Critical Release Notice

Publication number: 297-2621-851
Publication release: Standard 13.01

The content of this customer NTP supports the SN07 (DMS) software release.

Bookmarks used in this NTP highlight the changes between the UCS15 baseline and the current release. The bookmarks provided are color-coded to identify release-specific content changes. NTP volumes that do not contain bookmarks indicate that the UCS15 baseline remains unchanged and is valid for the current release.

Bookmark Color Legend

Black: Applies to new or modified content for UCS15 that is valid through the current release.

Red: Applies to new or modified content for UCS17 that is valid through the current release.

Blue: Applies to new or modified content for UCS18 (SN05 DMS) that is valid through the current release.

Green: Applies to new or modified content for SN06 (DMS) that is valid through the current release.

Purple: Applies to new or modified content for SN07 (DMS) that is valid through the current release.

Attention!

Adobe Acrobat Reader 5.0 or higher is required to view bookmarks in color.

Publication History

Note: *Refer to the UCS15 baseline document for Publication History prior to the UCS17 software release.*

December 2004

Standard release 13.01. This release is current for the SN07 (DMS) software release, although no changes have been made for SN07 (DMS) features. The following CR was added:

Volume 1
CAINPARM - Added parameter STANDARD_ANISCREEN_RULES per CR Q00909834-01
CAINRESP - Added parameter AMABUSCUSTID per feature A00005363
CAINREXT - Added context identifier 300 to field AMA_DIGS_TYPE as per A00005363

Volume 2
CDRTMPLT - Added additional parameters to FIELD per feature A00005363

September 2004

Standard release 12.04. This release is current for the SN07 (DMS) software release, although no changes have been made for SN07 (DMS) features.

Volume 1
CAINPARM - Added parameter TRTMTCD_COMPCODE_ZAPPED_ZERO per CRQ00816405

Volume 5
TMTMAP (amended for CR Q00760514-10)

March 2004

Standard release 12.03 for software release SN06 (DMS)

Volume 3
LTDATA

Volume 4
SUSHELF

September 2003

Standard release 12.02 for software release SN06 (DMS). Updates made for this release are shown below.

Volume 1
CAINPARM

Volume 2
DRMUSERS – this table is obsolete. The description has been removed.
DSLIMIT
IBNRTE selector CND

Volume 3
OFRT selector CND

Volume 4
STDPRTCT.STDPRT

Volume 5
TONES

June 2003

Preliminary release 12.01 for software release SN06 (DMS). Updates made for this release are shown below.

Volume 1
ACRTE

Volume 2
DNRTE
IBNRTE selector CND

Volume 3
OFRT selector CND

Volume 4
No changes

Volume 5
TRKOPTS
TRKSGRP

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297-2621-851

Digital Switching Systems

UCS DMS-250

Data Schema Reference Manual Volume 4 of 5

UCS15 Standard 09.02 June 2001

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How the world shares ideas.

Digital Switching Systems

UCS DMS-250

Data Schema Reference Manual Volume 4 of 5

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1 UCS data schema

This document describes the data tables for a particular software load on the UCS DMS-250 switch.

This document assists the customer in preparing office-dependent data for the switch. The office-dependent data is stored in data store tables that are used in conjunction with software programs and systems circuits to advance a call through the stages of call processing.

This document consists of three volumes, and each volume is arranged alphabetically by table name.

OMREPORT

Table name

Operational Measurements Report Table

Functional description

Table OMREPORT obtains reports on system performance through operational measurements (OM).

Note: This table supports double-precision OM accumulating classes.

Refer to *Operational Measurements Reference Manual* for additional information on OM reports.

Refer to *Switch Performance Monitoring System Application Guide*. for information on Switch Performance Monitoring System (SPMS)

The system stores OM reports in the log system central buffer, against log name OMRS. The system stores the OM reports until the system routes the reports to the correct devices.

For each of the 23 entries in the table, the table records the following data:

- schedule (report) number
- report status. Report status can be active or inactive.
- type of report. The type of report specifies the period of time that the OM report covers. See field REP for additional information.
- class of register
- name of the report. The name can be one of the names that appears in the following list:
  - ACHGXREP
  - ACHREP
  - AMREPORT
  - CDSREP
  - DTDETECT
  - EATSMS
  - PRDTKMTC
  - SPMSREP
  - TFCANA

Note: The system generates report DTDETECT if feature BR0482 (Unauthorized Digitone Service Detection) is present in the switch and is active. The user must request this report before the command interpreter (CI) command STOP turns the feature off. The system erases the record of users when the service stops.

- line output setting short or long. The short setting is 80 characters and the long setting is 132 characters. The OM reports AMREPORT, CDSREP, DTDETECT, or SPMSREP do not require this information.
- usage units hundred call seconds (CCS) or erlangs (ERL). The OM reports AMREPORT, CDSREP, DTDETECT, EATSMS, or SPMSREP do not require this information.
- which of the two sets of values the system uses that table NWMCLLI stores. Only report ACHREP requires this information.
- if the system requires setup usage, connect usage, and the sum of setup and connect usage. Only reports TFCANA and EATSMS require this information.
- if the deletion of each directory number (DN) occurs from the record of users list after each report. Only report DTDETECT requires this information.

Datafill sequence and meaning

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

Table size

The system allocates memory for a maximum of 24 entries.

The operating company can assign 23 of the 24 entries. The system designates the entry that remains as report name *SPARE*.

OMREPORT (continued)

Datafill

The datafill for table OMREPORT appears in the following table.

Field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 3)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
SCHEDNO		0 to 23	*Schedule number* Enter the OM report schedule number.
ACTIVE		Y or N	*Active* Enter Y (yes) if the schedule number is active. If the schedule number is not active, enter N (no).
WHEN		see subfield	*When* This field contains subfield REP.
	REP	AUTO DAILY DAYTIME DEVDAY DEVWEEK HALFHOUR-LY HISTORY HOURLY MONTHLY or WEEKLY	*Report* Enter the type of report you require. If the report requires an automatic readout each time the system updates the holding or accumulating registers, enter AUTO. The report is for a specified period of time during each day of the week and you issue the report daily. When this condition occurs, enter DAILY. Enter data in the refinements that correspond. If the report is output daily, but only for the block of consecutive days specified, enter DAYTIME. Enter data in the refinements in section “REP = DAYTIME”.. Entry DAYTIME allows the use of time intervals that overlap midnight.
	REP		If the report is output daily at a specified time enter DEVDAY. Enter data in the refinements that correspond. This action allows the operating company to see the accumulation of a longer class. An example of a longer class is MONTHLY. The report can associate with a WEEKLY accumulating class. When this condition occurs, the report provides the user with a daily readout as the information accumulates. ***Note:*** The operating company uses this type of report if the entry in field NAME is AMREPORT.

Field descriptions (Sheet 2 of 3)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	REP		If the report is output weekly at a specified day and time, enter DEVWEEK. This action allows the operating company to see the accumulation of a longer class. An example of a longer class is MONTHLY. Enter data in the refinements that correspond. If the report associates with a MONTHLY accumulating class, the report provides the user with a weekly readout as it accumulates. If the report covers a 0.5-h period that starts at 0, 15, 30, or 45 min past the hour, enter HALFHOURLY. Enter data in the refinements that correspond. Enter HISTORY for the history classes. Enter data in the refinements that correspond. The user cannot change this value. The user can only read this value.

OMREPORT (continued)

Field descriptions (Sheet 3 of 3)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	REP		If the report covers a 1-h period that starts at 0, 15, 30, or 45 min past the hour, enter HOURLY. Enter data in the refinement in section “REP = HOURLY”.. If the report is for a specified length of time during the day for a number of continuous days during the week, enter WEEKLY. Enter data in the refinements in section “REP = WEEKLY”.. If the report covers a 1-h period, that starts at 0, 15, 30, or 45 min past the hour, enter HOURLY. Table “Field descriptions for conditional datafill”, in this document, indicates this entry. If the report is for a specified length of time during the day, for a number of continuous days during the month, enter MONTHLY. Enter data in the refinements that the table in section “REP = MONTHLY” indicates. If the report is for a specified length of time during the day for a number of continuous days during the week, enter WEEKLY. Enter data in the refinements that the table in section “REP = WEEKLY” indicates.

REP = DAILY

If the entry in subfield REP is DAILY, enter data in refinements FROMTIME and TOTIME. These entries appear in the following table.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	FROMTIME	see subfields	*From time* This field contains subfields HR and MIN.
	HR	0 to 23	*Hour* Enter the hour of the day when the report prints.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	MIN	C00, C15, C30, or C45	*Minute* Enter the minute of the hour when report prints.
	TOTIME	see subfields	*To time* This field contains subfields HR and MIN.
	HR	0 to 23	*Hour* Enter the hour of the day when the report prints.
	MIN	C00, C15, C30, or C45	*Minute* Enter the minute of the hour when the report prints.

REP = DAYTIME

If the entry in subfield REP is DAYTIME, enter data in refinements FROMDAYOFW, TODAYOFW, FROMTIME, and TOTIME. These entries appear in the following table.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	FROMDAY-OFW	SU, MO, TU, WE, TH, FR, or SA	*From day of week* Enter the day of the week when the report prints.
	TODAYOFW	SU, MO, TU, WE, TH, FR, or SA	*To day of week* Enter the day of the week when the report stops printing. ***Note:*** The block of days refers to FROMTIME. The block of days does not refer to TOTIME. If the period overlaps midnight, reporting continues to the day following TODAYOFW.
	FROMTIME	see subfields	*From time* This field contains subfields HR and MIN.
	HR	0 to 23	*Hour* Enter the hour during each day of the FROMDAYOFW to TODAYOFW period when the report prints.

OMREPORT (continued)

Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	MIN	C00, C15, C30, or C45	*Minute* Enter the minute during the hour of each day of the FROMDAYOFW to TODAYOFW period when the report prints.
	TOTIME	see subfields	*To time* This field contains subfields HR and MIN.
	HR	0 to 23	*Hour* Enter the hour during each day of the FROMDAYOFW to TODAYOFW period when the report stops printing.
	MIN	C00, C15, C30, or C45	*Minute* Enter the minute during the hour of each day of the FROMDAYOFW to TODAYOFW period when the report stops printing.

REP = DEVDAY

If the entry in subfield REP is DEVDAY, enter data in refinement WHEN. These entries appear in the following table.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	WHEN	see subfields	*When* This field contains subfields HR and MIN.
	HR	0 to 23	*Hour* Enter the hour of the day when the report stops printing.
	MIN	C00, C15, C30, or C45	*Minute* Enter the minute of the hour when the report stops printing.

REP = DEVWEEK

If the entry in subfield REP is DEVWEEK, enter data in refinements DOW and WHEN. These entries appear in the following table.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	DOW	SU, MO, TU, WE, TH, FR, or SA	*Day of week* Enter the day of the week when the system prints the collection of OMs for an active report number.
	WHEN	see subfields	*When* This field contains subfields HR and MIN.
	HR	0 to 23	*Hour* Enter the hour of the day when the system prints the collection of OMs for an active report number.
	MIN	C00, C15, C30, or C45	*Minute* Enter the minute of the hour when the system prints the collection of OMs for an active report.

REP = HALFHOURLY

If the entry in subfield REP is HALFHOURLY, enter data in refinement STARTUP. These entries appear in the following table.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	STARTUP	C00, C15, C30, or C45	*Startup* Enter the minute of the half hour when the system prints the collection of OMs for an active report number.

OMREPORT (continued)

REP = HISTORY

If the entry in subfield REP is HISTORY, enter data in refinements SNAPSHOTS and XFER. These entries appear in the following table.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	SNAPSHOTS	1 to 6	*Number of snapshots* This read-only field specifies the number of history registers for each OM.
	XFER	T5, T10, T15, T20, or T30	*Transfer attribute* This read-only field specifies the time, in minutes, a history register is current. For example, if the value is T5, the history register cycle is each 5 min.

REP = HOURLY

If the entry in subfield REP is HOURLY, enter data in refinement STARTUP. These entries appear in the following table.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	STARTUP	C00, C15, C30, or C45	*Startup* Enter the minute of the hour when the system prints the collection of OMs for an active report number.

REP = MONTHLY

If the entry in subfield REP is MONTHLY, enter data in refinements FROMDAYOFM, FROMTIME, TODAYOFM, and TOTIME. These entries appear in the following table.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	FROMDAY-OFM	1 to 31	*From day of month* Enter the day of the month when a collection of OMs for an active report number starts printing.
	FROMTIME	see subfields	*From time* This field contains subfields HR and MIN.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	HR	0 to 23	*Hour* Enter the hour of the day when the system prints the collection of OMs for an active report number.
	MIN	C00, C15, C30, or C45	*Minute* Enter the minute of the hour when the system prints the collection of OMs for an active report.
	TODAYOFM	1 to 31	*To day of month* Enter the day of the month when a collection of OMs for an active report number stops printing.
	TOTIME	see subfields	*To time* This field contains subfields HR and MIN.
	HR	0 to 23	*Hour* Enter the hour of the day when the system prints the collection of OMs for an active report number.
	MIN	C00, C15, C30, or C45	*Minute* Enter the minute of the hour when the system prints the collection of OMs for an active report.

REP = WEEKLY

If the entry in subfield REP is WEEKLY, enter data in refinements FROMDAYOFW, FROMTIME, TODAYOFW, and TOTIME. These entries appear in the following table.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 1 of 3)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	FROMDAY-OFW	SU, MO, TU, WE, TH, FR, or SA	*From day of week* Enter the day of the week when a collection of OMs for an active report number starts printing.
	FROMTIME	see subfields	*From time* This field contains subfields HR and MIN.
	HR	0 to 23	*Hour* Enter the hour of the day when the system prints the collection of OMs for an active report number.

OMREPORT (continued)

Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 2 of 3)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	MIN	C00, C15, C30, or C45	*Minute* Enter the minute of the hour when the system prints the collection of OMs for an active report.
	TODAYOFW	SU, MO, TU, WE, TH, FR, or SA	*To day of week* Enter the day of the week when a collection of OMs for an active report number stops printing.
	TOTIME	see subfields	*To time* This field contains subfields HR and MIN.
	HR	0 to 23	*Hour* Enter the hour of the day when a collection of OMs for an active report number stops printing.
	MIN	C00, C15, C30, or C45	*Minute* Enter the minute of the hour when a collection of OMs for an active report number stops printing.
	CLASS	alphanumeric (a maximum of 8 characters)	*Class name* Enter the class name for the OM accumulating class or history that the CI OMCLASS commands define.
	DATA	see subfield	*Data* This field contains subfield NAME.
	NAME	ACHGXREP ACHREP AMREPORT CDSREP DTDETECT EATSMS PRDTKMTC *SPARE* SPMSREP or TFCANA	*Name* Enter one of the following report names: ACHGXREP: attempts for each circuit for each hour global exception ACHREP: attempts for each circuit for each hour AMREPORT: maintenance managers morning report CDSREP: call disposition summary DTDETECT: unauthorized Digitone detection. Available when digitone detection service is in use.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 3 of 3)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	NAME	ACHGXREP ACHREP AMREPORT CDSREP DTDETECT EATSMS *SPARE* SPMSREP or TFCANA	*Name* Enter one of the following report names: ACHGXREP: attempts for each circuit for each hour global exception ACHREP: attempts for each circuit for each hour AMREPORT: maintenance managers morning report CDSREP: call disposition summary DTDETECT: unauthorized Digitone detection. Available when digitone detection service is in use. EATSMS: equal access traffic analysis PRDTKMTC: periodic trunk maintenance *SPARE*: no report data SPMSREP: Switch Performance Monitoring System TFCANA: traffic analysis The default value for this field is *SPARE*. ***Note:*** Some reports are not in basic packages. These reports are correct if the operating company puchases this feature. EATSMS: equal access traffic analysis *SPARE*: no report data SPMSREP: Switch Performance Monitoring System TFCANA: traffic analysis The default value for this field is *SPARE*. ***Note:*** Some reports are not in basic packages. These reports are correct if the operating company puchases this feature.

OMREPORT (continued)

NAME = ACHGXREP, ACHREP, EATSMS, PRDTKMTC, or TFCANA

If the entry in subfield NAME is ACHGXREP, ACHREP, EATSMS, PRDTKMTC, or TFCANA, enter data in refinement L_LEN. These entries appear in the following table.

NAME = ACHGXREP, ACHREP, EATSMS, or TFCANA

If the entry in subfield NAME is ACHGXREP, ACHREP, EATSMS, or TFCANA, enter data in refinement L_LEN. These entries appear in the following table.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	L_LEN	L or S	*Line length* Enter the line length of the report. Enter S to output a short line length, 80 character report. Enter L to output a long line length, 132 characters report.

NAME = ACHGXREP, ACHREP, or PRDTKMTC

If the entry in subfield NAME is ACHGXREP, ACHREP, or PRDTKMTC, enter data in refinement U_UNIT. These entries appear in the following table.

NAME = ACHGXREP or ACHREP

If the entry in subfield NAME is ACHGXREP or ACHREP, enter data in refinement U_UNIT. These entries appear in the following table.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	U_UNIT	CCS or ERL	*Usage unit* Enter the type of unit used in the report, CCS or ERL.

NAME = ACHREP

If the entry in subfield NAME is ACHREP, enter data in refinement THLD_NO. These entries appear in the following table.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	THLD_NO	1 or 2	*Threshold number* Enter the numeric value that represents the set of thresholds in table NWMCLLI used with the report.

NAME = EATSMS or TFCANA

If the entry in subfield NAME is EATSMS or TFCANA, enter data in refinements SET_U, CON_U, and SUM_U. These entries appear in the following table.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	SET_U	Y or N	*Set-up usage* Enter Y if you require an output of setup use. If you do not require this output, enter N.
	CON_U	Y or N	*Connect usage* Enter Y if you require an output of connect use. If you do not require this output, enter N.
	SUM_U	Y or N	*Sum of set-up and connect usage* Enter Y if you require an output of the summation of setup and connect use. If you do not require this output, enter N.

OMREPORT (continued)

NAME = ACHGXREP

If the entry in subfield NAME is ACHGXREP, enter data in refinements PCO_LIM, ACH_LIM, and CCH_LIM. These entries appear in the following table.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	PCO_LIM	0 to 100	*Percentage overflow limit* Enter the percentage overflow that generates an exception report.
	ACH_LIM	0 to 255	*Attempts per circuit per hour limit* Enter the number of attempts for each circuit for each hour for which the system generates an exception report.
	CCH_LIM	0 to 255	*Calls connected per circuit per hour limit* Enter the number of attempts for each circuit for each hour for which the system generates an exception report.

NAME = DTDETECT

If the entry in value of subfield NAME is DTDETECT, enter data in refinement CLEAR. These entries appear in the following table.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
CLEAR		Y or N	*Clear directory number* Enter Y if the system clears the DNs from the record of users list after each report. Each report contains the DN of DP-classed subscribers using the Digitone receivers for digit collection after the last report. If the system does not clear the DNs from the record of users list after each report, enter N.

Datafill example

Sample datafill for table OMREPORT appears in the following example.

OMREPORT (continued)

The example contains the following:

- one entry for report PRDTKMTC with a short line printout and ERL usage unit
- one entry for report ACHGHXREP with a long line printout and CCS usage units. Report ACHGHXREP uses the first value of attempts for each circuit for each hour as field ACH1 defines in table NWMCLLI.
- one entry for report TFCANA with a short line printout that shows setup usage, connect usage, and the sum of setup and connect usage
- one entry for report CDSREP
- one entry for report AMREPORT
- one entry for report SPMSREP

MAP example for table OMREPORT

```
SCHEDNO ACTIVE                                  WHEN    CLASS
                        DATA
_____________________________________________________________

      1      Y                                  AUTO   HOLDING
                    PRDTKMTC  S    ERL
      2      Y                                  AUTO   HOLDING
                    ACHREP    L    CCS    1
      3      Y                                  AUTO   HOLDING
                     TFCANA   S     Y     Y     Y
      4      Y                                  AUTO   HOLDING
                    CDSREP
      5     Y                 DEVDAY  7  C00   HOLDING
                    AMREPORT
      6     Y                 DEVDAY  8  C00   HOLDING
                    SPMSREP
```

OMREPORT (end)

MAP example for table OMREPORT

```
  SCHEDNO ACTIVE                                  WHEN    CLASS
                          DATA
_____________________________________________________________

        1       Y                                 AUTO   HOLDING
                        ACHREP     L     CCS       1
        2       Y                                 AUTO   HOLDING
                         TFCANA    S      Y        Y      Y
        3       Y                                 AUTO   HOLDING
                        CDSREP
        4      Y                     DEVDAY   7    C00   HOLDING
                        AMREPORT
        5      Y                     DEVDAY   8    C00   HOLDING
                        SPMSREP
```

OMTAPE

Table name

Operational Measurements Output Recording Table

Functional description

Table OMTAPE contains values that govern the operational measurements (OM) class, timing, and other parameters the system requires. The system requires these parameters when the system performs a data copy process. The system performs this copy process between a holding, accumulating, or history register and a designated recording device.

Table OMTAPE schedules the transfer of OM data to a device independent recording package (DIRP) during the current calendar month.

See table OMPRT for more information.

Datafill sequence and meaning

- You must enter data in the following tables before table OMTAPE:
- DIRPSSYS
- DIRPPOOL

You must enter data in these tables to specify the output device to which the system transfers the OM data. The output device can be tape or disk.

Table size

32 tuples

The system allocates memory for a maximum of 32 entries in table OMTAPE.

OMTAPE (continued)

Datafill

The datafill for table OMTAPE appears in the following table.

Field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 3)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
NUMBER		0 to 31	*Output recording number*. Enter the number assigned to the output recording device.
ACTIVE		Y or N	*Active*. Enter Y (yes) if transfer to the output recording device proceeds as scheduled. If the transfer does not proceed as scheduled, enter N (no).
CLASS		alphanumeric 1 to 10 characters	*Class name*. Enter the name of the accumulating or history class of OMs that the system transfers to the output recording device. ***Note:*** Each OM in the group in the class must be present. If each OM is not present, the system does not transfer the group in the class to the output recording device.
WHEN		see subfield	*When*. This field contains subfield REP.

Field descriptions (Sheet 2 of 3)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	REP	AUTO DAILY DAYTIME DEVDAY DEVWEEK HALFHOUR-LY HISTORY HOURLY MONTHLY or WEEKLY	*Report*. Enter the specified time or period of time over which transfers to the output recording device occur. If the report requires an automatic readout each time the system updates the holding or accumulating registers, enter AUTO. If the report is for a specified period of time during each day of the week and the system issues the report daily, enter DAILY. If the report is output daily for the block of consecutive days specified, enter DAYTIME. An entry of DAYTIME allows the use of time intervals that overlap midnight. If the report is output daily at a specified time, to allow the operating company to see the accumulation of a longer class enter DEVDAY. An example of a longer class is MONTHLY. If the report associates with a WEEKLY accumulating class, the report provides the user with a daily readout. The report occurs as the information accumulates. ***Note:*** This type of report is in use if the OM report name in table OMREPORT is AMREPORT. If the report is output weekly at a specified day and time and allows the operating company to see the accumulation of a longer class, enter DEVWEEK. An example of a longer class is MONTHLY. If the report associates with a MONTHLY accumulating class, the report provides the user with a weekly readout. The report occurs as the information accumulates.

OMTAPE (continued)

Field descriptions (Sheet 3 of 3)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	REP (continued)		If the report covers a half-hour period that commences at 0, 15, 30, or 45 min past the hour, enter HALFHOURLY. Enter HISTORY for the history classes. The user cannot change this value. The user can read this value. If the report covers a one-hour period that commences at 0, 15, 30, or 45 min past the hour, enter HOURLY. If the report is for a specified length of time during the day for a number of consecutive days during the month, enter MONTHLY. If the report is for a specified length of time during the day for a number of consecutive days during the week, enter WEEKLY.

REP = DAILY

If the entry in subfield REP is DAILY, enter data in refinements FROMTIME and TOTIME. These entries appear in the following table.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	FROMTIME	see subfields	*From time*. This subfield contains subfields HR and MIN.
	HR	0 to 23	*Hour*. Enter the hour of the day when the report starts printing.
	MIN	C00, C15, C30, or C45	*Minute*. Enter the minute of the hour when the report starts printing.
	TOTIME	see subfields	*To time*. This subfield contains subfields HR and MIN.
	HR	0 to 23	*Hour*. Enter the hour of the day when the report stops printing.
	MIN	C00, C15, C30, or C45	*Minute*. Enter the minute of the hour when the report stops printing.

REP = DAYTIME

If the entry in subfield REP is DAYTIME, enter data in refinements FROMDAYOFW, TODAYOFW, FROMTIME, and TOTIME. These entries appear in the following table.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	FROMDAY-OFW	SU, MO, TU, WE, TH, FR, or SA	*From day of week*. Enter the day of the week when the report starts printing.
	TODAYOFW	SU, MO, TU, WE, TH, FR, or SA	*To day of week.* Enter the day of the week when the report stops printing. ***Note:*** The block of days refers to FROMTIME. The block of days does not refer to TOTIME. If the period overlaps midnight, reporting continues to the day following TODAYOFW.
	FROMTIME	see subfields	*From time*. This subfield contains subfields HR and MIN.
	HR	0 to 23	*Hour*. Enter the hour during each day of the FROMDAYOFW to TODAYOFW period when the report starts printing.
	MIN	C00, C15, C30, or C45	*Minute*. Enter the minute during the hour of each day of the FROMDAYOFW to TODAYOFW period when the report starts printing.
	TOTIME	see subfields	*To time*. This subfield contains subfields HR and MIN.
	HR	0 to 23	*Hour*. Enter the hour during each day of the FROMDAYOFW to TODAYOFW period when the report stops printing.
	MIN	C00, C15, C30, or C45	*Minute*. Enter the minute during the hour of each day of the FROMDAYOFW to TODAYOFW period when the report stops printing.

OMTAPE (continued)

REP = DEVDAY

If the entry in subfield REP is DEVDAY, enter data in refinement WHEN. These entries appear in the following table.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	WHEN	see subfields	*When*. This field contains subfields HR and MIN.
	HR	0 to 23	*Hour*. Enter the hour of the day when the report stops printing.
	MIN	C00, C15, C30, or C45	*Minute*. Enter the minute of the hour when the report stops printing.

REP = DEVWEEK

If the entry in subfield REP is DEVWEEK, enter data in refinements DOW and WHEN. These entries appear in the following table.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	DOW	SU, MO, TU, WE, TH, FR, or SA	*Day of week*. Enter the day of the week when the system prints the collection of OMs for an active report number.
	WHEN	see subfields	*When*. This subfield contains subfields HR and MIN.
	HR	0 to 23	*Hour*. Enter the hour of the day when the system prints the collection of OMs for an active report number.
	MIN	C00, C15, C30, or C45	*Minute*. Enter the minute of the hour when the system prints the collection of OMs for an active report.

REP = HALFHOURLY

If the entry in subfield REP is HALFHOURLY, enter data in refinement STARTUP. These entries appear in the following table.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	STARTUP	C00, C15, C30, or C45	*Startup*. Enter the minute of the half hour when the system prints the collection of OMs for an active report number.

REP = HISTORY

If the entry in subfield REP is HISTORY, enter data in refinements SNAPSHOTS and XFER. These entries appear in the following table.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	SNAPSHOTS	1 to 6	*Number of snapshots*. This read-only field specifies the number of history registers for each OM.
	XFER	T5, T10, T15, T20, or T30	*Transfer attribute*. This read-only field specifies the time, in minutes, that a single history register is current. For example, if the value is T5, the history register cycle is every 5 min.

REP = HOURLY

If the entry in subfield REP is HOURLY, enter data in refinement STARTUP. These entries appear in the following table.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	STARTUP	C00, C15, C30, or C45	*Startup*. Enter the minute of the hour when the system prints the collection of OMs for an active report number.

OMTAPE (continued)

REP = MONTHLY

If the entry in subfield REP is MONTHLY, enter data in refinements FROMDAYOFM, FROMTIME, TODAYOFM, and TOTIME. These entries appear in the following table.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	FROMDAY-OFM	1 to 31	*From day of month*. Enter the day of the month when a collection of OMs for an active report number starts printing.
	FROMTIME	see subfields	*From time*. This subfield contains subfields HR and MIN.
	HR	0 to 23	*Hour* Enter the hour of the day when the system prints the collection of OMs for an active report number.
	MIN	C00, C15, C30, or C45	*Minute*. Enter the minute of the hour when the system prints the collection of OMs for an active report.
	TODAYOFM	1 to 31	*To day of month*. Enter the day of the month when a collection of OMs for an active report number stops printing.
	TOTIME	see subfields	*To time*. This subfield contains subfields HR and MIN.
	HR	0 to 23	*Hour* Enter the hour of the day when the system prints the collection of OMs for an active report number.
	MIN	C00, C15, C30, or C45	*Minute*. Enter the minute of the hour when the system prints the collection of OMs for an active report.

REP = WEEKLY

If the entry in subfield REP is WEEKLY, enter data in refinements FROMDAYOFW, FROMTIME, TODAYOFW, and TOTIME. These entries appear in the following table.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	FROMDAY-OFW	SU, MO, TU, WE, TH, FR, or SA	*From day of week*. Enter the day of the week when a collection of OMs for an active report number starts printing.
	FROMTIME	see subfields	*From time*. This subfield contains subfields HR and MIN.
	HR	0 to 23	*Hour*. Enter the hour of the day when the system prints the collection of OMs for an active report number.
	MIN	C00, C15, C30, or C45	*Minute*. Enter the minute of the hour when the system prints the collection of OMs for an active report.
	TODAYOFW	SU, MO, TU, WE, TH, FR, or SA	*To day of week*. Enter the day of the week when a collection of OMs for an active report number stops printing.
	TOTIME	see subfields	*To time*. This subfield contains subfields HR and MIN.
	HR	0 to 23	*Hour*. Enter the hour of the day when a collection of OMs for an active report number stops printing.
	MIN	C00, C15, C30, or C45	*Minute*. Enter the minute of the hour when a collection of OMs for an active report number stops printing.

Datafill example

Sample datafill for table OMTAPE appears in the following example.

OMTAPE (end)

MAP example for table OMTAPE

```
NUMBER ACTIVE CLASS      WHEN
_____________________________________________________
 0       N     HOLDING    MONTHLY  1  0 C00  1  0 C00
 1        N     TNOS1                        AUTO
 2        N     TNOS1                        AUTO
 3        N     TNOS1                        AUTO
 4        N     TNOS1                        AUTO
 5        N     TNOS1                        AUTO
 6        N     TNOS1                        AUTO
 7        N     TNOS1                        AUTO
 8        N     TNOS1                        AUTO
 9        N     TNOS1                        AUTO
10        N     TNOS1                        AUTO
11       N     HOLDING    MONTHLY  1  0 C00  1  0 C00
12       N     HOLDING    MONTHLY  1  0 C00  1  0 C00
13       N     HOLDING    MONTHLY  1  0 C00  1  0 C00
14       N     HOLDING    MONTHLY  1  0 C00  1  0 C00
15       N     HOLDING    MONTHLY  1  0 C00  1  0 C00
16       N     HOLDING    MONTHLY  1  0 C00  1  0 C00
17       N     HOLDING    MONTHLY  1  0 C00  1  0 C00
18       N     HOLDING    MONTHLY  1  0 C00  1  0 C00
19       N     HOLDING    MONTHLY  1  0 C00  1  0 C00
20       N     HOLDING    MONTHLY  1  0 C00  1  0 C00
21       N     HOLDING    MONTHLY  1  0 C00  1  0 C00
22       N     HOLDING    MONTHLY  1  0 C00  1  0 C00
23       N     HOLDING    MONTHLY  1  0 C00  1  0 C00
24       N     HOLDING    MONTHLY  1  0 C00  1  0 C00
25       N     HOLDING    MONTHLY  1  0 C00  1  0 C00
26       N     HOLDING    MONTHLY  1  0 C00  1  0 C00
27       N     HOLDING    MONTHLY  1  0 C00  1  0 C00
28       N     HOLDING    MONTHLY  1  0 C00  1  0 C00
29       N     HOLDING    MONTHLY  1  0 C00  1  0 C00
30       N     HOLDING    MONTHLY  1  0 C00  1  0 C00
31       N     HOLDING    MONTHLY  1  0 C00  1  0 C00
```

OMTHRESH

Table name

Operational Measurement Threshold (OMTHRESH)

Functional description

Table OMTHRESH table allows the operating company to specify the alarm level, threshold value, and scan time for each alarm. The threshold value represents the amount an operational measurement (OM) register needs to be incremented during the scan period to activate the associated alarm.

When an alarm is activated for an OM, LOG report OM2 200 is also produced.

Datafill sequence and implications

Datafill table TMINV before table OMTHRESH. OMTHRESH must be one of the last tables datafilled. Although not directly linked to other tables, OMTHRESH depends for the most part on inventory tables or tables that list item groups that are represented in OMs.

Table size

This table can have a maximum of 128 tuples.

Field descriptions

The following table describes field names, subfield names, and valid data ranges for table OMTHRESH.

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
KEY		Vector of up to 16 alphanumeric characters	KEY. Enter data in one of the following formats: <<name of OM register>$<<name of tuple> <<name of OM register>$<<number of tuple><<nameofOMregister>$<<total>
ENABLED		Y or N	Enter Y if thresholding of OM is to be done; otherwise, enter N.
ALMLEVEL		CR, MJ, MN, NA	ALARM LEVEL. Enter the type of alarm to be activated: critical alarm (CR), major alarm (MJ), minor alarm (MN), or no alarm (NA).

OMTHRESH (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
THRESHLD		1-32767	THRESHOLD. Enter number of events that, when exceeded during the specified time interval (scan time), activate an alarm.
SCANTIME		1-32767	SCAN TIME. Enter the time interval in minutes when thresholding is to be done.

Datafill example

The following example shows sample datafill for table OMTHRESH when thresholding for CCB overflow is to be done with alarm level of major, threshold of 20, and scan time of 10 minutes.

```
KEY          ENABLE      ALMLEVEL     THRESHLD     SCANTIME
-------------------------------------------------------------
CCBOVFL$0       Y             MJ           20           10
```

OMTOTAL

Table name

Operational Measurements Totaling

Functional description

Table OMTOTAL holds the operational measurement (OM) configuration data that associates with the OM CI command OMTOTAL. This table can activate or deactivate the OM totaling feature. This table maintains a record over a one night process (ONP) of the number fields in OM groups that are present.

This table provides an alternate interface to OM accumulating data. Before the introduction of this table, the user could only access this data through the use of OM CI commands.

When the system executes the OM CI command OMTOTAL, the system updates this table according to this command.

Datafill sequence and meaning

The system restores table OMTOTAL before table OMACCGRP during an ONP.

You cannot add or delete tuples in this table. The addition of entries occurs during initial program load (IPL).

Table size

1000 tuples

Note: The number of OM groups defined for the software load controls the minimum size of the table.

OMTOTAL (end)

Datafill

Datafill for table OMTOTAL appears in the following table.

Field descriptions

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
OMTTLKEY		A maximum of 8 alphanumeric characters	*OM group.* This field is the key for the table. Enter each correct OM group defined for the software load during initial program load (IPL).
OMTTLING		OFF or ON	*OM totalling state.* Enter ON to activate OM totaling for the OM group. Enter OFF to deactivate OM totaling for the OM group. ***Note:*** During IPL, each entry in this field is OFF.
FIELDS			*Fields.* The number of fields defined for the OM group. This field is not visible. This field is in use during an ONP. The entries in the field are determined during IPL when you enter the OM groups.

Datafill example

Sample datafill for table OMTOTAL appears in the following example.

MAP example for table OMTOTAL

```
        OMTTLKEY            OMTTLING
-------------------------------------
             DDU                 OFF
        CACHEMGR                 OFF
             DRM                 OFF
              CP                 OFF
             CP2                 OFF
             EXT                 OFF
            LOGS                 OFF
             LMD                 OFF
         PCMCARR                 OFF
             PM2                 OFF
```

ONOANSWR

Table name

Originating No Answer (ONOANSWR) table

Functional description

The Carrier Advanced Intelligent Network (CAIN) uses trigger tables to set triggering criteria. A call requiring CAIN services subscribes to a CAIN group (table CAINGRP), which, in turn, subscribes to one or more trigger sets.

Note: A CAIN group subscribes to a trigger set defining the point in call (PIC), trigger detection point (TDP), and trigger.

Table ONOANSWR defines the trigger criteria for the *O_No_Answer* trigger at the *O_No_Answer* TDP of the *O_Alerting* PIC (PIC 8). When the datafilled trigger criteria is met, the datafilled action is performed. Available actions are: ignore the current trigger, leave trigger detection point, continue with no trigger, query the service control point (SCP), or attempt the next route in the route list.

Note: Attempting the next route in a route list is known as route advancing.

Refer to the *UCS DMS-250 NetworkBuilder Application Guide* for CAIN services information.

Datafill sequence and implications

Datafill a valid CAIN group in table CAINGRP before datafilling table ONOANSWR.

Table size

0 to 65,535 tuples

ONOANSWR (continued)

Field descriptions

The following table describes field names, subfield names, and valid data ranges for table ONOANSWR.

ONOANSWR field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 4)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
ONOANSWRKY		see subfields	O_NO_ANSWER KEY. Datafill the 4-part key: CAINGRP, DIGTYPE, CRITERA, and FROMDIGS.
	CAINGRP	Valid CAIN group datafilled in table CAINGRP	CAIN GROUP. Enter a valid CAIN group datafilled in table CAINGRP.
	CRITERIA		CRITERIA. Enter RTEAVAIL or RTESDONE to qualify the action.
		RTEAVAIL	Enter RTEAVAIL to indicate routes are still available in the routing list.
		RTESDONE	Enter RTESDONE to indicate no routes are available in the routing list.
	DIGTYPE	INFO, ANI, XLAADDR, ADDR, CIC	DIGIT TYPE. Enter the digit type used in the FROMDIGS-TODIGS range. Enter INFO (information digits), ANI (automatic number identification), XLAADDR (translated address), ADDR (address) or CIC (carrier identification code).
	FROMDIGS	Up to 24 digits (0 to 9, *, #)	FROM DIGITS. Enter the first number used to define the collected address range. ***Note:*** Only enter * or # as the first digit. The digit values from least to greatest are: 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 * #.
TODIGS		Up to 24 digits (0 to 9, *, #)	TO DIGITS. Enter the second number used to define the range of the collected address. ***Note:*** Only enter * or # as the first digit. The digit values from least to greatest are: 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 * #.

ONOANSWR field descriptions (Sheet 2 of 4)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
TRIGACT			TRIGGER ACTION. Enter the action call processing performs when trigger criteria is met. Enter one of the following: IGNORE, LEAVE_TDP, CONT_NOTRIG, QUERY, or NEXTCNRTE.
		IGNORE	IGNORE - CAIN call processing ignores these calls and regular switch processing continues.
		LEAVE_TDP	LEAVE TRIGGER DETECTION POINT. Ignore the fact that a match was made, and continue call processing at the next trigger detection point.
		CONT_NOTRIG	CONTINUE WITH NO TRIGGER. Ignore the fact that a match was made and continue the call without further CAIN processing.
		QUERY	QUERY - CAIN call processing queries the SCP.
		NEXTCNRTE	NEXTRTE - CAIN call processing attempts the next CAIN route in the route list. ***Note:*** A TRIGACT of NEXTCNRTE is only available when CRITERIA is RTEAVAIL.
		NEXTRTE	NEXTRTE - CAIN call processing attempts the next route in the route list. ***Note:*** A TRIGACT of NEXTRTE is only available when CRITERIA is RTEAVAIL.
OPTIONS			OPTIONS. Datafill this field to specify optional CAIN features. Enter up to 7 options. ***Note:*** Currently, the available options are only valid for a TRIGACT of QUERY with the exception of the PLAY_ANN option. The PLAY_ANN option is valid for TRIGACTs QUERY, NEXTRTE and NEXTCNRTE.
		NIL	Enter NIL to remove an option.

ONOANSWR (continued)

ONOANSWR field descriptions (Sheet 3 of 4)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
		BUFFER	Enter BUFFER to activate digit buffering while the SCP is queried. The collected digits are delivered during conversational digit collection.
		GT	Enter GT to identify the global title used to identify the SCP handling the query. Datafill the GT_VALUE refinement.
		T1OVFLGT	This option the global title to use for SCP querying after a T1 timeout occurs on the default global title. Datafill the GT_VALUE refinement.
		ACGOVFLGT	ACG OVERFLOW GT. This option specifies the global title to use for requerying when query is blocked by an ACG control. Datafill the GT_VALUE refinement.
	GT_VALUE		GLOBAL TITLE VALUE. Enter one of the following: CAIN_CLID, CAIN_ADDR, or CAIN_FEAT.
		CAIN_CLID	Enter CAIN_CLID to send overflow queries to the SCP associated with the CAIN_CLID_GT global title defined in table C7GTTYPE.
		CAIN_ADDR	Enter CAIN_ADDR to send overflow queries to the SCP associated with the CAIN_ADDR_GT global title defined in table C7GTTYPE.
		CAIN_FEAT	Enter CAIN_FEAT to send overflow queries to the SCP associated with the CAIN_FEAT_GT global title defined in table C7GTTYPE. Datafill the GT_DIGITS refinement.
	GT_DIGITS	0 to 4095	Enter the digits associated with CAIN_FEAT_GT from table C7GTTYPE.
		VERSION	VERSION. This option controls the CAIN protocol version for outgoing messages.

ONOANSWR field descriptions (Sheet 4 of 4)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	VERSION	V0, V1, V2, V3, V4, V5	Enter one of the following values: V0, V1, V2, V3, V4 or V5.
		PLAY_ANN	PLAY ANNOUNCEMENT. This option must be datafilled if an announcement needs to be played between each route advance due to the trigger being encountered, thus allowing the end-user to be notified that their call is being transferred. Datafill the RSRCID refinement.
	RSRCID	0 to 4095	Enter a resource identifier from 0 to 4095, an index into table CAINRSRC.
		STREAM	STREAM. This option controls the NetworkBuilder protocol stream.
	STREAM	UCS05, UCS06, UCS07, UCS08, UCS09, UCS11	Enter one of the following values: UCS05, UCS06, UCS07, UCS08, UCS09, UCS11.

Datafill example

The following example shows sample datafill for table ONOANSWR.

```
ONOANSWRKY TODIGS TRIGACT OPTIONS
-------------------------------
ONOANSWR RTEAVAIL ADDR 214220 214220 NEXTCNRTE $
ONOANSWR RTESDONE ADDR 214220 214220 QUERY $
ONOANSWR RTESDONE ADDR 214220 214220 QUERY (T1OVFLGT
CAIN_CLID)$
```

Table history

UCS14

Added new option, STREAM (SR 60105565).

UCS12

Updated to include editorial changes.

ONOANSWR (end)

UCS11

Updated the VERSION option to include a new value V5 (AX1373).

UCS09

Added VERSION to the option vector (AX0973). Added option ACGOVFLGT to the option vector (AX0976). Added option PLAY_ANN (AX0952).

UCS07

The TRIGACT field is expanded to include the entries LEAVE_TDP and CONT_NOTRIG, NEXTCNRTE.

Subfield DIGTYPE is expanded and option T1OVFLGT is added.

UCS06

Table ONOANSWR was created.

OPCHOICE

Table name

Operator Choice (OPCHOICE) table

Functional description

Table OPCHOICE provides an alternative to route operator service calls based on the authcode, ANI, or PANI associated with the call.

This table is activated when a non-zero number index in field OPCHIDX of table AUTHCODU, ANISCUSP, CICROUTE or TRKGRP points to a tuple in table OPCHOICE. If a 0- or 0+ call arrives at a switch containing this feature, the authcode or ANI is checked for a non-zero OPCHIDX. When it is found, table OPCHOICE is accessed to obtain the operator position (for 0- calls) or pretranslator name (for a 0+ calls) used to route the call.

Datafill sequence and implications

Datafill field ZMPOS with a position that is already datafilled in table POSNAME. When an attempt is made to datafill a position not datafilled in table POSNAME, an error message occurs.

Before you datafill the key index in the ZMRTE or INTOARTE fields, you must datafill the key index in table OFRT, OFR2, OFR3, or OFR4.

In order for incoming EA_INTOA (Equal Access International Operator Assisted) call translation to encounter table OPCHOICE the following datafill should occur:

- EA_INTOA_POSITION in table OFCVAR must be set to a position other than NONE or EAINTOA calls will receive a Vacant Code (VACT) treatment
- SCREEN_INFOANI_ON_INTOA in table OFCENG must be set to Y (in order to use the INTOAPOS or INTOARTE provided by table OPCHOICE)

Table size

The minimum size of this table is 15 tuples. If more than 15 tuples are needed, additional memory is allocated to hold 255 tuples.

OPCHOICE (continued)

Field descriptions

The following table describes field names, subfield names, and valid data ranges for table OPCHOICE.

Field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 3)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
OPCHOICE-KEY		0 to 1023	OPERATOR CHOICE KEY. Multiple with OPCHO_INDEX. An index of 0 indicates table OPCHOICE will not be used for alternate routing. The table editor prevents a tuple with an index of 0 from being added to table OPCHOICE.
ZMPOS		None or datafilled position	ZERO MINUS POSITION. This is the position for 0- alternate operator route. The default value is NONE.
ZPPRTNM		NPRT or pretranslator datafilled in table STDPRTCT	ZERO PRETRANSLATOR NAME. The pretranslator name for 0+ and 01+ alternate operator route. The default value is NPRT.
INTOAPOS		None or datafilled position	INTERNATIONAL OPERATOR ASSISTED POSITION. The position for EA INTOA alternate operator route. The default value is NONE.
ZMRTE_OFRTAB		NONE, OFRT, OFR2, OFR3, OFR4	ZERO MINUS ROUTE. The enhanced position for 0- alternate operator route. The default value is NONE. When ZMRTE=OFRT, OFR2, OFR3, or OFR4, datafill the ZMRTE_OFRIDX refinement.
	ZMRTE_OFRIDX	0 to 1023	ZERO MINUS ROUTE INDEX Enter the index in table OFRx.
INTOARTE_OFRTAB		NONE, OFRT, OFR2, OFR3, OFR4	INTERNATIONAL OPERATOR ASSISTED ROUTE. The enhanced position for EA INTOA alternate operator route. The default value is NONE. When INTOARTE=OFRT, OFR2, OFR3, or OFR4, datafill the INTOARTE_OFRIDX refinement.

OPCHOICE (continued)

Field descriptions (Sheet 2 of 3)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	INTOARTE_ OFRIDX	0 to 1023	INTERNATIONAL OPERATOR ASSISTED ROUTE INDEX Enter the index from table OFRx.
OPCHOICE_OP TION		NONE, MCCSRTE, TBN, or CDRTMPLT	OPCHOICE OPTION. This field allows OPCHOICE functionality to be available for UA MCCS VPROMPTS calls. The default value is NONE.
		MCCSRTE	MCCSRTE. When OPCHOICE_OPTION = MCCSRTE, datafill the OFRTAB and OFRIDX refinements.
	OFRTAB	OFRT, OFR2, OFR3, OFR4	OFFICE ROUTE TABLE.
	OFRIDX	0 to 1023	OFFICE ROUTE INDEX.
		TBN	TBN. Option TBN is only used for Operator Service Calls. This digit vector is used to populate the Change Number parameter for SS7 terminations.
	TBN	3, 6, or 10	TBN.
		CDRTMPLT	CDRTMLT. When OPCHOICE_OPTION = CDRTMPLT, datafill keys BILLACT, TMPLTIDX and USEEDIT.
	BILLACT	N or Y	BILLING ACTION. Enter a N to disable CDR and Y for TMPLTIDX and USEEDIT prompts to enable CDR record.

OPCHOICE (continued)

Field descriptions (Sheet 3 of 3)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	TMPLTIDX	valid name datafilled in table CDRTMPLT	TEMPLATE INDEX. When SOC option UBFR0001 is enabled, you can use table CDRTMPLT to create new CDR template.
	USEEDIT	N or Y	USE EDIT. Enter N to use the active version of the CDR template. Y indicates that the edit version is used. ***Note:*** This field is used FOR TESTING PURPOSES ONLY. It should be set to N, which is the default.

Datafill example

The following example shows datafill for table OPCHOICE.

MAP display example for table OPCHOICE

```
OPCHOICEKEY  ZMPOS  ZPPRTNM  INTOAPOS  ZMRTE  INTOARTE
                                      OPCHOICE_OPTION
_____________________________________________________

         1   NONE     OPCH      NONE   NONE   OFR2  35
                                    (MCCSRTE OFR4 612) $
```

Table history

UCS14

Updated OPCHOICE_OPTION to include CDRTMPLT (A60008437). CDRTMPLT has a boolean field BILLACT and two subfields, TMPLTIDX and USEEDIT that are available when BILLACT is set to Y.

UCS13

TBN option (AX1247) was added.

Updated Datafill sequence and implications to include references to EA_INTOA_POSITION in table OFCVAR and SCREEN_INFOANI_ON_INTOA in table OFCENG, parameter. Updated Functional description to include table TRKGRP as one of the tables that activate table OPCHOICE (CSR CM00199).

UCS11

The OPCHOICEKEY field is updated. The maximum number of entries into table OPCHOICE is expanded to 1023. (A60006449).

UCS08

OPCHOICE_OPTION field was added.

OPERRTE

Table name

Operator Route (OPERRTE) table

Functional description

Table OPERRTE is used to route operator services calls across the network. The index into this table is the carrier number. Table OPERRTE consists of 999 tuples; however, tuple 000 is not datafilled. Each tuple contains a route list consisting of a set of one to eight route choices, with any combination of operator services trunks, ISDN User Part (ISUP) intermachine trunks (IMT), or ISUP IMTs with release link trunks.

All tuple information existing in table OPERRTE2 is moved into table OPERRTE during application.

Field descriptions

The following table describes field names, subfield names, and valid data ranges for table OPERRTE.

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
CARRIERNO		1 to 9999	CARRIER NUMBER. Enter a 3- or 4-digit carrier number. This number is the index into table OPERRTE. The default value is 001.
RTELIST		see subfield	ROUTE LIST. Enter a vector of up to 8 multiples with RTELIST.
	RTESEL		ROUTE SELECTOR. Enter a valid route. Datafill up to 8 RTESELs.
		S	Refer to the RTESEL=S section for refinement datafill.
		N	Refer to the RTESEL=N section for refinement datafill.
		SX	Refer to the RTESEL=SX section for refinement datafill.

RTESEL=S

When RTESEL=S, datafill the following refinement:

Refinement	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
CONNTYPE		D, A, T, or CROUTING	CONNECTION TYPE. Enter a connection type.
CLLI		Valid CLLI datafilled in table CLLI	COMMON LANGUAGE LOCATION IDENTIFIER. Enter a valid CLLI.

RTESEL=N

When RTESEL=N, datafill the following refinement:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Refinement	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
CONNTYPE		D, A, T, or CROUTING	CONNECTION TYPE. Enter a connection type.
CLLIr		Valid CLLI datafilled in table CLLI	COMMON LANGUAGE LOCATION IDENTIFIER. Enter a valid CLLI.
DELDIGS		0 to 15	DELETE DIGITS. Enter the number of digits to be deleted before outpulsing.

OPERRTE (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Refinement	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
PRFXDIGS		0 to 9, B, C, D, E F or N (up to 11 digits)	PREFIX DIGITS. If digits or control signals, or both are prefixed, enter the digits or equivalents that are prefixed. If no digits are prefixed, enter N.
CANCNORC		Y or N	CANCEL NORMAL CHARGE. If the type of call is DD (direct dial) and no charge is required for the call, or type of call is NP (no prefix) and coin is returned to Prepay or Coin Dial Tone First line, enter Y (yes), otherwise enter N (no). If the call is routed to an announcement and the call is billed (coins collected, offhook returned, message rate pegged), enter Y. Otherwise, enter N.

RTESEL=SX

When RTESEL=SX, datafill the following refinement:

Refinement	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
CLLI		Valid CLLI datafilled in table CLLI	COMMON LANGUAGE LOCATION IDENTIFIER. Enter a valid CLLI.
ATTR_INDEX		Valid range datafilled in table RTEATTR	ROUTE ATTRIBUTE. Enter an index into the RTEATTR table.

Datafill example

The following example shows datafill for table OPERRTE.

```
CARRIERNO              RTELIST
_____________________________________________________

1                       (S D T250TRK) $
2                       (S D ISUPIMT) (S D T250TRK) $
```

Table history

UCS06

Added SX route selector.

OPERRTE2

Table name

Operator route 2 (OPERRTE2) table

Functional description

The read/write access to table OPERRTE2 disallowed in the switch. All information is contained in the table OPERRTE. The OPERRTE2 table disallows any datafill to be changed after the data move takes place and the operating company personnel must use table OPERRTE for all CARRIER Number (CN) values between the range of 1 and 9999.

Any attempt to read/write to table OPERRTE2 will generate the following message.

ATTENTION

Access is no longer allowed to table OPERRRTE2. Access table OPERRTE and make your changes there.

Field descriptions

See table OPERRTE.

OSIPARMS

Table name

Open Systems Interconnect Parameters (OSIPARMS)

Functional description

The Open Systems Interconnect Parameters (OSIPARMS) table allows the modification of the parameters within the various layers of the billing server OSI implementation.

Datafill sequence and implications

Table LIUINV must be datafilled before table OSIPARMS.

Table size

The minimum size for this table is 0 tuples; the maximum is 16.

Field descriptions

The following table describes field names, subfield names, and valid data ranges for table OSIPARMS.

(Sheet 1 of 4)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
OSIPARMSKEY		Maximum of 8 characters	
OSI HOSTNAME		WORD_NODE, NODE_RNG	OPEN SYSTEM INTERCONNECT HOSTNAME
	WORD_NODE	EIU	WORD NODE. This field corresponds to the EIU in table LIUINV.
	NODE_RNG	0-750	NODE RANGE. This field corresponds to the peripheral number in table LIUINV.
TRANSPORT		TPCLASS, WINTMR, WINDSIZE, TPDUSIZE, RETRIES, L4CONNS, LACKTMR, INACTMR	TRANSPORT_LAYER_PARAMETERS. This field allows the user to change transport parameters.
	TPCLASS	4	TRANSPORT CLASS

OSIPARMS (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 4)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	WINTMR	15	WINDOW TIMER. This field specifies the frequency the transport layer sends an acknowledgement TPDU to determine if its peer entity is still active.
	WINSIZE	8	WINDOW SIZE. This field defines the transport layer window. It specifies the maximum number of outstanding TPDU awaiting acknowledgement.
	TPDUSIZE	T1024	TRANSPORT DATA UNIT SIZE. This field defines the size of the transport layer TPDU.
	RETRIES	8	This field defines the number of times the transport layer retransmits an unacknowledged TPDU before issuing a layer 4 disconnect.
	L4CONNS	48	LAYER 4 CONNECTION. This field specifies the number of connections at the transport layer.
	LACKTMR	0	ACKNOWLEDGEMENT TIMER. This field specifies the time to delay the acknowledgement of received TPDU.
	INACTMR	2	This field specifies the maximum length of time that the transport layer waits for an indication that its peer entity is still active before issuing a disconnect.
SESSION		EXPEDTRP, TSDUSIZE, SEGMENT, REUSETRP, PROTVER, L5CONNS, EXTCONCAT	SESSION LAYER PARAMETERS. This field allows change to the session layer parameters.
	EXPEDTRP	NO	This field specifies whether or not expedited transport is available to the session layer.
	TSDUSIZE	S4096	This field specifies the transport service data unit size.

OSIPARMS (continued)

(Sheet 3 of 4)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	SEGMENT	NO	This field specifies whether segmentation is allowed at the session layer.
	REUSETRP	YES	This field enables or disables the attempt to reuse an existing transport connection once it has been released by a closed session connection.
	PROTVER	VER_1_2	This field specifies the session layer protocol version.
	L5CONNS	48	This field specifies the number of connections at the session layer.
	EXTCONCAT	YES	This field specifies whether or not extended concatenation is supported.
PRESENTATION		L6CONNS	PRESENTATION LAYER PARAMETERS. This field allows changes to be made to the presentation layer parameters.
	L6CONNS	48	This field specifies the number of connections at the presentation layer.
APPLICATION		FTAMCKWN, FTAMQOS, ACSECONNS, FTAMASSOC, FTAMBKSZ	APPLICATION LAYER PARAMETERS. This field allows changes to be made to the application layer parameters.
	FTAMCKWN	1-8	This field defines the FTAM checkpoint window. The default value is 8.
	FTAMQOS	0-3	This field defines the quality of service provided by the FTAM application. The default value is 0.
	ACSECONNS	48	This field specifies the number of ACSE connections.

OSIPARMS (end)

(Sheet 4 of 4)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	FTAMASSOC	1-4	This field defines the maximum number of connections an FTAM application is allowed to have established at any one time. The default value is 4.
	FTAMBKSZ	A1024, A2048, A4096	This field defines the maximum FTAM block size. The default value is A2048.

Datafill example

The following example shows datafill for table OSIPARMS.

```
Table OSIPARMS
OSIPARMSKEY      OSI HOSTNAME
                 EIU17

TRANSPORT
TPCLASS  WINTMR WINSIZE  TPDUSIZE RETRIES L4CONNS
4        15     8        T1024    8       48
```

OSIROUTE

Table name

Open System Interconnect Route (OSIROUTE)

Functional description

Table OSIROUTE describes the open systems interconnect (OSI) static routing information for the billing server network layer. The routing information supports the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) standard ISO 8473, connectionless internet protocol (IP). Table OSIROUTE functions as a look-up table for static route information to map the network entity title (NET) portion of the network services access point (NSAP) into the subnetwork point of attachment (SNPA) in the billing server network layer. The key field is OSIKEY. Table LIUINV lists the inventory of processor types and their network addresses.

Datafill sequence and implications

Table LIUINV must be datafilled after table OSIROUTE.

Table size

2 to 32 tuples

A maximum of 32 network addresses can be entered. The table size is set by the datafill in table SYSDATA. Each tuple requires 132 bytes of physical store. The storage requirement is therefore 4224 bytes (32 tuples x 132 bytes/tuple = 4224 bytes).

OSIROUTE (continued)

Field descriptions

The following table describes field names, subfield names, and valid data ranges for table OSIROUTE.

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
OSIKEY		alphanumeric	OPEN SYSTEM INTERCONNECT KEY. Enter up to a maximum of eight characters for the network address. Entries must begin with a letter, not the number. This is the key field to table OSIROUTE.
AFI		0 to 9 and A to F	AUTHORITY AND FORMAT IDENTIFIERS. Enter the one- to two-character hexadecimal byte value for the authority and format identifier (AFI) used for the network address. The default value is 49.
DSP		0 to 9 and A to F	DOMAIN SPECIFIC PART. Enter the nine two-character hexadecimal byte values for the domain specific part (DSP) of the network address. The first two bytes are the area address identifying the subnet within the network. The following six bytes are the logical node identifier identifying the node in the specific subnet The last byte is the NSAP selector identifying the user of the network service. The default value is 000000000000000001.

OSIROUTE (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
SYSSEL		see subfields	SYSTEM SELECTOR. This field consists of subfield TYPE and its refinements HOSTNAME, REQ REM SYS, WORDNODE, NODERNG, PREFNET, REACHNET, MACADDR, and CONTMARK.
	TYPE	ESWIOSIU; ESWOOSIU; ISWIOSIU; REM_ES_SYS; REM_IS_SYS	SYSTEM TYPE. Enter the selector for the type of system. The following selectors apply to the open systems interconnect unit (OSIU) on the SuperNode/DMS billing server: • Enter ESWIOSIU for an end system (ES) running on the OSIU. • Enter ESWOOSIU for an ES not running on the OSIU. • Enter ISWIOSIU for an intermediate system (IS) running on the OSIU. The following selectors apply to other ESs, that are not part of the DMS, but are part of the local area network (LAN) connected to the DMS-250 switch: • Enter REM_ES_SYS for an ES. • Enter REM_IS_SYS for an IS. The default value is ESWIOSIU.

OSIROUTE (continued)

TYPE = ESWIOSIU, ESWOOSIU, or ISWIOSIU

If the entry in subfield TYPE is ESWIOSIU, ESWOOSIU, or ISWIOSIU, datafill refinements HOSTNAME, WORDNODE, and NODERNG.

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	HOSTNAME	see subfields	HOSTNAME. This field consists of subfields WORDNODE and NODERNG.
	WORDNODE	APUX, CM, EIU, LIU7, FRIU, XLIU, LCOM, VPU, or FP	WORDNODE NAME. Enter the name for the DMS processor type. The entry must match the entry in field LIUTYPE in table LIUINV. Entries outside this range are invalid. The default value is EIU.
	NODERNG	numeric	NODE RING IDENTIFIER. Enter the node ring identifier for the DMS processor type. The entry must match the entry in field LIUNO in table LIUINV. The following are valid entries for the corresponding values entered in WORDNODE: • APUX—1 to 98 • CM—0 only • EIU—1 to 710 • FP—1 to 99 Entries outside this range are invalid. The default value is 1.

TYPE = ESWOOSIU

If the entry in subfield TYPE is ESWOOSIU, datafill the additional refinement PREFNET to complete the datafill for field SYSSEL.

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	PREFNET	alphanumeric (vector of up to 8 characters)	PREFERRED NETWORK NAME. Enter a name vector to define the ES router within the DMS. The name must match one of the names listed in field OSIKEY.

TYPE = REM_ES_SYS or REM_IS_SYS

If the entry in subfield TYPE is REM_ES_SYS or REM_IS_SYS, datafill refinements REACHNET and MACADDR.

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	REACHNET	alphanumeric	REACHABLE NETWORK NAMES. Enter up to two name vectors of up to eight characters each to define paths to other systems in the LAN. Names must match values in field OSIKEY. A minimum of one name must be entered.
	CONTMARK	$	CONTINUATION MARK. Enter $ to indicate the end of the vector if only one value is entered in field REACHNET.
	MACADDR	0 to 9 and A to F	MAD ADDRESSES. Enter up to two media access control (MAC) address vectors of up to 12 hexadecimal characters each to define the physical addresses of remote systems able to reach this network address. A minimum of one address must be entered.
	CONTMARK	$	CONTINUATION MARK. Enter $ to indicate the end of the vector if only one value is entered in field MACADDR.

Datafill example

The following example shows sample datafill for table OSIROUTE.

The example consists of two ESs with an OSIU, two ESs without an OSIU, and two non-DMS remote systems.

1 = HOSTNAME 4 = PREFNET 7 = MACADDR 2 = WORDNODE
5 = CONTMARK 8 = REQREMSYS 3 = NODERNG 6 = REACHNET
9 = REQWOOSIU

OSIROUTE (end)

```
 OSIKEY AFI                DSP
                                                SYSSEL
_____________________________________________________________
   NET1  49 0000000000000000001
                        ESWIOSIU  EIU    07
NETLAST  49 0000000000000000011
                        ISWIOSIU  EIU    08
   NET2  49 0000000000000000021
                        ESWOOSIU   FP    01   NET 1
   NET3  49 0000000000000000031
                        ESWOOSIU   CM     0 NETLAST
  CUST1  49 0000000000000000041
                        REM_ES_SYS NET1 $
                                00007     5F00022
  CUST2  49 0000000000000000051
                        REM_IS_SYS NET2 $
                                00007     5F00023
```

Table history

BCS36

Table OSIROUTE introduced.

PADDATA

Table name

Pad Data Table

Functional description

This document describes how DMS-100 and DMS-100/200 switching units use table PADDATA. This document does not describe how SL-100 switching units use this table.

The fixed loss plan uses an index from each party in calls that access table PADDATA. The data fields of tables TRKGRP, CONF3PR, CONF6PR, CPOS, and TOPSPOS contain this index. The system stores an index for each line.

Operating company maintenance personnel use digital pads to equalize differences between trunk groups. Table PADDATA does not affect the digital pads currently in use on the trunk modules (TM).

Table PADDATA stores the transmit and receive pad values inserted in this type of connection. The two-part key contains two pad group names. The associated data contains the pad values for connections between the specified pad groups.

Call processing determines where the system implements the pad value. The subscriber cannot control this process. If the connection involves a line, the operating company normally sets the pad in the line card in the receive direction. To set the value of 14L in field PAD1TO2 and field PAD2TO1, you must use the line and network pads together. The value of 14L indicates a loss of 14 dB. See the second example in Section “Additional information” for a description of this value.

The subscriber can define 23 of the 64 possible pad groups. The 41 pad groups that remain are reserved pad groups. The names of 36 of these pad groups appear in table PADDATA. See proposed pad group names.

Of the 36 defined pad groups, 16 pad groups are in table PADDATA when you enter data in this table. These pad groups appear in the following table. These pad groups have default values for fields PAD1TO2 and PAD2TO1. These values appear in the table in Section “Default keys and recommended DMS-100 loss values”.

PADDATA (continued)

Pad groups at datafill

Pad group	Description
STDLN	standard line
UNBAL	unbalanced line
LRLM	remote line module (RLM)
IAO	plain ordinary telephone service (POTS) intraoffice trunk
LCO	POTS collocated step-by-step (SXS) trunk
ELO	POTS interoffice trunk
ETLS	POTS end office trunk (short distance)
ETLL	POTS end office trunk (long distance)
TLA	POTS toll connecting trunk (TCT) to toll trunk
TLD	POTS TCT to toll trunk (digital)
PPHON	P-phone line
PRAC	primary node access (PRA)
DAVLN	data above voice line
CONF	conference circuit
CPOS	centralized automatic message accounting (CAMA) position
TPOS	Traffic Operator Position System (TOPS) position

A nil pad group (NPDGP) appears in table PADDATA. A tuple that uses the nil pad group can contain only 0 0 settings. The tuple cannot contain other values.

The central control (CC) instructs the connecting peripheral modules (PM) to use a 0 dB pad level on the line card gain setting. The CC instructs the PMs to use this level on the line card gain setting for all line connections to announcements. This value is a default value. You cannot administer this value.

The reserved 36 pad groups with defined names are as follows:

- Nil pad group:
  - NPDGP, not normally used
- Pad groups for POTS lines:
  - UNBAL (unbalanced line)
  - STDLN (standard line)
  - LRLM (line is on a remote line module [RLM] > 80 km)
- Station is a line or attendant console. Pad groups for Integrated Business Network (IBN) lines:
  - ONS (on-premises station)
  - OPS (off-premises station)
- Pad group for P-phone lines:
  - PPHON (P-phone set)
- Pad groups for POTS trunks:
  - IAO (intraoffice trunk)
  - LCO (collocated-SXS in the same office)
  - ELO (interoffice trunk, class 5 office)
  - ELOA (interoffice trunk, analog class 5 office)
  - ELOD (interoffice trunk, digital class 5 office)
  - ETLS (end office toll < 320 km between 2 class 5 offices)
  - ETLL (end office toll > 320 km between 2 class 5 offices)
  - TLA (TCT to toll office analog [class 4])
  - TLD (TCT to toll office digital [class 4])
  - ITTA (intertoll trunk to analog toll office)
  - ITTD (intertoll trunk to digital toll office)

    Note: ITTD is recommended when trunking to Nortel CDMA sites.

  - SAT (satellite office)

PADDATA (continued)

- Pad group for echo suppressors:
  - — DES (digital echo suppressors)
- Pad group for conference bridges:
  - — CONF (conference circuit)
- Pad groups for CAMA and TOPS positions:
  - — CPOS (CAMA position)
  - — TPOS (TOPS position)
- Pad groups for IBN trunks:
  - — ATT (analog trunk interface to analog tie trunk)
  - — DTT (digital trunk interface to digital or combination tie trunk)
  - — CTT (combination tie trunk)
  - — SATT (analog trunk interface to analog satellite private branch exchange [PBX] tie trunk)
  - — SCTT (digital trunk interface to combination satellite PBX tie trunk)
  - — SDTT (digital trunk interface to digital satellite PBX tie trunk)
  - — ACO (analog trunk interface to analog central office [CO] trunk)
  - — DCO (digital trunk interface to digital or combination CO trunk)
  - — ATO (analog trunk interface to analog toll office [TO] trunk)
  - — DTO (digital trunk interface to digital or combination TO trunk)
- Pad group for receivers:
  - — RCVR, multifrequency [MF] and dual-tone multifrequency [DTMF] receivers, for selection of network pad values for trunk to receiver connections
- Pad group for PRA:
  - — PRAC (PRA interface)
- Pad group for data above voice lines:
  - — DAVLN (data above voice line)

Adding pad groups

You can add pad groups. The operating company can add pad groups to the proposed pad groups or define pad groups to add. The entry of the proposed pad groups is not a requirement. You can enter a maximum of 24 pad groups.

To create new pad groups, you can add the groups as keys in fields PADGRP1 and PADGRP2 of table PADDATA. To use pad groups as line or trunk data, make sure the pad groups are in table PADDATA.

Modifying pad groups

You can change the pad values in table PADDATA. Checks to make sure the specified values apply for the agent that uses the pad group do not occur.

Deleting pad groups

Deletion of a table entry sets the internal data to represent 0 pad settings. If you delete all references to a pad group that the subscriber defines from the table, the system removes the key. The entry NPDGP is the nil pad group entry in fields PADGRP1 and PADGRP2. This entry replaces references to the deleted pad group.

Note: Deletion of all entries of a defined pad group removes all table entries. Deletion of entries does not remove the pad group name from the key range. Data references can reference the pad group. This action sets the pads to 0.

Access restriction to table PADDATA

To restrict access to table PADDATA, enter data in table CUSTPROT. You must use this method to restrict access for United Kingdom operating companies. Table PADDATA contains the pad group values. Personnel that are not authorized must not change the values in this table.

Default keys and recommended DMS-100 loss values

The default values for fields PAD1TO2 and PAD2TO1 appear in the following table.

Default keys and recommended DMS-100 loss values (Sheet 1 of 7)

PADGRP1	PADGRP2	PAD1TO2	PAD2TO1
STDLN	STDLN	0	0
UNBAL	STDLN	2L	2L
UNBAL	UNBAL	2L	2L
LRLM	STDLN	2L	2L

Note: The value in field PAD2TO1 is 3 dB less than the accurate loss. A 3 dB fixed pad in the NT6X21 line card causes this condition.

PADDATA (continued)

Default keys and recommended DMS-100 loss values (Sheet 2 of 7)

PADGRP1	PADGRP2	PAD1TO2	PAD2TO1
LRLM	UNBAL	2L	2L
LRLM	LRLM	2L	2L
IAO	STDLN	0	0
IAO	UNBAL	0	0
IAO	LRLM	0	0
IAO	IAO	0	0
LCO	STDLN	1L	0
LCO	UNBAL	1L	0
LCO	LRLM	1L	0
LCO	IAO	0	0
LCO	LCO	0	0
ELO	STDLN	3L	0
ELO	UNBAL	3L	0
ELO	LRLM	3L	0
ELO	IAO	0	0
ELO	LCO	2L	0
ELO	ELO	0	0
ETLS	STDLN	3L	0
ETLS	UNBAL	3L	0
ETLS	LRLM	3L	0
ETLS	IAO	0	0
ETLS	LCO	2L	0
ETLS	ELO	3L	3L

Note: The value in field PAD2TO1 is 3 dB less than the accurate loss. A 3 dB fixed pad in the NT6X21 line card causes this condition.

Default keys and recommended DMS-100 loss values (Sheet 3 of 7)

PADGRP1	PADGRP2	PAD1TO2	PAD2TO1
ETLS	ETLS	3L	3L
ETLL	STDLN	6L	0
ETLL	UNBAL	6L	0
ETLL	LRLM	6L	0
ETLL	IAO	3L	0
ETLL	LCO	5L	0
ETLL	ELO	3L	0
ETLL	ETLS	3L	0
ETLL	ETLL	0	0
TLA	STDLN	5L	0
TLA	UNBAL	5L	0
TLA	LRLM	5L	0
TLA	IAO	3L	0
TLA	LCO	4L	0
TLA	ELO	3L	0
TLA	ETLS	3L	0
TLA	ETLL	0	0
TLA	TLA	0	0
TLD	STDLN	6L	0
TLD	UNBAL	6L	0
TLD	LRLM	6L	0
TLD	IAO	3L	0
TLD	LCO	5L	0

Note: The value in field PAD2TO1 is 3 dB less than the accurate loss. A 3 dB fixed pad in the NT6X21 line card causes this condition.

PADDATA (continued)

Default keys and recommended DMS-100 loss values (Sheet 4 of 7)

PADGRP1	PADGRP2	PAD1TO2	PAD2TO1
TLD	ELO	3L	0
TLD	ETLS	3L	0
TLD	ETLL	0	0
TLD	TLA	0	0
TLD	TLD	0	0
CONF	STDLN	6L	0
CONF	UNBAL	6L	0
CONF	LRLM	6L	0
CONF	IAO	3L	0
CONF	LCO	5L	0
CONF	ELO	3L	0
CONF	ETLS	3L	0
CONF	ETLL	0	0
CONF	TLA	0	0
CONF	TLD	0	0
CONF	CONF	0	0
CPOS	STDLN	6L	0
CPOS	UNBAL	6L	0
CPOS	LRLM	6L	0
CPOS	IAO	3L	0
CPOS	LCO	5L	0
CPOS	ELO	3L	0
CPOS	ETLS	3L	0

Note: The value in field PAD2TO1 is 3 dB less than the accurate loss. A 3 dB fixed pad in the NT6X21 line card causes this condition.

Default keys and recommended DMS-100 loss values (Sheet 5 of 7)

PADGRP1	PADGRP2	PAD1TO2	PAD2TO1
CPOS	ETLL	0	0
CPOS	TLA	0	0
CPOS	TLD	0	0
CPOS	CONF	0	0
CPOS	CPOS	0	0
TPOS	STDLN	6L	0
TPOS	UNBAL	6L	0
TPOS	LRLM	6L	0
TPOS	IAO	3L	0
TPOS	LCO	5L	0
TPOS	ELO	3L	0
TPOS	ETLS	3L	0
TPOS	ETLL	0	0
TPOS	TLA	0	0
TPOS	TLD	0	0
TPOS	CONF	0	0
TPOS	CPOS	0	0
TPOS	TPOS	0	0
PPHON	STDLN	0	0
PPHON	UNBAL	2L	0
PPHON	LRLM	2L	0
PPHON	IAO	0	0
PPHON	LCO	0	0

Note: The value in field PAD2TO1 is 3 dB less than the accurate loss. A 3 dB fixed pad in the NT6X21 line card causes this condition.

PADDATA (continued)

Default keys and recommended DMS-100 loss values (Sheet 6 of 7)

PADGRP1	PADGRP2	PAD1TO2	PAD2TO1
PPHON	ELO	0	0
PPHON	ETLS	0	0
PPHON	ETLL	0	3L
PPHON	TLA	0	2L
PPHON	TLD	0	3L
PPHON	CONF	0	3L
PPHON	CPOS	0	3L
PPHON	TPOS	0	3L
PPHON	PPHON	0	0
DAVLN	UNBAL	2L	5L
DAVLN	STDLN	0	3L
DAVLN	LRLM	2L	5L
DAVLN	DAVLN	3L	3L
DAVLN	SPPHN	0	3L
DAVLN	IAO	0	3L
DAVLN	LCO	0	4L
DAVLN	ELO	0	6L
DAVLN	ETLS	0	6L
DAVLN	ETLL	0	7L
DAVLN	TLA	0	6L
DAVLN	TLD	0	7L
DAVLN	CONF	0	7L
DAVLN	CPOS	0	7L

Note: The value in field PAD2TO1 is 3 dB less than the accurate loss. A 3 dB fixed pad in the NT6X21 line card causes this condition.

Default keys and recommended DMS-100 loss values (Sheet 7 of 7)

PADGRP1	PADGRP2	PAD1TO2	PAD2TO1
DAVLN	TPOS	0	7L
PRAC	UNBAL	2L	0
PRAC	STDLN	3L	0
PRAC	LRLM	3L	0
PRAC	PPHON	0	0
PRAC	IAO	3L	0
PRAC	LCO	3L	0
PRAC	ELO	0	0
PRAC	ETLS	0	0
PRAC	ETLL	0	0
PRAC	TLA	0	0
PRAC	TLD	0	0
PRAC	CONF	0	0
PRAC	CPOS	0	0
PRAC	TPOS	0	0
PRAC	ATT	3L	0
PRAC	DTT	0	0
PRAC	PRAC	0	0

Note: The value in field PAD2TO1 is 3 dB less than the accurate loss. A 3 dB fixed pad in the NT6X21 line card causes this condition.

Datafill sequence and meaning

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

PADDATA (continued)

You must enter data in table PADDATA before you enter data in the following tables:

- LNINV
- TRKGRP
- CONF3PR
- CONF6PR
- CPOS
- TOPSPOS

Table size

The system automatically allocates memory for 64 pad groups.

Datafill

Datafill for table PADDATA appears in the following table.

Field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
PADKEY		see subfields	*Pad data key*. This field is the key to table PADDATA. This field contains subfields PADGRP1 and PADGRP2.
	PADGRP1	alphanumeric (a maximum of 5 characters)	*Pad group one*. Enter the pad group name to enter in field PADGRP of table TRKGRP, LNINV, CONF3PR, CONF6PR, CPOS, or TOPSPOS. The pad group can be one of the pad groups that the subscriber defines.
	PADGRP2	alphanumeric (a maximum of 5 characters)	*Pad group two*. Enter the pad group name to enter in field PADGRP of table TRKGRP, LNINV, CONF3PR, CONF6PR, CPOS, or TOPSPOS. The pad group can be one of the reserved pad groups or a pad group the user defines.

Field descriptions (Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
PAD1TO2		1L to 14L, 0G to 7G, or 0 (zero)	*Pad group one to pad group two*. Enter the value of the network or line pad for the connection between the entry in field PADGRP1 to the entry in field PADGRP2. Each entry value corresponds to a gain or loss level. The value G indicates gain and L indicates loss. ***Note:*** Gain (G) applies to Series 1 peripherals. Series 1 peripherals are trunk modules (TM), maintenance trunk modules (MTM), service trunk modules (STM), line modules (LM), and remote line modules (RLM). Entry values that are gains cause a loss of 0.
PAD2TO1		1L to 14L, 0G to 7G, or 0 (zero)	*Pad group two to pad group one*. Enter the value of the network or line pad for connection PADGRP2 to PADGRP1. Each entry value corresponds to a gain or loss level in decibels. The value G indicates gain and L indicates loss. ***Note:*** Gain (G) applies to Series 1 peripherals. Series 1 peripherals are TM, MTM, STM, LM, and RLM. Entry values that are gains cause a loss of 0.

Datafill example

Sample datafill for table PADDATA appears in the following example.

MAP example for table PADDATA

```
      PADKEY PAD1TO2 PAD2TO1
_____________________________________________________________

L1PAD L2PAD     10L      6L
```

PADDATA (continued)

Table history

BCS36

A description of line connections to announcements was added.

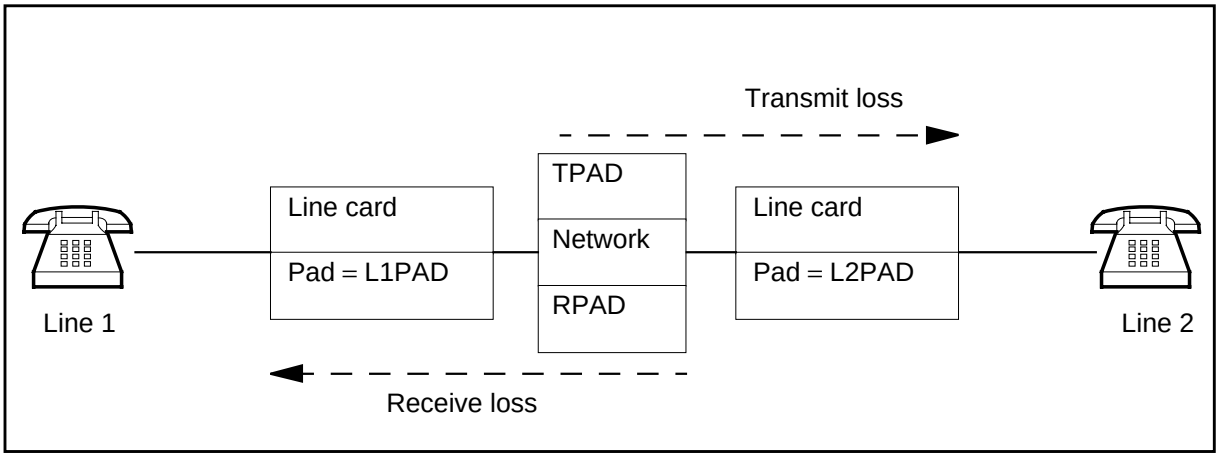
Additional information

Examples of how to enter data in table PADDATA for specified applications appear in this section.

Example 1

An example of a line-to-line call appears in the following figure.

Example 1



THe above figure has the following data requirements:

- Line 1 connects to line 2.
- The line equipment number (LEN) of the line 1 line card is LEN1.
- The LEN of the line card for line 2 is LEN2.
- The network transmit pad is TPAD.
- The network receive pad is RPAD.

Perform the following steps to complete the tables:

- Step 1 table LNINV
  - — POS LEN1: Add the name of pad group (L1PAD) to field PADGRP.
  - — POS LEN2: Add the name of pad group (L2PAD) to field PADGRP.
- Step 2 table PADDATA
  - — POS L1PAD L2PAD: Add the values to fields PAD1TO2 and PAD2TO1. The same result can occur with POS L2PAD L1PAD if you enter the PAD1TO2 and PAD2TO1 values in reverse. If you enter PAD1TO2 and PAD2TO1 values 5 and 6 for POS L1PAD L2PAD, enter values 6 and 5 for POS L2PAD L1PAD.

The calculation of the values of the line and network pads for loss is as follows:

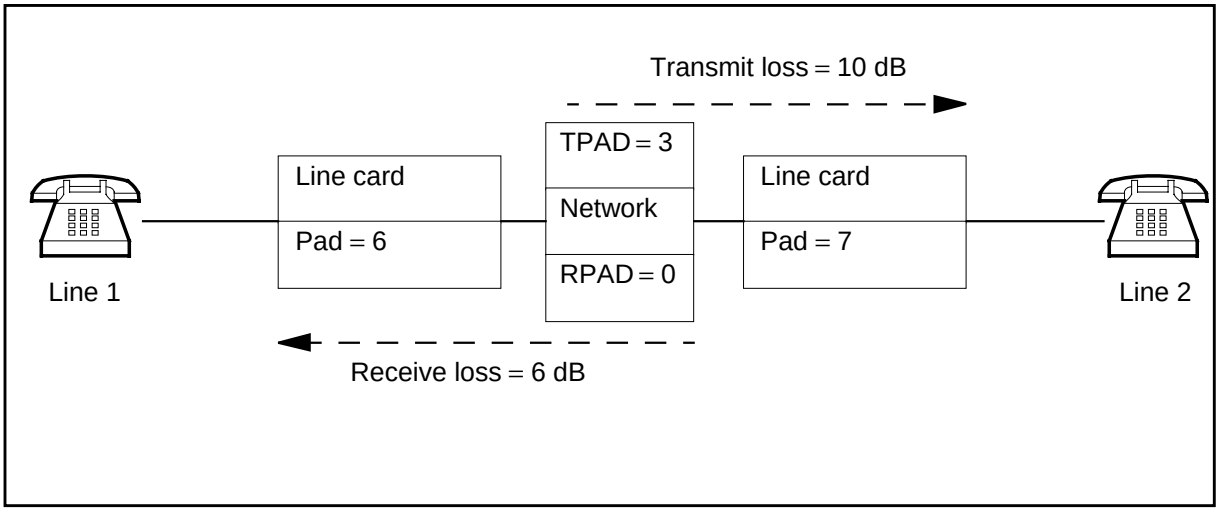
- If the value of PAD2TO1 is less than 7, the line pad in LEN1 is the value in field PAD2TO1. The network receive pad (RPAD) is 0.
- If the value of PAD2TO1 is not less than 7, the line pad in LEN1 is 7. The network receive pad (RPAD) has the value in field PAD2TO1 minus 7.
- If the value of PAD1TO2 is less than 7, the line pad in LEN2 is the value in field PAD1TO2. The network transmit pad (TPAD) is 0.
- If the value of PAD1TO2 is not less than 7, the line pad in LEN2 is 7. The TPAD has the value in field PAD1TO2 minus 7.

The transmission loss between line 1 and line 2 can be 10 dB. The receive loss between line 2 and line 1 can be 6 dB. If these conditions occur, the line and network pads have the following values:

- The pad group in line 1 is set to a loss of 6 dB. The RPAD is 0.
- The pad group in line 2 is set to a loss of 7 dB. The TPAD is set to a loss of 3 dB.

PADDATA (continued)

Datafill for example 1



See the “Datafill example" section for a MAP display “Map example for table PADDATA” of the previous example.

Example 2

If one of the agents is a trunk, a network pad is available for the side of the trunk agent. In this example, the network receive and transmit pad values are the same as in table PADDATA. The field PADGRP in table TRKGRP indexes the pad values for the correct common language location identifier (CLLI).

This example has the following data requirements:

- Line 1 connects to a trunk.
- The line card for line 1 has a LEN of LEN1.
- The network transmit pad is TPAD.
- The network receive pad is RPAD.

The calculation of the values of the line and network pads for loss is as follows:

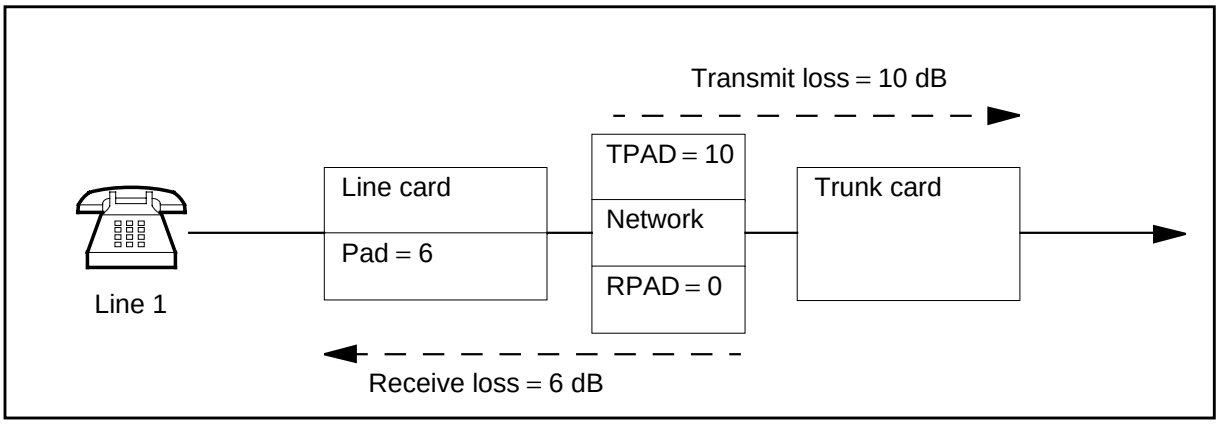
- If the value of PAD2TO1 is less than 7, the line pad in LEN1 is the value in field PAD2TO1. The RPAD is 0.
- If the value of PAD2TO1 is not less than 7, the line pad in LEN1 is 7. The RPAD has the value in field PAD2TO1 minus 7.
- The TPAD is the value in field PAD1TO2.

Note: The previous algorithms apply for loss.

The transmission loss between line 1 and the trunk can be 10 dB. The receive loss between the trunk and line 1 can be 6 dB. If these conditions occur, the line and network pads have the following values:

- The pad group in line 1 is set to a loss of 6 dB.
- The RPAD is 0.
- The TPAD is set to a loss of 10 dB.

Example 2



Example 3

This example has the following data requirements:

- A trunk connects to line 2.
- The line card for line 2 has a LEN of LEN2.
- The network transmit pad is TPAD.
- The network receive pad is RPAD.
- The calculation of the values of the line and network pads for loss is as follows:
  - — If the value of PAD1TO2 is less than 7, the line pad in LEN2 is the value in field PAD1TO2. The TPAD is 0.
  - — If the value of PAD1TO2 is not less than 7, the line pad in LEN2 is 7. The TPAD has the value in field PAD1TO2 minus 7.
- The RPAD is the value in field PAD2TO1.

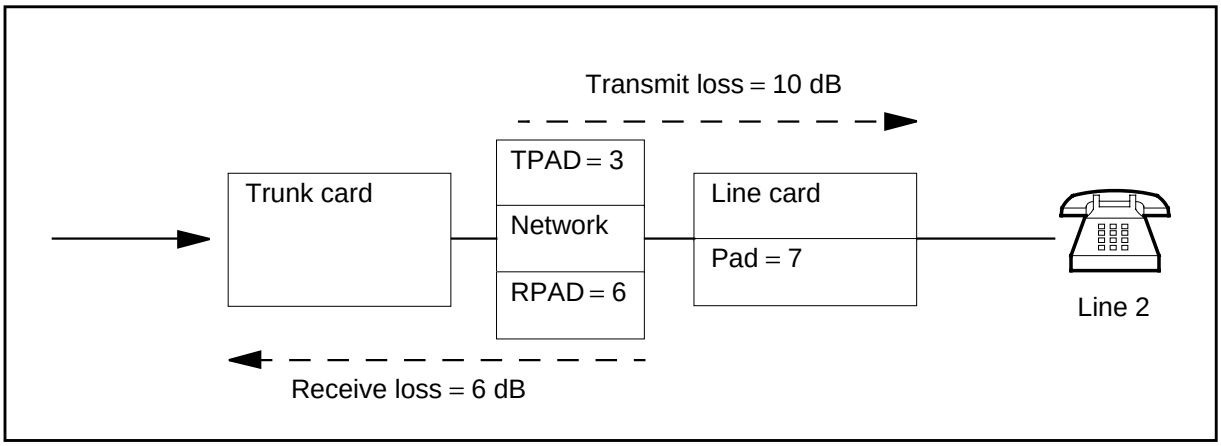
PADDATA (end)

The transmission loss between the trunk and line 2 can be 10 dB. The receive loss between the trunk and line 2 can be 6 dB. If these conditions occur, the line and network pads have the following values:

- The RPAD is set to a loss of 6 dB.
- The pad group in line 2 is set to a loss of 7 dB.
- The TPAD is 3.

Note: This description does not apply to the use of command PADS at the trunk test position (TTP) level of the MAP terminal.

Example 3



PADNDEV

Table name

Patch Administration Device Table

Functional description

The automatic patching application process uses table PADNDEV. A list of the devices that contain the patch appears in this table. When the system activates the automatic patch application process, the system searches table PADNDEV. The system searches this table for the patches that appear in table PATCTRL. You can add the store file device (SFDEV) and disk volumes to this table.

The key field (DEVKEY) and the associated device field (DEVICE) appear in this table. The automatic patch application process uses the key to select in sequence the devices that appear in the table. This operation stops when the system completes the search, or when the search reaches the bottom of the table.

See table PATCTRL for associated information.

Datafill sequence and meaning

You must enter data in table DDU before you enter data in table PADNDEV.

Datafill

Datafill for table PADNDEV appears in the following table.

Field descriptions

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
DEVKEY		1, 2, or 3	*Device key*. Enter the key to the table that indicates the selection of the associated device. A key of 1 for the tuple indicates that the tuple contains the primary device used. A limit of three devices can appear in this table.
DEVICE		alphanumeric (1 to 12 characters)	*Device name*. Enter the device name that contains a patch. The name SFDEV (store file device), or a disk volume are correct device names.

Datafill example

Sample datafill for table PADNDEV appears in the following example.

PADNDEV (end)

MAP example for table PADNDEV

```
DEVKEY        DEVICE
_____________________________________________________________
     1         SFDEV
```

PARTOSTS

Table name

Partition-to-STS (PARTOSTS) table

Functional description

Table PARTOSTS translates or maps an originating partition (OPART) number and a terminating partition (TPART) number filed in the Authcode table into a serving translation scheme (STS). The STS is used for on-network calls, off-network calls and region code screening. The associated ANI or trunk group type can be found through this table.

Datafill sequence and implications

Datafill the STSs in table HNPACONT before table PARTOSTS.When deleting STSs from table HNPACONT, also delete them from table PARTOSTS.

Table size

Table PARTOSTS statically allocates in the SYSDATA table.

Field descriptions

The following table describes field names, subfield names, and valid data ranges for table PARTOSTS.

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
KEY		see subfields	KEY. This field consists of a 2-part key: TPART_KEY and OPART_KEY.
	TPART_KEY	2 digits (0-9, B-F, N)	TERMINATING PARTITION NUMBER. Enter the terminating partition numbers to be translated to an STS for OFFNET calling. Enter up to 32 terminating partitions. ***Note:*** TPART numbers 0 through 9 must be entered in this table with leading zeros. This is a 2-character field.

PARTOSTS (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	OPART_KEY	Up to 3 digits (0-9, B-F, N)	ORIGINATING PARTITION NUMBER. Enter the OPART number to be translated to an STS for ONNET calling and region code screening. Enter up to 1000 OPARTS. If not associating the OPART number with the specified TPART, enter $ in this field. The $ represents a NIL OPART. ***Note:*** There can be STSs datafilled against TPARTs only. IMT calls generally do not have OPARTs associated with them. This situation is indicated by datafilling the OPART vector with the $ sign.
STS		000 to 999	SERVING TRANSLATION SCHEME. Enter the STS to use for the OPART and TPART numbers translating. This STS determines the call routing.

Datafill example

The following example shows datafill for table PARTOSTS.

```
   KEY   STS
_____________________________________________________________

00 111 611
```

PARTRAN3

Table name

Partition Translation Number 3 (PARTRAN3) table

Functional description

Table PARTRAN3 contains up to 10,000 classmarks. The classmarks travel with a call over an intermachine trunk (IMT) trunk group. A call originating over an IMT accesses table PARTRAN3. The partition (PART) number translates to a valid serving translation scheme (STS). The STS determines the appropriate call route.

Field descriptions

The following table describes field names, subfield names, and valid data ranges for table PARTRAN3:

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
PARTNO		0 to 10000	Type is MAXINDEX_PARTRAN. PARTITION NUMBER. Enter a partition number to translate to a valid STS.
PARTSTS		000 to 999	PARTITION SERVING TRANSLATION SCHEME. Enter a 3-digit STS for the partition number to translate for call routing.

Datafill example

The following example shows datafill for table PARTRAN3:

```
PARTNO                                  PARTSTS
_____________________________________________________

   111                                    611
```

PARTRANO

Table name

Partition Translations (PARTRANO) table

Functional description

Table PARTRANO contains up to 10,000 travelling classmarks that go with calls over intermachine trunk (IMT) trunk groups. A call originating on an operating company IMT trunk group facility accesses the PARTRANO table. The 4-digit partition (PART) number translates to a valid serving translation scheme (STS). The STS determines the route the call takes.

Field descriptions

The following table describes field names, subfield names, and valid data ranges for table PARTRANO.

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
PARTNO		0 to 10000	PARTITION NUMBER. Enter a valid partition number to translate to a STS.
PARTSTS		000 to 999	PARTITION SERVING TRANSLATION SCHEME. Enter the STS that translates the the partition number to determine the call routing.

Datafill example

The following example shows datafill for table PARTRANO.

```
PARTRANO                    PARTSTS
_____________________________________________

 111                          611
```

PARTRANS

Table name

Terminating Partition (PARTRANS) table

Functional description

Table PARTRANS is used to translate DEX-compatible originating partitions (OPART) and terminating partition (TPART) into a serving translation scheme (STS). The table is used in place of the PARTOSTS table when DEX OPARTs are used to drive the STS.

Field descriptions

The following table describes field names, subfield names, and valid data ranges for table PARTRANS.

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
KEY		TPART, OPART	KEY. This field consists of a 2-part key: TPART_KEY and OPART_KEY.
	TPART_KEY	2 digits (0-9, B-F, N)	TERMINATING PARTITION NUMBER. Enter the TPART numbers to be translated to an STS for OFF-NET calling. Enter up to 32 terminating partitions. ***Note:*** TPART numbers 0 through 9 must be entered in this table with leading zeros. This is a 2-character field.

PARTRANS (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	OPART_KEY	Up to 3 digits (0-9, B-F, N)	ORIGINATING PARTITION NUMBER. Enter the OPART number to be translated to an STS for ON-NET calling and region code screening. Enter up to 1000 OPARTs. If not associating the OPART number with the specified TPART, enter $ in this field. The $ represents a NIL OPART. ***Note:*** There can be STSs datafilled against TPARTs only. IMT calls generally do not have OPARTs associated with them. This situation is indicated by datafilling the OPART vector with the $ sign.
STS		0 to 999	SERVING TRANSLATION SCHEME. This field contains the STS that corresponds to the TPARTs and OPART in the PARTs field.

Datafill example

The following example shows datafill for table PARTRANS.

```
KEY            STS
_____________________________________________________

11    211      214
```

PATALARM

Table name

Patch Alarm Table

Functional description

Table PATALARM sets the alarm type that the system generates for each patch condition. The alarm type can be no alarm, minor, major, or critical alarm. These alarms replace the ACTPATCH (active patch) alarm.

You can generate DMS patch status reports manually through Patch Status Report. The system can generate the reports automatically during the 24-h patch audit, Patch Status Log Report. The DMS patch status reports include the following patch conditions:

- ACT (active) not applied
- ACT not activated
- ACT password not activated
- DBG applied
- DBG (debug) not applied
- DNR (do not reapply) not applied
- EMG (emergency) not applied
- GEN (general purpose) not applied
- LTD (limited) not applied
- MAN (extended multiprocessor system [XMS-based peripheral module] XPM operational code) not applied
- OBE (obsolete emergency) not removed
- OBS (obsolete) not removed
- Removed patches
- Restart not activated patches
- SRC (XPM source code) not applied

Datafill sequence and meaning

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

Table size

15 tuples

PATALARM (continued)

The table size does not change. The table size includes an entry for each patch condition defined. Fifteen patch conditions can be present.

Datafill

Datafill for table PATALARM appears in the following table.

Field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
PTCHCOND			*Patch condition*. The defined patch conditions in the switch appear in this field:
		ACT_NOT_ACT	ACT_NOT_ACT (active not activated)
		ACT_NOT_ APPLIED	ACT_NOT_APPLIED (active not applied)
		ACT_PW_ NOT_ACT	ACT_PW_NOT_APPLIED (active password not activated)
		DBG_ APPLIED	DBG_APPLIED (debug applied)
		DBG_NOT_ APPLIED	DBG_NOT_APPLIED (debug not applied)
		DNR_NOT_ APPLIED	DNR_NOT_APPLIED (do not reapply not applied)
		EMG_NOT_ APPLIED	EMG_NOT_APPLIED (emergency not applied)
		GEN_NOT_ APPLIED	GEN_NOT_APPLIED (general purpose not applied)
		LTD_NOT_ APPLIED	LTD_NOT_APPLIED (limited not applied)
		MAN_NOT_ APPLIED	MAN_NOT_APPLIED (extended multiprocessor system [XMS]-based peripheral module XPM operational code not applied)
		OBE_NOT_ REMOVED	OBE_NOT_REMOVED (obsolete emergency not removed)
		OBS_NOT_ REMOVED	OBS_NOT_REMOVED (obsolete not removed)

Field descriptions (Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
		REMOVED_ PATCHES	REMOVED_PATCHES (removed patches)
		RESTART_ NOT_ACT	RESTART_NOT_ACT (restart not activated patches)
		SRC_NOT_ APPLIED	SRC_NOT_APPLIED (XPM source code not applied)
ALARM		CR, MJ, MN, NA	*Alarm.* Enter the alarm type for each patch condition when the patch audit runs. • CR (critical) • MJ (major) • MN (minor) • NA (no alarm) The default is NA.

Datafill example

Sample datafill for table PATALARM appears in the following example.

PATALARM (end)

MAP example for table PATALARM

```
        PTCHCOND   ALARM
_____________________________________________________________

ACT_NOT_APPLIED     MJ
    ACT_NOT_ACT     NA
 ACT_PW_NOT_ACT     NA
    DBG_APPLIED     MN
DBG_NOT_APPLIED     NA
DNR_NOT_APPLIED     NA
EMG_NOT_APPLIED     NA
GEN_NOT_APPLIED     NA
LTD_NOT_APPLIED     NA
MAN_NOT_APPLIED     NA
SRC_NOT_APPLIED     NA
OBS_NOT_REMOVED     NA
OBE_NOT_REMOVED     MJ
REMOVED_PATCHES     NA
RESTART_NOT_ACT     CR
```

Table history

BCS36

Table PATALARM was introduced.

Entry GEN_NOT_APPLIED added under field PTCHCOND.

Additional information

Information on dump and restore procedures for table PATALARM appears in this section.

Dump and restore

Normal dump and restore procedures apply.

PATCHOPT

Table name

Patcher Options Table

Functional description

Use table PATCHOPT to activate or deactivate PATCHER functions. You can use this table to schedule optional functions like the patch audit. A patch audit notifies operating companies of patch errors.

The patch audit scans patchable extended multiprocessor system (XMS)-based peripheral module (XPM) units. These units include the following:

- digital trunk controller (DTC)
- line group controller (LGC)
- message switch buffer 7 (MSB7)

The patch audit checks nodes and units that are in service (INSV), or in-service trouble (ISTB). The patch audit compares the status of the patches in the specified node to the status of the patches according to the central controller (CC) or computing module (CM).

If the audit detects an error, the audit performs the following procedure:

- generates a PCH log report to identify the error
- identifies the node or unit as ISTB if the audit detects an error
- updates the status of the patch in the CC or CM if the update option is on

You can set the patch audit to automatically update the patch status if the audit detects an error. If this condition occurs, the audit updates the CC or CM with the status of the patch in the ISN node or XPM node. The audit does not apply the patch.

You must not schedule a patch audit to run during a routine exercise (REX) test. The REX test cancels the patch audit. The office parameter NODEREXCONTOL in table OFCVAR schedules the REX test. The system generates the PCH107 log report to indicate this type of cancellation.

Datafill sequence and meaning

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

Table size

1 tuple

PATCHOPT (continued)

Datafill

Datafill for table PATCHOPT appears in the following table.

Field descriptions

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
TUPLE		see subfield	*Patcher options key type*. This field contains subfield TUPLE_KEY.
	TUPLE_KEY	PATCHAUD	*Key tuple.* Enter PATCHAUD to schedule the patch audit.
ON		Y or N	*On*. Enter Y (yes) to turn the patch audit on. Enter N (no) to turn the patch audit off.
START		HHMM (4 digits)	*Start time*. Enter the patch audit start time on the 24-h clock. The default start time for the patch audit is 2300, 11:00 p.m., each night.
UPDATE		Y or N	*Update patch status*. Enter Y to update the patch status in the central control or computing module. Enter N to turn the update option off. ***Note:*** This audit updates the patch status only if the update option is on in table PATCHOPT. The audit does not apply, remove, or reclaim patches.

Datafill example

Sample datafill for table PATCHOPT appears in the following example.

The first tuple makes the patch audit run at 2300 h each night. This tuple updates patch status when the audit detects patch errors.

The second tuple turns off the patch audit.

MAP example for table PATCHOPT

```
    TUPLE ON START UPDATE
_____________________________________________________________
PATCHAUD   Y  2300      Y
PATCHAUD   N  0000      N
```

Table history

CSP02

References to Intelligent Services Node (ISN) in “Functional description" section were removed in CSP02.

PATCTRL

Table name

Patch Control Table

Functional description

A patch is a piece of code that repairs or improves current software. The automatic patch application process eliminates the requirement for manual application of patches to a DMS. When you download the patch to a specified office, the system can apply the patch to the switch. You can control the automatic patch application process. The operating company maintains final scheduling of patch applications.

Table PATCTRL contains a list of patches available to the switch. Table PATCTRL contains the information to control the automatic patch application process. This table monitors the patches that the system does not apply. These patches are on the store file device (SFDEV) in the switch. This table can monitor the devices that table PADNDEV specifies. At the scheduled time set in table PATSET, the patch application process applies the patches in table PATCTRL. Table PATCTRL updates the status of the applied patches and adds any new patches downloaded to the switch.

Use the command interpreter (CI) command GETPAT to add additional patches to the table.

Each execution of command GETPAT creates table PATCTRL again.

You cannot cannot add or delete tuples from the table. You can change the following tuple attributes:

- fields DATE and APPROVED for central control (CC) patches
- fields DATE, APPROVED, and NSNAME for computing module (CM) patches
- fields DATE, APPROVED, NSNAME, and ACTION for extended multiprocessor system (XMS)-based peripheral module (XPM) patches

Datafill sequence and meaning

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

Table size

0 to 999 tuples

The number of tuples added determines table size.

Datafill

Datafill for table PATCTRL appears in the following table.

Field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 3)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
PATCHID		alphanumeric (maximum of 8 characters)	*Patch identifier*. Enter the patch identifier. The patch file can be on the store file device (SFDEV) in the system. The patch file can be on one of the devices that table PADNDEV specifies.
CAT		ACT, DBG, EMG, GEN, LTD, MAN, OBE, OBR, OBS, or SRC	*Category*. Enter the category assigned to the patch. The categories depend on the patch. • ACT (active) • DBG (debug) • EMG (emergency release) • GEN (general) • LTD (limited release) • MAN (manual) • OBE (no longer in use emergency) • OBR (no longer in use emergency) • OBS (no longer in use) • SRC (source code) Any entry outside the range indicated for this field is not correct.
TARG		CC, CM, MS, or XPM	*Target*. Enter the type of processor to which the system applies the patch. • CC (central control) for NT40 switches • CM (computing module) for DMS SuperNode switches • MS (message switch) for DMS SuperNode switches • XPM (extended multiprocessor system XMS-based peripheral module)

PATCTRL (continued)

Field descriptions (Sheet 2 of 3)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
APPLY		Y or N	*Safe to apply*. Enter Y to indicate that the system applies the patch. Enter N to stop automatic patch application. Other table entries do not affect patch application. The default value for this field is N.
APPROVED		Y or N	*Operating company approved*. Enter Y to approve the patch for the automatic patch application process. If you do not want to approve the patch for this process, enter N. The default value for this field is N. ***Note 1:*** The AUTOPATCH function does not run the command interpreter (CI) command GETPAT. You must run command GETPAT manually. ***Note 2:*** You must set the default value in field APPROVED of table PATSET.
DATE		numeric (maximum of 6 digits)	*Date.* Enter the date, YYMMDD (year, month, day), the patch applies to.
ACTION		APPLY_ALL APPLY_ EVEN or APPLY_ODD	*Action.* Enter APPLY_ALL to apply the patch to all qualified units. The APPLY_ALL defaults to CC patches. Operating company personnel cannot update this entry. Enter APPLY_EVEN to apply the patch to all qualified even units (0). Enter APPLY_ODD to apply the patch to all qualified odd units (1).

Field descriptions (Sheet 3 of 3)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	NSNAME	alphanumeric (maximum of 8 characters)	*Nodeset name*. If the entry in field TARG is XPM, enter data in this refinement. Enter the nodeset used for the autopatch process. A nodeset contains a list of nodes with device and unit numbers. The autopatcher attempts to apply patches to the device and unit numbers. The autopatcher attempts to apply patches only to the nodes in this field.
ACK		APPLY_ MANUALLY FAILED FULLY_ APPLIED MISSING_ NEED OUT_OF_ SEQ PARTIALLY_ APPLIED or PENDING	*Acknowledgement*. Enter APPLY_MANUALLY to indicate that the user can apply the patch manually. Enter FAILED to indicate that the action requested under field ACTION failed. Enter FULLY_APPLIED to indicate that patch application is complete. Enter MISSING_NEED to indicate that a patch is not available before application can occur. Enter OUT_OF_SEQ to indicate that the patch administration number is out of sequence. Enter PARTIALLY_APPLIED to indicate that partial application occurred. Enter PENDING to indicate that the process checked the patch (DLCHECKED) and placed the patch in the table. The default value for this field is PENDING.

Datafill example

Sample datafill for table PATCTRL appears in the following example.

In this example, operating company personnel download patch AJM02A26 to the office. The patch is a CM patch and is in the category GEN. The automatic patch application process does not apply this patch. Field APPLY (N) confirms that the process does not apply the patch. The system defaults fields APPLY and APPROVED automatically. Table PATSET describes this default. The CC patches default to an APPLY_ALL entry in field ACTION. Field

PATCTRL (end)

NSNAME is an ENET nodeset. The value PENDING in field ACK indicates that the process placed the patch in the table.

MAP example for table PATCTRL

```
PATCHID CAT  TARG APPLY APPROVED   DATE   ACTION
NSNAME
      ACKNOWLEDGE
_____________________________________________________________

AJM02A26 GEN   CM     N       N 880510  APPLY_ALL
ENETONS
          PENDING
```

Table history

CSP02

References to Intelligent Services Node (ISN) in “Functional description" section and in fields TARG and NSNAME were removed.

BCS35

The refinement NSNAME was added.

PATNS

Table name

Patch Nodeset (PATNS) Table

Functional description

Table PATNS contains the list of default nodesets that the autopatcher nodeset options use. Each default nodeset contains only one node type. Table PATNS contains the nodesets for the autopatcher nodes in the switch.

Datafill sequence and meaning

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

Table size

2 to 64 tuples

The available patchable hardware that resides on the switch determines the size of the switch.

Datafill

Datafill for table PATNS appears in the following table.

Field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
NODESET		alphanumeric (eight characters)	*Nodeset name*. Enter the name of the nodeset used for autopatching.
NODEDATA		see subfields	*Node data*. This field contains the following subfields: • DEVICE_STR • LWB_STR • UPB_STR • UNIT_STR
	DEVICE_STR	alphanumeric (maximum of four characters)	*Device*. Enter the name of the node that the nodeset contains.

PATNS (continued)

Field descriptions (Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	LWB _STR	alphanumeric (maximum of three characters)	*Lower bound*. Enter the lower bound of the device numbers of the nodes that the nodeset contains. The default value is 0.
	UPB_STR	alphanumeric (maximum of three characters)	*Upper bound*. Enter the upper bound of the device numbers of the nodes that the nodeset contains. The default value is 0.
	UNIT_STR	alphanumeric (maximum of three characters)	*Unit*. Enter the unit or plane number of the node or nodes that the nodeset contains. The default value for plane 0 is 0. The default value for unit 1 or plane 1 is 1.
AUTOSET		Y or N	*Auto set*. Enter Y (yes) if the autoset has the nodeset included. If the autoset does not include the nodeset, enter N (no). The default value is N.

Datafill example

Sample datafill for table PATNS appears in the following example.

MAP example for table PATNS

```
NODESET          NODEDATA                AUTOSET
-------------------------------------------------
MS0NS          (  MS NA  NA    0)$       N
```

Table history

BCS36

The following field names were corrected in BCS36:

- DEVICE_STR
- LWB_STR
- UPB_STR
- UNIT_STR

BCS35

Table PATNS was introduced in BCS35.

Additional information

This section provides information on how to perform dump and restore procedures when you enter data in table PATNS

Dump and restore

A dump and restore is not a requirement during first application. Normal dump and restore procedures apply after the first application.

PATSET

Table name

Patch Set (PATSET) Table

Functional description

The automatic patching application process uses table PATSET to establish default values for entries in table PATCTRL. An operating company cannot add or delete tuples from this table. Use an extension (AUTOSUB) file to establish this single tuple table. All the tuple attributes except field TUPLE can change.

The monitoring of switch sanity occurs before and after the autopatch process runs. A snapshot of the log utility (LOGUTIL) log count occurs daily. Software buffers store the snapshot before and after the autopatch process runs. A comparison of log count changes against the defined threshold levels of the operating company occurs. The operating company enters the specified monitor times in table PATSET, fields PREMON and POSTMON. The operating company enters the acceptable threshold change that can occur in table PATSET, field THRSHOLD.

Refer to table PATCTRL for related information.

Datafill sequence and meaning

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

Table size

1 tuple

Datafill

Datafill for table PATSET appears in the following table.

Field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 4)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
TUPLE		AUTOPTCH	*Tuple*. This field contains AUTOPTCH (autopatch).
DATE		numeric (six digits)	*Date*. The default date for the start of the automatic application of all patches appears in this field. The default date appears as YYMMDD.

Field descriptions (Sheet 2 of 4)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
START		numeric (four digits)	*Start time*. The time for the start of the automatic application of specified patches appears in this field. The time is based on the 24 h clock. The default value is 0300 (3:00 a.m.).
END		numeric (four digits)	*End time*. The time that automatic application of specified patches ends appears in this field. The time is based on the 24 h clock. The default value is 0600 (6:00 a.m.).
APPROVED		Y or N	*Approved*. The default value set for field APPROVED in table PATCTRL appears in this field. The default value set is Y (yes) or N (no). The initial setting is N.
ISUVAL		0 to 100	*Incremental software update value*. The accepted failure threshold for applying XPM patches appears in this field. The accepted failure threshold appears as a percentage of all extended multiprocessor system (XMS)-based peripheral modules (XPM). An entry in this field establishes the maximum failure rate for the application of an XPM patch. The automatic patching application process attempts the application of this patch. The specified failure rate can exceed the maximum. When this action occurs, the application of the offending patch halts and the application of other scheduled patches continues.
AUTO (-BCS35)		Y or N	*Automatic patch application process*. A Y appears in this field if the system allows the patch application process. An N appears in this field if the system does not allow the patch application process.

PATSET (continued)

Field descriptions (Sheet 3 of 4)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
PREMON		T15, T30, T45, T60, T90, or T120	*Premonitor minutes*. The monitor time of a log count snapshot before the autopatch process completes appears in this field. The monitor time is in minutes. The default value for this field is T15 (15 min).
POSTMON		T15, T30, T45, T60, T90, or T120	*Postmonitor minutes*. The monitor time of a log count snapshot after the autopatch process completes appears in this field. The monitor time is in minutes. The default value for this field is T15 (15 min).
THRSHOLD		0 to 100	*Threshold*. The percentage of acceptable change in LOGUTIL counts that allows the autopatch process to occur appears in this field. If the amount of change is less than the THRSHOLD percentage, the autopatch process occurs. The default value for this field is 15.
APLNSYNC		Y or N	*Apply patch process in-synchronization or out-of-synchronization*. A Y appears in this field if the autopatch process applies patches in-synchronization. An N appears if the autopatch process applies patches out-of-synchronization. The switch can already be out-of-synchronization when the autopatch process attempts to drop synchronization. In this event, the system cancels the autopatching session. The default value for this field is Y.
STOPFAIL		Y or N	*Stop fail*. An N appears in this field if the autopatch process continues to apply patches after a patch fails to apply. A Y appears if the autopatch process does not continue to apply patches after a patch fails to apply. The default value for this field is Y.

Field descriptions (Sheet 4 of 4)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
MAXAPPLY		0 to 100	*Maximum patches applied*. The maximum number of patches to apply during the autopatch session appears in this field. The default value for this field is 15.
AUTOSET		Y or N	*Autoset option*. A Y appears in this field if the autoset option is on. An N appears if the autoset option is off. The default value for this field is N. ***Note 1:*** Autoset use causes the system to ignore the nodeset options. The autopatcher processes all patches against the autoset as opposed to separate patches against the specified nodeset of the patch. An N appears if the system does not present patches to the autopatcher. ***Note 2:*** You must download patches through NOPS.
AUTOGETP (BCS36-)		Y or N	*Automatic get patch command*. A Y appears in this field when the system performs the command interpreter (CI) command GETPAT. The system performs this action immediately following the download of patches to the DMS. The system enters data in table PATCTRL. An N appears if the user must execute the GETPAT command manually to enter data in table PATCTRL.
DAYOFWK (BCS36-)		Y or N (7 booleans)	*Day of week*. This field replaces field AUTO. Use of this field occurs to selectively run the Auto Apply utility (Autopatcher) on specified days during the week. A Y appears in this field for each day of the week that the system allows the patch application process. An N appears for each day of the week that the system does not allow the patch application process.

Datafill example

Sample datafill for table PATSET appears in the following example.

PATSET (end)

MAP example for table PATSET

```
   TUPLE   DATE START  END APPROVED ISUVAL PREMON
POSTMON THRSHOLD APLNSYNC
STOPFAIL MAXAPPLY AUTOSET AUTOGETP DAYOFWK
_____________________________________________________

 AUTOPTCH 880501 2300 2330        N      0    T15
T15       15        Y
       Y       15       N        N NNNNNNN
```

Table history

CSP02

Reference to Intelligent Services Node (ISN) in field ISUVAL was removed in CSO02.

BCS36

The following changes were made in BCS36:

- Field XPMVAL was corrected to field ISUVAL
- Field AUTO was removed
- Fields AUTOGETP and DAYOFWK were added

PECINV

Table name

Product Engineering Code Inventory (PECINV) Table

Functional description

Table PECINV accommodates the baseline datafill of the SuperNode Product Engineering Codes (PECs).

The baseline datafill is in a separate EXT file. The system picks up this file during the loadbuild process. The content of this table is shipped with the software that goes to the operating company.

Changes to the hardware baseline can be necessary for special requirements of specified operating companies. You can perform changes to the baseline during hardware upgrades.

Datafill sequence and meaning

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

Table size

The minimum size is 0 tuples and the maximum size is 100 tuples.

An office parameter that you can use to change the maximum number of tuples in this table is not available. The maximum size is a constant. You can change the maximum number of tuples with a software upgrade.

PECINV (continued)

Datafill

Datafill for table PECINV appears in the following table.

Field descriptions

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Description
PEC		vector of a maximum of eight characters	Product Engineering Code. This field contains correct SuperNode Product Engineering Codes (PECs). This field is the key field.
SSYSBASE		vector of a maximum of nine multiples with SUBSYS, BASELINE, EXCPTN or $	Subsystem baselines. This field contains an optional vector of sub-tuples. Entry SUBSY is the SN_SUBSYSTEM_HW (SuperNode subsystem hardware) type, and contains the range STDHW, CMHW, MSHW, ENETHW, LIMHW, LIU7HW, APHW, HSIHW and LTSHW. The sub-tuple with STDHW subsystem hardware that applies for subsystem types does not appear in the tuple. The BASELINE is a table of two characters. The EXCPTN is an optional vector, with a maximum of two characters. These exception characters must be higher than the baseline. A $ (dollar sign) terminates the vector.

Procedure for determining the minimum allowable baseline release number associated with a Product Engineering Code

1. Access C-SPAN as the C-SCAN Basic User Guide describes.
2. Select the Baseline Reports option.

Procedure for changing the release number associated with a Product Engineering Code

At the MAP terminal

1. To return to the CI level of the MAP display, type

   >QUIT ALL

   and press the Enter key.

   Example of a MAP response:

```
NO COMMAND IN LINE
```

2. To access table PECINV, type

   >TABLE PECINV

   and press the Enter key.

   Example of a MAP response:

```
TABLE:  PECINV
```

3. To identify (position on) the Product Engineering Code (PEC) to change, type

   >POS pec

   and press the Enter key.

   where

   pec
   is the Product Engineering Code (like NT9X15AA)

   Example of a MAP response:

```
NT9X15AA
        ( LIMHW40      $)   ( MSHW40         $)  $
```

4. To prepare to change the release number for the PEC, type

   >CHA

   and press the Enter key.

   Example of a MAP response:

```
ENTER Y TO CONTINUE PROCESSING OR N TO QUIT
```

PECINV (continued)

5. To confirm that a change must occur, type

   >Y

   and press the Enter key.

   Example of a MAP response:

```
SSYSBASE:  LIMHW 40    $
```

6. To enter the new release number for the PEC, type

   >subsys rel_no $

   and press the Enter key.

   where

   subsys
   is the subsystem hardware type (like LIMHW)

   rel_no
   is the new release number (like 49)

   Example of a MAP response:

```
SSYSBASE:  LIMHW 49
```

7. To confirm that the new release number is correct for the PEC, type

   >$

   and press the Enter key.

   Example of a MAP response:

```
NT9X15AA
         ( LIMHW49      $)  $
ENTER Y TO CONFIRM, N TO REJECT OR E TO EDIT.
```

8. To confirm the change, type

   >Y

   and press the Enter key.

   Example of a MAP response:

```
TUPLE changed
```

9. To make sure the change to table PECINV occurs, type

>LIST

and press the Enter key.

Example of a MAP response:

```
  PEC                                              SSYSBASE
 ------------------------------------------------------
NT9X15AA                                (LIMHW 49    $) $
```

10. To quit the table editor and return to the CI level of the MAP display, type

    >QUIT ALL

    and press the Enter key.

Datafill example

Sample datafill for table PECINV appears in the following example.

MAP example for table PECINV

```
PEC                                                    SSYSBASE
_____________________________________________________________
NT9X13DA (MSHW 12 (16) (17) $)(LIMHW A8 $) (STDHW 10 $)$
NT9X10AA                                 (ENETHW 11  $) $
```

Table history

CSP08

The procedure to update this table was introduced in CSP08.

BCS34

This table was introduced in BCS34.

Additional information

The system cannot perform Dump and Restore for this table. The content of this table is in an EXT file. If the system performs a dump and restore, the system loses the new content of the table.

PFXTREAT

Table name

Prefix Treatment (PFXTREAT) Table

Functional description

Table PFXTREAT determines the call treatment to which the system routes a call. The following information determines the treatment:

- the prefix selector from table LCASCRCN
- the type of call from the standard pretranslator
- the local calling area status (local or toll), in subtable LCASCRCN.LCASCR

The prefix selector allows a maximum of four different routes for each combination of fields TYPCALL and LOCAL. The prefix selector name can be a 4-character vector of the two specified prefix selectors mandatory (MAND) or optional (OPTL). The prefix selector name can also be a maximum of 14 customer-definable prefix selectors.

One prefix selector can be assigned to a LCASCRCN.LCASCR subtable. The entries in the table with that prefix selector apply to subtable LCASCRCN.LCASCR.

If the caller has the option of dialing prefix digits, the system requires field UPDTYPCA to update the type of call.

The prefix digit can be optional on toll calls. When this event occurs, an entry must have fields UPDTYPCA and TREAT set to DD and UNDT, in that order. This entry has fields TYPCALL and LOCAL equal to NP and N, in that order. The fields must be set in this manner so that the call completes and the operating company applies charging.

The system can route local calls when the caller dials the prefix digit 1 in error. When this event occurs, an entry must have fields UPDTYPCA and TREAT set to NP and UNDT, in that order. This entry has fields TYPCALL and LOCAL equal to DD and Y, in that order. The fields must contain these entries so that the call completes and the operating company does not apply charging.

For related information, see table LCASCRCN.

Datafill sequence and meaning

Enter data in Table LCASCRCN after you enter data in table PFXTREAT.

Table size

The system allocates memory for 128 prefix treatments.

Datafill

Datafill for table PFXTREAT appears in the following table.

Field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Description
TYPLCLCD		see subfields	Type of call and local code. This field contains subfields PFXSELEC, TYPCALL, and LOCCODE.
	PFXSELEC	Four-character vector of the two predefined prefix selectors mandatory (MAND) or optional (OPTL), or a maximum of 14 customer-definable prefix selectors.	Prefix selector. Enter the prefix selector assigned to the prefix treatment.
	TYPCALL	DD, NP, OA, or NL	Type of call. Enter DD (direct dial), NP (no prefix), OA (operator assisted), or NL (nil) for the type of call. For Traffic Operator Position System (TOPS) calls, a mixture of 0 and 1 (OA and DD) call types can be present. Enter NL for these cases.
	LOCCODE	Y or N	Local code. If the record is for a local call, enter Y (yes). Enter N (no) if the prefix treatment record is for a non-local call.

PFXTREAT (end)

Field descriptions (Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Description
UPDTYPCA		DD, OA, NP or NL	Updated type of call. If the system updates the type of call, enter this type of call. The types of calls can be DD (direct dial), OA (operator assisted), NP (no prefix), or NL (nil). If the system does not update the type of call, enter the value for to field TYPCALL. For Traffic Operator Position System (TOPS) calls, a mixture of 0 and 1 (OA and DD) call types can be present. Enter NL for these conditions.
TREAT		UNDT or TMTCNTL	Treatment. If calls that route to the prefix treatment can complete, enter UNDT (undefined treatment) as the treatment. If calls which route to the prefix treatment are not allowed to complete, enter TMTCNTL.

Datafill example

Sample datafill for table PFXTREAT appears in the following example.

MAP example for table PFXTREAT

```
TYPLCLCD        UPDTYPCA   TREAT
_____________________________________________________
OPTL   DD N     DD         UNDT
MNDT   OA Y     OA         TMTCNTL
```

Table history

NA006

The description of field PFXSELEC changed according to the Dial Plan Translations Enhancements feature in NA006.

PLATAB

Table name

Physical Link Adapter (PLATAB) Table

Functional description

Table PLATAB preserves the relationship between integrated link maintenance (ILM) physical link adapter (PLA) links and pairs of access identifiers over BCS applications.

Direct access to the table has limits. The customer has read-only access. Data entry in a device that requires ILM supported resources, or as part of a restore operation on the N + 1 BCS as part of a BCS application allows indirect access.

Datafill sequence and meaning

Does not apply because the table is write-protected against direct datafill.

Table size

From 0 to 2048 tuples. The number of tuples dynamically determines table size.

Datafill

Datafill for table PLATAB appears in the following table.

Field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
PLAID		see subfields	*Physical link adapter identifier*. This tuple is a unique identifier that ILM uses to identify a physical link that uses the PLA. The physical link connects a pair of access identifiers. An access identifier refines the concept of access key and access index more. An access identifier specifies a particular channel on an access. The PLAID field is multiple with two parts: EPT_KEY and INDEX.
	EPT_KEY	0 to 255	*Physical link adapter endpoint key*. This subfield contains a unique identifier that ILM uses. The unique identifier identifies a pair of access keys that connect by ILM transport resources using PLA.

PLATAB (continued)

Field descriptions (Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	INDEX	0 to 127	*Physical link adapter endpoint index*. If more than one PLA physical link is present between two access keys, the PLA endpoint index can differentiate between the links.
ACID1		see subfields	*Access identifier one*. The first of a pair of access identifiers between which the physical link runs. This tuple is a multiple with three parts: KEY, INDEX, and CHANNEL
	KEY	0 to 1023	*Access key*. The access key part of the access identifier.
	INDEX	0 to 1023	*Access index*. The access index part of the access identifier.
	CHANNEL	0 to 1023	*Access channel*. The access channel part of the access identifier.
ACID2		see subfields	*Access identifier two*. The second of a pair of access identifiers between which the physical link runs. This tuple is a multiple with three parts: KEY, INDEX, and CHANNEL
	KEY	0 to 1023	*Access key*. The access key part of the access identifier.
	INDEX	0 to 1023	*Access index*. The access index part of the access identifier.
	CHANNEL	0 to 1023	*Access channel*. The access channel part of the access identifier.

Datafill example

Sample datafill for table PLATAB appears in the following example.

MAP example for table PLATAB

```
PLAID      ACID1   ACID2
_____________________________________________________________

 0 0       0 0 0   1 0 0
 1 0       1 0 0   2 0 0
 1 1       1 1 0   2 1 0
```

Table history

BCS26

Table PLATAB was introduced.

Additional information

You must restore table PLATAB before you restore any of the inventory tables of the devices that require ILM resources. These tables are APINV, LIMINV, LIUINV, and NIUINV. This table must immediately follow table AKEYTAB.

PMEXCEPT

Table name

Peripheral Modules Excepted Table

Functional description

Table PMEXCEPT contains peripheral modules (PM) that the PMTYP operational measurements (OM) group PMTYP does not contain. With this table, the operating company can exclude PM types from the subtotal for each PM type in OM group PMTYP. The operating company can exclude PMs that are in commissioning or under test. This condition does not affect the OM counts of the subgroup total fields.

Datafill sequence and meaning

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

Table size

0 to 4095 tuples

The system statically allocates memory for this table for a maximum of 4096 entries at loadbuild time. The 4096 entries represent 256 words of protected store.

Datafill

Datafill for table PMEXCEPT appears in the following table.

Field descriptions

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
NODE		0 to 4095	*Node* Enter the node number of the peripheral module. The OM group PMTYP does not include the OM counts of this peripheral module.

Datafill example

Sample datafill for table PMEXCEPT appears in the following example.

MAP example for table PMEXCEPT

```
NODE
____

42
```

Querying node numbers

You can determine the node number of the PM to exclude from PMTYP registers. To perform this action, use command OMSHOW at the MAPCI level of the MAP terminal. Another method to determine this node number is to use command QUERYPM at the PM level of the MAP terminal.

If the operating company has the command OMSHOW, the node number appears before the PM name in the information field. To determine the node number, obtain the device name (DEVNAME) in the information field. When you have this name, enter the DEVNAME in single quotation marks. This condition determines the node number. The letters inside the single quotation marks must be in upper case. An example of this condition follows:

```
OMSHOW PM ACTIVE `DTC 7'
```

If the operating company has the command QUERYPM, use the PM-level command POST. Use this command to identify the PM on which the other PM-level commands can execute. Issue the command QUERYPM. The node number appears in the MAP display after the heading NODE_NO.

PMLOADS

Table name

Peripheral Module Loads Table

Functional description

Feature AL0131 (PM Autoloading—Phase II) provides a general autoload capability for the peripheral module (PM) loader. Extended multiprocessor system (XMS)-based PM (XPM) maintenance uses this capability to provide automatic reloads of XPMs that require a new load.

The application of dual-plane loading occurs for first-level XPMs. This condition reduces the load time of first-level XPMs.

The following node types provide PM autoload:

- line trunk controller (LTC)
- remote cluster controller (RCC)
- message switch and buffer (MSB)
- emergency stand-alone (ESA)

The system reloads LTC or RCC PM types that have a load with faults. Operating company personnel do not have to interrupt when the system reloads these LTC or RCC PM types. This condition reduces recovery time.

Table PMLOADS stores the device location of every PM load file. This table stores mapping between the load names and devices on which the loads exist. This condition permits autoload to locate load files without the interruption of operating company personnel.

Note 1: The system does not activate autoloading for tape devices. The storage of PM loads must occur on a disk device. The system does not check the tuples the user enters during first entry of data. Every other add operation checks that the device and files are present.

Note 2: Do not store LIU7 PM loads on disk drive unit (DDU) volumes. The LIU7 Auto-imaging fails if table PMLOADS contains DDU volumes.

Office alarms

Use of the autoload option only occurs if a disk contains the load files. If the system does not locate a PM load on the disk, the system raises a minor alarm. This condition occurs because the magnetic tape center cannot recover the PMs that require reloads. The magnetic tape center cannot recover these PMs because the system cannot locate the load file.

A minor alarm also occurs after PMLOADS locates invalid datafill for table ESRVATTR. The invalid ESRVATTR datafill appears before it can cause an outage.

Datafill sequence and meaning

The user must enter data in the following tables after table PMLOADS.

- LTCINV
- RCCINV
- XESAINV
- MSBINV

An exception to this condition occurs during the following events:

- first data entry
- dump and restore

In these events, the system adds tuples to table PMLOADS when the addition of tuples occurs in tables LTCINV and RCCINV.

During first data entry and dump and restore, the system enters data in table PMLOADS with a dummy entry. This condition occurs if the load name is not in the table. When this condition applies to a switch, the dummy entry must include the storage device for the PM load files.

Remove every use of a load name from every PM inventory table before you can remove the load name from table PMLOADS.

Table size

0 to 255 tuples

PMLOADS (continued)

Datafill

The datafill for table PMLOADS appears in the following table.

Field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
load name		alphanumeric (a maximum of 32 characters)	*PM loadfile name* Enter the PM load file name. The load file name in this field must be the same as the load file name specified in the inventory tables.
ACTFILE		alphanumeric (a maximum of 32 characters)	*Active PM loadfile name* Enter the active PM load file name. ***Note:*** The active load file can be the original load file or a patched load file.
ACTVOL		alphanumeric (a maximum of 16 characters)	*Active loadfile storage device* Specify the device that stores the active load file. The range is the set of disk drive unit (DDU) volumes and system load module (SLM) disks available to the computing module (CM).
ACTVOL		alphanumeric (a maximum of 16 characters)	*Active loadfile storage device* Specify the device that stores the active load file. The range is the set of system load module (SLM) disks available to the computing module (CM). ***Note:*** If the software load contains LIU7s, do not specify DDU volumes in this field.
BKPFILE		alphanumeric (a maximum of 32 characters)	*Backup PM loadfile name* Enter the backup load file name. ***Note:*** In BCS36, the PM load file name is the shipped load file. The PM load file must be the same name as the name specified in field load name.

Field descriptions (Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
BKPVOL		alphanumeric (a maximum of 16 characters)	*Backup loadfile storage device* Specify the device that stores the backup load file. The range is the set of disk drive unit (DDU) volumes and system load module (SLM) disks available to the computing module (CM).
BKPVOL		alphanumeric (a maximum of 16 characters)	*Backup loadfile storage device* Indicate the device that stores the backup load file. The range is the set of system load module (SLM) disks available to the computing module (CM). ***Note:*** If the software load contains LIU7s, do not indicate DDU volumes in this field.
UPDACT		Y or N	*Automatic loadfile name update* Enter Y (yes) to update field ACTFILE automatically with the patched load file name. If you do not require an automatic update of field ACTFILE, enter N (no). The default value for this field is Y. ***Note:*** This field controls the ability of the load file to receive load file patching.

The modified table PMLOADS stores data for the following:

- the names of the active load file name
- the backup load file name
- the file locations
- an update active load file to indicate if the user wants to activate load file patching

Datafill example

Sample datafill for table PMLOADS appears in the following example.

PMLOADS (end)

MAP example for table PMLOADS

```
load name   ACTFILE   ACTVOL    BKPFILE   BKPVOL
   UPDACT
_____________________________________________________

LTI02C      LTI02C    S01DVOL1  LTI02C    S01DVOL1
   N
RMM34C      RMM34C    S00DVOL2  RMM34C    S00DVOL2
   N
M7CQA01     M7CQA01   S00DVOL1  M7CQA01   S00DVOL1
   N
MPCX33AB    MPCX33AB  S01DVOL1  MPCX33AB  S01DVOL1
   N
```

Table history

STP 04.0

The DDU was removed from fields ACTVOL and BKPVOL for LIU7s in STP 04.4.

BCS36

The following improvements were added to table PMLOADS to simplify maintenance and office recovery:

- field DEV was renamed ACTFILE
- fields ACTVOL, BKPFILE, BKPVOL, and UPDACT were added

PMNODES

Table name

Peripheral Module Nodes Table

Functional description

Table PMNODES contains data that specifies the configuration of the XMS-based peripheral module (XPM) and subtending nodes connected to its P-side. Each tuple contains the type of node, type of PM, number of ports, number of terminals, external node number and other data. Node table data is sent to the XPM by the computing module (CM) during a bulk download of configuration data when the XPM is returned to service, and when nodes are dynamically reconfigured on an in-service XPM.

Table PMNODES is a read-only table that contains data on all nodes resident in each XPM. Data is added to this table automatically as tuples are datafilled in the inventory tables, such as LTCINV (Line Trunk Controller Inventory) and LCMINV (Line Concentrating Module Inventory). Attempts by a user to change the data in this table are rejected.

Datafill sequence and implications

There is no requirement to datafill other tables prior to table PMNODES. However, during a one night process (ONP), table PMNODES must be transferred before any of the following hardware inventory tables:

- LTCINV (Line Trunk Controller Inventory)
- RCCINV (Remote Cluster Controller Inventory)
- LTCRINV (Line Trunk Controller Remote Inventory)
- MSBINV (Message Switch And Buffer Inventory)
- LCMINV (Line Concentrating Module Inventory)
- RMMINV (Remote Maintenance Module Inventory)
- RCUINV (Remote Carrier Urban Inventory)
- RCSINV (Remote Concentrator SLC-96 Inventory)
- RCTINV (Remote Concentrator Terminal Inventory)
- XESAINV (Emergency Stand-alone Inventory)
- IPMLINV (Interperipheral Message Link Inventory)
- DLMINV (Digital Line Module Inventory)
- XPEINV (Extended Peripheral Equipment Inventory)
- IRLNKINV (Interlink Inventory)

PMNODES (continued)

Table size

The table size is dynamically extended when required. No restart is required to increase the size. The table has a minimum size of 0 tuples and a maximum size of 30 000 tuples. Each XPM can have a maximum of 118 tuples.

Datafill

The following table lists the datafill for table PMNODES.

PMNODES field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 3)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
TABKEY		0-4095 0-117	The TABKEY field is the KEY field of the table. It has two parts, they are: the external node number and the internal node number. The external node number refers to the peripheral in which the data resides. The internal node number references the specific tuple in that XPM's node table. The default value for each is 0.
EXTNDNUM		0-4095	This field contains the external node number, that is assigned by the CM for the node residing in that XPM's node table. The default value is 0.
NODETYPE		any valid node type	The node type field identifies the node type of the P-side node entry. The default value is NIL_NODE.
PMTYPE		any valid peripheral type	The peripheral module type field identifies the peripheral module type in the P-side node entry. The default value is NIL_PMTYPE.
LEVEL		0-15	The level field identifies the distance from the CM; for example, a line concentrating module (LCM) designated level 2, the remote cluster controller (RCC) designated level 1, and the line trunk controller (LTC) that is hosting the RCC designated level 0. The default value is 0.
MSGHOST		0-4095	The messaging host field contains the node number of the peripheral responsible for transferring messages to this specific node in the node table. The default value is 0.

PMNODES field descriptions (Sheet 2 of 3)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
PHYSHOST		0-4095	The physical host field identifies which node the element directly subtends. For example, the physical host of an LCM is an RCC; however, the LCM is also present in the LTC's node table, which is not its physical host. Although the LCM is not directly connected to the LTC, the LTC has an entry in its node table for the LCM and all other subtending nodes. The default value is 0.
PORTS		0-127	This field indicates the number of ports required by the node. This field may display a number greater than zero even if the node does not reserve ports on the host. The default value is 0.
STPORT		0-255	This field contains the first port in the XPM used by this node. If the node does not reserve any ports on the host, this field is set to zero. The default value is 0.
TERMS		0-4095	This field identifies the number of terminals required by the node. This field always shows a number greater than zero, even if the node does not reserve terminals in the host. The default value is 0.
STTERM		0-8675	The start terminal field shows the starting terminal in the XPM used by the node. If the node does not reserve terminals on the node, then this field displays a zero. The default value is 0.
PROTOCOL		any valid messaging protocol	The protocol field indicates the messaging protocol used between the P-side node and its host. The default value is MNIL (no messaging protocol entry).
MS		M or S	This field indicates the master (M) or slave (S) relationship of the P-side node and its host. The default value is M.
IPML		Y or N	This field indicates whether the entry is an interperipheral message link. The default value is N.

PMNODES (continued)

PMNODES field descriptions (Sheet 3 of 3)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
MODE		T or P	This field indicates whether the P-side entry is temporary (T) or permanent (P). The default value is P.
SLLCON		Y or N	This field indicates whether the Site Line Load Control feature is activated. The default value is N.
NT6X28		Y or N	This field indicates whether the XPM has a NT6X28 card datafilled. The default value is N.
LCMLGMEM		Y or N	This field indicates whether the LCM is a large memory LCM. This field should always show N for nodes other than LCM_NODE types. The default value is N.
RSVPORTS		Y or N	This field indicates whether the P-side node reserves ports on the host node. The default value is N.
RSVTERMS		Y or N	This field indicates whether the P-side node reserves terminals on the host node. The default value is N.
MATENODE		Y or N	This field indicates whether the P-side node is a mate node of the host. this field should be Y for dual RCCs. The default value is N.
PACKED		Y or N	This field indicates whether the P-side nodes are compressed. This field is only valid for the host node. The default value is N.
SUPPCDM		Y or N	This field indicates whether each unit of the XPM supports the new node table format. this field consists of a boolean value for each unit of the XPM. The default value is YY.
CMINCTRL		Y or N	This field indicates whether the XPM is using the new node table format. The default value is N.

Datafill example

The following example shows sample datafill for table PMNODES.

MAP display example for table PMNODES

```
TABKEY EXTNDNUM        NODETYPE       PMTYPE LEVEL MSGHOST PHYSHOST PORTS
STPORT TERMS STTERM PROTOCOL MS IPML MODE SLLCON NT6X28 LCMLGMEM RSVPORTS
RSVTERMS MATENODE PACKED SUPPCDM CMINCTRL
_____________________________________________________________________________
22  1        22       LTC NODE          LTC     0      22       22    16
  0     641      1    MDS30  S    N    P     N      N       N         Y
    Y         N       Y      YY        N
```

Table history

NA005

Table PMNODES was introduced.

POSITION

Table name

Position Table

Overview

Position tables

The two position tables appear in the following table.

Position tables

Table name	Title
POSNAME	List of Position Names Table
POSITION	Position Table

Table POSITION stores the types of positions the switching unit contains. The table stores the associated routes of these positions.

The position names for the switching unit appear in Table POSNAME.

The switching unit contains a number of fixed pseudo position names. Table POSNAME allows the operating company to assign additional position names if necessary. The following names are pseudo fixed position names.

AMAFAIL

A local, toll, or combined local/toll switching unit that has the office parameter AMA_FAILURE_FREE_CALL set to N (no) requires this position name. The parameter is in Table OFCENG. This position name specifies the office route to where the system routes automatic message accounting (AMA) calls when AMA failure occurs. This failure occurs when the system does not route AMA calls free of charge.

CAMA

A toll or combined local/toll switching unit arrangement for central AMA (CAMA) operation requires this position name. The system routes ANIFAIL or ONI calls on a Super CAMA or AMR 5 trunk group to this position.

LAMA

Enter CAMA in field POS of table POSITION if a local or combined local/toll switching unit is for local AMA (LAMA). Office parameter LAMA_OFFICE is Y in table OFCOPT for local AMA (LAMA) operation.

OOC

The overseas operator center (OOC) switching unit for incoming calls on type OOC trunk groups requires position name OOC.

TOPS

A toll or combined local/toll switching unit arranged for Traffic Operator Position System (TOPS) operation requires this position name. This position is where the system routes ANIFAIL or ONI calls on an Incoming or two-way TOPS trunk group.

A toll or combined local/toll switching unit that tandems 0+ or 0- calls to a TOPS switching unit through a type ZI trunk group requires this position name.

TSPS

A toll or combined local/toll switching unit that tandems 0+ or 0- calls requires this position name. The switching unit that receives the tandem calls is arranged for Traffic Service Position System (TSPS). The calls travel through a trunk group with trunk group type ZI.

AMRX

A local switching unit arranged for AMR5 type signaling requires this position name. The system routes a 0- call from a line to this position.

AOSS

A toll or combined local/toll switching unit arranged for Auxiliary Operator Services System (AOSS) operation requires this position name. The system routes 411, 555-1212, intercept, and 131 call types route from dedicated AOSS trunk groups to this position.

The operating company can use the pseudo fixed position names CTOP, RTE1, RTE2, RTE3, or RTE4. The operating company can specify additional position names. If the operating company does not require this position name, the default value is NONE.

Translation proceeds through table POSITION

Translation proceeds through table POSITION in the following occurrences:

- In a local or combined local/toll switching unit arranged for 0+ or 0- dialing, the line attribute table LINEATTR, field ZEROMPOS, specifies the position to which the system routes 0- calls.
- The system can route a code or block of codes for class of service screening to a position. In this event, the position name the class of service screening tables CLSVSCRC or CLSVSCRC.CLSVSCR, field POSN associated with selector N contains the position name.

POSITION (continued)

- The standard pretranslator table SDTDPRTCT.STDPRT, field POS with selectors R, P, T, or S can contain the position name. This table contains the position name when a code or block of codes routes directly from a standard pretranslator table to a position.
- A seizure (no digits) can occurs on an incoming CAMA call. In this event, the system routes the call to a position. The definition of the position appears in the SuperCAMA trunk group table TRKGRP type SC, field NODIGRTE.
- If the arrangement of a PBX is for 0+ or 0- dialing, the system routes a 0- call to a position. The Two-way PBX DID/DOD or Digital trunk group table, table TRKGRP types PX or P2, field ZEROMPOS specify this position.

Translation paths from table POSITION

Translation from table POSITION routes to table CLLI or through table OFRT.

Digits can be prefixed or deleted in table OFRT. This action can occur if implicit suppression of routing from table POSITION and a leading digit 0 does not occur. Translations paths that relied on the known suppression of leading digit zero in table POSITION must change. This action makes sure the clear suppression of leading digit 0 occurs.

Functional description

Table POSITION stores the types of positions the switching unit contains. This table also stores the associated routes. There are three different types of input for this table.

The system uses route selector S when a call proceeds directly to a CLLI. The CLLI can be a pseudo CLLI for the following:

- a CAMA position
- a TOPS position
- an AOSS position, like CPOS or CAMA
- a trunk group CLLI

The implicit deletion leading digit of zero does not occur in table POSITION. For 0- calls, use selector T and suppress one leading digit explicitly in table OFRT route selector N, field DELDIGS. CAUTION: This action deletes any leading digit, not just digit 0. Calls with leading digits that are not 0 must contain the correct number of outgoing digits.

The system uses route selector T when a call proceeds to the office route table OFRT at specified route index = KEY.

The system uses route selector C when a call proceeds to one of two destinations. The destination depends on the translation system (TRANSYS) associated with the call. When TRANSYS is NA, the call proceeds as a national route (NATRTE) specifies. When TRANSYS is IN, the call proceeds as an international route (INTRTE) specifies.

The NATRTE and INTRTE can specify selector S or T.

For related information, refer to table POSNAME.

Route selectors

A description of the available route selectors appear in the following sections of table POSITION:

- POSTION route selector C
- POSTION route selector S
- POSTION route selector T

POSITION route selector C

Route selector C

Switching units with TOPS require position route selector C. This requirement occurs when the digit 1 prefixes to an international call before the system routes a TOPS position.

Two routes are present. The first route is for calls where the translation system is national. The second route is for international calls.

Datafill

Data entries for table POSITION route selector C appear in the following table.

Field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
POS		AMAFAIL, AMRX, AOSS, CAMA, CTOP, NONE, OOC, RTE1, RTE2, RTE3, RTE4, TOPS, or TSPS	*Type of position.* Enter the name assigned to the type of position. Enter CAMA for offices equipped with LAMA.
PRTE		see subfield	*Position route selector.* This field contains subfield PRTESEL. This field contains refinements NATRTE and INTRTE.
	PRTESEL	C	*Position route selector.* Enter the position route selector C.
	NATRTE	see subfields	*National route.* This field contains subfield RTESEL. This field contains refinements CLLI and EXTRTEID. If field RTESEL contains S, enter data in subfield CLLI. If field RTESEL contains T, enter data in subfield EXTRTEID.
	RTESEL	S or T	*Route selector.* If a call routes directly to a code in the CLLI table, enter S. If a call routes through the Office Route table, enter T.

POSITION route selector C (continued)

Field descriptions (Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	CLLI	alphanumeric (1 to 16 characters)	*Common language location identifier.* If the entry in field PRTESEL is S, enter the code for the trunk group to which the system routes the call. If the entry in field POS is CAMA, field CLLI must contain CPOS. If the entry in field POS is TOPS, field CLLI must contain TOPSPOS. If the entry in field POS is AOSS, field CLLI must contain AOSSPOS.
	EXTREID	see subfields	*External route identifier.* If the entry in field PRTESEL is T, enter data in field EXTRTEID. This field contains subfields TABID and KEY.
	TABID	OFRT	*Table name.* If the entry in field PRTESEL is T, enter office route table OFRT. Any entry outside the range for this field is incorrect.
	KEY	1 to 1023	*Key.* The entry in field PRTESEL can be T. In this event, enter the route list route reference index in the office route table to which the system routes the translation. Any entry outside the range for this field is incorrect.
	INTRTE	see subfield	*International route.* This field contains subfield RTESEL and RTESEL refinements. If the entry in field RTESEL is S, enter subfield CLLI. If the entry in field RTESEL is T, enter subfield EXTRTEID.

Datafill example

Sample datafill for table POSITION route selector C appears in the following example.

The system routes calls with national translation type directly to the TOPS trunk group. The system routes international calls to the office route table. The entry in the Office Route table has the N selector and prefix the digit 1. The entry routes to the TOPS trunk group.

POSITION route selector C (end)

MAP example for table POSITION route selector C

```
     POS                                                    PRTE
     ------------------------------------------------------------

     TOPS                          C  S  TOPSPOS  T OFRT  24
```

POSITION route selector S

Route selector S

A switching unit that is not TOPS with international dialing requires position selector S. The switching unit requires selector S when calls to the position route directly to a CLLI code that table CLLI recognizes. International dialing requires prefix digit 1.

Datafill

The datafill for table POSITION route selector S appears in the following table.

Field descriptions

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
POS		AMAFAIL, AMRX, AOSS, CAMA, CTOP, NONE, OOC, RTE1, RTE2, RTE3, RTE4, TOPS, or TSPS	*Type of position.* Enter the name assigned to the type of position. Enter CAMA for offices that have LAMA.
PRTE		see subfields	*Position route selector.* This field contains subfields PRTESEL and PRTESEL refinement CLLI.
	PRTESEL	S	*Position route selector.* When translation routes to a CLLI, enter selector S.
	CLLI	alphanumeric	*Common language location identifier.* Enter the CLLI code assigned to the trunk group to which the system routes the call. If field POS contains CAMA, field CLLI must contain CPOS. If field POS contains TOPS, field CLLI must contain TOPSPOS. If field POS contains AOSS, field CLLI must contain AOSSPOS.

Datafill example

Sample datafill for table POSITION route selector S appears in the following example.

POSITION route selector S (end)

The system routes all calls to CAMA position to the CAMA position talk circuits. Table CLLI contains the assignments for these circuits to fixed pseudo code CPOS.

MAP example for table POSITION route selector S

```
POS                                                    PRTE

_____________________________________________________________
CAMA                                                    S CPOS
```

POSITION route selector T

Route selector T

The system requires this selector when the switching unit is not Traffic Operator Position System (TOPS) with international dialing. International dialing requires a prefix digit 1. The system requires this selector with calls to the position route through table OFRT.

When translation routes to the Office Route table, enter data in fields POS and FSTRTE as follows.

Datafill

Datafill for table POSITION route selector T appears in the following table.

Field descriptions

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
POS		AMAFAIL, AMRX, AOSS, CAMA, CTOP, NONE, OOC, RTE1, RTE2, RTE3, RTE4, TOPS, or TSPS	*Type of position*. Enter the name assigned to the type of position. Enter CAMA for offices equipped with LAMA.
PRTE		see subfields	*Position route selector*. This field contains subfields PRTESEL and PRTESEL refinement EXTRTEID.
	PRTESEL	T	*Position route selector*. If translation routes to the Office Route table, enter selector T.
	EXTRTEID	see subfields	*External route identifier*. This field contains subfields TABID and KEY.
	TABID	OFRT	*Table name*. Enter the office route table name OFRT. Entries out of the range for this field are not correct.
	KEY	1 to 1023	*Key*. Enter the route reference index of the route list in the office route table to which translation routes. Entries out of the range for this field are not correct.

POSITION route selector T (end)

Datafill example

Sample datafill for table POSITION route selector T appears in the following example.

This example is for an entry in table POSITION for a local or combined local/toll switching unit arranged for TOPS. The position CTOP is the route a line takes when a 0+/- call occurs.

The route reference index 21 in table OFRT must specify the outgoing trunk group to TOPS with trunk group type OP.

MAP example for table POSITION route selector T

```
POS                                                    PRTE
_____________________________________________________________

CTOP                                                   T OFRT 21
```

POSNAME

Table name

Position Name (POSNAME)

Functional description

Table POSNAME lists the position names assigned to the switch. The switch has a number of fixed pseudo position names. Table POSNAME allows the operating company to assign additional position names, if required.

The pseudo-fixed position names are as follows.

- AMAFAIL: This position name is required in a local, toll, or combined local/toll switch that has the parameter AMA_FAILURE_FREE_CALL set to N in the OFCENG table. This position name should specify the office route to which all AMA calls are routed during AMA failure when AMA calls are not routed free of charge.
- CAMA: This position name is required in a toll or combined local/toll switch arranged for CAMA operation and is the position to which ANIFAIL or ONI calls on a super CAMA or AMR 5 trunk group are routed.
- TOPS: This position name is required in a toll or combined local/toll switch arranged for TOPS operation and is the position to which ANIFAIL or ONI calls on an incoming or two-way TOPS trunk group are routed. This position name is required in a toll or combined local/toll switch which tandem 0+ or - calls to a TOPS switch by means of a trunk group with trunk group type ZI.
- TSPS: This position name is required in a toll or combined local/toll switch which tandem 0+ or - calls to a switch arranged for TSPS by means of a trunk group with trunk group type ZI.
- AMRX: This position name is required in a local switch arranged for AMR5 type signaling and is the position to which a 0- call from a line is routed.
- AOSS: This position name is required in a toll or combined local/toll switch arranged for AOSS operation and is the position to which 411, 555-1212, intercept, and 131 types of call route from dedicated AOSS trunk groups.

The operating company can use pseudo-fixed position names CTOP, RTE1, RTE2, RTE3, or RTE4, and can specify additional position names, if required. When a position name is not required, the default value is NONE.

POSNAME (continued)

Requirements

The following requirements are for the POSNAME table.

- In a local or combined local/toll switch arranged for 0+ or - dialing, the position to which 0- calls are to be routed is specified in Line Attribute table.
- When a code or block of codes for class of service screening have to route to a position, the position name is specified in the class of service screening tables CLSVSCRC or CLSVSCR.
- When a code or block of codes routes directly from a standard pretranslator table to a position, the position name is specified in the standard pretranslator table STDPRT.
- When a seizure (no digits) occurs on an incoming CAMA call, the position to which the call is routed is defined in the Super CAMA trunk group data.
- When a PBX is arranged for 0+ or - dialing, the position to which a 0 - call is routed is specified in the two-way PBX DID/DOD or digital trunk group data.
- Translation from the position table route directly to the CLLI table or via the office route table when prefixing or deletion of digits is required.
- Each of the position names are assigned a value (0-15) in the POSNAME table.
- Position NONE is assigned the value of 0.
- Forward initial input to Northern Telecom for production of an input data tape.

Table size

Memory is automatically assigned for a maximum of 16 positions.

Field descriptions

The following table describes field names, subfield names, and valid data ranges for table POSNAME.

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
VALUE		0-32 767	VALUE. Enter the numeric value assigned to the position name.
SYMBOL		NONE or alphanumeric vector of up to 32 characters	NAME. Enter NONE if value is equal to 0; otherwise, enter the name of the position.

Datafill example

The following example shows datafill for table POSNAME. It shows input data for position names NONE and CAMA, which are assigned values of 0 and 1, respectively.

```
VALUE       SYMBOL
------------------
 0          NONE
 1          CAMA
```

PREPLANS

Table name

Network Management Preplan Table

Functional description

Table PREPLANS lists the following information for each network management preplan:

- the short common language location identifier (CLLI) to which the preplan applies
- the type of control that applies to the preplan

The following control types can be applied to the preplan:

- directional reservation equipment (DRE)
- protective reservation equipment (PRE)
- cancel to (CANT)
- cancel from (CANF)
- skip (SKIP)
- incoming trunk busy (ITB)
- selective trunk reservation (STR)
- flexible reroute (FRR)
- international trunk override (ITO)
- bearer services skip (BSSKIP)
- time alignment speech interpolation (TASI)

Datafill sequence and implications

Tables POECNM and CLLIMTCE must be datafilled before table PREPLANS. Table POECNM provides a list of all other licensed operators (OLO) that are used.

Table size

0 to 8192 tuples

The length of table PREPLANS depends on the value of field NCTRLS in table NWMPPLN. Each tuple in table PREPLANS requires three words of protected data store.

Datafill

The following table lists datafill for table PREPLANS.

Field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 3)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
PPLN		see subfields	*Preplan* This field consists of subfields PPLNNO and PPLNCTRL.
	PPLNNO	0 to 255	*Preplan number* Enter the preplan number.
	PPLNCTRL	0 to 31	*Preplan control number* Enter the preplan control number.
SCLLI		alphanumeric (6 character vector)	*Short common language location identifier* (CLLI) name of the trunk group to which the preplan control applies. The short CLLI (SCLLI) is defined in table CLLIMTCE.

PREPLANS (continued)

Field descriptions (Sheet 2 of 3)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
CTRL		BSSKIP, CANF, CANT, DRE, FRR, ITB, ITO, PRE, SKIP, STR, or TASI	*Control data* This field specifies the trunk group control parameters. For the bearer services skip control type, enter BKSKIP. No refinements need datafill. For the cancel from control type, enter CANF and datafill refinements DRPCT and ARPCT on the following pages. For the cancel to control type, enter CANT and datafill refinements DRPCT, ARPCT, and ANN on the following pages. For the directional reservation equipment control type, enter DRE and datafill refinement LEVEL on the following pages.DRE is a control (applied to two-way trunk groups) that gives priority to completing traffic by reserving a number of idle trunks in a group for this traffic. Originating traffic is skip-routed (that is, it overflows to the new group). Once DRE is enabled and the level setting is reached, all the traffic (direct and alternate) offered to the two-way trunk group is skip-routed. The skip-routing continues until the number of idle trunks in the group increases past the trigger (level) threshold. For the flexible reroute control type, enter FRR and datafill refinements DRLEV, ARLEV, CTRLOPT, HTROPT, EAOPT, CICROPT, and VIARTE on the following pages. For the incoming trunk busy control type, enter ITB and datafill refinement LEVEL on the following pages.

PREPLANS (continued)

Field descriptions (Sheet 3 of 3)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
CTRL(continued)			For the international trunk override, enter ITO. No refinements require datafill. For the protective reservation equipment control type, enter PRE and datafill refinement LEVEL on the following pages.PRE is a control similar to DRE but PRE acts only on alternate-routed traffic offered to a two-way trunk group. Direct-routed traffic is allowed full access. Once PRE is enabled and the level setting is reached, all the alternate-routed traffic offered to the two-way trunk group is skip-routed. For the skip control type, enter SKIP and datafill refinements DRPCT, ARPCT, and ANN on the following pages. For the selective reservation control type, enter STR and datafill refinements LEV1, LEV2, and LEVEL on the following pages. For the time alignment speech interpolation control type, enter TASI. No refinements require datafill.

PREPLANS (continued)

CTRL = DRE, ITB, or PRE

If the entry for field CTRL is DRE, ITB, or PRE, datafill refinement LEVEL as described below.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	LEVEL	0 to 100 (DRE, ITB) 0 to 63 (PRE)	*Level* If a preplan control is assigned to directional reservation equipment (DRE), enter the number of trunks reserved in a two-way final route in preference to the higher ranking office (0 to 100). If a preplan control is assigned to protective reservation equipment (PRE), enter the number of trunks reserved in a two-way trunk for direct routes and incoming trunks (0 to 63). Enter the percentage of incoming trunks busied (ITB) in the group (0 to 100). The trunks must have feature NTX395 (Remote Make Busy).

CTRL = CANF or CANT

If the entry for field CTRL is CANT, datafill refinements DRPCT, ARPCT, and ANN as described below.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	DRPCT	0 to 100	*Direct-routed percentage selector* Enter a number to determine the percentage of CANF direct-routed (DR) traffic or controlled DR traffic.
	ARPCT	0 to 100	*Alternate-routed percentage selector* Enter a number to determine the percentage of CANF alternate-routed (AR) traffic or controlled AR traffic.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
Note: Fields DRPCT and ARPCT cannot both be set to 0 (zero). One field must contain a value other than 0 (zero) to make valid entries possible.			
	ANN	NCA, EA1, or EA2	*Announcement* Enter the announcement to which blocked calls are routed: NCA (no-circuit announcement), EA1 (emergency announcement 1), or EA2 (emergency announcement 2).

CTRL = FRR

If the entry for field CTRL is FRR, datafill refinements DRLEV, ARLEV, CTRLOPT, HTROPT, EAOPT, CICROPT, and VIARTE as described below.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	DRLEV	0 to 100	*Direct-routed traffic percentage* Enter a number to determine the percentage of direct-routed (DR) traffic affected by the FRR control.
	ARLEV	0 to 100	*Alternate-routed traffic percentage* Enter a number to determine the percentage of alternate-routed (AR) traffic affected by the FRR control.
	CTRLOPT	IRR or RRR	*Control option* Enter the control option used with the FRR control. To specify an immediate reroute control option, enter IRR. To specify a regular reroute control option, enter RRR. There is no default.

PREPLANS (continued)

Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	HTROPT	Y or N	*Hard-to-reach option* Enter Y (yes) to specify that only calls identified as hard-to-reach are affected by the FRR control. Enter N (no) to specify that all calls, regardless of hard-to-reach status, are affected by the FRR control.
	EAOPT	EA, NEA, or ALL	*Equal access option* Enter the type of call affected by the FRR control. Equal access (EA) specifies that only EA calls are affected by the FRR control. NEA specifies that only non-equal access calls are affected by the FRR control. ALL specifies that both EA and NEA calls are affected by FRR. There is no default.
	CICROPT	Y or N	*Cancel in-chain return option* Enter Y to specify that calls rerouted by the FRR control must be sent to treatment once the out-of-chain route list for those calls is exhausted. Enter N to specify that calls rerouted by the FRR control must not be sent to treatment once the out-of-chain route list for those calls is exhausted. Instead, these calls are returned to the next route in the in-chain route list. There is no default.
	VIARTE	alphanumeric (1 to 16 characters)	*Out-of-chain common language location identifier* Enter the first out-of-chain route to which calls affected by the FRR control are directed. Enter the full or short CLLI name of the trunk group chosen as the first out-of-chain route.

CTRL = SKIP

If the entry for field CTRL is SKIP, datafill refinements DRPCT and ARPCT as described below.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	DRPCT	0 to 100	*Direct-routed percentage selector* Enter a number to determine the percentage of controlled by SKIP direct-routed (DR) traffic.
	ARPCT	0 to 100	*Alternate-routed percentage selector* Enter a number to determine the percentage of controlled by SKIP alternate-routed (AR) traffic.
Note: Fields DRPCT and ARPCT cannot both be set to 0 (zero). One field must contain a value other than 0 (zero) to make valid entries possible.			

CTRL = STR

If the entry for field CTRL is STR, datafill refinements LEV1, LEV2, and LEVEL as described below.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	LEV1	0 to 63	*Number of trunks* If level 1 is activated, the percentage specified for field LEVEL of hard-to-reach traffic is skip-routed. Enter the number of idle trunks that activate the level 1 control.

PREPLANS (continued)

Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	LEV2	0 to 63	*Number of trunks* If level 2 is activated, 100% of alternate, 75% of hard-to-reach, and the percentage specified for field LEVEL of direct-routed traffic is blocked. Enter the number of idle trunks that activate the level 2 control.
	LEVEL	0 to 100	*Percentage of traffic* Enter the percentage of traffic to skip route in level 1 and to block in level 2. An entry outside this range is invalid.

Datafill example

The following example shows sample datafill for table PREPLANS.

In the first tuple, subfield PPLNNO specifies a preplan number of 0 (zero). Subfield PPLNCTRL specifies a preplan control number of 0 (zero). Field SCLLI specifies HULO as the short CLLI name of the trunk group affected by the control. The control data (CTRLDATA) subfield SELR specifies SKIP as the control applied to the trunk group HULO. The direct-routed percentage subfield (DRPCT) specifies that none of the direct-routed traffic on trunk group HULO is affected by the control. The alternate-routed percentage subfield (ARPCT) specifies that 75% of the alternate-routed traffic on trunk group HULO is affected by the control.

In the last tuple, subfield PPLNNO specifies a preplan number of 3. Subfield PPLNCTRL specifies a preplan control number of 0. Field SCLLI specifies OTW3 as the short CLLI name of the trunk group affected by the control. The control data (CTRLDATA) subfield SELR specifies FRR as the control applied to the trunk group OTW3. Subfields DRLEV and ARLEV respectively specify that 20% of the direct-routed traffic and 75% of the alternate-routed traffic on trunk group OTW3 are affected by the control.

The control option used is IRR (immediate reroute), as specified in subfield CTRLOPT. Only calls identified as hard-to-reach are affected by the control, as specified in subfield HTROPT. Subfield EAOPT specifies that all equal access (EA) and non-EA calls are affected by the control. Subfield CICROPT specifies that calls rerouted by FRR control must be returned to the next in-chain route list if they exhaust their assigned out-of-chain route lists. CLLI

STGOVFL in subfield VIARTE is the name of the trunk group designated as the out-of-chain route for calls affected by the FRR control.

MAP display example for table PREPLANS

```
   PPLN  SCCLI                                CTRLDATA
_____________________________________________________________

   0  0  HUL0   SKIP   0  75
   3  0  OTW3    FRR  20  75 IRR Y ALL Y     STGOVFL
```

Table history

BCS36

Refinement OLO was removed.

PRETNAME

Table name

Pretranslator Name (PRETNAME) table

Functional description

Table PRETNAME permits using an asterisk (*) and/or the octothorpe (#) as a valid first digit for feature activation using a pretranslator. This allows greater flexibility for dialing plans.

Table PRETNAME works in conjunction with the STDPRTCT table. The key and all field values must be valid entries in the STDPRTCT table. No additions or deletions are permitted from table PRETNAME. However, changes and replacements are allowed. When a tuple is added or deleted from table STDPRTCT, the same tuple is also added or deleted from the PRETNAME table.

Table size

Memory allocates for 256 entries.

Field descriptions

The following table describes field names, subfield names, and valid data ranges for table PRETNAME.

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
PRTNM		Pretranslator name from table STDPRTCT	PRETRANSLATOR NAME. Enter a valid entry from table STDPRTCT.
STDPRTNM		NPRT or pretranslator name from table STDPRTCT	STANDARD PRETRANSLATOR NAME. Enter the equal to field PRTNM. The entry must also be a valid entry in table STDPRTCT.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
ASTPRTNM		NPRT or pretranslator name from table STDPRTCT	ASTERISK PRETRANSLATOR NAME. Enter the name assigned to the STDPRTCT table that defines the selector and the use of the asterisk (*). Enter NPRT, if the * is not allowed as a valid first digit.
OCTPRTNM		NPRT or pretranslator name from table STDPRTCT	OCTOTHORPE PRETRANSLATOR NAME. Enter the name assigned to the STDPRTCT table that defines the selector and the use of the octothorpe (#). Enter NPRT if the # is not allowed as a valid first digit.

Datafill example

The following example shows datafill for table PRETNAME.

```
PRTNM     STDPRTNM     ASTPRTNM     OCTPRTNM
_____________________________________________

  UNI         UNI           STAR         OCTR
```

PRI1WAY

Table name

Primary Rate Interface (PRI) 1 Way.

Functional description

New table PRI1WAY provides a mechanism allowing PRI trunks to behave as outbound trunks. This table carries entries of peripherals like SPM, DTCI, LTCs on which PRI trunks are required to act as terminators only. ISUP, PTS and other trunks types are not impacted by entry in this table.

In CM, when PRI call origination messages are received for 1 way PRI trunks provisioned on peripheral datafilled in the new table, will be rejected with the cause value of “Service or Option not available, unspecified”.

Datafill sequence and implications

Tables MNNODE and LTCPSINV need to be provisioned before datafill for this table.

Datafill sequence and implications

Hardware datafill tables MNNODE and LTCPSINV need to be provisioned before datafill for this table.

Table size

Abbreviated table name	Minimum tuples	Maximum tuples	Information on memory
PRI1WAY	0	511	2 words per tuple

Field descriptions

The following table lists the fields of table PRI1WAY.

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
Node Type	None	Type of Node (PMNAME)	This entry has type of node e.g. DTCI, LTC, SPM.
Node ID	None	Node Number	This has ext pm no.

PRI1WAY (end)

Datafill example

All PRI trunks on SPMO, DTCI1, and LTC2 are one way outbound trunks and all originations on these trunks are rejected.

MAP display example for table control interface for provisioning of PRI1WAY

```
TABLE: PRI1WAY
SPM 0
DTCI 1
LTC 2
```

Table history

NA017

Feature A59033985 introduced this table for the enhancement of PRI trunks.

PRIBCHNL

Table name

PRI B-Channel (PRIBCHNL) table

Functional description

The Carrier Advanced Intelligent Network (CAIN) uses trigger tables to set triggering criteria. A call requiring CAIN services subscribes to a CAIN group (table CAINGRP), which, in turn, subscribes to one or more trigger sets.

Note: A CAIN group subscribes to a trigger set defining the point in call (PIC), trigger detection point (TDP), and trigger.

Table PRIBCHNL defines the trigger criteria for the *PRI_B-Channel* trigger at the *Info_Collected* TDP of the *Collect_Information* PIC (PIC 3). When the datafilled trigger criteria is met, the datafilled action is performed. Available actions are: ignore the current trigger, leave trigger detection point, continue with no trigger, block the call, or query the service control point (SCP).

Note: The *PRI_B-Channel* trigger only supports PRI originating agencies.

Refer to the *UCS DMS-250 NetworkBuilder Application Guide* for CAIN services information.

Datafill sequence and implications

Datafill a valid CAIN group in table CAINGRP before datafilling table PRIBCHNL.

Table size

0 to 65,535 tuples

Field descriptions

The following table describes field names, subfield names, and valid data ranges for table PRIBCHNL.

PRIBCHNL field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 3)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
PRIBCHNLKY		see subfields	SHARED INTEROFFICE TRUNK KEY. Datafill the 3-part key: CAINGRP, DIGTYPE, and FROMDIGS.
	CAINGRP	Valid CAIN group datafilled in table CAINGRP	CAIN GROUP. Enter a valid CAIN group datafilled in table CAINGRP.
	DIGTYPE	CLID, ADDR, or ADIN	DIGIT TYPE. Enter the digit type used in the FROMDIGS-TODIGS range. Enter CLID (calling line identifier), ADDR (address), or ADIN (authcode database index).
	FROMDIGS	Up to 24 digits (0 to 9, *, #)	FROM DIGITS. Enter the first number used to define the collected address range. ***Note:*** Only enter * or # as the first digit. The digit values from least to greatest are: 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 * #.
TODIGS		Up to 24 digits (0 to 9, *, #)	TO DIGITS. Enter the second number used to define the range of the collected address. ***Note:*** Only enter * or # as the first digit. The digit values from least to greatest are: 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 * #.
ACTION		see subfield	ACTION. ACTION consists of one subfield: TRIGACT.
	TRIGACT		TRIGGER ACTION. Enter the action call processing performs when trigger criteria is met. Enter one of the following: IGNORE, LEAVE_TDP, CONT_NOTRIG, BLOCK, QUERY, or QUERYSCU.
		IGNORE	IGNORE - CAIN call processing ignores these calls and regular switch processing continues.

PRIBCHNL (continued)

PRIBCHNL field descriptions (Sheet 2 of 3)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
		BLOCK	BLOCK - CAIN call processing blocks the call and AINF treatment is applied.
		QUERY	QUERY - CAIN call processing queries the SCP. Datafill the TRIGCRIT refinement when TRIGACT=QUERY.
		QUERYSCU	QUERY the SERVICE CONTROL UNIT. When the switch obtains trigger action QUERYSCU from the database, the call enters the server mode and becomes a PSN call.
		LEAVE_TDP	LEAVE TRIGGER DETECTION POINT. Ignore the fact that a match was made, and continue call processing at the next trigger detection point.
		CONT_NOTRIG	CONTINUE WITH NO TRIGGER. Ignore the fact that a match was made and continue the call without further CAIN processing.
OPTIONS			OPTIONS. Datafill this field to specify optional CAIN features. Enter up to 3 options. ***Note:*** Currently, the available options are only valid for TRIGACT=QUERY.
		NIL	Enter NIL to remove an already datafilled option.
		BUFFER	Enter BUFFER to activate digit buffering while the SCP is queried. The collected digits are delivered during conversational digit collection.
		GT	Enter GT to identify the global title used to identify the SCP handling the query. Datafill the GT_VALUE refinement.
		T1OVFLGT	This option the global title to use for SCP querying after a T1 timeout occurs on the default global title. Datafill the GT_VALUE refinement.

PRIBCHNL field descriptions (Sheet 3 of 3)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
		ACGOVFLGT	ACG OVERFLOW GT. This option specifies the global title to use for requerying when query is blocked by an ACG control. Datafill the GT_VALUE refinement.
	GT_VALUE		GLOBAL TITLE VALUE. Enter one of the following: CAIN_CLID, CAIN_ADDR, or CAIN_FEAT.
		CAIN_CLID	Enter CAIN_CLID to send overflow queries to the SCP associated with the CAIN_CLID_GT global title defined in table C7GTTYPE.
		CAIN_ADDR	Enter CAIN_ADDR to send overflow queries to the SCP associated with the CAIN_ADDR_GT global title defined in table C7GTTYPE.
		CAIN_FEAT	Enter CAIN_FEAT to send overflow queries to the SCP associated with the CAIN_FEAT_GT global title defined in table C7GTTYPE. Datafill the GT_DIGITS refinement.
	GT_DIGITS	0 to 4095	Enter the digits associated with CAIN_FEAT_GT from table C7GTTYPE.
		VERSION	VERSION. This option controls the CAIN protocol version for outgoing messages.
	VERSION	V0, V1, V2, V3, V4, V5	Enter one of the following values: V0, V1, V2, V3, V4 or V5.
		STREAM	STREAM. This option controls the NetworkBuilder protocol stream.
	STREAM	UCS05, UCS06, UCS07, UCS08, UCS09, UCS11	Enter one of the following values: UCS05, UCS06, UCS07, UCS08, UCS09, UCS11.

PRIBCHNL (continued)

TRIGACT=QUERY

When TRIGACT=QUERY, datafill the following:

TRIGACT=QUERY refinement datafill

Refinement	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
TRIGCRIT			TRIGGER CRITERIA. Enter one of the following trigger criteria for the call: STD, CSP_CLID, CSP_ADDR, CSP_N00, or CSP_INTL.
		STD	Enter STD to send GR-1298-CORE trigcrit type value of CSP.
		CSP_CLID	Enter CSP_CLID for calling line identifier triggering.
		CSP_ADDR	Enter CSP_ADDR for national address triggering.
		CSP_N00	Enter CSP_N00 for N00 address triggering.
		CSP_INTL	Enter CSP_INTL for international address triggering.
		CSP_ADIN	Enter CSP_ADIN for authcode database index triggering.

Datafill example

The following example shows sample datafill for table PRIBCHNL.

```
PRIBCHNLKY TODIGS ACTION OPTIONS
-------------------------------
PRIBGRP ADDR 4442 4442 QUERY CSP_ADDR (GT CAIN_CLID) $
PRIBGRP2 ADDR 214220 214220 QUERY CSP_ADDR (BUFFER) $
PRIBGRP3 ADDR 4442 4442 QUERY CSP_ADIN (BUFFER) $
SITAGRP ADDR 0 9 QUERY STD ROUTE $
```

Table history

UCS14

Added new option, STREAM (SR 60105565).

UCS12

Updated to include editorial changes.

UCS11

Updated the VERSION option to include a new value V5 (AX1373).

UCS09

Added VERSION to option vector (AX0973). Added option ACGOVFLGT to options vector (AX0976).

UCS08

PRS BY80632 adds trigger action QUERYSCU for SCU calls.

AX0186 adds standard TRIGCRIT (STD).

UCS07

Subfield TRIGACT is expanded to include entries LEAVE_TDP and CONT_NOTRIG.

Subfield DIGTYPE is expanded and option T1OVFLGT is added.

UCS06

Table PRIBCHNL was created.

PRIPROF

Table name

Primary Rate Interface Profile (PRIPROF) table

Functional description

The PRIPROF table holds data on the status of the function switches that have been set up for a particular issue of a variant.

Datafill sequence and implications

Datafill table LTDEF for PRI trunks after table PRIPROF.

Table size

The minimum tuple size of this table is 256; the maximum is also 256 tuples.

To change or delete a tuple from table PRIPROF, all references to PROFNAME must be removed from table LTDEF.

Field descriptions

The following table describes field names, subfield names, and valid data ranges for table PRIPROF:

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
PROFNAME		Up to 8 characters	PROFILE NAME. The profile name is an 8-character string defined by the user. The default value is NIL. This field is the link to table LTDEF.
VARINFO			VARIANT INFORMATION
	VARIANT	NTNAPRIU449PRI,U459PRI,N449PRI	VARIANT. This field defines the associated PRI protocol associated with the profile name. The default value is NTNAPRI.
	ISSUE	V1	ISSUE. This field specifies the issue of the PRI variant being used. The default value is V1.
SWITCH		8 alphanumeric characters	SWITCH NAME. Each string is associated with a function switch. When the switch name is entered, the associated software function is run. Up to 64 switch names can be entered.

Datafill example

The following example shows datafill for table PRIPROF.

```
PROFNAME    VARIANT     ISSUE       SWITCH
_____________________________________________

SL1PBX      NTNAPRI     VI          (NOPIALRT) $
```

PSNMSGIX

Table name

Programmable Service Node Message Index (PSNMSGIX) table

Functional description

Table PSNMSGIX provides access to table ANNS and table TONES for programmable service nodes (PSN). It maps a MESSAGE ID from the service control unit (SCU) for SCU calls to an entry in table ANNS or table TONES. This allows the DMS-250 switch to play either tones or announcements as specified by the SCU.

Datafill sequence and implications

Datafill table ANNS or TONES before table PSNMSGIX. If no CLLI name exists in the CLLI field of table ANNS or TONES, the tuple cannot be added to table PSNMSGIX and the MAP displays error message: `ERROR: THE “CLLI" FIELD MUST FIRST BE DATAFILLED IN TABLE ANNS/TONES.'

To delete a CLLI name from table ANNS/TONES, first delete it from table PSNMSGIX.

Table size

Table size is 1-255.

Datafill

The following table lists datafill for table PSNMSGIX.

Field descriptions

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
SCUINDEX	SCUIDX	1-255	SERVICE CONTROL UNIT INDEX. Enter the key to be received from the SCU.
MSGTYPE		TONES, ANNS	MESSAGE TYPE. Enter the table to which you want the message addressed.
CLLI	CLLIID	alphanumeric	COMMON LANGUAGE LOCATION IDENTIFIER. Enter the name found in field CLLI in table ANNS or TONES.

Datafill example

The following example shows sample datafill for table PSNMSGIX.

MAP display example for table PSNMSGIX

```
SCUINDEX              MSGTYPE          CLLIID
_____________________________________________

1                       TONES           BUSY
4                       ANNS            BONGTONE
```

Table history

UCS06

Release UCS06 introduced this table.

PSNROUTE

Table name

Programmable Service Node Route (PSNROUTE)

Functional description

Table PSNROUTE maps an external trunk number received from the service control unit (SCU) for SCU calls to a trunk CLLINAME.

Datafill sequence and implications

Datafill table CLLI before table PSNROUTE. If the CLLI name in field CLLI of table CLLI is not datafilled, the tuple cannot be added to table PSNROUTE.

Table size

Table size is 0-9999.

Datafill

The following table lists datafill for table PSNROUTE.

Field descriptions

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
EXTNUM	TUPLEKEY	1-9999	EXTERNAL NUMBER. This is the number received from the SCU.
CLLI		alphanumeric	COMMON LANGUAGE LOCATION IDENTIFIER. Enter the CLLI name from field CLLI in table CLLI.

Datafill example

The following example shows sample datafill for table PSNROUTE.

MAP display example for table PSNROUTE

```
EXTNUM                          CLLI
_____________________________________________________

220                              DAL220TWDTGS
```

Table history

UCS06

Release UCS06 introduced this table.

PXCODE

Table name

Prefix Code Table

Functional description

Table PXCODE is a member of the universal translation tables. The universal translation tables are organized to translate the incoming digit string in segments. Table PXCODE translates the prefix code digit segment, together with tables PXHEAD and PXCRTE.

For related information, refer to table ACCODE. For a description of the universal translation tables, see table ACHEAD.

Datafill sequence and implications

Table PXHEAD must be datafilled before tables PXCODE and PXRTE.

Refer to table ACCODE.

Table size

Refer to table ACCODE.

Datafill

Field names, subfield names, and valid data ranges for table PXCODE are described in table ACCODE.

Datafill example

Refer to table ACCODE.

Table history

Refer to table ACCODE.

PXHEAD

Table name

Prefix Code Head Table

Functional description

Table PXHEAD is a member of the universal translation tables. The universal translation tables are organized to translate the incoming digit string in segments. Table PXHEAD translates the prefix code digit segment, together with tables PXCODE and PXRTE.

For related information, refer to tables ACCODE and ACRTE. For a description of the universal translation tables, refer to table ACHEAD.

Datafill sequence and implications

Refer to table ACHEAD.

Table size

Memory is automatically allocated to a maximum of 2047 tuples. The size is initially set to 64 and the table extends itself automatically.

Datafill

Field names, subfield names, and valid data ranges for table PXHEAD are described in table ACHEAD.

Datafill example

Refer to table ACHEAD.

Table history

Refer to table ACHEAD.

PXRTE

Table name

Prefix Code Route Table

Functional description

Table PXRTE is a member of the universal translation tables. The universal translation tables are organized to translate the incoming digit string in segments. Table PXRTE translates the prefix code digit segment, together with tables PXHEAD and PXCODE.

For related information, refer to table ACRTE. For a description of the universal translation tables, see table ACHEAD.

Datafill sequence and implications

Table PXHEAD must be datafilled before tables PXRTE and PXCODE.

Table size

Refer to table ACRTE.

Datafill

Field names, subfield names, and valid data ranges for table PXRTE are described in table ACRTE.

Datafill example

Refer to table ACRTE.

Release history

NA017

Feature 59035336 introduces the Supergroup (SG) option.

R2PROT including FDCP

Table name

R2PROT

Functional description

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

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

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

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

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

For related information refer to tables ACTSIG and SIGACT.

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

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

CATIDX Field

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

OPTIONS Field

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

Datafill sequence and implications

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

- ACTCTL
- ACTSIG
- CATCLASS
- SIGACT

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

Table size

1 to 16 tuples

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

Each protocol is represented by one tuple.

R2PROT including FDCP (continued)

Datafill

The following table lists datafill for table R2PROT including FDCP.

Field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 4)

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

R2PROT including FDCP (continued)

Field descriptions (Sheet 2 of 4)

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

R2PROT including FDCP (continued)

Field descriptions (Sheet 3 of 4)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	OPTION	DIG_B_ACT, DIG_C_ACT, DIG_D_ACT, DIG_E_ACT, DIG_F_ACT, QUICK_REQ, TARIFF_LEN, or TBI_ACT	*Overdecadic-digit activity mappings* If the entry in subfield BASEPROT is NTR2PI or NTR2P, enterl this refinement. Up to seven options can be entered. If less than seven options are required, end the list with a $ (dollar sign). Enter data for QUICK_REQ to request the calling party category (CPC) or digits before the system collects all called party digits. This field has five refinements. This field is an FDCP option. Enter the definition used if a digit greater than zero to nine is encountered. Otherwise, enter TBI_ACT if a toll break in (TBI) can occur. Enter TARIFF_LEN for Polish R2 register signaling and datafill refinement TARIFF_LEN. Option TARIFF_LEN must be datafilled if activity RCV_TARIFF is datafilled in table ACTSIG for the incoming trunk or in table SIGACT for the outgoing trunk. TARIFF_LEN must be datafilled when table R2PROT is first datafilled. This option is only supported by the base protocol NTR2PI.
	ACTIVITY	ACC_MTC, CONGESTIN, CONNECT_ CALL_CHG, or SUB_BUSY	*Activity* Enter the R2 activity. If the entry in subfield OPTION is other than DIG_B_ACT, DIG_C_ACT, DIG_D_ACT, DIG_E_ACT, DIG_F_ACT or TBI_ACT, enter ACC_MTC (access code maintenance). If the entry in subfield OPTION is TBI_ACT, enter CONGESTION (congestion in network), CONNECT_CALL_CHG (connect call charge), or SUB_BUSY (subscriber line busy).

R2PROT including FDCP (continued)

Field descriptions (Sheet 4 of 4)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	QUICK_REQ	ANI_AFTER_1ST_REP, ANI_AFTER_1_DIG, CAT_AFTER_1_DIG, CAT_AFTER_LAST_DIG, or CAT_BLNG_IS_CLNG	*Quick Request* Enter ANI_AFTER_1_DIG if the sytem requires the calling number after collecting one called-party digit. Enter CAT_AFTER_1_DIG if the system requires the CPC after collecting one called-party digit. Enter CAT_AFTER_LAST_DIG if the system requires the CPC after collecting all called digits. Enter CAT_BLNG_IS_CLNG if the calling and billing categories are the same. The system can provide the calling-party category (CPC) on the billing category request. This refinement applies to FDCP trunks.
	TARIFF_LEN	1 to 9	*Tariff digits* If the entry in subfield OPTION is TARIFF_LEN, datafill this refinement. Enter the number of tariff digits that can be received on the outgoing trunk.

Datafill example

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

R2PROT including FDCP (continued)

MAP display examples for table R2PROT including FDCP

```
                IDX

PHASES  OGACTCTL     ICACTCTL

                                                                BASEDATA
_____________________________________________________________________________

ISPRPROT
               ( 60 50 60 50) ( 61 51 61 51) $
ISRMFCG IRRMFCIC FDCP ISRCAT (QUICK_REQ CAR_ATER_1_DIGIT) $
```

```
                IDX

PHASES  OGACTCTL     ICACTCTL

                                                                BASEDATA
_____________________________________________________________________________

ICAS
                                                       (200  0 200  0)$
OGFDCP  ICFDCP
                                                           FDCP  NIL  $
```

Table history

MMP13

Option QUICK_REQ and related refinements added to table R2PROT.

EUR009

Refinement FDCP added to table R2PROT.

APC010

Entry CONNECT_CALL_CHG added to option TBI_ACT.

BCS36

The following changes were made:

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

BCS34

Table R2PROT introduced.

Supplementary information

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

Dump and restore

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

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

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

RADR

Table name

Receiver Attachment Delay Recorder Table

Functional description

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

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

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

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

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

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

A = [3600 / (b / c)]

where

A
is the actual receiver attachment delay call rate

b
is the lower threshold of 3600

c
is the value in field RADCALLR

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

A = [3600 / (3600 / 1100)]

A = 3600 / 3.27 (3.27 rounds to 3)

A = 1200

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

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

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

Datafill sequence and meaning

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

- RECEIVER
- REASONS

Table size

0 to 10 tuples

RADR (continued)

Datafill

Datafill for table RADR appears in the following table.

Field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 2)

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

Field descriptions (Sheet 2 of 2)

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

Datafill example

Sample datafill for table RADR appears in the following example.

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

MAP example for table RADR

```
RADKEY RADCALLR RADLDLYT RADUDLYT
-------------------------------------------------------------------------

MFRCVR     900        3        7
```

Table history

BCS36

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

RASLAPPL

Table name

Robust Application Session Layer Application Table (RASLAPPL)

Functional description

Table RASLAPPL is provided in switches with DMS Base Data Communication CC Software. Table RASLAPPL requires the Multi Protocol Controller BX.25 feature to function properly.

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

Table RASLAPPL maps various application network connections (NC) and physical data links. The robust application session layer (RASL) provides a single interface to support the network management (NWM) system.

Table RASLAPPL serves as the black box interface between applications or data communications systems. Events and conditions are dealt with at the applications level. The RASL interface reports any errors it experiences to the applications. Conditions, using the RASL interface activated utilities, are determined by the application using the interface.

Table RASLAPPL also defines the RASL network connections used by the automatic file transfer (AFT) to transfer files to a remote processor. AFT is an application system that transfers Device Independent Recording Package (DIRP) files through the use of the data access information system (DAIS), safe store tap (SST), and the RASL. AFT can interface with the transport layer interface (TLI) instead of RASL so that it can run over Ethernet local area network (LAN) as well as X.25.

Datafill sequence and implications

The following tables must be datafilled before table RASLAPPL.

- MPC
- NX25
- MPCLINK
- MULTILNK

Depending on the type of application used, one or both of the following tables must be datafilled before table RASLAPPL:

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

Table GASINFO must be datafilled after table RASLAPPL.

Table size

2 to 30 tuples

Table RASLAPPL requires access to a minimum of two links. Up to 30 network connections can be datafilled in table RASLAPPL.

Field descriptions

The following table descriptes field names, subfield names, and valid data ranges for table RASLAPPL.

(Sheet 1 of 3)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
NETCON		see subfield	NETWORK CONNECTION. This field consists of subfield NETCON.
	NETCON	alphanumeric (1 to 16 characters)	NETWORK CONNECTION. Enter the identifier for the network connection.
APTYPE		TESTOUT, TESTIN, DMSSFI, DMSPOLLEE, DMSSFO, DMSRECEIV, OUTLOG, INLOG, PASSTHRU, REMLOGIN, PT, RL, MNP, NEMSFO, AFT, NEMSFI, SINS, LINS, NETWOG, NETWOC	APPLICATION TYPE. Enter the application type. The valid range of entries for this field is dependent upon the feature package of the operating company.

RASLAPPL (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 3)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
			TESTIN and TESTOUT are test applications and are for Northern Telecom use only. DMSSFI, which is initiated by the FuncGrp switch, receives files sent from the AOM to the FuncGrp switch. DMSSFO, which is initiated by the DMS-250 switch, sends files from the switch to the AOM. INLOG is used at the NT40-EIOC to collect SPR logs sent by the CP-core. This facilitates the first half of the SPR pass-through. OUTLOG is used to pass 2k blocks it receives from INLOG applications to the AOM. PASSTHRU sessions allow a user to log onto another DMS-250 switch or EIOC-MP. REMLOGIN is the complement of the PASSTHRU application. The DMS-250 switch or EIOC-MP logged onto from a different site must be datafilled with REMLOGIN to allow the remote login. PT and RL allow terminals on the EIOC to perform dialogue/conversation with the call processing CC. PT defines sessions and allow users to log into the DMS-250 switch from the EIOC-MP. PT transports and receives data to and from the remote login. RL is the complement of PT. The DMS-250 switch is configured with RL. RL transports/receives data to/from PT. NEMSFO, which is initiated by the AOM, receives files sent by the AOM to the DMS-250 switch. AFT is for automatic file transfers. NEMSFI, which is initiated by the AOM, sends files from the DMS-250 switch to the AOM.

RASLAPPL (continued)

(Sheet 3 of 3)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
			SINS (short interval statistics) and LINS (long interval statistics) are a part of the Standard Traffic Statistics (STS). SINS and LINS sessions route trunk group operational measurement logs from the switch to the AOM. SINSPTIN is used at the EIOC to collect the 2k blocks sent by the SINS session. SINSPTOUT passes on the AOM blocks received by SINSPTIN. LINSPTIN collects the 2k blocks sent by the CP-core LINS session. LINSPTOUT passes blocks it receives from LINSPTIN to the AOM. NETWIC and NETWOG are the network layer of the DAIS application type. NETWIC and NETWOG set up the links between DAIS and other nodes.
BUFFSIZE		2 to 4096	BUFFER SIZE. Enter the maximum number of bytes expected in a message received from the far end.
NUMBUFFS		1 to 128 (increments by power of 2)	NUMBER OF BUFFERS. Enter the number of buffers allocated. The value must be larger for high traffic applications.
ACSINFO		MPCPVC, MPCSVC, RMLP, RSLP, SIPC, TLI	ACCESS INFORMATION. Enter the access information. The valid range of selectors for this field depends on the feature packages of the operating company.

RASLAPPL (continued)

ACSINFO = MPCPVC

If the entry in field ACSINFO is MPCPVC, datafill refinements MPCNO, LINKNO, and PVCLCN as described below.

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	MPCNO	0 to 255	MULTI PROTOCOL CONTROLER NUMBER. Enter the MPC number. The entry must be previously datafilled in table MPCLINK.
	LINKNO	0 to 3	LINK NUMBER. Enter the link number. The entry must be previously datafilled in table MPCLINK.
	PVCLCN	0 to 255	PERMANENT VIRTUAL CIRCUIT LOGICAL CHANNEL NUMBER. Enter the PVC logical channel number.

ACSINFO = MPCSVC

If the entry in field ACSINFO is MPCSVC, datafill refinements MPCNO, LINKNO, DNA, and USERDATA as described below.

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	MPCNO	0 to 255	MULTI PROTOCOL CONTROLLER NUMBER. Enter the MPC number. The entry must be previously datafilled in table MPCLINK.
	LINKNO	0 to 3	LINK NUMBER. Enter the link number. The entry must be previously datafilled in table MPCLINK.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	DNA	numeric (0 to 9) (up to 15 binary-coded)decimal digits	DATA NETWORK ADDRESS. Enter the digits representing data network address (DNA). For outgoing applications, field DNA represents the remote node address of the location for the connection. For incoming applications, field DNA represents the only node address to request, establish, and accept a connection.
	USERDATA	alphanumeric (up to 32 characters)	USER DATA. Enter the customer-configurable datafill that uniquely identifies the end-to-end connection. ***Note:*** For DATAPAC and NTELPAC, field DNA is restricted to eight digits.

ACSINFO = RMLP

If the entry in field ACSINFO is RMLP, datafill refinement MLGID as described below.

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	MLGID	0 to 15	MULTILINK GROUP. Enter the multilink group.

ACSINFO = RSLP

If the entry in field ACSINFO is RSLP, datafill refinement LINKID as described below.

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	LINKID	0 to 29	LINK IDENTIFIER. Enter a link identifier. The entry must be previously datafilled in table MPCLINK.

RASLAPPL (continued)

ACSINFO = TLI

If the entry in field ASCINFO is TLI, datafill refinements COMMMODE and WELLKWNADDR as described below.

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	COMMMODE	C or S	COMMUNICATION MODE. This subfield determines whether the enhanced automatic file transfer (AFT) run over the Ethernet local area network (LAN) is acting as a client or a server. S indicates server and C indicates client. S is the default. For field transfer to the DMS Accounting Traffic Analysis System (DATAS), AFT must always be a server.
	WELLKWNADDR	see subfields	WELL-KNOWN ADDRESS. This field consists of subfields PORT and IPADDR. If AFT is a client, the well-known address is a fully specified transmission control protocol address of the far-end processor. If AFT is a server, the well-known address is the fully specified address of the AFT process in DMS.
	PORT	0 to 32767	PORT. AFT has a maximum of three sessions. Each session has a different port number. For file transfer with DATAS, port numbers are predetermined (for example, 30000 for call detail recording (CDR) stream and 30001 for trunk operational measurement (TRK_OM) stream). The port number in table RASLAPPL must be used only if AFT is acting as a client.
	PADDR	see subfields	INTERNET PROTOCOL ADDRESS. This refinement consists of subfields IPADDR1, IPADDR2, IPADDR3, and IPADDR4.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	PADDR1	0 to 255	INTERNET PROTOCOL ADDRESS 1. If AFT is acting as a server, enter the internet protocol address of the DMS. If AFT is acting as a client, enter the internet address of the far-end processor.
	PADDR2	0 to 255	INTERNET PROTOCOL ADDRESS 2. If AFT is acting as a server, enter the internet protocol address of the DMS. If AFT is acting as a client, enter the internet address of the far-end processor.
	PADDR3	0 to 255	*Internet protocol address 3*. If AFT is acting as a server, enter the internet protocol address of the DMS. If AFT is acting as a client, enter the internet address of the far-end processor.
	PADDR4	0 to 255	INTERNET PROTOCOL ADDRESS 4. If AFT is acting as a server, enter the internet protocol address of the DMS. If AFT is acting as a client, enter the internet address of the far-end processor.

Datafill example

The following example shows datafill for table RASLAPPL.

```
            NETCON      APTYPE BUFFSIZE NUMBUFFS
                                                    ACSINFO
_____________________________________________________________

       PRIMARYCDR       AFT    2048       4
                                           MPCPVC  1 3 1
```

Supplementary information

This section provides information on limitations when datafilling table RASLAPPL.

RASLAPPL (end)

Limitations

If deleting or changing tuples in table RASLAPPL, the MAP terminal command interpreter (CI) commands DELETE and CHANGE can be executed only after the CI command RASLSTOP is executed on the altered datalink. The command RASLSTOP temporarily disables the datalink, so that information can be changed or deleted. After a datalink is changed, the command RASLSTART must be executed to enable the datalink.

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

RATEAREA

Table name

RATEAREA

Functional description

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

- LINEATTR
- XLAPLAN
- RATEAREA

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

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

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

Datafill sequence and implications

The following tables must be datafilled before table RATEAREA:

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

Table size

The maximum size of the RATEAREA table is 32 000 tuples.

RATEAREA (continued)

Datafill

The following table lists datafill for the RATEAREA table.

Field descriptions

Field	Subfield	Entry	Explanation and action
RTAIDX		alphanumeric (up to 16 characters)	Rate area log key. Enter index into table RATEAREA
LCANAME		alphanumeric (up to 8 characters) or NLCA	Local calling area screening name. If you require screening of local central office codes (NNX), enter the local calling area screening name assigned to the LINEATTR key. Enter a local calling area screening name provisioned in either table LCASCRCN or LCAINFO. If screening of local NNX codes is not required, enter NLCA.
MRSA		alphanumeric (up to 8 characters) or NIL	Message rate service area. If the switching unit is equipped to provide multiunit message rate (MUMR) services and MUMR billing records are required for calls to numbers resulting in a type of call of NP (no prefix), enter a message rate service area (MRSA) name as datafilled in table MRSANAME field MRSA. If MUMR billing records are not required, enter NIL. Note that calls to numbers resulting in a type of call other than NP result in normal direct dial (DD) or equal access (EA) billing records instead of MUMR billing records. A line does not have to be a message rate line, as indicated by its LCC, to be a multiunit message rate line.
LATANM		alphanumeric (up to 8 characters)	Local access and transport area name. Enter the name of the local access and transport area (LATA) assigned to the LINEATTR key.
ADMININF		alphanumeric (up to 32 characters)	Administration information. Enter any string containing alphabetic characters, numeric characters, or underscores up to 32 characters. This entry provides a short explanation or note regarding the use of the LINEATTR key. The operating company defines the content of this entry.

Datafill example

The following example shows sample datafill for table RATEAREA.

MAP display example for table RATEAREA

```
RATEANM       LCANAME MRSA LATANM ADMININF
L613_LATA1_0  L613    NIL  LATA1     $
```

Table history

NA014

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

LWW0006

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

NA011

Table RATEAREA was introduced in NA011.

RCNAME

Table name

ISDN Routing Characteristic Name Table

Functional description

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

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

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

See table RTECHAR for additional information.

Datafill sequence and meaning

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

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

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

RCNAME (continued)

- OFR4
- OFRTMAP
- OFRTMA2
- OFRTMA3
- OFRTMA4
- PXLAMAP
- RTECHAR
- IBNMAP
- UNIMAP
- XLANAME

Table size

0 to 256 tuples

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

Datafill

Datafill for table RCNAME appears in the following table.

xxxField descriptions

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

Datafill example

Sample datafill for table RCNAME appears in the following example.

MAP example for table RCNAME

```
 NAMEKEY
_____________________________________________________________

BC64PIRQ
BC64PIPR
BC64PINR
BC31PIRQ
BC31PIPR
```

Release history

NA016

Feature 59029017 adds table FNPACONT.RTEMAP to the datafill sequence of this table.

RECEIVER

Table name

Receiver Table

Functional description

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

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

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

Pseudo fixed codes

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

RECEIVER (continued)

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

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

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

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

CARDCODE, CLLI, and RCVRTYPE correlation

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

The maximum number of circuits of each type is 1024.

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

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

Datafill sequence and meaning

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

Table size

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

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

RECEIVER (continued)

Activation

To allow datafill changes in table RECEIVER to activate:

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

Datafill

Datafill for table RECEIVER appears in the following table.

Field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 3)

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

Field descriptions (Sheet 2 of 3)

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

RECEIVER (end)

Field descriptions (Sheet 3 of 3)

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

Datafill example

Sample datafill for table RECEIVER appears in the following example.

MAP example for table RECEIVER

```
    RCVRKEY  RCVRTYPE  TMTYPE  TMNO  TMCKTNO      CARDCODE
_____________________________________________________________

RCVRMF    0         D     MTM    11       16       2X88AA
RCVRMF    1         D     MTM    11       17       2X88AA
RCVRMF    2         D     MTM    11       18       2X88AA
RCVRDGT   0         D     MTM     4       14       2X88AA
RCVRDGT   1         D     MTM     4       15       2X88AA
RCVRDGT   2         D     MTM     4       16       2X88AA
```

Table history

CSP02

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

REROUTE

Table name

Network Management Reroute (REROUTE)

Functional description

Table REROUTE allows a percentage of traffic on a normal route to be redirected to another route, under the control of the network manager. Table REROUTE and subtable REROUTE.NWMRROUT are accessed during translation of a call as follows:

- Translation through a route table, such as table OFRT or subtable HNPACONT.RTEREF, encounters a route element with field RTESEL set to T, field TABID set to RRTE and field KEY set to the required reroute number.
- DMS translation now checks whether the Network Management reroute feature for the required reroute number is activated and proceeds as described below.
  - — If Network Management Reroute is not activated for the reroute number, no calls are redirected and all calls proceed to the next route element in the route list of the route table.
  - — If Network Management Reroute is activated for the reroute number:, the Network Management reroute feature activation command has the form

    ```
    REROUT APPLY rrteno rrtesub {level}
    ```

    where: **rrteno** is the reroute number.

    rrtesub is the index into subtable REROUTE.NWMRROUT where the percentage of calls to redirect is found in field LEVEL and the routing of redirected calls is found in fields TBLNM and IDX.

    {level} if specified overrides the percentage of calls to redirect specified in subtable REROUTE.NWMRROUT field LEVEL.

Table size

The REROUTE table can be extended up to a maximum of 1024.

Table length can only be extended by deleting existing data, using the EXT command with a negative argument to change allocation to zero, and then reissuing the EXT command with the new value.

The Network Management Reroute subtables (NWMRROUT), each of which can be extended to a maximum of 16, list the routes to which traffic is to be

REROUTE (continued)

rerouted for a given percentage of traffic busy. Only one of the 16 entries can be activated at one time.

The EXTENT of table REROUTE should be completed only on the first reroute table and subtable record form, and should be equal to the total number of reroute subtables required, plus spares for growth.

Field descriptions

The following table describes field names, subfield names, and valid data ranges for table REROUTE.

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
RRTNO		0-1023	REROUTE NUMBER. Enter the reroute number assigned to the subtable REROUTE.NWMRROUT.
RRTSUB		0-15	REROUTE SUBTABLE INDEX. Enter the index into subtable REROUTE.NWMRROUT
NEWROUTE		TBLNM, IDX	NEW ROUTE.
	TBLNM	OFRT, or OVR0-OVR10	TABLE NAME. In a local/toll office enter OFRT (Office Route) to which the traffic (level) is to be redirected when the reroute feature is activated. In a DMS-300 office enter OVR0 to OVR9 (Overseas Route) to which the traffic (level) is to be redirected when the reroute feature is activated.
	IDX	0-1023	INDEX. Enter the index into the table specified in TBLNM above.
LEVEL		0-100	LEVEL. Enter the percentage of traffic to be redirected when the reroute feature is activated.

Datafill example

The following examples show datafill for table REROUTE.

```
RRTNO      NWMRROUT
_____________________________________________________________________
    0      (     3)
```

The following example consists of the following:

- memory allocated in table REROUTE for 128 subtables
- input data for one subtable that is numbered zero
- memory allocated for six reroute values in subtable NWMRROUT 0
- when reroute feature is activated for reroute subtable 0, RRTSUB 0, 35% of the traffic is rerouted by means of table OFRT (office route) index 3
- when reroute feature is activated for reroute subtable 0, RRTSUB 1, 40% of the traffic is rerouted by means of table OFRT (office route) index 3
- when reroute feature is activated for reroute table 0, RRTSUB 2, 45% of the traffic is rerouted by means of table OFRT (office route) index 4

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

```
COMMAND     TABLE NAME  COMMAND QUANTITY
TAB         REROUTE     EXT          128

COMMAND     RRTNO       COMMAND     SUBTABLE NAME
ADD             0           SUB           NWMRROUT

COMMAND     QUANTITY    COMMAND
EXT              6          INP

RRTSUB      TBLNM       IDX     LEVEL
0           OFRT        3       35
1           OFRT        3       40
2           OFRT        4       45
```

REXINTEN

Table name

Routine Exercise Intensity Table

Functional description

Table REXINTEN allows portions of message switch (MS) and link interface module (LIM) system routine exercise (REX) tests to be bypassed on selected days of the week. Table REXINTEN provides flexibility in the definition of REX executions for components of REX tests that cause the temporary removal of equipment from service.

A full REX test includes busying the node and returning it to service (RTS). A base REX test only performs in-service testing. It is recommended that a full REX test be run once a week.

Table REXINTEN only affects MS and LIM REX tests initiated by the system REX controller in DMS SuperNode and DMS SuperNode SE switches.

Since table REXSCHED also controls which days of the week a REX test is run, conflict can arise between tables REXINTEN and REXSCHED. Full conflict between the two tables must be avoided. For example, if the REX test is turned off for a LIM on Tuesdays in table REXSCHED (field DAYSDSBL set to TUE), but a full REX test is scheduled for Tuesdays only in table REXINTEN (field DAYSFURX set to TUE), then neither a base nor a full REX test runs on Tuesday. Full REX is turned off completely.

For related information, refer to table REXSCHED and office parameter NODEREXCONTROL in table OFCVAR.

Datafill sequence and implications

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

Tuples corresponding to the MS and LIM node types are added automatically during system initialization. Additions and deletions to the table are not allowed.

Table REXINTEN is active by default. To deactivate it for a dump and restore, enter ALL in field DAYSFURX.

Table size

2 tuples

Datafill

The following table lists datafill for table REXINTEN.

Field descriptions

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
NODETYPE		LIM or MS	*Node type* Enter the type of node to be tested, LIM (link interface module) or MS (message switch).
DAYSFURX		MON, TUE, WED, THU, FRI, SAT, SUN, ALL, or NONE	*Days of the week* Enter the day or days of the week when a full routine exercise (REX) test is to run. Separate each entry with a single space. If no further entries are required, end the list with a $ (dollar sign). Enter ALL if a full REX test is to run every day of the week. Enter NONE if no full REX test is to run. Enter NONE for STP loads. The default value for LIM is TUE. The default values for MS are TUE, WED.

Datafill example

The following example shows sample datafill for table REXINTEN.

In this example, a full REX test is run on the MS on Tuesdays and on the LIM on Tuesdays and Thursdays.

MAP display example for table REXINTEN

```
NODETYPE                    DASFURX
_____________________________________________________

  MS                     TUE WED $
 LIM                         TUE $
```

Table history

BCS35

Table REXINTEN was introduced.

REXSCHED

Table name

Routine Exercise Schedule Table

Functional description

Table REXSCHED contains the information that the system routine exercise (SREX) controller requires. This table schedules routine exercise (REx) tests according to the requirements of the operating company. The operating company requires these tests for series-3 peripheral modules (PM), XPM-based peripheral modules (XPS), and file processors (FP).

The operating company can use table REXSCHED to customize the REx test schedule to a switch. Table REXSCHED does not force operating companies to create REx test schedules. This table provides flexibility to operating companies to schedule REx tests.

For each type node, operating company personnel can perform the following actions:

- enable or disable the REx testing for a time period not defined
- define the days on which to disable REx testing
- control the minimum number of days between REx tests
- control the number of REx tests that the system can run in parallel

Computing module (CM), message switch (MS), and enhanced network (ENET) REx tests have a critical identification in software design. These tests are essential. The operating company can use the REXTEST command to suspend these critical tests for a limited time.

You can use the ENABLE field in table REXSCHED to disable the REx testing. The REx tests than you can disable include critical tests. This action can have serious consequences. Northern Telecom does not recommend that you disable REx critical tests. If you disable critical REx tests, warnings appear. If you disable CM REx testing, the following conditions occur:

- Automated image testing does not occur. This testing includes image testing that follows patch applications.
- Automated activity switch occurs when system diagnostics cause this activity.
- Full CM REx testing does not occur every week.

You can use the DAYSDSBL field to exclude some REx tests from the test schedule on specified days of the week.

Table REXSCHED must have a minimum of two entries. The CM and MS REx tests are present in every DMS SuperNode office with series-3 PMs, applications, and file processors. The number of REx tests that table REXSCHED defines can increase with the addition of nodes and services.

The system automatically defines the entries in this table. This condition causes entries to occur for the REx tests available in the office. The operating company cannot add REx tests to or delete REx tests from field REXTSTID. The operating company can change the other fields.

Refer to the descriptions of table REXINTEN and office parameter NODEREXCONTROL in table OFCVAR for related information.

LCM and LCMCOV REx tests

In NA004 and later versions, the LCM REX Controller Enhancement feature has the following function. This feature eliminates the conflict that was present before between the extended peripheral module (XPM) and line concentrating module (LCM) REx tests. To eliminate the conflict, the feature migrates the LCM REx test from the LCM node audit process to the SREX controller. The feature removes the continuity and voltage (COV) test step that the system performs on the power converters and ringing generator. The feature removes the COV step from the LCM REx test and places the step in a separate test. This separate test is the LCMCOV REx test. This feature adds the tuples LCM_REX_TEST and LCMCOV_REX_TEST to table REXSCHED.

LCM, LGC REx test incompatibility with ATT BERT test

Do not schedule the ATT BERT test to run at the same time as the LCM and LGC REx tests. This ATT BERT test is in table ATTSCHED. These LCM and LGC REx tests are in table REXSCHED. You can schedule LCM and LGC REx tests to run at the same time as the ATT BERT test. The trunks that the system tests cannot operate, and the ATT BERT test fails. The system generates log ATT122 when a schedule is present for these tests to run at the same time.

Datafill sequence and meaning

The system automatically enters data in table REXSCHED.

Office parameter NODEREXCONTROL in table OFCVAR activates the REx test scheduling mechanism. Field REXON turns the REx test scheduling mechanism ON or OFF. For additional information on office parameter NODEREXCONTROL, refer to *Office Parameters Reference Manual* on office parameter NODEREXCONTROL.

REXSCHED (continued)

You can disable the automatic REx test configuration. When this event occurs, table REXSCHED allows the operating company to configure automatic REx testing manually for the REx test identifier LGC_REX_TEST. You can enable the automatic REx test configuration. When this event occurs, the system does not allow attempts to change fields PARALLEL and PERIOD for LGC_REX_TEST. These attempts result in an error message.

To manually update fields PARALLEL and PERIOD, you must disable automatic configuration. To disable automatic configuration, enter the following command at the command interpreter (CI) level of the MAP display:

>AUTOCONFIG OFF LGC_REX_TEST

Table size

2 to 64 tuples

Normal size is 16 tuples.

Datafill

Datafill for table REXSCHED appears in the following table.

Field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 4)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Description
REXTSTID		see subfield	*Routine exercise test identifier*. This field contains subfield REX_TEST_ID.
	REX_TEST_ID	alphanumeric 1 to 16 characters	*Routine exercise test identifier*. The system defines routine exercise (REx) test identifiers (REXTSTID). The REx tests that are available in the office appear in this table.
ENABLE		Y or N	*Enable*. Enter Y (yes) to enable or N (no) to disable the REx test. The default value for this field is Y. ***Note:*** If you disable critical (CM, MS, or ENET) REx tests, the system generates alarms. These alarms are CM RExSch, MS RExByp, and Net RExSch, in that order. The system also generates, IOAU112, CM179, MS104, and ENET501 logs.

Field descriptions (Sheet 2 of 4)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Description
PERIOD		1 to 7	*Period*. Enter a value between 1 and 7 included. This value defines the minimum number of days between two REx tests that follow on the same node. Each REx test must run at least one time every week. If you disable automatic REx test configuration, the default value for this field is 1. This value indicates that an REx test occurs every day. If you enabled automatic REx test configuration, the default value for this field for REx test identifier LGC_REX_TEST is 7. This value indicates that an REx test occurs every week. The system does not allow you to change this period. This system sets this field to 7 for REx test identifiers LCM_REX_TEST and LCMCOV_REX_TEST. When this value is 7, an REx test occurs every week. To change the period of a test, set this field to a different value.

REXSCHED (continued)

Field descriptions (Sheet 3 of 4)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Description
PARALLEL		0 to 99 (Note)	*Parallel*. This field limits the number of REx tests that can occur in parallel for one node type. The SREX controller can maximize the number of REx tests run in parallel. The operating company can limit the number of parallel REx tests in a node type. This value is different for all REx tests. The resources that each test requires determine this value. You can disable automatic REx test configuration. The default value for this field is the maximum value that the maintenance software for each REx test allows. These tests do not include the LCM REx test and LCMCOV REx test. For the LCM REx test and LCMCOV REx test, the default value for this field is the *minimum* value. You can enable automatic REx test configuration. When the event occurs, the default value for the REx test identifier LGC_REX_TEST is the default value that the system automatically configures. An NA (does not apply) appears in this field. The system does not allow you to change the value of this field for the LGC_REX_TEST tuple. ***Note:*** For the LCM_REX_TEST tuple, this field can be a value from 1 to 4. For the LCMCOV_REX_TEST tuple, this field *must* contain 1. The LCMCOV REx test does not execute on more than one LCM at a time. This field is first contains a default value of 1 for the LCM_REX_TEST and LCMCOV_REX_TEST tuples.

Field descriptions (Sheet 4 of 4)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Description
DAYSDSBL		MON, TUE, WED, THU, FRI, SAT, SUN, ALL, or NONE	*Days disabled list*. Enter the days on which to disable the REx test. The name day applies to the scheduled start of the REx test. For example, an REx test can be in a schedule. The test can run from Monday evening 23:00 to Tuesday morning 02:00. The test runs at 01:00 Tuesday. In this condition, the system records as sent that the test started on Monday. Each REx test must run at least one time every week. Enter ALL to disable an REx test on every day of the week. This entry can suspend critical REx tests for a limited time. The default value for this field is NONE. This value represents REx test never disabled.

Datafill example

Sample datafill for table REXSCHED appears in the following example.

MAP example for table REXSCHED

```
      REXTSTID    ENABLE   PERIOD   PARALLEL                    DAYSDSBL
-------------------------------------------------------------------------

    MS_REX_TEST       Y        1          1                       NONE
    CM_REX_TEST       Y        1          1                       NONE
  ENET_REX_TEST       Y        1          1                       NONE
   SLM_REX_TEST       Y        1          1                       NONE
   LIM_REX_TEST       Y        1         17                       NONE
   LGC_REX_TEST       Y        7         NA                       NONE
   MSB_REX_TEST       Y        1         10                       NONE
   LCM_REX_TEST       Y        7          4                       NONE
```

Table history

BASE06

Restrictions on how to disable CM, MS, and ENET REx tests were removed in BASE06.

REXSCHED (continued)

NA004

The following changes occurred according to feature AF5898, LCM REX Controller Enhancement:

- The “LCM and LCMCOV REx tests" subsection under “Functional description" section was added in NA004.
- Information on LCM_REX_TEST and LCMCOV_REX_TEST tuples was added to “Field descriptions" table in NA004.
- The LCM_REX_TEST and LCMCOV_REX_TEST tuples were added to MAP example in “Datafill example" section in NA004.
- “Supplementary information" section was added to document error messages related to LCM_REX_TEST and LCMCOV_REX_TEST tuples in NA004.

The following additional changes occurred:

- Reference in “Functional description" section to 16 REx tests defined in the system was removed in NA004. This removal occurred because this number can vary.
- Note in “Functional description" section was removed in NA004. This note states that if REx tests are not available, table REXSCHED is empty. This condition cannot be present.
- Paragraph in “Datafill sequence and limits" section was removed in NA004. This paragraph states that you must enter data in table REXSCHED after all the inventory tables because the table identifies the actual REx tests available in the office. Removal of this paragraph occurred because the system automatically enters data in table REXSCHED.
- The spelling of entry TUES for field DAYSDSBL was corrected to read TUE in NA004.

BCS36

Subfield REX_TEST_ID was added in BCS36.

CSP03

Changes related to the CI command AUTOCONFIG were added in CSP03.

Additional information

The following error message appears if you attempt to set field PARALLEL to a value greater than 4 for the LCM_REX_TEST tuple:

```
The maximum for LCM_REX_TEST is 4 parallel REX
test(s)
```

The LCMCOV REx test does not execute on more than one LCM at a time. The following error message appears if you attempt to set field PARALLEL to a value other than 1 for the LCMCOV_REX_TEST tuple:

```
The maximum for LCMCOV_REX_TEST is 1 parallel REX
test(s)
```

You can disable a critical REx test in table REXSCHED. If you attempt to suspend the REx test with the REXTEST SUSPEND command, the following error message appears:

```
REXTEST SUSPEND successful on <REx_test_type>. However,
<REx_test_type> is already disabled in table REXSCHED.
```

Note: The REx_test_type can be CM_REX_TEST, MS_REX_TEST, or ENET_REX_TEST.

You can disable a critical REx test in table REXSCHED. If you attempt to enable the REx test with the REXTEST RESUME command, the following error message appears:

```
REXTEST RESUME successful on <REx_test_type> However,
<REx_test_type> is disabled in table REXSCHED.
```

Note: The REx_test_type can be CM_REX_TEST, MS_REX_TEST, or ENET_REX_TEST.

RGSIGSYS

Table name

Register Signaling System Table

Functional description

Table RGSIGSYS contains all the relevant customer variable register signaling data. This allows the customer to change the register signaling variables on a trunk subgroup or on a line attribute basis.

There are three fields in table TRKSGRP that indicate the required register signaling systems: RGICSSI (register incoming signaling system), RGOGSSI (register outgoing signaling system), and RG2WSSI (register two-way signaling system). Each of these fields refers to an entry in table RGSIGSYS.

Field RSSINDX in table LINEATTR relates to an entry in table RGSIGSYS.

Each tuple in table RGSIGSYS describes an instance of a register signaling system. There can be many different instances of register signaling systems of the same type.

Each tuple in the table has the following layout:

RGSIGIDX RGSIGTYP variable_area

The customer defines the name of a register signaling system index (RGSIGIDX) by adding a new tuple to table RGSIGSYS. The key to each entry in the table is field RGSIGIDX.

There are nine register signaling types as described below in the following table . Each register signaling type is designed to support a generic signaling system.

Register signaling types (Sheet 1 of 2)

Types	Register signaling system
MF3	Three-phase multifrequency (MF) pulse signaling
MFCR2	(MF compelled [MFC] R2 signaling(Used by DMS-300 switching units.)
NTRS03	MF pulse packet (MFPP) type 2 (MFPP-2)(Used for Confederation of Independent States (CIS) network for incoming toll calls to a DMS that is replaced as CIS automatic intercity telephone exchange (AMTC-2, 3), toll exchanges.

Register signaling types (Sheet 2 of 2)

Types	Register signaling system
NTRS04	R1 modified signaling
NTRS05	E and M signaling
NTRS06	see NTRS14
NTRS10	MF pulsed signaling(Used only in China.)
NTRS11	MFC R2 signaling(Used by World Systems DMS-100 and DMS-200 switching units and switching units using the Chinese variant of the CCITT R2 signaling system.)
NTRS12	Socotel compelled trunk register signaling(Used by World Systems DMS-100 and DMS-200 switching units.)
NTRS14	MF pulse packet (MFPP) type 1 (MFPP-1)(Used for CIS network between local outgoing and toll incoming AMTC-KE (electronic) tandem DMS-100/200I (international) switches.
RGHYBRID	Hybrid register signaling

The name of each subfield is an acronym describing the application of the time value or variable. The acronyms, in general, begin with one of the following prefixes:

- O (outgoing variables begin with O)
- I (incoming variables begin with I)
- TM (time)
- HD (hold)
- RG (register)
- MIN or MAX (minimum or maximum digits)

Updating of signaling system data in peripheral modules

The contents of table RGSIGSYS reside in both international line group controllers (ILGC) and international digital trunk controllers (IDTC) peripheral modules (PM). These values are downloaded upon the return to service (RTS) of each PM. Any data that is changed when a PM is in service is updated when the PMs are RTSed from the PM level of the MAP (maintenance and administration position). Only the PM containing the line or trunk with changed signaling data must to be RTSed.

RGSIGSYS (end)

Hybrid signaling

The hybrid signaling (RGHYBRID) supports more than one register signaling for a trunk in order to provide switching and automatic number identification (ANI). In field RGSIGTYP, selector RGHYBRID consists of the components of a hybrid structure. In other words, combinations of signaling types MF3, MFPP NTRS02, NTRS05, NTRS06, and NTRS03 or NTRS14.

For further information on signaling type RGHYBRID, refer to table RGHYBRID.

Datafill sequence and implications

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

Table size

Memory is allocated for 255 register signaling indexes.

Table history

BCS36

Subfield RSS_CHAR_VECTOR was added. Signaling types NTRS063 and NTRS14 were added.

Supplementary information

This section provides information on error messages that can occur when datafilling table.

Error messages

If an attempt is made to delete an RGSIGIDX tuple from table RGSIGSYS and there is a tuple in TRKSGRP, the following error message is output:

```
CANNOT DELETE THIS TUPLE; IT IS USED BY <the CLLI of the trunk
using the tuple is indicated here>
```

RLOGCLAS

Table name

Remote Log Class Table

Functional description

Table RLOGCLAS contains class, threshold, suppression, and system information for the log reports that apply to remote nodes.

See table LOGCLASS for more information.

Datafill sequence and meaning

Enter data in table RLOGTAB before you enter data in table RLOGCLAS.

Table size

16 to 512 tuples

The system allocates memory according to the number of additional tuples.

Datafill

The datafill for table RLOGCLAS appears in the following table.

Field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
REPNAME		see subfields	*Report name.* This field contains subfields LOGNAME and REPNUM.
	LOGNAME	alphabetical, a maximum of four characters	*Log name.* Enter the log name. Refer to the *Log Report Reference Manual* for a list of log names that reside in the log system.
	REPNUM	-32768 to 32767	*Report number.* Enter the report number. If all report numbers are a requirement, enter 1. ***Note:*** If a minus (-) report number is in use for a given report name, perform the following action. Enter this report number before the other logs with the same report name.
CLASS		0 to 31	*Class.* Enter the class number that associates with the report name.

RLOGCLAS (continued)

Field descriptions (Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
THRSHOLD		0 to 255	*Threshold.* Enter the number that specifies the messages the system prints. Enter 0 to print all messages. If the entry is a value from 1 to 255, office parameter THRESHOLD_IS_SAMPLING in table OFCVAR controls the action for log thresholding.
SUPPRESS		Y or N	*Suppress.* Enter Y (yes) to indicate that the system does not generate a report or log. If the system does generate a report or log, enter N (no). If the entry in field THRSHOLD is a value from 1 to 255, and the report is output, the following condition occurs. Office parameter BUFFER_THRESHOLDED_REPORTS in table OFCVAR controls the removal of reports that do not generate because of log thresholding.
TUNITS		-32768 to 32767	*Time units.* Enter the time, in minutes, when the register counts associated with a threshold report is reset to 0. A maximum of 100 different time units can occur. An entry of 0, or a negative value in this field means that the system generates all reports.
SYSLOG		Y or N	*System log.* Enter Y for a system log. All system logs are put in table LOGCLASS from the extension (EXT) files at loadbuild. If you do not want a system log, enter N.

Datafill example

Sample datafill for table RLOGCLAS appears in the following example.

MAP example for table RLOGCLAS

```
REPNAME   CLASS   THRSHOLD   SUPPRESS   TUNITS   SYSLOG
_____________________________________________________

MSL  –1   0       0           N         –1       Y
OMPR 200  22      0           N          0       N
```

Table history

BCS36

Range of report numbers in field REPNUM was changed in BCS36.

RLOGDEV

Table name

Remote Log Device Table

Functional description

The log output message classes for remote nodes appear in table RLOGDEV.

See tables LOGDEV, RLOGCLAS, and RLOGTAB for additional information.

Datafill sequence and meaning

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

- OFCENG
- OFCOPT

Table RLOGTAB uses table RLOGDEV.

Table size

The system allocates memory for 32 terminal devices.

Datafill

Datafill for table RLOGDEV appears in the following table.

1Field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
DEV		alphanumeric (a maximum of 12 characters)	*Device*. Enter the name of the terminal device as assigned in table TERMDEV.
ALT		alphanumeric (a maximum of 12 characters) or NONE	*Alternate*. Enter the name assigned in table TERMDEV to the terminal device to which the system sends the logs. The system sends the logs to this terminal device if the main terminal device does not operate. If an alternate device is not a requirement, enter NONE.

1Field descriptions (Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
CLASSES		0 to 31	*Classes*. Enter the class numbers assigned to the terminal device. If the entry is a block of consecutive classes, enter the first and last class in the block. Separate each entry by a space. If classes are 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, enter 1 5.
FORMAT		SCC2 or STD	*Format*. Enter SCC2 for the AT&T #2 switching control center format or STD for the standard format. ***Note:*** You can set this field to SCC2 if office parameter SCC2_LOGS in table OFCOPT is set to Y.
PRIORITY		Y or N	*Critical message prioritization*. Enter Y if the alarm level places the reports in priority. The system outputs the report with the highest alarm level at any specified time. Enter N if prioritization is not a requirement and the system outputs the reports in a chronological order. ***Note:*** You can set this field to Y if office parameter LOG_PRIORITIZATION in table OFCENG is set to Y.
GUAR		Y or N	*Guaranteed device*. Enter Y if the device is guaranteed. The device continues to run with the call processing or maintenance load. If the device is not guaranteed, enter N. The default value for this field is N.

Datafill example

Sample datafill for table RLOGDEV appears in the following example.

RLOGDEV (end)

MAP example for table RLOGDEV

```
DEV     ALT   CLASSES   FORMAT   PRIORITY   GUAR

_____________________________________________________
LP121   NONE  0–31      STD      N          N
T0      NONE  10        SCC2     Y          N
```

Table history

BCS36

Continuation marks (CONTMARK) were removed as an option.

PTIDTAB

Table name

Port Identifier Table

Functional description

Table PTIDTAB is a read-only table. This table preserves the integrated link maintenance (ILM) ports and ILM access identifiers over software applications.

An update of this table can occur through the datafill of a device that requires ILM supported resources. An update of this table can occur as part of a restore operation on the N + 1 software application as part of a software application. For this reason, table PTIDTAB is a write-restricted table with a SYSPROT table protection level.

Note: Table PTIDTAB is for NT use only. This table is not for operating company use.

Datafill sequence and meaning

You do not have to enter data in other tables before you enter data in table PTIDTAB.

Table PTIDTAB must appear early in the data entry order. This table must follow table AKEYTAB immediately, to allow any future cross-checking between these tables.

Restore table PTIDTAB before you restore inventory tables of devices that require ILM resources. The use of a restore operation allows data entries in this table. This table is write-restricted for direct datafill.

Table size

0 to 2048 tuples

The number of tuples added dynamically determines table size.

PTIDTAB (continued)

Datafill

Datafill for table PTIDTAB appears in the following table.

Field descriptions

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
PTID		see subfields	*Port identifier*. This field is a different identifier that ILM uses to identify a port. This field contains subfields EPT_KEY and OFFSET.
	EPT_KEY	0 to 32767	*Port endpoint key*. This subfield is a different identifier that can identify the access key on which the port resides.
	OFFSET	0 to 32767	*Port offset*. This subfield is a different identifier that identifies the port on the access key. If an access key has several ports, use of the port offset differentiates between the ports.
ACID		see subfields	*Access identifier*. This field is the access identifier that locates the port. This field contains subfields KEY, INDEX, and CHANNEL.
	KEY	0 to 32767	*Access key*. This subfield is the access key part of the access identifier.
	INDEX	0 to 32767	*Access index*. This subfield is the access index part of the access identifier.
	CHANNEL	0 to 32767	*Access channel*. This subfield is the access channel part of the access identifier.

Datafill example

Sample datafill for table PTIDTAB appears in the following example.

MAP example for table PTIDTAB

```
          PTID                  ACID
      ------------------------------------------------

           0 0                  0 0 0
           1 0                  1 0 0
           1 1                  1 1 0
```

Table history

BCS35

Table PTIDTAB was introduced in BCS35.

RMCONFIG

Table name

Remote Access Configuration Table

Functional description

Note: The telnet server software currently does not use this table.

Table RMCONFIG configures the number of available telnet connections on a DMS. Each telnet connection requires a remote MAP (maintenance and administration position) (RMAP). The RMAP operates on the computing module (CM) of the DMS core. Each telnet connection requires a telnet process that operates on an Ethernet interface unit (EIU). This table specifies the maximum number of RMAP processes on the CM and the maximum number of telnet processes on each EIU that connects to the system.

The tuples that you must add to internal table CUSTFLDS for table formatting appear in Table, "CUSTFLDS".

CUSTFLDS

TABFLD		FLDNAME	FSPEC	PRTPOS	AREAREF
RMCONFIG	1	INDEX	L_KEY	1	N
RMCONFIG	2	NODE	L_DATA$NODE	1 0	S
RMCONFIG	3	SESSIONS	L_DATA	1 6	R

The tuples that you must add to internal table CUSTAREA for table formatting appear in Table "CUSTAREA".

CUSTAREA

REFAREA		FLDNAME	FSPEC	PRTPOS	DISPLAY
RMTC_CM_DATA	1	RMAPCONN	NUM_RMAPSERVERS	2 0	TRUE N
RMTC_EIU_DATA	2	EIUINDEX	EIU_NUM	1 5	TRUE N
RMTC_EIU_DATA	3	TELNCONN	NUM_RMAPCLIENTS	2 0	TRUE N

Datafill sequence and meaning

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

Table size

The table size is 0 to 32 tuples

Datafill

Datafill for table RMCONFIG appears in the following table.

Field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
INDEX		see subfield	*Index*. This field contains subfield TABLE_KEY.
	TABLE_KEY	0 to 31	*Table key*. This field is the key field of the table. Enter the index to the table.
NODE		CM or EIU	*Node*. Enter the name of the node, CM (computing module) or EIU (Ethernet interface unit). ***Note:*** If the entry in field NODE is CM, the entry in field TABLE_KEY must be 0 (zero).
SESSIONS		see subfield	*Sessions*. This field contains subfield NODE_NAME.
	NODE_NAME	see refinements	*Node name*. This subfield contains refinements for field NODE. If the entry in field NODE is CM, enter data in refinement RMAPCONN. If the entry in field NODE is EIU, enter data in refinements EIUINDEX and TELNCONN.
	RMAPCONN	0 to 32	*Remote MAP connections*. If the entry in field NODE is CM, enter data in this refinement. Enter a value to specify the maximum number of remote MAP (maintenance and administration position) (RMAP) processes.

RMCONFIG (continued)

Field descriptions (Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	EIUINDEX	0 to 4095	*Ethernet interface unit index.* If the entry in field NODE is EIU, enter data in this refinement. Enter a value to specify the EIU number.
	TELNCONN	0 to 32	*Telnet connections.* If the entry in field NODE is EIU, enter data in this refinement. Enter a value to specify the maximum number of telnet processes.

Datafill example

Sample datafill for table RMCONFIG appears in the following example.

MAP example for table RMCONFIG

```
INDEX    NODE     SESSIONS
_____________________________________________________________

    0     CM       32
    1     EIU      107 20
```

Table history

BCS36

The following changes occurred:

- Subfields TABLE_KEY and NODE_NAME were added.
- Field names NUM_RMAPSERVERS, EIU_NUM, and NUM_RMAPCLIENTS were corrected to RMAPCONN, EIUINDEX, and TELNCONN in order.
- A node was added to field NODE.

BCS35

Table RMCONFIG was introduced.

Additional information

This section provides information on how to enter data in table RMCONFIG.

Miscellaneous information

The RMAP server and the telnet server have a one-to-one relationship. Each active telnet session requires one telnet server that operates on the EIU. Each active telnet session requires one RMAP server that operates on the CM. A single EIU cannot support as many telnet servers as the CM can support RMAP servers. If this condition occurs, you need multiple EIUs to match the number of telnet and RMAP servers. Another method to match the number of servers is to limit the maximum number of RMAP servers on the CM.

RTEATTR

Table name

Route Based Parameter Modifications (RTEATTR) table

Functional description

Table RTEATTR allows attributes of a call to be applied based on the particular route destination chosen. The table provides an interface to control the delivery of SS7 and PRI optional parameters, as well as ANSCDR functionality and Called Number replacement, all based on the terminating route.

This table supports all originating agencies (PTS, SS7, PRI, and AXXESS) and all terminating agencies. For more information on AXXESS agencies, see the *UCS DMS-250 FlexDial Framework Application Guide.*

The table is structured as four parameter vectors:

- INCLUDE. The INCLUDE vector specifies the optional parameters sent out at termination.
- EXCLUDE. The EXCLUDE vector specifies the parameters stripped off before termination.
- REPLACE. The REPLACE vector specifies the stream or source of the digits to be used in replacing the selected parameter.
- OPTION. The OPTION vector assigns ANSCDR functionality to the call and the table CDRTMPLT index used for building call detail records (CDRs). MEMCLLI is datafilled to allow PRA250 member range terminating screening and routing.

For more information on CDR templates, see the *UCS DMS-250 Billing Records Application Guide.*

Table size

Table RTEATTR contains 8192 tuples.

Memory allocation

This table allocates data store dynamically to handle the vector nature of the tuples. When a tuple is added, memory for a base entry is allocated (28 words). The maximum an entry requires is 222 words of storage.

Data entry sequence and implications

Datafill table FLEXTYPE (see the *UCS DMS-250 FlexDial Framework Application Guide)* before entering a GENDIGS entry in the INCLUDE vector in table RTEATTR.

Field descriptions

The following table describes field names, subfield names, and valid data ranges for table RTEATTR.

Field descriptions

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
KEY			KEY. Enter datafill into the INCLPARM, EXCLPARM, RPLCPARM, and OPTION subfields.
INCLUDE		vector of up to 42 multiples	INCLUDE VECTOR. The INCLUDE vector specifies the optional parameters that are sent out at termination. Enter datafill into the INCLPARM subfield.
	INCLPARM	CPN, TNS, GENADDR, GENDIGS, CIP, CGN, CSI, SC, JIP HC	INCLUDE PARAMETER. Enter the optional parameter to be included at termination. See sections INCLPARM=GENDIGS and INCLPARM=GENADDR for refinement datafill.
EXCLUDE		vector of up to 42 multiples	EXCLUDE VECTOR. The EXCLUDE vector specifies the parameters are stripped off before termination. Enter datafill into the EXCLPARM subfield.
	EXCLPARM	CPN, TNS, GENADDR, GENDIGS, CIP, CGN, SC, CSI, JIP, HC, APP, SAP	EXCLUDE PARAMETER. Enter the Generic Digit type to be excluded. See sections EXCLPARM=GENDIGS and EXDLPARM=GENADDR for refinement datafill.
REPLACE		vector of up to 6 multiples	REPLACE VECTOR. The REPLACE vector specifies the digit stream (Dialed Number or Completion Number) used in replacing the Called Party Number. Enter datafill into the RPLCPARM subfield.
	RPLCPARM	CPA, CPC, CGN, OLI	REPLACE PARAMETER. Enter the value of the parameter to be replaced. See section RPLCPARM=CPA, RPLCPARM=CPC, RPLCPARM=CGN, RPLCPARM=ODN and RPLCPARM=OLI for refinement datafill.

Field descriptions

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
OPTION		vector of up to 6 multiples	OPTION VECTOR. The OPTION vector controls functionality of the call based on the terminating route. Enter datafill into the OPTION subfield.
	OPTION	ANSCDR, CDRTMPLT, or MEMCLLI	OPTION. Enter ANSCDR or CDRTMPLT to be prompted for TMPLTIDX, the index into table CDRTMPLT to format the CDR for the call. See section OPTION=ANSCDR for refinement datafill. MEMBER CLLI. MEMCLLI option must be provisioned to allow PRA250 member range terminating screening and routing. See section OPTION=MEMCLLI for refinement datafill.

INCLPARM=GENDIGS

When INCLPARM=GENDIGS, datafill the following refinements.

INCLPARM=GENDIGS Field descriptions

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
DIGTYPE		0 to 31	DIGIT TYPE. Enter the Generic Digits type for the parameter.
DIGSRC		AUTH, ACCT, FLEXONLY, INFODIGS	DIGIT SOURCE. Enter the contents of the Generic Digits parameter.
FLEXTYPE		FLEXTYPE_IDX_RANGE	FLEXTYPE LABEL. Enter the FlexDial Framework label specified in Table FLEXTYPE for subscriber digits.

INCLPARM=GENADDR

When INCLPARM=GENADDR, datafill the following refinements.

INCLPARM=GENADDR Field descriptions

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
ADDRTYPE		0 to 255	ADDRESS TYPE. Enter the Generic Address type for the parameter.
ADDRSRC		DLDNUM or COMPNUM	ADDRESS SOURCE. Enter the contents of the Generic Address parameter.

EXCLPARM=GENDIGS

When EXCLPARM=GENDIGS, datafill the following refinement.

EXCLPARM=GENDIGS Field descriptions

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
DIGTYPE		0 to 31	DIGIT TYPE. Enter the Generic Digits type for the parameter.

EXCLPARM=GENADDR

When EXCLPARM=GENADDR, datafill the following refinement.

EXCLPARM=GENADDR Field descriptions

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
ADDRTYPE		0 to 255	ADDRESS TYPE. Enter the Generic Address type for the parameter.

RPLCPARM=CPA

When RPLCPARM=CPA, datafill the following refinements.

RPLCPARM=CPA Field descriptions

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
ADDRTYPE		0 to 255	ADDRESS TYPE. Enter the Generic Address type for the parameter.

RPLCPARM=CPA Field descriptions

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
ADDRSRC		DLDNUM, COMPNUM, ODN, NONE	ADDRESS SOURCE. Enter the contents of the Generic Address parameter.
FAILACT		IGNORE, RTEADV	FAIL ACTION. Enter value IGNORE or ROUTE ADVANCE when the replacement call party address digits cannot be identified.

RPLCPARM=CPC

When RPLCPARM=CPC, datafill the following refinement.

RPLCPARM=CPC Field descriptions

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	CPC	UNKNOWN, OP_FRENCH, OP_ENGLISH, OP_GERMAN, OP_RUSSIAN, OP_SPANISH, CPC_6, CPC_7, CPC_8, OP_NATIONAL, SUBSCRIBER1, PRIORITY, DATA, TEST, NON_VOICE, PAYPHONE, EMER_SERV	CALLING PARTY CATEGORY. Enter the CPC to be outpulsed when the call is routed through the SX selector.

RPLCPARM=CGN

When RPLCPARM=CGN, datafill the following refinement.

RPLCPARM=CGN Field descriptions

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	CGN	TRK_CPN	CHARGE NUMBER. Enter the TRK_CPN to indicate the CPN option field of DAL TRKGRP will be used to replace the CGN.

RPLCPARM=OLI

When RPLCPARM=OLI, datafill the following refinement.

RPLCPARM=OLI Field descriptions

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	OLI	ORIG_TRK_OLI, OFC_OLI	ORIGINATING LINE INFORMATION. Enter the ORIG_TRK_OLI or OFC_OLI to specify the source of OLI digits to be used in replacing the OLI parameter in the outgoing message. Enter OFC_OLI to select the office parameter DEFAULT_OLI for all originating trunk types. When you enter ORIG_TRK_OLI, the outcome depends on the type of originating trunk: • Originator is a DAL: enter ORIG_TRK_OLI to select the TRKGRP PANIINFO field. • Originator is a PRI: enter ORIG_TRK_OLI to select the DEFOLI option in table CALLATTR.

OPTION=ANSCDR or CDRTMPLT

When OPTION=ANSCDR or CDRTMPLT, datafill the following refinements.

OPTION=ANSC DR or CDRTMPLT Field descriptions

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
CDRTMPLT			CDR Template. This field consists of keys: BILLACT, TMPLTIDX and USEEDIT.
	BILLACT	N or Y	BILLING ACTION. Enter N to disable CDR and Y for TMPLTIDX and USEEDIT indicator prompts to enable CDR record.

OPTION=ANSC DR or CDRTMPLT Field descriptions

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	TMPLTIDX	Valid name datafilled in table CDRTMPLT	TEMPLATE INDEX. When SOC option UBFR0001 is enabled, you can use table CDRTMPLT to create new CDR template.
	USEEDIT	N or Y	USE EDIT. Enter N to use the active version of the CDR template. Y indicates that the edit version is used. ***Note:*** This field is used FOR TESTING PURPOSES ONLY. It should be set to N, which is the default.

OPTION= MEMCLLI

When OPTION=MEMCLLI, datafill subfield CLLI.

OPTION=MEMCLLI

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
MEMCLLI			MEMBER CLLI. MEMCLLI option must be provisioned to allow PRA250 member range terminating screening and routing.
	CLLI	Any CLLI previously datafilled in the CLLI table.	CLLI. CLLI must be datafilled if option MEMCLLI is provisioned. CLLI must be datafilled with a CLLI previously datafilled in the CLLI table. ***Note:*** Table CLLI must be datafilled before the RTEATTR table can be datafilled.

Data examples

The following example shows sample data for the RTEATTR table.

MAP display example for table RTEATTR

```
KEY INCLUDE EXCLUDE REPLACE OPTION
_____________________________________________________________
RTEATTR2 (CGN) (CIP) (GENDIGS 4 AUTH SUBR1) (GENDIGS 8 ACCT SUBR2)
(GENADDR 10 DLDNUM) (GENADDR 12 COMPNUM) $ (CPN) (TNS) (GENDIGS 7)
(GENADDR 8) $ (CPA 18 DLDNUM) (CPC OP_ENGLISH) $ (ANSCDR UCS05 N) $
```

The following example shows sample data for the RTEATTR table.

MAP display example for table RTEATTR setting CPC with the EMER_SERV option

```
KEY INCLUDE EXCLUDE REPLACE OPTION
_____________________________________________________________
911 $ $ (CPC EMER_SERV) $ $
```

Table history

UCS18

Added new EMER_SERV option to the CPC range (A19013285). EMER_SERV requires UTRS0009. Updated RPLCPARM=CPC under the REPLACE field.

UCS17

Created a new value (ODN) for field ADDRSRC in the RPLCPARM=CPA refinement in table RTEATTR, (A59034572).

UCS15

Added new field values APP and SAP to field name EXCLPARM under the EXCLUDE vector (A60009577).

UCS14

Added new parameters CGN and OLI to REPLACE vector (A60008437). Added new option MEMCLLI (S60324154).

UCS13

Updated table OPTION=ANSCDR or CDRTMPLT to remove UCS07 and UCS07FLEX values (A60007776).

UCS09

Updated RPLCPARM=CPA under the REPLACE field. Updated fields INCLUDE and EXCLUDE and CDRTMPLT fields for table RTEATTR (AX1247, AX1248, AX1249).

UCS08

The REPLACE field was updated for table RTEATTR.

UCS06

Table RTEATTR was added.

RTECHAR

Table name

ISDN Routing Characteristic Table

Functional description

Table RTECHAR associates a routing characteristic name (RCNAME) to several routing characteristics. The system uses RCNAME through translations and routing to select a route. The system selects a route according to the routing characteristics of the call.

Routing characteristics bearer capability (BC) and peripheral interface (PI) apply to Japan Public Network 7 (JPN7) ISDN user part (ISUP).

When a caller places an ISDN call, the system transmits an information element (IE) to the DMS central office switching center.

> ***Note:*** The system accesses table RTECHAR when a caller places non-ISDN calls. Entries in table RTECHAR can define bearer capabilities. Non-ISDN calls with a specified bearer capability use table RTECHAR. Non-ISDN calls use table RTECHAR to obtain an RCNAME for re-routing and re-translation purposes.

The message SETUP is part of the information element. When the system receives message SETUP, the system accesses table RTECHAR. The system searches table RTECHAR for the RCNAME in the transmitted message SETUP. Table RTECHAR contains a list of RCNAMEs where each RCNAME has an assigned set of routing characteristics. If the system cannot find an RCNAME for a specified set of routing characteristics, the default value applies. The system associates the default value of NILNAME with the call. The default value of NILNAME appears in table RTECHAR.

Each routing characteristic has an internally defined default value. When a customer adds a tuple that contains the default value, and lists the tuple, the default value does not appear.

Datafill sequence and meaning

Enter data in the following tables after you enter data in table RTECHAR.

- RCNAME
- BCDEF

Enter data in the ISDN translations tables to initiate full ISDN translations.

DMS 100E

Set office parameter NUM_RC_EXT_BLKS in table OFCENG to one or more. If office parameter NUM_RC_EXT_BLKS does not have a value of one or more the system routes calls that use this parameter to treatment.

DMS 300

DMS 300 does not use RC_EXT_BLKS.

Table size

0 to 256 tuples

The system dynamically allocates data store for each tuple in table RTECHAR.

Datafill

Datafill for table RTECHAR appears in the following table.

Field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 6)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Description
RCKEY		see subfield	*Routing characteristic key* This field contains subfield RCNAME.
	RCNAME	alphanumeric (1 to 8 characters)	*Routing characteristic name* Enter the RCNAME that is a correct entry in table RCNAME.
GROUPRC		see subfields	*Group routing characteristic* This field contains subfields FIRSTRC and OTHERRC. Each RCKEY can have one to seven GROUPRCs assigned.
	FIRSTRC	see subfields	*First routing characteristic* Enter values for the first routing characteristic. This subfield contains refinement RCSEL. A group routing characteristic can have one first routing characteristic assigned.

RTECHAR (continued)

Field descriptions (Sheet 2 of 6)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Description
	RCSEL	BC, CDN, OSA, PI, SR, or TNS	*Routing characteristic selector* Enter one of the entries with the associated refinements. Descriptions of the refinements appear in alphabetical order in the following list. Enter BC (bearer capability). Enter data in refinement BC. Enter CDN (called party number). Enter data in refinement CDNTON. Enter OSA (operator system access). Enter data in refinement OSA. Enter PI (protocol preference indicator). Enter data in refinement PI. Enter SR (service request). Enter data in refinement SR. Enter TNS (transit network selection). Enter data in refinement TNSTON.
	BC	alphanumeric (1 to 16 characters)	*Bearer capability name* If the entry in subfield RCSEL is BC, enter data in this refinement. Enter the bearer capability name as entered in table BCDEF. The default entry is 3_1KHZ. Go to subfield OTHERRC.

Field descriptions (Sheet 3 of 6)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Description
	CDNTON	ABBR, IN, L, NA, NET, or NIL	*Called party number type of number* If the entry in subfield RCSEL is CDN, enter data in this refinement. Enter the required CDN type of number. The entry values appear in the following list: • Entry ABBR indicates the presence of a called number that contains an abbreviated number. • Entry IN indicates the presence of an international number. • Entry L indicates the presence of a called number that contains a 7-digit public number. • Entry NA indicates the presence of a called number that contains a 10-digit public number. • Entry NET indicates the presence of a called number that contains a variable private number. • Entry NIL indicates the CDN. Information element (IE) is not present. Digits can be in the keypad IE or the TNS IE. Go to subfield OTHERRC.
	OSA	NIL, PRIP, PUBA, or PUBP	*Operator system access* If the entry in subfield RCSEL is OSA, enter data in this refinement. Enter the required operator system access (OSA) selector. The entry values appear in the following list: • The NIL represents the OSA. The IE is not present. • The PRIP represents the attendant of a business group. • The PUBA represents the inter-LATA carrier operator. • The PUBP represents the operating company operator. Go to subfield OTHERRC.

RTECHAR (continued)

Field descriptions (Sheet 4 of 6)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Description
	PI	SUPREF SUPREQ or NOISUPRQ	*Protocol preference indicator* If the entry in subfield RCSEL is PI, enter data in this refinement. Enter the required number of protocol preferences ISUPREQ, ISUPREF, or NOISUPRQ. Go to subfield OTHERRC.
	SR	CFW, CLI, CUG, NIL, or NND	*Service request* If the entry in subfield RCSEL is SR, enter data in this refinement. Enter the required type of service request (SR). The entry values appear in the following list: • The CFW (call forwarding with reason) • The CLI (calling line identity) • The CUG (closed user group) • The NIL represents the SR. The IE is not present. • The NND (network name display) Go to subfield OTHERRC.
	TNS	NA, NIL, or US	*Transit network selection* If the entry in subfield RCSEL is TNS, enter data in this refinement. Enter the required type of transit network selection (TNS) selector. The entry values appear in the following list: • The NA represents the presence of public carrier digits. • The NIL represents the TNS. The IE is not present. • The US represents the presence of private carrier digits. Go to subfield OTHERRC.

Field descriptions (Sheet 5 of 6)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Description
	OTHERRC	see subfield	*Other routing characteristic* This field specifies the other routing characteristic of a grouping. This field does not specify the first routing characteristic (field FIRSTRC). This field contains subfield SEL. Each entry in field FIRSTRC can have a maximum of three entries assigned. These entries make a group routing characteristic (GROUPRC).
	SEL	BC, CDN, OSA, PI, SR, or TNS	*Routing characteristic selector* Enter one of the entries with the respective refinements. Descriptions of the refinements appear in alphabetical order in the following section. Enter BC. Enter data in refinement BC. Enter CDN. Enter data in refinement CDNTON. Enter OSA. Enter data in refinement OSA. Enter PI. Enter data in refinement PI. Enter SR. Enter data in refinement SR. Enter TNS. Enter data in refinement TNSTON.
	BC	alphanumeric (1 to 16 characters)	*Bearer capability name* If the entry in subfield SEL is BC, enter data in this refinement. Enter the bearer capability name entered in table BCDEF. The default entry is 3_1KHZ.
	CDNTON	ABBR, IN, L, NA, NIL, or NET	*Called party number type of number* If the entry in subfield SEL is CDN, enter data in this refinement. Enter the required CDN type of number. For an explanation of entries, see earlier refinement CDNTON.
	OSA	NIL, PRIP, PUBA, or PUBP	*Operator system access* If the entry in subfield SEL is OSA, enter data in this refinement. Enter the required operator system access (OSA) selector. For an explanation of entries, see earlier OSA refinement.

RTECHAR (continued)

Field descriptions (Sheet 6 of 6)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Description
	PI	ISUPREF ISUPREQ or NOISUPREQ	*Protocol preference indicator* If the entry in subfield SEL is PI, enter data in this refinement. Enter the required number of protocol preferences ISUPREQ, ISUPREF, and NOISUPRQ.
	SR	CFW, CLI, CUG, NIL, or NND	*Service request* If the entry in subfield SEL is SR, enter data in this refinement. Enter the required type of service request (SR). For an explanation of entries, see earlier refinement SR.
	TNS	NA, NIL, or US	*Transit network selection* If the entry in subfield SEL is TNS, enter data in this refinement. Enter the required type of transit network selection (TNS) selector. For an explanation of entries, see earlier refinement TNS.

Datafill example

Sample datafill for table RTECHAR appears in the following example.

MAP example for table RTECHAR

```
RCKEY       GROUPRC                          CONTMARK


_____________________________________________________________


NILNAME     $                $
64KNAME     BC  64KDATA     $
            BC  64KDATA     SR   CLI         $
64KPUBP     BC  64KDATA     OSA PUBP         $
            $
64KPUB      BC  64KDATA     CDN L            $
            BC  64KDATA     CDN NA           $
            BC  64KDATA     TNS NA           +
                            CDN NA           +
                            OSA NIL          $
RCNAME1     BC  SPEECH      SR CLLI          $
ISUPONLY    PI   ISUPREQ                     $
ISUPPREF    PI   ISUPREF                     $
```

Table history

BCS36

Subfield RCNAME was added in BCS36.

SACVAR

Table name

Variable Length Service Access Code (SACVAR) table

Functional description

Table SACVAR is used to support originations on UCS DMS-250 ISUP IMT trunk agencies in the global market (SOC option GIMT0001 is enabled). The table translates the flexible length service access codes (FSACs) on the UCS ISUP GLOBAL trunk agency to the called party number. This table contains a subtable, VARFEAT. The key to the table SACVAR is the length of the FSAC number received.

Table SACVAR can support 1- to 20-digit FSAC calls. Once positioned on a key, a subtable VARFEAT is available, and the index to this subtable is the access number itself. There are no restrictions regarding the format of the access numbers.

Datafill sequence and implications

Datafill field STS in table HNPACONT before datafilling table SACVAR.

Field descriptions

The following table describes field names, subfield names, and valid data ranges for table SACVAR.

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
SACLEN		1 to 20	SACLEN: Enter the length of the FSAC number received.
VARFEAT		see subtable VARFEAT	VARFEAT. This field indexes the VARFEAT subtable. Refer to SACVAR.VARFEAT for more information.

Datafill example

The following example shows datafill for table SACVAR.

```
SACLEN VARFEAT
______________
1 (1)
2 (1)
3 (1)
4 (1)
5 (0)
6 (0)
7 (0)
8 (0)
9 (0)
10 (1)
```

Table history

UCS06

Table SACVAR is created.

SACVAR.VARFEAT

Table name

Variable Length Service Access Code (SACVAR.VARFEAT) subtable

Functional description

Table SACVAR is used to support originations on UCS DMS-250 ISUP IMT trunk agencies in the global market (SOC option GIMT0001 is enabled). The table translates the flexible length service access codes (FSACs) on the UCS ISUP GLOBAL trunk agency to the called party number. This subtable SACVAR.VARFEAT is indexed by the flexible service access code (FSAC) number from the SACVAR table. Each subtable contains call feature information for that FSAC.

Field descriptions

The following table describes field names, subfield names, and valid data ranges for subtable SACVAR.VARFEAT.

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
INWATDIG		Up to 20 digits (0 to 9)	INWATDIG. Enter the FSAC number. Enter up to 20 FSACs.
IEXCIDX		0	INCOMING EXCLUSION INDEX. Enter the incoming exclusion index that is used to selectively block or allow the call. 0 is the only value allowed.
STS		0 to 999	SERVING TRANSLATION SCHEME. Enter the STS that is used to route the call.
TRANSNUM		Up to 20 digits (0 to 9)	TRANSLATED NUMBER. Enter the tranlsated digits for the call. Enter up to 20 translated numbers.
CLDPB		Y or N	CALLED PARTY BILLED. Enter Y if the called party should be billed. Enter N if the calling party should be billed. Default is Y.
TYPE_OF_CALLS		OFFNET_CALL, ONNET_CALL, IDDD_CALL	CALL TYPE. Enter the call type: offnet, onnet, or IDDD. Default is OFFNET_CALL.

SACVAR.VARFEAT (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
UNIVIDX			UNIVERSAL TRANSLATIONS INDEX. Enter CT, FT, AC or PX for the universal translations table to be used for the call:
		CT	Enter CT to use translation table STS2CTDB.
		FT	Enter FT to use translation table STS2FTDB.
		AC	Enter AC to use translation table STS2ACDB.
		PX	Enter PX to use translation table STS2PXDB.

Datafill example

The following example shows datafill for subtable SACVAR.VARFEAT.

```
INWATDIG IEXCIDX STS TRANSNUM CLDPB TYPE_OF_CALLS
_____________________________________________________
7005123456 0 612 543216789 Y OFFNET_CALL PX
8005123456 0 612 543216789 N ONNET_CALL FT
9005123456 0 612 543216789 Y OFFNET_CALL PX
```

Table history

UCS06

Subtable SACVAR.VARFEAT is created.

SAUSERS

Table name

Service Analysis Users Table

Functional description

Switching units that have feature package NTX065 (Service Analysis) require table SAUSERS. Table SAUSERS records switching unit-dependent data for each service analysis user. Table SAUSERS identifies the MAP (maintenance and administration position) location. Table SAUSERS provides monitor information associated with each service analysis.

Service analysis assignment of the external trunk number and the code of the trunk group can occur. Service analysis assignment occurs when the monitored connection is a dedicated local trunk on a DMS-300 Gateway switching unit.

A monitored connection can be a correct local or remote directory number (DN), that is not on a DMS-300 Gateway switching unit. In this occurrence, the system requires the following information:

- a correct local or national DN, with prefix digits
- a correct local direct DN dialback
- a pretranslator name for the local or national DN
- the serving numbering plan area (NPA) code entered in the pretranslator
- memory that the system allocates for the maximum number of ten local or remote monitor connections required for service analysis

The local billing DN entries in field BILLDN allow entry and validation of variable length DNs (VARDN). The VARDN supports the Universal DN format, which uses a maximum of 15 digits.

The remote monitor data in table SAUSERS includes field PIC. Field PIC contains the abbreviated name of a carrier. The operator uses field PIC when the dialback connection occurs over an outgoing access to carrier (ATC) trunk. The default value is NOCAR. Entry of value NOCAR occurs in field PIC when the dialback connection does not occur over an ATC trunk. The operator enters the abbreviated name of the carrier. Correct PIC names are the names entered in table OCCNAME.

Table SAUSERS defines the value DFLT as the default value for field MONMODE.

Table initialization

Table control initializes the ten entries in table SAUSERS with the default values. Table control uses the default values that appear in the following table, "SAUSERS".

Default values in table SAUSERS

Field name	Value
USER	$
MONMODE	DFLT

Datafill sequence and meaning

Enter data in tables PICNAME and OCCNAME before you enter data in table SAUSERS.

Table size

10 tuples

The system allocates memory for the maximum number of local or remote monitor connections assigned for service analysis. The maximum number of local or remote monitor connections is 10.

Datafill

Datafill for table SAUSERS appears in the following tables.

Field descriptions

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Description
KEY		0 to 9	*Key*. Enter the index in table SAUSERS. Entries out of this range are correct.
USER		alphanumeric (1 to 8 characters)	*User*. Enter the login identifier of the service analysis user.
SAMODATA		see subfields	*Service analysis monitor data*. This field contains subfields MONMODE, CLLI, EXTERN, PIC, DBKDN, BILLDN, SNPA, and PRTRN. The subfields that apply depend on the monitor connection type.

SAUSERS (continued)

Default monitor connection

If the monitor connection is a default for a tuple that is not in use, the datafill for field MONMODE appears in the following table.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Description
	MONMODE	DFLT	Monitor mode. Enter DFLT for the MONMODE field. If field MONMODE contains DFLT, you do not need to enter data in other subfields. See tables Table , "Field descriptions for conditional datafill" on page -252 and Table , "Field descriptions for conditional datafill" on page -253 for the entry of data in other entries.

Local dedicated trunk monitor connection

If the monitor connection is a local dedicated trunk on a DMS-300 Gateway switching unit, enter data in fields MONMODE, CLLI and EXTERN. The datafill for these tables appears in the table.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Description
	MONMODE	LOCL	Monitor mode. Enter LOCL for the monitor mode.
	CLLI	alphanumeric (1 to 16 characters)	Common language location identifier. Enter the code of the trunk assigned to service analysis in table CLLI.
	EXTERN	0 to 9999	External trunk number. Enter the external trunk number of the trunk assigned to service analysis.

Directory number trunk monitor connection

The monitor connection can occur as a correct local or remote DN that is not on a DMS-300 Gateway switching unit. If this condition occurs, enter data in

fields MONMODE, PIC, DBKDN, BILLDN, SNPA, and PRTRN. The datafill for these field appears in the following table.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Description
	MONMODE	REM	Monitor mode. Enter REM for the monitor mode.
	PIC	vector to a maximum of 16 characters	Primary inter-LATA carrier. Enter the PIC for a remote dialback connection over an outgoing ATC trunk. The carrier defines the PIC. Enter NOCAR for other outgoing trunk type. Entries must match the entries in table OCCNAME.
	DBKDN	vector (to a maximum of 18 digits)	Dialback directory number. Enter the 7-digit DN if the dialback DN is local. Enter the 10-digit DN if the dialback DN is direct distance dialing (DDD). If required, add the prefix digits.
	BILLDN	vector to a maximum of 15 entries (N, 0 to 9, B, C, D, E, F)	Billing directory number. Enter the local DN where a DDD dialback charge occurs. This field allows entry of variable-length local billing DNs when the Universal DN system is active in office parameter ACTIVE_DN_SYSTEM.
	SNPA	vector to a maximum of 7 entries (0 to 9 and A to F)	Serving numbering plan area. Enter the NPA the system uses to translate the dialback DN.
	PRTRN	alphanumeric (1 to 4 characters) or NPRT	Pretranslator name. If pretranslation of the dialback DN is a requirement, enter the pretranslator name. Enter NPRT if pretranslation of the dialback DN is not a requirement.

Datafill example

Datafill for table SAUSERS appears in the following example.

SAUSERS (end)

MAP example for table SAUSERS

```
KEY USER            SAMODATA
_____________________________________________________________

0  OPERATOR     LOCL HSET 1
1  REMOTE1      REM MCI 14169671111 5258321 613 P621
```

Table history

NA005

The following changes were made to table SAUSERS:

- The value for field BILLDN was changed to allow for variable-length billing DNs in NA005.
- The value for field SNPA was changed, to allow for variable-length billing DNs in NA005.

SBSFMT

Table name

SuperNode Billing System Format (SBSFMT) table

Functional description

Table SBSFMT creates and defines service data streams for raw billing data. This table works with table SBSMAP to map billing data to a stream. These tables support the multiple stream/multiple collector feature. The formatter/storage agent (FSA) and collector process allow multiple streams and multiple collectors. The collector process receives raw billing data from an application and sends it to an FSA process. The FSA process, or billing server, formats the raw billing data and transfers the formatted billing records to the distributed recording manager (DRM) that writes the data to disk.

Multiple streams allow applications to separate different call types in different streams. For example, there can be different streams for operator service records and normal call records.

The stream connection manager (SCM) supervises connections between collectors and FSAs. The SCM uses the following factors to determine which collector connects to a FSA:

- DRM priority assignments
- FSAs registered with the SCM
- FSAs that are active
- FSAs that have disk space available for streams

For this release, the FSA process resides on one file processor. An FSA can also reside on the computing module (CM) for emergency backup purposes, but application-specific software must support this. The collector process, or application processor, resides on the CM.

Datafill sequence and implications

Datafill the CRSFMT and CRSMAP tables prior to table SBSFMT.

Adding or deleting streams does not require restarts.

Table sizing

16 tuples

SBSFMT (end)

Field descriptions

The following table describes field names and valid data ranges for table SBSFMT.

CAUTION
Possible loss of billing data
Do not delete streams before all data is written to disk.

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
KEY		Up to 4 alphanumeric characters	KEY. Represents a 4-character vector that creates the service data stream.
FORMAT		CDR250FMT, NILFMT	FORMAT. This field determines billing data format and defines the characteristics for the service data stream.

Datafill example

The following example shows datafill for table SBSFMT:

```
KEY                                FORMAT
_____________________________________________
OCC                                CDR250FMT
```

SBSMAP

Table name

SuperNode Billing System MAP (SBSMAP) table

Functional description

Table SBSMAP table defines service data types. This table works with the SBSFMT table to map service data types to service data streams. These tables support the multiple stream/multiple collector feature. The formatter/storage agent (FSA) and collector process allow multiple streams and multiple collectors. The collector process receives raw billing data from an application and sends it to an FSA process. The FSA process, or billing server, formats the raw billing data and transfers the formatted billing records to the distributed recording manager (DRM) that writes the data to disk. Applications that generate data for recording on disk with this feature provide the service data types that can be mapped to a service data stream.

Multiple streams allow applications to separate different call types in different streams. For example, there can be different streams for operator service records and normal call records.

The stream connection manager (SCM) supervises connections between collectors and FSAs. The SCM uses the following factors to determine which collector connects to an FSA:

- DRM priority assignments
- FSAs registered with the SCM
- FSAs that are active
- FSAs that have disk space available for streams

The FSA process resides on one file processor. An FSA can also reside on the computing module (CM) for emergency backup purposes to automatic message accounting/device independent recording package, but application-specific support must support this. The collector process resides on the CM.

Datafill sequence and implications

Datafill Service data streams in SBSFMT table before datafilling service data types in table SBSMAP.

Adding or deleting dynamically created tuples in SBSMAP does not require restarts.

SBSMAP (end)

Table sizing

32 tuples

Field descriptions

The following table describes field names and valid data ranges for table SBSMAP.

CAUTION
Possible loss of billing data
Do not change stream mapping to NIL before all data is written to disk.

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
KEY		Up to 16 alphanumeric characters	KEY. Represents a 16-character vector that defines the service data type. The service data type is in the range sbs_service_datatype_range. Key assignments can be manually or predefined by software.
STREAM		NIL or stream datafilled in table SBSFMT	STREAM. This field maps the service data type to a service data stream in the KEY field of table SBSFMT. This field is in the range sbs_service_datastream_fullrange. Service data types cannot be mapped to the NIL stream.

Datafill example

The following example shows datafill for table SBSMAP.

```
          KEY                STREAM
_____________________________________
          OCC                NIL
```

SCCPTMR

Table name

SCCP Class-2 timers

Functional description

This table allows operating company personnel to define class-2 protocol timer values for signaling connection control parts (SCCP). Adjustment of the timer values allows operating company personnel to adjust traffic flow.

This table is normally empty. When the table is empty, the CCS7 link interface unit (LIU7) uses default values for the class-2 protocol timers.

Note: Signaling transfer points (STP) do not support this table.

Datafill sequence and meaning

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

Table size

1 tuple

Datafill

Datafill for table SCCPTMR appears in the following table.

Field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
INDEX		0	*Tuple index number*. Enter 0. This entry is the only correct entry.
TCONNEST		10 to 360	*Connection establishment timer*. Enter a timeout value in seconds for the connection establishment timer. If the timer expires, the system releases the connection. The default value is 60.

SCCPTMR (continued)

Field descriptions (Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
TCONNREL		10 to 20	*Connection release timer*. Enter a timeout value in seconds for the connection release timer. The timer can expire before the local SCCP connection oriented control (SCOC) receives a connection release confirmation from the remote SCOC. If this event, the local SCOC sends another connection release request. Each time the timer expires, the SCOC sends another connection release request. This action continues until the release interval timer expires. The default value is 10 (10 s).
TINTERVL		60 to 180	*Release interval timer*. Enter a timeout value in seconds for the release interval timer. The interval timer starts when an SCOC sends a connection release request. If the timer expires, the system records the connection as released. The default value is 60 (60 s).
TIASEND		120 to 600	*Inactivity send timer*. Enter a timeout value in seconds for the inactivity send timer. This timer resets each time a local application sends a message. The timer can expire before the local application sends another message. If this event, the local SCOC sends an inactivity test message to the far end. The default value is 120 (120 s). ***Note:*** The value in field TIASEND must be less than the value in field TIARCV.
TIARCV		300 to 1320	*Inactivity receive timer*. Enter a timeout value in seconds for the inactivity receive timer. This timer resets each time an SCOC receives a message. If the timer expires before the SCOC receives a message, the system releases the connection. The default value is 300 (300 s). ***Note:*** The value in field TIARCV must exceed the value in field TIASEND

Datafill example

Sample datafill for table SCCPTMR appears in the following example.

MAP example for table SCCPTMR

```
INDEX       TCONNEST        TCONNREL        TINTERVL
            TIASEND         TIARCV
_____________________________________________________
0            10              20              60
             120             300
```

Table history

BCS36

Table SCCPTMR was created in BCS36.

Additional information

Error messages

An attempt to enter data in table SCCPTMR for STPs produces the following error message.

```
Table SCCPTMR is not supported on an STP.
```

SCGRP

Table name

Scan Group Table

Functional description

Table SCGRP contains the product engineering code (PEC) and the location at the host or remote switch units for specified scan groups. These scan groups are reserved for use as scan points for line features.

The maximum number of scan groups assigned to line features is 512 (0 to 511). Alarm and network management scan groups cannot have the locations of the scan groups assigned for line features.

See table ALMSCGRP and table NWMSC for information on alarm and network management scan groups.

A miscellaneous scan card for each NT0X10AA PEC provides 14 single-lead scan points. The card subdivides in two scan groups. Each scan group contains seven scan points (0 to 6). Each scan group is assigned to a trunk module circuit number. A maintenance trunk module (MTM) can contain a maximum number of 18 scan cards.

The seven scan points in the scan group are available for assignment to the following parts:

- Integrated Business Network (IBN)
- P-phones or normal lines with line features Random Make Busy (RMB) or Stop Hunt (SHU) that require different scan points

You can assign scan points to the following:

- normal lines in table LENFEAT
- IBN lines in table IBNFEAT
- P-phones in table KSETFEAT

You must assign lines in the host switching unit to scan points that belong to specified scan groups. These scan groups are at the host switching unit.

You must assign lines at a remote location to scan points that belong to scan groups located at the remote location.

Datafill sequence and meaning

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

- DATASIZE
- TMINV

Table size

Before CSP02, the value of field SIZE allocates memory for this table. Field SIZE appears in table DATASIZE and has the value of field DATSKEY equal to SCGRP

For CSP02 and later versions, a restart is not a requirement to increase the table size. Table DATASIZE does not require tuple SCGRP. Versions before CSP02 require the user to extend the length of the table. The user must increase the size in table DATASIZE and perform a cold restart.

Note: If the NORESTARTSWACT utility is available on your switch, the activation of data changes does not interrupt service. Refer to the *NORESTARTSWACT/MTCSWACT User's Guide*.

Datafill

Datafill for table SCGRP appears in the following table.

Field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
SCGRPNO		0 to 511	*Scan group*. Enter the scan group number.
TMTYPE		MTM, RMM, or RSM	*Trunk module type*. Enter the type of trunk module that contains the miscellaneous scan card. This trunk type can be a maintenance trunk module (MTM), remote maintenance module (RMM), or remote service module (RSM). Any entry outside this range is not correct.

SCGRP (continued)

Field descriptions (Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
TMNO		0 to 255	*Trunk module number*. Enter the number assigned to the maintenance trunk module, remote maintenance module, or remote service module that contains the miscellaneous scan card. Any entry outside this range is not correct.
TMCKTNO		0 to 23	*Trunk module circuit number*. Enter the trunk module circuit number on the maintenance trunk module, remote maintenance module, or remote service module that has a scan group assigned. Any entry outside this range is not correct.
CARDCODE		0X10AA	*Product engineering code (PEC)*. Enter the PEC of the scan card 0X10AA. Any entry outside this range is not correct.

Datafill example

Datafill for table SCGRP appears in the following example.

In this example, scan groups 0 and 1 are at the host switching unit. Groups 2 and 3 are at the Merivale (MERV) remote location.

To assign scan points in the scan group, see examples of tables LENFEAT, KSETFEAT and IBNFEAT.

MAP example for table SCGRP

```
SCGRPNO  TMTYPE  TMNO  TMCKTNO   CARDCODE
_____________________________________________

      0     MTM     1       14     0X10AA
      1     MTM     1       15     0X10AA
      2     RSM     0       12     0X10AA
      3     RSM     0       13     0X10AA
```

Table history

CSP02

A sentence to indicate that a restart is not a requirement to increase table size was added. Table DATASIZE does not require an entry for table SCGRP.

BCS36

A reference to the NORESTARTSWACT utility was added.

SCHED

Table name

Rate Schedule (SCHED)

Functional description

The DMS Automatic Rating System uses table SCHED to determine the following for a specified rate schedule:

- The rate steps associated with this rate schedule
- The termination type to determine which tables may be involved in the calculation of the rate step
- The schedule type to determine which factors to use in the calculation of charges by generating CHGTAB which together with SCHNAME and RATESTEP provides a key into table CHARGE as detailed on the following pages

Schedule type description

The schedule type defines the factors to use in the calculation of charges by generating CHGTAB which together with SCHNAME and RATESTEP provides a key into table CHARGE.

CHGTAB has the format XXYYZZ where XX, YY and ZZ are determined by the schedule type described in the following paragraphs.

Standard rating schedule

The standard rating schedule differentiates charge rates by the following:

- type of call
  - — station to station (XX=STA)
  - — person to person (XX=PER)
- discount type
  - — PERCENT, RATIO or NODISC (YY=blank)
  - — no discount QUOTED (YY=ND)
  - — discount 1 QUOTED (YY=D1)
  - — discount 2 QUOTED (YY=D2)

These differentiations result in CHGTAB = XXYY = STA, STAND, STAD1, STAD2, PER, PERND, PERD1, or PERD2.

Call Type Tier Rating Schedule Type

Call type tier differentiates charge rates by the following:

- type of call
  - station to station (XX=STA)
  - person to person (XX=PER)
- call type
  - direct dial (DD)
  - operator assisted (YY=OA)
  - operator handled (YY=OH)
- discount type
  - PERCENT, RATIO or NODISC (ZZ=blank)
  - no discount QUOTED (ZZ=ND)
  - discount 1 QUOTED (ZZ=D1)
  - discount 2 QUOTED (ZZ=D2)

These differentiations result in CHGTAB = XXYYZZ = STADD, STAOA, STAOH, PEROA, PEROH, STADDND, STAOAND, STAOHND, PEROAND, PEROHND, STADDD1, STAOAD1, STAOHD1, PEROAD1, PEROHD1, STADDD2, STAOAD2, STAOHD2, PEROAD2, or PEROHD2.

Station Class Tier Rating Schedule Type

Station class tier differentiates charge rates by the following:

- type of call
  - station to station (XX=STA)
  - person to person (XX=PER)
- station class
  - coin (Future) (YY=CN)
  - noncoin (YY=NC)
- discount type
  - PERCENT, RATIO or NODISC (ZZ=blank)
  - no discount QUOTED (ZZ=ND)
  - discount 1 QUOTED (ZZ=D1)
  - discount 2 QUOTED (ZZ=D2)

SCHED (continued)

These differentiations result in CHGTAB = XXYYZZ = STACN, STANC, PERCN, PERNC, STACNND, STANCND, PERCNND, PERNCND, STACND1, STANCD1, PERCND1, PERNCD1, STACND2, STANCD2, PERCND2 or PERNCD2.

Multitier Rating Schedule Type

Multitier differentiates charge rates by the following:

- type of call
  - — station to station (XX=STA)
  - — person to person (XX=PER)
- call type
  - — direct dial (YY=DD)
  - — operator assisted (YY=OA)
  - — operator handled (YY=OH)
- station class
  - — coin (Future) (YY=CN)
  - — noncoin (YY=NC)
- discount type
  - — PERCENT, RATIO or NODISC (blank)

These differentiations result in CHGTAB = XXYYZZ = STADDCN, STADDNC, STAOACN, STAOANC, PEROACN, PEROANC, STAOHCN, STAOHNC, PEROHCN, or PEROHNC.

Field descriptions

The following table describes field names, subfield names, and valid data ranges for table SCHED.

(Sheet 1 of 4)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
SCHNAME		1-17 alphanumeric characters	SCHEDULE NAME KEY. Enter the name of the rate schedule. Must be entered in table SCHNUM. Cannot be the schedule name associated with schedule number 0.
LRS		0-999	LOWEST RATE STEP. Enter the lowest rate step for schedule.

SCHED (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 4)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
HRS		0-999	HIGHEST RATE STEP. Enter the highest rate step for schedule. HRS must = LRS + (0 to 63). Rate step range (LRS to HRS) for a schedule cannot overlap with range of another schedule.
TERMTYPE		DOM, OVS, LOC, or SRV	TERMINATION TYPE. Enter the termination type for this schedule name as follows: • DOM (domestic). DOM must match the translation derived from Translation System = National (TRANSYS = NA) and Type of Call = Direct Dial or Operator Assisted (TYPCALL = DD or OA). • OVS (overseas). OVS must match the translation derived from Translation System = International (TRANSYS = IN). • LOC (local). LOC must match the translation derived from Translation System = NA (TRANSYS = NA) and Type of Call = No Prefix (TYPCALL = NP). • SRV (service). A service called number has a type of SRV if it is datafilled as SRV in table SERVSCRN.

SCHED (continued)

(Sheet 3 of 4)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
SCHTYPE		STD, CTT, SCT, or MLT	SCHEDULE TYPE. Enter the schedule type as follows: • STD when Standard_Rating is required. Rates differentiated by a call are Person to Person (PER) or Station to Station (STA). • CTT when Call_Type_Tier_Rating is required: Rates are differentiated by STA or PER and Call Type DD, OA, or OH. • SCT if Station_Class_Tier_Rating is required: Rates are differentiated by STA or PER and Station Class Coin or Noncoin. • MLT if Multitier_Rating is required: Rates are differentiated by STA or PER, Call Type DD, OA or OH.

(Sheet 4 of 4)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
CIRP		0-15	COIN INITIAL RECALL PERIOD. Enter the initial coin recall period after which the customer is reconnected to an EOPS operator. An entry of zero means that the customer is not connected to the operator until the end of the call and only if charges are owing. The charge of the specified period is automatically displayed at the position. This entry should be equal to or greater than the field INP in table CHARGE.
CRP		0-15	COIN RECALL PERIOD IN MINUTES. Enter the coin recall period that applies following the Initial Coin Recall period specified in field CIRP. As a precaution against loss of revenue on paid calls, the customer is reconnected to an EOPs operator after the time interval specified in this column. The charge for the specified period is automatically calculated and displayed to the operator. An entry of zero means that the customer is not connected to the EOPs operator until the end of the call. If the value of field CIRP is zero, the value of this field should also be zero. This field is currently not supported by the DMS-250 switch.

Datafill example

The following example shows datafill for table SCHED.

```
SCHNAME  LRS   HRS   TERMTYPE    SCHTYPE CIRP      CRP
CHGO       1    17       DOM         STD    3       1
CANUSA    27    44       DOM         STD    3       3
CARIBBEAN340   343       DOM         STD    3       7
```

SCRNCLAS

Table name

List of Screening Class Names Table

Functional description

Table SCRNCLAS is required for initial loading and reloading of data. This table lists all the screening table names and the value that has been assigned to them. The value of 0 (zero) is assigned to the no screening class name NSCR.

The NA009 CLSVSCRC Table Expansion feature increases the number of classes of service defined by the operating company.

For related information, refer to table CLSVSCRC.

Datafill sequence and implications

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

Table size

0 to 8000 tuples

Datafill

The following table lists datafill for table SCRNCLAS.

Field descriptions

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
VALUE		0 to 8000	*Value* Enter the numeric value assigned to the class of screening subtable name. Any entry outside the range indicated for this field is invalid.
SYMBOL		vector of up to 32 characters or NSCR	*Screening class name* If the entry in field VALUE is 0 (zero), enter NSCR. Otherwise, enter the name of the screening class.

Datafill example

An example of datafill for table SCRNCLAS in a combined local/toll switching unit is shown below. The example shows input data for the screening class NSCR, with a value of 0 (zero).

SCRNCLAS (end)

For other examples of table SCRNCLAS, see table CLSVSCRC and subtable CLSVSCR.

MAP display example for table SCRNCLAS

```
VALUE                                SYMBOL
_____________________________________________________________
    0                                  NSCR
```

SCUADDR

Table name

Service Control Unit Address (SCUADDR) table

Functional description

Table SCUADDR stores the initial points of contact data for the service control unit (SCU). It also stores retry time and max retry information used during the polling cycle. The points of contact enable the programmable service node (PSN) to make initial contact with the SCU. The table allows the operating company personnel to datafill up to three initial points of contact at the PSN.

An IP address and a corresponding User Datagram Protocol (UDP) port number define a point of contact. If this table is empty, the admin process does not send the InService event to the SCU and generates PSN104 log with the message “Table SCUADDR not datafilled." The admin process sends the InService event to the application at the SCU specified by the IP address and UDP port number and waits for the response primitive from the SCU for up to retry time. The admin process waits for a period specified by office parameter PSN_INTER_POLL_TIME and then tries to access table SCUADDR again.

Datafill sequence and implications

Datafill table SCUADDR before setting office parameter PSN_INIT_SCU_POLLING to true. In addition, the following tables must be datafilled:

- LIUINV
- IPNETWRK
- IPROUTER
- IPTHRON
- MSCDINV
- MSILINV
- SUSHELF

Table size

Maximum table size is three tuples.

Datafill

The following table lists datafill for table SCUADDR.

Field descriptions

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
IPC_KEY	TAB_KEY	1-3	INDEX. This field is the index into the table. Enter digit from 1 to 3.
IP_ADDR		0-255	IP ADDRESS. Specifies the IP address of an initial point of contact at the SCU. This address is a series of four numbers, each ranging from 0 to 255.
PORT_NUM		1-65535	PORT NUMBER. The entry in this field specifies the UDP port number of an initial point of contact at the SCU.
RETRY_TIME		1-60 seconds	RETRY TIME. The entry in this field specifies the time that the PSN waits for a response to an InService event sent to an initial point of contact at the SCU before a new InService event is sent to that location. The range in seconds is 1 to 60.
MAX_RETRY		0-2	MAXIMUM NUMBER OF RETRIES. Specifies the maximum number of times an initial point of contact can be queried to get a new arbitrator's address at the SCU before trying a new location. The range is 0 to 2.

Datafill example

The following example shows sample datafill for table SCUADDR.

MAP display example for table SCUADDR

```
IPC_KEY      IP_ADDR    PORT_NUM    RETRY_TIME   MAX_RETRY
_____________________________________________________________

1         47 96 192 58          300           5            1
```

Table history

UCS06

This table was introduced in UCS06.

SDGRP

Table name

Signal Distributor Group Table

Functional description

Table SDGRP contains the product engineering code (PEC) of the signal distributor (SD) groups reserved for use as SD points for line features. This table contains the physical location at the host or remote switching units of these SD groups.

The maximum number of SD groups assigned to line features is 512 (0 to 511).

Assignment of the physical locations of the SD groups for line features cannot occur in alarm and network management SD groups.

Refer to table ALMSDGRP and table NWMSD for information on alarm and network management SD groups.

Each SD card with PEC NT2X57AA provides 14 SD points. The SD card contains two SD groups. Each SD group contains seven SD points (0 to 6). Assign each SD to a trunk module circuit number.

The operating company can assign the seven SD points in the SD group. The operating company can assign these SD points to lines with a minimum of one of the following features. Each feature requires one SD point.

The following lines require each SD point:

- lines in table LENLINES with the following features:
  - — Sleeve Lead Control (FRO)
  - — Sleeve Leads for Public Fire Reporting System (FRS)
  - — Remote Meter Pulsing (RMP)
  - — Remote Register and Signal Distributor (SD) Point (RMS)
- lines in table IBNLINES with the Sleeve Lead Control (FRO) feature

Refer to table LENFEAT for information on line features FRO, FRS, RMP and RMS for lines in table LENLINES.

Refer to table IBNFEAT for information on line feature FRO for lines in table IBNLINES.

You must assign lines in the host switching unit to SD points that belong to specified SD groups. These SD groups are in the host switching unit.

You must assign lines at the remote location to SD points that belong to specified SD groups. These SD groups are in the remote location.

Datafill sequence and meaning

Enter data in tables DATASIZE and TMINV before you enter data in table SDGRP.

Table size

Before CSP02, the value of field SIZE allocates memory for this table. The value of field SIZE is in table DATASIZE for the entry that has field DATSKEY set to SDGRP.

For CSP02 and later versions, a table size increase does not require a restart. Table DATASIZE does not require tuple SDGRP. To extend the length of the table before CSP02, you had to increase the size of table DATASIZE. After you increased the size of the table, you had to perform a cold restart.

Note: If the NORESTARTSWACT utility is available on your switch, you can activate data changes without interrupting service. Refer to *NORESTARTSWAC/MTCSWACT User's Guide*.

Datafill

Datafill for table SDGRP appears in the following table.

Field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
SDGRPNO		see subfield	*Signal distributor group key.* This field contains subfield SDGRPNO.
	SDGRPNO	0 to 511	*Signal distributor group.* Enter the signal distributor (SD) group number.
TMTYPE		MTM, RMM, or RSM	*Trunk module type.* Enter the type of trunk module that contains the SD card. Trunk module types include MTM (maintenance trunk module), RMM (remote maintenance module), and RSM (remote service module).
TMNO		0 to 2047	*Trunk module number.* Enter the number assigned to the MTM, RMM, or RSM that contains the SD card.

SDGRP (end)

Field descriptions (Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
TMCKTNO		0 to 29	*Trunk module circuit number.* Enter the trunk module circuit number on the MTM, RMM, or RSM which has SD group assigned.
CARDCODE		2X57AA	*Cardcode.* Enter the product engineering code (PEC) of the SD card, 2X57AA. The system does not accept entries outside the range for this field.

Datafill example

Sample datafill for table SDGRP appears in the following example. The SD groups 0 and 1 are in the host switching unit. The SD groups 2 and 3 are at the Merivale (MERV) remote location.

See the datafill examples for tables IBNFEAT and LENFEAT for the assignment of each signal distributor point in the SD group.

MAP example for table SDGRP

```
SDGRPNO TMTYPE TMNO TMCKTNO  CARDCODE
_____________________________________
      0    MTM    0      14    2X57AA
      1    MTM    0      15    2X57AA
      2    RSM    0      14    2X57AA
      3    RSM    0      15    2X57AA
```

Table history

CSP02

A sentence was added in CSP02. This sentence indicated that a restart is not required to increase table size. Table DATASIZE does not require an entry for table SDGRP.

BCS36

Field SDGRPNO was added in BCS36. A reference to the NORESTARTSWACT utility was added in this release.

SDMBILL

Table name

SDMBILL

Functional description

The SDMBILL table is used to store information pertaining to the SDM billing platform on a by stream basis. The fields indicate either a billing stream is sent to the SuperNode Data Manager (SDM), Device Independent Recording Package (DIRP) or both. The fields holds the volumes (one or two) chosen for backup of the billing data.

There are CI commands available at the MAP level of SDMBILL (MAPCI;MTC;APPL;SDMBIL) that allows the user to adjust and view the tuples in the table. The table automatically contains all of the streams that are datafilled in table CRSFMT. The tuples are automatically deleted if the tuples are removed from table CRSFMT. This is the only way the tuples can be deleted from table SDMBILL. The stream's SDMBACT field needs to be OFF before deleting the stream from CRSFMT.

Datafill sequence and implications

Table CRSFMT must be datafilled before table SDMBILL The datafill occurs automatically, adding a tuple for each stream.

Table size

The maximum number of tuples is 16. Each tuple will be 11 words long. The entire table will be allocated when initialized. It is a relatively small table and remains static in size.

SDMBILL (continued)

Datafill

The following table lists datafill for table SDMBILL.

Field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
SDMBKEY		up to 16 characters	SuperNode Data Manager billing key. This is the key to the table. This is the call data stream name that is automatically datafilled from table CRSFMT field KEY to synchronize the two tables.
SDMBACT		ON, OFF, or BOTH	SuperNode Data Manager billing activation. • ON sends billing data to the stream for SDM only. • OFF only sends billing data to the stream for DIRP. • BOTH sends billing data to the SDM and DIRP. The SDMBCTRL command can be used to modify this field which is a hidden menu command at the SDMBILL map level. Default: The default value is OFF. ***Note:*** Even though there may be several streams in the table, only the BCFMT format stream (AMA, which is hard coded to 1) is allowed to be turned to ON, or BOTH for the first release.
SDMBSTAT		Insv, ISTb, ManB, Bkup, Rcvy, RBsy, Off, OffP, or SysB	SuperNode Data Manager billing status. This field indicates the current status of the stream, given in field SDMBKEY. This field is automatically datafilled as table CRSFMT is datafilled.

Field descriptions (Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
VOLUME1		up to 8 characters	Volume 1 The CONF menu command can be used to modify this field which is a hidden menu command at the SDMBILL map level.
VOLUME2		up to 8 characters	Volume 2 The CONF menu command can be used to modify this field which is a hidden menu command at the SDMBILL map level.

Datafill example

The following example shows sample datafill for table SDMBILL.

MAP display example for table SDMBILL

```
SDMBKEY     SDMBACT     SDMBSTATUS     VOLUME1     VOLUME2
-------------------------------------------------------------
   NIL         OFF            OFF          $           $
   AMA         OFF            OFF          $           $
```

Table history

SBA08

The SuperNode Data Manager (SDM) Billing Enhancements, feature AF6912; adds a new field SDMBSTATUS.

CSP07

The Automatic Message Accounting Data Networking System (AMADNS) Operations, Administration, Maintenance, and Provisioning (OAM&P), feature AF6525 introduces table SDMBILL.

SDMINV

Table name

SDM Inventory (SDMINV) Table

Functional description

The SDMINV table contains datafill for both the SuperNode Data Manager (SDM) Fault-tolerant (FT) and Simplex SX platforms. The SX platform is a nonredundant system based on the FT platform. The SX platform contains cards on one side of the SDM only.

This table description contains configuration data for both the FT and SX platforms. This data includes message switch (MS) port definitions, locations and IP addresses.

Note: The SDM Simplex Versa Module Eurocard (VME) platform does not require datafill in the SDMINV table. The VME platform is manufacture discontinued (MD).

Datafill sequence and meaning

Enter datafill in the following tables before you enter datafill in the SDMINV table:

- MSCDINV
- IPNETWRK

Table size

The maximum number of SDMs that can contain datafill determines the size of the SDMINV table. This maximum is currently one. The SDMINV table accommodates only one tuple.

Datafill

Datafill for the SDMINV table appears in the following table.

Field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
SDM		0	*SuperNode Data Manager number*. This field is the key to the SDMINV table. This field identifies the SDM number. Enter 0.
CONFIG		FT or SIMP	*SuperNode Data Manager configuration*. This field identifies the configuration of the SDM. Enter FT for a Fault-tolerant platform. Enter SIMP for a Simplex SX platform.
FLOOR		0 to 99	*Floor location*. Enter the floor number that contains the SDM.
ROW		A to Z, or AA to ZZ	*Row location*. Enter the row on the floor that contains the SDM. I, O, II, and OO are not valid entries.
POSITION		0 to 99	*SDM position*. Enter the position number of the cabinet that contains the SDM.
CABTYPE		CSDMorMISC	*Cabinet type*. Enter CSDM to specify the C28 Model B Streamlined cabinet for the SDM FT and SX platforms.MISC is the cabinet for the SDM Simplex VME platform. The MISC cabinet is manufacture discontinued (MD).
CABPEC		NTRX50FAor NT0X02BC	*Cabinet PEC*. Enter NTRX50FA (SDM cabinet for the SDM FT and SX platforms).NT0X02BC is the cabinet PEC for the SDM Simplex VME platform. This cabinet is manufacture discontinued (MD).
CABNUM		0 to 511	*Cabinet number*. Enter the cabinet number assigned to the cabinet.
SHELFPEC		NTRX50EB or NTRX52ELor NTRX50DA	*SDM shelf PEC*. Enter NTRX50EB for the SDM FT shelf.Enter NTRX52EL for the SDM SX shelf.NTRX50DA is the shelf PEC for the SDM Simplex VME platform. This shelf is manufacture discontinued (MD).

SDMINV (continued)

Field descriptions (Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
SHELFPOS		0 to 77	*Shelf position*. This field identifies the vertical position in the SDM shelf cabinet. Enter the shelf position number of the SDM.
IPADDR		0 to 255, 0 to 255, 0 to 255, 0 to 255	*Internet Protocol address*. Enter the IP address of the SDM. An IP address contains 4 bytes. Each byte contains a value in the range of 0 to 255. Separate each byte with a space.
LINKRATE		SR128 or SR256	*Link subrate*. Enter the link subrate of the DS512 links to the SDM. The link subrate must correspond to the number of links entered for the message switch (MS) port card in the MSCDINV table. • If the MS port card contains four links, the subrate must be SR128. • If the MS port card contains two links, the subrate must be SR256. ***Note:*** The system only supports SR256.
LINKS			*Links*. This field is a vector that contains a maximum of two entries. These entries describe the links between the SDM and the MS. For a four-link configuration, such as the FT platform, use two entries. For a two-link configuration, such as the SX platform, use one entry. Each entry contains two subfields.
	MS_CARD	1 to 26	*Message switch port card*. Enter a number between 1 and 26 to identify the MS port card number at the other end of the link.
	MS_LINK	0 to 3	*Message switch link*. Enter a number between 0 and 3 to identify the MS link number at the other end of the link. ***Note:*** Values of 0 and 1 are correct for SR256. Values of 0, 1, 2 and 3 are correct for SR128.

Datafill example

The following examples show sample datafill for the SDMINV table.

MAP display example for the SDMINV table (FT platform)

```
SDM CONFIG FLOOR ROW POSITION CABTYPE CABPEC CABNUM SHELFPEC SHELFPOS
        IPADDR LINKRATE             LINKS
_____________________________________________________________________

  0     FT     0   Z       2   CSDM  NTRX50FA      0 NTRX50EB      10
47 35 7    10    SR256 (19   0) (19   1)$
```

MAP display example for the SDMINV table (SX platform)

```
SDM CONFIG FLOOR ROW POSITION CABTYPE CABPEC CABNUM SHELFPEC SHELFPOS
        IPADDR LINKRATE             LINKS
_____________________________________________________________________

  0   SIMP     0   Z       2   CSDM  NTRX50FA     0  NTRX50EL      10
47 35 7     10   SR256          (19   1)$
```

Table history

CSP10

Update to the SDMINV table:

- new PEC for SDM cabinet (NTRX50FA)
- new PEC for SDM Simplex SX shelf (NTRX52EL)

TL06

The SDMINV table was introduced in TL06.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SERVRINV

Table name

SERVRINV

Functional description

Table SERVRINV stores provisioned data for a gateway controller (GWC) or an Audio Server (AUD), which are nodes in CS 2000 cable network configuration. This table contains fields for a server name, which is a unique identifier of a GWC and its number for a given line or trunk GWC. The next field stores the server address, which is the IP address needed for inter-GWC communication. The server exec and server tone fields hold information for terminal and tone set type.

The customer must manually enter data in this table with the table editor ADD and NEW commands. You cannot use the table editor CHG command to change this table. Use the Service Order System (SERVORD) ADO, DEO, and CHF commands to change this table. The maximum number of GWCs you can provision is 210.

Datafill sequence and meaning

Enter datafill into the tables that follow after you enter datafill into table SERVRINV:

- table LGRPINV
- table LNINV

Table size

Maximum tuples is 210. Allocation occurs dynamically.

Datafill

The table that follows lists datafill for table SERVRINV.

Field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Subfield	Entry	Explanation and action
SRVRNAME	SRVR_KEY	SRVR_KEY is an area refinement of KEY. It is a multiple with PMTYPE PM_TYPE and PMNO XPM_NO (0 to 255)	Server Name. For the GWC, the PMTYPE is GWC and the PMNO is an integer from 0 to 255.
SRVRADDR	SRVRADDRES_ AREA	Multiple with NETWORK (IP, ATM, NOADDR) refinements: IP, IPADDRSS table of 4 (0 to 255), ATM, multiple with ATMADDRSS, multiple with VIRTUAL_CHAN NEL (0 to 255), VIRTUAL_PATH (0 to 255)	Server address. An IP address is needed for fabric control messaging (FCM). When the CM sends an FCM to a GWC, the GWC needs to know the IP address of the other GWC to communicate. Note: Only IP is available for the alpha 1 release.
Note:			

SERVRINV (continued)

Field descriptions (Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Subfield	Entry	Explanation and action
SRVREXEC	TERM_EXEC_TC _TAB	type is TERM_EXEC_TC _TAB vector of up to 8 multiples with TRMTYPE TERM_TYPE, EXEC EXEC_LINEUP	Server exec. For a GWC, EXECTAB could be (POTS POTSEX) $.
SRVRTONE	TONE_SET_TYP E	HONGKONG, INDIA, SRILANKA, CHINA100, AUS100, MEXDTMF, MEXMF, NZLGC, CHINA, MOROCCO, NZDTC, AUS300, CEP, CEP100, NORTHAM, JAPAN1, NORTHAA, NA_RAM	Server tone. Specify the tone set for the GWC. Specify NORTHAM for North America.
Note:			

Datafill example

The figure that follows shows sample datafill for table SERVRINV.

MAP display example for table SERVRINV

```
SRVRNAME SRVRADDR SRVREXEC SRVRTONE
-------------------------------------------
GWC 0  IP 47 192 2 1 (POTS POTSEX) $ NORTHAM
```

Table history

Alpha 1, CS 2000

New for this release.

Additional information

One Night Process (ONP) table transfer (tabxfr) from alpha 1 to alpha 1 load is supported.

SFWALARM

Table name

Software Alarm Table

Functional description

Table SFWALARM is datafilled by the system and contains the data for system alarms.

Entries in table SFWALARM cannot be added or deleted, but the data can be changed by the operating company.

System alarm functions

Each system alarm is identified by its function. Table 1 lists the definition of each of the system alarm functions.

System alarm functions (Sheet 1 of 4)

Function	Definition
ACTPATCH	Activation category patch found in OFF state
ALERT	Alert alarm
CAMASUSP	Centralized automatic message accounting (CAMA) suspension alarm
CAMATRBL	CAMA trouble alarm
CLFALARM	Malicious call hold (line option CLF) alarm
CLIALARM	Calling line identification (CLI) alarm
CMDABUMA	Command abuse major alarm
CMDABUMI	Command abuse minor alarm
CMDUSECR	Command use critical alarm
CMDUSEMA	Command use major alarm
CMDUSEMI	Command use minor alarm
CRITAUD	Critical audible alarm
CRITSYS	Critical system alarm
EMERG_CUT_OFF _ON	Emergency cut-off alarm
ESG	Emergency service group

System alarm functions (Sheet 2 of 4)

Function	Definition
JESCALL	Japan emergency service alarm. This alarm alerts operating company personnel that an emergency call routed successfully.
JESUNANS	Japan emergency service unanswered alarm. This alarm alerts operating company personnel the emergency service bureau has not answered the emergency call.
MAJAUD	Major audible alarm
MAJSYS	Major system alarm
MCIDALARM	Malicious call identification alarm
MCTALARM	Malicious call trace alarm
METXRCYL	Meter recycle alarm (activated if recycle meters are detected during or after the third run of the meter audit). This alarm is present only in international switches.
MINAUD	Minor audible alarm
MINSYS	Minor system alarm
NTHQBLKS	Number of table history queue (THQ) blocks available alarm. This alarm indicates that there is less than 10% THQ blocks available. This alarm is turned off by the THQ audit, the charge updating process, and the command THQCLEAN if their actions result in more than 10% free THQ blocks. The alarm is present only in international switches.
OAUSYSFL	Office alarm unit (OAU) system failure alarm
OMTAPE	Operational measurements (OM) tape alarm
PRE_AUTOPATCH _SA	Pre-autopatch sanity failure
PRE_AUTOPATCH_S	Post-autopatch sanity failure
RDTCRT	Remote digital terminal critical alarm
RDTMJ	Remote digital terminal major alarm
RDTMN	Remote digital terminal minor alarm
RDTWRN	Remote digital terminal warning alarm indicator
SECRETCR	Secret critical alarm

SFWALARM (continued)

System alarm functions (Sheet 3 of 4)

Function	Definition
SECRETMA	Secret major alarm
SECRETMI	Secret minor alarm
SCC_CC_ALM	Central control alarm
SCC_CCS_ALM	Common channel signaling alarm
SCC_CMC_ALM	Central message controller alarm
SCC_IO_ALM	I/O alarm
SCC_NMC_ALM	Switching network alarm
SCC_CKT_ALM	Circuit limit alarm
SCC_PM_ALM	Peripheral module (PM) alarm
TOPS_ECP_TOPS	Emergency calls present ***Note:*** This alarm applies only to TOPS customers.
TOPS_ECW_TOPS	Emergency calls waiting ***Note:*** This alarm applies only to TOPS customers.
TOPS_PARS_APPL	Activated if all multiprotocol controller (MPC) datalinks for the Traffic Operator Position System (TOPS) personal audio response system (TOPSPARS) application are taken out of service. The alarm is deactivated when at least one data link is in service for the TOPSPARS application. ***Note:*** This alarm applies only to TOPS customers.
TOPS_PARS_LINK	Activated if any MPC data link for the TOPSPARS application is taken out of service. It is deactivated when all data links for the TOPSPARS application that are datafilled in table MPCFASTS are in service. ***Note:*** This alarm applies only to TOPS customers.

System alarm functions (Sheet 4 of 4)

Function	Definition
TOPS_PARS_NODE	Activated if all MPC data links to any personal audio response system (PARS) node are taken out of service. It is deactivated when at least one data link is in service between the DMS switch and each PARS node. ***Note:*** This alarm applies only to TOPS customers.
VSN_CRIT_ALM	Voice service node (VSN) critical alarm
VSN_MAJ_ALM	VSN major alarm
VSN_MIN_ALM	VSN minor alarm
VSN_NO_ALM	VSN no alarm
VSN_NO_LINKS	VSN no-links alarm
VSN_ONE_LINK	VSN one-link alarm

Signal distributor functions

The following table lists the preceding system alarm functions and the assignable signal distributor functions. Each system alarm can be assigned a maximum of six signal distributor functions.

Signal distributor functions (Sheet 1 of 4)

Function	Definition
ABAUD	Alarm battery supply audible alarm
ABOAU	Alarm battery supply OAU
ABPDC	Alarm battery power distribution center
ALMXFR	Alarm transfer
COMAUD1	Common audible OAU
COMAUD2	Common audible maintenance trunk module (MTM)
CRALMAUD	Critical alarm audible
CRALMVIS	Critical alarm visual
CRPWRVIS	Critical power alarm visual

SFWALARM (continued)

Signal distributor functions (Sheet 2 of 4)

Function	Definition
CRVISLOOP	Critical alarm visual, loop
EXPILDMS	Exit pilot DMS
EXPILPWR	Exit pilot power
LN101TST	101 test line
MJALMAUD1	Major alarm audible
MJALMAUD2	Major alarm audible
MJALMVIS	Major alarm visual
MJOTHVIS	Major alarm, other floor, visual
MJPWRVIS	Major power alarm visual
MJVISLOOP	Major alarm visual, loop
MJXFR	Major alarm transfer
MNALMAUD	Minor alarm audible
MNALMVIS	Minor alarm visual
MNOTHVIS	Minor alarm, other floor, visual
MNPWRVIS	Minor power alarm visual
MNVISLOOP	Minor power alarm visual, loop
MNXFR	Minor alarm transfer
MTMFAIL	Miscellaneous trunk module (TM) failure
MTMPWR	Miscellaneous TM power
NTALMXFER	Night alarm transfer
OAUFAIL	OAU failure
OAUFLAUD	OAU failure audible
OAUFLVIS	OAU failure visual
OAUPWR	OAU power

Signal distributor functions (Sheet 3 of 4)

Function	Definition
PDCVIS	Power distribution center visual
PREFLRCR	Preceding floor critical alarm
PREFLRMJ	Preceding floor major alarm
PREFLRMI	Preceding floor minor alarm
PREFLRPF	Preceding floor power failure
RDTCRIT	Remote digital terminal (RDT) critical alarm
RDTMAJOR	RDT major alarm
RDTMINOR	RDT minor alarm
RDTWARN	RDT warning alarm indicator
SUCFLRCR	Succeeding floor critical alarm
SUCFLRMA	Succeeding floor major alarm
SUCFLRMI	Succeeding floor minor alarm
SUCFLRPF	Succeeding floor power failure
TODFEAT	Time-of-day feature failure audible
TODSYS	Time-of-day system shutdown audible
TOPS_ECP_AUDVIS	Controls the audible and visible alarm devices that are turned on if emergency calls are in the TOPS call-waiting queue ***Note:*** This function applies only to TOPS customers.
TOPS_ECP_RECORD	Controls the recording device used to record emergency calls ***Note:*** This function applies only to TOPS customers.
TRKGPALM	Trunk group alarm
SCC_CC_ALM	Central control alarm
SCC_CCS_ALM	Common channel signaling alarm
SCC_CMC_ALM	Central message controller alarm
SCC_IO_ALM	I/O alarm

SFWALARM (continued)

Signal distributor functions (Sheet 4 of 4)

Function	Definition
SCC_NMC_ALM	Switching network alarm
SCC_CKT_ALM	Circuit limit alarm
SCC_PM_ALM	PM alarm

Datafill sequence and implications

This is a read-only table that is automatically datafilled by the system. No additions or deletions by the operating company are permitted.

The hardware alarm scan group must be datafilled in table ALMSCGRP first. The number of tuples that are put into table ALMSCGRP must also be entered into table CLLI for the scan point common language location identifier (CLLI) of OAUSC.

Table size

The internal maximum size of table ALMSCGRP is 256, but 20 of that capacity is reserved for table SFWALARM.

Datafill

The following table lists datafill for table SFWALARM.

Fields FUNCTION, REPORT, ALM and LOGIC are datafilled if the entry is the first record for the system alarm. If the entry is other than the first entry for the system alarm, datafill field LOGIC and leave the other fields (FUNCTION, REPORT, and ALM) blank.

Field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
FUNCTION		alphanumeric (vector of up to 16 characters)	*Function* Enter the alarm function. See the following table.
REPORT		Y or N	*Report* Enter Y (yes) if an alarm report is logged. Otherwise, enter N (no).

Field descriptions (Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
ALM		CR, MJ, MN, or NA	*Alarm* Enter the type of alarm activated: CR (critical), MJ (major), MN (minor), or NA (no alarm).
LOGIC		see subfields	*Logic* This field consists of subfields SDFUNCT, ALMGRP and ALMXFR.
	SDFUNCT	alphanumeric (up to 16 characters)	*Signal distributor function* Enter the signal distributor function or functions associated with a specific system alarm. See the following table.
	ALMGRP	Y or N	*Alarm grouping* Enter Y if the alarm function is invoked when the alarm grouping key is activated. Otherwise, enter N.
	ALMXFR	Y or N	*Alarm transfer* Enter Y if the alarm function is invoked when the alarm transfer key is activated. Otherwise, enter N.
	CONTMARK	+, $	Continuation mark. Indicates if additional information for the logic tuple is required. Enter + to continue to add more information. Enter $ to indicate the end of the logic tuple.

Datafill example

Examples of datafill for table SFWALARM are shown on the following pages.

The following example shows datafill for table SFWALARM using several alarm functions.

SFWALARM (continued)

MAP display examples for table SFWALARM

```
FUNCTION         REPORT  ALM     SDFUNCT     ALMGRP  ALMFXR
-------------------------------------------------------------
CRITSYS             N    NA      SUCFLRPF    Y       N
                                 PREFLRPF    N       N
                                 COMAUD1     N       N
                                 EXPILDMS    N       N
                                 COMAUD2     N       N
                                 MJXFR       N       Y
                                 CRALMVIS    N       N
                                 SUCFLRCR    Y       N
                                 PREFLRCR    N       N   $
CRITAUD             N    NA      CRALMAUD    N       N   $
EMERG_CUT_OFF_ON    N    CR      CRALMVIS    N       N
                                 CRALMAUD    N       N
                                 EXPILDMS    N       N
                                 PREFLRPF    N       N
                                 SUCFLRPF    Y       N
                                 PREFLRCR    N       N
                                 SUCFLRCR    Y       N
                                 CRVISLOOP   N       N
                                 COMAUD1     N       N   $
MAJSYS              N    NA      SUCFLRMJ    Y       N
                                 PREFLRMJ    N       N
                                 COMAUD1     N       N
                                 EXPILDMS    N       N
                                 COMAUD2     N       N
                                 MJXFR       N       Y
                                 MJALMVIS    N       N   $
MAJAUD              N    NA      MJALMAUD1   N       N   $
                                 MJALMAUD2   N       N
MINSYS              N    NA      MNALMVIS    N       N   $
OMTAPE              Y    MN      MNALMVIS    N       N
                                 MNALMAUD    N       N
                                 COMAUD1     N       N
                                 EXPILDMS    N       N
                                 COMAUD2     N       N
                                 PREFLRMN    N       N
                                 SUCFLRMN    Y       N   $
```

The following example shows datafill for table SFWALARM using function ESG_ALARM.

MAP display examples for table SFWALARM

```
FUNCTION    REPORT  ALM     SDFUNCT         ALMGRP  ALMFXR

-------------------------------------------------------
ESG_ALARM   N       MN      MNALMVIS        N       N
                            MNALMAUD        N       N
                            EXPILDMS        N       N
                            PREFLRMN        N       N
                            SUCFLRMN        Y       N
                            MNVISLOOP       N       N
                            COMAUD1         N       N   $
```

The following example shows datafill for table SFWALARM using alarms PRE_AUTOPATCH_SA, POST_AUTOPATCH_S, and ACTPATCH.

SFWALARM (continued)

MAP display examples for table SFWALARM

```
FUNCTION         REPORT      ALM     SDFUNCT ALMGRP  ALMFXR
_____________________________________________________________
PRE_AUTOPATCH_SA    Y        MJ      MJALMVIS    N       N
                                     MJALMAUD    N       N
                                     MJALMAUD1   N       N
                                     MJALMAUD2   N       N
                                     EXPILDMS    N       N
                                     PREFLRMJ    N       N
                                     SUCFLRMJ    Y       N
                                     MJVISLOOP   N       N
                                     COMAUD1     N       N $
POST_AUTOPATCH_S    Y        MJ      MJALMVIS    N       N
                                     MJALMAUD    N       N
                                     MJALMAUD1   N       N
                                     MJALMAUD2   N       N
                                     EXPILDMS    N       N
                                     PREFLRMJ    N       N
                                     SUCFLRMJ    Y       N
                                     MJVISLOOP   N       N
                                     COMAUD      N       N $
ACTPATCH            Y        MJ      MJALMVIS    N       N
                                     MJALMAUD    N       N
                                     MJALMAUD1   N       N
                                     MJALMAUD2   N       N
                                     EXPILDMS    N       N
                                     PREFLRMJ    N       N
                                     SUCFLRMJ    N       N
                                     MJVISLOOP   N       N
                                     COMAUD      N       N $
```

The following example shows datafill for table SFWALARM using functions RDTCRT, RDTMJ, RDTMN, and RDTWRN.

MAP display examples for table SFWALARM

```
FUNCTION    REPORT  ALM SDFUNCT ALMGRP      ALMFXR
-------------------------------------------------------
RDTCRT      Y       CR                          $
RDTMJ       Y       MJ                          $
RDTMN       Y       MN                          $
RDTWRN      Y       NA                          $
```

The following example shows datafill for table SFWALARM using function MCTALARM.

MAP display examples for table SFWALARM

```
FUNCTION    REPORT  ALM SDFUNCT ALMGRP      ALMFXR
-------------------------------------------------------
MCTALARM    Y       MJ  (MJALMVIS N N) (MJALMAUD N N)
                        (MJALMAUD1 N N)(MJALMAUD2 N N)
                        (EXPILDMS N N) (PREFLRMJ N N)
                        (SUCFLRMJ Y N) (MJVISLOOP N N)
                        (COMAUD1 N N)                $
```

The following example shows datafill for table SFWALARM using function SCC_CCS_ALM.

MAP display examples for table SFWALARM

```
FUNCTION    REPORT  ALM             LOGIC
-----------------------------------------------------
SCC_CCS_ALM N       NA              (SCC_CCS_ALM N N)$
```

Table history

APC009

Added JESCALL_ALARM and JESUNANS_ALARM alarms to the System alarm functions table.

CSP09

Added SCC_CCS_ALM to System Alarm Functions Table.

GL03.1

Added MCIDALARM to System Alarm Functions Table.

UK002

Added MCTALARM to System Alarm Functions Table and added MCTALARM MAP display example.

Supplementary information

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

SFWALARM (end)

Dump and restore

A manual dump and restore is required. The values contained in table SFWALARM for key EMERG_CUT_OFF_ON for the dumped BCS must be copied into table SFWALARM for the key EMERG_CUT_OFF_ON for the restored BCS.

SHADOW

Table name

Shadow Sets Table

Functional description

Table SHADOW contains a description of all shadow sets defined on a DMS SuperNode switch. Feature AR0517 (Shadow Set Maintenance) allows shadow sets to be created and deleted, and their members to be added and deleted, through datafill operations.

A tuple in table SHADOW contains data for an entire shadow set. A tuple identifies

- the node
- the shadow set's name
- location of the shadow set's permanent device
- location of each of the shadow set's current members

Note: File management uses a shadow set's permanent device to access the shadow set.

Successful datafill operations are communicated by way of dynamic, Distributed Data Manager (DDM) downloads of the tuple of the node that houses or must house the shadow set. Datafill changes take effect on the node only after such communication has taken place. If the node is isolated, member disks can continue to be read from and written to by applications on the node until a DDM audit of or bulk download to the node.

Datafill sequence and implications

The following tables must be datafilled before table SHADOW:

- APINV
- FPDEVINV

Table size

Memory for this table is allocated dynamically.

SHADOW (continued)

Datafill

Field names, subfield names, and valid data ranges for table SHADOW are described below.

Field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
NODETYPE		FP	*Node type* This field is the first of a three-part key. This field identifies the node on which the shadow set resides.
NODENO		0 to 99	*Node number* This field is the second part of a three-part key. Enter the instance number of the node identified in field NODETYPE, distinguishing one node from another of the same type. This field is applicable only to remote processors, for example, file processors (FP), since there is only one computing module (CM).
SETNAME		alphanumeric (up to 8 characters)	*Shadow set name* This field is the third of a three-part key. Enter the shadow set's name. ALL is not a valid entry for this field.
DEVTYPE		SCSIDK	*Device type* Enter the device type. The default value for this field is SCSIDK. Any entry outside the range indicated for this field is invalid.
MEMBERS		see subfields	*Members* This field consists of subfields NILPERM, PERMSCSI, and MEMSCSI.

Field descriptions (Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	NILPERM	0	*No permanent device* If the entry in field DEVTYPE is NILDEV, enter 0 (zero). Any entry outside the range indicated for this field is invalid.
	PERMSCSI	see refinements	*Permanent device* This subfield consists of refinements SCSIBUS and DEVNO. The combination of the values of the refinements identifies the shadow set's permanent device. If the entry in field DEVTYPE is SCSIDK, datafill refinements SCSIBUS and DEVNO.
	SCSIBUS	0 to 1	*Small computer systems interface bus*Enter the small computer systems interface (SCSI) bus number.
	DEVNO	0 to 5	*Device number* Enter the permanent device number.
	MEMSCSI	see refinements	*Member* This subfield consists of refinements SCSIBUS and DEVNO. The combination of the values of the refinements identifies a member of the shadow set, other than the permanent member. If the entry in field DEVTYPE is SCSIDK, datafill refinements SCSIBUS and DEVNO.
	SCSIBUS	0 to 1	*Small computer systems interface bus* Enter the SCSI bus number.
	DEVNO	0 to 5	*Device number* Enter the permanent device number.

Datafill example

The following example shows sample datafill for table SHADOW.

SHADOW (continued)

MAP display example for table SHADOW

```
NODETYPE NODENO  SETNAME DEVTYPE                                  MEMBERS
_____________________________________________________________________
FP       0       SS00  SCSIDK 0 0                                (1 0)$
FP       2       SS00  SCSIDK 0 0                                (1 0)$
FP       4       SS00  SCSIDK 0 0                                (1 0)$
FP       4       SS01  SCSIDK 0 2                                (1 2)$
FP       6       SS00  SCSIDK 0 0                                (1 0)$
FP       6       SS01  SCSIDK 0 2                                (1 2)$
FP       8       SS00  SCSIDK 1 0                                   $
FP      10       SS00  SCSIDK 0 0                                (1 0)$
```

Table history

CSP02

Table SHADOW was introduced.

Supplementary information

This section contains information on error messages that can occur when datafilling table SHADOW.

Deleting a node's tuple

Deleting a node's tuple in table APINV means that shadow sets cannot exist on the node any longer. So, all shadow sets housed on that node are deleted automatically, and the following warning is displayed:

```
SHADOW WARNING: the node's shadow sets will be deleted!
```

Changing or deleting a disk's tuple

If a disk is a member of a shadow set as defined in table SHADOW, the following error message is displayed when an attempt is made to change or delete the disk's tuple in table FPDEVINV:

```
SHADOW ERROR: Disk is shadowed.  First, delete it from its shadow set in table
SHADOW.
```

The disk must be deleted from its shadow set in table SHADOW before the disk's tuple in table FPDEVINV can be modified.

SIGACT

Table name

XPM Incoming Signal to Activity Mapping Table

Functional description

Register signaling systems number 2 (R2) use register signaling to transfer information about a call between two ends of a trunk. The R2 systems are multi-frequency compelled (MFC) systems where the system sends tones in one direction and returns acknowledgement tones. A protocol specification describes the transferred information.

The R2 signaling applies to the DMS-100, DMS-200, and DMS-100/200 switches.

Enter each R2 activity in table SIGACT to identify the activity as a correct signal received for a protocol for each phase.

The system maintains table SIGACT in the central control (CC). The system downloads and uses table SIGACT in the extended multiprocessor system (XMS)-based peripheral module (XPM).

Each tuple contains the correct signal to activity mappings for a phase. If a signal is not correct in a specified phase, the entry of a signal does not occur. The system accesses table SIGACT each time the system receives a signal in the XPM. The system converts the signal to the activity that the signal represents.

During call processing, the SIGACT index from table R2PROT indexes Table SIGACT.

Valid R2 activities

The correct R2 activities appear in the following table. The features that are present determine the R2 values.

Valid R2 activities (Sheet 1 of 7)

R2 activity	Description of activity
ACC_3_DIGS	Instructs the previous office to send an access code and 3 digits.
ACC_4_DIGS	Instructs the previous office to send an access code and 4 digits.

Valid R2 activities (Sheet 2 of 7)

R2 activity	Description of activity
CHG_SUB_STAT	Indicates that you must interpret the following signals that the system sends back as being in group B. ***Note:*** Group B signals indicate the called subscriber status.
COIN	Coin subscriber
CONNECT_CALL _CHG	Subscriber idle, charge on answer
CONNECT_CALL _NOCHG	Subscriber idle, free call
CONGESTION	Congestion in network
DATA	Data line
DIGIT_B	Priority 1 radio
DIGIT_C	z call
DIGIT_D	T call
DIGIT_E	Priority 2 cable
DIGIT_F	END_OF_DIGS, but for future expansion
DIGIT_0	Digit 0
DIGIT_1	Digit 1
DIGIT_2	Digit 2
DIGIT_3	Digit 3
DIGIT_4	Digit 4
DIGIT_5	Digit 5
DIGIT_6	Digit 6
DIGIT_7	Digit 7
DIGIT_8	Digit 8
DIGIT_9	Digit 9

SIGACT (continued)

Valid R2 activities (Sheet 3 of 7)

R2 activity	Description of activity
END_OF_DIGS	End of pulsing or identification
FIRST_DIGIT	Start transmission from first digit
FREE_CALL	Free call
FREE_OR_FIXED	A free call or a fixed period call
INIT_OG_ACT	Invoked after outgoing trunk (OG TRK) seizure
INIT_IC_ACT	Invoked after incoming trunk (IC TRK) seizure
LAST_BUT_1	Backup one digit, start resending
LAST_BUT_2	Backup two digits, start resending
LAST_BUT_3	Backup three digits, start resending
LAST_DIGIT	Resend last digit
LAST_GRP	An incoming trunk sends this data backwards.
LAST_GRP1	Instructs the previous office to send the digits in the last digit group One digit expected
LAST_GRP2	Instructs the previous office to send the digits in the last digit group. Two digits expected
LAST_GRP3	Instructs the previous office to send the digits in the last digit group. Three digits expected
LAST_GRP4	Instructs the previous office to send the digits in the last digit group. Four digits expected
LAST_PTY_REL	An incoming trunk sends this signal backwards. This activity indicates to the originating office that the called subscriber line is free. This activity indicates that the operating company charges the call, and the last party release must occur. The DMS switch does not support release if Irish R2 trunks are part of this process.

Valid R2 activities (Sheet 4 of 7)

R2 activity	Description of activity
LOCAL_COIN	Calling party category. This activity informs the telephone exchange that the call originates from a local public telephone. The DMS switch does not generate this activity as an originating exchange. The DMS switch generates this activity if the activity is correct for the outgoing trunk protocol. The DMS switch can map the activity to the activity REGULAR. As a terminating exchange, the DMS switch treats this activity as REGULAR. For R2-ANSI (American National Standards Institute) ISDN user part (ISUP) calls, the DMS switch maps this activity to the ISUP_CPC_PAYPHONE category. The system does not generate this activity on NAIS ISUP-R2 calls.
MTC_EQ	Maintenance equipment
MUT_CTRL_CHG	Mutual control of call by the two subscribers
NEXT_ANI_DIGIT	Send next automatic number identification (ANI) digit
NEXT_DIGIT	Send next digit
NEXT_TARIFF_DIGIT	Polish R2 register signaling. This activity requests the next tariff digit in reply to RCV_TARIFF or a group C signal. This signal is a forward group III signal.
NIL_ACT	Nil activity
NO_CALL_TRANS	An outgoing trunk sends this signal forward. This activity indicates to the destination office that the system cannot transfer the call.
OPER	Operator
OPER_ACK	Semiautomatic verification of number by operator
ORD_FIXED	Ordinary subscriber, fixed period call
ORD_DEMAND	Ordinary subscriber, demand call
ORD_HALL	Ordinary subscriber, service hall call
PBX	Call from a private branch exchange (PBX)
PR1_FIXED	Priority one subscriber, fixed period call

SIGACT (continued)

Valid R2 activities (Sheet 5 of 7)

R2 activity	Description of activity
PR1_DEMAND	Priority one subscriber, demand call
PR1_HALL	Priority one subscriber, service hall call
PR1_FIXED_INTL	Priority one fixed period call, international
PR1_DEMAND_INTL	Priority one demand call, international
PR1_HALL_INTL	Priority one service hall call, international
PR1_RADIO	Priority one call, needs radio circuits
PR2_CABLE	Priority two call, needs cable circuits
PR2_FIXED	Priority two subscriber, fixed period call
PRIORITY	Priority subscriber
RCV_TARIFF	Polish R2 register signaling. This activity instructs the previous office to receive the tariff digits. The system sends this signal when the system receives enough digits to route the call. The system sends changeover of groups that takes place on RCV_TARIFF. ***Note:*** Enter data in option TARIFF_LEN in table R2PROT before you change a tuple in table SIGACT to add activity RCV_TARIFF. Add a new tuple to the table to introduce this activity to the current R2 protocol.
RCV_TMO_ACT	Receive time-out activity
REGULAR	Regular subscriber
REGIONAL_6_DIGS	Indicates that the call is a national or regional call. Expect 6 digits.
REGIONAL_7_DIGS	Indicates that the call is a national or regional call. Expect 7 digits.
REQ_CAT	Request calling category
REQ_CAT_B	Change to group B and send category
REQ_CAT_C	Change to group C and send category

Valid R2 activities (Sheet 6 of 7)

R2 activity	Description of activity
REQ_DN_CAT	Request calling directory number and category
REQ_NOT_ACC	Request not accepted
SPEECH	Set up a speech path through the office
SUB_BUSY	Subscriber line is busy
SUB_LBUSY	Called subscriber busy in a local call
SUB_TBUSY	Called subscriber busy in a toll call
SUB_OUT_ORD	Called number is out of order
SUB_XFRD	Subscriber transferred
TARIFF_0	Polish R2 register signaling. Backward group C signal. Indicates the tariff digit 0.
TARIFF_1	Polish R2 register signaling. Backward group C signal. Indicates the tariff digit 1.
TARIFF_2	Polish R2 register signaling. Backward group C signal. Indicates the tariff digit 2.
TARIFF_3	Polish R2 register signaling. Backward group C signal. Indicates the tariff digit 3.
TARIFF_4	Polish R2 register signaling. Backward group C signal. Indicates the tariff digit 4.
TARIFF_5	Polish R2 register signaling. Backward group C signal. Indicates the tariff digit 5.
TARIFF_6	Polish R2 register signaling. Backward group C signal. Indicates the tariff digit 6.
TARIFF_7	Polish R2 register signaling. Backward group C signal. Indicates the tariff digit 7.
TARIFF_8	Polish R2 register signaling. Backward group C signal. Indicates the tariff digit 8.
TARIFF_9	Polish R2 register signaling. Backward group C signal. Indicates the tariff digit 9.
TEMP_OUT_ORD	Temporarily out of order

SIGACT (continued)

Valid R2 activities (Sheet 7 of 7)

R2 activity	Description of activity
TERM_CTRL_CHG	Switch to terminator call control
TOLL_AUTO	Automatic toll call
TOLL_COIN	Calling party category. This activity informs telephone exchange that the call originates from a long distance public telephone. The DMS switch does not generate this activity as an originating exchange. The DMS switch generates this activity if the activity is correct for the outgoing trunk protocol. The DMS switch can map the activity to the activity REGULAR. As a terminating exchange, the DMS switch treats this activity as REGULAR. For R2-ANSI ISUP calls, the DMS switch maps this activity to the ISUP_CPC_PAYPHONE category. The DMS switch does not generate this activity on NAIS ISUP-R2 calls.
TRANSIT	The first digit group indicates that the call tandems through the switch. This activity indicates that an end-to-end call must occur. This activity indicates that the next request signal must pass through from another office.
UNASSIGN_NUM	Called number is not assigned
UNIT_FEE_COIN	An outgoing trunk sends this signal forward. This activity indicates to the destination office that the call is a unit fee coin box call.

Datafill sequence and meaning

Enter data in the following tables after you enter data in table SIGACT.

- ACTCTL
- R2PROT, if the addition of tuple RCV_TARIFF occurs

The system enters a number of SIGACT tuples to provide the signal-to-activity mappings for each protocol. Define one set of tuples with the same tuple number for each phase in the protocol that table R2PROT describes.

If a protocol requires a mapping entry that is already present, do not define a new tuple. More than one protocol can use SIGACT index in table R2PROT.

Table size

0 to 4096 tuples

Datafill

Datafill for table SIGACT appears in the following table.

Field descriptions

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Description
INDEX		see subfields	*Index*. This field contains subfields TUPLENO and SIGNAL which represent the index to table SIGACT.
TUPLENO		1 to 255	*Tuple number*. Enter the tuple number that corresponds to an activity that table R2PROT uses. An entry outside of this range is not correct.
SIGNAL		1 to 15	*Signal*. Enter the signal number.
ACTIVITY		alphanumeric (up to 18 characters)	*R2 activity*. Enter the name of the R2 activity. See table “Valid R2 activities” for a description of each activity. The default value for signals not in use is NIL_ACT.

Datafill example

Sample datafill for table SIGACT appears in the following example.

MAP example for table SIGACT

```
INDEX
             ACTIVITY
_____________________________________________________

1  2
             REGULAR
1  6
             MTC_EQ
2  1
             NEXT_DIGIT
```

SIGACT (end)

Table history

BCS36

Activities LOCAL_COIN, NEXT_TARIFF_DIGIT, RCV_TARIFF, TARIFF_0 to TARIFF_9, and TOLL_COIN were added to table "Valid R2 activities" in BCS36.

BCS34

Table SIGACT was introduced in BCS34.

SILCNWM

Table name

Selective Incoming Load Control Table

Functional description

Selective incoming load control (SILC) is a network management control that makes it possible to control telephone traffic on incoming or two-way trunk groups.

Table SILCNWM identifies individual trunk groups to which SILC network management controls are applied, and defines either a percentage level or gapping interval for call blocking.

Table SILCNWM associates incoming or two-way, single stage multifrequency (MF) trunk groups with the threshold values defined in table NWMIDOC.

Note: Although any valid trunk group can be entered in table SILCNWM, SILC is applied only to single-stage MF trunk groups.

Datafill sequence and implications

Table SILCNWM is datafilled initially by telephone company personnel at installation. The table can be modified using table control.

Table size

0 to 8191 tuples

Allocation is based on the number of trunk groups configured in table TRKGRP.

SILCNWM (continued)

Datafill

The following table lists datafill for table SILCNWM.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
CLLI		alphanumeric (1 to 16 characters)	*Common language location identifier* Enter the code assigned in table CLLI for the trunk group to which SILC is assigned.
SCTRL		PCT or GAP	*SILC control* Specify whether the percentage (PCT) or the gapping (GAP) value for blocking incoming trunk traffic is to be used. PCT specifies the percentage of incoming trunk traffic to be blocked on the specified trunk group. GAP specifies the time to be allocated between successful incoming calls on the specified trunk group (that is, the time that traffic is to be prevented from completing on the specified trunk group).

Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
LEVEL1		0 to 600	Specify the percentage or gapping value to be applied to the specified trunk group based on thresholds set for LEVEL1 in table NWMIDOC. If PCT is specified, enter 0 to 100. GAP specifies the time that traffic is to be gapped, or prevented from completing on the specified trunk group. If GAP is specified, enter `0.0' to `600.0'. Because gapping values are expressed in tenths of seconds, a decimal point must be included when the values are entered in the table. In addition, single quotes must enclose the number entered (`0.1' for example, defines a gapping value of one tenth of one second). ***Note:*** Gapping values must be entered between single quotation marks. However, these marks are not displayed at the MAP.
LEVEL2		0 to 600	Specify the percentage or gapping value to be applied to the specified trunk group based on thresholds set for LEVEL2 in table NWMIDOC. If PCT is specified, enter 0 to100. If GAP is specified, enter `0.0' to `600.0'. As with LEVEL1 gapping values, LEVEL2 values are expressed in tenths of seconds and must include a decimal point. In addition, single quotes must enclose the values entered.

Datafill example

An example of datafill for table SILCNWM is shown below.

The first tuple shows a trunk group with a percentage value specified.

The CLLI is MERCAMA2W. The SILC control is specified to be percentage (PCT).

SILCNWM (end)

Field LEVEL1 specifies 50%.

LEVEL2 specifies 75%.

The second tuple shows a trunk group with a gapping value specified. The CLLI assigned to the trunk group is CARCAMA2W.

The SILC control to be applied is gapping (GAP).

A gapping value of 0.3 is specified for LEVEL1.

A gapping value of 600.0 is specified for LEVEL2.

MAP display example for table SILCNWM

```
              CLLI SCTRL LEVEL1 LEVEL2
      ____________________________________________________________

         MERCAMA2W   PCT      50     75
         CARCAMA2W   GAP     0.3 600.00
```

Supplementary information

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

Additional information

SILC is activated at the MAP. SILC controls are activated through the auto control level of the network management (NWM) subsystem of the MAP, based upon network management threshold values defined in table NWMIDOC.

Entries in table SILCNWM are retained over all restarts. In addition, entries in this table can be transferred at dump and restore.

SIOTRK

Table name

Shared Interoffice Trunk (SIOTRK) table

Functional description

The Carrier Advanced Intelligent Network (CAIN) uses trigger tables to set triggering criteria. A call requiring CAIN services subscribes to a CAIN group (table CAINGRP), which, in turn, subscribes to one or more trigger sets.

Note: A CAIN group subscribes to a trigger set defining the point in call (PIC), trigger detection point (TDP), and trigger.

Table SIOTRK defines the trigger criteria for the *Shared_Interoffice_Trunk* trigger at the *Info_Collected* TDP of the *Collect_Information* PIC (PIC 3). When the datafilled trigger criteria is met, the datafilled action is performed. Available actions are: ignore the current trigger, leave trigger detection point, continue with no trigger, block the call, or query the service control point (SCP).

Note: The *Shared_Interoffice_Trunk* trigger only supports DAL and FGD originating agencies.

Refer to the *UCS DMS-250 NetworkBuilder Application Guide* for CAIN services information.

Datafill sequence and implications

Datafill a valid CAIN group in table CAINGRP before datafilling table SIOTRK.

Table size

0 to 65,535 tuples

SIOTRK (continued)

Field descriptions

The following table describes field names, subfield names, and valid data ranges for table SIOTRK.

SIOTRK field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 3)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
SIOTRKKY		see subfields	SHARED INTEROFFICE TRUNK KEY. Datafill the 3-part key: CAINGRP, DIGTYPE, and FROMDIGS.
	CAINGRP	Valid CAIN group datafilled in table CAINGRP	CAIN GROUP. Enter a valid CAIN group datafilled in table CAINGRP.
	DIGTYPE	INFO, ANI, ADDR, CIC, ADIN	DIGIT TYPE. Enter the digit type used in the FROMDIGS-TODIGS range. Enter INFO (information digits), ANI (automatic number identification), ADDR (address), CIC (carrier identification code), or ADIN (authcode database index).
	FROMDIGS	Up to 24 digits (0 to 9, *, #)	FROM DIGITS. Enter the first number used to define the collected address range. ***Note:*** Only enter * or # as the first digit. The digit values from least to greatest are: 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 * #.
TODIGS		Up to 24 digits (0 to 9, *, #)	TO DIGITS. Enter the second number used to define the range of the collected address. ***Note:*** Only enter * or # as the first digit. The digit values from least to greatest are: 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 * #.
ACTION		see subfield	ACTION. ACTION consists of one subfield: TRIGACT.
	TRIGACT		TRIGGER ACTION. Enter the action call processing performs when trigger criteria is met. Enter one of the following: IGNORE, LEAVE_TDP, CONT_NOTRIG, BLOCK, QUERY, QUERYSCU.

SIOTRK field descriptions (Sheet 2 of 3)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
		IGNORE	IGNORE - CAIN call processing ignores these calls and regular switch processing continues.
		BLOCK	BLOCK - CAIN call processing blocks the call and AINF treatment is applied.
		QUERY	QUERY - CAIN call processing queries the SCP. Datafill the TRIGCRIT refinement when TRIGACT=QUERY.
		LEAVE_TDP	LEAVE TRIGGER DETECTION POINT. Ignore the fact that a match was made, and continue call processing at the next trigger detection point.
		CONT_NOTRIG	CONTINUE WITH NO TRIGGER. Ignore the fact that a match was made and continue the call without further CAIN processing.
		QUERYSCU	QUERY the SERVICE CONTROL UNIT. When the switch obtains trigger action QUERYSCU from the database, the call enters the server mode and becomes a PSN call.
OPTIONS			OPTIONS. Datafill this field to specify optional CAIN features. Enter up to 3 options. ***Note:*** Currently, the available options are only valid for TRIGACT=QUERY.
		NIL	Enter NIL to remove an option.
		BUFFER	Enter BUFFER to activate digit buffering while the SCP is queried. The collected digits are delivered during conversational digit collection.
		VERSION	VERSION. This option controls the CAIN protocol version for outgoing messages.
	VERSION	V0, V1, V2, V3, V4, V5	Enter one of the following values: V0, V1, V2, V3, V4 or V5.

SIOTRK (continued)

SIOTRK field descriptions (Sheet 3 of 3)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
		STREAM	STREAM. This option controls the NetworkBuilder protocol stream.
	STREAM	UCS05, UCS06, UCS07, UCS08, UCS09, UCS11	Enter one of the following values: UCS05, UCS06, UCS07, UCS08, UCS09, UCS11.

TRIGACT=QUERY

When TRIGACT=QUERY, datafill the following:

TRIGACT=QUERY refinement datafill

Refinement	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
TRIGCRIT			TRIGGER CRITERIA. Enter one of the following trigger criteria for the call: STD, SIO_CIC, SIO_INFO, SIO_ANI, SIO_ADDR, SIO_N00, SIO_INTL, SIO_ADIN
		STD	Enter STD to send the GR-1298-CORE trigcrit type value of SIO.
		SIO_CIC	Enter SIO_CIC for carrier identification triggering.
		SIO_INFO	Enter SIO_INFO for information digit triggering.
		SIO_ANI	Enter SIO_ANI for automatic number identification triggering.
		SIO_ADDR	Enter SIO_ADDR for national address triggering.
		SIO_N00	Enter SIO_N00 for N00 address triggering.
		SIO_INTL	Enter SIO_INTL for international address triggering.
		SIO_ADIN	Enter SIO_ADIN for authcode database index triggering.

Datafill example

The following example shows sample datafill for table SIOTRK.

```
SIOTRKKY TODIGS ACTION OPTIONS
------------------------------
SIOGRP ANI 2146113311 2146113311 QUERY SIO_ANI $
SIOGRP ADDR 2212222 2212222 IGNORE $
SIOGRP ADDR 221333 221333 QUERY SIO_ADDR $
SIOGRP2 ADDR 220 220 QUERY (BUFFER) $
COLLGRP ADIN 22111 222 QUERY SIO_ADIN (GT CAIN_ADDR) $
SITAGRP ADDR 0 9 QUERY STD ROUTE $
```

Table history

UCS14

Added new option, STREAM (SR 60105565).

UCS12

Updated to include editorial changes.

UCS11

Updated the VERSION option to include a new value V5 (AX1373).

UCS09

Added VERSION to option vector (AX0973). Added option ACGOVFLGT to options vector (AX0976).

UCS08

PRS BY80632 adds trigger action QUERYSCU for SCU calls.

AX0186 adds standard TRIGCRIT (STD).

UCS07

Subfield TRIGACT is expanded to include the entries LEAVE_TDP and CONT_NOTRIG.

SIOTRKKY and ACTION are updated to account for ADIN.

The option T1OVFLGT is added.

UCS06

Table SIOTRK was created.

SNPANAME

Table name

Serving Numbering Plan Area Name Table

Functional description

Table SNPANAME allows the operating company to define a maximum of 127 variable-length serving numbering plan areas (SNPA).

Office parameter MAXSTS in table OFCENG sets the maximum number of SNPAs.

Datafill sequence and meaning

Enter data in the following tables after you enter data in table SNPANAME.

- HNPACONT
- TOFCNAME
- TRKGRP
- LINEATTR
- HUNTGRP

Datafill guidelines

If you load module ICOEXTK, the office is a coexistence office. This office allows the same three-digit numbering plan area (NPA) code for North American and international directory numbers. In an international office, table SNPANAME defines this area code.

Enter data in Table SNPANAME before you enter data in table HNPACONT. If you add a tuple to HNPACONT first, and field SNPA contains Y, the system updates SNPANAME with the same tuple.

If you add a three-digit tuple to SNPANAME, you can assign a serving translation scheme (STS) to this table. To add an STS, add the same code to HNPACONT, and field SNPA must contain Y.

When you delete an area code from SNPANAME, the corresponding STS entry disappears from HNPACONT. The system preserves route and code references against the STS. These references become available when you add a new three-digit SNPA. False bottoms are not introduced to HNPACONT.

When you enter an STS and field SNPA contains Y from HNPACONT, the system does not delete the equivalent entry in SNPANAME.

Table size

0 to 127 tuples

Datafill

Datafill for table SNPANAME appears in the following table.

Field descriptions

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Description
KEY		0 to 9 and A to F (vector of a maximum of seven entries)	*Key*. Enter the SNPA code for the switch.

Datafill example

Sample datafill for table SNPANAME appears in the following example.

MAP example for table SNPANAME

```
KEY
_____________________________________________________________

51
52
```

SPCNORTE

Table name

Table SPCNORTE.

Functional description

None.

Datafill sequence and implications

None.

Table size

Not applicable.

Field descriptions

The following table will describe, when activated, field names, subfield names, and valid data ranges for table SPCNORTE.

SPCNORTE field descriptions

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
SPCNORTE_KEY		000 to 999, 000 to 999, 0000 to 9999	E911_KEY. The E911_KEY field is a multiple of three data ranges: LATA, SNPA, and LINENUM. Enter a value for each separated by spaces. Descriptions of data ranges follow: • LATA. This data entry specifies the Local Access and Transport area on the originating trunk. • SNPA. • LINENUM.
RTESEL		T,SX	This field reserved for future use. For selector T, enter data for refinement EXTREID. For selector SX, enter data for refinement CLLI and refinement ATTR_INDEX.
	EXTRTEID	NIL	This refinement reserved for future use.
	CLLI		This refinement reserved for future use.
		NIL	
	ATTR_INDEX		This refinement reserved for future use.
		NIL	

Datafill example

None.

Table history

UCS13

Table SPCNORTE is introduced for future development (A60008194).

SPECCONN

Table name

The P-side to P-side Special Connection Table

Functional description

Table SPECCONN is for the data entry of special connections that the switch requires. Table SPECCONN contains one tuple for each special connection. Each special connection contains correct endpoints. These endpoints connect with a permanent nailed up connection. The connection can involve the following:

- one or more extended multiprocessor system (XMS)-based peripheral module (XPM)
- one or more integrated services digital network (ISDN) line concentrating device (LCD)
- the Digital Multiplex System (DMS) network, that depends on the type and location of the endpoints

The ISDN is not the only user of This utility is not only for ISDN use.

Peripheral module types

Table SPECCONN supports the following peripheral module (PM) types:

- ADTC (Austrian digital trunk controller)
- ALGC (Austrian line group controller)
- ARCC (Austrian remote cluster controller)
- DTC (digital trunk controller [controls only digital trunks])
- DTCI (ISDN digital trunk controller)
- GPP (global peripheral platform)
- LGC (line group controller [controls lines only])
- LTC (line trunk controller [controls lines and digital trunks])
- PDTC (pulse code modulation 30 [PCM30] digital trunk controller)
- PLGC (PCM30 line group controller)
- RCO2 (remote cluster controller 2 offshore)
- RCC2 (remote cluster controller 2)
- SMA (subscriber carrier module-100 access)
- SMU (subscriber module urban [controls remote concentrator terminal (RCT) of the DMS-1U system])

- SRCC (Synchronous Optical Network [SONET] remote cluster controller)
- TMS (Traffic Operator Position System [TOPS] message switch)

Datafill sequence and meaning

You must enter data in the following tables before you enter data in table SPECCONN:

- IACINV
- IACPSINV
- LNINV
- STINV
- XSGDEF

Enter data in the following tables before you enter special connections that relate to an RCC2 in to table SPECCONN. This sequence provides basic rate interface (BRI) ISDN services for RCC2:

- LTCINV
- LTCPSINV
- CARRMTC
- DCHINV
- RCCINV
- RCCPSINV
- LCMINV
- LNINV

For the SMU remote carrier urban (RCU) subsystem, you must enter data in the following tables before you enter data in table SPECCONN:

- LTCINV
- LTCPSINV
- RCUINV
- LNINV

For TMS endpoint connections, you must enter data in the following tables before you enter data in table SPECCONN:

- TDCDEF
- TPCINV

SPECCONN (continued)

- TMSPSDEV
- ISGDEF for TMS

ATTENTION

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

For the initial release of the ILDR product in NA007, each line drawer can have a maximum of two Bd-channels. These Bd-channels are only for one hundred percent low speed packet data. The delivery of feature AF6811, ILDR Overload Control, removes this engineering limit for 100 percent packet data use on the ISDN Delta channel in NA008.

You can create a new endpoint in table SPECCONN to support the Bd-channels in the ISDN line drawer for remotes (ILDR). To perform this action, you must enter data in the following tables before you enter data in table SPECCONN:

- LCMDRINV
- LNINV

Table size

0 to 2724 segments

Each SPECCONN tuple has two to seven segments. The endpoints involved determine the number of segments. To determine the potential number of tuples, divide the total number of segments by the accurate number of segments in use. For example, 2724 ÷ 2 = 1362 tuples. 2724 ÷ 7 = 389.1428 tuples.

The number of peripheral modules (PM) involved between the endpoints determines the number of segments used. When the number of PMs, the number of segments increases.

For CSP02 and later versions, table DATASIZE does not require tuple SPECCONN. For CSP02 and later versions, you do not require a restart to increase the table size. Before CSP02, you increased the size in table DATASIZE and performed a restart to extend the length of the table.

Datafill

Datafill for table SPECCONN appears in the following table.

Field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 3)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
ENDPT1		see subfield	*Endpoint 1* This field is the identifier of the first endpoint of the connection. This field contains subfield SCSEL.

SPECCONN (continued)

Field descriptions (Sheet 2 of 3)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	SCSEL	D30, DCHCHNL, DS0T, DS1, ISLC, RCUL, ST, ILDCHNL, or XSGCHNL	*Endpoint selector* Enter the type of selector for endpoints. Endpoints RCUL and DS0T cannot connect to DS-1, ISLC, or DCHCHNL endpoints. Enter D30 for the PCM30 format. Enter data in refinements PMTYPE, DEQNO, DQCKTNO, and DEQCKTTS. A description of this procedure appears in the following table in Section “SCSEL = D30”.. Enter DCHCHNL for the D-channel handler channel. Enter data in refinements ISGNO and CHNL. A description of this procedure appears in the third table in this document in Section “SCSEL = DCHCHNL”. Enter DS0T for the DS0T selector. Enter data in refinements XPMTYPE, PMNO, PORT, CHNL, TCINFO, CGAMODE, TCSIG, and TCPCM. A description of this procedure appears in the table in Section “SCSEL = SSOT”.. Enter DS1 for the DS1 channel. Enter data in refinement PMTYPCT. A description of this procedure appears in the table in Section “SCSEL = DS1”. Enter ISLC for the ISDN line card. Enter data in refinements LEN and CHNL. A description of this procedure appears in the table in Section “SCSEL = ISLC”.

SPECCONN (continued)

Field descriptions (Sheet 3 of 3)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	SCSEL (continued)		Enter RCUL for the remote carrier urban line card. Enter data in refinements LEN, TCINFO, ATTEN, and FXBCGA. A description of this procedure appears in the table in Section "SCSEL = RCUL". Enter ST for the signaling terminal. Enter data in refinement STNO. A description of this procedure appears in the table in SEction "SCSEL = ST". Enter ILDCHNL for the ISDN Line Drawer. Enter data in refinements SITE, FRAME, UNIT, DRAWER_NO, and BD_CHNL. A description of this procedure appears in the table in Section "SCSEL = ILDCHNL". Enter XSGCHNL for the X.25/X.75 services user group channel. Enter data in refinements XSGNO and CHNL. A description of this procedure appears in the table in Section "SCSEL = XSGCHNL".

SPECCONN (continued)

SCSEL = D30

When the entry in subfield SCSEL is D30, enter data in refinements for subfield PMTYPE. The data entry sequence appears in the following table.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 1 of 3)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	PMTYPE	ADTC, ALGC, ARCC, GPP, PDTC, PLGC, RCO2, or SMA	*Peripheral module type*. Enter the peripheral module (PM) type. Enter ADTC for an Austrian digital trunk controller. Enter data in refinements DEQNO, DEQCKTNO, and DEQCKTTS. Enter ALGC for an Austrian line group controller. Enter data in refinements DEQNO, DEQCKTNO, and DEQCKTTS. Enter ARCC for an Austrian remote cluster controller. Enter data in refinements DEQNO, DEQCKTNO, and DEQCKTTS. Enter GPP for a global peripheral platform. Enter data in refinements IPMNO, ICPMCKTNO, and ICPMCKTTS. Enter PDTC for a PCM30 digital trunk controller. Enter data in refinements DEQNO, DEQCKTNO, and DEQCKTTS. Enter PLGC for a PCM30 line group controller. Enter data in refinements DEQNO, DEQCKTNO, and DEQCKTTS. Enter RCO2 for an offshore remote cluster controller 2. Enter data in refinements RCO2NO, RCO2CKTNO, and RCO2CKTTS. Enter SMA for a subscriber carrier module-100S access. Enter data in refinements SMANO, SMACKTNO, and SMACKTTS. Entries out of the specified range for this field are incorrect.
	DEQNO	0 to 511	*Equipment module number* When the entry in field PMTYPE is ADTC, ALGC, ARCC, PDTC, or PLGC, enter data in this refinement. Enter the external number of the PM.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 2 of 3)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	DEQCKTNO	0 to 19	*Equipment module circuit number* When the entry in field PMTYPE is ADTC, ALGC, ARCC, PDTC, or PLGC, enter data in this refinement. Enter the peripheral (P)-side port number on the equipment.
	DEQCKTTS	1 to 31	*Equipment module time slot*. When the entry in field PMTYPE is ADTC, ALGC, ARCC, *PDTC*, or PLGC, enter data in this refinement. Enter the time slot (channel) on the D30.
	IPMNO	0 to 511	*International peripheral module number*. When the entry in field PMTYPE is GPP, enter this refinement. Enter the external number of the GPP.
	ICPMCKTNO	0 to 47	*International peripheral module circuit number*. When the entry in field PMTYPE is GPP, enter data in this refinement. Enter the peripheral (P)-side port number on the GPP.
	ICPMCKTTS	1 to 31	*International peripheral module time slot*. When the entry in field PMTYPE is GPP, enter data in this refinement. Enter the time slot (channel) on the D-30.
	RCO2NO	0 to 511	*Offshore remote cluster controller 2 number*. When the entry in field PMTYPE is RCO2, enter data in this refinement. Enter the external number of the RCO2.
	RCO2CKTNO	0 to 47	*Offshore remote cluster controller 2 circuit number*. When the entry in field PMTYPE is RCO2, enter data in this refinement. Enter the P-side port number on the RCO2.
	RCO2CKTTS	1 to 31	*Offshore remote cluster controller 2 time slot*. When the entry in field PMTYPE is RCO2, enter data in this refinement. Enter the time slot (channel) on the D-30.
	SMANO	0 to 511	*Subscriber carrier module-100S access number*. When the entry in field PMTYPE is SMA, enter data in this refinement. Enter the external number of the SMA.

SPECCONN (continued)

Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 3 of 3)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	SMACKTNO	0 to 19	*Subscriber carrier module-100S access circuit number*. When the entry in field PMTYPE is SMA, enter data in this refinement. Enter the P-side port number on the SMA.
	SMACKTTS	1 to 24	*Subscriber carrier module-100S access time slot*. When the entry in field PMTYPE is SMA, enter data in this refinement. Enter the time slot (channel) on the D30.

SCSEL = DCHCHNL

When the entry in subfield SCSEL is DCHCHNL, enter data in refinements ISGNO and CHNL. The data entry sequence appears in the following table.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	ISGNO	0 to 255	*D-channel handler number*. Enter the D-channel handler identifier.
	CHNL	0 to 31	*Channel number*. Enter the channel on the D-channel handler.

SCSEL = DS0T

When the entry in subfield SCSEL is DS0T, enter data in refinements XPMTYPE, PMNO, PORT, CHNL, TCINFO, CGAMODE, TCSIG, and TCPCM. The data entry sequence appears in the following table.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 1 of 3)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	XPMTYPE	alphanumeric	*XPM type*. Enter SMU for the subscriber carrier module-100 urban.
	PMNO	0 to 255	*Peripheral module number*. Enter the external number of the SMU.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 2 of 3)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	PORT	0 to 47	*Port*. Enter the P-side port number on the SMU.
	CHNL	1 to 24	*Channel*. Enter the time slot (channel) on the DS-1.
	TCINFO	see subfields	*Trunk conditioning information*. This field contains subfields CGAMODE, TCSIG, and TCPCM.
	CGAMODE	DT, FT, OP, VN, or VT	*Carrier group alarm mode*. Enter the type of trunk conditioning applied for each channel. Enter DT for dataport transparent. The transmission of a multiplexer out-of-synchronization (MUX-OOS) pulse code modulation (PCM) pattern (00011010) occurs. The transmission of A- or B-bits does not occur. The refinements do not require datafill. Enter FT full transparent. The application of trunk conditioning does not occur. The transmission of the incoming PCM pattern occurs. The use of A- or B-bits does not occur. The refinements do not require datafill. Enter OP for optional. Operating company personnel supply a PCM pattern in hexadecimal. No A- or B-bits are used. Enter data in refinement TCPCM. Enter VN for voice nontransparent. The transmission of idle PCM (01111111) occurs. The operating company personnel specify the A- and B-bits transmitted. Operating company personnel specify these bits in subfield TCSIG. Enter VT for Voice Transparent. The transmission of idle PCM occurs. The transmission of A- or B-bits does not occur. The refinements do not require datafill.

SPECCONN (continued)

Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 3 of 3)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	TCPCM	00 to FF	*Trunk conditioning pulse code modulation pattern*. When the entry in subfield CGAMODE is OP, enter data in this refinement. Enter a two-digit hexadecimal value in use for trunk conditioning.
	TCSIG	0000 to 1111 (binary)	*Trunk conditioning signaling bits*. When the entry in subfield CGAMODE is VN, enter data in this refinement. Enter the four signaling bits. The first two bits, A1 and B1, are the A- and B-bits that the system transmits for the first 2.5 s. The second two bits are A2 and B2. These bits are the A- and B-bits that the system transmits for the duration of the failure.

SCSEL = DS1

When the entry in subfield SCSEL is DS1, enter data in refinement PMTYPCT. The data entry sequence appears in the following table.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 1 of 5)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	PMTYPCT	see subfield	*Peripheral module type*. This field contains subfield PMTYPE.
	PMTYPE	DTC, DTCI, LGC, LTC, RCC2, SMA, SMU, SRCC, or TMS	*Peripheral module type*. Enter the type of peripheral module (PM). Refinements for each PM follow in alphabetical order: Enter DTC for a digital trunk controller. Enter data in refinements DTCNO, DTCCKTNO, and DTCCKTTS. Enter DTCI for an ISDN DTC. Enter data in refinements DTCINO, DTCICKTNO, and DTCICKTTS. Enter LGC for a line group controller. Enter data in refinements LGCNO, LGCCKTNO, and LGCCKTTS. Enter LTC for a line trunk controller. Enter data in refinements LTCNO, LTCCKTNO, and LTCCKTTS. Enter RCC2 for an RCC 2. Enter data in refinements RCC2NO, RCC2CKTNO, and RCC2CKTTS.

SPECCONN (continued)

Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 2 of 5)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	PMTYPE (continued)		Enter SMA for a subscriber carrier module-100S access. Enter data in refinements SMANO, SMACKTNO, and SMACKTTS. Enter SMU for a subscriber carrier module-100S urban. Enter data in refinements SMUNO, SMUCKTNO, and SMUCKTTS. Enter SRCC for a SONET remote cluster controller. Enter data in refinements SRCCNO, SRCCCKTNO, and SRCCCKTTS. Enter TMS for a Traffic Operator Position System (TOPS) message switch. Enter data in refinements TMSNO, TMSCKTNO, and TMSCKTTS. Entries out of the specified range for this field are incorrect.
	DTCNO	0 to 511	*Digital trunk controller number*. When the entry in field PMTYPE is DTC. Enter data in this refinement. Enter the external number of the DTC.
	DTCCKTNO	0 to 19	*Digital trunk controller circuit number*. When the entry in field PMTYPE is DTC, enter data in this refinement. Enter the P-side port number on the DTC.
	DTCCKTTS	1 to 24	*Time slot*. When the entry in field PMTYPE is DTC, enter data in this refinement. Enter the time slot (channel) on the DS-1.
	DTCINO	0 to 511	*Digital trunk controller number*. When the entry in field PMTYPE is DTCI, enter data in this refinement. Enter the external number of the DTCI.
	DTCICKTNO	0 to 19	*Digital trunk controller circuit number*. When the entry in field PMTYPE is DTCI, enter data in this refinement. Enter the P-side port number on the DTCI.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 3 of 5)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	DTCICKTTS	1 to 24	*Digital trunk controller time slot*. When the entry in field PMTYPE is DTCI, enter data in this refinement. Enter the time slot (channel) on the DS-1.
	LGCNO	0 to 511	*Line group controller number*. When the entry in field PMTYPE is LGC, enter data in this refinement. Enter the external number of the LGC.
	LGCCKTNO	0 to 19	*Line group controller circuit number*. When the entry in field PMTYPE is LGC, enter data in this refinement. Enter the P-side port number on the LGC.
	LGCCKTTS	1 to 24	*Time slot*. When the entry in field PMTYPE is LGC, enter data in this refinement. Enter the time slot (channel) on the DS-1.
	LTCNO	0 to 511	*Line trunk controller module number*. When the entry in field PMTYPE is LTC, enter data in this refinement. Enter the external number of the LTC.
	LTCCKTNO	0 to 19	*Line trunk controller circuit number*. When the entry in field PMTYPE is LTC, enter data in this refinement. Enter the P-side port number on the LTC.
	LTCCKTTS	1 to 24	*Line trunk controller time slot*. When the entry in field PMTYPE is LTC, enter data in this refinement. Enter the time slot (channel) on the DS-1.
	RCC2NO	0 to 511	*Remote cluster controller 2 number*. When the entry in field PMTYPE is RCC2, enter data in this refinement. Enter the external number of the RCC2.
	RCC2CKTNO	0 to 47	*Remote cluster controller 2 circuit number*. When the entry in field PMTYPE is RCC2, enter data in this refinement. Enter the P-side port number on the RCC2.

SPECCONN (continued)

Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 4 of 5)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	RCC2CKTTS	1 to 24	*Remote cluster controller 2 time slot*. When the entry in field PMTYPE is RCC2, enter data in this refinement. Enter the time slot (channel) on the DS-1.
	SMANO	0 to 511	*Subscriber carrier module-100S access number*. When the entry in field PMTYPE is SMA, enter data in this refinement. Enter the external number of the SMA.
	SMACKTNO	0 to 19	*Subscriber carrier module-100S access circuit number*. When the entry in field PMTYPE is SMA, enter data in this refinement. Enter the P-side port number on the SMA.
	SMACKTTS	1 to 24	*Subscriber carrier module-100S access time slot*. When the entry in field PMTYPE is SMA, enter data in this refinement. Enter the time slot (channel) on the DS-1.
	SMUNO	0 to 511	*Subscriber carrier module-100S urban number*. When the entry in field PMTYPE is SMU, enter data in this refinement. Enter the external number of the SMU.
	SMUCKTNO	0 to 19	*Subscriber carrier module-100S urban circuit number*. When the entry in field PMTYPE is SMU, enter data in this refinement. Enter the P-side port number on the SMU.
	SMUCKTTS	1 to 24	*Subscriber carrier module-100S access time slot*. When the entry in field PMTYPE is SMU, enter data in this refinement. Enter the time slot (channel) on the DS-1.
	SRCCNO	0 to 511	*SONET remote cluster controller number*. When the entry in field PMTYPE is SRCC, enter data in this refinement. Enter the external number of the SRCC.
	SRCCCKTNO	0 to 47	*SONET remote cluster controller circuit number*. When the entry in field PMTYPE is SRCC, enter data in this refinement. Enter the P-side port number on the SRCC.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 5 of 5)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	SRCCCKTTS	1 to 24	*SONET remote cluster controller time slot*. When the entry in field PMTYPE is SRCC, enter data in this refinement. Enter the time slot (channel) on the DS-1.
	TMSNO	0 to 255	*Traffic Operator Position System message switch number*. When the entry in field PMTYPE is TMS, enter data in this refinement. Enter the external number of the TMS.
	TMSCKTNO	0 to 19	*TOPS message switch circuit number*. When the entry in field PMTYPE is TMS, enter data in this refinement. Enter the P-side port number on the TMS.
	TMSCKTTS	1 to 31	*Traffic Operator Position System message switch time slot*. When the entry in field PMTYPE is TMS, enter data in this refinement. Enter the time slot (channel). Enter1 to 24 for DS-1. Enter 1 to 15 and 17 to 31 for D30.

SPECCONN (continued)

SCSEL = ISLC

When the entry in subfield SCSEL is ISLC, enter data in refinements LEN and CHNL. The data entry sequence appears in the following table.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	LEN	see subfields	*Line equipment number*. This field defines the location of the equipment that connects to a specificed telephone line. The field LEN is common to more than 60 tables. The documentation of field LEN appears in a single section to avoid a copy. See section “Common entry field LEN" for a complete description of field LEN and associated subfields. For ISDN lines, field LEN has subfield LTID. For non-ISDN lines, field LEN contains subfields SITE, FRAME, UNIT, DRAWER or LSG, SHELF, SLOT, and CIRCUIT.
	CHNL	B1, B2, or D	*Channel*. Enter the ISLC channel. Entries out of the specified range for this field are incorrect.

SCSEL = RCUL

When the entry in subfield SCSEL is RCUL, enter data in refinements LEN, TCINFO, ATTEN, and FXBCGA. The data entry sequence appears in the following table:

Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 1 of 3)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	LEN	see subfields	*Line equipment number*. This field defines the location of the equipment that connects to a specificed telephone line. The field LEN is common to more than 60 tables. The documentation of field LEN appears in a single section to avoid duplication. See section “Common entry field LEN" for a complete description of field LEN and associated subfields. For ISDN lines, field LEN has subfield LTID. For non-ISDN lines, field LEN has subfields SITE, FRAME, UNIT, DRAWER or LSG, SHELF, SLOT, and CIRCUIT.
	TCINFO	see subfield	*Trunk conditioning information*. This field has subfield CGAMODE.

SPECCONN (continued)

Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 2 of 3)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	CGAMODE	DT, FT, OP, VN, or VT	*Carrier group alarm mode*. Enter the type of trunk conditioning applied to each channel. Enter DT for dataport transparent. The transmission of a multiplexer out-of-synchronization (MUX-OOS) pulse code modulation (PCM) pattern (00011010) occurs. The transmission of A- or B-bits does not occur. The refinements do not require datafill. Enter FT for full transparent. The application of trunk conditioning does not occur. The transmission of incoming PCM pattern occurs. The use of A- or B-bits does not occur. The refinements do not require datafill. Enter OP for optional. Operating company personnel supply a PCM pattern in hexadecimal. The use of A- or B-bits does not occur. Enter data in refinement TCPCM. Enter VN for voice nontransparent. The transmission of idle PCM (01111111) occurs. Operating company personnel specify the A- and B-bits transmitted in refinement TCSIG. Enter VT for voice transparent. The transmission of idle PCM occurs. The transmission of A- or B-bits does not occur. The refinements do not require datafill.
	TCPCM	00 to FF	*Trunk conditioning pulse code modulation pattern*. When the entry in subfield CGAMODE is OP, enter data in this refinement. Enter a two-digit hexadecimal value in use for trunk conditioning.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 3 of 3)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	TCSIG	0000 to 1111 (binary)	*Trunk conditioning signaling bits*. When the entry in subfield CGAMODE is VN, enter data in this refinement. Enter four signaling bits. The first two bits, A1 and B1, are the A- and B-bits that the system transmits for the first 2.5 s. The second two bits are A2 and B2. These bits are the A- and B-bits that the system transmits for the duration of the failure.
	ATTEN	0 to 7	*Attenuation*. Enter the amount of receive loss in decibels that the foreign exchange inserts with battery reversal (FXB) card. You can enter any value for special services modules (SSM) channel units. The system sets the field to 0.
	FXBCGA	ON or OFF	*Foreign exchange with battery carrier group alarm*. Enter ON when the remote carrier urban (RCU) to subscriber side supervisory signaling is on hook. Enter OFF. You can enter any value for SSM channel units. The system sets the field to ON.

SCSEL = ST

When the entry in subfield SCSEL is ST, enter data in refinement STNO. The data entry sequence appears in the following table:

Field descriptions for conditional datafill

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	STNO	0 to 1023	*Signaling terminal number*. Enter the signaling terminal number from table STINV.

SPECCONN (continued)

SCSEL = ILDCHNL

When the entry in subfield SCSEL is ILDCHNL, enter data in refinements SITE, FRAME, UNIT, DRAWER_NO, and BD_CHNL. The data entry sequence appears in the following table.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	SITE	4 chars	*The site of the LCM*. Enter the site of the LCM.
	FRAME	0 to 511	*The site of the LCM frame*. Enter the frame of the LCM.
	UNIT	0, 1	*The unit of the LCM*. Enter the unit of the LCM.
	DRAWER_NO	2 to 19	*The ILDR drawer number*. Enter the ILDR drawer number. You must enter an even drawer number.
	BD_CHNL	BD1, BD2	*The Bd channel*. Enter the requested Bd channel.

SCSEL = XSGCHNL

When the entry in subfield SCSEL is XSGCHNL, enter data in refinements XSGNO and CHNL. The data entry sequence appears in the following table.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	XSGNO	0 to 749	*X.25/X.75 services user group*. Enter the X.25/X.75 services user group (XSG) number. The XSG number must correspond to an XSG in table XSGDEF.
	CHNL	1 to 31 or $	*Channel*. Enter a channel number to identify one of 32 available channels in the XSG. Enter $ to allow table SPECCONN to select a channel from the pool of free channels in the XSG.

ENDPOINT2

Datafill for the second endpoint is identical to the datafill for the first endpoint. The datafill appears in the following table.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
ENDPT2		see subfield	*Endpoint2*. This field is the identifier of the second endpoint of the connection. This field contains subfield SCSEL. Repeat the data entry for subfield SCSEL under field ENDPT1. A description of this procedure appears in the first table in this document. When data entry is complete for endpoint 2, go to field CONTYPE in the next table in Section “ENDPT1 and ENDPT2”..

SPECCONN (continued)

ENDPT1 and ENDPT2

For the two endpoints, enter fields data in CONTYPE and STATUS. The data entry sequence appears in the following table:

Field descriptions for conditional datafill

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
CONTYPE		CAB, CON, or PEND	*Connection type*. Enter the connection type. Enter CAB for A-bit and B-bit signaling connected. Enter CON for connected. Enter PEND for pending. Entries out of the specified range for this field is not correct.
STATUS		ACTIVE INACTIVE MTC NOINTEG or PMBUSY	*Connection status*. Enter the status of the connection. Enter ACTIVE to indicate the physical establishment of the connection. Enter ACTIVE to indicate that the system finds integrity and performs continuous integrity checks. You cannot enter the other four status values. These values indicate the actual status of the connection, as follows: • INACTIVE indicates that the connection is not set up • MTC indicates that the connection is broken and that maintenance uses the connection • NOINTEG indicates that the connection physically, and the system cannot find integrity or loses integrity. This value indicates that the two XPMs are in service. • PMBUSY indicates that the connection is peripheral busy

Datafill example

Sample datafill for table SPECCONN appears in the following example.

A pair of endpoints for a special service hairpin connection appears in the example. The first endpoint is an RCU line that has a LEN of RCU0 01 2 2 0.

The prompt for the first endpoint is SCSEL. The prompt for the LEN of RCU0 01 2 2 0 is LEN. Voice nontransparent trunk conditioning occurs when one of the endpoints of this special-service hairpin connection goes out of service. The pattern sent is 10 for the duration of the failure. The attenuation that the card inserts is 0. The card supplies on-hook supervisory signaling toward the subscriber side when a special service connection failure occurs.

The second endpoint is a channel on a DS-1 link. The associated PM is SMU. The prompt for the second endpoint is SCSEL. The SMU connects to the link with port 2. Voice nontransparent trunk conditioning occurs when an endpoint goes out of service. In this condition, the A-bit and B-bit pattern is 00 for the first 2.5 s and 10 for the duration of the failure. The special service hairpin connection occurs with A- and B-bits. Field STATUS indicates that the connection is active.

MAP example for table SPECCONN

```
          ENDPT1
                                    ENDPT2    CONTYPE   STATUS
_____________________________________________________________

 RCUL RCU0  01 2 00 00 VN 1010 0  ON
                      DS0T SMU2 3 2 17 VN 0010 CAB   ACTIVE
```

Table history

NA008

Removed paragraph about BITS from table 5 subfield RCC2CKTNO. Table SPECCONN has been updated for the NA0011 release of this document. This update was made in response to a Problem Resolution System (PRS) request for the NA008 timeframe.

NA007

Entry ILDCHNL was added to subfield SCSEL. Table 9 was added in NA007. Table 9 contains the datafill for entry ILDCHNL.

NA004

The following changes were made to table LTCINV:

- A sentence was added to the description for field PMTYPE, subfield DEQCKTNO. This sentence states that table SPECCONN interacts with table SYLNKINV. This sentence verifies that P-side RCC2 DS-1 links 0

SPECCONN (continued)

or 8 are not defined as BITS synchronized links before the definition of the links as special connections

- References was removed to IAC, RCCI, and PRCC PM types that the system does not support now

CSP02

A sentence was added that a restart is not a requirement to increase table size. An entry for table SPECCONN is not a requirement in table DATASIZE.

BCS36

Entry ARCC was added to field PMTYPE for selector D30 in BCS36.

Additional information

This section provides information on possible error messages for TMS and ISDN during the data entry of table SPECCONN.

Error messages for TMS endpoint connections

The system can generate the following error messages when some of the previous conditions occur:

```
VOICE CIRCUITS MAY NOT BE CONNECTED TO DATA CIRCUITS
```

When an attempt occurs to use TMS endpoints and the TMS package is not available, the following message appears:

```
TMS IS NOT INCLUDED IN THE LOAD.
```

When an attempt occurs to use a DS-0 channel that is not entered in table TPCINV or TMSPSDEV, the following message appears:

```
TMS DS-1 CHANNELS USED IN SPECCONN MUST BE DATAFILLED IN TPCINV
OR TMSPSDEV.
```

When an attempt occurs to specify a D-channel handler (DCH) channel that is nailed up, the following message appears:

```
TDC CHANNEL IS THE END POINT OF AN EXISTING SPECIAL CONNECTION
```

When an attempt occurs to delete a connection that is not present, the following message appears:

```
TDC IS NOT PART OF A SPECIAL CONNECTION
```

An attempt can occur to nail up a connection that uses a device that is different from the device that table TDCDEF specifies. This specification is for the

given port and channel. When this attempt occurs, the following message appears:

```
CANNOT NAIL UP CONNECTIONS BETWEEN ENDPT1 AND ENDPT2.   DEVICE
IN TABLE TDCDEF IS <device>.                          DEVICE IN
<TPCINV OR TMSPSDEV> IS <device>.
```

The addition of other error messages make sure that the two endpoints of a special connection have compatible functions. When the endpoint functions are not compatible, the following message appears:

```
THE ENDPOINTS HAVE INCOMPATIBLE FCNS.
```

One endpoint can be tandem and the other endpoint does not have the opposite signal mode. For example, station or office. When this event occurs, the following message appears:

```
TANDEM SIGMODE DOES NOT MATCH OTHER ENDPOINTS FCN OR BOTH
ENDPOINTS HAVE THE SAME TYPE TANDEM SIGMODE.
```

Error messages for ISDN

The RCCI appears in the range of possible values in table SPECCONN. Table control software rejects data entry attempts that reference RCCI. The purpose of this condition is to enter RCCI when data entry of special connection endpoints in table SPECCONN occurs.

The system can generate the following error messages when some of the previous conditions occur:

```
CANNOT SEIZE LINE, LEN

DS-1 MUST BE PROPERLY CONFIGURED IN TABLE IACPSINV

DS-1 MUST BE PROPERLY CONFIGURED

DS-1 TERMINATES ON A REMOTE PERIPHERAL

DS-0 NOT ON AN EQUIPPED DS-1

ENDPOINTS MUST BE CONFIGURED ON THE SAME IAC

ENDPOINT MUST NOT BE A PART OF AN EXISTING SPECIAL CONNECTION

ENDPOINT MUST BE ON A RCU

INVALID CONNECTION TYPE

INVALID XPM TYPE

INVALID LEN
```

SPECCONN (continued)

```
LIKE FXB LINES MAY NOT BE CONNECTED TO EACH OTHER

LINE CANNOT HAVE A DN ASSIGNED

LINE ALREADY USED IN A SPECIAL CONNECTION

LINE MUST BE A SPECIAL SERVICES CIRCUIT

LINE MUST BE DATAFILLED IN TABLE LNINV

LEN MUST BE DATAFILLED IN TABLE LNINV

LINE MUST BE AN ISDN LINE

PORT AND CHANNEL ALREADY USED IN SPECIAL CONNECTION

RETURN TO SERVICE FAILED, LEN

SOFTWARE ERROR, CONSULT LOGS

SSM DPX CIRCUITS MAY ONLY BE CONNECTED TO DS0T ENDPOINTS

ST MUST BE PROPERLY CONFIGURED IN TABLE IACPSINV

ST MUST BE DATAFILLED IN TABLE STINV

THE ENDPOINT TYPES (SCSEL) ARE INCOMPATIBLE

THE IAC MUST BE DATAFILLED IN TABLE IACINV

THE SAME LEN CANNOT BE USED FOR BOTH ENDPOINTS

THE SAME PORT AND CHANNEL CANNOT BE USED FOR BOTH ENDPOINTS
```

When an attempt occurs to specify a DCH channel that is not a time division controller (TDC)-type channel in table ISGDEF occurs, the following message appears:

```
DCH <dchno> CHANNEL <chnl> IS NOT A TDC CHANNEL IS ISGDEF.
```

When an attempt occurs to delete a connection on a DCH channel that is not manual busy or offline, the following message appears:

```
CHANNEL MUST BE SET MANUAL BUSY OR OFFLINE
```

You cannot use command CHANGE to perform the following:

- change an endpoint

  To change an endpoint requires the deletion of the associated tuple followed by the addition of the tuple with the required data.
- change field STATUS
- change the connection type when field STATUS = MTC

You cannot use command DELETE when field STATUS = MTC.

```
NO CHANGE TO SPECONN TUPLE IS ALLOWED DURING RECONFIGURATION OF
LCME/LCMI #
```

You cannot add, change or delete a tuple that involves a B-channel. This B-channel can be of an enhanced line concentrating module (LCME)/ISDN line concentrating module (LCMI) under reconfiguration. Perform an attempt after the reconfiguration is complete.

The reconfiguration of links with ISDN special connections can occur while the XPM remains in service. The XPMs that this reconfiguration supports are the LTC, LGC, DTC, DTCI, ISDN LTC, and ISDN LGC.

An assignment of a B2-channel to the last card in an ISDN U-line card (ISLC) can occur. When this event occurs, the B2-channel is an ISDN line. The following error message appears:

```
ONLY THE B1-CHANNEL CAN BE ASSIGNED ON THE LAST CARD IN THE LINE
CARD CARRIER.
```

When you enter a DS-1 selector on an SMU without the ISP option provisioned, the following error message appears:

```
ONLY ISDN CAPABLE SMUS SUPPORT DS-1 ENDPOINTS
```

SPECDIG

Table name

Specific Digit String (SPECDIG) table

Functional description

The Carrier Advanced Intelligent Network (CAIN) uses trigger tables to set triggering criteria. A call requiring CAIN services subscribes to a CAIN group (table CAINGRP), which, in turn, subscribes to one or more trigger sets.

Note: A CAIN group subscribes to a trigger set defining the point in call (PIC), trigger detection point (TDP), and trigger.

Table SPECDIG defines the trigger criteria for the*Specific_Digit_Stream* trigger at the *Info_Analyzed* TDP of the *Analyze_Information* PIC (PIC 4). When the datafilled trigger criteria is met, the datafilled action is performed. Available actions are: ignore the current trigger, leave trigger detection point, continue with no trigger, block the call, invoke the PSN framework, or query the service control point (SCP).

Refer to the *UCS DMS-250 Programmable Service Node (PSN) Application Guide* for PSN information.

Refer to the *UCS DMS-250 NetworkBuilder Application Guide* for CAIN services information; refer to the *UCS DMS-250 Programmable Service Node (PSN) Application Guide* for PSN information.

Datafill Sequence and implications

Datafill a valid CAIN group in table CAINGRP before datafilling table SPECDIG.

Table size

0 to 65,535 tuples

Field descriptions

The following table describes field names, subfield names, and valid data ranges for table SPECDIG.

SPECDIG field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 3)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
SPECDIGKY		see subfields	SPECIFIC DIGIT KEY. Datafill the 3-part key consisting of: CAINGRP, DIGTYPE, and FROMDIGS.
	CAINGRP	Valid CAIN group datafilled in table CAINGRP	CAIN GROUP. Enter a valid CAIN group datafilled in table CAINGRP.
	DIGTYPE	INFO, ANI, XLAADDR, ADDR, CIC, ADIN	DIGIT TYPE. Enter the digit type used in the FROMDIGS-TODIGS range. Enter INFO (information digits), ANI (automatic number identification), XLAADDR (translated address), ADDR (address), CIC (carrier identification code), or ADIN (authcode database index).
	FROMDIGS	Up to 24 digits (0 to 9, *, #)	FROM DIGITS. Enter the first number used to define the digit range. ***Note:*** Only enter * or # as FROMDIGS first digit. The digit values from least to greatest are: 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 * #.
TODIGS		Up to 24 digits (0 to 9, *, #)	TO DIGITS. Enter the second number used to define the digit range. ***Note:*** Only enter * or # as TODIGS first digit. The digit values from least to greatest are: 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 * #.
ACTION		see subfields	ACTION. ACTION consists of one subfield: TRIGACT.
	TRIGACT		TRIGGER ACTION. Enter the action call processing performs when trigger criteria is met. Enter one of the following: IGNORE, LEAVE_TDP, CONT_NOTRIG, BLOCK, QUERY, or QUERYSCU.

SPECDIG (continued)

SPECDIG field descriptions (Sheet 2 of 3)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
		IGNORE	IGNORE - CAIN call processing ignores these calls and regular switch processing continues.
		BLOCK	BLOCK - CAIN call processing blocks the call and AINF treatment is applied.
		QUERY	QUERY - CAIN call processing queries the SCP. Datafill the TRIGACT and ERRACT refinements when TRIGACT=QUERY.
		QUERYSCU	QUERYSCU - Call enters server mode and becomes a PSN call.
		LEAVE_TDP	LEAVE TRIGGER DETECTION POINT. Ignore the fact that a match was made, and continue call processing at the next trigger detection point.
		CONT_NOTRIG	CONTINUE WITH NO TRIGGER. Ignore the fact that a match was made and continue the call without further CAIN processing.
OPTIONS			OPTIONS. Datafill this field to specify optional CAIN features. Enter up to 3 options. ***Note:*** Currently, the available options are only valid for a TRIGACT of QUERY.
		NIL	Enter NIL to remove an already datafilled option.
		BUFFER	Enter BUFFER to activate digit buffering while the SCP is queried.
		GT	Enter GT to identify the global title used to identify the SCP handling the query. Datafill the GT_VALUE refinement.
		T1OVFLGT	This option the global title to use for SCP querying after a T1 timeout occurs on the default global title. Datafill the GT_VALUE refinement.

SPECDIG field descriptions (Sheet 3 of 3)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
		ACGOVFLGT	ACG OVERFLOW GT. This option specifies the global title to use for requerying when query is blocked by an ACG control. Datafill the GT_VALUE refinement.
	GT_VALUE		GLOBAL TITLE VALUE. Enter one of the following: CAIN_CLID, CAIN_ADDR, or CAIN_FEAT.
		CAIN_CLID	Enter CAIN_CLID to send overflow queries to the SCP associated with the CAIN_CLID_GT global title defined in table C7GTTYPE.
		CAIN_ADDR	Enter CAIN_ADDR to send overflow queries to the SCP associated with the CAIN_ADDR_GT global title defined in table C7GTTYPE.
		CAIN_FEAT	Enter CAIN_FEAT to send overflow queries to the SCP associated with the CAIN_FEAT_GT global title defined in table C7GTTYPE. Datafill the GT_DIGITS refinement.
	GT_DIGITS	0 to 4095	Enter the digits associated with CAIN_FEAT_GT from table C7GTTYPE.
		VERSION	VERSION. This option controls the CAIN protocol version for outgoing messages.
	VERSION	V0, V1, V2, V3, V4, V5	Enter one of the following: V0, V1, V2, V3, V4 or V5.
		STREAM	STREAM. This option controls the NetworkBuilder protocol stream.
	STREAM	UCS05, UCS06, UCS07, UCS08, UCS09, UCS11	Enter one of the following values: UCS05, UCS06, UCS07, UCS08, UCS09, UCS11.

SPECDIG (continued)

TRIGACT=QUERY

When TRIGACT=QUERY, datafill the following:

TRIGACT=QUERY refinement datafill

Refinement	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
TRIGCRIT			TRIGGER CRITERIA. Enter one of the following trigger criteria for the call: STD, SDS_ADDR, SDS_INTL, SDS_INFO, SDS_ANI, or SDS_N00
		STD	Enter STD to send the GR-1298-CORE trigcrit type value of SIO.
		SDS_ADDR	Enter SDS_ADDR for national address triggering or translated address triggering.
		SDS_INTL	Enter SDS_INTL for international address triggering.
		SDS_INFO	Enter SDS_INFO for information digit triggering.
		SDS_ANI	Enter SDS_ANI for automatic number identification triggering.
		SDS_N00	Enter SDS_N00 for N00 address triggering.
		SDS_CIC	Enter SDS_CIC for carrier identification triggering.
		SDS_ADIN	Enter SDS_ADIN for authcode database index triggering.
ERRACT			ERROR ACTION. Enter the action the switch performs in response to a fatal application error associated with the query. Enter one of the following: ROUTE or TREAT.
		ROUTE	ROUTE - CAIN call processing releases control of the call and in-switch routing continues.
		TREAT	TREAT - CAIN call processing applies AINF treatment and any other treatment prescribed before the query.

Datafill example

The following example shows datafill for table SPECDIG.

```
SPECDIGKY TODIGS ACTION OPTIONS
------------------------------
SPECGRP ANI 214 214 QUERY SDS_ANI TREAT (GT CAIN_CLID) $
SPECGRP ADDR 2201 2201 QUERY SDS_ADDR ROUTE $
ANLZGRP ADIN 5 99 QUERY SDS_ADIN TREAT (BUFFER) $
CAINGRP INFO 01 01 IGNORE $
PSNGRP ANI 816976 816976 QUERYSCU $
SITAGRP ADDR 0 9 QUERY STD ROUTE $
```

Table history

UCS14

Added new option, STREAM (SR 60105565).

UCS12

Updated to include editorial changes.

UCS11

Updated the VERSION option to include a new value V5 (AX1373).

UCS09

Added VERSION to option vector (AX0973). Added option ACGOVFLGT to options vector (AX0976).

UCS08

AX0186 adds standard TRIGCRIT (STD).

UCS07

The following changes are made in the UCS07 software release:

- Subfield TRIGACT is expanded to include the entries LEAVE_TDP and CONT_NOTRIG.
- Subfield DIGTYPE is expanded to include translated address and authcode database index digit types.
- Subfield T1OVFLGT is added to the OPTIONS field.

SPECDIG (end)

UCS06

The following changes were made in the UCS06 software release:

- FROMDIGS and TODIGS range is increased to include * and #.
- A DIGTYPE of CIC and its corresponding TRIGCRIT, SDS_CIC, are added for CIC triggering.
- The QUERYSCU ACTION is added for PSN.
- An OPTIONS field is added for specifying digit buffering (BUFFER) or global titles (GT).

UCS05

Table SPECDIG was created.

SPECFEAT

Table name

Specific Feature Code (SPECFEAT).

Functional description

The Carrier Advanced Intelligent Network (CAIN) uses trigger tables to set triggering criteria. A call requiring CAIN services subscribes to a CAIN group (table CAINGRP), which, in turn, subscribes to one or more trigger sets.

Note: A CAIN group subscribes to a trigger set defining the point in call (PIC), trigger detection point (TDP), and trigger.

Table SPECFEAT defines the trigger criteria for the *Specific_Feature_Code* trigger at the *Information_Analyzed* TDP of the *Analyze_Information* PIC (PIC 4). When the datafilled trigger criteria is met, the datafilled action is performed. Available actions are: ignore the current trigger, block the call, leave trigger detection point, continue with no trigger, invoke the PSN framework, or query the service control point (SCP).

Refer to the *UCS DMS-250 NetworkBuilder Application Guide* for CAIN services information; refer to the *UCS DMS-250 Programmable Service Node (PSN) Application Guide* for PSN information.

Datafill sequence and implications

Enter a valid CAIN group in table CAINGRP before entering data into table SPECFEAT.

Table size

Minimum size is 16k. Maximum size is dependent on the datafilled range of digilator ids.

SPECFEAT (continued)

Datafill

The following table lists datafill for table SPECFEAT.

Field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 3)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
SFCKEY		see subfields	CUSTOMIZED DIALING PLAN KEY. Datafill the 2-part key: CAINGRP and FROMDIGS.
	CAINGRP	Valid CAIN group datafilled in table CAINGRP	CAIN GROUP. Enter a valid CAIN group datafilled in table CAINGRP.
	DIGTYPE		Specifies the type of digits being referenced.
		XLAADDR	Sets the digit type to “Translated Address"
		ADDR	Sets the digit type to address.
	FROMDIGS	Up to 24 digits (0 to 9, *, #)	FROM DIGITS. Enter the first number used to define the collected address range or the translated address range. ***Note:*** Only enter * or # as the first digit. The digit values from least to greatest are: 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 * #.
TODIGS		Up to 24 digits (0 to 9, *, #)	TO DIGITS. Enter the second number used to define the range of the collected address or the translated address range. ***Note:*** Only enter * or # as the first digit. The digit values from least to greatest are: 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 * #.
ACTION		see subfield	ACTION. ACTION consists of one subfield: TRIGACT.
	TRIGACT		TRIGGER ACTION. Enter the action call processing performs when trigger criteria is met. Enter one of the following: IGNORE, CONT_NOTRIG, LEAVE_TDP, BLOCK, QUERY, or QUERYSCU.

Field descriptions (Sheet 2 of 3)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
		IGNORE	IGNORE - CAIN call processing ignores these calls and regular switch processing continues.
		BLOCK	BLOCK - CAIN call processing blocks the call and AINF treatment is applied.
		QUERY	QUERY - CAIN call processing queries the SCP. Datafill the ERRACT refinement when TRIGACT=QUERY.
		QUERYSCU	QUERYSCU - Call enters server mode and becomes a PSN call.
		LEAVE_TDP	LEAVE TRIGGER DETECTION POINT. Ignore the fact that a match was made, and continue call processing at the next trigger detection point.
		CONT_NOTRIG	CONTINUE WITH NO TRIGGER. Ignore the fact that a match was made and continue the call without further CAIN processing.
OPTIONS			OPTIONS. Datafill this field to specify optional CAIN features. Enter up to 3 options. ***Note:*** Currently, the available options are only valid for TRIGACT=QUERY.
		NIL	Enter NIL to remove an option.
		BUFFER	Enter BUFFER to activate digit buffering while the SCP is queried. The collected digits are delivered during conversational digit collection.
		GT	Enter GT to identify the global title used to identify the SCP handling the query. Datafill the GT_VALUE refinement.
		T1OVFLGT	This option the global title to use for SCP querying after a T1 timeout occurs on the default global title. Datafill the GT_VALUE refinement.

SPECFEAT (continued)

Field descriptions (Sheet 3 of 3)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
		ACGOVFLGT	ACG OVERFLOW GT. This option specifies the global title to use for requerying when query is blocked by an ACG control. Datafill the GT_VALUE refinement.
	GT_VALUE		GLOBAL TITLE VALUE. Enter one of the following: CAIN_CLID, CAIN_ADDR, or CAIN_FEAT.
		CAIN_CLID	Enter CAIN_CLID to send overflow queries to the SCP associated with the CAIN_CLID_GT global title defined in table C7GTTYPE.
		CAIN_ADDR	Enter CAIN_ADDR to send overflow queries to the SCP associated with the CAIN_ADDR_GT global title defined in table C7GTTYPE.
		CAIN_FEAT	Enter CAIN_FEAT to send overflow queries to the SCP associated with the CAIN_FEAT_GT global title defined in table C7GTTYPE. Datafill the GT_DIGITS refinement.
	GT_DIGITS	0 to 4095	Enter the digits associated with CAIN_FEAT_GT from table C7GTTYPE.
		VERSION	VERSION. This option controls the CAIN protocol version for outgoing messages.
	VERSION	V0, V1, V2, V3, V4, V5	Enter one of the following values: V0, V1, V2, V3, V4 or V5.
		STREAM	STREAM. This option controls the NetworkBuilder protocol stream.
	STREAM	UCS05, UCS06, UCS07, UCS08, UCS09, UCS11	Enter one of the following values: UCS05, UCS06, UCS07, UCS08, UCS09, UCS11.

TRIGACT=QUERY

When TRIGACT=QUERY, datafill the following refinement:

TRIGACT=QUERY refinement datafill

Refinement	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
ERRACT			ERROR ACTION. Enter the action the switch performs in response to a fatal application error associated with the query. Enter one of the following: ROUTE or TREAT.
		ROUTE	ROUTE - CAIN call processing releases control of the call and in-switch routing continues.
		TREAT	TREAT - CAIN call processing applies AINF treatment and any other treatment prescribed before the query.

Datafill example

The following example shows sample datafill for table SPECFEAT.

MAP display example for table SPECFEAT

```
SPECFEATKY TODIGS ACTION OPTIONS
_____________________________________

WAYNEGRP ADDR 0 9 QUERY TREAT $
SPECFEAT_STD XLAADDR 972 972 QUERY TREAT $
SPECFEAT_STD ADDR 214 214 QUERY TREAT $
```

Table history

UCS14

Added new option, STREAM (SR 60105565).

UCS12

Updated the VERSION option to include a new value V5 (AX1373).

UCS11

Updated to include editorial changes.

UCS09

Added VERSION to option vector (AX0973). Added option ACGOVFLGT to options vector (AX0976).

SPECFEAT (end)

UCS08

Feature AX0187 created table SPECFEAT.

Supplementary information

none

SPEEDCT

Table name

Speed Number Control (SPEEDCT) table

Functional description

Table SPEEDCT is write-restricted and contains all information about hotline speed numbers, and public and private speed numbers.

Datafill sequence and implications

Table SPEEDCT must be datafilled before any speed number can be entered into table SPEEDTAB. A tuple in SPEEDCT cannot be deleted unless all entries of the same speed type are deleted from table SPEEDTAB first.

Field descriptions

The following table describes field names, subfield names, and valid data ranges for table SPEEDCT.

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
SPDTYPE		PRIV, PDLS, PONL, PENT, PUBS, PUBL, SPHL, LINE	SPEED TYPE. The entered value equals the type of speed call. Select a value as follows. • PRIV=Private • PDLS=Private speed/direct access line • PONL=Private speed/on-net access line • PENT=Private speed/equal-access network trunk • PUBS=Public short • PUBL=Public long • SPHL=Special feature hotline • LINE=Speed line/hotline ***Note:*** Speed types PDLS, PONL, PENT, PUBS, and LINE are not supported by UCS DMS-250.
ACCTAB		CITYCODE, NONE	ACCESS TABLE. Enter the public speed list index number access table name.

SPEEDCT (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
MAXSLIST		0 to 262140	MAXIMUM SPEED LIST. Enter the maximum number of speed lists.
SNFORMAT		VAN, XX, NXX, NXXX, NXXW, YXX, ZNXX, UXX, NN	SPEED NUMBER FORMAT. Enter the speed number value, as follows: • X = 0-9 • Y = 6-9 • N = 2-9 • Z = 2-8 • VAN = Validate any number • W = Optional X • U = Universal
SNFROM		0 to 32767	SPEED NUMBER FROM. Enter the minimum valid speed number.
SNTO		0 to 32767	SPEED NUMBER TO. Enter the maximum valid speed number.
IDDD		Y or N	INTERNATIONAL DIRECT DISTANCE DIALING. Enter Y if IDDD calling is allowed. Enter N if IDDD calling is not allowed.
MAXDDIGS		0 to 18	MAXIMUM DIRECTORY DIGITS. This field specifies the maximum number of digits allowed in the directory number in table SPEEDTAB. The default value is 0.

Datafill example

The following example shows datafill for table SPEEDCT.

Note: The following datafill for subtable STDPRTCT.STDPRT is required to support the example:

PRIV:

```
12 19 CT PRVSPD 3 3 1
```

PUBL:

SPEEDTAB

Table name

Speed Number (SPEEDTAB) table

Functional description

Table SPEEDTAB is designed for subscriber speed dialing. Speed dialing shortens the number of digits dialed for frequently dialed numbers and contains all subscriber speed numbers.

Public speed dialing consists of zero or more PREFIX digits, plus three or four digits in the range of 0-9. Private speed dialing consists of zero or more PREFIX digits, plus two digits in the range 0-9. It is recommended that at least one PREFIX digit be used to avoid NPA conflicts.

Datafill sequence and implications

Before a tuple is added to SPEEDTAB, it is validated against data in the table SPEEDCT. SPEEDCT is write-restricted, holding all information about public and private speed numbers.

Table SPEEDTAB stores all speed numbers. Before a speed list/number combination is allowed in this table, several checks are made from information in table SPEEDCT.

In table SPEEDTAB, a tuple must have:

- a supported speed type (PRIV, PUBL, or SPHL) that has been previously datafilled in SPEEDCT
- a speed list that is not greater than the maximum speed list allowed
- a speed number in the range specified in the SNFROM/SNTO fields. If the speed number is in the proper range for the speed type requested, the number must also match the speed format without the speed prefix digit. (The speed prefix digit is handled in the pretranslator and is not included when call processing calls the speed number database.)
- a directory number that complies with the IDDD, and the MAXDIGS (maximum number of digits in directory number) parameters

Because of table SPEEDTAB's direct dependency on each entry in table SPEEDCT, a tuple in table SPEEDCT cannot be deleted unless all entries of the same speed type are deleted from table SPEEDTAB.

SPEEDTAB (continued)

Field descriptions

The following table describes field names, subfield names, and valid data ranges for table SPEEDTAB.

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
KEY			TABLE KEY. This field consists of a 3-part key: SPDTYPE, SPDLIST, and SPDNUMB.
SPDTYPE	SPDTYPE	PRIV, PDLS, PONL, PENT, PUBS, PUBL, SPHL, LINE	SPEED TYPE. The entered value equals the type of speed call. Select a value as follows. • PRIV=Private • PDLS=Private speed/direct access line • PONL=Private speed/on-net access line • PENT=Private speed/equal-access network trunk • PUBS=Public short • PUBL=Public long • SPHL=Special feature hotline • LINE=Speed line/hotline ***Note:*** Speed types PDLS, PONL, PENT, PUBS, and LINE are not supported by UCS DMS-250.
	SPDLIST	0 to 262140	SPEED LIST. Enter the speed list index number. ***Note:*** When SPDTYPE is PRIV, the speed list index number is associated with a subscriber authcode in table AUTHCODU. When SPDTYPE is PUBL, the speed list index number is associated with the OPART number in table CITYCODE. When SPDTYPE is SPHL, the speed list index number is always 1.
	SPDNUMB	0 to 32767	SPEED NUMBER. Enter the speed number within the speed list.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
DIRNUMB		Up to 18 digits	DIRECTORY NUMBER. Enter the directory number to outpulse. Maximum number of digits is 15 unless prefixed with 011.
CALLTYPE		NIL, ONNET, OFFNET, IDDD	CALL TYPE. Enter the type of the speed call.
OPTION		NILMLTCOSID	OPTIONS. Enter NIL or MLTCOSID. If OPTION=MLTCOSID, datafill the MLTCOSID refinement.
	MLTCOSID	0 to 2047	MULTIPLE CLASS OF SERVICE (COS) INDEX. MLTCOSID indexes into table MULTICOS to indirectly point to table COSUS. The default value is 0 to indicate that no COS screening is performed. Enter a range from 0 to 2047.

Datafill example

The following example shows datafill for table SPEEDTAB.

```
                KEY      DIRNUMB   CALLTYPE            OPTIONS
_____________________________________________________________

PRIV  10         34   2142347599     ONNET       (MLTCOSID 1)$
PUBL 111        234   6012441859     OFFNET                  $
SPHL   1         55   2146841111     OFFNET                  $
```

Table history

UCS06

Updated to support the new MULTICOS table.

SPLASHID

Table name

Splashback Identification (SPLASHID) table

Functional description

Table SPLASHID provides the ability to datafill different groups of treatments against splashback identifiers associated with each subscriber authcode.

Splashback tone (dual tone multifrequency signaling [DTMF]) can be provided to subscribers with autodialers. This tone prefaces a normal treatment tone or announcement. The automatic dialer uses this tone to redial the number so the call reroutes to other facilities.

The splashback tone applies to the following treatments:

- requiring an authcode dialing plan
- following authcode digit completion

Valid splashback tone treatments are:

- ATDT - Audio Tone Detector Timeout
- INAC - Invalid Account Code
- INCC - Invalid City Code
- LCAB - Local Call Area Barred
- PDIL - Partial Dial
- PSIG - Partial Signal
- RSDT - Restricted Date/Time
- VACS - Vacant Speed Number
- VACT - Vacant Code
- VCCT - Vacant Country Code

Each treatment group is associated with one of four splashback classes. The key to table SPLASHID is the field CLASSID. CLASSID ranges from 0-4, corresponding to the five possible splashback identifiers filed against authcodes in table AUTHCODU, AUTHCOD2, AUTHCOD3, AUTHCOD4, or AUTHCOD5.

CLASSID 0 corresponds to splashback class zero, which indicates to apply no splashback tone. Therefore, no treatments can be datafilled against CLASSID 0. Any attempt to datafill treatments against CLASSID 0 results in the display

of a descriptive error message at the MAP terminal, and the treatments are not added.

CLASSIDs 1 through 4 can have up to five different treatments datafilled against them. The splashback tone is applied if the subscriber's autodialer routes to a treatment contained in the list of treatments associated with the CLASSID being referenced.

An attempt to access table SPLASHID with a CLASSID (other than 0) that has not been datafilled in the authocde tables results in the generation of an OCC217 log.

Datafill sequence and implications

Datafill the splashback class identifiers in table AUTHCODU, AUTHCDU2, AUTHCD3, AUTHCD4, or AUTHCD5 before datafilling table SPLASHID. The treatment names must be datafilled in table TMTCNTL before being entered in field TRMT.

Table size

This table allocates statically and cannot be extended. Table SPLASHID contains up to four tuples.

Memory requirements

Only CLASSIDs 1 through 4 are stored since no treatments may be datafilled against CLASSID 0.

The general store algorithm for table SPLASHID is as follows:

tuples X 11 words/tuple = 44 words

SPLASHID (end)

Field descriptions

The following table describes field names, subfield names, and valid data ranges for table SPLASHID.

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
CLASSID		0 to 4	CLASS IDENTIFIERS. Enter the splashback class identifiers defined in the AUTHCODU table. Class Identifier 0 corresponds to splashback class 0 which indicates that no splashback tone is to be applied.
TRMT		Treatment name datafilled in table TMTCNTL	TREATMENT. Enter the treatment names to be associated with the splashback class identifier. Class identifiers 1 through 4 can have up to 5 different treatments datafilled against them. The treatment names must be datafilled in Table TMTCNTL. Datafill up to 5 treatments.

Datafill example

The following example shows datafill for table SPLASHID.

```
CLASSID  TRMT
_____________________________
1    VACT  PSI G INC C $
4    PDIL LCAB RSDT VACT VCCT
```

SPMCHAST

Table name

SPM Messaging Channel Assignment (SPMCHAST)

Functional description

In the DMS-Spectrum Peripheral Module (SPM), the mapping between C-side and P-side channels are made dynamically. This ability is supported in the common equipment module (CEM) hardware by an internal time switch. In addition, mapping between C-side and P-side channels is not necessarily one-to-one. For example, some C-side channels are used for messaging between the DMS-Bus and the SPM without tying up any P-side channels.

To take advantage of this, a dynamic mapping table is maintained by the channel manager to make efficient use of the channels available. Table SPMCHAST is queried to find the next available channel, then updated when a channel is reserved or freed.

Table SPMCHAST keeps track of current DS0 channels being used for messaging in the SPM. It is implemented as a data table to be dumped and restored on the inactive side as part of the dump and restore process.

When SPM table control is restored on the inactive side, this messaging channel mapping table provides SPM table control with the channels being assigned for messaging. This is required to ensure that identical channels are allocated on the inactive side in preparation for the NORESTART SWACT.

Datafill sequence and implications

There is no requirement to datafill other tables prior to table SPMCHAST. Its datafill is controlled by the SPM link registration agent.

Note: Table SPMCHAST cannot be datafilled by operating company personnel and is not accessible through the table editor.

Table size

Table size is dynamic and depends on the current configuration of the SPM. Each entry takes 6 bytes. There is a maximum of $4 \times N$ entries, where N is the number of SPM nodes (maximum 64). However, a normal configuration usually has only one or two SPM nodes.

Minimum size: $(4 \times 1 \text{ node}) \times 6 \text{ bytes} = 24 \text{ bytes}$

Maximum size: $(4 \times 64 \text{ nodes}) \times 6 \text{ bytes} = 1536 \text{ bytes}$

SPMCHAST (continued)

Field descriptions

The following table describes field names, subfield names, and valid data ranges for table SPMCHAST.

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
KEY		See subfields	KEY. This field consists of subfields NODE, LINK, and MSG_CHNL. This is the key field to table SPMCHAST.
	NODE	0 to 63	NODE NUMBER. Enter the node number of the SPM node.
	LINK	0 to 97	MESSAGE LINK. Enter the message link number for the node.
	MSG_CHNL	0 to 3	MESSAGE CHANNEL. Enter the message channel number for the node.
START		0-511	START. This field indicates the starting DS-0 channel of the messaging channel. The default value is 0.
BANDWIDT		0-511	BANDWIDTH. This field indicates the number of DS-0 channels in the messaging channel. The default value is 0.
DISTANCE		0-511	DISTANCE. This field indicates the distance between two consecutive DS-0 channels in the messaging channel. The default value is 0.
Note: Table SPMCHAST is indexed by the SPM node, link, and messaging channel number.			

Datafill example

The following example shows sample datafill for table SPMCHAST.

```
    KEY START BANDWIDT DISTANCE
-------------------------------
 3 90 0    64        7       64
 3 91 0    65        7       64
 3 92 0    66        7       64
 3 93 0    67        7       64
 4 90 0     1        7       64
 4 91 0     1        7       64
 4 92 0     1        7       64
 4 93 0     1        7       64
 6 90 0    64        7       64
 6 91 0    65        7       64
```

Table history

SPM01 (CSP09)

Table SPMCHAST was created.

Table name

SPM Echo Canceller (SPMECAN)

Functional description

Table SPMECAN is used to provision the DMS-Spectrum Peripheral Module (SPM) echo canceller (ECAN) control parameters.

Datafill sequence and implications

There is no requirement to datafill other tables before table SPMECAN.

A tuple in this table can be referenced by any number of tuples in table TRKSGRP. To delete a tuple from table SPMECAN, there must be no reference to it in table TRKSGRP.

Table size

Table SPMECAN holds a maximum of 256 tuples (0 to 255).

Size of one tuple =7 bytes

Minimum size of table = 0 Kbytes

Maximum size of table = 256×7 = 1.75 Kbytes

Field descriptions

The following table describes field names, subfield names, and valid data ranges for table SPMECAN.

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
ECINDEX		0-255	ECHO CANCELLER INDEX. This field is the key.
TONDS		Y or N	TONE DISABLER. The TONDS bit enables or disables the tone disable. Enter Y (default) to disable the echo canceller upon receipt of a valid G.164 or G.165 tone from the near or far end.

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
TONMG		Y or N	TONE MESSAGE. Enter Y (default) to send messages to the SPM resource manager every time the echo canceller is disabled by a valid G.164 or G.165 tone or enabled by silence below the specified threshold for ~300ms. ***Note:*** AUTON parameter must be set to 1 for the echo canceller to be enabled again after being disabled by the tone.
TONEDMOD		G164 or G165	TONE DISABLER MODE. Enter G164 to use the G.164 tone disabler mode. Enter G165 (default) to use the G.165 tone disabler mode. ***Note:*** The only difference between G.164 and G.165 is the additional requirement for G.165. Specifically, the disabling tone must contain phase reversals to be detected.
S56KB		Y or N	SIGNAL 56 KILOBYTES. Enter Y to enable the 56 Kbyte/s mode for tone disabler. The default is N. ***Note:*** This mode is used for data transfer. In the switched 56 Kbyte/s traffic mode, the least significant bit (LSB) of every frame is set to 1 for a busy circuit. The echo canceller is initially disabled by the detection of tone and remains disabled as long as an “all 1's" pattern is maintained. Following a violation of “all 1's" pattern, the echo canceller is enabled again when signal energy falls below the specified threshold.
AUTON		Y or N	AUTOMATIC ON. Enter Y (default) to again enable the echo canceller when signal energy falls below a specified threshold.
NLP		Y or N	CENTER CLIPPER. Enter Y (default) to enable the center clipper. The center clipper operates on residual echoes in the absence of near-end speech paths—this improves the ERLE after convergence.

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
NSMAT		Y or N	NOISE MATCHING. Enter Y (default) to enable noise matching. This function is active only if NLP is enabled. When the output signal from the echo canceller falls below a specified suppression threshold, it is replaced by white noise at the threshold level.
SOS		Y or N	SOS. Enter Y (default) to allow the ECAN to send SOS messages when the echo canceller cannot achieve the specification within a reasonable amount of time.
TDINC		Y or N	Enter Y (default) to enable the automatic increment of MDLA (maximum tail delay) when convergence cannot be achieved with the current setting. When field TDINC is set to Y, the normal SOS message is not sent when convergence is impossible; the MDLA is incremented to 128 ms. If the MDLA parameter is already 128 ms and convergence is still impossible, an SOS message is sent.
MDLA		16MS, 32MS, 48MS, 64MS, 80MS, 96MS, 112MS, 128MS	MAXIMUM TAIL DELAY. This field sets the maximum tail delay recognized. Echoes with a delay greater than the maximum tail delay are not recognized. The default value is 32MS.
MERL		0DB, 3DB, 6DB	MINIMUM ERL. This field contains the minimum expected ERL (echo return loss). The default value is 6DB.
ACOM		20DB TO 70DB	COMBINED LOSS. This field enables customers to specify the expected limit of Combined Loss on a trunk subgroup basis. When the Combined Loss is less than the value of datafilled ACOM for a call, information on the suspect EC is documented in the SPM660 log The default value is 33DB.
FAREC		Y or N	FAR END ECHO CANCELLER. Enter Y if an external echo canceller is present at the far end. The default value is N. ***Note:*** FAREC and BK2BK fields cannot both be assigned a value of Y at the same time.

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
BK2BK		Y or N	BACK TO BACK. Enter Y to allow two ECANs to be hooked in back-to-back configuration. The default value is N. ***Note:*** FAREC and BK2BK fields cannot both be assigned a value of Y at the same time.
S2COMPAT		S2C_NONE, S2C_NORM, S2C_REV	MMP series 2 peripheral compatibility mode. Enter S2C_NONE to retain the expected SPM behavior in all non-MMP loads. Enter S2C_NORM for the SPM to replicate the MMP echo canceller behavior of series 2 peripherals in normal mode. Enter S2C_REV for the SPM to replicate the MMP echo canceller behavior of series 2 peripherals in reverse connected mode. The default value is S2C_NONE.
EC_BYTE_1		00-FF	This hex byte #1 applies to a third party echo canceller. By default, it is set to 00.
EC_BYTE_2		00-FF	This hex byte #2 applies to a third party echo canceller. By default, it is set to 00.
EC_BYTE_3		00-FF	This hex byte #3 applies to a third party echo canceller. By default, it is set to 00.
EC_BYTE_4		00-FF	This hex byte #4 applies to a third party echo canceller. By default, it is set to 00.

Datafill example

The following example shows sample datafill for table SPMECAN. Note that most of the fields in the table are of type Boolean.

```
ECINDEX  TONDS  TONMG TONEDMOD S56KB  AUTON  NLP  NSMAT  SOS  TDINC  MDLA  MERL
ACOM FAREC BK2BK S2COMPAT  EC_BYTE_1 EC_BYTE_2 EC_BYTE_3 EC_BYTE_4
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
0       Y      Y     G165      N      Y      Y    Y       Y     Y   128MS   6DB
    33DB    N     N   S2C_NONE   00        00        00        00
1       Y      Y     G165      N      Y      Y    Y       Y     Y    32MS   6DB
    25DB    N     N   S2C_NORM   00        00        00        00
10      Y      Y     G164      N      Y      Y    Y       Y     Y    64MS   6DB
    40DB    N     N   S2C_REV    00        00        00        00
```

Supplementary information

Dump and restore

If the SPMECAN table is not present on the dump side, but is present on the restore side, it will come up empty on the restore side after the one-night process (ONP). If table SPMECAN is present on both the dump and restore sides prior to ONP, it will be restored before table TRKSGRP.

Inter table dependencies

Inter table dependencies are as follows:

- An index is allowed in table TRKSGRP only if it already exists in table SPMECAN.
- If an index is being used by a trunk in table TRKSGRP, it cannot be deleted from table SPMECAN.
- The FAREC and BK2BK fields cannot both be assigned a value of Y in the same tuple instance.

Table history

SP15 (CSP15)

Added field S2COMPAT to table SPMECAN, a new datafill example and new error messages, to implement series 2 echo cancellation compatibility.

SP14 (CSP13/14)

Changed information on tuple and table size based on SR 60329736.

SP11 (CSP11)

Added ACOM (Combined Loss) field to table SPMECAN.

SPM01 (CSP09)

Table SPMECAN was created.

SPMECAN (Supplement for Spectrum)

Table name

Spectrum Echo Canceller (ECAN)

ATTENTION

This Spectrum-specific information is a supplement to the existing DMS switch SPMECAN table.

Functional description

A tuple in table SPMECAN cannot be deleted if it is referenced by any other table. References to a SPMECAN tuple in table TRKSIG are verified before deleting the tuple. If there are references to a tuple to be deleted, an error message displays.

The error message identifies the tuple in table TRKSIG that indexes the referenced SPMECAN tuple. If more than one tuple in table TRKSIG references the SPMECAN tuple to be deleted, the error message identifies only the first tuple found in table TRKSIG that meets the criterion (SPMECIDX index to the SPMECAN tuple to be deleted).

Note: Table TRKSGRP also references table SPMECAN through the SPMECIDX option.

The following error message displays when a tuple is referenced in table TRKSIG. This error message assumes the SPMECAN tuple to be deleted contains no references in table TRKSGRP.

SPMECAN (Supplement for Spectrum) (continued)

```
FXSLSDTLSDT_0001 FXS LS DTMF 7 6 5 S1234567890P P M LS DTMF 6 160 UNDEF
(BCCOMPAT VOICE_DATA) (ORIGFLTR 7) (ANSWFLTR 16) (RETOFFHK NIL)
(DIGSOUTP 10) (SPMECIDX 100) $

FXSLSDTLSDT_0002 FXS LS DTMF 7 6 5 S1234567890P P M LS DTMF 6 160 UNDEF
(BCCOMPAT VOICE_DATA) (ORIGFLTR 7) (ANSWFLTR 16) (RETOFFHK NIL)
(DIGSOUTP 10) (SPMECIDX 100) $

100 Y Y G165 N Y Y Y Y Y 32MS 6DB N N

CANNOT DELETE THIS TUPLE – IT IS USED BY FXSLSDTLSDT_0001 IN TABLE TRKSIG
PROCESSING ERROR
UNEXPECTED ERROR CONDITION
DMO REJECTED
WARNING:  CURRENTLY NOT POSITIONED


FXSLSDTLSDT_0002 FXS LS DTMF 7 6 5 S1234567890P P M LS DTMF 6 160 UNDEF
(BCCOMPAT VOICE_DATA) (ORIGFLTR 7) (ANSWFLTR 16) (RETOFFHK NIL)
(DIGSOUTP 10) (SPMECIDX 100) $


CANNOT DELETE THIS TUPLE – IT IS USED BY FXSLSDTLSDT_0002 IN TABLE TRKSIG
PROCESSING ERROR
UNEXPECTED ERROR CONDITION
DMO REJECTED
WARNING:  CURRENTLY NOT POSITIONED
```

The following error message displays when the SPMECAN tuple contains references in both tables TRKSGRP and TRKSIG. This error message assumes the TRKSGRP entry for CLLI EAN930TWMFWK contains a reference to the tuple and FXSLSDTLSDT_0002 in table TRKSIG contains a reference to the SPMECAN tuple.

```
CANNOT DELETE THIS TUPLE – IT IS USED BY EAN930TWMFWK IN TABLE TRKSGRP
CANNOT DELETE THIS TUPLE – IT IS USED BY FXSLSDTLSDT_0002 IN TABLE TRKSIG
PROCESSING ERROR
UNEXPECTED ERROR CONDITION
DMO REJECTED
WARNING:  CURRENTLY NOT POSITIONED
```

Datafill sequence and implications

No change

Table size

No change

SPMECAN (Supplement for Spectrum) (end)

Datafill

No change

Datafill example

No change

Table history

SPM01 on UCS08 (CSP08)

This table was changed to enable tuples in table TRKSIG to reference a tuple in the SPMECAN tble through the SPMECIDX option.

SPMTIDMP

Table name

SPM Terminal Identification Mapping (SPMTIDMP)

Functional description

To support dynamic mapping betwen external terminals and DS0 channels in the DMS-Spectrum Peripheral Module (SPM), a terminal mapping table is maintained by the Spectrum central channel manager. Table SPMTIDMP records the current mapping from terminal identifications (TID) to channels on the serial links.

Datafill sequence and implications

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

Table SPMTIDMP cannot be datafilled by operating company personnel. Its datafill is controlled by the operations, administration, and maintenance (OAM) provisioning software.

Table size

Table size is dynamic and depends on the current configuration of the SPM. Each entry takes 3 bytes. There is a maximum of N× K entries, where N is the number of SPM nodes (maximum of 64) and K is the maximum number of terminals for each SPM (maximum of 4096 for all nodes in a DMS system).

Although there is a maximum of 64 SPM nodes, a normal configuration usually has only one or two SPM nodes.

Minimum size: 0 byte

Maximum size: 64 nodes × 4096 terminals × 1 = 262144 bytes

For the OC-3 SPM, there are 2016 terminals. Its calculation is as follows:

2016 terminals × 3 bytes = 6048 bytes per SPM node

Field descriptions

The following table describes field names, subfield names, and valid data ranges for table SPMTIDMP.

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
KEY		See subfields	KEY. This field consists of subfields NODE and TERM_NO. This the key field to table SPMTIDMP.
	NODE	0 to 63	NODE. Enter the number for the SPM node.
	TERM_NO	0 to 4095	TERMINATION NUMBER. Enter the external termination number of the SPM node.
SLINK1		0 to 89	FIRST SERIAL LINK. The default value is 0.
SLINK2		0 to 89	SECOND SERIAL LINK. The default value is 0.
CHANNEL		0 to 255	CHANNEL NUMBER ON BOTH SERIAL LINKS. The default value is 0.

Datafill example

The following example shows sample datafill for table SPMTIDMP.

```
    KEY SLINK1 SLINK2 CHANNEL
----------------------------
 3    1     19     28       0
 3    2     18     27      11
 3    3     20     29      21
 3    4     19     28      32
 3    5     18     27      43
 3    6     20     29      53
 3    7     19     28      64
 3    8     18     27      75
 3    9     20     29      85
 3   10     19     28      96
```

Table history

SPM01 (CSP09)

Table SPMTIDMP was created.

RDTINV

Table name

Remote Digital Terminal Inventory

Functional description

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Datafill sequence and implications

The following tables must be datafilled before table RDTINV.

- SITE
- LTCINV
- LTCPSINV
- MTAVERT
- MTAHORIZ

In addtion, when an SPM hosts IDTs, the following tables must be datafilled before table RDTINV.

- PMLOADS
- MNPRTGRP
- MNNODE
- MNSHELF
- MNCKTPAK
- MNLINK
- MNHSCARR

Table size

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

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

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

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

RDTINV (continued)

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

Signal distribution (SD) points

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

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

Allowable test head combinations in subfield TSTHDUSR

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

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

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

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

	IRTU			
Example	**RTU1**	**RTU2**	**TBP**	**ERTU**
1	NTTIF	MAPIF	MAPIF	N/A (not available)
2	BOTH	MAPIF	MAPIF	N/A

Note 1: RTU1 and TBP cannot be used simultaneously because they use the same internal test bus.

Note 2: Although three test heads can be provisioned, only two can be active.

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

	IRTU			
Example	**RTU1**	**RTU2**	**TBP**	**ERTU**
3	MAPIF	NTTIF	MAPIF	N/A
4	MAPIF	BOTH	MAPIF	N/A
5	MAPIF	MAPIF	NTTIF	N/A
6	MAPIF	MAPIF	BOTH	N/A
7			BOTH or NTTIF	N/A
8			MAPIF	Provisioned (NTT only)
9	MAPIF	BOTH or NTTIF		N/A
10	BOTH or NTTIF	MAPIF		

Note 1: RTU1 and TBP cannot be used simultaneously because they use the same internal test bus.

Note 2: Although three test heads can be provisioned, only two can be active.

RDTINV (continued)

Datafill

The following table lists datafill for table RDTINV.

Field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 4)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
RDTNAME		see subfields	Remote digital terminal name. This is the key to this table. It is used to uniquely identify the RDT to the system. This field contains subfields SITE, FRAME, and UNIT. ***Note:*** If an RDT is added to table RDTINV, a corresponding IDT is also created by the DMS switch software. If an RDT is deleted from table RDTINV, the corresponding IDT is also deleted.
	SITE	alphanumeric	Site. Enter the four-character site name assigned to the remote location. This entry should also appear in table SITE. ***Note 1:*** The SITE cannot be HOST. ***Note 2:*** Valid SITE names are dependent on the value of parameter UNIQUE_BY_SITE_NUMBERING in table OFCENG.
	FRAME	numeric (0 to 511)	Frame number. Enter the logical frame number of the SMA to which the RDT is connected.
	UNIT	numeric (0 to 9)	Unit number. Enter the logical unit number of the SMA to which the RDT is connected.
	GROUP	numeric (0 to 3)	Group number. Enter the logical group number of the SMA to which the RDT is connected.
ADNUM		numeric (0 to 4095)	Administration number. This field contains the external administrative number associated with a PM, and remains fixed over dump and restore. Enter a numerical value that is unique among all other PMs in an office.

Field descriptions (Sheet 2 of 4)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
IDTNAME		see subfields	Integrated digital terminal name. This field identifies the SMA and the IDT to which the RDT is connected. This field contains subfields XPMNAME and EXTIDNO. ***Note:*** The IDT must be offline to change this field.
	XPMNAME	see subfields	Extended multiprocessor system-based peripheral module (PM) name. This subfield contains subfields XPMTYPE and XPMNO.
	XPMTYPE	SMA, SMA2, SPM	Extended multiprocessor system-based peripheral module type. This subfield identifies the type of PM connected to the RDT. Enter SMA for the subscriber carrier module-100 access. Enter SMA2 for Expanded SMA.
	XPMNO	numeric (0 to 255)	Extended multiprocessor system-based peripheral module number. This subfield identifies the SMA to which the RDT is connected.
	EXTIDTNO	numeric (0 to 999)	External integrated digital terminal number. This subfield identifies the IDT to which the RDT is connected. Enter a number from 0 to 999. ***Note:*** The IDT cannot be deleted if there are lines attached to it.

RDTINV (continued)

Field descriptions (Sheet 3 of 4)

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

Field descriptions (Sheet 4 of 4)

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

RDTINV (continued)

RDTVAR = RFT

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

Field descriptions for conditional datafill RFT

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

RDTVAR = GENTMC

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

RDTINV (continued)

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

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

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

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

RDTVAR = ICB

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

Field descriptions for conditional datafill ICB

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

RDTINV (continued)

VARTYPE = all entries

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

Field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 4)

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

Field descriptions (Sheet 2 of 4)

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

RDTINV (continued)

Field descriptions (Sheet 3 of 4)

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

Field descriptions (Sheet 4 of 4)

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

MTSTACPT = TBP

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

RDTINV (continued)

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

Field descriptions for conditional datafill TBP

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

MTSTACPT = ERTU

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

Field descriptions for conditional datafill ERTU

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

RDTINV (continued)

MTSTACPT = IRTU

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

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

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

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

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

RDTINV (continued)

MTSTACPT = all entries

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

Field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 5)

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

Field descriptions (Sheet 2 of 5)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	XPMLINK	numeric (0 to 181)	Extended multiprocessor system-based peripheral module link number. Enter an XPM link number. Up to 20 RDT XPM link pairs can be datafilled. (However, DCH provisioning in table LTCPSINV reduces the number of XPMLINK pairs available.) Use values greater than 47 only if an SPM hosts the link. ***Note:*** If the P-side DS-1s added to this field do not have Extended Superframe Format (ESF) framing, and the entry in field VARTYPE is GENTMC, an error is displayed.
PROT		Y or N	Facility protection switching. Specifies whether protection switching is supported. Enter N. (An entry of Y is not supported.)
POTSPADG		STDLN, UNBAL	POTS pad group. The acceptable values are UNBAL and STDLN.
EOC		see subfields	Embedded operations channel. This field specifies whether EOC is present, and whether standard or LAPD parameters are used. This field contains subfields EOCTYPE and ELAPDPAR. ***Note:*** The IDT and the channel must be offline to be changed.
Note: When datafilling field LINKTAB, ensure message links are not assigned to the same physical interface card. When the interface card supports two or more links, separate the message links by the number of links on the interface cards. Table control will issue a warning if an attempt is made to assign message links on the same interface card. Assigning message links to the same interface card can cause an E1 outage (failure of all message links) if the card fails.			

RDTINV (continued)

Field descriptions (Sheet 3 of 5)

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

Field descriptions (Sheet 4 of 5)

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

RDTINV (continued)

Field descriptions (Sheet 5 of 5)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	RDN_TYPE	NETWORK_ID, SYSTEM_ID, NETWORK ELEMENT_ID, EQUIPMENT_ID	Relative distinguished name. Enter the RDN of the RDT. The range of values is as follows: • NETWORK_ID • SYSTEM_ID • NETWORKELEMENT_ID • EQUIPMENT_ID For MVI IDTs, use only NETWORK_ID and NETWORKELEMENT_ID. For RFT RDTs, use all four types. For ICB IDTs, leave the RDTDN field empty. ***Note 1:*** For RFT IDTs, make sure that the NETWORKELEMENT_ID matches the value in the RDT or the maintenance connection does not establish. ***Note 2:*** For an AccessNode RDT of type RFT, the NETWORK_ID, SYSTEM_ID, and EQUIPMENT_ID values must be set to 1 to correspond to the values on the RFT. If the values in this table are not set to 1, a warning message is displayed and the values are automatically reset to 1. ***Note 3:*** For MVI IDTs, operating company personnel can change the NETWORK ELEMENT_ID with no side effects. For RFT IDTs, the IDT must be OffL or both EOCs must be ManB before a change to NETWORK ELEMENT_ID.
	RDN_VAL	numeric (0 to 32 767)	Relative distinguished name value. Enter the numerical value for the RDN.

Note: When datafilling field LINKTAB, ensure message links are not assigned to the same physical interface card. When the interface card supports two or more links, separate the message links by the number of links on the interface cards. Table control will issue a warning if an attempt is made to assign message links on the same interface card. Assigning message links to the same interface card can cause an E1 outage (failure of all message links) if the card fails.

Datafill example

The following example shows sample datafill for table RDTINV.

MAP display example for table RDTINV

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

Table history

SP14

The following changes were made for feature 59012232.

- Increased from 47 to 181 the maximum value for the XPMLINK field.
- Added SPM to the values for the XPMTYPE field.
- Added eleven additional error messages to the supplemental information section.
- Added a list of SPM provisioning tables to the datafill sequence and limitations section.

NA012

Added field LINK_CAPACITY for the integrated channel bank.

RDTINV (continued)

NA010

The following changes were made to table RDTINV:

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

NA008

The following changes were made to table RDTINV:

- added information about resizing RDTs and adding ICBs in subfield MAXLINES
- added information about LAPD parameters to support EBS lines in field CLAPDFLT
- added new subfield BRIDGING to indicate RDT “ChangedToBridged" support for MBS lines for MVI RDTs
- added new field NTTOPT to enable the no test trunk direct current (dc) voltage signature
- removed reference to system limit of 240 RFTs. The correct limit is 255 RDTs, whether they are MVI RDTs or RFTs.

NA007

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

NA005

The following changes were made to table RDTINV:

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

NA004

The following changes were made to table RDTINV:

- added entry SMA2 to subfield XPMTYPE
- added refinement GENTMC and its refinements to subfield RDTVAR
- expanded range for MAXLINES to include up to 2048 lines for refinement GENTMC

- increased range of subfield XPMLINK to 47 link numbers
- added error and warning messages to Supplementary information section

BCS36

The following changes were made to table RDTINV:

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

BCS35

Field SDPOINTS was revised.

Supplementary information

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

Datafill error messages

If the IDTNAME field does not contain either SMA, SMA2, or SPM, the following error message is displayed:

```
Error: IDT Host must be of the type SMA, SMA2, or SPM.
```

If the VERTYPE field is ICB and the IDTNAME field is neither SMA2 nor SPM, the following message is displayed.

```
Error: IDT Host must be of type SMA2 or SPM for ICB IDTs.
```

If table MNHSCARR does not contain entries matching the SPM number in the IDTNAME field and the XPMLINK number in the LINKTAB field, the following message is displayed:

```
Error SPM nn XPMLINK yyy (CCTNO in table MNHSCARR) was NOT
found.
```

Note: "nn" and "yyy" vary depending on actual datafill.

If the IDTNAME field is SPM and the XPMLINK number in the LINKTAB field is not of the correct type (DS1P), the following message is displayed:

```
Error: Invalid link. SPM nn XPMLINK yyy (CCTNO in table
MNHSCARR) much have CARRTYPE of DS1P.
```

RDTINV (continued)

Note: "nn" and "yyy" vary depending on actual datafill. "nn" is the SPM number, and "yyy" is the link number of the SPM.

If the SPM number (0 to 63) for a given SPM node number (0 to 4095) canot be found in the SPM OAM database, the following message is displayed:

```
Error: Inconsistent MNNODE table data found when translating SPM
nn to it's internal SPM OAM database index. Consult SWERR Logs.
```

Note: "nn" varies depending on actual datafill. "nn" is the SPM number.

If the number of lines exceeds the allowed maximum value of 21504, the following message is displayed:

```
Error: Cannot have more than 21504 lines for this SPM.
```

If the class type of the SPM cannot be determined, the following message is displayed:

```
Error: Could not determine CLASS type for SPM nn.
```

Note: "nn" varies depending on actual datafill. "nn" is the SPM number.

If the SPM specified in the IDTNAME field does not have a class type of DMSCP indicated in table MNNODE, the following message is displayed:

```
Error: Invalid SPM type. SPM nn must have a CLASS type of DMSCP
in table MNNODE to host IDTs.
```

Note: "nn" varies depending on actual datafill. "nn" is the SPM number.

The following message will be displayed during provisioning if the IDT cannot be successfully registered with the CPP subsystem. The CPP subsystem reroutes call processing messages to IDTs subtending SPM nodes.

```
Error: Failed to register IDT with CPP.
```

The following message will be displayed during provisioning if the IDT cannot be successfully de-registered with the CPP subsystem.

```
Error: Failed to deregister IDT from CPP.
```

If there is no available protected memory store to allocate for SMALINKMAP in IDT_INFO_TYPE, the following message is displayed:

```
Error: NO STORE for IDT HOST LinkMap DATA BLOCK.
```

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

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

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

```
Warning: Additional static data not updated for SMA 0
```

where

SMA
is SMA or SMA2

0
is 0 or 1

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

```
Error: IDT # is SysB
```

where

#
is an IDT number

SysB
is the IDT state

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

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

RDTINV (continued)

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

```
Additional Static data updates completed for <PM type>
```

where

<PM type>
is SMA or SMA2

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

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

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

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

where

&$
is RTU1, RTU2 or TBP

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

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

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

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

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

```
Error: Nailup of CSC/TMC/EOC channels failed
```

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

RDTINV (continued)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

```
Error: Cannot update a non-existent tuple.
```

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

```
Warning: ADNUM is being changed to 0.
```

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

```
Error: Failed to restore the old ADNUM.
```

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

where

<IDT_index>
0 to 255

<field>
LINKTAB, PPS_ENABLE, IDTNAME, RDTDN

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

RDTINV (continued)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

```
Error: Peripheral type SMA only supports 20 links.
```

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

```
Error: Linktab field is empty.
```

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

```
Error: number of LINKTAB entries exceeds link capacity in
VARTYPE field.
Error: Link capacity in VARTYPE field must be 1 or 4.
Error: ICB LINKTAB rdtlink values cannot be greater than the
link capacity.
```

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Error condition	Error explanation
An RDT must have RDTLINK 1 configured.	RDTLINK 1 must be present in LINKTAB.
The peripheral module (PM) type of the C-side XPM is not datafilled.	Host XPM must be of type SMA.
The C-side XPM is not datafilled.	Host XPM is unequipped.

RDTINV (continued)

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

Error condition	Error explanation
IDT is already used for another RDT.	IDT used by RDT <site> <frame><unit>.
A C-side link specified for the RDT is not a DS-1.	SMA link <link number> must be DS-1.
A C-side link specified for the RDT is already in use by another PM.	SMA link <link number> in use.
A C-side link added to the RDT is not offline (Offl).	SMA link <link number> must be offline.
RDT variant is GENCSC, GENTMC, or GENRBS, and ring type is not frequency selective, superimposed, or coded, or RDT variant is RFT, and ring type is not frequency selective, superimposed, coded, or coded special.	Illegal ring type for this PM.
The site field is HOST.	Site cannot be HOST.
Maximum number of line controlling devices in system exceeded.	Failed to assign office module number.
C-side link removed from RDT is not manual busy (ManB) or offline (Offl).	SMA link <link number> must be offline to delete.
IDT is not Offl, and an attempt was made to delete its entry in table RDTINV.	IDT must be offline to delete.
IDT is not Offl or ManB, and • an attempt was made to change field EOC • an attempt was made to change field PROT • an attempt was made to change field LINKTAB • an attempt was made to change field IDTNAME	IDT must be ManB or OFFL to change <field_name>.
Field LINKTAB has entries with the same XPMLINK.	Field LINKTAB has duplicate XPMLINK entries.

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

Error condition	Error explanation
Field LINKTAB has entries with the same RDTLINK.	Field LINKTAB has duplicate RDTLINK entries.
An attempt was made to add a ninth RDT to an SMA.	Too many RDTs for this host XPM.
An RDT with field RDTVAR equal to GENCSC, GENTMC, or RCU can have field MTSTACPT equal to TBP, ERTU, or no entry.	IRTU type not allowed for this PM.
Any RDT cannot have more than one external test configuration.	Field MTSTACPT configurations not allowed.
No duplicate entries of TBP in field MTSTACPT for an RDT.	Field MTSTACPT has duplicate entry of type TBP.
No duplicate entries of ERTU in field MTSTACPT for an RDT.	Field MTSTACPT has duplicate entry of type ERTU.
Any RDT can have a scan point (SC) datafilled that shares a single vertical between multiple RDTs including integrated digital loop carrier (IDLC) and UDLC type systems.	Invalid scan (SC) group.
Any RDT can have an SD datafilled that shares a single vertical between multiple RDTs including IDLC and UDLC type systems.	Invalid SD group.
Field VERTID must be unique for each MTSTACPT of an RDT entry.	Duplicate VERTIDs for field MTSTACPT configuration.

MNSHELF

Table name

Management Network Shelf (MNSHELF)

Functional description

This table is one of six DMS-Spectrum Peripheral Module (SPM) configuration tables. An SPM consists of two shelves. Each tuple in this table identifies a shelf on a particular node. The data maintained in this table includes the shelf identifier and physical shelf location.

Datafill sequence and implications

Datafill tables in the following order:

1. table PMLOADS

   Note: Table PMLOADS specifies the location of a particular load file. Datafill PMLOADS only once. There is no need to datafill PMLOADS for each SPM added to the system unless a new load file entry has to be added to table PMLOADS.

2. table MNPRTGRP
3. table MNNODE
4. table MNSHELF
5. table MNCKTPAK
6. table MNLINK
7. table MNHSCARR

If the SPM referenced by field NODETYPE and NODEID of table MNSHELF tuple has not been added to table MNNODE, the following message displays:

```
Failed to find the specified SPM
```

Table size

0 to 128 tuples

Field descriptions

The following table describes field names, subfield names, and valid data ranges for table MNSHELF.

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
SHLFKEY		See subfields	SHELF KEY. Subfields are NODETYPE, NODEID, and SHELFID.
	NODETYPE	SPM	NODE TYPE. Enter SPM.
	NODEID	0 to 63	NODE IDENTIFIER. Enter the SPM node identifier. The default is 0. ***Note:*** If the SPM identified in NODETYPE and NODEID has not been added to table MNNODE, the message “Failed to find the specified SPM" displays.
	SHELFID	0 or 1	SHELF IDENTIFIER. Enter the shelf identifier. The lower shelf is shelf 0; the upper shelf is shelf 1. The default is 0.
FRTYPE		SPME, SMGE	FRAME TYPE. Enter SPME or SMGE. • SMGE (Successive Media Gateway Equipment) frametype required for SMG4KD (Succession Media Gateway 4000 Distributed Access) class SPM indicated as the intended functionality of the SPM's datafill. • SPME (SPM equipment) frametype required for DMSCP (DMS call processing) and IW (interworking) class. SPM indicated as the intended functionality of the SPM's datafill.
FRNO		0-511	FRAME NUMBER. Enter the frame number.
ROW		A-H, J-N, P-Z, AA-HH, JJ-NN, PP-ZZ	ROW. Enter the row where the frame is located.
FRPOS		0 to 99	FRAME POSITION. Enter the frame position.

MNSHELF (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
SHPOS		0 to 77	SHELF POSITION. Enter the shelf position in inches. The recommended positions are 6, 21, 43, and 59. ***Note:*** In each SPM frame, there are a maximum of two SPMs—upper and lower SPM. Each SPM has a maximum of two shelves—bottom and upper shelf. The frame mounting positions of each shelf are “6" for lower SPM bottom shelf; “21" for lower SPM upper shelf; “43" for upper SPM lower shelf, and “59" for upper SPM upper shelf. The shelf position is specified in terms of the count of shelf mounting holes from the bottom of the frame.
FRPEC		NTLX91AA, NTLX50AA, NTLX91BA	FRAME PEC. Enter the frame product engineering code (PEC). • NTLX91AA Frame PEC required when installing a new DMSCP class SPM. • NTLX50AA is no longer used for new SPM deployment. It is still valid for SPMs deployed before this software release. • NTLX91BA Frame PEC is required when you install a new IW and SMG4KDA class SPM.
SHPEC		NTLX51AA, NTLX53AA, NTLX51BA	SHELF PEC. Enter the shelf PEC. Valid values are • NTLX51AA (two high-speed slots, double-height shelf, the default). This is the shelf PEC required for DMSCP- class SPMs. • NTLX53AA (two high-speed slots, single-height shelf). This is no longer used. • NTLX51BA (four high-speed slots, double-height shelf. This is the shelf PEC required for IW- and SMG4KDA-class SPMs.

Datafill example

The following shows sample datafill for table MNSHELF.

```
SHLFKEY   FRTYPE    FRNO       ROW  FRPOS      SHPOS       FRPEC      SHPEC
-------------------------------------------------------------------------
SPM 0 0    SPME       3         A     13          6    NTLX91AA   NTLX51AA
SPM 0 1    SPME       3         A     13         21    NTLX91AA   NTLX51AA
SPM 1 0    SPME       2         B     12          6    NTLX91BA   NTLX51BA
SPM 1 1    SPME       2         B     12         21    NTLX91BA   NTLX51BA
SPM 2 0    SMGE       4         C     14          6    NTLX91BA   NTLX51BA
SPM 2 1    SMGE       4         C     14         21    NTLX91BA   NTLX51BA
SPM 3 0    SPME       5         D     15          6    NTLX91AA   NTLX51BA
SPM 3 1    SPME       5         D     15         21    NTLX91AA   NTLX51BA
```

Table history

MSH12

Table MNSHELF is updated to include three additional fields.

SPM12 (CSP12)

Feature A59007841

- changed fields FRTYPE, FRPEC, and SHPEC to accommodate the multi-service hub designated by the SPM class when you install a new SPM
- added PEC values NTLX91AA and NTLX91BA to field FRPEC
- added PEC value NTLX51BA to field SHPEC
- added frame type value SMGE to field FRTYPE

SPM01 (CSP09)

Table MNSHELF was created.

SPMROUTE

Table name

Service Peripheral Module Routing Table

Functional description

Table SPMROUTE routes service peripheral module (SPM) calls to the correct trunk group that associates with an SPM. This table provides a trunk group from which you can reserve different trunk members. This action allows an SPM to originate calls.

Datafill sequence and meaning

Enter data in table SPMROUTE before you enter data in the following tables.

- EXNDINV
- TRKGRP
- OFRT
- OFR2
- OFR3
- OFR4
- IBNRTE
- IBNRT2
- IBNRT3
- IBNRT4

Table size

0 to 32 tuples

Datafill

Datafill for table SPMROUTE appears in the following table.

Field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Description
SPMNUM		0 to 31	*Service peripheral module number*. This field is the key to table SPMROUTE. This field identifies the sevice peripheral module (SPM) associated with a customer on a terminating call. This action allows the system to present the call to the SPM. This action allows an SPM to associate with voice links. Enter the SPM in table EXNDAPPL before you enter data in this table.
OPTIONS		see subfield	*Options*. This field specifies the call types allowed over SPM voice links. This field is a vector of a maximum of two multiples of subfield OPTION and refinements. A blank space must separate each entry. If you require less than two multiples, end the list with a $ (dollar sign).
	OPTION	ORIG or TERM	*Call type option*. If the call is an originating call, enter ORIG. Enter data in refinement CLLI to specify the trunk group. If the call is a terminating call, enter TERM. Enter data in refinement EXTRTEID to specify the external route identifier.
	CLLI	alphanumeric (1 to 16 characters)	*Common language location identifier*. If the entry in subfield OPTION is ORIG, enter data in this refinement. Enter a common language location identifier (CLLI) name to specify the trunk group for the originating call. This name must be a correct trunk group identifier from table TRKGRP. You can use each CLLI name one time in table SPMROUTE. A CLLI that you enter for option ORIG must have a trunk group type of ASP.

SPMROUTE (continued)

Field descriptions (Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Description
	EXTRTEID	see subfield	*External route identifier*. If the entry in subfield OPTION is TERM, enter data in this refinement. This refinement contains subfield TABID and refinement KEY. This refinement must be a correct route reference indicator.
	TABID	IBNRTE IBNRT2 IBNRT3 IBNRT4 OFRT OFR2 OFR3 or OFR4	*Table name*. Enter the name of the table to which the system must route the translation. Table names other than the names in the list are not correct entry values.
	KEY	0 to 1023	*Key*. Enter the route reference index in the specified table to which the system must route the translation.

Datafill example

Sample datafill for table SPMROUTE appears in the following example.

MAP example for table SPMROUTE

```
SPMNUM                                                    OPTIONS
_____________________________________________________________________
    1        (ORIG       SPMTTRKS1) (TERM     OFRT  100)$
```

Table history

BCS35

Table SPMROUTE was introduced in BCS35.

Additional information

This section provides additional information about table SPMROUTE.

Dump and restore procedures

The normal dump and restore procedure applies for table SPMROUTE.

SSRDEF

Table name

Switch status report definition table

Functional description

Table SSRDEF defines the switch status report (SSR) log reports generated by the Switch Status Report Generator feature. Each tuple in SSRDEF defines an SSR log report.

The initial tuple is datafilled by the system for the default log report (SSR600). Subsequent tuples may be manually datafilled to define additional SSR log reports (SSR608-SSR615).

Note: SSR log reports SSR601-SSR607 are reserved for future developement, and are not available for use as user defined reports.

Datafill sequence and implications

The table SSRFORM must be datafilled after table SSRDEF.

Table size

Table SSRDEF must be between 1 and 16 tuples in length.

Datafill

The following table lists datafill for table SSRDEF.

Field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 3)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
SSRLOGID		SSR600 to SSR615	The SSRLOGID field defines the name for each SSR log report. Log report names must be in the range of SSR600-SSR615. Log report names SSR608-SSR615 are reserved for user defined log reports.
ENBL		Y or N	The ENBL field enables or disables the specified report. When ENBL is set to N, average data for the specified report is not being accumulated and the report is not generated.
PREV		Y or N	The PREV field enables or disables the display of data from the previous reporting period for the specified report.

Field descriptions (Sheet 2 of 3)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
AVG		Y or N	The AVG field enables or disables the display of calculated average data for the specified report. This field is computed as an average of all values collected at this time of day, and day of the week over the life of the report. When AVG is set to N, average data is not being calculated for the specified report.
INTERVAL		T15, T30, AUTO, HOURLY, or DAILY	The INTERVAL field defines the time interval at which the specified log report is displayed. • The T15 option will produce the report at 15 minute intervals. • The T30 option will produce the report at 30 minute intervals. • The AUTO option will produce the report once for every transfer period as defined in table OFCENG by office parameter OMXFR. • The HOURLY option will produce the report once every hour. • The DAILY option will produce the report once every day at the hour specified in the HOUR refinement.

SSRDEF (continued)

Field descriptions (Sheet 3 of 3)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	HOUR	0 to 23	The HOUR refinement is only used when the INTERVAL field of the current tuple is set to DAILY. The HOUR refinement defines the hour at which the daily report will be produced.
ADDLINFO		ALARM, TRK_LOW, or ORIG_CHG	The ADDLINFO field defines calculations to be used in the specified report that are not based on OM data. • The ALARM option includes a snapshot of the current MAPCI Alarm Status Banner in the specified report. • The TRK_LOW option includes information on the two lowest successful trunk group rates for the reporting period in the specified report. • The ORIG_CHG option includes the percentage change (from the last reporting period) in number of originations in the specified report.

Datafill example

The following example shows sample datafill for table SSRDEF.

MAP display example for table SSRDEF

```
SSRLOGID  ENBL  PREV  AVG  INTERVAL    ADDLINFO
_____________________________________________________________
SSR600     Y     Y    Y     T15       (Alarm Trk_Low Orig_Chg)

SSR608     Y     N    Y     DAILY  8   (Alarm)

SSR609     Y     N    N     AUTO       (Trk_Low)
```

Note: The example provided is datafilled for the default SSR log report, SSR600, and for two user-defined reports, SSR608 and SSR609.

Table history

BCS35

This table was introduced in BCS35 via patch.

SSRFORM

Table name

Switch status report formula table.

Functional description

Table SSRFORM defines the label names, verbose text, and formulas for defined reports (SSR600-SSR615) as datafilled in table SSRDEF. The datafill for SSR600, the default log report, is provided with the feature.

Datafill sequence and implications

Table SSRDEF must be datafilled before table SSRFORM.

Table size

Table SSRFORM must be between 0 and 256 tuples in length.

Datafill

The following table lists datafill for table SSRFORM.

Field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
LABEL		Vector (1 to 10 characters)	The LABEL field defines the title for the value to be output, as defined by the calculation in the FORMULA field.
SSRLOGID		SSR600 to SSR615	The SSRLOGID field specifies the SSR log report to which the tuple in table SSRFORM will be applicable. The report must be a report name that has been defined in table SSRDEF.

Field descriptions (Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
VERBOSE		Vector (40 characters maximum)	The VERBOSE field provides a detailed description of each data value to be output. The verbose text is displayed only with the DISPLAY CI subcommand. ***Note:*** Entries in this field must be enclosed by triple single quotes (ie, ''' ''') during datafill. The quotes are not included in the maximum character range.
FORMULA		Vector (1 to 4 vectors of 1 to 60 characters)	The FORMULA field defines the calculations to be used in the specified report. Vectors must consist of expressions containing the following tokens: • OM registers in the format of GROUP:REGISTER_NAME • Numeric constants in the range 0 to 99999 • ( ) + - * / ***Note:*** Entries in this field must be enclosed by triple single quotes (ie, ''' ''') during datafill. The quotes are not included in the maximum character range.

Datafill example

The following example shows sample datafill for table SSRFORM.

MAP display example for table SSRFORM

```
LABEL     SSRLOGID  VERBOSE
_____________________________________________________________________
TOTAL_ORIG SSR600 '''Combined line and trunk originations'''
                  '''OFZ:NIN + OFZ:NORIG +65536*(OFZ:NIN2 +
                  OFZ:NORIG2) + CP:CCBOVFL + CP:CPLOOVF'''

DROPPED   SSR600 '''Established calls dropped by system'''
                  '''CP:WINITC + CP:CINITC + PMTYP:PMTMBTCO +
                  PMTYP:PMTSBTCO +SYSPERF:CINTEGFL'''
```

SSRFORM (end)

Note: The sample datafill shown is for formulas in the SSR600 log report.

Table history

BCS35

This table was introduced in BCS35 via patch.

STATE

Table name

State (STATE)

Functional description

Table STATE provides the capability to block calls that originate and terminate in the same state (IntraSTATE screening).

A State ID is defined in table STATE and determines whether an intraSTATE call for each particular state should be blocked. Each state is designated by a unique character code. Use the two-character postal service codes (TX, MD, WA, and so on) for clarity.

Datafill sequence and implications

Table STATE must be datafilled before table LASBLOCK.

Table size

This table contains up to 64 tuples. Table size is statically set at the top level and cannot be changed.

Datafill

The following table lists datafill for table STATE.

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
STATEID		Vector of up to 16 characters	STATE ID. A character code designated by the user to define a state. Use the 2-character postal service codes for clarity.
STOP		Y or N	STOP CALL. Specify Y to block the call or N to process the call.

Datafill example

The following example shows sample datafill for table STATE.

STATE (end)

STATEID	STOP
CA	Y
TX	N

STDPRTCT

Table name

Standard Pretranslator Control (STDPRTCT) table

Functional description

Table STDPRTCT lists the name assigned by the operating company to represent each of up to 1024 standard pretranslator subtables (STDPRTCT.STDPRT).

Table STDPRTCT is the first table indexed (by field PRTNM in table TRKGRP) for digit pretranslation when the incoming or two-way trunk group associated with the call is assigned a standard pretranslator name. Call processing then indexes the appropriate STDPRT subtable.

Note: If the datafilled pretranslator name is NPRT, subtable HNPACONT.HNPACODE is indexed by the originator's serving numbering plan area (field SNPA in table TRKGRP).

Standard pretranslator table and subtables

A standard pretranslator may be assigned to any incoming or two-way trunk group when required in a toll switch. Each incoming or two-way trunk group can have its own STDPRT subtable or many trunk groups can share the same STDPRT subtable.

In offices with ISDN user part (ISUP) capability, standard pretranslator C7PT is automatically used by ISUP trunks on test calls as described in subtable STDPRTCT.STDPRT.

The pretranslator tables and subtables are

- STDPRTCT
- STDPRTCT.STDPRT
- STDPRTCT.AMAPRT (not supported on the UCS DMS–250 switch)

Datafill tips

If a tuple is deleted from table STDPRTCT, the tuple can still be referenced by other tables. A reference can still remain, for example, in table TRKGRP after a tuple has been deleted in table STDPRTCT.

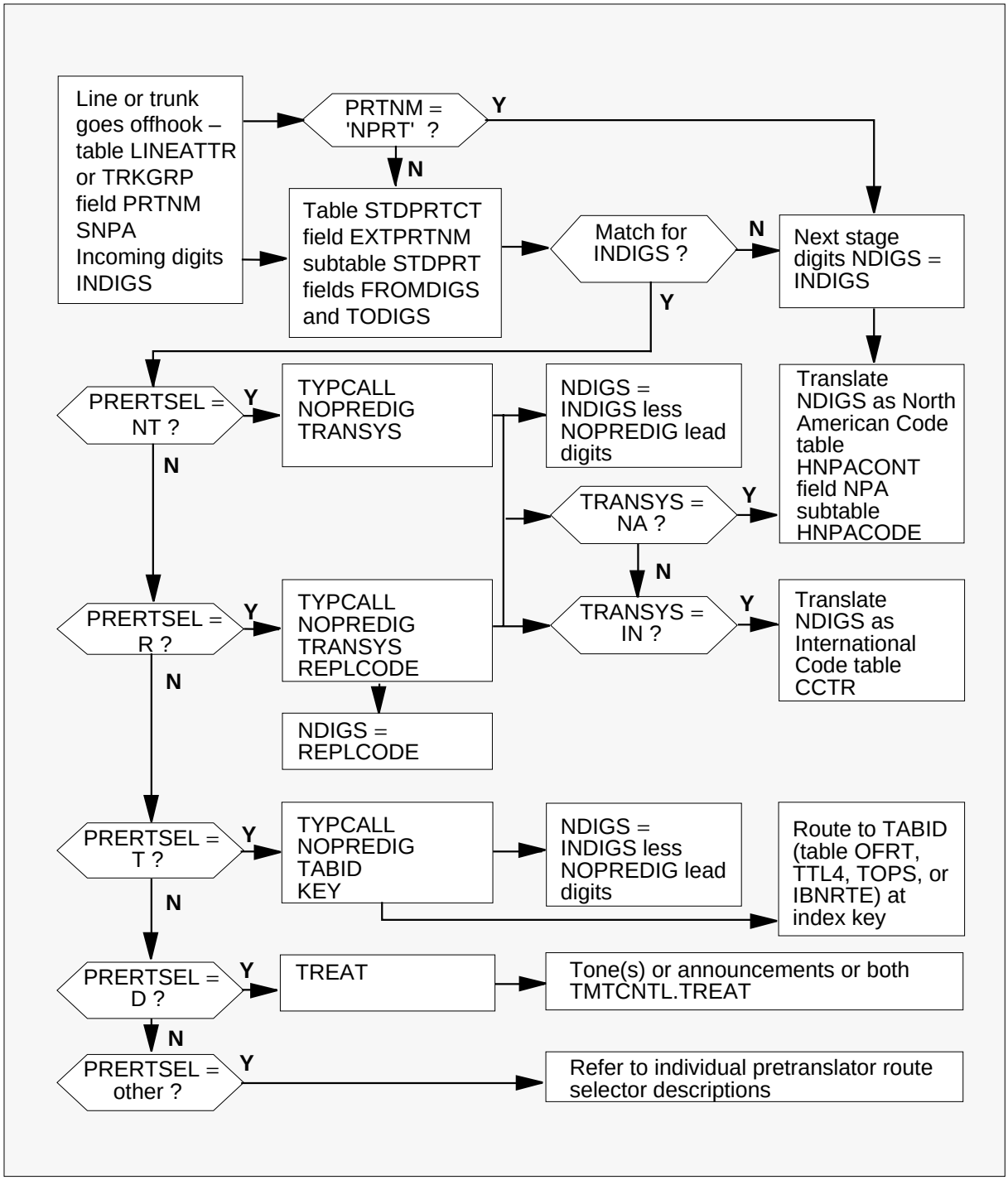
If using the NSC selector in table STDPRTCT.SDTPRT, value REPLDIGS in field PRETRTE is not valid. Table STDPRTCT control rejects this entry if an attempt is made to datafill REPLDIGS.

STDPRTCT (continued)

Pretranslator flow

The following provides an illustration of pretranslator flow logistics.

Flowchart showing pretranslator flow logistics



STDPRTCT (continued)

Table size

The range of tuples in table STDPRTCT is 0 to 1024.

Datafill

The following table lists datafill for table STDPRTCT.

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
EXTPRTNM		Up to 4 alphanumeric characters	EXTERNAL STANDARD PRETRANSLATOR NAME. Enter the name defined by the operating company to represent the standard pretranslator subtable. Standard pretranslator name C7PT is automatically used by ISDN user part (ISUP) trunks on test calls in offices with ISUP capability, as described in table STDPRTCT.STDPRT, and is not required to be datafilled.
STDPRT		see subtable STDPRT	STANDARD PRETRANSLATOR. This field indexes the STDPRT subtable. Refer to STDPRTCT.STDPRT for more information.
AMAPRT			AMA PRETRANSLATOR. This subtable is not supported on the UCS DMS-250 switch.

Datafill example

The following example shows sample datafill for table STDPRTCT.

MAP display example for table STDPRTCT

```
EXTPRTNM  STDPRT  AMAPRT
_____________________________________________________________________
    UNI  (    1) (    0)

    EDL  (    1) (    0)

    DAL  (    1) (    0)

    ONL  (    1) (    0)

    ONT  (    1) (    0)

    MCCS (    1) (    0)
```

Table history

UCS12

Updated table to reflect editorial comment. Updated funtional description to reflect correct table size. Changed N selector to NT in pretranslator flowchart.

STDPRTCT.STDPRT

Table name

Standard Pretranslator (STDPRT) subtable

Functional description

Subtable STDPRT determines the next stage of pretranslation for a call by identifying a range of digits and a pretranslator route selector (field PRETRTE).

Table STDPRTCT is the first table indexed (by field PRTNM in table TRKGRP) for digit pretranslation when the incoming or two-way trunk group associated with the call is assigned a standard pretranslator name. Call processing then indexes the appropriate STDPRT subtable.

> ***Note:*** If the datafilled pretranslator name is NPRT, subtable HNPACONT.HNPACODE is indexed by the originator's serving numbering plan area (field SNPA in table TRKGRP).

Subfield PRERTSEL (field PRETRTE) and its refinements determine the next stage of pretranslation.

The switch supports the following values for subfield PRERTSEL (pretranslation route selector):

- standard (S)
- table (T)
- direct to treatment (D)
- call type (CT)
- identification digits (ID)
- 800 service selector (ES)
- universal access (UA)
- non-standard (NT)
- universal access for FlexDial (AXXESS) trunks (UAX)
- repeat pretranslation (RP)
- operator assisted (OA)
- operator handled (OH)
- customer services (CR)

STDPRTCT.STDPRT (continued)

- data call (DC)
- ambiguous code (AMBI)

Note: The switch does not support the following values for subfield PRERTSEL: L, N, P, V, R, X, F, Z, CS, or EA. Some of the selector types are datafillable even though not supported on the switch. Datafilling non-supported selectors can cause unpredictable call routing.

When receiving up to ten digits, translation performs one of the following functions:

- Receives one or more digits to route the call directly to a treatment, route table, or CLLI, without further digit analysis or screening. When routing directly to the Off-Network Routing (OFRT) table, standard digit manipulation cannot be performed in subtable STDPRT. The OFRT table specifies digit deleting or prefixing.
- Routes calls to the Country Code Translations (CCTR) table for international code translations when the pretranslator route selector is N.
- Deletes and replaces up to 11 received digits.
- Identifies conference calling codes.
- Identifies codes to use for feature activation (on-net, off-net, public speed, private, and toll-free calls).
- Identifies data calls codes.
- Specifies identification digits (ID) for use with equal access features.

Datafill sequence and implications

Datafill table STDPRTCT before subtable STDPRT.

Datafill table CAINGRP before using the CAINGRP option in any of the selectors.

Datafill tables VPROMPTS and MVPRTE before setting the subtable STDPRT option to VPROMPTS for UA selector.

Datafill table FLEXDIAL before using the UAX selector in subtable STDPRT.

Datafill table CLLI before using the S selector in subtable STDPRT.

Datafill table POSITION before using the POS field in the selectors OH, OA, or CR.

Datafill table CDRTMPLT before the TMPLIDX field. No datafill error occurs as the range is data dictionary enforced. The template ID selected must also be marked as an ACTIVE template in table CDRTMPLT.

Datafill table BCDEF before you datafill field BCNAME in pretranslation selector DC. Datafill table CDRTMPLT before you provision the CDRTMPLT option in the DC selector. This activity does not generate a datafill error as the range is data dictionary enforced.

Table size

Subtable STDPRT contains 8000 tuples.

Field descriptions

The following table describes field names, subfield names, and valid data ranges for subtable STDPRT.

Subtable STDPRT field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
FROMDIGS		numeric	FROM DIGITS. Enter the digits to translate. Enter the first number in the block for a block of consecutive numbers.
TODIGS		numeric	TO DIGITS. Enter the last number in the block of consecutive numbers. The default is the FROMDIGS value.
PRETRTE		see subfields	PRETRANSLATION ROUTE. Datafill subfield PRERTSEL and appropriate refinements.
	PRERTSEL		PRETRANSLATION ROUTE SELECTOR. Enter one of the following selectors:
		S	Enter S for standard routing. Refer to the PRERTSEL=S section for refinement datafill.
		T	Enter T for table routing. Refer to the PRERTSEL=T section for refinement datafill.
		D	Enter D to indicate a call is routed to a treatment. Refer to the PRERTSEL=D section for refinement datafill.
		CT	Enter CT for call type routing. Refer to the PRERTSEL=CT section for refinement datafill.

STDPRTCT.STDPRT (continued)

Subtable STDPRT field descriptions (Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
		ID	Enter ID for identification digits routing. Refer to the PRERTSEL=ID section for refinement datafill.
		ES	Enter ES for 800 service routing. Refer to the PRERTSEL=ES section for refinement datafill.
		UA	Enter UA for universal access routing. Refer to the PRERTSEL=UA section for refinement datafill.
		NT	Enter NT for nonstandard routing. Refer to the PRERTSEL=NT section for refinement datafill.
		UAX	Enter UAX for universal access routing for FlexDial (AXXESS) trunks. Refer to the PRETRTEL=UAX section for refinement datafill.
		RP	Enter RP when pretranslations are needed more than once. Refer to the PRETRTEL=RP section for refinement datafill.
		OA	Enter OA for operated-assisted routing (an address was received, but an operator also handled the call). Refer to the PRETRTEL=OA section for refinement datafill.
		OH	Enter OH for operator-handled routing (an address was not received; instead, an operator handled the call). Refer to the PRETRTEL=OH section for refinement datafill.
		CR	Enter CR for routing to a terminating trunk leading to an operator center. Refer to the PRETRTEL=CR section for refinement datafill.
		R1	This selector is reserved for future use.
		DC	Enter DC to identify a specific bearer capability value for the call. Refer to the PRETRTEL=DC selection for refinenment datafill.
		AMBI	Enter AMBI to add the Ambiguous Code which, when encountered, allows the call to be assigned a new pretranslator name and re-enter STDPRTCT screening.

The descriptions that follow offer refinement datafill for the previously described tables.

PRERTSEL=S

The following table describes valid refinement data ranges when PRERTSEL=S.

PRERTSEL=S refinement descriptions

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
TYPCALL		DD, OA, NP, NL	TYPE OF CALL. Enter the call type: DD (direct dial), OA (operator assisted), NP (no prefix), or NL (nil).
NOPREDIG		0 to 7	NUMBER OF PREFIX DIGITS. Enter the number of digits to interpret as prefix digits.
CLLI		Valid CLLI datafilled in table CLLI	COMMON LANGUAGE LOCATION IDENTIFIER. Enter the CLLI name used to identify the route.
MINDIGSR		0 to 18	MINIMUM DIGITS RECEIVED. Enter the minimum number of digits to collect before routing the call. The default is 3.
MAXDIGSR		0 to 18	MAXIMUM DIGITS RECEIVED. Enter the maximum number of digits to collect before routing the call. The default is 3.
POS		NONE or valid POS datafilled in table POSITION.	POSITION. Enter the position type from the Position table where translation routes. The default is NONE.

Datafill example for PRERTSEL=S

The following example shows sample datafill for selector S from subtable STDPRT.

MAP display example for table STDPRTCT.STDPRT selector S

```
FROMDIGS TODIGS PRETRTE
_____________________________
315 315 S DD 0 IMT761C7LP00 10 10 NONE
```

STDPRTCT.STDPRT (continued)

PRERTSEL=T

The following table describes valid refinement data ranges when PRERTSEL=T.

PRERTSEL=T refinement descriptions

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
TYPCALL		DD, OA, NP, NL	TYPE OF CALL. Enter the call type: DD (direct dial), OA (operator assisted), NP (no prefix), or NL (nil).
NOPREDIG		0 to 7	NUMBER OF PREFIX DIGITS. Enter the number of digits to interpret as prefix digits.
EXTRTEID			EXTERNAL ROUTE IDENTIFIER. Enter the two-part refinement datafill that identifies the routing table and its key.
		OFRTOFR2OFR3 OFR4EXDGTRTE RRTE	When EXTRTEID=OFRT, OFR2, OFR3, OFR4, EXDGTRTE, or RRTE, enter the KEY refinement datafill.
	KEY	0 to 1023	KEY. Enter the number that indexes the key of the associated table.
		TOPSAMATOPS	When EXTRTEID=TOPSAMA or TOPS, datafill the KEY refinement.
	KEY		
		TTL4	When EXTRTEID=TTL4, enter the KEY refinement datafill.
	KEY	0 to 7	KEY. Enter the number that indexes the key of the associated table.
MINDIGSR		0 to 18	MINIMUM DIGITS RECEIVED. Enter the minimum number of digits to collect before routing the call.
MAXDIGSR		0 to 18	MAXIMUM DIGITS RECEIVED. Enter the maximum number of digits to collect before routing the call.
POS		NONE or valid POS datafilled in table POSITION.	POSITION. Enter the position type from the Position table where translation routes. The default is NONE.

Datafill example for PRERTSEL=T

The following example shows sample datafill for selector T from subtable STDPRT.

MAP display example for table STDPRTCT.STDPRT selector T

```
FROMDIGS TODIGS PRETRTE
_____________________________
0211 0211 T OA 1 OFRT 2 8 11 NONE
```

PRERTSEL=D

The following table describes valid refinement data ranges when PRERTSEL=D.

PRERTSEL=D refinement descriptions

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
TREAT		alphanumeric	TREATMENT. Enter the treatment datafilled in the office treatment table.

Datafill example for PRERTSEL=D

The following example shows sample datafill for selector D from subtable STDPRT.

MAP display example for table STDPRTCT.STDPRT selector D

```
FROMDIGS TODIGS PRETRTE
_____________________________
92 92 D VACT
```

STDPRTCT.STDPRT (continued)

PRERTSEL=CT

The call type (CT) selector translation routes all 1+ calls. The following table describes valid refinement data ranges when PRERTSEL=CT.

PRERTSEL=CT refinement descriptions (Sheet 1 of 3)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
CALLFEAT			CALL FEATURE. Enter one of the following call feature names: ONNET, OFFNET, PUBSPD, PRVSPD, TOLLFR, CROSSON, AUTHREQ, HTLSPD, ACCT, ZPLUS, CGETS or RESERVED.
		ONNET	Enter ONNET for onnet feature.
		OFFNET	Enter OFFNET for offnet feature.
		PUBSPD	Enter PUBSPD for public speed number feature.
		PRVSPD	Enter PRVSPD for private speed number feature.
		TOLLFR	Enter TOLLFR for toll free feature.
		CROSSON	Enter CROSSON for cross network onnet feature (overseas onnet call that crosses between two networks).
		AUTHREQ	Enter AUTHREQ for authcode required feature.
		HTLSPD	Enter HTLSPD for hotline speed dial feature.
		ACCT	Enter ACCT for account code required feature.
		ZPLUS	Enter ZPLUS for 0+ features.
		CGETS	Enter CGETS to mark the call as a Carrier GETS[a] call. It is necessary to mark Carrier GETS calls in this way when not using ISUP, or when the CPC of the IAM is not set to NS/EP (for National Security/Emergency Preparedness).
		RESERVED	This calltype is reserved for future use.

STDPRTCT.STDPRT (continued)

PRERTSEL=CT refinement descriptions (Sheet 2 of 3)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
MINDIGS		0 to 24	MINIMUM DIGITS RECEIVED. Enter the minimum number of digits to collect before routing the call. The default is 3.
MAXDIGS		0 to 24	MAXIMUM DIGITS RECEIVED. Enter the maximum number of digits to collect before routing the call. The default is 3.
NOPREDIG		0 to 7	NUMBER OF PREFIX DIGITS. Enter the number of digits to interpret as prefix digits.
STDPRTOPT		NIL, UNIVIDX, CAINGRP, CDRTMPLT or CTCOS	STANDARD PRETRANSLATOR OPTIONS. Enter NIL, CAINGRP, CPCSCRN, CDRTMPLT, UNIVIDX or CTCOS.
		CTCOS	This feature provides the capability to override routing restrictions by providing a means to assign a new COS to the incoming trunk, overriding the original COS assigned in table TRKGRP.
	COS	0 to 119	Enter the new COS to be assigned to the incoming trunk for use in table TRKCOS
		CAINGRP	CAIN GROUP. Enter CAINGRP to subscribe to a CAIN group from the dialed address digits. Datafill the CAINGRP refinement.
	CAINGRP	valid CAIN group from table CAINGRP	Select which CAIN group to use.
		CDRTMPLT	Datafill refinements BILLACT, TMPLTIDX, and USEEDIT.
	BILLACT	N or Y	BILLING ACTION. Enter N to disable CDR and Y for TMPLTIDX and USEEDIT indicator prompts to enable CDR record. ***Note:*** BILLACT=N requires that the FLEX CDR SOC UBFR0001be activated

STDPRTCT.STDPRT (continued)

PRERTSEL=CT refinement descriptions (Sheet 3 of 3)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	TMPLTIDX	Valid name datafilled in table CDRTMPLT	TEMPLATE INDEX. When SOC option UBFR0001 is enabled, you can use table CDRTMPLT to create new CDR template.
	USEEDIT	N or Y	USEEDIT. Enter N to use the active version of the CDR template. Y indicates that the edit version is used. ***Note:*** This field is used FOR TESTING PURPOSES ONLY. It should be set to N, which is the default.
		CPCSCRN	CALLING PARTY CATAGORY SCREEN. Entering CPCSCRN allows the call to be screened based on the CPC received in the incoming IAM.This option is supported only for Gateway trunk originated calls. Datafill the CPCINDEX refinement. ***Note:*** CPCSCRN can be set only if CALLFEAT=OFFNET.
	CPCINDEX	0 to 255	Calling Party Catagory Index. Enter the CPCINDEX used to index table CPCSCRN.
		UNIVIDX	UNIVERSAL TRANSLATIONS INDEX (for global ISUP IMTs). Enter UNIVIDX to use the universal translations tables. Datafill the UNIVIDX refinement.
	UNIVIDX	NIL, AC, PX, CT, FA, OFC, AM, FT, NSC	Enter the short name of a translation system. SOC GIMT0001 (UCS DMS-250 in global market) must be enabled to use this field.

a.The Government Emergency Telecommunications Service (GETS) allows authorized users (from federal, state, and local government, for example) to originate a call with higher probability of completion during a period of national emergency. Note that the Carrier GETS (CGETS) feature requires software option control (SOC) CGET0001.

Datafill examples for PRERTSEL=CT

The following example shows sample datafill for selector CT from subtable STDPRT.

MAP display example for table STDPRTCT.STDPRT selector CT

```
FROMDIGS TODIGS PRETRTE
_____________________
0217 0217 CT ZPLUS 8 11 1 $
20 21 CT OFFNET 15 18 0 (CPCSCRN 255) $
22 304 CT ONNET 6 7 0 $
20 21 CT OFFNET 7 10 0 (CAINGRP SPECGRP) $
214 214 CT OFFNET 8 11 1 CTCOS 1 $
```

The following example shows the use of call feature option CGETS.

```
>table stdprtc
JOURNAL FILE UNAVAILABLE - DMOS NOT ALLOWED
TABLE: STDPRTC
>pos ean
     EAN (   1) (   0)
>sub 2
WARNING: CHANGES IN TABLE STDPRT MAY ALTER OFFICE
BILLING. CALL TYPE DEFAULT IS NP. PLEASE REFER TO
DOCUMENTATION.
>pos 710
                710                 710
CT CGETS 10 10 0 (CAINGRP OFFHKDEL _ADDR) $
```

PRERTSEL=ID

Identification digit (ID) selector translation indicates the activation of an equal access feature. The following table describes valid refinement data ranges when PRERTSEL=ID.

PRERTSEL=ID refinement descriptions (Sheet 1 of 3)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	CALLCOND		CALL CONDITION. Enter the appropriate call condition: CONT, STOP, TEST, INTDD, INTOA, AUTHREQ, CONDAUTH, VPNSNC, CELLULAR, or PUBLIC.
		CONT	Enter CONT to continue the call.
		STOP	Enter STOP to block the call.

STDPRTCT.STDPRT (continued)

PRERTSEL=ID refinement descriptions (Sheet 2 of 3)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
		TEST	Enter TEST to test the call.
		INTDD	Enter INTDD for international direct dial calls.
		INTOA	Enter INTOA for international operator assisted calls.
		AUTHREQ	Enter AUTHREQ for authorization required calls.
		CONDAUTH	Enter CONDAUTH for conditional authorization calls. (An authcode is collected in ANI is not found.)
		VPNSNC	Enter VPNSNC for virtual private network calls.
		CELLULAR	Enter CELLULAR for cellular calls.
		PUBLIC	Enter PUBLIC for public calls. When CALLCOND=PUBLIC, datafill the ALTPRTNM, APANI, COINCNTL, BONGTONE, UCCACT, and OPTIONS refinements.
	ALTPRTNM	NPRT or valid pretranslator from table STDPRTCT	PRETRANSLATOR NAME. Enter the pretranslator name.
	OPANI		OP250 NPA OUTPULSE TYPE. Enter the OP250 outpulse type. ***Note:*** The switch does not support OP250.
		OP3ANI	Enter OP3ANI to outpulse a three-digit ANI.
		OP10ANI	Enter OP10ANI to outpulse a ten-digit ANI.
		OPSNPA	Enter OPSNPA to outpulse a three-digit SNPA.
	COINCNTL	Y or N	COIN CONTROL. Enter Y to enable coin control. Enter N to disable.
	BONGTONE	Y or N	BONG TONE. Enter Y to enable bong tone. Enter N to disable.

PRERTSEL=ID refinement descriptions (Sheet 3 of 3)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	UCCACT	Y or N	UNIVERSAL CREDIT CARD ACTIVE. Enter Y to type 10XXX0+ calls as UCC. Enter N to disable the UCC feature.
	OPTIONS		OPTIONS. There are no supported options at this time.

Datafill example for PRERTSEL=ID

The following example shows sample datafill for selector ID from subtable STDPRT.

MAP display example for table STDPRTCT.STDPRT selector ID

```
FROMDIGS TODIGS PRETRTE
_______________________
010 010 ID INTOA
```

PRERTSEL=ES

The 800 Service (ES) selector is available only when the N00 routing base feature is selected. The following table describes valid refinement data ranges when PRERTSEL=ES.

PRERTSEL=ES refinement descriptions (Sheet 1 of 3)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
SVCFEAT			SERVICE FEATURE. Enter the service feature name that indicates to the switch how to translate the 800 or 00Y digits.
		CRTCRD	Enter CRTCRD to indicate use of a credit card to access the switch.
		INWATS	Enter INWATS to indicate incoming wide area telephone service.

STDPRTCT.STDPRT (continued)

PRERTSEL=ES refinement descriptions (Sheet 2 of 3)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
		SACREMOT	Enter SACREMOT to indicate an 8XX service call. Translations are performed at a remote database.
		SACVAR	Enter SACVAR to indicate a variable length access number through table SACVAR. Also datafill the MIN_DIGITS, MAX_DIGITS, and NOPREDIG refinements. ***Note:*** SOC GIMT0001 (DMS switch in global market) must be enabled to use SACVAR.
		INWFEAT	Enter INWFEAT to indicate in-switch translations for 700, 800, and 900 calls. Datafill the MIN_DIGITS, MAX_DIGITS, NOPREDIG, and STDPRTOPT fields.
		INWTRANS	Enter INWTRANS and datafill the MIN_DIGITS, MAX_DIGITS, and NOPREDIG refinements.
		UIFNDBS	Enter UIFNDBS and datafill the MIN_DIGITS, MAX_DIGITS, and NOPREDIG refinements with the following restrictions: • MIN_DIGITS=14 • MAX_DIGITS=14 to 18 • NOPREDIG=3
	MIN_DIGITS	0 to 20	MINIMUM DIGITS. Enter the minimum number of digits to collect before routing the call. This value is a subfield of SVCFEAT INWTRANS and SVCFEAT INWFEAT.
	MAX_DIGITS	0 to 20	MAXIMUM DIGITS. Enter the maximum number of digits to collect before routing the call. This value is a subfield of SVCFEAT INWFEAT and SVCFEAT INWTRANS.
	NOPREDIG	0 to 7	NUMBER OF PREFIX DIGITS. Enter the number of digits to interpret as prefix digits.
STDPRTOPT		NIL, CAINGRP or CDRTMPLT	STANDARD PRETRANSLATOR OPTIONS. This field can accept up to two entries.

PRERTSEL=ES refinement descriptions (Sheet 3 of 3)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
		CAINGRP	Enter CAINGRP to specify a CAIN group type and datafill the CAINGRP refinement.
	CAINGRP	valid CAIN group from table CAINGRP	CAIN GROUP. Select which CAIN group to use.
		CDRTMPLT	Datafill refinements BILLACT, TMPLTIDX, and USEEDIT.
	BILLACT	N or Y	BILLING ACTION. Enter N to disable CDR and Y for TMPLTIDX and USEEDIT indicator prompts to enable CDR record. ***Note:*** BILLACT=N requires that the FLEX CDR SOC UBFR0001be activated
	TMPLTIDX	Valid name datafilled in table CDRTMPLT	TEMPLATE INDEX. When SOC option UBFR0001 is enabled, you can use table CDRTMPLT to create new CDR template.
	USEEDIT	N or Y	USE EDIT. Enter N to use the active version of the CDR template. Y indicates that the edit version is used. ***Note:*** This field is used FOR TESTING PURPOSES ONLY. It should be set to N, which is the default.

Datafill example for PRERTSEL=ES

The following example shows sample datafill for selector ES from subtable STDPRT.

STDPRTCT.STDPRT (continued)

MAP display example for table STDPRTCT.STDPRT selector ES

```
FROMDIGS    TODIGS      PRETRT
_____________________________________
7002        7002        ES SACREMOT $
8003        8003        ES INWATS $
9003        9003        ES INWATS (CAINGRP SPECGRP) $
0119203     0119503     ES UIFNDBS 14 18 3
```

PRERTSEL=UA

Selector UA translates universal access calls. The following table describes valid refinement data ranges when PRERTSEL=UA.

PRERTSEL=UA refinement descriptions (Sheet 1 of 3)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
ADIN		0 to 99	AUTHCODE DATABASE INDEX. Enter the ADIN to use for a universal access call.
OPART		0 to 999	ORIGINATING PARTITION NUMBER. Enter the originating partition number for the universal access call. The default is 7.
MCCSDED		Y or N	MCCS DEDICATED. Enter Y for any call that comes into the switch through a universal access trunk (FGC or FGD) to become a dedicated travel card number (TCN) call.
APPLDATA			APPLICATION DATA. Datafill the APPLNAME, SCPTOUT, and SCPTOACT subfields.
	APPLNAME	TCN	APPLICATION NAME. Enter the name of the application to use to validate the credit card number.
	SCPTOUT	1 to 10	SCPTOUT. Enter the number of seconds to wait for an SCP timeout. The default is 5.
	SCPTOACT	PROCEED or BLOCK	SCPTOACT. Enter the call processing action required when a SCP timeout declares. The default is PROCEED.
STDPRT_UA_ OPTION		NIL	STANDARD PRETRANSLATOR OPTIONS. Enter NIL to remove this value.

STDPRTCT.STDPRT (continued)

PRERTSEL=UA refinement descriptions (Sheet 2 of 3)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
		VPROMPTS	Enter VPROMPTS to activate the voice prompts for the TCN and UCC applications under a specific 800 number. If STDPRT_UA_OPTION=VPROMPTS, datafill the VPIDX, TABLESEL, and OPIDX refinements.
	VPIDX	0 to 1023	VOICE PROMPT INDEX. Enter an index into table VPROMPTS to select a collection of voice announcements associated with the UA number.
	TABLESEL	MVPRTE, OPCHOICE	TABLE SELECTION. This subfield indicates which table should be used for routing UA MCCS VPROMPTS operator calls. The default is MVPRTE. The existing OPIDX subfield indicates the index into the table designated by TABLESEL.
	OPIDX	1 to 255	OPERATOR INDEX. Enter an index into table MVPRTE to select operator routing associated with the UA number.
		CAINGRP	CAIN GROUP. Enter CAINGRP to subscribe to a CAIN group from the dialed address digits. Datafill the CAINGRP refinement.
	CAINGRP	valid CAIN group from table CAINGRP	Select which CAIN group to use.
		ANSWRPVD	ANSWER PROVIDED. Enter ANSWRPVD to allow an early answer indication for the call. ***Note:*** The office parameter EARLY_ANSWER_SELECTOR must be set to TRKGRP_AND_UA before the feature provided by option ANSWRPVD is activated.

STDPRTCT.STDPRT (continued)

PRERTSEL=UA refinement descriptions (Sheet 3 of 3)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	RTETOPER	RTETOPER	Route to Operator. Enter option RTETOPER to route to an operator FGD UA MCCS calls associated with a UA number. Use option RTETOPER when ANI failures occur or when ANI is not received. ***Note:*** If option RTETOPER is not datafilled, the calls go to treatment.
		CDRTMPLT	Datafill refinements BILLACT, TMPLTIDX, and USEEDIT.
	BILLACT	N or Y	BILLING ACTION. Enter N to disable CDR and Y for TMPLTIDX and USEEDIT indicator prompts to enable CDR record. ***Note:*** BILLACT=N requires that the FLEX CDR SOC UBFR0001be activated
	TMPLTIDX	Valid name datafilled in table CDRTMPLT	TEMPLATE INDEX. When SOC option UBFR0001 is enabled, you can use table CDRTMPLT to create new CDR template.
	USEEDIT	N or Y	USE EDIT. Enter N to use the active version of the CDR template. Y indicates that the edit version is used. ***Note:*** This field is used FOR TESTING PURPOSES ONLY. It should be set to N, which is the default.

Datafill example for PRERTSEL=UA

The following example shows sample datafill for selector UA from subtable STDPRT.

MAP display example for table STDPRTCT.STDPRT selector UA

```
FROMDIGS TODIGS PRETRTE
_______________________
214 214 UA 0 7 N TCN 5 PROCEED (VPROMPTS 0 OPCHOICE 1) $
214 214 UA 0 7 N TCN 5 PROCEED (CAINGRP SPECGRP) $
```

PRERTSEL=NT

Selector NT translation routes to an international table translator (CTRTE or OFRT). The following table describes valid refinement data ranges when PRERTSEL=NT.

PRERTSEL=NT refinement descriptions (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
TYPCALL		DD, OA, NP, NL	TYPE OF CALL. Enter the call type: DD (direct dial), OA (operator assisted), NP (no prefix), or NL (nil).
NOPREDIG		0 to 7	NUMBER OF PREFIX DIGITS. Enter the number of digits to interpret as prefix digits.
TRANSYS		NA, IN, NO, IP	TRANSLATION SYSTEM. Enter NA when translation routes to national translation for digits analysis of replacement code. Enter IN for international translation. Enter NO for a number translation. Enter IP when translation routes to partitioned international translations.
STDPRTOPT		NIL, CAINGRP or CDRTMPLT	STANDARD PRETRANSLATOR OPTION. This refinement can accept up to two entries.
		CAINGRP	CAIN GROUP. When TRANSYS=IP or IN, enter CAINGRP to subscribe to a CAIN group from the dialed address digits. Datafill the CAINGRP refinement.
	CAINGRP	valid CAIN group from table CAINGRP	Select which CAIN group to use.

STDPRTCT.STDPRT (continued)

PRERTSEL=NT refinement descriptions (Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
		CDRTMPLT	Datafill refinements BILLACT, TMPLTIDX, and USEEDIT.
	BILLACT	N or Y	BILLING ACTION. Enter N to disable CDR and Y for TMPLTIDX and USEEDIT indicator prompts to enable CDR record. ***Note:*** BILLACT=N requires that the FLEX CDR SOC UBFR0001be activated
	TMPLTIDX	Valid name datafilled in table CDRTMPLT	TEMPLATE INDEX. When SOC option UBFR0001 is enabled, you can use table CDRTMPLT to create new CDR template.
	USEEDIT	N or Y	USE EDIT. Enter N to use the active version of the CDR template. Y indicates that the edit version is used. ***Note:*** This field is used FOR TESTING PURPOSES ONLY. It should be set to N, which is the default.
		CPCSCRN	Calling Party Catagory Screen. Enter CPCSCRN to index table CPCSCRN. Datafill the CPCINDEX refinement.
	CPCINDEX	0 to 255	Calling Party Catagory Index. Enter an index into table CPCSCRN.
		CPCSCRN	CALLING PARTY CATAGORY SCREEN. Entering CPCSCRN allows the call to be screened based on the CPC received in the incoming IAM.This option is supported only for Gateway trunk originated calls. Datafill the CPCINDEX refinement. ***Note:*** CPCSCRN can be set only if TYPCALL is set to DD or OA.
	CPCINDEX	0 to 255	Calling Party Catagory Index. Enter the CPCINDEX used to index table CPCSCRN.

Datafill example for PRERTSEL=NT

The following example shows sample datafill for selector NT from subtable STDPRT.

MAP display example for table STDPRTCT.STDPRT selector NT

```
FROMDIGS TODIGS PRETRTE
_____________________________
0117 0117 NT DD 3 NA $
0117 0117 NT DD 3 IP (CAINGRP SPECGRP) $
20   21   NT OA 5 IP (CPCSCRN 255) $
```

PRERTSEL=UAX

Selector UAX translates universal access calls for the FlexDial framework feature. In combination with FlexDial, it provides address digit validation to identify additional or revised interactions with the originating agent. The following table describes valid refinement data ranges when PRERTSEL=UAX.

PRERTSEL=UAX refinement descriptions (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
DPIDX		Existing entry into table FLEXDIAL	FLEXDIAL INDEX. Enter the index into table FLEXDIAL.
ACTION			ACTION Enter how call processing handles the FLEXDIAL index:
		INSERT, APPEND, or REPLACE	INSERT. Inserts the new list into the current processing list before the next collectable. APPEND. Appends the new list to the current processing list. REPLACE. Replaces the remainder of the unprocessed collectables with those identified by the FLEXDIAL index.
STDPRTOPT		CAINGRP	STANDARD PRETRANSLATOR OPTIONS. Enter CAINGRP to subscribe to a CAIN group from the dialed address digits. Datafill the CAINGRP refinement.

STDPRTCT.STDPRT (continued)

PRERTSEL=UAX refinement descriptions (Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	CAINGRP	valid CAIN group from table CAINGRP	Select which CAIN group to use.
		CDRTMPLT	Datafill refinements BILLACT, TMPLTIDX, and USEEDIT.
	BILLACT	N or Y	BILLING ACTION. Enter N to disable CDR and Y for TMPLTIDX and USEEDIT indicator prompts to enable CDR record. ***Note:*** BILLACT=N requires that the FLEX CDR SOC UBFR0001be activated
	TMPLTIDX	Valid name datafilled in table CDRTMPLT	TEMPLATE INDEX. When SOC option UBFR0001 is enabled, you can use table CDRTMPLT to create new CDR template.
	USEEDIT	N or Y	USE EDIT. Enter N to use the active version of the CDR template. Y indicates that the edit version is used. ***Note:*** This field is used FOR TESTING PURPOSES ONLY. It should be set to N, which is the default.

Datafill example for PRERTSEL=UAX

The following example shows sample datafill for selector UAX from subtable STDPRT.

MAP display example for table STDPRTCT.STDPRT selector UAX

```
FROMDIGS TODIGS PRETRTE
_______________________
212 214 UAX NIL INSERT $
330 332 UAX NIL APPEND (CAINGRP SPECGRP) $
```

PRERTSEL=RP

Repeat pretranslations (RP) selector indicates that a call has already been pretranslated, but is forced to do so again. The following table describes valid refinement data ranges when PRERTSEL=RP.

PRERTSEL=RP refinement descriptions

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
PRTNM		valid pretranslator name or NPRT	PRETRANSLATOR NAME. Enter the name of the pretranslator to use for the second round of pretranslations. If NPRT is entered, the original pretranslator from table TRKGRP will be used.
CALLFEAT		NATL or INTL	CALLTYPE FEATURES. Enter the calltype of the call, either NATL (national) or INTL (international).
NOPREDIG		0 to 7	NUMBER OF PREFIX DIGITS. This field determines the number of prefix digits in the called party number.
MINDIGSR		1 to 24	MINIMUM DIGITS SENT/RECIEVED. This field indicates the minimum number of called party digits. It cannot be lager than the value of MAXDIGSR or an error will be generated.
MAXDIGSR		1 to 24	MAXIMUM DIGITS SENT/RECIEVED. This field indicates the maximum number of called party digits.
STDPRTOPT		NIL or CIC	STANDARD PRETRANSLATOR OPTIONS. If the CIC option is entered, it indicates that a carrier identification code is present. The two refinements must also be datafilled to indicate position of the code in the address stream and length of the CIC.
	CICPOS	1 to 4	CARRIER IDENTIFICATION CODE POSITION Enter the position of the CIC in the address stream.
	CICLEN	1 to 9	CARRIER IDENTIFICATION CODE LENGTH Enter the length of the CIC.

Datafill example for PRERTSEL=RP

The following example shows sample datafill for selector RP from subtable STDPRT.

STDPRTCT.STDPRT (continued)

MAP display example for table STDPRTCT.STDPRT selector RP

```
FROMDIGS TODIGS PRETRTE
_______________________
315 315 S DD 0 IMT761C7LP00 10 10 NONE
```

PRERTSEL=OA

Operator assisted (OA) selector indicates that an address was received, but that an operator has also handled the call. The following table describes valid refinement data ranges when PRERTSEL=OA.

PRERTSEL=OA refinement descriptions (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
CALLTYPE		OFFNET, ONNET, or INTNL	TYPE OF CALL. Enter the call type: OFFNET (off network), ONNET (on network), or INTNL (international).
NOPREDIG		0 to 7	NUMBER OF PREFIX DIGITS. Enter the number of digits to interpret as prefix digits.
MINDIGSR		0 to 24	MINIMUM DIGITS RECEIVED. Enter the minimum number of digits to collect before routing the call. The default is 3.
MAXDIGSR		0 to 24	MAXIMUM DIGITS RECEIVED. Enter the maximum number of digits to collect before routing the call. The default is 3.
EXT_RTE_ID		see description	EXTERNAL ROUTE ID. Enter the next table to be referenced and the index into that table. Enter the name of the refinement and its key at the same time.
	OFRT	0 to 1023	OFFICE ROUTE. Enter OFRT and the index to that table.
	TOPSAMA	valid entry in table TOPSAMA	TOPS AUTOMATIC MESSAGE ACCOUNTING. Enter TOPSAMA and the index to that table.
	TOPS	valid entry in table TOPS	TRANSLATION ROUTING TO TOPS. Enter TOPS and the index to that table.

PRERTSEL=OA refinement descriptions (Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	EXDGTRTE	0 to 1023	EXTENDED DIGIT ROUTING. Enter EXDGTRTE and the index to that table.
	RRTE	0 to 1023	RE-ROUTE. Enter RRTE and the index to that table.
	TTL4	0 to 7	TERMINATING TEST LINE #4. Enter TTL4 and the index to that table.
	OFR4	0 to 1023	OFFICE ROUTE 4. Enter OFR4 and the index to that table.
	OFR3	0 to 1023	OFFICE ROUTE 3. Enter OFR3 and the index to that table.
	OFR2	0 to 1023	OFFICE ROUTE 2. Enter OFR2 and the index to that table.
POS		NONE, RTE1, RTE2, RTE3, TOPS, DIRECT, LOOP, RTE7, RTE8, RTE9, RTE10, RTE11, RTE12, NILRTE, RTE4, RTE5	POSITION. If datafilled as anything other than NONE, the entry is an index to table POSITION. An entry here (other than NONE) overrides the entry in the EXT_RTE_ID field.

Datafill example for PRERTSEL=OA

The following example shows sample datafill for selector OA from subtable STDPRT.

MAP display example for table STDPRTCT.STDPRT selector OA

```
FROMDIGS TODIGS PRETRTE
_______________________
01333 01333 OA  INTNL 2 3 20 (TTL4 4) NONE $
```

STDPRTCT.STDPRT (continued)

PRERTSEL=OH

Operator handled (OH) selector indicates that an address was not received, instead, an operator has handled the call. The following table describes valid refinement data ranges when PRERTSEL=OH.

PRERTSEL=OH refinement descriptions (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
CALLTYPE		OFFNET, ONNET, or INTNL	TYPE OF CALL. Enter the call type: OFFNET (off network), ONNET (on network), or INTNL (international).
NOPREDIG		0 to 7	NUMBER OF PREFIX DIGITS. Enter the number of digits to interpret as prefix digits.
MINDIGSR		0 to 24	MINIMUM DIGITS RECEIVED. Enter the minimum number of digits to collect before routing the call. The default is 3.
MAXDIGSR		0 to 24	MAXIMUM DIGITS RECEIVED. Enter the maximum number of digits to collect before routing the call. The default is 3.
EXT_RTE_ID		see description	EXTERNAL ROUTE ID. Enter the next table to be referenced and the index into that table. Enter the name of the refinement and its key at the same time.
	OFRT	0 to 1023	OFFICE ROUTE. Enter OFRT and the index to that table.
	TOPSAMA	valid entry in table TOPSAMA	TOPS AUTOMATIC MESSAGE ACCOUNTING. Enter TOPSAMA and the index to that table.
	TOPS	valid entry in table TOPS	TRANSLATION ROUTING TO TOPS. Enter TOPS and the index to that table.
	EXDGTRTE	0 to 1023	EXTENDED DIGIT ROUTING. Enter EXDGTRTE and the index to that table.
	RRTE	0 to 1023	RE-ROUTE. Enter RRTE and the index to that table.
	TTL4	0 to 7	TERMINATING TEST LINE #4. Enter TTL4 and the index to that table.

PRERTSEL=OH refinement descriptions (Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	OFR4	0 to 1023	OFFICE ROUTE 4. Enter OFR4 and the index to that table.
	OFR3	0 to 1023	OFFICE ROUTE 3. Enter OFR3 and the index to that table.
	OFR2	0 to 1023	OFFICE ROUTE 2. Enter OFR2 and the index to that table.
POS		NONE, RTE1, RTE2, RTE3, TOPS, DIRECT, LOOP, RTE7, RTE8, RTE9, RTE10, RTE11, RTE12, NILRTE, RTE4, RTE5	POSITION. If datafilled as anything other than NONE, the entry is an index to table POSITION. An entry here (other than NONE) overrides the entry in the EXT_RTE_ID field.

Datafill example for PRERTSEL=OH

The following example shows sample datafill for selector OH from subtable STDPRT.

MAP display example for table STDPRTCT.STDPRT selector OH

```
FROMDIGS TODIGS PRETRTE
_______________________
01333 01333 OH ONNET 2 3 20 (OFR3 906) RTE3 $
```

STDPRTCT.STDPRT (continued)

PRERTSEL=CR

Customer service (CR) selector indicates a call that is routed to a terminating trunk leading to an operator center. The following table describes valid refinement data ranges when PRERTSEL=CR.

PRERTSEL=CR refinement descriptions (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
CALLTYPE		OFFNET, ONNET, or INTNL	TYPE OF CALL. Enter the call type: OFFNET (off network), ONNET (on network), or INTNL (international).
NOPREDIG		0 to 7	NUMBER OF PREFIX DIGITS. Enter the number of digits to interpret as prefix digits.
MINDIGSR		0 to 24	MINIMUM DIGITS RECEIVED. Enter the minimum number of digits to collect before routing the call. The default is 3.
MAXDIGSR		0 to 24	MAXIMUM DIGITS RECEIVED. Enter the maximum number of digits to collect before routing the call. The default is 3.
EXT_RTE_ID		see description	EXTERNAL ROUTE ID. Enter the next table to be referenced and the index into that table. Enter the name of the refinement and its key at the same time.
	OFRT	0 to 1023	OFFICE ROUTE. Enter OFRT and the index to that table.
	TOPSAMA	valid entry in table TOPSAMA	TOPS AUTOMATIC MESSAGE ACCOUNTING. Enter TOPSAMA and the index to that table.
	TOPS	valid entry in table TOPS	TRANSLATION ROUTING TO TOPS. Enter TOPS and the index to that table.
	EXDGTRTE	0 to 1023	EXTENDED DIGIT ROUTING. Enter EXDGTRTE and the index to that table.
	RRTE	0 to 1023	RE-ROUTE. Enter RRTE and the index to that table.
	TTL4	0 to 7	TERMINATING TEST LINE #4. Enter TTL4 and the index to that table.

PRERTSEL=CR refinement descriptions (Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	OFR4	0 to 1023	OFFICE ROUTE 4. Enter OFR4 and the index to that table.
	OFR3	0 to 1023	OFFICE ROUTE 3. Enter OFR3 and the index to that table.
	OFR2	0 to 1023	OFFICE ROUTE 2. Enter OFR2 and the index to that table.
POS		NONE, RTE1, RTE2, RTE3, TOPS, DIRECT, LOOP, RTE7, RTE8, RTE9, RTE10, RTE11, RTE12, NILRTE, RTE4, RTE5	POSITION. If datafilled as anything other than NONE, the entry is an index to table POSITION. An entry here (other than NONE) overrides the entry in the EXT_RTE_ID field.

Datafill example for PRERTSEL=CR

The following example shows sample datafill for selector CR from subtable STDPRT.

MAP display example for table STDPRTCT.STDPRT selector CR

```
FROMDIGS TODIGS PRETRTE
_______________________
01333 01333 CR INTNL 2 3 20 (OFRT 3) NONE $
```

STDPRTCT.STDPRT (continued)

PRERTSEL=R1

Selector R1 is reserved for future use. The following table will describe, when activated, valid refinement data ranges when PRERTSEL=R1.

PRERTSEL=R1 refinement descriptions

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
PRTNM		PRETRANSLATOR_NAME	
NOPREDIG		0 to 7	
MINDIGSR		0 to 24	MINIMUM DIGITS RECEIVED. Enter the minimum number of digits to collect before routing the call. The default is 3.
MAXDIGSR		0 to 24	MAXIMUM DIGITS RECEIVED. Enter the maximum number of digits to collect before routing the call. The default is 3.
CICPOS		1 to 4	
CICLEN		1 to 9	
OPTIONS		RESERVE1, $	OPTIONS. OPTIONS are reserved for future use.
		RESERVE1	RESERVE1. RESERVE1 option is reserved for future use. Enter refinement data for BILLACT,TMPLTIDX, and USEEDIT.
	BILLACT	N or Y	BILLING ACTION. Enter N to disable CDR and Y for TMPLTIDX and USEEDIT indicator prompts to enable CDR record.
	TMPLTIDX	Valid active template index to table CDRTMPLT	TEMPLATE INDEX.
	USEEDIT	N or Y	USE EDIT. Enter N to use the active version of the CDR template. Y indicates that the edit version is used.

PRERTSEL=DC

The Data call (DC) selector identifies a bearer capability value that is to be applied to the call and provides normal called party address prtranslations

screening. The following table describes valid refinement data ranges when PRERTSEL=DC.

PRERTSEL= DC refinement descriptions

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
BCNAME		Valid entry to table BCDEF.	BCNAME.BEARER_CAPABILITY_NAME. Enter XXX to identify the bearer capability value that is to be applied. Table BCDEF must be provisioned before BCNAME can be provisioned.
MINDIGS		1 to 18	MINIMUM_DIGITS.
MAXDIGS		1 to 18	MAXIMUM_DIGITS. Enter a pretranslation digit range
NOPREDIG		0 to 7	NOPREDIG. Enter a value for this field.
OPTIONS		NIL, CDRTMPLT	Datafill refinements BILLACT, TMPLTIDX, and USEEDIT. CDRTMPLT must be provisioned before the CDRTMPLT option may be provisioned.
	BILLACT	N, Y	BILLING ACTION. Enter N to disable CDR and Y for TMPLTIDX and USEEDIT indicator prompts to enable CDR record.
	TMPLTIDX	Valid name datafilled in table CDRTMPLT.	TEMPLATE INDEX.
	USEEDIT	N, Y	USE EDIT. Enter N to use the active version of the CDR template. Y indicates that the edit version is used.

PRERTSEL=AMBI

The Ambiguous code (AMBI) selector is used to assign a new pretranslator name for the call. AMBI also allows different STDPRTCT screening to be applied to a call based on the length of the called number address digits.

STDPRTCT.STDPRT (continued)

The following table describes valid refinement data ranges when PRERTSEL=AMBI.

PRERTSEL=AMBI refinement descriptions

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
MINDIGS		0 to 24	MINIMUM_DIGITS.
MAXDIGS		0 to 24	MAXIMUM_DIGITS. Enter a pretranslation digit range
MINDIGS_PRETNAME			MIN_PRETNAME. This field can be datafilled with any valid pretranslator name previously datafilled in table STDPRTCT.
MAX_PRETNAME			MAX_PRETNAME. This field can be datafilled with any valid pretranslator name previously datafilled in table STDPRTCT.
OTHER_PRETNAME			OTHER_PRETNAME. This field can be datafilled with any valid pretranslator name previously datafilled in table STDPRTCT.
		NIL, CDRTMPLT	Datafill refinements BILLACT, TMPLTIDX, and USEEDIT. CDRTMPLT must be provisioned before the CDRTMPLT option may be provisioned.
	BILLACT	N, Y	BILLING ACTION. Enter N to disable CDR and Y for TMPLTIDX and USEEDIT indicator prompts to enable CDR record. This field is present only if the CDRTMPLT option is active.
	TMPLTIDX	Valid name datafilled in table CDRTMPLT.	TEMPLATE INDEX. Enter a valid name datafilled in table CDRTMPLT. This field is only present if the BILLACT field is set to Y.
	USEEDIT	N, Y	USE EDIT. Enter N to use the active version of the CDR template. Y indicates that the edit version is used. his field is only present if the BILLACT field is set to Y.

Datafill example for PRERTSEL=AMBI

The following example shows sample datafill for selector AMBI from subtable STDPRT.

MAP display example for table selector AMBI

```
FROMDIGS TODIGS PRETRTE
_______________________
214 214 AMBI 7 10 EAN PRI IMT (CDRTMPLT Y UCS12 Y) $
```

Table history

SN06 (DMS)

Changed for SN06 (DMS) Standard release. Corrected values for the CICLEN and CICPOS fields. CRQ00655080.

New subfield CTCOS is added to field STDPRTOPT for feature A89008672.

UCS18

Added new call feature CGETS to selector CT (A59039419).

UCS14

Added selector AMBI (A60008447).

UCS13

Added selector R1 which is reserved for future use. R1 includes fields PRTNM, NOPREDIG, MINDIGSR, MAXDIGSR, CICPOS, CICLEN, and OPTIONS (A60008204). New calltype RESERVED added to CT selector for future use (A60008194). Remove UCS07 and UCS07FLEX values for the CDRTMPLT option in route selectors CT, ES, NT, UA, and UAX (A60007776). Updated table STDPRTCT.STDPRT to include documentation for the DC selector (UCS09 feature AX1247).

UCS12

Updated table STDPRTCT.STDPRT to include CDRTMPLT as an option for STDPRTOPT in selectors ES, CT, NT, UA, and UAX (UCS09 feature AX1248). Updated datafill sequence and implications section.

UCS09

Updated VIPDX field to support 1024 sets of announcements. Added the RTETOPER option to the field UA_OPT_SEL (AX1248, AX0987, AX0964, AX1247).

STDPRTCT.STDPRT (continued)

UCS08

Added the ANSWRPVD option for PRERTSEL=UA.

Added the subfield TABLESEL to the VPROMPTS option for PRERTSEL=UA.

Added the UIFNDBS option for the ES selector.

Added the CPCSCRN option for the CT and NT selectors.

UCS07

Added RP, OA, OH, and CR selectors to the field PRERTSEL.

Added CAINGRP option to CT, ES, UA, UAX, and NT.

UCS06

Added VPIDX and OPIDX fields when using VPROMPTS option for UA selector.

Added UAX selector for FlexDial framework.

Updated for global ISUP IMTs:

- Added SACVAR value for SVCFEAT for ES selector.
- Added UNIVIDX option for CT selector.
- Increased MIN_DIGS and MAX_DIGS value range to 20 for ES and CT selectors.

Supplementary information

Insert the new datafill for sub-field TABLESEL when conducting a one night process (ONP) to upgrade to a UCS08 load from a software load with UA MCCS VPROMPTS functionality.

The following example shows a tuple from a software load prior to UCS08:

MAP display example for table STDPRTCT.STDPRT before UCS08

```
FROMDIGS    TODIGS   PRERTSEL ADIN OPART MCCSDED APPLNAME
SCPTOUT SCPTOACT   (STDPRT_UA_OPTION VPIDX VPIDX)
_____________________
8009501060 8009501060      UA    1   111      N     TCN
    5   PROCEED                (VPROMPTS 0 1)
```

STDPRTCT.STDPRT (end)

The following example shows a tuple from a UCS08 load with STDPRT_UA_OPTION=VPROMPTS:

MAP display example for table STDPRTCT.STDPRT STDPRT_UA_OPTION=VPROMPTS

```
FROMDIGS    TODIGS   PRERTSEL ADIN OPART MCCSDED APPLNAME
SCPTOUT SCPTOACT (STDPRT_UA_OPTION VPIDX TABLESEL VPIDX)
_____________________________
8009501060 8009501060      UA    1   111      N     TCN
    5   PROCEED                (VPROMPTS 0 MVPRTE 1)
```

STDPRTCT.STDPRT selector D

Pretranslator route selector: D

Use selector D to route translation directly to treatment. For this selector value, enter data in fields FROMDIGS, TODIGS, and PRETRTE as the data appears in the following table.

Datafill

Datafill for table STDPRTCT.STDPRT selector D appears in the following table.

Field descriptions

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
FROMDIGS		numeric (vector of a maximum of 18 digits)	*From digits*. Enter the digit or digits to translate. If the entry represents a block of numbers that follow in order, enter the first number in the block.
TODIGS		numeric (vector of a maximum of 18 digits)	*To digits*. If field FROMDIGS represents a block of numbers that follow in order, enter the last number in the block. For all other conditions, the entry is the entry in field FROMDIGS.
PRETRTE		see subfield	*Pretranslation route*. This field contains subfield PRERTSEL and refinement TREAT.
	PRERTSEL	D	*Pretranslator route selector*. Enter the pretranslator route selector D.
	TREAT	alphanumeric (four characters)	*Treatment*. Enter the treatment in the office treatment table that is the route of the translation.

Datafill example

Datafill for selector D appears in examples 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, and 23. See the “Datafill example" section in table STDPRTCT.STDPRT.

STDPRTCT.STDPRT selector E911

Pretranslator route selector: E911

The system uses selector E911 in offices with the Enhanced 911 Emergency Service feature. The system uses selector E911 for 911 calls incoming on message and foreign exchange (FX) trunks (non-E911 trunks). Selector E911 specifies the following numbers:

- an emergency service number (ESN) indexed in table E911ESN. The ESN routes the call to the correct public safety answering point (PSAP) directory number (DN).
- an emergency service central office (ESCO) number. The ESCO number is used in the substitute automatic number identification (ANI). The E911 tandem forwards the substitute ANI to the PSAP.

The pretranslator selector E911 is not available for calls that originate from coin or non-coin lines. For coin-lines, the unit does not return the coin. The unit does not replace the coin as the PSAP DN replaces the called digits 911.

Substitute ANI format that the PSAP receives for message and FX trunks. This type of trunk does not spill ANI.

For PSAPs that use one information digit, the substitute ANI format appears in the following section:

- ID-911-0TTT: TTT is the ESCO and ID is the digit zero or four.
- 4-911-0TTT: The system sends this substitute ANI format to the PSAP if the ESN points to a tuple in table E911ESN. The tuple has field FLASH set to Y (yes). The ID digit 4 allows the ANI display at the PSAP to flash.
- 0-911-0TTT: The system sends this substitute ANI format to the PSAP if the ESN points to a tuple in table E911ESN. The tuple has field FLASH set to N (no).

For PSAPs that use three information digits, the substitute ANI format appears in the following section:

NPA-911-0TTT: TTT is the ESCO, and the numbering plan area (NPA) is the serving NPA of the incoming message or FX trunk group.

For selector value E911, enter data in the fields FROMDIGS, TODIGS, and PRETRTE. A description of how to enter data in these fields appears in the following paragraph.

STDPRTCT.STDPRT selector E911 (end)

Datafill

The datafill for table STDPRTCT.STDPRT selector E911 appears in the following table.

Field descriptions

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Description
FROMDIGS		numeric	*From digits.* Enter the digit or digits for translation. If the entry represents a block of consecutive numbers, enter the first number in the block.
TODIGS		numeric	*To digits.* If field FROMDIGS represents a block of consecutive numbers, enter the last number in the block. If field FROMDIGS does not represent a block of consecutive numbers, the entry is equal to the entry in field FROMDIGS.
PRETRTE		see the subfield	*Pretranslation route*. This field contains the subfield PRERTSEL and the refinements ESN and ESCO.
	PRERTSEL	E911	Pretranslator route selector. Enter E911.
	ESN	numeric 0 to 15 999	*Emergency service number*. Enter an emergency service number. This emergency service number must be in table E911ESN, field ESN.
	ESCO	000 to 999 (three digits)	*Emergency service central office number*. Enter an emergency service central office number that represents the end office where the message or FX trunk group originates. The substitute ANI spill uses this end office.

Datafill example

Datafill for selector E911 appears in example 25. See the datafill example in table STDPRTCT.STDPRT.

STDPRTCT.STDPRT selector EA

Pretranslator route selector: EA

Selector EA translates equal access calls in one or two pretranslation stages.

The digit translation and routing options associated with selector EA are as follows:

- Additional digit translation is not a requirement. Field XLATYPE = N.

  Use of the specified key in table OFRT sends the call to the specified carrier. See figure Figure , "Standard pretranslator selector EA flowchart" on page -5.

- Additional pretranslation is a requirement. Field XLATYPE = P.

  The call proceeds to a second-stage pretranslator. This action is correct if the call encounters selector EA for the first time while translating a call.

  You can specify a first-stage key in table OFRT. This key overrides any routing prescription except the treatment the call encounters in translations and screening that follows pretranslation. This condition occurs unless translation encounters another key in the second-stage pretranslation. See figure 1.

- Verify if the dialed digits are correct. Field XLATYPE = T.

Additional digit translation is a requirement after pretranslation to verify if the received digits are correct. To verify if the digits are international or North American, the system uses the following:

- international digit translations (table CCTR)
- North American digit translations and screening

The system attempts verification in this order. The system uses the following tables to perform the verification using North American digit translations and screening:

- HNPACONT.HNPACODE
- FNPACONT.FNPACODE
- LCASCRCN.LCASCR
- PFXTREAT
- SCRNCLAS
- CLSVSCRC
- CLSVSCRC.CLSVSCR

The system can use all of these table to perform the verification.

STDPRTCT.STDPRT selector EA (continued)

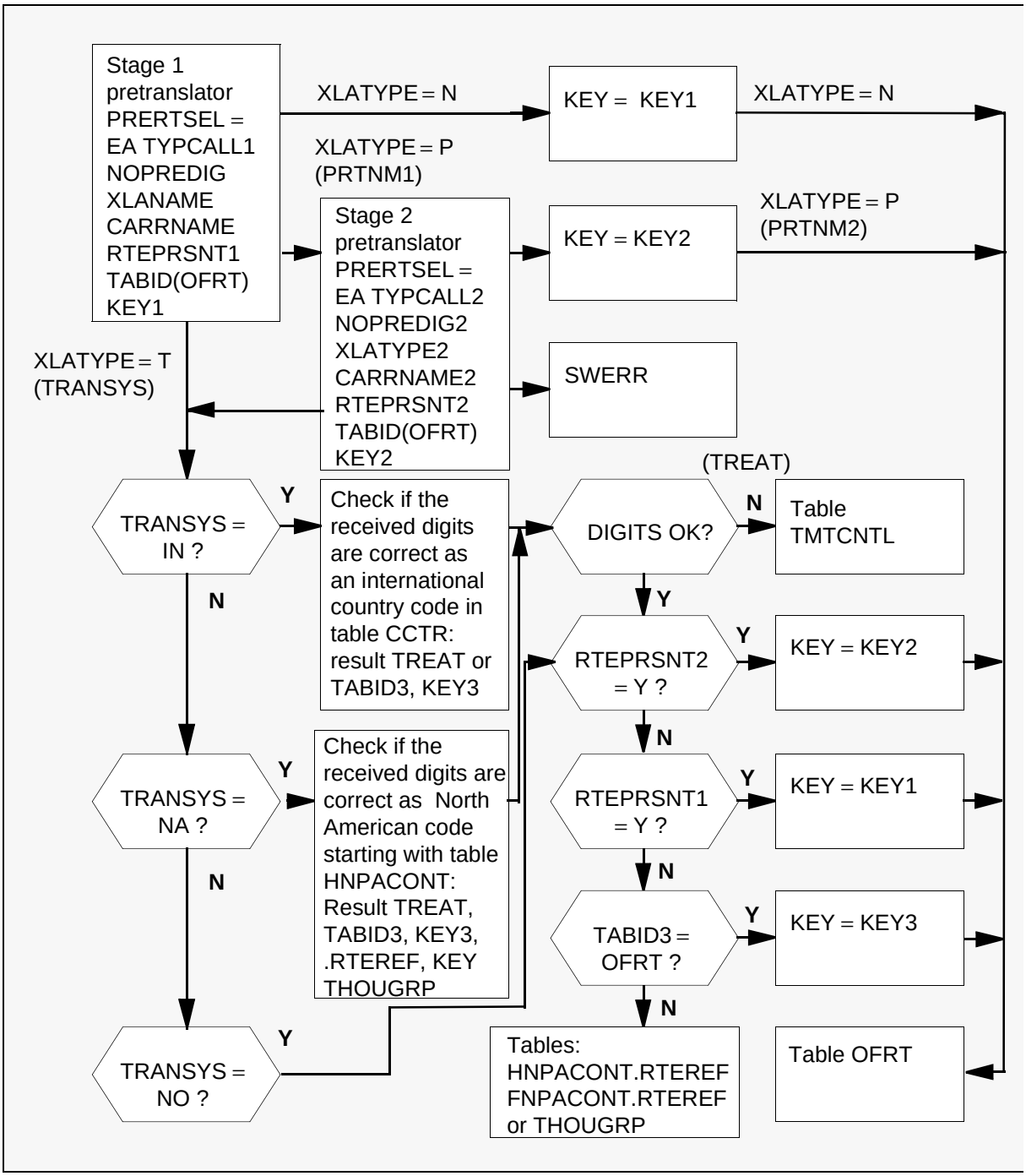
Recursive translation

Equal Access translation does not support more than six digits in the recursive translation. Equal Access translation occurs before all digits are collected. The entry of a maximum number of digits can occur in all Equal Access pretranslators. This maximum is 1+6 digits for a 1+10 digit call, and 1+3 digits for a 1+7 digit call. The call may not complete properly if this maximum is exceeded.

You can specify a second-stage or single-stage key in table OFRT. This key overrides any routing prescription except a treatment the call encounters in translations and screening that follows pretranslation. See figure Figure , "Standard pretranslator selector EA flowchart" on page -5.

STDPRTCT.STDPRT selector EA (continued)

Standard pretranslator selector EA flowchart



For selector value EA, enter data in subfields FROMDIGS, TODIGS, and PRETRTE. The following table explains the data entry process.

STDPRTCT.STDPRT selector EA (continued)

Datafill

Datafill for table STDPRTCT.STDPRT selector EA appears in the following table.

Field descriptions

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
FROMDIGS		numeric (vector of a maximum of 18 digits)	*From digits* Enter the digit or digits to translate. If the entry represents a block of consecutive numbers, enter the first number in the block.
TODIGS		numeric (vector of a maximum of 18 digits)	*To digits*. If field FROMDIGS represents a block of consecutive numbers, enter the last number in the block. If field FROMDIGS does not represent a block of consecutive numbers, the entry equals the entry in field FROMDIGS.
PRETRTE		see subfield	*Pretranslation route*. This field contains subfield PRERTSEL and refinements TYPCALL, NOPREDIG, XLA_INFO, CARRNAME, and RTEAREA.
	PRERTSEL	EA	*Pretranslator route selector*. Enter the equal-access route selector EA.
	TYPCALL	DD, NL, NP, or OA	*Type of call*. Enter the type of call. Call types are DD (direct dial), NL (nil), NP (no prefix), and OA (operator assisted). Default is NL.
	NOPREDIG	0 to 7	*Number of prefix digits*. Enter the number of digits interpreted as prefix digits.

STDPRTCT.STDPRT selector EA (continued)

Field descriptions

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	XLA_INFO	see subfield	*Equal access translation information*. This field contains subfield XLATYPE and the following refinements: • If XLATYPE = N, refinements are not present. • If XLATYPE = P, the refinement is PRTNM. • If XLATYPE = T, the refinement is TRANSYS.
	XLATYPE	N, P, or T	*Equal access translation type*. Enter N if additional digit translation or screening is a requirement. If the entry is N, field RTEAREA must specify a route. Enter P if additional pretranslation is a requirement. This entry is correct if PRERTSEL = EA occurs for the first time. If the entry is P, you must enter a pretranslator subtable name in field PRTNM. Enter T if additional pretranslation is not a requirement. If the entry is T, the entry in field TRANSYS determines how translations proceed.

XLATYPE = P

If the value of subfield XLATYPE is P, enter data in refinement PRTNM. The following table explains the data entry process.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	PRTNM	alphanumeric(a maximum of four characters)	*Pretranslator subtable name*. Enter the name of the pretranslator subtable for pretranslation of the remaining digits. Translation must route to the pretranslator subtable.

STDPRTCT.STDPRT selector EA (continued)

XLATYPE = T

If the value of subfield XLATYPE is T, enter data in refinement TRANSYS. The following table explains the data entry process.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	TRANSYS	IN, IP, NA, NO	*Translation system*. Enter IN if translation is to proceed to international translations. Enter IP if translation is to route to international partitioned translations. This condition applies to DMS-250 switches only. Enter NA if translation is to proceed to North American digit translations and screening. Enter NO if additional translation or screening is not a requirement. This condition is equivalent to XLATYPE = N.

Field descriptions

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	CARRNAME	alphanumeric (1 to 16 characters)	*Carrier name*. Enter the carrier name abbreviation to which the system offers the call. Enter the carrier name in table OCCNAME.

STDPRTCT.STDPRT selector EA (continued)

Field descriptions

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	RTEAREA	see subfield	*Route area*. This field contains subfield RTEPRSNT and the following refinements: • If RTEPRSNT = Y, the refinements are EXTRTEID, MINDIGSR, MAXDIGSR, and OCS. • If RTEPRSNT = N, refinements are not present. See the general description and figure Figure , "Standard pretranslator selector EA flowchart" on page -5.
	RTEPRSNT	Y or N	*Route present*. Enter Y (yes) to indicate that fields EXTRTEID, MINDIGSR, MAXDIGSR, and OCS contain entries. Enter N (no) to indicate that fields EXTRTEID, MINDIGSR, MAXDIGSR, and OCS are blank.

RTEPRSNT = Y

If the entry in field RTEPRSNT is Y, enter data in the fields that appear in the following table.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	EXTRTEID	see subfields	*External route ID*. This field contains subfields TABID and KEY.
	TABID	OFRT, OFR2, OFR3, OFR4 IBNRTE, IBNRTE2, IBNRTE3, IBNRTE4, TOPS RRTE, TTL4, TOPSAMA	*Table identifier*. Enter an office route table name.

STDPRTCT.STDPRT selector EA (continued)

Field descriptions for conditional datafill

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	KEY	0 to 1023	*Index*. Enter the office route index of the call the system routes. ***Note 1:*** If field XLATYPE = P, the route overrides routing recommendations in subsequent digit translations other than treatments. The route overrides routing recommendations unless superseded in the second-stage pretranslator. Field XLATYPE=P is correct only if field PRERTSEL = EA occurs for the first time while translating a call. ***Note 2:*** If field XLATYPE = T, the route overrides routing recommendations in subsequent digit translations other than treatments. Field XLATYPE is second-stage or single stage pretranslator.
	MINDIGSR	0 to 18	*Minimum digits received*. Enter the minimum number of digits collected before routing the call.
	MAXDIGSR	0 to 30	*Maximum digits received*. This refinement equals the maximum number of digits for collection. This number does not include IBN prefix digits. Enter the maximum number of digits for collection. Do not include IBN prefix digits.
	OCS	Y or N	*Overlap carrier selection*. If field RTEPRSNT = Y, and field OVERLAP in table OCCINFO is Y, the call uses overlap carrier selection.

Datafill example

Datafill for selector EA appears in example 24. Refer to the Datafill example section in table STDPRTCT.STDPRT.

Additional information

This section provides information on error messages when you enter data in table STDPRTCT.STDPRT selector EA.

STDPRTCT.STDPRT selector EA (end)

If you enter field MAXDIGSR with a number greater than 25, the following error message appears:

**********WARNING**********THE MAXIMUM NUMBER OF DIGITS (INCLUDING 15 INTERNATIONAL DIALING PLAN DIGITS) IS 25. SETTING THE FIELD MAXDIGSR GREATER THAN 25 MAY HAVE SERIOUS CONSEQUENCES.

Reduce the MAXDIGSR datafill total to a maximum of 25.

STDPRTCT.STDPRT selector ET

Pretranslator route selector: ET

The system uses selector ET on feature group D (FGD) calls in a special equal access end office (EAEO). This EAEO is an equal access switching point (EASP). Selector ET tandems equal access calls between a current EAEO and an access tandem (AT).

For selector value ET, enter data in the subfields FROMDIGS, TODIGS, and PRETRTE. A description of this process appears in the following section.

Datafill

Datafill for table STDPRTCT.STDPRT selector ET appears in the following table.

Field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Description
FROMDIGS		numeric	*From digits*. Enter the digit or digits for translation. If the entry represents a block of consecutive numbers, enter the first number in the block.
TODIGS		numeric	*To digits*. If FROMDIGS represents a block of consecutive numbers, enter the last number in the block. If FROMDIGS does not represent a block of consecutive numbers, the entry is equal to FROMDIGS.
PRETRTE		see the subfield	*Pretranslation route*. This field contains the subfield PRERTSEL. This field contains refinements TYPCALL, NOPREDIG, CARRNAME, RTEAREA, RTEPRSNT, EXTRTEID, MINDIGSR, and MAXDIGSR.
	PRERTSEL	ET	*Pretranslator route selector*. Enter pretranslator route selector ET.
	TYPCALL	DD, NL, NP, or OA	*Type of call*. Enter NP because billing does not occur in the EASP.
	NOPREDIG	0 to 7	*Number of prefix digits*. Enter the number of digits that the system interprets as prefix digits.

STDPRTCT.STDPRT selector ET (continued)

Field descriptions (Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Description
	CARRNAME	alphanumeric (1 to 16 characters)	*Carrier name*. Enter the carrier name abbreviation to which the system offers the call. Table OCCNAME must contain the carrier name.
	RTEAREA	see subfields	*Route area*. This field contains the subfields RTEPRSNT, EXTRTEID, MINDIGSR, and MAXDIGSR.
	RTEPRSNT	Y or N	*Route present*. Enter Y if the system sends a call to a route from pretranslation. Enter data in fields EXTRTEID, MINDIGSR and MAXDIGSR. Enter N if a national translation (table HNPACONT) must follow. Leave fields EXTRTEID, MINDIGSR and MAXDIGSR blank.
	EXTRTEID	see subfields	*External route identifier*. This field contains the subfields TABID and KEY.
	TABID	OFRT, OFR2, OFR3, OFR4 IBNRTE, IBNRTE2, IBNRTE3, IBNRTE4, TOPS, TOPSAMA RRTE, TTL4	*Table name*. Enter an office route table name for additional call routing.
	KEY	0 to 1023	*Index*. Enter the office route index of the routed call.
	MINDIGSR	0 to 124	*Minimum digits received*. Enter the minimum number of digits that the system collects before the system routes the call.
	MAXDIGSR	0 to 124	*Maximum digits received*. Enter the maximum number of digits that the system must collect.

STDPRTCT.STDPRT selector ET (end)

Datafill example

Datafill for selector ET appears in example 22. See the “Datafill example" section in table STDPRTCT.STDPRT.

STDPRTCT.STDPRT selector F

Pretranslator route selector: F

The system uses selector F if a second dial tone or recycling for more digits is a requirement. For this selector value, enter data in the fields FROMDIGS, TODIGS, and PRETRTE. A description of this process appears below.

Note: The selector F can be in use with 950 dialing and 950 type calls. When this event occurs, the system delays digit reception 10 to 15 s during the processing of the call.

Datafill

The datafill for table STDPRTCT.STDPRT selector F appears in the following table.

Field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
FROMDIGS		numeric	*From digits*. Enter the digit or digits before sending a dial tone. If the entry represents a block of consecutive numbers, enter the first number in the block.
TODIGS		numeric	*To digits*. If field FROMDIGS represents a block of consecutive numbers, enter the last number in the block. If field FROMDIGS does not represent a block of consecutive numbers, the entry is equal to the entry in field FROMDIGS.
PRETRTE		see subfield	*Pretranslation route*. This field contains the subfield PRERTSEL and the refinements NUMDIGSIN, DTONETYPE, and PRETRANSYS.
	PRERTSEL	F	*Pretranslator route selector.* Enter the second dial tone pretranslation selector F.
	NUMDIGSIN	0 to 7	*Number of digits*. Enter the number of digits the system received before sending dial tone.

STDPRTCT.STDPRT selector F (end)

Field descriptions (Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	DTONETYPE	NORM SPEC STUTTER-DIALTONEor NONE	*Dial tone type*. Enter the type of dial tone required: normal (NORM), special (SPEC), or no dial tone (NONE).
	PRETRANSYS	alphanumeric (1 to 4 characters)	*Pretranslator*. Enter the name of the pretranslator that translation must route for pretranslation of the remaining digits.

Datafill example

Datafill for selector F appears in examples 1 and 2. See the “Datafill examples" section in table STDPRTCT.STDPRT.

STDPRTCT.STDPRT selector FGB

Pretranslator route selector: FGB

Selector FGB identifies feature group B (FGB) calls (950-WXXX dialing) in the translation stage of the calls. This identification distinguishes FGB calls terminating on intertoll trunks from other call types.

For selector value FGB, enter data in fields FROMDIGS, TODIGS, and PRETRTE. A description of this process appears in the following table.

Datafill

The datafill for table STDPRTCT.STDPRT selector FGB appears in the following table.

Field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 3)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
FROMDIGS		numeric	*From digits*. Enter the digit or digits for translation. If the entry represents a block of numbers in sequence, enter the first number in the block.
TODIGS		numeric	*To digits*. If field FROMDIGS represents a block of numbers in sequence, enter the last number in the block. If field FROMDIGS does not represent a block of consecutive numbers, the entry is equal to the entry in field FROMDIGS.
PRETRTE		see subfields	*Pretranslation route*. This field contains the subfield PRERTSEL and the following refinements: • TYPCALL • NOPREDIG • CARRNAME • RTEAREA • RTEPRSNT • EXTRTEID • MINDIGSR • MAXDIGSR

STDPRTCT.STDPRT selector FGB (continued)

Field descriptions (Sheet 2 of 3)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	PRERTSEL	FGB	*Pretranslator route selector*. Enter pretranslator route selector FGB.
	TYPCALL	DD, NL, NP, or OA	*Type of call*. Enter the type of call: direct dial (DD), nil (NL), no prefix (NP), or operator assisted (OA).
	NOPREDIG	0 to 7	*Number of prefix digits*. Enter the number of digits that the system interprets as prefix digits. The arrangement of the switching unit can support circle digit operation. When this event occurs, the circle digit must be in the number of prefix digits removed from the digit translation.
	CARRNAME	alphanumeric (1 to 16 characters)	*Carrier name*. Enter the carrier name abbreviation where the call is offered. The carrier name must be in table OCCNAME.
	RTEAREA	see subfields	*Route area*. This field contains the subfields RTEPRSNT, EXTRTEID, MINDIGSR, and MAXDIGSR.
	RTEPRSNT	Y or N	*Route present*. Enter Y, if the system sends a call to a route from pretranslation. Enter data in all remaining fields. Enter N, if a national translation (table HNPACONT) route must follow. Leave the remaining fields blank.
	EXTRTEID	see subfields	*External route identifier*. This field contains the subfields TABID and KEY.
	TABID	OFRT, OFR2, OFR3, OFR4, IBNRTE, IBNRTE2, IBNRTE3, IBNRTE4, TOPSAMA, RRTE, TTL4, TOPS	*Table name.* Enter an office route table name. The office route table name contains the route for the feature group B (FGB) call.

STDPRTCT.STDPRT selector FGB (end)

Field descriptions (Sheet 3 of 3)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	KEY	1 to 1023	*Index*. Enter the office route index where the system routes the call. Entries outside this range are not correct.
	MINDIGSR	0 to 18	*Minimum digits received*. Enter the minimum number of digits that the system collects before the system routes the call.
	MAXDIGSR	0 to 18	*Maximum digits received*. Enter the maximum number of digits that the system collects.

Datafill example

Datafill for selector FGB appears in example 19. See the “Datafill examples" section in table STDPRTCT.STDPRT.

STDPRTCT.STDPRT selector FGDCL

Pretranslator route selector: FGDCL

An access tandem (AT) uses selector FGDCL to handle calls incoming from an equal access end office (EAEO). The EAEO uses feature group D (FGD) multifrequency (MF) signaling. This process requires automatic number identification (ANI) and called number collection and translation.

The translation result, FGDCL of the first-stage digits (0ZZXXX), triggers the ANI and called number collection. After ANI and called number collection, retranslating the called number determines the route for the call.

Support for FGDCL is only available on intertoll (IT) or super CAMA (SC) trunk group types.

An SC trunk supports calling number identification, direct dial (DD) billing, and local calling area screening. The following rules apply to an FGDCL call from an SC trunk:

- If the ANI information digit (II) includes an operator number identification (ONI) (01) or ANI (02) failure indicator calling number identification by a Centralized Automatic Message Accounting (CAMA) position is not available.
- The datafill in subtable STDPRTCT.STDPRT field CALLTYPE determines the DD billing. If field CALLTYPE is DD (billable), the system produces an AMA record. If field CALLTYPE is NP, the system does not produce an Automatic Message Accounting (AMA) record unless table TRKGRP GRPTYP(SC) field RECORDNP is Y.
- Local calling area screening is not performed on the call.

For selector value FGDCL, enter data in fields FROMDIGS, TODIGS, and PRETRTE. A description of this process appears in the following table.

STDPRTCT.STDPRT selector FGDCL (end)

Datafill

The datafill for table STDPRTCT.STDPRT selector FGDCL appears in the following table.

Field descriptions

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
FROMDIGS		numeric	*From digits*. Enter the digit or digits before sending the dial tone. If the entry represents a block of numbers in sequence, enter the first number in the block.
TODIGS		numeric	*To digits*. If field FROMDIGS represents a block of numbers in sequence, enter the last number in the block. If field FROMDIGS does not represent a block of numbers in sequence, the entry is equal to the entry in field FROMDIGS.
PRETRTE		see subfield	*Pretranslation route*. This field contains subfield PRERTSEL.
	PRERTSEL	FGDCL	*Pretranslator route selector*. Enter the pretranslation route selector FGDCL.

Datafill example

Datafill for selector FGDCL appears in example 26. See the “Datafill examples" section in table STDPRTCT.STDPRT.

STDPRTCT.STDPRT selector ID

Pretranslator route selector: ID

A Meridian SuperNode uses a selector ID to translate feature group D (FGD) automatic number identification (ANI) ID digits. The selector ID also translates the 1NX code in the first digit stream of an FGD international call. The INX code consists of routing digits that appear in the first digit stream of an international call, where N = 1 to 9 and X = 0 to 9.

For selector value ID, enter data in the fields FROMDIGS, TODIGS, and PRETRTE. A description of how to enter data in these fields appears in the following section.

Datafill

Datafill for table STDPRTCT.STDPRT selector ID appears in the following table.

Field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Description
FROMDIGS		numeric	*From digits*. Enter the digit or digits for translation. If the entry represents a block of consecutive numbers, enter the first number in the block.
TODIGS		numeric	*To digits*. If field FROMDIGS represents a block of consecutive numbers, enter the last number in the block. If field FROMDIGS does not represent a block of consecutive numbers, the entry is equal to the entry in field FROMDIGS.
PRETRTE		see the subfield	*Pretranslation route*. This field contains the subfield PRERTSEL and the refinement CALLCOND.
	PRERTSEL	ID	*Pretranslator route selector*. Enter the pretranslation route selector ID.

Field descriptions (Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Description
	CALLCOND	ALTXLA CONT INTDD STOP or TEST	*Pretranslator route selector*. Enter one of the following values: Enter CONT to continue translation. Enter INTDD for international direct dialed calls. Use this result for the 1NX code of an international direct dialed call. Enter STOP to stop translation and block the call. Enter TEST if information digits specify that this call is a test call. Enter ALTXLA if an alternate translation scheme is specified for the call. Enter data in fields ALTCUST and ALTNCOS.
ALTCUST		alphanumeric	*Alternate customer group* Enter the alternate customer group name that replaces the current customer group name is used for translation.
ALTNCOS		0 to 511	*Alternate network class of service*. Enter the NCOS that replaces the current NCOS in use for translation.

Datafill example

Datafill for selector ID appears in example 27. See the “Datafill examples" section in table STDPRTCT.STDPRT.

STDPRTCT.STDPRT selector L

Pretranslator route selector: L

The system uses selector L if seven digits arrive from an incoming trunk group. The system uses selector L if direct access to the directory number translation is a requirement. The system does not use selector l with trunk group type intertoll (IT).

For selector value L, enter fields FROMDIGS, TODIGS, and PRETRTE. A description of this process appears in the following table.

Datafill

Datafill for table STDPRTCT.STDPRT selector L appears in the following table.

Field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
FROMDIGS		numeric	*From digits* Enter the digit or digits translated. If the entry represents a block of following numbers, enter the first number in the block.
TODIGS		numeric	*To digits* If field FROMDIGS represents a block of following numbers enter the last number in the block. For other conditions, the entry is equal to the entry in field FROMDIGS.
PRETRTE		see subfields	*Pretranslation route* This field contains subfield PRERTSEL. This field contains refinements TYPCALL, NOPREDIG, SNPA, and NNX.
	PRERTSEL	L	*Pretranslator route selector* Enter pretranslator route selector L.
	TYPCALL	DD, NL, NP, or OA	*Type of call* Enter the type of call: direct dial (DD), nil (NL), no prefix (NP), or operator assisted (OA).

STDPRTCT.STDPRT selector L (end)

Field descriptions (Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	NOPREDIG		*Number of prefix digits* Enter the number of digits interpreted as prefix digits. The switching unit can be for circle digit operation. When this condition applies, the number of prefix digits removed from the digit translation must include the circle digit. See table LENLINES description for examples of entries for a standard pretranslator for a local/toll switching unit for circle digit operation. See examples S and T.
	SNPA		*Serving numbering plan area* Enter the serving NPA with the terminating NNX.
	NNX		*NNX code* Enter the NNX code of the called directory number (DN).

Datafill example

Datafill for selector L appears in example 7. Refer to the “Datafill example" section in table STDPRTCT.STDPRT.

STDPRTCT.STDPRT selector N

Pretranslator route selector: N

The system uses selector N if translation must route to national, subtable HNPACONT.HNPACODE, or international, table CCTR, translations.

For selector value N, enter fields FROMDIGS, TODIGS, and PRETRTE. A description of this process appears in the following table.

Datafill

Datafill for table STDPRTCT.STDPRT selector N appears in the following table.

Field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
FROMDIGS		numeric	*From digits* Enter the digit or digits that the system must translate. If the entry represents a block of consecutive numbers, enter the first number in the block.
TODIGS		numeric	*To digits* If field FROMDIGS represents a block of consecutive numbers, enter the last number in the block. For other conditions, the entry is equal to the entry in field FROMDIGS.
PRETRTE		see subfield	*Pretranslation route* This field contains subfield PRERTSEL. This field contains refinements TYPCALL, NOPREDIG, and TRANSYS.
	PRERTSEL	N	*Pretranslator route selector* Enter pretranslator route selector N.
	TYPCALL	DD, NL, NP, or OA	*Type of call* Enter the type of call: direct dial (DD), nil (NL), no prefix (NP), or operated assisted (OA). For Traffic Operator Position System (TOPS) calls, there can be a mix of 0 and 1 call types. These call types are OA and DD. Enter NL for these conditions.

STDPRTCT.STDPRT selector N (end)

Field descriptions (Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	NOPREDIG	0 to 7	*Number of prefix digits* Enter the number of digits interpreted as prefix digits. The switching unit can be for circle digit operation. When this condition applies, the number of prefix digits removed from the digit translation must include the circle digit. See table LENLINES description for examples of entries for a standard pretranslator for a local/toll switching unit for circle digit operation. See examples S and T.
	TRANSYS	IN, NO, NA, or IP	*Translation system* Enter IN if translation routes to international translations, local/toll switching unit only. Enter IP if translation routes to international partitioned translations, DMS-250 only. Enter NA if translation routes to national translations.

Datafill example

Datafill for selector N appears in examples 1, 3, 5, 6, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, and 23. Refer to the “Datafill example" section in table STDPRTCT.STDPRT.

STDPRTCT.STDPRT selector NSC

Pretranslator route selector: NSC

The system uses selector NSC in an access tandem (AT) service switching point (SSP). Selector NSC detects number service code (NSC) calls from an equal access (EA) end office (EAEO) through EA signaling. The EAEO outpulses the sequence KP+0ZZ+XXX+ST with a special code XXX. The code indicates the call is an NSC call. The XXX must be equal to table OFCENG parameter SSP_NSC_CARRIER_ID. The default value for SSP_NSC_CARRIER_ID is 000.

The NSC provides inward call management features that require access to operating company databases. The current installations of the NSC feature are as follows:

- Enhanced 800 (E800) service in a switch with the E800 package
- 800+ (800P) service in a switch with the 800P package
- Private Virtual Network (PVN) Service in a switch with the PVN package

See the description of table NSCDEFS for information on the NSC tables.

For selector value NSC, enter fields FROMDIGS, TODIGS, and PRETRTE. A description of this process appears in the following table.

Datafill

Datafill for table STDPRTCT.STDPRT selector NSC appears in the following table.

Field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
FROMDIGS		numeric	*From digits* Enter the six or seven digits that outpulse from the EAEO with the format 0ZZXXX. The XXX must be equal to table OFCENG parameter SSP_NSC_CARRIER_ID. The default value for parameter SSP_NSC_CARRIER_ID is 000.
TODIGS		numeric	*To digits* Enter the same entry as in field FROMDIGS.

STDPRTCT.STDPRT selector NSC (continued)

Field descriptions (Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
PRETRTE		see subfields	*Pretranslation route* This field contains subfield PRERTSEL. This field contains refinements TYPCALL, MINDIGS, MAXDIGS, and NSCCODE.
	PRERTSEL	NSC	*Pretranslator route selector* Enter pretranslator route selector NSC.
	TYPCALL	DD, NL, NP, or OA	*Type of call* Enter DD for NSC call in AT SSP. Enter NP for NSC call in AT SSP Traffic Operator Position System (TOPS) office.
	MINDIGS	0 to 18	*Minimum digits received* Enter 7 as the minimum number of digits to collect before routing the NSC call.
	MAXDIGS	0 to 18	*Maximum digits received* Enter 7 as the maximum number of digits to collect.
	NSCCODE	E800, 800P, PVN, VPN, REPLDIGS, or AIN	*Number service code* Enter the NSC that you must enter in table NSCDEFS, field NSCODE. Enter E800 for the Enhanced 800 Service in a switch with the E800 package. Enter 800P for 800 Plus Service in a switch with the 800P package. Enter PVN for Private Virtual Network Service in a switch with the PVN package.
NSC_TRAN		IN, IP, NA, or NO	*NSC translation system* Enter NA for national NSC calls. Enter IN for international NSC calls. ***Note:*** The E800 and 800P services only handle national equal access calls. This condition causes FROMDIGS and TODIGS to appear in the national dialing format 0ZZXXX. Field NSC_TRAN always contains NA for E800 and 800P calls.

STDPRTCT.STDPRT selector NSC (end)

Datafill example

Datafill for selector NSC appears in example 20. Refer to the “Datafill example" section in table STDPRTCT.STDPRT.

STDPRTCT.STDPRT selector P

Pretranslator route selector: P

The system uses selector P if a call that proceeds to specified national or international digit translations requires operator intervention. National digit translations can be subtable HNPACONT.HNPACODE. International digit translations can be table CCTR. In this condition the DMS software does not automatically provide for operator intervention. The system uses selector P in combined local/toll switching units with Traffic Operator Position System (TOPS) on calls that subscriber lines originate. These calls require TOPS operator intervention.

The translations are as follows:

- The dialed digits are translated as for selector N using national or international translations.
- If the result of the translation is a treatment, the call terminates as a treatment without the intervention of the TOPS operator. For other conditions, the result is not a treatment and table POSITION is looked up at the index field POS specifies. To determine the index in table POSITION, entered in field POS, consider the following options.

The DMS switch can be a combined local/toll with TOPS without the equal access options. The originator of the call can be a 1FR plain ordinary telephone service (POTS), coin, or hotel line. When these conditions are present, the selected entry in table POSITION must point to field CLLI = TOPSPOS. The call connects directly to a TOPS position.

For other conditions, the system must route the call to an outgoing trunk group of type OP that loops back. This action allows the OP to come in as a trunk group of type TOPS.

For selector value P, enter fields FROMDIGS, TODIGS, and PRETRTE. A description of this process appears in the following table.

STDPRTCT.STDPRT selector P (continued)

Datafill

Datafill for table STDPRTCT.STDPRT selector P appears in the following table.

Field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
FROMDIGS		numeric	*From digits* Enter the digit or digits to translate. If the entry represents a block of consecutive numbers, enter the first number in the block.
TODIGS		numeric	*To digits* If field FROMDIGS represents a block of consecutive numbers, enter the last number in the block. For other conditions, the entry is equal to the entry in field FROMDIGS.
PRETRTE		see subfield	*Pretranslation route* This field contains subfield PRERTSEL. This field contains refinements TYPCALL, NOPREDIG, TRANSYS, and POS.
	PRERTSEL	P	*Pretranslator route selector* Enter pretranslator route selector P.
	TYPCALL	DD, NP, or OA	*Type of call* Enter the type of call: direct dial (DD), no prefix (NP), or operator assisted (OA).
NOPREDIG	NOPREDIG	0 to 7	*Number of prefix digits* Enter the number of digits to interpret as prefix digits. The switching unit can be for circle digit operation. When this condition applies, the number of prefix digits to remove from the digit translation must include the circle digit. See table LENLINES description for examples of entries for a standard pretranslator for a local/toll switching unit for circle digit operation. See examples S and T.

STDPRTCT.STDPRT selector P (end)

Field descriptions (Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	TRANSYS	IN, IP, NO, or NA	*Translation system* Enter IN if translation routes to international translations, local/toll switching unit only. Enter IP if the translation routes to international partitioned translations, DMS-250 only. Enter NA if translation routes to national translations.
	POS	alphanumeric	*Position* Enter the type of position in the table POSITION to which the system routes the translation.

STDPRTCT.STDPRT selector R

Pretranslator route selector: R

Use of selector R occurs if the specified 3 to 11 digits replace the dialed digits.

For selector value R, enter data fields FROMDIGS, TODIGS, and PRETRTE. This process appears in the following section.

Datafill

Datafill for table STDPRTCT.STDPRT selector R appears in the following table.

Field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
FROMDIGS		numeric	*From digits.* Enter the digit or digits to translate. If the entry represents a block of numbers that follow each other, enter the first number in the block.
TODIGS		numeric	*To digits.* If field FROMDIGS represents a block of numbers that follow each other, enter the last number in the block. In other conditions, the entry is equal to the entry in field FROMDIGS.
PRETRTE		see subfield	*Pretranslation route.* This field contains subfield PRERTSEL and refinements TYPCALL, NOPREDIG, TRANSYS, REPLCODE, and POS.
	PRERTSEL	R	*Pretranslator route selector.* Enter pretranslator route selector R.
	TYPCALL	DD, NL, NP, or OA	*Type of call.* Enter the type of call: DD (direct dial), NL (nil), NP (no prefix), or OA (operator assisted).

STDPRTCT.STDPRT selector R (end)

Field descriptions (Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	NOPREDIG	0 to 7	*Number of prefix digits*. Enter the number of digits that the system translates as prefix digits. Arrangement of the switching unit can be for circle digit operation. When this even occurs, the number of prefix digits removed from the digit translation must include the circle digit. Refer to examples of entries for a standard pretranslator for a local/toll switching unit arranged for circle digit operation. To refer to these examples, refer to the description of table LENLINES, examples S and T.
	TRANSYS	IN, IP, NO, or NA	*Translation system.* Enter IN if the system must route translation to international translations. This action applies to local/toll switching unit only. Enter IP if the system must route translation to international partitioned translations, DMS-250 only. Enter NA if the system routes translation to national translations.
	REPLCODE	numeric 3 to 11 digits	*Replacement code*. Enter the digits to replace the digits field FROMDIGS specifies.
	POS	alphanumeric or NONE	*Position local/toll.* In a local/toll switching unit, enter the type of position in table POSITION to which the system routes translation. In other conditions, the value of this field is NONE.

Datafill example

Datafill for selector R appears in examples 3, 4, and 5. See the “Datafill example" section in table STDPRTCT.STDPRT.

STDPRTCT.STDPRT selector S

Pretranslator route selector: S

Use of selector S occurs if the system must route translation directly to a common language location identifier (CLLI).

For selector value S, enter data in fields FROMDIGS, TODIGS, and PRETRTE. This process appears in the following section.

Datafill

Datafill for table STDPRTCT.STDPRT selector S appears in the following table.

Field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
FROMDIGS		numeric	*From digits.* Enter the digit or digits to translate. If the entry represents a block of numbers that follow each other, enter the first number in the block.
TODIGS		numeric	*To digits.* If field FROMDIGS represents a block of numbers that follow each other, enter the last number in the block. In other conditions, the entry is equal to the entry in field FROMDIGS.
PRETRTE		see subfield	*Pretranslation route.* This field contains subfield PRERTSEL and refinements TYPCALL, NOPREDIG, CLLI, MINDIGSR, MAXDIGSR and POS.
	PRERTSEL	S	*Pretranslator route selector.* Enter pretranslator route selector S.
	TYPCALL	DD, NL, NP, or OA	*Type of call.* Enter the type of call. The type of call can be DD (direct dial), NL (nil), NP (no prefix), or OA (operator assisted).

STDPRTCT.STDPRT selector S (end)

Field descriptions (Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	NOPREDIG	0 to 7	*Number of prefix digits.* Enter the number of digits that the system translates as prefix digits. Arrangement of the switching unit can be for circle digit operation. When this event occurs, the number of prefix digits removed from the digit translation must include the circle digit. Examples are present for entries for a standard pretranslator for a local/toll switching unit arranged for circle digit operation. For these examples, refer to the description of table LENLINES, examples S and T. ***Note:*** Use of selectors cannot occur if assignment of pretranslator to Traffic Operator Position System (TOPS) occurs and the type of call is DD (TYPCALL = DD).
	CLLI	alphanumeric	*Common language location identifier.* Enter the code in table CLLI to which the system routes translation.
	MINDIGSR	0 to 18	*Minimum digits received.* Enter the minimum number of digits collected before the system routes the call.
	MAXDIGSR	0 to 18	*Maximum digits received.* Enter the maximum number of digits collected.
	POS	alphanumeric	*Position.* In a local/toll switching unit, enter the type of position in table POSITION to which the system routes translation. In other conditions, the value of this field is NONE.

Datafill example

Datafill for selector S appears in examples 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, and 23. Refer to the “Datafill example" section in table STDPRTCT.STDPRT.

STDPRTCT.STDPRT selector SFMT

Pretranslator route selector: SFMT

Use of selector SFMT occurs if the system must route translation directly to a DMS packet handler switching system.

For selector value SFMT, enter data in fields FROMDIGS, TODIGS, and PRETRTE. This process appears in the following section.

Datafill

Datafill for table STDPRTCT.STDPRT selector SFMT appears in the following table.

Field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 3)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
FROMDIGS		numeric	*From digits*. Enter the digit or digits to translate. If the entry represents a block of numbers that follow each other, enter the first number in the block.
TODIGS		numeric	*To digits.* If field FROMDIGS represents a block of numbers that follow each other, enter the last number in the block. In other conditions, the entry is equal to the entry in field FROMDIGS.
PRETRTE		see subfield	*Pretranslation route.* This field contains subfield PRERTSEL and refinements MINDIGS, MAXDIGS, ESC_DIGITS, and XLA_OR_RTE.
	PRERTSEL	SFMT	*Pretranslator route selector.* Enter pretranslator route selector SFMT.
	MINDIGS	1 to 18	*Minimum digits received.* Enter the minimum number of digits collected before the system routes the call.
	MAXDIGS	1 to 18	*Maximum digits received.* Enter the maximum number of digits collected.

STDPRTCT.STDPRT selector SFMT (continued)

Field descriptions (Sheet 2 of 3)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	ESC_DIGITS	0 to 7	*Number of escape digits.* Enter the number of digits that the system translates as escape digits. ***Note:*** Use of this selector cannot occur if assignment of pretranslator TOPS occurs and the type of call TYPCALL = DD.
	XLA_OR_RTE		*Translate or route.* This field contains selectors X and R. If the selector is X, enter XLA and datafill for subfields PRTM and STS. If the selector is R, enter CROUTE. If you enter CROUTE, choose entry S or T. If you enter CROUTE and S, enter CS and enter data for subfield CLLI. If you enter CROUTE and T, enter CT and enter data for subfields TABID and KEY.
		R	*Route entry.* Enter R.
		CROUTE	*Route entry.* Enter CROUTE.
RTESEL		S or T	*Route selector.* Enter S and enter data for subfield CLLI to route to a CLLI. Enter T and enter data for subfields TABID and KEY to route to a office route or an IBN route.
	CLLI	alphanumeric 1 to 16 characters	*Common location language identifier.* Enter the CLLI to which the system routes the call. You must enter this entry in table CLLI before you can enter this entry in this field.

STDPRTCT.STDPRT selector SFMT (end)

Field descriptions (Sheet 3 of 3)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	TABID	OFRT, OFR2, OFR3, OFR4, IBNRTE, IBNRT1, IBNRT2, IBNRT3, or IBNRT4	*Table identifier.* Enter the office route or IBN route table name to which translation proceeds. Entries outside of this range are not correct.
	KEY	1 to 1023	*Key.* Enter the index in the routing table to which translation proceeds. Entries outside of this range are not correct.

Datafill example

Datafill for selector SFMT appears in example 28. Refer to the “Datafill examples" section in table STDPRTCT.STDPRT.

STDPRTCT.STDPRT selector SSP

Pretranslator route selector: SSP

Pretranslator route selector SSP indicates if service switching point (SSP) processing is a requirement for an equal access (EA) call. This call has functional group D (FGD) signaling.

The FROMDIGS and TODIGS fields are the 0ZZXXXX digits that must match from the first stage of the three-stage FGD signaling. The XXXX digits must be 0110 for this selector. If following call processing interruption does not occur, call processing attempts to terminate the call. An example of call processing interruption is an absence of advanced intelligence network (AIN) triggering. Call processing uses the called digits from the last stage of the FGD signaling to terminate the call. The last stage of the FGD signaling is the third stage.

For selector value SSP, datafill fields FROMDIGS, TODIGS, and PRETRTE.

Datafill

Datafill for table STDPRTCT.STDPRT selector SSP appears in the following table.

Field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
FROMDIGS		numeric	*From digits*. Enter the digit or digits to translate.
TODIGS		numeric	*To digits*. Enter the digit or digits that you entered in field FROMDIGS.
PRETRTE		see subfield	*Pretranslation route*. This field contains subfield PRERTSEL and refinements TYPCALL, MINDIGS, MAXDIGS, and SSP_TRAN.
	PRERTSEL	SSP	*Pretranslator route selector*. Enter pretranslator route selector SSP.
	TYPCALL	DD, NL, NP, or OA	*Type of call*. Enter the type of call. Call types are direct dial (DD), nil (NL), no prefix (NP), or operator assisted (OA).

STDPRTCT.STDPRT selector SSP (end)

Field descriptions (Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	MINDIGS	6 or 7	*Minimum digits received*. Enter the minimum number of digits collected before routing the call.
	MAXDIGS	6 or 7	*Maximum digits received.* The MAXDIGS is equal to the entry in field MINDIGS.
	SSP_TRAN	IN, IP, NA, or NO	*SSP translation system*. Enter NA for national SSP calls. Enter IN for international SSP calls.

STDPRTCT.STDPRT selector T

Pretranslator route selector: T

Use of selector T occurs if the system must route translation directly to a test line or office route table.

For selector value T, enter data in fields FROMDIGS, TODIGS, and PRETRTE. This process appears in the following section.

Datafill

Datafill for table STDPRTCT.STDPRT selector T appears in the following table.

Field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 3)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
FROMDIGS		numeric	*From digits.* Enter the digit or digits translated. If the entry represents a block of numbers that follow each other, enter the first number in the block.
TODIGS		numeric	*To digits*. If field FROMDIGS represents a block of numbers that follow each other, enter the last number in the block. In other conditions, the entry is equal to the entry in field FROMDIGS.
PRETRTE		see subfield	*Pretranslation route*. This field contains subfield PRERTSEL and refinements TYPCALL, NOPREDIG, EXTRTEID, MINDIGSR, MAXDIGSR, and POS.
	PRERTSEL	T	*Pretranslator route selector.* Enter pretranslator route selector T. ***Note:*** Use of selector T cannot occur if assignment of pretranslator to Traffic Operator Position System (TOPS) occurs and the type of call is DD (TYPCALL = DD).
	TYPCALL	DD, NL, NP, or OA	*Type of call.* Enter the type of call: DD (direct dial), NL (nil), NP (no prefix), or OA (operator assisted).

STDPRTCT.STDPRT selector T (continued)

Field descriptions (Sheet 2 of 3)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	NOPREDIG	0 to 7	*Number of prefix digits.* Enter the number of digits that the system translates as prefix digits. If arrangement of the switching unit is for circle digit operation. When this event occurs, the number of prefix digits removed from the digit translation must include the circle digit. Entries for a standard pretranslator for a local/toll switching unit arranged for circle digit operation have examples. For these examples, refer to the description of table LENLINES, examples S and T.
	EXTRTEID	alphanumeric	*External route identifier.* This field contains subfields TABID and KEY.
	TABID	OFRT, OFR2, OFR3, OFR4, TTL4, TOPS, IBNRTE, or TOPSAMA	*Table name.* Enter the table name to which the system routes translation. Enter OFRT, OFR2, OFR3, or OFR4 for an office route. Enter TTL4 for terminating 104 test line. Enter TOPS to direct directory-assistance (DA) and intercept calls to a TOPS Multipurpose (MP) position. These features must be in a TOPS office with the TOPS MP system only. Enter IBNRTE for an Integrated Business Network (IBN) route, in an international IBN office only.
	KEY	0 to 1023	*Index.* Enter the index in the specified table to which the system routes translation. If the table is an office route table, enter the route reference number, 1 to 1023. If the table is terminating test line TTL4, enter the index, 0 to 15. If the table is TOPS, enter the value of field CO (call origination), in table TOPS.

STDPRTCT.STDPRT selector T (end)

Field descriptions (Sheet 3 of 3)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	MINDIGSR	0 to 18	*Minimum digits received.* Enter the minimum number of digits collected before the system routes the call.
	MAXDIGSR	0 to 24	*Maximum digits received.* Enter the maximum number of digits collected.
	POS	alphanumeric	*Position.* In a local/toll switching unit, enter the type of position in table POSITION to which the system routes translation. In other conditions, the value of this field is NONE.

Datafill example

Datafill for selector T appears in examples 7, 16, and 23. Refer to the “Datafill example" section in table STDPRTCT.STDPRT.

STDPRTCT.STDPRT selector V

Pretranslator route selector: V

If the number of digits expected on an incoming trunk group is variable, use Selector V. When the minimum and maximum number of digits received are fixed, use Selector V.

Note: To allow variable digit reception on the incoming trunk groups field VDESEL in table TRKGRP is Y. Variable digit reception can occur on trunk group types OP, TI, T2, TD, OI, A5, OC.

For selector value V, enter data in fields FROMDIGS, TODIGS, and PRETRTE. A description of this process appears in the following table.

Datafill

Datafill for table STDPRTCT.STDPRT selector V appears in the following table.

Field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 3)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
FROMDIGS		numeric	*From digits*. Enter the digit or digits translated. If the entry represents a block of numbers, enter the first number in the block. If field PRERTSEL equals V and CASE1 follows, enter data in this field. If CASE2 follows field PRERTSEL, leave field blank.
TODIGS		numeric	*To digits*. If field FROMDIGS contains a block of numbers, enter the last number in the block. The entry is equal to entry in field FROMDIGS. If field PRERTSEL equals V, enter this field if CASE1 follows. If CASE 2 follows field PRERTSEL, leave the field blank.
PRETRTE		see subfield	*Pretranslator route*. This field contains subfield PRERTSEL and refinements CASE1 and CASE2.

STDPRTCT.STDPRT selector V (continued)

Field descriptions (Sheet 2 of 3)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	PRERTSEL	V	*Pretranslator route selector*. Enter pretranslator route selector V (replaces selector X) if CASE1 follows. If CASE2 follows, leave field blank.
	CASE1	see subfields	*Minimum digits received*. This field contains the following subfields: • DIGSIN • TYPCALL • NOPREDIG • RTESEL • TABID • KEY • SNPA • NNX • THOUDIG • TRANSYS • DIGSREGEN The entries in the above subfields refer to calls that receive the minimum number of digits. Calls with less than the minimum number of digits proceed to treatment partial dial (PDIL).
	DIGSIN	0 to 18	*Minimum number of incoming digits (case1)*. Enter the minimum number of incoming digits. If field RTESEL equals L, the entry in field DIGSIN must be a minimum of 3.
	TYPCALL	DD, NL, NP, or OA	*Type of call (case1)*. Enter the type of call: direct dial (DD), nil (NL), no prefix (NP), or operator assisted (OA).

STDPRTCT.STDPRT selector V (continued)

Field descriptions (Sheet 3 of 3)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	NOPREDIG	0 to 7	*Number of prefix digits (case1).* Enter the number of digits that are prefix digits. If the switching unit is for circle digit operation, include the circle digit in the number of prefix digits. These digits are the prefix digits removed from the digit translation. For examples of entries for a standard pretranslator refer to the description of table LENLINES, examples S and T. The entries are for a standard pretranslator for a local/toll switching unit that is for circle digit operation.
	RTESEL	T, L, or N	*Route selector (case1).* If translation routes to a table and index, enter T and enter refinement RTEID. A description of refinement RTEID follows. Refinement RTEID contains subfields TABID and KEY. ***Note:*** If assigning pretranslator to TOPS and the type of call is DD (TYPCALL = DD), do not use Selector V. If translation routes to the directory number (DN) table, enter L. Enter data in refinements SNPA, NNX, and THOUDIG. A description of this process follows. If translation routes to table HNPACODE (national translations) or table CCTR (international translations), enter N. Enter data in refinements TRANSYS and DIGSREGEN. A description of this process appears on page follows.

RTESEL = T

If the entry in field RTESEL is T, enter data in refinement RTEID. A description of this process appears in the following table.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	RTEID	see subfields	*Route name*. This field contains subfields TABID and KEY.
	TABID	OFRT, IBNRTE, IBNRTE2, IBNRTE3, IBNRTE4, TOPS, RRTE, TTL4, TOPSAMA	*Table name (case1)*. Enter the office route table name that the translation routes to.
	KEY	0 to 1023	*Index (case1)*. Enter the index in the office route table that the translation routes to.

RTESEL = L

If the entry in field RTESEL is L, enter data in refinements SNPA, NNX, and THOUDIG. A description of this process appears in the following table.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	SNPA	numeric	*Serving numbering plan area (case1)*. Enter the serving NPA of the terminating NNX.
	NNX	numeric (table of 3 digits)	*NNX code (case1)*. Enter the NNX code of the called directory number.
	THOUDIG	0 to 9, B to F, or N	*Thousands digit (case1)*. If field DIGSIN equals 3, enter the thousands digit of the subscriber number. If DIGSIN equals 4 or more, enter N.

STDPRTCT.STDPRT selector V (continued)

RTESEL = N

If the entry in field RTESEL is N, enter data in refinements TRANSYS and DIGSREGEN. A description of this process appears in the following table.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	TRANSYS	NO, NA, IN, or IP	*Translation system (case1).* Enter NA if translation must route to national translations. Enter IN if translation must route to international translations (local/toll switching unit only). Enter IP if translation must route to international partitioned translations (DMS-250 only).
	DIGSREGEN	numeric (a maximum of 4 digits) or N	*Digit regeneration (case1).* If field PRERTSEL equals N, enter the digits of the prefix to the digits that generate a number. This number is for the digit analysis in the national or international translation.

For all route selector V tuples

For all route selector V tuples, enter data in the additional fields that appear in the following table.

Field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
CASE2		see subfields	*Maximum digits received*. This field contains the following subfields: • DIGSIN • TYPCALL • NOPREDIG • RTESEL • TABID • KEY • SNPA • NNX • THOUDIG • TRANSYS • DIGSREGEN The entries in the above subfields refer to calls that receive the maximum number of digits. Calls with less than the maximum number of digits proceed to treatment partial dial (PDIL). These calls have greater than the minimum number of digits.
	DIGSIN	0 to 18	*Maximum number of incoming digits (case2)*. Enter the maximum number of incoming digits.
	TYPCALL	DD, NL, NP, or OA	*Type of call (case2)*. Enter the type of call: direct dial (DD), nil (NL), no prefix (NP), or operator assisted (OA).

STDPRTCT.STDPRT selector V (continued)

Field descriptions (Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	NOPREDIG	0 to 7	*Number of prefix digits (case2).* Enter the number of digits that are prefix digits. If the switching unit is for circle digit operation, include the circle digit. Include this digit in the number of removed prefix digits from the digit translation. For examples of entries for a standard pretranslator refer to the description of table LENLINES, examples S and T. The entries are for a standard pretranslator for a local/toll switching unit that is for circle digit operation.
	RTESEL	T, L, or N	*Route selector (case2).* If translation routes to a table and index, enter T and enter refinement RTEID. Enter data in refinement RTEID. A description of this process follows. Refinement RTEID contains subfields TABID and KEY. ***Note:*** The use of selector V cannot occur if the assignment of the pretranslator to Traffic Operator Position System (TOPS) occurs and the type of call is DD (TYPCALL = DD). If translation routes to the directory number (DN) table, enter L. Enter data in refinements SNPA, NNX, and THOUDIG. A description of this process follows. If translation routes to table HNPACODE (national translations) or table CCTR (international translations), enter N. Enter data in refinements TRANSYS and DIGSREGEN. A description of this process follows .

RTESEL = T

If the entry in field RTESEL is T, enter data in refinement RTEID. A description of this process appears in the following table.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	RTEID	see subfields	*Route name*. This field contains subfields TABID and KEY.
	TABID	OFRT, IBNRTE, IBNRTE2, IBNRTE3, IBNRTE4, TOPSAMA, RRTE, TTL4	*Table name (case2)*. Enter the office route table name that the translation routes to.
	KEY	0 to 1023	*Index (case2)*. Enter the index in the office route table that the translation routes to.

RTESEL = L

If the entry field RTESEL is L, enter data in refinements SNPA, NNX, and THOUDIG. A description of this process appears in the following table.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	SNPA	numeric	*Serving numbering plan area (case2)* Enter the serving NPA of the terminating NNX.
	NNX	numeric (table of 3 digits)	*NNX code (case2)* Enter the NNX code of the called directory number.
	THOUDIG	0 to 9, B to F, or N	*Thousands digit (case2)* If field DIGSIN equals 3, enter the thousands digit of the subscriber number. If DIGSIN equals 4 or more, enter N.

STDPRTCT.STDPRT selector V (end)

RTESEL = N

If the entry field RTESEL is N, enter data in refinements TRANSYS and DIGSREGEN. A description of this process appears in the following table.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	TRANSYS	NO, NA, IN, or IP	*Translation system (case2)*. Enter NA if translation routes to national translations. Enter IN if translation routes to international translations (local/toll switching unit only). Enter IP if translation routes to international partitioned translations (DMS-250 only).
	DIGSREGEN	numeric (a maximum of 4 digits)	*Digit regeneration (case2)*. Enter the digits of the prefix to the digits that generate a number. This number is for digit analysis in the national or international translation.

Datafill example

Datafill for selector V appears in examples 8, 10, and 11. See the “Datafill example" section in table STDPRTCT.STDPRT.

STIDX

Table name

Signaling Terminal Index Table

Functional description

Table STIDX is necessary during a One Night Processes (ONP). Table STIDX makes sure that internal DMS software indexes are managed correctly for signaling terminal (ST) peripherals. Table STIDX also makes sure that internal DMS software indexes are managed correctly for other users of the ST_DATA shared resource. Table STIDX makes sure that the system maintains Common Channel Signaling 6 (CCS6) and Common Channel Signaling 7 (CCS7) routesets during ONP.

Table STIDX is a read-only table. When you add or delete tuples in table STINV, the system automatically adds or deletes tuples in table STIDX.

Datafill sequence and meaning

There is no requirement to datafill other tables before to table STIDX.

Table size

The table size is 1024 tuples. You cannot increase or decrease the size of this table.

Datafill

Datafill for table STIDX appears in the following table.

Field descriptions

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
STNO		0 to 1023	*Signaling terminal number*. This field contains the ST number as entered in table STINV.
INTIDX		0 to 1023	*Internal descriptor index*. This field contains the internal descriptor index used by the ST into ST_DATA.

Datafill example

Sample datafill for table STIDX appears in the following example.

STIDX (end)

MAP example for table STIDX

```
STNO INTIDX
_____________________________________________________________________
   0      2
   1      3
   2      4
   3      5
   4      6
   5      7
   6      8
   7      9
  10     10
  11     11
  12     12
  13     13
  14     14
  15     15
  16     16
  17     17
```

Table history

BCS36

Table STIDX was introduced in BCS36.

STINV

Table name

Signaling Terminal Inventory (STINV) Table

Functional description

Table STINV contains data for common channel signaling (CCS) terminals, signaling terminal controllers (STC), and the transmission link interface.

For junctored network (JNET) offices, parameter MAXNUCS in table OFCENG requires updates to allocate more memory. This condition occurs when table STINV is in use. For enhanced network (ENET) offices, set parameter MAXNUCS in table OFCENG to 0. Enter data in table STINV as required.

For related information, see table STPOOLS.

Datafill sequence and meaning

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

- MSBINV
- MSBPINV

You must enter data in the following tables after you enter data in table STINV.

- C6LKSET
- C7LINK
- SPECCONN

Note: If signaling terminals (ST) are pooled, enter data in table STPOOLS before you enter data in table STINV.

Table size

0 to 128 tuples

STINV (continued)

Datafill

Datafill for table STINV appears in the following table.

Field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 4)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
STNO		0 to 1023	*Signaling terminal number*. Enter the signaling terminal number.
PMTYPE		ITAC, MSB6, MSB7, or TACC	*Peripheral module type*. Enter the peripheral module (PM) type as follows: • Enter ITAC to specify international test access controller. • Enter MSB6 to specify CCIS6 signaling. • Enter MSB7 to specify CCS7 signaling. • Enter TACC to specify test access controller. Any entry outside this range is invalid.
PMNO		0 to 127	*Peripheral module number*. Enter the PM number (defined in table MSBINV). Entries outside this range are not correct.
STCMNO		0 to 9	*Signaling terminal controller module number*. Enter the STC module number.
STCNO		0 to 7	*Signaling terminal controller circuit number*. Enter the STC circuit number in the specified module.
STCPEC		BX45AA 6X65AA 6X66AA 6X66AC	*Signaling terminal controller product engineering code*. Enter the product engineering code (PEC) of the STC card. Enter BX45AA for the D-channel handler (DCH) terminal or the packet handler interface (PHI) signaling terminal
LOAD		alphanumeric (a maximum of eight characters)	*Load*. Enter the name of the STC software issue. For a list of available names, see the batch change supplement for the appropriate BCS. Enter the DCH or PHI loadfile name.

Field descriptions (Sheet 2 of 4)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
HWCLASS		C6, C7, D, N6, or N7	*Hardware class*. nter the designation of the common channel signaling (CCS) hardware type as follows: • C6 - Common Channel Interoffice Signaling No. 6 (CCIS6) • C7 - Common Channel Signaling 7 (CCS7) • D - Digital Private Network Signaling System (DPNSS) • N6 - CCITT no. 6 signaling • N7 - CCITT no. 7 signaling
POOLNO		0 to 14 or N	*Signaling terminal pool number*. If the signaling ST belongs to a pool, enter the pool number. In other conditions, enter N (no).
CONDATA		see subfields	*Connection data*. This field contains subfields CONTYPE, TMTYPE, TMNO, CCT, MICCARDCODE, PORT, CHNL, and BAUD.

STINV (continued)

Field descriptions (Sheet 3 of 4)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	CONTYPE	DCON, MIC, MSB, or PRA	*Connection type*. Enter the peripheral side (P-side) connection type (transmission link connection information) as follows. If the STC connects directly to the transmission link, enter DCON. The system does not require any other datafill. If the signaling type is CCIS6 or N6 and a modem is a requirement, enter modem interface card (MIC). Enter data in fields TMTYPE, TMNO, CCT, and MICCARDCODE. If the signaling type is CCS7 or N7 and the STC switches through the network to the transmission link, enter message switch and buffer (MSB). Enter data in fields PORT, CHNL, and BAUD. Option primary rate access (PRA) is only for ISDN access controller (IAC) type PMs in table IACINV. This option differentiates a primary rate signaling terminal from a basic rate signaling terminal. This difference checks baud rate and DCH and PHI determination.
	TMTYPE	T8A, TM2, TM4, or TM8	*Trunk module type*. If the entry in subfield CONTYPE is MIC, enter the type of trunk module (TM) with the MIC. In other conditions, leave this field blank.
	TMNO	0 to 2047	*Trunk module number*. If the entry in subfield CONTYPE is MIC, enter the number assigned to the module with the MIC. In other conditions, leave this field blank.
	CCT	0 to 29	*Trunk module circuit number*. If the entry in subfield CONTYPE is MIC, enter the TM circuit number with the MIC. In other conditions, leave this field blank.
	MICCARD CODE	2X72AA 2X72AB 2X88AA	*Modem interface card code*. If the entry in subfield CONTYPE is MIC, enter the PEC of the MIC. In other conditions, leave this field blank.

Field descriptions (Sheet 4 of 4)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	PORT	0 to 15	*C-side port*. If the entry in subfield CONTYPE is MSB, enter the C-side port to which the STC connects.
	CHNL	0 to 31	*C-side port channel*. If the entry in subfield CONTYPE is MSB, enter the C-side port channel number to which the STC connects. The position of the STC identifies the P-side port and channel of the DS30A data link.
	BAUD	0K, 48K, 56K, or 64K	*STC baud rate*. Enter the STC baud rate as follows: • The entry in subfield CONTYPE can be MSB and the entry in field HWCLASS can be C7. In this event, enter a baud rate, in kilobits per second, of 48K, 56K, or 64K. • If the entry in subfield CONTYPE is MSB and the entry in field HWCLASS is C6, the STC uses analog signaling. Enter a baud rate of zero (0K). • If the entry in subfield CONTYPE is MSB and the entry in field HWCLASS is D, enter a baud rate of 64K. Entries outside this range are not correct. ***Note:*** Error messages appear if you enter a baud rate that is not correct.

Datafill example

Sample datafill for table STINV appears in the following example.

The following assignments appear in the example:

- assignments for MSB0 cross-connected to modules STC0 and STC1 on card slots 0, 1, 2, and 3. The P-side connection type is MIC, which indicates that four additional fields require data. The fields that require data are TMTYPE, TMNO, CCT and MICCARDCODE.
- assignments for MSB1 cross-connected to module STC0 on card slots 0, 1, 2, 3, and 4. Signaling terminals 42 and 43 belong to pools 0 and 2 in the

STINV (end)

sequence given. The P-side connection type is MIC. This connection type indicates that four additional fields require data. The fields that require data are TMTYPE, TMNO, CCT and MICCARDCODE.

- assignments for DCH and PHI (ISDN) in table STINV.

MAP example for table STINV

```
STNO      PMTYPE PMNO STCMNO STCNO STCPEC  LOAD      HWCLASS POOLNO
   CONDATA
 ------------------------------------------------------------------------

  0       MSB7    0      0     0  6X66AA  M7CQA01      C7      0
MSB  0  1 56K

  1       MSB7    0      0     1  6X66AA  M7CQA01      C7      0
MSB  0  2 56K

  2       MSB7    0      0     2  6X66AA  M7CQA01      C7      0
MSB  0  3 56K

  3       MSB7    0      0     3  6X66AA  M7CQA01      C7      0
MSB  0  4 56K

  4       MSB7    0      1     0  6X66AA  M7CQA01      C7      0
MSB  2  1 56K

  5       MSB7    0      1     1  6X66AA  M7CQA01      C7      0
MSB  2  2 56K

  6       MSB7    0      1     2  6X66AA  M7CQA01      C7      0
MSB  2  3 56K

  7       MSB7    0      1     3  6X66AA  M7CQA01      C7      0
MSB  2  4 56K
```

STN

Table name

Special Tone Table

Functional description

Tones that require trunk cards require table STN.

The following are the tones that appear in table STN:

- The NT3X68AC (call waiting tone generator card) generates expensive route warning tone (ERWT). The ERWT has code ERWT in table CLLI. The code is a fixed code. The ERWT consists of three 250-ms bursts of 440-Hz tone. The cadence is 250 ms on and 250 ms off. The cadence repeats three times.
- The NT3X68AC generates off-hook queuing tone (OHQT). The OHQT has pseudo code OHQT in table CLLI. The code is a fixed code. The OHQT is one 1 s burst of 440 Hz tone. The system applies the tone toward the calling party.
- The NT1X00AC (receiver off-hook tone card) generates receiver off-hook (ROH) tone generator. The ROH has code ROH in table CLLI. The code is a fixed code. The maximum number of simultaneous connections is 12 for each circuit.
- The NT1X80AA or NT1X80BA (EDRAM down loadable tone card) generates receiver off-hook (ROH) tone. This tone has tone samples downloaded from an external device, like a hard disk, tape, or sfdev. The ROH has code ROH in table CLLI. The code is a fixed code. The maximum number of simultaneous connections for each circuit is 12.
- The NT3X68AC generates tone generator call waiting (CWT). The CWT has code CWT in table CLLI. The code is a fixed code.
- The NT3X68AC generates Integrated Business Network (IBN) busy verification tone (BVTONE). The IBN BVTONE has the code BVTONE in table CLLI. The code is a fixed code. The remote switch requires BVTONE for network busy verification language (BVL). Enter a common language location identifier (CLLI) in table CLLI for the tone. Circuits in table STN must specify the location of the tone for the remote switch. The busy verification tone has a frequency of 440 Hz. The busy verification is 2 s of tone, followed by cycles of 15 s of silence and 500 ms of tone. This tone repeats while the attendant remains connected to a busy station. The system interrupts the conversation to insert the tone.

  Note: The BVTONE no longer applies to the United Kingdom (UK) and Spanish offices.

STN (continued)

- The NT3X68BA generates international executive busy override tone (IEBOT). The IEBOT has the code IEBOT in table CLLI. The code is a fixed code. The NT3X68BA is a pre-empt, permanent signal, and conference tone generator card (U.K.). The tone is a 1340 Hz tone. The cadence is 0.2 s on and 2.0 s off.
- The NT3X68AC generates executive busy override tone (EBOT). The EBOT has the code EBOT in table CLLI. The code is a fixed code. The EBOT tone is 300 ms bursts of 440 Hz tone. The Directed Call Pickup—Barge in tone (feature BC0950) uses this tone.
- The NT3X68AA generates preset conference normal notification (PCNOR) tone. The NT3X68AA is a pre-empt, permanent signal, and conference tone generator card. The PCNOR tone has the code PCNOR in table CLLI. The code is a fixed code. The PCNOR tone is for routine originations of conference calls. The PCNOR tone alternates 852 Hz and 1336 Hz tones. These tones alternate at a rate of 300 ms for routine conferences. The notification tone continues until 2 s after all conferees answer or disconnect. This condition occurs after the conferees make a full complement of attempts at call completion. All switching units with the feature BC0708 (Preset Conference) require this tone.
- The NT3X68AC generates distinctive call waiting tone (DISTCWT). The DISCWT has the code DISTCWT in table CLLI. The code is a fixed code. The DISTCWT informs the station if call waiting on is external or internal to the station customer group. If the waiting party is external to the busy station customer group, a two burst tone cadence separated by silence applies. Office parameter DIST_CWT_TONE in table OFCVAR specifies the length of the two bursts and the silence on the switch. This office parameter applies when feature BC1201 (Distinctive Call Waiting Tones) applies to the controller customer group. If the waiting call is internal to the customer group, the tone applied is a single burst. Office parameter CWT_TONE_LENGTH in table OFCVAR determines the length of the burst.
- The PEC NT3X68AC generates Teen Service call waiting tones. The Teen Service tones have the codes ENHCWT1, ENHCWT2, and ENHCWT3 in table CLLI. The codes are fixed codes. The Distinctive Call Waiting Tones distinguish the DN to which the system routes the incoming call when the line is busy. With the Teen Service feature, you can assign multiple DNs to a line without additional equipment. You can assign a maximum of three secondary directory numbers (SDN) and one primary directory number (PDN) to a line equipment number (LEN). Each DN assigned rings a separate pattern to identify the DN to which the system routes the call. When you use the Teen Service feature with the Enhanced Call Waiting feature, assignment of call waiting tones occurs. Assignment of

distinctive patterns to the tones occurs to differentiate the DN for which an incoming call waits.

Table STN lists the location and the maximum number of connections allowed for each of the above tones.

The maximum number of simultaneous connections for all tones in tables TONES and STN and announcements cannot exceed 80% of the number. This number is the number defined for parameter NUMCPWAKE in table OFCENG.

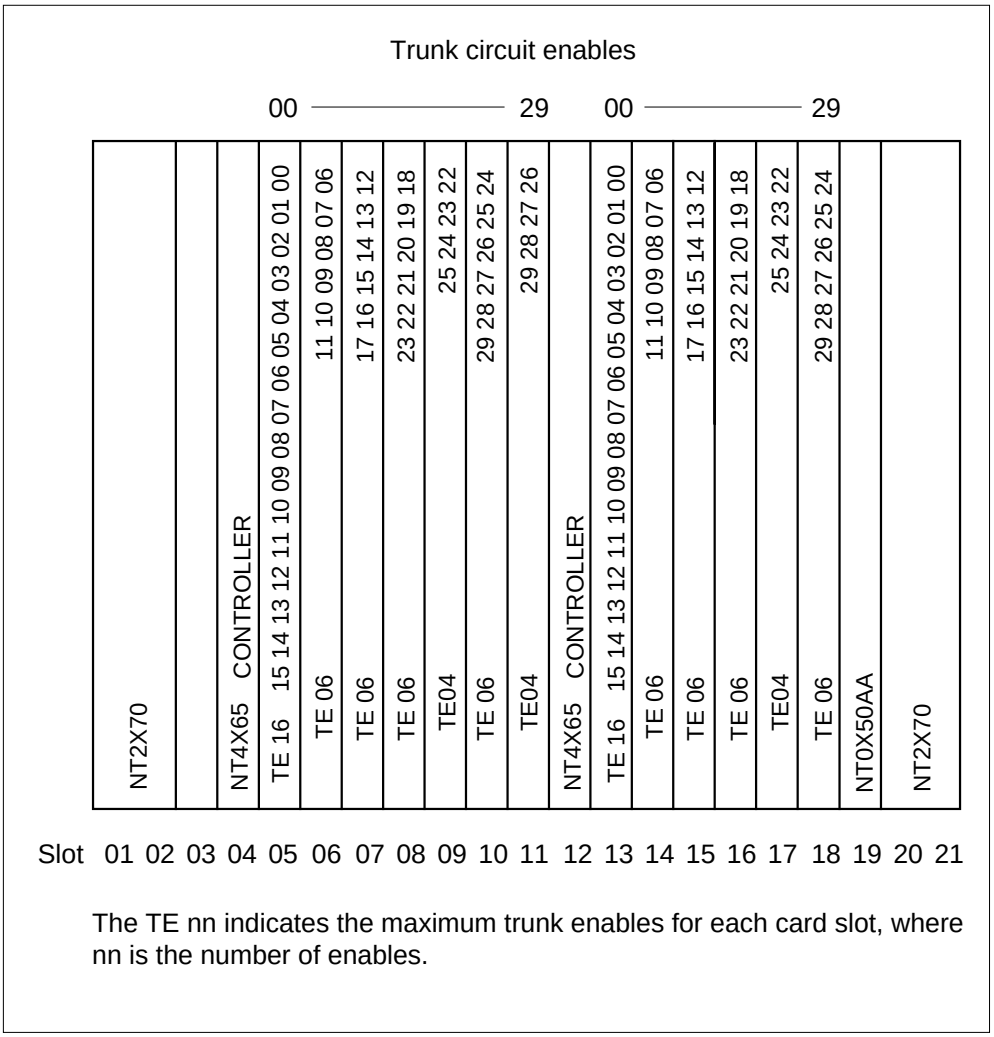
If the switching unit is local, or local and toll, assign an outgoing traffic separation number in field TRAFSNO to the tone. If the switching unit is not one of the preceding, assign 0 as the outgoing traffic separation number. If the switching unit has package NTX085AA (Traffic Separation Peg Count), the value range for the outgoing traffic separation numbers depends an office parameter value. This office parameter is TFAN_OUT_MAX_NUMBER in table OFCENG. For switching units without software package NTX085AA, the range of values for the traffic separation numbers is 0 to 15. The outgoing traffic separation numbers 1 to 9 must be reserved for generic traffic separation numbers. See table TFANINT for the assignment of incoming to outgoing traffic separation numbers. With feature package NTX085BC, a peg count of all calls, by type of call, can accumulate. The types of calls are direct dial (DD), operator assisted (OA), or no prefix (NP). The calls accumulate between an originating source and an terminating destination. Incoming trunk or an originating line attribute are originating sources. Outgoing trunk, terminating line attribute, tone, or announcement are terminating destinations.

Circuit and slot number mapping for STM

Correlation of the datafill in field TMNCKTNO to slot numbers appears in figure “Circuit and slot number mapping for STM”. Refer to the *Peripheral Modules* for information on the STM layout.

STN (continued)

Circuit and slot number mapping for STM



Datafill sequence and meaning

You must enter data in table TMINV before you enter data in table STN.

To use ROH with the NT1X80AA or NT1X80BA cards, you must enter data in table DRAMS and EDRAMINV. You must enter data in table TMINV before you enter data in table STN.

Table size

The system automatically allocates memory for table STN.

Datafill

Datafill for table STN appears in the following table.

Field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
SK		see subfields	*Special tone key*. This field contains subfields TONE and MEMBER.
	TONE	alphanumeric (1 to 16 characters)	*Tone*. Enter the fixed code (TONE_INDEX) assigned to the tone trunk circuit in table CLLI.
	MEMBER	0 to 999	*Member number*. Enter the member number assigned to the tone trunk circuit.
TMTYPE		MMA, MTM, DTM or STM	*Trunk module type*. Enter the trunk module with this trunk circuit.
TMNO		0 to 255	*Trunk module number*. Enter the number assigned to the maintenance or service trunk module with the tone trunk circuit.
TMCKTNO		0to29 1 to 15 and 17 to 29	*Trunk module circuit number*. Enter the trunk module circuit number on the maintenance or service trunk module with the tone trunk circuit. or (DTM only). If the NT1X80AA or NT1X80BA card is in use, enter the trunk module circuit number on the DRAM trunk module (DTM) with the tone trunk circuit.
CARDCODE		alphanumeric (six characters)	*Card code*. Enter the product engineering code (PEC) of the tone trunk circuit.

STN (continued)

Field descriptions (Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
MAXCONN		0 to 255	*Maximum connections*. Enter the maximum number of simultaneous connections allowed to the tone trunk circuit.
TRAFSNO		0 to 127	*Traffic separation number*. If the switching unit is local, or local and toll, enter the outgoing traffic separation number assigned to the tone. If the number is not a requirement, enter 0.

Datafill example

Sample datafill for table STN appears in the following example.

MAP example for table STN

```
TONE MEMBER TMTYPE TMNO TMCKTNO CARDCODE MAXCONN TRAFSNO
-----------------------------------------------------------
ROH    1     MTM    2     18     1X00AC    12     0
```

MAP example for table STN using NT1X80AA card

```
TONE MEMBER TMTYPE TMNO TMCKTNO CARDCODE MAXCONN TRAFSNO
-----------------------------------------------------------
ROH    2     DTM    2     18     1X80AA    12     0
```

MAP example for table STN using NT1X80BA card

```
TONE MEMBER TMTYPE TMNO TMCKTNO CARDCODE MAXCONN TRAFSNO
-------------------------------------------------------
ROH    3     DTM    3     18     1X80BA    12     0
```

Table history

NA006

Receiver off-hook (ROH) with NT1X80BA (EDRAM downloadable tone card) was added in NA006.

CSP04

Description of 1X80AA (EDRAM downloadable tone card) was added in CSP04. Notes were added to datafill sequence for ROH with the NT1X80AA card in CSP04. Field descriptions were added for fields TMTYPE and TMCKTNO in CSP04. Datafill example for table STN with the NT1X80AA card was added in CSP04.

CSP02

Descriptions of circuit and slot number mapping for STM were added in CSP02.

STPOOLS

Table name

Signaling Terminal Pools Table

Functional description

Table STPOOLS assigns common channel signaling (CCS) signaling terminals (STs) to pools. An ST pool is a collection of STs. This collection of STs share the common characteristics of signaling type and message switch and buffer (MSB) identifier. This condition allows any in-service member to be acceptable to signaling link management.

Withdraw and return pooled STs to the pool according to signaling link maintenance requirements.

All STs in a pool must be on the same MSB. In CCITT No.6 Signaling (N6), a routeset must be on the same MSB. Buffer retrieval requirements cause this position. One ST pool can supply a routeset.

Do not delete an ST pool from table STPOOLS if STs are in the pool.

Add each ST to table STINV with a non-null pool identification to make the ST a members of the pool. An ST can belong to only one pool.

See table STINV for related information.

Datafill sequence and meaning

You do not have to enter data in other tables before you enter data in table STPOOLS.

Table size

0 to 15 tuples

Datafill

Datafill for table STPOOLS appears in the following table.

Field descriptions

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
STPOOLNO		0 to 14	*Signaling terminal pool number*. Enter the number of the pool.
PMTYPE		MSB6 or MSB7	*Peripheral module type*. Enter MSB6 for CCITT No.6 Signaling. Enter MSB7 for CCITT No.7 Signaling. An entry outside the range indicated for this field is not correct.
PMNO		0 to 255	*Peripheral module number*. Enter the peripheral module number from table MSBINV.
HWCLASS		C6, C7, N6, N7, or D	*Hardware class*. Enter the designation for the common channel signaling hardware type: • C6 (for Common Channel Interoffice Signaling No.6 [CCIS6]) • C7 (for Common Channel Signaling No.7 [CCS7]) • D (for Digital Private Network Signaling System [DPNSS]) • N6 (for CCITT No.6 Signaling) • N7 (for CCITT No.7 Signaling) An entry outside the range indicated for this field is not correct.

Datafill example

Sample datafill for table STPOOLS appears in the following example.

Two signaling terminal pools on PM1 for an MSB6 hardware type appear in the following example.

STPOOLS (end)

MAP example for table STPOOLS

```
STPOOLNO     PMTYPE  PMNO  HWCLASS
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------

0            MSB6    1     N6
2            MSB6    1     N6
```

STRATTRS

Table name

Send_To_Resource Attributes Table

Overview

The Send_To_Resource message is sent from the SCP to the SSP as a response to a query. The message instructs the SSP to interact with the calling party, using either the resources available on the SSP itself or by connecting the caller to an intelligent peripheral (IP), which uses its own resources for participant interactions. In either case, this interaction consists of playing an announcement to the caller and, optionally, collecting digits from the caller. The collected digits are reported back to the SCP in a Call_Info_From_Resource message or a Resource_Clear message.

The presence of the Destination Address parameter in the Send_To_Resource message determines if participant interactions should be performed by an IP. When the destination Address parameter is not present, the SSP processes the STR request using its internal resources, which consist of recorded announcements, tones, and digit receivers. When the Destination Address parameter is present, the caller is connected to an IP.

As a result of the implementation of this activity, the SCP specifies a set of Carriers to connect the originator to the IP, eliminating the need for an IP in every LATA.

Functional description

Table STRATTRS provides Line Attributes for the translation of the Destination Address provided in the Send_To_Resource Interaction message.

This allows a Destination Address sent in the Send_To_Resource covertness message from SCP to be translated using Line Attributes provided in the new Table STRATTRS against that Destination Address. The table is traversed to find any entry corresponding to the particular Destination Address. If found, the triggering agent's attributes are overridden with the information available in the table. If no valid entry is found against the specified Destination Address, the triggering agent's attributes are used for translating the Destination Address.

Datafill sequence and implications

Table STRATTRS must be datafilled in the following sequence.

- DESTINATION ADDRESS
- LINE ATTRIBUTE INDEX

- XLAPLAN
- RATEAREA
- BILLING

Table size

The size of this table changes dynamically: The minimum is 0 tuples and the maximum depends on the number of IPs that can be configured.

Abbreviated table name	Minimum tuples	Maximum tuples	Information on memory
STRATTRS	0	Depending on the number of IPs that can be configured	The size of this table changes dynamically

Datafill

The next table lists datafill for table STRATTRS

Field descriptions

Field	Subfield	Entry	Explanation and action
KEY	NA	Directory number range	From digits. One to ten digit directory number. This is the start of the directory number range for the destination address. To digits. One to ten digit directory number. This is the end of the directory number range for the destination address.
LINEATTR	NA	alphanumeric (1-16 chars)	Line Attribute Index. Enter the line attribute index as defined in table LINEATTR.
XLAPLAN	NA	alphanumeric (1-16 chars)	Translations plan index. Enter the XLAPLAN line attributes index to identify the translations plan as defined in Table XLAPLAN.
RATEAREA	NA	alphanumeric (1-16)	Rate area index. Enter the RATEAREA line attributes index to identify the RATEAREA line attributes as defined in Table RATEAREA.
BILLING	NA	N, Y	Billing. Enter Y or N.

STRATTRS (end)

Note: This tuple is used if the leading digits in the destination address returned by the SCP fall within the digit range specified.

Datafill example

The next figure shows sample datafill for table STRATTRS.

MAP display example for table STRATTRS

```
>Table STRATTRS
>ADD
MACHINES NOT IN SYNC - DMOS NOT ALLOWED
JOURNAL FILE UNAVAILABLE - DMOS NOT ALLOWED
ENTER Y TO CONTINUE PROCESSING OR N TO QUIT
>Y
DESTADDR:
>4164671001 4164671999
LINEATTR:
>413
XLAPLAN:
>416_P621_418
>RATEAREA:
>L416_LATA1_400
>BILLING:
>Y
TUPLE TO BE ADDED:
4164671001 4164671999 413 416_P621_418 L416_LATA1_400 Y
ENTER Y TO CONFIRM, N TO REJECT OR E TO EDIT.
>Y
TUPLE ADDED
```

Release history

NA017

In accordance with CSR Q00412851 table STRATTRS is modified. Field Destination is renamed to Key. Field Key consists of a directory number range.

A new table STRATTRS is introduced by feature 59028643 that provides Line Attributes for the translation of Destination Address proved in the Send_To_Resource Interaction message.

STREAM

Table name

Stream Table

Functional description

The purpose of the remote operation service is to provide an interface for the communication of remote operations (RO) between applications. These applications are in DMS and external systems like the network operations system (NOS). The applications that require the interface to function are:

- file transfer (FT)
- centralized MAP (CMAP)
- dynamically controlled routing (DCR)
- the network operations protocol (NOP) MAP level

The addition of Table STREAM permits the DMS user to define the correlation of PROTOCOL ID to STREAM NAME. The STREAM NAME is on the dynamic network controller (DNC). This definition occurs on the DMS. The FT uses the DNC. The DNC is the equipment located at the premises of the customer that collects data from the DMS. Table STREAM allows the operation of two data transfer systems, XFER and FT, at the same time.

The correlation defined on the FT DNC appears in Table STREAM. This correlation is an image of the same data the DNC contains. Use the DEFINE command to define the correlation found on the XFER DNC. When FT requests a specified PROTOCOL ID, the FT software on the DMS searches through the STREAM table. The FT software performs this action to find the corresponding STREAM NAME. The FT software uses the STREAM NAME to specify to Device Independent Recording Package (DIRP) the stream the FT DNC receives. The use of the two transfer systems occurs without conflict. The exception is that the reception of the same stream at the same time does not occur.

Table size

24 tuples

STREAM (end)

Datafill

Datafill for table STREAM appears in the following table.

Field descriptions

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
INDEX		0 to 23	*Index*. Enter the PROTOCOL ID of the stream on the DNC.
STREAM		SMDR, KT, ATT, TTRF, OM	*Stream name*. Enter one to four characters to represent the STREAM NAME that corresponds to the PROTOCOL ID entered in the INDEX field. Use any of the entries that appear or use a new entry. In either example, the PROTOCOL ID and STREAM NAME must be the same in the DNC as in table STREAM.

Datafill example

Sample datafill for table STREAM appears in the following example.

MAP example for table STREAM

```
INDEX STREAM
_____________________________________________________________

1     SMDR
2     OM
```

STS2ACDB

Table name

Serving Translations Scheme Access Code (STS2ACDB) table

Functional description

Table STS2ACDB is used to accommodate universal translations for national calls on UCS DMS-250 ISUP IMT GLOBAL and INTRA trunk agencies in the global market (SOC option GIMT0001 is enabled). When option UNIVIDX=AC in table STDPRTCT, this table provides translation names (XLANAMES) for call processing, based on a Serving Translations Scheme (STS). The XLANAMEs are the keys to the access code tables ACHEAD (ACHEAD, ACCODE, and ACRTE).

Note: GLOBAL ISUP IMT refers to IMT with NETWKSPC field in TRKGRP set to GLOBAL and the protocol in TRKSGRP set to UCP. INTRA ISUP IMT refers to IMT with NETWKSPC field in TRKGRP set to INTRA and the protocol in TRKSGRP set to UCP.

Datafill sequence and implications

Datafill field STS in table HNPACONT before datafilling STS2ACDB. Datafill translation name in table ACHEAD before datafilling corresponding translation name in table STS2ACDB.

Table size

The maximum table size is 1000 tuples.

Memory requirements

This table is allocated statically. Each tuple requires 4 bytes of memory; therefore, 4000 bytes of memory are required.

STS2ACDB (end)

Field descriptions

The following table describes field names, subfield names, and valid data ranges for table STS2ACDB.

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
STS		0 to 999	SERVING TRANSLATION TEAM. Enter the STS. This STS must have already been datafilled in table HNPACONT.
OFFXNAM		alphanumeric (1 to 8 characters)	OFFNET TRANSLATION NAME. Enter the offnet translation name to be used. This must be datafilled in table ACHEAD.
ONXNAM		alphanumeric (1 to 8 characters)	ONNET TRANSLATION NAME. Enter the onnet translation name. This must be datafilled in table ACHEAD. ***Note:*** Global ISUP IMTs only support XLASEL (translations selector) values of DMOD, RTE, CONT, or TRMT in the AC translations tables.

Datafill example

The following example shows datafill for table STS2ACDB.

```
STS OFFXNAM ONXNAM
_____________________
611 IUCS611 IUCS611
612 GCSF612 GCSN612
613 GCSF613 GCSN613
650 GCSCIC GCS650
```

Table history

UCS06

Table STS2ACDB is created.

STS2CCDB

Table name

Serving Translation Scheme to Country Code Database (STS2CCDB)

Functional description

Table STS2CCDB allows partitioning by assigning a universal translator name to a serving translation scheme (STS).

Datafill sequence and implications

Table HNPACONT and CTHEAD must be datafilled before table STS2CCDB.

Field descriptions

The following table describes field names, subfield names, and valid data ranges for table STS2CCDB.

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
STS		0 to 999	SERVING TRANSLATION SCHEME. This field contains the STS. It is first datafilled in table HNPACONT.
TRANNAME		Vector of up to eight characters (NIL, UCS1, UCS2)	TRANSLATOR NAME. This field contains the universal translator name. It is first datafilled in table CTHEAD.

Datafill example

The following example shows datafill for table STS2CCDB.

```
STS      TRANNAME
_____________________
001      UCS2
```

STS2CTDB

Table name

Serving Translations Scheme Country Code (STS2CTDB) table

Functional description

Table STS2CTDB is used to accommodate universal translations for national calls on UCS DMS-250 ISUP IMT GLOBAL and INTRA trunk agencies in the global market (SOC option GIMT0001 is enabled). When option UNIVIDX=CT in table STDPRTCT, this table provides translation names (XLANAMES) for call processing, based on a Serving Translations Scheme (STS). The XLANAMEs are the keys to the access code tables CTHEAD (CTHEAD, CTCODE, and CTRTE).

Note: GLOBAL ISUP IMT refers to IMT with NETWKSPC field in TRKGRP set to GLOBAL and the protocol in TRKSGRP set to UCP. INTRA ISUP IMT refers to IMT with NETWKSPC field in TRKGRP set to INTRA and the protocol in TRKSGRP set to UCP.

Datafill sequence and implications

Datafill field STS in table HNPACONT before datafilling STS2CTDB. Datafill XLANAME in table CTHEAD before datafilling corresponding XLANAME in table STS2CTDB.

Table size

The maximum table size is 1000 tuples.

Memory requirements

This table is allocated statically. Each tuple requires 4 bytes of memory; therefore 4000 bytes of memory are required.

Field descriptions

The following table describes field names, subfield names, and valid data ranges for table STS2CTDB.

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
STS		0 to 999	SERVING TRANSLATION TEAM. Enter the STS. This STS must have already been datafilled in table HNPACONT.
OFFXNAM		alphanumeric (1 to 8 characters)	OFFNET TRANSLATION NAME. Enter the offnet translation name to be used. This must be datafilled in table CTHEAD.
ONXNAM		alphanumeric (1 to 8 characters)	ONNET TRANSLATION NAME. Enter the onnet translation name. This must be datafilled in table CTHEAD. ***Note:*** Global ISUP IMTs only support XLASEL (translations selector) values of DMOD, RTE, CONT, or TRMT in the CT translations tables.

Datafill example

The following example shows datafill for table STS2CTDB.

```
STS OFFXNAM ONXNAM
_____________________
611 IUCS611 IUCS611
612 GCSF612 GCSN612
613 GCSF613 GCSN613
650 GCSCIC GCS650
```

Table history

UCS06

Table STS2CTDB is created.

STS2FTDB

Table name

Serving Translations Scheme Feature Translation Code (STS2FTDB) table

Functional description

Table STS2FTDB is used to accommodate universal translations for national calls on UCS DMS-250 ISUP IMT GLOBAL and INTRA trunk agencies in the global market (SOC option GIMT0001 is enabled). When option UNIVIDX=FT in table STDPRTCT, this table provides translation names (XLANAMES) for call processing, based on a Serving Translations Scheme (STS). The XLANAMEs are the keys to the access code tables FTHEAD (FTHEAD, FTCODE, and FTRTE).

Note: GLOBAL ISUP IMT refers to IMT with NETWKSPC field in TRKGRP set to GLOBAL and the protocol in TRKSGRP set to UCP. INTRA ISUP IMT refers to IMT with NETWKSPC field in TRKGRP set to INTRA and the protocol in TRKSGRP set to UCP.

Datafill sequence and implications

Datafill field STS in table HNPACONT before datafilling STS2FTDB. Datafill XLANAME in table FTHEAD before datafilling corresponding XLANAME in table STS2FTDB.

Table size

The maximum table size is 1000 tuples.

Memory requirements

This table is allocated statically. Each tuple requires 4 bytes of memory; therefore 4000 bytes of memory are required.

Field descriptions

The following table describes field names, subfield names, and valid data ranges for table STS2FTDB.

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
STS		0 to 999	SERVING TRANSLATION TEAM. Enter the STS. This STS must have already been datafilled in table HNPACONT.
OFFXNAM		alphanumeric (1 to 8 characters)	OFFNET TRANSLATION NAME. Enter the offnet translation name to be used. This must be datafilled in table FTHEAD.
ONXNAM		alphanumeric (1 to 8 characters)	ONNET TRANSLATION NAME. Enter the onnet translation name. This must be datafilled in table FTHEAD. ***Note:*** Global ISUP IMTs only support XLASEL (translations selector) values of DMOD, RTE, CONT, or TRMT in the FT translations tables.

Datafill example

The following example shows datafill for table STS2FTDB.

```
STS OFFXNAM ONXNAM
_____________________
611 IUCS611 IUCS611
612 GCSF612 GCSN612
613 GCSF613 GCSN613
650 GCSCIC GCS650
```

Table history

UCS06

Table STS2FTDB is created.

STS2PXDB

Table name

Serving Translations Scheme Prefix Code (STS2PXDB) table

Functional description

Table STS2PXDB is used to accommodate universal translations for national calls on UCS DMS-250 ISUP IMT GLOBAL and INTRA trunk agencies in the global market (SOC option GIMT0001 is enabled). When option UNIVIDX=PX in table STDPRTCT, this table provides translation names (XLANAMES) for call processing, based on a Serving Translations Scheme (STS). The XLANAMEs are the keys to the access code tables PXHEAD (PXHEAD, PXCODE, and PXRTE).

Note: GLOBAL ISUP IMT refers to IMT with NETWKSPC field in TRKGRP set to GLOBAL and the protocol in TRKSGRP set to UCP. INTRA ISUP IMT refers to IMT with NETWKSPC field in TRKGRP set to INTRA and the protocol in TRKSGRP set to UCP.

Datafill sequence and implications

Datafill field STS in table HNPACONT before datafilling STS2PXDB. Datafill XLANAME in table PXHEAD before datafilling corresponding XLANAME in table STS2PXDB.

Table size

The maximum table size is 1000 tuples.

Memory requirements

This table is allocated statically. Each tuple requires 4 bytes of memory; therefore 4000 bytes of memory are required.

Field descriptions

The following table describes field names, subfield names, and valid data ranges for table STS2PXDB.

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
STS		0 to 999	SERVING TRANSLATION TEAM. Enter the STS. This STS must have already been datafilled in table HNPACONT.
OFFXNAM		alphanumeric (1 to 8 characters)	OFFNET TRANSLATION NAME. Enter the offnet translation name to be used. This must be datafilled in table PXHEAD.
ONXNAM		alphanumeric (1 to 8 characters)	ONNET TRANSLATION NAME. Enter the onnet translation name. This must be datafilled in table PXHEAD. ***Note:*** Global ISUP IMTs only support XLASEL (translations selector) values of DMOD, RTE, CONT, or TRMT in the PX translations tables.

Datafill example

The following example shows datafill for table STS2PXDB.

```
STS OFFXNAM ONXNAM
_____________________
611 IUCS611 IUCS611
612 GCSF612 GCSN612
613 GCSF613 GCSN613
650 GCSCIC GCS650
```

Table history

UCS06

Table STS2PXDB is created.

STSTONET-Canada only

Table name

Serving Translation Scheme Table

Functional description

Table STSTONET provides a mapping between a serving translation scheme (STS) and network information (NETINFO) parameter fields.

Datafill sequence and meaning

Enter the following tables before you enter table STSTONET-Canada only.

- HNPACONT
- NETNAMES

Table size

0 to 1000 tuples

Datafill

Datafill for table STSTONET-Canada only appears in the following table.

Field descriptions

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
STS		000 to 999	*Serving translation scheme*. Enter the STS number data you enter in table HNPACONT.
NETNAME		alphanumeric (1 to 32 characters)	*Network name*. Enter the network name data you enter in table NETNAMES to identify an external network identification (ID).
NETCGID		1 to 4096	*Network customer group identification.* Enter the predefined number that identifies an external customer group on a Meridian SL-100. An entry of 0 is not correct.
NCOS		0 to 511	*Network class of service.* Enter the network class of service (NCOS).

Datafill example

Sample datafill for table STSTONET-Canada only appears in the following example.

In the example, the following values appear:

- the network name is NETWKD
- the ID is 100
- the NCOS is 60
- the STS is 600

MAP example for table STSTONET-Canada only

```
STS     NETWKD     NETCGID     NCOS
_____________________________________________________________

600      NETWKD    100         60
```

STSTOPAR

Table name

Serving Translation Scheme to Partition (STSTOPAR)

Functional description

Table STSTOPAR translates or maps a serving translation scheme (STS) to an originating partition (OPART) number and a terminating partition (TPART) Number.

Use table STSTOPAR if any of the following occur:

- a call terminates over an operating company intermachine trunk (IMT) trunk group facility
- an STS converts to the specified OPART and TPART for the call detail record (CDR) formatter
- different STSs can map to the same partition number

Table STSTOPAR is independent from the PARTOSTS table. For example, entries made in the PARTOSTS table do not necessarily have to appear in the STSOPAR table, and vice versa. The entries in the STSTOPAR table are not necessarily displayed in ascending order. The STS keys are listed in the order that they are entered in table HNPACONT. If sorted listings of the STS-to-partition numbers are desired, add STSs to the HNPACONT table in ascending order.

Datafill sequence and implications

Datafill table HNPACONT before datafilling table STSTOPAR. If deleting STS entries from table HNPACONT, then delete the STS entries from tables STSTOPAR and PARTOSTS.

Table size

The SYSDATA statically allocates memory for table STSTOPAR.

Memory allocation

Table STSTOPAR requires 2 words of memory per tuple with a maximum memory requirement of 2000 words.

Field descriptions

The following table describes field names, subfield names, and valid data ranges for table STSTOPAR.

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
STS		000 to 999	SERVING TRANSLATION SCHEME. Enter the STS that the system uses to map to the specified OPART and TPART number when the call terminates over an IMT trunk group. ***Note:*** STS 0 through 99 must be entered in this table with leading 0s. This is a 3-character field.
TPART		Vector of 2 (N, 1-9, 0, B-F)	TERMINATING PARTITION NUMBER. Enter the TPART number to be associated with the specified STS for the CDR formatter and when calls are terminating over an IMT trunk group facility. Enter up to 32 TPARTs ranging from 0 to 31. ***Note:*** Enter TPART numbers 0 through 9 with leading 0s. This is a 2-character field.
OPART		Vector of 3 (N, 1-9, 0, B-F)	ORIGINATING PARTITION NUMBER. Enter the OPART number that the CDR formatter uses with the specified STS. Enter up to 1000 OPARTs ranging from 0 to 999. If no OPART number is associated with the specified STS and TPART number, then enter a $ sign in this field. The $ sign represents a NIL OPART. ***Note:*** There exist STSs that are datafilled against TPARTs only. IMT calls generally do not have OPARTs associated with them. Indicate this situation by datafilling the OPART vector with the $ sign.

Datafill example

The following example shows datafill for table STSTOPAR.

STSTOPAR (end)

STS	TPART	OPART
023	12	333
001	31	99
023	18	$

STSTRAN3

Table name

Serving Translation Scheme to Partition (STSTRAN3)

Functional description

Table STSTRAN3 translates the serving translation scheme (STS) used in call routing. The call routes to a partition number that outpulses as part of the travelling class mark over an intermachine trunk (IMT) trunk group facility. Calls terminating over IMT call processing agencies use the STSTRAN3 table. The three-digit partition (PART) number derives from the STS routing the call and translates to a PART number in this table.

Field descriptions

The following table describes field names, subfield names, and valid data ranges for table STSTRAN3.

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
STSNO		000-999	SERVING TRANSLATION SCHEME. Enter the three-digit STS to be translated into a PART number.
STSPART		000-10000	SERVING TRANSLATION SCHEME PARTITION. Enter the three-digit PART number where the STS translates when call processing specifies termination to an IMT group.

Datafill example

The following example shows datafill for table STSTRAN3.

```
STSINDEX        STSPART
----------------------
001             123
002             388
```

STSTRANO

Table name

Serving Translation Scheme to Partition (STSTRANO)

Functional description

Table STSTRANO translates serving translation scheme (STS) to a Partition (PART) number before outpulsing. Call processing accesses the STSTRANO table to terminate a call on an intermachine trunk (IMT) trunk group facility. The STS translates to a four-digit PART.

Field descriptions

The following table describes field names, subfield names, and valid data ranges for table STSTRANO.

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
STSNO		000 to 999	SERVING TRANSLATION SCHEME NUMBER. Enter the STS to translate into a partition number.
STSPART		0 to 10000	SERVING TRANSLATION SCHEME PARTITION. Enter the four-digit partition number where the STS translates before outpulsing over an IMT trunk group facility. ***Note:*** Valid entries for this field range from 000 to 10000.

Datafill example

The following example shows datafill for table STSTRANO.

```
STSNO        STSPART
_____________________
001          111
001          478
```

STSTRANS

Table name

Originating Partition (STSTRANS)

Functional description

Table STSTRANS is used to translate a Serving Translation Scheme (STS) into DEX-compatible originating partitions (OPART) and terminating partitions (TPARTS). The table is used in place of the existing STSOPAR table when DEX-compatible OPART and TPART are derived from the STS.

Field descriptions

The following table describes field names, subfield names, and valid data ranges for table STSTRANS.

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
STS		0 to 999	SERVING TRANSLATION SCHEME. This field contains the STS that corresponds to the TPART and OPART in the PARTS field in table PARTRANS.
TPART		Vector of 2 (N, 1-9, 0, B-F)	TERMINATING PARTITION. This field contains the TPART corresponding to the STS contained in the STS field of table PARTRANS.
OPART		Vector of up to 3 (N, 1-9, 0, B-F)	ORIGINATING PARTITION. This field contains the OPART corresponding to the STS contained in the STS field of table PARTRANS.

Datafill example

The following example shows datafill for table STSRANS.

```
STS      TPART    OPART
_____________________
002      11       146
```

SUPERTKG

Table name

Super Trunk Group

Functional description

Table SUPERTKG associates up to 220 trunk groups together, which allows calls to be distributed evenly across the trunk groups.

Datafill sequence and meaning

Enter data into table TRKGRP before table SUPERTKG. When a new tuple is written/deleted in/from table SUPERTKG, it is also written/deleted in/from table RTETRK.

Table size

0 to 255 tuples

Datafill

The table that follows lists datafill for table SUPERTKG.

Field descriptions

Field	Subfield	Entry	Explanation and action
SGNAME		1 to 16 alphanumeric	This is the routing selector and is the key field for this table. Enter the super-group name.
TRKGRPS		1 to 16 alphanumeric	Enter 1 to 220 trunk group names from those defined in table TRKGRP.

Datafill example

The following example shows sample datafill for table SUPERTKG.

MAP display example for table SUPERTKG

```
  SGNAME                                                    TRKGRPS
_____________________________________________________________________

ISP4GRP1
                        (IPS4TRK1) (ISP4TRK2) (ISP4TRK3) $
ISP4GRP2
             (ISP4TR31) (ISP4TR32) (ISP4TR33) (ISP4TR60) $
```

SUPERTKG (end)

Table history

MMP16

Change to Datafill sequence and meaning, and field description for field TRKGRPS for feature 59027945 (SUPERTKG - RTETRK Table Control Interactions).

EUR008

Table introduced.

SUSHELF

Table name

Service Unit Shelf Table

Functional description

For related information, refer to table LIUINV.

Table SUSHELF inventories the frame transport bus (F-bus) components of the link interface shelf (LIS). A LIS can be supported by a transaction bus (T-bus) and F-bus interface (TFI) card on either a link peripheral processor (LPP), an enhanced LPP (ELPP), or a DMS-bus, or by a LIS F-bus controller (LFC) on the LIS if it is connected as a stand-alone LIS to subrate DS512 (SR512) fiber links of a DMS-bus. TFI-supported F-buses on an LPP, an ELPP, or a DMS-bus consist of three LISs for an LPP and an ELPP or two LISs for a DMS-bus. A DMS-bus can support up to two stand-alone LISs.

Datafill information

The following information must be taken into consideration when using table SUSHELF:

- The interface card and the port allocation must be symmetric.

  Note: Stand-alone LIS F-buses can be datafilled on NT9X17 cards with different link numbers (NUMLINKS) if the port number identified is compatible for links on both NT9X17 cards.

- Both F-buses of an LPP, ELPP, or message switch (MS) must be offline when their related entries in table SUSHELF are deleted.
- When changing table SUSHELF, busy one F-bus, and then change the table for that half-shelf. Once the changes are made, return the F-bus to service. Then busy the second F-bus, make the required changes, and return the second F-bus to service. Using this method eliminates the need for an LPP, ELPP, or DMS-bus outage.
- No link interface unit (LIU) can be datafilled in table LIUINV on a shelf that is being deleted by table SUSHELF.
- No network interface unit (NIU) can be datafilled in table NIUINV on a shelf that is being deleted by table SUSHELF.
- LIU shelf product engineering codes (PEC) and card PECs must be compatible with the supporting interface card (NT9X73, LMS F-bus rate adapter card, or NT9X17AA, NT9X17AC, or NT9X17AD message switch four-port cards, or NT9X17BB or NT9X17DA DMS-bus 64-port cards).

SUSHELF (continued)

- The physical location of a LIS supported by a TFI card must have the same cabinet location as the host LPP, ELPP, or DMS-bus. This is not a requirement for a stand-alone LIS supported by a DMS-bus.
- Variable shelf configurations must have the appropriate TFI F-bus terminations engineered.
- LIU shelves equipped with NT9X74BA/CA F-bus repeater cards or NT9X96AA LIS F-bus controller cards must have the correct NTEX20 intrashelf termination paddle board terminations datafilled.

Datafill sequence and implications

The following tables must be datafilled before table SUSHELF:

- LIMINV
- LIMCDINV
- MSCDINV

Tables LIUINV and NIUINV must be datafilled after table SUSHELF.

Table size

0 to 55 tuples

The requirement is determined by multiplying the maximum number of F-bus controllers (max_lims + 1 [for DMS-bus] = 18) by the maximum number of LIU shelves (max_number_liu_shelves = 3).

Datafill

The following table lists datafill for table SUSHELF.

Field descriptions

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
SHELFKEY		see subfields	*Shelf key* This field consists of subfields CONTROL, CTRLNUM, CARDNUM, PORTNUM, and LIUSHELF.
	CONTROL	LIM or MS	*Control* Enter LIM to specify that the LIM is the controlling entity. Enter MS to specify that the message switch (MS) is the controlling entity.

SUSHELF (continued)

Field descriptions

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	CTRLNUM	0 to 16or NIL	*Control number* Enter the control number for the LIM. ***Note:*** The specified LIM must already be datafilled in table LIMINV. Enter NIL if the MS is the controlling entity.
	CARDNUM	5 to 23	*Card number* Enter the interface card number on the MS or the LIS. This entry identifies the interface card pair and must be a TFI card or an NT9X62BA (four-port subrate DS512 paddle board) that supports the subrate DS512 (SR512) message links. The only valid entry for a TFI card supporting single F-bus configuration is 12. The only valid entries for a TFI card supporting triple F-bus configuration are 7 (for LIS 1), 8 (for LIS 2), and 9 (for LIS 3). These entries correspond to slots datafilled in table LIMCDINV for triple F-bus configuration. Card allocation must be symmetric.
	PORTNUM	0 to 3	*Port number on card* Enter a value that identifies the port on the interface card. Port allocation is symmetric. The only valid entry for ports on TFI cards is 0 (zero). Port numbers are validated against the front card and number of fiber links supported for ports on SR512 cards.

SUSHELF (continued)

Field descriptions

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	LIUSHELF	0 to 3	*Link interface unit shelf* Enter the shelf number identifying the LIU shelf. Each cabinet contains a possible four shelves. This shelf number must be the shelf address within the frame. Enter 1 to 3 for LIU shelves with an LPP or an ELPP. Enter 1 to 2 for LIU shelves with an MS SuperNode SE TFI, regardless of the position within the SCC frame. Enter 1 for all LIU shelves with an MS LFC (fiber LIS) regardless of the position within the EMC frame. Any entry outside the range indicated for this field is invalid.
FLOOR		0 to 99	*Floor* Enter the floor on which the cabinet resides.
ROW		A to Z AA to ZZ (except I, O, II, OO)	*Row* Enter the row on the floor in which the cabinet resides, with the exception of I, O, II, and OO. The row numbers are shown on the frame.
FRAMEPOS		0 to 99	*Frame* Enter the position of the LIS cabinet in the row.
FRAMETYP		EMC, LIM, or SCC	*Frame type* Enter the frame type of the LIS cabinet. Enter EMC for the MS LFC (fiber LIS) interface type cabinet. Enter LIM for the LPP or ELPP cabinet. Enter SCC for the SuperNode SE TFI interface type cabinet. Any entry outside the range of indicated values for this field is invalid.

SUSHELF (continued)

Field descriptions

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
FRAMENUM		0 to 511	*Frame number* Enter the number of the frame.
SHELFPOS		0 to 77	*Shelf position* Enter the base mounting position of the shelf. Standard base mounting positions are 0 (zero), 13, 26, and 39. For LIU shelves, enter 0 (zero) to 3.
SHELFPEC		NT9X72AA NT9X72BA NT9X72CA NT9X0810 orNT9X7204	*Shelf product engineering code* Enter the PEC of the shelf. This PEC identifies the maximum number of LIUs on the shelf. ***Note 1:*** All LIU shelves belonging to the same controller must have the same shelf PEC. ***Note 2:*** The NT9X72BA LIU shelf cannot be supported by an NT9X73AA TFI card. Any entry outside the range indicated for this field is invalid.
CONTMARK		+ or $	*Continuation mark* Enter + if additional information for this tuple is contained in the next record. Otherwise, enter $ to indicate the end of the tuple.
CARDINFO		see subfields	*Card information* This field consists of subfields SLOT, FRONTPEC, and BACKPEC. It contains information on the cards for F-bus 0 and F-bus 1 on the LIS. Data is required for at least one card for each F-bus. All cards for F-bus 0 must be entered before F-bus 1 cards are entered.

SUSHELF (continued)

Field descriptions

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	SLOT	1, 4, 7 to 33, or 36	*Slot* Enter the slot number of the card on the LIS. Enter 1 or 4 for power converter cards on F-bus 0. Enter 7 for required F-bus 0 card. For optional F-bus 0 termination on an NT9X72AA shelf, enter 31. Otherwise, enter 30. Enter 32 for required F-bus 1 card. For optional F-bus 1 termination on an NT9X72AA shelf, enter 8. Otherwise, enter 10. Enter 33 or 36 for power converter cards on F-bus 1. These slot numbers are corrected as required by table control.
	FRONTPEC	NTDX16AA NT9X19EA NT9X30AA NT9X30AC NT9X31AA NT9X74AA NT9X74BA NT9X74CA NT9X74DA NT9X96AA orNIL	*Front card product engineering code* Enter the PEC of the front card. For power converter cards, enter DX16AA, NT9X30AA, NT9X30AC, or NT9X31AA. For TFI-supported LIS only, enter NT9X74AA, NT9X74BA, NT9X74CA, or NT9X74DA (F-bus repeater cards). For SR512-supported LIS, enter NT9X96AA (LIS F-bus controller card). Enter NIL (no front card) for optional termination datafill only. Any entry outside the range listed for this field is invalid.

Field descriptions

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	BACKPEC	NT9X79AA NT9X79BA NT9X98AA NTEX20AA NTEX20BA or NIL	*Back card product engineering code* Enter the PEC of the back card. Enter NT9X79AA or NT9X79BA (F-bus termination paddle board) to terminate the F-bus on the last LIS in single F-bus configuration. Enter NT9X79BA (F-bus termination paddle board) to terminate an F-bus in triple F-bus configuration. Enter NT9X98AA (LIS fiber interface paddle board) for SR512 supported LIS only. Enter NTEX20AA (intrashelf termination paddle board) to terminate F-bus 0. Enter NTEX20BA (intrashelf termination paddle board) to terminate F-bus 1. Enter NIL for power converters. They do not extend to the backplane. ***Note:*** PECs for TFI and LFC cards cannot be mixed.
CONTMARK		+ or $	*Continuation mark* Enter + if additional information for this tuple is contained in the next record. Otherwise, enter $ to indicate the end of the tuple.

Datafill example

The following example shows sample datafill for table SUSHELF.

MAP display example for table SUSHELF

```
SHELFKEY  FLOOR     ROW  FRAMEPOS  FRAMETYP  FRAMENUM  SHELFPOS  SHELFPEC  CARDINFO
_____________________________________________________________________________

LIM 2 9 0 3 3       C         2     LIM      501        0        NT9X72BA  (7 NT9X74DA
NT9X79BA) (30 NIL NTEX20AA)        (1 NTDX16AA NIL) (4 NTDX16AA NIL)$
(32 NT9X74DA NT9X79BA)        (8 NIL NTEX20BA) (33 NTDX16AA NIL) (36 NTDX16AA NIL)$
```

SUSHELF (end)

Table history

SN06 (DMS)

Card NT9X30AB is discontinued and replaced by NT9X30AC.

TL11

SHELFKEY field changed to allow for the addition of CARDNUMs 7, 8, and 9 as TFI cards to support triple F-bus configuration.

TL07

SHELFKEY field changed to allow for the addition of CARDNUMs 7, 8, and 9 as TFI cards to support triple F-bus configuration for STP product.

CSP03

NTDX16 product engineering code was added.

Changes made to datafill information to show that F-bus must be busied in order for entries in table SUSHELF to be modified.

BCS36

New shelf product engineering code was added.

Supplementary information

New warning and error messages have been introduced for control number and LIS number datafill actions in STP04.0.

RGSIGSYS type NTRS14

MF pulse packet (MFPP) type 1 (MFPP-1)

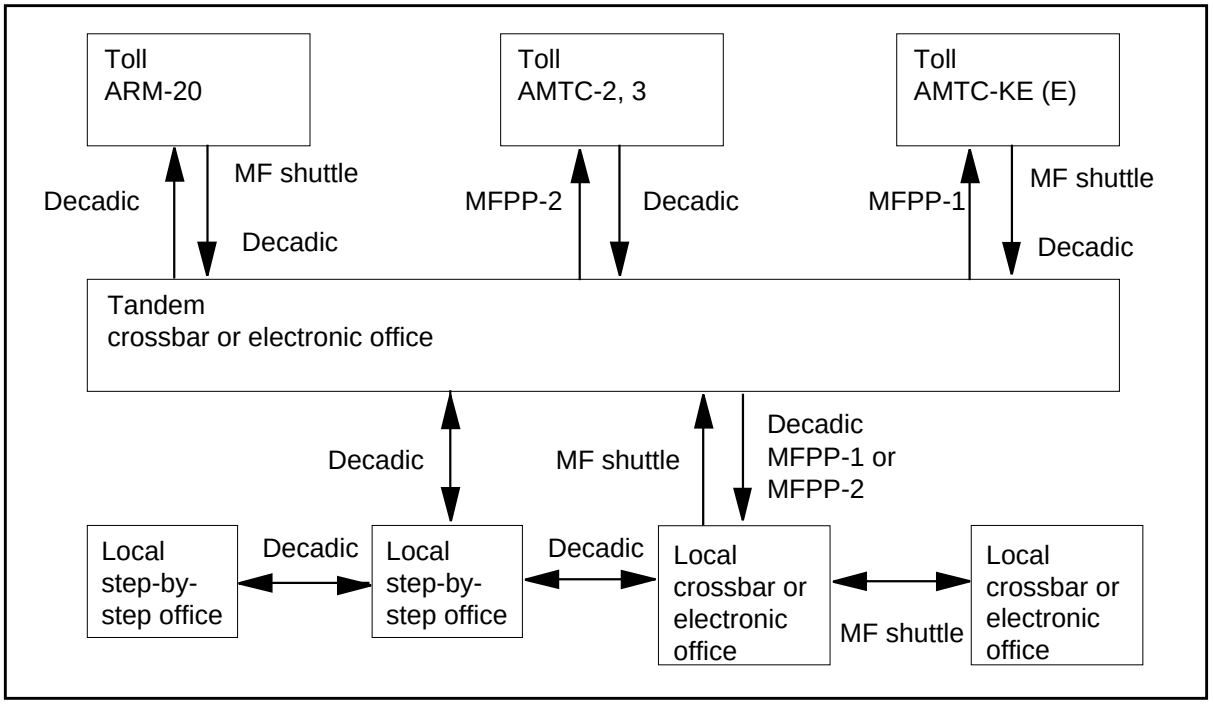
Implementation of register signaling MFPP-1 is in signaling type NTRS14.

Another name for signaling type NTRS14 is NTRS06.

Four types of register signaling are in the local CIS network. These four types appear in the following figure.

- Decadic
- MF shuttle
- MFPP-1 (MF11, MF6)
- MFPP type 2 (MFPP-2) (700 Hz, 1100 Hz)

signaling types in local CIS network



The DMS can be positioned instead of local or toll exchange.

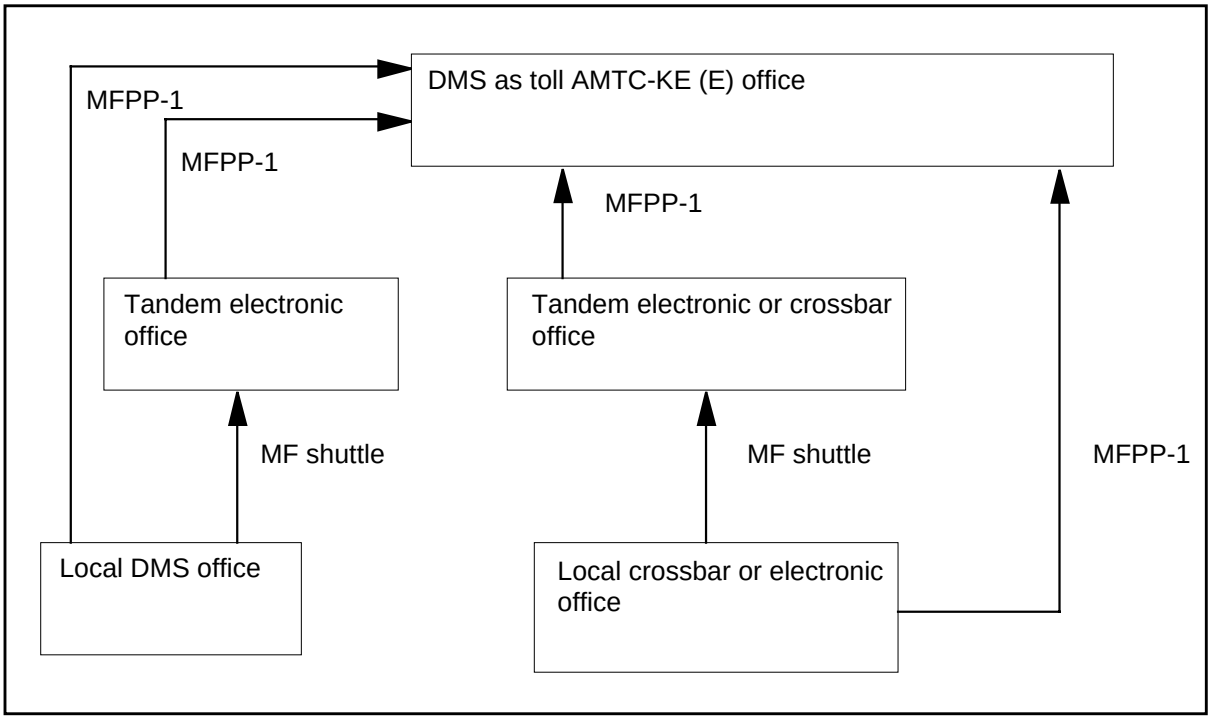
A switch from MF shuttle to MFPP-1 signaling is necessary during the following call setup. This call setup is from outgoing exchange to the toll AMTC-KE (E) through the tandem office. The switch is not necessary for direct calls from local to toll switch.

RGSIGSYS type NTRS14 (continued)

The incoming switch starts the register signaling. The outgoing switch waits until the switch receives the signal from the incoming switch. The system sends the called and calling digits with category information. The signaling starts with MF shuttle register signaling (MFS) between local and tandem exchanges. Then the signaling switches to MFPP-1 register signaling for local to toll register signaling.

The MFPP-1 configuration between local, tandem, and toll switches appears in the following figure “MFPP type 1 configuration”.

MFPP type 1 configuration



The frequency combinations available with NTRS14 signaling appear in the following table “Frequency combinations”..

RGSIGSYS type NTRS14 (continued)

Frequency combinations

Signal	Frequencies (Hz)
MF1	700 + 900
MF2	700 + 1100
MF3	900 + 1100
MF4	700 + 1300
MF5	900 + 1300
MF6	1100 + 1300
MF7	700 + 1500
MF8	900 + 1500
MF9	1100 + 1500
MF10	1300 + 1500
MF11	700 + 1500

Note 1: The duration of each frequency combination is 50 ± 5 ms.

Note 2: The duration of each pause between MF signals is 60 ± 5 ms.

The following meanings are the meanings of the frequency combinations in forward and backward directions:

- Forward

  MF1 to MF10
  digits

  MF11
  end of digits

- Backward

  MF2
  request (digits, category, and automatic number identification [ANI])

  MF6
  repeat digits, negative acknowledgement

  MF11
  positive acknowledgement

The following sequence is the digit sequence in MFPP-1 register signaling:

```
NB + KA + NA + MF11
```

where

NA
is the calling directory number (DN)

KA
is the category of the calling subscriber (0 to 9)

NB
is the called DN

The system sends negative acknowledgement one time for a request that repeats. If the pulse packet that repeated is distorted, the system sends signal MF6 for negative acknowledgement. If the pulse packet that repeated is not distorted, the system sends signal MF11.

Switching from MF shuttle to MFPP-1

The local DMS supports switching for the CIS network. The switch can change from MFS register signaling to decadic, MFPP-2, or MFPP-1.

The MF shuttle switches to MFPP-1 after MF shuttle register signaling finishes. This action occurs in local electronic to toll AMTC-KE (E), through tandem E, call sequences for the present CIS network.

RGSIGSYS type NTRS14 (continued)

The backward signal MF4 informs the outgoing side that register signaling finishes correctly in MFS. The system sends the signal MF12 to the incoming side for acknowledgement of the received signal MF4. A special MF backward signal for switching from the MF shuttle to MFPP-1 in MFS is not present. The system records received backward signal MF4 like the switching from MFS to MFPP-1 register signaling. The MFPP-1 register signaling becomes active with called, calling, and category digits. The signaling becomes active without a new call attempt after the switch from MFS to MFPP-1.

The register signaling MFPP-1 becomes active after a delay set in field MFPPWAIT in field RGSIGSYS. Switching from MFS to MFPP-1 or MFS to MFPP-2 is not available for the same trunk.

The fourth parameter of the RGHYBRID structure determines the switching signaling.

The MFPP-1 signaling type uses the present hybrid structure with four elements. These elements are MF shuttle, decadic, ANI, and MFPP. The parameters of selector RGHYBRID for NTRS06 can be one of the following combinations:

- NTRS02
  NTRS05
  MF3
  NTRS03 or NTRS14
- NTRS02
  NTRS05
  MF3
  nil
- nil
  NTRS05
  MF3
  nil
- nil
  NTRS05
  MF3
  NTRS03 or NTRS14
- nil
  nil
  nil
  NTRS03 or NTRS14

The user can enter the fourth parameter with MFPP-2 (NTRS03) or NTRS14.

Datafill in other tables

The user must enter the following tuples in table DEFDATA to support signaling type NTRS14:

Required datafill for table DEFDATA

DATATYPE	DEFAULT
NTRS14IC_VAR_AREA	NTRS14IC_VAR_AREA 1000 20 5 0 0 0 0 25

Datafill

The datafill for table RGSIGSYS type NTRS14 appears in the following table.

Field descriptions

Field	Subfield or	Entry	Explanation and action
RGSIGIDX		see subfield	*Register signaling index*. This field contains subfield RSS_CHAR_VECTOR.
	RSS_CHAR_ VECTOR	alphanumeric 1 to 16 characters	*Register signaling system index*. Enter the customer defined register signaling index. This key is the key to table RGSIGSYS.
RSVAR		see subfield	*Register signaling variable area*. This field contains subfield RGSIGTYP.
	RGSIGTYP	NTRS14	*Register signaling type*. Enter the signaling type (NTRS14) and enter data for refinement DIR.
	DIR	C or OG	*Direction*. Enter IC for incoming trunks and enter data for refinements. These refinements are MF2TIME, MFTIME, MINMF, MAXMF, MINPAUSE, MAXPAUSE, REPLTIME, and DLYMFPP in the following section.. Enter OG for outgoing trunks and enter data for refinements. These refinements are MFTIME, PAUSEMF, MINMF2, MAXMF2, MINMF, MAXMF, REPLTIME, and MFWAIT in the section “DIR = OG”.

RGSIGSYS type NTRS14 (continued)

DIR = IC

If the entry in field DIR is IC, enter refinements MF2TIME, MFTIME, MINMF, MAXMF, MINPAUSE, MAXPAUSE, REPLTIME, and DLYMFPP. This process appears in the following table.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	MF2TIME	0 to 31	*Signal MF2 time*. Enter the duration of signal MF2 for incoming DMS in units of 10 ms. The nominal value is 50 ± 5 ms. The default is 20 (200 ms).
	MFTIME	0 to 10	*Multifrequency time*. Enter the duration of each frequency combination for incoming DMS. Perform this entry if the system sends signal MF6 or MF11 in units of 10 ms. The nominal value is 50 ± 5 ms. The default value is 5, which is 50 ms.
	PAUSEMF	0 to 15	*Pause multifrequency*. Enter the duration of silence between two signals in units of 10 ms. The nominal value is 60 ± 5 ms. The default value is 6, which is 60 ms.
	MINMF	0 to 15	*Minimum duration*. Enter the minimum duration of filtering for receiving each signal in incoming DMS in units of 10 ms. The nominal value is 0. The default is 0.
	MAXMF	0 to 15	*Maximum duration*. Enter the maximum duration of filtering for receiving each signal for incoming DMS in units of 10 ms. The entry in field MAXMF must be greater than the entry in field MINMF. The nominal value is 10. The default is 0.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	REPLTIME	0 to 6000	*Reply time*. Enter the timer value for the extended multiprocessor system (XMS)-based peripheral module (XPM) to wait for a reply signal in units of 10 ms. The nominal value is 10000. The default is 100, which is 1000 ms.
	DLYMFPP	0 to 100	*Delay mulitfrequency pulse packet*. Enter the duration in units of one ms before you send the first MF2 signal. The nominal value is 250. The default value is 25, which is 250 ms.

DIR = OG

If the entry in field DIR is OG, enter refinements MFTIME, PAUSEMF, MINMF2, MAXMF2, MINMF, MAXMF, REPLTIME, and MFWAIT. This process appears in the following table.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	MFTIME	0 to 10	*Multifrequency time*. Enter the duration of each frequency combination for outgoing DMS if the system sends MF6 or MF11 in units of 10 ms. The nominal value is 50 $\pm$ 5 ms. The default value is 5, which is 50 ms.
	PAUSEMF	0 to 15	*Multifrequency pause*. Enter the duration of silence between two signals in units of 10 ms. The nominal value is 60 $\pm$ 5 ms. The default value is 6, which is 60 ms.
	MINMF2	0 to 31	*Minimum time for MF2*. Enter the minimum duration of filtering for received MF2 signal in outgoing DMS in units of 10 ms. The nominal value is 0. The default is 0.

RGSIGSYS type NTRS14 (continued)

Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	MAXMF2	0 to 31	*Maximum time for MF2*. Enter the maximum duration of filtering for received MF2 signal in outgoing DMS in units of 10 ms. The entry in field MAXMF2 must be greater than the entry in field MINMF2. The nominal value is 10. The default is 0 .
	MINMF	0 to 15	*Minimum duration*. Enter the minimum duration of filtering for each signal in outgoing MDS. Enter this value during reception of only signal MF6 or MF11 with the same reason in units of 10 ms. The nominal value is 0. The default is 0.
	MAXMF	0 to 15	*Maximum duration*. Enter the maximum duration of filtering for each signal for outgoing DMS. Enter this value during reception of only signal MF6 or MF11 with the same reason in units of 10 ms. The entry in field MAXMF must be greater than the entry in field MINMF. The nominal value is 10. The default is 0.
	REPLTIME	0 to 6000	*Reply time*. Enter the timer value for the extended multiprocessor system (XMS)-based peripheral module (XPM) to wait for a reply signal in units of 10 ms. The nominal value is 10000. The default is 100 (1000 ms).
	MFWAIT	0 to 100	*Multifrequency wait*. Enter the duration of delay before the system sends the packet after receiving every MF2 signal in units of 10 ms. The nominal value is 250. The default is 25, which is 250 ms.

RGSIGSYS type NTRS14 (end)

Datafill example

Sample datafill for table RGSIGSYS type NTRS14 appears in the following example.

MAP example for table RGSIGSYS type NTRS14

```
         RGSIGIDX                                                    RSVAR
_____________________________________________________________________________
         EMSIGNAL
      NTRS14          OC  1000    20    5   0   0   0     0   25
```

Digital Switching Systems

UCS DMS-250

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