaya Site Administration on the client PC, and select a switch from the pull-down list on the main toolbar.
2. In the browser pane located to the right side of the main application window, select the **Fault & Performance** tab.
3. Select the **Time Synchronization** option.

The **Time Synchronization - Properties** dialog is displayed.

4. In the **Time Synchronization - Properties** dialog:
 - If the target switch is located in a different time zone, check the **Offset** option, and specify the time offset between the client PC and the switch.

Important:

When different Daylight Savings Time rules are in effect at the Avaya Site Administration client location and a target switch location, synchronization errors can result if you do not calculate offset values based on Standard Time equivalents. For a description of the method used to calculate accurate offset values, see [Example offset calculations used in Time Synchronization scheduling](#) on page 343.

Note the offset factor that you specify, which is also used in step 6.

- Click **Next**.

The **Time Synchronization - Schedule** dialog is displayed.

5. In the **Time Synchronization - Schedule** dialog:

Implementing the Time of Day Clock Synchronization feature

- Check the **Schedule this task to run** option.
- Click the **Schedule** button.

The **Scheduler** dialog is displayed.

6. Do the following in the **Scheduler** dialog:

 **Important:**

The synchronization task should be scheduled to run during a low-traffic period at the switch. Execution of the synchronization command can be delayed by heavy switch traffic.

- a. In the **Date** field, click the arrow to pull down the calendar, and select a day on which the synchronization task will start.
- b. In the **Time** field, enter the time of day that you want the synchronization task to run. The time you specify in this field is the PC client time, and not the time at the target switch. To determine the correct time to enter in the **Time** field, do the following:
 - i. Determine what the local time will be at the switch when the synchronization runs. If necessary, adjust this time to its Standard Time equivalent, as described in [Example derivation of synchronization task run time on the Avaya Site Administration client PC](#) on page 345.
 - ii. Subtract the offset factor that you used in step 4 from the switch run time that you derived in the preceding substep. The time you calculate is the run time on the client expressed in Standard Time. If Daylight Savings Time is in effect at the client PC, increase the time by 1 hour to account for Daylight Savings Time. For more information, see [Example derivation of synchronization task run time on the Avaya Site Administration client PC](#) on page 345.

Also, if the client PC and the target switch time use the same DST rules, see [Special considerations for synchronization start times](#) on page 346.
 - iii. Enter the calculated **Time** field.
- c. Select a **Recurrence Pattern** option (Frequent, Weekly or Monthly) and provide the time parameters specified with that option.

Note:

If you select the **Frequent** option, the recommended practice is to set the task to run at 24 hour intervals.

- d. Click **OK**.

The **Time Synchronization - Schedule** dialog is displayed again.
- e. Verify the synchronization schedule information that you provided and click **Next**.

The **Time Synchronization - Summary** window is displayed.
- f. Click **Finish**.

Using Avaya Site Administration to set up a TOD synchronization schedule

7. Repeat steps 1 through 6 for any other switches that need to be synchronized using this method.

About NTP/SNTP and Internet Time Servers

The Network Time Protocol (NTP) synchronizes the system time on a computer to that of an Internet Time Server that has been synchronized to a reference source, such as radio, Global Positioning Service (GPS) receiver that provides Coordinated Universal Time (UTC). Communication with the Internet Time Server is maintained either by a dialup modem or direct LAN connection.

The Simple Network Time Protocol (SNTP) is a basic version of NTP that allows for a greater degree of error, but can still deliver time to an accuracy on the order of fractions of a second.

SNTP on switch platforms that support direct synchronization

The following Avaya switch platforms can use SNTP software on the platform operating system to directly synchronize the switch clock to UTC time that is obtained from an Internet Time Server:

- Avaya IP600
- DEFINITY One
- Avaya S8000 Media Server
- Avaya S8300 Media Server
- Avaya S8700 Media Server

The platforms listed above include either Red Hat Linux or Windows 2000 as the platform operating system. The following recommendations and conditions are in effect for SNTP configuration on these systems:

- For Linux platforms, Avaya recommends that the IP addresses for at least three different Internet Time Servers be configured. The following web site provides a list of time servers:

<http://www.eecis.udel.edu/~mills/ntp/servers.htm>

- For Linux platforms, go to the following web sites for information about how to obtain NTP/SNTP software:

<http://www.ubr.com/clocks/timesw/timesw.html>

<http://www.ntp.org/software/index.html>

- Linux platforms support the authentication/encryption mode provided in NTP/SNTP version 3 or later support. This capability is not enabled by default.
- Windows 2000 platforms can use only one SNTP client (W32Time), which limits UTC polling to one Internet Time Server IP address at a time. For more information, see the Microsoft Windows 2000 documentation. Search for the keywords “Window Time Service.”

- Windows 2000 platforms use the W32Time service for SNTP functions. This service does not support an authentication/encryption mode for the SNTP protocol.
- W32Time service allows optional polling of a Microsoft network domain controller as the primary time server. Avaya does not support this configuration.

SNTP on platforms that synchronize through an Avaya Site Administration client PC

The following Avaya switch platforms must use the Avaya Site Administration Time Synchronization feature to maintain switch synchronization:

- DEFINITY G3csi
- DEFINITY G3si
- DEFINITY G3r
- Avaya S8100 Media Server
- Avaya S8200 Media Server
- Avaya S8500 Media Server

The following web site provides a list of time servers:

<http://www.eecis.udel.edu/~mills/ntp/servers.htm>

The following web sites provide information about how to obtain NTP/SNTP software for the Avaya Site Administration client PC:

<http://www.ubr.com/clocks/timesw/timesw.html>

<http://www.ntp.org/software/index.html>

Setting up ACD offset times for CMS reporting

The time stamp for CMS data is obtained from the local switch on which the data is generated. When a CMS system includes ACDs that are located in different time zones, time zone differences are reflected in CMS reports based on unadjusted data. However, you can use Avaya CMS Supervisor to adjust CMS data derived from remote ACDs in a way that allows you to view data from different time zones in a common time format. This provides you with a more convenient way to view and assess simultaneous contact center activity across time zones.

To adjust CMS data to reflect a common time format, you must:

- Designate a master ACD
- Determine the appropriate offsets for each remote ACD, as necessary
- Set the switch time zone offset values for each ACD in the CMS Supervisor **Storage Windows** dialog.

Offset procedure

To use Supervisor to set switch time zone offset values for CMS report times:

1. In the main Supervisor Controller window, select:

Tools > System Setup

The **CMS System Setup** Window is displayed.

2. In the **CMS System Setup** window, do the following:

- a. Select the **Operations** tab
- b. From the displayed list, select **Storage Intervals**
- c. In the **ACD** field, select an ACD
- d. Select **OK**

The **Storage Intervals** window is displayed.

3. In the **Switch time zone offset (-23 to +23)** field, enter a an offset value that reflects the time difference between the target ACD and the designated master ACD.

Note:

For instructions on specifying the master ACD, see “Changing the master ACD,” in “Chapter 10: Configuring CMS Settings” in *Avaya CMS Administration*, 585-215-515.

4. From the main menu, select:

Actions > Modify

5. Repeat the procedure for any other ACDs for which a switch time zone offset is required.

Implementing the Time of Day Clock Synchronization feature

■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■

Appendix A: Recorded announcements

The Recorded Announcement feature provides an announcement to callers under a variety of circumstances. For example, announcements let callers know that their call is in queue or that the lines are busy.

This appendix gives you extended information about using the recorded announcement feature of the switch. The main topics in this appendix are:

- [Administering recorded announcements](#) on page 356
- [Recorded announcement types](#) on page 357
- [When to use recorded announcements](#) on page 360
- [About barge-in](#) on page 361
- [Integrated announcements and announcements recorded on external devices](#) on page 362
- [Procedures for recorded announcements \(TN2501AP\)](#) on page 364
- [Procedures for recorded announcements \(TN750, TN750B, TN750C and TN2501AP circuit packs, and G700 VVAL\)](#) on page 365
- [Recorded announcements, the ACD, and other contact center features](#) on page 368
- [Recorded announcements and automatic wakeup](#) on page 368

Refer to the “Managing announcements” and “Recorded announcements” chapters in the *Administrator Guide for Avaya Communication Manager*, 555-233-506, for instructions on adding, recording, saving, copying, restoring, and deleting announcements.

Administering recorded announcements

The following table lists the forms that you will use to administer announcements.

Required forms

Form	Field
Announcements/Audio Sources (includes Integrated Announcement Translations)	All
Feature Access Code (FAC)	Announcement Access Code
Station	COS
Data Modules (for Save/Restore/Copy) Netcon Data Module System Port Data Module (SAP) Announcement Data Module	All
Circuit Packs ¹	All
Feature-Related System Parameters ²	DID/Tie/ISDN Intercept Treatment Controlled Outward Restriction Intercept Treatment Controlled Termination restriction (Do Not Disturb) Controlled Station-to-Station Restriction
Hospitality ²	Announcement Type Length of Time to Remain Connected to Announcement
Trunk Groups (All) ²	Incoming Destination
Coverage Path ²	Coverage Points
Hunt Group ²	First Announcement Extension Second Announcement Extension
Call Vector ²	All fields that require announcements

1. You only need to complete the Circuit Pack form if you administer the Board Location on the Announcements/Audio sources form or Data Module form and do not have the circuit pack plugged in.

2. You only need to complete this form if you plan to use Recorded Announcements with the form's associated feature. For example, if you want to use announcements with the Hospitality features, you need to complete the Hospitality form.

Recorded announcement types

The switch supports several recorded announcement types. Each support announcement type is described below.

Analog line types

If you are using an analog line, then it is required that you use an external announcement machine for recorded announcements. The external announcement machine must be connected by an analog line port.

Analog

The analog announcement type provides an analog voice terminal interface via an analog line port for use with an announcement/audio source device that emulates analog voice terminals. The switch starts playback by applying ringing; the device indicates playback has stopped by going on-hook (opening the loop). The switch does not indicate to the device to stop playback. Use the analog type for announcements that play for a specific period and then go on-hook at the end. When the device goes on-hook to indicate that the playback ended, the caller listening to the announcement hears a click. (See ds1, aux-trk, or integrated types for alternative types).

Analog-fd

Like the analog type, analog-fd provides an analog line interface and ringing starts the playback. However, a forward disconnect signal (open loop for about one-half second) is sent to the device to stop playback when there are no callers left to hear it.

Analog-m

Like the analog type, analog-m provides an analog line interface. However, ringing is not applied to start playback. Use this type for continuous playing music or audio sources. The device stays in an off-hook state when active and goes on-hook when it is not playing, is turned off, or is disconnected. This announcement type is used when the `Q` field is set to `b` to provide barge-in repeating or continuous-play announcements.

DS1 types

The DS1 types provide analog-like interfaces via DS1 line ports, which are called Line Side DS1 or Line Side T1. Each of these types indicate to the announcement, music, or audio-source device to start playback via the Line Side T1 equivalent of ringing. The DS1 types also expect off-hook from the device to indicate that the playback is active and on-hook to indicate that the playback is not active.

Recorded announcements

The ds1-id and ds1-sa types provide a forward disconnect via transitions of the “A” signaling bit to the device, which indicates when playback should be stopped. Callers listening to announcements do not hear clicks when the device disconnects (goes on-hook).

ds1-fd

The ds1-fd announcement type provides an EIA/TIA foreign-exchange (FX) type DS1 interface. The forward disconnect signal is a toggle of the “A” bit from 0 to 1 and then back to 0 after 600 msec. This type is used for Conversant Line Side T1 ports when they are used as an analog-like announcement device and is the recommended method for interfacing.

ds1-sa

The ds1-sa announcement type provides an EIA/TIA special-access type DS1 interface. The forward disconnect signal is a toggle of the “A” bit from 1 to 0 and then back to 1 after 600 msec.

ds1-ops

The ds1-ops announcement type provides an EIA/TIA off-premises-station type DS1 interface that is used when the device does not support forward disconnect.

Auxiliary trunk types

The Auxiliary Trunk announcement type supports an external announcement machine connected via a 4-wire auxiliary trunk interface, such as a 15A announcement system. The switch indicates to the device to start or stop the playback on the S lead; the device indicates that the playback is active on the S1 lead.

aux-trunk

Use the aux-trunk (auxiliary trunk) announcement type with a 4-wire interface external device when the playback is to be stopped and started by way of the S1 lead and S1 is used by the device to indicate playback started.

aux-trk-m

Use the aux-trk-m (auxiliary trunk music) with a 4-wire interface device for continuously playing music or audio sources that do not indicate that playback is active on the S1 lead. This announcement type is used when the `Q` field is set to `b` to provide barge-in repeating or continuous-play announcements

Integrated types

The integrated announcement type stores announcements internally on the switch on an Integrated Announcement circuit pack (TN750, TN2501AP, or co-resident). Co-resident integrated announcement circuitry is included with the Avaya S8000 and S8300 media servers.

The TN750 circuit pack has 16 ports and the TN2501AP circuit pack has 31 ports that are available for playing announcements. This is the recommended source for VDN of Origin Announcements and other general and ACD announcement needs.

integrated

Use the integrated announcement type for announcements that are stored on the switch in TN750, TN2501AP, or co-resident announcement circuit packs. This announcement type is recommended for general, ACD, and vectoring announcements and for VDN of Origin Announcements.

integ-rep

The integ-rep (integrated-repeating) announcement type is used to provide integrated, repeating automatic wakeup announcements and is implemented along with the multi-integ hospitality announcement type setting.

When to use recorded announcements

The most common applications for recorded announcement include:

- DID calls cannot be completed as dialed.
- Incoming private-network access calls cannot be completed as dialed.
- Calls enter a split or skill (first announcement).
- DDC, UCD, or direct-agent calls have been in queue for an assigned interval.
- ACD and Call Vectoring calls have been in queue for an assigned interval.
- A call's destination is a recorded-announcement extension.
- A call routes to a vector that contains an announcement step.
- An announcement extension is specified as a coverage point.
- An announcement is the incoming destination of a trunk group.
- VDN of Origin announcement.
- Security violation notification.
- The Hospitality Automatic Wakeup feature is in use.

About barge-in

Normally, the system connects multiple callers to the beginning of an announcement, regardless of announcement type. However, you can also administer auxiliary trunk announcements, DS1 announcements, and integrated announcement to allow callers to begin listening to an announcement after the system has begun playing its message. This capability is called “barge-in.”

Barge-in operational details

When you administer “barge-in” by setting the `Q` field to `b`, only one port plays the announcement at any one time. When the system routes a call to that announcement, the call immediately connects to the port and the caller hears the announcement as it is playing. Most administrators administer barge-in announcements to repeat continually while callers are connected to the port. In this way, the caller listens until the system plays the entire announcement.

Non-barge-in operational details

If an announcement port is available when a call arrives, the system connects the call to the announcement.

If an announcement port is not available and the announcement is administered with “no” as the queue option, the call does not enter the queue for the announcement and the caller hears busy or other feedback, depending upon how the announcement was accessed.

If an announcement port is not available and the announcement is administered with “yes” as the queue option, the call enters the announcement queue. When a port becomes available, the switch connects the calls waiting in the queue to the beginning of the announcement. The system first connects the call that has been waiting in queue the longest and then connects as many calls as it can.

Integrated announcements and announcements recorded on external devices

Recorded Announcement allows you to administer either integrated announcements or announcements recorded on external devices. The external devices connect to the switch via analog line circuit packs or auxiliary trunk interfaces, such as a TN2183 or a TN763.

The system stores an integrated announcement on a TN750, TN750B, TN750C, or TN2501AP integrated-announcement circuit pack. The system can store multiple announcements on each circuit pack up to the system capacity.

Note:

The TN750C is replaced with the TN2501AP effective with DEFINITY R9.5. A mixture of TN750C and TN2501AP circuit packs is supported.

Each TN2501AP integrated-announcement circuit pack allows up to 1 hour of uncompressed voice storage, has 31 playback ports (can play up to 31 simultaneous announcements) and 1 dedicated port for telephone access to be used for recording and playback. The TN2501AP is connected to the customer LAN to enable announcement file transfers to take place by way of FTP from a computer. Announcements are RIFF wave files that are recorded as CCITT u-law/a-law, 8kHz, 8-bit mono files using a utility such as Microsoft's Sound Recorder on a computer or using an Avaya switch telephone.

Each TN750 circuit pack has 16 ports and can play up to 16 simultaneous announcements. The switch can connect multiple users to each of these announcements.

Any announcement stored on a circuit pack can play through any port on the circuit pack. Any announcement (not administered for barge-in) can play simultaneously through multiple ports. For instance, all 31 ports on the TN2501AP can play the same announcement at the same time.

You must set the Q field to y on the Announcements/Audio Sources form for each extension that you want to queue for Integrated Announcements. Calls that hear integrated announcements at extensions that have queue assigned only queue when all of the ports on the circuit pack that contains the announcement are busy. The TN750 has 16 ports and the TN2501AP has 31 ports. The same queueing pool is used over all boards. The switch controls the announcement queue length for integrated announcements, but you must set the queue length for analog or aux-trunk announcements.

Single integrated announcement boards

When your switch has one integrated announcement circuit pack, the circuit pack can be a TN2501AP, TN750, a TN750B, or a TN750C.

TN750 and TN750B

You need to back up a TN750 or TN750B in the following situations:

- Before someone removes a TN750 or TN750B from the switch
- Before someone shuts down power to the switch.

In both situations, the system loses any announcements stored on the circuit pack. Therefore, you need to backup announcements stored on the TN750 or TN750B circuit packs to the Mass Storage System (MSS). When someone inserts or resets a circuit pack, or when someone powers up the system, the switch checks the circuit pack for announcements. If the system determines that there are no announcements on the circuit pack, then it automatically restores the announcements from the MSS. Only one TN750 can be stored in MSS.

CAUTION:

The announcements from MSS that are automatically restored are the last announcement saved to MSS. If multiple circuit packs are used, MSS might not contain the announcement for the B or A circuit pack.

TN2501AP and TN750C

The TN750C circuit pack has on-board FLASH memory backup, which substantially reduces the time required for power-up restore and eliminates the need for a manual save of the circuit pack contents.

The system retains announcements on the circuit packs, even when someone removes the circuit pack or when the system loses power. Therefore, the TN2501AP and the TN750C do not require the save and restore procedure. However, you can still use the save and restore procedure to copy the contents of a TN750C to another circuit pack.

Note:

The contents of the TN2501AP cannot be saved to the MSS. To copy the contents of the TN2501AP, use FTP to transfer the information to a computer for storage.

Multiple integrated announcement circuit packs

Multiple integrated announcement circuit packs can be installed in Avaya switch platforms. However, only one of these circuit packs can be a TN750 or a TN750B. Any additional circuit packs must be TN2501AP or TN750C circuit packs.

CAUTION:

Do not copy announcements from a TN750C to a TN750 or TN750B. This action may corrupt the announcement data.

Compression rates

Two options are available with the TN2501AP circuit pack, a high-end offer and a low-end offer. The offer is set by way of the `VAL Full 1-Hour Capacity` and the `Maximum VAL Boards` fields on the Customer Options form. *Administrator Guide for Avaya Communication Manager*, 555-233-506 for details.

With the high-end TN2501AP circuit pack offer, up to 1 hour of uncompressed recorded announcements can be stored on each circuit pack.

With the low-end TN2501AP circuit pack offer, up to 10 minutes of uncompressed recorded announcements can be stored on each circuit pack. Compression is not supported with the TN2501AP circuit pack.

The system stores integrated announcements on the TN750 at a compression rate of 32 Kbps. The system can store integrated announcements at one of three compression rates on the TN750B and TN750C circuit packs. You administer the compression rate separately for each announcement extension. In this way, the system can store announcements with different compression rates on the same circuit pack. During playback, the switch sets the port to the correct compression rate for the announcement that is playing.

- A 64-Kbps compression rate allows for 128 seconds of recorded announcement per circuit pack.
- A 32-Kbps compression rate allows for 256 seconds of recorded announcement per circuit pack. This is the default compression rate.
- A 16-Kbps compression rate allows for 512 seconds of recorded announcement per circuit pack. The 16-Kbps rate does not provide a high-quality recording. It is not recommended for customer announcements, but is adequate for VDN of Origin announcements.

Procedures for recorded announcements (TN2501AP)

You can transfer to and from a computer or delete announcement files over the LAN for the TN2501AP using the Voice Announcement over the LAN Manager software or using an FTP client in conjunction with SAT commands.

Announcements for the TN2501AP circuit pack can also be recorded using the procedures discussed below. For additional information, see *Administrator Guide for Avaya Communication Manager*, 555-233-506.

Procedures for recorded announcements (TN750, TN750B, TN750C and TN2501AP circuit packs, and G700 VVAL)

Use these procedures to record announcements on the TN750, TN750B, TN750C and TN2501AP circuit packs, as well as for G700 Gateway embedded VAL announcements (referred to herein as virtual VAL or VVAL).

You can record, play back, or delete integrated announcements by initiating an announcement session. To do this, you must have console permissions assigned to your Class of Service (COS) for the internal station or Remote Access barrier code in order to initiate an announcement session.

Announcement sessions always use port 0, which is also used for playing announcements, on the TN750 circuit packs. Announcement sessions always use port 1, which is dedicated for telephone access on the TN2501AP circuit packs. With the TN2501AP circuit pack or G700 VVAL, the port is only busy if another telephone access session is active to the same board.

To begin an announcement session, the user must dial the administered feature access code (FAC) followed by the announcement extension. If an announcement session is already in progress, or if a save or restore command is in progress, then the user hears reorder tone (fast busy) and the system drops the call.

If the telephone session port to an integrated board is in use, then the user hears reorder tone followed by silence. This indicates that the port will be reserved for an announcement session. The user should redial the FAC and extension every 45 seconds to gain access to the port.

Note:

For MultiVantage Release 1 (or later), multiple telephone sessions are allowed, with one session associated with each active integrated announcement board.

Once an end user accesses an announcement session, the user can dial 1 to record an announcement, 2 to play an announcement, or 3 to delete an announcement. If the circuit pack memory is more than 90% full, then the switch gives stutter dial tone when the user gains access to an announcement session. Even if the user hears stutter tone, the user should begin speaking to record the announcement.

Record the announcement

If the you dial 1, the switch attempts to start a recording session and you will receive one of the following outcomes:

- If an announcement already exists and is protected (designated as protect = y), then you will hear an intercept tone. Hang up and record your announcement on an extension that is assigned to a different board.
- If the announcement is currently being played to callers, then you will hear the reorder tone.
- If the switch is starting the recording session, then you will hear a record tone and can begin recording the announcement.

Stop recording the announcement

Depending on the type of phone you are using, use one of the following methods to stop the recording after the announcement is complete:

If you are using a hybrid or digital telephone - Dial # to end the recording. Ending the recording with a # returns you to the dial tone, allowing a playback, delete, or record over operation to be requested. The # tones or a click sound produced when you hang up are not recorded. If the circuit pack memory becomes full during recording, you will hear a reorder tone, the system will drop you, and the announcement is not retained.

If you are using an analog telephone - Hang up. Otherwise, ending with a # puts the tone in the message. If you are using an analog telephone that is not connected via lineside T1 (DS1 type), then the system records a click when you hang up. After hanging up, you must redial the FAC plus announcement extension to start a new recording session. If the circuit pack memory becomes full during recording, you will hear a reorder tone, the system will drop you, and the announcement is not retained.

Play back the announcement

After you complete a recording and hang up, do not immediately dial the extension. The new announcement remains busy for approximately 15 seconds. The new announcement can be played back by dialing the FAC, the announcement extension, and 2 before the 15 second timer expires.

Upon completion of the recording session (drop), the switch sets a 15-second timer. During this interval, the system restricts you to one of two tasks: to listen to the announcement just recorded or to record another announcement.

If you want to listen to the announcement before it is available to others, then dial the FAC, the extension, and 2. The announcement plays and then generates dial tone. You can then perform another operation, such as record a message.

Note:

If a caller attempts to dial an announcement that does not exist, either because it has not been recorded or it has not been sent over FTP to the board, they will hear one of the following:

- If a TN750 board is in use, the caller hears a busy tone.
- If a VAL board is in use, the caller hears silence.

Delete the announcement

If you dial the FAC, the extension, and then 3, the switch deletes the announcement and you hear a confirmation tone. If the announcement is protected or is currently being played, then the system does not delete the announcement and you will hear a reorder tone.

Recorded announcements, the ACD, and other contact center features

Recorded announcements are used extensively for ACD, Call Vectoring, Call Prompting, Expert Agent Selection, VDN of Origin Announcement, Direct Department Calling, and UCD features. See the individual features for interaction details.

Recorded announcements and automatic wakeup

Recorded announcements allow Automatic Wakeup to use the built-in TN750B or later announcement circuit pack in place of the Audichron adjunct.

If you use an integrated, multiple integrated, or external type of announcement for Automatic Wakeup, then you can also administer the announcement to repeat (with the integ-rep announcement type) and to allow barge-in as a queue type. The benefit of repeating announcements and barge-in queues is that you do not need to use a separate port for each wakeup announcement. When guests go off-hook to receive an announcement at a particular time, they use only one port and the message repeats on the port until the last guest goes off-hook and the message ends.

Appendix B: Administering VRUs/IVRs as station ports

When Voice Response Units (VRUs) or Interactive Voice Response Units (IVRs) are used in a contact center as station ports in a hunt group or in an ACD split/skill, either as a non-vector controlled split or accessed via the `converse`, `queue-to`, or `route-to` command, the station ports must be administered on the station form with the “type” required by the VRU/IVR ports. The types for VRU/IVR ports supported by Avaya communication servers are listed in the following table.

Type VRU/IVR ports	Forward disconnect?	C&D tones ¹ support ?	Station type	Description
analog “T&R”	NA	no	2500	Standard station set interface ² .
analog “T&R”	NA	yes	VRU	Provides standard station set interface ² with C&D tones support via the switch DTMF Feedback Signals feature.
lineside DS1/DS0 or lineside T1/E1 ³	no	no	ops	OPS is a DS1 type that provides an EIA/TIA off-premises station type DS1 interface used where the device does not require or support forward disconnect.
lineside DS1/DS0 or lineside T1/E1	yes	no	ds1fd	ds1fd provides an EIA/TIA foreign-exchange (FX) type DS1 interface. The forward disconnect signal is a toggle of the “A” bit from 0 to 1 and then back to 0 after 600 msec. This type is used for Conversant Line Side T1/E1 ports when used as an analog-like VRU device and is the recommended method for interfacing.
lineside DS1/DS0 or lineside T1/E1	yes	yes	VRUFD	VRUFD is the same as ds1fd, except C&D tone support is provided. This type of administration is not used for Conversant.

Administering VRUs/IVRs as station ports

Type VRU/IVR ports	Forward disconnect?	C&D tones ¹ support ?	Station type	Description
lineside DS1/DS0 or lineside T1/E1	yes	no	ds1sa	ds1sa provides an EIA/TIA special-access type DS1 interface. The forward disconnect signal is a toggle of the "A" bit from 1 to 0 and then back to 1 after 600 msec.
lineside DS1/DS0 or lineside T1/E1	yes	yes	VRUSA	VRUSA is the same as ds1sa, except C&D tone support is provided.

1. For more information about support and administration of C&D (Connect and Disconnect) Tones, see the [C and D Tones support and administration](#) section that follows this table.
2. Uses Analog Line Circuit Packs, such as TN2135.
3. DS1 Circuit Packs (TN767E (or later) or TN464F (or later) must be equipped.

C and D Tones support and administration

C and D Tones provides DTMF (touch tone) to a VRU port when the incoming caller is on soft hold to indicate the following transfer operation events:

- The VRU-placed call is being Connected to the transferred-to agent.
- The caller has Disconnected while on-hold.

Administration - To administer C and D Tones for a VRU port, complete the following administration steps:

- For the VRU customer option, enable `DTMF Feedback Signals`.
- On page 5 of the `Feature-Related System Parameters` form, select values for the `Connection` and `Disconnect` fields. Possible values represent the buttons included in the 16-button DTMF array (0-9, *, #, A-D).

Note:

The default Connection and Disconnection tones are C and D, respectively. These tones are applied for 350 msec On with a 100 msec pause period.

- On page 1 of the Station form for the VRU port, set the type to one of the following:
 - VRU (analog line)
 - VRUFD (Line Side DS1-FD)
 - VRUSA (Line Side DS1-SA)

Glossary

3B2 Message Server	A software application that combines voice and data messaging services for voice-terminal users whose extensions are connected to a system.
800 service	A service in the United States that allows incoming calls from certain areas to an assigned number for a flat-rate charge based on usage.
AA	Archangel. See angel on page 374.
AAC	ATM access concentrator
AAR	See Automatic Alternate Routing (AAR) on page 376.
abandoned call	An incoming call in which the caller hangs up before the call is answered.
Abbreviated Dialing (AD)	A feature that allows callers to place calls by dialing just one or two digits.
AC	Alternating current. See Administered Connection (AC) on page 373.
AAR	Automatic Alternate Routing
ACA	See Automatic Circuit Assurance (ACA) on page 377.
ACB	See Automatic Callback (ACB) on page 376.
ACD	See Automatic Call Distribution (ACD) on page 376.
ACD agent	See agent on page 373.
ACU	See Automatic calling unit (ACU) on page 377
ACW	See after-call work (ACW) mode on page 373.
access code	A 1-, 2-, or 3-digit dial code used to activate or cancel a feature, or access an outgoing trunk.
access endpoint	Either a nonsignaling channel on a DS1 interface or a nonsignaling port on an analog tie-trunk circuit pack that is assigned a unique extension.

access tie trunk

access tie trunk

A trunk that connects a main communications system with a tandem communications system in an electronic tandem network (ETN). An access tie trunk can also be used to connect a system or tandem to a serving office or service node. Also called access trunk.

access trunk

See [access tie trunk](#) on page 372.

ACCUNET

A trademarked name for a family of digital services offered by AT&T in the United States.

ACD

See [Automatic Call Distribution \(ACD\)](#) on page 376. ACD also refers to a work state in which an agent is on an ACD call.

ACD work mode

See [work mode](#) on page 419.

active-notification association

A link that is initiated by an adjunct, allowing it to receive event reports for a specific switch entity, such as an outgoing call.

active-notification call

A call for which event reports are sent over an active-notification association (communication channel) to the adjunct. Sometimes referred to as a monitored call.

active notification domain

VDN or ACD split extension for which event notification has been requested.

ACU

See [Automatic calling unit \(ACU\)](#) on page 377.

AD

See [Abbreviated Dialing \(AD\)](#) on page 371.

ADAP

AUDIX Data Acquisition Package

ADC

See [analog-to-digital converter \(ADC\)](#) on page 374.

adjunct

A processor that does one or more tasks for another processor and that is optional in the configuration of the other processor. See also [application](#) on page 375.

adjunct-control association

A relationship initiated by an application via Third Party Make Call, the Third Party Take Control, or Domain (Station) Control capabilities to set up calls and control calls already in progress.

adjunct-controlled call

Call that can be controlled using an adjunct-control association. Call must have been originated via Third Party Make Call or Domain (Station) Control capabilities or must have been taken control of via Third Party Take Control or Domain (Station) Control capabilities.

adjunct-controlled split	An ACD split that is administered to be under adjunct control. Agents logged into such splits must do all telephony work, ACD login/ logout, and changes of work mode through the adjunct (except for auto-available adjunct-controlled splits, whose agents may not log in/out or change work mode).
adjunct-monitored call	An adjunct-controlled call, active-notification call, or call that provides event reporting over a domain-control association.
Adjunct-Switch Application Interface (ASAI)	A recommendation for interfacing adjuncts and communications systems, based on the CCITT Q.932 specification for layer 3.
ADM	Asynchronous data module
administer	To access and change parameters associated with the services or features of a system.
Administered Connection (AC)	A feature that allows the switch to automatically establish and maintain end-to-end connections between access endpoints (trunks) and/or data endpoints (data modules).
administration group	See capability group on page 381.
administration terminal	A terminal that is used to administer and maintain a system. See also terminal on page 415.
Administration Without Hardware (AWOH)	A feature that allows administration of ports without associated terminals or other hardware.
ADU	See asynchronous data unit (ADU) on page 375.
Advocate	See Avaya Business Advocate.
AE	See access endpoint on page 371.
after-call work (ACW) mode	A mode in which agents are unavailable to receive ACD calls. Agents enter the ACW mode to perform ACD-related activities such as filling out a form after an ACD call.
AG	ASAI Gateway
agent	A member of an ACD hunt group, ACD split, or skill. Depending on the ACD software, an agent can be a member of multiple splits/skills.
agent report	A report that provides historical traffic information for internally measured agents.
AIM	Asynchronous interface module

AIOD

AIOD Automatic Identification of Outward Dialing

ALBO Automatic Line Build Out

All trunks busy (ATB) The state in which no trunks are available for call handling.

ALM-ACK Alarm acknowledge

American Standard Code for Information Interchange See [ASCII \(American Standard Code for Information Interchange\)](#) on page 375.

AMW Automatic Message Waiting

AN Analog

analog The representation of information by continuously variable physical quantities such as amplitude, frequency, and phase. See also [digital](#) on page 387.

analog data Data that is transmitted over a digital facility in analog (PCM) form. The data must pass through a modem either at both ends or at a modem pool at the distant end.

analog telephone A telephone that receives acoustic voice signals and sends analog electrical signals along the telephone line. Analog telephones are usually served by a single wire pair (tip and ring). The model-2500 telephone set is a typical example of an analog telephone.

analog-to-digital converter (ADC) A device that converts an analog signal to digital form. See also [digital-to-analog converter \(DAC\)](#) on page 387.

angel A microprocessor located on each port card in a processor port network (PPN). The angel uses the control-channel message set (CCMS) to manage communications between the port card and the archangel on the controlling switch-processing element (SPE). The angel also monitors the status of other microprocessors on a port card and maintains error counters and thresholds.

ANI See [Automatic Number Identification \(ANI\)](#) on page 377.

ANSI American National Standards Institute. A United States professional/technical association supporting a variety of standards.

answerback code A number used to respond to a page from a code-calling or loudspeaker-paging system, or to retrieve a parked call.

AOL Attendant-offered load

AP Applications processor

APLT	Advanced Private-Line Termination
appearance	A software process that is associated with an extension and whose purpose is to supervise a call. An extension can have multiple appearances. Also called call appearance, line appearance, and occurrence. See also call appearance on page 380.
application	An adjunct that requests and receives ASAI services or capabilities. One or more applications can reside on a single adjunct. However, the switch cannot distinguish among several applications residing on the same adjunct and treats the adjunct, and all resident applications, as a single application. The terms application and adjunct are used interchangeably throughout this document.
applications processor	A micro-computer based, program controlled computer providing application services for the switch. The processor is used with several user-controlled applications such as traffic analysis and electronic documentation.
application service element	See capability group on page 381.
architecture	The organizational structure of a system, including hardware and software.
ARS	See Automatic Route Selection (ARS) on page 377.
ASAI	See Adjunct-Switch Application Interface (ASAI) on page 373
ASCII (American Standard Code for Information Interchange)	The standard code for representing characters in digital form. Each character is represented by an 8-bit code (including parity bit).
association	A communication channel between adjunct and switch for messaging purposes. An active association is one that applies to an existing call on the switch or to an extension on the call.
asynchronous data transmission	A method of transmitting data in which each character is preceded by a start bit and followed by a stop bit, thus permitting data characters to be transmitted at irregular intervals. This type transmission is advantageous when transmission is not regular (characters typed at a keyboard). Also called asynchronous transmission. See also synchronous data transmission on page 414.
asynchronous data unit (ADU)	A device that allows direct connection between RS-232C equipment and a digital switch.
asynchronous Transfer Mode (ATM)	A packet-like switching technology in which data is transmitted in fixed-size (53-byte) cells. ATM provides high-speed access for data communication in LAN, campus, and WAN environments.

ATB	
ATB	See All trunks busy (ATB) on page 374.
ATD	See Attention dial (ATD) on page 376.
attendant	A person at a console who provides personalized service for incoming callers and voice-services users by performing switching and signaling operations. See also attendant console on page 376.
ATM	See asynchronous Transfer Mode (ATM) on page 375.
attendant console	The workstation used by an attendant. The attendant console allows the attendant to originate a call, answer an incoming call, transfer a call to another extension or trunk, put a call on hold, and remove a call from hold. Attendants using the console can also manage and monitor some system operations. Also called console. See also attendant on page 376.
Attention dial (ATD)	A command in the Hayes modem command set for asynchronous modems.
Audio Information Exchange (AUDIX)	A fully integrated voice-mail system. Can be used with a variety of communications systems to provide call-history data, such as subscriber identification and reason for redirection.
AUDIX	See Audio Information Exchange (AUDIX) on page 376.
auto-in trunk group	Trunk group for which the CO processes all of the digits for an incoming call. When a CO seizes a trunk from an auto-in trunk group, the switch automatically connects the trunk to the destination — typically an ACD split where, if no agents are available, the call goes into a queue in which callers are answered in the order in which they arrive.
Auto-In Work mode	One of four agent work modes: the mode in which an agent is ready to process another call as soon as the current call is completed.
Automatic Alternate Routing (AAR)	A feature that routes calls to other than the first-choice route when facilities are unavailable.***
Automatic Callback (ACB)	A feature that enables internal callers, upon reaching a busy extension, to have the system automatically connect and ring both parties when the called party becomes available.
Automatic Call Distribution (ACD)	A feature that answers calls, and then, depending on administered instructions, delivers messages appropriate for the caller and routes the call to an agent when one becomes available.
Automatic Call Distribution (ACD) split	A method of routing calls of a similar type among agents in a call center. Also, a group of extensions that are staffed by agents trained to handle a certain type of incoming call.

Automatic calling unit (ACU)	A device that places a telephone call.
Automatic Circuit Assurance (ACA)	A feature that tracks calls of unusual duration to facilitate troubleshooting. A high number of very short calls or a low number of very long calls may signify a faulty trunk.
Automatic Number Identification (ANI)	Representation of the calling number, for display or for further use to access information about the caller. Available with Signaling System 7.
automatic restoration	A service that restores disrupted connections between access endpoints (nonsignaling trunks) and data endpoints (devices that connect the switch to data terminal and/or communications equipment). Restoration is done within seconds of a service disruption so that critical data applications can remain operational.
Automatic Route Selection (ARS)	A feature that allows the system to automatically choose the least-cost way to send a toll call.
automatic trunk	A trunk that does not require addressing information because the destination is predetermined. A request for service on the trunk, called a seizure, is sufficient to route the call. The normal destination of an automatic trunk is the communications-system attendant group. Also called automatic incoming trunk and automatic tie trunk.
AUX	Auxiliary
auxiliary equipment	Equipment used for optional system features, such as Loudspeaker Paging and Music-on-Hold.
auxiliary trunk	A trunk used to connect auxiliary equipment, such as radio-paging equipment, to a communications system.
Aux-Work mode	A work mode in which agents are unavailable to receive ACD calls. Agents enter Aux-Work mode when involved in non-ACD activities such as taking a break, going to lunch, or placing an outgoing call.
AVD	Alternate voice/data
AWOH	See Administration Without Hardware (AWOH) on page 373.
AWG	American Wire Gauge
AWT	Average work time
B8ZS	Bipolar Eight Zero Substitution.

bandwidth

bandwidth The difference, expressed in hertz, between the defined highest and lowest frequencies in a range.

barrier code A security code used with the Remote Access feature to prevent unauthorized access to the system.

baud A unit of transmission rate equal to the number of signal events per second. See also [bit rate](#) on page 378 and [bits per second \(bps\)](#) on page 378.

BCC See [Bearer capability class \(BCC\)](#) on page 378.

BCMS Basic Call Management System

BCT See [business communications terminal \(BCT\)](#) on page 379.

Bearer capability class (BCC) Code that identifies the type of a call (for example, voice and different types of data). Determination of BCC is based on the caller's characteristics for non-ISDN endpoints and on the Bearer Capability and Low-Layer Compatibility Information Elements of an ISDN endpoint. Current BCCs are 0 (voice-grade data and voice), 1 (DMI mode 1, 56 kbps data transmission), 2 (DMI mode 2, synchronous/asynchronous data transmission up to 19.2 kbps) 3 (DMI mode 3, 64 kbps circuit/packet data transmission), 4 (DMI mode 0, 64 kbps synchronous data), 5 (temporary signaling connection, and 6 (wideband call, 128–1984 kbps synchronous data).

BER Bit error rate

BHCC Busy-hour call completions

bit (binary digit) One unit of information in binary notation, having two possible values: 0 or 1.

bits per second (bps) The number of binary units of information that are transmitted or received per second. See also [baud](#) on page 378 and [bit rate](#) on page 378.

bit rate The speed at which bits are transmitted, usually expressed in bits per second. Also called data rate. See also [baud](#) on page 378 and [bits per second \(bps\)](#) on page 378.

BLF Busy Lamp Field

BN Billing number

BOS Bit-oriented signaling

BPN Billed-party number

bps See [bits per second \(bps\)](#) on page 378.

bridge (bridging)	The appearance of a voice terminal's extension at one or more other voice terminals.
BRI	The ISDN Basic Rate Interface specification.
bridged appearance	A call appearance on a voice terminal that matches a call appearance on another voice terminal for the duration of a call.
BTU	British Thermal Unit
buffer	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. In hardware, a circuit or component that isolates one electrical circuit from another. Typically, a buffer holds data from one circuit or process until another circuit or process is ready to accept the data.2. In software, an area of memory that is used for temporary storage.
bus	A multiconductor electrical path used to transfer information over a common connection from any of several sources to any of several destinations.
business communications terminal (BCT)	A digital data terminal used for business applications. A BCT can function via a data module as a special-purpose terminal for services provided by a processor or as a terminal for data entry and retrieval.
BX.25	A version of the CCITT X.25 protocol for data communications. BX.25 adds a fourth level to the standard X.25 interface. This uppermost level combines levels 4, 5, and 6 of the ISO reference model.
bypass tie trunks	A 1-way, outgoing tie trunk from a tandem switch to a main switch in an ETN. Bypass tie trunks, provided in limited quantities, are used as a last-choice route when all trunks to another tandem switch are busy. Bypass tie trunks are used only if all applicable intertandem trunks are busy.
byte	A sequence of (usually eight) bits processed together.
CACR	Cancellation of Authorization Code Request
cabinet	Housing for racks, shelves, or carriers that hold electronic equipment.
cable	Physical connection between two pieces of equipment (for example, data terminal and modem) or between a piece of equipment and a termination field.
cable connector	A jack (female) or plug (male) on the end of a cable. A cable connector connects wires on a cable to specific leads on telephone or data equipment.
CAG	Coverage answer group

call appearance**call appearance**

1. For the attendant console, six buttons, labeled a–f, used to originate, receive, and hold calls. Two lights next to the button show the status of the call appearance.
2. For the voice terminal, a button labeled with an extension and used to place outgoing calls, receive incoming calls, or hold calls. Two lights next to the button show the status of the call appearance.

call-control capabilities

Capabilities (Third Party Selective Hold, Third Party Reconnect, Third Party Merge) that can be used in either of the Third Party Call Control ASE (cluster) subsets (Call Control and Domain Control).

Call Detail Recording (CDR)

A feature that uses software and hardware to record call data (same as CDRU).

Call Detail Recording utility (CDRU)

Software that collects, stores, optionally filters, and outputs call-detail records.

Call Management System (CMS)

An application, running on an adjunct processor, that collects information from an ACD unit. CMS enables customers to monitor and manage telemarketing centers by generating reports on the status of agents, splits, trunks, trunk groups, vectors, and VDNs, and enables customers to partially administer the ACD feature for a communications system.

call-reference value (CRV)

An identifier present in ISDN messages that associates a related sequence of messages. In ASAI, CRVs distinguish between associations.

call vector

A set of up to 15 vector commands to be performed for an incoming or internal call.

callback call

A call that automatically returns to a voice-terminal user who activated the Automatic Callback or Ringback Queuing feature.

call-waiting ringback tone

A low-pitched tone identical to ringback tone except that the tone decreases in the last 0.2 seconds (in the United States). Call-waiting ringback tone notifies the attendant that the Attendant Call Waiting feature is activate and that the called party is aware of the waiting call. Tones in international countries may sound different.

call work code

A number, up to 16 digits, entered by ACD agents to record the occurrence of customer-defined events (such as account codes, social security numbers, or phone numbers) on ACD calls.

CAMA

Centralized Automatic Message Accounting

carrier

An enclosed shelf containing vertical slots that hold circuit packs.

carried load

The amount of traffic served by traffic-sensitive facilities during a given interval.

CARR-POW

Carrier Port and Power Unit for AC Powered Systems

CAS	Centralized Attendant Service or Call Accounting System
CCS or hundred call seconds	A unit of call traffic. Call traffic for a facility is scanned every 100 seconds. If the facility is busy, it is assumed to have been busy for the entire scan interval. There are 3600 seconds per hour. The Roman numeral for 100 is the capital letter C. The abbreviation for call seconds is CS. Therefore, 100 call seconds is abbreviated CCS. If a facility is busy for an entire hour, then it is said to have been busy for 36 CCS. See also Erlang on page 391 .
capability	A request or indication of an operation. For example, Third Party Make Call is a request for setting up a call; event report is an indication that an event has occurred.
capability group	Set of capabilities, determined by switch administration, that can be requested by an application. Capability groups denote association types. For example, Call Control is a type of association that allows certain functions (the ones in the capability group) to be performed over this type of association. Also referred to as administration groups or application service elements (ASEs).
CA-TSC	Call-Associated Temporary Signaling Connection
cause value	A value is returned in response to requests or in event reports when a denial or unexpected condition occurs. ASAI cause values fall into two coding standards: Coding Standard 0 includes any cause values that are part of AT&T and CCITT ISDN specifications; Coding standard 3 includes any other ASAI cause values. This document uses a notation for cause value where the coding standard for the cause is given first, then a slash, then the cause value. Example: CS0/100 is coding standard 0, cause value 100.
CBC	Call-by-call or coupled bonding conductor
CC	Country code
CCIS	Common-Channel Interoffice Signaling
CCITT	CCITT (Comit�te Consultatif International Telephonique et Telegraphique), now called <i>International Telecommunications Union</i> (ITU). See International Telecommunications Union (ITU) on page 397.
CCMS	Control-Channel Message Set
CCS	See CCS or hundred call seconds on page 381.
CCSA	Common-Control Switching Arrangement
CDM	Channel-division multiplexing
CDOS	Customer-dialed and operator serviced

CDR	
CDR	See Call Detail Recording (CDR) on page 380.
CDRP	Call Detail Record Poller
CDRR	Call Detail Recording and Reporting
CDRU	See Call Detail Recording utility (CDRU) on page 380.
CEM	Channel-expansion multiplexing
center-stage switch (CSS)	The central interface between the processor port network and expansion port networks in a CSS-connected system.
central office (CO)	The location housing telephone switching equipment that provides local telephone service and access to toll facilities for long-distance calling.
central office (CO) codes	The first three digits of a 7-digit public-network telephone number in the United States.
central office (CO) trunk	A telecommunications channel that provides access from the system to the public network through the local CO.
CEPT1	European Conference of Postal and Telecommunications Rate 1
channel	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A circuit-switched call. 2. A communications path for transmitting voice and data. 3. In wideband, all of the time slots (contiguous or noncontiguous) necessary to support a call. Example: an H0-channel uses six 64-kbps time slots. 4. A DS0 on a T1 or E1 facility not specifically associated with a logical circuit-switched call; analogous to a single trunk.
channel negotiation	The process by which the channel offered in the Channel Identification Information Element (CIIE) in the SETUP message is negotiated to be another channel acceptable to the switch that receives the SETUP message and ultimately to the switch that sent the SETUP. Negotiation is attempted only if the CIIE is encoded as Preferred. Channel negotiation is not attempted for wideband calls.
CI	Clock input
circuit	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. An arrangement of electrical elements through which electric current flows. 2. A channel or transmission path between two or more points.
circuit pack	A card on which electrical circuits are printed, and IC chips and electrical components are installed. A circuit pack is installed in a switch carrier.
CISPR	International Special Committee on Radio Interference

Class of Restriction (COR)	A feature that allows up to 64 classes of call-origination and call-termination restrictions for voice terminals, voice-terminal groups, data modules, and trunk groups. See also Class of Service (COS) on page 383.
Class of Service (COS)	A feature that uses a number to specify if voice-terminal users can activate the Automatic Callback, Call Forwarding All Calls, Data Privacy, or Priority Calling features. See also Class of Restriction (COR) on page 383.
cm	Centimeter
CM	Connection Manager
CMDR	Centralized Message Detail Recording
CMS	Call Management System
CO	See central office (CO) on page 382.
common-control switching arrangement (CCSA)	A private telecommunications network using dedicated trunks and a shared switching center for interconnecting company locations.
communications system	The software-controlled processor complex that interprets dialing pulses, tones, and keyboard characters and makes the proper connections both within the system and external to the system. The communications system itself consists of a digital computer, software, storage device, and carriers with special hardware to perform the connections. A communications system provides voice and data communications services, including access to public and private networks, for telephones and data terminals on a customer's premises. See also switch on page 413.
confirmation tone	A tone confirming that feature activation, deactivation, or cancellation has been accepted.
connectivity	The connection of disparate devices within a single system.
console	See attendant console on page 376.
contiguous	Adjacent DS0s within one T1 or E1 facility or adjacent TDM or fiber time slots. The first and last TDM bus, DS0, or fiber time slots are not considered contiguous (no wraparound). For an E1 facility with a D-channel, DS0s 15 and 17 are considered contiguous.
control cabinet	See control carrier on page 384.

control carrier

control carrier A carrier in a multicarrier cabinet that contains the SPE circuit packs and, unlike an R5r control carrier, port circuit packs. Also called control cabinet in a single-carrier cabinet. See also [switch-processing element \(SPE\)](#) on page 414.

controlled station A station that is monitored and controlled via a domain-control association.

COR See [Class of Restriction \(COR\)](#) on page 383.

COS See [Class of Service \(COS\)](#) on page 383.

coverage answer group A group of up to eight voice terminals that ring simultaneously when a call is redirected to it by Call Coverage. Any one of the group can answer the call.

coverage call A call that is automatically redirected from the called party's extension to an alternate answering position when certain coverage criteria are met.

coverage path The order in which calls are redirected to alternate answering positions.

coverage point An extension or attendant group, VDN, or ACD split designated as an alternate answering position in a coverage path.

covering user A person at a coverage point who answers a redirected call.

CP Circuit pack

CPE Customer-premises equipment

CPN Called-party number

CPN/BN Calling-party number/billing number

CPTR Call-progress-tone receiver

CRC Cyclical Redundancy Checking

critical-reliability system A system that has the following duplicated items: control carriers, tone clocks, E1 circuit packs, and cabling between port networks and center-stage switch in a CSS-connected system. See also [duplicated common control](#) on page 389, and [duplication](#) on page 389.

CSA Canadian Safety Association

CSCC Compact single-carrier cabinet

CSCN Center-stage control network

CSD	Customer-service document
CSM	Centralized System Management
CSS	See <i>center-stage switch (CSS)</i> .
CSSO	Customer Services Support Organization
CSU	Channel service unit
CTS	Clear to Send
CWC	See call work code on page 380.
DAC	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Dial access code or Direct Agent Calling2. See digital-to-analog converter (DAC) on page 387.
data channel	A communications path between two points used to transmit digital signals.
data-communications equipment (DCE)	The equipment (usually a modem, data module, or packet assembler/disassembler) on the network side of a communications link that makes the binary serial data from the source or transmitter compatible with the communications channel.
data link	The configuration of physical facilities enabling end terminals to communicate directly with each other.
data module	An interconnection device between a BRI or DCP interface of the switch and data terminal equipment or data communications equipment.
data path	The end-to-end connection used for a data communications link. A data path is the combination of all elements of an interprocessor communication in a DCS.
data port	A point of access to a computer that uses trunks or lines for transmitting or receiving data.
data rate	See bit rate on page 378.
data service unit (DSU)	A device that transmits digital data on transmission facilities.
data terminal	An input/output (I/O) device that has either switched or direct access to a host computer or to a processor interface.
data terminal equipment (DTE)	Equipment consisting of the endpoints in a connection over a data circuit. In a connection between a data terminal and host, the terminal, the host, and their associated modems or data modules make up the DTE.

dB	
dB	Decibel
dba	Decibels in reference to amperes.
dBrnC	Decibels above reference noise with C filter.
DC	Direct current
DCE	Data-communications equipment
D-channel backup	Type of backup used with Non-Facility Associated Signaling (NFAS). A primary D-channel provides signaling for an NFAS D-channel group (two or more PRI facilities). A second D-channel, on a separate PRI facility of the NFAS D-channel group, is designated as backup for the D-channel. Failure of the primary D-channel causes automatic transfer of call-control signaling to the backup D-channel. The backup becomes the primary D-channel. When the failed channel returns to service, it becomes the backup D-channel.
DCO	Digital central office
DCP	Digital Communications Protocol
DCS	Distributed Communications System
DDC	Direct Department Calling
DDD	Direct Distance Dialing
delay-dial trunk	A trunk that allows dialing directly into a communications system (digits are received as they are dialed).
denying a request	Sending a negative acknowledgement (NAK), done by sending an FIE with a return error component (and a cause value). It should not be confused with the denial event report that applies to calls.
designated voice terminal	The specific voice terminal to which calls, originally directed to a certain extension, are redirected. Commonly used to mean the forwarded-to terminal when Call Forwarding All Calls is active.
dial-repeating trunks	A PBX tie trunk that is capable of handling PBX station-signaling information without attendant assistance.
dial-repeating tie trunk	A tie trunk that transmits called-party addressing information between two communications systems.
DID	Direct Inward Dialing

digit conversion	A process used to convert specific dialed numbers into other dialed numbers.
digital	The representation of information by discrete steps. See also analog on page 374.
digital communications protocol (DCP)	<p>A proprietary protocol used to transmit both digitized voice and digitized data over the same communications link. A DCP link is made up of two 64-kbps information (I-) channels and one 8-kbps signaling (S-) channel. Digital Communications Protocol. The DCP protocol supports 2 information-bearing channels, and thus two telephones/data modules. The I1 channel is the DCP channel assigned on the first page of the 8411 station form. The I2 channel is the DCP channel assigned on the analog adjunct page of the 8411 station form or on the data module page.</p> <p>Digital Communications Protocol. The DCP protocol supports 2 information-bearing channels, and thus two telephones/data modules. The I1 channel is the DCP channel assigned on the first page of the 8411 station form. The I2 channel is the DCP channel assigned on the analog adjunct page of the 8411 station form or on the data module page.</p>
digital data endpoints	Devices such as the 510D terminal or the 515-type business communications terminal (BCT).
digital multiplexed interface (DMI)	An interface that provides connectivity between a communications system and a host computer or between two communications systems using DS1 24th-channel signaling. DMI provides 23 64-kbps data channels and 1 common-signaling channel over a twisted-pair connection. DMI is offered through two capabilities: bit-oriented signaling (DMI-BOS) and message-oriented signaling (DMI-MOS).
digital signal level 0 (DS0)	A single 64-kbps voice channel. A DS0 is a single 64-kbps channel in a T1 or E1 facility and consists of eight bits in a T1 or E1 frame every 125 microseconds.
digital signal level 1 (DS1)	A single 1.544-Mbps (United States) or 2.048-Mbps (outside the United States) digital signal carried on a T1 transmission facility. A DS1 converter complex consists of a pair, one at each end, of DS1 converter circuit packs and the associated T1/E1 facilities.
digital terminal data module (DTDM)	An integrated or adjunct data module that shares with a digital telephone the same physical port for connection to a communications system. The function of a DTDM is similar to that of a PDM and MPDM in that it converts RS-232C signals to DCP signals.
digital-to-analog converter (DAC)	A device that converts data in digital form to the corresponding analog signals. See also analog-to-digital converter (ADC) on page 374.
digital transmission	A mode of transmission in which information to be transmitted is first converted to digital form and then transmitted as a serial stream of pulses.
digital trunk	A circuit that carries digital voice and/or digital data in a telecommunications channel.

DIOD

DIOD Direct Inward and Outward Dialing

direct agent A feature, accessed only via ASAI, that allows a call to be placed in a split queue but routed only to a specific agent in that split. The call receives normal ACD call treatment (for example, announcements) and is measured as an ACD call while ensuring that a particular agent answers.

Direct Extension Selection (DXS) A feature on an attendant console that allows an attendant direct access to voice terminals by pressing a group-select button and a DXS button.

Direct Inward Dialing (DID) A feature that allows an incoming call from the public network (not FX or WATS) to reach a specific telephone without attendant assistance.

Direct Inward Dialing (DID) trunk An incoming trunk used for dialing directly from the public network into a communications system without help from the attendant.

disk drive An electromechanical device that stores data on and retrieves data from one or more disks.

distributed communications system (DCS) A network configuration linking two or more communications systems in such a way that selected features appear to operate as if the network were one system.

DIVA Data In/Voice Answer

DLC Data line circuit

DLDM Data-line data module

DMI Digital-multiplexed interface

DND Do not disturb

DNIS Dialed-Number Identification Service

DOD Direct Outward Dialing

domain VDNs, ACD splits, and stations. The VDN domain is used for active-notification associations. The ACD-split domain is for active-notification associations and domain-control associations. The station domain is used for the domain-control associations.

domain-control association A Third Party Domain Control Request capability initiates a unique CRV/link number combination, which is referred to as a domain-control association.

domain-controlled split A split for which Third Party Domain Control request has been accepted. A domain-controlled split provides an event report for logout.

domain-controlled station	A station for which a Third_Party_Domain_Control request has been accepted. A domain-controlled station provides event reports for calls that are alerting, connected, or held at the station.
domain-controlled station on a call	A station that is active on a call, and which provides event reports over one or two domain-control associations.
DOSS	Delivery Operations Support System
DOT	Duplication Option Terminal
DPM	Dial Plan Manager
DPR	Dual-port RAM
DS1	Digital Signal Level 1
DS1C	Digital Signal Level-1 protocol C
DS1 CONV	Digital Signal Level-1 converter
DSI	Digital signal interface
DSU	Data service unit
DTDM	Digital-terminal data module
DTE	Data-terminal equipment
DTGS	Direct Trunk Group Select
DTMF	Dual-tone multifrequency
DTS	Disk-tape system
deduplicated common control	Two processors ensuring continuous operation of a communications system. While one processor is online, the other functions as a backup. The backup processor goes online periodically or when a problem occurs.
duplication	The use of redundant components to improve availability. When a duplicated subsystem fails, its backup redundant system automatically takes over.
duplication option	A system option that duplicates the following: control carrier containing the SPE, EI circuit packs in carriers, fiber-optic cabling between port networks, and center-stage switch in a CSS-connected system.

DXS

DXS Direct extension selection

Dynamic Percentage Adjustment An Avaya Business Advocate feature that makes automatic adjustments to agents' target allocations as needed to help meet the administered service level targets.

Dynamic Queue Position An Avaya Business Advocate feature that gives you the ability to queue calls from multiple VDNs to a single skill, while maintaining different service objectives for those VDNs.

Dynamic Threshold Adjustment An Avaya Business Advocate Service Level Supervisor feature that automatically adjusts overload thresholds to engage reserve agents a bit sooner or a bit later to meet the administered service levels.

E1 A digital transmission standard that carries traffic at 2.048 Mbps. The E1 facility is divided into 32 channels (DS0s) of 64 kbps information. Channel 0 is reserved for framing and synchronization information. A D-channel occupies channel 16.

E & M Ear and mouth (receive and transmit)

EA Expansion archangel

EAD-LOA See Expert Agent Distribution-Least Occupied Agent

EAD-MIA See Expert Agent Distribution-Most Idle Agent.

EAL Expansion archangel link

ear and mouth (E & M) signaling Trunk supervisory signaling, used between two communications systems, whereby signaling information is transferred through 2-state voltage conditions (on the E and M leads) for analog applications and through a single bit for digital applications.

EEBCDIC Extended Binary-Coded Decimal Interexchange Code

ECC Error Correct Code

ECMA European Computer Manufacturers Association

EFP Electronic power feed

EI Expansion interface

EIA Electronic Industries Association

EIA-232 A physical interface specified by the EIA. EIA-232 transmits and receives asynchronous data at speeds of up to 19.2 kbps over cable distances of up to 50 feet. EIA-232 replaces RS-232 protocol in some switch applications.

electronic tandem network (ETN)	A tandem tie-trunk network that has automatic call-routing capabilities based on the number dialed and the most preferred route available. Each switch in the network is assigned a unique private network office code (RNX), and each voice terminal is assigned a unique extension.
Electronics Industries Association (EIA)	A trade association of the electronics industry that establishes electrical and functional standards.
emergency transfer	If a major system failure occurs, automatic transfer is initiated to a group of telephones capable of making outgoing calls. The system operates in this mode until the failure is repaired and the system automatically returns to normal operation. Also called power-failure transfer.
EMI	Electromagnetic interference
end-to-end signaling	The transmission of touch-tone signals generated by dialing from a voice terminal to remote computer equipment. These digits are sent over the trunk as DTMF digits whether the trunk signaling type is marked as tone or rotary and whether the originating station is tone or rotary. Example: a call to a voice-mail machine or automated-attendant service. A connection is first established over an outgoing trunk. Then additional digits are dialed to transmit information to be processed by the computer equipment.
enhanced private-switched communications service (EPSCS)	An analog private telecommunications network based on the No. 5 crossbar and 1A ESS that provides advanced voice and data telecommunications services to companies with many locations.
EPN	Expansion-port network
EPROM	Erasable programmable read-only memory
EPSCS	Enhanced Private Switched Communications Services
ERL	Echo return loss
Erlang	A unit of traffic intensity, or load, used to express the amount of traffic needed to keep one facility busy for one hour. One Erlang is equal to 36 CCS. See also CCS or hundred call seconds on page 381.
ESF	Extended superframe format
ESPA	European Standard Paging Access
ETA	Extended Trunk Access; also Enhanced Terminal Administration
ETN	Electronic tandem network

ETSI

ETSI European Telecommunications Standards Institute

expansion archangel (EAA) A network-control microprocessor located on an expansion interface (EI) port circuit pack in an expansion port network. The EA provides an interface between the EPN and its controlling switch-processing element.

expansion-archangel link (EAL) A link-access function on the D-channel (LAPD) logical link that exists between a switch-processing element and an expansion archangel (EA). The EAL carries control messages from the SPE to the EA and to port circuit packs in an expansion port network.

expansion control cabinet See [expansion control carrier](#) on page 392.

expansion control carrier A carrier in a multicarrier cabinet that contains extra port circuit packs and a maintenance interface. Also called expansion control cabinet in a single-carrier cabinet.

expansion interface (EI) A port circuit pack in a port network that provides the interface between a PN's TDM bus/ packet bus and a fiber-optic link. The EI carries circuit-switched data, packet-switched data, network control, timing control, and DS1 control. In addition, an EI in an expansion port network communicates with the master maintenance circuit pack to provide the EPN's environmental and alarm status to the switch-processing element.

expansion port network (EPN) A port network (PN) that is connected to the TDM bus and packet bus of a processor port network (PPN). Control is achieved by indirect connection of the EPN to the PPN via a port-network link (PNL).

Expert Agent Distribution-Least Occupied Agent (EAD-LOA) An agent selection method for delivery of calls. With EAD-LOA implemented, calls are delivered to the available agent with the highest skill level and the lowest percentage of work time since login (compared to other available agents with the same skill level).

See also EAD-MIA, UCD-LOA, and UCD-MIA.

Expert Agent Distribution-Most Idle Agent (EAD-MIA) An agent selection method for delivery of calls. With EAD-MIA implemented, calls are delivered to the available agent with the highest skill level who has been idle the longest since their last ACD call (compared to other available agents with the same skill level).

See also EAD-LOA, UCD-LOA, and UCD-MIA.

extension-in Extension-In (ExtIn) is the work state agents go into when they answer (receive) a non-ACD call. If the agent is in Manual-In or Auto-In and receives an extension-in call, it is recorded by CMS as an AUX-In call.

extension-out The work state that agents go into when they place (originate) a non-ACD call.

external measurements	Those ACD measurements that are made by the External CMS adjunct.
external call	A connection between a communications system user and a party on the public network or on another communications system in a private network.
FAC	Feature Access Code
facility	A telecommunications transmission pathway and associated equipment.
facility-associated signaling (FAS)	Signaling for which a D-channel carries signaling only for those channels on the same physical interface.
FAS	Facility-associated signaling
FAT	Facility access trunk
FAX	Facsimile
FCC	Federal Communications Commission
FEAC	Forced Entry of Account Codes
feature	A specifically defined function or service provided by the system.
feature button	A labeled button on a telephone or attendant console used to access a specific feature.
FEP	Front-end processor
FIC	Facility interface codes
fiber optics	A technology using materials that transmit ultrawideband electromagnetic light-frequency ranges for high-capacity carrier systems.
fixed	A trunk allocation term. In the fixed allocation scheme, the time slots necessary to support a wideband call are contiguous, and the first time slot is constrained to certain starting points.
flexible	A trunk allocation term. In the flexible allocation scheme, the time slots of a wideband call can occupy noncontiguous positions within a single T1 or E1 facility.
floating	A trunk allocation term. In the floating allocation scheme, the time slots of a wideband call are contiguous, but the position of the first time slot is not fixed.
FNPA	Foreign Numbering-Plan Area

foreign-exchange (FX)	
foreign-exchange (FX)	A CO other than the one providing local access to the public telephone network.
foreign-exchange trunk	A telecommunications channel that directly connects the system to a CO other than its local CO.
foreign numbering-plan area code (FNPAC)	An area code other than the local area code, that must be dialed to call outside the local geographical area.
FRL	Facilities Restriction Level
FX	Foreign exchange
G3-MA	Generic 3 Management Applications
G3-MT	Generic 3 Management Terminal
G3r	Generic 3, RISC (Reduced Instruction Set Computer)
generalized route selection (GRS)	An enhancement to Automatic Alternate Routing/Automatic Route Selection (AAR/ARS) that performs routing based on call attributes, such as Bearer Capability Classes (BCCs), in addition to the address and facilities restriction level (FRL), thus facilitating a Uniform Dial Plan (UDP) that is independent of the type of call being placed.
glare	The simultaneous seizure of a 2-way trunk by two communications systems, resulting in a standoff.
GM	Group manager
GPTR	General-purpose tone receiver
grade of service	The number of call attempts that fail to receive service immediately. Grade of service is also expressed as the quantity of all calls that are blocked or delayed.
ground-start trunk	A trunk on which, for outgoing calls, the system transmits a request for services to a distant switching system by grounding the trunk ring lead. To receive the digits of the called number, that system grounds the trunk tip lead. When the system detects this ground, the digits are sent.
GRS	Generalized Route Selection
H0	An ISDN information transfer rate for 384-kbps data defined by CCITT and ANSI standards.
H11	An ISDN information transfer rate for 1536-kbps data defined by CCITT and ANSI standards.

H12	An ISDN information transfer rate for 1920-kbps data defined by CCITT and ANSI standards.
handshaking logic	A format used to initiate a data connection between two data module devices.
hertz (Hz)	A unit of frequency equal to one cycle per second.
high-reliability system	A system having the following: two control carriers, duplicate expansion interface (EI) circuit packs in the PPN (in R5r with CSS), and duplicate switch node clock circuit packs in the switch node (SN) carriers. See also duplicated common control on page 389, duplication on page 389, duplication option on page 389, and critical-reliability system on page 384.
HNPA	See home numbering-plan area code (HNPA) on page 395.
holding time	The total length of time in minutes and seconds that a facility is used during a call.
home numbering-plan area code (HNPA)	The local area code. The area code does not have to be dialed to call numbers within the local geographical area.
hop	Nondirect communication between two switch communications interfaces (SCI) where the SCI message passes automatically without intermediate processing through one or more intermediate SCIs.
host computer	A computer, connected to a network, that processes data from data-entry devices.
hunt group	A group of extensions that are assigned the Station Hunting feature so that a call to a busy extension reroutes to an idle extension in the group. See also ACD work mode on page 372.
Hz	See hertz (Hz) on page 395.
I1	The first information channel of DCP.
I2	The second information channel of DCP.
IAS	Inter-PBX Attendant Service
ICC	Intercabinet cable or intercarrier cable
ICD	Inbound Call Director
ICDOS	International Customer-Dialed Operator Service
ICHT	Incoming call-handling table

ICI	
ICI	Incoming call identifier
ICM	Inbound Call Management
IDDD	International Direct Distance Dialing
IDF	Intermediate distribution frame
IE	Information element
immediate-start tie trunk	A trunk on which, after making a connection with a distant switching system for an outgoing call, the system waits a nominal 65 ms before sending the digits of the called number. This allows time for the distant system to prepare to receive digits. On an incoming call, the system has less than 65 ms to prepare to receive the digits.
IMT	Intermachine trunk
in	Inch
INADS	Initialization and Administration System
incoming gateway	A switch that routes an incoming call on a trunk not administered for Supplementary Services Protocol B to a trunk not administered for Supplementary Services Protocol B.
information exchange	The exchange of data between users of two different systems, such as the switch and a host computer, over a LAN.
Information Systems Network (ISN)	A WAN and LAN with an open architecture combining host computers, minicomputers, word processors, storage devices, PCs, high-speed printers, and nonintelligent terminals into a single packet-switching system.
INS	ISDN Network Service
inside call	A call placed from one telephone to another within the local communications system.
Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN)	A public or private network that provides end-to-end digital communications for all services to which users have access by a limited set of standard multipurpose user-network interfaces defined by the CCITT. Through internationally accepted standard interfaces, ISDN provides digital circuit-switched or packet-switched communications within the network and links to other ISDNs to provide national and international digital communications. See also Integrated Services Digital Network Basic Rate Interface (ISDN-BRI) on page 397 and Integrated Services Digital Network Primary Rate Interface (ISDN-PRI) on page 397.

Integrated Services Digital Network Basic Rate Interface (ISDN-BRI)	The interface between a communications system and terminal that includes two 64-kbps B-channels for transmitting voice or data and one 16-kbps D-channel for transmitting associated B-channel call control and out-of-band signaling information. ISDN-BRI also includes 48 kbps for transmitting framing and D-channel contention information, for a total interface speed of 192 kbps. ISDN-BRI serves ISDN terminals and digital terminals fitted with ISDN terminal adapters. See also Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN) on page 396 and Integrated Services Digital Network Primary Rate Interface (ISDN-PRI) on page 397.
Integrated Services Digital Network Primary Rate Interface (ISDN-PRI)	The interface between multiple communications systems that in North America includes 24 64-kbps channels, corresponding to the North American digital signal level-1 (DS1) standard rate of 1.544 Mbps. The most common arrangement of channels in ISDN-PRI is 23 64-kbps B-channels for transmitting voice and data and 1 64-kbps D-channel for transmitting associated B-channel call control and out-of-band signaling information. With nonfacility-associated signaling (NFAS), ISDN-PRI can include 24 B-channels and no D-channel. See also Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN) on page 396 and Integrated Services Digital Network Basic Rate Interface (ISDN-BRI) on page 397.
intercept tone	An tone that indicates a dialing error or denial of the service requested.
interface	A common boundary between two systems or pieces of equipment.
internal call	A connection between two users within a system.
International Telecommunications Union (ITU)	Formerly known as International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee (CCITT), ITU is an international organization that sets universal standards for data communications, including ISDN. ITU members are from telecommunications companies and organizations around the world. See also BX.25 on page 379.
International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee	See International Telecommunications Union (ITU) on page 397.
interflow	The ability for calls to forward to other splits on the same PBX or a different PBX using the Call Forward All Calls feature.
intraflow	The ability for calls to redirect to other splits on the same PBX on a conditional or unconditional basis using call coverage busy, don't answer, or all criteria.
internal measurements	BCMS measurements that are made by the system. ACD measurements that are made external to the system (via External CMS) are referred to as external measurements.
in-use lamp	A red light on a multiappearance voice terminal that lights to show which call appearance will be selected when the handset is lifted or which call appearance is active when a user is off-hook.

INWATS

INWATS Inward Wide Area Telephone Service

IO Information outlet

ISDN See [Integrated Services Digital Network \(ISDN\)](#) on page 396.

ISDN Gateway (IG) A feature allowing integration of the switch and a host-based telemarketing application via a link to a gateway adjunct. The gateway adjunct is a 3B-based product that notifies the host-based telemarketing application of call events.

ISDN trunk A trunk administered for use with ISDN-PRI. Also called ISDN facility.

ISDN-PRI terminal adapter An interface between endpoint applications and an ISDN PRI facility. ISDN-PRI terminal adapters are currently available from other vendors and are primarily designed for video conferencing applications. Accordingly, currently available terminal adapters adapt the two pairs of video codec data (V.35) and dialing (RS-366) ports to an ISDN PRI facility.

IS/DTT Integrated Services/digital tie trunk

ISN Information Systems Network

ISO International Standards Organization

ISV Independent software vendor

ITP Installation test procedure

ITU International Telecommunications Union

IXC Interexchange carrier code

kHz Kilohertz

kbps Kilobits per second

kbyte Kilobyte

kg Kilogram

LAN Local area network

LAP-D Link Access Procedure on the D-channel

LAPD Link Access Procedure data

LATA	Local access and transport area
lb	Pound
LBO	Line buildout
LDN	Listed directory number
LDS	Long-distance service
LEC	Local exchange carrier
LED	See light-emitting diode (LED) on page 399.
light-emitting diode (LED)	A semiconductor device that produces light when voltage is applied. LEDs provide a visual indication of the operational status of hardware components, the results of maintenance tests, the alarm status of circuit packs, and the activation of telephone features.
lightwave transceiver	Hardware that provides an interface to fiber-optic cable from port circuit packs and DS1 converter circuit packs. Lightwave transceivers convert electrical signals to light signals and vice versa.
line	A transmission path between a communications system or CO switching system and a voice terminal or other terminal.
line appearance	See appearance on page 375.
line buildout	A selectable output attenuation is generally required of DTE equipment because T1 circuits require the last span to lose 15–22.5 dB.
line port	Hardware that provides the access point to a communications system for each circuit associated with a telephone or data terminal.
link	A transmitter-receiver channel that connects two systems.
link-access procedure on the D-channel (LAPD)	A link-layer protocol on the ISDN-BRI and ISDN-PRI data-link layer (level 2). LAPD provides data transfer between two devices, and error and flow control on multiple logical links. LAPD is used for signaling and low-speed packet data (X.25 and mode 3) on the signaling (D-) channel and for mode-3 data communications on a bearer (B-) channel.
LINL	Local indirect neighbor link

local area network (LAN)

local area network (LAN) A networking arrangement designed for a limited geographical area. Generally, a LAN is limited in range to a maximum of 6.2 miles and provides high-speed carrier service with low error rates. Common configurations include daisy chain, star (including circuit-switched), ring, and bus.

logical link The communications path between a processor and a BRI terminal.

loop-start trunk A trunk on which, after establishing a connection with a distant switching system for an outgoing call, the system waits for a signal on the loop formed by the trunk leads before sending the digits of the called number.

LSU Local storage unit

LWC Leave Word Calling

MAC Medium access

MADU Modular asynchronous data unit

main distribution frame (MDF) A device that mounts to the wall inside the system equipment room. The MDF provides a connection point from outside telephone lines to the PBX switch and to the inside telephone stations.

main-satellite-tributary A private network configuration that can either stand alone or access an ETN. A main switch provides interconnection, via tie trunks, with one or more subtending switches, called satellites; all attendant positions for the main/satellite configuration; and access to and from the public network. To a user outside the complex, a main/satellite configuration appears as one switch, with one listed directory number (LDN). A tributary switch is connected to the main switch via tie trunks, but has its own attendant positions and LDN.

maintenance Activities involved in keeping a telecommunications system in proper working condition: the detection and isolation of software and hardware faults, and automatic and manual recovery from these faults.

management terminal The terminal that is used by the system administrator to administer the switch. The terminal may also be used to access the BCMS feature.

major alarm An indication of a failure that has caused critical degradation of service and requires immediate attention. Major alarms are automatically displayed on LEDs on the attendant console and maintenance or alarming circuit pack, logged to the alarm log, and reported to a remote maintenance facility, if applicable.

Manual-In work mode One of four agent work modes: the mode in which an agent is ready to process another call manually. See [Auto-In Work mode](#) on page 376 for a contrast.

MAP Maintenance action process

MA-UII	Message-Associated User-to-User Signaling
Mbps	Megabits per second
M-Bus	Memory bus
Mbyte	Megabyte
MCC	Multicarrier cabinet
MCS	Message Center Service
MCT	Malicious Call Trace
MCU	Multipoint control unit
MDF	Main distribution frame
MDM	Modular data module
MDR	Message detail record
MEM	Memory
memory	A device into which information can be copied and held, and from which information can later be obtained.
memory shadowing link	An operating-system condition that provides a method for memory-resident programs to be more quickly accessed, allowing a system to reboot faster.
message center	An answering service that supplies agents to and stores messages for later retrieval.
message center agent	A member of a message-center hunt group who takes and retrieves messages for voice-terminal users.
MET	Multibutton electronic telephone
MF	Multifrequency
MFB	Multifunction board
MFC	Multifrequency code
MHz	Megahertz
MIM	Management information message

minor alarm

minor alarm An indication of a failure that could affect customer service. Minor alarms are automatically displayed on LEDs on the attendant console and maintenance or alarming circuit pack, sent to the alarm log, and reported to a remote maintenance facility, if applicable.

MIPS Million instructions per second

MIS Management information system

MISCID Miscellaneous identification

MMCS Multimedia Call Server

MMCH Multimedia call handling

MMI Multimedia interface

MMS Material Management Services

MO Maintenance object

modem A device that converts digital data signals to analog signals for transmission over telephone circuits. The analog signals are converted back to the original digital data signals by another modem at the other end of the circuit.

modem pooling A capability that provides shared conversion resources (modems and data modules) for cost-effective access to analog facilities by data terminals. When needed, modem pooling inserts a conversion resource into the path of a data call. Modem pooling serves both outgoing and incoming calls.

modular processor data module (MPDM) A processor data module (PDM) that can be configured to provide several kinds of interfaces (RS-232C, RS-449, and V.35) to customer-provided data terminal equipment (DTE). See also [processor data module \(PDM\)](#) on page 409.

modular trunk data module (MTDM) A trunk data module that can be configured to provide several kinds of interfaces (RS-232, RS-449, and V.35) to customer-provided data terminal equipment.

modulator-demodulator See [modem](#) on page 402.

monitored call See [active-notification call](#) on page 372.

MOS Message-oriented signaling

MPDM Modular processor data module

MS Message server

ms	Millisecond
MS/T	Main satellite/tributary
MSA	Message servicing adjunct
MSG	Message service
MSL	Material stocking location
MSM	Modular System Management
MSS	Mass storage system
MSSNET	Mass storage/network control
MT	Management terminal
MTDM	Modular trunk data module
MTP	Maintenance tape processor
MTT	Multitasking terminal
multiappearance voice terminal	A terminal equipped with several call-appearance buttons for the same extension, allowing the user to handle more than one call on that same extension at the same time.
Multicarrier cabinet	A structure that holds one to five carriers. See also single-carrier cabinet on page 412.
Multifrequency Compelled (MFC) Release 2 (R2) signaling	A signal consisting of two frequency components, such that when a signal is transmitted from a switch, another signal acknowledging the transmitted signal is received by the switch. R2 designates signaling used in the United States and in countries outside the United States.
multiplexer	A device used to combine a number of individual channels into a single common bit stream for transmission.
multiplexing	A process whereby a transmission facility is divided into two or more channels, either by splitting the frequency band into a number of narrower bands or by dividing the transmission channel into successive time slots. See also time-division multiplexing (TDM) on page 415.
multirate	The new N x DS0 service (see N x DS0).

MWL	
MWL	Message-waiting lamp
N+1	Method of determining redundant backup requirements. Example: if four rectifier modules are required for a DC-powered single-carrier cabinet, a fifth rectifier module is installed for backup.
N x DS0	N x DS0, equivalently referred to as N x 64 kbps, is an emerging standard for wideband calls separate from H0, H11, and H12 ISDN channels. The emerging N x DS0 ISDN multirate circuit mode bearer service will provide circuit-switched calls with data-rate multiples of 64 kbps up to 1536 kbps on a T1 facility or up to 1920 kbps on an E1 facility. In the switch, N x DS0 channels will range up to 1984 kbps using NFAS E1 interfaces.
NANP	North American Numbering Plan
narrowband	A circuit-switched call at a data rate up to and including 64 kbps. All nonwideband switch calls are considered narrowband.
native terminal support	A predefined terminal type exists in switch software, eliminating the need to alias the terminal (that is, manually map call appearances and feature buttons onto some other natively supported terminal type).
NAU	Network access unit
NCA/TSC	Noncall-associated/temporary-signaling connection
NCOSS	Network Control Operations Support Center
NCSO	National Customer Support Organization
NEC	National Engineering Center
NEMA	National Electrical Manufacturer's Association
NETCON	Network-control circuit pack
network	A series of points, nodes, or stations connected by communications channels.
network-specific facility (NSF)	An information element in an ISDN-PRI message that specifies which public-network service is used. NSF applies only when Call-by-Call Service Selection is used to access a public-network service.
network interface	A common boundary between two systems in an interconnected group of systems.
NFAS	See Nonfacility-associated signaling (NFAS) on page 405.
NI	Network interface

NID	Network Inward Dialing
NM	Network management
NN	National number
node	A switching or control point for a network. Nodes are either tandem (they receive signals and pass them on) or terminal (they originate or terminate a transmission path).
Nonfacility-associated signaling (NFAS)	A method that allows multiple T1 and/or E1 facilities to share a single D-channel to form an ISDN-PRI. If D-channel backup is not used, one facility is configured with a D-channel, and the other facilities that share the D-channel are configured without D-channels. If D-channel backup is used, two facilities are configured to have D-channels (one D-channel on each facility), and the other facilities that share the D-channels are configured without D-channels.
NPA	Numbering-plan area
NPE	Network processing element
NQC	Number of queued calls
NSE	Night-service extension
NSU	Network sharing unit
null modem cable	Special wiring of an RS-232-C cable such that a computer can talk to another computer (or to a printer) without a modem.
NXX	Public-network office code
OA	Operator assisted
occurrence	See appearance on page 375.
OCM	Outbound Call Management
offered load	The traffic that would be generated by all the requests for service occurring within a monitored interval, usually one hour.
ONS	On-premises station
OPS	Off-premises station
OPX	Off-premises extension

OQT	
OQT	Oldest queued time
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Act
OSI	Open Systems Interconnect
OSS	Operations Support System
OSSI	Operational Support System Interface
OTDR	Optical time-domain reflectometer
othersplit	The work state that indicates that an agent is currently active on another split's call, or in ACW for another split.
OTQ	Outgoing trunk queuing
outgoing gateway	A PBX that routes an incoming call on a trunk administered for Supplementary Services Protocol B to a trunk not administered for Supplementary Services Protocol B.
PACCON	Packet control
packet	A group of bits (including a message element, which is the data, and a control information element (IE), which is the header) used in packet switching and transmitted as a discrete unit. In each packet, the message element and control IE are arranged in a specified format. See also packet bus on page 406 and packet switching on page 406 .
packet bus	A wide-bandwidth bus that transmits packets.
packet switching	A data-transmission technique whereby user information is segmented and routed in discrete data envelopes called packets, each with its own appended control information, for routing, sequencing, and error checking. Packet switching allows a channel to be occupied only during the transmission of a packet. On completion of the transmission, the channel is made available for the transfer of other packets. See also BX.25 on page 379 and packet on page 406 .
paging trunk	A telecommunications channel used to access an amplifier for loudspeaker paging.
party/extension active on call	A party is on the call if he or she is actually connected to the call (in active talk or in held state). An originator of a call is always a party on the call. Alerting parties, busy parties, and tones are not parties on the call.
PBX	Private branch exchange
PC	See personal computer (PC) on page 407.

PCM	See pulse-code modulation (PCM) on page 409.
PCOL	Personal central-office line
PCOLG	Personal central-office line group
PCS	Permanent switched calls
PDM	See processor data module (PDM) on page 409.
PDS	Premises Distribution System
PE	Processing element
PEC	Price element code
PEI	Processor element interchange
personal computer (PC)	A personally controllable microcomputer.
PGATE	Packet gateway
PGN	Partitioned group number
PI	Processor interface
PIB	Processor interface board
pickup group	A group of individuals authorized to answer any call directed to an extension within the group.
PIDB	Product image database
PKTINT	Packet interface
PL	Private line
PLS	Premises Lightwave System
PMS	Property Management System
PN	Port network
PNA	Private network access
POE	Processor occupancy evaluation

POP

POP Point of presence

port A data- or voice-transmission access point on a device that is used for communicating with other devices.

port carrier A carrier in a multicarrier cabinet or a single-carrier cabinet containing port circuit packs, power units, and service circuits. Also called a port cabinet in a single-carrier cabinet.

port-network connectivity The interconnection of port networks (PNs), regardless of whether the configuration uses direct or switched connectivity.

PPM 1. Parts per million
2. Periodic pulse metering

PPN See [processor port network \(PPN\)](#) on page 409.

PRI See [Primary Rate Interface \(PRI\)](#) on page 408.

primary extension The main extension associated with the physical voice or data terminal.

Primary Rate Interface (PRI) A standard ISDN frame format that specifies the protocol used between two or more communications systems. PRI runs at 1.544 Mbps and, as used in North America, provides 23 64-kbps B-channels (voice or data) and one 64-kbps D-channel (signaling). The D-channel is the 24th channel of the interface and contains multiplexed signaling information for the other 23 channels.

PRI endpoint (PE) The wideband switching capability introduces PRI endpoints on switch line-side interfaces. A PRI endpoint consists of one or more contiguous B-channels on a line-side T1 or E1 ISDN PRI facility and has an extension. Endpoint applications have call-control capabilities over PRI endpoints.

principal A terminal that has its primary extension bridged on one or more other terminals.

principal (user) A person to whom a telephone is assigned and who has message-center coverage.

private network A network used exclusively for the telecommunications needs of a particular customer.

private network office code (RNX) The first three digits of a 7-digit private network number.

PROCR Processor

processor carrier See [control carrier](#) on page 384.

processor data module (PDM)	A device that provides an RS-232C DCE interface for connecting to data terminals, applications processors (APs), and host computers, and provides a DCP interface for connection to a communications system. See also modular processor data module (MPDM) on page 402.
processor port network (PPN)	A port network controlled by a switch-processing element that is directly connected to that PN's TDM bus and LAN bus.
processor port network (PPN) control carrier	A carrier containing the maintenance circuit pack, tone/clock circuit pack, and SPE circuit packs for a processor port network (PPN) and, optionally, port circuit packs.
Property Management System (PMS)	A stand-alone computer used by lodging and health-services organizations for services such as reservations, housekeeping, and billing.
protocol	A set of conventions or rules governing the format and timing of message exchanges to control data movement and correction of errors.
PSC	Premises service consultant
PSDN	Packet-switch public data network
PT	Personal terminal
PTC	Positive temperature coefficient
PTT	Postal Telephone and Telegraph
public network	The network that can be openly accessed by all customers for local and long-distance calling.
pulse-code modulation (PCM)	An extension of pulse-amplitude modulation (PAM) in which carrier-signal pulses modulated by an analog signal, such as speech, are quantized and encoded to a digital, usually binary, format.
QPPCN	Quality Protection Plan Change Notice
quadrant	A group of six contiguous DS0s in fixed locations on an ISDN-PRI facility. Note that this term comes from T1 terminology (one-fourth of a T1), but there are five quadrants on an E1 ISDN-PRI facility (30B + D).
queue	An ordered sequence of calls waiting to be processed.
queuing	The process of holding calls in order of their arrival to await connection to an attendant, to an answering group, or to an idle trunk. Calls are automatically connected in first-in, first-out sequence.
RAM	See random-access memory (RAM) on page 410.

random-access memory (RAM)

random-access memory (RAM)	A storage arrangement whereby information can be retrieved at a speed independent of the location of the stored information.
RBS	Robbed-bit signaling
RC	Radio controller
RCL	Restricted call list
read-only memory (ROM)	A storage arrangement primarily for information-retrieval applications.
recall dial tone	Tones signalling that the system has completed a function (such as holding a call) and is ready to accept dialing.
redirection criteria	Information administered for each voice terminal's coverage path that determines when an incoming call is redirected to coverage.
Redirection on No Answer	An optional feature that redirects an unanswered ringing ACD call after an administered number of rings. The call is then redirected back to the agent.
remote home numbering-plan area code (RHNPA)	A foreign numbering-plan area code that is treated as a home area code by the Automatic Route Selection (ARS) feature. Calls can be allowed or denied based on the area code and the dialed CO code rather than just the area code. If the call is allowed, the ARS pattern used for the call is determined by these six digits.
Remote Operations Service Element (ROSE)	A CCITT and ISO standard that defines a notation and services that support interactions between the various entities that make up a distributed application.
REN	Ringer equivalency number
reorder tone	A tone to signal that at least one of the facilities, such as a trunk or a digit transmitter, needed for the call was not available.
report scheduler	Software that is used in conjunction with the system printer to schedule the days of the week and time of day that the desired reports are to be printed.
RFP	Request for proposal
RHNPA	See remote home numbering-plan area code (RHNPA) on page 410.
RINL	Remote indirect neighbor link
RISC	Reduced-instruction-set computer
RLT	Release-link trunk

RMATS	Remote Maintenance, Administration, and Traffic System
RNX	Route-number index (private network office code)
ROM	See read-only memory (ROM) on page 410.
RPN	Routing-plan number
RS-232C	A physical interface specified by the Electronic Industries Association (EIA). RS-232C transmits and receives asynchronous data at speeds of up to 19.2 kbps over cable distances of up to 50 feet.
RS-449	Recommended Standard 449
RSC	Regional Support Center
ROSE	See Remote Operations Service Element (ROSE) on page 410.
S1	The first logical signalling channel of DCP. The channel is used to provide signaling information for DCP's I1 channel.
S2	The second logical signaling channel of DCP. The channel is used to provide signaling information for DCP's I2 channel.
SABM	Set Asynchronous Balance Mode
SAC	Send All Calls
SAKI	See sanity and control interface (SAKI) on page 411.
sanity and control interface (SAKI)	A custom VLSI microchip located on each port circuit pack. The SAKI provides address recognition, buffering, and synchronization between the angel and the five control time slots that make up the control channel. The SAKI also scans and collects status information for the angel on its port circuit pack and, when polled, transmits this information to the archangel.
SAT	System access terminal
SCC	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. See single-carrier cabinet on page 412.2. Serial communications controller
SCD	Switch-control driver
SCI	Switch communications interface
SCO	System control office

SCOTCH

SCOTCH Switch Conferencing for TDM Bus in Concentration Highway

SCSI See [small computer system interface \(SCSI\)](#) on page 412.

SDDN Software-Defined Data Network

SDI Switched Digital International

SDLC Synchronous data-link control

SDN Software-defined network

SFRL Single-frequency return loss

SID Station-identification number

simplex system A system that has no redundant hardware.

simulated bridged appearance The same as a temporary bridged appearance; allows the terminal user (usually the principal) to bridge onto a call that had been answered by another party on his or her behalf.

single-carrier cabinet A combined cabinet and carrier unit that contains one carrier. See also [Multicarrier cabinet](#) on page 403.

single-line voice terminal A voice terminal served by a single-line tip and ring circuit (models 500, 2500, 7101A, 7103A).

SIT Special-information tones

small computer system interface (SCSI) An ANSI bus standard that provides a high-level command interface between host computers and peripheral devices.

SMDR Station Message Detail Recording, also known as Call Detail Recording.

SN Switch Node

SNA Systems Network Architecture

SNC Switch Node Clock

SNI Switch Node Interface

SNMP Simple Network Management Protocol

software A set of computer programs that perform one or more tasks.

SPE	Switch Processing Element
SPID	Service Profile Identifier
split	See ACD work mode on page 372.
split condition	A condition whereby a caller is temporarily separated from a connection with an attendant. A split condition automatically occurs when the attendant, active on a call, presses the start button.
split number	The split's identity to the switch and BCMS.
split report	A report that provides historical traffic information for internally measured splits.
split (agent) status report	A report that provides real-time status and measurement data for internally measured agents and the split to which they are assigned.
SSI	Standard serial interface
SSM	Single-site management
SSV	Station service
ST3	Stratum 3 clock board
staffed	Indicates that an agent position is logged in. A staffed agent functions in one of four work modes: Auto-In, Manual-In, ACW, or AUX-Work.
STARLAN	Star-Based Local Area Network
Station Message Detail Recording (SMDR)	An obsolete term now called CDR — a switch feature that uses software and hardware to record call data. See Call Detail Recording (CDR) on page 380.
standard serial interface (SSI)	A communications protocol developed for use with 500-type business communications terminals (BCTs) and 400-series printers.
status lamp	A green light that shows the status of a call appearance or a feature button by the state of the light (lit, flashing, fluttering, broken flutter, or unlit).
stroke counts	A method used by ACD agents to record up to nine customer-defined events per call when CMS is active.
SVN	Security-violation notification
switch	Any kind of telephone switching system. See also communications system on page 383.

switchhook

switchhook	The buttons located under the receiver on a voice terminal.
switch-node (SN) carrier	A carrier containing a single switch node, power units, and, optionally, one or two DS1 converter circuit packs. An SN carrier is located in a center-stage switch.
switch-node (SN) clock	The circuit pack in an SN carrier that provides clock and maintenance alarm functions and environmental monitors.
switch-node interface (SNI)	The basic building block of a switch node. An SNI circuit pack controls the routing of circuit, packet, and control messages.
switch-node link (SNL)	The hardware that provides a bridge between two or more switch nodes. The SNL consists of the two SNI circuit packs residing on the switch nodes and the hardware connecting the SNIs. This hardware can include lightwave transceivers that convert the SNI's electrical signals to light signals, the copper wire that connects the SNIs to the lightwave transceivers, a full-duplex fiber-optic cable, DS1 converter circuit cards and DS1 facilities if a company does not have rights to lay cable, and appropriate connectors.
switch-processing element (SPE)	A complex of circuit packs (processor, memory, disk controller, and bus-interface cards) mounted in a PPN control carrier. The SPE serves as the control element for that PPN and, optionally, for one or more EPNs.
SXS	Step-by-step
synchronous data transmission	A method of sending data in which discrete signal elements are sent at a fixed and continuous rate and specified times. See also association on page 375.
SYSAM	System Access and Administration
system administrator	The person who maintains overall customer responsibility for system administration. Generally, all administration functions are performed from the Management Terminal. The switch requires a special login, referred to as the system administrator login, to gain access to system-administration capabilities.
system printer	An optional printer that may be used to print scheduled reports via the report scheduler.
system report	A report that provides historical traffic information for internally measured splits.
system-status report	A report that provides real-time status information for internally measured splits.
system manager	A person responsible for specifying and administering features and services for a system.
system reload	A process that allows stored data to be written from a tape into the system memory (normally after a power outage).

T1	A digital transmission standard that in North America carries traffic at the DS1 rate of 1.544 Mbps. A T1 facility is divided into 24 channels (DS0s) of 64 kbps. These 24 channels, with an overall digital rate of 1.536 Mbps, and an 8-kbps framing and synchronization channel make up the 1.544-Mbps transmission. When a D-channel is present, it occupies channel 24. T1 facilities are also used in Japan and some Middle-Eastern countries.
TAAS	Trunk Answer from Any Station
TABS	Telemetry asynchronous block serial
TAC	Trunk-access code
tandem switch	A switch within an electronic tandem network (ETN) that provides the logic to determine the best route for a network call, possibly modifies the digits outputted, and allows or denies certain calls to certain users.
tandem through	The switched connection of an incoming trunk to an outgoing trunk without human intervention.
tandem tie-trunk network (TTTN)	A private network that interconnects several customer switching systems.
TC	Technical consultant
TCM	Traveling class mark
TDM	See time-division multiplexing (TDM) on page 415.
TDR	Time-of-day routing
TEG	Terminating extension group
terminal	A device that sends and receives data within a system. See also administration terminal on page 373.
tie trunk	A telecommunications channel that directly connects two private switching systems.
time-division multiplex (TDM) bus	A bus that is time-shared regularly by preallocating short time slots to each transmitter. In a PBX, all port circuits are connected to the TDM bus, permitting any port to send a signal to any other port.
time-division multiplexing (TDM)	Multiplexing that divides a transmission channel into successive time slots. See also multiplexing on page 403.
time interval	The period of time, either one hour or one-half hour, that BCMS measurements are collected for a reports.

time slice	
time slice	See time interval on page 415 .
time slot	64 kbps of digital information structured as eight bits every 125 microseconds. In the switch, a time slot refers to either a DS0 on a T1 or E1 facility or a 64-kbps unit on the TDM bus or fiber connection between port networks.
time slot sequence integrity	The situation whereby the N octets of a wideband call that are transmitted in one T1 or E1 frame arrive at the output in the same order that they were introduced.
to control	An application can invoke Third Party Call Control capabilities using either an adjunct-control or domain-control association.
to monitor	An application can receive event reports on an active-notification, adjunct-control, or domain-control association.
TOD	Time of day
tone ringer	A device with a speaker, used in electronic voice terminals to alert the user.
TOP	Task-oriented protocol
trunk	A dedicated telecommunications channel between two communications systems or COs.
trunk allocation	The manner in which trunks are selected to form wideband channels.
trunk-data module	A device that connects off-premises private-line trunk facilities and switches. The trunk-data module converts between the RS-232C and the DCP, and can connect to DDD modems as the DCP member of a modem pool.
trunk group	Telecommunications channels assigned as a group for certain functions that can be used interchangeably between two communications systems or COs.
TSC	Technical Service Center
TTI	Terminal translation initialization
TTR	Touch-tone receiver
TTT	Terminating trunk transmission
TTTN	See tandem tie-trunk network (TTTN) on page 415.
TTY	Teletypewriter
UAP	Usage-allocation plan

UART	Universal asynchronous transmitter
UCD	Uniform call distribution
UCD-LOA	See Uniform Call Distribution-Least Occupied Agent.
UCD-MIA	See Uniform Call Distribution-Most Idle Agent.
UCL	Unrestricted call list
UDP	See Uniform Dial Plan (UDP) on page 417.
UL	Underwriter Laboratories
UM	User manager
Uniform Call Distribution-Least Occupied Agent (UCD-LOA)	<p>An agent selection method for delivery of calls. With UCD-LOA implemented, calls are delivered to the available agent with the lowest percentage of work time since login.</p> <p>See also EAD-LOA, EAD-MIA, and UCD-MIA.</p>
Uniform Call Distribution-Most Idle Agent (UCD-MIA)	<p>An agent selection method for delivery of calls. With UCD-MIA implemented, calls are delivered to the available agent who has been idle the longest since their last ACD call.</p> <p>See also EAD-LOA, EAD-MIA, and UCD-LOA.</p>
Uniform Dial Plan (UDP)	A feature that allows a unique number assignment for each terminal in a multiswitch configuration such as a DCS or main-satellite-tributary system.
UNMA	Unified Network Management Architecture
UNP	Uniform numbering plan
UPS	Uninterruptible power supply
USOP	User service-order profile
UUCP	UNIX-to-UNIX Communications Protocol
UUI	User-to-user information
VAR	Value-added reseller
VDN	See vector directory number (VDN) on page 418.

vector directory number (VDN)

vector directory number (VDN)	An extension that provides access to the Vectoring feature on the switch. Vectoring allows a customer to specify the treatment of incoming calls based on the dialed number.
vector-controlled split	A hunt group or ACD split administered with the vector field enabled. Access to such a split is possible only by dialing a VDN extension.
VIS	Voice Information System
VLSI	Very-large-scale integration
VM	Voltmeter
VNI	Virtual nodepoint identifier
voice terminal	A single-line or multiappearance telephone.
WATS	See Wide Area Telecommunications Service (WATS) on page 418.
WCC	World-Class Core
WCR	World-Class Routing
WCTD	World-Class Tone Detection
WFB	Wireless fixed base
Wide Area Telecommunications Service (WATS)	A service in the United States that allows calls to certain areas for a flat-rate charge based on expected usage.
wideband	A circuit-switched call at a data rate greater than 64 kbps. A circuit-switched call on a single T1 or E1 facility with a bandwidth between 128 and 1536 (T1) or 1984 (E1) kbps in multiples of 64 kbps. H0, H11, H12, and N x DS0 calls are wideband.
wideband access endpoint	Access endpoints, extended with wideband switching to include wideband access endpoints. A wideband access endpoint consists of one or more contiguous DS0s on a line-side T1 or E1 facility and has an extension. The Administered Connections feature provides call control for calls originating from wideband access endpoints.
wink-start tie trunk	A trunk with which, after making a connection with a distant switching system for an outgoing call, the system waits for a momentary signal (wink) before sending the digits of the called number. Similarly, on an incoming call, the system sends the wink signal when ready to receive digits.

work mode	One of four states (Auto-In, Manual-In, ACW, AUX-Work) that an ACD agent can be in. Upon logging in, an agent enters AUX-Work mode. To become available to receive ACD calls, the agent enters Auto-In or Manual-In mode. To do work associated with a completed ACD call, an agent enters ACW mode.
work state	An ACD agent may be a member of up to three different splits. Each ACD agent continuously exhibits a work state for every split of which it is a member. Valid work states are Avail, Unstaffed, AUX-Work, ACW, ACD (answering an ACD call), ExtIn, ExtOut, and OtherSpl. An agent's work state for a particular split may change for a variety of reasons (example: when a call is answered or abandoned, or the agent changes work modes). The BCMS feature monitors work states and uses this information to provide BCMS reports.
write operation	The process of putting information onto a storage medium, such as a hard disk.
WSA	Waiting session accept
WSS	Wireless Subscriber System
ZCS	Zero Code Suppression

Index

Numerical

3-burst ringing 65

A

AAR and ARS

interactions

Call Vectoring 130

Look Ahead (LAI) Interflow 171

AAR/ARS Partitioning

interactions

VDN in a Coverage Path 236

AAS 269

Abandoned Call Search 55-56

interactions

Call Management System (CMS) 56

Redirection on No Answer (RONA). 194

Abbreviated Dialing (AD)

interactions

Agent Call Handling 71

Expert Agent Selection (EAS) 150

Reason Codes 187

ACD Login Identification Length 283

Activate on Oldest Call Waiting 138

ACW 137

ACW Agents Considered Idle. 282

ACW Considered Idle 137

Add/Remove Skills

interactions

Expert Agent Selection (EAS) 150

Service Observing 220

forms 137

interactions

Auto Available Split (AAS) 58

Basic Call Management System (BCMS) 57, 58

Call Management System (CMS) 57

Expert Agent Selection (EAS) 57

Expert Agent Selection—preference handling
distribution (EAS—PHD) 58

VuStats 57, 58

Adjunct CMS Release 283

adjuncts

Inbound Call Management (ICM) applications 156

processors 157

speech processing 157

adjust-by 108

Administration without Hardware (AWOH)

interactions

Expert Agent Selection (EAS) 151

after call work (ACW)

buttons 85

modes 64

states 58

Agent Call Handling 59-73

after call work (ACW) modes 64

agent sizing 67

agents assigned to hunt group and ACD calls. 70

agents with automatic answer 70

answering options. 62

Assist buttons/feature access codes (FAC) 65

Audio Difficulty buttons 66

auto-in modes 63

automatic answer 62

Automatic Call Distribution (ACD) work modes 62

auxiliary (AUX) work modes 61, 63

button assignments 69

CALLMASTER phones 62, 66

CALLMASTER voice terminals. 70

cancelling timed after call work (ACW) 64

considerations 69

description 61

expanded technical information 67

headsets 70

home agents 64

hunt group calls. 70

interactions

Abbreviated Dialing (AD) 71

Auto Available Split (AAS) 71

Avaya CMS 69, 72

Bridged Call Appearance. 71

Call Coverage. 71

Call Forwarding 71

Call Pickup 71

call work codes (CWC). 66, 71

CallVisor ASAI 59, 72

Conference—Attendant 72

Conference—Terminal. 72

Expert Agent Selection (EAS) 72

Multiple Call Handling (MCH). 72

Transfer 72

VDN of Origin Announcement (VOA) 244

vector directory number (VDN) override. 73

Voice Response Integration (VRI) 73

Agent Call Handling, (continued)	
logins/logouts	61
manual answer	62
manual-in modes	63
most idle agent (MIA) queues	63
Release buttons	69
splits	63, 69, 70
stroke counts	65, 67
supervisory assistance	65
timed after call work (ACW)	64, 69
Agent LoginID form	137, 266-272
agent selection methods	139
features that work together	143
Least Occupied Agent (LOA)	148
what happens during agent surplus conditions	140
agents	
see <i>also</i> most idle agents (MIA)	
ACD work modes	62, 194
answering options.	62
automatic message waiting lights	87
capacities, see sizing	
considerations	
Automatic Answer	70
Automatic Call Distribution (ACD).	70
data screen delivery applications.	156
greatest need routing	148
home agents	
Redirection on No Answer (RONA)	191, 199
timed after call work (ACW)	64
VDN of Origin Announcement (VOA)	245
hunt group calls.	70
logins, see <i>under</i> logins	
logouts, see <i>under</i> logouts	
move agent requests	76, 179
multiple skills	187
origination and termination restrictions	87
pacing	64, 69
personal calls.	150
sizing	67, 86
skill level routing	148
supervisory assistance	65
Voice Response Integration (VRI)	250
VuStats data	321
algorithms	
Least Occupied Agent (LOA)	148
Most Idle Agent (MIA)	148
Allow VDN Override	300
AMD	297
ANI/II-Digits	287
announcements	
see <i>also</i> Recorded Announcement and VDN of Origin Announcement (VOA)	
delay announcements	198
first	81
forced first	81
rules	83
second	82
splits	80
Voice Response Integration (VRI)	254
Announcements/Audio Sources	128
answer supervision	
Voice Response Integration (VRI)	250
ASAI	
interactions	
VDN in a Coverage Path	237
ASAI Routing	287
AT&T Intelligent Call Processing (ICP) service	124
Attendant	
interactions	
VDN in a Coverage Path	237
attendant	
interactions	
Redirection on No Answer (RONA)	196
Attendant Call Waiting	
call waiting tones	86
interactions	
Automatic Call Distribution (ACD)	89
Service Observing	219
Attendant Control of Trunk Group Access	
interactions	
Call Vectoring	130
Look Ahead Interflow (LAI)	172
Attendant Display	
interactions	
Queue Status Indications	183
Attendant Intrusion (Call Offer)	
interactions	
Automatic Call Distribution (ACD)	89
Attendant Recall	
interactions	
Call Vectoring	130
Attendant Vectoring	286, 300
Audio Difficulty buttons	66
audio transmission quality	66
audiotex applications	247
AUDIX	269
interactions	
Auto Available Split (AAS)	75
Expert Agent Selection (EAS).	151
VDN in a Coverage Path	237
Voice Response Integration (VRI)	255

AUDIX Name	302	Automatic Call Distribution (ACD), (continued)	
AUDIX Name for Messaging	269	direct agent calling (DAC)	84
Authorization Codes		first announcements	81
interactions		forced disconnects	83
Call Prompting	125	forced first announcements	81
Call Vectoring	130	forms.	79
Look Ahead Interflow (LAI)	172	interactions	
Auto Answer	270	Attendant Call Waiting	89
auto answer terminals, <i>see under</i> voice terminals		Attendant Intrusion (Call Offer)	89
Auto Available Split (AAS)	74-76	Automatic Callback (ACB)	89
interactions		Call Coverage	89
Add/Remove Skills	58	Call Forwarding	89
Agent Call Handling	71	Class of Restriction (COR)	87
AUDIX	75	Data Call Setup	90
auto answer terminals	75	Data Restriction	90
Call Management System (CMS)	76	Distributed Communications System (DCS)	90
Expert Agent Selection (EAS)	151	Hold	90
Reason Codes	187	hunt group night service	90
Redirection on No Answer (RONA)	193	Individual Attendant Access	90
VDN of Origin Announcement (VOA)	244	Intercom—Dial	90
Voice Response Integration (VRI)	251	Internal Automatic Answer (IAA)	90
Auto Reserve Agents	137, 139	Intraflow and Interflow	90
auto-in work modes	63, 74	Multiappearance Preselection and Preference	90
automated agent staffing adjustments	139	Phone Display	91
Auto Reserve Agents	139	Service Observing	87
Dynamic Percentage Adjustment	139	Terminating Extension Group (TEG)	91
Dynamic Threshold Adjustment	139	Transfer	91
Automated Attendant		VDN in a Coverage Path	237
interactions		leave word calling messages	87
Call Prompting	123	MIA across splits/skills	87
automatic answering		preference handling distribution (EAS—PHD)	38
agent answering options	62	queue status indications	84
Expert Agent Selection (EAS)	151	queues	80, 84
handsets	70	second announcements	82
headsets	70	skills, <i>see</i> Expert Agent Selection (EAS)	
Redirection on No Answer (RONA)	196	split queues	83
speakerphones	70	split supervisor	77
Voice Response Integration (VRI)	251	trunk groups	88
Automatic Call Distribution (ACD)	77-91	typical arrangements	77
ACD splits, <i>see under</i> splits		vector controlled splits	88
agents		work modes	62
answering options	62	Automatic Callback (ACB)	
considerations	88	interactions	
logins/logouts	61, 149	Automatic Call Distribution (ACD)	89
sizing	86	Call Vectoring	131
announcements	80, 83, 87	Automatic Wakeup	
call handling preferences	85	interactions	
changing hunt groups	88	VDN of Origin Announcement (VOA)	245
considerations	86	AUX Reason Codes	184
dialed number identification service (DNIS)	88		

Aux Work	295
Aux Work Reason Code Type.	282
auxiliary (AUX) work modes	
Agent Call Handling.	61
lights.	63
Reason Codes	184, 185
Redirection on No Answer (RONA).	190
skills	190
splits	63, 190
auxiliary queue warning lights.	183
auxiliary trunks (aux-trunks).	243
Auxiliary Work buttons	89
Avaya	
Corporate Security	18
Avaya Advocate	
feature compatibility.	142
Avaya Business Advocate	136
Avaya CMS	69, 72
Avaya National Customer Care Center Support Line	18

B

Basic	286
Basic Call Management System (BCMS)	91
interactions	
Add/Remove Skills	57, 58
Best Service Routing (BSR)	113
Call Management System (CMS)	93
Look Ahead Interflow (LAI)	172
Night Service	93
Reason Codes	187
Redirection on No Answer (RONA)	192
Service Observing.	218
system measurements.	93
Voice Response Integration (VRI)	251
VuStats.	263
reports	91
BCMS	274
BCMS Split (AGENT) Status report	192
BCMS/VuStats Login IDs form	274-276
BCMS/VuStats Abandon Call Timer	283
BCMS/VuStats Measurement Interval	283
Best Service Routing (BSR).	94-117
administering multi-site BSR.	98
application plan.	272
benefits of	94
call vectoring	107
agent surplus situations	107
call surplus situations	107
commands for multi-site BSR.	111
commands for single-site BSR	109

Best Service Routing (BSR), (continued)	
interactions	
Agent Terminal Display, telephone display of collected digits, collected digits	112, 113
Basic Call Management System (BCMS)	113
BSR/LAI, Look-Ahead Interflow	113
Call Vectoring	113
Direct Department Calling	114
Expert Agent Selection (EAS).	114
Facility Restriction Levels.	114
Information Forwarding.	165
ISDN	114
Manufacturer Specific Information (MSI)	114
Multi-Split/Skill Queuing	115
Network Access	115
Operating Support System Interface (OSSI)	115
QSIG	116
Redirection on No Answer (RONA)	116
Service Observing	116
Transfer	116
Trunk Code Access (TAC)	117
VDN Override	117
VDN Return Destination	117
VuStats	117
network requirements	96
switch requirements	95
types of	94
Bridged Call Appearance	
interactions	
Agent Call Handling	71
Call Vectoring	131
Service Observing	218
BSR	287
application plan	302
available agent strategy	302
IP polling without B-Channel	99
Busy Verification of Terminals and Trunks (Verify)	
interactions	
Call Vectoring	131
Service Observing	218
button assignments	
Agent Call Handling	69
VDN extensions	130

C

Call Center

Abandoned Call Search	55
Add/Remove Skills	57
Agent Call Handling	59
Auto Available Split (AAS)	74
Automatic Call Distribution (ACD)	77
AUX Reason Codes	184
Avaya Business Advocate	136
Basic Call Management System (BCMS)	91
Best Service Routing (BSR).	94
Call Management System (CMS)	118
Call Prompting	123
Call Vectoring	127
Expert Agent Selection (EAS)	145
Inbound Call Management (ICM)	154
Information Forwarding	161
Intraflow and Interflow	161
Look Ahead Interflow (LAI)	169, 181, 202
Multiple Call Handling (MCH)	175
Queue Status Indications	182
Redirection on No Answer (RONA)	189
Universal Call ID (UCID)	223
VDN in a Coverage Path (VICP).	223
VDN of Origin Announcement (VOA)	241
VuStats	256

Call Center features

Voice Response Integration (VRI)	247
--	-----

Call Center System Parameters	276
---	-----

Call Classification After Answer Supervision.	281
---	-----

Call Coverage

interactions

Agent Call Handling.	71
Automatic Call Distribution (ACD)	89
Call Vectoring	131
Intraflow and Interflow.	168
Redirection on No Answer (RONA).	196
Service Observing	218
VDN in a Coverage Path	237
VDN of Origin Announcement (VOA).	245

Call Detail Recording (CDR)

forced entry of account codes (FEAC)

Call Vectoring	133
--------------------------	-----

interactions

Call Vectoring	132
Look Ahead Interflow (LAI)	172
Redirection on No Answer (RONA).	197
Voice Response Integration (VRI)	251

intraswitch CDR	252
---------------------------	-----

Call Forwarding

call forwarding—all calls

Automatic Call Distribution (ACD).	89
Redirection on No Answer (RONA)	197

interactions

Agent Call Handling	71
Call Vectoring	131
Expert Agent Selection (EAS)	151
VDN in a Coverage Path	237
VDN of Origin Announcement (VOA)	244

Call Handling Preference	268
------------------------------------	-----

call handling preferences	85, 148
-------------------------------------	---------

features that work together

where administered	138
------------------------------	-----

Call Management System (CMS)	118-120
--	---------

CMS stroke counts	65
-----------------------------	----

interactions

Abandoned Call Search	56
Add/Remove Skills	57
Auto Available Split (AAS)	76
Basic Call Management System (BCMS)	93
Queue Status Indications	183
Reason Codes	187
Redirection on No Answer (RONA)	192
Service Observing.	219
Voice Response Integration (VRI)	251
VuStats	263

Call Park

interactions

Call Vectoring	132
Expert Agent Selection (EAS)	152
Service Observing.	219
VDN in a Coverage Path	238
Voice Response Integration (VRI)	251

Call Pickup

directed call pickup	152
--------------------------------	-----

interactions

Agent Call Handling	71
Expert Agent Selection (EAS)	152
Redirection on No Answer (RONA)	197
Service Observing.	218
VDN of Origin Announcement (VOA)	244
Voice Response Integration (VRI)	251

Call Prompting	123-126	Call Vectoring, interactions, (continued)	
applications		Facility Test Calls	133
Automated Attendant	123	forced entry of account codes (FEAC)	133
caller information forwarding (CINFO) routing	124	Individual Attendant Access.	133
data collection.	124	Integrated Directory	133
data in/voice answer (DIVA) capability	123	Intercept Treatment	133
Inbound Call Management (ICM)	156	Inter-PBX Attendant Service (IAS).	133
message collection option	124	Intraflow and Interflow	133
interactions		Leave Word Calling (LWC)	134
Authorization Codes	125	Night Service	134
CallVisor ASAI	125	Priority Calling	134
Hold	125	Property Management System (PMS) Interface	134
Inbound Call Management (ICM)	125, 160	Recorded Announcement.	134
Look Ahead Interflow (LAI)	173	Redirection on No Answer (RONA)	134, 197
Transfer	125	Ringback Queuing	134
Voice Response Integration (VRI)	248	Send All Calls (SAC)	134
VuStats	263	Time of Day (TOD) Routing.	135
Call Selection	139	timed after call work (ACW).	135
call selection.	139	Timed Reminder and Attendant Timers	135
Call Selection Measurement	138, 282	Transfer	135
Call Selection Override	138	VDN in a Coverage Path	135, 238
Call Vector.	128	Call Waiting Termination	
Call Vector form	284	interactions	
Call Vectoring	127-135	Call Vectoring	132
see also Look Ahead Interflow (LAI)		call work codes (CWC)	
interactions		Agent Call Handling	66, 71
AAR and ARS.	130	forced entries	67
Attendant Control of Trunk Group Access	130	lights	66
Attendant Recall.	130	Multiple Call Handling (MCH).	179
Authorization Codes	130	Service Observing	219
Automatic Callback (ACB)	131	VuStats	263
Best Service Routing (BSR)	113	caller information forwarding (CINFO) routing	
Bridged Call Appearance.	131	Call Prompting	124
Busy Verification of Terminals and Trunks		Calling Party Number/Billing Number (CPN/BN).	156
(Verify)	131	CALLMASTER phones	
Call Coverage.	131	Agent Call Handling	62, 66
Call Detail Recording (CDR)	132	CALLMASTER voice terminals	
Call Forwarding	131	Agent Call Handling	70
Call Park	132	VuStats display	256
Call Waiting Termination	132	CALLR-INFO buttons	125
Class of Restriction (COR)	132	CallVisor ASAI	
Code Calling Access.	132	interactions	
Conference—Attendant	132	Agent Call Handling	59, 72
Conference—Terminal.	132	Call Prompting	125
Data Restriction	132	Reason Codes	187
Demand Print	130	Redirection on No Answer (RONA)	194
Facility Busy Indication.	133	Service Observing	218
Facility Restriction Levels (FRL) and Traveling		VDN of Origin Announcement (VOA)	244
Class Marks (TCM)	133, 135	Voice Response Integration (VRI)	250

CallVisor/PC	154
central offices (COs)	
Abandoned Call Search	55
timely disconnect supervision	55
Centralized Attendant Service (CAS)	
interactions	
Look Ahead Interflow (LAI)	173
CentreVu Advocate	
definition	136
feature combinations to avoid	144
forms	137
Change	310
CINFO	287
Class of Restriction (COR)	
ACD splits	87
interactions	
Call Vectoring	132
Expert Agent Selection (EAS)	152
VDN in a Coverage Path	239
Voice Response Integration (VRI)	251
Class of Service (COS)	
interactions	
Expert Agent Selection (EAS)	152
Clear VuStats Shift Data	284
Code Calling Access	
interactions	
Call Vectoring	132
combining agent and call selection methods	141
Conference	
interactions	
VDN in a Coverage Path	239
Conference—Attendant	
interactions	
Agent Call Handling	72
Call Vectoring	132
Conference—Terminal	
interactions	
Agent Call Handling	72
Call Vectoring	132
VDN of Origin Announcement (VOA)	244
Voice Response Integration (VRI)	252
consider split/location adjust-by x	108
considerations	
VDN in a Coverage Path	236
Consult	
interactions	
VDN in a Coverage Path	239
CONVERSANT voice information system (CVIS)	
host/adjunct call routing	159
Inbound Call Management (ICM)	154, 156
converse commands	219

Converse First Data Delay/Second Data Delay	279
converse-on vector command	247
Converse Signaling Tone/Pause	279
converse splits, <i>see under</i> splits	
converse-on vector command	69
COR	268, 301
Corporate Security	18
Coverage Incoming Call Identification (ICI)	
incoming call ID tones	70
Coverage Path	268

D

Data Call Setup	
interactions	
Automatic Call Distribution (ACD)	90
Data Field Character	310
data in/voice answer (DIVA) capability	123
Data Restriction	
interactions	
Automatic Call Distribution (ACD)	90
Call Vectoring	132
VDN of Origin Announcement (VOA)	245
data screen delivery	157
Data Type	311
dates	289
default codes	186
Demand Print	
interactions	
Call Vectoring	130
Description	289
dial ahead digits	248
dialed number identification service (DNIS)	88, 219
Direct Agent Announcement Delay	279
Direct Agent Announcement Extension	278
direct agent calling (DAC)	
Automatic Call Distribution (ACD)	84
call handling preferences	85
Expert Agent Selection (EAS)	149
Inbound Call Management (ICM)	156, 159, 160
Multiple Call Handling (MCH)	179
Reason Codes	187
Redirection on No Answer (RONA)	198
RONA routing sequences	191
Service Observing	220
VDN of Origin Announcement (VOA)	245
Direct Agent Calls First	268
Direct Agent Skill	268
direct department calling (DDC)	
Redirection on No Answer (RONA)	199
Voice Response Integration (VRI)	252
disconnect supervision	55
disconnects, forced	83

Display Interval	310
displays	
RONA calling/called number displays	198
Distributed Communications System (DCS)	
interactions	
Automatic Call Distribution (ACD).	90
Service Observing	219
Voice Response Integration (VRI)	252
Dynamic Percentage Adjustment	137, 139
Dynamic Queue Position	138
where administered	137
Dynamic Threshold Adjustment	138, 139

E

EAD-LOA	37, 80, 140, 144
EAD-MIA	37, 80, 140, 144
EAS	286
End	289
entering on Holiday Table	289
Expected Call Handling Time	137
Expert Agent Selection (EAS)	145-153
agent administration	148
agent login IDs	149, 150
call distribution	148
call handling preference	148
considerations	150
direct agent announcement (DAA)	
capabilities	146
forms	147
direct agent calling (DAC)	149
expert agent distribution (EAD)	148
forms	193
interactions	
Abbreviated Dialing (AD).	150
Add/Remove Skills	57, 150
Administration without Hardware (AWOH).	151
Agent Call Handling	72
AUDIX	151
Auto Available Split (AAS)	151
automatic answering	151
Best Service Routing (BSR)	114
Call Forwarding	151
Call Park	152
Call Pickup	152
Class of Restriction (COR)	152
Class of Service (COS)	152
directed call pickup	152
Leave Word Calling (LWC).	153
Look Ahead Interflow (LAI)	153

Expert Agent Selection (EAS), interactions, (continued)	
message waiting lights	153
Queue Status Indications	153
Service Observing	153
supervisor assist	151
VDN of Origin Announcement (VOA)	245
Voice Response Integration (VRI)	252
Voice Terminal Display	152
VuStats	153
work modes	151
Multiple Call Handling (MCH).	175
personal calls	150
uniform call distribution (UCD)	148
vector administration	147
Vector Directory Number (VDN) administration	147
Expert Agent Selection (EAS) Enabled	278
Expert Agent Selection–preference handling distribution (EAS–PHD)	
Add/Remove Skills	58
VuStats	264
Extension	300

F

Facility Busy Indication	
interactions	
Call Vectoring	133
Facility Restriction Levels (FRL) and Traveling Class Marks (TCM)	
interactions	
Call Vectoring	133, 135
Look Ahead Interflow (LAI)	173
Facility Test Calls	
interactions	
Call Vectoring	133
failures	
voice response units (VRU)	190
feature access codes (FAC)	
agent login	61
skill changes	57
feature compatibility	142
features that work together	143
Feature-Related System Parameters	128
Feature-Related System Parameters form	137, 284
fields that do not allow	128
first announcements	81
forced disconnects	83
forced first announcements	81
Format	312
Format Description	310
Format Number	309

G

G3V4 Adv Route	287
G3V4 Enhanced.	286
Greatest Need.	143
Greatest Need with Service Objective.	140
Greatest Need without Service Objective	140

H

headsets	
Agent Call Handling	70
automatic answering	70
Historical Split report.	192
Hold	
interactions	
Automatic Call Distribution (ACD)	90
Call Prompting	125
Service Observing	220
VDN of Origin Announcement (VOA).	245
Voice Response Integration (VRI)	252
Hold—Automatic	
interactions	
Multiple Call Handling (MCH)	178
Voice Response Integration (VRI)	252
Holiday Table	128
Holiday Table form	288
host routing	159
Hunt Group	128
Hunt Group form	137, 291
hunt group types	
group type	138
Hunt Groups	
ACD splits	77
interactions	
VDN in a Coverage Path	239
VDN of Origin Announcement (VOA).	246
Voice Response Integration (VRI)	252

I

Inbound Call Management (ICM)	154-160
adjuncts	154, 159
applications	
adjunct applications.	156
agent data screen delivery.	156
Call Prompting	156
Calling Party Number/Billing Number (CPN/BN)	156
direct agent calling (DAC)	156
voice response units (VRU)	156

Inbound Call Management (ICM), (continued)	
configurations	157, 158
considerations	159
CONVERSANT voice information system (CVIS)	154
displays	154
forms.	154
host applications	154
host routing.	159
integration with speech delivery	157
interactions	
Call Prompting	125, 160
direct agent calling (DAC)	160
Look Ahead Interflow (LAI)	173
Priority Calling.	160
Redirection on No Answer (RONA)	199
Individual Attendant Access	
interactions	
Automatic Call Distribution (ACD).	90
Call Vectoring	133
Information Forwarding	161-165
Administering UUI Transport.	161
Determining User Information Needs	164
interactions	
Best Service Routing	165
Shared UUI Administration	162
Support of New Features	164
Testing.	164
Troubleshooting	165
Integrated Directory	
interactions	
Call Vectoring	133
Service Observing.	219
VuStats	264
Inter-PBX Attendant Service (IAS)	
interactions	
Call Vectoring	133
Intercept Treatment	
interactions	
Call Vectoring	133
Intercom—Dial	
interactions	
Automatic Call Distribution (ACD).	90
Interflow VDN	274
Interflow-qpos EWT Threshold	280
Internal Automatic Answer (IAA)	
interactions	
Automatic Call Distribution (ACD).	90
Inter-PBX Attendant Service (IAS)	
interactions	
Call Vectoring	133

Intraflow and Interflow	165-168
ACD call redirection options	165
interactions	
Automatic Call Distribution (ACD).	90
Call Coverage	168
Call Vectoring	133
Temporary Bridged Appearance	168
IP trunk member port-ID	
trunk member port ID conversion	121
ISDN	
interactions	
Voice Response Integration (VRI)	252

L

LAI	287
Least Occupied Agent (LOA)	148
where administered	137
Leave Word Calling (LWC)	
interactions	
Call Vectoring	134
Expert Agent Selection (EAS)	153
Service Observing	220
LOA	137
Location Name	273
Location Number	273
Lock	273, 286
logical agent IDs	209
Login ID	267, 275
LoginID for ISDN Display	269
logins	
Agent Call Handling	61
Auto Available Split (AAS)	74
Automatic Call Distribution (ACD)	61
Expert Agent Selection (EAS)	149
Logout	295
Logout Reason Code Type	282
logouts (agent)	
Agent Call Handling	61
Auto Available Split (AAS)	75
Automatic Call Distribution (ACD)	61
AUX Reason Codes	186
Redirection on No Answer (RONA)	194
Look Ahead Interflow (LAI)	169-174, 181, 202
see <i>also</i> Call Vectoring	
interactions	
AAR and ARS	171
Agent Terminal Display	171
Attendant Control of Trunk Group Access	172
Authorization Codes	172
Basic Call Management System (BCMS)	172

Look Ahead Interflow (LAI), interactions, (continued)	
Call Detail Recording (CDR)	172
Call Prompting	173
Centralized Attendant Service (CAS)	173
Expert Agent Selection (EAS)	153
Facility Restriction Levels (FRL) and Traveling Class	
Marks (TCM)	173
Inbound Call Management (ICM)	173
Service Observing	220
Trunk to Trunk Transfer	174
VDN of Origin Announcement (VOA)	246
VDN Override	174
Voice Response Integration (VRI)	253
testing	170
Look-Ahead Interflow	
interactions	
VDN in a Coverage Path	239
LWC Reception	269

M

manual answer, <i>see under</i> agents	
manual-in work modes	63
Maximum Suppression Time	273
Measured	301
MEGACOM 800 service	88
message centers	
Redirection on No Answer (RONA)	199
Voice Response Integration (VRI)	253
message collection options	124
Message Waiting Lamp Indicates Status For	279
message waiting lights	
Expert Agent Selection (EAS)	153
Messaging Server	302
Messaging Server Name for Messaging	269
MIA Across Splits or Skills	282
Minimum Agent-LoginID Password Length	278
most idle agents (MIA)	
across splits or skills	36
across splits/skills	87
MIA algorithm	148
queues	63
skills	149
splits	149
move agent requests	220
multiappearance phones	
Agent Call Handling	66
Multiappearance Preselection and Preference	
interactions	
Automatic Call Distribution (ACD)	90
Multimedia	285

Multiple Call Handling (MCH)	175-180
applications	175
considerations	178
example	177
forms	175
interactions	
Agent Call Handling	72
call work codes (CWC)	179
direct agent calling (DAC)	179
Expert Agent Selection (EAS)	175
Hold—Automatic	178
move agent while staffed	179
nonACD calls	179
queues	179
Redirection on No Answer (RONA)	179, 199
restricted line appearance	180
Service Observing	220
stroke counts	179
settings	
many forced	177
on request splits/skills	176
one forced	176
one per skill MCH	176
work modes	178
multiple splits, <i>see under</i> splits	
Music	128
music on delay	220
Music on Hold Access	
interactions	
Redirection on No Answer (RONA)	199
Service Observing	220
Voice Response Integration (VRI)	253
Music/Tone on Hold	128

N

Name	267, 273, 276, 285, 289, 300, 305
National Customer Care Center Support Line	18
NATO timers	201
Network Redirect	274
Next buttons	261
Next Format Number	309
Night Service	
hunt group night service	
Automatic Call Distribution (ACD)	90
interactions	
Basic Call Management System (BCMS)	93
Call Vectoring	134
Service Observing	220
VDN in a Coverage Path	239

Night Service, (continued)	
night station service	
Redirection on No Answer (RONA)	199
nonACD calls	179
nonvector controlled splits, <i>see under</i> splits	
Number	273, 285, 289, 305, 306
Number of Intervals	310
number of queued calls (NQC)	
hunt groups	183

O

Object Type	309
Observe on Agent Answer	303
oldest queued times (OQT)	183
Overload Thresholds	138

P

PA	271
PAD	137
Password	270
Path Replacement	116, 174
Percent Allocation	137, 140, 143, 271
where administered	137
Percent Allocation Distribution (PAD)	140, 144
Period	312
Personal CO lines (PCOL)	
interactions	
VDN in a Coverage Path	239
Phone Display	
interactions	
Automatic Call Distribution (ACD)	91
phones	
button assignments	69
Port	128
Port Extension	269
port IDs, G-700 on CMS	121
port IDs, non-IP display formats on CMS	121
Predicted Wait Time (PWT)	
where administered	138
Priority Calling	
interactions	
Call Vectoring	134
Inbound Call Management (ICM)	160
priority queuing	84
Prompting	287
Prompting Timeout	280
Property Management System (PMS) Interface	
interactions	
Call Vectoring	134

Q

QSIG path replacement	174
Queue Status Indications	182-183
interactions	
Attendant Display	183
Call Management System (CMS)	183
Expert Agent Selection (EAS)	153
Redirection on No Answer (RONA)	199
Voice Terminal Display	183
VuStats	264
oldest queued times (OQT)	183
queues	
most idle agents (MIA)	63
Multiple Call Handling (MCH)	179
number of queued calls (NQC)	183
oldest queued times (OQT)	183
priority levels	84
Redirection on No Answer (RONA)	200
split	83
status indications	84
status indicators	57, 264
Voice Response Integration (VRI)	247, 253

R

R2 multifrequency compelled (MFC) signaling	
Voice Response Integration (VRI)	253
Reason Code Names form	294
Reason Codes	184-188
auxiliary (AUX) work modes	185
considerations	186
default codes	186
forced reason codes	185
forms	184
interactions	
Abbreviated Dialing (AD)	187
Auto Available Split (AAS)	187
Basic Call Management System (BCMS)	187
Call Management System (CMS)	187
CallVisor ASAI	187
direct agent calling (DAC)	187
multiple skills	187
Redirection on No Answer (RONA)	188
VuStats	264
requested reason codes	185

Recorded Announcement

interactions	
Call Vectoring	134
Service Observing	221
Redirection on No Answer (RONA)	189-201
applications	190
auxiliary (AUX) work modes	190
considerations	193
forms	189
home agents	191
interactions	
Abandoned Call Search	194
agent logout	194
agent work modes	194
agents in multiple splits	194
attendant return call	196
Auto Available Split (AAS)	193
automatic answering	196
Basic Call Management System (BCMS)	192
Best Service Routing (BSR)	116
Call Coverage	196
Call Detail Recording (CDR)	197
Call Forwarding	197
Call Management System (CMS)	192
Call Pickup	197
Call Vectoring	134, 197
called number displays	198
calling number displays	198
CallVisor ASAI	194
delay announcements	198
direct agent calling (DAC)	198
direct department calling (DDC)	199
home agents	199
Inbound Call Management (ICM)	199
message center/server service	199
Multiple Call Handling (MCH)	179, 199
Music on Hold Access	199
Night Service	199
Queue Status Indications	199
queues	200
Reason Codes	188
Service Observing	221
stations	200
VDN in a Coverage Path	240
VDN of Origin Announcement (VOA)	246
Voice Messaging Systems	196
Voice Response Integration (VRI)	200, 254
NATO timers	201

Redirection on No Answer (RONA), (continued)	
reports	192
returning AAS agents to service	192
ringing call timers	200
routing sequences	191
split lamp indicators	192
vector directory numbers (VDN)	189
voice response unit (VRU) applications	190
wait answer supervision timers (WAST)	201
regulations (for Service Observing)	208
Release buttons	69
Remote Access	
Service Observing	211
remote service observing	210
Reserve Agents	138
Reserve Level	271
restricted line appearances	180
Return Destination	302
Ringback Queuing	
interactions	
Call Vectoring	134
ringing call timers	200
RL	271
route-to vector commands	150
route-to number vector command	
service observing	221

S

second announcements	82
security alerts	
Service Observing	214
Voice Response Integration (VRI)	249
Security Code	268
Send All Calls (SAC)	
interactions	
Call Vectoring	134
Send UCID to ASAI	281
Service Level Supervisor	138
Service Level Supervisor Call Selection Override	282
Service Level Target	137, 138
Service Objective	138, 268
Service Objective, Acceptable Service Level	301
Service Observing	208-222
activation allowed (after observe activated)	213
activation allowed (at time of activation)	213
button light indicators	211
button restrictions	214
conferenced calls	217
considerations	216
indicators (to observers)	211
ineligibility	216

Service Observing, (continued)	
interactions	
Add/Remove Skills	220
assists	218
Attendant Call Waiting	219
Automatic Call Distribution (ACD)	87
Basic Call Management System (BCMS)	218
Bridged Call Appearance	218
Busy Verification of Terminals and Trunks	
(Verify)	218
Call Coverage	218
Call Management System (CMS)	219
Call Park	219
Call Pickup	218
call work codes (CWC)	219
Call/visor ASAI	218
conference	219
converse commands	219
converse-on command	219
dialed number identification service (DNIS)	219
direct agent calling (DAC)	220
Distributed Communications System (DCS)	219
Expert Agent Selection (EAS)	153
groups	221
Hold	220
Integrated Directory	219
Leave Word Calling (LWC)	220
Look Ahead Interflow (LAI)	220
move agents	220
Multiple Call Handling (MCH)	220
Music on Hold Access	220
Night Service	220
Recorded Announcement	221
Redirection on No Answer (RONA)	221
Route-to number vector command	221
Telephone Display	221
VDN of Origin Announcement (VOA)	221, 246
VOA	221
Voice Response Integration (VRI)	254
VuStats	222, 264
zip tones	222
logical agent IDs	209
multiple observers	217
observability	216
observing remotely	210
regulations	208
Remote Access	211

Service Observing, (continued)	
security alerts	
general security	214
remote access security	215
VDN call security	215
vector initiated security.	215
Service Observing buttons.	209
skills	216
splits	216
transferred calls.	217
trunk calls	217
vector directory numbers (VDN)	208, 210, 211
warning tones	209
Service Observing interactions	
transfer.	219
Service Observing Warning Tone	280
SIT Ineffective Other	296
SIT Intercept	296
SIT No Circuit	297
SIT Reorder	297
SIT Treatment for Call Classification form	295-296
SIT Unknown	297
SIT Vacant Code	297
Skill	302
Skill Level	143, 271
Skill Level with Service Objective	140
Skill Level without Service Objective.	140
Skill Number	270
skills	
agent skill level routing	148
auxiliary (AUX) work modes	190
call handling preferences	85
converse skills	248
multiple skills	187
on request MCH settings	176
Reason Codes	187
Redirection on No Answer (RONA).	189, 191
Service Observing	216
settings	
many forced MCH	177
one forced MCH	176
one per skill MCH	176
vector controlled skills.	255
voice response units (VRU)	248
VuStats	263
SL.	271
SN	270
Sort	305
speakerphones	70
special information tones (SIT)	295
speech processing adjuncts.	157
splits	256
ACD split queues	80
ACD splits	70, 77, 88, 189
adjunct controlled	194
auxiliary (AUX) work modes	190
bridging	71
converse splits	245, 248
login split numbers.	61
multiple splits	
Automatic Call Distribution (ACD)	70
Redirection on No Answer (RONA)	194
nonvector controlled splits	
Agent Call Handling	69
Automatic Call Distribution (ACD)	80
Voice Response Integration (VRI)	253
on request MCH settings.	176
queues	83
Redirection on No Answer (RONA)	189, 191
Service Observing	216
settings	
many forced MCH	177
one forced MCH	176
supervisors	65, 77
vector controlled splits	63, 88, 255
voice response units (VRU)	248
splits/skills	
VuStats	256
Start	289
station ports	369
stations	
Redirection on No Answer (RONA)	200
statistics, see VuStats	
Status Poll VDN	273
stroke counts	
Call Management System (CMS)	65
forced entry	67
Multiple Call Handling (MCH).	179
supervisor	
assist	
buttons	65
Expert Agent Selection (EAS)	151
Service Observing	218
VDN of Origin Announcement (VOA)	246
split assignments	77
Switch Node	273
system measurements	
Basic Call Management System (BCMS)	93
Voice Response Integration (VRI)	254
System Parameters Customer-Options.	127
System report	192
System Status report	192

T

T1 connectivity	252
Telephone Display interactions	
Service Observing	221
telephony services servers	154
Temporary Bridged Appearance interactions	
Intraflow and Interflow.	168
Terminating Extension Group (TEG) interactions	
Automatic Call Distribution (ACD)	91
Terminating Extension Groups interactions	
VDN in a Coverage Path	240
Threshold	312
Time of Day (TOD) Routing interactions	
Call Vectoring	135
time of day synchronization	
designing an ASA synch schedule.	342
internet time servers	350
methods	
direct.	336
scheduled through ASA	336
scheduling through ASA	347
SNTP software.	350
using Avaya Site Administration to set up	338
timed after call work (ACW)	
Agent Call Handling	64, 69
Call Vectoring	135
cancelling	64
vector directory numbers (VDN).	64
Timed Reminder and Attendant Timers interactions	
Call Vectoring	135
TN	267, 301
TN744 call classifier circuit packs.	295
TN750C announcement board circuit packs.	243
Toll Fraud.	18
tones	
call waiting.	86
incoming call ID	70
special information tones (SIT)	295
warning	209
zip	70, 150

touch tone dialing	
Voice Response Integration (VRI)	254
Transfer	
interactions	
Agent Call Handling	72
Automatic Call Distribution (ACD).	91
Call Prompting	125
Call Vectoring	135
VDN in a Coverage Path.	240
VDN of Origin Announcement (VOA)	246
Voice Response Integration (VRI)	255
trunk equipment location formats	121
trunk groups	
Service Observing trunk	221
VuStats	333
Trunk to Trunk Transfer interactions	
Look Ahead Interflow (LAI)	174

U

UCD-LOA	37, 80, 140, 144
UCD-MIA	37, 80, 140, 143
uniform call distribution (UCD)	
Voice Response Integration (VRI)	255
Universal Call ID (UCID)	223, 229
Administering UCID	231
Before you administer UCID.	231
creating	224
interactions	
Distributed Communications System (DCS)	230
Remote AUDIX	230
purpose	223
Tandem Calls.	230
testing	234
tracking	
complex conference	226
incoming trunk calls	225
outgoing trunk calls	225
simple transfer or conference.	225
station-to-station calls	225
transmitting.	224
Troubleshooting	234
Update Interval.	309

V

Validate BCMS/VuStats Login IDs	284
VDN extension	128
VDN in a Coverage Path	236-240
considerations	236
interactions	
AAR/ARS Partitioning	236
ASAI	237
Attendant	237
AUDIX	237
Automatic Call Distribution (ACD).	237
Call Coverage	237
Call Forwarding	237
Call Park	238
Call Vectoring	135, 238
Class of Restriction (COR)	239
Conference	239
Consult	239
Hunt Groups	239
Look-Ahead Interflow	239
Night Service	239
Personal CO lines (PCOL)	239
Redirection on No Answer (RONA)	240
Terminating Extension Groups	240
Transfer	240
Voice Terminal Display	240
VDN in a Coverage Path (VICP).	236
VDN of Origin Annc. Extension	302
VDN of Origin Announcement (VOA)	241-246
auxiliary trunks (aux-trunks)	243
considerations	243
detailed description	242
distribution	246
forms	241
interactions	
Agent Call Handling	244
Auto Available Split (AAS)	244
Automatic Wakeup	245
Call Coverage	245
Call Forwarding	244
Call Pickup	244
Call/visor ASAI adjunct routing	244
Conference—Terminal.	244
converse splits	245
Data Restriction	245
direct agent calling (DAC)	245
Expert Agent Selection (EAS)	245
VDN of Origin Announcement (VOA), interactions, (continued)	
Hold.	245
home agents.	245
Hunt Groups	246
Look Ahead Interflow (LAI)	246
Redirection on No Answer (RONA)	246
Service Observing	221, 246
supervisor assists	246
Transfer	246
multiple announcement boards	243
setting up VOAs	242
vector directory number (VDN) override	242
VOA Repeat buttons.	242
VDN Override	
interactions	
Look Ahead Interflow (LAI)	174
VDN Timed ACW Interval	302
vector commands	109, 111
Call Prompting	123
Call Vectoring	127
Inbound Call Management (ICM)	159
Vector commands for multi-site BSR	
multi-site BSR	111
Vector commands for single-site BSR	
Single-site BSR	109
vector controlled splits, <i>see under</i> splits	
Vector Directory Number	127
Vector Directory Number form	298-303
administration commands	298
implementation notes—list	303
instructions	298
vector directory numbers (VDN)	
Agent Call Handling override	73
Redirection on No Answer (RONA)	189
Service Observing	208, 210, 211
timed after call work (ACW)	64
VDN reports.	192
VOA override	242
Voice Response Integration (VRI)	255
VuStats data types	332
Vector Disconnect Timer	128
Vector Number	300
Vector Routing Table	128
Vector Routing Table form.	304-305
vector routing tables	304
Vectoring (ANI/II-Digits Routing)	127
Vectoring (Attendant Vectoring)	127
Vectoring (Basic)	127
Vectoring (G3V4 Advanced Routing)	127
Vectoring (G3V4 Enhanced).	127
Vectoring (Holiday Vectoring)	127

VOA		
service observing	221	
Voice Messaging Systems		
interactions		
Redirection on No Answer (RONA).	196	
Voice Response Integration (VRI)	250	
Voice Response Integration (VRI)	255	
audiotex applications	247	
converse-on vector command	247	
detailed description	248	
dial ahead digits	248	
forms	248	
interactions		
Agent Call Handling	73	
agents	250	
answer supervision	250	
AUDIX	255	
Auto Available Split (AAS).	251	
automatic answering	251	
Basic Call Management System (BCMS).	251	
Call Detail Recording (CDR).	251	
Call Management System (CMS)	251	
Call Park	251	
Call Pickup	251	
Call Prompting	248	
CallVisor ASAI	250	
Class of Restriction (COR)	251	
Conference—Terminal	252	
direct department calling (DDC)	252	
Distributed Communications System (DCS).	252	
Expert Agent Selection (EAS)	252	
Hold	252	
Hold—Automatic	252	
Hunt Groups	252	
intraswitch CDR	252	
ISDN.	252	
Look Ahead Interflow (LAI)	253	
message centers	253	
Music on Hold Access.	253	
nonvector controlled splits	253	
queuing	253	
R2 multifrequency compelled (MFC) signaling	253	
recorded announcements	254	
Redirection on No Answer (RONA).	200, 254	
Service Observing	254	
system measurements	254	
T1 connectivity	252	
touch tone dialing	254	
Voice Response Integration (VRI), interactions, (continued)		
Transfer	255	
uniform call distribution (UCD)	255	
VDN display override	255	
vector controlled splits	255	
Voice Messaging Systems	250	
queues	247	
security alerts	249	
voice response units (VRU)	247	
voice response units (VRU)		
failures	190	
Inbound Call Management (ICM).	156	
Redirection on No Answer (RONA).	190	
Voice Response Integration (VRI)	247	
Voice Terminal Display		
interactions		
Expert Agent Selection (EAS)	152	
Queue Status Indications, Telephone Display, Telephone interactions	183	
VDN in a Coverage Path	240	
voice terminals		
auto answer terminals	75	
VuStats	256-264	
button light flashes	261	
CALLMASTER display	256	
considerations	263	
data types	260	
agents and agent extensions	321	
trunk groups.	333	
vector directory numbers (VDN)	332	
detailed description	259	
display formats	261	
display linking	261	
how information appears	262	
information displayed	259	
interactions		
Add/Remove Skills	57, 58	
Basic Call Management System (BCMS)	263	
Call Management System (CMS)	263	
Call Prompting	263	
call work codes (CWC).	263	
changing skills	263	
Expert Agent Selection (EAS)	153	
Expert Agent Selection—preference handling distribution (EAS—PHD).	264	
Integrated Directory	264	
Queue Status Indications	264	
Reason Codes	264	
Service Observing	222, 264	

VuStats, (continued)	
Next buttons	261
statistical periods	260
text labels	261
thresholds	261
VuStats feature buttons	258
when information updates	262
VuStats Display Format form	307
administration commands	307
instructions	308
required and allowed field tables	314
VuStats feature	
display formats	
split data types	318
trunk group data types	320
VDN data types	320
VuStats Login ID	274

W

wait answer supervision timers (WAST)	201
warning tones	
Service Observing	209
work modes	
buttons	146
Expert Agent Selection (EAS)	151
Multiple Call Handling (MCH)	178

Z

zip tones	
CALLMASTER voice terminals	70
data restricted agent extension	70
Expert Agent Selection (EAS)	150
Service Observing	222
VDN of Origin Announcement	246