

INTEGRATED DIGITAL SERVICES TERMINAL

INPUT/OUTPUT REFERENCE MANUAL

PDS LANGUAGE

(Generic 2.03.xx)

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1. GENERAL

1.01 This practice provides information on the input commands and output messages of the Telecom Solutions Integrated Digital Services Terminal (IDST) using the Program Documentation Standards (PDS) language.

1.02 Whenever this practice is reissued, the reason for reissue will be given in this paragraph.

1.03 The following abbreviations are used for the IDST cards:

AI	Alarm Interface
DC	Digroup Circuit
DCR	Redundant Digroup Circuit
DM	Digital Matrix
DMB	Digital Multipoint Bridge
DS0 DP	Digital Signal Zero Dataport
LBX	Loop Bus Extender
LPS	Loop Power Supply (Loop Shelf)
LMTD	SS7 LMT-DS0 DP
LMTO	SS7 LMT-OCU DP
LSIU	Loop System Interface Unit
MAC	Metallic Access Controller
MAR	Metallic Access Relay
MC	Matrix Controller
MEM	Microprocessor Memory
MJU	Multipoint Junction Unit
MS	Microprocessor System
MSIU	Maintenance System Interface Unit
OCU DP	Office Channel Unit Dataport

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PS	Power Supply (Common Equipment Shelf)
RIO	Remote Input/Output
SIO	System Input/Output
SS7 LMT –DSO DP	Signaling System 7 Link Monitor and Test–DSO DP
SS7 LMT –OCU DP	Signaling System 7 Link Monitor and Test–OCU DP
SYNC	Synchronization
TAD	Test Access Digroup
TBX	T1 Bus Extender
TSIU	T1 System Interface Unit

Note: Part 2, Command Description, and Part 3, Output Message Description, refer to system commands only.

2. COMMAND DESCRIPTION

A. Brackets and Braces

2.01 Brackets “[]” indicate that the information inside brackets is not required. Braces “{ }” indicate alternative choices, one of which must be entered. A vertical line “|” separates alternatives. In output messages, braces indicate that one of the items inside the braces will appear in the output message.

B. Field Delimiters

2.02 Field delimiters are characters used to separate parts of the command: colons “:”, semicolons “;”, parenthesis “()”, commas “,”, and spaces “ ”. If a space is shown in a command, a space must be used. If a comma is shown in a command, either a comma or a space can be used. Semicolons and parenthesis must be entered where shown.

Note: Spaces, shown on both sides of the frame (FRM) and sequence (SEQ) fields, can be replaced by colons (but both sides of the field must be colons, or both sides must be spaces).

C. Command Format

2.03 The input command format is: VERB [FRM xx][SEQ yy] DATA [] The frame number (FRM xx) and sequence number (SEQ yy) are optional, and not all commands have a data field. The command fields are explained in the following paragraphs.

VERB

2.04 The verb in the command shows the action which is to take place. The first three characters of the action verb must be unique. No spaces are allowed within the action verb. With one exception, there may be any number of spaces, including zero, between the action verb and the following field delimiter. There is no limit to the length of the action verb. The following action verbs are used:

ASN	LOGOFF	SDCH	TCNT
AUD	LOGON	SDIS	TCON
CFR	OCN	SECH	TDIS
CHG	ODIS	START	TTST
COPY	RMV	STOP	UTL
DGRTH	RST	STST	
GRTH	SCON	SUTL	

FRM xx

2.05 This is the frame (FRM) field. There can be up to 99 separate IDSTs controlled from a single control center. Each IDST is given a frame number from 1 to 99 ($01 \leq xx \leq 99$). IDSTs are shipped from the factory with a frame number of 00. The frame number can be changed when the GRTH FRM command is used to grow the IDST system. If connected to only one IDST, the frame number is not required.

SEQ yy

2.06 This is the message sequence number. Because the sequence number is returned with the output message, the sequence number allows the output message to be identified as the response to a particular command. Sequence numbers must be from 1 through 49 ($01 \leq yy \leq 49$). The sequence number is usually input to the IDST by the OSS that interfaces the IDST. If no sequence number is entered with the command, the output message shows 00.

DATA []

2.07 The data field consists of keywords and numbers detailed in the individual messages. There may be any number of spaces between the colon following the SEQ field (or the verb if the SEQ is not used) and the first keyword character in the data field. This is also true between a comma and the following keyword. Keywords must be two to five characters long and have no embedded spaces. One or more spaces (one minimum) are permitted between a keyword and its number variables.

!

2.08 The normal method of terminating a command is by pressing the Enter key. Alternatively, a command may be terminated with an exclamation point (!). If the exclamation point is used to terminate a command, "PF" will be returned in addition to the normal response.

D. Control Characters

2.09 The following keys are used for control when entering commands:

CTRL A	Abort operation: pressing CTRL and A at the same time, then pressing Enter causes the display in response to an entered command to stop. However, the display stops only on the terminal on which CTRL A and Enter was pressed; other terminals monitoring responses are not affected.
CTRL H	Erase last character: pressing CTRL and H simultaneously causes the last character to be deleted and moves the cursor back one space.
BACKSPACE	Same as CTRL H.
—	Underline: same as CTRL H.
&	Ampersand: deletes all characters on the current line (characters typed since pressing the Enter key).

3. OUTPUT MESSAGE DESCRIPTION

A. Single-Line Output Messages

3.01 The format of single-line output messages is as follows: PA TIME FRM, SEQ LINK IDENT DATA TERM. The output message fields are explained in the following paragraphs.

PA

3.02 The priority of action (PA) field consists of one or two characters indicating priority as follows:

*C	=	Critical alarm
**	=	Major alarm
*	=	Minor alarm
M	=	Manual action results
A	=	Action event (autonomously generated)
I	=	Information event (autonomously generated)

TIME

3.03 This is the time of day in hours, minutes, and seconds in the following format: hh:mm:ss where:

hh	=	hours (00-23)
mm	=	minutes (00-59)
ss	=	seconds (00-59)

FRM

3.04 Frame numbers can be from 1 to 99. If no frame number is entered, the frame number in the output message will be 00 (see FRM xx above).

SEQ

3.05 The sequence number is the same as the sequence number input. If none was input, the number defaults to 00. Autonomous output messages have sequence numbers automatically assigned in sequence from 50 through 99. After 99, numbering restarts at 50.

LINK

3.06 The link number (1-16 if equipped with a RIO card, 1-18 if not equipped with a RIO card) which sent the command that caused this output message. Autonomous messages are not associated with a particular link, therefore in autonomous messages this field is blank.

IDENT

3.07 This is the verb and nonoptional parts of the output data field. It is the response to a command or an autonomous action (e.g., for TCON aaacc, TCON would be the identifier). If an incorrect verb is entered, the input is echoed back with INVALID COMMAND to indicate the verb is incorrect.

DATA

3.08 The data field is the response to the input. The keyword which will appear in the message is the one which was used in the input command.

TERM

3.09 This indicates a termination of the message. Possible terminations follow:

ABT	Requested action aborted before completion.
COMPL	Requested action is completed (this is the most common termination). This is used at the end of the final part of a multiple-part display.
[] DNY	Requested action is denied (the reason for the denial is given inside the brackets). For a description of the deny messages, refer to TMSL 097-50000-08, Maintenance.
EOP	Terminates a part (up to 5 lines) when more parts or lines follow.
EOM	Terminates the last part of a group of parts required to display the information pertaining to a single item (such as DCs) when more lines or parts are following pertaining to other items (such as loop cards).

IN PROGRESS Requested action is in progress.

B. Multiple-Line Output Messages

3.10 The difference between a single-line output message and a multiple-line output message is that a multiple-line message has a header and several lines of data. The general form is the same as a single-line output message except that the heading in a multiple line message has a data field equal to: e LN MSG where e is the number of lines (LN) in the message. Subsequent lines have data arranged in columnar form and end with a TERM as explained above. Refer to Figure 1.

C. Multiple-Part Output Messages

3.11 The difference between a multiple-line message and a multiple-part message is that a multiple-part message is a combination of several multiple line messages. The general form is the same as a multiple-line message except that the heading in a multiple-part message has a data field equal to: e LN MSG: PART p OF q; where: e is the number of line (LN), p is the number of the part, and q is the total number of parts.

3.12 Each part of a multiple-part message ends with the EOP (end-of-part) termination. The last part of the message ends with a TERM, as explained above. All large multiline messages are considered to be multiple-part messages and have the form shown in Figure 2.

```
M 04:12:23 01,35 1 UTL QRY CMAP 001 4 LN MSG
11101 11201 11103 11202 11102 12101 10103 12112
12101 11104 12112 11121 11111 11822 12212 12311
12312 11322 11223 12213 11122 00000 00000 00000 COMPL
```

Figure 1. Example of Multiple-Line Output Message

```

M 04:12:23 02,01 1 UTL QRY EQD DCS 5 LN MSG: PART 01 OF 04:
001 002 003 004 005 006 007 008
009 010 011 012 013 014 015 016
017 018 019 020 021 022 000 000
025 026 027 028 029 000 000 000 EOP
.
.
.
M 04:12:31 02,01 1 UTL QRY EQD DCS 5 LN MSG: PART 04 OF 04:
097 098 099 100 101 000 000 000
105 000 107 108 000 110 000 112
113 114 115 116 117 118 119 000
000 000 000 000 125 126 127 128 COMPL

```

Figure 2. Example of Multiple-Part Output Message

4. HELP SCREENS

4.01 To obtain on-screen help with commands, proceed as follows:

- a. Press the function key F1 to display the main help menu.
- b. Use the arrow keys to highlight the desired command or command type.
- c. Press the Enter key. The explanation of the command may be displayed, or a submenu may be displayed. If a submenu is displayed, use the arrow keys to highlight the desired command, then press the Enter key.
- d. To move backward one screen, press the Esc key, or press the Home key to return to the main help menu.
- e. With the main help menu displayed, press the Esc key to exit the help screens and return to the command window.

Note: For special cases of up-arrows and single options that may appear, refer to Figure 3 and Figure 4.

Example 1: If an up arrow appears as one of the options in a sub menu (Figure 3), selecting the up-arrow and pressing the Enter key provides information about the command shown above the up-arrow (TCON TRSP in Figure 3). Selecting an option other than the up-arrow and pressing the Enter key provides information about the command as listed above the up-arrow plus the selected option (TCON TRSP INT in Figure 3).

Example 2: If a single option appears under the main command, the option is automatically selected (Figure 4). Pressing the Enter key provides information about the command shown above the selected option plus the option (AUD QRY in Figure 4), or causes another level of submenu to appear.



Figure 3. Example of Selected Up-Arrow



Figure 4. Example of Selected Single Option

5. COMMAND LISTING

5.01 The commands used with the IDST are listed on the following pages. Each command is listed on a separate page headed by the name of the command. The definition tells what the command does. The command format shows how the command must be entered and the variables list what options can be entered with the command. The response shows what is expected in response to entering the command.

5.02 The commands are divided into two types: system commands and DOS commands. The system commands are listed first, followed by the DOS commands.

5.03 *System Commands:* These are commands used for the normal operation of the IDST when the standard IDST screen is displayed.

5.04 *DOS Commands:* The DOS commands included in this practice are entered on the CID only and are used for transferring IDST files. Some of these are DOS commands, and some are commands which execute batch files containing DOS commands.

6. DENY MESSAGES

6.01 If a command is not accepted, a deny message is returned. Table A lists the text of the deny messages which may appear with an explanation of the message and a suggested action to correct the problem.

7. EXPANDED COMMAND NAMES

7.01 The command names that appear at the beginning of the pages which explain the commands are abbreviated. Table B lists both the abbreviated and the expanded names of the commands.

ASN LMT

Definition

This command is part of the Firewall Option (Option 11). This command allows up to 128 groups to be created (a group is created by assigning a name to the group). LMTs can be assigned to any one existing group by specifying either channel that the LMT occupies. An LMT can be deleted from a group. A group can be deleted, which causes any LMTs in that group to no longer be associated with any group. This command is restricted to users with security level 1.

Input Format

```
ASN[ FRM xx][ SEQ yy] LMT ggg {UID nnn|aaacc[,DEL]|DEL}
```

Variables

ggg = group number (1-128)
nnn = group name (1-16 alphanumeric characters)
aaa = digroup (113-168)
cc = channel, must be two digits (01-24) (either channel that the LMT occupies can be specified); if DEL is used with the channel number, the specified LMT is deleted from the specified group
DEL = deletes the specified group

Note: The DGRTH LMT command can be used to remove an individual LMT from a group.

Response

```
M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn ASN LMT ggg {UID nnn|aaacc|DEL} COMPL
```

Refer to Table A at the end of this document for an explanation of deny (DNY) messages.

ASN PASSWORD

Definition

This command replaces the current user password with a new user password. Passwords are not case sensitive.

Input Format

ASN[FRM xx][SEQ yy] PASSWORD

Variables

(see below)

Response

OLD PASSWORD

(old password must be entered)

NEW PASSWORD

(new password [1-16 alphanumeric characters] must be entered)

NEW PASSWORD

(the same new password must be entered again)

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn ASN PASSWORD COMPL

Note: Passwords are not echoed to the screen when entered.

Refer to Table A at the end of this document for an explanation of deny (DNY) messages.

ASN PASSWORD LMT

Definition

This command is part of the Firewall Option (Option 11). This command replaces the current LMT password with a new LMT password. The LMT password is required when using the CFR LMT ALL OPER command. Passwords are not case sensitive. This command is restricted to users with security level 1. The factory set LMT password is FIREWALL.

Input Format

ASN[FRM xx][SEQ yy] PASSWORD,LMT

Variables

(see below)

Response

OLD PASSWORD

(old password must be entered)

NEW PASSWORD

(new password [1-16 alphanumeric characters] must be entered)

NEW PASSWORD

(the same new password must be entered again)

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn ASN PASSWORD LMT COMPL

Note: Passwords are not echoed to the screen when entered.

Refer to Table A at the end of this document for an explanation of deny (DNY) messages.

ASN PORT

Definition

This command assigns a digroup (port) or a range of digroups (ports) to a pool or, if delete (DEL) is used, assigns a digroup to pool 1. All ports are always in pool 1. This command can be used to assign a port to one additional pool (or used again to change the port to a different pool). This command is restricted to users with security level 1.

Input Format

```
ASN[ FRM xx][ SEQ yy] PORT aaa[-bbb] POOL cc[,DEL]
```

Variables

aaa = digroup number (1-168)
bbb = ending digroup number if a range is specified (bbb > aaa)
cc = pool number (2-32)
DEL = assigns the specified digroup(s) to pool 1

Response

```
M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn ASN PORT aaa POOL ccc [DEL] COMPL
```

ccc = the pool to which the digroup is assigned (in addition to pool 1)

Note: If a range is entered, an output message appears for each port in the range.

Refer to Table A at the end of this document for an explanation of deny (DNY) messages.

ASN USER LOGON

Definition

This command assigns new user names in the system or deletes users from the system. This command is restricted to users with security level 1. Until changed, a new user is in command class 1 and pool 1. Passwords are not case sensitive.

Input Format

ASN[FRM xx][SEQ yy] USER iii {LOGON name,s|DEL}

Variables

iii = user number (1-128)
name = user name (1-16 alphanumeric characters)
s = security level (1 or 2)
DEL = delete (used in place of "LOGON name,s" when deleting user iii)

Response

PASSWORD

(the password [1-16 alphanumeric characters] must be entered)

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn ASN USER iii {LOGON name s|DEL} COMPL

Notes:

1. The password is not echoed to the screen when entered.
2. The password is not asked for when deleting a user.
3. User #1 cannot be deleted, and user #1's name cannot be changed from "TELECOM". If DEL is used with user #1, user #1's password will be reset to the factory setting of "IDST".

Refer to Table A at the end of this document for an explanation of deny (DNY) messages.

ASN USER POOL

Definition

This command assigns a user to a pool so that the user can access the ports (digroups) in that pool as assigned by the ASN PORT command. This command is restricted to users with security level 1.

Input Format

```
ASN[ FRM xx][ SEQ yy] USER iii,POOL cc[,DEL]
```

Variables

iii = user number (1-128)
cc = pool number (1-32)
DEL = assigns the specified user to pool 1

Response

```
M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn ASN USER iii POOL cc [DEL] COMPL
```

Refer to Table A at the end of this document for an explanation of deny (DNY) messages.

AUD QRY CFA**Definition**

This command requests a report of all DC ports in carrier failure alarm (CFA).

Input Format

AUD[FRM xx][SEQ yy] QRY,CFA

Variables

None

Response

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn AUD AR0 MISC ALARM MJ CFA aaa k EO

. . .
. . .
. . .

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn AUD AR0 MISC ALARM MJ CFA aaa k EOP

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn AUD CFA END COMPL

aaa = DC port number (1-112)

k = alarm indication (R = red, Y = yellow, A = AIS)

Refer to Table A at the end of this document for an explanation of deny (DNY) messages.

CFR LINK

Definition

This command selects parameters for a communication link.

Input Format

CFR[FRM xx][SEQ yy] LINK aa,bbbb,d,p,s,i[,ECHO|,NECHO[,EAL [0|k]|,DAL]]

Variables

aa = link number (1-16 if equipped with a RIO card, 1-18 if not equipped with a RIO card)
 bbbb = baud rate (1200, 2400, 4800, or 9600) (default = 1200)
 d = number of data bits (7 or 8) (default = 7)
 p = parity type:
 E = even parity (default type)
 O = odd parity
 N = no parity
 s = number of stop bits (1 or 2) (default = 1)
 i = interface mode (Note 1):
 T = terminal mode (default type)
 M1 = ASCII
 M2 = ASCII with "EM" characters terminating a message
 M3 = requires "who-are-you" acknowledgments with EOL but no EOM sequence
 M4 = same as M3 but with EOL and EOM sequences
 ECHO = echo (characters entered are echoed back)
 NECHO = no echo (characters entered are not echoed back)
 EAL = enable automatic logoff (Note 2)
 0 = automatic logoff occurs after the time set by the CFR SYS LINK TO command (Note 3)
 k = 1-255 (minutes after which automatic logoff occurs)
 DAL = disable automatic logoff

Notes:

1. M1, M2, M3, and M4 are machine modes (used in OSS applications) that do not require a logon.
2. Automatic logoff is not allowed with machine mode (M1, M2, M3, or M4).
3. No entry in place of 0 is the same as entering 0.
4. Omitting "[,ECHO|,NECHO[,EAL [0|k]|,DAL]]" is the same as entering "ECHO,EAL" which enables echo and enables automatic logoff at the time set by the CFR SYS LINK TO command.
5. The CID (link 0) is not controlled by this command and will logoff after the number of minutes of inactivity set by the CFR SYS LINKTO command.

Response

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn CFR LINK aa bbbb d p s i [ECHO|NECHO [EAL [0|k]|DAL]] COMPL

Refer to Table A at the end of this document for an explanation of deny (DNY) messages.

CFR LINK LANG

Definition

The “TL1” portion of this command is part of the TL1 Language Option (Option 12), and the “TABS b” portion of this command is part of the NCOE ESF DATALINK Option (Option 16). This command selects the language to be used by a communication link.

Input Format

CFR[FRM xx][SEQ yy] LINK aa LANG {PDS|TL1|TABS b}

Variables

aa = link number (1-16 if equipped with a RIO card, 1-18 if not equipped with a RIO card) (0 = CID)
PDS = Program Documentation Standards language
TL1 = Transaction Language 1 language
TABS = Telemetry Asynchronous Block Serial data protocol used in a Network Channel Office Equipment (NCOE) environment (Note 1)
b = T1 Shelf number with which link aa will communicate (1-4) (Note 2)

Notes:

1. The “TABS b” option is not allowed for link 0.
2. A T1 Shelf can be assigned to one link only.
3. To use the link as a TABS link, the link must be configured by the CFR LINK command to machine mode (M1) and no echo (NECHO). If the link is set otherwise, entering TABS b with this command will override the CFR LINK command settings and force the link to M1 and NECHO.

Response

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn CFR LINK aa LANG {PDS|TL1|TABS b} COMPL

Refer to Table A at the end of this document for an explanation of deny (DNY) messages.

CFR LMT (OPERATE)**Definition**

This command is part of the LMT Enhancements Option (Option 10). This command controls the operation of the LMT relay on SS7 LMT–DS0 DP and SS7 LMT–OCU DP cards. Before the relay can be operated or released, the two halves of the card must be connected together through the matrix. In addition, before the relay can be operated, the card must be in the unprotected mode via the CFR LMT (PROTECT) command. When this command is used to operate the LMT relay, an autonomous message is generated to indicate the relay is operated, and the TROUBLE INDICATOR lamp is lit on the Maintenance Shelf. When this command is used to release the LMT relay, an autonomous message is generated idling the relay-operated warning, and the TROUBLE INDICATOR lamp is turned off (if no other condition is keeping the lamp lit). The TROUBLE INDICATOR lamp remains lit as long as any LMT relay is operated (this lamp is also lit while an AIS signal is being received).

Input Format

CFR[FRM xx][SEQ yy] LMT{D|O} aaacc {OPER|RELS}

Variables

D	=	specifies an SS7 LMT–DS0 DP card
O	=	specifies an SS7 LMT–OCU DP card
aaa	=	digroup number (113-168); digroup numbering starts at 113 at the bottom of the first Loop Bay (when the top of the bay is reached, counting continues at the bottom of the next Loop Bay)
cc	=	channel unit slot in the digroup, must be two digits (01-24) (see note)
OPER	=	operates the LMT relay
RELS	=	releases the LMT relay

Note: SS7 LMT–DS0 DP and SS7 LMT–OCU DP cards occupy two slots in the Loop Shelf. Either of the two slots can be entered to specify the card.

Response

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn CFR LMT {D|O} aaacc {OPER|RELS} COMPL

Refer to Table A at the end of this document for an explanation of deny (DNY) messages.

CFR LMT (PROTECT)

Definition

This command is part of the LMT Enhancements Option (Option 10). This command sets the protection mode on SS7 LMT–DS0 DP and SS7 LMT–OCU DP cards. In the protected mode, the LMT relay cannot be operated. In the unprotected mode, the LMT relay can be operated with the CFR LMT (OPERATE), TTST SPL, STST SPL commands, and released with the CFR LMT (OPERATE), TTST MON, TTST TPR, STST MON, and STST TPR commands. The protection mode can be changed only while the LMT relay is released. An autonomous message is generated when this command is used to enter the unprotected mode.

Input Format

CFR[FRM xx][SEQ yy] LMT{D|O} aaacc {PROT|NPROT}

Variables

D	=	specifies an SS7 LMT–DS0 DP card
O	=	specifies an SS7 LMT–OCU DP card
aaa	=	digroup number (113-168); digroup numbering starts at 113 at the bottom of the first Loop Bay (when the top of the bay is reached, counting continues at the bottom of the next Loop Bay)
cc	=	channel unit slot in the digroup, must be two digits (01-24) (see note)
PROT	=	protected (relay operation is disabled)
NPROT	=	non-protected (relay can be operated with the commands listed in the command definition above)

Note: SS7 LMT–DS0 DP and SS7 LMT–OCU DP cards occupy two slots in the Loop Shelf. Either of the two slots can be entered to specify the card.

Response

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn CFR LMT {D|O} aaacc {PROT|NPROT} COMPL

Refer to Table A at the end of this document for an explanation of deny (DNY) messages.

CFR LMT GROUP/ALL OPER**Definition**

This command is part of the Firewall Option (Option 11). This command causes either all LMT relays in a single group (setup by the ASN LMT command) or all LMT relays in the IDST to operate causing all contacts to open. In addition, all connections from one LMT to a mate LMT through the matrix are removed. These two actions isolate the Signaling Test Point (STP) served by the IDST containing the LMT cards and relays. The execution of this command is not affected by the setting of the CFR LMT (PROTECT) command. Before this command is executed, the LMT password must be entered when requested.

Input Format

CFR[FRM xx][SEQ yy] LMT {ggg|ALL} OPER

Variables

ggg = group number (1-128)
ALL = all LMTs

Response

TO ISOLATE STP, ENTER PASSWORD

(Enter the LMT password)

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn STST TPR TP kk COMPL

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn SDIS RATE rr TPT FROM aaacc/ee TO aaadd/ee COMPL

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn CFR LMT{D|O} aaacc OPER COMPL

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn CFR LMT [ggg|ALL] OPER COMPL

Notes:

1. The first line (after the password is entered) of the response shown above appears only if the LMT circuit is under test via the STST command (kk = test port number).
2. In the second line (after the password is entered) of the response shown above, rr = rate set by the SECH command, aaa = digroup, cc = FROM channel number, ee = customer number, dd = TO channel number.
3. In the third line (after the password is entered) of the response shown above, LMTD appears for SS7 LMT-DS0 DPs and LMTO appears for SS7 LMT-OCU DPs, where aaa = digroup and cc = channel number.
4. The first three lines (after the password is entered) of the response shown above are repeated for each LMT in the system that has a connection (via the SCON command) through the matrix to a mate LMT.
5. The fourth line (after the password is entered) of the response shown above appears only once as the last line of the response.
6. To restore the STP to the original state, use the SCON command to remake the matrix connections, and use the CFR LMT (OPERATE) command to release the relays.

Refer to Table A at the end of this document for an explanation of deny (DNY) messages.

CFR LPD**Definition**

This command loops a DC card back toward the IDST matrix or toward the facility.

Input Format

CFR[FRM xx][SEQ yy] LPD {FAC|EQP|OFF} DC aaa

Variables

FAC = loops the digroup back toward the facility (sends trunk conditioning toward the IDST)
EQP = loops the digroup back toward the IDST matrix (sends AIS signal toward the facility)
OFF = removes all loops in the specified DC
aaa = DC number (1-112)

Response

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn CFR LPD {FAC|EQP|OFF} DC aaa COMPL

Refer to Table A at the end of this document for an explanation of deny (DNY) messages.

CFR PFSEL

Definition

This command selects the framing type for a DC or a range of DCs; or for a TAD or a range of TADs.

Input Format

CFR[FRM xx][SEQ yy] PFSEL {DC aaa[-iii]|TAD b[-c]}FRAMING ffff[,LBO lll]

Variables

aaa = DC port number (1-112)
 iii = ending DC port number if a range is specified (iii > aaa)
 b = TAD number (1-4)
 c = ending TAD number if a range is specified (c > b)
 ffff = framing type:
 D4 = D4-type framing (default type)
 D4 DM = D4-type framing with T1DM framing (not allowed with TAD)
 EF x = extended super frame (ESF) where x is the equipment address (A-Z or a-z) in the Network Channel Office Equipment (NCOE) system (if the "x" is omitted, the 54016 data link is disabled) (the equipment address "x" is not allowed with TAD)
 lll = line buildout distance in feet (0-655) (if LBO option is not entered, distance is 0 ft)

Note: Although any distance (in whole feet) from 0 to 655 feet can be entered as the line buildout distance, the actual buildout is in ranges. The ranges available depend on the model of DC card equipped, as follows: For a -01 DC card, the ranges are 0–133, 133–266, 266–399, 399–533, and 533–655 feet; for a -02 DC card, the ranges are 0–110, 110–220, 220–330, 330–440, 440–550, 550–655 feet.

Response

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn CFR PFSEL {DC aaa[-iii]|TAD b[-c]} FRAMING ffff [LBO lll] COMPL

Note: An individual message is displayed for each DC or TAD in the range specified.

Refer to Table A at the end of this document for an explanation of deny (DNY) messages.

CFR PZCS

Definition

This command selects the zero-code-suppression mode for a DC or a range of DCs; or for a TAD or a range of TADs.

Input Format

CFR[FRM xx][SEQ yy] PZCS {DC aaa[-iii]|TAD b[-c]} nnnn

Variables

aaa = DC port number (1-112)
iii = ending DC port number if a range is specified (iii > aaa)
b = TAD number (1-4)
c = ending TAD number if a range is specified (c > b)
nnnn = zero code suppression mode:
 BIT7 = zero code suppression (ZCS)
 B8ZS = bipolar with 8 zeros substitution (B8ZS) (default type)
 INH = inhibit (no zero code suppression)

Response

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn CFR PZCS {DC aaa[-iii]|TAD b[-c]} nnnn COMPL

Note: An individual message is displayed for each DC or TAD in the range specified.

Refer to Table A at the end of this document for an explanation of deny (DNY) messages.

CFR REF

Definition

This command selects whether the composite clock input on each Common Equipment Shelf is designated as active (CCK) or inactive (INACTIVE). An input designated inactive will not be used.

If an input designated active fails (missing or out of tolerance), a minor alarm is generated (assuming the master shelf is not in holdover). An input designated inactive does not cause an alarm (assuming the master shelf is not in holdover). Designating an input inactive causes an action alarm.

Anytime the master shelf goes into holdover (using the internal Stratum 3 clock), a major alarm is generated. This occurs when two inputs are designated inactive, two active inputs fail, or when the only active input fails.

Input Format

CFR[FRM xx][SEQ yy] REF {1|2},{CCK|INACTIVE}

Variables

- 1 = Common Equipment Shelf #1 (lower)
- 2 = Common Equipment Shelf #2 (upper)
- CCK = use the composite clock input to the specified shelf
- INACTIVE = do not use the composite clock input to the specified shelf

Response

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn CFR REF {1|2} {CCK|INACTIVE} COMPL

Refer to Table A at the end of this document for an explanation of deny (DNY) messages.

CFR SN**Definition**

This command sets the system to be redundant (two Common Equipment Shelves equipped with cards) or nonredundant (one Common Equipment Shelf equipped with cards).

Input Format

CFR[FRM xx][SEQ yy] SN {SPX|DPX}

Variables

DPX = duplex (common equipment redundancy; two Common Equipment Shelves equipped with cards)
SPX = simplex (no common equipment redundancy; only one Common Equipment Shelf equipped with cards)

Response

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn CFR SN {SPX|DPX} COMPL

Refer to Table A at the end of this document for an explanation of deny (DNY) messages.

CFR SYS LINKTO

Definition

This command sets the number of minutes of inactivity allowed before automatic logoff occurs on all links which have automatic logoff enabled but do not have a specific time entered (set by the CFR LINK command).

Input Format

CFR[FRM xx][SEQ yy] SYS LINKTO a

Variables

a = the number of minutes (1-255) of inactivity after which all links in the system will automatically logoff (applies only to those links where automatic logoff is enabled and no other time has been set)

Note: The CID (link 0) is controlled only by this command and will logoff after the number of minutes of inactivity set by this command.

Response

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn CFR SYS LINKTO a COMPL

Refer to Table A at the end of this document for an explanation of deny (DNY) messages.

CFR XC

Definition

This command selects the matrix in Common Equipment Shelf 1 or 2.

Input Format

CFR[FRM xx][SEQ yy] XC b,{DC|LSIU} [aaa[-iii]][,LOCK|,UNLOCK][,OV]

or

CFR[FRM xx][SEQ yy] XC b,MSIU[,OV]

Variables

b	=	1 or 2 (1 = Common Equipment Shelf 1, 2 = Common Equipment Shelf 2)
DC	=	the command affects DCs
LSIU	=	the command affects LSIUs
aaa	=	DC number (1-112 if DC was entered) or LSIU number (113-168 if LSIU was entered)
iii	=	ending DC number or LSIU number if a range is specified (iii > aaa)
LOCK	=	locks devices onto the specified matrix
UNLOCK	=	unlocks devices
OV	=	allows the data to be locked to the selected matrix even though that data path is impaired or missing
MSIU	=	causes the MSIU to interface with the specified matrix for TAD data (the MSIU remains on the specified matrix until changed with this command)

Note: If DC is entered without a number, all in-service DCs are switched to the specified matrix. If LSIU is entered without a number, all in-service LSIUs are switched to the specified matrix.

Note: If neither LOCK nor UNLOCK is entered, the devices are moved to the specified plane and unlocked.

Note: If an attempt is made to lock to a data path which is impaired without using the OV option, the command will be denied.

Response

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn CFR XC b {DC|LSIU} [aaa[-iii]] [LOCK|UNLOCK] [OV] COMPL

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn CFR XC b MSIU [OV] COMPL

Refer to Table A at the end of this document for an explanation of deny (DNY) messages.

CHG**Definition**

This command changes the termination status of a connection.

Input Format

CHG[FRM xx][SEQ yy] FROM aaacc[-iiipp|-pp],TO bbbdd[-jjjqq|-qq],{TLA|TLR} {F|T|B}

Variables

aaa	=	FROM digroup (1-168)
cc	=	FROM DS0 channel number, must be two digits (01-24)
iii	=	ending FROM digroup if a range is specified (iii≥aaa)
pp	=	ending FROM DS0 channel number if a range is specified, must be two digits (01-24) (pp > cc if iii not used)
bbb	=	TO digroup (1-168)
dd	=	TO DS0 channel number, must be two digits (01-24)
jjj	=	ending TO digroup if a range is specified (jjj>bbb)
qq	=	ending TO DS0 channel number if a range is specified, must be two digits (01-24) (qq > dd if jjj not used)
TLA	=	terminate and leave access
TLR	=	release termination
F T B	=	direction of termination:
F	=	FROM side
T	=	TO side
B	=	both sides

Notes:

1. DS0 channel qq minus dd must be equal to pp minus cc.
2. The FROM range of channels (aaacc-pp or aaacc-iiipp) must equal the TO range of channels (bbbdd-qq or bbbdd-jjjqq), if a range is used.

Response

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn CHG FROM aaacc[-iiipp|-pp] TO bbbdd[-jjjqq|-qq]
{TLA|TLR} {F|T|B} COMPL

Refer to Table A at the end of this document for an explanation of deny (DNY) messages.

CHG HUBID

Definition

This command assigns (or changes) a hub identifier for the IDST. The hub identifier is a 2-digit octal code that is displayed when an MJU in the IDST is accessed by test equipment. Before this command is used the first time, an identifier of 00 will be displayed when an MJU in the IDST is accessed.

Input Format

CHG[FRM xx][SEQ yy] HUBID {O'ab|cd}

Variables

O'ab = hub identification code in octal (ab = 00-77)
cd = hub identification code in decimal (cd = 00-63)

Response

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn CHG HUBID {O'ab|cd} COMPL

Refer to Table A at the end of this document for an explanation of deny (DNY) messages.

CHG NG (DMB)**Definition**

This command changes the noise guard setting on a broadcast (slave) leg of an existing digital multipoint bridge (DMB) circuit. When the incoming signal level is below the level specified in the command, that signal is stopped.

Input Format

CHG[FRM xx][SEQ yy] NG {OFF|LOW|HIGH},TO bbbdd

Variables

NG = noise guard:
 OFF = no squelch
 LOW = squelch below -42 dBm0
 HIGH = squelch below -31 dBm0
bbb = digroup (1-112)
dd = DS0 channel number, must be two digits (01-24)

Response

M hh:mm:ss nn CHG NG {OFF|LOW|HIGH} TO bbbdd COMPL

Refer to Table A at the end of this document for an explanation of deny (DNY) messages.

CHG NTR (DMB)

Definition

This command changes the NTR (no transmission toward) status of a backbone (master) or broadcast (slave) leg of an existing digital multipoint bridge (DMB) circuit.

Input Format

CHG[FRM xx][SEQ yy] NTR {OFF|FAC|BRG},TO bbbdd

Notes:

1. NTR OFF causes no signal to be stopped and no idle code to be sent in either direction.
2. When specifying the backbone leg, NTR BRG stops the normal signal from reaching the bridge via the backbone leg, and inserts idle code toward the bridge which causes idle code to be sent out on all broadcast legs.
3. When specifying a broadcast leg, NTR BRG stops the normal signal from reaching the bridge via the broadcast leg, and inserts idle code toward the bridge which does not affect the signals from other broadcast legs.
4. When specifying a backbone or broadcast leg, NTR FAC causes idle code to be sent toward the facility connected to that leg.

Variables

NTR = no transmission towards (see Notes):
 OFF = no NTR
 FAC = idle code sent toward facility
 BRG = idle code sent toward bridge
bbb = digroup (1-168)
dd = DS0 channel number, must be two digits (01-24)

Response

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn CHG NTR {OFF|FAC|BRG} TO bbbdd COMPL

Refer to Table A at the end of this document for an explanation of deny (DNY) messages.

CHG SCON (MJU)**Definition**

This command changes the connection of the multipoint master (control) leg of an MJU from an old (existing) digroup, channel, and customer to a new digroup, channel, and customer. The multipoint master is the control leg of MJU #1 in the MJU circuit. MJU #1 is the MJU with the control leg not connected to another MJU.

Input Format

CHG[FRM xx][SEQ yy] SCON[,RATE rr],OLD aaacc[/ee],NEW bbbdd[/ff],MPTM

where: OLD aaacc/ee = existing multipoint master connection (customer to which the control leg of MJU #1 is connected)
 NEW bbbdd/ff = new multipoint master connection (new customer to which the control leg of MJU #1 is to be connected)

Notes:

1. The external facility termination associated with the original connection is left established with the substrate features and with unassigned multiplexer channel (UMC) code inserted toward the OLD facility.
2. The NEW facility connection must be SECHed and not connected.
3. Neither the NEW termination nor any part of the OLD (existing) MJU circuit can be under test access when this command is used.
4. To ensure the correct multipoint master is changed, RATE rr must be entered if either aaacc or bbbdd is SECHed as a 19.2-kb/s DS0 B channel.
5. Customer number "ee" or "ff" is not required for DS0A, 56-kb/s, or 64-kb/s signals (includes all channels in digroups 113-168).
6. A multipoint master connected to an out-of-service facility can be moved.
7. If the NEW facility is out-of-service, the command will be denied.

Variables

rr = data rate (see Note 4 above)
 24 = 2.4 kb/s
 48 = 4.8 kb/s
 96 = 9.6 kb/s
 19 = 19.2 kb/s
 56 = 56 kb/s

aaa = OLD digroup (1-168)
 cc = OLD DS0 channel number, must be two digits (01-24)
 ee = OLD customer number, allowable range depends on data rate of channel (as defined in the SECH command):
 DS0B 2.4 kb/s = customer numbers 1 through 20
 DS0B 4.8 kb/s = customer numbers 1 through 10
 DS0B 9.6 kb/s = customer numbers 1 through 5
 DS0B 19.2 kb/s = customer numbers 1 or 2
 DS0A, 56 kb/s, or 64 kb/s = customer number 1 (see Note 5 above)

bbb = NEW digroup (1-168)
 dd = NEW DS0 channel number, must be two digits (01-24)
 ff = NEW customer number, allowable range is the same as for "ee" above

CHG SCON (MJU)

Response

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn CHG SCON RATE rr OLD aaacc/ee NEW bbbdd/ff MPTM COMPL

Refer to Table A at the end of this document for an explanation of deny (DNY) messages.

CHG TCON (DMB)**Definition**

This command changes the connection of the backbone (master) leg of a digital multipoint bridge (DMB) circuit from an old (existing) digroup and channel to a new digroup and channel.

Input Format

CHG[FRM xx][SEQ yy] TCON,OLD aaacc,NEW bbbdd,BBL

where: OLD aaacc = existing backbone leg (BBL) connection (channel to which the backbone leg of the DMB is connected)
NEW bbbdd = new backbone leg connection (new channel to which the backbone leg is to be connected)

Notes:

1. The NEW facility connection must not be connected.
2. Neither the NEW termination nor any part of the OLD (existing) DMB circuit can be under test access when this command is used.
3. A backbone leg connected to an out-of-service facility can be moved.
4. If the NEW facility is out-of-service, the command will be denied.

Variables

aaa = OLD digroup (1-168)
cc = OLD DS0 channel number, must be two digits (01-24)
bbb = NEW digroup (1-168)
dd = NEW DS0 channel number, must be two digits (01-24)

Response

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn CHG TCON OLD aaacc NEW bbbdd BBL COMPL

Refer to Table A at the end of this document for an explanation of deny (DNY) messages.

COPY DATABASE

Definition

This command copies the database from the master Microprocessor card (MS) to the Craft Interface Device (CID) hard disk (to save connections and other settings made since the last midnight report onto the CID hard disk without waiting for the next midnight report); or to copy the database from the CID hard disk to the floppy disk (to save a copy of the database); or to copy the database from the floppy disk to the CID hard disk (to reload a previously saved version of the database). The database includes all connection information and all system settings.

Input Format

COPY:FRM xx, SEQ yy:DATABASE FROM MS TO CID

or

COPY:FRM xx, SEQ yy:DATABASE FROM PRIMARY TO FLOPPY [OV]

or

COPY:FRM xx, SEQ yy:DATABASE FROM FLOPPY TO PRIMARY [OV]

Variables

MS	= master Microprocessor card (contains the database presently in use)
CID	= the hard disk of the CID (contains the database last saved either at midnight report or by command)
PRIMARY	= (same as CID)
FLOPPY	= the floppy disk
OV	= override (allows the copying process to proceed even though the frame ID of the receiving item (floppy or primary) does not match the frame ID of the sending item (primary or floppy))

Response

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn COPY DATABASE FROM MS TO CID COMPL

or

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn COPY DATABASE FROM PRIMARY TO FLOPPY COMPL

or

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn COPY DATABASE FROM FLOPPY TO PRIMARY COMPL

Refer to Table A at the end of this document for an explanation of deny (DNY) messages.

COPY MACRO

Definition

This command copies macros from the CID hard disk to the floppy disk (to save a copy of the macros); or copies macros from the floppy disk to the CID hard disk (to reload a previously saved version of the macros). Macros are

Input Format

COPY:FRM xx, SEQ yy:MACRO FROM PRIMARY TO FLOPPY [OV]

or

COPY:FRM xx, SEQ yy:MACRO FROM FLOPPY TO PRIMARY [OV]

Variables

PRIMARY = the hard disk of the CID (contains the database last saved either at midnight report or by command)

FLOPPY = the floppy disk

OV = override (allows the copying process to proceed even though the frame ID of the receiving item (floppy or primary) does not match the frame ID of the sending item (primary or floppy))

Response

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn COPY DATABASE FROM PRIMARY TO FLOPPY [OV] COMPL

or

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn COPY DATABASE FROM FLOPPY TO PRIMARY [OV] COMPL

Refer to Table A at the end of this document for an explanation of deny (DNY) messages.

DGRTH DC

Definition

This command is the software equivalent of physical removal of system equipment. It instructs the MS card to no longer recognize the presence of the specified DC.

Input Format

DGRTH[FRM xx][SEQ yy] DC aaa[-iii]

Variables

aaa = DC port number (1-112)
iii = ending DC port number if a range is specified (iii > aaa)

Response

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn DGRTH DC aaa COMPL

Note: If a range is entered, an output message appears for each DC in the range.

Refer to Table A at the end of this document for an explanation of deny (DNY) messages.

DGRTH DCR**Definition**

This command is the software equivalent of physical removal of system equipment. It instructs the MS card to no longer recognize the presence of the specified redundant DC (DCR) card.

Input Format

DGRTH[FRM xx][SEQ yy] DCR aa[-ii]

Variables

aa = DCR number (1-16)
ii = ending DCR number if a range is specified (ii > aa).

Response

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn DGRTH DCR aa COMPL

Note: If a range is entered, an output message appears for each DCR in the range.

Refer to Table A at the end of this document for an explanation of deny (DNY) messages.

DGRTH DM**Definition**

This command is the software equivalent of physical removal of system equipment. It instructs the MS card to no longer recognize the presence of the specified DM card.

Input Format

DGRTH[FRM xx][SEQ yy] DM a.a

Variables

a.a = DM card number (1.1 through 1.4 in the lower Common Equipment Shelf; 2.1 through 2.4 in the upper Common Equipment Shelf) (see note below)

Note: DM numbering is the shelf number (1 or 2), followed by a decimal point (.), followed by the DM slot number (1-4 because DMs can occupy slots F1-F4).

Response

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn DGRTH DM a.a COMPL

Refer to Table A at the end of this document for an explanation of deny (DNY) messages.

DGRTH DMB**Definition**

This command is the software equivalent of physical removal of system equipment. It instructs the MS card to no longer recognize the presence of the specified DMB card.

Input Format

DGRTH[FRM xx][SEQ yy] DMB a.a

Variables

a.a = DMB card number (1.5 through 1.7 in the lower Common Equipment Shelf; 2.5 through 2.7 in the upper Common Equipment Shelf) (see note below)

Note: DMB numbering is the shelf number (1 or 2), followed by a decimal point (.), followed by the slot number (5-7 because DMBs can occupy slots F5-F7). Degrowth order is slot F5 to F7.

Response

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn DGRTH DMB a.a COMPL

Refer to Table A at the end of this document for an explanation of deny (DNY) messages.

DGRTH DS0**Definition**

This command instructs the MS card to no longer recognize the presence of the specified DS0 DP card.

Input Format

DGRTH[FRM xx][SEQ yy] DS0 aaacc[-iiipp]

Variables

- aaa = digroup number (113–168); digroup numbering starts at 113 at the bottom of the first Loop Bay (when the top of the bay is reached, counting continues at the bottom of the next Loop Bay)
- cc = channel unit slot in the digroup, must be two digits (01-24)
- iii = ending digroup number if a range is specified ($iii \geq aaa$)
- pp = ending channel unit slot if a range is specified, must be two digits ($pp > cc$ if in the same digroup)

Response

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn DGRTH DS0 aaacc COMPL

Note: If a range is entered, an output message appears for each DS0 DP in the range.

Refer to Table A at the end of this document for an explanation of deny (DNY) messages.

DGRTH ELSU**Definition**

This command instructs the MS card to no longer recognize the presence of the specified ELSU card.

Input Format

DGRTH[FRM xx][SEQ yy] ELSU aaa

Variables

aaa = ELSU card number (113-168)

Note: ELSU numbering is bottom to top in the Loop Shelves (one ELSU in each half Loop Shelf) with the odd-numbered cards in the bottom half and the even-numbered cards in the upper half of each Loop Shelf. When the top of the bay is reached, numbering continues at the bottom of the next Loop Bay.

Response

M hh:mm:s xx,y nn DGRTH ELSU aaa COMPL

DGRTH LBX

Definition

This command is the software equivalent of physical removal of system equipment. It instructs the MS card to no longer recognize the presence of the specified LBX card. Before the LBX can be degrown, any LSIUs associated with the LBX must be degrown.

Input Format

DGRTH[FRM xx][SEQ yy] LBX a.a

Variables

a.a = LBX card number (1.3 through 1.6 in the lower Common Equipment Shelf; 2.3 through 2.6 in the upper Common Equipment Shelf) (see note below)

Note: LBX numbering is the shelf number (1 or 2), followed by a decimal point (.), followed by the slot number (3-6 because LBXs can occupy slots BX3-BX6). Degrowth order is slot BX3 to BX6.

Response

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn DGRTH LBX a.a COMPL

Refer to Table A at the end of this document for an explanation of deny (DNY) messages.

DGRTH LINK**Definition**

This command instructs the MS card to no longer recognize the presence of the specified communication link.

Input Format

DGRTH[FRM xx][SEQ yy] LINK aa

Variables

aa = link number (1-16 if equipped with a RIO card, 1-18 if not equipped with a RIO card)

Response

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn DGRTH LINK aa COMPL

Refer to Table A at the end of this document for an explanation of deny (DNY) messages.

DGRTH LMTD**Definition**

This command instructs the MS card to no longer recognize the presence of the specified SS7 LMT–DS0 DP card.

Input Format

DGRTH[FRM xx][SEQ yy] LMTD aaacc[-iiipp]

Variables

aaa	=	digroup number (113-168); digroup numbering starts at 113 at the bottom of the first Loop Bay (when the top of the bay is reached, counting continues at the bottom of the next Loop Bay)
cc	=	channel unit slot in the digroup, must be two digits (01-24) (see note)
iii	=	ending digroup number if a range is specified ($iii \geq aaa$)
pp	=	ending channel unit slot if a range is specified, must be two digits ($pp > cc$ if in the same digroup) (see note)

Note: The SS7 LMT–DS0 DP card occupies two slots in the Loop Shelf. Either of the two slots can be entered to specify the card.

Response

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn DGRTH LMTD aaacc COMPL

Note: If a range is entered, an output message appears for each SS7 LMT–DS0 DP in the range.

Refer to Table A at the end of this document for an explanation of deny (DNY) messages.

DGRTH LMTO

Definition

This command instructs the MS card to no longer recognize the presence of the specified SS7 LMT-OCU DP card.

Input Format

DGRTH[FRM xx][SEQ yy] LMTO aaacc[-iiipp]

Variables

aaa = digroup number (113-168); digroup numbering starts at 113 at the bottom of the first Loop Bay (when the top of the bay is reached, counting continues at the bottom of the next Loop Bay)
cc = channel unit slot in the digroup, must be two digits (01-24) (see note)
iii = ending digroup number if a range is specified ($iii \geq aaa$)
pp = ending channel unit slot if a range is specified, must be two digits ($pp > cc$ if in the same digroup) (see note)

Note: The SS7 LMT-OCU DP card occupies two slots in the Loop Shelf. Either of the two slots can be entered to specify the card.

Response

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn DGRTH LMTO aaacc COMPL

Note: If a range is entered, an output message appears for each SS7 LMT-OCU DP in the range.

Refer to Table A at the end of this document for an explanation of deny (DNY) messages.

DGRTH LSIU

Definition

This command instructs the MS card to no longer recognize the presence of the specified LSIU card.

Input Format

DGRTH[FRM xx][SEQ yy] LSIU aaa

Variables

aaa = LSIU card number (113-168)

Note: LSIU numbering is bottom to top in the Loop Shelves (one LSIU in each half Loop Shelf) with the odd-numbered cards in the bottom half and the even-numbered cards in the upper half of each Loop Shelf. When the top of the bay is reached, numbering continues at the bottom of the next Loop Bay.

Response

M hh:mm:s xx,y nn DGRTH LSIU aaa COMPL

Refer to Table A at the end of this document for an explanation of deny (DNY) messages.

DGRTH MAC**Definition**

This command is the software equivalent of physical removal of system equipment. It instructs the MS card to no longer recognize the presence of the MAC card.

Input Format

DGRTH[FRM xx][SEQ yy] MAC 1

Variables

None

Response

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn DGRTH MAC COMPL

Refer to Table A at the end of this document for an explanation of deny (DNY) messages.

DGRTH MAR

Definition

This command is the software equivalent of physical removal of system equipment. It instructs the MS card to no longer recognize the presence of the specified MAR card.

Input Format

DGRTH[FRM xx][SEQ yy] MAR a[-i]

Variables

a = MAR number (1-6)
i = ending MAR number if a range is specified (i > a)

Response

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn DGRTH MAR a COMPL

Note: If a range is entered, an output message appears for each MAR in the range.

Refer to Table A at the end of this document for an explanation of deny (DNY) messages.

DGRTH MJU**Definition**

This command is the software equivalent of physical removal of system equipment. It instructs the MS card to no longer recognize the presence of the specified MJU card.

Input Format

DGRTH[FRM xx][SEQ yy] MJU a.a

Variables

a.a = MJU card number (1.5 through 1.7 in the lower Common Equipment Shelf; 2.5 through 2.7 in the upper Common Equipment Shelf) (see note below)

Note: MJU numbering is the shelf number (1 or 2), followed by a decimal point (.), followed by the slot number (5-7 because MJUs can occupy slots F5-F7). Degrowth order is slot F5 to F7.

Response

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn DGRTH MJU a.a COMPL

Refer to Table A at the end of this document for an explanation of deny (DNY) messages.

DGRTH MSIU**Definition**

This command is the software equivalent of physical removal of system equipment. It instructs the MS card to no longer recognize the presence of the MSIU card.

Input Format

DGRTH[FRM xx][SEQ yy] MSIU

Variables

None

Response

M hh:mm:ss xx,yY nnn DGRTH MSIU COMPL

Refer to Table A at the end of this document for an explanation of deny (DNY) messages.

DGRTH OCU

Definition

This command instructs the MS card to no longer recognize the presence of the specified OCU DP card.

Input Format

DGRTH[FRM xx][SEQ yy] OCU aaacc[-iiipp]

Variables

- aaa = digroup number (113-168); digroup numbering starts at 113 at the bottom of the first Loop Bay (when the top of the bay is reached, counting continues at the bottom of the next Loop Bay)
- cc = channel unit slot in the digroup, must be two digits (01-24)
- iii = ending digroup number if a range is specified ($iii \geq aaa$)
- pp = ending channel unit slot if a range is specified, must be two digits ($pp > cc$ if in the same digroup)

Response

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn DGRTH OCU aaacc COMPL

Note: If a range is entered, an output message appears for each OCU DP in the range.

Refer to Table A at the end of this document for an explanation of deny (DNY) messages.

DGRTH SIO**Definition**

This command is the software equivalent of physical removal of system equipment. It instructs the MS card to no longer recognize the presence of the specified SIO card.

Input Format

DGRTH[FRM xx][SEQ yy] SIO a

Variables

a = SIO card number (1-8 if equipped with a RIO card, 1-9 if not equipped with a RIO card)

Response

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nnn DGRTH SIO a COMPL

Refer to Table A at the end of this document for an explanation of deny (DNY) messages.

DGRTH TAD**Definition**

This command is the software equivalent of physical removal of system equipment. It instructs the MS card to no longer recognize the presence of the specified TAD card.

Input Format

DGRTH[FRM xx][SEQ yy] TAD a

Variables

a = TAD number (1-4)

Response

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn DGRTH TAD a COMPL

Refer to Table A at the end of this document for an explanation of deny (DNY) messages.

DGRTH TBX**Definition**

This command is the software equivalent of physical removal of system equipment. It instructs the MS card to no longer recognize the presence of the specified TBX card.

Input Format

DGRTH[FRM xx][SEQ yy] TBX a.a

Variables

a.a = TBX card number (1.1 through 1.4 in the lower Common Equipment Shelf; 2.1 through 2.4 in the upper Common Equipment Shelf) (see note below)

Note: TBX numbering is the shelf number (1 or 2), followed by a decimal point (.), followed by the slot number (1-4 because TBXs can occupy slots BX1-BX4). Degrowth order is slot BX4 to BX1.

Response

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn DGRTH TBX a.a COMPL

Refer to Table A at the end of this document for an explanation of deny (DNY) messages.

DGRTH TSIU**Definition**

This command instructs the MS card to no longer recognize the presence of the specified TSIU card. TSIUs are numbered from left to right and bottom to top.

Input Format

DGRTH[FRM xx][SEQ yy] TSIU a

Variables

a = TSIU card number (odd-numbered TSIU on left side of T1 Shelf, even-numbered on right side of T1 Shelf) (from bottom to top: 1&2 in T1 Shelf 1, 3&4 in T1 Shelf 2, 5&6 in T1 Shelf 3, and 7&8 in T1 Shelf 4)

Response

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn DGRTH TSIU a COMPL

Refer to Table A at the end of this document for an explanation of deny (DNY) messages.

GRTH DC

Definition

This command instructs the MS card to recognize a DC or a range of DCs. DCs are numbered from left to right and bottom to top.

Input Format

GRTH[FRM xx][SEQ yy] DC aaa[-iii]

Variables

aaa = DC port number (1-112)
iii = ending DC port number if a range is specified (iii>aaa)

Response

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn GRTH DC aaa COMPL

Note: If a range is entered, an output message appears for each DC in the range.

Refer to Table A at the end of this document for an explanation of deny (DNY) messages.

GRTH DCR

Definition

This command instructs the MS to recognize redundant DC (DCR) cards. Redundant DCs are numbered left to right and bottom to top.

Input Format

GRTH[FRM xx][SEQ yy] DCR aa[-ii]

Variables

aa = redundant DC number (1-16)
ii = ending redundant DC number if a range is specified (ii > aa)

Response

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn GRTH DCR aa COMPL

Note: If a range is entered, an output message appears for each DCR in the range.

Refer to Table A at the end of this document for an explanation of deny (DNY) messages.

GRTH DM

Definition

This command instructs the MS card to recognize the presence of a DM card.

Input Format

GRTH[FRM xx][SEQ yy] DM a.a

Variables

a.a = DM card number (1.1 through 1.4 in the lower Common Equipment Shelf; 2.1 through 2.4 in the upper Common Equipment Shelf) (see note below)

Note: DM numbering is the shelf number (1 or 2), followed by a decimal point (.), followed by the DM slot number (1-4 because DMs can occupy slots F1-F4).

Response

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn GRTH DM a.a COMPL

Refer to Table A at the end of this document for an explanation of deny (DNY) messages.

GRTH DMB**Definition**

This command instructs the MS card to recognize the presence of a DMB card.

Input Format

GRTH[FRM xx][SEQ yy] DMB a.a

Variables

a.a = DMB card number (1.5 through 1.7 in the lower Common Equipment Shelf; 2.5 through 2.7 in the upper Common Equipment Shelf) (see note below)

Note: DMB numbering is the shelf number (1 or 2), followed by a decimal point (.), followed by the slot number (5-7 because DMBs can occupy slots F5-F7). Growth order is slot F7 to F5.

Response

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn GRTH DMB a.a COMPL

Refer to Table A at the end of this document for an explanation of deny (DNY) messages.

GRTH DS0**Definition**

This command instructs the MS card to recognize the presence of the specified DS0 DP card.

Input Format

GRTH[FRM xx][SEQ yy] DS0 aaacc[-iiiipp][,NSTD]

Variables

aaa	=	digroup number (113-168); digroup numbering starts at 113 at the bottom of the first Loop Bay (when the top of the bay is reached, counting continues at the bottom of the next Loop Bay)
cc	=	channel unit slot in the digroup, must be two digits (01-24)
iii	=	ending digroup number if a range is specified ($iii \geq aaa$)
pp	=	ending channel unit slot if a range is specified, must be two digits ($pp > cc$ if in the same digroup)
NSTD	=	not a standard IDST card (options on these cards must be set manually)

Response

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn GRTH DS0 aaacc [NSTD] COMPL

Note: If a range is entered, an output message appears for each DS0 DP in the range.

Refer to Table A at the end of this document for an explanation of deny (DNY) messages.

GRTH ELSU**Definition**

This command instructs the MS card to recognize the presence of the specified ELSU card.

Input Format

GRTH[FRM xx][SEQ yy] ELSU aaa

Variables

aaa = ELSU card number (113-168)

Note: ELSU numbering is bottom to top in the Loop Shelf (1 ELSU in each half Loop Shelf) with the odd-numbered cards in the bottom half and the even-numbered cards in the upper half of each Loop shelf. When the top of the bay is reached, numbering continues at the bottom of the next Loop Bay.

Response

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn GRTH ELSU aaa COMPL

GRTH FRAME

Definition

This command logically installs a frame (IDST System).

Input Format

GRTH[FRM xx][SEQ yy] FRAME f[,UID abcdefghij0123456789]

Variables

f	=	ID number of frame to be grown (1-99)
UID	=	indicates the frame identity is being entered
abc....789	=	1 to 20 characters that identify the frame

Response

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn GRTH FRAME f [UID abcdefghij0123456789] COMPL

Refer to Table A at the end of this document for an explanation of deny (DNY) messages.

GRTH LBX

Definition

This command instructs the MS card to recognize the presence of an LBX card.

Input Format

GRTH[FRM xx][SEQ yy] LBX a.a

Variables

a.a = LBX card number (1.3 through 1.6 in the lower Common Equipment Shelf; 2.3 through 2.6 in the upper Common Equipment Shelf) (see note below)

Note: LBX numbering is the shelf number (1 or 2), followed by a decimal point (.), followed by the slot number (3-6 because LBXs can occupy slots BX3-BX6). Growth order is slot BX6 to BX3.

Response

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn GRTH LBX a.a COMPL

Refer to Table A at the end of this document for an explanation of deny (DNY) messages.

GRTH LINK

Definition

This command instructs the MS card to recognize the presence of the specified communication link. The corresponding SIO must be grown before a link can be grown (SIO 1 for links 1 & 2, SIO 2 for links 3 & 4, etc).

Input Format

GRTH[FRM xx][SEQ yy] LINK aa

Variables

aa = link number (1-16 if equipped with a RIO card, 1-18 if not equipped with a RIO card)

Response

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn GRTH LINK aa COMPL

Refer to Table A at the end of this document for an explanation of deny (DNY) messages.

GRTH LMTD

Definition

This command instructs the MS card to recognize the presence of the specified SS7 LMT–DS0 DP card.

Input Format

GRTH[FRM xx][SEQ yy] LMTD aaacc[-iiipp]

Variables

aaa = digroup number (113-168); digroup numbering starts at 113 at the bottom of the first Loop Bay (when the top of the bay is reached, counting continues at the bottom of the next Loop Bay)
cc = channel unit slot in the digroup, must be two digits (01-24) (see note)
iii = ending digroup number if a range is specified ($iii \geq aaa$)
pp = ending channel unit slot if a range is specified, must be two digits ($pp > cc$ if in the same digroup) (see note)

Note: The SS7 LMT–DS0 DP card occupies two slots in the Loop Shelf. Either of the two slots can be entered to specify the card.

Response

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn GRTH LMTD aaacc COMPL

Note: If a range is entered, an output message appears for each SS7 LMT–DS0 DP in the range.

Refer to Table A at the end of this document for an explanation of deny (DNY) messages.

GRTH LMTO

Definition

This command instructs the MS card to recognize the presence of the specified SS7 LMT–OCU DP card.

Input Format

GRTH[FRM xx][SEQ yy] LMTO aaacc[-iiipp]

Variables

aaa	=	digroup number (113-168); digroup numbering starts at 113 at the bottom of the first Loop Bay (when the top of the bay is reached, counting continues at the bottom of the next Loop Bay)
cc	=	channel unit slot in the digroup, must be two digits (01-24) (see note)
iii	=	ending digroup number if a range is specified ($iii \geq aaa$)
pp	=	ending channel unit slot if a range is specified, must be two digits ($pp > cc$ if in the same digroup) (see note)

Note: The SS7 LMT–OCU DP card occupies two slots in the Loop Shelf. Either of the two slots can be entered to specify the card.

Response

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn GRTH LMTO aaacc COMPL

Note: If a range is entered, an output message appears for each SS7 LMT–OCU DP in the range.

Refer to Table A at the end of this document for an explanation of deny (DNY) messages.

GRTH LSIU

Definition

This command instructs the MS card to recognize the presence of the specified LSIU card.

Input Format

GRTH[FRM xx][SEQ yy] LSIU aaa

Variables

aaa = LSIU card number (113-168)

Note: LSIU numbering is bottom to top in the Loop Shelf (1 LSIU in each half Loop Shelf) with the odd-numbered cards in the bottom half and the even-numbered cards in the upper half of each Loop shelf. When the top of the bay is reached, numbering continues at the bottom of the next Loop Bay.

Response

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn GRTH LSIU aaa COMPL

Refer to Table A at the end of this document for an explanation of deny (DNY) messages.

GRTH MAC

Definition

This command instructs the MS card to recognize the presence of a MAC card.

Input Format

GRTH[FRM xx][SEQ yy] MAC 1 a

Variables

a = number corresponding to the S1DN level for this MAC (0-9)

Response

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn GRTH MAC 1 a COMPL

Refer to Table A at the end of this document for an explanation of deny (DNY) messages.

GRTH MAR

Definition

This command instructs the MS card to recognize the presence of a MAR card.

Input Format

GRTH[FRM xx][SEQ yy] MAR a[-i]

Variables

a = MAR number (1-6)

i = ending MAR number if a range is specified ($i > a$)

Response

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn GRTH MAR a COMPL

Note: If a range is entered, an output message appears for each MAR in the range.

Refer to Table A at the end of this document for an explanation of deny (DNY) messages.

GRTH MJU

Definition

This command instructs the MS card to recognize the presence of an MJU card.

Input Format

GRTH[FRM xx][SEQ yy] MJU a.a

Variables

a.a = MJU card number (1.5 through 1.7 in the lower Common Equipment Shelf; 2.5 through 2.7 in the upper Common Equipment Shelf) (see note below)

Note: MJU numbering is the shelf number (1 or 2), followed by a decimal point (.), followed by the slot number (5-7 because MJUs can occupy slots F5-F7). Growth order is slot F7 to F5.

Response

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn GRTH MJU a.a COMPL

Refer to Table A at the end of this document for an explanation of deny (DNY) messages.

GRTH MSIU**Definition**

This command instructs the MS card to recognize the presence of the MSIU card.

Input Format

GRTH[FRM xx][SEQ yy] MSIU

Variables

None

Response

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn GRTH MSIU COMPL

Refer to Table A at the end of this document for an explanation of deny (DNY) messages.

GRTH OCU

Definition

This command instructs the MS card to recognize the presence of the specified OCU DP card.

Input Format

GRTH[FRM xx][SEQ yy] OCU aaacc[-iiipp][,NSTD]

Variables

aaa	=	digroup number (113-168); digroup numbering starts at 113 at the bottom of the first Loop Bay (when the top of the bay is reached, counting continues at the bottom of the next Loop Bay)
cc	=	channel unit slot in the digroup, must be two digits (01-24)
iii	=	ending digroup number if a range is specified ($iii \geq aaa$)
pp	=	ending channel unit slot if a range is specified, must be two digits ($pp > cc$ if in the same digroup)
NSTD	=	not a standard IDST card (options on these cards must be set manually)

Response

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn GRTH OCU aaacc [NSTD] COMPL

Note: If a range is entered, an output message appears for each OCU DP in the range.

Refer to Table A at the end of this document for an explanation of deny (DNY) messages.

GRTH SIO**Definition**

This command instructs the MS card to recognize the presence of the specified SIO card.

Input Format

GRTH[FRM xx][SEQ yy] SIO a

Variables

a = SIO card number (1-8 if equipped with a RIO card, 1-9 if not equipped with a RIO card)

Response

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nnn GRTH SIO a COMPL

Refer to Table A at the end of this document for an explanation of deny (DNY) messages.

GRTH TAD**Definition**

This command instructs the MS card to recognize the presence of the specified TAD card.

Input Format

GRTH[FRM xx][SEQ yy] TAD a

Variables

a = TAD number (1-4)

Response

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn GRTH TAD a COMPL

Refer to Table A at the end of this document for an explanation of deny (DNY) messages.

GRTH TBX

Definition

This command instructs the MS card to recognize the presence of a TBX card.

Input Format

GRTH[FRM xx][SEQ yy] TBX a.a

Variables

a.a = TBX card number (1.1 through 1.4 in the lower Common Equipment Shelf; 2.1 through 2.4 in the upper Common Equipment Shelf) (see note below)

Note: TBX numbering is the shelf number (1 or 2), followed by a decimal point (.), followed by the slot number (1-4 because TBXs can occupy slots BX1-BX4). Growth order is slot BX1 to BX4.

Response

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn GRTH TBX a.a COMPL

Refer to Table A at the end of this document for an explanation of deny (DNY) messages.

GRTH TSIU**Definition**

This command instructs the MS card to recognize the presence of the specified TSIU card.

Input Format

GRTH[FRM xx][SEQ yy] TSIU a

Variables

a = TSIU card number (odd-numbered TSIU on left side of T1 Shelf, even-numbered TSIU on right side of T1 Shelf) (from bottom to top: 1&2 in T1 Shelf 1, 3&4 in T1 Shelf 2, 5&6 in T1 Shelf 3, 7&8 in T1 Shelf 4)

Response

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn GRTH TSIU a COMPL

Refer to Table A at the end of this document for an explanation of deny (DNY) messages.

LOGOFF

Definition

This command logs the user off of the IDST System. This breaks communication with the IDST and allows no other commands to be entered until the user logs onto the system.

Input Format

LOGOFF[FRM xx][SEQ yy]

Variables

None

Response

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn LOGOFF COMPL

Refer to Table A at the end of this document for an explanation of deny (DNY) messages.

LOGON

Definition

This command logs the user into the IDST System. This establishes communication with the IDST and allows other commands to be entered.

Input Format

LOGON[FRM xx][SEQ yy] username

Variables

username = 1–16 alphanumeric characters

Response

PASSWORD

after entry of the password (1-16 alphanumeric characters, not displayed):

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn LOGON COMPL

Notes:

1. The password must be entered in all upper case (all caps).
2. If the password is not entered within 10 seconds after the LOGON command, the user is assumed to be invalid and is denied access.
3. The password is not echoed back to the display when entered.

Refer to Table A at the end of this document for an explanation of deny (DNY) messages.

OCON

Definition

This command is part of the OCON Option (Option 13). This command creates a 1-way connection from 1 end of a 2-way connection. The 2-way connection must be in place before this command is used. Up to 12 separate 1-way connections can be made from each end of the 2-way connection. An OCON connection can be made to a subrate 2-way connection only if the 2-way connection is a DS0-A channel. The OCON connection to a 2-way DS0-A connection will automatically assume the characteristics of the subrate channel.

Input Format

OCON[FRM xx][SEQ yy] FROM aaacc,TO ggghh

Variables

aaa	=	FROM digroup (1-168)
cc	=	FROM DS0 channel number, must be two digits (01-24)
ggg	=	TO digroup (1-168)
hh	=	TO DS0 channel number, must be two digits (01-24)

Response

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn OCON FROM aaacc TO ggghh COMPL

Refer to Table A at the end of this document for an explanation of deny (DNY) messages.

ODIS

Definition

This command is part of the OCON Option (Option 13). This command removes an OCON connection.

Input Format

ODIS[FRM xx][SEQ yy] FROM aaacc,TO ggghh

Variables

aaa = FROM digroup (1-168)
cc = FROM DS0 channel number, must be two digits (01-24)
ggg = TO digroup (1-168)
hh = TO DS0 channel number, must be two digits (01-24)

Response

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn ODIS FROM aaacc TO ggghh COMPL

Refer to Table A at the end of this document for an explanation of deny (DNY) messages.

RMV AI**Definition**

This command removes the AI card from service.

Input Format

RMV[FRM xx][SEQ yy] AI

Variables

None

Response

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn RMV AI COMPL

Refer to Table A at the end of this document for an explanation of deny (DNY) messages.

RMV DC

Definition

This command removes the DC or range of DCs from service. The override (OV) option allows the DC(s) to be removed when connections exist, but removing a DC with connections eliminates the connections (the connections are re-established when the DC is restored). The SWAP option remaps the existing connections to a redundant DC (if equipped).

Input Format

Caution: *If OV is used, all connections on the specified DC are removed, interrupting traffic on that DC.*

RMV[FRM xx][SEQ yy] DC aaa[-iii|-iii OV|,OV|,SWAP]

Variables

aaa	=	DC port number (1-112)
iii	=	ending DC port number if a range is specified (iii > aaa)
OV	=	override (allows a DC to be removed which has connections [see warning below])
SWAP	=	remaps connections to a redundant DC

Response

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn RMV DC aaa [OV|SWAP] COMPL

Note: If a range is entered, an output message appears for each DC in the range.

Refer to Table A at the end of this document for an explanation of deny (DNY) messages.

RMV DCR

Definition

This command removes a redundant DC from service.

Input Format

RMV[FRM xx][SEQ yy] DCR aa[-ii]

Variables

- aa = redundant DC number (1-16) (drys are counted from left to right on the lowest T1 Shelf, then left to right on the next-higher shelf, etc)
- ii = ending redundant DC number if a range is specified (ii > aa)

Response

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn RMV DCR aa COMPL

Note: If a range is entered, an output message appears for each DCR in the range.

Refer to Table A at the end of this document for an explanation of deny (DNY) messages.

RMV DM

Definition

This command removes a specified DM card from service and switches the DC ports to the opposite matrix. This command is denied if the redundant DM is out-of-service.

Input Format

RMV[FRM xx][SEQ yy] DM a.a[,OV]

Variables

- a.a = DM card number (1.1 through 1.4 in the lower Common Equipment Shelf; 2.1 through 2.4 in the upper Common Equipment Shelf) (see note below)
- OV = allows removal of the specified DM card when the redundant DM is out of service

Note: DM numbering is the shelf number (1 or 2), followed by a decimal point (.), followed by the DM slot number (1-4 because DMs can occupy slots F1-F4).

Response

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn RMV DM a.a [OV] COMPL

Refer to Table A at the end of this document for an explanation of deny (DNY) messages.

RMV DMB

Definition

This command removes a specified DMB card from service and switches the DC ports to the opposite matrix. This command is denied if the redundant DMB is out-of-service.

Input Format

```
RMV[ FRM xx][ SEQ yy] DMB a.a[,OV]
```

Variables

- a.a = DMB card number (1.5 through 1.7 in the lower Common Equipment Shelf; 2.5 through 2.7 in the upper Common Equipment Shelf) (see note below)
- OV = allows removal of the specified DMB card when the redundant DMB is out-of-service

Note: DMB numbering is the shelf number (1 or 2), followed by a decimal point (.), followed by the slot number (5-7 because DMBs can occupy slots F5-F7).

Response

```
M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn RMV DMB a.a [OV] COMPL
```

Refer to Table A at the end of this document for an explanation of deny (DNY) messages.

RMV DS0

Definition

This command removes a specified DS0 DP card from service.

Input Format

Caution: *If OV is used, all connections on the specified DS0 DP are removed, interrupting traffic on that DS0 DP.*

RMV[FRM xx][SEQ yy] DS0 aaacc[-iiipp][,OV]

Variables

aaa = digroup number (113-168)
cc = channel unit slot in the digroup, must be two digits (01-24)
iii = ending digroup number if a range is specified ($iii \geq aaa$)
pp = ending channel unit slot if a range is specified, must be two digits ($pp > cc$ if in the same digroup)
OV = override allows the card to be removed even though this circuit has a connection through the matrix

Note: Digroup numbering starts at 113 at the bottom of the first Loop Bay. When the top of the bay is reached, counting continues at the bottom of the next Loop Bay.

Response

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn RMV DS0 aaacc [OV] COMPL

Note: If a range is entered, an output message appears for each DS0 DP in the range.

Refer to Table A at the end of this document for an explanation of deny (DNY) messages.

RMV ELSU

Definition

This command removes the specified ELSU card from service.

Input Format

```
RMV[ FRM xx][ SEQ yy] ELSU aaa
```

Variables

aaa = ELSU card number (113-168)

Note: ELSU numbering is bottom to top in the Loop Shelves (one ELSU in each half Loop Shelf) with the odd-numbered cards in the bottom half and the even-numbered cards in the upper half of each Loop Shelf. When the top of the bay is reached, numbering continues at the bottom of the next Loop Bay.

Response

```
M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn RMV ELSU aaa COMPL
```


RMV LBX

Definition

This command removes a specified LBX card from service and switches the DC ports to the opposite matrix. This command is denied if the redundant LBX card is out of service.

Input Format

```
RMV[ FRM xx][ SEQ yy] LBX a.a[,OV]
```

Variables

- a.a = LBX card number (1.3 through 1.6 in the lower Common Equipment Shelf; 2.3 through 2.6 in the upper Common Equipment Shelf)
- OV = override allows the card to be removed even though the associated LSIUs are in service (not removed) or even though the redundant LBX is out of service

Note: LBX numbering is the shelf number (1 or 2), followed by a decimal point (.), followed by the slot number (3-6 because LBXs can occupy slots BX3-BX6).

Response

```
M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn RMV LBX a.a [OV] COMPL
```

Refer to Table A at the end of this document for an explanation of deny (DNY) messages.

RMV LINK

Definition

This command removes the specified communication link from service.

Input Format

RMV[FRM xx][SEQ yy] LINK aa[,OV]

Variables

aa = link number (1-16 if equipped with a RIO card, 1-18 if not equipped with a RIO card)
OV = override allows the link to be removed even though a user is logged onto this link

Response

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn RMV LINK aa [OV] COMPL

Notes:

1. To release all test ports setup by the link being removed, a TTST TPR ALL command is automatically issued for the link being removed.
2. This command cannot be used to remove the link on which this command is received.

Refer to Table A at the end of this document for an explanation of deny (DNY) messages.

RMV LMTD

Definition

This command removes a specified SS7 LMT–DS0 DP card from service.

Input Format

Caution: If OV is used, all connections on the specified SS7 LMT–DS0 DP are removed, interrupting traffic on that SS7 LMT–DS0 DP.

RMV[FRM xx][SEQ yy] LMTD aaacc[-iiipp][,OV]

Variables

aaa	=	digroup number (113-168); digroup numbering starts at 113 at the bottom of the first Loop Bay (when the top of the bay is reached, counting continues at the bottom of the next Loop Bay)
cc	=	channel unit slot in the digroup, must be two digits (01-24) (see note)
iii	=	ending digroup number if a range is specified ($iii \geq aaa$)
pp	=	ending channel unit slot if a range is specified, must be two digits ($pp > cc$ if in the same digroup) (see note)
OV	=	override allows the card to be removed even though this circuit has a connection through the matrix

Note: The SS7 LMT–DS0 DP card occupies two slots in the Loop Shelf. Either of the two slots can be entered to specify the card.

Response

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn RMV LMTD aaacc [OV] COMPL

Note: If a range is entered, an output message appears for each SS7 LMT–DS0 DP in the range.

Refer to Table A at the end of this document for an explanation of deny (DNY) messages.

RMV LMTO

Definition

This command removes a specified SS7 LMT–OCU DP card from service.

Input Format

Caution: If OV is used, all connections on the specified SS7 LMT–OCU DP are removed, interrupting traffic on that SS7 LMT–OCU DP.

RMV[FRM xx][SEQ yy] LMTO aaacc[-iiipp][,OV]

Variables

aaa	=	digroup number (113-168); digroup numbering starts at 113 at the bottom of the first Loop Bay (when the top of the bay is reached, counting continues at the bottom of the next Loop Bay)
cc	=	channel unit slot in the digroup, must be two digits (01-24) (see note)
iii	=	ending digroup number if a range is specified ($iii \geq aaa$)
pp	=	ending channel unit slot if a range is specified, must be two digits ($pp > cc$ if in the same digroup) (see note)
OV	=	override allows the card to be removed even though this circuit has a connection through the matrix

Note: The SS7 LMT–OCU DP card occupies two slots in the Loop Shelf. Either of the two slots can be entered to specify the card.

Response

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn RMV LMTO aaacc [OV] COMPL

Note: If a range is entered, an output message appears for each SS7 LMT–OCU DP in the range.

Refer to Table A at the end of this document for an explanation of deny (DNY) messages.

RMV LSIU

Definition

This command removes the specified LSIU card from service.

Input Format

RMV[FRM xx][SEQ yy] LSIU aaa[,OV]

Variables

aaa = LSIU card number (113-168)

OV = override allows the card to be removed even though there are channel units in service (not removed), or even though the redundant LSIU is out of service

Note: LSIU numbering is bottom to top in the Loop Shelves (one LSIU in each half Loop Shelf) with the odd-numbered cards in the bottom half and the even-numbered cards in the upper half of each Loop Shelf. When the top of the bay is reached, numbering continues at the bottom of the next Loop Bay.

Response

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn RMV LSIU aaa [OV] COMPL

Refer to Table A at the end of this document for an explanation of deny (DNY) messages.

RMV MAC

Definition

This command removes the MAC card from service.

Input Format

RMV[FRM xx][SEQ yy] MAC 1

Variables

None

Response

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn RMV MAC 1 COMPL

Refer to Table A at the end of this document for an explanation of deny (DNY) messages.

RMV MAR

Definition

This command removes the specified MAR card from service.

Input Format

RMV[FRM xx][SEQ yy] MAR a[-i]

Variables

a = MAR number (1-6)
i = ending MAR number if a range is specified (i > a)

Response

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn RMV MAR a COMPL

Note: If a range is entered, an output message appears for each MAR in the range.

Refer to Table A at the end of this document for an explanation of deny (DNY) messages.

RMV MC

Definition

This command removes an MC card from service. If the MC card is removed from the master matrix, the master and slave matrices swap positions (the old master matrix becomes the slave and vice versa). The swap takes about 30 seconds, during which time all commands are denied. Commands are accepted after the SWAP OCCURRED COMPL message is displayed.

Input Format

RMV[FRM xx][SEQ yy] MC a[,OV]

Variables

- a = MC card number (1=lower Common Equipment Shelf, 2=upper Common Equipment Shelf)
- OV = allows removal of the specified MC card when the redundant MC is out of service, or one of the following cards are in service (not removed): DM, MJU, DMB, TBX, LBX, or AI.

Response

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn RMV MC a [OV] COMPL
I mm-dd-yy hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn MS a SWAP OCCURRED COMPL

Note: If the matrices have swapped positions, commands are not accepted until the second message above appears. If the matrices have not swapped positions, the second message above does not appear and commands are accepted as usual.

Refer to Table A at the end of this document for an explanation of deny (DNY) messages.

RMV MEM

Definition

This command removes a MEM card from service. If the MEM card is removed from the master matrix, the master and slave matrices swap positions (the old master matrix becomes the slave and vice versa). The swap takes about 30 seconds, during which time all commands are denied. Commands are accepted after the SWAP OCCURRED COMPL message is displayed.

Input Format

RMV[FRM xx][SEQ yy] MEM a.a[,OV]

Variables

- a.a = MEM card number (1.1 or 1.2 in the lower Common Equipment Shelf; 2.1 or 2.2 in the upper Common Equipment Shelf) (see note below)
OV = allows removal of the specified MEM card when the redundant MEM is out of service

Note: MEM numbering is the shelf number (1 or 2), followed by a decimal point (.), followed by the slot number (1 for slot MEM, 2 for slot MSO).

Response

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn RMV MEM a [OV] COMPL
I mm-dd-yy hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn MS a SWAP OCCURRED COMPL

Note: If the matrices have swapped positions, commands are not accepted until the second message above appears. If the matrices have not swapped positions, the second message above does not appear and commands are accepted as usual.

Refer to Table A at the end of this document for an explanation of deny (DNY) messages.

RMV MJU

Definition

This command removes a specified MJU card from service and switches the DC ports to the opposite matrix. This command is denied if the redundant MJU is out of service.

Input Format

RMV[FRM xx][SEQ yy] MJU a.a[,OV]

Variables

- a.a = MJU card number (1.5 through 1.7 in the lower Common Equipment Shelf; 2.5 through 2.7 in the upper Common Equipment Shelf) (see note below)
- OV = allows removal of the specified MJU card when the redundant MJU is out of service

Note: MJU numbering is the shelf number (1 or 2), followed by a decimal point (.), followed by the slot number (5-7 because MJUs can occupy slots F5-F7).

Response

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn RMV MJU a.a [OV] COMPL

Refer to Table A at the end of this document for an explanation of deny (DNY) messages.

RMV MS

Definition

This command removes an MS card from service. If the MS card is removed from the master matrix, the master and slave matrices swap positions (the old master matrix becomes the slave and vice versa). The swap takes about 30 seconds, during which time all commands are denied. Commands are accepted after the SWAP OCCURRED COMPL message is displayed.

Input Format

RMV[FRM xx][SEQ yy] MS a[,OV]

Variables

a = MS card number (1 for lower Common Equipment Shelf, 2 for upper Common Equipment Shelf)
OV = if MS a is master:
this option has no effect
if MS a is slave:
this override option allows the slave MS to be removed from service even though there is an MS/MS communications failure alarm (if the OV option is not used when there is an MS/MS communications failure alarm, the command will be denied); this option also clears the MS/MS communications failure alarm

Response

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn RMV MS a [OV] COMPL
I mm-dd-yy hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn MS a SWAP OCCURRED COMPL

Note: If the matrices have swapped positions, commands are not accepted until the second message above appears. If the matrices have not swapped positions, the second message above does not appear and commands are accepted as usual.

Refer to Table A at the end of this document for an explanation of deny (DNY) messages.

RMV MS BOOT

Definition

On a master MS, this command causes the program and database to be downloaded from the CID to the master MS, then the program and database are downloaded from the master MS to the slave MS, then both MSs are automatically restored. On a slave MS, this command causes the program and database to be downloaded from the master MS to the slave MS, then the slave MS is automatically restored.

Input Format

Caution: *The use of OV on the master MS may cause service interruption if the current active database in the MS is not the same as the backup database in the CID.*

RMV[FRM xx][SEQ yy] MS a,BOOT[,OV]

Variables

a = MS card number (1 = lower Common Equipment Shelf, 2 = upper Common Equipment Shelf)
OV = if MS a is master:
 this override option allows the program and database to be downloaded from the CID to the master MS even though the database in the master MS and the CID do not match (if this option is used on the master MS, the current active database in the MS will be lost and the backup database in CID will become the current active database)
if MS a is slave:
 this option has no effect

Response

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn RMV MS a BOOT [OV] COMPL

Refer to Table A at the end of this document for an explanation of deny (DNY) messages.

RMV MSIU**Definition**

This command removes an MSIU card from service.

Input Format

RMV[FRM xx][SEQ yy] MSIU

Variables

None

Response

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn RMV MSIU COMPL

Refer to Table A at the end of this document for an explanation of deny (DNY) messages.

RMV OCU

Definition

This command removes a specified OCU DP card from service.

Input Format

Caution: *If OV is used, all connections on the specified OCU DP are removed, interrupting traffic on that OCU DP.*

RMV[FRM xx][SEQ yy] OCU aaacc[-iiipp][,OV]

Variables

aaa = digroup number (113-168)
cc = channel unit slot in the digroup, must be two digits (01-24)
iii = ending digroup number if a range is specified ($iii \geq aaa$)
pp = ending channel unit slot if a range is specified, must be two digits ($pp > cc$ if in the same digroup)
OV = override allows the card to be removed even though this circuit has a connection through the matrix

Note: Digroup numbering starts at 113 at the bottom of the first Loop Bay. When the top of the bay is reached, counting continues at the bottom of the next Loop Bay.

Response

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn RMV OCU aaacc [OV] COMPL

Note: If a range is entered, an output message appears for each OCU DP in the range.

Refer to Table A at the end of this document for an explanation of deny (DNY) messages.

RMV SIO**Definition**

This command removes an SIO card from service.

Input Format

RMV[FRM xx][SEQ yy] SIO a

Variables

a = SIO card number (1-8 if equipped with a RIO card, 1-9 if not equipped with a RIO card)

Response

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nnn RMV SIO a COMPL

Refer to Table A at the end of this document for an explanation of deny (DNY) messages.

RMV SYNC

Definition

This command removes a SYNC card from service, leaving the remaining SYNC card as the synchronization master. If the master SYNC card is removed from the master matrix, the entire slave matrix takes over as the new master, and the old master matrix becomes the slave. The swap takes about 30 seconds, during which time all commands are denied. Commands are accepted after the SWAP OCCURRED COMPL message is displayed.

Input Format

RMV[FRM xx][SEQ yy] SYNC a

Variables

a = SYNC card number (1=lower Common Equipment Shelf, 2=upper Common Equipment Shelf)

Response

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn RMV SYNC a COMPL
I mm-dd-yy hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn MS a SWAP OCCURRED COMPL

Note: If the matrices have swapped positions, commands are not accepted until the second message above appears. If the matrices have not swapped positions, the second message above does not appear and commands are accepted as usual.

Refer to Table A at the end of this document for an explanation of deny (DNY) messages.

RMV TAD**Definition**

This command removes a TAD card from service.

Input Format

RMV[FRM xx][SEQ yy] TAD a

Variables

a = TAD card number (1-4)

Response

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nnn RMV TAD a COMPL

Refer to Table A at the end of this document for an explanation of deny (DNY) messages.

RMV TBX

Definition

This command removes a specified TBX card from service and switches the DC ports to the opposite matrix. This command is denied if the redundant TBX is out of service.

Input Format

RMV[FRM xx][SEQ yy] TBX a.a[,OV]

Variables

- a.a = TBX card number (1.1 through 1.4 in the lower Common Equipment Shelf; 2.1 through 2.4 in the upper Common Equipment Shelf) (see note below)
- OV = allows removal of the specified TBX card when the redundant TBX is out of service, or when there is an associated TSIU that is in service (not removed)

Note: TBX numbering is the shelf number (1 or 2), followed by a decimal point (.), followed by the slot number (1-4 because TBXs can occupy slots BX1-BX4).

Response

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn RMV TBX a.a [OV] COMPL

Refer to Table A at the end of this document for an explanation of deny (DNY) messages.

RMV TSIU**Definition**

This command removes a specified TSIU card from service and switches the DC ports to the opposite matrix.

Input Format

RMV[FRM xx][SEQ yy] TSIU a[,OV]

Variables

- a = TSIU card number (odd-numbered TSIU on left side of T1 Shelf, even-numbered TSIU on right side of T1 Shelf) (from bottom to top: 1&2 in T1 Shelf 1, 3&4 in T1 Shelf 2, 5&6 in T1 Shelf 3, and 7&8 in T1 Shelf 4)
- OV = allows removal of the specified TSIU card when the redundant TSIU is out of service, or when there is an associated DC in service (not removed)

Response

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn RMV TSIU a [OV] COMPL

Refer to Table A at the end of this document for an explanation of deny (DNY) messages.

RST AI**Definition**

This command puts the AI card in service.

Input Format

RST[FRM xx][SEQ yy] AI

Variables

None

Response

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn RST AI COMPL

Refer to Table A at the end of this document for an explanation of deny (DNY) messages.

RST DC

Definition

This command places the DC card in service.

Input Format

RST[FRM xx][SEQ yy] DC aaa[-iii]

Variables

aaa = DC port number (1-112)
iii = terminating DC port number if a range is specified (iii > aaa)

Response

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn RST DC aaa COMPL

Note: If a range is entered, an output message appears for each DC in the range.

Refer to Table A at the end of this document for an explanation of deny (DNY) messages.

RST DCR

Definition

This command places the redundant DC in service.

Input Format

RST[FRM xx][SEQ yy] DCR aa[-ii]

Variables

aa = redundant DC port number (1-16)
ii = terminating DC port number if a range is specified (ii > aa)

Response

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn RST DCR aa COMPL

Note: If a range is entered, an output message appears for each DCR in the range.

Refer to Table A at the end of this document for an explanation of deny (DNY) messages.

RST DM

Definition

This command puts a DM card in service.

Input Format

RST[FRM xx][SEQ yy] DM a.a

Variables

a.a = DM card number (1.1 through 1.4 in the lower Common Equipment Shelf; 2.1 through 2.4 in the upper Common Equipment Shelf) (see note below)

Note: DM numbering is the shelf number (1 or 2), followed by a decimal point (.), followed by the slot number (1-4 because DMs can occupy slots F1-F4).

Response

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn RST DM a.a COMPL

Refer to Table A at the end of this document for an explanation of deny (DNY) messages.

RST DMB

Definition

This command puts a specified DMB card in service.

Input Format

RST[FRM xx][SEQ yy] DMB a.a

Variables

a.a = DMB card number (1.5 through 1.7 in the lower Common Equipment Shelf; 2.5 through 2.7 in the upper Common Equipment Shelf) (see note below)

Note: DMB numbering is the shelf number (1 or 2), followed by a decimal point (.), followed by the slot number (5-7 because DMBs can occupy slots F5-F7).

Response

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn RST DMB a.a COMPL

Refer to Table A at the end of this document for an explanation of deny (DNY) messages.

RST DS0

Definition

This command puts a specified DS0 DP card in service.

Input Format

RST[FRM xx][SEQ yy] DS0 aaacc[-iiipp]

Variables

aaa = digroup number (113-168)

cc = channel unit slot in the digroup, must be two digits (01-24)

iii = ending digroup number if a range is specified ($iii \geq aaa$)

pp = ending channel unit slot if a range is specified, must be two digits ($pp > cc$ if in the same digroup)

Note: Digroup numbering starts at 113 at the bottom of the first Loop Bay. When the top of the bay is reached, counting continues at the bottom of the next Loop Bay.

Response

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn RST DS0 aaacc COMPL

Note: If a range is entered, an output message appears for each DS0 DP in the range.

Refer to Table A at the end of this document for an explanation of deny (DNY) messages.

RST ELSU

Definition

This command puts a specified ELSU card in service.

Input Format

RST[FRM xx][SEQ yy] ELSU aaa

Variables

aaa = ELSU card number (113-168)

Note: ELSU numbering is bottom to top in the Loop Shelves (1 ELSU in each half Loop Shelf) with the odd-numbered cards in the bottom half and the even-numbered cards in the upper half of each Loop Shelf. When the top of the bay is reached, numbering continues at the bottom of the next Loop Bay.

Response

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn RST ELSU aaa COMPL

RST LBX

Definition

This command puts a specified LBX card in service.

Input Format

RST[FRM xx][SEQ yy] LBX a.a

Variables

a.a = LBX card number (1.3 through 1.6 in the lower Common Equipment Shelf; 2.3 through 2.6 in the upper Common Equipment Shelf)

Note: LBX numbering is the shelf number (1 or 2), followed by a decimal point (.), followed by the slot number (3-6 because LBXs can occupy slots BX3-BX6).

Response

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn RST LBX a.a COMPL

Refer to Table A at the end of this document for an explanation of deny (DNY) messages.

RST LINK**Definition**

This command puts a communication link in service.

Input Format

RST[FRM xx][SEQ yy] LINK aa

Variables

aa = number of the link to be restored (1-16 if equipped with a RIO card, 1-18 if not equipped with a RIO card)

Response

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn RST LINK aa COMPL

Refer to Table A at the end of this document for an explanation of deny (DNY) messages.

RST LMTD

Definition

This command puts a specified SS7 LMT–DS0 DP card in service.

Input Format

RST[FRM xx][SEQ yy] LMTD aaacc[-iiipp]

Variables

aaa = digroup number (113-168); digroup numbering starts at 113 at the bottom of the first Loop Bay (when the top of the bay is reached, counting continues at the bottom of the next Loop Bay)

cc = channel unit slot in the digroup, must be two digits (01-24) (see note)

iii = ending digroup number if a range is specified ($iii \geq aaa$)

pp = ending channel unit slot if a range is specified, must be two digits ($pp > cc$ if in the same digroup) (see note)

Note: The SS7 LMT–DS0 DP card occupies two slots in the Loop Shelf. Either of the two slots can be entered to specify the card.

Response

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn RST LMTD aaacc COMPL

Note: If a range is entered, an output message appears for each SS7 LMT–DS0 DP in the range.

Refer to Table A at the end of this document for an explanation of deny (DNY) messages.

RST LMTO

Definition

This command puts a specified SS7 LMT–OCU DP card in service.

Input Format

RST[FRM xx][SEQ yy] LMTO aaacc[-iiipp]

Variables

aaa = digroup number (113-168); digroup numbering starts at 113 at the bottom of the first Loop Bay (when the top of the bay is reached, counting continues at the bottom of the next Loop Bay)
cc = channel unit slot in the digroup, must be two digits (01-24) (see note)
iii = ending digroup number if a range is specified ($iii \geq aaa$)
pp = ending channel unit slot if a range is specified, must be two digits ($pp > cc$ if in the same digroup) (see note)

Note: The SS7 LMT–OCU DP card occupies two slots in the Loop Shelf. Either of the two slots can be entered to specify the card.

Response

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn RST LMTO aaacc COMPL

Note: If a range is entered, an output message appears for each SS7 LMT–OCU DP in the range.

Refer to Table A at the end of this document for an explanation of deny (DNY) messages.

RST LSIU

Definition

This command puts a specified LSIU card in service.

Input Format

RST[FRM xx][SEQ yy] LSIU aaa

Variables

aaa = LSIU card number (113-168)

Note: LSIU numbering is bottom to top in the Loop Shelves (1 LSIU in each half Loop Shelf) with the odd-numbered cards in the bottom half and the even-numbered cards in the upper half of each Loop Shelf. When the top of the bay is reached, numbering continues at the bottom of the next Loop Bay.

Response

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn RST LSIU aaa COMPL

Refer to Table A at the end of this document for an explanation of deny (DNY) messages.

RST MAC**Definition**

This command puts a MAC card in service.

Input Format

RST[FRM xx][SEQ yy] MAC 1

Variables

None

Response

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn RST MAC 1 COMPL

Refer to Table A at the end of this document for an explanation of deny (DNY) messages.

RST MAR

Definition

This command puts the specified MAR card in service.

Input Format

RST[FRM xx][SEQ yy] MAR a[-i]

Variables

a = MAR number (1-6)

i = ending MAR number if a range is specified (i > a)

Response

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn RST MAR a COMPL

Note: If a range is entered, an output message appears for each MAR in the range.

Refer to Table A at the end of this document for an explanation of deny (DNY) messages.

RST MC**Definition**

This command puts an MC card in service.

Input Format

RST[FRM xx][SEQ yy] MC a

Variables

a = MC card number (1=lower Common Equipment Shelf, 2=upper Common Equipment Shelf)

Response

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nnn RST MC a COMPL

Refer to Table A at the end of this document for an explanation of deny (DNY) messages.

RST MEM

Definition

This command puts a MEM card in service.

Input Format

RST[FRM xx][SEQ yy] MEM a.a

Variables

a.a = MEM card number (1.1 or 1.2 in the lower Common Equipment Shelf; 2.1 or 2.2 in the upper Common Equipment Shelf) (see note below)

Note: MEM numbering is the shelf number (1 or 2), followed by a decimal point (.), followed by the slot number (1 for slot MEM, 2 for slot MSO).

Response

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn RST MEM a.a COMPL

Refer to Table A at the end of this document for an explanation of deny (DNY) messages.

RST MJU

Definition

This command puts a specified MJU card in service.

Input Format

RST[FRM xx][SEQ yy] MJU a.a

Variables

a.a = MJU card number (1.5 through 1.7 in the lower Common Equipment Shelf; 2.5 through 2.7 in the upper Common Equipment Shelf) (see note below)

Note: MJU numbering is the shelf number (1 or 2), followed by a decimal point (.), followed by the slot number (5-7 because MJUs can occupy slots F5-F7).

Response

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn RST MJU a.a COMPL

Refer to Table A at the end of this document for an explanation of deny (DNY) messages.

RST MS**Definition**

This command puts the MS card in service.

Input Format

RST[FRM xx][SEQ yy] MS a

Variables

a = MS card number (1=lower Common Equipment Shelf, 2=upper Common Equipment Shelf)

Response

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn RST MS a COMPL

Refer to Table A at the end of this document for an explanation of deny (DNY) messages.

RST MSIU

Definition

This command puts the MSIU card in service.

Input Format

RST[FRM xx][SEQ yy] MSIU

Variables

None

Response

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn RST MSIU COMPL

Refer to Table A at the end of this document for an explanation of deny (DNY) messages.

RST OCU

Definition

This command puts a specified OCU DP card in service.

Input Format

RST[FRM xx][SEQ yy] OCU aaacc[-iii pp]

Variables

aaa = digroup number (113-168)

cc = channel unit slot in the digroup, must be two digits (01-24)

iii = ending digroup number if a range is specified ($iii \geq aaa$)

pp = ending channel unit slot if a range is specified, must be two digits ($pp > cc$ if in the same digroup)

Note: Digroup numbering starts at 113 at the bottom of the first Loop Bay. When the top of the bay is reached, counting continues at the bottom of the next Loop Bay.

Response

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn RST OCU aaacc COMPL

Note: If a range is entered, an output message appears for each OCU DP in the range.

Refer to Table A at the end of this document for an explanation of deny (DNY) messages.

RST SIO**Definition**

This command puts the SIO card in service.

Input Format

RST[FRM xx][SEQ yy] SIO a

Variables

a = SIO number (1-8 if equipped with a RIO card, 1-9 if not equipped with a RIO card)

Response

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nnn RST SIO a COMPL

Refer to Table A at the end of this document for an explanation of deny (DNY) messages.

RST SYNC**Definition**

This command puts the SYNC card in service.

Input Format

RST[FRM xx][SEQ yy] SYNC a

Variables

a = SYNC card number (1=lower Common Equipment Shelf, 2=upper Common Equipment Shelf)

Response

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn RST SYNC a COMPL

Refer to Table A at the end of this document for an explanation of deny (DNY) messages.

RST TAD**Definition**

This command puts a specified TAD card in service.

Input Format

RST[FRM xx][SEQ yy] TAD a

Variables

a = TAD number (1-4)

Response

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn RST TAD a COMPL

Refer to Table A at the end of this document for an explanation of deny (DNY) messages.

RST TBX

Definition

This command puts a specified TBX card in service.

Input Format

RST[FRM xx][SEQ yy] TBX a.a

Variables

a.a = TBX card number (1.1 through 1.4 in the lower Common Equipment Shelf; 2.1 through 2.4 in the upper Common Equipment Shelf) (see note below)

Note: TBX numbering is the shelf number (1 or 2), followed by a decimal point (.), followed by the slot number (1-4 because TBXs can occupy slots BX1-BX4).

Response

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn RST TBX a.a COMPL

Refer to Table A at the end of this document for an explanation of deny (DNY) messages.

RST TSIU**Definition**

This command puts a specified TSIU card in service.

Input Format

RST[FRM xx][SEQ yy] TSIU a

Variables

a = TSIU card number (odd-numbered TSIU on left side of T1 Shelf, even-numbered TSIU on right side of T1 Shelf) (from bottom to top: 1&2 in T1 Shelf 1, 3&4 in T1 Shelf 2, 5&6 in T1 Shelf 3, and 7&8 in T1 Shelf 4)

Response

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn RST TSIU a COMPL

Refer to Table A at the end of this document for an explanation of deny (DNY) messages.

SCON (MPT)**Definition**

This command creates a multipoint junction unit (MJU) circuit consisting of up to 16 MJUs. Each MJU consists of one control leg and four branches. The MJU with the control leg not connected to another MJU is MJU #1.

Input Format

For MJU #1:

```
SCON[ FRM xx][ SEQ yy] [RATE rr],[MPTM aaacc/ee,MJU 1
[,BRb aaacc/ee][,BRb aaacc/ee][,BRb aaacc/ee][,BRb aaacc/ee]]
```

where: RATE rr = rate of the entire MJU circuit (the circuit consists of this MJU, plus all MJUs connected directly or through other MJUs to this MJU)

 MPTM aaacc/ee = multipoint master (customer to which the control leg of MJU # 1 is connected)

 MJU 1 = the first MJU specified (the MJU whose control leg connects to the multipoint master)

 BRb aaacc/ee = this branch (b) is connected to customer aaacc/ee

For other MJUs in the same circuit:

```
SCON[ FRM xx][ SEQ yy] [RATE rr],[MPTM aaacc/ee,MJU gggg[,MA(nnnn,b)]
[,BRb aaacc/ee][,BRb aaacc/ee][,BRb aaacc/ee][,BRb aaacc/ee]]
```

where: MPTM aaacc/ee = multipoint master (must be entered with each MJU command to identify the MJU circuit)

 MJU gggg = number of this MJU (the one this command is addressing)

 MA(nnnn,b) = the master leg of this MJU (MJU gggg) is connected to branch b of MJU nnnn

Notes:

1. Each MJU in the circuit is specified with a separate command.
2. MJU #1 must be specified before any other MJUs in the circuit are specified.
3. "RATE rr" must be specified the first time MJU #1 is addressed. On subsequent entries for MJU #1 or any other MJU, "RATE rr" is required only if any of the aaacc channels is SECHed to 19.2 kb/s DS0B.
4. Branches can be specified in any order within the command (Ex: branch 3 can be specified, followed by branch 1).
5. Branches can be used in any order (Ex: branches 2 & 3 can be used while branch 1 remains unused).
6. Omit the entry for unused branches (to be connected at a later date or left unconnected).
7. Omit the entry for any branches that will be connected to another MJU (these branches will be specified with the connecting MJU).
8. The command for any MJU can be repeated to connect branches not previously connected. When repeating a command for an MJU, omit entries for previously-specified branches.
9. The "MA(nnnn,b)" entry is entered the first time MJU gggg is specified. On subsequent entries for the same MJU, "MA(nnnn,b)" is not required.
10. Customer number "ee" is not required for DS0A, 56-kb/s, or 64-kb/s signals (includes all channels in digroups 113-168).
11. The command for a single MJU may exceed the length of a line on the display. If the command wraps around to the next line, operation of the command will not be affected.

SCON (MPT) (Contd)**Input Format (Contd)****Notes (Contd):**

12. The MJU circuit rate must be equal to the SECHed rate of any connecting DS0A (includes all channels in digroups 113-168), and must also be equal to or lower than the SECHed rate of any connecting DS0B signal.
13. The number of MJUs available on an MJU card depends on the data rate as described in the formula below. When dividing, round any remainder to the next-higher whole number.

$$(a / 20) + (b / 10) + (c / 5) + (d / 2) + (e) = 144 \text{ MJUs per MJU card}$$

where:

- a = number of 2.4-kb/s MJUs
- b = number of 4.8-kb/s MJUs
- c = number of 9.6-kb/s MJUs
- d = number of 19.2-kb/s MJUs
- e = number of 56-kb/s or 64-kb/s MJUs

Variables

rr = data rate (see Note 12 above)
 24 = 2.4 kb/s
 48 = 4.8 kb/s
 96 = 9.6 kb/s
 19 = 19.2 kb/s
 56 = 56 kb/s
 64 = 64 kb/s

aaa = digroup (1-168)

cc = DS0 channel number, must be two digits (01-24)

ee = customer number, allowable range depends on data rate of channel (as defined in SECH command):
 DS0B 2.4 kb/s = customer numbers 1 through 20
 DS0B 4.8 kb/s = customer numbers 1 through 10
 DS0B 9.6 kb/s = customer numbers 1 through 5
 DS0B 19.2 kb/s = customer numbers 1 or 2
 DS0A, 56 kb/s, or 64 kb/s = customer number 1 (see Note 10 above)

b = branch number (1-4)

gggg = number of the MJU (2-9999) being addressed by this command

nnnn = MJU number (1-9999) to which the control leg of this MJU is connecting

SCON (MPT) (Contd)**Response**

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn SCON RATE rr MPTM aaacc/ee MJU gggg e LN MSG:
 [MA(nnnn,b)] [BRb aaacc/ee] [BRb aaacc/ee] [BRb aaacc/ee] [BRb aaacc/ee]
 NEW MJU gggg MA(nnnn,b|MPTM)
 BR1<data> BR2<data> BR3<data> BR4<data> COMPL

Notes:

1. Lines 1 & 2 are a reflection of the input command.
2. "MA(nnnn,b)" appears only for MJUs other than MJU #1.
3. Line 2 shows only the branches changed by the command.
4. Line 2 may not appear (if the command addressed MJU #1 and no branches were changed).
5. Lines 3 & 4 show the complete connection for this MJU following the change.
6. MA in line 3 shows either the MJU and branch to which this MJU's control leg is connected, or that the control leg of this MJU is the multipoint master (MJU #1 only).

rr	=	data rate of the circuit
aaa	=	digroup
cc	=	DS0 channel number
ee	=	customer number
gggg	=	number of the MJU addressed
e	=	number of lines in this message
nnnn	=	number of the MJU connected to the control leg of this MJU
b	=	branch number
MPTM	=	indicates the control leg of this MJU is the multipoint master (MJU #1 only)
<data>	=	branch connection data:
	UNASGN	= unconnected
	aaacc/ee	= connected to digroup aaa, channel cc, customer ee
	MJU uuuu	= connected to the control leg of MJU uuuu

Refer to Table A at the end of this document for an explanation of deny (DNY) messages.

SCON (TPT)**Definition**

This command cross-connects a two-point circuit in both directions.

Input Format

SCON[FRM xx][SEQ yy] RATE rr FROM aaacc[/ee],TO bbbdd[/ff]

Variables

rr	=	data rate (Note 1) 24 = 2.4 kb/s 48 = 4.8 kb/s 96 = 9.6 kb/s 19 = 19.2 kb/s 56 = 56 kb/s 64 = 64 kb/s
aaa	=	FROM digroup (1-168)
cc	=	FROM DS0 channel number, must be two digits (01-24)
ee	=	FROM customer number, allowable range depends on data rate of channel (as defined in SECH command): DS0B 2.4 kb/s = customer numbers 1 through 20 DS0B 4.8 kb/s = customer numbers 1 through 10 DS0B 9.6 kb/s = customer numbers 1 through 5 DS0B 19.2 kb/s = customer numbers 1 or 2 DS0A, 56 kb/s, or 64 kb/s = customer number 1 (Note 2)
bbb	=	TO digroup (1-168)
dd	=	TO DS0 channel number, must be two digits (01-24)
ff	=	TO customer number, allowable range depends on data rate of channel (as defined in SECH command): DS0B 2.4 kb/s = customer numbers 1 through 20 DS0B 4.8 kb/s = customer numbers 1 through 10 DS0B 9.6 kb/s = customer numbers 1 through 5 DS0B 19.2 kb/s = customer numbers 1 or 2 DS0A, 56 kb/s, or 64 kb/s = customer number 1 (Note 2)

Notes:

- The rate specified must be as follows:
 - For connections between DS0A signals (includes all channels in digroups 113-168): the rate must equal the SECHed rate of the DS0A signals.
 - For connections between DS0A (includes all channels in digroups 113-168) and DS0B signals: the rate must be equal to the SECHed rate of the DS0A signal, and also equal to or less than the SECHed rate of the DS0B signal.
 - For connections between DS0B signals: the rate must be equal to or less than the SECHed rate of the DS0B signals.
- The customer number "ee" or "ff" is not required for DS0A, 56-kb/s, or 64-kb/s signals (includes all channels in digroups 113-168).

SCON (TPT) (Contd)

Response

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn SCON RATE rr TPT FROM aaacc/ee TO bbbdd/ff COMPL

Refer to Table A at the end of this document for an explanation of deny (DNY) messages.

SDCH

Definition

This command undoes a SECH command.

Input Format

SDCH[FRM xx][SEQ yy] TO aaacc[,PCH gg]

Variables

aaa	=	digroup (1-168)
cc	=	DS0 channel number, must be two digits (01-24)
PCH gg	=	parity channel is gg (included only if aaacc is a 56-kb/s dataport channel with a parity channel)

Response

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn SDCH TO aaacc [PCH gg] COMPL

Refer to Table A at the end of this document for an explanation of deny (DNY) messages.

SDIS (MPT)

Definition

This command disconnects individual branches of a multipoint junction unit (MJU) circuit, the control leg of an MJU plus the MJU itself, or the control leg of an MJU plus the MJU itself plus all MJUs connected directly or indirectly to the MJU's branches. Each MJU consists of one master (control) leg and four branches. The MJU with the control leg not connected to another MJU is MJU #1 (the customer to which the control leg of MJU #1 is connected is the multipoint master [MPTM]). When a customer is disconnected, the unassigned multiplexer channel (UMC) code is sent toward the customer's facility.

Input Format

To disconnect branches:

```
SDIS[ FRM xx][ SEQ yy] MPTM aaacc/ee,MJU gggg,
BRb aaacc/ee][,BRb aaacc/ee]][,BRb aaacc/ee]][,BRb aaacc/ee]]
```

Notes:

1. The multipoint master information (MPTM aaacc/ee) must be specified to identify the MJU circuit as a whole.
2. Branches (BR) can be listed in any order.
3. At least one branch must be specified.
4. The customer number "ee" is not required for DS0A, 56-kb/s, or 64-kb/s signals (includes all channels in digroups 113-168).
5. The command for a single MJU may exceed the length of a line on the display. If the command wraps around to the next line, operation of the command will not be affected.

To disconnect single or multiple MJUs:

```
SDIS[ FRM xx][ SEQ yy] MPTM aaacc/ee,MJU gggg[,ALL]
```

Notes:

1. The multipoint master information (MPTM aaacc/ee) must be specified to identify the MJU circuit as a whole.
2. If ALL is not specified: all the branches of MJU gggg must have been previously disconnected.
3. If ALL is not specified: MJU gggg and its control leg will be disconnected.
4. If ALL is specified: MJU gggg, its control leg, and all MJUs connected directly or indirectly to the branches of MJU gggg will be disconnected.

Variables

```
aaa  = digroup (1-168)
cc   = DS0 channel number, must be two digits (01-24)
ee   = customer number, allowable range depends on data rate of channel (as defined in
      SECH command):
      DS0B 2.4 kb/s = customer numbers 1 through 20
      DS0B 4.8 kb/s = customer numbers 1 through 10
      DS0B 9.6 kb/s = customer numbers 1 through 5
      DS0B 19.2 kb/s = customer numbers 1 or 2
      DS0A, 56 kb/s, or 64 kb/s = customer number 1 (no customer number required for DS0A,
      56-kb/s, or 64-kb/s signals [includes all channels in digroups
      113-168])
```

SDIS (MPT) (Contd)**Variables (Contd)**

gggg = number of the MJU addressed by this command (1-9999)
 b = branch number (1-4)

ResponseIf disconnecting branches:

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn SDIS RATE rr MPTM aaacc/ee MJU gggg 4 LN MSG:
 BRb aaacc/ee [BRb aaacc/ee] [BRb aaacc/ee] [BRb aaacc/ee]
 NEW MJU gggg MA(nnnn,b|MPTM)
 BR1<data> BR2<data> BR3<data> BR4<data> COMPL

Notes:

1. Lines 1 & 2 are a reflection of the input command.
2. Line 2 shows only the branches disconnected by the command (at least one must appear).
3. Lines 3 & 4 show the complete connection for this MJU following the change.
4. MA in line 3 shows either the MJU and branch to which this MJU's control leg is connected, or that the control leg of this MJU is the multipoint master (MJU #1 only).

If disconnecting a single MJU:

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn SDIS RATE rr MPTM aaacc/ee MJU gggg DISCONNECTED COMPL

If disconnecting all MJUs in a circuit:

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn SDIS RATE rr MPTM aaacc/ee MJU gggg ALL COMPL

rr	=	data rate of the circuit
aaa	=	digroup
cc	=	DS0 channel number
ee	=	customer number
gggg	=	number of the MJU being addressed by this command
b	=	branch number
nnnn	=	number of the MJU connected to the control leg of this MJU (for MJUs 2-9999)
MPTM	=	indicates the control leg of this MJU is the multipoint master (for MJU 1 only)
<data>	=	branch connection data:
UNASGN	=	unconnected
aaacc/ee	=	connected to digroup aaa, channel cc, customer ee
MJU uuuu	=	connected to the control leg of MJU uuuu

Refer to Table A at the end of this document for an explanation of deny (DNY) messages.

SDIS (TPT)

Definition

This command disconnects a 2-way circuit. If the OV (override) option is used, any OCON connections to either end of the 2-way circuit are also disconnected.

Input Format

SDIS[FRM xx][SEQ yy] [RATE rr,]FROM aaacc[/ee],TO bbbdd[/ff][,OV]

Variables

rr = data rate (Note 1)
 24 = 2.4 kb/s
 48 = 4.8 kb/s
 96 = 9.6 kb/s
 19 = 19.2 kb/s
 56 = 56 kb/s
 64 = 64 kb/s
 aaa = FROM digroup (1-168)
 cc = FROM DS0 channel number, must be two digits (01-24)
 ee = FROM customer number, allowable range depends on data rate of channel:
 DS0B 2.4 kb/s = customer numbers 1 through 20
 DS0B 4.8 kb/s = customer numbers 1 through 10
 DS0B 9.6 kb/s = customer numbers 1 through 5
 DS0B 19.2 kb/s = customer numbers 1 or 2
 DS0A, 56 kb/s, or 64-kb/s = customer number 1 (Note 2)
 bbb = TO digroup (1-168)
 dd = TO DS0 channel number, must be two digits (01-24)
 ff = TO customer number, allowable range depends on data rate of channel:
 DS0B 2.4 kb/s = customer numbers 1 through 20
 DS0B 4.8 kb/s = customer numbers 1 through 10
 DS0B 9.6 kb/s = customer numbers 1 through 5
 DS0B 19.2 kb/s = customer numbers 1 or 2
 DS0A, 56 kb/s, or 64-kb/s = customer number 1 (Note 2)
 OV = override removes all OCON connections (if any) connected to aaacc[ee] and bbbdd[ff] (as if the ODIS command had been used on each OCON connection)

Notes:

1. To ensure disconnection of the correct customer, RATE rr must be entered if either aaacc or bbbdd is SECHed as a 19.2-kb/s DS0B channel.
2. The customer number "ee" or "ff" is not required for DS0A, 56-kb/s, or 64-kb/s signals (includes all channels in digroups 113-168).

Response

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn ODIS FROM aaacc/ee TO ggghh/ii COMPL
 M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn SDIS RATE rr TPT FROM aaacc/ee TO bbbdd/ff COMPL

Note: The first line appears only if an OCON existed and the OV option was used. The first line repeats as required to show each OCON connection removed.

Refer to Table A at the end of this document for an explanation of deny (DNY) messages.

SECH

Definition

This command configures channel *cc* in digroup *aaa*. The remainder of the information in the command specifies the type of formatting for the channel. A channel must be configured before any cross-connection can be made using the SCON command.

For DS0-A, the rate must be set to the customer data rate. For DS0-B, the rate must be set to the embedded framing rate.

For subrate circuits, DP should be specified when the channel is a DS0-A channel and omitted for DS0-B channels. Omission of DP thus has the effect of specifying a subrate multiplexer as a circuit termination.

DP and PCH *ggg* should be specified to provide error correction compatible with a 56-kb/s dataport termination. If RATE 56 is specified without DP and PCH *gg*, the termination is compatible with either a 56-kb/s dataport without error correction or a T1DM or other multiplexer carrying a 56-kb/s circuit.

Input Format

For T1 channels:

SECH[FRM *xx*][SEQ *yy*] TO *aaacc*,RATE *rr*[,DP|,EC][,PCH *gg*]

For DS0 DPs:

SECH[FRM *xx*][SEQ *yy*] TO *aaacc*,RATE *rr*[,LL|,LL TO][,DS0|,DS1]

For OCU DPs:

SECH[FRM *xx*][SEQ *yy*] TO *aaacc*,RATE *rr*[,SC][,CSU][,CRTC][,TO]

Variables

<i>aaa</i>	=	digroup (1-168)
<i>cc</i>	=	DS0 channel number, must be two digits (01-24)
<i>rr</i>	=	data rate for DS0 channel:
	24	= 2.4 kb/s
	48	= 4.8 kb/s
	96	= 9.6 kb/s
	19	= 19.2 kb/s
	56	= 56 kb/s
	64	= 64 kb/s
DP	=	indicates a DS0-A channel (omit for a DS0-B channel)
EC	=	error correction for 19.2 kb/s
PCH <i>gg</i>	=	parity channel (if used) for error correction of 56 kb/s channel, <i>gg</i> can be any DS0 channel (1-24) other than the 56-kb/s data channel (<i>cc</i>) (the parity channel is always in the same digroup)
LL	=	enables latching loopback
LL TO	=	enables latching loopback with time-out (releases the latching loopback after 1 hour)
DS0	=	loops the signal from the IDST matrix back toward the matrix
DS1	=	loops the incoming customer signal back toward the customer
SC	=	secondary channel
CSU	=	enables a loopback to be sent toward CSU when receiving DSU loopback code from the network

SECH (Contd)**Variables (Contd)**

CRTC = enables DSU loopback code to be sent toward the network when a local loop code is received from the customer's CSU/DSU

TO = activates a time-out (releases a latching loopback after 1 hour)

ResponseFor T1 channels:

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn SECH TO aaacc,RATE rr [DP|EC] [PCH gg] COMPL

For DS0 DPs:

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn SECH TO aaacc,RATE rr [LL|LL TO] [DS0|DS1] COMPL

For OCU DPs:

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn SECH TO aaacc,RATE rr [SC] [CSU] [CRTC] [TO] COMPL

Refer to Table A at the end of this document for an explanation of deny (DNY) messages.

START ALARMS

Definition

This command re-enables the display of alarms and events for the terminal which issues the command. This command is not effective if the alarms were not previously disabled via the STOP ALARMS command.

Input Format

START[FRM xx][SEQ yy] ALARMS, (ALL|CRIT|MAJ|MIN|ACT|IPR)

Variables

ALL = reenables all alarms
CRIT = reenables all critical alarms
MAJ = reenables all major alarms
MIN = reenables all minor alarms
ACT = reenables all action events
IPR = reenables all informational events

Response

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn START ALARMS COMPL

Refer to Table A at the end of this document for an explanation of deny (DNY) messages.

STOP ALARMS

Definition

This command disables the display of alarms and events for the terminal which issues the command.

Input Format

STOP[FRM xx][SEQ yy] ALARMS,{ALL|CRIT|MAJ|MIN|ACT|IPR}

Variables

ALL = disables all alarms
CRIT = disables all critical alarms
MAJ = disables all major alarms
MIN = disables all minor alarms
ACT = disables all action events
IPR = disables all informational events

Response

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn STOP ALARMS COMPL

Refer to Table A at the end of this document for an explanation of deny (DNY) messages.

STST MON (MPT)

Definition

This command puts the specified test port in the monitor mode of a multipoint (MJU) circuit. The TO side (even channel) of the test port always faces the specified MJU, and the FROM side (odd channel) of the test port always faces away from the specified MJU.

Input Format

STST[FRM xx][SEQ yy] MON[,RATE rr],MPTM aaacc[/ee],MJU gggg[,BRb],TP kk

Notes:

1. "RATE rr" must be entered if aaacc is SECHed to 19.2 kb/s DS0B.
2. To be compatible with earlier versions of the command, TO may be substituted for MPTM without altering the function of the command. Whether MPTM or TO is used, aaacc[/ee] is the multipoint master and identifies the MJU circuit as a whole.
3. The customer number [/ee] is not required for DS0A, 56-kb/s, or 64-kb/s signals (includes all channels in digroups 113-168).
4. If a branch [BRb] is not specified: The TO side (even channel of test port) faces downstream toward the control leg of the specified MJU and the FROM side (odd channel of test port) faces the upstream facility (multipoint master for MJU1) or upstream branch (for MJUs other than MJU1).
5. If a branch [BRb] is specified: The TO side (even channel of test port) faces upstream toward the specified branch of the specified MJU and the FROM side (odd channel of test port) faces downstream toward another MJU or external facility.

Variables

rr	=	data rate (Note 1)
	24	= 2.4 kb/s
	48	= 4.8 kb/s
	96	= 9.6 kb/s
	19	= 19.2 kb/s
	56	= 56 kb/s
	64	= 64 kb/s
aaa	=	digroup (1-168)
cc	=	DS0 channel number, must be two digits (01-24)
ee	=	customer number, allowable range depends on data rate of channel:
	DS0B 2.4 kb/s	= customer numbers 1 through 20
	DS0B 4.8 kb/s	= customer numbers 1 through 10
	DS0B 9.6 kb/s	= customer numbers 1 through 5
	DS0B 19.2 kb/s	= customer numbers 1 or 2
	DS0A, 56 kb/s, or 64 kb/s	= customer number 1 (Note 2)
gggg	=	MJU number (1-9999)
b	=	branch number (1-4)
kk	=	test port number (1-48) (1-12 on TAD 1, 13-24 on TAD 2, 25-36 on TAD 3, 37-48 on TAD 4)

STST MON (MPT) (Contd)**Response**

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn STST MON MPTM aaacc/ee MJU gggg [BRb] 2 LN MSG:
RATE rr TP kk [UNMAPPED] COMPL

rr = data rate of DS0 channel:

24 = 2.4 kb/s

48 = 4.8 kb/s

96 = 9.6 kb/s

19 = 19.2 kb/s

56 = 56 kb/s

64 = 64 kb/s

UNMAPPED = appears if a branch is specified and that branch is unconnected

Refer to Table A at the end of this document for an explanation of deny (DNY) messages.

STST MON (TPT)**Definition**

This command puts the specified test port in the monitor mode of a 2-point circuit. The TO side (even channel) of the test port always faces the end of the connection specified by TO bbbdd[/ff].

Input Format

STST[FRM xx][SEQ yy] MON[,RATE rr][,TO bbbdd[/ff]],TP kk

Variables

rr = data rate (Note 1)
 24 = 2.4 kb/s
 48 = 4.8 kb/s
 96 = 9.6 kb/s
 19 = 19.2 kb/s
 56 = 56 kb/s
 64 = 64 kb/s
 bbb = TO digroup (1-168)
 dd = TO DS0 channel number, must be two digits (01-24)
 ff = TO customer number, allowable range depends on data rate of channel:
 DS0B 2.4 kb/s = customer numbers 1 through 20
 DS0B 4.8 kb/s = customer numbers 1 through 10
 DS0B 9.6 kb/s = customer numbers 1 through 5
 DS0B 19.2 kb/s = customer numbers 1 or 2
 DS0A, 56 kb/s, or 64 kb/s = customer number 1 (Note 3)
 kk = test port number (1-48) (1-12 on TAD 1, 13-24 on TAD 2, 25-36 on TAD 3, 37-48 on TAD 4,

Notes:

1. To ensure the correct customer is monitored, "RATE rr" must be entered if bbbdd is SECHed to 19.2 kb/s DS0B.
2. The "TO bbbdd[/ff]" must be entered if the test port is in the released mode, and cannot be entered if the test port is in the split mode.
3. The customer number "/ff" is not required for DS0A, 56-kb/s, or 64-kb/s signals (includes all channels in digroups 113-168).

Response

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn STST MON bbbdd/ff RATE rr TP kk [UNMAPPED|LOOPED]
 2 LN MSG:
 CGA(abc) COMPL

STST MON (TPT) (Contd)**Response**

rr	=	data rate of DS0 channel
	24	= 2.4 kb/s
	48	= 4.8 kb/s
	96	= 9.6 kb/s
	19	= 19.2 kb/s
	56	= 56 kb/s
	64	= 64 kb/s
a	=	FROM end condition: F = CGA (carrier group alarm), 0 = no CGA
b	=	TO end condition: T = CGA, 0 = no CGA
c	=	Test Port condition: P = CGA, 0 = no CGA
UNMAPPED	=	bbbdd/ff has no connection
LOOPED	=	bbdd/ff is connected through the matrix back to itself

Refer to Table A at the end of this document for an explanation of deny (DNY) messages.

STST SPL

Definition

This command puts the specified test port in the split mode. The test port must be in the monitor mode before the split mode can be used.

Input Format

STST[FRM xx][SEQ yy] SPL,TP kk

Variables

kk = test port number (1-48)

Response

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn STST SPL aaacc/e RATE rr TP kk [UNMAPPED|LOOPED] COMPL

- aaa = TO digroup
- cc = TO channel
- ee = TO customer
- rr = data rate:
 - 24 = 2.4 kb/s
 - 48 = 4.8 kb/s
 - 96 = 9.6 kb/s
 - 19 = 19.2 kb/s
 - 56 = 56 kb/s
 - 64 = 64 kb/s
- UNMAPPED = aaacc/ee has no connection
- LOOPED = aaacc/ee is connected through the matrix back to itself

Refer to Table A at the end of this document for an explanation of deny (DNY) messages.

STST TPR TP**Definition**

This command puts the specified test port in the released mode.

Input Format

STST[FRM xx][SEQ yy] TPR,TP kk

Variables

kk = test port number (1-48)

Response

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn STST TPR TP kk COMPL

Refer to Table A at the end of this document for an explanation of deny (DNY) messages.

SUTL QRY SCON

Definition

This command provides connection information for a specified customer.

Input Format

SUTL[FRM xx][SEQ yy] QRY SCON aaacc[/ee]

Variables

aaa = digroup (1-168)
 cc = DS0 channel number, must be two digits (01-24)
 ee = customer number, allowable range depends on data rate of channel:
 DS0B 2.4 kb/s = customer numbers 1 through 20
 DS0B 4.8 kb/s = customer numbers 1 through 10
 DS0B 9.6 kb/s = customer numbers 1 through 5
 DS0B 19.2 kb/s = customer numbers 1 or 2
 DS0A, 56 kb/s, or 64 kb/s = customer number 1 (see Note)

Note: The customer number “ee” or “ff” is not required for DS0A, 56-kb/s, or 64-kb/s signals (includes all channels in digroups 113-168).

Response

If aaacc/ee has not been SECHed, or has been SECHed but not connected:

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn SUTL QRY SCON CH aaacc[/ee] 2 LN MSG:
 {CHANNEL NOT SECHED|UNASGN} COMPL

CHANNEL

NOT SECHED = channel has not been set with SECH command

UNASGN = channel has been established with SECH command but not connected

If aaacc/ee is a 56-kb/s parity channel:

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn SUTL QRY SCON aaacc/ee 2 LN MSG:
 RATE 56 PCH DCH=aaapp/ee COMPL

pp = the data channel associated with this parity channel

SUTL QRY SCON (Contd)

Response (Contd)

If aaacc/ee is connected to bbbdd/ff (2-point connection):

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn SUTL QRY SCON aaacc/ee 2 LN MSG:

RATE rr TPT; bbbdd/ff [UTST uuuvv/ww TP kk mmm LINK ll] COMPL

rr = data rate for DS0 channel (not required):

24 = 2.4 kb/s

48 = 4.8 kb/s

96 = 9.6 kb/s

19 = 19.2 kb/s

56 = 56 kb/s

64 = 64 kb/s

bbb = digroup

dd = DS0 channel number

ff = customer number, range depends on data rate of channel:

DS0B 2.4 kb/s = customer numbers 1 through 20

DS0B 4.8 kb/s = customer numbers 1 through 10

DS0B 9.6 kb/s = customer numbers 1 through 5

DS0B 19.2 kb/s = customer numbers 1 or 2

DS0A, 56 kb/s, or 64 kb/s = customer number 1

[] = information inside the brackets appears if one end of the connection is under test:

uuuvv/ww = aaacc/ee or bbbdd/ff (whichever is under test)

kk = test port number

mmm = test port mode:

MON = monitor

SPL = split

LPD = loopback

ll = link number

If aaacc/ee is connected to bbbdd/ff (2-point connection) and is also 1-way connected to other channels:

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn SUTL QRY SCON aaacc/ee 2 LN MSG:

RATE rr TPT; bbbdd/ff [UTST uuuvv/ww TP kk mmm LINK ll] OCON TO ggghh COMPL

ggghh= digroup and channel number to which aaacc is 1-way connected (additional channels will be listed if aaacc is 1-way connected to additional channels)

If aaacc/ee is 1-way connected from bbbdd/ff:

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn SUTL QRY SCON aaacc/ee 2 LN MSG:

RATE rr TPT; OCON FROM bbbdd/ff COMPL

If aaacc/ee has been SECHed but not connected and is under test:

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn SUTL QRY SCON CH aaacc 2 LN MSG:

UNMAPPED RATE rr UTST uuuvv/ww TP kk mmm LINK ll COMPL

SUTL QRY SCON (Contd)**Response (Contd)**

If aaacc/ee is part of a multipoint connection:

First part:

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn SUTL QRY SCON aaacc/ee 5 LN MSG: PART 1 OF q:
 MPTM bbbdd/ff RATE rr
 MJU 1 MA (MPTM) [UTST] TP kk {SPL|MON}]
 BR1<data>[UTST] TP kk {SPL|MON}] [BLKD] BR2<data>[UTST] TP kk {SPL|MON}] [BLKD]
 BR3<data>[UTST] TP kk {SPL|MON}] [BLKD] BR4<data>[UTST] TP kk {SPL|MON}] [BLKD]
 {EOP|COMPL}

All other parts:

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn SUTL QRY SCON aaacc/ee 4 LN MSG: PART p OF q:
 MJU gggg MA(nnnn,b) [UTST TP kk {SPL|MON}]
 BR1<data>[UTST TP kk {SPL|MON}] [BLKD] BR2<data>[UTST TP kk {SPL|MON}] [BLKD]
 BR3<data>[UTST TP kk {SPL|MON}] [BLKD] BR4<data>[UTST TP kk {SPL|MON}] [BLKD]
 {EOP|COMPL}

aaacc/ee = customer entered with the command
 p = number of this message part
 q = total number of message parts (one for each block in this circuit)
 bbbdd/ff = customer connected to the multipoint master of the circuit
 rr = data rate of circuit
 MA = master (control) leg
 MPTM = multipoint master
 BR = branch
 <data> = branch connection data:
 UNASGN = not connected
 aaacc/ee = connected to digroup aaa, channel cc, customer ee
 MJU uuuu = connected to the control leg of MJU uuuu
 UTST = following MA: the control leg is under test by a test port
 following BR: the branch is under test by a test port
 BLKD = blocked (looped)
 gggg = number of the MJU this message part describes
 nnnn = number of the MJU connected to the control leg of this MJU
 b = number of the branch of MJU nnnn connected to the control leg of this MJU

Refer to Table A at the end of this document for an explanation of deny (DNY) messages.

SUTL QRY SCON CH

Definition

This command provides connection information for each of the customers associated with the specified digroup and channel. The number of customers depends on the rate for the channel.

Input Format

SUTL[FRM xx][SEQ yy] QRY,SCON,CH aaacc[-pp]

Variables

aaa = FROM digroup (1-168)
 cc = FROM DS0 channel number, must be two digits (01-24)
 pp = ending FROM DS0 channel number if a range is specified (2-24) (pp > cc)

Response

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn SUTL QRY SCON CH aaacc 2 LN MSG:
 {UNASGN|CHANNEL NOT SECHED|PCH ddd} COMPL

UNASGN = channel has been established with SECH command but not connected
 CHANNEL
 NOT SECHED = channel has not been set with SECH command
 PCH ddd = this (aaacc) is a parity channel to data channel ddd

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn SUTL QRY SCON CH aaacc e LN MSG:
 <customer data> <customer data> <customer data> <customer data> <customer data>
 <customer data> <customer data> <customer data> <customer data> <customer data>
 <customer data> <customer data> <customer data> <customer data> <customer data>
 <customer data> <customer data> <customer data> <customer data> <customer data> COMPL

<customer data> can be any of the following:

----- = customer unassigned
 bbbdd/ff rr = customer in a 2-way cross connect with bbbdd/ff the far-end customer and rr the channel rate
 MPTM rr = customer is a multipoint master of an MJU circuit at rate rr
 MPT BR rr = customer is a branch of an MJU circuit at rate rr
 OCON rr = customer is part of a 1-way connection

Note: The number of lines in the multiple-line display above depends on the data rate as follows:

DS0B 9.6 or 19.2 kb/s displays one line
 DS0B 4.8 kb/s displays two lines
 DS0B 2.4 kb/s displays four lines
 DS0A, 56 kb/s, or 64 kb/s displays a single <customer data>

Refer to Table A at the end of this document for an explanation of deny (DNY) messages.

SUTL QRY SECH

Definition

This command provides subrate channel information for a specified digroup/channel.

Input Format

SUTL[FRM xx][SEQ yy] QRY,SECH aaacc[-pp]

Variables

aaa = digroup (1-168)
 cc = DS0 channel number, must be two digits (01-24)
 pp = ending DS0 channel number if a range is specified (2-24) (pp > cc)

Response

For aaa = 1-112 (T1 channels):

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn SUTL QRY SECH aaacc 2 LN MSG:
 RATE rr [DP|EC] [PCH ggg|DCH ggg] COMPL

For aaa = 113-168 (loop channels):

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn SUTL QRY SECH aaacc 2 LN MSG:
 RATE rr DP [SC][CSU] [CRTC] [LL|LL TO] COMPL

For aaa = 1-168 (any channel):

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn SUTL QRY SECH aaacc 2 LN MSG:
 CHANNEL NOT SECHED COMPL

Note: If a range of channels is specified, a message appears for each channel with PART p OF q at the end of the first line (p = number of this part, q = total number of parts)

rr	=	data rate
DP	=	indicates a DS0-A channel
EC	=	error correction on 19.2-kb/s channel
PCH ggg	=	appears if this is a data channel and there is an associated parity channel (ggg = mate channel number)
DCH ggg	=	appears if this is a parity channel and there is an associated data channel (ggg = mate channel number)
SC	=	secondary channel
CSU	=	enables a loopback to be sent toward CSU when receiving DSU loopback code from the network
CRTC	=	enables DSU loopback code to be sent toward the network when a local loop code is received from the customer's CSU/DSU
LL	=	latching loopback
LL TO	=	latching loopback with time-out
CHANNEL NOT SECHED	=	channel has not been set with the SECH command

Refer to Table A at the end of this document for an explanation of deny (DNY) messages.

TCNT TC

Definition

This command requests terminated cross-connections between the specified range of FROM and TO channel pairs. The circuits will be formed in the terminated state, with the unassigned channel code (UAC = X'7F) inserted in both directions of transmission. When termination is released, the circuits will use A/B or A/B/C/D signaling and upon carrier failure, the A/B or A/B/C/D signaling bits specified in the TC field will be inserted, plus the specified channel conditioning (TRB or IW X'zz).

Input Format

```
TCNT[ FRM xx][ SEQ yy] FROM aaacc[-pp],TO bbbdd[-qq],
{TC(sstt,uuvv)|TC(sssstttt,uuuuvvvv)},{TRB|IW X'zz}
```

Variables

aaa	=	FROM digroup (1-168)
cc	=	FROM DS0 channel number, must be two digits (01-24)
pp	=	ending FROM DS0 channel number if a range is specified, must be two digits (02-24)
bbb	=	TO digroup (1-168)
dd	=	TO DS0 channel number, must be two digits (01-24)
qq	=	ending TO DS0 channel number if a range is specified, must be two digits (02-24)
TC	=	trunk conditioning:
sstt	=	the A/B binary signaling bits transmitted on the FROM side following CFA:
ss	=	the signaling bits sent during the first 2.5 seconds following CFA (00, 01, 10, or 11)
tt	=	the signaling bits sent after 2.5 seconds following CFA (00, 01, 10, or 11)
uuvv	=	the A/B binary signaling bits transmitted on the TO side following CFA:
uu	=	the signaling bits sent during the first 2.5 seconds following CFA (00, 01, 10, or 11)
vv	=	the signaling bits sent after 2.5 seconds following CFA (00, 01, 10, or 11)
sssstttt	=	the A/B/C/D binary signaling bits transmitted on the FROM side following CFA:
ssss	=	the signaling bits sent during the first 2.5 seconds following CFA (0000, 0001, ..., or 1111)
tttt	=	the signaling bits sent after 2.5 seconds following CFA (0000, 0001, ..., or 1111)
uuuuvvvv	=	the A/B/C/D binary signaling bits transmitted on the TO side following CFA:
uuuu	=	the signaling bits sent during the first 2.5 seconds following CFA (0000, 0001, ..., or 1111)
vvvv	=	the signaling bits sent after 2.5 seconds following CFA (0000, 0001, ..., or 1111)

TCNT TC (Contd)

Variables (Contd)

TRB = causes standard 8-bit trouble-code insertion word (11100100) to be sent upon carrier failure

IW X'zz = causes a selected 8-bit trouble-code insertion word to be sent upon carrier failure (zz = 00-FF [hexadecimal])

Notes:

1. DS0 channel qq minus dd must be equal to pp minus cc.
2. The FROM range of channels (aaacc-pp) must equal the TO range of channels (bbbdd-qq), if a range is used.

Response

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn TCON FROM aaacc TO bbbdd {TC(sstt,uuvv)|TC(sssstttt,uuuuvvvv)}
 {TRB|IW X'zz} COMPL

Note: A separate 1-line message appears for each connection.

Refer to Table A at the end of this document for an explanation of deny (DNY) messages.

TCNT TRSP

Definition

This command requests terminated cross-connections between the specified range of FROM and TO channel pairs. The circuits will be formed in the terminated state, with the unassigned channel code (UAC = X'7F) inserted in both directions of transmission. After termination is released, if carrier failure occurs, the specified channel conditioning (if any) will be inserted, (TRSP, TRB, MUX, IW X'zz).

Input Format

TCNT[FRM xx][SEQ yy] FROM aaacc[-pp],TO bbbdd[-qq],TRSP[,TRB|,MUX|,IW X'zz]

Variables

aaa	=	FROM digroup (1-168)
cc	=	FROM DS0 channel number, must be two digits (01-24)
pp	=	ending FROM DS0 channel number if a range is specified, must be two digits (02-24)
bbb	=	TO digroup (1-168)
dd	=	TO DS0 channel number, must be two digits (01-24)
qq	=	ending TO DS0 channel number if a range is specified, must be two digits (02-24)
TRSP	=	causes no trunk conditioning upon carrier failure
TRB	=	causes standard 8-bit trouble-code insertion word (11100100) to be sent upon carrier failure
MUX	=	causes mux out-of-sync 8-bit trouble-code insertion word (00011010) to be sent upon carrier failure
IW X'zz	=	causes a selected 8-bit trouble-code insertion word to sent upon carrier failure (zz = 00-FF [hexadecimal])

Notes:

1. DS0 channel qq minus dd must be equal to pp minus cc.
2. The FROM range of channels (aaacc-pp) must equal the TO range of channels (bbbdd-qq), if a range is used.
3. If neither the TRB, MUX, or IW X'zz option is entered, no insertion word will be inserted upon carrier failure (no channel conditioning).

Response

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn TCON FROM aaacc TO bbbdd TRSP [TRB|MUX|IW X'zz] COMPL

Note: A separate 1-line message appears for each connection.

Refer to Table A at the end of this document for an explanation of deny (DNY) messages.

TCON (DMB)

Definition

This command creates a digital multipoint bridge circuit in a broadcast configuration with one backbone (master) leg, and from 2 to 49 broadcast (slave) legs.

Input Format

To setup a backbone leg:

TCON[FRM xx][SEQ yy] BBL aaacc[,TRSP,iw][,NTR {FAC|BRG}]

To setup broadcast legs:

TCON[FRM xx][SEQ yy]

BBL aaacc,BRD bbbdd[-qq][,NG {OFF|LOW|HIGH}][,NTR {FAC|BRG}]

Notes:

1. The bridge must be established by specifying the backbone leg (BBL) before specifying any broadcast (slave) legs.
2. BBL aaacc identifies the bridge as a whole.
3. Omitting [TRSP,iw] while setting up the backbone leg means that no channel conditioning word will be sent out on the broadcast legs if there is a failure on the backbone leg.
4. Omitting [NTR {FAC|BRG}] causes no idle code to be sent in either direction.
5. Omitting [NG {OFF|LOW|HIGH}] is the same as entering NG OFF.
6. When specifying the backbone leg, NTR BRG stops the normal signal from reaching the bridge via the backbone leg, and inserts idle code toward the bridge which causes idle code to be sent out on all broadcast legs.
7. When specifying a broadcast leg, NTR BRG stops the normal signal from reaching the bridge via the broadcast leg, and inserts idle code toward the bridge which does not affect the signals from other broadcast legs.
8. When specifying a backbone or broadcast leg, NTR FAC causes idle code to be sent toward the facility connected to that particular leg.
9. The following maximums apply:

legs (backbone + broadcast) per DMB card	= 756
test accesses at the same time per DMB card	= 12

Variables

BBL	=	backbone leg
aaa	=	digroup (1-168)
cc	=	DS0 channel number, must be two digits (01-24)
TRSP	=	transparent (no robbed-bit signaling)
iw	=	insertion word (Note 3):
TRB	=	causes standard 8-bit trouble-code insertion word (11100100) to be sent upon carrier failure
MUX	=	causes mux out-of-sync 8-bit trouble-code insertion word (00011010) to be sent upon carrier failure
IW X'zz	=	causes a selected 8-bit trouble-code insertion word to be sent upon carrier failure (zz = 00-FF [hexadecimal])

TCON (DMB) (Contd)

Variables (Contd)

NG	=	noise guard (Note 4):
	OFF	= no squelch
	LOW	= squelch below -42 dBm0
	HIGH	= squelch below -31 dBm0
NTR	=	no transmission towards (Note 5):
	FAC	= idle code sent toward facility
	BRG	= idle code sent toward bridge
BRD	=	broadcast (slave) leg
bbb	=	digroup (1-168)
dd	=	DS0 channel number, must be two digits (01-24)
qq	=	ending DS0 channel if a range is specified, must be two digits (02-24)

Response

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn TCON BBL aaacc [TRSP iw] [NTR {FAC|BRG}] COMPL

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn TCON BBL aaacc BRD bbbdd[-ff] [NG {OFF|LOW|HIGH}]
[NTR {FAC|BRG}] COMPL

Refer to Table A at the end of this document for an explanation of deny (DNY) messages.

TCON TC

Definition

This command requests cross-connections between the specified range of FROM and TO channel pairs. The circuits formed will use A/B or A/B/C/D signaling, and upon carrier failure the A/B or A/B/C/D signaling bits (trunk conditioning) specified in the TC field will be inserted.

Input Format

TCON[FRM xx][SEQ yy] FROM aaacc[-pp],TO bbbdd[-qq],
{TC(sstt,uuvv)|TC(sssstttt,uuuuvvvv)},{TRB|IW X'zz}

Variables

aaa	=	FROM digroup (1-168)
cc	=	FROM DS0 channel number, must be two digits (01-24)
pp	=	ending FROM DS0 channel number if a range is specified, must be two digits (02-24)
bbb	=	TO digroup (1-168)
dd	=	TO DS0 channel number, must be two digits (01-24)
qq	=	ending TO DS0 channel number if a range is specified, must be two digits (02-24)
TC	=	trunk conditioning:
sstt	=	the A/B binary signaling bits transmitted on the FROM side following CFA:
ss	=	the signaling bits sent during the first 2.5 seconds following CFA (00, 01, 10, or 11)
tt	=	the signaling bits sent after 2.5 seconds following CFA (00, 01, 10, or 11)
uuvv	=	the A/B binary signaling bits transmitted on the TO side following CFA:
uu	=	the signaling bits sent during the first 2.5 seconds following CFA (00, 01, 10, or 11)
vv	=	the signaling bits sent after 2.5 seconds following CFA (00, 01, 10, or 11)
sssstttt	=	the A/B/C/D binary signaling bits transmitted on the FROM side following CFA:
ssss	=	the signaling bits sent during the first 2.5 seconds following CFA (0000, 0001, ..., or 1111)
tttt	=	the signaling bits sent after 2.5 seconds following CFA (0000, 0001, ..., or 1111)
uuuuvvvv	=	the A/B/C/D binary signaling bits transmitted on the TO side following CFA:
uuuu	=	the signaling bits sent during the first 2.5 seconds following CFA (0000, 0001, ..., or 1111)
vvvv	=	the signaling bits sent after 2.5 seconds following CFA (0000, 0001, ..., or 1111)

TCON TC (Contd)**Variables (Contd)**

TRB = causes standard 8-bit trouble-code insertion word (11100100) to be sent upon carrier failure

IW X'zz = causes a selected 8-bit trouble-code insertion word to sent upon carrier failure (zz = 00-FF [hexadecimal])

Notes:

1. DS0 channel qq minus dd must be equal to pp minus cc.
2. The FROM range of channels (aaacc-pp) must equal the TO range of channels (bbbdd-qq), if a range is used.

Response

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn TCON FROM aaacc TO bbbdd {TC(sstt,uuvv)|TC(sssstttt,uuuuvvvv)}
 {TRB|IW X'zz} COMPL

Note: A separate 1-line message appears for each connection.

Refer to Table A at the end of this document for an explanation of deny (DNY) messages.

TCON TRSP

Definition

This command requests cross-connections between the specified range of FRM and TO channel pairs. Upon carrier failure, the standard trouble-code insertion word, the mux out-of-sync, or the 8-bit word represented by the hexadecimal digits “zz” will be inserted (or if none of these are entered, no word is inserted). When this command is used, there is no trunk conditioning on the connection.

Input Format

TCON[FRM xx][SEQ yy] FROM aaacc[-pp],TO bbbdd[-qq]TRSP[,TRB|,MUX|,IW X'zz]

Variables

aaa	=	FROM digroup (1-168)
cc	=	FROM DS0 channel number, must be two digits (01-24)
pp	=	ending FROM DS0 channel number if a range is specified, must be two digits (02-24)
bbb	=	TO digroup (1-168)
dd	=	TO DS0 channel number, must be two digits (01-24)
qq	=	ending TO DS0 channel number if a range is specified, must be two digits (02-24)
TRSP	=	causes no trunk conditioning upon carrier failure
TRB	=	causes standard 8-bit trouble-code insertion word (11100100) to be sent upon carrier failure
MUX	=	causes mux out-of-sync 8-bit trouble-code insertion word (00011010) to be sent upon carrier failure
IW X'zz	=	causes a selected 8-bit trouble-code insertion word to be sent upon carrier failure (zz = 00-FF hexadecimal)

Notes:

1. DS0 channel qq minus dd must be equal to pp minus cc.
2. The FROM range of channels (aaacc-pp) must equal the TO range of channels (bbbdd-qq), if a range is used.
3. If neither the TRB, MUX, or IW X'zz option is entered, no insertion word will be inserted upon carrier failure (no channel conditioning).

Response

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn TCON FROM aaacc TO bbbdd TRSP [TRB|MUX|IW X'zz] COMPL

Note: A separate 1-line message appears for each connection

Refer to Table A at the end of this document for an explanation of deny (DNY) messages.

TCON TRSP INT

Definition

This command cross-connects all channel pairs of the specified range of FROM and TO digroups intact. When this command is used, there is no trunk conditioning, channel conditioning, or reframing on the connected digroup(s).

Input Format

TCON[FRM xx][SEQ yy] FROM aaa01-24 TO bbb01-24,TRSP,INT

Variables

aaa	=	FROM digroup (1-112)
bbb	=	TO digroup (1-112)
TRSP	=	causes no trunk conditioning upon carrier failure
INT	=	connects the specified digroups intact

Response

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn TCON FROM aaa01 TO bbb01 TRSP INT COMPL

Note: A separate 1-line message appears for each connection.

Refer to Table A at the end of this document for an explanation of deny (DNY) messages.

TDIS (DMB)**Definition**

This command disconnects a digital multipoint bridge circuit broadcast legs, the backbone leg, or a complete digital multipoint bridge circuit.

Input Format

To disconnect broadcast legs:

TDIS[FRM xx][SEQ yy] BBL aaacc, BRD bbbdd[-qq]

To disconnect a backbone leg:

TDIS[FRM xx][SEQ yy] BBL aaacc

To disconnect an entire bridge circuit:

TDIS[FRM xx][SEQ yy] BBL aaacc ALL

Notes:

1. BBL aaacc identifies the bridge as a whole.
2. All broadcast legs must be disconnected before the backbone leg can be disconnected using the TDIS BBL aaacc command.
3. The TDIS BBL aaacc ALL command can be used regardless of what legs are connected.

Variables

BBL = backbone leg
 aaa = digroup (1-168)
 cc = DS0 channel number, must be two digits (01-24)
 BRD = broadcast (slave) leg
 bbb = digroup (1-168)
 dd = DS0 channel number, must be two digits (01-24)
 qq = ending DS0 channel if a range is specified, must be two digits (02-24)
 ALL = disconnects the backbone leg plus all broadcast legs

Response

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn TDIS BBL aaacc BRD bbbdd[-qq] COMPL

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn TDIS BBL aaacc COMPL

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn TDIS BBL aaacc ALL COMPL

Refer to Table A at the end of this document for an explanation of deny (DNY) messages.

TDIS

Definition

This command disconnects a 2-way circuit or a range of 2-way circuits. If the OV (override) option is used, any OCON connections to either end of the 2-way circuit are also disconnected.

Input Format

TDIS[FRM xx][SEQ yy] FROM aaacc[-pp],TO bbbdd[-qq][,OOS][,OV]

Variables

aaa = FROM digroup (1-168)
 cc = FROM DS0 channel number, must be two digits (01-24)
 pp = ending FROM DS0 channel number if a range is specified, must be two digits (02-24)
 bbb = TO digroup (1-168)
 dd = TO DS0 channel number, must be two digits (01-24)
 qq = ending TO DS0 channel number if a range is specified, must be two digits (02-24)
 OOS = this option allows circuits which are out of service (OOS) to be disconnected
 OV = override removes all OCON connections (if any) connected to aaacc[ee] and bbbdd[ff] (as if the ODIS command had been used on each OCON connection)

Note: qq minus dd must be equal to pp minus cc.

Response

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn ODIS FROM aaacc/ee TO ggghh/ii COMPL
 M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn TDIS FROM aaacc[-pp] TO bbbdd[-qq] [OOS] COMPL

Note: The first line appears only if an OCON existed and the OV option was used. The first line repeats as required to show each OCON connection removed.

Refer to Table A at the end of this document for an explanation of deny (DNY) messages.

TTST HUB

Definition

This command is part of the Hub Testing Option (Option 22). This command provides a DS0 connection between a pair of adjacent channels on a DC card and a pair of test port (TP) channels on a TAD card. Both channels of the DC must be idle (no connections). There is no trunk or channel conditioning on this connection.

Input Format

TTST[FRM xx][SEQ yy] HUB TRSP TO bbbdd TP kk

Variables

bbb = DC (1-168)
 dd = channel, must be the odd-numbered channel of the pair and must be two digits (01-23)
 kk = test port number (1-48)

Response

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn TTST HUB bbbdd TP kk 2 LN MSG:
 TRSP CGA (ftp) COMPL

ee = even-numbered channel of the pair (dd + 1)
 ftp = carrier group alarm (CGA):
 f = FROM side:
 0 = no alarm
 F = CGA
 t = TO side:
 0 = no alarm
 T = CGA
 p = test port:
 0 = no alarm
 P = CGA

Refer to Table A at the end of this document for an explanation of deny (DNY) messages.

TTST LPD

Definition

This command places a test port in loopback test mode. The test port must be released prior to issuing this command.

Input Format

TTST[FRM xx][SEQ yy] LPD[,tc,cc],TP kk

Variables

tc = trunk conditioning: TC(sssstttt,uuuuvvvv) or TRSP
 sssstttt = the A/B/C/D binary signaling bits transmitted on the FROM side following CFA:
 ssss = the signaling bits sent during the first 2.5 seconds following CFA (0000, 0001, ..., or 1111)
 tttt = the signaling bits sent after 2.5 seconds following CFA (0000, 0001, ..., or 1111)
 uuuuvvvv = the A/B/C/D binary signaling bits transmitted on the TO side following CFA:
 uuuu = the signaling bits sent during the first 2.5 seconds following CFA (0000, 0001, ..., or 1111)
 vvvv = the signaling bits sent after 2.5 seconds following CFA (0000, 0001, ..., or 1111)
 TRSP = causes no trunk conditioning upon carrier failure
 cc = channel conditioning: TRB, MUX, or IW X'zz
 TRB = causes standard 8-bit trouble-code insertion word (11100100) to be sent upon carrier failure
 MUX = causes mux out-of-sync 8-bit trouble-code insertion word (00011010) to be sent upon carrier failure
 IW X'zz = causes a selected 8-bit trouble-code insertion word to be sent upon carrier failure (zz = 00-FF [hexadecimal])
 kk = test port number (1-48)

Note: Specify both trunk and channel conditioning, or specify neither. If trunk and channel conditioning are not specified, both are assumed to be transparent.

Response

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn TTST LPD tc cc TP kk COMPL

Refer to Table A at the end of this document for an explanation of deny (DNY) messages.

TTST MON**Definition**

This command puts a test port in the monitor mode from the split or released mode.

Input Format

TTST[FRM xx][SEQ yy] MON[,TO bbbdd][,tc,cc],TP kk

Variables

bbb = TO digroup (1-168)
 dd = channel, must be two digits (1-24)
 tc = trunk conditioning: TC(sssstttt,uuuuvvvv) or TRSP
 sssstttt = the A/B/C/D binary signaling bits transmitted on the FROM side following CFA:
 ssss = the signaling bits sent during the first 2.5 seconds following CFA (0000, 0001, ..., or 1111)
 tttt = the signaling bits sent after 2.5 seconds following CFA (0000, 0001, ..., or 1111)
 uuuuvvvv = the A/B/C/D binary signaling bits transmitted on the TO side following CFA:
 uuuu = the signaling bits sent during the first 2.5 seconds following CFA (0000, 0001, ..., or 1111)
 vvvv = the signaling bits sent after 2.5 seconds following CFA (0000, 0001, ..., or 1111)
 cc = TRSP = causes no trunk conditioning upon carrier failure
 channel conditioning: TRB, MUX, or IW X'zz
 TRB = causes standard 8-bit trouble-code insertion word (11100100) to be sent upon carrier failure
 MUX = causes mux out-of-sync 8-bit trouble-code insertion word (00011010) to be sent upon carrier failure
 IW X'zz = causes a selected 8-bit trouble-code insertion word to be sent upon carrier failure (zz = 00-FF [hexadecimal])
 kk = test port number (1-48)

Notes:

1. If in the released mode, the [TO bbbdd] is required. If in the split mode, the [TO bbbdd] should not be specified.
2. If the specified circuit is mapped (connected), any trunk conditioning and channel conditioning [,tc,cc] entered with the command is ignored. The test port is dynamic and is assigned the trunk and channel conditioning of the mapped circuit.
3. If the specified circuit is unmapped (not connected), specify both trunk and channel conditioning, or specify neither. If trunk and channel conditioning are not specified, both are assumed to be transparent. (Trunk and channel conditioning are relevant for voice channels only.)

TTST MON (Contd)

Response

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn TTST MON aaaee,bbbdd TP kk 2 LN MSG:
 tc cc SG s CGA(ftp) {TLA t|UNMAPPED} COMPL

aaa = FROM port
 ee = FROM channel
 s = signaling (SG) mode:
 T = transparent
 R = robbed-bit signaling
 ftp = carrier group alarm (CGA):
 f = FROM side:
 0 = no alarm
 F = CGA
 t = TO side:
 0 = no alarm
 T = CGA
 p = test port:
 0 = no alarm
 P = CGA
 t = terminate and leave access (TLA):
 T = TO
 F = FROM
 B = both
 R = neither
 UNMAPPED = no connection

Refer to Table A at the end of this document for an explanation of deny (DNY) messages.

TTST SPL

Definition

This command establishes a test port in split mode. This mode splits both directions of a 2-way circuit in the normal state. The test port must be in the monitor mode prior to issuing this command. In the terminated mode, unassigned channel code is inserted in the outgoing direction for mapped or unmapped terminations.

Input Format

TTST[FRM xx][SEQ yy] SPL,TP kk

Variables

kk = test port number (1-48)

Response

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn TTST SPL aaacc,bbbdd TP kk COMPL

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn TTST SPL aaacc TP kk UNMAPPED COMPL

- aaa = FROM digroup
- cc = FROM channel
- bbb = TO digroup
- dd = TO channel
- UNMAPPED = aaacc is not connected

Refer to Table A at the end of this document for an explanation of deny (DNY) messages.

TTST TLA

Definition

This command puts the circuit associated with the test port in the terminate and leave access mode. The TO side, FROM side, or both are placed in terminated state, transmitting the 8-bit unassigned channel code (01111111) instead of passing the TO side signal, the FROM side signal, or both. The test port must be in the monitor or split mode.

Input Format

TTST[FRM xx][SEQ yy] TLA[,F|,T|,B],TP kk

Variables

F = FROM side
T = TO side
B = both the FROM and TO sides
kk = test port number (1-48)

Note: Omitting all three options (F, T, and B) is the same as entering option B.

Response

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn TTST TLA [F|T|B] TP kk COMPL

Refer to Table A at the end of this document for an explanation of deny (DNY) messages.

TTST TLR

Definition

This command releases the circuit associated with the test port from the terminate and leave access mode. The TO and/or FROM side is released from the terminated state and resumes passing the signal. The test port must be in the monitor or split mode, and the TO or FROM side must be in the terminated state.

Input Format

TTST[FRM xx][SEQ yy] TLR[,F|,T|,B],TP kk

Variables

F = FROM side
T = TO side
B = both the FROM and TO sides
kk = test port number (1-48)

Note: Omitting all three options (F, T, and B) is the same as entering B.

Response

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn TTST TLR [F|T|B] TP kk COMPL

Refer to Table A at the end of this document for an explanation of deny (DNY) messages.

TTST TPR ALL

Definition

This command puts all test ports in the released state that were set up by the link on which this command is received.

Input Format

TTST[FRM xx][SEQ yy] TPR,ALL

Variables

None

Response

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn TTST TPR ALL COND cc COMPL

<u>cc</u>	<u>explanation</u>
00	all test ports released
01	no test ports were setup by link nn
02	one or more test ports could not be released

Note: The output message will be preceded by individual messages for each test port that is released.

Refer to Table A at the end of this document for an explanation of deny (DNY) messages.

TTST TPR ALL LINKS

Definition

This command puts all test ports in the released state.

Input Format

TTST[FRM xx][SEQ yy] TPR,ALL LINKS

Variables

None

Response

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn TTST TPR ALL LINKS COND cc COMPL

<u>cc</u>	<u>explanation</u>
00	all test ports released
01	no test ports were setup
02	one or more test ports could not be released

Note: The output message will be preceded by individual messages for each test port that is released.

Refer to Table A at the end of this document for an explanation of deny (DNY) messages.

TTST TPR TP**Definition**

This command puts a test port in the released (terminated or normal) state.

Input Format

TTST[FRM xx][SEQ yy] TPR,TP kk

Variables

kk = test port number (1-48)

Response

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn TTST TPR TP kk COMPL

Refer to Table A at the end of this document for an explanation of deny (DNY) messages.

UTL ACO**Definition**

This command provides an ACO (alarm cutoff) function by turning off the audible alarm. Additional alarms that occur will reactivate the audible alarm.

Input Format

UTL[FRM xx][SEQ yy] ACO

Variables

None

Response

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn UTL ACO COMPL

Refer to Table A at the end of this document for an explanation of deny (DNY) messages.

UTL CLR ALM

Definition

This command clears all alarms in the specified DCs. This command is used primarily for resetting the error-rate, out-of-frame, and slip counters. Alarms caused by exceeding a threshold do not reset automatically. Although all alarms are cleared, any alarm caused by an existing condition will reappear.

Input Format

UTL[FRM xx][SEQ yy] CLR,ALM,DC {aaa[bbb]|ALL}

Variables

aaa = DC number (1-112)
bbb = ending DC number if a range is specified (bbb > aaa)
ALL = clears alarms in all DC cards

Response

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn UTL CLR ALM DC {aaa[-bbb]|ALL} COMPL

Refer to Table A at the end of this document for an explanation of deny (DNY) messages.

UTL CLR BPV**Definition**

This command clears the BPV (bipolar violations) counter for a DC card (or a range of DC cards), or a loop channel (or a range of loop channels), or all DCs and loop channels.

Input Format

UTL[FRM xx][SEQ yy] CLR,BPV,DC {aaa[-bbb]|ALL}

or

UTL[FRM xx][SEQ yy] CLR,BPV,LOOP {cccee[-gggff]|ALL}

Variables

aaa = DC number (1-112)
 bbb = ending DC number if a range is specified (bbb > aaa)
 ALL = clears BPV counter of all specified cards (DCs or loops)
 ccc = loop digroup number (113-168)
 ee = loop card number (must be two digits: 01-24) in digroup ccc
 ggg = ending loop digroup number if a range is specified (ggg ≥ ccc)
 ff = ending loop card number (must be two digits: 01-24) if a range is specified (ff > ee if in the same digroup)

Response

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn UTL CLR BPV DC {aaa[-bbb]|ALL} COMPL

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn UTL CLR BPV LOOP {cccee[-ff]|ALL} COMPL

Refer to Table A at the end of this document for an explanation of deny (DNY) messages.

UTL CLR ER**Definition**

This command clears the ER (error rate) counter for a DC card, a range of DC cards, or all DC cards.

Input Format

UTL[FRM xx][SEQ yy] CLR,ER,DC {aaa[-bbb]|ALL}

Variables

aaa = DC card number (1-112)
bbb = ending DC card number if a range is specified (bbb > aaa)
ALL = clears counter for all DC cards

Response

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn UTL CLR ER DC {aaa[-bbb]|ALL} COMPL

Refer to Table A at the end of this document for an explanation of deny (DNY) messages.

UTL CLR ES**Definition**

This command clears the ES (errored seconds) counter for a DC card, a range of DC cards, or all DC cards.

Input Format

UTL[FRM xx][SEQ yy] CLR,ES,DC {aaa[-bbb]|ALL}

Variables

aaa = DC card number (1-112)
bbb = ending DC card number if a range is specified (bbb > aaa)
ALL = clears counter for all DC cards

Response

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn UTL CLR ES DC {aaa[-bbb]|ALL} COMPL

Refer to Table A at the end of this document for an explanation of deny (DNY) messages.

UTL CLR OOF**Definition**

This command clears the OOF (out-of-frame) counter for a DC card, a range of DC cards, or all DC cards.

Input Format

UTL[FRM xx][SEQ yy] CLR,OOF,DC {aaa[-bbb]|ALL}

Variables

aaa = DC card number (1-112)
bbb = ending DC card number if a range is specified (bbb > aaa)
ALL = clears counter for all DC cards

Response

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn UTL CLR OOF DC {aaa[-bbb]|ALL} COMPL

Refer to Table A at the end of this document for an explanation of deny (DNY) messages.

UTL CLR SES**Definition**

This command clears the SES (severely errored seconds) counter for a DC card, a range of DC cards, or all DC cards.

Input Format

UTL[FRM xx][SEQ yy] CLR,SES,DC {aaa[-bbb]|ALL}

Variables

aaa = DC card number (1-112)
bbb = ending DC card number if a range is specified (bbb > aaa)
ALL = clears counter for all DC cards

Response

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn UTL CLR SES DC {aaa[-bbb]|ALL} COMPL

Refer to Table A at the end of this document for an explanation of deny (DNY) messages.

UTL CLR SLIP**Definition**

This command clears the slip counter for a DC card, a range of DC cards, or all DC cards.

Input Format

UTL[FRM xx][SEQ yy] CLR,SLIP,DC {aaa[-bbb]|ALL}

Variables

aaa = DC card number (1-112)
bbb = ending DC card number if a range is specified (bbb > aaa)
ALL = clears counter for all DC cards

Response

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn UTL CLR SLIP DC {aaa[-bbb]|ALL} COMPL

Refer to Table A at the end of this document for an explanation of deny (DNY) messages.

UTL QRY ALM

Definition

This command displays all active alarms.

Input Format

UTL[FRM xx][SEQ yy] QRY,ALM

Variables

None

Response

a ERR c: <alarm text> EOM
M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn UTL QRY ALM COMPL

a = alarm level:
MJ = major alarm
MN = minor alarm

c = card type
alarm text = brief text describing the alarm

Refer to Table A at the end of this document for an explanation of deny (DNY) messages.

UTL QRY ASN LMT

Definition

This command is part of the Firewall Option (Option 11). This command lists all channels associated with a single group, or lists all groups including the group name and the number of assigned channels (2 adjacent channels = 1 LMT). This command is restricted to users with security level 1.

Input Format

UTL[FRM xx][SEQ yy] QRY ASN LMT [ggg]

Variables

ggg = group number (1-128) (if a group number is not specified, all 128 possible groups will be shown)

Response

For a single group:

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn UTL QRY ASN LMT ggg n LN MSG:
 ggg aaacc aaacc aaacc aaacc COMPL

Note: The aaacc represents the digroup/channel (2 adjacent channels = 1 LMT) associated with the specified group. The last line in the response above will repeat as required to show the channels (LMTs) in the group.

For all groups:

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn UTL QRY ASN LMT ddd – eee 5 LN MSG: PART p OF q:
 ggg nnn sss
 ggg nnn sss
 ggg nnn sss
 ggg nnn sss EOP

ddd = first group listed in this message part

eee = last group listed in this message part

p = part number of message

q = total number of message parts

ggg = the group number (each possible group number from 001 to 128 will be listed in order with four groups per message part; however, 000 will appear for groups that have not been assigned via the ASN LMT command)

nnn = group name

sss = number of channels occupied by LMTs (2 adjacent channels = 1 LMT) which are assigned to the named group

Refer to Table A at the end of this document for an explanation of deny (DNY) messages.

UTL QRY ASN POOL

Definition

This common displays either the ports or the users assigned to a specified pool.

Input Format

UTL[FRM xx][SEQ yy] QRY,ASN,POOL xx,{PORT|USER}

Variables

xx = pool number (1-32)
 PORT = display all the ports assigned
 USER = display all the users assigned

Response

For Port:

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn UTL QRY ASN POOL xxx PORT e LN MSG: PART p of q:

xxx	aaa	bbb	ccc	ddd	eee	fff	ggg	hhh	iii
xxx	jjj	kkk	lll	mmm	nnn	ooo	ppp	qqq	rrr

	.			.
	.			.
xxx	sss	ttt	uuu	COMPL

xxx = specified pool
 e = number of lines in the message
 aaa-uuu = port numbers
 p = part number of message
 q = total number of parts

Note: Because all ports are always in pool 1 (and perhaps in one additional pool), a display of ports in pool 1 shows all 168 ports.

For User:

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn UTL QRY ASN POOL xxx USER e LN MSG: PART p of q:

xxx	aaa	bbb	ccc	ddd	eee	fff	ggg	hhh	iii
xxx	jjj	kkk	lll	mmm	nnn	ooo	ppp	qqq	rrr

	.	.		.
	.	.		.
xxx	sss	ttt	uuu	vvv
			www	xxx
			yyy	zzz
				COMPL

xxx = specified pool
 e = number of lines in the message
 aaa-zzz = port numbers
 p = part number of message
 q = total number of parts

Refer to Table A at the end of this document for an explanation of deny (DNY) messages.

UTL QRY ASN USER

Definition

This command displays all the user-related data including user name, security level, user pool, and command class. This command is restricted to users with security level 1.

Input Format

UTL[FRM xx][SEQ yy] QRY,ASN,USER iii[-jjj]

Variables

iii = user number (1-128)
 jjj = ending user number if a range is specified (jjj > iii)

Response

```
M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn UTL QRY ASN USER iii[-jjj] 5 LN MSG PART p of q
001  n123456789abcdef ss xxx cccc
002  n123456789abcdef ss xxx cccc
003  n123456789abcdef ss xxx cccc
004  n123456789abcdef ss xxx cccc
```

p	=	number of this message part
q	=	total number of message parts
column 1	=	user number
n123...def	=	user name
ss	=	security level
xxx	=	user pool
cccc	=	user command class (see note below)

Notes:

1. Although the display shows User 1 in Pool 1, User 1 is actually in all pools.
2. When a range is entered, users unassigned are indicated by asterisks after the user number.
3. To determine the command classes of the user, convert each of the four hexadecimal digits into four binary digits. With the four groups (one per hexadecimal digit) of 4-bit binary numbers adjacent to each other, read the command classes from right to left (16 positions). The user has access to those command classes represented by the positions with a "1". The user does not have access to command classes represented by the positions with a "0". For more information, refer to Hexadecimal Numbers in Section TMSL 314-100-300, Operation Procedures.

Refer to Table A at the end of this document for an explanation of deny (DNY) messages.

UTL QRY BPV

Definition

This command interrogates a DC card (or a range of DC cards) or a loop card (or range of loop cards) to display the count of bipolar violations. When a range is specified, the card number is determined by position in the display: numbering is from left to right and top to bottom in the display.

Input Format

UTL[FRM xx][SEQ yy] QRY,BPV,DC {aaa[-bbb]|ALL}

or

UTL[FRM xx][SEQ yy] QRY,BPV,LOOP {cccee[-gggff]|ALL}

Variables

aaa	=	DC number (1-112)
bbb	=	ending DC number if a range is specified (bbb > aaa)
DC ALL	=	displays BPV count of all DC cards
ccc	=	loop digroup number (113-168)
ee	=	loop card number (must be two digits: 01-24) in digroup ccc
ggg	=	ending loop digroup number if a range is specified (ggg ≥ ccc)
ff	=	ending loop card number (must be two digits: 01-24) if a range is specified (ff ≥ ee if in the same digroup)
LOOP ALL	=	displays BPV count of all loop cards

Response

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn UTL QRY BPV DC aaa ddd COMPL

ddd = BPV count for the specified DC

or with a range of DCs:

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn UTL QRY BPV DC001-DC028 TOT ttt 5 LN MSG: PART p OF q:
 ddd ddd ddd ddd ddd ddd ddd
 ddd ddd ddd ddd ddd ddd ddd
 ddd ddd ddd ddd ddd ddd ddd
 ddd ddd ddd ddd ddd ddd ddd {EOP|COMPL}

ttt = number of DCs or loops reporting errors (when a range is specified)

ddd = count of BPVs, NA (user not allowed access), or CL (out of service)

p = number of this message part

q = total number of message parts

Note: If a T1 Shelf is unequipped, an UEQD DNY message appears for the range of DCs which would have been in that T1 Shelf.

UTL QRY BPV (Contd)

Response (Contd)

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn UTL QRY BPV LOOP cccee ddd COMPL

or with a range of loop cards:

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn UTL QRY BPV LOOP nnn01-nnn24 TOT ttt 5 LN MSG: PART p of q:

ddd	ddd	ddd	ddd	ddd	ddd	ddd	
ddd	ddd	ddd	ddd	ddd	ddd	ddd	
ddd	ddd	ddd	ddd	ddd	ddd	ddd	
ddd	ddd	ddd	ddd	ddd	ddd	ddd	{EOP COMPL}

Note: If a Loop Shelf is unequipped, a CTL LNK FLD DNY message appears for each digroup of each unequipped Loop Shelf in the range.

Refer to Table A at the end of this document for an explanation of deny (DNY) messages.

UTL QRY CMAP

Definition

This command requests a list of the channels that are cross-connected to the specified digroup(s). If a range is entered, the size of the listing could be extensive.

Input Format

UTL[FRM xx][SEQ yy] QRY,CMAP aaa[-iii]

Variables

aaa = digroup (1-168)
iii = ending digroup if a range is specified (iii > aaa)

Response

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn UTL QRY CMAP aaa 4 LN MSG: PART p OF q:
bbbcc bbbcc bbbcc bbbcc bbbcc bbbcc bbbcc bbbcc
bbbcc bbbcc bbbcc bbbcc bbbcc bbbcc bbbcc bbbcc
bbbcc bbbcc bbbcc bbbcc bbbcc bbbcc bbbcc bbbcc EOP

aaa = digroup
p = number of this message part
q = total number of message parts
bbb = digroup
cc = channel number
SUBRT = indicates a subrate channel (use SUTL QRY SCON CH command)
DMBCH = indicates a DMB channel
*TPx = indicates the channel is connected to the test port shown (x = 1-48) in the HUB or SPLIT mode
OCON = this channel is one end of an OCON connection

Notes:

- 1. The listing is in channel order in digroup aaa. The bbbcc is the other end of each of the 24 channels in digroup aaa. If a channel is not connected, 00000 appears. A separate message appears for each digroup. If a digroup is not equipped, an UEQD DNY message appears.
- 2. The conditions shown have a hierarchy. If more than one condition exists on a channel, only the highest condition is shown. The conditions, from highest to lowest, are: SUBRT, *TPx, OCON, and the connected channel. For example: if a channel is part of a subrate OCON connection, only SUBRT shows in the display for that channel.

Refer to Table A at the end of this document for an explanation of deny (DNY) messages.

UTL QRY COMMAND

Definition

This command displays the command class of each command type.

Input Format

UTL[FRM xx][SEQ yy] QRY,COMMAND,{command|ALL}

Variables

command	=	command for which the command class is to be displayed (refer to the appropriate command in this document for the command syntax)
ALL	=	displays the command class of each command type

Response

CLASS cc command

Note: This portion of the message appears for each command displayed

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn UTL QRY COMMAND COMPL

Refer to Table A at the end of this document for an explanation of deny (DNY) messages.

UTL QRY DC

Definition

This command requests a list of the framing type, line buildout distance, zero code suppression, and the data path of a DC or range of DCs. The size of the listing could be extensive.

Input Format

UTL[FRM xx][SEQ yy] QRY,DC aaa[-iii]

Variables

aaa = DC number (1-112)
 iii = ending DC number if a range is specified (iii > aaa)

Response

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn UTL QRY DC mmm-nnn 5 LN MSG: PART p OF q:

ccc	dddd	eeee	f	ggg	[hhh]
ccc	dddd	eeee	f	ggg	[hhh]
ccc	dddd	eeee	f	ggg	[hhh]
ccc	dddd	eeee	f	ggg	[hhh] COMPL

mmm = beginning DC number in this message part (part p)
 nnn = ending DC number in this message part
 p = number of this message part
 q = total number of parts to be displayed (depends on input range)
 ccc = DC number (1-112) (000 if not equipped)
 dddd = framing type:
 D4 = D4-type framing
 D4DM = D4-type framing with T1DM framing
 EF x = extended superframe (ESF) with x indicating the equipment address
 (x does not appear if an address was not entered in the CFR PFSEL command)
 eeee = zero-code-suppression mode:
 BIT7 = zero code suppression (ZCS)
 B8ZS = bipolar with 8 zero substitution
 INH = inhibit (no zero code suppression)
 f = if not locked, f = *; if locked, f shows the data path:
 1 = Common Equipment Shelf #1 and odd-numbered TSIU
 2 = Common Equipment Shelf #2 and even-numbered TSIU
 ggg = line buildout (LBO) distance in feet
 hhh = if the DC is looped, one of the following appears:
 FAC = DC is looped back toward the facility
 EQP = DC is looped back toward the equipment (IDST matrix)

Refer to Table A at the end of this document for an explanation of deny (DNY) messages.

UTL QRY DCR**Definition**

This command requests a list of the DCs being replaced by DCRs.

Input Format

UTL[FRM xx][SEQ yy] QRY,DCR

Variables

None

Response

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn UTL QRY DCR mm-nn 5 LN MSG: PART p OF q:
ccc ddd
ccc ddd
ccc ddd
ccc ddd

mm = beginning DCR number in this message part (part p)
nn = ending DCR number in this message part
p = number of this message part
q = total number of parts to be displayed
ccc = DCR number (001-016) (000 if not equipped)
ddd = DC number being replaced (1-112)(*** if not replacing any)

Refer to Table A at the end of this document for an explanation of deny (DNY) messages.

UTL QRY DMAP

Definition

This command requests a list of all cross-connected channels. The size of the listing could be extensive.

Input Format

UTL[FRM xx][SEQ yy] QRY,DMAP

Variables

None

Response

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn UTL QRY DMAP aaa 4 LN MSG: PART p OF q:
 bbbcc bbbcc bbbcc bbbcc bbbcc bbbcc bbbcc bbbcc
 bbbcc bbbcc bbbcc bbbcc bbbcc bbbcc bbbcc bbbcc
 bbbcc bbbcc bbbcc bbbcc bbbcc bbbcc bbbcc bbbcc EOP

p	=	number of this message part
q	=	total number of message parts
aaa	=	digroup
bbb	=	digroup
cc	=	channel number
SUBRT	=	indicates a subrate channel (use SUTL QRY SCON CH command)
DMBCH	=	indicates a DMB channel
*TPx	=	indicates the channel is connected to the test port shown (x = 1-48) in the HUB or SPLIT mode
OCON	=	this channel is one end of an OCON connection

Notes:

1. The listing is in channel order in digroup aaa. The bbbcc is the other end of each of the 24 channels in digroup aaa. If a channel is not connected, 00000 appears. A separate message appears for each digroup. If a digroup is not equipped, an UEQD DNY message appears.
2. The conditions shown have a hierarchy. If more than one condition exists on a channel, only the highest condition is shown. The conditions, from highest to lowest, are: SUBRT, *TPx, OCON, and the connected channel. For example: if a channel is part of a subrate OCON connection, only SUBRT shows in the display for that channel.

Refer to Table A at the end of this document for an explanation of deny (DNY) messages.

UTL QRY EQD

Definition

This command generates a report of all equipped (grown) cards of a specified type. Not specifying a card type is the same as specifying all options in the command except DS0S, OCUS, LMTDS, and LMTOS (use LOOPS to display the DS0, OCU, LMTD, and LMTOS cards equipped). Zeros in the display in place of a card number indicate the card is not equipped.

Note: If equipped with a RIO card: only 8 SIO cards can be installed even though the response for the SIOS option shows that up to 9 SIO cards may be equipped, and only 16 links are available even though the response for the LINKS option shows that there may be up to 18 links.)

Input Format

```
UTL[ FRM xx][ SEQ yy] QRY,EQD[,MSS|,MEMS|,SYNCS|,MCS|,DMS|,MJUS|,DMBS
|,TBXS|,LBXS|,AI|,MSIU|,TADS|,SIOS|,LINKS|,MAC|,MAR|,TSIUS|,ELSUS|,LSIUS
|,DCS|,DCRS|,LOOPS [aaa[-bbb]]|,DS0S [aaa[-bbb]]|,OCUS [aaa[-bbb]]
|,LMTDS [aaa[-bbb]]|LMTOS [aaa[-bbb]]]
```

Variables

aaa = digroup number (113-168)
 bbb = ending digroup number if a range is specified (113-168) (bbb> aaa)

Response

For MSS:

```
M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn UTL QRY EQD MSS 1-2 2 LN MSG:
  01k    02k    COMPL
```

where: k = M for master, S for slave

For MEMS:

```
M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn UTL QRY EQD MEMS 1.1-2.2 3 LN MSG:
  1.1    1.2
  2.1    2.2    COMPL
```

For SYNCS:

```
M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn UTL QRY EQD SYNCS 1-2 2 LN MSG:
  01     02     COMPL
```

For MCS:

```
M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn UTL QRY EQD MCS 1-2 2 LN MSG:
  01     02     COMPL
```

For DMS:

```
M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn UTL QRY EQD DMS 1.1-2.4 3 LN MSG:
  1.1    1.2    1.3    1.4
  2.1    2.2    2.3    2.4    COMPL
```

UTL QRY EQD (Contd)

Response (Contd)

For MJUS:

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn UTL QRY EQD MJUS 1.2-2.7 3 LN MSG:
 1.2 1.3 1.4 1.5 1.6 1.7
 2.2 2.3 2.4 2.5 2.6 2.7 COMPL

For DMBS:

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn UTL QRY EQD DMBS 1.2-2.7 3 LN MSG:
 1.2 1.3 1.4 1.5 1.6 1.7
 2.2 2.3 2.4 2.5 2.6 2.7 COMPL

For TBXS:

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn UTL QRY EQD TBXS 1.1-2.4 3 LN MSG:
 1.1 1.2 1.3 1.4
 2.1 2.2 2.3 2.4 COMPL

For LBXS:

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn UTL QRY EQD LBXS 1.3-2.6 3 LN MSG:
 1.3 1.4 1.5 1.6
 2.3 2.4 2.5 2.6 COMPL

For AI:

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn UTL QRY EQD AI 2 LN MSG:
 01 COMPL

For MSIU:

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn UTL QRY EQD MSIU 2 LN MSG:
 01 COMPL

For TADS:

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn UTL QRY EQD TADS 1-4 2 LN MSG:
 01 02 03 04 COMPL

For SIOS:

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn UTL QRY EQD SIOS 1-9 2 LN MSG:
 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 COMPL

For LINKS:

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn UTL QRY EQD LINKS 1-18 2 LN MSG:
 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 COMPL

For MAC:

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn UTL QRY EQD MAC 2 LN MSG:
 01-a COMPL

where: a = number assigned to the MAC for identification

For MAR:

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn UTL QRY EQD MAR 001-006 2 LN MSG:
 01 02 03 04 05 06 COMPL

UTL QRY EQD (Contd)

Response (Contd)

For TSIUS:

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn UTL QRY EQD TSIUS 1-8 2 LN MSG:
 01k 02k 03k 04k 05k 06k 07k 08k COMPL

where: k = M for master, S for slave

For ELSUS:

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn UTL QRY EQD ELSUS 113-168 5 LN MSG:
 113 114 115 116 117 118 119 120 121 122 123 124 125 126
 127 128 129 130 131 132 133 134 135 136 137 138 139 140
 141 142 143 144 145 146 147 148 149 150 151 152 153 154
 155 156 157 158 159 160 161 162 163 164 165 166 167 168 COMPL

For LSIUS:

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn UTL QRY EQD LSIUS 113-168 5 LN MSG:
 113 114 115 116 117 118 119 120 121 122 123 124 125 126
 127 128 129 130 131 132 133 134 135 136 137 138 139 140
 141 142 143 144 145 146 147 148 149 150 151 152 153 154
 155 156 157 158 159 160 161 162 163 164 165 166 167 168 COMPL

For DCS:

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn UTL QRY EQD DCS 001-028 5 LN MSG: PART 0 OF 04:
 001 002 003 004 005 006 007
 008 009 010 011 012 013 014
 015 016 017 018 019 020 021
 022 023 024 025 026 027 028 EOP

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn UTL QRY EQD DCS 085-112 5 LN MSG: PART 04 OF 04:
 085 086 087 088 089 090 091
 092 093 094 095 096 097 098
 099 100 101 102 103 104 105
 106 107 108 109 110 111 112 EOM
 M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn UTL QRY EQD COMPL

For DCRS:

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn UTL QRY EQD DCRS 1-16 5 LN MSG:
 001 002 003 004
 005 006 007 008
 009 010 011 012
 013 014 015 016 COMPL

UTL QRY EQD (Contd)

Response (Contd)

For LOOPS:

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn UTL QRY EQD LOOP aaa01-aaa24 5 LN MSG: [PART p OF q:]
 01- xxx 02- xxx 03- xxx 04- xxx 05- xxx 06- xxx
 07- xxx 08- xxx 09- xxx 10- xxx 11- xxx 12- xxx
 13- xxx 14- xxx 15- xxx 16- xxx 17- xxx 18- xxx
 19- xxx 20- xxx 21- xxx 22- xxx 23- xxx 24- xxx {EOP|EOM}
 M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn UTL QRY EQD COMPL

where: aaa = digroup number (113-168)
 p = number of this message part
 q = total number of digroups requested
 xxx = card type equipped (OCU for OCU DP, DS0 for DS0 DP, LMTD for SS7 LMT-
 DS0 DP, LMTD for SS7 LMT-OCU DP, **** for none)

For DS0 DPS:

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn UTL QRY EQD DS0S aaa01-aaa24 5 LN MSG: [PART p OF q:]
 01 02 03 04 05 06
 07 08 09 10 11 12
 13 14 15 16 17 18
 19 20 21 22 23 24 {EOP|EOM}
 M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn UTL QRY EQD COMPL

For OCU DPS:

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn UTL QRY EQD OCUS aaa01-aaa24 5 LN MSG: [PART p OF q:]
 01 02 03 04 05 06
 07 08 09 10 11 12
 13 14 15 16 17 18
 19 20 21 22 23 24 {EOP|EOM}
 M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn UTL QRY EQD COMPL

For LMTDS:

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn UTL QRY EQD LMTDS aaa01-aaa24 5 LN MSG: [PART p OF q:]
 01 02 03 04 05 06
 07 08 09 10 11 12
 13 14 15 16 17 18
 19 20 21 22 23 24 {EOP|EOM}
 M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn UTL QRY EQD COMPL

For LMTOS:

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn UTL QRY EQD LMTOS aaa01-aaa24 5 LN MSG: [PART p OF q:]
 01 02 03 04 05 06
 07 08 09 10 11 12
 13 14 15 16 17 18
 19 20 21 22 23 24 {EOP|EOM}
 M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn UTL QRY EQD COMPL

Refer to Table A at the end of this document for an explanation of deny (DNY) messages.

UTL QRY ER

Definition

This command interrogates a DC card, a range of DC cards, or all DC cards to determine if the bit error rate adheres to performance standards. When a range is specified, the DC number is determined by position in the display: DC numbers are from left to right and top to bottom in the display.

Input Format

UTL[FRM xx][SEQ yy] QRY,ER,DC {aaa[-bbb]|ALL}

Variables

aaa = DC number (1-112)
 bbb = ending DC number if a range is specified (bbb > aaa)
 ALL = all DCs

Response

For a single DC:

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn UTL QRY ER DCaaa dd COMPL

For a range:

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn UTL QRY ER DC001-DC028 TOT ttt 5 LN MSG: PART 1 of 4:

dd dd dd dd dd dd dd

.

dd dd dd dd dd dd dd EOP

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn UTL QRY ER DC085-DC112 TOT ttt 5 LN MSG: PART 4 of 4:

dd dd dd dd dd dd dd

.

dd dd dd dd dd dd dd COMPL

ttt = number of DCs reporting errored seconds (appears for a range of DCs)
 nnn = number of DC cards reporting errors
 dd = response code:
 CL = out of service or error rate is less than minor threshold
 EU = analysis pending
 MN = error rate worse than minor threshold
 MJ = error rate worse than major threshold
 NA = user not allowed access

Note: If a T1 Shelf is unequipped, an UEQD DNY message appears for the range of DCs which would have been in that T1 Shelf.

Refer to Table A at the end of this document for an explanation of deny (DNY) messages.

UTL QRY ES

Definition

This command interrogates a DC card, a range of DC cards, or all DC cards to display the count of errored seconds. When a range is specified, the DC number is determined by position in the display:
DC numbers are from left to right and top to bottom in the display.

Input Format

UTL[FRM xx][SEQ yy] QRY,ES,DC {aaa[-bbb]|ALL}

Variables

aaa = DC number (1-112)
bbb = ending DC number if a range is specified (bbb > aaa)
ALL = all DCs

Response

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn UTL QRY ES DC aaa ddd COMPL

ddd = ES count for the specified DC

or with the range case,

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn UTL QRY ES DC001-028 TOT ttt 5 LN MSG: PART 1 OF 4:
ddd ddd ddd ddd ddd ddd ddd

.
.

ddd ddd ddd ddd ddd ddd ddd EOP

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn UTL QRY ES DC085-112 5 LN MSG: PART 4 OF 4:
ddd ddd ddd ddd ddd ddd ddd

.
.

ddd ddd ddd ddd ddd ddd ddd COMPL

ttt = number of DCs reporting errored seconds (appears for a range of DCs)
ddd = count of errored seconds
CL = out of service
NA = user not allowed access

Note: If a T1 Shelf is unequipped, an UEQD DNY message appears for the range of DCs which would have been in that T1 Shelf.

Refer to Table A at the end of this document for an explanation of deny (DNY) messages.

UTL QRY EVT**Definition**

This command displays all active action events.

Input Format

UTL[FRM xx][SEQ yy] QRY,EVT

Variables

None

Response

ACT ERR a: <event text> EOM
M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn UTL QRY EVT COMPL

a = card type
event text = brief text describing the event

Refer to Table A at the end of this document for an explanation of deny (DNY) messages.

UTL QRY FAIL

Definition

This command requests a report of all equipment which has failed. If no card type is entered, failed cards of all types are listed. Card numbers appear only for failed cards. Zeros indicate the card has not failed or the card is not equipped.

Note: If equipped with a RIO card: only 8 SIO cards can be installed even though the response for the SIOS option shows that up to 9 SIO cards may be equipped, and only 16 links are available even though the response for the LINKS option shows that there may be up to 18 links.)

Input Format

```
UTL[ FRM xx][ SEQ yy] QRY,FAIL[,MSS|,MEMS|,SYNCS|,MCS|,DMS|,MJUS|,DMBS
|,TBXS|,LBXS|,AI|,MSIU|,TADS|,SIOS|,LINKS|,MAC|,MAR|,TSIUS|,ELSUS|,LSIUS
|,DCS|,DCRS|,LOOPS [aaa[-bbb]]|,DS0S [aaa[-bbb]]|,OCUS [aaa[-bbb]]
|,LMTDS [aaa[-bbb]]|,LMTOS [aaa[-bbb]]]
```

Variables

aaa = digroup number (113-168)
 bbb = ending digroup number if a range is specified (113-168) (bbb> aaa)

Response

For MSS:

```
M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn UTL QRY FAIL MSS 1-2 2 LN MSG:
  01 02 COMPL
```

For MEMS:

```
M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn UTL QRY FAIL MEMS 1.1-2.2 3 LN MSG:
  1.1 1.2
  2.1 2.2 COMPL
```

For SYNCS:

```
M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn UTL QRY FAIL SYNCS 1-2 2 LN MSG:
  01 02 COMPL
```

For MCS:

```
M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn UTL QRY FAIL MCS 1-2 2 LN MSG:
  01 02 COMPL
```

For DMS:

```
M hh:mm:s xx,yy nn UTL QRY FAIL DMS 1.1-2.4 3 LN MSG:
  1.1 1.2 1.3 1.4
  2.1 2.2 2.3 2.4 COMPL
```

For MJUS:

```
M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn UTL QRY FAIL MJUS 1.2-2.7 3 LN MSG:
  1.2 1.3 1.4 1.5 1.6 1.7
  2.2 2.3 2.4 2.5 2.6 2.7 COMPL
```

UTL QRY FAIL (Contd)

Response (Contd)

For DMBS:

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn UTL QRY FAIL DMBS 1.2-2.7 3 LN MSG:
 1.2 1.3 1.4 1.5 1.6 1.7
 2.2 2.3 2.4 2.5 2.6 2.7 COMPL

For TBXS:

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn UTL QRY FAIL TBXS 1.1-2.4 3 LN MSG:
 1.1 1.2 1.3 1.4
 2.1 2.2 2.3 2.4 COMPL

For LBXS:

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn UTL QRY FAIL LBXS 1.3-2.6 3 LN MSG:
 1.3 1.4 1.5 1.6
 2.3 2.4 2.5 2.6 COMPL

For AI:

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn UTL QRY FAIL AI 2 LN MSG:
 01 COMPL

For MSIU:

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn UTL QRY FAIL MSIU 2 LN MSG:
 01 COMPL

For TADS:

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn UTL QRY FAIL TADS 1-4 2 LN MSG:
 01 02 03 04 COMPL

For SIOS:

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn UTL QRY FAIL SIOS 1-9 2 LN MSG:
 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 COMPL

For LINKS:

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn UTL QRY FAIL LINKS 1-18 2 LN MSG:
 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 COMPL

For MAC:

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn UTL QRY FAIL MAC 2 LN MSG:
 01 COMPL

For MAR:

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn UTL QRY FAIL MAR 2 LN MSG:
 01 02 03 04 05 06 COMPL

For TSIUS:

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn UTL QRY FAIL TSIUS 1-8 2 LN MSG:
 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 COMPL

UTL QRY FAIL (Contd)

Response (Contd)

For ELSUS:

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn UTL QRY FAIL ELSUS 113-168 5 LN MSG:
 113 114 115 116 117 118 119 120 121 122 123 124 125 126
 127 128 129 130 131 132 133 134 135 136 137 138 139 140
 141 142 143 144 145 146 147 148 149 150 151 152 153 154
 155 156 157 158 159 160 161 162 163 164 165 166 167 168 COMPL

For LSIUS:

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn UTL QRY FAIL LSIUS 113-168 5 LN MSG:
 113 114 115 116 117 118 119 120 121 122 123 124 125 126
 127 128 129 130 131 132 133 134 135 136 137 138 139 140
 141 142 143 144 145 146 147 148 149 150 151 152 153 154
 155 156 157 158 159 160 161 162 163 164 165 166 167 168 COMPL

For DCS:

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn UTL QRY FAIL DCS 001-028 5 LN MSG: PART 01 OF 04:
 001 002 003 004 005 006 007
 008 009 010 011 012 013 014
 015 016 017 018 019 020 021
 022 023 024 025 026 027 028 EOP

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn UTL QRY FAIL DCS 085-112 5 LN MSG: PART 04 OF 04:
 085 086 087 088 089 090 091
 092 093 094 095 096 097 098
 099 100 101 102 103 104 105
 106 107 108 109 110 111 112 EOM

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn UTL QRY FAIL COMPL

For DCRS:

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn UTL QRY FAIL DCRS 1-16 5 LN MSG:
 001 002 003 004
 005 006 007 008
 009 010 011 012
 013 014 015 016 COMPL

For LOOPS:

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn UTL QRY FAIL LOOPS aaa01-aaa24 5 LN MSG: [PART p OF q:]
 01- xxx 02- xxx 03- xxx 04- xxx 05- xxx 06- xxx
 07- xxx 08- xxx 09- xxx 10- xxx 11- xxx 12- xxx
 13- xxx 14- xxx 15- xxx 16- xxx 17- xxx 18- xxx
 19- xxx 20- xxx 21- xxx 22- xxx 23- xxx 24- xxx {EOP|EOM}
 M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn UTL QRY FAIL COMPL

where: aaa = digroup number (113-168)
 p = number of this message part
 q = total number of digroups requested
 xxx = card type failed (OCU for OCU DP, DS0 for DS0 DP, LMTD for SS7 LMT-DS0 DP, LMTO for SS7 LMT-OCU DP, **** if not failed or not equipped)

UTL QRY FAIL (Contd)

Response (Contd)

For DS0S:

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn UTL QRY FAIL DS0S aaa01-aaa24 5 LN MSG: [PART p OF q:]
 01 02 03 04 05 06
 07 08 09 10 11 12
 13 14 15 16 17 18
 19 20 21 22 23 24 {EOP|EOM}
 M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn UTL QRY FAIL COMPL

For OCUS:

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn UTL QRY FAIL OCUS aaa01-aaa24 5 LN MSG: [PART p OF q:]
 01 02 03 04 05 06
 07 08 09 10 11 12
 13 14 15 16 17 18
 19 20 21 22 23 24 {EOP|EOM}
 M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn UTL QRY FAIL COMPL

For LMTDS:

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn UTL QRY FAIL LMTDS aaa01-aaa24 5 LN MSG: [PART p OF q:]
 01 02 03 04 05 06
 07 08 09 10 11 12
 13 14 15 16 17 18
 19 20 21 22 23 24 {EOP|EOM}
 M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn UTL QRY FAIL COMPL

For LMTOS:

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn UTL QRY FAIL LMTOS aaa01-aaa24 5 LN MSG: [PART p OF q:]
 01 02 03 04 05 06
 07 08 09 10 11 12
 13 14 15 16 17 18
 19 20 21 22 23 24 {EOP|EOM}
 M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn UTL QRY FAIL COMPL

Refer to Table A at the end of this document for an explanation of deny (DNY) messages.

UTL QRY HIST

Definition

This command provides a list of the last 100 messages that appeared in the alarm section of the CID screen. These include alarm and event messages. All alarm history messages are cleared at midnight report.

Input Format

UTL[FRM xx][SEQ yy] QRY,HIST

Variables

None

Response

```
      .      .
      .      .
      .      .
      .      .
      .      .
      .      .
      .      .
M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn UTL QRY HIST COMPL
```

Note: The last 100 alarms and events are listed before the COMPL line shown.

Refer to Table A at the end of this document for an explanation of deny (DNY) messages.

UTL QRY HUBID

Definition

This command provides the hub identifier as set by the CHG HUBID command. The identifier is displayed as a 2-digit octal code.

Input Format

UTL[FRM xx][SEQ yy] QRY,HUBID

Variables

None

Response

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn UTL QRY HUBID O'ab COMPL

ab = hub identifier in octal

Notes:

1. If a hub identifier has not been assigned with the CHG HUBID command, a deny message will be displayed when this command is used.
2. Even though the hub identifier can be entered in octal or decimal in the CHG HUBID command, the response to the UTL QRY HUBID command is always in octal.

Refer to Table A at the end of this document for an explanation of deny (DNY) messages.

UTL QRY INS

Definition

This command requests a report of all equipment which is in-service. If no card type is entered, in-service cards of all types are listed. If no card type is entered, the loop option is displayed (not the DS0, OCU, LMTD, or LMTD option) which shows the card type that is in-service. Card numbers appear only for in-service cards. Zeros indicate the card is out-of-service or is not equipped.

Note: If equipped with a RIO card: only 8 SIO cards can be installed even though the response for the SIOS option shows that up to 9 SIO cards may be equipped, and only 16 links are available even though the response for the LINKS option shows that there may be up to 18 links.)

Input Format

```
UTL[ FRM xx][ SEQ yy] QRY,INS[,MSS|,MEMS|,SYNCS|,MCS|,DMS|,MJUS|,DMBS
|,TBXS|,LBXS|,AI|,MSIU|,TADS|,SIOS|,LINKS|,MAC|,MAR|,TSIUS|,ELSUS|,LSIUS
|,DCS|,DCRS|,LOOPS [aaa[-bbb]]|,DS0S [aaa[-bbb]]|OCUS [aaa[-bbb]]
|,LMTDS [aaa[-bbb]]|LMTOS [aaa[-bbb]]]
```

Variables

aaa = digroup number (113-168)
 bbb = ending digroup number if a range is specified (113-168) (bbb> aaa)

Response

For MSS:

```
M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn UTL QRY INS MSS 1-2 2 LN MSG:
  01k    02k    COMPL
```

where: k = M for master, S for slave

For MEMS:

```
M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn UTL QRY INS MEMS 1.1-2.2 3 LN MSG:
  1.1    1.2
  2.1    2.2    COMPL
```

For SYNCS:

```
M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn UTL QRY INS SYNCS 1-2 2 LN MSG:
  01     02     COMPL
```

For MCS:

```
M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn UTL QRY INS MCS 1-2 2 LN MSG:
  01     02     COMPL
```

For DMS:

```
M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn UTL QRY INS DMS 1.1-2.4 3 LN MSG:
  1.1    1.2    1.3    1.4
  2.1    2.2    2.3    2.4    COMPL
```

UTL QRY INS (Contd)

Response (Contd)

For MJUS:

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn UTL QRY INS MJUS 1.2-2.7 3 LN MSG:
 1.2 1.3 1.4 1.5 1.6 1.7
 2.2 2.3 2.4 2.5 2.6 2.7 COMPL

For DMBS:

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn UTL QRY INS DMBS 1.2-2.7 3 LN MSG:
 1.2 1.3 1.4 1.5 1.6 1.7
 2.2 2.3 2.4 2.5 2.6 2.7 COMPL

For TBXS:

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn UTL QRY INS TBXS 1.1-2.4 3 LN MSG:
 1.1 1.2 1.3 1.4
 2.1 2.2 2.3 2.4 COMPL

For LBXS:

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn UTL QRY INS LBXS 1.3-2.6 3 LN MSG:
 1.3 1.4 1.5 1.6
 2.3 2.4 2.5 2.6 COMPL

For AI:

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn UTL QRY INS AI 2 LN MSG:
 01 COMPL

For MSIU:

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn UTL QRY INS MSIU 2 LN MSG:
 01 COMPL

For TADS:

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn UTL QRY INS TADS 1-4 2 LN MSG:
 01 02 03 04 COMPL

For SIOS:

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn UTL QRY INS SIOS 1-9 2 LN MSG:
 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 COMPL

For LINKS:

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn UTL QRY INS LINKS 1-18 2 LN MSG:
 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 COMPL

For MAC:

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn UTL QRY INS MAC 2 LN MSG:
 01 COMPL

For MAR:

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn UTL QRY INS MAR 2 LN MSG:
 01 02 03 04 05 06 COMPL

UTL QRY INS (Contd)

Response (Contd)

For TSIUS:

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn UTL QRY INS TSIUS 1-8 2 LN MSG:
 01k 02k 03k 04k 05k 06k 07k 08k COMPL

where: k = M for master, S for slave

For ELSUS:

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn UTL QRY INS ELSUS 113-168 5 LN MSG:
 113 114 115 116 117 118 119 120 121 122 123 124 125 126
 127 128 129 130 131 132 133 134 135 136 137 138 139 140
 141 142 143 144 145 146 147 148 149 150 151 152 153 154
 155 156 157 158 159 160 161 162 163 164 165 166 167 168 COMPL

For LSIUS:

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn UTL QRY INS LSIUS 113-168 5 LN MSG:
 113 114 115 116 117 118 119 120 121 122 123 124 125 126
 127 128 129 130 131 132 133 134 135 136 137 138 139 140
 141 142 143 144 145 146 147 148 149 150 151 152 153 154
 155 156 157 158 159 160 161 162 163 164 165 166 167 168 COMPL

For DCS:

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn UTL QRY INS DCS 001-028 5 LN MSG: PART 01 OF 04:
 001 002 003 004 005 006 007
 008 009 010 011 012 013 014
 015 016 017 018 019 020 021
 022 023 024 025 026 027 028 EOP

.

.

.

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn UTL QRY INS DCS 085-112 5 LN MSG: PART 04 OF 04:
 085 086 087 088 089 090 091
 092 093 094 095 096 097 098
 099 100 101 102 103 104 105
 106 107 108 109 110 111 112 EOM

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn UTL QRY INS COMPL

For DCRS:

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn UTL QRY INS DCRS 1-16 5 LN MSG:
 001 002 003 004
 005 006 007 008
 009 010 011 012
 013 014 015 016 COMPL

UTL QRY INS (Contd)

Response (Contd)

For LOOPS:

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn UTL QRY INS LOOP aaa01-aaa24 5 LN MSG: [PART p OF q:]
 01- xxx 02- xxx 03- xxx 04- xxx 05- xxx 06- xxx
 07- xxx 08- xxx 09- xxx 10- xxx 11- xxx 12- xxx
 13- xxx 14- xxx 15- xxx 16- xxx 17- xxx 18- xxx
 19- xxx 20- xxx 21- xxx 22- xxx 23- xxx 24- xxx {EOP|EOM}
 M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn UTL QRY INS COMPL

where: aaa = digroup number (113-168)
 p = number of this message part
 q = total number of loop shelves requested
 xxx = card type in-service (OCU for OCU DP, DS0 for DS0 DP, LMTD for SS& LMT-
 DS0 DP, LMT0 for SS7 LMT-DS0 DP, **** if out-of-service or not equipped)

For DS0S:

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn UTL QRY INS DS0S aaa01-aaa24 5 LN MSG: [PART p OF q:]
 01 02 03 04 05 06
 07 08 09 10 11 12
 13 14 15 16 17 18
 19 20 21 22 23 24 {EOP|EOM}
 M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn UTL QRY INS COMPL

For OCUS:

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn UTL QRY INS OCUS aaa01-aaa24 5 LN MSG: [PART p OF q:]
 01 02 03 04 05 06
 07 08 09 10 11 12
 13 14 15 16 17 18
 19 20 21 22 23 24 {EOP|EOM}
 M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn UTL QRY INS COMPL

For LMTDS:

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn UTL QRY INS LMTDS aaa01-aaa24 5 LN MSG: [PART p OF q:]
 01 02 03 04 05 06
 07 08 09 10 11 12
 13 14 15 16 17 18
 19 20 21 22 23 24 {EOP|EOM}
 M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn UTL QRY INS COMPL

For LMTOS:

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn UTL QRY INS LMTOS aaa01-aaa24 5 LN MSG: [PART p OF q:]
 01 02 03 04 05 06
 07 08 09 10 11 12
 13 14 15 16 17 18
 19 20 21 22 23 24 {EOP|EOM}
 M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn UTL QRY INS COMPL

Refer to Table A at the end of this document for an explanation of deny (DNY) messages.

UTL QRY LINK

Definition

This command displays the parameters of a communication link (or range of links) set by the CFR LINK, CFR LINK LANG, START ALARMS, STOP ALARMS, and UTL SET LINK commands.

Input Format

UTL[FRM xx][SEQ yy] QRY,LINK aa[-bb]

Variables

aa = link number (1-16 if equipped with a RIO card, 1-18 if not equipped with a RIO card) (0 = CID)
bb = ending link number if a range is specified (bb > aa)

Response

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn UTL QRY LINK aa[-bb] t LN MSG:

c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o	p	q	r	s
			.				.				.					
c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o	p	q	r	s
																COMPL

t	=	number of lines in the message
c	=	link number (** indicates the link is not grown)
d	=	user ID number of the user logged onto this link (000 if no user is logged on to this link)
e	=	baud rate (b/s)
f	=	number of data bits
g	=	parity type:
		E = even
		O = odd
		N = none
h	=	number of stop bits
i	=	interface mode:
		T = terminal
		M1 = ASCII
		M2 = ASCII with "EM" characters terminating a message
		M3 = requires "who-are-you" acknowledgments with EOL but no EOM sequences
		M4 = same as M3 but with EOL and EOM sequences

Note: M1, M2, M3, and M4 are machine modes used in OSS applications.

j	=	language:
		PDS = Program Documentation Standards language
		TL1 = Transaction Language 1 language
		TABS x = Telemetry Asynchronous Block Serial data protocol used in a Network Channel Office Equipment (NCOE) environment; x is the T1 Shelf number with which this link communicates
k	=	ECHO (echo) or NECHO (no echo)
l	=	EAL (enable automatic logoff) or DAL (disable automatic logoff)

UTL QRY LINK (Contd)

Response (Contd)

m	=	number of minutes of inactivity after which this link will logoff (this field appears only if k = EAL and this link was set to logoff after a specific number of minutes by the CFR LINK command)
n	=	mode of operation, M appears if responses from all links are set to be displayed by the UTL SET LINK command
o	=	CRIT if critical alarms are enabled by the START ALARMS command
p	=	MAJ if major alarms are enabled by the START ALARMS command
q	=	MIN if minor alarms are enabled by the START ALARMS command
r	=	ACT if action events are enabled by the START ALARMS command
s	=	IPR if informational events are enabled by the START ALARMS command

Note: The variables indicated by e, f, g, h, i, k, l, and m are not displayed for link 0 (CID).

Refer to Table A at the end of this document for an explanation of deny (DNY) messages.

UTL QRY LIST DATABASE

Definition

This command displays the database files from the primary (CID hard disk) or the floppy disk.

Input Format

UTL[FRM xx][SEQ yy] QRY,LIST DATABASE FROM {PRIMARY|FLOPPY}

Variables

- PRIMARY = lists the database files on the primary (CID hard disk)
- FLOPPY = lists the database files on the floppy disk

Response

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn UTL QRY LIST DATABASE FROM {PRIMARY|FLOPPY}
System/Frame ID is month-day-year hour:minute:second aaaaaaaa EOM
M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn UTL QRY LIST DATABASE FROM {PRIMARY|FLOPPY}
Volume in drive b ccccccc
Directory of b:\dddd
IDST DDT eeeee month-day-year hour:minute
IDST DD1 eeeee m-d-y h:m
f file(s) gggggg bytes
hhhhhhhh bytes free EOM
M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn UTL QRY LIST DATABASE FROM {PRIMARY|FLOPPY} COMPL

Note: The lines containing DDT and DD1 may appear in the opposite order, and the line with DD1 does not appear when listing database files from a floppy disk.

- month-day-year = the month, day, and year that the database was last put on the CID hard drive
- hour:minute:second = the hour, minute, and second that the database was last put on the CID hard drive
- m-d-y = the month, day, and year that the database was put on the CID hard drive previous to the last time
- h:m = the hour and minute that the database was put on the CID hard drive previous to the last time
- aaaaaaa = the optional frame identity entered with the GRTH FRAME command (if provided)
- b = the drive (C for primary [hard disk], A for floppy disk)
- cccccc = the volume name if one was provided when the disk was formatted, or “has no label” if a volume name was not provided (normally the primary [CID hard disk] shows “has no label”)
- dddd = the directory name (“IDST\” for primary [hard disk], blank for floppy disk)
- eeeeee = the number of bytes in the file
- f = the number of files on the medium (2 for primary [CID hard disk], 1 for floppy disk)
- gggggg = the total number of bytes used by all the files on this medium
- hhhhhhhh = the number of unused bytes on this medium

Refer to Table A at the end of this document for an explanation of deny (DNY) messages.

UTL QRY LIST MACRO

Definition

This command displays the macros from the primary (CID hard disk) or the floppy disk.

Input Format

UTL[FRM xx][SEQ yy] QRY,LIST MACRO FROM {PRIMARY|FLOPPY}

Variables

PRIMARY = lists the macros on the primary (CID hard disk)
FLOPPY = lists the macros on the floppy disk

Response

```
M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn UTL QRY LIST MACRO FROM {PRIMARY|FLOPPY}
System/Frame ID is month-day-year hour:minute:second aaaaaaaa EOM
M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn UTL QRY LIST MACRO FROM {PRIMARY|FLOPPY}
Volume in drive b cccccc
Directory of b:\dddd
eeeeee          ffffff date time
.                .                .                .
.                .                .                .
eeeeee          ffffff date time
          gg file(s)    hhhhhh bytes
                      iiiiii bytes free EOM
M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn UTL QRY LIST DATABASE FROM {PRIMARY|FLOPPY} COMPL
```

month-day-year	= the month, day, and year that the macro list was last updated
hour:minute:second	= the hour, minute, and second that the macro list was last updated
aaaaaaa	= the optional frame identity entered with the GRTH FRAME command (if provided)
b	= the drive (C for primary [hard disk], A for floppy disk)
ccccc	= the volume name if one was provided when the disk was formatted, or "has no label" if a volume name was not provided (normally the primary [CID hard disk] shows "has no label")
dddd	= the directory name ("IDST\" for primary [hard disk], blank for floppy disk)
eeeeee	= the name of the macro
ffffff	= the number of bytes in the macro
date	= the date the macro was created
time	= the time the macro was created
gg	= the total number of macros
hhhhh	= the total number of bytes used by all the macros on this medium
iiiiii	= the number of unused bytes on this medium

Refer to Table A at the end of this document for an explanation of deny (DNY) messages.

UTL QRY LSIU

Definition

This command displays the data path of the specified LSIU.

Input Format

UTL[FRM xx][SEQ yy] QRY,LSIU {a[-i]|ALL}

Variables

- a = LSIU number (113-168)
- i = ending LSIU number if a range is specified (114-168) (i > a)
- ALL = all LSIUs

Response

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn UTL QRY LSIU ggg - hhh 5 LN MSG: PART p OF q:
ccc d
ccc d
ccc d
ccc d EOP

ggg = beginning LSIU number in this message part (part p)
hhh = ending LSIU number in this message part
p = number of this message part
q = total number of parts to be displayed
ccc = LSIU number (000 if not equipped)
d = data path to which the LSIU is locked, or * if not locked to a data path

Refer to Table A at the end of this document for an explanation of deny (DNY) messages.

UTL QRY MAR

Definition

This command displays the circuits accessed through the specified MAR.

Input Format

UTL[FRM xx][SEQ yy] QRY,MAR a[-i]

Variables

a = MAR number (1-6)
i = ending MAR number if a range is specified (2-6) (i > a)

Response

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn UTL QRY MAR a[-i] t LN MSG:

```
01   bbbcc   dddee
02   bbbcc   dddee
03   bbbcc   dddee
04   bbbcc   dddee
05   bbbcc   dddee
06   bbbcc   dddee   COMPL
```

t = number of lines in the message
bbb = DS1 number accessed on the A side (000 if not in-service, 255 if no access)
cc = channel number accessed on the A side (00 if no access)
ddd = DS1 number accessed on the B side (000 if not in-service, 255 if no access)
ee = channel number accessed on the B side (00 if no access)

Note: MARs not grown will show 00000 on both sides.

Refer to Table A at the end of this document for an explanation of deny (DNY) messages.

UTL QRY OOF

Definition

This command interrogates a DC card, a range of DC cards, or all DC cards to display the count of out-of-frames. When a range is specified, the DC number is determined by position in the display: DC numbers are from left to right and top to bottom in the display.

Input Format

UTL[FRM xx][SEQ yy] QRY,OOF,DC {aaa[-bbb]|ALL}

Variables

- aaa = DC number (1-112)
- bbb = ending DC number if a range is specified (bbb > aaa)
- ALL = all DCs

Response

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn UTL QRY OOF aaa ddd COMPL

ddd = OOF count for the specified DC

or with the range case,

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn UTL QRY OOF DC001-028 TOT ttt 5 LN MSG: PART 1 OF 4:
ddd ddd ddd ddd ddd ddd ddd
.
ddd ddd ddd ddd ddd ddd ddd EOP

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn UTL QRY OOF DC085-112 TOT ttt 5 LN MSG: PART 4 OF 4:
ddd ddd ddd ddd ddd ddd ddd
.
ddd ddd ddd ddd ddd ddd ddd COMPL

- ttt = number of DCs reporting errored seconds (appears of a range of DCs)
- ddd = count of out-of-frames
- CL = out of service
- NA = user not allowed access

Note: If a T1 Shelf is unequipped, an UEQD DNY message appears for the range of DCs which would have been in that T1 Shelf.

Refer to Table A at the end of this document for an explanation of deny (DNY) messages.

UTL QRY OOS

Definition

This command requests a report of all equipment which is out-of-service. If no card type is entered, out-of-service cards of all types are listed. If no card type is entered, the loop option is displayed (not the DS0, OCU, LMTD, or LMTO option) which shows the card type that is out-of-service. Card numbers appear only for out-of-service cards. Zeros indicate the card is in-service or not equipped.

Note: If equipped with a RIO card: only 8 SIO cards can be installed even though the response for the SIOS option shows that up to 9 SIO cards may be equipped, and only 16 links are available even though the response for the LINKS option shows that there may be up to 18 links.)

Input Format

```
UTL[ FRM xx][ SEQ yy] QRY,OOS,{AOS|MOS}[,MSS|,MEMS|,SYNCS|,MCS|,DMS
|,MJUS|,DMBS|,TBXS|,LBXS|,AI|,MSIU|,TADS|,SIOS|,LINKS|,MAC|,MAR
|,TSIUS|,ELSUS|,LSIUS|,DCS|,DCRS|,LOOPS [aaa[-bbb]]|,DS0S [aaa[-bbb]]
|,OCUS [aaa[-bbb]]|,LMTDS [aaa[-bbb]]|,LMTOS [aaa[-bbb]]]
```

Variables

AOS = lists automatically out-of-service equipment
 MOS = lists manually out-of-service equipment (taken out-of-service by command)
 aaa = digroup number (113-168)
 bbb = ending digroup number if a range is specified (113-168) (bbb> aaa)

Response

For MSS:

```
M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn UTL QRY OOS {AOS|MOS} MSS 1-2 2 LN MSG:
  01 02 COMPL
```

For MEMS:

```
M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn UTL QRY OOS {AOS|MOS} MEMS 1.1-2.2 3 LN MSG:
  1.1 1.2
  2.1 2.2 COMPL
```

For SYNCS:

```
M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn UTL QRY OOS {AOS|MOS} SYNCS 1-2 2 LN MSG:
  01 02 COMPL
```

For MCS:

```
M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn UTL QRY OOS {AOS|MOS} MCS 1-2 2 LN MSG:
  01 02 COMPL
```

For DMS:

```
M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn UTL QRY OOS {AOS|MOS} DMS 1.1-2.4 3 LN MSG:
  1.1 1.2 1.3 1.4
  2.1 2.2 2.3 2.4 COMPL
```

UTL QRY OOS (Contd)

Response (Contd)

For MJUS:

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn UTL QRY OOS {AOS|MOS} MJUS 1.2-2.7 3 LN MSG:
 1.2 1.3 1.4 1.5 1.6 1.7
 2.2 2.3 2.4 2.5 2.6 2.7 COMPL

For DMBS:

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn UTL QRY OOS {AOS|MOS} DMBS 1.2-2.7 3 LN MSG:
 1.2 1.3 1.4 1.5 1.6 1.7
 2.2 2.3 2.4 2.5 2.6 2.7 COMPL

For TBXS:

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn UTL QRY OOS {AOS|MOS} TBXS 1.1-2.4 3 LN MSG:
 1.1 1.2 1.3 1.4
 2.1 2.2 2.3 2.4 COMPL

For LBXS:

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn UTL QRY OOS {AOS|MOS} LBXS 1.3-2.6 3 LN MSG:
 1.3 1.4 1.5 1.6
 2.3 2.4 2.5 2.6 COMPL

For AI:

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn UTL QRY OOS {AOS|MOS} AI 2 LN MSG:
 01 COMPL

For MSIU:

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn UTL QRY OOS {AOS|MOS} MSIU 2 LN MSG:
 01 COMPL

For TADS:

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn UTL QRY OOS {AOS|MOS} TADS 1-4 2 LN MSG:
 01 02 03 04 COMPL

For SIOS:

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn UTL QRY OOS {AOS|MOS} SIOS 1-9 2 LN MSG:
 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 COMPL

For LINKS:

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn UTL QRY OOS LINKS 1-18 2 LN MSG:
 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 COMPL

For MAC:

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn UTL QRY OOS {AOS|MOS} MAC 2 LN MSG:
 01 COMPL

For MAR:

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn UTL QRY OOS {AOS|MOS} MAR 2 LN MSG:
 01 02 03 04 05 06 COMPL

For TSIUS:

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn UTL QRY OOS {AOS|MOS} TSIUS 1-8 2 LN MSG:
 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 COMPL

UTL QRY OOS (Contd)

Response (Contd)

For ELSUS:

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn UTL QRY OOS {AOS|MOS} ELSUS 113-168 5 LN MSG:
 113 114 115 116 117 118 119 120 121 122 123 124 125 126
 127 128 129 130 131 132 133 134 135 136 137 138 139 140
 141 142 143 144 145 146 147 148 149 150 151 152 153 154
 155 156 157 158 159 160 161 162 163 164 165 166 167 168 COMPL

For LSIUS:

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn UTL QRY OOS {AOS|MOS} LSIUS 113-168 5 LN MSG:
 113 114 115 116 117 118 119 120 121 122 123 124 125 126
 127 128 129 130 131 132 133 134 135 136 137 138 139 140
 141 142 143 144 145 146 147 148 149 150 151 152 153 154
 155 156 157 158 159 160 161 162 163 164 165 166 167 168 COMPL

For DCS:

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn UTL QRY OOS {AOS|MOS} DCS 001-028 5 LN MSG: PART 01 OF 04:
 001 002 003 004 005 006 007
 008 009 010 011 012 013 014
 015 016 017 018 019 020 021
 022 023 024 025 026 027 028 EOP

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn UTL QRY OOS {AOS|MOS} DCS 085-112 5 LN MSG: PART 04 OF 04:
 085 086 087 088 089 090 091
 092 093 094 095 096 097 098
 099 100 101 102 103 104 105
 106 107 108 109 110 111 112 EOM

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn UTL QRY OOS COMPL

For DCRS:

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn UTL QRY OOS {AOS|MOS} DCRS 1-16 5 LN MSG:
 001 002 003 004
 005 006 007 008
 009 010 011 012
 013 014 015 016 COMPL

For LOOPS:

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn UTL QRY OOS {AOS|MOS} LOOP aaa01-aaa24 5 LN MSG:
 [PART p OF q:]
 01- xxx 02- xxx 03- xxx 04- xxx 05- xxx 06- xxx
 07- xxx 08- xxx 09- xxx 10- xxx 11- xxx 12- xxx
 13- xxx 14- xxx 15- xxx 16- xxx 17- xxx 18- xxx
 19- xxx 20- xxx 21- xxx 22- xxx 23- xxx 24- xxx {EOP|EOM}
 M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn UTL QRY OOS COMPL

where: aaa = digroup number (113-168)
 p = number of this message part
 q = total number of loop shelves requested
 xxx = card type out-of-service (OCU for OCU DP, DS0 for DS0 DP, LMTD for SS7 LMT-
 DS0 DP, LMTO for SS7 LMT-OCU DP, ***** if in-service or not equipped)

UTL QRY OOS (Contd)

Response (Contd)

For DS0 DPS:

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn UTL QRY OOS {AOS|MOS} DS0S aaa01-aaa24 5 LN MSG:

[PART p OF q:]

01 02 03 04 05 06

07 08 09 10 11 12

13 14 15 16 17 18

19 20 21 22 23 24 {EOP|EOM}

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn UTL QRY OOS COMPL

For OCU DPS:

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn UTL QRY OOS {AOS|MOS} OCUS aaa01-aaa24 5 LN MSG:

[PART p OF q:]

01 02 03 04 05 06

07 08 09 10 11 12

13 14 15 16 17 18

19 20 21 22 23 24 {EOP|EOM}

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn UTL QRY OOS COMPL

For LMTDS:

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn UTL QRY OOS {AOS|MOS} LMTDS aaa01-aaa24 5 LN MSG:

[PART p OF q:]

01 02 03 04 05 06

07 08 09 10 11 12

13 14 15 16 17 18

19 20 21 22 23 24 {EOP|EOM}

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn UTL QRY OOS COMPL

For LMTOS:

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn UTL QRY OOS {AOS|MOS} LMTOS aaa01-aaa24 5 LN MSG:

[PART p OF q:]

01 02 03 04 05 06

07 08 09 10 11 12

13 14 15 16 17 18

19 20 21 22 23 24 {EOP|EOM}

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn UTL QRY OOS COMPL

Refer to Table A at the end of this document for an explanation of deny (DNY) messages.

UTL QRY REF

Definition

This command displays the status of the composite clock input to each Common Equipment Shelf (present, not present, out of tolerance, or inactive). Also displayed is the status of the SYNC card in each shelf (timed from the external composite clock wired to its own shelf, slave, in holdover, or out of service).

Input Format

UTL[FRM xx][SEQ yy] QRY,REF

Variables

None

Response

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn UTL QRY REF 5 LN MSG:

REFER 1: aaaaaa

REFER 2: bbbbbb

SYNC 1 ccccc

SYNC 2 ddddd COMPL

aaaaa	= status of composite clock signal into Common Equipment Shelf 1 (lower): CCK PRESENT CCK NOT PRESENT CCK OUT OF TOLERANCE INACTIVE
bbbbbb	= status of composite clock signal into Common Equipment Shelf 2 (upper): CCK PRESENT CCK NOT PRESENT CCK OUT OF TOLERANCE INACTIVE
cccccc	= status of SYNC card in Common Equipment Shelf 1 (lower): USING REFER 1 SLAVE IN HOLDOVER OUT OF SERVICE
ddddd	= status of SYNC card in Common Equipment Shelf 2 (upper): USING REFER 2 SLAVE IN HOLDOVER OUT OF SERVICE

Refer to Table A at the end of this document for an explanation of deny (DNY) messages.

UTL QRY SES

Definition

This command interrogates a DC card, a range of DC cards, or all DC cards to display the count of severely errored seconds. When a range is specified, the DC number is determined by position in the display: DC numbers are from left to right and top to bottom in the display.

Input Format

UTL[FRM xx][SEQ yy] QRY,SES,DC {aaa[-bbb]|ALL}

Variables

aaa = DC number (1-112)
 bbb = ending DC number if a range is specified (bbb > aaa)
 ALL = all DCs

Response

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn UTL QRY SES DC aaa ddd COMPL

ddd = SES count for the specified DC

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn UTL QRY SES DC001-028 TOT ttt 5 LN MSG: PART 1 OF 4

```

ddd ddd ddd ddd ddd ddd ddd
.      .      .      .      .      .      .
.      .      .      .      .      .      .
ddd ddd ddd ddd ddd ddd ddd EOP
```

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn UTL QRY SES DC085-112 TOT ttt 5 LN MSG: PART 4 OF 4:

```

ddd ddd ddd ddd ddd ddd ddd
.      .      .      .      .      .      .
.      .      .      .      .      .      .
ddd ddd ddd ddd ddd ddd ddd COMPL
```

ttt = number of DCs reporting errored seconds (appears of a range of DCs)
 ddd = count of severely errored seconds
 CL = out of service

Note: If a T1 Shelf is unequipped, an UEQD DNY message appears for the range of DCs which would have been in that T1 Shelf.

Refer to Table A at the end of this document for an explanation of deny (DNY) messages.

UTL QRY SLIP

Definition

This command interrogates a DC card, a range of DC cards, or all DC cards to display the count of slips. When a range is specified, the DC number is determined by position in the display: DC numbers are from left to right and top to bottom in the display.

Input Format

UTL[FRM xx][SEQ yy] QRY,SLIP,DC {aaa[-bbb]|ALL}

Variables

aaa = DC number (1-112)
 bbb = ending DC number if a range is specified (bbb > aaa)
 ALL = all DCs

Response

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn UTL QRY SLIP DC aaa ddd COMPL

ddd = slip count for the specified DC

or with the range case,

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn UTL QRY SLIP DC001-028 TOT ttt 5 LN MSG: PART 1 OF 4:
 ddd ddd ddd ddd ddd ddd ddd

.
 ddd ddd ddd ddd ddd ddd ddd EOP

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn UTL QRY SLIP DC085-112 TOT ttt 5 LN MSG: PART 4 OF 4:
 ddd ddd ddd ddd ddd ddd ddd

.
 ddd ddd ddd ddd ddd ddd ddd COMPL

ttt = number of DCs reporting errored seconds (appears of a range of DCs)
 ddd = count of slips
 CL = out of service
 NA = user not allowed access

Note: If a T1 Shelf is unequipped, an UEQD DNY message appears for the range of DCs which would have been in that T1 Shelf.

Refer to Table A at the end of this document for an explanation of deny (DNY) messages.

UTL QRY SN**Definition**

This command displays the maximum number of T1s possible in the system.

Input Format

UTL[FRM xx][SEQ yy] QRY,SN

Variables

None

Response

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn UTL QRY SN 112 COMPL

Refer to Table A at the end of this document for an explanation of deny (DNY) messages.

UTL QRY STATE

Definition

This command displays the following information about a single DC card: in-service status, fail status, slip count, error rate, errored-seconds count, severely-errored-seconds count, bipolar-violation count, and out-of-frame count. The counts shown are the counts accumulated since the last midnight report (performance counts are reset at midnight report). The major and minor thresholds set for slip count, error rate, and out-of-frame count are also displayed.

Input Format

UTL[FRM xx][SEQ yy] QRY,STATE {DC|NPC} aaa

Variables

DC = specifies a DC card
 NPC = same as DC (alternate method of entering command)
 aaa = DC number (1-112)

Response

```

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn UTL QRY STATE {DC|NPC} aaa 5 LN MSG:
24 HOUR          OOS      FAIL    SLIP      ER      ES      SES      BPV      OOF
                  bbb      ccc      dddd      eeee      ffff      gggg      hhhh      iiii
THRESHOLDS      MAJOR          jjjj      10EE-k          llll
                  MINOR          nnnn      10EE-p          qqqq      COMPL
  
```

bbb = out-of-service status: 000 = in-service, 001 = out of service
 ccc = fail status: 000 = no failure, 001 = card failure (automatic out-of-service)
 dddd = slip count
 eeee = error rate
 ffffff = errored-seconds count
 gggg = severely-errored-seconds count
 hhhh = bipolar-violation count
 iiii = out-of-frame count
 jjjj = major alarm slip-count threshold
 k = major alarm error-rate threshold
 llll = major alarm out-of-frame count threshold
 nnnn = minor alarm slip-count threshold
 p = minor alarm error-rate threshold
 qqqq = minor alarm out-of-frame-count threshold

Refer to Table A at the end of this document for an explanation of deny (DNY) messages.

UTL QRY SYS**Definition**

This command displays the number of minutes of inactivity after which automatic logoff occurs as set by the CFR SYS LINKTO command.

Input Format

UTL[FRM xx][SEQ yy] QRY,SYS

Variables

None

Response

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn UTL QRY SYS LINKTO a COMPL

where: a = minutes of inactivity before automatic logoff

Refer to Table A at the end of this document for an explanation of deny (DNY) messages.

UTL QRY TAD

Definition

This command requests a list of the framing type, line buildout distance, zero code suppression, and the data path of a TAD or range of TADs.

Input Format

UTL[FRM xx][SEQ yy] QRY,TAD a[-i]

Variables

a = TAD number (1-4)
i = ending TAD number if a range is specified (i > a)

Response

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn UTL QRY TAD m-n 5 LN MSG:

ccc	dddd	eeee	f	ggg	
ccc	dddd	eeee	f	ggg	
ccc	dddd	eeee	f	ggg	
ccc	dddd	eeee	f	ggg	COMPL

m = beginning TAD number
n = ending TAD number
p = number of this message part
q = total number of parts to be displayed (depends on input range)
ccc = TAD number (1-4) (0 if not equipped)
dddd = framing type:
 D4 = D4-type framing
 D4DM = D4-type framing with T1DM framing
 EF = extended superframe (ESF)
eeee = zero-code-suppression mode:
 BIT7 = zero code suppression (ZCS)
 B8ZS = bipolar with 8 zero substitution
 INH = inhibit (no zero code suppression)
f = if not locked, f = *; if locked, f shows the data path:
 1 = Common Equipment Shelf #1 and odd-numbered TSIU
 2 = Common Equipment Shelf #2 and even-numbered TSIU
ggg = line buildout (LBO) distance in feet

Refer to Table A at the end of this document for an explanation of deny (DNY) messages.

UTL QRY TO

Definition

This command displays the termination status of a specified channel (or range of channels) on a digroup.

Input Format

UTL[FRM xx][SEQ yy] QRY,TO bbbdd[-qq]

Variables

bbb = TO digroup (1-168)
 dd = TO channel, must be two digits (01-24)
 qq = ending TO channel if a range is specified (qq > dd)

Response

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn UTL QRY TO bbbdd 2 LN MSG: [PART p OF q:]
 SUBRT EOP|COMPL}

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn UTL QRY TO bbbdd 2 LN MSG: [PART p OF q:]
 DMB CONN [UTST bbbdd TP kk mmm LINK ll] {EOP|COMPL}

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn UTL QRY TO bbbdd 2 LN MSG: [PART p OF q:]
 UNASGN [UTST bbbdd TP kk mmm LINK ll] {EOP|COMPL}

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn UTL QRY TO bbbdd 2 LN MSG: [PART p OF q:]
 FROM aaacc {trunkcond} [trblword] [tla type] [UTST eeeff TP kk mmm LINK ll]
 {EOP|COMPL}

Note: If no range is entered and the channel specified is part of a DMB circuit, the entire DMB circuit information will be displayed. The backbone leg is displayed first, followed by each of the broadcast legs. Subsequent message parts (if required) would contain only broadcast legs. There will be as many message parts as required to display the entire circuit. The format is as follows:

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn UTL QRY TO bbbdd e LN MSG: [PART p OF q:]
 BBL pppqq [TRSP,iw] [NTR {FAC|BRG}] [tla type] [UTST TP kk mmm]
 BRD rrrtt NG {OFF|LOW|HIGH} [NTR {FAC|BRG}] [UTST TP kk mmm]
 BRD rrrtt NG {OFF|LOW|HIGH} [NTR {FAC|BRG}] [UTST TP kk mmm]
 BRD rrrtt NG {OFF|LOW|HIGH} [NTR {FAC|BRG}] [UTST TP kk mmm] {EOP|COMPL}

p	=	number of this message part (appears for multiple-part messages)
q	=	total number of message parts (appears for multiple-part messages)
SUBRT	=	this channel has been subrated by the SECH command - use the SUTL QRY SCON or SUTL QRY SCON CH command
DMB CONN	=	this channel is part of a DMB circuit
EOP	=	end of message part
COMPL	=	complete (last message part)
UNASGN	=	this channel has no connection

UTL QRY TO (Contd)

Response (Contd)

UTST	=	bbbdd is under test (information inside the brackets [] appears only if bbbdd is under test)
kk	=	test port number
mmm	=	test port mode
	MON	= monitor
	SPL	= split
	LPD	= looped
	HUB	= channel bbbdd is connected to TP kk via the TTST HUB command
ll	=	link number
aaa	=	FROM DC number
cc	=	FROM channel
trunk cond	=	trunk conditioning:
	TC(TRSP,TRSP)	
	TC(sssstttt,TRSP)	
	TC(TRSP,uuuuvvvv)	
	TC(sssstttt,uuuuvvvv)	
	TRSP	= transparent (no trunk conditioning upon CFA)
	TRSP INT	= transparent with the digroup connected intact
	sssstttt	= the A/B/C/D binary signaling bits transmitted on the FROM side following CFA:
	ssss	= the signaling bits sent during the first 2.5 seconds following CFA (0000, 0001, ..., or 1111)
	tttt	= the signaling bits sent after 2.5 seconds following CFA (0000, 0001, ..., or 1111)
	uuuuvvvv	= the A/B/C/D binary signaling bits transmitted on the TO side following CFA:
	uuuu	= the signaling bits sent during the first 2.5 seconds following CFA (0000, 0001, ..., or 1111)
	vvvv	= the signaling bits sent after 2.5 seconds following CFA (0000, 0001, ..., or 1111)

Note: If A/B signaling is used, the A/B bits are repeated in the display (A/B/A/B)

trblword	=	trouble word:
	TRB	= standard 8-bit trouble word (11100100) is sent upon CFA
	MUX	= MUX out-of-sync 8-bit trouble-code insertion word is sent upon CFA
	IW X'zz	= a selected 8-bit trouble-code insertion word is sent upon CFA (zz = 00-FF [hexadecimal])
tla type	=	terminate and leave access type:
	TLA F	= FROM side is in terminate and leave access
	TLA T	= TO side is in terminate and leave access
	TLA B	= both the FROM and TO sides are in terminate and leave access

UTL QRY TO (Contd)

Response (Contd)

eeeff	=	channel under test (aaacc or bbbdd)
e	=	number of lines in this message part
BBL	=	backbone leg
ppp	=	digroup to which the backbone leg is connected
qq	=	channel to which the backbone leg is connected
TRSP	=	transparent (no trunk conditioning)
iw	=	insertion word (if none is displayed, there is no insertion word):
TRB	=	causes standard 8-bit trouble-code insertion word (11100100) to be sent upon carrier failure
MUX	=	causes mux out-of-sync 8-bit trouble-code insertion word (00011010) to be sent upon carrier failure
IW X'zz	=	causes a selected 8-bit trouble-code insertion word to be sent upon carrier failure (zz = 00-FF [hexadecimal])
NTR	=	no transmission towards:
FAC	=	idle code sent toward facility
BRG	=	idle code sent toward bridge
BRD	=	broadcast leg
rrr	=	digroup to which the broadcast leg is connected
tt	=	channel to which the broadcast leg is connected
NG	=	noise guard:
OFF	=	no squelch
LOW	=	squelch below -42 dBm0
HIGH	=	squelch below -31 dBm0

If bbbdd is the receive end of an OCON connection:

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn UTL QRY TO bbbdd 2 LN MSG: [PART p OF q:]
OCON FROM aaacc COMPL

aaaacc = the transmit end of the OCON connection

If bbbdd is the transmit end of an OCON connection:

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn UTL QRY TO bbbdd 2 LN MSG: [PART p OF q:]
FROM aaacc TRSP
OCON TO ggghh ggghh ggghh ggghh ggghh ggghh COMPL

aaaacc = the other end of the 2-way connection between aaacc and bbbdd
ggghh = the receive end of each OCON connection to bbbdd

Refer to Table A at the end of this document for an explanation of deny (DNY) messages.

UTL QRY TP

Definition

This command displays the channel(s) to which a test port (TP) is connected, if any. Also shown is the test mode of the test port.

Input Format

UTL[FRM xx][SEQ yy] QRY,TP {kk[-nn]|ALL}

Variables

kk = test port number (1-48)
 nn = ending test port number if a range is entered (nn > kk)
 ALL = all test ports

Response

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn UTL QRY TP gg [-hh] e LN MSG: [PART p OF q:]
 kk mm ppp [aaacc] [bbbdd] COMPL

gg = first test port number in this message part
 hh = last test port number in this message part
 e = number of lines in the message
 p = number of this message part
 q = total number of parts in the message
 mm = link number that connected this test port
 ppp = test mode:
 MON = connection aaacc-bbbdd (or channel aaacc if not connected) is being monitored by TP kk
 SPL = connection aaacc-bbbdd (or channel aaacc if not connected) is being split by TP kk
 LPD = TP kk is looped
 HUB = channels aaacc and bbbdd are connected to TP kk via the TTST HUB command
 aaacc = digroup/channel (customer number may appear if the channel was accessed with the STST command) (aaacc does not appear for LPD)
 bbbdd = digroup/channel (customer number may appear if the channel was accessed with the STST command) (bbbdd does not appear if aaacc is not connected in MON or SPL mode, also does not appear for LPD)

Note: If the test port is not connected, zeros appear in place of mm, ppp, aaacc, and bbbdd.

Refer to Table A at the end of this document for an explanation of deny (DNY) messages.

UTL QRY TRSHLD**Definition**

This command displays the alarm thresholds for bit error rate (ER), out of frame (OOF), or slips (SLIP). The output presented contains the thresholds of both major and minor alarms.

Input Format

UTL[FRM xx][SEQ yy] QRY,TRSHLD,{ER|OOF| SLIP} DC aaa

Variables

aaa = DC card number (1-112)

Response

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn UTL QRY TRSHLD ER DC aaa 2 LN MSG:
MAJ = 10 - j MIN = 10 - k COMPL

10 - j = major alarm threshold (3-7)
10 - k = minor alarm threshold (3-7)

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn UTL QRY TRSHLD {OOF|SLIP} DC aaa 2 LN MSG:
MAJ = bbb MIN = ccc COMPL

bbb = major alarm threshold (1-511)
ccc = minor alarm threshold (1-511)

Refer to Table A at the end of this document for an explanation of deny (DNY) messages.

UTL QRY VERSN

Definition

This command displays the system software version, if no card type is entered. Asterisks (**) indicate the card is not equipped (grown). Card numbers are determined by the position in the display. For each card type, card numbers are read from left to right and top to bottom. In the responses, bb.bb is the software version number and cc.cc is the hardware version number.

Note: If equipped with a RIO card: only 8 SIO cards can be installed even though the response for the SIOS option shows that up to 9 SIO cards may be equipped.)

Input Format

```
UTL[ FRM xx][ SEQ yy] QRY,VERSN[AI|,CID|,DCS|,DCRS|,DMS|,DMBS|,DS0S
|,LBXS|,LMTDS|,LMTOS|,ELSUS|,LSIUS|,MAC|,MAR|,MCS|,MEMS|,MJUS
|,MSIU|,MSS|,OCUS|,SIOS|,SYNCS|,TADS|,TBXS|,TSIUS]
```

Variables

None

Response

For system software:

```
M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn UTL QRY VERSN Generic a.aa.aa COMPL
```

a.aa.aa = system software version number (installed options are listed also)

For AI:

```
M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn UTL QRY VERSN AI 2 LN MSG:
bb.bb-cc.cc COMPL
```

For CID:

```
M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn UTL QRY VERSN CID 2 LN MSG:
bb.bb COMPL
```

For DCS:

```
M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn UTL QRY VERSN DCS 001 - 028 5 LN MSG: PART 01 OF 04:
```

```
cc.cc cc.cc cc.cc cc.cc cc.cc cc.cc cc.cc
cc.cc cc.cc cc.cc cc.cc cc.cc cc.cc cc.cc
cc.cc cc.cc cc.cc cc.cc cc.cc cc.cc cc.cc
cc.cc cc.cc cc.cc cc.cc cc.cc cc.cc cc.cc EOP
```

.

```
M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn UTL QRY VERSN DCS 85 - 112 5 LN MSG: PART 04 OF 04:
```

```
cc.cc cc.cc cc.cc cc.cc cc.cc cc.cc cc.cc
cc.cc cc.cc cc.cc cc.cc cc.cc cc.cc cc.cc
cc.cc cc.cc cc.cc cc.cc cc.cc cc.cc cc.cc
cc.cc cc.cc cc.cc cc.cc cc.cc cc.cc cc.cc EOM
```

```
M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn UTL QRY VERSN COMPL
```

Note: If a T1 Shelf is not equipped, a 2-line message will display: TSIU UEQD.

UTL QRY VERSN (Contd)

Response (Contd)

For DCRS:

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn UTL QRY VERSN DCRS 01-04 2 LN MSG: PART 01 OF 04:
 cc.cc cc.cc cc.cc cc.cc EOP

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn UTL QRY VERSN DCRS 13-16 2 LN MSG: PART 04 OF 04:
 cc.cc cc.cc cc.cc cc.cc COMPL

Note: If a T1 Shelf is not equipped, a 2-line message will display: TSIU UEQD.

For DMS:

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn UTL QRY VERSN DMS 3 LN MSG:
 cc.cc cc.cc cc.cc cc.cc
 cc.cc cc.cc cc.cc cc.cc COMPL

For DMBS:

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn UTL QRY VERSN DMBS 3 LN MSG:
 cc.cc cc.cc cc.cc
 cc.cc cc.cc cc.cc COMPL

For DS0S:

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn UTL QRY VERSN DS0S 6 LN MSG: LSIU 113 PART 01 OF 56:
 bb.bb-cc.cc bb.bb-cc.cc bb.bb-cc.cc bb.bb-cc.cc bb.bb-cc.cc
 bb.bb-cc.cc bb.bb-cc.cc bb.bb-cc.cc bb.bb-cc.cc bb.bb-cc.cc
 bb.bb-cc.cc bb.bb-cc.cc bb.bb-cc.cc bb.bb-cc.cc bb.bb-cc.cc
 bb.bb-cc.cc bb.bb-cc.cc bb.bb-cc.cc bb.bb-cc.cc bb.bb-cc.cc
 bb.bb-cc.cc bb.bb-cc.cc bb.bb-cc.cc bb.bb-cc.cc EOP

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn UTL QRY VERSN DS0S 6 LN MSG: LSIU 168 PART 56 OF 56:
 bb.bb-cc.cc bb.bb-cc.cc bb.bb-cc.cc bb.bb-cc.cc bb.bb-cc.cc
 bb.bb-cc.cc bb.bb-cc.cc bb.bb-cc.cc bb.bb-cc.cc bb.bb-cc.cc
 bb.bb-cc.cc bb.bb-cc.cc bb.bb-cc.cc bb.bb-cc.cc bb.bb-cc.cc
 bb.bb-cc.cc bb.bb-cc.cc bb.bb-cc.cc bb.bb-cc.cc bb.bb-cc.cc
 bb.bb-cc.cc bb.bb-cc.cc bb.bb-cc.cc bb.bb-cc.cc EOM
 M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn UTL QRY VERSN COMPL

Note: If a digroup is not equipped, a 2-line message will display: LSIU UEQD.

For LBXS:

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn UTL QRY VERSN LBXS 3 LN MSG:
 cc.cc cc.cc cc.cc cc.cc
 cc.cc cc.cc cc.cc cc.cc COMPL

For MAC:

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn UTL QRY VERSN MAC 2 LN MSG:
 bb.bb-cc.cc COMPL

UTL QRY VERSN (Contd)

Response (Contd)

For LMTDS:

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn UTL QRY VERSN LMTDS 6 LN MSG: LSIU 113 PART 01 OF 56:
 bb.bb-cc.cc bb.bb-cc.cc bb.bb-cc.cc bb.bb-cc.cc bb.bb-cc.cc
 bb.bb-cc.cc bb.bb-cc.cc bb.bb-cc.cc bb.bb-cc.cc bb.bb-cc.cc
 bb.bb-cc.cc bb.bb-cc.cc bb.bb-cc.cc bb.bb-cc.cc bb.bb-cc.cc
 bb.bb-cc.cc bb.bb-cc.cc bb.bb-cc.cc bb.bb-cc.cc bb.bb-cc.cc
 bb.bb-cc.cc bb.bb-cc.cc bb.bb-cc.cc bb.bb-cc.cc EOP

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn UTL QRY VERSN LMTDS 6 LN MSG: LSIU 168 PART 56 OF 56:
 bb.bb-cc.cc bb.bb-cc.cc bb.bb-cc.cc bb.bb-cc.cc bb.bb-cc.cc
 bb.bb-cc.cc bb.bb-cc.cc bb.bb-cc.cc bb.bb-cc.cc bb.bb-cc.cc
 bb.bb-cc.cc bb.bb-cc.cc bb.bb-cc.cc bb.bb-cc.cc bb.bb-cc.cc
 bb.bb-cc.cc bb.bb-cc.cc bb.bb-cc.cc bb.bb-cc.cc bb.bb-cc.cc
 bb.bb-cc.cc bb.bb-cc.cc bb.bb-cc.cc bb.bb-cc.cc EOM

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn UTL QRY VERSN COMPL

Note: If a digroup is not equipped, a 2-line message will display: LSIU UEQD.

For LMTOS:

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn UTL QRY VERSN LMTOS 6 LN MSG: LSIU 113 PART 01 OF 56:
 bb.bb-cc.cc bb.bb-cc.cc bb.bb-cc.cc bb.bb-cc.cc bb.bb-cc.cc
 bb.bb-cc.cc bb.bb-cc.cc bb.bb-cc.cc bb.bb-cc.cc bb.bb-cc.cc
 bb.bb-cc.cc bb.bb-cc.cc bb.bb-cc.cc bb.bb-cc.cc bb.bb-cc.cc
 bb.bb-cc.cc bb.bb-cc.cc bb.bb-cc.cc bb.bb-cc.cc bb.bb-cc.cc
 bb.bb-cc.cc bb.bb-cc.cc bb.bb-cc.cc bb.bb-cc.cc EOP

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn UTL QRY VERSN LMTOS 6 LN MSG: LSIU 168 PART 56 OF 56:
 bb.bb-cc.cc bb.bb-cc.cc bb.bb-cc.cc bb.bb-cc.cc bb.bb-cc.cc
 bb.bb-cc.cc bb.bb-cc.cc bb.bb-cc.cc bb.bb-cc.cc bb.bb-cc.cc
 bb.bb-cc.cc bb.bb-cc.cc bb.bb-cc.cc bb.bb-cc.cc bb.bb-cc.cc
 bb.bb-cc.cc bb.bb-cc.cc bb.bb-cc.cc bb.bb-cc.cc bb.bb-cc.cc
 bb.bb-cc.cc bb.bb-cc.cc bb.bb-cc.cc bb.bb-cc.cc EOM

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn UTL QRY VERSN COMPL

Note: If a digroup is not equipped, a 2-line message will display: LSIU UEQD

For MAR:

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn UTL QRY VERSN MAR 2 LN MSG:
 cc.cc cc.cc cc.cc cc.cc cc.cc cc.cc COMPL

For MCS:

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn UTL QRY VERSN MCS 3 LN MSG:
 cc.cc
 cc.cc COMPL

UTL QRY VERSN (Contd)

Response (Contd)

For ELSUS:

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn UTL QRY VERSN ELSUS 113 - 132 5 LN MSG: PART 01 OF 03:

bb.bb-cc.cc bb.bb-cc.cc bb.bb-cc.cc bb.bb-cc.cc bb.bb-cc.cc

bb.bb-cc.cc bb.bb-cc.cc bb.bb-cc.cc bb.bb-cc.cc bb.bb-cc.cc

bb.bb-cc.cc bb.bb-cc.cc bb.bb-cc.cc bb.bb-cc.cc bb.bb-cc.cc

bb.bb-cc.cc bb.bb-cc.cc bb.bb-cc.cc bb.bb-cc.cc bb.bb-cc.cc EOP

.

.

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn UTL QRY VERSN ELSUS 153 - 168 5 LN MSG: PART 03 OF 03:

bb.bb-cc.cc bb.bb-cc.cc bb.bb-cc.cc bb.bb-cc.cc bb.bb-cc.cc

bb.bb-cc.cc bb.bb-cc.cc bb.bb-cc.cc bb.bb-cc.cc bb.bb-cc.cc

bb.bb-cc.cc bb.bb-cc.cc bb.bb-cc.cc bb.bb-cc.cc bb.bb-cc.cc

bb.bb-cc.cc EOM

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn UTL QRY VERSN COMPL

For LSIUS:

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn UTL QRY VERSN LSIUS 113 - 132 5 LN MSG: PART 01 OF 03:

bb.bb-cc.cc bb.bb-cc.cc bb.bb-cc.cc bb.bb-cc.cc bb.bb-cc.cc

bb.bb-cc.cc bb.bb-cc.cc bb.bb-cc.cc bb.bb-cc.cc bb.bb-cc.cc

bb.bb-cc.cc bb.bb-cc.cc bb.bb-cc.cc bb.bb-cc.cc bb.bb-cc.cc

bb.bb-cc.cc bb.bb-cc.cc bb.bb-cc.cc bb.bb-cc.cc bb.bb-cc.cc EOP

.

.

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn UTL QRY VERSN LSIUS 153 - 168 5 LN MSG: PART 03 OF 03:

bb.bb-cc.cc bb.bb-cc.cc bb.bb-cc.cc bb.bb-cc.cc bb.bb-cc.cc

bb.bb-cc.cc bb.bb-cc.cc bb.bb-cc.cc bb.bb-cc.cc bb.bb-cc.cc

bb.bb-cc.cc bb.bb-cc.cc bb.bb-cc.cc bb.bb-cc.cc bb.bb-cc.cc

bb.bb-cc.cc EOM

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn UTL QRY VERSN COMPL

For MEMS:

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn UTL QRY VERSN MEMS 3 LN MSG:

cc.cc cc.cc

cc.cc cc.cc COMPL

For MJUS:

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn UTL QRY VERSN MJUS 3 LN MSG:

cc.cc cc.cc cc.cc

cc.cc cc.cc cc.cc COMPL

For MSIU:

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn UTL QRY VERSN MSIU 2 LN MSG:

bb.bb-cc.cc COMPL

For MSS:

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn UTL QRY VERSN MSS 3 LN MSG:

bb.bb-cc.cc

bb.bb-cc.cc COMPL

UTL QRY VERSN (Contd)

Response (Contd)

For OCUS:

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn UTL QRY VERSN OCUS 6 LN MSG: LSIU 113 PART 01 OF 56:
 bb.bb-cc.cc bb.bb-cc.cc bb.bb-cc.cc bb.bb-cc.cc bb.bb-cc.cc
 bb.bb-cc.cc bb.bb-cc.cc bb.bb-cc.cc bb.bb-cc.cc bb.bb-cc.cc
 bb.bb-cc.cc bb.bb-cc.cc bb.bb-cc.cc bb.bb-cc.cc bb.bb-cc.cc
 bb.bb-cc.cc bb.bb-cc.cc bb.bb-cc.cc bb.bb-cc.cc bb.bb-cc.cc
 bb.bb-cc.cc bb.bb-cc.cc bb.bb-cc.cc bb.bb-cc.cc EOP

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn UTL QRY VERSN OCUS 6 LN MSG: LSIU 168 PART 56 OF 56:
 bb.bb-cc.cc bb.bb-cc.cc bb.bb-cc.cc bb.bb-cc.cc bb.bb-cc.cc
 bb.bb-cc.cc bb.bb-cc.cc bb.bb-cc.cc bb.bb-cc.cc bb.bb-cc.cc
 bb.bb-cc.cc bb.bb-cc.cc bb.bb-cc.cc bb.bb-cc.cc bb.bb-cc.cc
 bb.bb-cc.cc bb.bb-cc.cc bb.bb-cc.cc bb.bb-cc.cc bb.bb-cc.cc
 bb.bb-cc.cc bb.bb-cc.cc bb.bb-cc.cc bb.bb-cc.cc EOM
 M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn UTL QRY VERSN COMPL

Note: If a digroup is not equipped, a 2-line message will display: LSIU UEQD

For SIOS:

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn UTL QRY VERSN SIOS 1-9 3 LN MSG:
 bb.bb-cc.cc bb.bb-cc.cc bb.bb-cc.cc bb.bb-cc.cc bb.bb-cc.cc
 bb.bb-cc.cc bb.bb-cc.cc bb.bb-cc.cc bb.bb-cc.cc COMPL

For SYNCS:

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn UTL QRY VERSN SYNCS 3 LN MSG:
 cc.cc
 cc.cc COMPL

For TADS:

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn UTL QRY VERSN TADS 2 LN MSG:
 bb.bb-cc.cc bb.bb-cc.cc bb.bb-cc.cc bb.bb-cc.cc COMPL

For TBXS:

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn UTL QRY VERSN TBXS 3 LN MSG:
 cc.cc cc.cc cc.cc cc.cc
 cc.cc cc.cc cc.cc cc.cc COMPL

For TSIUS:

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn UTL QRY VERSN TSIUS 3 LN MSG:
 bb.bb-cc.cc bb.bb-cc.cc bb.bb-cc.cc bb.bb-cc.cc bb.bb-cc.cc
 bb.bb-cc.cc bb.bb-cc.cc bb.bb-cc.cc COMPL

Refer to Table A at the end of this document for an explanation of deny (DNY) messages.

UTL QRY WHO**Definition**

This command displays the frame identifier.

Input Format

UTL[FRM xx][SEQ yy] QRY,WHO

Variables

None

Response

M hh:mm:ssxx,yy nn UTL QRY WHO abcdefghij0123456789 COMPL

abcdefghij0123456789 = 1 to 20 characters that identify the frame (these characters were entered with the GRTH FRAME command)

Refer to Table A at the end of this document for an explanation of deny (DNY) messages.

UTL SET CLASS

Definition

This command sets the command class of commands. All commands are in command class 0 until transferred to another command class using this command. Only users with access to all command classes may execute commands in command class 0. Once assigned to another command class, a command can never be changed back to command class 0. This command is restricted to users with security level 1.

Input Format

```
UTL[ FRM xx][ SEQ yy] SET,CLASS cc command
```

Variables

cc	=	command class to be assigned to the specified command (1-16)
command	=	command whose class is to be set (must be entered exactly as shown in the output of the UTL QRY COMMAND command)

Note: Although some commands can be set individually, others are set as groups. For example, commands beginning with UTL must be set as a group instead of individually. The UTL QRY COMMAND command shows the exact breakdown of commands and command groups which can be set.

Response

```
M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn UTL SET CLASS cc command COMPL
```

Refer to Table A at the end of this document for an explanation of deny (DNY) messages.

UTL SET LINK

Definition

This command allows control of which system responses are displayed on the CID or a communication link.

Input Format

UTL[FRM xx][SEQ yy] SET,LINK aa m

Variables

aa = link number (1-16 if equipped with a RIO card, 1-18 if not equipped with a RIO card) (0 = CID)
m = mode of operation, displays the following on link aa
0 = responses to link aa inputs
1 = responses to inputs from all links
2 = responses to link aa inputs plus all alarms
3 = responses to inputs from all links plus all alarms

Response

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn UTL SET LINK aa m COMPL

Refer to Table A at the end of this document for an explanation of deny (DNY) messages.

UTL SET TRSHLD

Definition

This command sets the major and minor alarm thresholds for bit error rate (ER), out of frame (OOF), and slips (SLIP). ER is set as an exponent (10 to a power) while OOF and SLIP is set with actual counts.

Input Format

UTL[FRM xx][SEQ yy] SET,TRSHLD,ER DC aaa MAJ 10-j[,MIN 10-k]

or

UTL[FRM xx][SEQ yy] SET,TRSHLD,{OOF|SLIP} DC aaa MAJ bbb[,MIN ccc]

Variables

aaa = DC card number (1-112)
 j = ER major alarms threshold (3-7) (range is 10^{-3} [1 in 1000] to 10^{-7} [1 in 10,000,000])
 k = ER minor alarms threshold (3-7) (same range as major alarm above)
 bbb = OOF & slip major alarms count threshold (OOF = 1-511, slip = 1-255)
 ccc = OOF & slip minor alarms count threshold (OOF = 1-511, slip = 1-255)

Note: For all alarms (ER, OOF, & SLIP), the major alarm must be set higher than the minor alarm. For error rate, the number entered for the exponent of 10 must be smaller for major than for minor (the smaller exponent results in a larger error rate). For out-of-frame and slip, the number entered (which is a count) for major must be larger than for minor.

Response

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn UTL SET TRSHLD ER DC aaa MAJ 10-j[,MIN 10-k] COMPL

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn UTL SET TRSHLD {OOF|SLIP} DC aaa MAJ bbb[,MIN ccc] COMPL

Refer to Table A at the end of this document for an explanation of deny (DNY) messages.

UTL SET USER CLASS

Definition

This command is used to change the class of commands that a user may execute. This command is restricted to users with security level 1.

Input Format

```
UTL[ FRM xx][ SEQ yy] SET,USER iii,CLASS {cc|cc,...,cc|ALL}
```

Variables

iii	=	user number (1-128)
cc	=	command class (1-16) to be assigned to the user
cc,...,cc	=	a group of command classes to be assigned to the user
ALL	=	assigns all command classes to the user

Response

```
M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn UTL SET USER iii CLASS {cc|cc,...,cc|ALL} COMPL
```

Refer to Table A at the end of this document for an explanation of deny (DNY) messages.

UTL TIME

Definition

This command causes the time and date to be displayed. If the midnight-report time has been set by the UTL TOD command, the midnight-report time is also displayed.

Input Format

UTL[FRM xx][SEQ yy] TIME

Variables

None

Response

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn UTL TIME mm-dd-yy hh:mm:ss CFA hh:mm:ss COMPL

where: mm-dd-yy = date:
 mm = month
 dd = day
 yy = year
 hh:mm:ss = time of day:
 hh = hours
 mm = minutes
 ss = seconds
 CFA hh:mm:ss = time of day when the midnight report is generated as set by the UTL
 TOD command (00:00:00 appears if the midnight report time has not
 been set)

Refer to Table A at the end of this document for an explanation of deny (DNY) messages.

UTL TOD

Definition

This command sets the system (real-time) clock, or specifies the time at which the midnight CFA (carrier failure alarm) report is produced, or requests that the CFA report be produced at both the old and new time of day. At midnight report time, three things happen. One, performance monitoring information (for DCs: ER and count of slip, OOF, ES, SES, and BPV; for loops: count of BPV) is sent to the CID display, CID printer port, and all restored links. Two, all performance monitoring counters are cleared (reset to zero). Three, the database is uploaded from the master MS to the hard disk on the CID (includes all connections [including SECH information], status of all cards [grown, restored, etc], any item set by the user using the ASN, CFR, or UTL SET commands).

Input Format

UTL[FRM xx][SEQ yy] TOD hhmmss[,mmddyy][,CFA|,CFA RPT]

Variables

hhmmss	=	time of day (hour:minute:second)
mmddyy	=	date (month-day-year)
CFA	=	causes the midnight report to be generated at the time set by hhmmss
CFA RPT	=	causes a report to be generated at old midnight time, if it should occur before new midnight time (this prevents loss or reports of alarms cleared at the old midnight time)

Note: If no option is selected, the time-of-day clock is reset. If the CFA or CFA RPT option is entered, the date (if entered) is ignored.

Response

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn UTL TOD mm-dd-yy hh:mm:ss COMPL

M hh:mm:ss xx,yy nn UTL TOD hh:mm:ss CFA COMPL

Refer to Table A at the end of this document for an explanation of deny (DNY) messages.

CID

Definition

This command returns the CID to the standard IDST screen.

Note: This command is used when “C:\IDST>” is displayed.

Input Format

CID

(Press the Enter key.)

Variables

None

Response

The standard IDST screen is displayed.

DIR

Definition

This command provides a directory listing of the files on the floppy disk.

Note: If “C:\IDST>” is displayed, enter the command as shown below; if not, press the Shift key and the F10 key at the same time to cause “C:\IDST>” to be displayed, then enter the command as shown below.

Input Format

DIR A:

(Press the Enter key.)

Variables

None

Response

```
Volume in drive A is xxxxxxxxxxxx
Volume Serial Number is xxxx-xxxx
Directory of A: \
```

```
IDST          DDT xxxxxx mm-dd-yy hh:mm
1 file(s)      xxxxxx bytes
                xxxxxx bytes free
```

```
C:\IDST>
```

Enter the desired command, or return to the standard IDST display by entering “CID” and pressing Enter.

FORMAT

Definition

This command formats a floppy disk.

Notes:

1. Do not attempt to format the CID hard drive. If the CID hard drive is reformatted, the CID software and the system software must be reloaded into the CID, and the operating database must be copied from the system to the CID.
2. If this command is used to format a floppy disk which contains files, all of the files will be deleted and the disk will be reformatted.
3. If "C:\IDST>" is displayed, enter the command as shown below; if not, press the Shift key and the F10 key at the same time to cause "C:\IDST>" to be displayed, then enter the command as shown below.

Input Format

FORMAT A:

(Press the Enter key.)

Variables

None

Response

Insert a double-sided (DS), high-density (HD) floppy disk into the disk drive and press the pushbutton latch adjacent to the disk drive slot to lock the disk. The display shows:

Insert new diskette for drive A:
and press ENTER when ready . . .

Press the Enter key. The display shows:

Checking existing disk format.
Saving UNFORMAT information.

Verifying 1.2M
xx percent completed.

When the formatting is complete, the display shows:

100 percent completed.
Format complete.

Volume label (11 characters, ENTER for none)?

FORMAT (Contd)**Response (Contd)**

Enter a volume label, if desired, then press Enter. The display shows:

1213952 bytes total disk space
1213952 bytes available on disk

512 bytes in each allocation unit.
2371 allocation units available on disk.

Volume Serial Number is xxxx-xxxx
Format another (Y/N)?

Press N, then press Enter. The display shows:

C:\IDST>

Enter the desired command, or return to the standard IDST display by entering "CID" and pressing Enter.

Table A. Deny Message Text

MESSAGE	EXPLANATION	ACTION
ACCESS	User does not have proper security level.	Verify parameters, repeat command. If message repeats, contact supervisor.
ALL CARDS EQD	The maximum number of TADs has been grown.	None required.
ALL CHANNELS USED	An attempt was made to exceed system capacity.	Install an additional DM card.
ASGN	Previously assigned.	Verify parameters, repeat command. If message repeats, assignment is complete.
B8ZS FRAMING REQUIRED	An attempt was made to SECH at 64 kb/s with zero-code-suppression not set to B8ZS.	Use the CFR PCZS command to set the zero-code-suppression to B8ZS, then repeat the command.
BAD MATRIX	An attempt was made to lock an MSIU, or one or more DCs or LSIUs to an impaired data path.	To lock to an impaired data path, repeat the command with the OV option. Caution: Locking to an impaired data path may cause service interruption.
BAD TC SPEC	The specified trunk conditioning is not allowed.	Repeat the command with correct trunk conditioning.
BBL ALREADY EST	The specified backbone leg has been established previously.	None required.
BBL NOT EST	The backbone leg for the specified circuit has not been established.	Establish the backbone leg first, then specify the broadcast legs.
BRb HAS EXTERNAL CONNECTIONS	The specified branch is connected to a customer. All branches must be disconnected before the MJU can be disconnected.	Disconnect the specified branch, then repeat the command.
BRb IS ALREADY ASSIGNED	Branch b was specified for an MJU, but branch b is already connected.	None required—this branch is already connected. Or, repeat the command using the correct branch number.
BRb IS CONNECTED TO A DOWNSTREAM MJU	The specified branch is connected to the master (control) leg of a downstream MJU.	To disconnect this branch, disconnect the entire downstream MJU.
BRb IS NOT CONNECTED AS SPECIFIED	The branch connection, as specified, does not exist.	Repeat the command using the correct connection specification.
BRb IS UNASSIGNED	The specified branch is not connected.	None. Or, repeat the command with the correct branch number.
BRD LEGS EXIST	An attempt was made to disconnect (TDIS) the backbone leg of a circuit while broadcast legs exist.	Disconnect the broadcast legs first, then disconnect the backbone leg.

Table A. Deny Message Text (Contd)

MESSAGE	EXPLANATION	ACTION
CARD OPTION UNAVAILABLE	An attempt was made to enable an option which is not available with the present system software version.	None required.
CC SPEC REQD	Channel conditioning was not specified.	Repeat the command with channel conditioning.
CHANNEL aaacc CUST ee IS ALREADY ASSIGNED	Customer aaacc/ee is already connected.	None required—this customer is already connected. Or, repeat the command using the correct customer number.
CHANNEL aaacc CUST ee IS UNASSIGNED	Customer aaacc/ee is not connected.	None required—this customer is already disconnected. Or, repeat the command using the correct customer number.
CHANNEL aaacc CUST ee IS UNDER TEST	The specified circuit is under test by a test port.	Use the TTST TPR TP command to release the test port (if test port was setup on this link), then repeat the command.
CHANNEL aaacc NOT SECHED	Channel aaacc has not been setup with the SECH command.	Repeat the command. Use the SECH command to setup the channel.
CHANNEL aaacc IS PARITY CHNL	Channel aaacc cannot be used because it is a parity channel for a data channel.	Use another channel.
CHANNEL ALREADY GROWN	A previous SECH command was performed on this channel, or a TCON connection exists.	None required.
CHANNEL CONNECTED	A connection exists on this channel.	None required—connection already exists. To remove the connection, use the TDIS or SDIS command.
CHANNEL IS NOT ODD	An even channel of a DC was specified when attempting to make a TTST HUB connection.	Repeat the command, but specify an odd channel of the DC.
CHANNEL NOT AVAILABLE	The specified channel has been subrated with the SECH command. Or the required DM card is not installed for the requested loops.	None required—the subrate condition can be removed using the SDCH command. Or install the required DM card per the installation practice.
CHANNEL NOT GROWN OR SUBRATE NOT AVAILABLE	Either the channel has not been setup using the SECH command, or there is a connection on the channel while a SECH is attempted.	Setup the channel using the SECH command, or remove the connection on the channel so that the SECH command can be used.
CHANNEL NOT IN TLA	An attempt was made to release (TLR) a channel end from TLA when the channel end is not in TLA.	None required.

Table A. Deny Message Text (Contd)

MESSAGE	EXPLANATION	ACTION
CHANNEL PRESENTLY IN TLA	An attempt was made to put a channel end in TLA when the channel end is already in TLA.	None required.
CHANNELS ARE NOT CONNECTED TO EACH OTHER	The specified connection does not exist.	Repeat the command using the correct connection specification.
CHNL HAS NO DMB CONN	The specified channel is not part of a DMB circuit.	Repeat the command using the correct channel.
CHNL RNGIE	The specified range is not allowed.	Repeat the command using the correct range.
CHNL SECHED	The specified channel has been set for subrate and therefore is not available.	Repeat the command using a different channel, or unsech this channel using the SDCH command, then repeat the command.
CIRCUIT IS UNDER TEST	The specified circuit is under test by a test port.	Use the TTST TPR TP command to release the test port, then repeat the command.
CKT LMT EXCEEDED	An attempt was made to construct a circuit with more than 16 MJUs.	Limit the number of MJUs in a circuit to 16.
CONN MEM ERR	A database error has been detected.	Contact Technical Assistance.
CONNECTIONS, USE OV OR SWAP	An attempt was made to use a remove (RMV) command on a DC with connections.	Repeat the remove command using the OV (override) option (this will remove all connections on the DC), or using the SWAP option (this moves all connections on the DC to a redundant DC (DCR))
COPY TO CID IN PROGRESS	Copying is in progress to or from the CID hard drive (commands are denied during copying).	Wait until copying is completed, then repeat the command.
CTL LNK FLD	Control link failed between the MS card in the Common Equipment Shelf and a T1, Loop or Maintenance Shelf. This can also appear for an LSIU, AI, or MSIU.	Use UTL QRY FAIL command to locate failed card. Replace failed card per TMSL 097-50000-08, Maintenance. (Note: this message may also appear for shelves not equipped).
CUST NUM REQD CHANNEL aaacc	Channel aaacc (SECHed as a DS0B) was entered without a customer number.	Repeat the command with a customer number added to aaacc.
DATABASE UPLOAD IN PROGRESS	The database is being transferred from the master MS to the CID. No commands can be entered during upload.	Wait for MASTER DATABASE UPLOAD COMPL message, then proceed.

Table A. Deny Message Text (Contd)

MESSAGE	EXPLANATION	ACTION
DATABASE CHECKSUM ERROR	An attempt was made to use the RMV MS BOOT command when the current active database in the MS was not the same as the backup database in the CID.	Use the COPY DATABASE FROM MS TO CID command to save the current active database. After the database has been copied to the CID, repeat the RMV MS BOOT command. Or repeat the RMV MS BOOT command with OV (<i>the current database in the MS will be lost and the backup database in the CID will become the current active database</i>).
DBASE ERR	A database error has been detected.	Contact Technical Assistance.
DC aaa IS IN EQPT LPBACK	DC aaa has been looped back toward the equipment (IDST).	Use the CFR LPD command to remove the loop-back, then repeat the original command.
DC aaa IS IN LINE LPBACK	DC aaa has been looped back toward the line (facility).	Use the CFR LPD command to remove the loop-back, then repeat the original command.
DCR NAV	Protection DC not available (there are no protection DCs or all are in use).	Check availability of protection DCs.
DEVICE NOT GROWN	The associated TBX or DM is not grown.	Use the GRTH command to grow the associated TBX or DM.
DISC	The test port was released, but the connection was broken.	Use the TCON command to remake the connection.
DMB BLOCK LIMIT EXCEEDED	An attempt was made to exceed the maximum number of circuits per DMB card (252).	None required.
DMB CAPACITY EXCEEDED	An attempt was made to exceed the maximum number of legs per DMB card (756).	None required.
DMB TEST CAPACITY EXCEEDED	An attempt was made to exceed the maximum number of monitor accesses per DMB card at the same time (12).	None required.
DRIVE NOT READY	An attempt was made to copy the database or macros to/from a floppy disk, or obtain a list of files from a floppy disk - but the disk was not present.	Insert a floppy disk, then repeat the command.
DUPL BBL BRD	An attempt was made to specify a broadcast leg which is the same as the backbone leg.	Repeat the command with the correct broadcast leg.

Table A. Deny Message Text (Contd)

MESSAGE	EXPLANATION	ACTION
DUPL EXT CONN CHANNEL aaacc CUST ee	An attempt was made to specify customer aaacc/ee more than once.	Repeat command excluding aaacc/ee.
DUPL MA NUM	The MJU specified in the MJU and MA fields were the same.	Repeat the command using different MJU numbers for the MJU field and the MA field.
EQD	Card is already equipped (grown).	None required.
EXISTING NG SAME AS REQUESTED	The leg is already set for the NG specified in the command.	None required.
EXISTING NTR SAME AS REQUESTED	The leg is already set for the NTR specified in the command.	None required.
EXISTING STATE SAME AS REQUESTED	The connection is already set for the termination status specified in the command.	None required.
HUBID HAS NOT BEEN SET	A hub identifier has not been assigned.	Assign a hub identifier using the CHG HUBID command.
INERR BDARG	Incorrect entry in data field.	Verify parameters, repeat command.
IN SRVC	Card is in service (restored).	If trying to put a card in service, no action is required. If trying to perform a function which requires the card to be out of service, use the RMV command to remove the card from service. If the RST command was used and the STATE lamp is off, use the RMV command (with OV if the particular RMV command has an override option), then retry the RST command. If trying to remove a TSIU, use the OV option if restored DCs are in the same shelf (if this is the only TSIU for these DCs, traffic will be lost if it is removed). The same applies to LSIUs where dataport cards are in service in the same digroup.
INVALID CARD	The expected card type is not installed, or no card is installed in the specified slot (applies to TAD cards and Loop Shelf cards).	Repeat command with correct card type, or if no card is installed: 1. Install the card. 2. Wait 15 seconds. 3. If STATE lamp on specified card is off, use RST xxxx aaa command to restore card to service (where xxxx = card name, aaa = card number, if applicable).

Table A. Deny Message Text (Contd)

MESSAGE	EXPLANATION	ACTION
INVALID CHANNEL/ CUSTOMER NUMBER	Channel or customer number out of range.	Repeat command with correct channel/customer number.
INVALID COMMAND	The command is not recognized.	Repeat command.
INVALID CONNECTION SPEC	Specified FROM/TO pair is not an existing connection.	Repeat command using an existing FROM/TO pair, or use the TCON command to make a connection using the FROM/TO pair.
INVALID USER	The user name does not exist.	Repeat command with correct username.
INVLD CHANNEL NUM aaacc	The aaacc entered is out of the allowed range (00101-16824).	Repeat the command with the correct aaacc.
INVLD CUST NUM CUST ee	Customer number "ee" is out of range for the specified channel.	Repeat the command with the correct customer number. Refer to the appropriate command in this manual for allowable customer numbers.
INVLD INDEX	A database error has been detected.	Contact Technical Assistance.
INVLD MA MJU NUM	The specified master MJU number is outside the allowed range (1-9999).	Repeat the command using an allowed master MJU number.
INVLD MJU NUM	The specified MJU number is outside the allowed range (1-9999).	Repeat the command using an allowed MJU number.
INVLD RATE	An invalid rate was entered.	Repeat the command using one of the following 2-digit pairs of numbers to indicate the data rate: 24 = 2.4 kb/s 48 = 4.8 kb/s 96 = 9.6 kb/s 19 = 19.2 kb/s 56 = 56 kb/s 64 = 64 kb/s
INVLD RATE MIXING	The specified rate exceeds the SECHed rate of the channel.	Repeat the command with the correct data rate. Refer to the appropriate command in this manual for allowable rates.
INVLD RATE SPEC	An invalid rate was entered.	Repeat the command using one of the following 2-digit pairs of numbers to indicate the data rate: 24 = 2.4 kb/s 48 = 4.8 kb/s 96 = 9.6 kb/s 19 = 19.2 kb/s 56 = 56 kb/s 64 = 64 kb/s

Table A. Deny Message Text (Contd)

MESSAGE	EXPLANATION	ACTION
INVLD TP NUM	The specified test port number is out of the allowed range (1-48).	Repeat the command with the correct test port number.
IS ALREADY ASSIGNED	An attempt was made to use the SDCH command on a channel which has a connection.	Use the SDIS command to remove the connection, then repeat the SDCH command.
IS UNDER TEST	The specified circuit is under test by a test port.	Use the TTST TPR TP command to release the test port (if test port was setup on this link), then repeat the command.
LAST USER TO EXECUTE ALL COMMANDS	An attempt was made to delete the last user able to execute all commands (this is not allowed).	None required. (At least one user who can access all commands must be left on the system).
LBX MISSING	An attempt was made to grow an LBX card where no card is installed.	Install an LBX card in the slot, then repeat the command. Or repeat the command for a slot which has an LBX card installed.
LINK BUSY	A user is logged onto this link.	Repeat command after user logs off.
LMT NOT CONNECTED TO MATE	An attempt was made to operate the relay on an SS7 LMT card while the two halves of the card are not connected to each other through the matrix.	Connect the two halves of the LMT card through the matrix, then operate the relay.
LMT PROTECTED	An attempt was made to operate the LMT relay while the relay is in the protected state.	Change the LMT relay to the unprotected mode (CFR LMT PROTECT), ensure that both halves of the LMT card are connected together, then operate the relay.
LOGON REQD	User must log on before entering commands.	Logon to system.
LOOPED CHANNEL	An attempt was made to perform a TLA or TLR on a looped channel, which is not allowed.	None required.
LPD	Test port is looped.	Use TTST TPR TP command to release test port from looped mode.
LSIU COMMUNICATION FAILED	Communication has been lost between the MS card and the LSIU card specified in the SECH command attempted.	Replace the LSIU card in the digroup specified in the SECH command.
MA ILGL FOR MJU1	The master (MA) leg was entered when specifying MJU 1.	Repeat the command without the master (MA) leg entry.
MA MJU NOT EST	The MJU specified in the MA field has not been established.	Establish the MJU specified in the MA field first, then repeat the command. Or, repeat the command with the correct MJU number in the MA field.

Table A. Deny Message Text (Contd)

MESSAGE	EXPLANATION	ACTION
MA REQD FOR NEW MJU	MJU 1 was specified without a master (MA) entry.	Repeat the command with a master (MA) leg entry.
MISSING	The specified card is not installed (applies to DCs and channel units).	1. Install the card. 2. Wait 15 seconds. 3. If STATE lamp on specified card is off, use RST xxxx aaa command to restore card to service (where xxxx = card name, aaa = card number, if applicable).
MJU1 NOT EST	MJU 1 has not been established.	Specify MJU 1 first, then specify the other MJUs in the circuit
MJU1 RATE DIFFERENT	The specified rate does not match the existing circuit rate.	Repeat the command with the correct circuit rate (or omit the rate entry).
MJU nnnn BRb IS ALREADY ASSIGNED	An attempt was made to connect the master (control) leg of an MJU to branch b of MJU nnnn, but branch b of MJU nnnn is connected elsewhere.	Repeat the command, but connect the master (control) leg elsewhere.
MJU nnnn BRb IS ALREADY UNDER TEST	Branch b of MJU nnnn is under test by a test port.	None required. If desired, use the TTST TPR TP to release the test port.
MJU ALREADY EXISTS	The MJU specified has already been established.	None required.
MJU CAPACITY EXCEEDED	An attempt was made to use more MJUs than exist on the MJU card.	Reduce the number of MJUs.
MJU NOT PRESENT	The specified MJU does not exist in the circuit.	Repeat the command using the correct MJU number.
MJU TEST CAPACITY EXCEEDED	An attempt was made to exceed the maximum number of test ports in the monitor mode.	Take some of the test ports which are presently in the monitor mode out of the monitor mode, then repeat the command.
MONITOR	Test port is already in monitor mode.	None required.
MPTM DBASE ERR	A database error has been detected.	Contact Technical Assistance.
MPTM NOT MJU1	The specified MPTM is not connected to the master (control) leg of MJU 1.	Repeat the command with the correct MPTM.
MPTM NOT MJU1 MSTR	The specified MPTM is not connected to the master (control) leg of MJU 1.	Repeat the command with the correct MPTM.

Table A. Deny Message Text (Contd)

MESSAGE	EXPLANATION	ACTION
MPTM NOT MJUD	The specified MPTM does not have an MJU connection.	Repeat the command with the correct MPTM.
MS CTL LNK FLD	Communication with the slave MS has been interrupted.	Verify that the slave MS is installed in the Common Equipment Shelf and is restored (STATE lamp is lit green).
MS SWAP IN PROGRESS	A command was entered while an MS swap was in progress.	Wait until the SWAP OCCURRED COMPL message, then reenter the command.
NG SPEC ILGL FOR BBL	An attempt was made to specify noise guard (NG) for a backbone leg of a DMB circuit, which is not allowed.	Repeat the command without specifying noise guard.
NO MA MATCH MJU gggg BRb	The specified master (control) leg entry does not match the existing master leg connection for MJU gggg.	Repeat the command with the correct MJU and branch numbers for the master leg.
NO MS RESPONSE	The slave MS is not responding.	Verify that the slave MS is installed in the Common Equipment Shelf and is restored (STATE lamp is lit green).
NO LEG MATCH	An attempt was made to disconnect one or more legs that are not part of this DMB circuit.	Repeat the command with the correct legs specified.
NO RNG MATCH	An attempt was made to disconnect more legs than exist on this DMB circuit.	None required.
NO REDUN	In a system configured as redundant, an attempt was made to make a change on the slave common equipment shelf (grow, restore, etc) while there is an MS to MS communication failure.	Verify that the slave MS is installed in the shelf and is restored (STATE lamp is lit green).
NO REDUN OPT	In a system configured as nonredundant, an attempt was made to grow a card in the other common equipment shelf.	Use the CFR SN DPX command to configure the system for redundant.
NO SUCH DEVICE	The specified card is the wrong card type or the card is not installed (applies to the Common Equipment Shelf).	Repeat the command with the correct card type. If the card is not installed: 1. Install the card. 2. Wait 15 seconds. 3. If STATE lamp on specified card is off, use RST xxxx aaa command to restore card to service (where xxxx = card name, aaa = card number, if applicable).

Table A. Deny Message Text (Contd)

MESSAGE	EXPLANATION	ACTION
NO TP MON OR SPLIT BY LINK	No test ports in monitor or split mode that were grown by this link.	None required.
NO TP MONITOR OR SPLIT	No test ports in monitor or split mode.	None required.
NO TPS GROWN BY LINK	No test ports grown by this link.	None required.
NOT MODIFIABLE	The user for this command cannot be changed.	Do not attempt to change the user information.
NOT MONITOR	Test port not in monitor mode.	Repeat the command after using the TTST MON command to put the test port in the monitor mode.
NOT PRESENT	The specified card is not installed (applies to TSIUs).	1. Install the card. 2. Wait 15 seconds. 3. If STATE lamp on specified card is off, use RST xxxx aaa command to restore card to service (where xxxx = card name, aaa = card number, if applicable).
NOT RELEASED	Test port not in released mode.	Repeat the command after using the TTST TPR TP command to put the test port in the released mode.
NOT TERMINATED	Circuit already not terminated.	None required.
NOT TWO-POINT TWO-WAY CONNECTION	An attempt was made to make an OCON connection to an existing OCON connection, or to an MJU or DMB connection.	Make the connection to a different channel.
NTR BRG HAS BEEN SPECIFIED FOR BBL	An attempt was made to specify NTR FAC for a DMB leg when NTR BRG has been specified for the backbone leg, which is not allowed.	None required.
OCU/DSO OPTION MIXING	The parameters entered are not allowed with the card type installed.	Repeat the command using correct parameters for the card type installed.
ONE-WAY CONNECTION	An attempt was made to make a TTST or STST channel which is part of an OCON connection.	None required (TTSTs not allowed on a channel which is part of an OCON connection).
OOS	Out of service (not restored).	Use the RST command to put the card into service.
OPTION NOT ENABLED	An attempt was made to use a command for a function which is available only with a particular software option.	Install the appropriate software option, then repeat the command.

Table A. Deny Message Text (Contd)

MESSAGE	EXPLANATION	ACTION
OUT OF SEQUENCE	Card not grown/degrown in proper sequence.	Repeat command using proper card number (refer to Operation Procedures for correct order).
PARITY OPTION UNAVAILABLE	An attempt was made to setup a parity channel on a non-T1 channel.	Repeat command without the parity-channel option, or repeat the command using a T1 channel.
PCH	Specified customer is a 56-kb/s dataport parity channel.	Repeat command using correct channel number.
PENDING ONE-WAY CONNECTION	An attempt was made to use a TDIS or SDIS command on a 2-way connection which has 1 or more OCON connections.	1. Remove the OCON connections with the ODIS command , then repeat the TDIS or SDIS command. —or— 2. Use the OV option on the TDIS or SDIS command.
PRIMARY CONNECTION DS0B	An attempt was made to make an OCON connection on a DS0B channel.	Change the channel to DS0A, or use a different channel which is already DS0A.
RATE 19 UNAVAIL	19.2 kb/s is not allowed with this software version.	Repeat the command with a different rate.
RATE SPEC DOES NOT MATCH EXISTING RATE	A rate was entered for a signal other than a 19.2-kb/s signal, or no rate (or and incorrect rate) was entered for a 19.2-kb/s signal.	Repeat the command with the correct rate entry (RATE 19 must be entered for 19.2-kb/s signals; for other signals, do not make a rate entry).
RATE SPEC REQD	An attempt was made to establish MJU 1 without specifying the circuit rate.	Repeat the command with a circuit rate.
REDUN DMB OOS	The redundant DMB is out of service (not restored).	Restore the redundant DMB before removing this DMB.
REDUN DMB UEQD	The redundant DMB is unequipped (not grown).	Grow and restore the redundant DMB before removing this DMB.
RELAY OPERATED	An attempt was made to change the protection state of the LMT relay while the LMT relay is operated.	To change the LMT protection state, ensure that both halves of the LMT card are connected together through the matrix, then release the relay (CFR LMT OPERATE), then change the protection state.
RELEASED OR LOOPED	Test port is in the released or looped mode.	Repeat the command after using TTST MON command. If attempting to release or loop the test port, no action required.
RNGIE	Range not entered in ascending order. Or, out of allowed range.	Repeat command with range in ascending order, or within the allowed range.

Table A. Deny Message Text (Contd)

MESSAGE	EXPLANATION	ACTION
SLAVE DOWNLOAD IN PROGRESS	Commands cannot be entered during slave download.	Wait for the MS a POWER UP RESTART message on the CID (where a = slave MS), repeat command.
SLOT RANGE ERROR	Incorrect slot number entered for card.	Repeat command with correct slot number.
SPLIT	Test port already in split mode.	None required.
SWITCH ERROR	Unable to switch to other matrix.	Use UTL QRY FAIL command to locate failed card. Replace failed card per TMSL 097-50000-08, Maintenance.
SYNC a CCK SOURCE NOT PRESENT	The specified clock source (a = 1 or 2) is missing.	Check composite clock into Common Equipment Shelf a.
SYNC a CCK SOURCE OUT OF TOLERANCE	The specified clock source (a = 1 or 2) is out of tolerance ($> \pm 15$ ppm from nominal).	Check composite clock into Common Equipment Shelf a.
T1 SHELF ALREADY ASSIGNED	An attempt was made to assign a communication link to a T1 Shelf which is already assigned to another communication link.	Repeat the command and select a different T1 Shelf, or use the CFR LINK LANG command to change the link assignments.
TBX MISSING	An attempt was made to grow a TBX card where no card is installed.	Install a TBX card in the slot, then repeat the command. Or repeat the command for a slot which has a TBX card installed.
TC INERR	Trunk conditioning was not included.	Repeat command with trunk conditioning.
TLA	Circuit already in terminated mode.	None required.
TOO MANY OCONS	An attempt was made to make more than 12 OCON connections on one end of a 2-way connection.	None required (a maximum of 12 OCONs are allowed on each end of a 2-way connection).
TP IS ACCESSED FROM A STST COMMAND	The specified test port is connected to a circuit by an STST command.	Repeat the command using another test port.
TP IS ACCESSED FROM A TTST COMMAND	The specified test port is connected to a circuit by a TTST command.	Repeat the command using another test port.
TP IS ALREADY ASSIGNED	An attempt was made to use a test port which is in use (connected to a circuit).	None required. If desired, use the TTST TPR TP command to release the test port.

Table A. Deny Message Text (Contd)

MESSAGE	EXPLANATION	ACTION
TP IS ALREADY IN HUB MODE	An attempt was made to use the TTST HUB command on a test port which is already being used for a test hub connection.	None required. If desired, use the TTST TPR TP command to release the test port.
TP IS ALREADY IN MONITOR MODE	An attempt was made to put a test port in the monitor mode when the test port was already in the monitor mode.	None required. If desired, use the TTST TPR TP command to release the test port.
TP IS ALREADY IN SPLIT MODE	An attempt was made to put a test port in the split mode when the test port was already in the split mode.	None required. If desired, use the TTST TPR TP command to release the test port.
TP IS LOOPED	Test port is in the looped mode.	None required. If desired, use the TTST TPR TP command to release the test port.
TP IS NOT IN MONITOR MODE	An attempt was made to put a test port in the split mode when the test port was not in the monitor mode (split mode can be accessed only from the monitor mode).	Use the TTST MON TO TP command to put the test port in the monitor mode, then repeat the TTST SPL TP command.
TP IS NOT IN SPLIT MODE	An attempt was made to put a test port in the monitor mode without TO bbbdd[/ff]. The TO bbbdd[/ff] must be specified when going from released to monitor mode.	Repeat the command with the TO bbbdd[/ff].
TP IS UNASSIGNED	An attempt was made to release a test port which is in the released state.	None required.
TRB INERR	Trouble code was not included.	Repeat command with trouble code.
UEQD	Card unequipped (not grown).	Grow card and repeat command.
UNASSIGNED	Circuit is not assigned (connected).	Use TCON or SCON command to make desired connection.
UNMAPPED	Circuit is not mapped (connected).	Use TCON or SCON command to make desired connection.
UNMAPPED TEST ACCESS	An attempt was made to perform a TLA or TLR on an unmapped (unconnected) channel.	Use TCON command to make desired connection, then repeat command.
USER CLASS VIOLATION DIGRP aaa	A user attempted to address a digroup to which he does not have access.	Repeat command using correct digroup number. Or, use the ASN USER POOL and/or ASN PORT command to give the user access to this digroup.
USER LOGGED ON	A user is already logged on. If trying to remove a link, the link is in use.	Do not use LOGON command, enter another command. If trying to remove a link, have the user log off, then remove the link.

Table A. Deny Message Text (Contd)

MESSAGE	EXPLANATION	ACTION
USER NOT ASSIGNED	This user has not been assigned to any command.	Use ASSIGN USER LOGON command to assign the user to the desired commands.
UTST	The specified circuit is under test by a test port.	Use the TTST TPR TP command to release the test port (if test port was setup on this link), then repeat the command.

Table B. Expanded Command Names

ABREVIATED COMMAND NAME	EXPANDED COMMAND NAME
ASN LMT	Assign Link Monitor & Test
ASN PASSWORD	Assign Password
ASN PASSWORD LMT	Assign Password Link Monitor & Test
ASN PORT	Assign Port
ASN USER LOGON	Assign User Logon
ASN USER POOL	Assign User Pool
AUD QRY CFA	Audit Query Carrier Failure Alarm
CFR LINK	Configure Link
CFR LINK LANG	Configure Link Language
CFR LMT (OPERATE)	Configure Link Monitor & Test (Operate)
CFR LMT (PROTECT)	Configure Link Monitor & Test (Protect)
CFR LMT ALL OPER	Configure Link Monitor & Test All Operate
CFR LPD	Configure Looped
CFR PFSEL	Configure Programmable Framing Selection
CFR PZCS	Configure Programmable Zero Code Suppression
CFR REF	Configure Reference
CFR SN	Configure IDST System
CFR SYS LINKTO	Configure System Link Time-out
CFR XC	Configure Cross-connect
CHG	Change
CHG HUBID	Change Hub Identification
CHG NG (DMB)	Change Noise Guard (Digital Multipoint Bridge)
CHG NTR (DMB)	Change No Transmission Towards (Digital Multipoint Bridge)
CHG SCON (MJU)	Change Subrate Connect (Multipoint Junction Unit)
CHG TCON (DMB)	Change T1 Connect (Digital Multipoint Bridge)
COPY	Copy
DGRTH DC	Degrowth DC
DGRTH DCR	Degrowth DCR
DGRTH DM	Degrowth DM
DGRTH DMB	Degrowth DMB
DGRTH DS0	Degrowth DS0
DGRTH LBX	Degrowth LBX
DGRTH LINK	Degrowth Link
DGRTH LMTD	Degrowth LMTD
DGRTH LMTO	Degrowth LMTO

Table B. Expanded Command Names (Contd)

ABREVIATED COMMAND NAME	EXPANDED COMMAND NAME
DGRTH LSIU	Degrowth LSIU
DGRTH MAC	Degrowth MAC
DGRTH MAR	Degrowth MAR
DGRTH MJU	Degrowth MJU
DGRTH MSIU	Degrowth MSIU
DGRTH OCU	Degrowth OCU
DGRTH SIO	Degrowth SIO
DGRTH TAD	Degrowth TAD
DGRTH TBX	Degrowth TBX
DGRTH TSIU	Degrowth TSIU
GRTH DC	Growth DC
GRTH DCR	Growth DCR
GRTH DM	Growth DM
GRTH DMB	Growth DMB
GRTH DS0	Growth DS0
GRTH FRAME	Growth Frame
GRTH LBX	Growth LBX
GRTH LINK	Growth Link
GRTH LMTD	Growth LMTD
GRTH LMTO	Growth LMTO
GRTH LSIU	Growth LSIU
GRTH MAC	Growth MAC
GRTH MAR	Growth MAR
GRTH MJU	Growth MJU
GRTH MSIU	Growth MSIU
GRTH OCU	Growth OCU
GRTH SIO	Growth SIO
GRTH TAD	Growth TAD
GRTH TBX	Growth TBX
GRTH TSIU	Growth TSIU
LOGOFF	Logoff
LOGON	Logon
OCON	One-way Connect
ODIS	One-way Disconnect
RMV AI	Remove AI

Table B. Expanded Command Names (Contd)

ABREVIATED COMMAND NAME	EXPANDED COMMAND NAME
RMV DC	Remove DC
RMV DCR	Remove DCR
RMV DM	Remove DM
RMV DMB	Remove DMB
RMV DS0	Remove DS0
RMV LBX	Remove LBX
RMV LINK	Remove Link
RMV LMTD	Remove LMTD
RMV LMTO	Remove LMTO
RMV LSIU	Remove LSIU
RMV MAC	Remove MAC
RMV MAR	Remove MAR
RMV MC	Remove MC
RMV MEM	Remove MEM
RMV MJU	Remove MJU
RMV MS	Remove MS
RMV MS BOOT	Remove MS Boot
RMV MSIU	Remove MSIU
RMV OCU	Remove OCU
RMV SIO	Remove SIO
RMV SYNC	Remove SYNC
RMV TAD	Remove TAD
RMV TBX	Remove TBX
RMV TSIU	Remove TSIU
RST AI	Restore AI
RST DC	Restore DC
RST DCR	Restore DCR
RST DM	Restore DM
RST DMB	Restore DMB
RST DS0	Restore DS0
RST LBX	Restore LBX
RST LINK	Restore LINK
RST LMTD	Restore LMTD
RST LMTO	Restore LMTO
RST LSIU	Restore LSIU

Table B. Expanded Command Names (Contd)

ABREVIATED COMMAND NAME	EXPANDED COMMAND NAME
RST MAC	Restore MAC
RST MAR	Restore MAR
RST MC	Restore MC
RST MEM	Restore MEM
RST MJU	Restore MJU
RST MS	Restore MS
RST MSIU	Restore MSIU
RST OCU	Restore OCU
RST SIO	Restore SIO
RST SYNC	Restore SYNC
RST TAD	Restore TAD
RST TBX	Restore TBX
RST TSIU	Restore TSIU
SCON (MPT)	Subrate Connect (Multipoint)
SCON (TPT)	Subrate Connect (Two Point)
SDCH	Subrate Degrow Channel
SDIS (MPT)	Subrate Disconnect (Multipoint)
SDIS (TPT)	Subrate Disconnect (Two Point)
SECH	Subrate Establish Channel
START ALARMS	Start Alarms
STOP ALARMS	Stop Alarms
STST MON (MPT)	Subrate Test Monitor (Multipoint)
STST MON (TPT)	Subrate Test Monitor (Two Point)
STST SPL	Subrate Test Split
STST TPR TP	Subrate Test Test Port Release Test Port
SUTL QRY SCON	Subrate Utility Query Subrate Connect
SUTL QRY SCON CH	Subrate Utility Query Subrate Connect Channel
SUTL QRY SECH	Subrate Utility Query Subrate Establish Channel
TCNT TC	Terminated Cross-connect Trunk Conditioning
TCNT TRSP	Terminated Cross-connect Transparent
TCON (DMB)	T1 Connect (Digital Multipoint Bridge)
TCON TC	T1 Connect Trunk Conditioning
TCON TRSP	T1 Connect Transparent
TCON TRSP INT	T1 Connect Transparent Intact
TDIS (DMB)	T1 Disconnect (Digital Multipoint Bridge)

Table B. Expanded Command Names (Contd)

ABREVIATED COMMAND NAME	EXPANDED COMMAND NAME
TDIS	T1 Disconnect
TTST HUB	T1 Test Hub
TTST LPD	T1 Test Looped
TTST MON	T1 Test Monitor
TTST SPL	T1 Test Split
TTST TLA	T1 Test Terminate & Leave Access
TTST TLR	T1 Test Terminate & Leave Release
TTST TPR ALL	T1 Test Test Port Release All
TTST TPR ALL LINKS	T1 Test Test Port Release All Links
TTST TPR TP	T1 Test Test Port Release Test Port
UTL ACO	Utility Alarm Cutoff
UTL CLR ALM	Utility Clear Alarm
UTL CLR BPV	Utility Clear Bipolar Violations
UTL CLR ER	Utility Clear Error Rate
UTL CLR ES	Utility Clear Errored Seconds
UTL CLR OOF	Utility Clear Out of Frame
UTL CLR SES	Utility Clear Severely Errored Seconds
UTL CLR SLIP	Utility Clear Slip
UTL QRY ALM	Utility Query Alarm
UTL QRY ASN LMT	Utility Query Assign Link Monitor & Test
UTL QRY ASN POOL	Utility Query Assign Pool
UTL QRY ASN USER	Utility Query Assign User
UTL QRY BPV	Utility Query Bipolar Violations
UTL QRY CMAP	Utility Query Cross-connect Map
UTL QRY COMMAND	Utility Query Command
UTL QRY DC	Utility Query DC
UTL QRY DCR	Utility Query DCR
UTL QRY DMAP	Utility Query Dump Map
UTL QRY EQD	Utility Query Equipped
UTL QRY ER	Utility Query Error Rate
UTL QRY ES	Utility Query Errored Seconds
UTL QRY EVT	Utility Query Event
UTL QRY FAIL	Utility Query Fail
UTL QRY HIST	Utility Query History
UTL QRY HUBID	Utility Query Hub Identification

Table B. Expanded Command Names (Contd)

ABREVIATED COMMAND NAME	EXPANDED COMMAND NAME
UTL QRY INS	Utility Query In Service
UTL QRY LINK	Utility Query Link
UTL QRY LSIU	Utility Query LSIU
UTL QRY MAR	Utility Query MAR
UTL QRY OOF	Utility Query Out of Frame
UTL QRY OOS	Utility Query Out of Service
UTL QRY REF	Utility Query Reference
UTL QRY SES	Utility Query Severely Errored Seconds
UTL QRY SLIP	Utility Query Slip
UTL QRY SN	Utility Query IDST System
UTL QRY STATE	Utility Query State
UTL QRY SYS	Utility Query System
UTL QRY TAD	Utility Query TAD
UTL QRY TO	Utility Query To
UTL QRY TP	Utility Query Test Port
UTL QRY TRSHLD	Utility Query Threshold
UTL QRY VERSN	Utility Query Version
UTL QRY WHO	Utility Query Who
UTL SET CLASS	Utility Set Class
UTL SET LINK	Utility Set Link
UTL SET TRSHLD	Utility Set Threshold
UTL SET USER CLASS	Utility Set User Class
UTL TIME	Utility Time
UTL TOD	Utility Time of Day
CID	Craft Interface Device
DIR	Directory
FORMAT	Format