NO. 1 ESS TRAFFIC DIRECTION CRT DISPLAY PAGE ENGINEERING AND ADMINISTRATION DATA ACQUISITION SYSTEM/NETWORK MANAGEMENT (EADAS/NM) OPERATIONS SUPPORT SYSTEMS

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Figure

1. No. 1 ESS Traffic Direction (MA39) .

1. INTRODUCTION

1.01 This section describes the Cathode Ray Tube (CRT) display page of the Engineering and Administration Data Acquisition System/Network Management (EADAS/NM) that provides a traffic direction summary for a specified No. 1 Electronic Switching System (ESS) office.

- **1.02** Whenever this section is reissued, the reason for reissue will be listed in this paragraph.
- **1.03** The title for each figure includes a number(s) in parentheses which identifies the paragraph(s)

in which the figure is referenced.

1.04 Display page MA39, entitled 1ESS Traffic Direction, provides detailed data on the traffic load and direction for the most recent 20-minute period (in segments of four 5-minute intervals) for No. 1 ESS offices. The MA39 display page, illustrated in Fig. 1, should be used as a reference throughout the remainder of the discussion of this page in this section.

1.05 The features which are included on this MA page (time intervals, thresholds, names, exceptions, controls, discretes, and data updates) are described in Section 190-540-425.

2. MACHINE DATA PAGE CONTENT

2.01 The data on page MA39 is displayed for two major categories: % OF CALLS and COUNTS. The first category shows the percentage of total traffic that has been experienced by each class of traffic for a No. 1 ESS office. The second category displays the total peg count for all traffic, the total cycles completed by the central processor, and the percentage of matching loss by traffic type. Preset thresholds have been established for each item in the COUNT category and an asterisk (*) will be displayed by the time interval where the threshold has not been satisfactorily met.

A. % of Calls

2.02 The percentage of total calls for the latest four 5-minute intervals is shown for four classes of traffic: INCOMING, ORIGINATING, OUTGOING, THRU, and INTRA (intraoffice). The base used for the computation of percentages is the sum of the incoming and originating calls as shown under

COUNTS on the other side of the display page.

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B. Counts

2.03 IN & ORIG—The sum of incoming and originating peg counts are displayed for the four latest 5-minute intervals. An asterisk is displayed by the sum in any interval where a peg count for that time period has exceeded the preset threshold.

2.04 E-E CYCLE—The sum of the number of times the E routine was reinitiated by the processor is displayed for the latest four 5-minute intervals. An asterisk by the sum in any interval indicates that the E-E count for that interval is lower than the preset threshold.

2.05 ORIG MTCH LS—The Originating Matching Loss (OML) provides a measure of the proportion of originating (from lines) calls that result in a failure to match. A percentage of OML is displayed for the latest four 5-minute intervals. The calculation for the percentage is performed by summing the overflow peg count of intraoffice and outgoing calls and dividing by the total originating peg count. Overflow occurs when a call fails to find an intraoffice or outgoing path. An asterisk by the value in any time interval indicates that the OML percentage for that time period has exceeded the preset threshold.

INC MTCH LS-The Incoming Matching 2.06 Loss (IML) quantity provides a measure of the proportion of incoming (from trunks) calls, which are destined to terminate (to lines) that encounter failures to match. A percentage of IML is displayed for the latest four 5-minute intervals. The calculation for the percentage is performed by summing incoming overflow peg count and dividing total incoming peg count minus total tandem call peg count. An asterisk by the value in any time interval indicates that the IML percentage for that time period has exceeded the preset threshold. The % IML divides incoming matching loss peg count by total incoming calls peg count minus total tandem calls per count.

2.07 TAND MTCH LS—The Tandem Matching Loss (TML) provides a measure of the proportion of tandem (trunk-to-trunk) calls that result in a failure to match. A percentage of TML is displayed for the four latest 5-minute intervals. The calculation for the percentage is performed by summing the tandem call overflow peg count and dividing by the total tandem call peg count. An asterisk by the value in any time interval indicates that the TML percentage for that time interval has exceeded the preset threshold.

3. MACHINE PAGE (MA39) OPERATION

- 3.01 Access to this page is manual or via transfer from MA08 (No. 1 ESS Machine Data Summary). With manual access, the Common Language Location Identification (CLLI) is required input.
- **3.02** All available pertinent data regarding traffic direction are displayed.

3.03 Transfer to MA08 (No. 1 ESS Machine Data Summary) is the only available transfer from the MA39 page.

4. ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

CL

4.01 The following acronyms and abbreviations are used on display page MA39.

Class of office

E-E Cycle	Measurement of the central processor load as reflected by the count of total cycles from routine E to E.				
IN	Incoming calls				
IML	Incoming matching loss				
INC MTCH LS	Incoming matching loss				
INTRA	Intraoffice calls				
OML	Originating matching loss				
ORIG	Originating calls				
ORIG MTCH LS	Originating matching loss				
TAND MTCH LS	Tandem matching loss				
THRU	Through or tandem calls				
TML	Tandem matching loss				

MA39 1ESS T	RAFFI	C DIR	ECTIO	N 	OFFICE [] 1ESS	CL
% OF CALLS	4TH	3RD	2 ND	NEW	COUNTS	4 TH	3 RD	2 N D	NEW
INCOMING ORIGINATING				•	IN & ORIG				
OUTGOING THRU					E-E CYCLE				
INTRA					ORIG MTCH LS INC MTCH LS TAND MTCH LS				

DATA FOR	-	NWT		PR	ENT()	TRANSFER TO DIRECTORY[MACH-SUM]	I() PAGE[]

Fig. 1—No. 1 ESS Traffic Direction (MA39) (1.04)

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