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DMS-100 Family

North American DMS-100

Customer Data Schema Reference Manual Volume 8 of 11

Data Schema N7CLLDGT-PXRTE

LEC0015 and up Standard 05.02 May 2001

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1 Data schema tables

The following pages contain the data schema tables.

N7CLLDGT

Table name

N7 (CCITT No.7) Called Global Title Table

Functional description

Table N7CLLDGT is available on DMS-300 Gateway switches that support the signaling connection control point (SCCP) gateway function.

Table N7CLLDGT maps the 30 general global titles, GT1 to GT30. The general global titles index the called global titles (GT) in operational measurement (OM) group C7SCCPA1 to called GTs.

Datafill sequence and meaning

You do not need to enter data in other tables before you enter data in table N7CLLDGT.

Table size

0 to 30 tuples

The number of user entries determines the table size.

Datafill

Datafill for table N7CLLDGT appears in the following table.

Field descriptions

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
GTKEY		see subfield	<i>Gateway key.</i> This field is the key to the table and contains subfield CALLEDGT.
	CALLEDGT	0 to 9 (1 to 5 digits)	<i>Correct called global title.</i> Enter the general global title (GT) identifier.
GENGTID		GT1 to GT30	<i>General global title identifier.</i> Enter the general GT identifier. This field maps the key field to the operational measurement (OM) registers in OM C7SCCPA1.

Datafill example

Sample datafill for table N7CLLDGT appears in the following example.

N7CLLDGT (end)

GTKEY	GENGTID
12345	GT24

Additional information

Information on error messages that can appear when you enter data in table N7CLLDGT appears in this section.

Error messages

The following error message appears when you attempt to add a general GT that is already present in a table.

This general global title is already in use.

When you attempt to add a key, part of which is mapped to another general GT, the following error message appears. For example, part of 123 appears in 1234.

Part of the key is already datafilled.

N7CLLGGT

Table name

N7 (CCITT No.7) Calling Global Title Table

Functional description

Table N7CLLGGT is available on DMS-300 Gateway switches that support the service connection control point (SCCP) gateway function.

Table N7CLLGGT maps the 30 general global titles (GT1 to GT30). The general global titles index called global titles (GT) in operational measurement (OM) groups C7SCCPA1 and C7SCCPA2 to calling global titles.

Datafill sequence and meaning

You do not need to enter data in other tables before you enter data in table N7CLLGGT.

Table size

0 to 30 tuples

The number of user entries determines the table size.

Datafill

Datafill for table N7CLLGGT appears in the following table.

Field descriptions

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
GTKEY		see subfield	<i>Gateway key.</i> This field is the key to the table and contains subfield CALLNGGT.
	CALLNGGT	0 to 9 (1 to 5 digits)	<i>Correct calling global title.</i> Enter the correct calling global title (GT) to map to the general GT identifier.
GENGTID		GT1 to GT30	<i>General global title identifier.</i> Enter the general GT identifier. This field maps the key field to the OM registers in C7SCCPA1.

Datafill example

Sample datafill for table N7CLLGGT appears in the following example.

N7CLLGGT (end)

GTKEY	GENGTID
23456	GT24

Additional information

This section provides information on error messages that can appear when you enter data in table N7CLLGGT.

Error messages

The following error message appears when you try to add a general GT that is already present in a table.

This general global title is already in use.

If you try to add a key, part of which is mapped to another general GT, the following error message appears. For example, part of 123 appears in 1234.

Part of the key is already datafilled.

NACDGRP

Table name

Network Automatic Call Distribution Group

Functional description

Table NACDGRP provides a means of determining which Automatic Call Distribution (ACD) group a call is presented. This is accomplished by providing a means of communication or networking between ACD groups.

Table NACDGRP designates an ACD group as a networked ACD group and provides additional information on networking capabilities.

Call queue threshold, wait time threshold, preference weighting factors, and associated network group information are defined in this table.

For related information, refer to table ACDGRP.

Datafill sequence and implications

The following tables must be datafilled before table NACDGRP.

- ACDGRP
- REMNACD

Table size

Not applicable

Datafill

The following table lists datafill for table NACDGRP.

Field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 5)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
ACDGRP		alphanumeric (1 to 16 characters)	<i>Automatic Call Distribution group</i> Enter the name assigned to the ACD group.
QTHRESH		0 to 511	<i>Queue threshold size</i> Enter the maximum number of calls treated as nodal calls. After this number is reached, all subsequent calls are deflected to the network for treatment. A value of 0 (zero) means that the ACD group does not have call queuing capability.

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

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
WTHRESH		0 to 1800	<i>Wait threshold time</i> Enter the maximum time (in seconds) that a call has to wait in the incoming call queue. After this number is reached, all subsequent calls are deflected to the network for treatment. A value of 0 (zero) means that the ACD group does not have call queuing capability.
PWF		0 to 31	<i>Preference weighting factor</i> Enter the preference weighting factor (PWF) associated with the specified network ACD (NACD) group. A high PWF indicates that calls must be answered by the source NACD group and not overflowed to the network. Any entry outside the range indicated for this field is invalid.
BESTGRP		Y or N	<i>Best group</i> Enter Y (yes) if the source group is considered when determining the best group. Otherwise, enter N (no).
SRVRATE		0 to 600	<i>Service rate</i> Enter the number of seconds it takes to service a typical NACD call. This field is used in the calculation of the resource index (RI) for each NACD group if there are no idle agents.
NUMIDLE		0 to 255	<i>Number of idle agents</i> This field indicates the level of sensitivity of the number of idle agents for each NACD. It does this by calculating the RI. As the NUMIDLE factor is increased, the calculated RI also increases.
TIMEIDLE		0 to 600	<i>Time idle</i> This field indicates the level of sensitivity of the idle time of the most idle agent for each NACD. This is done through the calculation of the RI. As the TIMEIDLE factor decreases, the RI calculated increases as the idle time for the most idle agent increases.
NTWKGRPS		see subfield	<i>Network groups</i> This field consists of subfield NACDSEL.

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

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	NACDSEL	LCL or REM	<i>Network ACD selector</i> Enter LCL (local) if calls are overflowed to a local ACD group. Datafill refinements LCLGRP and PWF. Enter REM (remote) if calls are overflowed to a remote ACD group. Datafill refinements REMGRP and PWF.
	LCLGRP	alphanumeric (1 to 16 characters)	<i>Local Automatic Call Distribution group</i> If the entry in subfield NACDSEL is LCL, datafill this refinement. Enter the name assigned to the associated local ACD group.
	REMGRP	alphanumeric (0 to 16 characters)	<i>Remote Automatic Call Distribution group</i> If the entry in subfield NACDSEL is REM, datafill this refinement. Enter the name assigned to the associated remote ACD group.
	PWF	0 to 31	<i>Preference weighting factor</i> If the entry in field NACDSEL is LCL or REM, datafill this refinement. Enter the preference weighting factor associated with the specified NACD group. A high PWF indicates that calls must be answered by the specified NACD group and not overflowed to the network. Any entry outside the range indicated for this field is invalid.
OPTIONS		see subfield	<i>Options</i> This field consists of subfield OPTION.
	OPTION	NETOVFL or \$	<i>Option</i> The NETOVFL option enables NACD calls to receive nodal ACD threshold treatment instead of network treatment if threshold fields MAXCQSIZ or MAXWAIT in table ACDGRP are exceeded for the NACD group. This option is software dependent. Up to two options can be datafilled. If fewer than two options are required, end the list with a \$(dollar sign). The default value for this field is \$.

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

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
		BSYTMT	This option lets callers receive the BUSY treatment if they call a NACD group which is in Night Service when other NACD groups in the network are still taking calls but have no available agents or queue slots. If BUSY treatment was not applied, the caller would assume the NACD group was available for taking calls and would continue calling.
		NACDPEG	<i>NACD pegging</i> Datafilling this option specifies the NACD group as a peg group. NACD peg groups are used for pegging operational measurements (OM) to poll the status of other groups in the network. A peg group does not broadcast its RI to any other group. The NACDPEG option cannot be assigned to any tuple that has ACD agents assigned. No agents can be assigned to a tuple that uses the NACDPEG option. Note: NACDPEG applies only to Multi-market Platform (MMP) switches. Do not attempt to use on North American (NA) switches.
		NBI	Option Enter NBI if the NACD Broadcast Interval option is required. The NBI option allows the RI broadcast interval for a particular ACD group to be specified separately for remote and local broadcasts. Note: NBI applies only to Multi-market Platform (MMP) switches. Do not attempt to use on North American (NA) switches. Complete refinements LOCAL_BROADCAST_INTERVAL and REMOTE_BROADCAST_INTERVAL. Without the NBI option, the process that broadcasts the RI to ACD groups operates at the same frequency for both local and remote broadcasts. Frequent remote broadcasts can cause network problems at busy times.

NACDGRP (end)**Field descriptions (Sheet 5 of 5)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	LOCAL_ BROADCAST_ INTERVAL	numeric (1 to 1800)	<i>Local Broadcast Interval</i> Enter a value for the local interval.
	REMOTE_ BROADCAST_ INTERVAL	numeric (1 to 1800)	<i>Remote Broadcast Interval</i> Enter a value for the remote interval. The interval value for the remote broadcast is controlled by Software Optionality Control (SOC). If the SOC password has not been entered, the range of values you can enter for the remote interval varies from 10 to 1800. Values of 1 to 9 are not allowed.

Datafill example

The following example shows sample datafill for table NACDGRP.

MAP display example for table NACDGRP

ACDGRP	QTHRESH	WTHRESH	PWF	BESTGRP	SRVRATE	NUMIDLE	TIMEIDLE	NTWKGRPS
OPTIONS								
ACDGRP1	5	5	10	N	1	5	1	5)
(LCL ACDGRP2)\$								
(BSYTMT)\$								

NARDATA

Table name

Network Access Registers Data Table

Functional description

Network access registers (NAR) are used to control the ability of incoming and outgoing calls to terminate (throttling) on Meridian Digital Centrex (MDC) groups. Each MDC group can be assigned a NAR name. If the maximum number of simultaneous calls for a NAR are in progress, additional calls cannot be completed using that NAR.

Table NARDATA acts as a look-up table for all NARs. Table NARDATA can be datafilled with the size of NARs and the overflow routes or treatments that apply if access is not available through the NAR name. The key field is NARNAME.

Datafill sequence and implications

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

Table size

0 to 8192 tuples

Datafill

The following table lists datafill for table NARDATA.

Field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
NARNAME		alphanumeric(up to 16 characters)	<i>Network access register name</i> Enter a network access register (NAR) name. This is the key field to table NARDATA. Note: NILNAR is not a valid entry for this field. NILNAR is used in other tables to route calls to default network class of service (NCOS) or customer group NAR names.
SIZE		0 to 2047	<i>Size</i> Enter the size assigned to the NAR name. This field indicates the maximum number of simultaneous calls that can be in progress for the NAR name. An entry of 0 (zero) blocks access.

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

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
OVFLRTE		see subfields	<i>Overflow route</i> This field is used to specify an alternative route if the maximum number of simultaneous calls are in progress. This field consists of subfields NARTRMT, NARNAME, and IBNTRMT.
	NARTRMT	NAR or OUTTRMT	<i>Network access register treatment</i> Enter NAR to specify another NAR name as the overflow route and datafill subfield NARNAME. Enter OUTTRMT to specify the IBN treatment applicable to outgoing calls only, and datafill subfield IBNTRMT.
	NARNAME	alphanumeric(up to 16 characters)	<i>Overflow network access register name</i> Enter an alternative NAR name for the overflow route. The NAR name entered cannot be the same NAR name entered in key field NARNAME for this tuple. Note: Do not create a loop of alternative NAR names. For example, if NAR name NARGRP1 overflows to NAR name NARGRP2, NARGRP2 must not overflow back to NARGRP1.
	BNTRMT	0 to 63	<i>Integrated Business Network treatment</i> Enter an Integrated Business Network (IBN) treatment number from field IBNTRMNT in table IBNTREAT to specify the overflow IBN treatment.

Datafill example

The following example shows sample datafill for table NARDATA.

MAP display example for table NARDATA

NARNAME	SIZE	OVFLRTE
NARGRP1	5	OUTTRMT 6
NARGRP2	10	NAR NARGRP1

NARDATA (end)

Table history
BCS36

Table NARDATA was introduced

NATDGTAN

Table name

National Digit Analyser Table

Functional description

Table NATDGTAN provides extended multiprocessor system (XMS)-based peripheral module (XPM) digit analysis. Table NATDGTAN provides this analysis for the multifrequency compelled (MFC) CCITT signaling system R2 (MFC-R2) protocol. Table NATDGTAN improves register signaling through digit analysis in the XPM. Table NATDGTAN uses digit analysis in the XPM to save protocol time and reduce central control (CC) to XPM messages. The DMS-300 and international DMS-100/200 switches that support R2 signaling include table NATDGTAN.

You must report some digits before the end of in-pulsing to support end-to-end protocol. The system sends the number of digits in this first-digits message to the XPM. Table NATDGTAN defines this digit analysis for national codes. Table NATDGTAN functions as a pre-translation reference table for terminating calls.

The system downloads the entries in table NATDGTAN to XPMs. The system downloads the entries during a system or manual return to service (RTS) as part of the static data. Use the RTS command at a MAP terminal to perform a manual RTS. Changes to the data in table NATDGTAN do not affect the XPM until the return to service completes.

Overflow

Table NATDGTAN contains ranges of national codes with a maximum of 64 tuples. When the system downloads a table to the XPM, a table overflow can occur. The table overflow causes an XPM software error message (log PM180) to appear. In this event, the examination of the ranges occurs. Delete tuples with very large ranges. Enter only the necessary codes. You cannot add new tuples until you correct the overflow condition.

Datafill sequence and meaning

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

Table size

Maximum table size is 64 tuples.

NATDGTAN (continued)**Datafill**

Datafill for table NATDGTAN appears in the following table.

Field descriptions

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
INDEX		0 to 63	<i>Table index.</i> Enter the table index value.
FROMDIGS		0 to 9 and B to F (a maximum of 4 digits)	<i>Start of range.</i> Enter the digits that define the beginning of the code range. Enter hexadecimal values B to F only in the first digit of a code.
TODIGS		0 to 9 and B to F (a maximum of 4 digits)	<i>End of range.</i> Enter the digits that define the end of the code range. Enter hexadecimal values B to F only in the first digit of a code.
MINDIGS		0 to 24	<i>Minimum digits.</i> Enter the number of non-optional digits when the first message requires all digits. Use a shorter inter-digit time out when you reach the minimum digits value.
MAXDIGS		0 to 24	<i>Maximum digits.</i> Enter the maximum number of digits required for the first message. If the first message requires all digits, enter the maximum expected number.

Datafill example

Sample datafill for table NATDGTAN appears in the following example.

MAP example for table NATDGTAN

INDEX	FROMDIGS	TODIGS	MINDIGS	MAXDIGS
1	14	18	2	2

NATDGTAN (end)

Table history

BCS34

Table NATDGTAN was introduced in BCS34.

NCOS

Table name

Network Class of Service

Functional description

Table NCOS consists of network class of service (NCOS) numbers that are assigned to attendant consoles (AC), Integrated Business Network (IBN), or Residential Enhanced Services (RES) stations, incoming or incoming side of two-way IBN trunk groups, authorization codes, and customer groups.

Each NCOS number without the Off-hook Queuing feature can be shared by one or many ACs, IBN stations, or an incoming side of a two-way IBN trunk group belonging to the customer group.

Each customer group can have a maximum of 512 NCOS numbers.

For examples of datafill, refer to the Datafill example section.

If the Partitioned Table Editor feature is present, the ownership of each tuple in table NCOS is defined in tables DATAOWNER and OWNTAB. The entries in table DATAOWNER that apply to table NCOS are those with field TABNAME set to CUSTGRP and field CUSTNAME set the same as the value of field CUSTGRP in table NCOS. If the entry in field TABNAME of table OWNTAB is set to NCOS, it applies to table NCOS.

The number of NCOS numbers assigned for each customer group depends on the value of option NONCOS assigned to the customer group in table CUSTENG.

Options

You can assign the following options to each NCOS number.

Account or authorization code last (ACR)

This option can be assigned to an NCOS number to indicate the stations have feature ACR. The ACR feature can be assigned only if the option ACR is assigned in table CUSTHEAD.

Specify if the optional announcement is applied to the station in order to prompt for the ACR feature. The announcement can be assigned only if option ACRANN is assigned in table CUSTHEAD.

NCOS (continued)

Advanced intelligent network local access and transport area (AINLATA)

This option supports LATA parameter population for an AIN 0.1 query when a centrex agent is triggering in the private environment. Use this option for customer groups that span over a number of LATAs.

Attendant NCOS (ATT)

This option is assigned if a different NCOS number is used when a caller with a line that is assigned to the NCOS number is being assisted by the AC. The NCOS number, which is applicable when being assisted by the AC, is required as supplementary information.

If the ATT option is not assigned the default, NCOS number of the AC is used when being assisted.

Category routing (CATRTE)

Assign this option to allow charge category routing in IBN translations.

Call Back Queuing (CBQ)

This option can be assigned to an NCOS number if feature CBQ is required. This option is not recommended for two-way trunk groups.

If a station with option CBQ encounters an all trunk busy condition, it is notified when a trunk becomes idle and automatically re-accesses the same number using the CBQ feature.

The following supplementary information is required with option CBQ.

The CBQ specifies whether cheap (option 1) or cheap and expensive (option 2) routes are searched before activation of the CBQ feature.

The CBQ starting priority (field CBQSP) can be one of four levels, 0 to 3; level 0 (zero) is the lowest and level 3 is the highest.

The placement of a station on a CBQ is based on its CBQSP priority. The CBQ maximum priority (field CBQMP) is the highest level the station can achieve in the priority ordered queue.

If the call is still queuing after a specified length of time, the station's request is dequeued and requeued at the end of the next highest level. This continues until the CBQ priority is equal to CBQMP. CBQMP cannot be less than CBQSP.

If the CBQ route advance (field CBQRA) is set to Y (yes), only cheap routes are available to serve the station's request.

NCOS (continued)

If the CBQ route advance timer expires, the station's request can be served by both cheap and expensive routes as they become available, if these routes permit CBQ.

Office parameters NUMOHCQBQTRANSBLKS and AVG_NUM_TGS_PER_OHCQBQCALL in table OFCENG are applicable to this option.

Called number parameter routing (CDNRTE)

This option activates table CDNIXLA to route the translation according to the CDNNAME (called number name) provided by table CDNCHAR.

If this option is added, it provides the routing functionality only to this specific combination of customer group and NCOS.

This option is also available in table CUSTHEAD, where the option activates the functionality for the entire customer group.

See *Called Num Parameter Translation* for more information on this facility.

Calling party category (CPC RTE)

This option enables routing according to the CPCNAME (calling party category name) provided by table CPCIXLA. The option applies to the combination of customer group and NCOS.

Code restriction level (CRL)

This option can be assigned to an NCOS number if code restriction is required. If the CRL option is not assigned, the default is no code restriction.

Code restriction level group (CRL_GRP)

This option can be assigned to an NCOS number to permit sharing of CODEBLK entries across customer groups.

Default logical network (DFLTNET)

This option is required for the Directory Number Network feature and specifies the default logical network for the customer group and NCOS. This feature is not supported by call processing software and must not be used as datafill.

DPNSS feature transparency (DFT)

This option indicates that the agent can use the Digital Private Network Signaling System (DPNSS) feature transparency (DFT) option, if the DMS-100 nodes are connected using IBN7.

NCOS (continued)

Expensive route warning tone (ERWT)

The option is assigned if the stations or incoming or incoming part of two-way IBN trunks receive an ERWT. This is when a call, which has not been queued, encounters a route marked as expensive in the route list.

Flash translator (FLSHXLA)

Option FLSHXLA provides a mechanism to specify a set of up to three flash translators for * (star), # (octothorpe), and digits. These flash translators are used before the normal NCOS and customer group translators are used.

If operating company personnel datafill flash feature translators, these translation results override any speed call cells in which numbers match the flash feature translators after a flash has occurred.

For example, assume that digit 0 for flash feature translator FLSHFEAT has been routed to the switchboard. If a user dials *0 on the second leg of a three-way call, the call goes to the switching unit rather than to the contents of speed call cell 0.

Flash translators apply to the following features that use flashes in their operation:

- Authorization Code
- Call Hold
- Call Park
- Call Transfer
- Dial Call Waiting
- Executive Busy Override
- Make Set Busy
- Message Waiting
- Multiple Appearance Directory Number (MADN) Hold
- Privacy Release
- Station Conference
- Uniform Call Distribution

Note: For some of these features, the only flash interaction is to dial an access code while involved in another call. To the switch, this appears as a three-way call (TWC) until the access code is dialed.

On a business set, pressing the CONF3 key is considered the same as a flash.

NCOS (continued)

International direct distance dialing through automatic route selection (IDDDARS)

This option makes it possible for calls to proceed from Meridian Digital Centrex (MDC) translations, through international partitioned translations, and maintain customer group partitioning of translations.

Option IDDDARS has a code restriction level no prefix (CRLNOPFX) suboption. If field CRLNOPFX is set to N (no), only the digits after the prefix fence are screened. If field CRLNOPFX is set to Y (yes), all the dialed digits are screened.

International pretranslator (INPRXLA)

This option is used only on the DMS-300 switching unit.

Mechanized Calling Card Service (MCCS)

Mechanized Calling Card Service allows a caller on the Public Switched Telephone Network (PSTN) to access the carrier network and use a calling card to make national or international public calls according to regulatory requirements. The calling card number is validated using a database within the switch. The AMA billing record generated allows the carrier to charge against the calling card number.

Network Access Registers (NARS)

Network Access Registers provides a streamlined method for throttling MDC calls. Throttling, in this instance, means to regulate a call's ability to terminate. The NARS feature must be present in table CUSTENG before this option can be added.

Octothorpe translator (OCTXLA)

This option can be assigned to an NCOS number if the NCOS number requires its own octothorpe (#) translator in table IBNXLA.

Off-hook Queuing (OHQ)

This option is assigned if placed by the IBN stations or incoming or incoming side of a two-way IBN trunk are queued if the call cannot be completed because an idle trunk is not available.

The OHQ priority for trunks (priority 1) is higher than for stations (priority 0).

The calling party is given either OHQ tone, announcement, or silence, and is then placed in an off-hook queue for an outgoing trunk.

When a trunk becomes available, the call is completed.

NCOS (continued)

Office parameters NUMOHCQBQTRANSBLKS and AVG_NUM_TGS_PER_OHCQBQCALL in table OFCENG are applicable to this option.

Public network access (PUB_NET_ACC)

This option supports the provisioning of a line attribute index and public network access digits for the AIN response translation simplification feature.

The line attribute index is used in the digit conversion process for national calls. The public network access code is prefixed to enable reuse of existing public network access datafill in table IBNXLA.

Option PUB_NET_ACC activates AIN response translation simplification when both of the following occur:

- SOC AIN0026 is ON
- no tuples are present in table XLAMAP for the customer group

Public network barring (PNB)

This option is required for a switching unit in the United Kingdom that has the Public Network Barring feature. This option allows the operating company to classify a group of lines as having no access to the public network. This classification does not stop the subscriber from dialing into the public network from the SL-100 when the standard method using translations is used.

The information is used only when sending out calling or called line category (CLC) information in digital private network signaling system (DPNSS) messages.

Private virtual network (PVN)

This option is assigned to an NCOS number that is used for dedicated IBN PVN lines or dedicated IBN PVN trunks (IBNTI trunks or the incoming part of IBNT2 trunks).

This option must have its own preliminary translator in table IBNXLA.

If the XLAS option PRELMXLA is not specified for the PVN NCOS, the following error message is printed:

XLAS-PRELIMINARY TRANSLATOR NOT SPECIFIED FOR PVN

The PVN option is ignored in this case.

The operating company can specify the dialing plan used for each PVN NCOS.

NCOS (continued)

The uniform dialing plan for PVN calls is as follows:

OFF-NET calls:

ON-NET to OFFNET

1+NPA+Nxx+xxxx

IDDD

011+CC+NN

where

CC =

country code

NN =

national number

ON-NET calls:

ON-NET to ON-NET

Rxx+xxxx

ON-NET to PVN attendant 0 or Rxx+xxxx (special attendant number)

where

R = 2 to 9

Route restriction level (RRL)

This option is used to identify the maximum route cost level that can be accessed by a particular agent. Four route restriction levels (0 to 3) are established, providing a one-to-one correspondence to the route cost level. A route restriction level of 0 allows access to a route with a route cost of 0. A route cost restriction level of 3 allows access to routes with route cost levels of 0, 1, 2, or 3.

Translator and digit collection (XLAS)

This option can be assigned to an NCOS number if the NCOS number requires its own preliminary or feature translator in table IBNXLA or its own block of data in table DIGCOL.

An NCOS number requires its own preliminary translator if one or more access codes take a different route from the one assigned to the access code in the

NCOS (continued)

customer group translator, for example, direct outward dial and attendant access codes.

An NCOS number requires its own feature translator if one or more access codes with a star (*) as a leading digit are different from those that are assigned in the customer group feature translator.

An NCOS number requires its own block of data in table DIGCOL if the digit collection for the IBN or RES stations assigned to the NCOS number is not the same as the block of data specified in table CUSTHEAD.

The block of data in table DIGCOL with the name RES is specified for customer groups containing RES or IBN lines having access to a standard POTS dial plan.

If the XLAS option is not specified, the NCOS number reverts by default to the same digit collection feature and preliminary translators that are assigned in table CUSTHEAD.

Datafill sequence and implications

The following tables must be datafilled before table NCOS.

- CUSTENG
- LATANAME
- NARDATA
- XLANAME

Table size

0 to 1 048 576 tuples

Each assigned NCOS number requires 14 words of memory.

The maximum table size is determined by the following formula:

$$T_m = C_m \times N_m = 4096 \times 512 = 2\,097\,152$$

where

T_m

is the maximum table size

C_m

is the maximum number of customers

NCOS (continued)**Nm**

is the maximum number of NCOS numbers for each customer

Datafill

The following table lists datafill for table NCOS.

Field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 3)

Field	Subfield	Entry	Explanation and action
CUSTGRP		alphanumeric (1 to 16 characters)	Customer group name. Enter the code assigned to the customer group. This field is the key field to table NCOS.
NCOS		0 to 511	Network class of service number. Enter the network class of service (NCOS) number. Numbering plan areas (NPA) entered in table CODEBLK inhibit the use of table NCOS for providing access to NPAs entered with an NCOS number.
NCOSNAME		A to Z, 0 to 9 (1 to 6 characters) or \$	Network class of service name. Enter the name assigned to the NCOS number for the key and lamp display. The '-' character appears as a blank on the display and on the MAP terminal. The '\$' character appears as a field of blanks on the display and on the MAP terminal.
LSC		0 to 31	Line screening code. Enter the line screening code assigned to the NCOS number. For the test access controller (TAC) to block access to the outgoing trunk, ensure that field LSCFLAGL in table LSCFLAGS associated with field ALTLSFCFN in table TRKGRP of the trunk does not include the Line Screening Card (LSC) defined by the NCOS of the originator. LSCs define outgoing or outgoing side of two-way trunk IBN trunk groups to which the NCOS number has access. This field is not used by the DMS-300 switching unit.

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

Field	Subfield	Entry	Explanation and action
TRAFSNO		10 to 127	Traffic separation number. Enter the traffic separation number assigned to the NCOS number in table TFANINT. If a traffic separation number is not required, enter 0 (zero). If the switching unit has the Traffic Separation Peg Count software package, the range of values for the incoming and outgoing traffic separation numbers depend on the value of parameters TFAN_IN_MAX_NUMBER and TFAN_OUT_MAX_NUMBER in table OFCENG. For switching units without the Traffic Separation Peg Count software package, the range of values for the traffic separation numbers is 0 to 15. It is recommended that incoming and outgoing traffic separation numbers 1 to 9 be reserved for generic traffic separation numbers. See table TFANINT for the assignment of incoming to outgoing traffic separation numbers. With the Traffic Separation feature, a peg count of all calls arranged by type of call-direct dial (DD), operator assisted (OA), or no prefix (NP) can be accumulated between an originating source (incoming or incoming side of two-way trunk, or an originating line attribute, or NCOS number) and a terminating destination (outgoing trunk or outgoing side of a two-way trunk, or a terminating line attribute or NCOS number, tone, or announcement). This field is not used by the DMS-300 switching unit.

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

Field	Subfield	Entry	Explanation and action
OPTIONS		see subfield	Options. This field is a vector of up to 17 entries of subfield NCOSOPTN and its refinements.
	NCOSOPTN	ACR, AINLATA, ATT, CATRTE, CBQ, CDNRTE, CPCRTE, CRL, CRL_GRP, DFLTNET, DFT, ERWT, FLSHXLA, IDDDARS, INPRXLA, MCCS, NARS, OCTXLA, OHQ, PUB_NET_A CC, PNB, PVN, RRL, or XLAS	Network class of service options. Enter up to 17 option entries for the network class of service (NCOS) number. Use one record for each option. If an option has refinements, leave a blank space between each refinement entry. Use a continuation mark (+) to indicate the end of a record. Enter \$ to indicate the end of the list. See the "Option and refinement list" section for explanations of each option and its refinements. Enter only the options required for the NCOS number.

Option and refinement list

The following list describes each option entry and its refinements. Options are listed in alphabetical order followed by refinements where applicable.

For the descriptions of each option, refer to the "Functional description" section.

Account or authorization code last (ACR)

If ACR is datafilled in field NCOSOPTN, datafill refinement ANNREQD as described in the following table to complete the option record.

Note: Dialed digits are translated before the ACR is entered and cannot be retranslated based on the ACR. Calls route according to the NCOS of the base station and are completed if a valid ACR is entered.

NCOS (continued)**Field descriptions for conditional datafill**

Field	Subfield	Entry	Explanation and action
	ANNREQD	Y or N	Announcement required. Enter Y (yes) if an announcement is required to prompt for the ACR option; otherwise, enter N (no).

Advanced Intelligent Network local access and transport area (AINLATA)

If AINLATA is datafilled in field NCOSOPTN, datafill refinement LATANAME as described in the following table to complete the option record.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill

Field	Subfield	Entry	Explanation and action
	LATANAME	alphanumeric (1 to 16 characters)	LATA name. Enter a LATA name that has been datafilled in table LATANAME.

Attendant NCOS (ATT)

If ATT is datafilled in field NCOSOPTN, datafill refinement ATTN COS as described in the following table to complete the option record.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill

Field	Subfield	Entry	Explanation and action
	ATTNCOS	0 to 511	Attendant network class of service number. Enter the NCOS number used when being assisted by an AC.

Category Routing (CATRTE)

Use the category routing option as described in the following table to allow charge category routing in IBN translations.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill

Field	Subfield	Entry	Explanation and action
	CATRTE	CATRTE	Category routing. Enter CATRTE to allow charge category routing in IBN translations.

NCOS (continued)**Call Back Queuing (CBQ)**

If CBQ is datafilled in field NCOSOPTN, datafill refinements CBQSP, CBQMP, CBQRA, and CBQOPTS as described in the following table to complete the option record.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill

Field	Subfield	Entry	Explanation and action
	CBQSP	0 to 3	Call back queue starting priority level. Enter the call back queue (CBQ feature) starting priority level assigned to the NCOS number.
	CBQMP	0 to 3	Call back queue maximum priority level. Enter the CBQ maximum priority level assigned to the NCOS number.
	CBQRA	Y or N	Call back queue route advance. Enter Y if the station is allowed to route advance to expensive route after the call back route advance time-out. Otherwise, enter N.
	CBQOPTS	1 or 2	Call back queuing option. If prior to activating the CBQ option, only inexpensive routes are to be searched, enter 1. If inexpensive and expensive routes are to be searched, enter 2.

NCOS (continued)**Called number parameter routing (CDNRTE)**

To activate this facility, datafill subfield NCOSOPTN as shown in the following table.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill

Field	Subfield	Entry	Explanation and action
	NCOSOPTN	CDNRTE	Called number parameter routing. If this is datafilled, table CDNIXLA routes the translation according to the CDNNAME (called number name) provided by table CDNCHAR. If this option is added, it provides the routing functionality for this specific combination of customer group and NCOS. This option is also available in table CUSTHEAD, where it activates the functionality for the entire customer group. See <i>Called Num Parameter Translation</i> for more information on this facility.

Calling party category (CPCRTE)

This option enables routing according to the CPCNAME (calling party category name) provided by table CPCIXLA. No refinements are required to complete the option record. If this option is used, it provides the routing functionality for this combination of customer group and NCOS. The CPCRTE option is also available in table CUSTHEAD, where the option applies to the entire customer group.

Code restriction level (CRL)

If CRL is datafilled in field NCOSOPTN, datafill refinements CRL and CRLACT as described in the following table to complete the option record.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill

Field	Subfield	Entry	Explanation and action
	CRL	0 to 15	Code restriction level. Enter the code restriction level (CRL) applicable to the NCOS number. Entries outside this range are invalid.
	CRLACT	ALLOWED or BLOCKED	Code restriction action. If all calls to codes in table CODEBLK with the specified code restriction level are allowed to complete, enter ALLOWED. Otherwise, enter BLOCKED.

NCOS (continued)**Code restriction level group (CRL_GRP)**

If CRL_GRP is datafilled in field NCOSOPTN, datafill refinements CUST_GRP, CRL, and CRLACT as described in the following table to complete the option record.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill

Field	Subfield	Entry	Explanation and action
	CUST_GRP	alphanumeric (1 to 16 characters)	Customer group. Enter the name of the customer group that is the index into table CODEBLK.
	CRL	0 to 15	Code restriction level. Enter the code restriction level (CRL) applicable to the NCOS number.
	CRLACT	ALLOWED or BLOCKED	Code restriction action. If all calls to codes in table CODEBLK with the specified code restriction level are allowed to complete, enter ALLOWED. Otherwise, enter BLOCKED.

Default logical network (DFLTNET)

If DFLTNET is datafilled in field NCOSOPTN, datafill refinement NETNAME as described in the following table to complete the option record.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill

Field	Subfield	Entry	Explanation and action
	NETNAME	alphanumeric (1 to 32 characters)	Network name. Enter the name assigned to the logical network. This name must also be datafilled in table NETNAMES.

DPNSS feature transparency (DFT)

If DFT is datafilled in field NCOSOPTN, no refinements are required to complete the option record.

Expensive route warning tone (ERWT)

If ERWT is datafilled in field NCOSOPTN, no refinements are required to complete the option record.

NCOS (continued)**Flash translator (FLSHXLA)**

If FLSHXLA is datafilled in field NCOSOPTN, datafill refinements PRELMXLA, FEATXLA, and OCTXLA as described in the following table to complete the option record.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill

Field	Subfield	Entry	Explanation and action
	PRELMXLA	alphanumeric (1 to 8 characters) or NXLA	Preliminary translator. If a preliminary flash translator is assigned to the NCOS number, enter the name assigned to the translator. If no preliminary flash translator is assigned to the NCOS number, enter NXLA.
	FEATXLA	alphanumeric (1 to 8 characters) or NXLA	Feature translator. If a feature flash translator is assigned to the NCOS number, enter the name assigned to the translator. If no feature flash translator is assigned to the NCOS number, enter NXLA.
	OCTXLA	alphanumeric (1 to 8 characters) or NXLA	Octothorpe translator. If an octothorpe flash translator is assigned to the NCOS number, enter the name assigned to the translator. If no octothorpe flash translator is assigned to the NCOS number, enter NXLA.

International direct distance dialing through automatic route selection (IDDDARS)

If IDDDARS is datafilled in field NCOSOPTN, datafill refinement CRLNOPFX to complete the option record.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill

Field	Subfield	Entry	Explanation and action
	CRLNOPFX	Y or N	Code restriction level, no prefix. Enter Y to screen all the dialed digits. Enter N to screen only the digits after the prefix fence.

NCOS (continued)**International pretranslator (INPRXLA)**

If INPRXLA is datafilled in field NCOSOPTN, datafill refinement INATLPRT as described in the following table to complete the option record.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill

Field	Subfield	Entry	Explanation and action
	INATLPRT	alphanumeric (4 characters)	International pretranslator name. Enter the name for the international pretranslator. This name must be datafilled in field INATLPRT in table INPRTRNS.

Mechanized Calling Card Service (MCCS)

If MCCS is datafilled in field NCOSOPTN, datafill refinements REORIG, REORGVAL, SNDRPSIG, TSUSR, VPRMPTS and VPIDX.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Subfield	Entry	Explanation and action
	REORIG	Manual, Auto, None	Controls activation of reorigination. Manual reorigination allows the caller to manually enter the reorigination digit number. Automatic reorigination allows the switch to reoriginate immediately and automatically. If REORIG has a value of Manual or Auto, the REORGVAL field is datafilled.
	REORGVAL	Y, N	This functionality allows the TCN to be re-validated in-switch during reorigination. The default value is N.
	SNDRPSIG	2 to 30 seconds	Permanent signal timer. This field determines the number of seconds the subscriber has to dial the first DTMF digit. If the subscriber does not dial any digits within this time, the call is taken down. The value of the reorigination timer is also taken from the SNDRPSIG field.
	TSUSR	0 to 254 seconds	Suspend timer value used for interdigit timing.

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

Field	Subfield	Entry	Explanation and action
	VPROMPTS	Y, N	Determines whether the call is a voice prompt or tone call. If VPROMPTS is set to "Y", the call is voice prompts and the VPIDX field is datafilled. The default value is "N".
	VPIDX	0 to 99	Index into table VPROMPTS.

Network Access Registers (NARS)

If NARS is datafilled in field NCOSOPTN, datafill refinements NARACT, NARIN, NAROUT, and ALTHROU to complete the option record.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill

Field	Subfield	Entry	Explanation and action
	NARACT	Y or N	Network access registers active. Enter Y to activate the NARS feature for the NCOS group and datafill refinements NARIN, NAROUT, and ALTHROUT. Otherwise, enter N.
	NARIN	alphanumeric (1 to 16 characters)	Network access registers incoming calls. Enter the name of incoming calls through NARS.
	NAROUT	alphanumeric (1 to 16 characters)	Network access registers outgoing calls. Enter the name of outgoing calls through NARS.
	ALTHROUT	Y or N	Throttle all outgoing calls. Enter Y if all outgoing calls are to be throttled. Otherwise, enter N.

Octothorpe translator (OCTXLA)

If OCTXLA is datafilled in field NCOSOPTN, the NCOS number requires an octothorpe translator in table IBNXLA that is different from the one specified

NCOS (continued)

in table CUSTHEAD. Datafill refinement OCTXLA as described in the following table to complete the option record.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill

Field	Subfield	Entry	Explanation and action
	OCTXLA	alphanumeric (1 to 8 characters)	Octothorpe translator. Enter the name of the octothorpe translator assigned to the NCOS number.

Off-hook Queuing (OHQ)

If OHQ is datafilled in field NCOSOPTN, datafill refinements OHQPRIO and OHQNOTICE as described in the following table to complete the option record.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill

Field	Subfield	Entry	Explanation and action
	OHQPRIO	0 or 1	Off-hook queuing priority. Enter 0 (zero) if NCOS is assigned to lines. Enter 1 if NCOS is assigned to trunks.
	OHQNOTICE	TONE_OHQ, ANNCMENT, or SILENCE	Off-hook queuing notice. Enter the kind of notice given to a caller when Off-hook Queuing is being offered: TONE_OHQ (OHQ tone), ANNCMENT (OHQ announcement), or SILENCE (no notice).

Public network access (PUB_NET_ACC)

If PUB_NET_ACC is datafilled in field NCOSOPTN, datafill refinements LINEATTR and PFX_DIGS as described in the following table to complete the option record.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Subfield	Entry	Explanation and action
	PFX_DIGS	five digit register (0 to 9)	Prefix digits. Datafill the prefix that is required to reuse the public network access datafill for AIN response processing.

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

Field	Subfield	Entry	Explanation and action
	LINEATTR_ OPT	LINEATTR	Line attribute index options. Enter LINEATTR to indicate the line attribute index.
	LINEATTR	alphanumeric (1 to 16 characters)	Line attribute index. Datafill the line attribute index used to convert the 10-digit national number to a dialable format.

Public network barring (PNB)

If PNB is datafilled in field NCOSOPTN, no refinements are required to complete the option record.

Private virtual network (PVN)

If PVN is datafilled in field NCOSOPTN, datafill refinement DIALOPT as described in the following table to complete the option record.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill

Field	Subfield	Entry	Explanation and action
	DIALOPT	see subfields	Dialing options. This field contains subfields DIALPLAN and DIGCOUNT.
	DIALPLAN	UNIFORM, VAR, FIX, or V_ON NET	Dialing plan. Enter UNIFORM for the uniform dialing plan. Enter VAR for the variable dialing plan and datafill refinement DIGCOUNT. Enter FIX for the fixed dialing plan. Enter V_ON NET for the variable on network dialing plan.
	DIGCOUNT	3 to 15	Digit count. Enter the maximum number of digits collected for the variable dialing plan access code.

NCOS (continued)**Route restriction level (RRL)**

If RRL is datafilled in field NCOSOPTN, datafill refinement RRL as described in the following table to complete the option record.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill

Field	Subfield	Entry	Explanation and action
	RRL	0 to 3	Route restriction level. Enter the route restriction level (RRL) associated with this NCOS.

Translator and digit collection (XLAS)

If the NCOS number requires a block of data in table DIGCOL and a preliminary or feature translator in table IBNXLA that are different from those specified in table CUSTHEAD, datafill XLAS in field NCOSOPTN and datafill refinements PRELMXLA, FEATXLA, and DGCOLNM as described in the following table to complete the option record.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Subfield	Entry	Explanation and action
	PRELMXLA0	alphanumeric (1 to 8 characters) or NXLA	Preliminary translator. If the name of the preliminary translator assigned to the NCOS number is not the same as the one assigned in table CUSTHEAD, enter the name of the preliminary translator assigned to the NCOS number. If the preliminary translator is the same as that defined in table CUSTHEAD, enter NXLA.

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

Field	Subfield	Entry	Explanation and action
	FEATXLA	alphanumeric (1 to 8 characters) or NXLA	Feature translator. If the name of the feature translator assigned to the NCOS number is not the same as the one assigned in table CUSTHEAD, enter the name of the feature translator assigned to the NCOS number. If the feature translator is the same as that defined in table CUSTHEAD, enter NXLA.
	DGCOLNM	alphanumeric (1 to 8 characters) or NDGT	Digit collection name. If digit collection for IBN stations is not the same as defined in table CUSTHEAD, enter the name assigned to the block of data in table DIGCOL for digit collection for IBN stations assigned to the NCOS number. If digit collection is the same as defined in table CUSTHEAD, enter NDGT.

Datafill example

The following example shows sample datafill for table NCOS.

The first tuple is the default entry in table NCOS for switching units with plain ordinary telephone service (POTS) data lines.

The second and third tuples are examples of datafill for CUSTGRP COMKODAK.

MAP display example for table NCOS

CUSTGRP	NCOS	NCOSNAME	LSC	TRAFSNO	OPTIONS
POTSDATA	0	PDATA	0	0	\$
COMKODAK	23	PVNKDN	0	0	(XLAS PVNXL3 NXLA POTS) (PVN UNIFORM) \$
COMKODAK	0	KDK0	0	0	(CBQ 0 3 N 2) \$

NCOS (end)

Table history**MMP13**

Added option CATRTE.

NA012

Development activity 59007050 introduces changes to field LN_ATT_IDX in table NCOS, NCOS option PUB_NET_ACC. This field now accepts an alphanumeric string instead of an integer string.

EUR010

Added option CPCRTE.

EUR008

Added option CDNRTE. Added option MCCS and its refinements.

NA009

Added option PUB_NET_ACC and its refinements.

EUR006

Option CRLGRP renamed to CRL_GRP to support backward software release compatibility.

APC006

Added option CRLGRP and its refinements.

NA006

Updated values fields ATTNCOS and NCOS in accordance with the Intra-LATA PIC Enhancements and the TL Changes for LINEATTR, NCOS, and LTG Table Expansion features.

Added the AINLATA option.

NA004

Added an additional tuple for option CBQ to the MAP display example.

BCS36

Added the Network Access Registers (NARS) option.

NCSADDR

Table name

Network Control System Address Table

Functional description

Table NCSADDR contains the information required to set up an X.25 connection from the DMS switch to the Network Control System (NCS) interface on the packet handler (PH).

The following information is specified in table NCSADDR:

- the name and address of the NCS application to be accessed
- the ASCII mnemonic for the NCS operation center
- the multiprotocol controller (MPC) card on which to place the X.25 call
- the link on the specified MPC card on which to place the X.25 call

Datafill sequence and implications

The following tables must be datafilled before table NCSADDR.

- MPC
- MPCLINK

Table size

0 to 16 tuples

Datafill

The following table lists datafill for table NCSADDR.

Field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
DEST		alphanumeric (up to 12 characters)	<i>Destination</i> Enter the destination mnemonic that identifies the Network Control System (NCS) application to access.
DNA		vector of up to 15 digits (0 to 9)	<i>Dialing number address</i> Enter the address of the NCS interface application. This field supports international addresses.

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

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
CUG		00 to 99 or 0000 to 9999	<i>Closed user group</i> Enter 00. This field is not needed presently but may be required in the future for added security.
OCMNEM		alphanumeric (up to 12 characters)	<i>Operation center mnemonic</i> Enter the ASCII mnemonic for the NCS operation center.
LKPATH		see subfields	<i>Multiprotocol link path</i> This field consists of subfields M and L.
	M	0 to 255	<i>Multiprotocol controller number</i> Enter the multiprotocol controller (MPC) card number on which the X.25 call goes out.
	L	0 to 3	<i>Link number</i> Enter the link number on the specified MPC card on which the X.25 call goes out.

Datafill example

The following example shows sample datafill for table NCSADDR.

MAP display example for table NCSADDR

DEST	DNA	CUG	OCMNEM	LKPATH
NCSIF1 088899334455000		00	0A1	1 2
NCSIF2 088899334455001		00	0A2	2 2

NCSAPPL

Table name

Network Control System Application Table

Functional description

This table contains the information required for the interface with NCSCOMS to set up the X.25 link. NCSCOMS is the utility that enables applications to communicate with the network control system (NCS) on the packet handler (PH). This table is also needed to enhance the robustness of the X.25 link between the DMS system and the PH.

The following information is contained in this table:

- APPL (application)
- DEST (destination mnemonic)
- BDESTMN (backup destination mnemonic)
- USERID (user identification)
- PASSWD (identification password)

Datafill sequence and implications

Table NCSADDR must be datafilled before table NCSAPPL.

Table size

0 to 10 tuples

NCSAPPL (continued)**Datafill**

The following table lists datafill for table NCSAPPL.

Field descriptions

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
APPL		PHLOG	<i>Application</i> Enter PHLOG to specify the name of the application software.
DESTMN		alphanumeric	<i>Destination mnemonic</i> Enter a mnemonic corresponding to the destination (see note). This mnemonic is the key used to access a tuple in table NCSADDR. It specifies where the X.25 link is connected. Note: To modify fields DESTMN and BDESTMN, delete the entire existing tuple and add the new tuple.
BDESTMN		alphanumeric	<i>Backup destination mnemonic</i> Enter a mnemonic corresponding to the backup destination (see note). This mnemonic is the key used to access a tuple in table NCSADDR; it specifies a backup link that ensures the robustness of the link setup between the DMS switch and the NCS. If the application does not require a backup, enter the same value as DESTMN. Note: To modify fields DESTMN and BDESTMN, delete the entire existing tuple and add the new tuple.
USERID		alphanumeric (1 to 12 characters)	<i>User ID</i> Enter the user ID of the remote PH port.
PASSWD		alphanumeric (1 to 12 characters)	<i>Password</i> Enter the password of the remote PH port. This is a write-only field; the actual value cannot be displayed.

Datafill example

The following example shows sample datafill for table NCSAPPL.

NCSAPPL (end)

MAP display example for table NCSAPPL

APPL	DESTMN	BDESTMN	USERID	PASSWD
PHLOG	NCSIF1	NCSIF2	LOGUSER	

NETATTR**Table name**

Network Attributes Table

Functional description

Table NETATTR contains translation data and optional features associated with a network. The trunk group table and the network attributes table can specify the translation data. Translation data entered in the trunk group table does not provide the features available in the network attribute table.

The line or trunk data can reference table NETATTR.

The translation data selector in a tuple of table NETATTR cannot change. The translation data that follows the selector can change.

Datafill sequence and meaning

You do not need to enter data in other tables that appear before you enter data in table NETATTR.

Table size

Table SYSDATA specifies memory. You can increase memory only in increases greater than 100 tuples to a maximum of 1024.

Datafill

Datafill for table NETATTR appears in the following table.

Field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 3)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
NETINDX		0 to 1023	<i>Network index.</i> Enter the index referenced by the trunk group table.
XLAVAR		see subfield	<i>Variable translation data.</i> This field contains subfield XLADSEL and the refinements for this subfield.
	XLADSEL	NALT or UNIV	<i>Translation selector.</i> If the North American translation system is in use, enter NALT. Enter data in refinements PRTNM, SCRNL, SNPA and ORIGSRC. If the universal translation is in use, enter UNIV. Enter data in refinements XLASYS and XLANAME.

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

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	PRTNM	alphanumeric or NPRT	<i>Standard pretranslator table name.</i> If standard pretranslation is a requirement, enter the name of the standard pretranslator table. The standard pretranslator table is the table where the system digit translation after the receipt of one digit. If pretranslation is not a requirement, enter NPRT. The Y (yes) setting can occur for TRK_OOS_CHK_ON in table OFCVAR. If this setting occurs, trunks in the group must be in use to change the value of this field by data modification order (DMO).
	SCRNCL	alphanumeric or NSCR	<i>Class of service screening table name.</i> Digit translation routes to a class of service screening table. If screening by class of service is a requirement, enter the name of this class of service screening table. This table is where the system routes digit translation. If class of service screening is not a requirement, enter NSCR.
	SNPA	numeric (three digits)	<i>Serving numbering plan area.</i> Enter the serving NPA code to which a trunk group belongs. The Y (yes) setting can occur for TRK_OOS_CHK_ON in table OFCVAR. If this setting occurs, trunks in the group must be in use to change the value of this field by data modification order (DMO).
	ORIGSCR	LCL or NLCL	<i>Originating source.</i> Enter the originating source, LCL (local) or NLCL (non-local). Go to field NETVAR.
	XLASYS	AC, AM, CT, DN, FA, FT, NIL, NSC, OFC, or PX	<i>Translation system.</i> Enter the head table name where translations begin.
	XLANAME	alphanumeric (one to eight characters)	<i>Translation name.</i> Enter an entry in the code table belonging to the head table that field XLASYS references.

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

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
NETVAR		see subfield	<i>Network variables.</i> This field contains subfield OPTDSEL.
	OPTDSEL	NIL	<i>Option selector.</i> Enter NIL.

Datafill example

Datafill for table NETATTR appears in the following example.

An incoming trunk group references the input data for a network index of 1. This example contains the following input data for a network index of 1:

- The network index is 1.
- The trunk group uses the universal translator.
- The translation starts in the prefix translation table.
- The translation name for the incoming trunk group is ICTOLL.
- The network options are NIL.

MAP example for table NETATTR

NETATTR	XLAVAR	NETVAR
1	UNIV PX	ICTOLL NIL

NETJUNCT

Table name

Network Junctor Group Table

Functional description

The two network ports and network module pairs assigned to the junctor groups appear in table NETJUNCT lists .

For the dual shelf network equipment (DSNE), the definition of a strict junctor pattern occurs. The network hardware limits the assignment of junctors on the DSNE. The definition of four junctor groups occurs. Each junctor group must be identical. The junctor groups are 0 to 15, 16 to 31, 32 to 47, and 48 to 63. Each group must contain only serial junctors or only parallel junctors. To keep the same junctor pattern, the software imposes additional restrictions on junctor assignments as follows:

- In a single network configuration, the assignment of all four junctor groups as parallel intranetwork junctors must occur. All four junctor groups are 0 to 15, 16 to 31, 32 to 47, and 48 to 63.
- In a two-network configuration, the assignment of the first two junctor groups on the DSNE as serial internetwork junctors must occur. The first two junctor groups are 0 to 15 and 16 to 31. The assignment of the second two junctor groups as parallel intranetwork junctors must occur. The second two junctor groups are 32 to 47 and 48 to 63.
- In a configuration of three or more networks, the assignment of all four junctor groups on the DSNE as serial internetwork or intranetwork junctors must occur. All four junctor groups are 0 to 15, 16 to 31, 32 to 47, 48 to 63.

Datafill sequence and meaning

You must enter data for table NETWORK before you enter data for table NETJUNCT.

Table size

Table size is 0 to 1024 tuples.

The system automatically allocates memory for 32 junctor groups for each network module pair. The memory allocated for table NETWORK contains the memory for this table.

NETJUNCT (continued)**Datafill**

Datafill for table NETJUNCT appears in the following table.

Field descriptions

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
JUNCTNO		see subfields	<i>Junctor number.</i> This field contains subfields GRP and FLD.
	GRP	0 to 31	<i>Group.</i> Enter the junctor group number.
	FLD	0 to 31	<i>Field.</i> Enter the junctor field number.
FROMNM		0 to 31	<i>From network pair.</i> Enter the number of the network module pair assigned to the from side of the junctor group.
FROMPORT		0 to 63	<i>From network port.</i> Enter the number of the network port of the network module pair assigned to the from side of the junctor group.
TONM		0 to 31	<i>To network pair.</i> Enter the number of the network module pair assigned to the to side of the junctor group.
TOPORT		0 to 63	<i>To network port.</i> Enter the number of the network port of the network module pair assigned to the to side of the junctor group.

Datafill example

Sample datafill for table NETJUNCT appears in the following example.

The network assignments for junctor group 0 field 31 appear in this example.

NETJUNCT (end)

MAP example for table NETJUNCT

JUNCTNO	FROMNM	FROMPORT	TONM	TOPORT

0	31	0	35	1	27

NETNAMES

Table name

Internal Logical Network Names Table

Overview

Tables NETNAMES, DNGRPS and DNATTRS, together with tables NCOS and IBNXLA, enable an operating company to datafill station information against a directory number (DN) on a logical network basis.

The following information is required for each DN:

- the address employed within the network to identify the station
- the number of digits in the network
- an indication of whether the DN is unique
- an associated name for use with display terminals
- a suppression parameter indicating whether the display of line identification information is enabled
- an indication of whether the facility reject message must be sent to the originator if the facility message cannot be properly routed to the destination
- an indication of whether the network can route its Network Ring Again (NRAG) connectionless SS7 messages to the NRAG subsystem
- an indication of whether the network can route its NRAG connectionless SS7 messages through the digits and the point code (PC) returned in the integrated services digital network user part (ISUP) release message instead of using table MSGRTE
- an indication of whether transaction capability application part (TCAP) messages are routed by table MSGRTE or through the Network Message Service (NMS) subsystem

Table NETNAMES associates logical network names with external global network identifiers.

Table DNGRPS stores attributes for blocks of DNs, normally corresponding to customer groups. The key to the table consists of a digit range for a block of DNs.

Table DNATTRS stores attributes for individual DNs. The key to the table is a specific DN.

NETNAMES (continued)

Calls that can be completed within a single office have access to data that describes the parties involved in the call. This information is essential for invoking many customer features, such as Line Identification Display and Ring Again. When a call is routed interoffice, the necessary information is unavailable and these features are disabled.

With the advent of high-level signaling protocols, such as Common Channel Signaling 7 (CCS7) and ISDN primary rate access (PRA), it has become both desirable and feasible to exchange this sort of information between offices, providing access to these features network wide.

Station identification

The identity of a station involved in a call is given by that station's DN. This DN can be a public number associated with the station, or any one of a number of private DNs used to address the station within the private networks accessible to the station. Ideally this DN uniquely identifies the station for remote feature (for example, NRAG) activation. Because this is not always possible (as in the case of stations without a unique DN), it is necessary to store information about a station's identity and characteristics on a logical network basis within each office.

Network types

Physically, a telephony network consists of wires and switches connecting various pieces of communication equipment. Logically, a telephone network consists of a set of virtual connections between end points. The term "station" refers to these end points.

Each logical network employs its own particular addressing scheme, or numbering plan, for identifying the stations in its network. The logical network is actually defined by its numbering plan.

A single station is often identifiable by different addresses, corresponding to different numbering plans. In such cases, the station can be viewed as being an element of several different logical networks. A call to or from that station can either remain within that station's own default logical network, or cross a network boundary to enter another logical network.

Address exchange between stations in a logical network

Stations must agree on their addressing scheme when communicating. An individual's internal company mailing address is not sufficient to identify that individual outside the logical company network. The same is true of telephony addresses.

NETNAMES (continued)

The choice of addressing scheme for station identification must be agreed upon during call set-up through appropriate information elements contained in high-level protocol setup messages.

A station can have a preferred or default address associated with it, and can be considered part of a primary logical network. The default address is used in a communication unless a different one is explicitly selected.

If a station is not directly addressable within a network, then the station address of the closest access point, such as an attendant console, can be used for address exchange. An indication that the station does not have a unique DN is also given once this information element is defined within all appropriate high-level signaling protocols.

Network selection during call origination

It is usually the originating station that determines the choice of the logical network. In telephony, this is either the originating station's default network, or a specific network selected through dialed access codes and translation schemes in accordance with the originator's dial plan.

The choice of logical network also determines the address by which the originating station must identify itself to the intended destination station. It need not be the station address used for billing or other purposes.

Communicating logical network to the terminator

The destination station requires knowledge of the originator's logical network in order to establish a proper context for address exchange. This means that the originator's logical network must be included as part of the originating station's address in the call set-up message.

Network selection by the terminator

The destination station identifies itself to the originator using the originator's network numbering plan where possible. If the terminating office does not have information about the originator's network, or if call diversion features (such as Call Forward, Call Transfer, and Call Pickup) are used, the final destination station can be different from that intended by the originator. In such circumstances, there is a possibility that the terminating station cannot be identified by an address in the originator's selected numbering plan.

In these cases, a public network address must be communicated. The address must also be accompanied by the corresponding public network identifier. Public network addresses must be employed in any further communications between the stations.

NETNAMES (continued)

The associated physical network

The logical network connection does not necessarily correspond to the physical network connection. For example, private network calls can be routed over public facilities and public calls can be routed over private facilities. For station identification between the originating and terminating parties, the physical connection is irrelevant.

Directory attributes

For each station capable of initiating outgoing calls or receiving incoming calls on multiple public or private networks, the following information is required for each logical network accessible:

- the address of the station within the network
- whether the DN of the station is unique
- whether the display of DN information is enabled
- two names optionally associated with the station display

Assign the station address to reflect as closely as possible the address within the network by which the station can be accessed for identification and feature activation. For stations without Direct Inward Dialing (DID) on that network, use the DN of the access point (for example, an attendant console).

Standard defaults for DN attributes

The following default values are assumed whenever specific data for a particular DN is absent:

- The address of the station within the network is the same as the internal DN assigned to the station.
- The station DN is UNIQUE (option NONUNIQUE does not appear in the table).
- No name is associated with the station display.
- Information display is enabled.

Only data that differs from these standard defaults is explicitly datafilled.

Since the majority of DNs are published, all DNs are enabled for display by default. The operating company must ensure that any unpublished numbers are explicitly datafilled in order to suppress the display of these numbers.

Attributes for customer groups

In the vast majority of cases, network attributes for individual stations within a customer group are identical. Only attributes that differ from these defaults must be explicitly stored for a particular DN.

NETNAMES (continued)

Attributes can be datafilled for blocks of DNs (which usually correspond to different customer groups). Only the data that is unique for a particular DN must be explicitly stored against that DN.

Accessing the network attribute tables

When applications such as call processing need to determine network attributes for a given DN, data specific to the DN is accessed first. In the absence of specific DN data, data for the range of DNs in which the given DN falls is accessed next. In the absence of both, the standard defaults are assumed.

Network identifiers

Information concerning a station is stored for each logical network. This requires network identifiers for identifying specific logical networks. These network identifiers must be unique across all networks if they require inclusion in information elements for call set-up (and other) messages.

Within each office, accessible networks are identified by a network name. These names are mapped to the appropriate global external network identifiers for transmission in interoffice high-level protocol messages.

Logical table NETNAMES

Network names and associated external network identifiers are datafilled for each office in table NETNAMES. These names are used in tables that store DN attributes for the network.

The first entry, corresponding to the public telephone network, is added automatically by the system and cannot be deleted. This is the default network.

Default logical networks

The default logical network is defined as the public network. Plain ordinary telephone service (POTS) lines always belong to this network.

For Integrated Business Network (IBN) lines, option DFLTNET is added to table NCOS to indicate the default numbering plan or logical network for stations within that customer group and network class of service. In the absence of the NCOS option, the public network is assumed.

This default can be overridden by dialing specific network access codes.

Selected logical networks

For IBN lines, option LOGNET (GEN refinement of the NETWORK_AREA field for the NET selector) in table IBNXL indicates the logical network name resulting from translations.

NETNAMES (continued)

Station identification

Each station in an office capable of initiating or receiving calls is identifiable by a specific logical address, or DN, within that office. Attendant consoles, which are usually identified by a common language location identifier (CLLI), must also be assigned a DN for station identification.

Station addresses

The station address stored against the DN for each accessible network is in the standard North American fixed format.

Control of directory number suppression in table NETNAMES

By default, all DNs and names assigned in a switching unit are displayable. Suppression of the DN on an office level is really suppression on a network basis. The network option SUPPRESS exists in table NETNAMES for the suppression of DNs and names associated with physical DNs, not software-only DNs such as Automatic Call Distribution (ACD) and uniform call distribution (UCD) group numbers. (Names and numbers for ACD and UCD DNs should be suppressed in tables DNATTRS and DNGRPS.) The refinement for this option indicates whether the suppression is required internally (suppress presentation of the name or DN within the switching unit) or externally (suppress presentation of the name or DN outside the switching unit).

Logical table DNGRPS

Customer groups are normally assigned blocks of DNs, usually in thousand block groups (THOUGROUPS), and attributes are defined against these DN blocks.

Table DNGRPS stores this data. The key to the table consists of a digit range corresponding to a block of DNs.

Up to two network names can be datafilled in each range. The network names datafilled for a range correspond to entries in table NETNAMES. The data for each accessible network includes station address, associated station name, whether the DN is unique, and whether the DN or name displayed must be suppressed. Values for fields that are absent are taken from standard defaults.

The station address field allows substitution of digits in DN identification parameters within high-level protocol messages between logical networks.

The station address field consists of a full network DN (as for an attendant console), or portions of the full DN with indications that corresponding internal DN digits must be used (as in table DN). For example, an entry such

NETNAMES (continued)

as 613-72N-NNNN indicates that the digits 613-72 replace the first five digits of the DN in the key, while the remaining digits remain unaltered.

Logical table DNATTRS

Table DNATTRS contains entries for attributes associated with a particular DN. The key to the table is a specific DN.

For each DN, specific data can be stored for up to two network names from table NETNAMES. The data stored consists of the station name, whether the display is suppressed, whether the DN is unique, and whether the DN is a multiple appearance DN (MADN). Values for fields that are absent are taken from table DNGRPS for the range in which the DN falls.

While it is possible to datafill the above data (along with all other DN-specific information) for individual DNs in table DNGRPS, a separate table is desirable for storage efficiency and packaging reasons. This is especially true for POTS lines, for which customer groups and their associated attributes are not an issue.

MADN member display flag

The identity of all MADN members can be associated with two names: a MADN group name and a MADN member name. If a member name is not datafilled, then the group name is used (if datafilled). The MADN member names are stored in table MDNMEM and can be used for any datafilled network.

A MADN member display flag determines whether MADN member names are used for particular networks. This applies to any MADN DN of any network. The information is stored in table DNATTRS.

Table DNATTRS has options NAME, SUPPRESS, MEMDISP, and NONUNIQUE. The NAME option is used for assigning names to the MADN group. The SUPPRESS option applies only to the suppression of the DN or name display on network calls. The MEMDISP option is used for assigning MADN member names. The NONUNIQUE option is added automatically by the switching unit.

The MADN group name can also be datafilled in table DNGRPS. The difference between tables DNATTRS and DNGRPS is that a name is assigned against a DN in table DNATTRS, and is assigned against a range of DNs in table DNGRPS. If both tables are datafilled for the same DN, the name from table DNATTRS overrides.

NETNAMES (continued)

Definition of DN uniqueness

The term DN uniqueness is defined below as it applies to tables DNATTRS and DNGRPS.

A unique DN can be thought of as a subscriber number that has a single DN and a single line equipment number (LEN) associated with it. The two classes of non-unique DNs are described below:

- A DN that has several LENs associated with it (for example, an MADN) is non-unique.
- A LEN that has several DNs associated with it (for example, a party line) is non-unique.

Another class of calls exists for which uniqueness cannot be determined:

- A position that has neither a DN nor LEN associated with it (for example, operator calls that arrive and terminate on trunks) can be non-unique.

Calls such as these are assigned unknown uniqueness.

The definition of a unique DN used in this document is: "A unique DN is the only number that can reach a single, specific LEN".

Note that since Custom Local Area Signaling Service (CLASS) features are used within the public network, DN uniqueness exists with respect to a particular network.

Storage and determination of DN uniqueness

A DN can be non-unique because of its line class code (for example, 8FR) or because of a particular line option assigned to it (for example, MDN). A DN can also be non-unique if it is substituted for another when outgoing calls are made.

The boolean field NONUNIQUE in table DNATTRS is used to show that a DN is non-unique because of an assigned attribute. When a line is given a line class code or assigned a line option that makes the DN non-unique, the NONUNIQUE option is automatically assigned to the DN in table DNATTRS.

This option is assigned to all networks present in the table at the time. If a value of PUBLIC for field NETNAME in table DNATTRS is not present, it is added with the option NONUNIQUE. If no entry exists for that DN, then one is created with the network of PUBLIC having the option NONUNIQUE.

If the non-unique line class code is changed to a unique line class code and no non-unique options are assigned, or the last non-unique line option has been

NETNAMES (continued)

removed, the NONUNIQUE option is removed from each network datafiled against the DN in table DNATTRS. Also, if the maximum number of networks is present and the public network is not among them, then the addition of the NONUNIQUE option fails and is not added to any networks.

The boolean field NONUNIQUE in table DNGRPS is used to indicate that DN substitution has occurred and the substituted DN is not unique. An example of this situation occurring is when the main switchboard number is substituted for all outgoing calls from an office. The substituted DN is a valid DN, but it cannot be used to uniquely reach the particular originator.

Non-uniqueness due to line class code

Four-, eight-, and ten-party lines are non-unique because a single LEN is associated with multiple DNs.

Two party lines are unique because although a single LEN is associated with two DNs, the DNs can be differentiated using the tip and ring lines. When a call is made to one party, the other is not rung.

Lines with a line class code of PBX or PBM are non-unique if a key set or PBX is behind the line into the central office.

The following is a summary of line class codes (LCC) that have non-unique properties:

- 4FR
- 8FR
- 10FR
- PBX
- PBM

Non-uniqueness due to line options

The following line options make a DN non-unique:

- *ACD* The Automatic Call Distribution (ACD) line option associates a single DN with multiple LENs.
- *BNN* The Bridged Night Number (BNN) line option assigns a LEN to two different DNs.
- *DLH* Distributed Line Hunt (DLH) groups associate a single DN with more than one LEN.
- *MADN* The three types of multiple appearance directory number (MADN) groups, Single Call Arrangement (SCA), Multiple Call Arrangement

NETNAMES (continued)

(MCA), and Extension Bridging (EXB), all associate a single DN with more than one LEN.

- *MLH* Multiline Hunt (MLH) groups associate a single DN with more than one LEN

Note: Hunt groups do not always make a line non-unique. In a Directory Number Hunt (DNH) group, each member has an associated DN. If the members of a DNH group are unique, placing them in a DNH group does not make them non-unique.

- *MPB* Although each member of a POTS Multiparty Bridging (MPB) group has its own DN and LEN, if any one of them is called, all are alerted and any one of them can join in any call.
- *SDN* The Secondary DN (SDN) line option associates a primary DN and several secondary DNs with a particular LEN. Note that all secondary DNs are also made non-unique.
- *UCD* The Uniform Call Distribution (UCD) line option associates a single DN with several LENs.

Non-uniqueness due to implementation

Calls that are neither line calls nor trunk calls are assigned unknown uniqueness since they do not have a DN associated with them. These include operator calls and attendant console calls. The uniqueness of a DN is with respect to a particular network.

Restrictions and limitations

Tables NETNAMES, DNGRPS, and DNATTRS do not provide the means for associating a DN with an attendant console for line identification, nor do they provide the complete set of modifications to translations necessary in order to uniquely determine the logical network in every case. Instead, the logical network is determined from prefix digits alone.

Protocol modifications required to include network identification along with station address, and an indication as to whether these addresses are directly accessible, are not implemented. The numbering plan area (NPA) portion of the address field is used to distinguish between public and private network addresses. If this field does not contain a recognized private serving translation scheme (STS), then a public network address is assumed.

Access to tables NETNAMES, DNGRPS, and DNATTRS through operating company service orders is not supported.

NETNAMES (continued)

Service order and Partitioned Table Editor (PTE) access to tables DNGRPS and DNATTRS is not supported for customers subscribing to the Customers Data Change (CDC) feature.

In order to support suppression of address display for unpublished numbers in POTS-only (non-IBN) switching units, the only table made available in these switching units is DNATTRS. Only PUBLIC, which is the default NETNAME, is acceptable for input to table DNATTRS.

Determination of DN attributes

The following algorithm traverses the DN attribute tables in order to determine a complete set of attributes for a given DN and specific NETNAME.

1. Access table DNATTRS for a given DN and NETNAME, recording values for attributes present.
2. For attributes not present in table DNATTRS, access table DNGRPS for the range in which the DN falls, and the specific NETNAME. Record values for attributes present.
3. For attributes not present in either table DNATTRS or DNGRPS, record values for the standard defaults.

As an example, consider the problem of determining the attributes for DN 001-366-5678 in the PUBLIC network. The sample datafill shown in the examples for tables DNGRPS and DNATTRS is used for this purpose.

Accessing table DNATTRS for NETNAME PUBLIC yields that the display of the DN and name is suppressed and the DN is unique (options NONUNIQUE, NAME, and MEMDISP do not appear in the table). Upon exiting from this table, only the suppression and uniqueness attributes are known.

Table DNGRPS is then accessed for the range 001-366-2000 to 001-366-7999 wherein the DN 001-366-5678 falls. The entry corresponding to NETNAME PUBLIC yields a station address of 613-726-5678, and a station name of BNR.

The final attribute set is shown below.

- ADDRESS: 613-726-5678
- NAME: BNR
- NONUNIQUE: NO
- SUPPRESS: YES (DN) YES (NAME)

NETNAMES (continued)

Functional description

Table NETNAMES defines internal logical network names. These names are used in tables storing DN attributes corresponding to that network. Information that is required for each network name is listed below:

- An external global network identifier used in interoffice high-level protocol messages must be specified.
- The number of digits in the network must be specified.
- Whether the presentation of the DN or name is suppressed, and whether this suppression is internal or external to the switching unit, must be specified.
- Which of two methods is used to convey the name information across the CCS7 network must be specified. In method one, the name information of the calling party is included in the initial address message (IAM). In method two, an indicator for the availability of the calling party name information is included in the IAM. In both methods, a request for the connected party name information is also included in the IAM if necessary.

Note: The actions at the terminating switching office are dependent on the method that is used to exchange the name information. When the terminating switching unit receives an IAM that contains the name information in the party information parameter, the switching unit passes the information to the connected party (if applicable) and continues to complete the call set-up phase. When method two is used, the terminating switching unit determines if the connected party needs the name information, and sends the request to the originating switching unit using either the address complete message (ACM) or an information request message (INR). The call continues without waiting for the name information from the originating switching unit. The option NMDSP and its refinements are provided in table NETNAMES to indicate which method is used.

- Whether the PRA Facility Reject message is sent to the originator when the PRA Facility message cannot be properly routed to the destination must be specified.
- Whether a network can route its NRAG connectionless SS7 messages to the NRAG subsystem, and whether such messages can be routed through the digits and the point code (PC) returned in the ISUP release message (instead of using table MSGRTE) must be specified.
- Whether TCAP messages are routed by the MSGRTE table or through the NMS subsystem must be specified.

NETNAMES (continued)

The first entry in table NETNAMES is PUBLIC 0, which corresponds to the public telephone network. This entry is added automatically by the system and cannot be deleted.

The following warning message appears when deleting a NETNAME in this table. Before deleting a particular NETNAME, check that the NETNAME is not datafilled in tables NCOS, IBNXLA, DNGRPS, and DNATTRS.

**CAUTION****Possible undefined data in tables**

This NETNAME may be referred by the following tables: NCOS, IBNXLA, DNGRPS and DNATTRS. Please check and delete them; otherwise these tables will contain undefined data.

Facility reject message on ISDN primary rate access (PRA)

The feature Facility Reject Message on PRA implements the PRA Facility Reject message, which is sent back to the originator of the PRA Facility message when it is not possible to route the Facility message. The PRA Facility Reject message identifies the originator and indicates the reason that the message could not be routed to the destination. The reason for return information element in this message indicates the cause of the rejection. Operational Measurements are incremented for the PRA Facility Reject message.

The PRA Facility Reject message is returned to the originator only if the PRA Facility message contains the option for receiving this message. This option is specified in the PRA Facility message only if the indication for this option was specified for the current network. The options for each network are contained in table NETNAMES, and include an option for specifying that the PRA Facility Reject message is requested.

Datafill sequence and implications

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

Table size

1 to 4095 tuples

The maximum of 4095 tuples is only specified if the operating company has the Software Option Control feature. The maximum tuples without Software Option Control is 512. The default NETNAME (PUBLIC) and its associated

NETNAMES (continued)

external network identifier (0) are automatically added by the system and cannot be deleted.

Datafill

The following table lists datafill for table NETNAMES.

Field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 3)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
NETNAME		alphanumeric (1 to 32 characters)	<i>Logical network name</i> Enter a unique character string for the logical network name. The network name is used to access tables DNGRPS and DNATTRS.
DMS_SLC		numeric (1 to 7 digits)	<i>DMS Site Location Code</i> Enter the steering code digits for the network to route calls with the site location code (SLC) to the DMS-100E switch. This steering code is sent as the Node Number in the DA parameter of the route optimization (ROP) request. The terminating node uses this DA (and hence this SLC) to route the optimized call back to the originating DMS-100E switch.
EXTNETID		numeric(0 to 32 600)	<i>External network identifier</i> Enter a unique number for the external network identifier. This number is used externally to identify logical networks. All switching units must agree on the values used. The external network identifier 0 (zero) is automatically added for NETNAME PUBLIC, and is therefore not available for other tuples.
NETDIGS		numeric(0 to 10)	<i>Network digit</i> Enter a value that represents the number of digits in the logical network. The value in this field is used to extract the correct number of digits from the stored DN.
NETOPTS		see subfields	<i>Network options</i> This field consists of subfield OPTION and refinements.

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

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	OPTION	FACREJ NINTNRAG NMDSP NMRTNRAG NMSTBRTE or SUPPRESS	NETWORK OPTION enter a network option in accordance with the following conditions: • If the Facility Reject message must be sent to the originator when the Facility message cannot be properly routed to the destination, enter FACREJ. • If TCAP messages sent for the network NWI must be routed through the use of the MSGRTE table (as opposed to using the SCCP NMS subsystem), enter NMSTBRTE. • If the original call was made over an SS7 trunk, and the network can route its Network Ring Again (NRAG) connectionless SS7 messages to the NRAG subsystem, enter NINTNRAG (Non-interworking NRAG). • If name exchange is required, enter NMDSP and datafill field NMXCHG. • If the original call was made over an SS7 trunk, and the network can route its NRAG connectionless SS7 messages through the digits and the point code (PC) returned in the ISUP release message instead of using table MSGRTE, enter NMRTNRAG (No MSGRTE NRAG). Note: A tuple is rejected if option NINTNRAG is datafilled without option NMRTNRAG also being datafilled. If suppression of the DN or name is required, enter SUPPRESS and datafill fields INTRNLDN, EXTRNLDN, INTRNLNM, and EXTRNLNM.
	INTRNLDN	Y or N	<i>Internal suppression of DN</i> Enter Y to mark intraoffice/intranetwork numbers as private or enter N to allow number delivery on intraoffice/intranetwork calls.

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

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	EXTRNLDN	Y or N	External suppression of dn Enter Y to mark interoffice/intranetwork numbers as private or N to allow number delivery on interoffice/intranetwork calls.
	INTRNLNM	Y or N	<i>Internal suppression of name</i> Enter Y to mark intraoffice/intranetwork calls as private or enter N to allow name delivery on intraoffice/intranetwork calls.
	EXTRNLNM	Y or N	<i>External suppression of name</i> Enter Y to mark interoffice/intranetwork calls as private or enter N to allow name delivery on interoffice/intranetwork calls.
	NMXCHG	SETUP or QUERY	<i>Name exchange method</i> If the name exchange method that appends the name of the calling party in the set-up message is required, enter SETUP. If the name exchange method that sends the name of the connected party only if a request is received is required, enter QUERY.
CONTMARK		+ or \$	<i>Continuation mark</i> Enter + if additional information for this tuple is contained in the next record. Otherwise enter \$ to indicate the end of the tuple.

Datafill example

The following example shows sample datafill for table NETNAMES. This example shows two tuples, the first of which is the default tuple present in the table at load time. The second tuple defines a network named BNR, which has an external identifier of 4, uses 5 of the DN digits, and has suppressed external name and number identification on a network basis. It sends the name information only when requested and can route its NRAG connectionless SS7 messages through the digit and point code (PC) returned in the ISUP release message.

NETNAMES (continued)**MAP display example for table NETNAMES**

NETNAMES	EXRNETID	NETDIGS	NETOPTS
PUBLIC	0	0	\$
BNR	4	5	(SUPPRESS N N Y Y) (NMXCHG QUERY) (NMRTNRAG) \$

Limitations and restrictions

The following limitations and restrictions apply to the determination of the network identifier for a call.

- If the call is a trunk call, the network of the originating line and trunk are compared to verify if the call is a private or public network call. If the trunk does not have a network name, the call is assumed to be a public network call.
- If the originator of the call is a POTS line, the public network identifier is used.
- If the customer group of either the originator or the terminator is not datafilled in table CUSTNTWK, the public network identifier is used.
- If the customer groups for both the originator and the terminator are datafilled in table CUSTNTWK, but are associated with different networks, the public network identifier is used.
- If the customer groups of both the originator and the terminator are datafilled in table CUSTNTWK and are associated with the same network, the network identifier in table CUSTNTWK is used.

Table history
NA008

The following changes were made as a result of a customer service request.

- Reworded the subfields INTRNLDN, EXTRNLDN, INTRNLNM, and EXTRNLM to add clarity.
- Revised the datafill example for table NETNAMES.
- Added list of limitations and restrictions that apply to the determination of the network identifier for a call.

NETNAMES (end)

EUR010

Added option DMS_SLC for activity AJ5366.

NA004

NA004 increased the table size to 4095 tuples for operating companies with the Software Control Option.

NETTOPRT**Table name**

NETINFO to Partition Number Mapping Table

Functional description

Table NETTOPRT maps network information (NETINFO) to partition numbers for international virtual private network (IVPN) calls.

Datafill sequence and meaning

You must enter data in table NETNAMES before you enter data in table NETTOPRT.

Table size

0 to 4 189 185 tuples

You can increase table size without a restart.

Datafill

Datafill for table NETTOPRT appears in the following table.

Field descriptions

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
KEY		see subfields	<i>NETTOPRT key.</i> This field is the key to the table. This field contains subfields NETNAME, NETCGID, and NCOS.
	NETNAME	alphanumeric (a maximum of 32 characters)	<i>Network name.</i> Enter a character string corresponding to a network name as entered in table NETNAMES.
	NETCGID	0 to 4095	<i>Network customer group ID.</i> Enter a number to identify the external customer group. Entry values outside the range indicated for this field are not correct.
	NCOS	0 to 511	<i>Network class of service.</i> Enter a number to specify the network class of service.
PRT		0 to 9 (3 digits)	<i>Partition number.</i> Enter a partition number.

NETTOPRT (end)

Datafill example

Datafill for table NETTOPRT appears in the following example.

The first datafill required for the following NETINFO to partition number mapping appears in the following example:

- The NETWK1 external customer group 50, with class of service 25, associates with partition digits 601.
- The NETWK2 external customer group 100, with class of service 60, associates with partition digits 602.
- The NETWK3 external customer group 100, with class of service 70, associates with partition digits 603.

MAP example for table NETTOPRT

KEY		PRT	
NETWK1	50	25	601
NETWK2	100	60	602
NETWK3	100	70	603

Table history
BCS34

Table NETTOPRT was introduced in BCS34.

NETTOSTS-Canada only**Table name**

Network Information Table

Functional description

Table NETTOSTS maps between network information (NETINFO) parameter fields, network identification (ID), network class of service (NCOS), and a serving translation scheme (STS).

Datafill sequence and meaning

You must enter data in the following tables before you enter data in table NETTOSTS-Canada only:

- HNPACONT
- NETNAMES

Table size

0 to 4 100 000 tuples

Datafill

Datafill for table NETTOSTS-Canada only appears in the following table.

Field descriptions

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
NETNAME		alphanumeric (a maximum of 32 characters)	<i>Network name.</i> Enter the network name entered in table NETNAMES to identify an external network identification (ID).
NETCGID		1 to 4096	<i>Network customer group ID.</i> Enter the predefined number that identifies an external customer group on a Meridian SL-100. The value 0 is not a correct entry.
NCOS		0 to 511	<i>Network class of service.</i> Enter the network class of service (NCOS). See table NCOS.
STS		000 to 999	<i>Serving translation scheme.</i> Enter the serving translation scheme (STS) number entered in table HNPACONT. The STS number is always a three-digit number.

NETTOSTS-Canada only (end)

Datafill example

Datafill for table NETTOSTS-Canada only appears in the following example.

In the example, the network name is NETWKD. The ID is 100. The NCOS is 60. The STS is 600.

MAP example for table NETTOSTS-Canada only

NETNAME	NETCGID	NCOS	STS
NDTWKD	100	60	600

NETWORK**Table name**

Network Assignment Table

Functional description

Table NETWORK lists the following assignment data for each network frame:

- floor, row on floor, frame position in row, and shelf position on frame of each network module
- central message controller card and port assigned to each network module of an NT40 or a message switch card and port assigned to each network module of a SuperNode.
- size of network. The size can be full, half, or quarter.
- product engineering code of network

Datafill sequence and meaning

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

Table size

Table is from 0 to 64 tuples.

The system allocates memory continuously.

Datafill

Datafill for table NETWORK appears in the following table.

Field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
NETNUM		see subfields	<i>Network number.</i> This field contains subfields PAIR and PLANE.
	PAIR	0 to 31	<i>Network.</i> Enter the number assigned to the network pair.
	PLANE	0 or 1	<i>Plane.</i> Enter the plane number of the network pair.
SHPOS		0 to 77	<i>Shelf position.</i> Enter the base mounting position of the network module.

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

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
FLOOR		0 to 99	<i>Floor.</i> Enter the remote location or the floor that contains the network module.
ROW		A to H J to N P to Z AA to HH JJ to NN PP to ZZ	<i>Row.</i> Enter the row on the floor that contains the trunk module equipment frame.
FRPOS		0 to 99	<i>Frame position.</i> Enter the bay position in the row that contains the network module.

NT40 switch

If the switch is an NT40, enter data into fields CMCCARD and CMCPORT.
An explanation of this process appears in the following table.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
CMCCARD		0 to 13	<i>Central message controller card</i> Enter the central message controller card number assigned to the network module.
CMCPORT		0 to 4	<i>Central message controller port.</i> Enter the central message controller port number assigned to the network module.

NETWORK (continued)**SuperNode switch**

If the switch is a SuperNode, enter data into fields MSCARD, MSPORT, NETSIZE, and EQPEC. An explanation of this process appears in the following table.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
MSCARD		6 to 23	<i>Message switch controller card.</i> Enter the message switch controller card number. Entries outside of this range are not correct.
MSPORT		0 to 15	<i>Message switch controller port.</i> Enter the message switch controller port number.
NETSIZE		FSIZE HSIZE or QSIZE	<i>Network size.</i> Enter the network size. The network size can be FSIZE (full), HSIZE (half), or QSIZE (quarter). The size refers to the number of incoming and outgoing ports. A full size network contains 64 incoming and 64 outgoing ports. A half size network contains 32 incoming and 32 outgoing ports. A quarter size network contains 16 incoming and 16 outgoing ports.
EQPEC		0X48AA 5X13AA 5X13AB 5X13BA 5X13LS 7X27AA 7X27AB 8X11AA 8X11BA or 8X1101	<i>Product engineering code.</i> Enter the product engineering code (PEC) of the network. Enter 0X48AA if the PEC is 0X48AB, AC, AG, AH, or AJ. Enter 5X13AA or 5X13BA for the 5X13 network. Enter 5X13LS for the large system configuration (LSC) network simulator. Enter 7X27AA for the 7X27 network. Enter 5X13AB or 7X27AB for the 5X13 or 7X27 networks. These 5X13 or 7X27 networks contain per-channel digital gain pads on the A-side crosspoint cards. Enter 8X11AA or 8X11BA for the double shelf network equipment (DSNE). Enter 8X1101 for the cabinetized Meridian SL-100 network.

Datafill example

Two examples of datafill for table NETWORK appear in the following examples.

The assignments associated with network modules 0 and 1 for an NT40 switch appear in the first example.

NETWORK (end)

The datafill example provides one record for each network module to a maximum of 32 modules.

MAP example for table NETWORK

NETNUM	SHPOS	FLOOR	ROW	FRPOS	MSCARD	MSPORT	NETSIZE	EQPEC
0 0	0	5	C	0	0	1	FSIZE 0X48AA	
1 1	0	5	C	1	0	2	FSIZE 0X48AA	

The assignments associated with network module 0 for a SuperNode switch appear in the second example.

MAP example for table NETWORK

NETNUM	SHPOS	FLOOR	ROW	FRPOS	MSCARD	MSPORT	NETSIZE	EQPEC
0 0	0	5	C	0	0	1	FSIZE 8X1101	

NIUINV

Table name

Network Interface Unit Inventory Table

Functional description

Table NIUINV contains one tuple for each network interface unit (NIU). The tuple describes the following:

- location of the NIU
- default load
- cards used for each unit
- links to the network

Datafill sequence and meaning

To add a tuple to table NIUINV, you must enter data into tables SUSHELF, PMLOADS, and NETWORK correctly. Specified requirements appear in the following list:

- If the host is a link interface module (LIM), you must enter the LIM in table LIMINV and LIMPTINV.
- If the host is a fiberized link interface shelf (FLIS) NIU, you must enter data into table MSCDINV.
- You must enter the shelf in table SUSHELF. The product engineering code (PEC) of the F-bus repeaters for the shelf must be NT9X74DA.
- You must enter the load name in table PMLOADS. You must enter the network in table NETWORK.
- For a junctured network (JNET), enter tables NETWORK, and table ENCDINV (ENET only). For an enhanced network (ENET), enter tables NETWORK, and table ENCDINV (ENET only).
- In table LIUINV, you cannot enter another peripheral module (PM) in slots 18 to 21. This condition applies to a two-slot shelf. In table LIUINV, you cannot enter another PM in slots 17 to 22. This condition applies to a three-slot shelf.
- The maximum number of NIUs is 18.

Table size

0 to 29 tuples

NIUINV (continued)**Datafill**

Datafill for table NIUINV appears in the following table.

Field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 4)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
NUMBER		0 to 29	<i>Network interface unit number</i> This is the key field for the table. Enter the NIU number.
LOCATION		see subfields	<i>Location</i> This field contains subfields CONTROL and SHELF.
	CONTROL	LIM or MS	<i>Control</i> If the host is an LIM, enter LIM. Enter refinement LIMNUM. If the host is the message switch (MS), enter MS. Enter refinements MSCARD and MSPORT.
	LIMNUM	0 to 16	<i>Link interface module number</i> Enter the LIM number.
	MSCARD	5 to 23	<i>Message switch card</i> Enter the MS card number.
	MSPORT	0 to 3	<i>Message switch port</i> Enter the MS port number.
	SHELF	1 to 3	<i>Shelf</i> If the host is a LIM, enter the shelf number. If the host is a MS, enter 1 for a fiberized link interface shelf (FLIS). If the host is a MS, enter 1 or 2 for a rate adapter (RA).
LOAD		alphanumeric (vector of a maximum of eight characters)	<i>Default loadfile</i> Enter the name of the default loadfile as entered in table PMLOADS.

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

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
U0INFO		see subfields	<i>Network interface unit 0 information</i> This field contains the PEC information for NIU 0. Enter subfields PROCPEC, CBCPEC, and PBPEC.
UN1INFO		see subfields	<i>Network interface unit 1 information</i> This field contains the PEC for NIU unit 1. Datafill subfields PROCPEC, CBCPEC, and PBPEC.
	PROCPEC	NTEX22BB, NTEX22CA, NTEX22DA, NTEX22EA, or NTEX22FA	<i>Processor PEC</i> Enter NTEX22BB to specify the integrated processor and F-bus interface card PEC. Enter NTEX22CA to specify the 32-Mbyte integrated processor and F-Bus interface card. Enter NTEX22DA to specify the 64-Mbyte integrated processor and F-Bus interface card. Enter NTEX22EA to specify the 96-Mbyte integrated processor and F-Bus interface card. Enter NTEX22FA to specify the 128-Mbyte integrated processor and F-Bus interface card. Note: NTEX22DA and NTEX22EA are reserved in the software for future use. NTEX22FA is available for the Global System for Mobile Communications release 11 (GSM11) CCS7 server (SVR7) peripheral only.
	CBCPEC	NTEX25AA NTEX25BA	<i>Channel bus controller PEC</i> Enter NTEX25AA to specify the NIU CBC card PEC for field NIU_UNIT0_INFO. Enter NTEX25BA to specify the NIU CBC card PEC for field NIU_UNIT1_INFO.

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

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
NETLINKS	PBPEC	NTEX28AA	<i>Paddle board PEC</i> Enter NTEX28AA to specify the NIU DS30 link interface paddle board PEC.
		vector of a maximum of four multiples	<i>Network links</i> For junctored network (JNET) offices, enter a vector of a maximum of four multiples of subfields NMPAIR and NMPORT. These vector entries specify the network links. For enhanced network (ENET) offices, enter a vector of a maximum of four multiples of subfields ENSHELF, ENSLOT, ENLINK, and ENDS30. These vector entries specify the network links. A blank space must separate each entry. Enter + to indicate that the vector continues in the next record. Enter \$ to indicate the end of the vector.
	NMPAIR	0 to 31	<i>Network module pair</i> Enter a number to specify the network module (NM) pair.
	NMPORT	0 to 63	<i>Network module port</i> Enter a number to specify the NM port.
	ENSHELF (BCS35-)	0 to 7	<i>Enhanced network shelf</i> Enter a number to specify the ENET shelf. For a 16K-byte ENET, 0 is the only correct entry. For a 128K-byte ENET, the correct entry range is 0 to 3. Only Northern Telecom can use values 4 to 7.
	ENSLOT (BCS35-)	10 to 19 25 to 32	<i>Enhanced network slot</i> Enter a number to specify the ENET slot. For a 16K-byte ENET, the entry range is 13 to 19. For a 128K-byte ENET, the entry range is 10 to 16 and 25 to 32.

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

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	ENLINK (BCS35-)	0 to 18	<i>Enhanced network link</i> Enter the ENET link number.
	ENDS30 (BCS35-)	0 to 15	<i>DS30 or fiber link</i> Enter a number to specify the DS30 on the fiber link. For DS30 links, the only correct entry is 0. The NIU only uses DS30 links.

Datafill example

Datafill for table NIUINV appears in the following example. This example contains the following information:

- A LIM host uses LIM number 3, shelf number 1, and default loadfile NRS34AA. A LIM uses PEC NTEX22BB for the processor, NTEX25AA for the CBC, and NTEX28AA for the netlink paddle board. These PECs apply to NIU units 1 and 2. Two network links are defined with NMPAIR and NMPORT values 1, 2 and 1, 3.
- The MS host uses MS card number 5, MS port number 1, shelf number 1, and default load file NRS34AA. The MS host uses PEC NTEX22BB for the processor, NTEX25AA for the CBC, and NTEX28AA for the netlink paddle board. These PECs apply to NIU units 1 and 2. Two network links are defined with NMPAIR and NMPORT values 2, 2 and 2, 3 in sequence.

MAP example for table NIUINV

NUMBER	LOCATION	LOAD	UN1INFO	U0INFO NETLINKS
1	LIM 3 1	NRS34AA NTEX22BB NTEX25AA NTEX28AA +		
	NTEX22BB NTEX25AA NTEX28AA	1 2 1 3 \$		
2	MS 5 1 1	NRS34AA NTEX22BB NTEX25AA NTEX28AA +		
	NTEX22BB NTEX25AA NTEX28AA	2 2 2 3 \$		
3	LIM 2 2	NWS11?? NTEX22FA NTEX25AA NTEX28AA		
	NTEX22FA NTEX25BA NTEX28AA	(0 32 1 0) (0 32 2 0) (0 32 3 0) (0 32 4 0)\$		

Table history**TL14**

Maximum number of NIUs increased to 18.

NIUINV (end)

TL11

The following PECs were added under PROCPEC subfield:

- NTEX22FA
- NTEX22DA
- NTEX22EA

TL06

The NTEX22CA was added to subfield PROCPEC.

BCS35

Subfields ENSHELF, ENSLOT, ENLINK, and ENDS30 were added in BCS35.

BCS34

Table NIUINV was introduced in BCS34.

NLUPCLLI

Table name

Nailed-up Connection (NLUP) common language location identifier (CLLI) Table

Functional description

A switching unit can provide table NLUPCLLI. This switching unit must have feature package NTX802AA (Toll Features II), or feature package NTX902AA (Local Features II).

The incoming side of the nailed-up connection pair does not require a hard-wire supervision off-hook to be available. The system supports in-band and standard supervision signals in both directions.

Trunks for the nailed-up connection trunk group have trunk group type NU in table TRKGRP.

The maximum number of nailed-up connections is 801 or 0 to 800. For each of the connections, the following requirements apply:

- Data entry of the CLLI and external trunk number of the incoming and outgoing trunks must occur. You must connect this CLLI and the external trunk number of the incoming and outgoing trunks.
- The value of field CONNECT must be specified.

If field CONNECT is set to Y (yes), the two trunk circuits connect. The state of these trunk circuits change from idle, inhibit, lockout, or remote make busy. The state of these trunk circuits change to seized on the trunk test position (TTP).

If field CONNECT is set to N (no), a release of the connection occurs. The trunks return to the idle state.

For the first datafill, field CONNECT must be N.

Datafill sequence and meaning

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

- CLLI
- TRKMEM

Table size

0 to 801 tuples

NLUPCLLI (continued)

Additional table size information for junctored network (JNET) and enhanced network (ENET) offices appears in the following paragraphs.

Junctored Network offices

For JNET offices, parameter MAXNUCS in table OFCENG allocates memory for table NLUPCLLI.

Enhanced Network offices

For ENET offices, parameter MAXNUCS in table OFCENG does not use allocate memory for table NLUPCLLI. For ENET offices, parameter MAXNUCS in table OFCENG must be 0.

Datafill

Datafill for table NLUPCLLI appears in the following table:

Field descriptions

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
INDX		numeric (0 to 800)	<i>Index.</i> Enter the index for the entry. the assignment of the index must be in order and start from 0.
NUPI		see subfields	<i>Nailed-up incoming connection.</i> This field contains subfields CLLI and EXTRKNM.
	CLLI	alphanumeric (a maximum of 16 characters)	<i>Incoming common language location identifier.</i> Enter the CLLI code assigned to the incoming trunk in table CLLI.
	EXTRKNM	numeric (0 to 9999)	<i>Incoming external trunk number.</i> Enter the external trunk number for the incoming trunk.
NUPO		see subfields	<i>Nailed-up outgoing connection.</i> This field contains subfields CLLI and EXTRKNM.
	CLLI	alphanumeric (a maximum of 16 characters)	<i>Outgoing common language location identifier.</i> Enter the CLLI code for the outgoing trunk in table CLLI.
	EXTRKNM	numeric (0 to 9999)	<i>Outgoing external trunk number.</i> Enter the external trunk number for the outgoing trunk.
	CONNECT	Y or N	<i>Connect.</i> Enter Y if the two trunks are to connect. For other conditions enter N.

NLUPCLLI (end)

Datafill example

Datafill for table NLUPCLLI appears in the following example:

MAP example for table NLUPCLLI

INDX	NUPI	NUPO	CONNECT
10	OTWA0N52CG02 15	HULLPQ1077X0 17	Y

Table history
CSP04

The following changes, occur in CSP04.

- References to table DATASIZE are deleted because table NLUPCLLI is now self-sizing and does not appear in table DATASIZE.
- The reference to the cold restart requirement is deleted when changes occur to field SIZE in table DATASIZE for nailed-up connection CLLIs.

NMSDATA

Table name

Network Message Service Data Table

Functional description

Message Waiting allows messages for busy or unavailable clients to be stored and retrieved at a time convenient to the client. When a message is left at the message center through a simplified message desk interface (SMDI), the message waiting indicator (MWI) is activated at the client's set. The MWI is either a stuttered dial tone, or a lit lamp.

The network message service (NMS) allows a message center connected to one switch to activate or deactivate the MWIs of clients on another switch. Meridian-1 switches and DMS switches have different NMSs.

Table NMSDATA allows a message center on a Meridian-1 switch to deactivate or deactivate MWIs for subscribers on the DMS, and similarly, for a message center on a DMS switch to deactivate or deactivate MWIs for subscribers on the Meridian-1.

Option NMSPVT must be datafilled in table SLLNKDEV.

Datafill sequence and implications

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

Table size

0 to 1048 tuples

NMSDATA (continued)**Datafill**

The following table lists datafill for table NMSDATA.

Field descriptions

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
KEY		see subfield	<i>Table key</i> This field is the key to the table and consists of subfield DNKEY.
	DNKEY	see subfields	<i>Directory number key</i> This field consists of subfields XVGNPAS, NNX, and DEFGDIGS which together identify the seven-digit private or ten-digit public destination directory number (DN). Separate each subfield with a single space.
	SVGNPA	0 to 9 (3 digits)	<i>Serving numbering plan area</i> Enter the first three digits of the DN for the serving numbering plan area (SNPA).
	NNX	0 to 9, A to F, N (3 digits)	<i>Office code</i> Enter the second three digits of the DN for the office code.
	DEFDIGS	0 to 9, A to F, N (4 digits)	<i>Defining digits</i> Enter the final four digits of the DN.
NETNAME		alphanumeric (1 to 8 characters)	<i>Network name</i> Enter the name of the network message service (NMS).
NMSID		0 to 9 (up to 10 digits)	<i>Network message service identifier</i> Enter the number that identifies the NMS.

Datafill example

The following example shows sample datafill for table NMSDATA.

NMSDATA (end)

MAP display example for table NMSDATA

KEY NETNAME				NMSID
819	263	8961	PUBLIC	68293348

Table history

BCS36

Table NMSDATA was introduced.

Supplementary information

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

Dump and restore

Normal dump and restore procedures apply.

NNASST

Table name

Node Number Assignment Table

Functional description

A dump and restore occurs for table NNASST when the building of a new load occurs. Other controls of the table are not a requirement.

Table NNASST contains information which was dumped from the old load. This information does not change when building the new load. This information is for information and reloading purposes only.

A new load is built. When this event occurs, table NNASST makes sure that the node number assignments are compatible with the assignments in the old load. When the addition, deletion, or relocation of nodes occurs, the switch updates table NNASST automatically.

Datafill sequence and meaning

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

Table size

0 to 4096 tuples.

Datafill

Datafill for table NNASST appears in the following table.

Field descriptions

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
NODENO		0 to 4095	<i>Node number.</i> Entry is equal to the node number of a node in the system.
CSLINK0		0 to 4095	<i>C-side link 0.</i> Entry is equal to the C-side link 0 of the node.

Datafill example

Sample datafill for table NNASST appears in the following example.

NNASST (end)

MAP example for table NNASST

NODENO		CSLINK0	
102	0	004	0

NO6BDXLA

Table name

CCITT No.6 Band Translation Table

Functional description

Table NO6BDXLA allows the data entry of the band translation from local band to external band number. A reconfiguration of the local to external band mapping can occur without a deletion of all the users of these local bands. To perform this reconfiguration, the system accepts a nil external band, 128, as a correct input to table NO6BDXLA. This acceptance of the nil external band allows the change of external bands without a deletion of the trunks in table NO6TKMEM. The process now requires the change of the external band to nil external band, 128. In the next step, the band changes to a new external band not in use in another position.

Datafill sequence and meaning

You must enter data in table NO6BDXLA before you enter data in the following tables.

- CLLI
- NO6RTSET
- NO6LKSET

Table size

The system automatically allocates memory for 2 056 320 (63 x 255 x 128) tuples.

NO6BDXLA (continued)**Datafill**

Datafill for table NO6BDXLA appears in the following table:

Field descriptions

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
KEY		see subfields	<i>Key.</i> This field is the key to the table. This field contains subfields ROUTESET, LINKSET, and CBAND.
	ROUTESET	alphanumeric (1 to 16 characters)	<i>Route set identifier.</i> Enter the common language location identifier (CLLI) code that represents the route set. The assignment of the CLLI code occurred earlier in table CLLI. Table NO6RTSET must define this CLLI code.
	LINKSET	alphanumeric (1 to 16 characters)	<i>Link set identifier.</i> Enter the CLLI code that represents the link set. The assignment of the CLLI code occurred earlier in table CLLI. Table NO6LKSET must define this CLLI name.
	CBAND	0 to 127	<i>Local band number.</i> Enter the local band of the of the route set that determines a group of 16 circuits. The route set and local band identifies these 16 circuits in a different way. See table NO6TKMEM.
EXTBAND		0 to 128	<i>External band number.</i> Enter the external band number signaling messages use on a specified route by a route set and local band. The external band number is in the range 0 to 127. Entry 128 is the nil external band (nil_external_band).

Datafill example

An example of datafill for table NO6BDXLA appears in the following example.

NO6BDXLA (end)

The following appear in the example:

- For route set PRM1BBBAUS, link set BBBPRM1AUS, the local bands are 0, 10, 20 and 25. The external bands are 0, 10, 20, and 30, in this order. This route is an associated route. See table NO6RTSET.
- For route set PRM1BBBAUS, link set BBBPRM1LONSBAUS, the local bands are 0, 10, 20 and 25. The external bands are 0, 10, 20, and 30, in this order. This route is a quasi route. See table NO6RTSET.

MAP example for table NO6BDXLA

		KEY EXTBAND
PRM1BBBAUS	BBBPRM1AUS	0 0
PRM1BBBAUS	BBBPRM1AUS	10 10
PRM1BBBAUS	BBBPRM1AUS	20 20
PRM1BBBAUS	BBBPRM1AUS	25 30
PRM1BBBAUS	BBBPRM1LONSBAUS	0 0
PRM1BBBAUS	BBBPRM1LONSBAUS	10 10
PRM1BBBAUS	BBBPRM1LONSBAUS	20 20
PRM1BBBAUS	BBBPRM1LONSBAUS	25 30

NO6LINKS

Table name

CCITT No.6 Signaling Links Table

Functional description

A single signaling channel is a link. The CCITT No.6 signaling system defines two categories of signaling links. The first category contains the following:

- a dedicated No.6 signaling terminal controller (STC)
- a No.6 transmission link (TL) circuit card
- the network connection between the controller and the card

The name of this mode of operation is primary, load sharing, or synchronized reserved signaling links. The second category of signaling link contains a No.6-TL circuit card. The second category does not have a No.6 STC. The second category does not have a network connection with the transmission link. The second category functions as a backup facility in the occurrence of the failure of an active signaling link. This name of this mode of operation of the signaling link is non-synchronized reserved or nominated speech circuit signaling links.

The user must meet the following conditions before the data entry of table NO6LINKS occurs.

- The addition of the common language location identifier (CLLI) name to table NO6LKSET must occur.
- Signaling mode ordering:
 - The entry of data for primary and synchronized reserve signaling links must occur. After this process is complete, the user can enter data. The user can enter data in the non-synchronized reserved or the nominated speech circuit signaling links. A link set cannot contain more than one primary or synchronized reserve signaling link.
 - The entry of data for load sharing pair signaling links must occur. After this process is complete, the user can enter data. The user can enter data in the non-synchronized reserved or the nominated speech circuit signaling links. The data entry of the first load sharing signaling link is complete. Data entry of the second load sharing signaling link must occur immediately. The addition of the second load sharing signaling link to the table is complete. Data entry of the load sharing algorithm must occur immediately.
 - A link set can contain a maximum of two synchronized links. The link set can have one of two pairs of links. One pair is a load sharing pair of signaling links. The other pair is a primary link with a full time

NO6LINKS (continued)

synchronized reserve link. A group of different security arrangements must not occur.

- A link set can contain one signaling link (primary) in the link set without reserved links.
- A link set can have more than one nominated speech circuit signaling link as a reserve signaling link. A link set can have a maximum of seven speech circuit signaling links in the link set. The first signaling link must be a primary or load sharing link.

Note: When the signaling link mode is not in the order that appears in the preceding list, a warning appears.

- Table STINV must contain data for the STC. The STC must be available.
- Table STPOOLS (field POOLID) must contain the pool identification.
- All the STC numbers or pool identifications must associate with the same message switch buffer (MSB). This association must occur for all the signaling links entered in the link set.
- The user must add the transmission link to table TRKMEM. The transmission link must be available.
- The signaling link must be in offline state to change or delete this tuple.
- The route set and the link set must be in the offline state to reconfigure the node of the signaling link.

Note: One of two conditions must apply to change, add, or delete the posted link set. The first condition is that the link set on the MAP must be posted again. The second condition is that the user must enter the common channel signaling (CCS), CCITT6, and N6 link set (N6LKSET) levels again. When one of these conditions does not occur, the system updates data that is not compatible on the MAP.

Datafill sequence and meaning

Data entry for the following tables must occur before the user enters data in table NO6LINKS.

- TRKMEM
- STINV
- STPOOLS

Table size

The system allocates memory automatically for 255 tuples.

NO6LINKS (continued)

Datafill

Datafill for table NO6LINKS appears in the following table.

Field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 4)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
LINKNAME		see subfields	<i>CCITT No.6 link name.</i> This field contains subfields CLLI and LINK.
	CLLI	alphanumeric 1 to 16 characters	<i>Common language location identifier.</i> Enter a CCITT No.6 common language location identifier (CLLI). This CLLI is for the code that represents the link set. Table CLLI already contains an assignment for this code. This code represents the link set. Table NO6LKSET must contain a definition of this CLLI.
	LINK	0 to 6	<i>Signaling link external name.</i> Enter the secondary key of the signaling link. The user can define a maximum of seven signaling links in a link set.

NO6LINKS (continued)**Field descriptions (Sheet 2 of 4)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
MODE		LOADSHAR NOMSPECH NONSYRES PRIMARY or SYNCRESV	<i>Signaling link mode.</i> Enter the link mode. The LOADSHAR means that two signaling links share the total signaling load on the link set. Each link is the reserve for another load sharing link. The system assigns the circuit identical labels on both links. The system assigns each circuit to one of the parallel signaling links as the normal link. The exchange must be able to accept signaling traffic for the labels over either link at all times. The NOMSPECH means that a nominated speech circuits link is nominated as a backup for a primary or load sharing link. The NOMSPECH normally functions as a speech circuit. When all signaling links are busy, the NOMSPECH can function as a signaling link. When signaling requires the transmission link, the transmission link must connect through the network to a No.6 signaling terminal (ST). A nominated speech circuit is the least preferred selection of backup. A nominated speech circuit only functions in emergency conditions when the primary and all reserved links fail. The NONSYRES means that a non-synchronized reserved link is reserved as a backup for a primary or load sharing link. The NONSYRES is not synchronized with the far end. A pool ST does not connect to the transmission link (TL). The selection of an ST occurs from a pool. When the system requires the link, the system connects the ST to the idle TL. The synchronization of the NONSYRES with the distant office requires a long period of time. This synchronization occurs before the NONSYRES can take over for a failed active link. The NONSYRES is a less preferred type of signaling route because of this attribute.

NO6LINKS (continued)**Field descriptions (Sheet 3 of 4)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
SELINFO		see subfield	The PRIMARY means that the designated active link in the normal operation of the signaling link is the active link. The active link carries the full signaling load. The SYNCRESV means that the system provides a synchronized reserved link as backup in the event of primary link failure. When a link failure is corrected, the system automatically transfers the signaling load to the primary link.
	STCSEL	POOLSTC or STDSTC	<i>Selector information.</i> This field contains subfield STCSEL. <i>Signaling terminal selector.</i> Enter the ST selector. The POOLSTC indicates that the selection of the ST controller occurs from table STPOOLS. Enter data in refinement POOLNO. The STDSTC indicates that the selection of the ST controller (STC) occurs from table STINV directly. Enter data in refinement STNO.
	STNO	0 to 1023	<i>External signaling terminal number.</i> If the entry in subfield STCSEL is STDSTC, enter data in this refinement. Enter a number to identify the external ST to use. Table STINV must contain a definition for the external ST number. The user must fill the primary, load sharing, and synchronized reserved signaling link in the STC number. Proceed to field TLTRUNK.
	POOLNO	0 to 14 N or	<i>Pool identifier.</i> If the entry in subfield STCSEL is POOLSTC, enter data in this refinement. The selection of an ST occurs from a pool in Table STPOOL. When this event occurs, enter a number to indicate which message switch buffer (MSB) to use.

NO6LINKS (continued)**Field descriptions (Sheet 4 of 4)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
TLTRUNK		see subfields	<i>Transmission link trunk.</i> This field identifies the transmission link trunk. Table TRKMEM must define this field. This field contains subfields CLLI and EXTRKNM.
	CLLI	alphanumeric (1 to 16 characters)	<i>Transmission link trunk common language location identifier.</i> Enter the code that represents the transmission link. Tables CLLI and TRKMEM contain this code.
	EXTRKNM	0 to 9999	<i>External trunk number.</i> Enter the external trunk number assigned to the trunk.
	DRIDX	0 to 255	<i>Dump and restore index.</i> This field preserves internal table indexes that are exported and stored in MSB6. This field preserves STs across a MOVEBCS function. The maintenance of the internal index of each tuple in the table must occur. This maintenance allows the computing module (CM), MSB6, to use a common index to reference an ST and transmission link set. This maintenance also allows the ST to use a common index to reference a ST and transmission link set. This field can place the tuple in a position during a MOVEBCS. The field can place the tuple in a position when the DUMP_RESTORE_IN_PROGRESS office parameter in table OFCSTD is Y (yes).

Datafill example

An example of datafill for table NO6LINKS follows.

Four signaling links to and from Australia are present:

- Link name BBBPRM1AUS 0 is a primary link that obtains a signaling terminal from the STINV table. The transmission link trunk is BAP1VFL 0.
- Link name BBBPRM1AUS 1 is a synchronized reserve link that obtains a signaling terminal from the STINV table. The transmission link trunk is BAP1VFL 1.

NO6LINKS (end)

- Link name BBBPRM1AUS 2 is a non-synchronized reserve link that obtains a signaling terminal from signaling pool 0. The transmission link trunk is BAP1VFL 2.
- Link name BBBPRM1AUS 3 is a nominated speech circuit link that obtains a signaling terminal from signaling pool 0. The transmission link trunk is NO6830BAN 0.

There are two signaling links to and from London (an STP):

- Link name BBBPRM1LONSBAUS 0 is a primary link. Link name BBBPRM1LONSBAUS 0 obtains a signaling terminal from table STINV. The transmission link trunk is BLP1VFL 0.
- Link BBBPRM1LONSBAUS 2 is a non-synchronized reserved link. Link BBBPRM1LONSBAUS 2 obtains a signaling terminal from signaling pool 2. The transmission link trunk is BLP1VFL 1.

MAP example for table NO6LINKS

LINKNAME	MODE	SELINFO		TLTRUNK DRIDX	
BBBPRM1AUS 0	PRIMARY	STDSTC	0	BAP1VFL	0
BBBPRM1AUS 1	SYNCRESV	STDSTC	1	BAP1VFL	1
BBBPRM1AUS 2	NONSYRES	POOLSTC	0	BAP1VFL	2
BBBPRM1AUS 3	NOMSPECH	POOLSTC	0	NO6830BAN	0
BBBPRM1LONSBAUS 0	PRIMARY	STDSTC	44	BLP1VFL	0
BBBPRM1LONSBAUS 2	NONSYRES	POOLSTC	2	BLP1VFL	1

NO6LKSET

Table name

CCITT No.6 Link Set Table

Functional description

A link set contains all the CCITT No.6 signaling links. These CCITT No. 6 signaling links connect directly to the same two switching exchanges or signaling transfer points (STP). The system can send a signaling message associated with a given speech circuit. The system can send this message over a No.6 signaling link in a link set. This link has the same address label to identify the speech circuits. The name of this label is the signaling network identifier (SNID) in the DMS system. For the purpose of routing signaling information, a link set is a single entity. All messages that the link set carries have the same description.

The following conditions must occur before you enter data in table NO6LKSET:

- Add the common language location identifier (CLLI) name to table CLLI.
- You can change field CONTRLNG without removal of the link set from service.
- To change the link set configuration, the link set must be in the offline state.
- To delete a tuple, the link set must be in the offline state. To delete a tuple, the user must delete all signaling links that this link set defines.

Note: To change, add or delete the posted link set, one of the following occurs. The link set is reposted on the MAP. The CCS (Common Channel Signalling), CCITT6, and N6LKSET levels are entered again. If these conditions do not apply, the system updates inconsistent data on the MAP.

Datafill sequence and meaning

Enter data in table CLLI before the user enters data in table NO6RTESET.

Table size

The system allocates memory for 255 tuples.

NO6LKSET (continued)**Datafill**

Datafill for table NO6LKSET appears in the following table.

Field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
LKSETID		alphanumeric (a maximum of 16 characters)	<i>CCITT No.6 linkset identifier.</i> Enter the code that represents the link set. Table CLLI contains this code.
CONTRLNG		CONTROL or NONCNTRL	<i>Emergency proving controlling exchange.</i> Enter CONTROL if the exchange is the controlling exchange for emergency proving. If the exchange is not the controlling exchange, enter NONCNTRL.
CONFINFO		see subfields	<i>Configuration information.</i> This field contains subfields CONFIG and ALGOR.
	CONFIG	DEDICATE or LOADSHAR	<i>Configuration.</i> This field defines the security arrangement used for a given link set. Enter DEDICATE to indicate that the link set uses the primary and synchronize reserve links method. Refinements do not require datafill. Proceed to field DRIDX. Enter LOADSHAR to indicate that the link set uses the load sharing links method. Enter data in refinement ALGOR.

NO6LKSET (continued)**Field descriptions (Sheet 2 of 2)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
DRIDX	ALGOR	EVENBAND EVENCKT ODDBAND ODDCKT	<i>Load sharing algorithm.</i> If the entry in subfield CONFIG is LOADSHAR, enter data this refinement. Enter EVENBAND to indicate that the system sends all even band signaling messages on the first load sharing link. Enter EVENCKT to indicate that the system sends all even circuit signaling messages on the first load sharing link. Enter ODDBAND to indicate that the system sends all odd band signaling messages on the first load sharing link. Enter ODDCKT to indicate that the system sends all odd circuit signaling messages on the first load sharing link.
		0 to 255	<i>Dump and restore index.</i> Enter the internal table index that the message switch and buffer (MSB6) exports and stores. The signaling terminal (ST) across a MOVEBCS also exports and stores this internal table index. Maintenance of the internal index of each tuple in the table must occur. This maintenance allows the computing module (CM), MSB6, to use a common index to reference an ST and transmission link set. This maintenance also allows the ST to use a common index to reference an ST and transmission link set. This field places the tuple in a position in the table during the MOVEBCS process. The field places the tuple in a position in the table when parameter DUMP_RESTORE_IN_PROGRESS in table OFCSTD is Y (yes).

Datafill example

Datafill for table NO6LKSET appears in the following example.

NO6LKSET (end)

Link set BBBPRM1AUS connects directly to Australia. This link set uses the primary and synchronize reserve links method. The exchange is controlling for emergency proving.

Link set BBBPRM1LONSBAUS connects to the STP in London with the final destination Australia. This link set uses the primary and synchronize reserve links method. The exchange is controlling for emergency proving.

MAP example for table NO6LKSET

LNKSETID	CONTRLNG	CONFINFO	DRIDX
BBBPRM1AUS	CONTROL	DEDICATE	0
BBBPRM1LONSAUS	CONTROL	DEDICATE	
AAAPRM1CAN	NONCNTRL	DEDICATE	1

NO6RTSET

Table name

CCITT No.6 Route Set Table

Functional description

A route set is an ordered set of link sets. A route set indicates ways for a signaling message to get to a specified destination.

The user must meet the following conditions before data entry of the route set table occurs.

- Enter the common language location identifier (CLLI) name in table CLLI.
- Enter the route CLLI (RTE_CLLI) in table NO6LKSET.
- Enter data in associated signaling route before you enter data in the quasi-associated signaling route. When the quasi route contains data, the associated mode cannot appear after that quasi route.
- All the signaling routes that the route set defines must associate with the same message switch buffer (MSB). This association must occur because buffer retrieval occurs in the MSB and buffer retrieval requirements do not span across MSBs.
- The user must take the route set offline to reconfigure routes in route set.
- Before deletion of this tuple occurs, the route set must be in the offline state. Before deletion of this tuple occurs, band translation for the route set must not be present. The route set must not be part of a signaling transfer point (STP) operation. Table NO6TKMEM or NO6STPBD must not contain entries that refer to the route set.

Note: The route set is an ordered set of routes. The first route in the list is the most preferred route. The last route in the list is the least preferred route.

Datafill sequence and meaning

Enter data in table CLLI before you enter data in table NO6RTESET.

Table size

The system allocates memory for 63 tuples.

NO6RTSET (continued)**Datafill**

Datafill for table NO6RTSET appears in the following table.

Field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
ROUTESET		alphanumeric (a maximum of 16 characters)	<i>CCITT No.6 route set identifier.</i> Enter the code that represents the route set. Table CLLI contains this code.
MAXBANDS		0 to 128	<i>Maximum bands.</i> Enter the number that represents the maximum local band number. The route set uses this maximum local band. To change this entry, you must reload MSB static data.
ROUTES		see subfields	<i>Signaling route identifier.</i> This field contains subfields RTECLLI and MODE. The system supports a maximum of four signaling routes for each route set. The signaling routes are link sets.
	RTECLLI	alphanumeric (a maximum of 16 characters)	<i>Signaling route common language location identifier.</i> Enter the code CLLI that represents the link set. Table CLLI contains this code. Table NOO6LKSET defines this CLLI. The system supports a maximum of four signaling route CLLIs for each route set. If the system requires less than four CLLIs, end the list with a \$ (dollar sign).

NO6RTSET (continued)**Field descriptions (Sheet 2 of 2)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	MODE	ASSOCIATED or QUASI	<i>Signaling route mode.</i> Enter ASSOCIATED. This entry indicates that the far end of the signaling route in the route set is not an STP for these bands. This entry indicates that the far end of the signaling route is an associated route. Enter QUASI to indicate that the far end of the signaling route in the route set works. This end of the route set works as an STP for these bands.
DRIDX		0 to 63	<i>Dump and restore index.</i> This field preserves internal table indexes. The CCITT No.6 MSB (MSB6) and signaling terminals (ST) across a MOVEBCS export and store these indexes. The user must maintain the internal index of each tuple in the table. This maintenance allows the computing module (CM), MSB6, and ST to all use a common index. These features use the common index to reference a specified ST and transmission link set. This field places the tuple in a specified position in the table during a MOVEBCS process. The field places the tuple in a specified position in the table when parameter DUMP_RESTORE_IN_PROGRESS in table OFCSTD is Y (yes).

Datafill example

Datafill for table NO6RTSET appears in the following example.

The route set PRM1BBBAUS has a maximum number of 30 local bands. This route set contains link set BBBPRM1AUS. Link set BBBRPM1AUS terminates in Australia. Link set BBBPRM1LONSBAUS terminates at an STP (London).

NO6RTSET (end)

MAP example for table NO6RTSET

ROUTESET		MAXBANDS		DRIDX		ROUTES	
PRM1BBBAUS		30		(BBBPRM1AUS ASSOCIATED) (BBBPRM1LONSBAUS QUASI) \$		0	
PRM1AAACAN		30		(AAAPRM1CAN ASSOCIATED) (AAAPRM1LONSACAN QUASI) \$		1	

NO6TKMEM**Table name**

CCITT No.6 Trunk Member Table

Functional description

Table NO6TKMEM associates each CCITT No.6 (N6) trunk with a signaling network identifier (SNID).

The system assigns a different label to each N6 trunk. A label is an SNID. Different labels are assigned to allow the offices to route a trunk at either end of that trunk. The SNID contains the routeset number, the local band, and the circuit.

Fields CLLI and MEMNAME index table NO6TKMEM, as in table TRKMEM.

Datafill sequence and meaning

You must enter data in the following tables before you enter data in table NO6TKMEM.

- NO6RTSET
- TRKMEM

Table size

The system allocates memory according to the value of field SIZE in table SYSDATA for the field SDKEY value of NO6TKMEM.

Datafill

Datafill for table NO6TKMEM appears in the following table.

Field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
MEMKEY		see subfields	<i>Member key</i> This field contains subfields CLLI and MEMNAME.
	CLLI	alphanumeric (1 to 16 characters)	<i>Common language location identifier</i> Enter the code of the trunk group of which the trunk is a member. Table CLLI contains the code.
	MEMNAME	numeric (0 to 9999)	<i>Member number</i> Enter the external trunk number assigned to the member of the trunk group.

NO6TKMEM (end)**Field descriptions (Sheet 2 of 2)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
ROUTESET		alphanumeric (1 to 16 characters)	<i>Route set</i> Enter the code assigned to table ROUTESET that represents the route set the trunk member uses.
BAND		numeric (0 to 127)	<i>Local band</i> Enter a numeric value to indicate the customer local band in this routeset. The local band determines a group of 16 circuits. Refer to table NO6BDXLA for additional information.
CKT		numeric (0 to 15)	<i>Circuit in band</i> Enter the circuit in the local band assigned to the trunk group member.

Datafill example

Sample datafill for table NO6TKMEM appears in the following example.

The example contains the following:

- three members of a trunk group, the CLLI of which is NO6811BA
- two members of a trunk group, the CLLI of which is NO6821BA

MAP example for table NO6TKMEM

MEMKEY	ROUTESET	BAND	CKT
NO6811BA 0	PRM1BBBAUS	0	0
NO6811BA 1	PRM1BBBAUS	0	1
NO6811BA 2	PRM1BBBAUS	0	2
NO6821BA 0	PRM1BBBAUS	10	4
NO6821BA 1	PRM1BBBAUS	10	5

NOPADDR**Table name**

Network Operations Protocol Address Table

Functional description

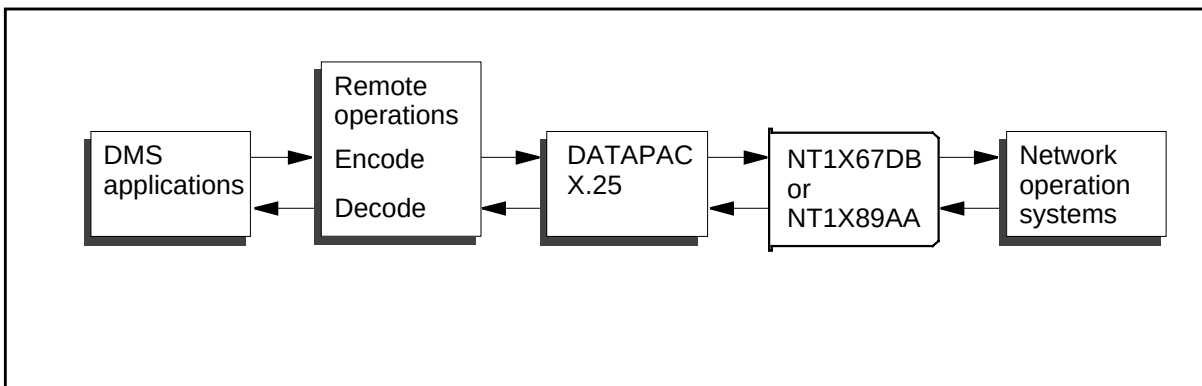
Network Operations Protocol (NOP) is the protocol by which the DMS switch communicates with a Network Operation Systems (NOS) product. Communication occurs with remote operations (RO). An RO is a task one processor requests but another processor performs.

The RO service:

- implements remote operations buffering to minimize transmitted and received data blocking
- provides an interface for an application to receive data from the RO service when the user needs the information
- performs X.409 encoding and decoding
- implements a part of the application procedures the ROs requires to interface with X.25 protocols

The following figure illustrates the data flow between a DMS switch and an NOS product.

Figure Data flow between a DMS and an NOS product



The 1X67DB DATAPAC controller card can operate as the communication interface between the DMS-100 switch and the NOS product. The 1X89AA multiprotocol controller (MPC) card can operate as the communication interface.

Table GDLADEV determines the use of the data packet controller (DPC) or the MPC.

NOPADDR (continued)

Table NOPADDR contains the addresses the NOP can accept calls from. Information contained in table NOPADDR follows:

- the index (0 to 127) of the originating address
- the eight-digit address the DATAPAC carrier provides
- the MPC or the DPC unit number
- the MPC port number
- a four-number protocol identifier

Datafill sequence and meaning

You must enter data into table GDLADEV before you enter data into table NOPADDR.

Operating company personnel first enters data in table NOPADDR at installation. The user can use the table editor to modify table NOPADDR. Refer to the *Basic Translations Tools Guide* for an explanation of table editor commands.

Note: Table NOPADDR and table XFERADDR cannot contain datafill at the same time unless the switch allows for more than one 1X67DB.

Table size

The system allocates the size of table NOPADDR for 128 tuples.

NOPADDR (continued)**Datafill**

Datafill for table NOPADDR appears in the following table.

Field descriptions

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
INDEX		0 to 127	Virtual channel index. Enter an integer to identify the position of the generic datalink in this table and the associated range of value. This field does not have a default value.
UNIT		0 to 255 (for MPC) 0 to 15 (for DPC)	Unit number. Enter the unit number of the multiprotocol controller (MPC) or data packet controller (DPC). The range for the MPC is 0 to 255. The range for the DPC is 0 to 15. Any entry outside the range indicated for this field is not correct. This field does not contain a default value.
LINK		2 or 3 (for MPC) -1 (for DPC)	Link number. Enter the port number of the 1X89 (MPC) card. If a DPC is present, the value is -1. Any entry outside the range indicated for this field is not correct. This field does not contain a default value.
ADDRESS		numeric (a maximum of 15 digits)	Network operations system address. Enter a digit string that corresponds to the Network Operations System address that the DATAPAC carrier provides. This field does not contain a default value.
PROTOCOL		numeric 0 to 255 (4 digits) (see note)	Protocol identifier. Enter four digits that correspond to the protocol used to communicate with the DMS. Separate each number from the next with a single space. Note: The only correct entry is 0 0 0 0.

Datafill example

Sample datafill for table NOPADDR appears in the following example.

NOPADDR (end)

In the first example, field INDEX contains the following:

- a virtual channel index number of 1
- a Network Operations System (NOS) address of 88888888 that uses the DPC unit 15 with a value of -1
- a protocol of 0 0 0

In the second example, field INDEX contains the following:

- a virtual channel index number of 2
- a Network Operations System (NOS) address of 88888889, that uses the MPC unit 222 with a value of 2
- a protocol of 0 0 0 0

MAP example for table NOPADDR

INDEX	UNIT	LINK	ADDRESS	PROTOCOL			
1	15	-1	88888888	0	0	0	0
2	222	2	88888889	0	0	0	0

Table history
BCS36

A note was added that 0 0 0 0 is the only valid entry in field PROTOCOL.

NOPAPPLN**Table name**

Network Operations Protocol Applications Table

Functional description

The remote operation (RO) service uses table NOPAPPLN to determine which applications a remote data network address (DNA) can access. With this information, remote operation security can limit access to applications.

A DNA not defined in table NOPAPPLN cannot access any network operations protocol (NOP) applications on the DMS switch. To access an NOP application, the remote DNA must appear in table NOPAPPLN. The descriptions of the DNA applications must appear in table NOPAPPLN.

Adding or deleting tuples in table NOPAPPLN

The administration personnel of the unit that switches is responsible for updating table NOPAPPLN. Personnel must update table NOPAPPLN each time you add a new DNA in table NOPADDR. Add a new DNA in order to secure the RO service.

Datafill sequence and meaning

You must enter the DNAs in table NOPADDR before you enter data in table NOPAPPLN.

Table size

The number of tuples in table NOPADDR determines the size of table NOPAPPLN. The maximum number of tuples is 128.

Datafill

Datafill for table NOPAPPLN appears in the following table.

Field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
DNAKEY		numeric (1 to 15 digits)	<i>Data network address key.</i> Enter the DNA defined in table NOPADDR. This field is the key to the table.
APPLNS		see subfields	<i>Applications.</i> This field contains subfields CHOICE and APPLICATION_ID.

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

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	CHOICE	ALL or ONLY	<i>Choice of applications.</i> Enter ALL if the remote DNA can access all applications. This field does not require more information after this selection. Enter ONLY when the remote DNA and datafill refinement APPLICATION_ID can access only certain applications.
	APPLICATION_ID	a vector of a maximum of 30 different application names	<i>Application names.</i> If the entry in field CHOICE is ONLY, enter this refinement. Enter a vector of a maximum of 30 different application names the DNA can access. The correct entries are: • FT • TRAN • PADN • SOCCOM • FTRAN • PTAE • APPL • TOCCHOST • TOCCREM • CALM • DCR • ACDMIS_APPL TABCHGS • EXNDMAP • FBS • PHMAPMMI • PHS Separate each application name from the next with a blank space. Indicate the end of the vector with a single space and \$.

NOPAPPLN (end)

Datafill example

Sample datafill for table NOPAPPLN appears in the following example.

MAP example for table NOPAPPLN

DNAKEY	APPLNS
01101360	ONLY (FTRAN) (PTAE_APPL) (SOCCOM)\$

Table history
CSP06

The SOC Communication Protocol (SOCCOM) was added to correct NOP applications in CSP06.

NOPDEST

Table name

Network Operations Protocol Destination Table

Functional description

Applications that use network operation protocol (NOP) remote operations (RO) services on the DMS switch use table NOPDEST. The applications use the table to start outgoing calls over the X.25 protocol. The system only supports outgoing calls on the multiprotocol controller (MPC) 1X89 cards. The system maintains support for the data packet controller (DPC) 1X67 cards for incoming calls only.

Table NOPDEST contains a mapping between accessible remote nodes and local symbolic names. Each remote location requires the following information:

- the node name, a 1- to 16-character name that identifies the tuple in the table
- the MPC unit and link, the DMS port address through which the network connection occurs
- the data network address of the remote node
- the protocol, a value passed to the remote node that identifies the network services user

Datafill sequence and meaning

You must enter data into the following tables before you enter data into table NOPDEST.

- MPC
- MPCLINK

Table size

The system allocates a maximum of 50 tuples for this table.

NOPDEST (continued)**Datafill**

Datafill for table NOPDEST appears in the following table.

Field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
NODENAME		see subfield	<i>Node name.</i> This field contains subfield K.
K		alphanumeric (1 to 16 characters)	<i>Key.</i> Enter an alphanumeric name to identify the tuple in table NOPDEST. The name can range from 1 to 16 characters. Application software uses this name if the system requests a remote connection. The system does not store the character string entry internally with the table. The system uses the name to calculate a symbolic range as an index to the table. Applications that use the network operation protocol (NOP) outgoing call capability use this field to identify the remote destination.
MPCLINK		see subfields	<i>Multiprotocol controller link path.</i> This field identifies the DMS port address through which the network connects. This field contains subfields M and L.
	M	0 to 255	<i>Multiprotocol controller unit.</i> Enter the multiprotocol controller (MPC) unit number that indexes into table MPC. This entry identifies the exact DMS equipment card over which the system tries the outgoing call.
	L	0 to 3	<i>Link.</i> Enter the number of the link on the selected MPC card over which the system tries the outgoing call.

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

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
ADDRESS		0 to 9	<i>Data network address.</i> Enter a maximum of 15 X.25 data network addresses of remote nodes.
PROTOCOL		0 to 255 (table of 4 entries)	<i>Protocol identifier.</i> Enter the protocol identifier that the remote node uses to identify the network services user of the connection attempt. For the NOP, the network services user is always the remote operation service. The correct entries in this field are: • 00 00 00 00 (represents in NOP the NULL transport layer) • 03 01 80 00 (represents in OSI the NULL transport layer) The default value for this field is 03 01 80 00.

Datafill example

Sample datafill for table NOPDEST appears in the following example.

This example contains three node names to which outgoing calls are to be made. The three tuples contain the following:

- MPC card and link for an outgoing call
- data network address of the remote node
- protocol identifier the remote node uses to identify the network services connection user

MAP example for table NOPDEST

NODENAME	MPCLINK	ADDRESS	PROTOCOL
SAT_OFFICE1	2 3	01090210 00 00 00 00	
SAT_OFFICE2	1 3	01090220 03 01 80 00	
SAT_OFFICE3	3 3	01104302 03 01 80 00	

NOPUSERS

Table name

Network Operations Protocol Users Table.

Functional description

The remote operations (RO) service uses table NOPUSERS to determine which applications a user at a remote data network address (DNA) can access. A DNA can have different users. Table NOPAPPLN defines the applications the DNA can access. Table NOPUSERS adds limits to each user when this table defines the applications the user can access.

Adding or deleting tuples in table NOPUSERS

The system does not check if user names (USERKEY) are correct before it adds a tuple to table NOPUSERS. The administration personnel of the unit that switches makes sure user names are correct.

If the user does not have a correct user name, the user cannot access applications on the DMS-100E switch. The correct user names appear in table NOPUSERS. The system generates a hidden log when an access attempt does not succeed.

Datafill sequence and meaning

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

Table size

This table can contain a maximum of 1024 tuples.

Datafill

Datafill for table NOPUSERS appears in the following table.

Field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
USERKEY		alphanumeric (1 to 16 characters)	<i>User name key.</i> Use the command interpreter (CI) command PERMIT to define user names. This field is the key to the table. Enter the name of the user.
APPLNS		see subfield	<i>Applications.</i> This field contains subfield CHOICE and refinement APPLICATION_ID.

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

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	CHOICE	ALL or ONLY	<i>Choice of applications.</i> Enter ALL to allow the user at the remote DNA to access an application. This field does not require other entries. Enter ONLY to limit access for the user at the remote DNA. This entry limits access to all applications and datafill refinement APPLICATION_ID.
	APPLICATION_ID	vector of a maximum of 20 different application names	<i>Application names.</i> Enter a vector of a maximum of 20 different application names that the user can access at the remote DNA. Separate each application name with a single space. Indicate the end of the vector with a single space followed by a \$. The correct entries are: • FT • TRAN • PADN • SOCCOM • SOCCOM • FTRAN • PTAE_APPL • TOCCHOST • TOCCREM • CALM • DCR • ACDMIS_APPL • TABCHGS • EXNDMAP • FBS • PHMAPMM • PHS

NOPUSERS (end)

Datafill example

Sample datafill for table NOPUSERS appears in the following example.

MAP example for table NOPUSERS

USERKEY	APPLNS
1	ONLY (FTRAN) (PADN) (SOCCOM)\$

Table history**EUR006**

Table NOPUSERS increases in size from 360 tuples to a new maximum of 1024 tuples.

CSP06

The SOC Communication Protocol (SOCCOM) was added to correct NOP applications in CSP06.

NPACAT

Table name

Serving NPA Category Digit Table

Functional description

Table NPACAT is required in local switching units that interface with North Electric TSD for handling of automatic message accounting (AMA) and operator assisted calls.

The following switching unit dependent data is required for each serving NPA:

- Specify if numbering plan area (NPA) is home NPA (NPA0), first adjacent NPA (NPA1), or second adjacent NPA (NPA2).
- Specify the tens digit associated with the serving NPA (SNPA).

Datafill

The following table lists datafill for table NPACAT.

Field descriptions

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
SNPAKEYS		numeric (0 to 910 digits)	<i>Serving numbering plan area key</i> Enter the serving numbering plan area (SNPA).
NPATYPE		NPA0, NPA1, or NPA2	<i>Numbering plan area type</i> Enter the type of numbering plan area (NPA), home (NPA0), first adjacent NPA (NPA1), or second adjacent NPA (NPA2).
TENSDIG		0 to 9	<i>Tens digit</i> Enter the category tens digit assigned to the SNPA.

Datafill example

The following example shows sample datafill for table NPACAT.

SNPA 613 is the home NPA and SNPA 819 is the first adjacent NPA.

For a definition of commands, see the *Basic Translations Tools Guide*, 297-1001-360.

NPACAT (end)

MAP display example for table NPACAT

SNPAKEYS	NPATYPE	TENSDIG
613	NPA0	5
819	NPA1	6

NPASPLIT

Table name

Numbering Plan Area Split Management Table

Functional description

Table NPASPLIT allows the following Custom Local Area Signaling Service (CLASS) features to operate successfully during the permissive dialing period of a numbering plan area (NPA) split:

- Automatic Call Back (ACB)
- Automatic Recall (AR)
- Screening List Editing (SLE)
- Selective Call Rejection (SCRJ)
- Selective Call Forwarding (SCF)
- Selective Call Acceptance (SCA)
- Distinctive Ringing/Call Waiting (DRCW)

The NPASPLIT management function recognizes that old and new NPAs are interchangeable. Table NPASPLIT provides four options for each assigned NPA split pair (old NPA, new NPA):

- transaction capabilities application part (TCAP) validation
- screening
- SLE delete
- SLE duplicate or change

The TCAP validation (TCAPVAL) option supports validation of a directory number (DN) when a customer activates the ACB or AR feature toward that number, or when a customer adds that number to a screening list.

The screening (SCREEN) option supports screening list services when a customer receives a call attempt.

The SLE delete (SLEDEL) option supports deleting directory numbers from screening lists.

The SLE addition (SLEADD) option supports the detection of a customer attempt to add a duplicate directory number to a screening list.

Datafill sequence and implications

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

NPASPLIT (continued)

At least one option (field TCAPVAL, SCREEN, SLEDEL, or SLEADD) must be datafilled as Y (yes) to make the NPASPLIT management function operational.

Table size

0 to 64 tuples

Table NPASPLIT is a fixed size table, that is, the size of the table cannot be increased without software modifications.

Datafill

The following table lists datafill for table NPASPLIT.

Field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 3)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
NPA		000 to 999 (3 digits)	<i>Numbering plan area</i> Enter a numbering plan area (NPA) involved in the NPA split.
SUBNPA		000 to 999 (3 digits)	<i>Substitute numbering plan area</i> Enter an NPA involved in the NPA split that can be used interchangeably with the value datafilled in field NPA. Note 1: An NPA split pair consists of the NPA and the SUBNPA. Note 2: A minimum of one SUBNPA must be datafilled for each NPA datafilled. A maximum of four SUBNPAs can be datafilled for each NPA datafilled.

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

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
TCAPVAL		Y or N	<i>Transaction capabilities application part validation</i> Enter Y (yes) to activate option TCAPVAL. Otherwise, enter N (no.) If field TCAPVAL is set to Y, the Automatic Call Back (ACB) and Automatic Recall (AR) feature customers can activate ACB or AR toward a directory number using the old or new dialing arrangement. A Y datafill also allows the Screening List Editing (SLE) feature customers to conform to either the old or new dialing arrangement when adding directory numbers to screening lists.
SCREEN		Y or N	<i>Screening</i> Enter Y to activate option SCREEN. Otherwise enter N. If field SCREEN is set to Y, customers' screening list services conform to both the old and new dialing arrangements, even if their screening lists do not conform to both arrangements.

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

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
SLEDEL		Y or N	<i>Screening list editing delete</i> Enter Y to activate option SLEDEL; otherwise, enter N. If field SLEDEL is set to Y, SLE customers can use either the old or the new dialing arrangements to delete list entries that are affected by the NPA split.
SLEADD		Y or N	<i>Screening list editing addition</i> Enter Y to activate option SLEADD, otherwise, enter N. If field SLEADD is set to Y, SLE customers cannot add list entries that duplicate directory numbers of existing list entries. If a customer attempts to add a duplicate of a directory number that is already on the list, the NPA of the entry is changed to the NPA of the duplicate number.

Datafill example

The following example shows sample datafill for table NPASPLIT.

MAP display example for table NPASPLIT

NPA	SUBNPA	TCAPVAL	SCREEN	SLEDEL	SLEADD
213	310	Y	Y	Y	Y

Table history**BCS35**

Table NPASPLIT was introduced.

NPDIGMAP

Table name

Number Portability Digit Mapping

Functional description

Table NPDIGMAP maps the NPANXX of the GAP to a new area code and office code combination, when the original GAP is nonresident.

LNP translations uses table NPDIGMAP when a call over an ISUP trunk contains the following Initial Address Message (IAM) information:

- the Home Location Routing Number (HLRN) of the switch
- the forward call indicator (FCI) parameter with the Translated Called Number Indicator (TCNI) set to Number Translated
- a Generic Address Parameter (GAP) that contains a directory number (DN) that does not exist on the switch

If LNP uses table NPDIGMAP to translate the call, the NPANXX of the GAP indexes table NPDIGMAP.

If LNP translations finds a tuple, the AREACODE and OFCCODE fields replace the NPANXX of the GAP.

A DN residency check on the modified GAP determines if the call exists on the switch. If the call exists on the switch, LNP translations terminates the call. If the DN residency check fails, the call routes to LNP Misrouted Call (LNPM) treatment.

Datafill sequence and implications

Datafill table TOFCNAME before table NPDIGMAP.

Any table indexed after table NPDIGMAP uses the mapped CalledPartyID.

Table NPDIGMAP should only be datafilled during the permissive dialing period of an NPA split. Provisioning table NPDIGMAP outside the permissive dial period may result in incorrect call terminations and the corruption of data in tables LNPCODE, NPRESERV, and HOMELRN.

Table size

0 to 32 000 tuples

NPDIGMAP (continued)**Datafill**

The following table lists datafill for table NPDIGMAP.

Field descriptions

Field	Subfield	Entry	Explanation and action
NPANXX		numeric (six digits)	<i>Serving Numbering Plan Area</i> Enter an NPANXX.
AREACODE		numeric (three digits)	<i>Area code</i> Enter an area code. Note: Table TOFCNAME must index the same area code.
OFCCODE		numeric (three digits)	<i>Office code</i> Enter an office code.
UPD4GAP		Y or N	Setting the field to YES triggers the automatic update of table NPRESERV and LNPCODE to reflect the digits in the AREACODE and OFCCODE fields. Note: Field can only be set to YES if the NPE00005 SOC is active.
UPD4LRN		Y or N	Setting the field to YES triggers the automatic update of table HOMELRN to reflect the digits in the AREACODE and OFCCODE fields. This tuple can be used to map LRN digits during the permissive dialing period of an NPA split. Note: Field can only be set to YES if the NPE00005 SOC is active.

Datafill example

The following example shows sample datafill for table NPDIGMAP.

NPDIGMAP (end)

MAP display example for table NPDIGMAP

NPANXX	AREACODE	OFCCODE	UPD4GAP	UPD4LRN
519313	613	663	Y	N

Table history

NA013

Fields UPD4GAP and UPD4LRN are introduced by feature 59013762.

NA010

LNP introduces table NPDIGMAP.

Supplementary information

The following table explains error messages that can occur when you try to datafill table TOFCNAME.

Error messages

Message	Explanation	User action
NPANXX must be 6 digits.	The number of digits entered for the NPANXX does not equal six.	Enter the tuple again. Use a six-digit NPANXX.
OFCCODE must be 3 digits.	The number of digits entered for the office code does not equal three.	Enter the tuple again. Use a three-digit office code.
AREACODE-OFCCODE not found in table TOFCNAME	The digits entered for the area code-office code do not map to table TOFCNAME.	Enter an NPANXX that maps to table TOFCNAME.
Key error tuple already exists.	Another tuple uses that NPANXX.	Enter an NPANXX not used by another tuple.
ERROR: Failed to read the tuple.	The LIST or POS position on a tuple failed.	Enter the tuple again.

NPENDING

Table name

Number Pending Table

Functional description

Table NPENDING identifies the order files for the customer data change (CDC) users found in table CDCLOGON.

Datafill sequence and meaning

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

- OWNER
- CDCLOGON

Enter the owners in field OWNER in table CDCLOGON before you enter the owners in table NPENDING.

Enter data in table CDCLOGON to associate the logon identification (ID) of the CDC user with the owner. This association enforces the ownership of data and records in the pending service order file (PSOF).

Enter owners with Y in field POF of table CDCLOGON before you enter the owners in table NPENDING.

Table size

0 to 2048 tuples

NPENDING (continued)**Datafill**

Datafill for table NPENDING appears in the following table.

Field descriptions

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
POFID		vector of a maximum of 16 characters	<i>Pending order file identification.</i> Enter the pending order file identification.
OWNER		NIOWNER	<i>Owner.</i> Enter the owner identification of the pending service order (PSO) in the PSOF. This field partitions the PSOF. The partition makes this field match field OWNER for a CDC user in table CDCLOGON. When these fields match, the PSO becomes visible to the CDC user. The default value is NIOWNER.
DUE		see subfields	<i>Due.</i> This field contains subfields Y, M, D, and H. Separate each subfield with a single space.
	Y	1990 to 2999	<i>Year.</i> Enter the year deadline for the pending order file (POF).
	M	JAN, FEB, MAR, APR, MAY, JUN, JUL, AUG, SEP, OCT, NOV, DEC	<i>Month.</i> Enter the month deadline for the POF.
	D	1 to 31	<i>Day.</i> Enter the day deadline for the POF.
	H	0 to 2359	<i>Hour.</i> Enter the hour and minute deadlines for the POF.
PROMPT		0 to 366	<i>Prompt.</i> Enter a number between 0 and 366 that represents the POF prompt.
LOGMESST		table of 2 Y or Ns	<i>Log message status.</i> Enter Y if the user requires a log message status. If the user does not require a log message, enter N.

NPENDING (end)

Datafill example

Sample datafill for table CDCLOGON appears in the following example.

Note: Use the data that table CDCLOGON compiled to make the entries for table NPENDING.

MAP example for table NPENDING

POFID	OWNER	DUE	PROMPT	LOGMESST
CDC	NILOWNER	1990 JAN 22 2300	355	YY

NPRESERV

Table name

Number Pooling Reserved Number Marking table

Functional description

The NPRESERV table identifies directory numbers (DN) or defines blocks of DNs as “Number Pool Reserved” (NP-Reserved).

A DN is an NP-Reserved number when it meets both of the following requirements:

- the DN is in table NPRESERV
- The blank directory number treatment (BLDN) represents the DN in table DNINV.

The NP-Reserved numbers do not receive the local number portability misrouted (LNPM) treatment and do not release back with an error cause code of 26. The NP-Reserved numbers receive the BLDN treatment. The system does not generate an LNP303 error log or other indications of a network error.

Datafill sequence and meaning

There is no requirement to enter datafill into other tables before the NPRESERV table. This table is empty and cannot receive datafill in NA012. Call processing does not perform any operations requiring this table.

Table size

The system dynamically allocates memory for 0 to 29 486 tuples.

Datafill

The table that follows lists datafill for the NPRESERV table.

Field descriptions

Field	Subfield	Entry	Explanation and action
FROMDIGS		7 to 10 digit integer	<i>From Digits.</i> Enter the reserved DN or the starting DN of the block.
TODIGS		7 to 10 digit integer	<i>To Digits.</i> Enter the reserved DN or the ending DN of the block.

Datafill example

The figure that follows shows sample datafill for table NPRESERV.

NPRESERV (end)

MAP display example for table NPRESERV

FROMDIGS	TODIGS
6136631	6136631
6136639	6136639

Table history**NA013**

Feature 59012182, Number Pooling Servord Interface, introduces an interface to access table NPRESERV to add or delete blocks of DNs.

NA012

Feature 59007321, Reserved Number Marking Prep, introduces this feature.

NSCANNS

Table name

Number Service Code Announcement Table

Functional description

Table NSCANNS provides the capability to map 255 terminating (TERM) and 255 non-terminating (NTERM) announcement identifiers (ANNID) on an number service code (NSCCODE) basis. For example, private virtual network (PVN) is an NSCODE-related feature.

One set of default announcements can be used to map the TERM and NTERM calls that are not associated with a customer group. For example, plain ordinary telephone service (POTS) calls.

The default announcement set belongs to a virtual customer group. There is one virtual customer group for each number service code (NSC) office. The virtual group members are all NSCODE calls that do not have a customer group specified during a call.

The key in table NSCANNS consists of the NSC, announcement type, and announcement identifier. With this key structure, the table can support the mapping of up to 255 TERM ANNIDs and 255 NTERM ANNIDs to 510 distinct announcements.

NSCCODE supports the following services:

- AIN (advanced intelligent network)
- 800P (800+)
- E008 (enhanced 008)
- E800 (enhanced 800)
- MAP_HLR (mobile application part home location register)
- MAP_MSC (mobile application part mobile switching center)
- MAP_VLR (mobile application part visitor location register)
- PVN (private virtual network)
- REPLDIGS (replace digits)
- VPN (Australian virtual private network)

NSCANNS only supports the number service code (NSC) feature PVN. If a tuple is entered with an NSC feature that requires NSC announcements in table NSCANNS, but is not PVN, the table editor rejects the datafill, displaying an

NSCANNNS (continued)

error message on the MAP (maintenance and administration position) video display terminal (VDU).

Datafill sequence and implications

The following tables must be datafilled before table NSCANNNS.

- CLI
- ANNS
- ANNMEMS
- CUSTENG
- DRMUSERS
- NSCDEFS

All entries for field NSCODE must first be datafilled in table NSCDEFS, field NSCODE.

Table size

1 to 510 tuples

Memory is dynamically allocated for each tuple in table NSCANNNS.

Datafill

The following table lists datafill for table NSCANNNS.

Field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
NSCANN		see subfields	<i>Number service code announcement</i> This field consists of subfields NSCODE, ANNTYPE and ANNID.
	NSCODE	PVN	<i>Number service code feature type</i> Enter PVN for private virtual network. PVN is the only supported number service code (NSC) announcement feature. All entries for field NSCODE must first be datafilled in table NSCDEFS, field NSCODE.

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

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
ANNCMENT	ANNTYPE	NTERMorTERM	<i>Announcement type</i> Enter the announcement type. Enter NTERM for an announcement that does not terminate the call. Enter TERM for an announcement that terminates the call.
	ANNID	1 to 255	<i>Announcement identifier</i> Enter the announcement value that is sent on the user interface. Exclusion of specific announcement identifiers are handled during call processing. Entries outside the indicated range are invalid.
		see subfields	<i>Announcement</i> This field consists of subfields CLLI and ANNNUM.
	CLLI	alphanumeric (1 to 16 characters)	<i>Common language location identifier</i> Enter the common language location identifier (CLLI) associated with the announcement. This CLLI must be datafilled in tables CLLI, ANNS, and DRMUSERS.
	ANNNUM	1 to 255	<i>Announcement number</i> Enter the announcement number for the announcement. This number must be datafilled in table DRMUSERS before it can be used in this table.

Datafill example

The following example shows sample datafill for table NSCANNS.

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

NSCANN			ANNCMNT	
PVN	NTERM	7	GMANNS	1
PVN	NTERM	8	POTSANNS	1
PVN	NTERM	9	POTSANNS	2
PVN	NTERM	10	POTSANNS	3
PVN	NTERM	253	TERMANNS	31
PVN	NTERM	253	POTSANNS	245
PVN	TERM	254	TERMANNS	37
PVN	NTERM	254	POTSANNS	246
PVN	NTERM	255	POTSANNS	247

Table history**BCS34**

Table NSCANNS was introduced.

NSCCARR

Table name

Number Service Code 800 Plus Southbound Carrier ID Validation Table

Functional description

Table NSCCARR is used to validate the carrier identification (ID) returned in the database response message. The carrier ID is valid if it is datafilled in table NSCCARR. The first field is the carrier name and the second field is the carrier ID.

Table NSCCARR is datafilled with carriers that the service switching point (SSP) or the service switching point gateway (SSPGW) office has direct access to. If the SSP does not have direct access to the carrier, but another SSP or SSPGW does, then datafill that carrier in table NSCCARR.

For related information, refer to table NSCDEFS.

Datafill sequence and implications

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

Table size

0 to 32 tuples

The size of this table cannot be extended.

Datafill

The following table lists datafill for table NSCCARR.

Field descriptions

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
CARRNAME		alphanumeric (up to 16 characters)	<i>Carrier name</i> Enter a carrier name.
CARRID		numeric (0 to 9)	<i>Carrier identification</i> Enter the three-digit carrier identification.

Datafill example

The following example shows sample datafill for table NSCCARR.

NSCCARR (end)

MAP display example for table NSCCARR

CARRNAME	CARRID
ATT	288
ITT	488
MCI	120

NSCCODE

Table name

Number Service Code Code Table

Functional description

Table NSCCODE is one of a group of tables used to implement the Number Service feature. Number Services provide inward call management features that require the dialing of special numbers.

Mobile Application Part (MAP) service and Enhanced 800 (E800) service are examples of Number Services that require access to a database for call processing information.

Number services are provided using Northern Telecom's Service Switching Point (SSP) and Service Control Point (SCP) systems. The SSP and SCP use common channel signaling 7 (CCS7) protocols. CCS7 allows calls to be held while requests are sent to a database for call processing information.

For the option selector CAMA, which is used in translation selectors CONT, DNRTE, and RTE, set office parameter ICAMA_REQUESTED in table OFCVAR to Y (yes) if ICAMA detailed call recording is required.

An IAA record can be generated by selecting existing office parameter IAA_REQUESTED in table OFCVAR, or the CAMA selector.

Only ANI and MTR trunk group originations currently support the option selector CAMA. All other call types ignore this translation option.

Office parameter IMEI_ACCEPTABLE_FOR_EMRG_CALL in table OFCVAR provides an option for the network operator to accept emergency call set ups from mobile stations that transmit the IMEI instead of the IMSI or TMSI. The default value allows emergency call setups with IMEI as the identifier if, for example, no SIM is present.

For emergency calls translation, class EMRG must be datafilled. This can be done before or after translation selector DMOD with option select or COODM. This requirement differentiates between normal mobile originated calls and emergency calls set up by a conventional SETUP message.

Datafill sequence and implications

Enter data in the following tables before entering data in table NSCCODE:

- PCIXLA
- PCITRK

NSCCODE (continued)

- IAACTRL
- CDNUXLA
- CPCUXLA
- CLISERV
- CLISRVPF

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

- ACHEAD
- CTHEAD
- FAHEAD
- FTHEAD
- NSCHEAD
- OCFHEAD
- PXHEAD
- AMHEAD
- MDESTIDX
- BCDEF
- CDNCHAR
- CLISERV

Office parameters

The following office parameters interact with table NSCCODE:

- ICAMA_REQUESTED in table OFCVAR
- IAA_REQUESTED in table OFCVAR
- IMEI_ACCEPTABLE_FOR_EMRG_CALL in table OFCVAR

Table size

The size is altered dynamically as tuples are added or deleted. There is a maximum of 32 768 entries per table, with a maximum of 32 768 tuples per subtable. Memory is allocated when XLANAME is datafilled into the head table.

Note: The maximum number of tuples may vary due to compression and expansion of tuples.

NSCCODE (continued)

Tuple compression

Starting in release TL006, the CONSUME option is always datafilled. If it is not datafilled by the operating company personnel, the universal translation (UXLA) system's write procedure automatically adds the datafill and sets it to the original key length. This action is taken for the following reasons:

- The UXLA system only has access to the key length in the write procedure for table xxCODE. It is done at this time so the key length is available if required during call processing.
- If tuple compression or expansion changes the key length, the consume value cannot be updated to reflect these changes. The result is that translations consume the original key length, not the current key length, during call processing. CONSUME is forced to be datafilled to make the operating company personnel aware of the number of digits that are consumed. Therefore, the default option (DFOP) CONSUME is not used.

When a tuple is initially added to table xxCODE, the key length is stored. If the tuple is then split, the new tuple's length is stored for that tuple. At this point, there are three tuples, two of one length, and a third of a different length. If the tuple that is now out of the first range of digits is changed to the original value, it will not compress because the original length of the three tuples is different. See the following examples. (The consume option is not on for any of the tuples in these examples.) The entry "exp_tuple" represents the XLANAME table entry.

Original tuple: add exp_tuple 0181 0181 feat...

The tuple is split: rep exp_tuple 0181810 0181810 dnrte...

Resulting tuples:

exp_tuple 0181 0181809 feat... (hidden consume = 4)

exp_tuple 0181810 0181810 dnrte... (hidden consume = 7)

exp_tuple 0181811 0181811 feat... (hidden consume = 4)

If the middle tuple is changed back to the original value the result is as follows:

rep exp_tuple 0181810 0181810

Resulting tuples:

exp_tuple 0181 0181809 feat... (hidden consume = 4)

NSCCODE (continued)

exp_tuple 081810 0181810 feat... (hidden consume = 7)

exp_tuple 0181811 0181 feat... (hidden consume = 4)

The tuples did not compress because the tuples must be identical in content and key length. To compress the tuple see the following:

Enter:

rep exp_tuple 0181000 018809 feat...

rep exp_tuple 0181811 0181999 feat...

Resulting tuple:

exp_tuple 0181 0181 feat...

If a tuple is added, for example:

add exp_tuple 0182 0182 feat...

Resulting tuples:

exp_tuple 0181 0181 feat... (hidden consume = 7)

exp_tuple 0182 0182 feat... (hidden consume = 4)

To compress these tuples

Enter:

rep exp_tuple 0182000 0182999 feat...

Resulting tuple:

exp_tuple 0181 0182 feat... (hidden consume = 7)

NSCCODE (continued)**Datafill**

The following table lists datafill for table NSCCODE.

Field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
XLANAME		alphanumeric (1 to 8 characters)	<i>Translation name</i> Enter the name from the corresponding head table.
FROMD		numeric (1 to 11 digits)	<i>From digits</i> Enter the digit or digits that represent a single number or the first in a block of consecutive numbers that have the same result given in field XLADATA. See Notes 1 and 2.
TOD		numeric (1 to 11 digits)	<i>To digits</i> If field FROMD represents a single number, enter the number that is equal to the number in field FROMD. If field FROMD represents the first number of a block of consecutive numbers, enter the last number in the block. See Notes 1 and 2.
Note 1: Adding or changing a tuple affects all digit combinations between FROMD and TOD. However, DELETE only deletes the tuple at FROMD. Note 2: Because of the way the FROM and TO digit key is implemented, the operation of table control requires additional explanation. Suppose that a tuple is datafilled such that TOD is greater than FROMD; (for example FROMD is 3 and TOD is 8). If a user positions on a tuple with FROMD and TOD within the datafilled range, the tuple is displayed as if only those digits are datafilled as the key. In this example, the user positions on the tuple with FROMD and TOD both equal to 5. The tuple is displayed with both fields equal to 5. The information is being requested for the given key. If the user then displays the previous tuple, the FROMD and TOD fields contain the digits originally datafilled before the current FROMD digit. In this example, the FROMD and TOD digits are 3 and 8. If the user now displays the next tuple, the digits following the currently displayed TOD field are displayed, 5 and 8 in this example.			
XLADATA		see subfields	<i>Universal translation datats</i> This field is a vector consisting of subfield XLASEL plus a set of options (refinements) dependent on the entry in XLASEL. Subfield XLASEL and its refinements are described on the following pages.

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

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	XLASEL	CONT, DBQ, DMOD, DNRTE, FEAT, FEATINFO, HRC, IAC, RTE, or TRMT,	<i>Translation selector</i> Enter one of the following: Enter CONT and datafill subfield OPT, if further translation is required. Enter DBQ and datafill subfield OPT to perform a database query. Enter DMOD and datafill subfield OPT, if the input digit stream requires modification. Enter DNRTE and datafill subfield OPT, if the input digits are routed. Enter FEAT and datafill subfield OPT, if access to a feature is required. Enter FEATINFO and datafill subfield FTR, to trigger the screening function. Enter HRC and datafill the subfields if the system requires the home routing code selector for local number portability applications. Enter IAC and datafill subfield OPT, if the insertion of own area code is required when an ambiguous area code is found through translations. Enter RTE and datafill subfield OPT, if a translation result is found, and translation terminates. Enter TRMT and datafill subfield OPT, if a call is routed to a treatment. The following tables describe each entry in XLASEL together with its options.

XLASEL = CONT

The following table lists the datafill for table NSCCODE where the translator selection field has been set to continued (CONT).

This selector is used when further translation is required. The next table to use is given by the XLT option. The CONT option in the head table entry for the

NSCCODE (continued)

current XLANAME determines whether the digits that were used to index the current table are to be consumed (that is, ignored by the next table). For example, in a pretranslator, the digits are not usually consumed, but they are consumed when continuing from the office code table to table DNINV. Note that the consumed digits are NOT deleted from the digit register (they are ignored for the moment).

Note: If translation continues and no next translation table is specified (with the XLT option), UXLA reenters the same table it is currently in. If the CON option is set in the head table, a new translation results since different digits are used. If no next translation table is specified and the NOCON option is set, UXLA reenters the same table with the same digits, gets the same result, and continues looping through the table.

It is possible to datafill the tables so that the same table is explicitly reentered, but it is not recommended because it makes the sequence very difficult to follow and prone to error. (The same table refers to the same subtable in the same translation system. It is correct to enter a different subtable in the same translation system, but if the XLT option is not used, this is not the case.) If the same table is entered, it is datafilled explicitly.

If the CONT selector is used, the XLT option must be present in the code table tuple or in the default options (DFOP) of the corresponding head table. If the CONT selector is used in the default tuple (DFLT), the XLT option must be present there as well. The DMOD selector does not use the default options from the head table, so the XLT option must be datafilled in the code table tuple as well.

NSCCODE (continued)

Table AMAXLAID must be datafilled prior to selecting option AMAXLAID.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 1 of 14)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	OPT	see subfield	<i>Options</i> This subfield is a vector consisting of up to 10 options. Each option consists of subfield OSEL, and refinements that depend on the entry in subfield OSEL. For each option, specify OSEL, followed by a space, then the refinements, each separated by a space. The entry is concluded by a \$.
	OSEL	ACF, AMAXLAID, CALLCTRL, CAMA, CDN, CDNRTE, CLASS, CLIOVRD, CONSUME, CPC RTE, CPM CALL, DDIDX, DEST, EXTCIC, IAA, LNET, MM, MZONE, NETSRV, OSS, PCC, PF, PNRF, PRESEL, PRIVL, QFT, SETCDN, TELETAXE, TOC, VPN, or XLT	<i>Option selector</i> The following options can be selected: Enter ACF, followed by a space, and datafill subfield ACF, if the area code fence is defined. Enter AMAXLAID, followed by a space, and datafill subfield XLAID, to specify an Automatic Message Accounting identity from within table AMAXLAID. Enter CALLCTRL, followed by a space, and datafill subfield CALLCTRL. The entry in subfield CALLCTRL indicates who has control of the call: the calling party, the called party, or both. Enter CAMA, followed by a space, and datafill subfield CLDFMT. The entry in CLDFMT indicates whether the ICAMA record is generated with the originally-signaled DN or the final public switched telephone network (PSTN) number.

NSCCODE (continued)**Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 2 of 14)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
			Enter CDN, followed by a space, and datafill subfields NOA, STOPRTMR, or PFXAMA to select the Nature of Address field. This field is used to identify the called party of the initial address message (IAM). It is used for Australian ISDN user part (AISUP) call translations. Enter CDNRTE to route a call using the called number name (CDNNAME) from table CDNCHAR. If the CDNNAME is present on the incoming call or is set by the SETCDN option, translation proceeds to table CDNUXLA. The CDNRTE option does not apply to table AMCODE. The CDNRTE option does not have suboptions. Enter CLASS, followed by a space, and datafill subfield CLASS, if the class of the dialed digits can be determined. Enter CLIOVRD, followed by a space, and enter datafill datafill in refinement CLIOVRD. This field allows operating company personnel to block or allow the delivery of a calling line identity (CLI) for each call. The entry in refinement CLIOVRD is CNB (calling number blocked) or CNA (calling number allowed). Enter CONSUME, followed by a space, and datafill subfield CONDIGS, to specify the number of digits that are consumed during translation. Enter CPCRTE to route a call using the calling party category (CPCNAME) from table CPCCHAR. If the CPCNAME is present on the incoming call, translation proceeds to table CPCUXLA. The CPCRTE option does not apply to table AMCODE. The CPCRTE option does not have subfields.

NSCCODE (continued)**Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 3 of 14)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
			Enter CPMCALL, followed by a space, and datafill subfield CPMCALL, to specify call billing against the called party instead of the calling party for intra-office calls. Enter DDIDX, followed by a space, and enter data for subfield DDIDX. Operating company personnel can enter data in this field to specify the destination discount index in the discount database. Enter DEST, followed by a space, and datafill subfield DEST, if the destination is known. Enter EXTCIC, followed by a space, and datafill refinements SOURCE, SKIPDIGS, and CICSIZE. EXTCIC is the external carrier identification code that indicates a long distance carrier in the global environment. This option is only supported for TOPS calls. For further information, refer to functionality Global Competitive Access, GOS00006. Enter IAA and the datafill refinement IAA_INDEX to generate or modify IAA message parameters based on datafill in table IAACtrl. Enter LNET, followed by a space, and datafill subfield LNET, if a logical network is required for metering. Enter MM, followed by a space, and datafill subfields MIN and MAX, if the minimum and maximum dialed digits are known. Enter MZONE, followed by a space, and datafill subfield MZONE if metering of the call is required. Enter NETSRV and datafill refinement NETSRV_NAME to indicate a Japan network service.

NSCCODE (continued)**Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 4 of 14)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
			Enter OSS, followed by a space, if determining the appropriate IFAM format for an indirect BTUP call to Operator Service System. Enter PCC, followed by a space, and datafill subfield PCCDR if a pseudo country code is required. Enter PF, followed by a space, and datafill subfield PFDIGS if there are prefix digits in the digit stream. Enter PNRF to invoke the ported number recognition function. LNP applications for the German market use PNRF. The PNRF option does not have subfields. Enter PRESEL, followed by a space, if the call is to be treated as a preselected carrier case. Enter PRIVL, followed by a space, and datafill subfield PRIVL if the user is a privileged user (for example, operators). Enter QFT followed by ON or OFF to determine if an outgoing route is capable of QSIG feature transparency. Enter SETCDN, followed by a space, and enter datafill in refinement CDNNAME. The SETCDN field allows operating company personnel to set the outgoing called party characteristics. Enter TELETAXE. The TELETAXE field does not have subfields. Enter TOC, followed by a space, and datafill subfield CHG for the type of charge if the type of charge messaging is to be selected.

NSCCODE (continued)**Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 5 of 14)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
			Enter VPN, followed by a space, and datafill subfields ONNET and BILLABLE, if the call routes through a service switching point (SSP) and the Australian VPN - SSP software package (NTXH49AA or NTXH49AB) is in the switching unit.
			Enter XLT, followed by a space, and datafill subfield XLASYS, if the call proceeds to another translation system.
	ACF	0 to 29	<i>Area code fence</i> If the value of subfield OSEL is ACF, enter the number of digits between the beginning of the digits to currently index the table and the end of the area code.
	BILLABLE	Y or N	<i>Virtual private network billable call</i> If the value of subfield OSEL is VPN, enter Y (yes) if an automatic message accounting (AMA) record is required for each VPN call. Otherwise enter N (no). The system does not generate an AMA record if an address complete message (ACM) of address complete, no charge is returned, or if the call terminates in the SSP on a line with the free number terminating (FNT) option.
	CALLCLASS	PRESELECT OVERRIDE, CSN,TRUNK	Call class. If the entry in subfield OSEL is PRESEL, enter PRESELECT to treat the DN as a preselected call. Enter OVERRIDE to permit the DN to use override codes. Enter CSN to treat the DN as a carrier specific number. Enter TRUNK to permit access to trunk originated calls.

NSCCODE (continued)**Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 6 of 14)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	CALLCTRL	CALLING, CALLED, or MUTUAL	<i>Call control</i> If the value of subfield OSEL is CALLCTRL, enter one of the following three values to specify the party that has control of the call. If the entry is CALLING and the calling party goes on-hook first, the call is released immediately. If the called party goes on hook first, the called party is allowed to reanswer within a datafilled reanswer time out or until the calling party goes on-hook. If the time out expires or if the calling party goes on-hook, the calling party releases the call and the called party is set to idle. If the entry is CALLED and the called party goes on-hook first, the call is released immediately. If the calling party goes on- hook first and does not reanswer, the connection is not released until the called party goes on-hook. There are no time outs, and the calling party is allowed to reanswer until the called party goes on- hook. If the entry is MUTUAL and either party goes on-hook the call is released immediately. Note 1: Calls to lines with the ESG option must have CALLCTRL(CALLED). Note 2: Calls terminating on an ITOPS position must have CALLCTRL(CALLED).
	CDNNAME	CDNTEST	Called Number Name. If the value of subfield OSEL is SETCDN, enter refinement CDNNAME. This option assigns the CDNNAME from table CDNCHAR to the call.
	CHG	SEND_CHARGE or SEND_NO_CHARGE	<i>Charge</i> If the value of subfield OSEL is TOC, enter SEND_CHARGE to set the answer message (BTUP ANM) type of answer (TOA) string sent out from a node to SEND_CHARGE. Enter SEND_NO_CHARGE to set the answer message (BTUP ANM) type of answer (TOA) string sent out from a node to SEND_NO_CHARGE.

NSCCODE (continued)**Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 7 of 14)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	CICSIZE	1 to 4	CIC size. If the entry in subfield OSEL is EXTCIC, datafill this refinement. This field indicates how many digits are in the CIC. This field operates on the B (called) number, so it is assumed that the CIC is signalled as part of the B number. The MAP display indicates the range is 0 to 4; however, the system does not allow 0.
	CLASS	ATT, CNTL, COLL, DATT, EMRG, IAGRP, ICNTL, INTL, IOPRA, LCL, NATL, OPRA, RURAL, SPEC, or UNKW	<i>Translation class</i> If the value of subfield OSEL is CLASS, enter the translation class determined by the dialed digits. This can be used for screening or billing as described under CLASS in screening and charging options. The translation classes are defined as follows: • ATT (attendant console) • CNTL (continental) • COLL (collect) • DATT (dial attendant) • EMRG (emergency) • IAGRP (inter-agent group) • ICNTL (inter-continental) • INTL (international) • IOPRA (international operator assisted) • LCL (local) • NATL (national) • OPRA (operator assisted) • RURAL (rural) • SPEC (special) • UNKW (unknown)

NSCCODE (continued)**Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 8 of 14)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	CLDFMT	CURRENT or POSTXLA	<i>Called format</i> If the value of subfield OSEL is CAMA, enter either CURRENT or POSTXLA to produce the required ICAMA record format. If the entry is CURRENT, an ICAMA record is produced with the signaled DN (without translation). If the entry is POSTXLA, an ICAMA record is produced with public switched telephone network (PSTN) number resulting from translations.
	CLIOVRD	CNB, CNA	Calling line identity override. If the entry in subfield OSEL is CLIOVRD, enter CNB to block the CLI for each call. Enter CNA to allow the CLI.
	CONDIGS	numeric (0 to 29 digits)	<i>Consumed digits</i> If the value of subfield OSEL is CONSUME, enter a number to explicitly define the number of digits consumed during call processing.
	CONTINUE	CONT, NOCONT	Continue. If the entry in subfield OSEL is PRESEL, enter CONT to continue translations through UXLA. Enter NOCONT to immediately route translations through PCIXLA or PCITRK.
	CPMCALL	Y or N	<i>Called party metering</i> If the value of subfield OSEL is CPMCALL, enter Y (yes) if calls are billed against the called party for intra-office calls. Enter N (no) for the default value of billing against the calling party for intra-office calls.
	DDIDX	1 to 63 or DEFAULT	Destination discount index. If the entry in subfield OSEL is DDIDX, enter the destination discount index number.

NSCCODE (continued)**Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 9 of 14)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	DEST	0 to 1023	<i>Destination route list index</i> If the value of subfield OSEL is DEST, enter the number in the route list of the same translation system to which the call is routed.
	IAA_INDEX	0 to 1024	Interadministration accounting index. If the entry in subfield OSEL is IAA, datafill this refinement. Enter the value that indexes the corresponding tuple in table IAACTRL.
	LNET	alphanumeric (1 to 16 characters)	<i>Logical network</i> If the value of subfield OSEL is LNET, enter the logical network name that the call is on. The logical network name must have been previously datafilled in table LNETWORK. The entry in this field is used by the international metering system to determine a tariff for the call.
	MAX	0 to 30	<i>Maximum digits</i> If the value of subfield OSEL is MM, enter the maximum number of digits expected. This value includes the digits used to index the current tuple and must also include the prefix digits specified in the current tuple.
	MIN	0 to 30	<i>Minimum digits</i> If the value of subfield OSEL is MM, enter the minimum number of digits expected. This value includes the digits used to index the current tuple and must also include the prefix digits specified in the current tuple.
	MZONE	0 to 63	<i>Metering zone</i> If the value of subfield OSEL is MZONE, enter the metering zone of the call in the logical network as defined by selector LNET. The entry in this field is used by the international metering system to determine a tariff for the call.

NSCCODE (continued)**Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 10 of 14)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	NETSRV_ NAME	IPHS, DPHS, MOBILE, DA, TELEGRAM, or NCC	Network service name. If the entry in subfield OSEL is NETSRV, datafill this refinement. The entry in this field determines the parameters in an outgoing IAM message. Enter IPHS to indicate a call to an independent personal handyphone system subscriber. Enter DPHS to indicate a call to a dependent personal handyphone system subscriber. Enter MOBILE to indicate a call to a mobile subscriber. Enter DA to indicate a call to the directory assistance operator. Enter TELEGRAM to indicate a call to the Telegram office. Enter NCC to indicate a call routed to one of the following networks: • New Common Carrier serving international toll traffic • New Common Carrier serving national toll traffic
	NOA	INTL, LOCAL, NATL, or NET	<i>Nature of address</i> If the entry in subfield OSEL is CDN, enter the required called party nature of address as listed below: • INTL (international) • LOCAL (local) • NATL (national) • NET (Intelligent Network Services)

NSCCODE (continued)**Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 11 of 14)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	ONNET	Y or N	<i>Call on virtual private network</i> If the value of subfield OSEL is VPN, enter Y if the call stays within the defined virtual private network. Otherwise enter N (no). Overlapped outpulsing is only supported on off-network calls. Calls processed without the ONNET subfield set to Y are off-network calls. Meridian digital centrex (MDC) calls are treated as off-network calls, and therefore overlapped outpulsing is supported for MDC calls.
	PCCDR	000 to 999	<i>Pseudo country code digits</i> If the value of subfield OSEL is PCC, enter the three-digit pseudo country code. If a two-digit PCC is required, it must be padded by a leading zero.
	PFDIGS	0 to 24	<i>Number of prefix digits</i> If the value of subfield OSEL is PF, enter the number of prefix digits. If prefix digits have been identified in a previous table, then this number is added to the existing value. Prefix digits are not stored in call detail records, outpulsed or used to index the next translation table. Note: If refinements PF and CONSUME are both datafilled for the same tuple, only the entry for the greater of the two values is processed; the other entry is ignored.
	PFXAMA	0 to 4 digits, or N	<i>Called party number prefix in AMA</i> If the entry in subfield is OSEL is CDN, and refinement NOA is set to NATL, datafill PFXAMA with 0011. If NOA is set to NATL, datafill PFXAMA with 0. If NOA is set to LOCAL or NET, datafill PFXAMA with N.

NSCCODE (continued)**Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 12 of 14)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	PRIVL	Y or N	<i>Privileged user</i> If the value of subfield OSEL is PRIVL, enter Y (yes), if the user is a privileged user (for example, operator). Otherwise, enter N (no). If the originator is a privileged user, then no action is taken. If the originator is not privileged, translation AH01.2294 acts as if this code had not been found in this table, and the default value from the head table is used. This allows two classes of originator to use the same translation tables if the privileged user can dial all the same codes as a non-privileged user as well as some other privileged codes. The privileged user is allowed full access to all the codes, while the ordinary subscriber is prevented from using the privileged codes.
	QFT	OFF or ON	If the entry in subfield OSEL is QFT and the outgoing trunk is capable of QSIG feature transparency, enter ON. Operating company personnel must not add the QFT ON option to a route unless the far-end node is QFT-capable. The default is OFF.
	SKIPDIGS	0 to 24	Skip digits. If the entry in subfield OSEL is EXTCIC, datafill this refinement. This field indicates how many digits to skip before extracting the carrier digits from the digit stream. This field operates on the B (called) number, so it is assumed that the CIC is signalled as part of the B number.
	SOURCE	PRESUB or DIALED	Carrier identification code source. If the entry in subfield OSEL is EXTCIC, datafill this refinement. This field specifies the source of the CIC as follows: • PRESUB - presubscribed, the CIC is defined in table TRKGRP • DIALED - dialed, the CIC is entered by the subscriber when dialing a call

NSCCODE (continued)**Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 13 of 14)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	STOPRTMR	Y or N	<i>Stop remote timer</i> If the entry in subfield OSEL is CDN, enter Y (yes) to disable the address complete message (ACM) timer of the remote switch. Default is N (no).
	XLAIID	FREE, GENERIC1, GENERIC2, or GENERIC3	<i>AMA translation identifier</i> If the value of subfield OSEL is AMAXLAID, enter the AMA translation identifier to be used against table AMAXLAID.

NSCCODE (continued)**Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 14 of 14)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	XLASYS	AC, AM, CT, DN, FA, FT, NIL, NSC, OFC, or PX	<i>Translation system</i> If the value of subfield OSEL is XLT, enter the next translation system to use, followed by a space, then datafill subfield XLANAME (the instance of the translation system). The choice of translation systems is • AC (access) • AM (ambiguous) • CT (country) • DN (directory number) • FA (foreign area) • FT (utility) • NIL • NSC (number service code) • OFC (office) • PX (prefix) Note: The XLASYS value NIL must not be datafilled by the operating company. NIL is only used to satisfy internal software functionality.
	XLANAME	alphanumeric (1 to 8 characters)	<i>Translation name</i> If the value of subfield OSEL is XLT, enter the translation name of the table instance within the XLASYS to which the call is routed.

NSCCODE (continued)**XLASEL = DBQ**

If the value of subfield XLASEL is DBQ, datafill refinement OPT as described below.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
OPT		vector (see subfields)	<i>Options</i> This subfield is a vector consisting of up to ten options. Each option consists of subfield OSEL and refinements that depend on the entry in subfield OSEL. For each option specify OSEL, followed by a space, then the refinements, each separated by a space. The entry is terminated by a \$.
	OSEL	MM, NSC, or PF	<i>Option selector</i> The following options can be selected: Enter MM, followed by a space, and datafill subfields MIN and MAX, if the minimum and maximum dialed digits are known. Enter NSC, followed by a space, and datafill subfield NSCODE, if a number service code operation is to be performed on a call. Enter PF, followed by a space, and datafill subfield PFDIGS if there are prefix digits in the digit stream.
	MAX	0 to 30	<i>Maximum digits</i> If the value of subfield OSEL is MM, enter the maximum number of digits expected. This value includes the digits used to index the current tuple and must also include the prefix digits specified in the current tuple.
	MIN	0 to 30	<i>Minimum digits</i> If the value of subfield OSEL is MM, enter the minimum number of digits expected. This value includes the digits used to index the current tuple and must also include the prefix digits specified in the current tuple.

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

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	NSCODE	AIN, 800P, E008, E800, MAP_HLR, MAP_MSC, MAP_VLR, PVN, MAPHLR, REPLDIGS, or VPN	<i>Number service code</i> If the value of subfield OSEL is NSC, enter one of the following required number service operations to be performed on the call: • AIN is for advanced intelligent network service. • 800P is for the 800+ service. • E008 is for the enhanced 008 service. • E800 is for the enhanced 800 service. • MAP_HLR is for Mobile Application Part Home Location Register. • MAP_MSC is for Mobile Application Part Mobile service Switching Center. • MAP_VLR is for Mobile Application Part Visitor Location Register. • MAPHLR appears only if the package for MAP HLR Database Query service is on the switch. • PVN is for private virtual network service. • REPLDIGS is for replace digits service. • VPN is for Australian virtual private network service. All entries for field NSCODE must first be datafilled in table NSCDEFS, field NSCODE.
	PFDIGS	0 to 24	<i>Number of prefix digits</i> If the value of subfield OSEL is PF, enter the number of prefix digits. If prefix digits have been identified in a previous table, then this number is added to the existing value. Prefix digits are not stored in call detail records, outpulsed or used to index the next translation table.

NSCCODE (continued)**XLASEL = DMOD**

If the value of subfield XLASEL is DMOD, datafill refinement subfield OPT as described below.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 1 of 8)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
OPT		vector (see subfields)	<i>Options</i> This subfield is a vector consisting of up to five options. Each option consists of subfield OSEL, and refinements that depend on the entry in subfield OSEL. For each option, specify OSEL, followed by a space, then the refinements, each separated by a space. The entry is terminated by a \$.
	OSEL	AFTER, CDNRTE, CGNDM, CHGIND, CONSUME, COODM, CPCRTE, DEL, EXTCIC, INSRT, PF, RBP, REPL, SETCDN, VPNREPL, VPNXLT, XLT	<i>Option selector</i> The following options can be selected: Enter AFTER, followed by a space, and datafill subfield AFTER, if a certain number of digits must be skipped before modifying the digit stream. Enter CDNRTE to route a call using the called number name (CDNNAME). IF the CDNNAME is present on the incoming call or is set by the SETCDN option, translation proceeds to table CDNUXLA. The CDNRTE option does not apply to table AMCODE. The CDNRTE option does not have subfields. Enter CGNDM, followed by a space, and datafill subfields PREFXCLI and INSRTCLI to remove digits from the CLI and insert a datafilled digit in the prefix string. The total length of the string can be up to 18 digits. A modified CLI and digit string greater than 18 digits routes the call to treatment. Enter CHGIND, followed by a space, and datafill refinement CHGIND to specify that the call will either be charged or not charged.

NSCCODE (continued)**Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 2 of 8)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
			Enter CONSUME, followed by a space, and datafill subfield CONDIGS, to specify the number of digits that are consumed during translation. Enter COODM, followed by a space, and datafill subfield SERVICE, to replace the dialed emergency code by the emergency number stored in table LAC. Option selector COODM must be combined with the XLT option to guarantee translation continues with the modified number. Selector COODM cannot be combined with any other option. Enter CPCRTE to route a call using the calling party category (CPCNAME). IF the CPCNAME is present on the call, translation proceeds the table CPCUXLA. The CPCRTE option does not apply to table AMCODE. The CPCRTE option does not have subfields. Enter DEL, followed by a space, and datafill subfield DELDIGS. Further digits are accepted from the agent, and overlapped outputting is not affected. Digits being deleted are processed before those being inserted. Enter EXTCIC, followed by a space, and datafill refinements SOURCE, SKIPDIGS, and CICSIZE. EXTCIC is the external carrier identification code that indicates a long distance carrier in the global environment. This option is only supported for TOPS calls. For further information, refer to functionality Global Competitive Access, GOS00006.

NSCCODE (continued)**Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 3 of 8)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
			Enter INSRT, followed by a space, and datafill subfield INSRDIGS. Further digits are accepted from the agent, and overlapped outpulsing is not affected. Digits being deleted are processed before those being inserted. Note: Digit insertion is done in the actual digit stream, and the changes are reflected in call detail records. Replacement and insertion cannot be datafilled in the same tuple. If both options are datafilled, the second option in the tuple is used. Enter PF, followed by a space, and datafill subfield PFDIGS, if there are prefix digits in the digit stream. Enter RBP without refinements. The entry RBP is used when a call is to be marked as Ringback Price. The RBP entry in table NSCCODE suffixes a hexadecimal E to the calling digits for a call that translates using a tuple with the RBP option. Enter REPL, and datafill subfield REPLDIGS. Overlapped outpulsing is disabled, and all digits are collected before continuing. Note: Digit replacement occurs in the actual digit stream, and the changes are reflected in call detail records. Replacement and insertion cannot be datafilled in the same tuple. If both options are datafilled, the second option in the tuple is used. Enter SETCDN, followed by a space, and enter data in refinement CDNNAME to allow CDN routing.

NSCCODE (continued)**Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 4 of 8)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
			Enter VPNREPL to replace the called party digits with the VPN called party digits. The QSIG feature transparency mechanism sends the VPN digits across the public network. This option does not have subfields. Enter VPNXLT to replace the current translation system and translator name with the values in table BGIDMAP. The VPNXLT and XLT options cannot be present in the same place. The VPNXLT option does not have subfields. Enter XLT, followed by a space, and datafill subfield XLASYS, if the call proceeds to another translation system.

NSCCODE (continued)**Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 5 of 8)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	AFTER	0 to 29	<i>After</i> If the value of subfield OSEL is AFTER, enter the number of digits to skip before doing the modification. The default case is to calculate the new prefix fence, and then replace, insert or delete digits after the fence (for example, starting at the next digit). Option after is an additional number of digits to skip, before doing the modification. Option after refers to the option datafilled immediately before it. For example: DMOD DEL 3 AFTER 2 INSRT 11 skips two digits, deletes the next three and inserts digits 11 at the beginning of the digit string. The result when applied to 234567 is 23117. Note: Datafilling this refinement with 0 (the default value) displays the following error message: Too few digits for AFTER option UNSUPPORTED OPTION AT: # PROCESSING ERROR UNEXPECTED ERROR CONDITION
	CDNNAME	CDNTEST	Called Number Name. If the value of subfield OSEL is SETCDN, enter refinement CDNNAME. This option assigns the CDNNAME from table CDNCHAR to the call.
	CICSIZE	1 to 4	CIC size. If the entry in subfield OSEL is EXTCIC, datafill this refinement. This field indicates how many digits are in the CIC. This field operates on the B (called) number, so it is assumed that the CIC is signalled as part of the B number. The MAP display indicates the range is 0 to 4; however, the system does not allow 0.

NSCCODE (continued)**Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 6 of 8)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	CONDIGS	numeric(0 to 29 digits)	<i>Consumed digits</i> If the value of subfield OSEL is CONSUME, enter a number to explicitly define the number of digits consumed during call processing.
	DELDIGS	0 to 29	<i>Delete digits</i> If the value of subfield OSEL is DEL, enter the number of digits requiring deletion. Refer to the description of subfield AFTER.
	INSRDIGS	0 to 29 digits	<i>Insert digits</i> If the value of subfield OSEL is INSRT, enter the number of digits requiring insertion. Refer to the description of subfield AFTER.
	INSRTCLI	numeric (1 to 5 digits) or \$	<i>Insert CLI</i> If the value of subfield OSEL is CGNDM, enter the new string to insert as the prefix onto the CLI. Enter \$ to specify no digit string is inserted.
	PREFXCLI	0 to 18	<i>Prefix CLI</i> If the value of subfield OSEL is CGNDM, enter the number of prefix digits to delete.
	PFDIGS	0 to 24	<i>Number of prefix digits</i> If the value of subfield OSEL is PF, enter the number of prefix digits. If prefix digits have been identified in a previous table, then this number is added to the existing value. Prefix digits are not stored in call detail records, outpulsed, or used to index the next translation table. Note: If refinements PF and CONSUME are both datafilled for the same tuple, only the entry for the greater of the two values is processed; the other entry is ignored.

NSCCODE (continued)**Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 7 of 8)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	REPLDIGS	0 to 30 digits	<i>Replace digits</i> If the value of subfield OSEL is REPL, enter the digits that replace the existing digits.
	SERVICE	alphanumeric (1 to 8 characters)	<i>Coodm service</i> If the value of subfield OSEL is COODM, enter the emergency service name. Emergency service names are listed in field EMRGSERV in table LAC.
	SKIPDIGS	0 to 24	Skip digits. If the entry in subfield OSEL is EXTCIC, datafill this refinement. This field indicates how many digits to skip before extracting the carrier digits from the digit stream. This field operates on the B (called) number, so it is assumed that the CIC is signalled as part of the B number.
	SOURCE	PRESUB or DIALED	Carrier identification code source. If the entry in subfield OSEL is EXTCIC, datafill this refinement. This field specifies the source of the CIC as follows: - PRESUB - presubscribed, the CIC is defined in table TRKGRP - DIALED - dialed, the CIC is entered by the subscriber when dialing a call

NSCCODE (continued)**Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 8 of 8)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	XLASYS	AC, AM, CT, DN, FA, FT, NIL, NSC, OFC, or PX	<i>Translation system</i> If the value of subfield OSEL is XLT, enter the next translation system to use, followed by a space, and datafill subfield XLANAME (the instance of the translation system). The choice of translation systems are • AC (access) • AM (ambiguous) • CT (country) • DN (directory number) • FA (foreign area) • FT (utility) • NIL • NSC (number service code) • OFC (office) • PX (prefix) Note: The XLASYS value NIL must not be datafilled by the operating company. NIL is only used to satisfy internal software functionality.
	XLANAME	alphanumeric (1 to 8 characters)	<i>Translation name</i> If the value of subfield OSEL is XLT enter the translation name of the table instance within the XLASYS to which the call is routed.

XLASEL = DNRTE

The DNRTE selector allows translation to continue in table DNINV. Through this translation, calls can be terminated at directory numbers datafilled in table DNINV.

Table DNINV must be datafilled before the DNRTE selector is datafilled in table NSCCODE.

Table AMAXLAID must be datafilled prior to selecting option AMAXLAID.

NSCCODE (continued)

If the value of subfield XLASEL is DNRTE, datafill refinement subfield OPT as described below.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 1 of 5)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
OPT		vector (see subfields)	<i>Options</i> This subfield is a list consisting of up to ten options. Each option consists of subfield OSEL and refinements that depend on the entry in subfield OSEL. For each option, specify OSEL, followed by a space, then the refinements, each separated by a space.
	OSEL	ALLOWOVLP, AMAXLAID, CAMA, CLASS, DN, MM, PF, SF	<i>Option selector</i> The following options can be selected: Enter ALLOWOVLP. The ALLOWOVLP does not have subfields. Enter AMAXLAID, followed by a space, and datafill subfield XLAID, to specify an Automatic Message Accounting identity from within table AMAXLAID. Enter CAMA, followed by a space, and datafill subfield CLDFMT. The entry in CLDFMT indicates whether the ICAMA record is generated with either the originally-signaled DN or the final public switched telephone network (PSTN) number. Enter CLASS, followed by a space, and datafill subfield CLASS, if the class of the dialed digits is determined. Enter DN, followed by a space, and datafill subfield SNPA and OFC for the directory number that the call is routed to. Enter MM, followed by a space, and datafill subfields MIN and MAX, if the minimum and maximum dialed digits are known. Enter PF, followed by a space, and datafill subfield PFDIGS, if there are prefix digits in the digit stream.

NSCCODE (continued)**Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 2 of 5)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	CLDFMT	CURRENT or POSTXLA	Enter SF, followed by a space, and datafill refinement SFDIGS to indicate the beginning of the station code digits. <i>Called format</i> If the value of subfield OSEL is CAMA, enter either CURRENT or POSTXLA to produce the required ICAMA record format. If the entry is CURRENT, an ICAMA record is produced with the signaled DN (without translation). If the entry is POSTXLA, an ICAMA record is produced with public switched telephone network (PSTN) number resulting from translations.

NSCCODE (continued)**Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 3 of 5)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	CLASS	ATT, CNTL, DATT, EMRG, IAGRP, ICNTL, INTL, IOPRA, LCL, NATL, OPRA, RURAL, SPEC, COLL, or UNKW	<i>Translation class</i> If the value of subfield OSEL is CLASS, enter the translation class determined by the digits dialed. This can be used for screening or billing as described under CLASS in screening and charging options. The translation classes are defined as follows: • ATT (attendant console) • CNTL (continental) • COLL (collect) • DATT (dial attendant) • EMRG (emergency) • IAGRP (inter-agent group) • ICNTL (inter-continental) • INTL (international) • IOPRA (international operator assisted) • LCL (local) • NATL (national) • OPRA (operator assisted) • RURAL (rural) • SPEC (special) • UNKW (unknown)
	MAX	0 to 30	<i>Maximum digits</i> If the value of subfield OSEL is MM, enter the maximum number of digits expected. This value includes the digits used to index the current tuple and must also include the prefix digits specified in the current tuple.

NSCCODE (continued)**Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 4 of 5)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	MAX	0 to 30	<i>Maximum digits</i> If the value of subfield OSEL is MM, enter the maximum number of digits expected. This value includes the digits used to index the current tuple and must also include the prefix digits specified in the current tuple.
	MIN	0 to 30	<i>Minimum digits</i> If the value of subfield OSEL is MM, enter the minimum number of digits expected. This value includes the digits used to index the current tuple and must also include the prefix digits specified in the current tuple.
	OFC	numeric (1 to 7 digits)	<i>Seven-digit office code</i> If the value of subfield OSEL is DN, enter the office code for the DN that the call is routed to.
	PFDIGS	0 to 24	<i>Number of prefix digits</i> If the value of subfield OSEL is PF, enter the number of prefix digits. If prefix digits have been identified in a previous table, then this number is added to the existing value. Prefix digits are not stored in call detail records, outpulsed, or used to index the next translation table.
	SFDIGS	0 to 29	Station fence digits. If the entry in subfield OSEL is SF, datafill this refinement. Enter a number to indicate how many digits to advance past the start of the digits that index into the tuple. (During call processing, the station code digits consist of all digits beyond this indicator to the end of the dialled digits. If option SF is not datafilled, then the last four digits comprise the station code.)

NSCCODE (continued)**Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 5 of 5)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	SNPA	000 to 999	<i>Serving number plan area</i> If the value of subfield OSEL is DN, enter the required SNPA. This number must be in table HNPACONT or in table SNPANAME. This field must be three digits in length.
	XLAIID	FREE, GENERIC1, GENERIC2, or GENERIC3	<i>AMA translation identifier</i> If the value of subfield OSEL is AMAXLAID, enter the AMA translation identifier to be used against table AMAXLAID.

NSCCODE (continued)**XLASEL = FEAT**

If the value of subfield XLASEL is FEAT, datafill refinement subfield OPT as described below.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 1 of 3)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
OPT		vector (see subfields)	<i>Options</i> This subfield is a vector consisting of up to 10 options. Each option consists of subfield OSEL, and refinements that depend on the entry in subfield OSEL. For each option, specify OSEL, followed by a space, then the refinements, each separated by a space. The entry is concluded by a \$.
	OSEL	FTR, FUNC, MM or PF	<i>Option selector</i> The following options can be selected: Enter FTR, followed by a space, and a feature code (FTR described below) to identify the international line feature. Enter FUNC, followed by a space, and a feature function code (FUNC described below) to identify the international line feature function. Enter MM, followed by a space, and datafill subfields MIN and MAX, if the minimum and maximum dialed digits are known. Enter PF, followed by a space, and datafill subfield PFDIGS, if there are prefix digits in the digit stream.

NSCCODE (continued)**Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 2 of 3)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	FTR	CALLBACK, CALLCHAR, CLCTDIGS, JES, NTC, VMWI, VSC or VALIDATE	Feature name. If the entry in subfield OSEL is FTR, enter the refinement name shown below: • CALLBACK (call back) • CALLCHAR (call characters) • CLCTDIGS (collect digits) • JES (Japan emergency services) • NTC (Notify Time Charges) • TLC (trunk logic circuit) • VMWI (voice mail waiting indication) • VSC (vertical service code) • VALIDATE (not used in GL03)
	FUNC	ACT, DEACT, INTER, USAGE, PROG, or DELETE	<i>Feature function code</i> If the value of subfield OSEL is FUNC, enter one of the international line feature function codes listed below: • ACT (Activate) • DEACT (Deactivate) • INTER (Interrogate) • USAGE (Usage) • PROG (Programming) • DELETE (Delete)
	MAX	0 to 30	<i>Maximum digits</i> If the value of subfield OSEL is MM, enter the maximum number of digits expected following MIN entry and a space. This value includes the digits used to index the current tuple and must also include the prefix digits specified in the current tuple.

NSCCODE (continued)**Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 3 of 3)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	MIN	0 to 30	<i>Minimum digits</i> If the value of subfield OSEL is MM, enter the minimum number of digits expected. This value includes the digits used to index the current tuple and must also include the prefix digits specified in the current tuple.
	PFDIGS	0 to 24	<i>Number of prefix digits</i> If the value of subfield OSEL is PF, enter the number of prefix digits. If prefix digits have been identified in a previous table, then this number is added to the existing value. Prefix digits are not stored in call detail records, outpulsed, or used to index the next translation table.

XLASEL = FEATINFO

If the entry in subfield XLASEL is FEATINFO, datafill the following refinements. Selector FEATINFO makes use of table DNSCRN to store information against DNs, which is used during call processing to determine how to proceed with the call. The screening function is triggered by selector FEATINFO in the universal translation tables. The options available with this selector are shown below.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 1 of 10)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	FTR	CALLBACK, CALLCHAR, CLCTDIGS, JES, NTC, TLC, or VALIDATE	Feature name. Enter CALLBACK to enable originator callback during translations. Datafill subfield CALLBACK_OPTION and its refinements, then datafill subfields PFDIGS, MINDIGS, MAXDIGS, and TABREF. Enter CALLCHAR to modify all signaling characteristics. Datafill subfields CLLCHROP, PFDIGS, MINDIGS, MAXDIGS, and TABREF.

NSCCODE (continued)**Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 2 of 10)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
			Enter CLCTDIGS to collect digits from the call originator and add them to the called digits stream for translation. Datafill subfields CLDGMIN, CLDGMAX, CLCTDIGS_OPTION, PFDIGS, MINDIGS, MAXDIGS, and TABREF. Enter JES to activate the Japan Emergency Service feature. Datafill refinements PFDIGS and TABREF. Enter NTC to notify the originating subscriber of applicable time and charges after the call terminates. Datafill subfield SUBOPT_NAME and its refinement, then datafill subfields PFDIGS, MINDIGS, MAXDIGS, and TABREF. Enter TLC to enable the test line call feature, which provides audible ringback tone followed by dial tone after specified durations. Datafill subfields RING_BACK_TONE_DUR, DIAL_TONE_DUR, TLC_PREFIX_DIGS, TLC_NUM_DIGS, and TLC_CHARGE. Enter VALIDATE, and datafill subfield VALATOP and its refinements. Datafill subfields PFDIGS, MINDIGS, MAXDIGS, and TABREF.
	CALLBACK_OPTION	CLCTDEST or NIL	Callback option. If the entry in field FTR is CALLBACK, datafill this option. Enter CLCTDEST to call back the subscriber and collect destination digits. Datafill subfields CLDGMIN, CLDGMAX, DISC_ANNC_TRK, PROMPT_ANNC_TRK, and SEND_ANM. Otherwise, enter NIL.
	CLDGMIN	1 to 24	Minimum collected digits. Enter the minimum number of digits to be collected and entered into the called digit stream.

NSCCODE (continued)**Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 3 of 10)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	CLDGMAX	1 to 24	Maximum collected digits. Enter maximum number of digits to be collected and written into the called digit stream. The value cannot be less than CLDGMIN.
	DISC_ANNC_TRK	alphanumeric (1 to 16 characters)	Disconnect announcement trunk. Enter trunk common language location identifier (CLLI).
	PROMPT_ANNC_TRK	alphanumeric (1 to 16 characters)	Prompt announcement trunk. Enter trunk the common language location identifier (CLLI).
	SEND_ANM	Y or N	Send answer message. Enter Y (yes) or N (no).
	CLLCHROP	NOCHGMSG or EARLYCPG	Call characteristics. If the entry in field FTR is CALLCHAR, datafill this option. Enter NOCHGMSG to block backward CHG message. Enter EARLYCPG to specify that a call progress (CPG) message is issued in the backwards direction before an address complete message (ACM) is sent. The CPG message is permitted before an ACM in certain ISDN user part (ISUP) variants to establish a bidirectional speech path and to stop the T7 timer.
	CLCTDIGS_OPTION	NIL or \$	Collect digits option. If the entry in field FTR is CLCTDIGS, datafill this option. Enter NIL or enter \$ to proceed to the next option.
	SUBOPT_NAME	DUR_ADJ	Suboption name. If the entry in field FTR is NTC, datafill this option. Enter DUR_ADJ to specify the duration adjustment for NTC and datafill subfield DURATION_ADJ.
	DURATION_ADJ	0 to 99	Duration adjustment. Enter the time in seconds.

NSCCODE (continued)**Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 4 of 10)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	RING_BACK_TONE_DUR	1 to 255	Ringback tone duration. If the entry in field FTR is TLC, datafill this option. Enter the time, in seconds, that ringback tone is provided to the originator.
	DIAL_TONE_DUR	1 to 255	Dial tone duration. If the entry in field FTR is TLC, datafill this option. Enter the time, in seconds, that dial tone is provided to the originator.
	TLC_PREFIX_DIGS	0 to 18	Prefix digits in called number. If the entry in field FTR is TLC, datafill this option. Enter the number of digits to advance the prefix fence to detect the charge message digits when CPC = PAYPHONE.
	TLC_NUM_DIGS	numeric(3 or 4) Japan only	Test line call number of digits. Enter the number of dialed digits to be transferred to the NCCI#7 CHG message. This is also the number of digits stored in the LMNNUM field of the SMDR #DE record.
	TLC_CHARGE	Y or N	Test line call charge indicator. The TLC_CHARGE field indicates the billing status of an ISUP test call. Enter Y if the call is billable. Enter N if the call is not billable. The default value for this field is N.
	OPT	see subfield VALDATOP	Options. If the entry in field FTR is VALIDATE, datafill this option. This field is a vector consisting of up to five options. Each option consists of subfield VALDATOP, and refinements that depend on the entry in subfield VALDATOP. For each option, specify VALDATOP, followed by a space, then the refinements, each separated by a space. The entry is concluded by a \$ and datafill continues with field DFOP.

NSCCODE (continued)**Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 5 of 10)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	VALDATOP	BCSCRN, CALLED, CLDTCCLG, CLISERV, CUSTMOD, LCASCRN, NOCHARGE, PRESEL, SCRNLNTH, SUBSCRN, TCNOTSCR, THIRDPY, VERDEST, V3PTYBIL	Validate option. Enter a list of up to five options. The options specify what characteristics are to be considered when screening the call. Enter \$ to signify the end of the list. Note: Selector VALIDATE is traversed only once for each call. Enter BCSCRN and datafill refinement BCOPTS to identify the bearer capability name. Enter CALLED to indicate the number to be used for screening. The SUBSCRN options are used to specify the subscriber types allowed to receive the call. Note: When using option CALLED, there must be no further digit manipulation after selector VALIDATE is encountered in translations. If option CALLED is not entered, then the calling party number is used for screening and the SUBSCRN options are used to specify the subscriber types allowed to make the call. Note: Pay phone subscribers are treated as general subscribers if option CALLED is specified. Enter CLDTCCLG, followed by a space, to copy digits from the called to the calling digit stream, and datafill options OFFSET and COUNT. Enter CLISERV, followed by a space, and enter data in subfield SERVNAME to add the name of the service provider.

NSCCODE (continued)

Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 6 of 10)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
			Enter CUSTMOD, followed by a space, to alter the internal network class of service (NCOS) and customer group to new value for a given directory number (DN) based on the CUSTINFO attribute in table DNSCRN. The source of the DN used as an index into table DNSCRN is determined by the VALIDATE datafill. Datafill refinement CUSTSCRN. Enter LCASCRN, followed by a space, to enable local calling area screening. The called and calling numbers are checked against tables LCARNAME and LCASCRCN to determine if the numbers are local to each other, and whether the call should be denied or allowed to continue routing. Enter NOCHARGE, followed by a space, to indicate that the call is nonbillable. Note: If both NOCHARGE and THIRDPTY options are specified, NOCHARGE takes precedence. Enter PRESEL to allow screening for the PRESEL attribute in table DNSCRN. Enter SCRNLNTH, followed by a space, and datafill refinement MINLNGTH to specify the minimum length of the number being screened. Enter SUBSCRN, followed by a space, and datafill up to three multiples of the following subscriber types: GENERAL, PAYPHONE, PERSONAL, and MOBILE. Enter \$ after entering SUBSCRN to indicate that no subscriber types are permitted to make or receive the call. Enter TCNOTSCR to indicate that calls with CPC set to Test Call are not screened.

NSCCODE (continued)**Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 7 of 10)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
			Enter THIRDPY to indicate that automatic third party billing is used. Table DNSCRN is checked for attribute UNPAID. Note: If both NOCHARGE and THIRDPY options are specified, NOCHARGE takes precedence. Note: Payphone subscribers are treated as general subscribers if option CALLED is specified. Enter VERDEST to verify the destination of a call. Called digits are checked against ADDCODE entries in table DNSCRN. Note: NIL appears on the switch range but is not a valid entry. The value NIL is used only to satisfy internal software requirements.
	BCOPTS	alphanumeric (1 to 8 characters)	Bearer capability option. If the entry in field VALDATOP is BCSCRN, datafill this refinement. Enter up to four bearer capability names.
	COUNT	0 to 30	If the entry in field VALDATOP is CLDTCCLG, enter subfield count to count the digits from the called stream to the calling stream.

NSCCODE (continued)**Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 8 of 10)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	CUSTSCRN	Y or N	Customer screen. Enter Y to block calls that are not subscribed to the switched on-net services if attempting a switched on-net call. If the DN being screened is not present in table DNSCRN, the call is rejected with the Call Not Allowed (CNAD) treatment. The internal NCOS and CUSTGRP associated with the call are altered to the values found in the CUSTINFO attribute if present for the given DN in table DNSCRN. The DN used to index table DNSCRN can be the subscriber calling line identification (CLI) or the dialed number. The source of the DN is determined by the datafill of field VALIDATE. Enter N if no screening is performed. Note: The FEATINFO values CCANN, CCARD, CCSDT, DAFOP, FAXSUP, FAXTEST, INBFAX, INBFD, INTLFD, ISD, ISDTST, ISDVRE, OUTBFAX, OUTBFD, PB3RDPTY, PBCALL, PBISD, PBISDVRE, and PBTST are valid only in DMS-250 switching offices. Additional DMS-250 parameters are listed in the DMS-250 specific data schema NTPs.
	MINLNTH	0 to 18values from 0 to 30 are possible in APC software loads	Minimum length. If the entry in field VALDATOP is SCRNLNTH, enter the minimum number of digits required in number being screened.
	OFFSET	0 to 30	If the entry in field VALDATOP is CLDTCGLG, enter subfield OFFSET to offset the digits from the called stream to the calling stream.
	SERVNAME	alphanumeric string	Service Provider name. If the entry in field VALDATOP is CLISERV, enter the name of the service provider in this refinement.
	SUBSCTYP	GENERAL, PAYPHONE, PERSONAL, or MOBILE	Subscriber type. Enter subscriber type, followed by a space, and datafill refinements WHITLIST, CHKBLKCL, CHKUNPD, and CHKCCR. This option allows you to specify which subscriber types are permitted to make or receive a call and whether the subscriber's standing is important for a call.

NSCCODE (continued)**Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 9 of 10)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	WHITLIST	Y or N	Whether it list. Enter Y (yes) to indicate that the subscriber's directory number must be datafilled in table DNSCRN. Otherwise, enter N (no).
	CHKUNPD	Y or N	Check unpaid. Enter Y to check if the subscriber has paid his bills. Otherwise, enter N.
	CHKBLKCL	Y or N	Check block call. Enter Y to check if the subscriber has subscribed to all services for which this tuple is being used (BLKCALL attribute in table DNSCRN). Otherwise, enter N.
	CHKCCR	Y or N	Check cumulative call restriction. Enter Y to check the subscriber's cumulative charge limit. Otherwise, enter N.
	PFDIGS	0 to 24	Prefix digits. Enter the number of prefix digits present at this point in the call. Prefix digits are not used to index any further translation tables and are not outpulsed, but they remain stored in call detail records (CDR).
	MINDIGS	0 to 30	Minimum digits. Enter the minimum number of digits expected. This value includes the digits used to index the current tuple and must also include the prefix digits specified in the current tuple.
	MAXDIGS	0 to 30	Maximum digits. Enter the maximum number of digits expected. This value includes the digits used to index the current tuple and must also include the prefix digits specified in the current tuple.
	TABREF	see subfields	Table reference. This field consists of subfields XLASYS and XLANAME.

NSCCODE (continued)**Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 10 of 10)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	XLASYS	AC, AM, CT, FA, FT, NSC, OFC, or PX	Translation system. Enter the next translation system to use, followed by a space, and datafill subfield XLANAME (the instance of the translation system). The choice of translation systems is as follows: • AC (access) • AM (ambiguous) • CT (country) • FA (foreign area) • FT (utility) • NSC (number service code) • OFC (office) • PX (prefix) Note: NIL is not a valid entry. NIL is used only to satisfy internal software functionality.
	XLANAME	alphanumeric (1 to 8 characters)	Translation name. Enter the translation name of the table instance within the XLASYS to which the call is routed.

NSCCODE (continued)**XLASEL = HRC**

If the entry in subfield XLASEL is HRC, enter datafill for the following refinements.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	OPT	see subfield	Options. This field contains subfield OSEL, and refinements that depend upon the entry in subfield OSEL. The entry is concluded by a \$ and datafill continues with field DFOP.
	OSEL	XLT, PFBILL	Option selector. If the call proceeds to another translation system, enter XLT, followed by a space, and datafill refinement XLASYS. Enter option selector PFBILL.
	XLASYS	AC, AM, CT, FA, FT, NSC, OFC, PX	Translation system. If the entry in subfield OSEL is XLT, enter data for this refinement. Enter the next translation system to use, followed by a space, and enter data in refinement XLANAME. Enter one of the following: • AC (access) • AM (ambiguous) • CT (country) • FA (foreign area) • FT (utility) • NSC (number service code) • OFC (office) • PX (prefix) Note: NIL is not a valid entry. Operating company personnel use NIL only to satisfy internal software functionality. NSC is not used in GL03.

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

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	XLANAME	alphanumeric (1 to 8 characters)	Translation name. If the entry in subfield OSEL is XLT, enter data for this refinement. Enter the translation name of the table in XLASYS to which the system routes the call.
	PFBILL	Y or N	Prefix billing option. Enter PFBILL, followed by a space, and enter either Y or N. If the entry is Y, billing record includes the home routing code specified in the tuple. If the entry is N, the billing record does not include the home routing code.

XLASEL = IAC

If the value of subfield XLASEL is IAC, datafill refinement subfield OPT as described below.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
OPT		vector (see subfields)	<i>Options</i> This subfield is a vector list consisting of up to ten options and terminated by \$. Each option consists of subfield OSEL, and refinement subfields that depend on the entry in OSEL.
	OSEL	PF	<i>Option selector</i> Enter PF, followed by a space, and datafill subfield PFDIGS, if there are prefix digits in the digit stream.
	PFDIGS	0 to 24	<i>Number of prefix digits</i> If the value of OSEL is PF, enter the number of prefix digits. If prefix digits have been identified in a previous table, then this number is added to the existing value. Prefix digits are not stored in call detail records, outpulsed, or used to index the next translation table.

XLASEL = RTE

Table AMAXLAID must be datafilled prior to selecting option AMAXLAID.

NSCCODE (continued)

If the value of subfield XLASEL is RTE, datafill refinement subfield OPT as described below.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 1 of 13)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
OPT		see subfield	<i>Options</i> This subfield is a list consisting of up to ten options. Each option consists of subfield OSEL, and refinements that depend on the entry in subfield OSEL. The refinements are described in subfield OSEL. For each option, specify OSEL, followed by a space, then the refinements, each separated by a space.
	OSEL	ACF, AMAXLAID, BLKOVLP, CALLCTRL, CAMA, CDN, CDNRTE, CLASS, CONSUME, CPCRTE, CPMCALL, DDIDX, DEST, EXTCIC, IAA, LNET, MM, MZONE, NETSRV, OSS, PCC, PF, PIP, PNRF, PRESEL, PRESELRTE, PRIVL, SETCDN, TELETAXE, TOC, VPN, or XLT	<i>Option selector</i> The following options can be selected: Enter ACF, followed by a space, and datafill subfield ACF, if the area code fence is defined. Enter AMAXLAID, followed by a space, and datafill subfield XLAID, to specify an Automatic Message Accounting identity from within table AMAXLAID. Enter BLKOVLP, followed by a space, and enter data in refinement XLADATA to prevent the system from outpulsing calls until all CDN digits are collected. Enter CALLCTRL, followed by a space, and datafill subfield CALLCTRL. The entry in subfield CALLCTRL indicates who has control of the call: the calling party, the called party, or both. Enter CAMA, followed by a space, and datafill subfield CLDFMT. The entry in CLDFMT indicates whether the ICAMA record is generated with either the originally-signaled DN or the final public switched telephone network (PSTN) number.

NSCCODE (continued)**Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 2 of 13)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
			Enter CDN, followed by a space, and datafill subfields NOA, PFXAMA, or STOPRTMR to select the nature of address field. This field is used to identify the called party of the initial address message (IAM). It is used for Australian ISDN user part (AISUP) call translations. Enter CDNRTE to route a call using the called number name (CDNNAME) from table CDNCHAR. If the CDNNAME is present on the incoming call, or is set in the SETCDN option, translation proceeds to table CDNUXLA. The CDNRTE option does not apply to table AMCODE. The CDNRTE option does not have subfields. Enter CLASS, followed by a space, and datafill subfield CLASS, if the class of the dialed digits is determined. Enter CONSUME, followed by a space, and datafill subfield CONDIGS, to specify the number of digits that are consumed during translation. Enter CPCRTE to route a call using the calling party category (CPCNAME) from table CPCCHAR. If the CPCNAME is present on the incoming call, translation proceeds to table CPCUXLA. The CPCRTE option does not apply to table AMCODE. The CPCRTE option does not have subfields. Enter CPMCALL, followed by a space, and datafill subfield CPMCALL, to specify call billing against the called party instead of the calling party for intra-office calls. Enter DDIDX, followed by a space, and enter data for subfield DDIDX. Operating company personnel can enter data in this field to specify the destination discount index in the discount database.

NSCCODE (continued)**Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 3 of 13)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
			Enter DEST, followed by a space, and datafill subfield DEST, if the destination is known. Enter EXTCIC, followed by a space, and datafill refinements SOURCE, SKIPDIGS, and CICSIZE. EXTCIC is the external carrier identification code that indicates a long distance carrier in the global environment. This option is only supported for TOPS calls. For further information, refer to functionality Global Competitive Access, GOS00006. Enter IAA and the datafill refinement IAA_INDEX to generate or modify IAA message parameters based on datafill in table IAACTRL. Enter LNET, followed by a space, and datafill subfield LNET, the index into table LNETWORK, to find the International Metering System tariff for the call. Enter MM, followed by a space, and datafill subfields MIN and MAX, if the minimum and maximum number of expected digits dialed are known. These values include the digits used to index the current tuple and must also include the prefix digits specified in the current tuple. Note: For fast interdigital timing to function properly, MM should only be used with the RTE selector whenever MIN is not equal to MAX. In other words, if MIN = MAX, MM can be used with the CONT selector in PXCOD; if MIN is not equal to MAX, MM should not be used until the RTE selector is used (which is usually in either table FACODE or OFCCODE). If MIN and MAX are set in PXCOD when they are not equal to each other, partial dial timing is used after MIN digits are dialed in order to determine the end of dialing.

NSCCODE (continued)**Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 4 of 13)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
			Enter MZONE, followed by a space, and datafill subfield MZONE, if metering is done on the call. Enter NETSRV and datafill refinement NETSRV_NAME to indicate a Japan network service. Enter OSS, followed by a space, if determining the appropriate IFAM format for an indirect BTUP call to Operator Service System. Enter PCC, followed by a space, and datafill subfield PCCDR, if a pseudo country code is required. Enter PF, followed by a space, and datafill subfield PFDIGS, the prefix fence. This is the number of prefix digits associated with this tuple (that is, if some prefix digits were identified in a previous table, then the number here is added to the existing value). Prefix digits are not stored in call detail records, are not outpulsed, and are not used to index any further translation tables. Enter PIP to perform a residency check for the digits the system is translating. The local number portability feature uses the residency check to make sure that the system does not route calls which were ported in the office, out of the office. The PIP option does not have subfields. Enter PNRF to invoke the ported number recognition feature. LNP applications in Germany use the PNRF feature. The PNRF option does not have subfields. Enter PRESEL, followed by a space, if the call is to be treated as a preselected carrier case.

NSCCODE (continued)**Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 5 of 13)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
			Enter PRESEL RTE, followed by a space, and datafill refinement PRESEL RTE, the index into the route table of the current XLASYS and XLANAME. Enter PRIVL, followed by a space, and datafill subfield PRIVL, if the user is a privileged user (for example, operators). Enter SETCDN, followed by a space, and enter data in refinement CDNNAME, to allow CDN routing for a call. Use this option when incoming agents are not available in table CDNCHAR. Enter TOC, followed by a space, and datafill subfield CHG, for the type of charge where the type of charge messaging is to be selected. Enter VPN, followed by a space, and datafill subfields ONNET and BILLABLE, if the call routes through a service switching point (SSP) and the Australian VPN - SSP software package (NTXH49AA or NTXH49AB) is in the switching unit. Enter XLT, followed by a space, and datafill subfield XLASYS, if the call proceeds to another translation system.
	ACF	0 to 29	<i>Area code fence</i> If the value of subfield OSEL is ACF, enter the number of digits between the beginning of the digits to currently index the table, and the end of the area code.

NSCCODE (continued)**Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 6 of 13)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	BILLABLE	Y or N	<i>Virtual private network billable call</i> If the value of subfield OSEL is VPN, enter Y (yes) if an automatic message accounting (AMA) record is required for each VPN call. Otherwise enter N (no). An AMA record is not generated if an address complete message (ACM) of address complete, no charge is returned, or if the call terminates in the SSP on a line with the free number terminating (FNT) option.
	CALLCLASS	PRESELECT OVERRIDE, CSN,TRUNK	Call class. If the entry in subfield OSEL is PRESEL, enter PRESELECT to treat the DN as a preselected call. Enter OVERRIDE to permit the DN to use override codes. Enter CSN to treat the DN as a carrier specific number. Enter TRUNK to permit access to trunk originated calls.
	CALLCTRL	CALLING, CALLED, MUTUAL	<i>Call control</i> If the value of subfield OSEL is CALLCTRL, enter one of the following values to specify the party who has control of the call: • CALLING • CALLED • MUTUAL If the entry is CALLING and the calling party goes on-hook first, the call is released immediately. If the called party goes on-hook first, the called party is allowed to reanswer within a datafilled reanswer time out or until the calling party goes on-hook. If the time out expires or if the calling party goes on-hook, the calling party releases the call and the called party is set to idle.

NSCCODE (continued)**Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 7 of 13)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
			If the entry is CALLED and the called party goes on-hook first, the call is released immediately. If the calling party goes on-hook first and does not reanswer, the connection is not released until the called party goes on-hook. There are no time outs, and the calling party is allowed to reanswer until the called party goes on-hook. Note 1: Calls to lines with the ESG option must have CALLCTRL (CALLED). Note 2: Calls terminating on an ITOPS position must have CALLCTRL(CALLED). If the entry is MUTUAL and either party goes on-hook the call is released immediately.
	CDNNAME	alphanumeric string	Called Number Name. If the value of subfield OSEL is SETCDN, enter refinement CDNNAME. This option assigns the CDNNAME from table CDNCHAR to the call.
	CHG	SEND_CHARGE or SEND_NO_CHARGE	<i>Charge</i> If the value of subfield OSEL is TOC, enter SEND_CHARGE to set the answer message (BTUP ANM) type of answer (TOA) string sent out from a node to SEND_CHARGE. Enter SEND_NO_CHARGE to set the answer message (BTUP ANM) type of answer (TOA) string sent out from a node to SEND_NO_CHARGE.
	CICSIZE	1 to 4	CIC size. If the entry in subfield OSEL is EXTCIC, datafill this refinement. This field indicates how many digits are in the CIC. This field operates on the B (called) number, so it is assumed that the CIC is signalled as part of the B number. The MAP display indicates the range is 0 to 4; however, the system does not allow 0.

NSCCODE (continued)**Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 8 of 13)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	CLASS	ATT, CNTL, COLL DATT, EMRG, IAGRP, ICNTL, INTL, IOPRA, LCL, NATL, OPRA, RURAL, SPEC, or UNKW	<i>Translation class</i> If the value of OSEL is CLASS, enter the translation class determined by the dialed digits. This may be used for screening or billing as described under CLASS in screening and charging options. The translation classes are defined as follows: • ATT (attendant console) • CNTL (continental) • COLL (collect) • DATT (dial attendant) • EMRG (emergency) • IAGRP (inter-agent group) • ICNTL (inter-continental) • INTL (international) • IOPRA (international operator assisted) • LCL (local) • NATL (national) • OPRA (operator assisted) • RURAL (rural) • SPEC (special) • UNKW (unknown)
	CLDFMT	CURRENT, POSTXLA	<i>Called format</i> If the value of subfield OSEL is CAMA, enter either CURRENT or POSTXLA to produce the required ICAMA record format. If the entry is CURRENT, an ICAMA record is produced with the signaled DN (without translation).

NSCCODE (continued)**Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 9 of 13)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
			If the entry is POSTXLA, an ICAMA record is produced with public switched telephone network (PSTN) number resulting from translations.
	CONDIGS	numeric (0 to 29 digits)	<i>Consumed digits</i> If the value of subfield OSEL is CONSUME, enter a number to explicitly define the number of digits consumed during call processing.
	CONTINUE	CONT, NOCONT	Continue. If the entry in subfield OSEL is PRESEL, enter CONT to continue translations through UXLA. Enter NOCONT to immediately route translations through PCIXLA or PCITRK.
	CPMCALL	Y or N	<i>Called party metering</i> If the value of subfield OSEL is CPMCALL, enter Y (yes) if calls are billed against the called party for intra-office calls. Enter N (no) for the default value of billing against the calling party for intra-office calls.
	DDIDX	1 to 63 or DEFAULT	Destination discount index. If the entry in subfield OSEL is DDIDX, enter the destination discount index number.
	DEST	0 to 1023	<i>Destination route list index</i> If the value of subfield OSEL is DEST, enter the number in the route list of the same translation system to which the call is routed.
	IAA_INDEX	0 to 1024	Interadministration accounting index. If the entry in subfield OSEL is IAA, datafill this refinement. Enter the value that indexes the corresponding tuple in table IAACTRL.

NSCCODE (continued)**Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 10 of 13)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	LNET	alphanumeric (1 to 16 characters)	<i>Logical network</i> If the value of subfield OSEL is LNET, enter the logical network name that the call is on. The logical network name must be datafilled in table LNETWORK. The entry in this field is used by the international metering system to determine a tariff for the call.
	MAX	0 to 30	<i>Maximum digits</i> If the value of subfield OSEL is MM, enter the maximum number of digits expected. This value includes the digits used to index the current tuple and must also include the prefix digits specified in the current tuple.
	MIN	0 to 30	<i>Minimum digits</i> If the value of subfield OSEL is MM, enter the minimum number of digits expected. This value includes the digits used to index the current tuple and must also include the prefix digits specified in the current tuple.
	MZONE	0 to 63	<i>Metering zone</i> If the value of subfield OSEL is MZONE, enter the metering zone of the call, in the logical network as defined by selector LNET. The entry in this field is used by the international metering system to determine a tariff for the call.

NSCCODE (continued)**Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 11 of 13)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	NETSRV_ NAME	IPHS, DPHS, MOBILE, DA, TELEGRAM or NCC	Network service name. If the entry in subfield OSEL is NETSRV, datafill this refinement. The entry in this field determines the parameters in an outgoing IAM message. Enter IPHS to indicate a call to an independent personal handyphone system subscriber. Enter DPHS to indicate a call to a dependent personal handyphone system subscriber. Enter MOBILE to indicate a call to a mobile subscriber. Enter DA to indicate a call to the directory assistance operator. Enter TELEGRAM to indicate a call to the Telegram office. Enter NCC to indicate a call routed to one of the following networks: • New Common Carrier serving international toll traffic • New Common Carrier serving national toll traffic
	NOA	INTL, LOCAL, NATL, or NET	<i>Nature of address</i> Enter the required called party nature of address as follows: • INTL (international) • LOCAL (local) • NATL (national) • NET (Intelligent Network Services)

NSCCODE (continued)**Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 12 of 13)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	ONNET	Y, N	<i>Call on virtual private network</i> If the value of subfield OSEL is VPN, enter Y if the call stays within the defined virtual private network. Otherwise enter N (no). Overlapped outpulsing is only supported on off-network calls. Calls processed without the ONNET subfield set to Y are off-network calls. Meridian digital centrex (MDC) calls are treated as off-network calls, and therefore overlapped outpusling is supported for MDC calls.
	PCCDR	000 to 999	<i>Pseudo country code digits</i> If the value of subfield OSEL is PCC, enter the three-digit pseudo country code. If a two-digit PCC is required, it must be padded by a leading zero.
	PFDIGS	0 to 24	<i>Number of prefix digits</i> If the value of subfield OSEL is PF, enter the number of prefix digits. If prefix digits have been identified in a previous table, then this number is added to the existing value. Prefix digits are not stored in call detail records, outpulsed or used to index the next translation table. Note: If refinements PF and CONSUME are both datafilled for the same tuple, only the entry for the greater of the two values is processed; the other entry is ignored.
	PFXAMA	0 to 4 digits, or N	<i>Called party number prefix in AM</i> If NOA is set to NATL, datafill PFXAMA with 0011. If NOA is set to NATL, datafill PFXAMA with 0. If NOA is set to LOCAL or NET, datafill PFXAMA with N.

NSCCODE (continued)**Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 13 of 13)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	PRIVL	Y or N	<i>Privileged user</i> If the value of subfield OSEL is PRIVL, enter Y (yes), if the user is a privileged user (for example, operator). Otherwise, enter N (no).
	SKIPDIGS	0 to 24	Skip digits. If the entry in subfield OSEL is EXTCIC, datafill this refinement. This field indicates how many digits to skip before extracting the carrier digits from the digit stream. This field operates on the B (called) number, so it is assumed that the CIC is signalled as part of the B number.
	SOURCE	PRESUB or DIALED	Carrier identification code source. If the entry in subfield OSEL is EXTCIC, datafill this refinement. This field specifies the source of the CIC as follows: • PRESUB - presubscribed, the CIC is defined in table TRKGRP • DIALED - dialed, the CIC is entered by the subscriber when dialing a call
	STOPRTMR	Y or N	<i>Stop remote timer</i> Enter Y (yes) to disable the address complete message (ACM) timer of the remote switch. Default is N (no).
	XLAID	FREE, GENERIC1, GENERIC2, or GENERIC3	<i>AMA translation identifier</i> If the value of subfield OSEL is AMAXLAID, enter the AMA translation identifier to be used against table AMAXLAID.

XLASEL = TRMT

Route to specified treatment. A treatment is a known exception or failure condition. The action taken terminates translation, returning an indication that a treatment has been encountered and decoded into a route.

NSCCODE (continued)

If the value of subfield XLASEL is TRMT, datafill refinement subfield OPT as described below.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
OPT		vector (see subfields)	<i>Options</i> This subfield is a list consisting of up to ten options. Each option consists of subfield OSEL. For each option, specify OSEL, followed by a space.
	OSEL	OFC	<i>Option selector</i> Enter OFC, followed by a space, and datafill subfield OFC, if a treatment name is required.
	OFC	alphanumeric (4 characters)	<i>Office treatment</i> Enter a treatment name that is contained in the office treatment subtable, TMTCNTL.TREAT.

Datafill example

Refer to examples in the description of table ACHEAD.

Table history**MMP13**

Added entry CHGIND and explanation to selector DMOD for feature AU3510. Corrected weight of table line rules and removed double spaces in text throughout.

Increased maximum table size from 16 384 to 32 768 tuples.

APC010

Added field CHGIND to option TLC in the FEATINFO selector.

LET010

Added option EXTCIC to selectors CONT, DMOD, and RTE.

APC009

Added option NETSRV to selectors CONT and RTE.

Added option JES to selector FEATINFO.

NSCCODE (continued)

GL04.0

The field XLADATA was added for Japan CableTV trunks.

APC008.1

The following updates were introduced in APC008.1 to table AMHEAD:

- Field CHKCCR was added to all subscriber types (SUBSCTYP) that are part of the SUBSCRN option of selector FEATINFO VALIDATE.
- Field EARLYCPG was added to selector FEATINFO.
- Option IAA was added to selectors ROUTE and CONT.

GL04

The options CHGIND, ISUPPREF, and FLEXCHG were added to the RTE and CONT selectors.

Note: The FLEXCHG and ISUPPREF indicators are obsolete, and have been removed from the tables.

APC008

The following updates were introduced in APC007 to table ACCODE:

- option TRUNK was added to field CALLCLASS of option PRESEL of selector RTE
- option TRUNK was added to field CALLCLASS of option PRESEL of selector CONT
- option PRESEL was added to field VALDATOP in selector FEATINFO

APC007

The following updates were introduced to table AMHEAD in APC07:

- option PRESEL was added to selector RTE
- option PRESEL was added to selector CONT

APC006

Subscriber type PERSONAL added to option SUBSCRN of FEATINFO VALIDATE.

NSCCODE (continued)

NA005

The following updates were introduced to table AMHEAD in NA005:

- increased the number for universal translations support to 30 digits, affecting the following options, subfields or selectors:
 - ACF
 - AFTER
 - CONSUME
 - DEL
 - DMOD
 - DNRTE
 - INSRT
 - MAX
 - MIN
 - PF
 - REPL
- added option SF and its refinement SFDIGS to selector DNRTE
- added note about potential conflict with refinements CONSUME and PFDIGS

APC004

Features CALLBACK, CALLCHAR, CLCTDIGS, NTC, and TLC were added to the FTR field of selector FEATINFO.

Options CLDTOCLG, LCASCRN, TCNOTSCR, VERDEST, and V3PTYBIL were added to the VALDATOP subfield of selector FEATINFO.

Subfield CDN of selectors CONT and RTE was modified to incorporate subfields NOA, STOPRTMR, and PFXAMA.

BCS36

Option CUSTMOD was added to refinement VALDATOP for XLASEL set to FEATINFO.

NSCCODE (end)

BCS35

The following information was added:

- CGNDM to option selector OSEL and refinements PRDFXCLI and INSRTCLI
- field CONSUME
- CPMCALL to XLASEL set to CONT, RTE

NSCDEFS

Table name

Number Service Code Database Response Time-outs Table

Overview

The number service code (NSC) provides inward call management features requiring access to operating telephone company databases. The current implementations of the NSC are as follows:

- Enhanced 800 Service (E800) in a switch with feature package NTX554AA (CCS7—E800/SSP)
- 800 Plus Service (800+) in a switch with feature package NTX555AB (800 Plus)
- Private virtual network (PVN) service in a switch with any of the PVN packages
- Feature AG1247 (800+ Southbound Enhancements) in a switch with feature package NTX163BA (800 Plus Southbound)
- Enhanced 008 Service in a switch with feature package NTXH84AA (Enhanced 008 for Australia)

Note: An NSC (field NSCCODE) or an option (subfield OPTION) cannot be datafilled in table NSCDEFS unless the feature package supporting the NSC is installed.

Enhanced 800 Service

E800 is provided on a service switching point (SSP) office that communicates with operating company databases using Signaling System 7 (SS7). An SSP is a node in the SS7 network that launches queries to a database located at a service control point (SCP). An SSP can be either an access tandem (AT) or equal access end office (EAEO) in the equal access network.

Refer to figure 1 for details.

Number service code call translation

The call is recognized as an SSP E800 call during the translation stage by checking one or more of the following tables:

- STDPRTCT.STDPRT
- HNPACONT.HNPACODE
- NSCSCRN

NSCDEFS (continued)

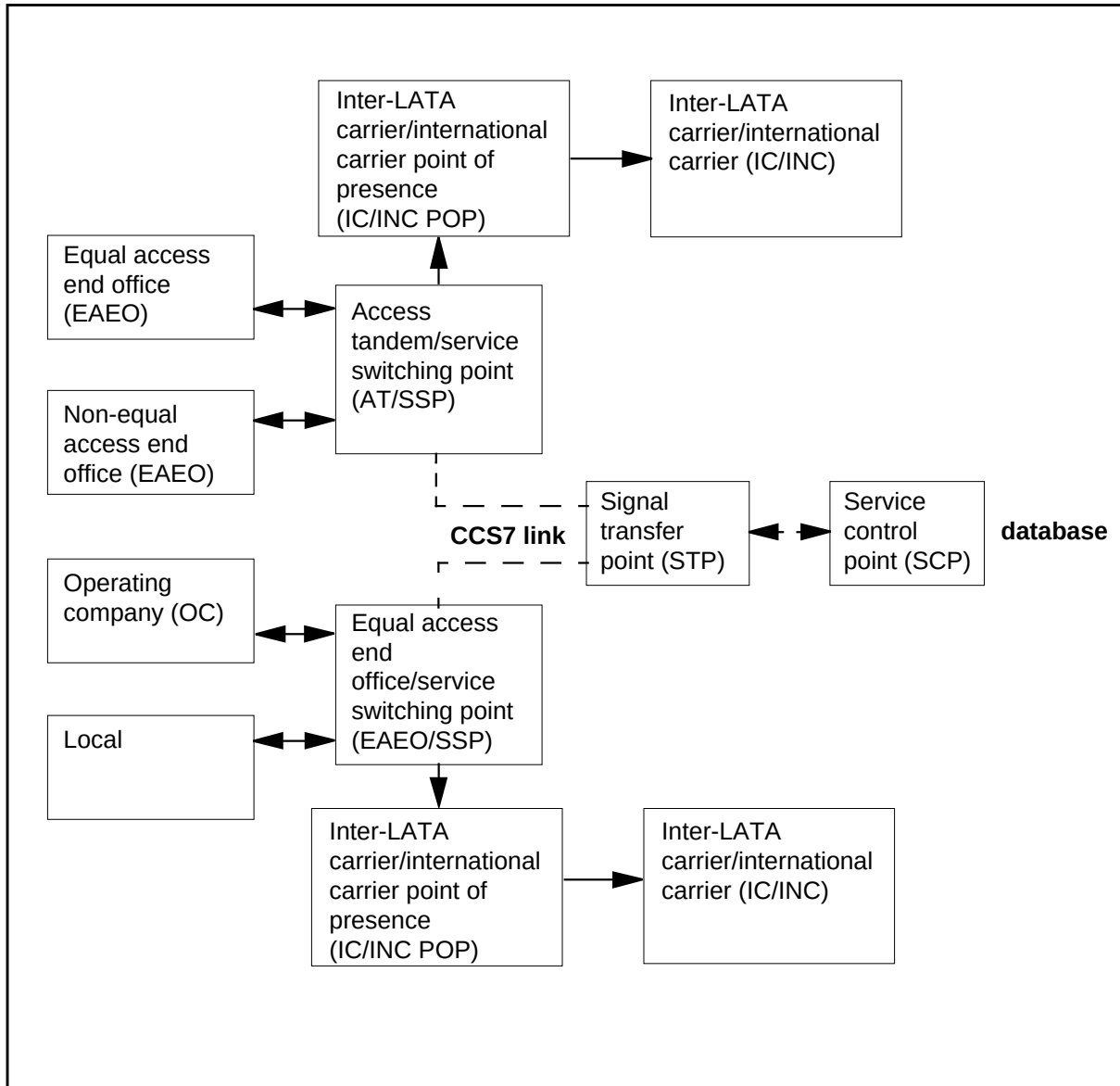
E800 calls dialed with a 10XXX prefix are blocked in an EAEO SSP if 800 is datafilled in table EASAC.

At the DMS Traffic Operator Position System (TOPS) AT SSP office, a 0-prefix NSC call is routed by TOPS using a loop-around intertoll (IT) trunk as a separate call. It is then treated as an E800 call.

At the DMS AT SSP office, operator identification is not provided on 800 calls from a non-EAEO over a centralized automatic message accounting (CAMA) trunk (SuperCAMA [SC or TOPS) if a multiparty indication (that is, information digit equals 1 or 4) or an automatic number identification (ANI) failure indication (that is, ANI information digit equals 2 or 5) is received. Operator identification is not provided on 800 calls received over an operator number identification (ONI) type CAMA trunk (SC or TOPS) from a non-EAEO.

800+ Southbound Enhancements

The 800 Plus Southbound feature package allows a U.S. customer to purchase 800 Service zone coverage in Canada and provides multiple carrier routing capability.

NSCDEFS (continued)**Number services architecture**

Note: STP and SCP cannot be in the same local access and transport area (LATA) as SSP.

Private virtual network (PVN) service

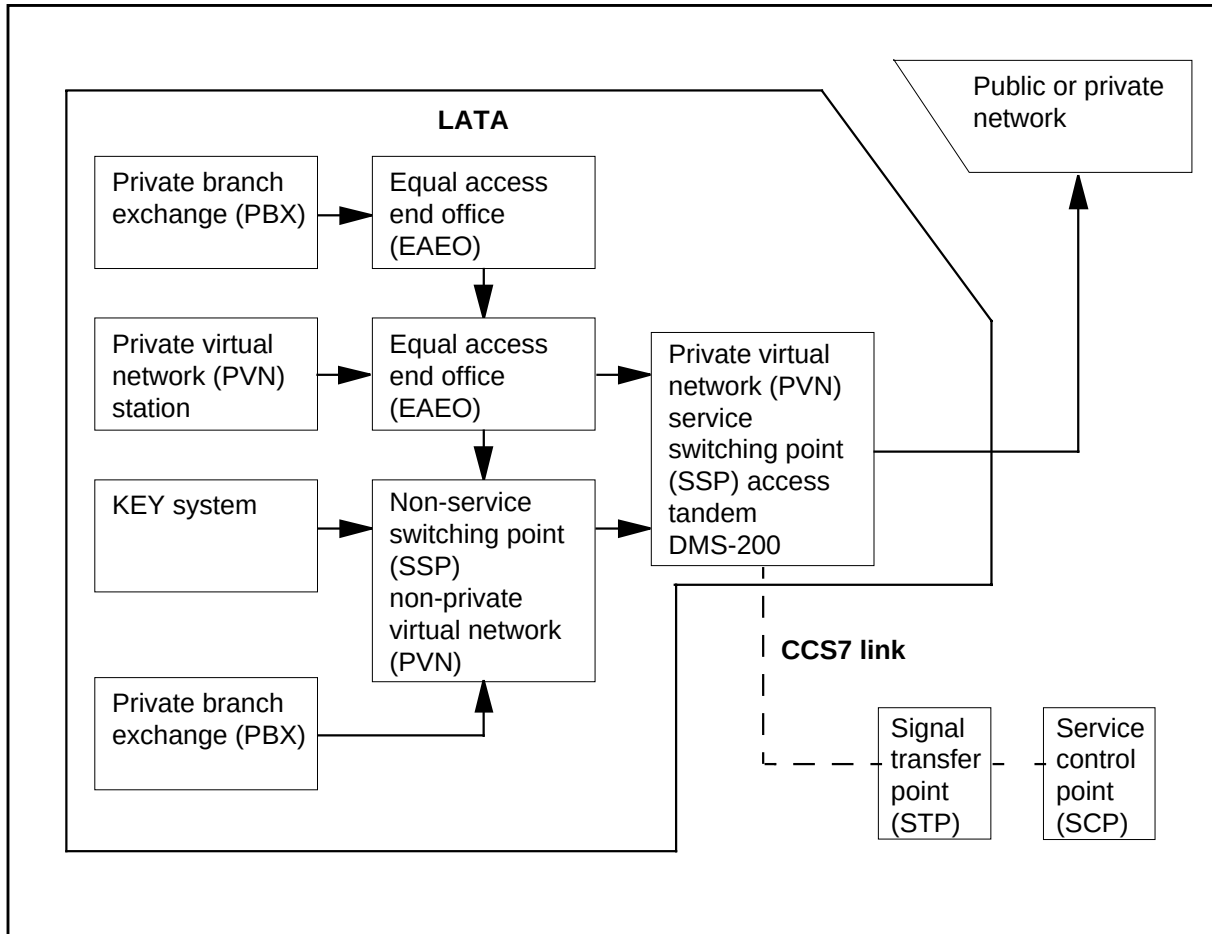
Private virtual network (PVN) service uses the public and private switched network to provide private network features and capabilities. It provides connections to subscribers within a LATA, and through inter-LATA carrier (IC) connections to subscribers in other LATAs.

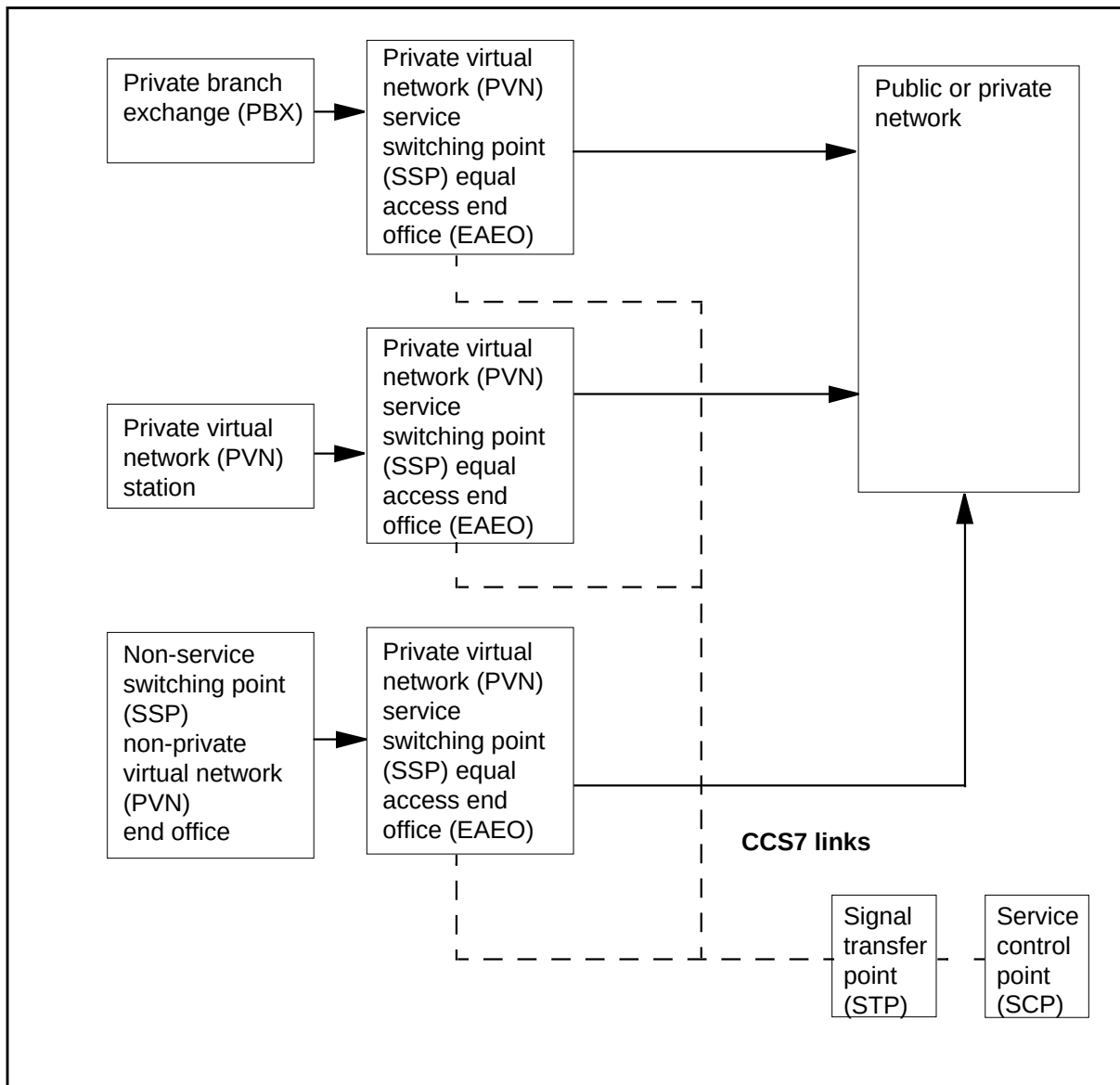
NSCDEFS (continued)

PVN service is implemented by means of operating company provided business services databases (BSDB) located at SCPs. A query is made on all PVN calls to one of these databases from a switch that is equipped with feature package NTX983AB (Service Switching Point Private Virtual Networking). Queries and responses between the PVN SSP and the SCP use the Common Channel Signaling 7 (CCS7) protocol. The response message from the BSDB indicates whether the call is completed, how it is routed, and what information is included in the automatic message accounting (AMA) record for the call. The response can also instruct the PVN SSP to obtain additional input from the caller such as an authorization code.

PVN is either applied to an access tandem (AT) or to an equal access end office (EAEO). If applied to the AT, it serves to concentrate PVN traffic. The CCS7 link is only from the AT to the SCP or STP as shown in figure 2. The PVN connection is actually an intra-LATA connection.

It is also possible to put the connections to the public or private network and the CCS7 link directly from the EAEO. In this case, the configuration is as shown in figure 3. The LATA border was removed because it does not have any effect on the network.

NSCDEFS (continued)**PVN through an access tandem**

NSCDEFS (continued)**PVN through an equal access end office (EAEO)****PVN SSP access types**

The PVN SSP supports access to PVN call translation from the following trunk groups as shown in figure 4:

- SuperCAMA (SC) trunk groups signaling feature group D
- IT trunk groups signaling feature group D
- Integrated Business Network (IBN) trunks
- IBN business group stations

NSCDEFS (continued)

- IBN attendant consoles
- dedicated IBN stations
- remote access lines or trunks

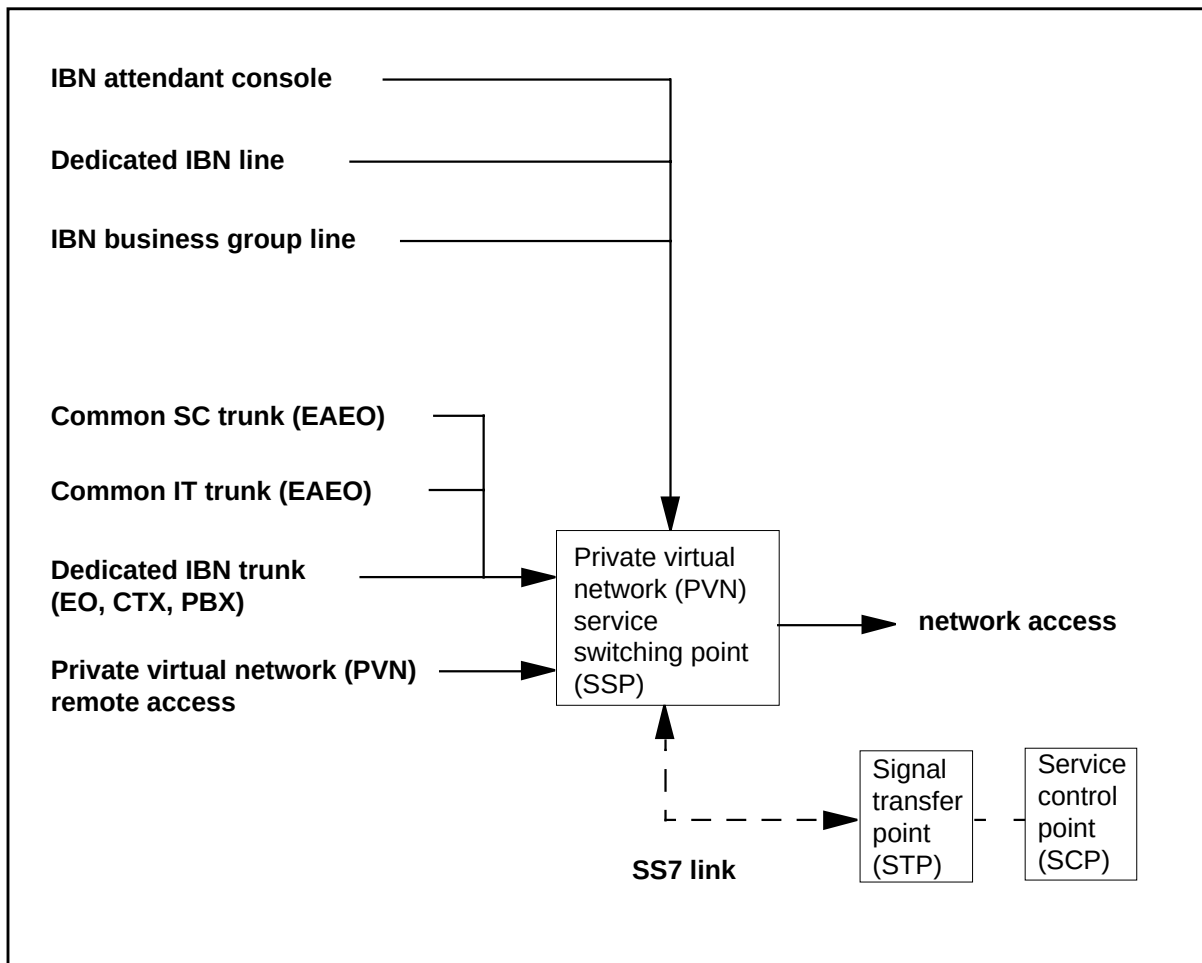
PVN SSP access types**Functional description**

Table NSCDEFS lists the SSP options assigned to each NSC service.

NSCDEFS (continued)

Datafill sequence and implications

The following tables must be datafilled before table NSCDEFS:

- HNPACONT
- ANNS
- IBNRTE
- OFRT
- COSMAP
- STDPRTCT

If the tuple E008 is deleted from table NSCDEFS, all tuples using the NSCODE in tables NSCSCRN, STDPRT, or HNPACODE, or in international translation tables, are automatically deleted.

If option 4DGTCIC is added or deleted from table NSCDEFS, the E800 subsystem must be busied (BSY) and then returned to service (RTS) at the SCCPLOC (signaling connection control part location) level of the MAP (maintenance and administration position).

Table size

0 to 16 tuples

NSCDEFS (continued)**Datafill**

The following table lists datafill for table NSCDEFS.

Field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 11)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
NSCODE		AIN, E008, E800, 800P, MAPHLR, PVN, REPLDIGS, VPN	<i>Number service code</i> Enter the NSC, the key into this table and table NSCSCRN referenced from subtable HNPACONT.HNPACODE.CD.NSCCODE or subtable STDPRTCT.STDPRT.PRERTSEL. NSCCODE as follows: Enter AIN for the Advanced Intelligent Network service in a switch with any of the AIN packages. Enter E008 for the Enhanced 008 Service in a switch with feature package NTXH84AA (Enhanced 008 for Australia). Enter E800 for the Enhanced 800 Service in a switch with feature package NTX554AA (CCS7—E800/SSP). Enter 800P for 800 Plus (800+) Service in a switch with feature package NTX555AB (800 Plus). Enter MAPHLR for the mobile application part home location register in a switch with feature package NTXU20AA (MAP Interworking to UK Signaling Systems). Enter PVN for private virtual network service in a switch with any of the PVN packages. Enter REPLDIGS for the option of replacing dialed digits. Enter VPN for virtual private network service in a switch with feature package NTX554AA (CCS7—E800/SSP).

NSCDEFS (continued)**Field descriptions (Sheet 2 of 11)**

TIMEOUT	0 to 600	<i>Service switching point database response time-out</i> Enter the time, in seconds, to wait for a response from the service switching point (SSP) database. The default value is 3. Note 1: If the entry in field NSCODE is E800, the recommended value for field TIMEOUT is 3. Note 2: Any entry outside the range indicated for this field is invalid.
OPTIONS	see subfield	<i>Options</i> This field is a vector of up to 12 multiples of subfield OPTION and its refinements.
OPTION	10DGTRTG 4DGTCIC ALARMTIM AUTH CFCDA COMFORT CONATIM COSMAP INFO INTLACC NADDR NETWORK NSCALARM NSC0ZZ NSCOP0ZZ NSC1NX NSCNUM NSCOP1NX PRETRAN PVNANI- PVNSSP911 REPLACE RETMET SSPT2 STDACC VOLUNT-	<i>Option</i> Separate each subfield OPTION entry with a single space. If less than 12 options are required, end the list with a \$ (dollar sign). For E800 or PVN (AIN0.0) service only, enter 10DGTRTG to indicate that ten-digit routing is desired for all E800 and 800+ calls. If the option 10DGTRTG is not present, then all routing for E800 and 800+ or PVN (AIN0.0) calls is on a seven-digit basis. For PVN (AIN0.0), in the absence of ten-digit routing, routing is done on seven digits (excluding the numbering plan area [NPA]) if the NPA returned by the service control point (SCP) is the same as the home NPA of the calling party. This option is only valid on E800 or PVN (AIN0.0) service and results in an error if it is added to any other service. No further datafill is required. For E800 or PVN services only, enter 4DGTCIC to indicate that four-digit routing is desired. The E800 and PVN SSP can request four-digit carrier identification codes (CIC) to be returned from the SCP. No further datafill is required. For the Call Forwarding Conditional (CFC) feature for German operating companies using E008 service only, enter CFCDA (CFC Don't Answer) and datafill refinement CFCDA.

NSCDEFS (continued)**Field descriptions (Sheet 3 of 11)**

OPTION(continued)	Enter COMFORT if the office has the Comfort Tone feature for the NSC service (field NSCODE is set to E800, 800P, or PVN) to have comfort tone applied to the originating agent during database queries. If the entry in field NSCODE is PVN, and the agent is an Integrated Business Network (IBN) station or trunk and the customer group has the comfort tone exclusion option COMFEXCL datafilled in table CUSTHEAD, then the comfort tone is not applied. No further datafill is required. For E008 service in Australia only, enter CONATIM and datafill refinement CONATIM for a Call Overflow on No Answer condition. Enter COSMAP if the network class of service (NCOS) of a replace digits (REPLDIGS) call is to be sent with the dialed digits for a remote database query and datafill refinements COSMIN and COSMOUT. Option COSMAP does not work if field SEARCH is set to INSWITCH. It only works if field SEARCH is set to REMOTE or if field SEARCH is set to BOTH. If the entry in field NSCODE is E008, enter INTLACC (international access code) and datafill refinement INTLACC. If the entry in field NSCODE is MAPHLR, enter NADDR (nature of address) and datafill refinement NADDR.

NSCDEFS (continued)

Field descriptions (Sheet 4 of 11)

OPTION (continued)	For E008 service in Australia only, enter NETWORK and datafill refinement NETWORK to specify if messages destined from the SSP to the SCP are to be encoded in the ANSI TCAP or in the ITU TCAP format. Enter NSC0ZZ (three-digit code starting with 0 [zero]) and datafill refinement NSC0ZZ. Enter NSCOP0ZZ for Number Service Code for Operator Assist for 0ZZ digits and datafill refinement NSCOP0ZZ. This specifies the 0ZZ digits for national operator assist calls. The datafill is a three-digit code starting with 0 (zero). The remaining digits can be in the 0-9 range. Note: Entry NSCOP0ZZ is only allowed when key NSCCODE is datafilled with AIN. Enter NSC1NX (three-digit code starting with 1) and datafill refinement NSC1NX. Enter NSCOP1NX for Number Service Code for Operator Assist for 1NX Digits and datafill refinement NSCOP1NX. This specifies the 1NX for international operator assist calls. The datafill is a three-digit code starting with 1. The second digit can be in the 2-9 range. The third digit can be in the 0-9 range. Note: Entry NSCOP1NX is only allowed when key NSCCODE is datafilled with AIN. If the entry in field NSCODE is E800 or 800P, enter NSCNUM (three-digit service code number) and datafill refinement NSCNUM. Option PRETRAN applies only to line originated E800 calls. This option controls the pretranslator used in translating the routing number received from the SCP in the response message, and also controls the types of calls to which the PRETRAN option applies. Datafill refinement PRETRAN. If the entry in field NSCODE is PVN, enter PVNANIINFO and datafill refinement ANIINFO.

NSCDEFS (continued)**Field descriptions (Sheet 5 of 11)**

OPTION (continued)	If the entry in field NSCODE is PVN, enter PVNSSP911 to route PVN calls with dialed digits equal to 911 at the SSP as if they were not PVN calls. If this option is not present, PVN calls with dialed number of 911 are routed by the service control point (SCP). No further datafill is required. If the entry in field NSCODE is VPN, enter RETMET and datafill refinement METER to decide if the metering indication field that is set in the ACM is set to TRUE or FALSE for VPN standard access calls. If the entry in field NSCODE is REPLDIGS, enter REPLACE and datafill refinements FAILRTE and SEARCH for the translation path required for the REPLDIGS option. If the entry in field NSCODE is PVN, enter SSPT2 and datafill refinement TIMEOUT. If the entry in field NSCODE is VPN, enter STDACC for VPN standard access code and datafill refinement CODE. If the entry in field NSCODE is PVN and the business services data base (DSDB) has the capability to handle unsolicited authorization (AUTH) codes, for the PVN voluntary (unsolicited) AUTH code to be entered by the PVN attendant upon caller's request, enter VOLUNTAUTH. No further datafill is required.
CFCDA 15 to 120	<i>Call forwarding conditional don't answer</i> If the entry in subfield OPTION is CFCDA, datafill this refinement. Enter the time, in seconds, that the CFC feature waits for an answer message.
CONATIM 1 to 120 (NA003-) seconds	<i>Call overflow on no answer timeouts</i> If the entry in subfield OPTION is CONATIM, datafill this refinement. Enter the length of time, between 1 and 120 seconds, for the Call Overflow on No Answer condition. Default value is 20.

NSCDEFS (continued)**Field descriptions (Sheet 6 of 11)**

COSMIN	alphanumeric (1 to 16 characters)	<i>Class of service map in</i> If the entry in subfield OPTION is COSMAP, datafill this refinement. Enter the class of service mapping used as an index into table COSDATA to get the local NCOS that corresponds to the network NCOS received in the database control point (DBCP).
COSMOUT	alphanumeric (1 to 16 characters)	<i>Class of service map out</i> If the entry in subfield OPTION is COSMAP, datafill this refinement. Enter the class of service mapping used as an index into table COSDATA to get the network NCOS that corresponds to the current local NCOS for the call.
INTLACC	numeric (1 to 5 digits)	<i>International access code</i> If the entry in subfield OPTION is INTLACC, datafill this refinement. This refinement is only applicable to the E008 Service. Enter a vector of one to five digits to define the NSC INTLACC register.
NADDR	INTL or NATL	<i>Nature of address</i> If the entry in subfield OPTION is NADDR, datafill this refinement. Enter the format of the number sent to home location register (HLR) database for query, INTL (international) or NATL (national). The default value is INTL.
NETWORK	ANSI7 CCITT7	<i>Network</i> If the entry in subfield OPTION is NETWORK, datafill this refinement to determine whether messages destined from the SSP to the SCP are to be encoded in the ANSI TCAP (ANSI7) or in the ITU TCAP (CCITT7) format. The default value is ANSI7.
NSCALARM	ON or OFF	<i>NSC alarm</i> If the entry in subfield OPTION is NSCALARM, datafill this refinement as ON or OFF. This refinement is only valid for E800, 800P, and E008 services. This refinement acts as a switch for the Freephone Alarm feature. The default value is ON.

NSCDEFS (continued)**Field descriptions (Sheet 7 of 11)**

ALARMTIM	1 to 1440	<i>NSC alarm</i> If the entry in subfield OPTION is ALARMTIM, datafill this refinement. This refinement is only valid for E800, 800P, and E008 services. This refinement indicates the duration of time, in minutes, between two SCP query timeouts that must occur in order for the Freephone Alarm feature to trigger the alarm. Enter a number of minutes from 1 to 1440. The default value is 10.
NSC0ZZ	numeric (0 to 9) (3 digits)	<i>Three-digit 0ZZ code</i> If the entry in subfield OPTION is NSC0ZZ, datafill this refinement. This refinement allows an operating company to customize the NSC code. Enter a three-digit code starting with 0 (zero). The second and third numbers can be any number between 0 and 9.
NSC1NX	numeric (2 to 9 or 0 to 9) (3 digits)	<i>Three digit-1NX code</i> If the entry in subfield OPTION is NSC1ZZ, datafill this refinement. This refinement allows an operating company to customize the NSC code. Enter a three-digit code starting with 1. The second digit must be in the range of 2 to 9. The third digit can be any number between 0 and 9.
NSCNUM	000 to 999 (3 digits)	<i>Three-digit service code number</i> If the entry in subfield OPTION is NSCNUM, datafill this refinement. Enter a three-digit service code number (for example, 800).
OCRTIME (-NA002)	1 to 10	<i>Overflow call routing time-out interval</i> If the entry in subfield OPTION is OCRTIME, datafill this refinement. Enter the OCRTIME time-out value, in seconds. Note: Canada only.
PRETRAN	see subfields	<i>E800 pretranslator</i> If the entry in subfield OPTION is PRETRAN, datafill this refinement. This refinement consists of subfields PERXLA, and CALLS.

NSCDEFS (continued)**Field descriptions (Sheet 8 of 11)**

PERXLA	NPRT, TOLL, or GWAY	<i>Pretranslator name</i> If the entry in subfield OPTION is PRETRAN, datafill this refinement. Enter the name of the pretranslator to be used by E800 to translate the routing number obtained from the database in response to a query.
CALLS	ALL, COIN, or GWAY	<i>Coin or all</i> If the entry in subfield OPTION is PRETRAN, datafill this refinement. Enter whether the pretranslator is to be used for coin originated calls, gateway calls, or all calls.
ANIINFO	00 to 99	<i>ANI information digits</i> If the entry in subfield OPTION is PVANIINFO, datafill this refinement. Enter 64, the hexadecimal code assigned to the ANI II digits for PVN. Note: Any entry outside the range indicated for this field is invalid.
FAILRTE	see subfields	<i>Replace dialed digits failure route</i> If the entry in subfield OPTION is REPLACE, datafill this refinement. This refinement consists of subfields TABNAME and SEARCH and specifies the replace-dialed-digits failure route identifier and its refinements. The route specified in this field is used if the database response does not contain a valid ten-digit called number. The corresponding routing reference must have a valid entry in subtable HNPACONT.RTEREF for the home numbering plan area (HNP) code associated with the subtable.
TABNAME	AVTDATA, IBNRTE, IRTE, OFRT, SERVICE OVR0 to 9	<i>Routing table names</i> If the entry in subfield OPTION is REPLACE, datafill this refinement. Enter the route used for replacing dialed digits. If the entry in refinement TABNAME is IRTE, datafill refinements XLASYS, XLANAME, and RTEREF. If the entry in refinement TABNAME is OFRT or IBNRTE, datafill refinement INDEX. Note: Any entry outside the range indicated for this field is invalid.

NSCDEFS (continued)**Field descriptions (Sheet 9 of 11)**

INDEX	0 to 1023	<i>Routing index</i> If the entry in subfield OPTION is REPLACE, and the entry in refinement TABNAME is OFRT or IBNRTE, datafill this refinement. Enter the routing index for replacing dialed digits.
XLASYS	AC, AM, CT, FA, FT, NIL, NSC, OFC, PX	<i>Translation system</i> If the entry in subfield OPTION is REPLACE, and the entry in refinement TABNAME is IRTE, datafill this refinement. Enter the translation system (XLASYS) that the replacement of dialed digits process is routed to. Datafill refinements XLANAME and RTEREF. • AC (access) • AM (ambiguous) • CT (country) • FA (foreign area) • FT (utility) • NIL • NSC (number service code) • OFC (office) • PX (prefix)
XLANAME	alphanumeric (1 to 8 characters) or NIL	<i>Translation name</i> If the entry in subfield OPTION is REPLACE, and the entry in refinement TABNAME is IRTE, datafill this refinement. Enter the replace-dialed-digits translation name. This XLANAME must be datafilled in table NSCHEAD.
RTEREF	0 to 1023	<i>Routing index</i> If the entry in subfield OPTION is REPLACE, and the entry in refinement TABNAME is IRTE, datafill this refinement. Enter the route reference index for replacing dialed digits.

NSCDEFS (continued)**Field descriptions (Sheet 10 of 11)**

SEARCH	BOTH INSWITCH or REMOTE	<i>Replace dialed digits database search parameters</i> If the entry in subfield OPTION is REPLACE, datafill this refinement. Enter the database search parameters with refinements. For REMOTE and BOTH database searching, datafill refinements CLNGADDR and CLDADDR. For INSWITCH searching, no further datafill is required.
CLNGADDR	0 to 9 (up to 10 digits)	<i>Calling address</i> If the entry in subfield OPTION is REPLACE, and the entry in refinement SEARCH is BOTH or REMOTE, datafill this refinement. Enter the calling address of the remote database. This address is used by the signaling connection control part (SCCP) portion of the database query sent by the SSP. The address represent the SCCP addresses if transaction capability application part (TCAP) messages are sent across the network.
CLDADDR	0 to 9 (up to 10 digits)	<i>Called address</i> If the entry in subfield OPTION is REPLACE, and the entry in refinement SEARCH is BOTH or REMOTE, datafill this refinement. Enter the called address of the remote database. This address is used by the SCCP portion of the database query sent by the SSP. The address represent the SCCP addresses if TCAP messages are sent across the network.
METER	CHG or NOCHG	<i>Metering indication</i> If the entry in subfield OPTION is RETMET, datafill this refinement. For standard access calls only, enter CHG for the adjunct call module (ACM) returned to the previous switch to have the metering indication field set to TRUE. Otherwise, enter NOCHG.

NSCDEFS (continued)**Field descriptions (Sheet 11 of 11)**

TIMEOUT	numeric (0 to 32 767)	<i>Private virtual network T2 time-out</i> If the entry in subfield OPTION is SSPT2, datafill this refinement. Enter the PVN T2 time-out value, in seconds.
CODE	numeric (0 to 11 digits) or \$	<i>VPN standard access code</i> If the entry in subfield OPTION is STDACC, datafill this refinement. Enter the digit string to be in front of the dialed digits in the initial address message (IAM/IAI) of all standard access calls. Enter \$, for a NIL digit string, for all calls that come in on Integrated Business Network (IBN) Australian telephone user part (ATUP) trunks with the field OFFNTAC in table TRKGRP set to VPN to be translated as VPN standard access calls.

Datafill example

The following example shows sample datafill for table NSCDEFS.

MAP display example for table NSCDEFS

NSCODE	TIMEOUT	OPTIONS			
VPN	0	(	STDACC	99)	(RETMET CHG)\$

Table history**NA007**

Added options NSCOP0ZZ and NSCOP1NX and their refinements.

NA006

The following changes were implemented:

- Option NSCALARM was added. This option indicates whether the Freephone Alarm feature is set ON or OFF. This option is only valid for E800, 800P, and E008 services.
- Option ALARMTIM was added. This option indicates the duration of time between two SCP query timeouts that must occur for the Freephone

NSCDEFS (end)

Alarm feature to trigger the alarm. This option is only valid for E800, 800P, and E008 services.

NA005

Added option NETWORK to specify which network the E008 service is to use to send queries to the SCP in accordance with SSP E008 Support for CCITT TCAP.

NA003

The following changes were implemented:

- Option OCRTIME was deleted.
- Option CONATIM was added.

BCS36

The following changes were implemented:

- Recommended default value for field TIMEOUT if field NSCODE is set to E800 was added.
- Options 4DGTCIC and CFDA were added.
- Explanations of options NSC0ZZ, NSC1NX, and PRETRAN were added.
- Refinement ANNCLLI for options PVNANNA, PVNANNB, PVNANNC, and PVNANND (removed in BCS35) was removed.
- Reference to table TRKGRP in refinement CODE for option STDACC was added.
- Entries in refinement XLASYS were clarified.
- Refinement REPLACE was removed and replaced with refinement FAILRTE for option REPLACE.
- Reference to PVN (AIN0.0) for E800 services for option 10DGTRTG was added.
- Refinements COSMIN and COSMOUT for option COSMAP were added.

NSCHEAD

Table name

Number Service Code Head Table

Functional description

Table NSCHEAD is one of a group of tables used to implement the Number Service feature. Number services provide inward call management features that require the dialing of special numbers.

Mobile Application Part Service (MAP) and Enhanced 800 Service (E800) are examples of number services requiring access to a database for call processing information.

Number services are provided using Northern Telecom service switching Point (SSP) and service control point (SCP) systems. The SSP and SCP use Common Channel Signaling 7 protocols (CCS7). CCS7 allows calls to be held while requests are sent to a database for call processing information.

For option selector CAMA, used in translation selectors CONT, DNRTE, and RTE, set office parameter ICAMA_REQUESTED in table OFCVAR to Y (yes) if ICAMA detailed call recording is required.

An IAA record can be generated by selecting office parameter IAA_REQUESTED in table OFCVAR, and the CAMA selector.

Only ANI and MTR trunk group originations currently support the option selector CAMA. All other call types ignore this translation option.

Office parameter IMEI_ACCEPTABLE_FOR_EMRG_CALL in table OFCVAR provides an option for the network operator to accept emergency call setups from mobile stations that transmit the IMEI instead of the IMSI or TMSI. The default value allows emergency call set ups with IMEI as the identifier if for example, no SIM is present.

For emergency call translation, class EMRG must be datafilled. The datafilling of class EMRG can be done before or after translation selector DMOD with option selector COODM. This requirement differentiates between normal mobile originated calls and emergency calls set up by a conventional SETUP message.

Datafill sequence and implications

Table NSCDEFS must be datafilled before table NSCHEAD.

NSCHEAD (continued)

Table size

There is a maximum of 28 671 entries for each table, with a maximum of 2047 tuples for each subtable. Memory is allocated when XLANAME is datafilled into the head table. The size is altered dynamically as tuples are added or deleted.

The head tables define the instances of code and route tables and their characteristics. All head tables, described in this section, have an identical format for the options they contain.

A tuple in a head table consists of the name of the code, the route table instance, and some or all of the options listed below:

- DFLT <a code table tuple>
- DFOP <code table options>
- CON
- MAXIDX <hex digit>

Datafill

The following table lists datafill for table NSCHEAD.

Field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 3)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
XLANAME		alphanumeric (1 to 8 characters)	Translation name. Enter the name assigned to the universal translator.
CONTMARK		+	Continuation mark. Enter + to indicate that additional information for this tuple is contained in the next record.
DFLT		see subfield	Default translations data. This is the result that translation uses if the dialed digits are not datafilled in the code table associated with table NSCHEAD. This field consists of subfield DFLTSEL and refinements dependent on the entry in field DFLTSEL.

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

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	DFLTSEL	SDFLT or DFLT	Default selector. Enter the default selector. Enter SDFLT if a standard default is required for dialed digits not found in the code table. The standard default is TRMT OFC VACT. That is if dialed digits are not found in the code table, the call is routed to vacant code treatment. No additional subfields are required. Enter DFLT and datafill subfield XLASEL and refinements if the standard default is not correct.
	XLASEL	CONT, DBQ, DMOD, DNRTE, FEAT, FEATINFO, HRC, IAC, RTE, or TRMT	Translation selector. Enter one of the following values and datafill field OPT (field OPT is a vector and must be ended by a \$): Enter CONT and datafill subfield OPT if further translation is required. Enter DBQ and datafill subfield OPT to perform a database query. Enter DMOD and datafill subfield OPT if input digit stream modification is required. Enter DNRTE and datafill subfield OPT if input digit routing is required. Enter FEAT and datafill subfield OPT if access to a feature is required. Enter FEATINFO and datafill subfield FTR to trigger the screening function. Enter HRC and datafill its refinements if the home routing code selector is required for local number portability applications. Enter IAC and datafill subfield OPT if the insertion of own area code is required when an ambiguous area code is found through translations.

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

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
			Enter RTE and datafill subfield OPT if a translation result has been found, and translation is to terminate. Enter TRMT and datafill subfield OPT if a call is routed to a treatment. Each entry in XLASEL together with its options is described below.
	DFOP	DFOP or NODFOP	Default options. Enter DFOP and datafill subfield OSEL and its refinements. The default options apply only if a tuple with field XLASEL set to RTE or CONT is chosen in the CODE table. If the entry in field DFOP is equal to DFOP, this field is a vector that consists of a number of options. Each option, consisting of subfield OSEL and refinements dependent on the entry in subfield OSEL, is separated from the next by a space. The various refinements are identical to the refinements described in field DFLT, selector CONT, subfield OSEL. For each option, specify the option selector, followed by a space, and the refinements, with each refinement separated from the next by a space. The entry is concluded by a \$ and datafill continues with field CON.

XLASEL = CONT

If the entry in field XLASEL is CONT, datafill the following subfields.

NSCHEAD (continued)

Table AMAXLAID must be datafilled prior to selecting option AMAXLAID.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 1 of 13)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
OPT		see subfields	Options. This field is a vector consisting of up to ten options. Each option consists of subfield OSEL, and refinements that depend on the entry in subfield OSEL. For each option, specify OSEL, followed by a space, and the refinements, each separated by a space. The entry is concluded by a \$.
	OSEL	ACF, AMAXLAID, CALLCTRL, CAMA, CDN, CDNRTE, CHGIND, CLASS, CLIOVRD, CONSUME, CPCRTE, CPMCALL, DDIDX, DEST, EXTCIC, IAA, LNET, MM, MZONE, NETSRV, OSS, PCC, PF, PRESEL, PRIVL, QFT, SETCDN, TOC, VPN, or XLT	Option selector. The following options can be selected: Enter ACF, followed by a space, and datafill subfield ACF if the area code fence is defined. Enter AMAXLAID, followed by a space, and datafill subfield XLAID to specify an automatic message accounting (AMA) identity from within table AMAXLAID. Enter CALLCTRL, followed by a space, and datafill subfield CALLCTRL. The entry in subfield CALLCTRL indicates who has control of the call: the calling party, the called party, or both.

NSCHEAD (continued)**Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 2 of 13)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
			Enter CAMA, followed by a space, and datafill subfield CLDFMT. The entry in CLDFMT indicates whether the International automatic message accounting (ICAMA) record is generated with the the originally-signaled directory number (DN) or the final Public Switched Telephone Network (PSTN) number. Enter CDN, followed by a space, and datafill subfield CDN to select the nature of address field. This field is used to identify the called party of the initial address message (IAM). It is used for Australian ISDN user part (AISUP) call translations. Enter CDN RTE to route using the called number name (CDNNAME) from table CDNCHAR. If the CDNNAME is present on the incoming call or is set by the SETCDN option, translation proceeds to table CDNUXLA. CHGIND indicates whether to override the value of the charge indicator in the Backward Call indicators. The CHGIND option applies only to JCTV loads. Enter CLASS, followed by a space, and datafill subfield CLASS if the class of the dialed digits can be determined. Enter CONSUME, followed by a space, and datafill subfield CONDIGS to specify the number of digits that are consumed during translation. Enter CPC RTE to route using the calling party category (CPCNAME) from table CPCCHAR. If the CPCNAME is present on the incoming call, translation proceeds to table CPCUXLA.

NSCHEAD (continued)**Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 3 of 13)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
			Enter CPMCALL, followed by a space, and datafill subfield CPMCALL to specify call billing against the called party instead of the calling party for intra-office calls. Enter DDIDX, followed by a space, and enter data for refinement DDIDX. Enter data for this subfield for the destination discount index. Enter DEST, followed by a space, and datafill subfield DEST if the destination is known. Enter EXTCIC, followed by a space, and enter data for refinements CICSIZE, SKIPDIGS, or SOURCE. Enter EXTCIC for the external carrier identification code Enter IAA and the datafill refinement IAA_INDEX to generate or modify IAA message parameters based on datafill in table IAACtrl. Enter LNET, followed by a space, and datafill subfield LNET if a logical network is required, for metering. Enter MM, followed by a space, and datafill subfields MIN and MAX if the minimum and maximum dialed digits are known. Enter MZONE, followed by a space, and datafill subfield MZONE if metering is to be done on the call. Enter NETSRV and datafill refinement NETSRV_NAME to indicate a Japan network service. Enter OSS for the operator signaling service. The OSS subfield does not have refinements. Enter PCC, followed by a space, and datafill subfield PCCDR if a pseudo country code is required.

NSCHEAD (continued)**Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 4 of 13)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
			Enter PF, followed by a space, and datafill subfield PFDIGS if there are prefix digits in the digit stream. Enter PNRF to invoke the ported number recognition function, which is used for LNP applications in Germany. The PNRF option does not require any subfields. Enter PRESEL, followed by a space, if the call is to be treated as a preselected carrier case. Enter PRIVL, followed by a space, and datafill subfield PRIVL if the user is a privileged user (for example, operators). Enter QFT followed by ON or OFF to indicate if an outgoing route is capable of QSIG Feature Transparency. Note: The QFT ON option must not be added to a route unless the far-end node is QFT-capable. Enter SETCDN to trigger the setting of outgoing called party characteristics. This option assigns the called number name (CDNNAME) from table CDNCHAR to the call. If the CDNRTE option is subsequently encountered, the CDNNAME is used to route the call. You can use the SETCDN option to allow CDN routing when incoming agents such as DPNSS or BTUP are not available in table CDNCHAR. Enter TELETAXE. This subfield does not have refinements. Enter TOC, followed by a space, and datafill subfield CHG, for the type of charge if the type of charge messaging is selected.

NSCHEAD (continued)**Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 5 of 13)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
			Enter VPN, followed by a space, and datafill subfields ONNET and BILLABLE if the call routes through a service switching point (SSP) and the Australian VPN - SSP software package (NTXH49AA or NTXH49AB) is in the switching unit.
			Enter XLT, followed by a space, and datafill subfield XLASYS if the call is to proceed to another translation system.
	ACF	0 to 29	Area code fence. If OSEL = ACF, enter the number of digits between the beginning of the digits to currently index the table, and the end of the area code.
	BILLABLE	Y or N	Virtual private network billable call. If OSEL = VPN, enter Y (yes) if an automatic message accounting (AMA) record is required for each VPN call. Otherwise enter N (no). An AMA record is not generated if an address complete message (ACM) of address complete, no charge is returned, or if the call terminates in the SSP on a line with the free number terminating (FNT) option.
	CALLCLASS	PRESELECT, OVERRIDE, CSN, TRUNK	Preselection call processing. If the entry in subfield OSEL is PRESEL, datafill this refinement. Enter the preselection call class type that is associated with the call. Note: Calltype CSN and TRUNK are available under the PRESEL option. These call classes are not needed for German Carrier Selection, and are not supported. The same applies to the Continue option of CONT. For the German market only NOCONT is supported.

NSCHEAD (continued)**Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 6 of 13)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	CALLCTRL	CALLING, CALLED, or MUTUAL	Call control. If OSEL = CALLCTRL, enter one of the three following values to specify the party who has control of the call. If the entry is CALLING and the calling party goes onhook first, the call is released immediately. If the called party goes onhook first, the called party is allowed to reanswer within a datafilled reanswer time out or until the calling party goes onhook. If the time out expires or if the calling party goes onhook, the calling party releases the call and the called party is set to idle. If the entry is CALLED and the called party goes onhook first, the call is released immediately. If the calling party goes onhook first and does not reanswer, the connection is not released until the called party goes onhook. There are no time outs, and the calling party is allowed to reanswer until the called party goes onhook. If the entry is MUTUAL and either party goes onhook the call is released immediately. Note 1: Calls to lines with the ESG option must have CALLCTRL(CALLED). Note 2: Calls terminating on an International Traffic Operator Position System (ITOPS) must have CALLCTRL(CALLED).
	CDNNAME	alphanumeric string	If the entry in subfield OSEL is SETCDN, enter data for refinement CDNNAME. Enter CDNNAME to route the call using a called number name from table CDNCHAR.
	CHG	SEND_CHARGE or SEND_NO_CHARGE	Charge. If OSEL = TOC, enter SEND_CHARGE to set the answer message (BTUP ANM) type of answer (TOA) string sent out from a node to SEND_CHARGE. Enter SEND_NO_CHARGE to set the answer message (BTUP ANM) type of answer (TOA) string sent out from a node to SEND_NO_CHARGE.

NSCHEAD (continued)**Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 7 of 13)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	CHGIND	ASIS, CHG, NOCHG	Datafill the CHGIND field with the following values: • ASIS-treat charge indicator as is • CHG-treat charge indicator as charge • NOCHG-treat charge indicator as no charge
	CICSIZE	1 to 4	CIC size. If the entry in subfield OSEL is EXTCIC, enter data for this refinement. This field indicates the number of digits in the CIC. This field operates on the B (called) number, so it is assumed that the switch signals the CIC as part of the B number. The MAP display indicates the range is 0 to 4. The system does not allow a 0 entry.

NSCHEAD (continued)**Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 8 of 13)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	CLASS	ATT, CNTL, COLL, DATT, EMRG, IAGRP, ICNTL, INTL, IOPRA, LCL, NATL, OPRA, RURAL, SPEC, or UNKW	Translation class. If OSEL = CLASS, enter the translation class determined by the dialed digits. This can be used for screening or billing purposes as described under CLASS in screening and charging options. The translation classes are defined as follows: • ATT (attendant console) • CNTL (continental) • COLL (collect) • DATT (dial attendant) • EMRG (emergency) • AGRP (inter-agent group) • CNTL (inter-continental) • INTL (international) • OPRA (international operator assisted) • LCL (local) • NATL (national) • OPRA (operator assisted) • RURAL (rural) • SPEC (special) • UNKW (unknown)
	CLDFMT	CURRENT or POSTXLA	Called format. If OSEL = CAMA, enter either CURRENT or POSTXLA to produce the required ICAMA record format. If the entry is CURRENT, an ICAMA record is produced with the signaled DN (without translation). If the entry is POSTXLA, an ICAMA record is produced with PSTN number resulting from translations.

NSCHEAD (continued)**Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 9 of 13)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	CLIOVRD	CNA, CNB	Calling line identity override. If the entry in subfield OSEL is CLIOVRD, enter data for this refinement. Enter CNA to allow the calling number for each call. Enter CNB to block the calling number for each call.
	CONDIGS	numeric (0 to 29 digits)	Consumed digit. If OSEL = CONSUME, enter a 0- to 11-digit number to explicitly define the number of digits consumed during call processing.
	CONTINUE	CONT, NOCONT	Continue. If the entry in subfield OSEL is PRESEL, enter data for this refinement. Enter CONT to continue translations through UXLA. Enter NOCONT to route translations through PCIXLA or PCITRK.
	CPMCALL	Y or N	Called party metering. If OSEL = CPMCALL, enter Y (yes) if calls are billed against the called party for intra-office calls. Enter N (no) for the default value of billing against the calling party for intra-office calls.
	DDIDX	1 to 63 or DEFAULT	Destination discount index. If the entry in subfield OSEL is DDIDX, enter data for this refinement. Enter the destination discount index number from table ACOPT.
	DEST	0 to 1023	Destination route. If OSEL = DEST, enter the number in the route list, of the same translation system, that the call is routed to.
	IAA_INDEX	0 to 1024	Interadministration accounting index. If the entry in subfield OSEL is IAA, datafill this refinement. Enter the value that indexes the corresponding tuple in table IAACtrl.
	LNET	alphanumeric (1 to 16 characters)	Logical network. If OSEL = LNET, enter the logical network name that the call is on. The logical network name must have been previously datafilled in table LNETWORK. The entry in this field is used by the international metering system to determine a tariff for the call.

NSCHEAD (continued)**Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 10 of 13)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	MAX	0 to 30	Maximum digits. If OSEL = MM, enter the maximum number of digits expected. This value includes the digits used to index the current tuple and must also include the prefix digits specified in the current tuple.
	MIN	0 to 30	Minimum digits. If OSEL = MM, enter the minimum number of digits expected. This value includes the digits used to index the current tuple and must also include the prefix digits specified in the current tuple.
	MZONE	0 to 63	Metering zone. If OSEL = MZONE, enter the metering zone of the call, in the logical network as defined by selector LNET. The entry in this field is used by the international metering system to determine a tariff for the call.
	NETSRV_ NAME	IPHS, DPHS, MOBILE, DA, TELEGRAM, or NCC	Network service name. If the entry in subfield OSEL is NETSRV, datafill this refinement. The entry in this field determines the parameters in an outgoing IAM message. Enter IPHS to indicate a call to an independent personal handyphone system subscriber. Enter DPHS to indicate a call to a dependent personal handyphone system subscriber. Enter MOBILE to indicate a call to a mobile subscriber. Enter DA to indicate a call to the directory assistance operator. Enter TELEGRAM to indicate a call to the Telegram office. Enter NCC to indicate a call routed to one of the following networks: • New Common Carrier serving international toll traffic • New Common Carrier serving national toll traffic

NSCHEAD (continued)**Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 11 of 13)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	NOA	INTL, LOCAL, NATL or NET	Nature of address. Enter the required called party nature of address. • INTL (international) • LOCAL (local) • NATL (national) • NET (Intelligent Network Services)
	ONNET	Y or N	Call on virtual private network. If OSEL = VPN, enter Y if the call stays within the defined virtual private network. Otherwise enter N (no). Overlapped outpulsing is only supported on off-network calls. Calls processed without the ONNET subfield set to Y are off-network calls. Meridian digital centrex (MDC) calls are treated as off-network calls, and therefore overlapped outpulsing is supported for MDC calls.
	PCCDR	000 to 999	Pseudo country code digits. If OSEL = PCC, enter the three-digit pseudo country code (PCC). If a two-digit PCC is required, it must be padded by a leading zero. Note: The pseudo country code is used to record a particular pseudo country code. This can be extracted for use by system logic later, for example, two-stage outpulsing.
	PFDIGS	0 to 24	Number of prefix digits. If OSEL = PF, enter the number of prefix digits. If prefix digits have been identified in a previous table, this number is added to the existing value. Prefix digits are not stored in call detail records, outpulsed, or used to index the next translation table. Note: If refinements PF and CONSUME are both datafilled for the same tuple, only the entry for the greater of the two values is processed; the other entry is ignored.

NSCHEAD (continued)**Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 12 of 13)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	PFXAMA	0 to 4 digits, or N	Called party number prefix in AMA. If NOA is set to NTL, datafill PFXAMA with 0011. If NOA is set to NATL, datafill PFXAMA with 0. If NOA is set to LOCAL or NET, datafill PFXAMA with N.
	PRIVL	Y or N	Privileged user. If OSEL = PRIVL, enter Y (yes) if the user is a privileged user (for example, operator). Otherwise enter N (no).
	SKIPDIGS	0 to 24	Skip digits. If the entry in subfield OSEL is EXTCIC, enter data for this refinement. This field indicates the number of digits to skip before removing the carrier digits from the digit stream. This field operates on the B (called) number, so it is assumed that the system signals the CIC as part of the B number.
	SOURCE	PRESUB or DIALED	Carrier identification code source. If the entry in subfield OSEL is EXTCIC, enter data for this refinement. This field specifies the source of the CIC as follows: - PRESUB - presubscribed. Table TRKGRP contains the definition of the CIC. - DIALED - dialed. The subscriber enters the CIC when dialing a call.
	STOPRTMR	Y or N	Stop remote timer. Enter Y (yes) to disable the address complete message (ACM) timer of the remote switch. Default is N (no).
	XLAIID	FREE, GENERIC1, GENERIC2, or GENERIC3	AMA translation identifier. If OSEL = AMAXLAID, enter the AMA translation identifier to be used against table AMAXLAID.

NSCHEAD (continued)**Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 13 of 13)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	XLASYS	AC, AM, CT, DN, FA, FT, NIL, NSC, OFC, or PX	Translation system. If OSEL = XLT, enter the next translation system to use, followed by a space, and datafill subfield XLANAME (the instance of the translation system). The choice of translation systems are: • AC access • AM ambiguous • CT country • DN directory number • FA foreign area • FT utility • NIL • NSC number service code • OFC office • PX prefix Note: The XLASYS value NIL must not be datafilled by the operating company. NIL is only used to satisfy internal software functionality.
	XLANAME	alphanumeric (1 to 8 characters)	Translation name. If OSEL = XLT, enter the translation name of the table instance within the XLASYS that the call is routed to.

NSCHEAD (continued)**XLASEL = DBQ**

If the entry in field XLASEL is DBQ, datafill the following subfields.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
OPT		vector (see subfields)	Options. This subfield is a vector consisting of up to 10 options. Each option consists of subfield OSEL, and refinements that depend on the entry in subfield OSEL. For each option, specify OSEL, followed by a space, then the refinements, each separated by a space. The entry is concluded by a \$.
	OSEL	MM, NSC, or PF	Option selector. The following options can be selected: Enter MM, followed by a space, and datafill subfields MIN and MAX if the minimum and maximum dialed digits are known. Enter NSC, followed by a space, and datafill subfield NSCODE if a number service code operation is to be performed on a call. Enter PF, followed by a space, and datafill subfield PFDIGS if there are prefix digits in the digit stream.
	MAX	0 to 30	Maximum digits. If OSEL = MM, enter the maximum number of digits expected. This value includes the digits used to index the current tuple and must also include the prefix digits specified in the current tuple.
	MIN	0 to 30	Minimum digits. If OSEL = MM, enter the minimum number of digits expected. This value includes the digits used to index the current tuple and must also include the prefix digits specified in the current tuple.

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

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	NSCODE	AIN, 800P, E008, E800, MAP_HLR, MAP_MSC, MAP_VLR, MAPHLR, PVN, REPLDIGS, or VPN	If OSEL = NSC, enter the required number service operation to be performed on the call. • AIN is for advanced intelligent network service. • 800P is for the 800+ service. • E008 is for the enhanced 008 service. • E800 is for the enhanced 800 service. • MAP_HLR is for Mobile Application Part Home Location Register. • MAP_MSC is for Mobile Application Part Mobile service Switching Center. • MAP_VLR is for Mobile Application Part Visitor Location Register. • MAPHLR appears only if the package for MAP HLR Database Query service is on the switch. • PVN is for private virtual network service. • REPLDIGS is for replace digits service. • VPN is for Australian virtual private network service. All entries for field NSCODE must first be datafilled in table NSCDEFS, field NSCODE.
	PFDIGS	0 to 24	Number of prefix digits. If OSEL = PF, enter the number of prefix digits. If prefix digits have been identified in a previous table, then this number is added to the existing value. Prefix digits are not stored in call detail records, outpulsed or used to index the next translation table.

NSCHEAD (continued)**XLASEL = DMOD**

If the entry in field XLASEL is DMOD, datafill the following subfields.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 1 of 6)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
OPT		vector (see subfields)	Option. This subfield is a vector consisting of up to ten options. Each option consists of subfield OSEL, and refinements that depend on the entry in subfield OSEL. For each option, specify OSEL, followed by a space, and the refinements, each separated by a space. The entry is concluded by a \$.
	OSEL	AFTER, CDNRTE, CGNDM, CONSUME, COODM, CPCRTE, DEL, EXTCIC, INSRT, PF, RBP, REPL, SETCDN, VPNREPL, VPNXLT, or XLT	Option selector. The following options can be selected: Enter AFTER, followed by a space, and datafill subfield AFTER if a certain number of digits must be skipped before modifying the digit stream. Enter CDNRTE to route using the called number name (CDNNAME) from table CDNCHAR. If the CDNNAME is present on the incoming call or is set by the SETCDN option, translation proceeds to table CDNUXLA. Enter CGNDM, followed by a space, and datafill subfields PREFXCLI and INSRTCLI to remove digits from the Calling Line Identifier (CLI) and insert a datafilled digit in the prefix string. The total length of the string can be up to 18 digits. A modified CLI and digit string greater than 18 digits routes the call to treatment. Enter CONSUME, followed by a space, and datafill subfield CONDIGS to specify the number of digits that are consumed during translation.

NSCHEAD (continued)**Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 2 of 6)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
			Enter COODM, followed by a space, and datafill subfield SERVICE to replace the dialed emergency code by the emergency number stored in table LAC. Option selector COODM must be combined with the XLT option to guarantee that translation continues with the modified number. Selector COODM cannot be combined with any other option. Enter CPCRTE to route using the calling party category (CPCNAME) from table CPCCHAR. If the CPCNAME is present on the incoming call, translation proceeds to table CPCUXLA. Enter DEL, followed by a space, and datafill subfield DELDIGS if digits are to be deleted, after skipping over digits to be left unprocessed. Enter EXTCIC, followed by a space, and enter data for refinements CICSIZE, SKIPDIGS, and SOURCE. The EXTCIC subfield is the external carrier identification code that indicates a long distance carrier in the global environment. This option is supported for TOPS calls. Enter INSRT, followed by a space, and datafill subfield INSRDIGS if digits are to be inserted, after skipping over digits to be left unprocessed. Enter PF, followed by a space, and datafill subfield PFDIGS if there are prefix digits in the digit stream. Enter RBP without refinements. The entry RBP is used when a call is to be marked as Ringback Price. The RBP entry in table ACCODE suffixes a hexadecimal E to the calling digits for a call that translates using a tuple with the RBP option.

NSCHEAD (continued)**Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 3 of 6)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
			Enter REPL, and datafill subfield REPLDIGS if the whole digit stream, after skipping over digits to be left alone, is to be replaced. Enter SETCDN to trigger the setting of outgoing called party characteristics. This option assigns the called number name (CDNNAME) from table CDNCHAR to the call. If the CDNRTE option is subsequently encountered, the CDNNAME is used to route the call. You can use the SETCDN option to allow CDN routing when incoming agents such as DPNSS or BTUP are not available in table CDNCHAR. Enter VPNREPL to replace the called party digits with the VPN called party digits conveyed across the public network by the QSIG Feature Transparency mechanism. Enter VPNXLT to replace the current translation system and translation name with the values stored in table BGIDMAP. The entry to table BGIDMAP is addressed by the NNI BGID and SIGNIFICANCE information received in the originating signaling for the call. Note: The VPNXLT and XLT options must not both exist in the same tuple. Enter XLT, followed by a space, and datafill subfield XLASYS if the call is to proceed to another translation system.

NSCHEAD (continued)**Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 4 of 6)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	AFTER	0 to 18	After. If OSEL = AFTER, enter the number of digits to skip before doing the modification. The default case is to calculate the new prefix fence, and replace, insert or delete digits after the fence (for example, starting at the next digit). Option after is an additional number of digits to skip before doing the modification. Option after refers to the option datafilled immediately before it. For example: DMOD DEL 3 AFTER 2 INSRT 11 skips two digits, deletes the next three and inserts digits 11 at the beginning of the digit string. The result when applied to 234567 is 23117. Note: Datafilling this refinement with 0 (the default value) displays the following error message: Too few digits for AFTER option UNSUPPORTED OPTION AT: # PROCESSING ERROR UNEXPECTED ERROR CONDITION
	CDNNAME	alphanumeric string	Called number name. If the entry in subfield OSEL is SETCDN, enter data for this refinement. Enter data for this refinement to
	CICSIZE	1 to 4	CIC size. If the entry in subfield OSEL is EXTCIC, enter data for this refinement. This field indicates the number of digits in the CIC. This field operates on the B (called) number, so it is assumed that the switch signals the CIC as part of the B number. The MAP display indicates the range is 0 to 4. The system does not allow a 0 entry.
	CONDIGS	numeric (0 to 29 digits)	Consumed digits. If OSEL = CONSUME, enter a 0- to 11-digit number to explicitly define the number of digits consumed during call processing.

NSCHEAD (continued)**Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 5 of 6)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	DELDIGS	0 to 29	Delete digits. If OSEL = DEL, enter the number of digits to be deleted, after skipping digits to be left unprocessed.
	INSRDIGS	numeric (1 to 29 digits)	Insert digits. If OSEL = INSRT, enter the digits to be left unprocessed.
	INSRTCLI	numeric (1 to 5 digits) \$	Insert CLI. If OSEL = CGNDM, enter the new string to insert as the prefix onto the CLI. Enter \$ to specify no digit string is inserted.
	PFDIGS	0 to 24	Number of prefix digits. If OSEL = PF, enter the number of prefix digits. If prefix digits have been identified in a previous table, this number is added to the existing value. Prefix digits are not stored in call detail records, outpulsed or used to index the next translation table.
	PREFXCLI	numeric (0 to 18)	Prefix CLI. If OSEL = CGNDM, enter the number of prefix digits to delete.
	REPLDIGS	numeric (1 to 30 digits)	Replace digits. If OSEL = REPL, enter the digits that replace the existing digits, after skipping digits to be left unprocessed.
	SERVICE	alphanumeric (1 to 8 characters)	COODM service. If OSEL = COODM, enter the emergency service name. Emergency service names are listed in field EMRGSERV in table LAC.
	SKIPDIGS	0 to 24	Skip digits. If the entry in subfield OSEL is EXTCIC, enter data for this refinement. This field indicates the number of digits to skip before removing the carrier digits from the digit stream. This field operates on the B (called) number, so it is assumed that the system signals the CIC as part of the B number.

NSCHEAD (continued)**Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 6 of 6)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	SOURCE	PRESUB or DIALED	Carrier identification code source. If the entry in subfield OSEL is EXTCIC, enter data for this refinement. This field specifies the source of the CIC as follows: - PRESUB - presubscribed. Table TRKGRP contains the definition of the CIC. - DIALED - dialed. The subscriber enters the CIC when dialing a call.
	XLASYS	AC, AM, CT, DN, FA, FT, NIL, NSC, OFC, or PX	Translation system. If OSEL = XLT, enter the next translation system to use, followed by a space, and datafill subfield XLANAME (the instance of the translation system). The choice of translation systems is: - AC (access) - AM (ambiguous) - CT (country) - DN (directory number) - FA (foreign area) - FT (utility) - NIL - NSC (number service code) - OFC (office) - PX (prefix) Note: The XLASYS value NIL must not be datafilled by the operating company. NIL is only used to satisfy internal software functionality.
	XLANAME	alphanumeric (1 to 8 characters)	Translation name. If OSEL = XLT, enter the translation name of the table instance within the XLASYS that the call is routed to.

NSCHEAD (continued)**XLASEL = DNRTE**

The DNRTE selector allows translation to continue in table DNINV. Through this translation, calls can be terminated at directory numbers datafilled in table DNINV.

Table DNINV must be datafilled before the DNRTE selector is datafilled in table ACCODE.

Table AMAXLAID must be datafilled prior to selecting option AMAXLAID.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 1 of 4)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
OPT		vector (see subfields)	Options. This subfield is a vector consisting of up to ten options. Each option consists of subfield OSEL, and refinements that depend on the entry in subfield OSEL. For each option, specify OSEL, followed by a space, and the refinements, each separated by a space. The entry is concluded by a \$.
	OSEL	ALLOWOVLP, AMAXLAID, CAMA, CLASS, DN, MM, PF, or SF	Option selector. The following options can be selected: Enter ALLOWOVLP to allow overlap. This subfield does not have refinements. Enter AMAXLAID, followed by a space, and datafill subfield XLAID to specify an automatic message accounting identity from within table AMAXLAID. Enter CAMA, followed by a space, and datafill subfield CLDFMT. The entry in CLDFMT indicates whether the ICAMA record is generated with the the originally-signaled DN or the final PSTN number. Enter CLASS, followed by a space, and datafill subfield CLASS if the class of the dialed digits can be determined. Enter DN, followed by a space, and datafill subfield SNPA and NXX for the directory number that the call is to route.

NSCHEAD (continued)**Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 2 of 4)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
			Enter MM, followed by a space, and datafill subfields MIN and MAX if the minimum and maximum dialed digits are known. Enter PF, followed by a space, and datafill subfield PFDIGS if there are prefix digits in the digit stream. Enter SF, followed by a space, and datafill subfield SFDIGS to indicate the beginning of the station code digits.
	CLASS	ATT, CNTL, COLL, DATT, EMRG, IAGRP, ICNTL, INTL, IOPRA, LCL, NATL, OPRA, RURAL, SPEC, or UNKW	Translation class. If OSEL = CLASS, enter the translation class determined by the dialed digits. This can be used for screening or billing purposes as described under CLASS in screening and charging options. The translation classes are defined as follows: • ATT (attendant console) • CNTL (continental) • COLL (collect) • DATT (dial attendant) • EMRG (emergency) • AGRP (inter-agent group) • CNTL (inter-continental) • INTL (international) • OPRA (international operator assisted) • LCL (local) NATL (national) • NATL national • OPRA (operator assisted) • RURAL (rural) • SPEC (special) • UNKW (unknown)

NSCHEAD (continued)**Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 3 of 4)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	CLDFMT	CURRENT or POSTXLA	Called format. If OSEL = CAMA, enter either CURRENT or POSTXLA to produce the required ICAMA record format. If the entry is CURRENT, an ICAMA record is produced with the signaled DN (without translation). If the entry is POSTXLA, an ICAMA record is produced with PSTN number resulting from translations.
	MAX	0 to 30	Maximum digits. If OSEL = MM, enter the maximum number of digits expected. This value includes the digits used to index the current tuple and must also include the prefix digits specified in the current tuple.
	MIN	0 to 30	Minimum digits. If OSEL = MM, enter the minimum number of digits expected. This value includes the digits used to index the current tuple and must also include the prefix digits specified in the current tuple.
	OFC	000 to 999	Three-digit area code. If OSEL = DN, enter the three-digit area code for the DN being routed to.
	PFDIGS	0 to 24	Number of prefix digits. If OSEL = PF, enter the number of prefix digits. If prefix digits have been identified in a previous table, then this number is added to the existing value. Prefix digits are not stored in call detail records, outpulsed or used to index the next translation table.
	SFDIGS	0 to 29	Station fence digits. If the entry in subfield OSEL is SF, datafill this refinement. Enter a number to indicate how many digits to advance past the start of the digits that index into the tuple. (During call processing, the station code digits consist of all digits beyond this indicator to the end of the dialed digits. If option SF is not datafilled, then the last four digits comprise the station code.)

NSCHEAD (continued)**Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 4 of 4)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	SNPA	000 to 999	Serving number plan area. If OSEL = DN, enter the required Serving number plan area (SNPA). This number must be datafilled in table HNPACONT or in table SNPANAME. This field must be three digits in length.
	XLAIID	FREE, GENERIC1, GENERIC2, or GENERIC3	AMA translation . If OSEL = AMAXLAID, enter the AMA translation identifier to be used against table AMAXLAID.

NSCHEAD (continued)**XLASEL = FEAT**

If the entry in field XLASEL is FEAT, datafill the following subfields.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 1 of 3)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
OPT		vector (see subfields)	Options. This field is a vector consisting of up to ten options. Each option consists of subfield OSEL, and refinements that depend on the entry in subfield OSEL. For each option, specify OSEL, followed by a space, and the refinements, each separated by a space. The entry is concluded by a \$.
	OSEL	FTR, FUNC, MM, PF, or XLT	Option selector. The following options can be selected: Enter FTR, followed by a space, and a feature code (FTR described below) to identify the international line feature. Enter FUNC, followed by a space, and feature function code (FUNC described below) to identify the international line feature function. Enter MM, followed by a space, and datafill subfields MIN and MAX if the minimum and maximum dialed digits are known. Enter PF, followed by a space, and datafill subfield PFDIGS if there are prefix digits in the digit stream. Enter XLT, followed by a space, and datafill refinement XLANAME if the translation name of the translation system is known.

NSCHEAD (continued)**Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 2 of 3)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	FTR	CALLBACK, CALLCHAR, CLCTDIGS, JES, NTC, VMWI, VSC or VALIDATE	Feature name. If the entry in subfield OSEL is FTR, enter the refinement name shown below: • CALLBACK (call back) • CALLCHAR (call characters) • CLCTDIGS (collect digits) • JES (Japan emergency services) • NTC (Notify Time Charges) • TLC (trunk logic circuit) • VMWI (voice mail waiting indication) • VSC (vertical service code) • VALIDATE (not used in GL03)
	FUNC	ACT, DEACT, DELETE, INTER, PROG, or USAGE	Feature function code. If OSEL = FUNC, enter one of the international line feature function codes listed below: • ACT (activate) • DEACT (deactivate) • DELETE (delete) • INTER (interrogate) • PROG (programming) • USAGE (usage)
	MAX	0 to 30	Maximum digits. If OSEL = MM, enter the maximum number of digits expected following MIN entry and a space. This value includes the digits used to index the current tuple and must also include the prefix digits specified in the current tuple.

NSCHEAD (continued)**Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 3 of 3)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	MIN	0 to 30	Minimum digits. If OSEL = MM, enter the minimum number of digits expected. This value includes the digits used to index the current tuple and must also include the prefix digits specified in the current tuple.
	PFDIGS	0 to 24	Number of prefix digits. If OSEL = PF, enter the number of prefix digits. If prefix digits have been identified in a previous table, this number is added to the existing value. Prefix digits are not stored in call detail records, outpulsed, or used to index the next translation table.

XLASEL = FEATINFO

If the entry in subfield XLASEL is FEATINFO, datafill the following refinements. Selector FEATINFO makes use of table DNSCRN to store information against DNs, which is used during call processing to determine how to proceed with the call. The screening function is triggered by selector FEATINFO in the universal translation tables. The options available with this selector are shown below.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 1 of 10)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	FTR	CALLBACK, CALLCHAR, CLCTDIGS, JES, NTC, TLC, or VALIDATE	Feature name. Enter CALLBACK to enable originator callback during translations. Datafill subfield CALLBACK_OPTION and its refinements, then datafill subfields PFDIGS, MINDIGS, MAXDIGS, and TABREF. Enter CALLCHAR to modify all signaling characteristics. Datafill subfields CLLCHROP, PFDIGS, MINDIGS, MAXDIGS, and TABREF.

NSCHEAD (continued)**Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 2 of 10)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
			Enter CLCTDIGS to collect digits from the call originator and add them to the called digits stream for translation. Datafill subfields CLDGMIN, CLDGMAX, CLCTDIGS_OPTION, PFDIGS, MINDIGS, MAXDIGS, and TABREF. Enter JES to activate the Japan Emergency Service feature. Datafill refinements PFDIGS and TABREF. Enter NTC to notify the originating subscriber of applicable time and charges after the call terminates. Datafill subfield SUBOPT_NAME and its refinement, then datafill subfields PFDIGS, MINDIGS, MAXDIGS, and TABREF. Enter TLC to enable the test line call feature, which provides audible ringback tone followed by dial tone after specified durations. Datafill subfields RING_BACK_TONE_DUR, DIAL_TONE_DUR, TLC_PREFIX_DIGS, TLC_NUM_DIGS, and TLC_CHARGE. Enter VALIDATE, and datafill subfield VALDATOP and its refinements. Datafill subfields PFDIGS, MINDIGS, MAXDIGS, and TABREF.
	CALLBACK_OPTION	CLCTDEST or NIL	Callback option. If the entry in field FTR is CALLBACK, datafill this option. Enter CLCTDEST to call back the subscriber and collect destination digits. Datafill subfields CLDGMIN, CLDGMAX, DISC_ANNC_TRK, PROMPT_ANNC_TRK, and SEND_ANM. Otherwise, enter NIL.
	CLDGMIN	1 to 24	Minimum collected digits. Enter the minimum number of digits to be collected and entered into the called digit stream.

NSCHEAD (continued)**Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 3 of 10)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	CLDGMAX	1 to 24	Maximum collected digits. Enter maximum number of digits to be collected and written into the called digit stream. The value cannot be less than CLDGMIN.
	DISC_ANNC_TRK	alphanumeric (1 to 16 characters)	Disconnect announcement trunk. Enter trunk common language location identifier (CLLI).
	PROMPT_ANNC_TRK	alphanumeric (1 to 16 characters)	Prompt announcement trunk. Enter trunk the common language location identifier (CLLI).
	SEND_ANM	Y or N	Send answer message. Enter Y (yes) or N (no).
	CLLCHROP	NOCHGMSG or EARLYCPG	Call characteristics. If the entry in field FTR is CALLCHAR, datafill this option. Enter NOCHGMSG to block backward CHG message. Enter EARLYCPG to specify that a call progress (CPG) message is issued in the backwards direction before an address complete message (ACM) is sent. The CPG message is permitted before an ACM in certain ISDN user part (ISUP) variants to establish a bidirectional speech path and to stop the T7 timer.
	CLCTDIGS_OPTION	NIL or \$	Collect digits option. If the entry in field FTR is CLCTDIGS, datafill this option. Enter NIL or enter \$ to proceed to the next option.
	SUBOPT_NAME	DUR_ADJ	Suboption name. If the entry in field FTR is NTC, datafill this option. Enter DUR_ADJ to specify the duration adjustment for NTC and datafill subfield DURATION_ADJ.
	DURATION_ADJ	0 to 99	Duration adjustment. Enter the time in seconds.

NSCHEAD (continued)**Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 4 of 10)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	RING_BACK_TONE_DUR	1 to 255	Ringback tone duration. If the entry in field FTR is TLC, datafill this option. Enter the time, in seconds, that ringback tone is provided to the originator.
	DIAL_TONE_DUR	1 to 255	Dial tone duration. If the entry in field FTR is TLC, datafill this option. Enter the time, in seconds, that dial tone is provided to the originator.
	TLC_PREFIX_DIGS	0 to 18	Prefix digits in called number. If the entry in field FTR is TLC, datafill this option. Enter the number of digits to advance the prefix fence to detect the charge message digits when CPC = PAYPHONE.
	TLC_NUM_DIGS	numeric(3 or 4) Japan only	Test line call number of digits. Enter the number of dialed digits to be transferred to the NCCI#7 CHG message. This is also the number of digits stored in the LMNNUM field of the SMDR #DE record.
	TLC_CHARGE	Y or N	Test line call charge indicator. The TLC_CHARGE field indicates the billing status of an ISUP test call. Enter Y if the call is billable. Enter N if the call is not billable. The default value for this field is N.
	OPT	see subfield VALDATOP	Options. If the entry in field FTR is VALIDATE, datafill this option. This field is a vector consisting of up to five options. Each option consists of subfield VALDATOP, and refinements that depend on the entry in subfield VALDATOP. For each option, specify VALDATOP, followed by a space, then the refinements, each separated by a space. The entry is concluded by a \$ and datafill continues with field DFOP.

NSCHEAD (continued)**Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 5 of 10)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	VALDATOP	BCSCRN, CALLED, CLDTCCLG, CLISERV, CUSTMOD, LCASCRN, NOCHARGE, PRESEL, SCRNLNTH, SUBSCRN, TCNOTSCR, THIRDPTY, VERDEST, V3PTYBIL	Validate option. Enter a list of up to five options. The options specify what characteristics are to be considered when screening the call. Enter \$ to signify the end of the list. Note: Selector VALIDATE is traversed only once for each call. Enter BCSCRN and datafill refinement BCOPTS to identify the bearer capability name. Enter CALLED to indicate the number to be used for screening. The SUBSCRN options are used to specify the subscriber types allowed to receive the call. Note: When using option CALLED, there must be no further digit manipulation after selector VALIDATE is encountered in translations. If option CALLED is not entered, then the calling party number is used for screening and the SUBSCRN options are used to specify the subscriber types allowed to make the call. Note: Pay phone subscribers are treated as general subscribers if option CALLED is specified. Enter CLDTCCLG, followed by a space, to copy digits from the called to the calling digit stream, and datafill options OFFSET and COUNT. Enter CLISERV, followed by a space, and enter data for refinement SERVNAME to add the name of the service provider.

NSCHEAD (continued)**Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 6 of 10)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
			Enter CUSTMOD, followed by a space, to alter the internal network class of service (NCOS) and customer group to new value for a given directory number (DN) based on the CUSTINFO attribute in table DNSCRN. The source of the DN used as an index into table DNSCRN is determined by the VALIDATE datafill. Datafill refinement CUSTSCRN. Enter LCASCRN, followed by a space, to enable local calling area screening. The called and calling numbers are checked against tables LCARNAME and LCASCRN to determine if the numbers are local to each other, and whether the call should be denied or allowed to continue routing. Enter NOCHARGE, followed by a space, to indicate that the call is nonbillable. Note: If both NOCHARGE and THIRDPTY options are specified, NOCHARGE takes precedence. Enter PRESEL to allow screening for the PRESEL attribute in table DNSCRN. Enter SCRNLNTH, followed by a space, and datafill refinement MINLNGTH to specify the minimum length of the number being screened. Enter SUBSCRN, followed by a space, and datafill up to three multiples of the following subscriber types: GENERAL, PAYPHONE, PERSONAL, and MOBILE. Enter \$ after entering SUBSCRN to indicate that no subscriber types are permitted to make or receive the call. Enter TCNOTSCR to indicate that calls with CPC set to Test Call are not screened.

NSCHEAD (continued)**Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 7 of 10)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
			Enter THIRDPY to indicate that automatic third party billing is used. Table DNSCRN is checked for attribute UNPAID. Note: If both NOCHARGE and THIRDPY options are specified, NOCHARGE takes precedence. Note: Payphone subscribers are treated as general subscribers if option CALLED is specified. Enter VERDEST to verify the destination of a call. Called digits are checked against ADDCODE entries in table DNSCRN. Note: NIL appears on the switch range but is not a valid entry. The value NIL is used only to satisfy internal software requirements.
	BCOPTS	alphanumeric (1 to 8 characters)	Bearer capability option. If the entry in field VALDATOP is BCSCRN, datafill this refinement. Enter up to four bearer capability names.
	COUNT	0 to 30	If the entry in field VALDATOP is CLDTCGLG, enter subfield COUNT to count the digits from the called stream to the calling stream.

NSCHEAD (continued)**Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 8 of 10)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	CUSTSCRN	Y or N	Customer screen. Enter Y to block calls that are not subscribed to the switched on-net services if attempting a switched on-net call. If the DN being screened is not present in table DNSCRN, the call is rejected with the Call Not Allowed (CNAD) treatment. The internal NCOS and CUSTGRP associated with the call are altered to the values found in the CUSTINFO attribute if present for the given DN in table DNSCRN. The DN used to index table DNSCRN can be the subscriber calling line identification (CLI) or the dialed number. The source of the DN is determined by the datafill of field VALIDATE. Enter N if no screening is performed. Note: The FEATINFO values CCANN, CCARD, CCSDT, DAFOP, FAXSUP, FAXTEST, INBFAX, INBFD, INTLFD, ISD, ISDTST, ISDVRE, OUTBFAX, OUTBFD, PB3RDPTY, PBCALL, PBISD, PBISDVRE, and PBTST are valid only in DMS-250 switching offices. Additional DMS-250 parameters are listed in the DMS-250 specific data schema NTPs.
	MINLNTH	0 to 18values from 0 to 30 are possible in APC software loads	Minimum length. If the entry in field VALDATOP is SCRNLNTH, enter the minimum number of digits required in number being screened.
	OFFSET	0 to 30	If the entry in field VALDATOP is CLDTCGLG, enter subfield OFFSET to offset the digits from the called stream to the calling stream.
	SERVNAME	alphanumeric string	Service provider name. If the entry in field VALDATOP is CLISERV, enter the name of the service provider in this refinement.
	SUBSCTYP	GENERAL, PAYPHONE, PERSONAL, or MOBILE	Subscriber type. Enter subscriber type, followed by a space, and datafill refinements WHITLIST, CHKBLKCL, CHKUNPD, and CHKCCR. This option allows you to specify which subscriber types are permitted to make or receive a call and whether the subscriber's standing is important for a call.

NSCHEAD (continued)**Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 9 of 10)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	WHITLIST	Y or N	Whether it list. Enter Y (yes) to indicate that the subscriber's directory number must be datafilled in table DNSCRN. Otherwise, enter N (no).
	CHKBLKCL	Y or N	Check block call. Enter Y to check if the subscriber has subscribed to all services for which this tuple is being used (BLKCALL attribute in table DNSCRN). Otherwise, enter N.
	CHKUNPD	Y or N	Check unpaid. Enter Y to check if the subscriber has paid his bills. Otherwise, enter N.
	CHKCCR	Y or N	Check cumulative call restriction. Enter Y to check the subscriber's cumulative charge limit. Otherwise, enter N.
	PFDIGS	0 to 24	Prefix digits. Enter the number of prefix digits present at this point in the call. Prefix digits are not used to index any further translation tables and are not outpulsed, but they remain stored in call detail records (CDR).
	MINDIGS	0 to 30	Minimum digits. Enter the minimum number of digits expected. This value includes the digits used to index the current tuple and must also include the prefix digits specified in the current tuple.
	MAXDIGS	0 to 30	Maximum digits. Enter the maximum number of digits expected. This value includes the digits used to index the current tuple and must also include the prefix digits specified in the current tuple.
	TABREF	see subfields	Table reference. This field consists of subfields XLASYS and XLANAME.

NSCHEAD (continued)**Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 10 of 10)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	XLASYS	AC, AM, CT, FA, FT, NSC, OFC, or PX	Translation system. Enter the next translation system to use, followed by a space, and datafill subfield XLANAME (the instance of the translation system). The choice of translation systems is as follows: • AC (access) • AM (ambiguous) • CT (country) • FA (foreign area) • FT (utility) • NSC (number service code) • OFC (office) • PX (prefix) Note: NIL is not a valid entry. NIL is used only to satisfy internal software functionality.
	XLANAME	alphanumeric (1 to 8 characters)	Translation name. Enter the translation name of the table instance within the XLASYS to which the call is routed.

XLASEL = HRC

If the entry in subfield XLASEL is HRC, datafill the following refinements.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Subfield	Entry	Explanation and action
	OPT	see subfield	Options. This field contains subfield OSEL, and refinements that depend on the entry in subfield OSEL. The entry is concluded by a \$ and datafill continues with field DFOP.
	OSEL	PFBILL, XLT	Option selector. If the call proceeds to another translation system, enter XLT, followed by a space, and datafill refinement XLASYS. Also complete an entry for option selector PFBILL.

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

Field	Subfield	Entry	Explanation and action
	XLASYS	AC, AM, CT, FA, FT, NSC, OFC, PX	Translation system. If option selector XLT is entered in subfield OSEL, datafill this refinement. Enter the next translation system to use, followed by a space, then datafill refinement XLANAME. Enter one of the following: • AC (access) • AM (ambiguous) • CT (country) • FA (foreign area) • FT (utility) • NSC (number service code) • OFC (office) • PX (prefix) Note: NIL is not a valid entry. NIL is used only to satisfy internal software functionality. NSC is not used in GL03.
	XLANAME	alphanumeric (1 to 8 characters)	Translation name. If XLT is entered in subfield OSEL, datafill this refinement. Enter the translation name of the table within the XLASYS to which the call is routed.
	PFBILL	Y or N	Prefix billing option. Enter PFBILL, followed by a space, and then enter either Y or N. If "Y" is entered, the home routing code specified in the tuple is included in the billing record. If "N" is entered, the home routing code is not included in billing records.

NSCHEAD (continued)**XLASEL = IAC**

If the entry in field XLASEL is IAC, datafill the following subfields.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
OPT		vector (see subfields)	Options. This subfield is a vector list consisting of up to 10 options and terminated by \$. Each option consists of subfield OSEL, and refinement subfields that depend on the entry in OSEL.
	OSEL	PF	Option selector. The following options can be selected: Enter PF, followed by a space, and datafill subfield PFDIGS if there are prefix digits in the digit stream.
	PFDIGS	0 to 24	Number of prefix digits. If OSEL = PF, enter the number of prefix digits. If prefix digits have been identified in a previous table, then this number is added to the existing value. Prefix digits are not stored in call detail records, outpulsed, or used to index the next translation table.

NSCHEAD (continued)**XLASEL = RTE**

If the entry in field XLASEL is RTE, datafill the following subfields.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 1 of 12)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
OPT		see subfield	Options. This subfield is a vector consisting of up to ten options. Each option consists of subfield OSEL, and refinements that depend on the entry in subfield OSEL. For each option, specify OSEL, followed by a space, and the refinements, each separated by a space. The entry is concluded by a \$.
	OSEL	ACF, AMAXLAID, BLKOVLP, CALLCTRL, CAMA, CDN, CDNRTE, CHGIND, CLASS, CONSUME, CPCRTE, CPMCALL, DIDDX, DEST, EXTCIC, IAA, LNET, MM, MZONE, NETSRV, PCC, PF, PIP, PNRF, PRESEL, PRESLERTE, PRIVL, QFT, SETCDN, TOC, VPN, or VPNPAN	Option selector. The following options can be selected: Enter ACF, followed by a space, and datafill subfield ACF if the area code fence is defined. Enter AMAXLAID, followed by a space, and datafill subfield XLAID to specify an automatic message accounting identity from within table AMAXLAID. Enter BLKOVLP to prevent calls from being outpulsed until all CDN digits are collected. This subfield does not have refinements. Enter CALLCTRL, followed by a space, and datafill subfield CALLCTRL. The entry in subfield CALLCTRL indicates who has control of the call: the calling party, the called party, or both. Enter CAMA, followed by a space, and datafill subfield CLDFMT. The entry in CLDFMT indicates whether the ICAMA record is generated with the the originally-signaled DN or the final PSTN number.

NSCHEAD (continued)**Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 2 of 12)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
			Enter CDN, followed by a space, and datafill subfield CDN to select the nature of address field. This field is used to identify the called party of the initial address message (IAM). It is used for Australian ISDN user part (AISUP) call translations. Enter CDN RTE to route using the called number name (CDNNAME) from table CDNCHAR. If the CDNNAME is present on the incoming call or is set by the SETCDN option, translation proceeds to table CDNUXLA. CHGIND indicates whether to override the value of the charge indicator in the Backward Call indicators. The CHGIND option applies only to JCTV loads. Enter CLASS, followed by a space, and datafill subfield CLASS if the class of the dialed digits can be determined. Enter CONSUME, followed by a space, and datafill subfield CONDIGS to specify the number of digits that are consumed during translation. Enter CPC RTE to route using the calling party category (CPCNAME) from table CPCCHAR. If the CPCNAME is present on the incoming call, translation proceeds to table CPCUXLA. Enter CPMCALL, followed by a space, and datafill subfield CPMCALL to specify call billing against the called party instead of the calling party for intra-office calls. Enter DDIDX, followed by a space, and enter data for refinement DDIDX. Enter data for this subfield if a destination discount applies to the call.

NSCHEAD (continued)**Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 3 of 12)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
			Enter DEST, followed by a space, and datafill subfield DEST if the destination is known. Enter EXTCIC, followed by a space, and enter data for refinements CICSIZE, SKIPDIGS, and SOURCE. This subfield indicates the external carrier identification code. Enter IAA and the datafill refinement IAA_INDEX to generate or modify IAA message parameters based on datafill in table IAACTRL. Enter LNET, followed by a space, and datafill subfield LNET if a logical network is required, for metering. Enter MM, followed by a space, and datafill subfields MIN and MAX if the minimum and maximum dialed digits are known. Note: For fast interdigital timing to function properly, MM can only be used with the RTE selector whenever the value in refinement MIN is not equal to the value in refinement MAX. In other words, if MIN=MAX, MM can be used with the CONT selector in table PXCODE; if the value in refinement MIN is not equal to the value in refinement MAX, MM cannot be used until the RTE selector is used (which is usually in either table FACODE or table OFCCODE). If refinements MIN and MAX are set in table PXCODE when they are not equal to each other, partial dial timing is used after MIN digits are dialed in order to determine the end of dialing. Enter MZONE, followed by a space, and datafill subfield MZONE if metering is to be done on the call. Enter NETSRV and datafill refinement NETSRV_NAME to indicate a Japan network service.

NSCHEAD (continued)**Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 4 of 12)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
			Enter PCC, followed by a space, and datafill subfield PCCDR if a pseudo country code is required. Enter PF, followed by a space, and datafill subfield PFDIGS if there are prefix digits in the digit stream. Enter PIP, followed by a space, to perform a residency check for the digits being translated. The residency check is used by the local number portability feature to ensure that calls to DNs that have been ported into the office are not routed out of the office. Note: You must complete entries in fields MIN and MAX before entering the PIP option. Enter PNRF to invoke the ported number recognition function, which is used for LNP applications in Germany. The PNRF option does not require any subfields. Enter PRESEL, followed by a space, if the call is to be treated as a preselected carrier case. Enter PRESEL RTE, followed by a space, and datafill refinement PRESEL RTE, the index into the route table of the current XLASYS and XLANAME. Enter PRIVL, followed by a space, and datafill subfield PRIVL if the user is a privileged user (for example, operators). Enter QFT followed by ON or OFF to indicate if an outgoing route is capable of QSIG Feature Transparency. Note: The QFT ON option must not be added to a route unless the far-end node is QFT-capable.

NSCHEAD (continued)**Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 5 of 12)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
			Enter SETCDN to trigger the setting of outgoing called party characteristics. This option assigns the called number name (CDNNAME) from table CDNCHAR to the call. If the CDNRTE option is subsequently encountered, the CDNNAME is used to route the call. You can use the SETCDN option to allow CDN routing when incoming agents such as DPNSS or BTUP are not available in table CDNCHAR. Enter TOC, followed by a space, and datafill subfield CHG, for the type of charge if the type of charge messaging is selected. Enter VPN, followed by a space, and datafill subfields ONNET and BILLABLE if the call routes through a service switching point (SSP) and the Australian VPN - SSP software package (NTXH49AA or NTXH49AB) is in the switching unit. Enter VPNPAN to indicate that the PINX is to act as the PAN for an outgoing route. Note: If VPNREPL or VPNXLT have been entered in the DMOD selector, the VPNPAN option is redundant.
	ACF	0 to 29	Area code fence. If OSEL = ACF, enter the number of digits between the beginning of the digits to currently index the table, and the end of the area code.
	BILLABLE	Y or N	Virtual private network billable call. If OSEL = VPN, enter Y (yes) if an automatic message accounting (AMA) record is required for each VPN call. Otherwise enter N (no). An AMA record is not generated if an address complete message (ACM) of address complete, no charge is returned, or if the call terminates in the SSP on a line with the free number terminating (FNT) option.

NSCHEAD (continued)**Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 6 of 12)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	CALLCLASS	PRESELECTOV ERRIDE, CSN, or TRUNK	Preselection call processing. If the entry in subfield OSEL is PRESEL, datafill this refinement. Enter the preselection call class type that is associated with the call. Note: Calltype CSN and TRUNK are available under the PRESEL option. These call classes are not needed for German Carrier Selection, and are not supported. The same applies to the Continue option of CONT. For the German market, only NOCONT is supported.
	CALLCTRL	CALLING, CALLED, or MUTUAL	Call control. If OSEL = CALLCTRL, enter one of the following values to specify the party who has control of the call. If the entry is CALLING and the calling party goes onhook first, the call is released immediately. If the called party goes onhook first, the called party is allowed to reanswer within a datafilled reanswer time out or until the calling party goes onhook. If the time out expires or if the calling party goes onhook, the calling party releases the call and the called party is set to idle. If the entry is CALLED and the called party goes onhook first, the call is released immediately. If the calling party goes onhook first and does not reanswer, the connection is not released until the called party goes onhook. There are no time outs, and the calling party is allowed to reanswer until the called party goes onhook. If the entry is MUTUAL and either party goes onhook the call is released immediately. Note 1: Calls to lines with the ESG option must have CALLCTRL(CALLED). Note 2: Calls terminating on an ITOPS position must have CALLCTRL(CALLED).

NSCHEAD (continued)**Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 7 of 12)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	CDNNAME	alphanumeric string	Called number name. If the entry in subfield OSEL is SETCDN, enter data for this refinement to route the call using the called number name from table CDNCHAR.
	CHG	SEND_CHARGE or SEND_NO_CHARGE	Charge. If OSEL = TOC, enter SEND_CHARGE to set the answer message (BTUP ANM) type of answer (TOA) string sent out from a node to SEND_CHARGE. Enter SEND_NO_CHARGE to set the answer message (BTUP ANM) type of answer (TOA) string sent out from a node to SEND_NO_CHARGE.
	CHGIND	ASIS, CHG, NOCHG	Datafill the CHGIND field with the following values: • ASIS-treat charge indicator as is • CHG-treat charge indicator as charge • NOCHG-treat charge indicator as no charge
	CICSIZE	1 to 4	CIC size. If the entry in subfield OSEL is EXTCIC, enter data for this refinement. This field indicates the number of digits in the CIC. This field operates on the B (called) number, so it is assumed that the switch signals the CIC as part of the B number. The MAP display indicates the range is 0 to 4. The system does not allow a 0 entry.

NSCHEAD (continued)**Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 8 of 12)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	CLASS	ATT, CNTL, COLL, DATT, EMRG, IAGRP, ICNTL, INTL, IOPRA, LCL, NATL, OPRA, RURAL, SPEC, or UNKW	Translation class. If OSEL = CLASS, enter the translation class determined by the dialed digits. This can be used for screening or billing purposes as described under CLASS in screening and charging options. The translation classes are defined as follows: • ATT (attendant console) • CNTL (continental) • COLL (collect) • DATT (dial attendant) • EMRG (emergency) • AGRP (inter-agent group) • CNTL (inter-continental) • INTL (international) • OPRA (international operator assisted) • LCL (local) • NATL (national) • OPRA (operator assisted) • RURAL (rural) • SPEC (special) • UNKW (unknown)
	CLDFMT	CURRENT or POSTXLA	Called format. If OSEL = CAMA enter either CURRENT or POSTXLA to produce the required ICAMA record format. If the entry is CURRENT, an ICAMA record is produced with the signaled DN (without translation). If the entry is POSTXLA, an ICAMA record is produced with PSTN number resulting from translations.

NSCHEAD (continued)**Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 9 of 12)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	CONDIGS	numeric (0 to 29 digits)	Consumed digits. If OSEL = CONSUME, enter a 0- to 11-digit number to explicitly define the number of digits consumed during call processing.
	CONTINUE	CONT, NOCONT	Continue. If the entry in subfield OSEL is PRESEL, enter data for this refinement. Enter CONT to continue with the current translations system. Enter NOCONT to stop translations.
	CPMCALL	Y or N	Called party metering. If OSEL = CPMCALL, enter Y (yes) if calls are billed against the called party for intra-office calls. Enter N (no) for the default value of billing against the calling party for intra-office calls.
	DDIDX	1 to 63 or DEFAULT	Destination discount index. If the entry in subfield OSEL is DDIDX, enter data for this refinement to apply the destination discount to the call.
	DEST	0 to 1023	Destination route list index. If OSEL = DEST, enter the number in the route list, of the same translation system, that the call is routed to.
	IAA_INDEX	0 to 1024	Interadministration accounting index. If the entry in subfield OSEL is IAA, datafill this refinement. Enter the value that indexes the corresponding tuple in IAACTRL.
	LNET	alphanumeric (1 to 16 characters)	Logical network. If OSEL = LNET, enter the logical network name that the call is on. The logical network name must have been previously datafilled in table LNETWORK. The entry in this field is used by the international metering system to determine a tariff for the call.
	MAX	0 to 30	Maximum digits. If OSEL = MM, enter the maximum number of digits expected. This value includes the digits used to index the current tuple and must also include the prefix digits specified in the current tuple.

NSCHEAD (continued)**Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 10 of 12)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	MIN	0 to 30	Minimum digits. If OSEL = MM, enter the minimum number of digits expected. This value includes the digits used to index the current tuple and must also include the prefix digits specified in the current tuple.
	MZONE	0 to 63	Metering zone. If OSEL = MZONE, enter the metering zone of the call, in the logical network as defined by selector LNET. The entry in this field is used by the international metering system to determine a tariff for the call.
	NETSRV_ NAME	IPHS, DPHS, MOBILE, DA, TELEGRAM, or NCC	Network service name. If the entry in subfield OSEL is NETSRV, datafill this refinement. The entry in this field determines the parameters in an outgoing IAM message. Enter IPHS to indicate a call to an independent personal handyphone system subscriber. Enter DPHS to indicate a call to a dependent personal handyphone system subscriber. Enter MOBILE to indicate a call to a mobile subscriber. Enter DA to indicate a call to the directory assistance operator. Enter TELEGRAM to indicate a call to the Telegram office. Enter NCC to indicate a call routed to one of the following networks: • New Common Carrier serving international toll traffic • New Common Carrier serving national toll traffic

NSCHEAD (continued)**Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 11 of 12)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	NOA	INTL, LOCAL, NATL, or NET	Nature of address. Enter the required called party nature of address. • INTL (international) • LOCAL (local) • NATL (national) • NET (Intelligent Network Services)
	ONNET	Y or N	Call on virtual private network. If OSEL = VPN, enter Y if the call stays within the defined virtual private network. Otherwise enter N (no). Overlapped outpulsing is only supported on off-network calls. Calls processed without the ONNET subfield set to Y are off-network calls. Meridian digital centrex (MDC) calls are treated as off-network calls, and therefore overlapped outpulsing is supported for MDC calls.
	PCCDR	000 to 999	Pseudo country code digits. If OSEL = PCC, enter the three-digit pseudo country code (PCC). If a two-digit PCC is required, it must be padded by a leading zero. The pseudo country code is used to record a particular pseudo country code. This can be extracted for use by system logic later, for example, two-stage outpulsing.
	PFDIGS	0 to 24	Number of prefix digits. If OSEL = PF, enter the number of prefix digits. If prefix digits have been identified in a previous table, this number is added to the existing value. Prefix digits are not stored in call detail records, outpulsed or used to index the next translation table. Note: If refinements PF and CONSUME are both datafilled for the same tuple, only the entry for the greater of the two values is processed; the other entry is ignored.

NSCHEAD (continued)**Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 12 of 12)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	PFXAMA	0 to 4 digits, or N	Called party number prefix in AMA. If NOA is set to NTL, datafill PFXAMA with 0011. If NOA is set to NATL, datafill PFXAMA with 0. If NOA is set to LOCAL or NET, datafill PFXAMA with N.
	PRIVL	Y or N	Privileged user. If OSEL = PRIVL, enter Y (yes) if the user is a privileged user (for example, operator). Otherwise, enter N (no).
	SKIPDIGS	0 to 24	Skip digits. If the entry in subfield OSEL is EXTCIC, enter data for this refinement. This field indicates the number of digits to skip before removing the carrier digits from the digit stream. This field operates on the B (called) number, so it is assumed that the system signals the CIC as part of the B number.
	SOURCE	PRESUB or DIALED	Carrier identification code source. If the entry in subfield OSEL is EXTCIC, enter data for this refinement. This field specifies the source of the CIC as follows: - PRESUB - presubscribed. Table TRKGRP contains the definition of the CIC. - DIALED - dialed. The subscriber enters the CIC when dialing a call.
	STOPRTMR	Y or N	Stop remote timer. Enter Y (yes) to disable the address complete message (ACM) timer of the remote switch. The default value is N (no).
	XLAIID	FREE, GENERIC1, GENERIC2, or GENERIC3	AMA translation identifier. If OSEL = AMAXLAID, enter the AMA translation identifier to be used against table AMAXLAID.

NSCHEAD (continued)

XLASEL = TRMT

If the entry in field XLASEL is TRMT, datafill the following subfields.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
OPT		vector (see subfields)	Options. This subfield is a vector consisting of up to ten options. Each option consists of subfield OSEL, and refinements that depend on the entry in subfield OSEL. For each option, specify OSEL, followed by a space, and the refinements, each separated by a space. The entry is concluded by a \$.
	OSEL	OFC	Enter OFC, followed by a space, and datafill subfield OFC if a treatment name is required.
	OFC	see subtable	Enter a treatment name that is contained in the office treatment subtable, TMTCNTL.TREAT.

Datafill example

Refer to examples in the description of table ACHEAD.

NSCHEAD (continued)

XLASEL = all entries

Table AMAXLAID must be datafilled prior to selecting option AMAXLAID.

NSCHEAD (continued)**Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 1 of 14)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	DFOP	NODFOP or DFOP	Default options. Enter NODFOP if there are no default options. Enter DFOP, and datafill subfield OSEL and its refinements. The default options only apply if a tuple with XLASEL equal to RTE or CONT is chosen in the CODE table. If the entry in field DFOP is equal to DFOP, this field is a vector that consists of a number of options and must be ended by \$. Each option, consisting of subfield OSEL and refinements dependent on the entry in subfield OSEL, is separated from the next by a space. The various refinements are described in subfield OSEL. For each option, specify the option selector, followed by a space, and the refinements, with each refinement separated from the next by a space.

NSCHEAD (continued)**Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 2 of 14)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	OSEL	ACF, AMAXLAID, CALLCTRL, CAMA, CDN, CDNRTE, CLASS, CLIOVRD, CONSUME, CPCRTE, CPMCALL, DDIDX, DEST, EXTCIC, IAA, LNET, MM, MZONE, NETSRV, OSS, PCC, PF, PNRF, PRESEL, PRIVL, QFT, SETCDN, TELETAXE, TOC, VPN, or XLT	Option selector. The following options can be selected: Enter ACF, followed by a space, and datafill subfield ACF if the area code fence is defined. Enter AMAXLAID, followed by a space, and datafill subfield XLAID to specify an automatic message accounting (AMA) identity from within table AMAXLAID. Enter CALLCTRL, followed by a space, and datafill subfield CALLCTRL. The entry in subfield CALLCTRL indicates who has control of the call: the calling party, the called party, or both. Enter CAMA, followed by a space, and datafill subfield CLDFMT. The entry in CLDFMT indicates whether the International automatic message accounting (ICAMA) record is generated with the the originally-signaled directory number (DN) or the final Public Switched Telephone Network (PSTN) number. Enter CDN, followed by a space, and datafill subfield CDN to select the nature of address field. This field is used to identify the called party of the Initial Address message (IAM). It is used for Australian ISDN user part (AISUP) call translations.

NSCHEAD (continued)**Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 3 of 14)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
			Enter CDNRTE to route a call using the called number name (CDNNAME) from table CDNCHAR. If the CDNNAME is present on the incoming call or is set by the SETCDN option, translation proceeds to table CDNUXLA. The CDNRTE option does not have refinements. Enter CLASS, followed by a space, and datafill subfield CLASS if the class of the dialed digits can be determined. Enter CLIOVRD, followed by a space, and enter data for refinement CLIOVRD. This subfield indicates calling line identity override. Enter CONSUME, followed by a space, and datafill subfield CONDIGS to specify the number of digits that are consumed during translation. Enter CPC RTE to route the call using the calling party category (CPCNAME) from table CPCCHAR. If the CPCNAME is present on the incoming call, translation proceeds to table CPCUXLA. The CPC RTE option does not have refinements. Enter CPMCALL, followed by a space, and datafill subfield CPMCALL to specify call billing against the called party instead of the calling party for intra-office calls. Enter DDIDX, followed by a space, and enter data for refinement DDIDX. This option indicates a destination discount applies to the call. Enter DEST, followed by a space, and datafill subfield DEST if the destination is known. Enter EXTCIC, followed by a space, and enter data for refinements CICSIZE, SKIPDIGS, and SOURCE. The EXTCIC option indicates the external carrier identification code. This option is supported for TOPS calls.

NSCHEAD (continued)**Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 4 of 14)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
			Enter IAA, followed by a space, and enter data for refinement IAA_INDEX. The IAA option generates or modifies IAA message parameters based on datafill in table IAACtrl. Enter LNET, followed by a space, and datafill subfield LNET if a logical network is required, for metering. Enter MM, followed by a space, and datafill subfields MIN and MAX if the minimum and maximum dialed digits are known. Enter MZONE, followed by a space, and datafill subfield MZONE if metering is to be done on the call. Enter NETSRV and datafill refinement NETSRV_NAME to indicate a Japan network service. Enter OSS to indicate operator signaling services. This subfield does not have refinements. Enter PCC, followed by a space, and datafill subfield PCCDR if a pseudo country code is required. Enter PF, followed by a space, and datafill subfield PFDIGS if there are prefix digits in the digit stream. Enter PNRF to invoke the ported number recognition function. LNP applications in Germany use the PRNF. The PNRF option does not have refinements. Enter PRESEL, followed by a space, and datafill refinement PRESEL to provide the necessary information used to index into the PCIXLA table. Enter PRIVL, followed by a space, and datafill subfield PRIVL if the user is a privileged user (for example, operators).

NSCHEAD (continued)**Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 5 of 14)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
			Enter QFT followed by ON or OFF to indicate if an outgoing route is capable of QSIG feature transparency. Note: Operating company personnel must not add the QFT ON option to a route unless the far-end node is QFT-capable. Enter SETCDN, followed by a space, and enter data for refinement CDNNAME. The SETCDN option assigns the called number name (CDNNAME) from table CDNCHAR to the call. Enter TELETAXE. This option does not have refinements. Enter TOC, followed by a space, and datafill subfield CHG, for the type of charge if the type of charge messaging is selected. Enter VPN, followed by a space, and datafill subfields ONNET and BILLABLE if the call routes through a service switching point (SSP) and the Australian VPN - SSP software package (NTXH49AA or NTXH49AB) is in the switching unit. Enter XLT, followed by a space, and datafill subfield XLASYS if the call is to proceed to another translation system.
	ACF	0 to 29	Area code fence. If OSEL = ACF, enter the number of digits between the beginning of the digits to currently index the table, and the end of the area code.
	BILLABLE	Y or N	Virtual private network billable call. If OSEL = VPN, enter Y (yes) if an automatic message accounting (AMA) record is required for each VPN call. Otherwise enter N (no). An AMA record is not generated if an address complete message (ACM) of address complete, no charge is returned, or if the call terminates in the SSP on a line with the free number terminating (FNT) option.

NSCHEAD (continued)**Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 6 of 14)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	CALLCLASS	PRESELECT OVERRIDE, CSN, or TRUNK	Preselection call processing. If the entry in subfield OSEL is PRESEL, datafill this refinement. Enter the preselection call class type that is associated with the call. Note: Calltype CSN and TRUNK are available under the PRESEL option. These call classes are not needed for German Carrier Selection, and are not supported. The same applies to the Continue option of CONT. For the German market, only NOCONT is supported.
	CALLCTRL	CALLING, CALLED, or MUTUAL	Call control. If OSEL = CALLCTRL, enter one of the three following values to specify the party who has control of the call. If the entry is CALLING and the calling party goes onhook first, the call is released immediately. If the called party goes onhook first, the called party is allowed to reanswer within a datafilled reanswer time out or until the calling party goes onhook. If the time out expires or if the calling party goes onhook, the calling party releases the call and the called party is set to idle. If the entry is CALLED and the called party goes onhook first, the call is released immediately. If the calling party goes onhook first and does not reanswer, the connection is not released until the called party goes onhook. There are no time outs, and the calling party is allowed to reanswer until the called party goes onhook. If the entry is MUTUAL and either party goes onhook the call is released immediately. Note 1: Calls to lines with the ESG option must have CALLCTRL(CALLED). Note 2: Calls terminating on an International Traffic Operator Position System (ITOPS) must have CALLCTRL(CALLED).
	CDNNAME	alphanumeric string	Called number name. If the entry in subfield OSEL is SETCDN, enter data for refinement CDNNAME.

NSCHEAD (continued)**Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 7 of 14)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	CHG	SEND_ CHARGE or SEND_NO_ CHARGE	Charge. If OSEL = TOC, enter SEND_CHARGE to set the answer message (BTUP ANM) type of answer (TOA) string sent out from a node to SEND_CHARGE. Enter SEND_NO_CHARGE to set the answer message (BTUP ANM) type of answer (TOA) string sent out from a node to SEND_NO_CHARGE.
	CICSIZE	1 to 4	CIC size. If the entry in subfield OSEL is EXTCIC, enter data for this refinement. This field indicates the number of digits in the CIC. This field operates on the B (called) number, so it is assumed that the system signals the CIC as part of the B number. The MAP display indicates the range is 0 to 4. The system does not allow an entry of 0.

NSCHEAD (continued)**Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 8 of 14)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	CLASS	ATT, CNTL, COLL, DATT, EMRG, IAGRP, ICNTL, INTL, IOPRA, LCL, NATL, OPRA, RURAL, SPEC, or UNKW	Translation class. If OSEL = CLASS, enter the translation class determined by the dialed digits. This can be used for screening or billing purposes as described under CLASS in screening and charging options. The translation classes are defined as follows: • ATT (attendant console) • CNTL (continental) • COLL (collect) • DATT (dial attendant) • EMRG (emergency) • AGRP (inter-agent group) • CNTL (inter-continental) • INTL (international) • OPRA (international operator assisted) • LCL (local) • NATL (national) • OPRA (operator assisted) • RURAL (rural) • SPEC (special) • UNKW (unknown)
	CLDFMT	CURRENT or POSTXLA	Called format. If OSEL = CAMA, enter either CURRENT or POSTXLA to produce the required ICAMA record format. If the entry is CURRENT, an ICAMA record is produced with the signaled DN (without translation). If the entry is POSTXLA, an ICAMA record is produced with PSTN number resulting from translations.

NSCHEAD (continued)**Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 9 of 14)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	CLIOVRD	CNA, CNB	Calling line identity override. If the entry in subfield OSEL is CLIOVRD, enter data for refinement CLIOVRD. Enter CNA to allow the calling number for each call. Enter CNB to block the calling number for each call.
	CONDIGS	numeric (0 to 29 digits)	Consumed digits. If OSEL = CONSUME, enter a 0- to 11-digit number to explicitly define the number of digits consumed during call processing.
	CONTINUE	CON or NOCON	Consume digits. The default options apply if a tuple with field XLASEL set to CONT or DMOD is chosen in the CODE tables. The default case is not to consume digits (that is, the next table is indexed using the same digits as the current table, except for ignoring prefix digits). However, under certain conditions, the next table is indexed starting with the digits following the index to the current table (in other words, translations absorb or consume the current index digits). An example of this is when an area code is found in table FACODE. Table OFCCODE is indexed with the digits following the area code (the office code), so the digits used to index table FACODE are consumed. This does not mean that the digits are deleted from the digit register. They remain there and are outputted unless explicitly deleted in the CODE or RTE tables. The CON option only means that the digits are not used to index the next table. Enter CON and translation consumes the current index digits, if the next table is indexed starting with the digits following the index to the current table. Enter NOCON if digits are not to be consumed (the next table is indexed using the same digits as the current table, except the prefix digits).
	CPMCALL	Y or N	Called party metering. If OSEL = CPMCALL, enter Y (yes) if calls are billed against the called party for intra-office calls. Enter N (no) for the default value of billing against the calling party for intra-office calls.

NSCHEAD (continued)**Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 10 of 14)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	DDIDX	1 to 63 or DEFAULT	Destination discount index. If the entry in subfield OSEL is DDIDX, enter data for this refinement. Enter the destination discount index number.
	DEST	0 to 1023	Destination route list index. If OSEL = DEST, enter the number in the route list, of the same translation system, that the call is routed to.
	IAA_INDEX	0 to 1024	Interadmission accounting index. If the entry in subfield OSEL is IAA, enter data for this refinement. Enter the value that indexes the corresponding tuple in table IAACTRL.
	LNETH	alphanumeric (1 to 16 characters)	Logical network. If OSEL = LNETH, enter the logical network name the call is on. The logical network name must have been previously datafilled in table LNETWORK. The entry in this field is used by the international metering system to determine a tariff for the call.
	MAXIDX	C, F, 9, or STD	Maximum index. Enter C if the translation tables are to be indexed by dialed digits hexadecimal B (*) and hexadecimal C (#) in addition to digits in the range 0 to 9. Enter F if the translation tables are to be indexed by dialed digits in the range 0 to 9, and hex digits B, C, D, E, and F. Enter STD or 9 if the translation tables are to be indexed by dialed digits in the range 0 to 9. The default entry is 9.
	MAX	0 to 30	Maximum digits. If OSEL = MM, enter the maximum number of digits expected. This value includes the digits used to index the current tuple and must also include the prefix digits specified in the current tuple.
	MIN	0 to 30	Minimum digits. If OSEL = MM, enter the minimum number of digits expected. This value includes the digits used to index the current tuple and must also include the prefix digits specified in the current tuple.

NSCHEAD (continued)**Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 11 of 14)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	MZONE	0 to 63	Metering zone. If OSEL = MZONE, enter the metering zone of the call in the logical network as defined by selector LNET. The entry in this field is used by the international metering system to determine a tariff for the call.
	NETSRV_N AME	IPHS, DPHS, MOBILE, DA, TELEGRAM, or NCC	Network service name. If the entry in subfield OSEL is NETSRV, datafill this refinement. The entry in this field determines the parameters in an outgoing IAM message. Enter IPHS to indicate a call to an independent personal handyphone system subscriber. Enter DPHS to indicate a call to a dependent personal handyphone system subscriber. Enter MOBILE to indicate a call to a mobile subscriber. Enter DA to indicate a call to the directory assistance operator. Enter TELEGRAM to indicate a call to the Telegram office. Enter NCC to indicate a call routed to one of the following networks: • New Common Carrier serving international toll traffic • New Common Carrier serving national toll traffic
	NOA	INTL, LOCAL, NATL or NET	Nature of address. Enter the required called party nature of address. • INTL (international) • LOCAL (local) • NATL (national) • NET (Intelligent Network Services)

NSCHEAD (continued)**Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 12 of 14)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	ONNET	Y or N	Call on virtual private network. If OSEL = VPN, enter Y if the call stays within the defined virtual private network. Otherwise enter N (no). Overlapped outpulsing is only supported on off-network calls. Calls processed without the ONNET subfield set to Y are off-network calls. Meridian digital centrex (MDC) calls are treated as off-network calls, and therefore overlapped outpulsing is supported for MDC calls.
	PCCDR	000 to 999	Pseudo country code digits. If OSEL = PCC, enter the three-digit pseudo country code (PCC). If a two-digit PCC is required, it must be padded by a leading zero. The pseudo country code is used to record a particular pseudo country code. This can be extracted for use by system logic later, for example, two-stage outpulsing.
	PFDIGS	0 to 24	Number of prefix digits. If OSEL = PF, enter the number of prefix digits. If prefix digits have been identified in a previous table, then this number is added to the existing value. prefix digits are not stored in call detail records, outpulsed, or used to index the next translation table. Note: If refinements PF and CONSUME are both datafilled for the same tuple, only the entry for the greater of the two values is processed; the other entry is ignored.
	PFXAMA	0 to 4 digits, or N	Called party number prefix in AMA. If NOA is set to NTL, datafill PFXAMA with 0011. If NOA is set to NATL, datafill PFXAMA with 0. If NOA is set to LOCAL or NET, datafill PFXAMA with N.
	PRIVL	Y or N	Privileged user. If OSEL = PRIVL, enter Y (yes) if the user is a privileged user (for example, operator). Otherwise, enter N (no).

NSCHEAD (continued)**Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 13 of 14)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	SKIPDIGS	0 to 24	Skip digits. If the entry in subfield OSEL is EXTCIC, enter data for this refinement. This field indicates the number of digits to skip before removing the carrier digits from the digit stream. This field operates on the B (called) number, so it is assumed that the system signals the CIC as part of the B number.
	SOURCE	PRESUB or DIALED	Carrier identification code source. If the entry in subfield OSEL is EXTCIC, enter data for this refinement. This field specifies the source of the CIC as follows: • PRESUB - presubscribed. Table TRKGRP defines the CIC. • DIALED - dialed. The subscriber enters the CIC when dialing a call.
	STOPRTMR	Y or N	Stop remote timer. Enter Y (yes) to disable the address complete message (ACM) timer of the remote switch. Default is N (no).
	XLAID	FREE, GENERIC1, GENERIC2, or GENERIC3	AMA translation identifier. If OSEL = AMAXLAID, enter the AMA translation identifier to be used against table AMAXLAID.

NSCHEAD (continued)**Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 14 of 14)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	XLASYS	AC, AM, CT, DN, FA, FT, NIL, NSC, OFC, or PX	Translation system. If OSEL = XLT, enter the next translation system to use, followed by a space, and datafill subfield XLANAME (the instance of the translation system). The choice of translation systems are: • AC (access) • AM (ambiguous) • CT (country) • DN (directory number) • FA (foreign area) • FT (utility) • NIL • NSC (number service code) • OFC (office) PX (prefix) Note: The XLASYS value NIL must not be datafilled by the operating company. NIL is only used to satisfy internal software functionality.
	XLANAME	alphanumeric (1 to 8 characters)	Translation name. If OSEL = XLT, enter the translation name of the table instance within the XLASYS that the call is routed to.

Table history**APC010**

Added field TLC_CHARGE to option TLC in the FEATINFO selector.

APC009

Added option NETSRV to selectors CONT and RTE.

Added option JES to selector FEATINFO.

NSCHEAD (continued)

APC008.1

The following updates were introduced in APC008.1 to table AMHEAD:

- Field CHKCCR was added to all subscriber types (SUBSCTYP) that are part of the SUBSCRN option of selector FEATINFO VALIDATE.
- Field EARLYCPG was added to selector FEATINFO.
- Option IAA was added to selectors ROUTE and CONT.

GL04

Added FLEXCHG option to the CONT and RTE selectors. Added CHGIND option to the CONT and RTE selectors. Added ISUPPREF option to the CONT and RTE selectors.

APC006

PERSONAL subscriber type added to SUBSCRN option of FEATINFO VALIDATE.

NA005

The following updates were introduced to table AMHEAD in NA005:

- increased the number for universal translations support to 30 digits, affecting the following options, subfields or selectors:
 - ACF
 - AFTER
 - CONSUME
 - DEL
 - DMOD
 - DNRTE
 - INSRT
 - MAX
 - MIN
 - PF
 - REPL
- added option SF and its refinement SFDIGS to selector DNRTE.
- added note about potential conflict with refinements PFIGS and CONSUME.

NSCHEAD (end)

APC04

Subfield CDN of selectors CONT and RTE was modified to incorporate subfields NOA, STOPRTMR, and PFXAMA.

BCS35

Add CGNDN and refinements PRDFXCLI and INSRTCLI.

Add CPMCALL to CONT and RTE selectors.

Change range of values for MAXIDX.

Supplementary information

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

Direct interaction with office parameters:

- ICAMA_REQUESTED in table OFCVAR
- IAA_REQUESTED in table OFCVAR
- IMEI_ACCEPTABLE_FOR_EMRG_CALL in table OFCVAR

NSCRTE

Table name

Number Service Code Route Table

Functional description

Table NSCRTE is a member of the universal translation tables. The universal translation tables are organized to translate the incoming digit string in segments. Table NSCRTE translates the number service code digit segment, together with tables NSCHEAD and NSCCODE.

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

Datafill sequence and implications

Table NSCHEAD must be datafilled before tables NSCRTE and NSCCODE.

Table size

Refer to table ACRTE.

Datafill

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

Datafill example

Refer to table ACRTE.

Table history

BCS35

Table NSCRTE created.

NSCSCRN

Table name

Number Service Code Screening Table

Functional description

Table NSCSCRN provides six-digit (NSC-NXX) screening for service switching point (SSP) number service code (NSC) calls.

NSC Enhanced 800 Service (E800) or 800 Plus Service (800P) calls with NXX datafilled in table NSCSCRN are translated using the datafilled translation selector. If there is an equal access (EA) route datafilled in table STDPRTCT.STDPRT in an equal access end office with an SSP, then the datafilled translation selector in table NSCSCRN is ignored and the EA route is used to route the call to an originating screening office (OSO).

NSC E800 or 800P calls without an NXX datafilled in table NSCSCRN are translated using the SSP E800 or 800P method.

Note: 800P is the Canadian version of CCS7 800 Service (800 Plus). 800P is provided if package NTX555AB (800 Plus) is in the switching unit, otherwise, E800 is provided.

For related information, refer to table NSCDEFS.

Datafill sequence and implications

The following tables must be datafilled before table NSCSCRN:

- HNPACONT.HNPACODE
- HNPACONT.RTEREF
- NSCDEFS
- STDPRTCT.STDPRT

Table size

0 to 16 000 tuples

NSCSCRN (continued)**Datafill**

The following table lists datafill for table NSCSCRN.

Field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
NSCODE		800P, AIN, E800, PVN, REPLDIGS, or VPN	<i>Number services code</i> Enter 800P for 800 Plus Service. Enter AIN for advanced intelligent network. Enter E800 for Enhanced 800 Service. Enter PVN for private virtual network service. Enter REPLDIGS for network services software (NSS) DBCP replace dialed digits application. Enter VPN for virtual private network service.
FROMNXX		vector of up to 18 digits from 000 to 999	<i>From three-digit code</i> Enter a three-digit code that represents a single code, or the first in a block of consecutive codes.
TONXX		000 to 999	<i>To three-digit code</i> If the entry in field FROMNXX represents a single code, enter the same three-digit code as in field FROMNXX. If the entry in field FROMNXX represents the first three-digit code in a block of consecutive three-digit codes, enter the last three-digit code in the block.

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

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
XLADATA		see subfield	<i>Code type, route reference</i> This field consists of subfield NSCCD.
	NSCCD	AMBI, ATV, CONT, CRSC, DN, FNPA, FRTD, FRTE, HNPA, HRTE, INWC, INWO, INWS, INWT, LRTE, MOC_RNG, MTR, NPOSDN, NSC, OPC3, OPC4, OPC5, SACNWM, SCD3, SCD4, SLRTE, SRNG, STRG, TERM, TTC, or VCT	<i>Code type</i> If the call is to a treatment, enter VCT. Otherwise, enter one of the other code types. Refer to subtable HNPACONT.HNPACODE for a description of code types.

NSCSCRN (end)**NSCCD = VCT**

If the entry in field NSCCD is VCT, datafill refinement TMT.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	TMT	alphanumeric (4 characters)	<i>Treatment</i> Enter the treatment that indexes into the appropriate subtable of table TMTCNTL.

NSCCD VCT

If the entry in field NSCCD is anything other than VCT, datafill refinement RR.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	RR	0 to 1023	<i>Route reference index</i> Enter the route reference index of the route list in subtable HNPACONT.RTEREF to which translation proceeds.

Datafill example

The following example shows sample datafill for table NSCSCRN.

MAP display example for table NSCSCRN

NSCODE	FROMNXX	TONXX	XLADATA
E800	011	022	VCT MSCA
800P	122	123	INWO 0
E800	200	300	INWO 0
E800	400	500	INWC 0

NSCSNPA

Table name

Number Service Code Special Area Codes Table

Functional description

Table NSCSNPA maps special routing codes (SRC) to the originating numbering plan area (NPA).

For Enhanced 800 Service (E800), 800 Plus Service (800+), and 800+ Southbound the SRC range is 000 to 009 (00Y).

Note: Special Area Code (SAC) 00Y is used to indicate the originating NPA or to indicate NSC call from a coin station.

If feature package NTX169BA (800 Plus Southbound) is in the office, the SRC range is extended from 000 to 199.

If the SRC is not found in table NSCSNPA, the call is given vacant code treatment.

Table NSCSNPA is datafilled at the service switching point (SSP) or service switching point gateway (SSPGW) that launches the database query. Only the SRCs serviced in the zone of the SSP or SSPGW are datafilled.

For related information, refer to table NSCDEFS.

Datafill sequence and implications

Table HNPACONT must be datafilled before table NSCSNPA.

Table size

0 to 200 tuples

NSCSNPA (end)**Datafill**

The following table lists datafill for table NSCSNPA.

Field descriptions

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
SRC		000 to 009 or 000 to 199	<i>Special routing code</i> For E800, 800+, and 800+ Southbound, enter the special routing code in the range of 000 to 009 (00Y). If the 800 Plus Southbound package is present, enter the special routing code in the range of 000 to 199 (see note).
SNPA		000 to 999	<i>Originating serving NPA</i> Enter the originating SNPA.
COINCALL		Y or N	<i>Coin station call</i> Enter Y (yes) if the 00Y indicates calls from coin stations; otherwise, enter N (no).
Note: Canada only.			

Datafill example

The following example shows sample datafill for table NSCSNPA.

MAP display example for table NSCSNPA

SRC	SNPA	COINCALL
000	613	Y
001	613	N
009	819	N
126	519	N

NSTAFAS

Table name

Night Service Trunk Answer From Any Station Table

Functional description

Night service provides for the handling of calls, normally directed to the attendant, during his or her absence. Night service is usually activated after normal working hours and on weekends.

TAFAS feature allows any station in the customer group to answer an incoming call type by dialing a code to answer the call when the TAFAS alerting device sounds.

The system is switched into night service mode either manually by the last working attendant, or automatically when all headsets and handsets have been unplugged.

This feature allows any station in a customer group to answer by dialing a code when ringing occurs or a TAFAS alerting device sounds (for example, chimes, bells, gongs). There can be a maximum of eight TAFAS devices for each customer group.

The TAFAS devices are numbered consecutively from 0 to 7. The lowest numbered idle device is assigned to the call.

The access code for the TAFAS feature is defined in table IBNXLA.

To answer the call from the station, the procedure is to go offhook, wait for dial tone, and then dial an access code. The audible signals are silenced and the answering station is connected to the calling party. The answering station can complete the call using Call Transfer.

If the station user timesout either before or during dialing, the user receives permanent signal treatment. If the answering station is restricted from incoming calls, it receives the overflow tone. Audible signals continue to sound.

If another station has already answered the call and no other calls are waiting to be answered, the answering station receives overflow tone. If another call is waiting to be answered, the answering station is connected to the call.

Dialing the TAFAS code when night service is not activated results in intercept treatment.

NSTAFAS (continued)

Line cards NT2X17 and NT6X17 provide the DMS interface for TAFAS. The ringing from the line card is used to sound a bell or chime directly or to activate an ac relay (85 Vrms, 20 Hz) that sounds a horn.

The directory number assigned to the TAFAS device is assigned to its associated line card in table IBNLINES.

Each customer with the feature must have the TAFAS option assigned in table CUSTSTN.

Datafill sequence and implications

The following tables must be datafilled before table NSTAFAS:

- CUSTSTN
- IBNLINES

Table size

1 to 32 768 tuples

For each customer group that has the TAFAS option assigned, memory is allocated in this table for eight TAFAS devices.

Datafill

The following table lists datafill for table NSTAFAS.

Field descriptions

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
NSNOKEY		see subfields	<i>Night service number key</i> This field consists of subfields CUSTGRP and NSTABIDX.
	CUSTGRP	alphanumeric (1 to 16 characters)	<i>Customer group name</i> Enter the name assigned to the customer group.
	NSTABIDX	numeric (0 to 7)	<i>Night service table index</i> Enter the number assigned to the TAFAS number.
DN		numeric (7- or 10-digits)	<i>Directory number</i> Enter the 7- or 10-digit directory number assigned to the TAFAS device. Call forwarding is not supported on lines assigned in table NSTAFAS.

NSTAFAS (end)

Datafill example

The following example shows sample datafill for table NSTAFAS.

MAP display example for table NSTAFAS

NSNOKEY	DN
BNRMC 0	2265238

NUMDIGS

Table name

Number of Digits

Functional description

The number of digits (NUMDIGS) table stores information needed for Star Remote Hub emergency stand-alone (ESA) support. Table NUMDIGS is an extension of table LINEATTR since both tables use the same line attribute index. In addition, the real serving numbering plan area (SNPA) and the real number of digits belong to a subscriber that is connected to the Star Remote Hub.

Datafill sequence and implications

Table LINEATTR must be datafilled before table NUMDIGS.

Table size

0 to 1024 tuples

Datafill

The following table lists datafill for table NUMDIGS.

Field descriptions

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
LTTTR		0 to 31999	Line attribute. Index number like the value in table LINEATTR.
AREACODE		Vector of 1 to 5 digits, in the range of 0 to 9	The real SNPA that belongs to the group that have the same line attribute index. Up to five digits. The default is 0.
DIGSINDN		3 to 7	Digits in directory number. The real number of digits in the directory number of all the subscribers belonging to that LATTR. The default is 7.

Datafill example

The following example shows sample datafill for table NUMDIGS.

NUMDIGS (end)

MAP display example for table NUMDIGS

TABLE: NUMDIGS		
LATTR	AREACODE	DIGSINDN
34	02	4
45	070	5

Table history**NA0010**

New table NUMDIGS to support ESA in the Star Remote Hub.

NWMAOCR

Table name

Network Management Automatic Out-of-Chain Reroute Table

Functional description

Table NWMAOCR lists the following information for up to a maximum of 64 (0 to 63) automatic out-of-chain reroutes:

- the route subtable number that is assigned to automatic out-of-chain routing (AOCR)
- the index activated in the reroute subtable
- the activating common language location identifier (CLLI) that is used to activate the control
- the percent overflow threshold of the activating CLLI that is exceeded before the control is activated
- overflow CLLI of the group to which traffic is rerouted (if there is a group control on this CLLI, it is removed)
- the overflow percentage on the CLLI that is used to deactivate the reroute if it is active

The AOCR control is activated when the percent overflow on the activating CLLI is greater than its threshold and the percent overflow on the overflow CLLI is less than or equal to its threshold. The AOCR control is deactivated when the percent overflow on the activating CLLI is less than or equal to its threshold or the percent overflow on the overflow CLLI is greater than its threshold.

Every 5 min an automatic check is done to activate or deactivate the control.

Table size

0 to 64 tuples

Memory for table NWMAOCR is allocated by field SIZE table DATASIZE for the entry with field SDKEY equal to NWMAOCR.

To allocate additional memory for table NWMAOCR, increase field SIZE in table DATASIZE and perform a cold restart.

NWMAOCR (continued)**Datafill**

The following table lists datafill for table NWMAOCR.

Field descriptions

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
AOCR		0 to 63	<i>Automatic out-of-chain reroute number</i> Entry for this field is equal to the number that is assigned to the automatic out-of-chain reroute by the operating company.
RRTNO		0 to 255	<i>Reroute subtable number</i> Entry for this field is equal to the reroute number of table NWMRROUT to which the automatic out-of-chain reroute number is assigned. An entry outside of this range is not valid.
RRTSUB		0 to 15	<i>Reroute subtable index</i> Entry for this field is equal to the index into subtable NWMRROUT to which the automatic out-of-chain reroute number is assigned.
ACTCLLI		alphanumeric	<i>Activate CLLI</i> Entry for this field is equal to the CLLI that is exceeded to activate the control.
ACTPCT		0 to 100	<i>Active percentage</i> Enter the percentage overflow threshold on the active CLLI that has to be exceeded to activate the control.
OVFLCLLI		alphanumeric	<i>Overflow CLLI</i> Enter the CLLI of the group to which traffic is to be rerouted. If a group control is active on the CLLI, the automatic out-of-chain routing (AOCR) control is not activated.
OVFLPCT		0 to 100	<i>Overflow percentage</i> Enter the percentage overflow threshold on the overflow CLLI that has to be exceeded to deactivate the reroute, if it is active.

NWMAOCR (end)

Datafill example

The following example shows sample datafill for table NWMAOCR.

MAP display example for table NWMAOCR

AOCR	RRTNO	RRTSUB	ACTCLLI	ACTPCT	OVFLCLLI	OVFLPCT
0	0	0	TERMBX01	50	HULLPQ1077X0	30

NWMCLLI

Table name

Network Management CLLI Table

Functional description

Table NWMCLLI specifies the following information for each common language location identifier (CLLI):

- whether the trunk group a final route
- two values for the percentage of overflow for the trunk group that initiates a system printout
- two values for the connections per circuit per hour for the trunk group that initiates a system printout
- two values for the attempts per circuit per hour for the trunk group that initiates a system printout

The above set of values is used by table OMPRT.

Datafill sequence and implications

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

Table size

0 to 8191 tuples

The size of table NWMCLLI is controlled by the entry for field DATASIZE in table TRKGRP.

NWMCLLI (continued)**Datafill**

The following table lists datafill for table NWMCLLI.

Field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
CLLI		alphanumeric (1 to 16 characters)	<i>Common language location identifier</i> Enter the CLLI of the trunk group to which the data entry applies.
FINAL		Y or N	<i>Final route</i> Enter Y (yes) to indicate that the trunk group is a final route; otherwise, enter N (no). An entry of Y in this field can be used for any trunk group, whether or not it is a final route. When command DISPLAY FINALS is input from the network management MAP level, all trunk groups with this field equal to Y are displayed.
PC01		numeric(1 to 100)	<i>First percentage of overflow</i> Enter the first value of the percentage of overflow on the trunk group that initiates a system printout. An entry outside of this range is not valid.
PC02		numeric(1 to 100)	<i>Second percentage of overflow</i> Enter the second value of overflow on the trunk group that initiates a system printout. An entry outside this range is not valid.
CCH1		numeric(1 to 255)	<i>First connections per circuit per hour</i> Enter the first value of connections per circuit per hour that initiates a system printout. An entry outside this range is not valid.
CCH2		numeric(1 to 255)	<i>Second connections per circuit per hour</i> Enter the second value of connections per circuit per hour that initiates a system printout. An entry outside this range is not valid.

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

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
ACH1		numeric(1 to 255)	<i>First attempts per circuit per hour</i> Enter the first value of attempts per circuit per hour that initiates a system printout. An entry outside this range is not valid.
ACH2		numeric(1 to 255)	<i>Second attempts per circuit per hour</i> Enter the second value of attempts per circuit per hour that initiates a system printout. An entry outside this range is not valid.

Datafill example

The following example shows sample of initial datafill for table NWMCLLI.

The example consists of two trunk groups: OTWAON2301T0, which is a final route, and OTWAON23DAO0, which is not a final route. Each trunk group has the same percentages of overflow, the same number of connections per circuit per hour and the same number of attempts per circuit per hour, to cause a system printout.

MAP display example for table NWMCLLI

CLLI	FINAL	PC01	PC02	CCH1	CCH2	ACH1	ACH2	
OTWAON2301T0		Y	10	10	10	0	0	0
OTWAON23DAO0		N	10	10	10	0	0	0

NWMIDOC

Table name

Network Management Internal Dynamic Overload Control Table

Functional description

Table NWMIDOC lists the following information for each of the two levels of Dynamic Overload Control, called machine congestion levels 1 and 2 (MC1 and MC2):

- signal distribution (SD) group and point assignments
- ON threshold and the length of time the threshold is exceeded before the control is activated
- OFF threshold and the length of time the threshold is exceeded before the control is deactivated

Dynamic Overload Control levels are triggered by the machine. Levels MC1 and MC2 are triggered by either the length of the multifrequency (MF) receiver wait queue, or from CPU usage percentage for call processing.

Dynamic Overload Control level MC3 is triggered if the office has lost call processing ability. For additional information on Internal Dynamic Overload Control (IDOC) level 3, see office parameter SDOC3_ENABLE in table OFCOPT and alarm SD point SDOC3CUTOFF in table ALMSD.

Datafill sequence and implications

Tables NWMSD and NWMSDPT need to be datafilled prior to table NWMIDOC for the implementation of IDOC controls.

This change is needed since NWMIDOC is also used for NWMSILC (Network Management Selective Incoming Load Controls) controls. For implementing SILC control, in the DMS 250, the datafill sequence is not important.

Table size

0 to 3 tuples

NWMIDOC (continued)**Datafill**

The following table lists datafill for table NWMIDOC.

Field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
IDOCLEV		1 to 3	<i>Internal dynamic overload control level</i> Enter the Internal Dynamic Overload Control (IDOC) level.
MFONTHLD		0 to 100	<i>Multifrequency ON threshold</i> Enter the threshold that activates the control. For levels 1 and 2, the range is 0 to 100. For level 3, enter 1 to satisfy the table editor. An entry outside this range is invalid. There is no default value for this field.
MFONFILT		0 to 15	<i>Multifrequency ON filter</i> Enter the number of 1-min intervals the ON threshold value must exceed before the control is activated. For levels 1 and 2, the range is 0 to 15. For level 3, enter 1 to satisfy the table editor. There is no default value for this field.
MFOFTHLD		0 to 100	<i>Multifrequency OFF threshold</i> Enter the threshold that deactivates the control. For levels 1 and 2, the range is 0 to 100. For level 3, enter 1 to satisfy the table editor. An entry outside this range is invalid.
MFOFFILT		0 to 15	<i>Multifrequency OFF filter</i> Enter the number of 1-min intervals the OFF threshold value reaches before the control is deactivated. For levels 1 and 2, the range is 0 to 15. For level 3, enter 1 to satisfy the table editor.
CPONTHLD		0 to 100	<i>CPU ON threshold</i> Enter the threshold that activates the control. For levels 1 and 2, the range is 0 to 100. For level 3, enter 1 to satisfy the table editor. An entry outside this range is invalid.

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

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
CPONFILT		0 to 15	<i>CPU ON filter</i> Enter the number of 1-min intervals the ON threshold value must exceed before the control is activated. For levels 1 and 2, the range is 0 to 15. For level 3, enter 1 to satisfy the table editor. There is no default.
CPOFTHLD		0 to 100	<i>CPU OFF threshold</i> Enter the threshold that deactivates the control. For levels 1 and 2, the range is 0 to 100. For level 3, enter 1 to satisfy the table editor. An entry outside this range is invalid.
CPOFFILT		0 to 15	<i>CPU OFF filter</i> Enter the number of 1-min intervals the OFF threshold value is reached before the control is deactivated. For levels 1 and 2, the range is 0 to 15. For level 3, enter 1 to satisfy the table editor.
SDGROUP		0 to 511	<i>Signal distribution group</i> Enter the signal distribution (SD) group, in table NWMSD, of the SD point assigned to the IDOC.
SDPT		0 to 6	<i>Signal distribution point</i> Enter the SD point in table NWMSDPT, assigned to the IDOC.

Datafill example

The following example shows sample datafill for table NWMIDOC.

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

IDOCLEV	MFONTHLD	MFONFILT	MFOFTHLD	MFOFFILT	CPONTHLD	CPONFILT
4	1	2	2	2	4	2
4	2	0	4			
4	2	3	2	2	5	2
1	2	0	5			
1	3	1	1	1	1	1
	1	0	6			

NWMPPLN

Table name

Network Management Preplan Control Table

Functional description

Table NWMPPLN lists the maximum number of trunk groups that are assigned to each preplan in the table. Table NWMPPLN specifies whether the preplan is referenced by entries in table CCSDOC or table NWMSCPT.

Table size

0 to 256 tuples

The sizing of this table is controlled by field SIZE in table DATASIZE.

Datafill

The following table lists datafill for table NWMPPLN.

Field descriptions

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
PPLN		0 to 255	<i>Preplan number</i> Enter the preplan number.
NCTRLS		1 to 32	<i>Number of preplan controls</i> Enter the maximum number of trunk group controls that can be assigned to the preplan number. Any entry outside this range is not valid.
CCS		Y or N	<i>Common channel signaling</i> Enter Y (yes) if the entry in table CCSDOC refers to a control in this preplan. Enter N (no) if an entry in table NWMSCPT refers to this preplan.

Datafill example

The following example shows sample datafill for table NWMPPLN.

NWMPPLN (end)

MAP display example for table NWMPPLN

PPLN	NCTRLS	CCS
0	8	N

NWMSC

Table name

Network Management Scan Group Table

Overview

Network management scan groups are required in switches arranged for key reroute, key operated route transfers, key-activated preplanned network management control, and key-operated trunk network management busy functions.

Each miscellaneous scan card with product engineering code (PEC) NT0X10AA provides 14 single-lead scan points. The card is further subdivided into two scan groups, each scan group consisting of seven scan points (0 to 6). Each scan group is assigned to a trunk module circuit number. There can be a maximum of 256 network management scan groups (128 miscellaneous scan cards).

The function performed by each of the assigned scan points in the network management scan groups is identified in table NWMSCPT.

Functional description

Table NWMSC contains the switch dependent data for each of the network management scan groups. The data consists of the PEC of the scan card and its physical location.

Note: If the NORESTARTSWACT utility is available on your switch, you can activate data changes without interrupting service. Refer to the *NORESTARTSWACT User Guide*, 297-1001-546.

Datafill sequence and implications

The following tables must be datafilled before table NWMSC.

- CLLI
- DATASIZE

Table NWMSC has a pseudo fixed common language location identifier (CLLI) code of the network management scan group. If NWMSC is not datafilled in table CLLI, additions to table NWMSC are not possible. For information on the pseudo fixed CLLI of NWMSC, see table CLLI.

Table size

Prior to CSP02, memory size can be increased by changing the value of field SIZE in table DATASIZE if NWMSC is entered in field DATSKEY. To activate the increase in field SIZE, do a cold restart.

NWMSC (continued)

For CSP02 and up, a restart is no longer required to increase the table size.
 Tuple NWMSC is no longer required in table DATASIZE.

Datafill

The following table lists datafill for table NWMSC.

Field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
SCGROUP		0 to 255	<i>Scan group</i> Enter the scan group number.
TMTYPE		ATM, CTM, DTM, MMA, MTM, OAU, PTM, RMM, RSM, STM, TAN, TMA, TM2, TM4, TM8, or T8A	<i>Trunk module type</i> Enter the type of trunk module on which the circuit is mounted. ATM CTM (carrier trunk module) DTM (digital trunk module) MMA (Austrian maintenance trunk module) MTM (maintenance trunk module) OAU (office alarm unit) PTM (package trunk module) Note: PTM is manufacturer discontinued, enter MTM instead.

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

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
TMTYPE			RMM (remote maintenance module) RSM (remote service module) STM (service trunk module) TAN (test access network) TMA (trunk module access) TM2 (trunk module with 30 pairs [two-wire circuits] of conductors) TM4 (trunk module with 60 pairs [four-wire circuits] of conductors) TM8 (trunk module with 120 pairs [eight-wire circuits] of conductors) T8A (trunk module with 120 pairs [eight-wire circuits] of conductors with a metallic test access [MTA] bus)
TMNO		0 to 2047	<i>Trunk module number</i> Enter the number assigned to the trunk module on which the circuit is mounted.
TCCTNO		0 to 29	<i>Trunk module circuit number</i> Enter the trunk module circuit number to which the circuit is assigned.
CARDCODE		0X10AA	<i>Card code</i> Enter the Northern Telecom product engineering code (PEC) for the scan card. Any entries outside the range indicated for this field are invalid.

Datafill example

The following example shows sample datafill for table NWMSC.

NWMSC (end)

MAP display example for table NWMSC

SCGROUP	TMTYPE	TMNO	TMCCTNO	CARDCODE
0	MTM	2	5	0X10AA

Table history**CSP02**

A restart is no longer required to increase table size. An entry for table NWMSC is no longer required in table DATASIZE.

BCS36

Reference to the NORESTARTSWACT utility was added.

NWMSCPT

Table name

Network Management Scan Point Table

Functional description

Table NWMSCPT identifies the function performed by each of the assigned scan points in the network management scan groups.

For related information, refer to table NWMSC.

Datafill sequence and implications

The following tables must be datafilled before table NWMSCPT:

- CLLI
- NWMSC
- NWMPPLN
- TMINV

Table size

0 to 256 tuples

Memory is automatically allocated for seven scan points for each of the scan groups specified in table DATASIZE by field SIZE with field DATSKEY is set to NWMSC.

Datafill

The following table lists datafill for table NWMSCPT.

Field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 3)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
SCGRPPT		see subfields	<i>Scan group and point</i> This field is the key to the table and consists of subfields SCGROUP and SCPT.
	SCGROUP	0 to 255	<i>Scan group</i> Enter the scan group to which the scan point belongs. This entry corresponds to field SCGROUP in table NWMSC.

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

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
NORMST	SCPT	0 to 6	<i>Scan point</i> Enter the scan point number.
		0 or 1	<i>Normal state</i> This entry specifies the normal state of the scan point. Enter 0 (zero) if the scan point is normally off or open. Enter 1 if the scan point is normally on or closed.
	SCDATA	see subfield	<i>Scan data</i> This field consists of subfield SCPTTYP and its refinements.
	SCPTTYP	PPLNRRTEor TKNMB	<i>Scan point type</i> Specify the scan point type. Enter PPLN for preplanned control and datafill refinement at PPLNNO. Enter RRTE for key reroute and datafill refinements RRTNO and RRTSUB. Enter TKNMB for trunk network management busy if the scan point is associated with a trunk network management busy (which allows the operating company to select any outgoing or two-way trunk circuit or group of trunk circuits and remove them from or return them to service). Datafill refinement TDATA.
	PPLNNO	0 to 255	<i>Preplanned control number</i> If the entry in subfield SCPTTYP is PPLN, datafill this refinement. Enter the preplanned control number with which the scan point is associated. See tables NWMPPLN and PREPLANS.
	RRTNO	0 to 1023	<i>Reroute number</i> If the entry in subfield SCPTTYP is RRTE, datafill this refinement. Enter the reroute number of table REROUTE with which the scan point is associated.

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

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	RRTSUB	0 to 15	<i>Reroute subtable index</i> If the entry in subfield SCPTTYP is RRTE, datafill this refinement. Enter the index into subtable REROUTE.NWMRROUT with which the scan point is associated.
	TDATA	see subfields	<i>Trunk data</i> If the entry in subfield SCPTTYP is TKNMB, datafill this refinement. This field consists of subfield CTRLTYP.
	CTRLTYP	CKT or GRP	<i>Control type</i> If only one circuit of a trunk group is to be busied, enter CKT and datafill refinements CLLI and CKTNO as explained below. If a complete trunk group is to be busied, enter GRP and datafill refinement CLLI only.
	CLLI	alphanumeric (1 to 16 characters)	<i>Common language location identifier</i> Enter the common language location identifier (CLLI) assigned to the trunk group for which one circuit or the entire trunk group is to be busied. The CLLI must appear in table CLLI.
	CKTNO	0 to 9999	<i>Circuit number</i> If the entry in refinement CTRLTYP is CKT, datafill this refinement. Enter the external trunk circuit number that is to be busied.

Datafill example

The following example shows sample datafill for table NWMSCPT.

NWMSCT (end)

MAP display example for table NWMSCT

SCGRPPT NORMST			SCDATA	
0	0	0	PPLN	0

NWMSD

Table name

Network Management Signal Distributor Group Table

Functional description

Table NWMSD identifies the signal distributor (SD) circuit location and the type of card for each signal distributor group that is assigned to network management.

An SD group consists of seven SD points numbered from 0 to 6. Each SD card consists of 14 SD points that make up two SD groups. Each SD group is assigned an arbitrary network management SD group number (0 to 511).

Datafill sequence and implications

Table CLLI must be datafilled before table NWMSD.

Table NWMSD has a pseudo fixed common language location identifier (CLLI) code of NWMSD. If NWMSD is not datafilled in table CLLI, additions to table NWMSD are not possible.

Table size

Prior to CSP02, memory size can be increased by changing the value of field SIZE in table DATASIZE if NWMSD is entered in field DATSKEY. To activate the increase in field SIZE, do a cold restart.

For CSP02 and up, a restart is no longer required to increase the table size. Tuple NWMSD is no longer required in table DATASIZE.

Subtable NWMSD.NWMSDPT is replaced by table NWMSDPT, but it is still controlled by table NWMSD. Memory can be dynamically allocated so that the table size is affected by the number of tuples entered. Data store for seven SD points is automatically allocated in table NWMSDPT for each SD group entered in NWMSD. The points can then be added, changed, or deleted from table NWMSDPT as needed.

NWMSD (continued)**Datafill**

The following table lists datafill for table NWMSD.

Field descriptions

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
NWMSDGRP		0 to 511	<i>Network management signal distributor group</i> Enter the network management signal distributor (SD) group number assigned to the SD group. Note: Fields TMTYPE, TMNO, and TMCCTNO are updated by first deleting the entries, then adding them again to the table. Changes to these fields are not valid unless the old values are first removed.
TMTYPE		MTM	<i>Trunk module type</i> Enter the type of trunk module on which the SD card is located. An entry outside this range is invalid.
TMNO		0 to 255	<i>Trunk module number</i> Enter the trunk module number assigned to the miscellaneous trunk module on which the SD card is located. An entry outside this range is invalid.
TMCCTNO		0 to 29	<i>Trunk module circuit number</i> Enter the trunk module circuit number to which the network management SD group is assigned.
CARDCODE		2X57AA	<i>Card code</i> Enter the card code to which the network management SD group is assigned.

Datafill example

The following example shows sample datafill for table NWMSD.

NWMSD (end)

MAP display example for table NWMSD

NWMSDGRP	TMTYPE	TMNO	TMCCTNO	CARDCODE
0	MTM	0	18	2X57AA

Table history

CSP02

A restart is no longer required to increase table size. An entry for table NWMSD is no longer required in table DATASIZE.

NWMSDPT

Table name

Network Management Signal Distributor Point Table

Functional description

Table NWMSDPT is controlled by table NWMSD. Entries to table NWMSDPT are not added as free points with a normal state (NORMST) equal to 0 (zero). Points must be added to the table as they are assigned.

The POS command has two parameters: signal distribution (SD) group and SD point. Once positioned on a table entry, a point can be assigned to the following types of network management functions.

Trunk Group Busy (TGB)

If the SD point is assigned to the Trunk Group Busy (TGB) feature, the SD point can be assigned a maximum of 32 common language location identifiers (CLLI). If all trunks assigned to the CLLIs are busy, the SD point is activated, which in turn lights a trunk group busy lamp.

Internal Dynamic Overload Control (IDOC)

A SD point can be assigned to each of the network management Dynamic Overload Control (DOC) levels 1 and 2. When DOC is activated, the assigned SD point distributes signals to a subtending office.

To assign Internal DOC (IDOC) level 3, see office parameter SDOC3_ENABLE in the table OFCOPT and alarm SD point SDOC3CUTOFF in table ALMSD.

Datafill sequence and implications

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

Table size

0 to 512 tuples

Memory is dynamically allocated in table DATASIZE in field SIZE with field DATSKEY set to NWMSDPT.

NWMSDPT (continued)**Datafill**

The following table lists datafill for table NWMSDPT.

Field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
SDGRPPT		see subfields	<i>Signal distributor group point</i> This is the key field that uniquely identifies each entry. The field consists of subfields SDGROUP and SDPOINT.
	SDGROUP	0 to 511	<i>Network management signal distributor group point</i> This is the signal distributor group of the point being defined. It must be an element of table NWMSD.
	SDPOINT	0 to 6	<i>Signal distributor point</i> Enter the number of the signal distributor (SD) point.
NORMST		0 or 1	<i>Normal state</i> Enter the number of the normal state of the SD point (0 [zero] if the normal state is off or open, 1 if the normal state is on or closed).
SDDATA		see subfield	<i>Signal distributor data</i> This field consists of subfield SDPTTYP.
	SDPTTYP	IDOC or TGB	<i>Signal distributor point type</i> If the SD point is assigned to Internal Dynamic Overload Control (IDOC), enter IDOC and datafill refinement IDOCLEV. If the SD point is assigned to feature Trunk Group Busy and the entry is first for the SD point, enter TGB and datafill refinement TGB_CLLIST. If the entry is not first for the SD point, leave this field blank.

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

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	IDOCLEV	1, 2, or 3	<i>Internal Dynamic Overload Control level</i> If the entry in subfield SDPTTYP is IDOC, datafill this refinement. Enter the IDOC level assigned to the SD point.
	TGB_CLLILIST	alphanumeric (up to 16 characters)	<i>Trunk group busy common language location identifier</i> If the entry in subfield SDPTTYP is TGB, datafill this refinement. Enter up to 32 common language location identifier (CLLI) codes that are assigned to each of the trunk groups in table CLLI. If less than 32 codes are required, end the list with a \$ (dollar sign).

Datafill example

An example of datafill is shown below for the seven SD points in network management SD group 0 for table NWMSDPT.

SD points 0 to 2 are assigned to individual trunk groups for the Trunk Group Busy feature.

SD point 3 is assigned to more than one trunk group for the Trunk Group Busy feature.

SD points 4 and 5 are assigned to IDOC levels 1 and 2 respectively.

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

SDGRPPT NORMST		SDDATA
0 0	0	
TGB (OTWAON23CG00) \$		
0 1	0	
TGB (SMFLON1801T0) \$		
0 2	0	
TGB (TOROON0101T0) \$		
0 3	0	
TGB (TOROON0101T0) (VANCBC0104T0) (WNDSOON1201T0) \$		
0 4	0	IDOC 1
0 5	0	IDOC 2

NX64MEM

Table name

NX64 Member Table

Functional description

Table NX64MEM specifies the physical location of NX64 trunks in the same way that table TRKMEM specifies other analog or digital trunks. An NX64 trunk is a grouping of N ($N = 2$ to 31) next to 64 kbit/s time slots on a 2048 kbit/s PCM30 carrier. The use of NX64 trunks is for $(N \times 64)$ kbit/s nailed-up connections. For each NX64 trunk member, table NX64MEM specifies the trunk group common language location identifier (CLLI), the N time slots, and the equipment location.

Datafill sequence and meaning

You must enter data in the following tables before you enter data in table NX64MEM:

- CLLI
- LTCINV
- LTCPSINV
- TRKGRP
- TRKSGRP

You must enter data in table TRKMEM after you enter data in table NX64MEM. Both tables write to the same physical store.

In table LTCINV, the field OPTATTR setting is NX64 for the PCM30 digital trunk controller (PDTC) peripheral module (PM).

In table TRKGRP, the trunk group is type NU (nailed-up).

In table TRKSGRP, the field SIGDATA setting is STDTL (standard transmission line) for the trunk group. If the field SIGDATA setting is not STDTL, the rejection of datafill occurs.

You can read the first time slot of an NX64 trunk in table TRKMEM. Deletion or change of the first time slot of an NX64 trunk in table TRKMEM cannot occur.

You must enter data in the following tables after you enter data in table NX64MEM.

NX64MEM (continued)**Table size**

0 to 500 tuples

Datafill

Datafill for table NX64MEM appears in the following table.

Field descriptions

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
CLLI		alphanumeric (1 to 16 characters)	<i>Common language location identifier.</i> Enter the code assigned to the trunk group to which the NX64 trunk member belongs. First enter this code in table CLLI.
EXTRKNM		0 to 9999	<i>External trunk number.</i> Enter the number assigned to the NX64 trunk in the trunk group.
SGRP		0 to 1	<i>Subgroup.</i> Enter the subgroup number of the NX64 trunk.
NX64VAR		see subfields	<i>NX64 variable.</i> This field specifies the NX64 variable area and contains subfields PMTYPE, DEQNO, DEQCKTNO, DEQCKTTS, and NX64BW.
	PMTYPE	PDTC	<i>Peripheral module type.</i> Enter PDTC to specify the type of PM on which the trunk resides. The system does not support other PM types.
	DEQNO	0 to 511	<i>Digital equipment number.</i> Enter the digital equipment number of the PDTC as entered in table LTCINV.
	DEQCKTNO	0 to 15	<i>Digital equipment circuit number.</i> Enter the PDTC peripheral side (P-side) port number. Entries outside this range are not correct.
	DEQCKTTS	1 to 31	<i>Digital equipment circuit time slot.</i> Enter the time slot number of the first time slot in the NX64 trunk.
	NX64BW	2 to 31	<i>NX64 bandwidth.</i> Enter the number of time slots in the NX64 trunk. This number is the value of <i>N</i> .

NX64MEM (end)

Datafill example

Datafill for table NX64MEM appears in the following example.

MAP example for table NX64MEM

CLLI	EXTRKNM	SGRP	NX64VAR
NX64_A_TO_B2	1	0	PDTC 45 106

OCCINFO

Table name

Other Common Carrier Information

Functional description

Table OCCINFO defines the attributes for carriers that provide service for the DMS switch and screens calls for carrier compatibility. For example, table OCCINFO permits systems to send international traffic only to carriers that can handle international traffic.

For related information, refer to table OCCRDIG.

Datafill sequence and implications

Complete the following tables before table OCCINFO.

- OCCNAME

Table size

0 to 1000 tuples

You can enter attributes in table OCCINFO for up to 999 carriers. One tuple exists for the nil carrier (NILC).

Datafill

The following table lists datafill for table OCCINFO.

Field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 8)

Field	Subfield	Entry	Explanation and action
CARRNAME	MAP display example for table AMATKOPT	alphanumeric (1 to 16 characters)	Carrier name. Enter the carrier name or an abbreviation of the carrier name as it appears in table OCCNAME. Note: USE_PREVIOUS is not valid datafill for the CARRNAME field.
CARRNUM		numeric (0000 to 9999)	Carrier number. Enter the carrier access code (CAC). The CAC is equal to the XXXX digits in the equal access (EA) prefixes (10XXXX or 950YXXXX).

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

Field	Subfield	Entry	Explanation and action
ACCESS		EAP, FGC, INTERIM, OTC, TRANS, or NONE	Access arrangement. Enter one of the following access types accepted by the carrier to handle a call: - EAP-equal access plan dialing over feature group D (FGD) signaling - FGC-feature group C (FGC) dialing over FGC signaling - INTERIM-interim dialing over FGD signaling - OTC-FGC dialing over FGC signaling (local billing) - TRANS-both interim and EAP dialing over FGD signaling - NONE-no access Note: Wireless calls do not support value OTC.
ORIGCARR		Y or N	Original carrier. Enter Y (yes) to define this carrier name as the original carrier. Otherwise, enter N (no). Define one carrier name as the original carrier for each unique carrier number. If two or more carrier names contain with the same carrier number, define one (and only one) of the duplicate carriers as the original carrier by typing "Y" in this field.
INTER		Y or N	Inter-local access and transport areas (LATA). Enter Y if the carrier can handle traffic between LATAs. Otherwise, enter N.
INTNTL		Y or N	International. Enter Y if the carrier can handle international traffic. Otherwise, enter N.
INTRA		Y or N	Intra-LATA. Enter Y if the carrier can handle traffic within the same LATA. Otherwise, enter N.
ANI		Y or N	Automatic number identification (ANI). Enter Y if the carrier requires that ANI digits be sent with the called number. Otherwise, enter N.

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

Field	Subfield	Entry	Explanation and action
FANI		Y or N	Flexible automatic number identification (FANI). FANI II codes can be used to identify line originators. Enter Y if the carrier can receive FANI information digits in the place of ANI information digits from TOPS and end offices. Otherwise, enter N.
ONISCRN		Y or N	Operator number identification (ONI) screening. Enter Y if ONI traffic requires a screen by an operator or centralized automatic message accounting (CAMA) position before outpulsing to the carrier. Otherwise, enter N.
AD1		Y or N	Abbreviated dialing number one. Enter Y if you can access the carrier using abbreviated dialing. Otherwise, enter N.
OVERLAP		Y or N	Overlap. Enter Y if the carrier receives digits from the access tandem (AT) or the equal access end office (EAEO) using overlap outpulsing. Otherwise, enter N.
INTERS		Y or N	Inter-state. Enter Y if the carrier can handle traffic between states. Otherwise, enter N.
INTRAS		Y or N	Intra-state. Enter Y if the carrier can handle traffic within the same state. Otherwise, enter N.

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

Field	Subfield	Entry	Explanation and action
TERMREC		LONG or SHORT	Terminating access record. Enter the length of the terminating access record produced for the carrier. The LONG format includes the same informational fields as the SHORT format, plus the following fields: • service observed • operator action • service feature • overseas indicator • carrier connect date • carrier connect time • elapsed time from carrier • inter-LATA or international carrier (IC/INC) call event status If the additional fields are not necessary, enter SHORT for the short format. Refer to the applicable automatic message accounting (AMA) reference guide for a more detailed description of record termination.
OCCSEPNO		numeric (0 to 127)	Other common carrier (OCC) separation number. Enter the OCC separation number used for the carrier in the traffic separation measurement system (TSMS).
CONTMARK		+	Continuation mark. Enter + to indicate that additional information for this tuple exists in the next record.
OPSIG		FGRPC, FGRPD, or NONE	Operator signaling. Enter the type of operator signaling provided by the carrier. The availability of this field eliminates the need to establish two carriers with the same access code in table OCCINFO to enable transitional or EAP carriers for FGC operator signaling.

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

Field	Subfield	Entry	Explanation and action
PICIND		Y or N	Presubscription indicator. Enter Y if the carrier receives the presubscription indicator. Otherwise, enter N. Complete this field for every entry in table OCCINFO.
NOA950		Y or N	Nature of address indicator. Enter Y to specify that the nature of address indicator in the calling party number parameter is a binary value of 1111110 (network specific: 950+ call from public station, hotel/motel line, or non-equal access end office [EAE0]). Otherwise, enter N. The default value of N causes no change in the existing operation of the switch.
INCCPN		Y or N	Include calling party number. Enter Y if the existing operation of the switch requires no change. Enter N to indicate that the calling party number parameter is absent from any initial address message (IAM) sent to this carrier. The default value for this field is Y.
DTMFIND		Y or N	Rotary dial or dual-tone multifrequency (DTMF) indicator. Enter Y if the carrier receives the DTMF indicator on operator services calls routed directly to the carrier. Otherwise, enter N. Complete field DTMFIND for every entry in table OCCINFO. Field DTMFIND is active only if feature package NTX888AA (Equal Access Operator Services Signaling [EAOSS]) is present.

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

Field	Subfield	Entry	Explanation and action
OPSERV		Y or N	Operator services. Enter Y if the carrier accepts EAOSS and does not require the operating company to process 10XXX+0 and 00 calls to the carrier. Enter N if the carrier does not accept EAOSS and requires the operating company to process 10XXX+0 and 00 calls to the carrier. For example, for feature group C (FGC) carriers that provide their own operator services and do not accept feature group D (FGD) signaling, set field OPSERV to N to indicate that the carrier cannot accept EAOSS. The Traffic Operator Position System (TOPS) access tandem (AT) converts EAOSS signaling to FGC signaling for those carriers. Complete field OPSERV for every entry in table OCCINFO. Field OPSERV is active only if feature package NTX888AA (Equal Access Operator Services Signaling [EAOSS]) is present.
CACBLOCK		Y or N	Carrier access code (CAC) blocking. Enter Y if the carrier blocks all calls dialed with a CAC. Otherwise, enter N. Complete field CACBLOCK for every entry in table OCCINFO. Field CACBLOCK is active only if feature package NTX989AA (Carrier Access Code Blocking for IC/INC) is present.
CTDOA		Y or N	Carrier toll deny operator assisted. Enter Y to block operator assisted (OA) calls to this carrier if the subscriber has the carrier toll denied (CTD) line option enabled for this particular carrier. Otherwise, enter N. The default value for this field is N.
CMCMON		Y or N	Cellular mobile carrier (CMC) monitor. Enter Y to monitor the connection between the CMC and the inter-LATA or international carrier (IC/INC), and to place the called directory number in the originating IC/INC and terminating CMC billing records. Otherwise, enter N.

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

Field	Subfield	Entry	Explanation and action
SCRNWATS		Y or N	Enhanced wide area telephone service (WATS) screening. Enter Y if the carrier requires band screening on digits dialed from an enhanced WATS line. Otherwise, enter N. Field SCRNWATS is only applicable if feature package NTXA16AA (Enhanced WATS Operation [POTS]) is present.
CRMCRA		Y or N	Circuit reservation and acknowledgement messages. Enter Y if a circuit reservation message (CRM) is sent out from an access tandem (AT) to an inter-exchange carrier (IXC) on FGD calls outgoing over signaling system 7 (SS7) access-to-carrier (ATC) trunks, and if a subsequent circuit reservation acknowledgement (CRA) message is received at the AT from the IXC on FGD calls incoming to the AT on either multifrequency (MF) intertoll (IT) or superCAMA (SC) trunks. Otherwise, enter N.
ATPINCL		Y or N	Access transport parameter (ATP) included. Enter Y if the ATP is in the outgoing ISDN user part (ISUP) initial address message (IAM). Enter N if the ATP is discarded. This field is only applicable for TR444 calls (basic rate access [BRA] to ISUP calls).
INTRAOPR		Y or N	Intra-LATA operator. Enter Y if the carrier can handle 0- intra-LATA operator calls. Otherwise, enter N. The default value for this field is N.
INCASA		Y or N	In-call service access. This field determines whether Access to Messaging applies to calls handled by the carrier in table OCCINFO.
INTRCOIN		Y or N	Intra-LATA toll coin. Designates if a carrier can handle intra-LATA toll coin traffic. The default value for this field is N.

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

Field	Subfield	Entry	Explanation and action
ARBLKPVT	CARRIER	alphanumeric	Intra-LATA toll coin route carrier. Represents the carrier that handles intra-LATA toll coin traffic. If the route carrier can handle intracoin traffic, field INTRCOIN is set to Y. The default value for this field is NILC.
		Y or N	Automatic Recall blocking of private calls. This field indicates whether a carrier can complete AR calls to private numbers. When set to Y (yes), and the applicable office parameter in table OFCENG (AR_BLOCK_PRIVATE_RES or AR_BLOCK_PRIVATE_CTX) is CARSCRN, AR activation attempts routed by the carrier are blocked, and sent to treatment. When set to N (no), the CASOP feature allows AR activation attempts to complete. Note: When the ACCESS field in this table is OTC (operating telephone company), all AR activation attempts to a private DN can complete regardless of the entry specified in field ARBLKPVT.

Datafill example

The following example shows sample datafill for table OCCINFO.

The example shows datafill for carrier CARR2 with carrier number 320, inter-LATA traffic, and an EAP access state.

MAP display example for table OCCINFO

```

CARRNAME CARRNUM ACCESS ORIGCARR INTER INTNTL INTRA ANI FANI ONISCRN
AD1 OVERLAP INTERS INTRAS TERMREC OCCSEPNO OPSIG PICIND NA0950
INNCCPN DTMFIND OPSERV CACBLOCK CTDOA CMCMON SCRNWATS CRMCRA ATPINCL
INTRAOPR INCASA INTRCOIN ARBLKPVT

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UNT2 0202 TRANS Y Y Y N Y N N Y Y Y N LONG 61 FGRPD N N Y N N N N N N
N N N Y N Y

```

OCCINFO (end)

Table history

NA012

Added FANI II explanation to table OCCINFO.

NA010

Feature Hawaiian Tel Phantom CIC creates table PCIC, which must be datafilled before table OCCINFO.

The meaning of field FANI is changed to include TOPS offices.

NA008

Feature Equal Access for DMS-100 Wireless added access arrangement restrictions for EA on the DMS-100 Wireless switch in release LWW00805 (NA008).

NA007

Added field INCASA.

NA006

Added fields INTRCOIN and CARRIER in accordance with the Intra-LATA PIC Enhancements feature.

Added field ARBLKPVT for CMS AR Screening of private Call (CASOP).

OCCMAP

Table name

Equal Access List Of Other Common Carrier Mapping Table

Functional description

Table OCCMAP is a read-only table that displays the reverse mapping used to convert a four-digit Carrier Identification Code (CIC) into a carrier index for table OCCINFO. The contents of table OCCMAP can be changed by setting field ORIGCARR to Y or N in table OCCINFO.

Table OCCMAP is used by certain services (such as Enhanced 800 Service) to convert a CIC returned from the database into an index into table OCCINFO.

For related information, refer to table OCCINFO.

Datafill sequence and implications

Table OCCMAP is read-only. Manual additions, deletions, and changes are not allowed. Because of this, there is no requirement to datafill other tables prior to table OCCMAP.

Table OCCMAP can only be written to through dump and restore procedures. Dump and restore procedures for table OCCINFO must be completed prior to dump and restore procedures for table OCCMAP.

Table size

0 to 1000 tuples

OCCMAP (continued)**Datafill**

The following table lists datafill for table OCCMAP.

Field descriptions

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
CICKEY		numeric(0000 to 9999)	<i>Carrier identification code key</i> This field contains a four-digit numeric value that specifies the Carrier Identification Code (CIC) key. Values outside of the 0000 to 9999 range are not valid and will not appear as entries for this field.
NAME		alphanumeric (1 to 16 characters)	<i>Carrier name</i> This field contains the code assigned to the trunk group member in table CLLI.

Datafill example

The following example shows sample datafill for table OCCMAP.

MAP display example for table OCCMAP

CICKEY	NAME
0110	SSP
0111	AG1
0120	MCI
0124	BUSY
0222	AG2
0333	AG3
0444	AG4
0488	ITT
0555	AG5
0666	AG6
0777	GTE
0888	TR1
0999	TR2

OCCMAP (end)

Table history

BCS36

Table OCCMAP was introduced.

OCCNAME

Table name

Equal Access List of Other Common Carrier Names Table

Functional description

Table OCCNAME consists of one field (OCCNAME) and serves two functions for translations:

- It provides a list of connected carriers. There are 1000 tuples to accommodate 999 carriers and 1 null carrier (NILC). The office default carrier is considered the same as any other inter-LATA (local access and transport area) carrier (IC) or international carrier (INC). NILC is added internally as the last carrier of the list.
- It establishes the spelling standard for carrier names. Other tables that require carrier names are OCCINFO, TRKGRP, and STDPRT.

For related information, refer to table OCCRDIG.

Datafill sequence and implications

Complete table CLLI before table OCCNAME.

Complete table OCCINFO after table OCCNAME.

Table size

0 to 1000 tuples

Datafill

The following table lists datafill for table OCCNAME.

Field descriptions

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
OCCNAME		alphanumeric (1 to 16 characters)	Other common carrier name. Enter the carrier name or an alphanumeric abbreviation of the carrier name or enter the reserved carrier name USE_PREVIOUS if the generic recursive pretranslator is to be used. If the reserved carrier name USE_PREVIOUS is entered, a screen message appears to inform the operating company personnel that this carrier name has been datafilled.

OCCNAME (end)

Datafill example

The following example shows sample datafill for table OCCNAME.

MAP display example for table OCCNAME

OCCNAME
MCI
NONAME

Table history**NA010**

Added entry for table OCCINFO under heading "Datafill sequence and implications."

NA006

Added description of screen message that appears after datafilling USE_PREVIOUS in accordance with the Dial Plan Translations Enhancements feature.

Supplementary information

None

OCCRDIG

Table name

Equal Access Other Common Carrier R Digit Table

Functional description**Overview**

Equal access was created as a result of the divestiture of AT&T. As the name implies, it allows subscribers equal access to carriers that are equal in type, quality, and transmission, yet not necessarily equal in price.

The former territory of AT&T is divided into nonoverlapping local access and transport areas (LATA). These boundaries are generally based on a breakdown of the densest population areas; they have nothing to do with geographic, state, or city boundaries.

Traffic within a LATA is served by intra-LATA carriers, and traffic between LATAs is served by inter-LATA carriers (IC). International traffic is served by an international carrier (INC) or by an inter-LATA carrier serving as an INC.

Equal access is implemented in feature packages NTX186AA (Equal Access End Office) and NTX386AA (Access Tandem Switch). The Equal Access Other Common Carrier tables and forms are listed in the following table.

Functional description of table OCCRDIG

For calls to a numbering plan area (NPA) in world zone 1 but outside the continental United States, table OCCRDIG provides the regional code to outpulse to the access tandem (AT) or INC. The regional code is a single digit prefixed by 01. The code, written in the generic form 01R, follows the carrier identification digits during the first stage of the outpulsing sequence.

Equal access other common carrier tables

Table name	Form number	Form title
OCCRDIG	2357A, B	Equal Access Other Common Carrier R Digit Table Record
OCCNAME	2356A, B	Equal Access List of Other Common Carrier Names Table Record
OCCINFO	2355A, B	Equal Access Other Common Carrier Information Table Record

OCCRDIG (continued)

The possible values for the R digit follow:

- 0 reserved NPA
- 3 Canada
- 5 Mexico
- 7 Alaska
- 8 Hawaii
- 9 Caribbean

Datafill sequence and implications

The following tables must be datafilled before table OCCRDIG:

- CLLI
- OCCNAME
- LATANAME
- TRKGRP
- TRKSGRP
- OFRT
- OCCINFO
- LINEATTR
- LATAXLA

Table size

0 to 1000 tuples

OCCRDIG (continued)**Datafill**

The following table lists datafill for table OCCRDIG.

Field descriptions

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
OCCRSNPA		numeric(200 to 999)	<i>Other common carrier R digit serving numbering plan area</i> Enter a valid NPA within world zone 1, but outside the continental United States.
OCCRDIG		numeric(0 to 9)	<i>Other Common Carrier R digit</i> Enter the R digit value for the region where the NPA defined in field OCCRSNPA is located. The values correspond to regions as follows: • 0 reserved NPA • 3 Canada • 5 Mexico • 7 Alaska • 8 Hawaii • 9 Caribbean The default value is 1.
OUTCNUS		Y or N	<i>Outside continental US</i> Specify whether the region defined in field OCCRDIG is outside the continental United States. Enter Y (yes) if the NPA defined in field OCCRSNPA is not reserved and is within a specific region that is outside the continental United States. Enter N (no) if the NPA defined in OCCRSNPA is reserved (700, 800, or 900) and is not within a specific region.

Datafill example

The following example shows sample datafill for table OCCRDIG.

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

OCCRSNPA	OCCRDIG	OUTCNUS
213	1	Y
014	4	N

OCCSRV

Table name

Equal Access Other Common Carrier Service Data Table

Functional description

Table OCCSRV provisions 0ZZ/1NX codes for operator assist and direct dial call types on a carrier by carrier basis. The codes are used by AIN response translation simplification features in an access tandem switch. The table contains carrier data for services or applications. This table contains fields KEY and OPTIONS. Field KEY represents the carrier name taken from table OCCNAME. Field OPTION contains the 0ZZ/1NX codes for FGD translations.

Datafill sequence and implications

The following tables must be datafilled before table OCCSRV.

- OCCNAME
- OCCINFO

Table size

The system dynamically allocates table size according to datafill.

Datafill

The following table lists datafill for table OCCSRV.

Field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
KEY		None	Key. This field requires no datafill. Tuples in table OCCNAME define the key for this table.
	OPTIONS	See subfields	This field consists of subfield NSC0ZZ, NSC1NX, NSCOP0ZZ, NSCOP1NX and their refinements.
	NSC0ZZ	Three character alphanumeric string (N, 1 to 0 B to F)	NSC0ZZ. Datafill the 0ZZ value for FGD translation for national direct dial calls.

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

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	NSC1NX	Three character alphanumeric string (N, 1 to 0 B to F)	NSC1NX. Datafill the 1NX value for FGD translation for international direct dial calls.
	NSCOP0ZZ	Three character alphanumeric string (N, 1 to 0, B to F)	NSCOP0ZZ. Datafill the 0ZZ value for FGD translation for national operator assist calls.
	NSCOP1NX	Three character alphanumeric string (N, 1 to 0, B to F)	NSCOP1NX. Datafill the 1NX value for FGD translation for international operator assist calls.

Datafill example

The following example shows sample datafill for table OCCSRV.

MAP display example for table OCCSRV

KEY	OPTIONS
MCI	(NSC0ZZ 088)(NSCOP0ZZ 099)(NSC1NX 155)(NSCOP1NX 156)
ATT	(NSC0ZZ 077)(NSCOP0ZZ 066)(NSC1NX 177)(NSCOP1NX 171)

Table history**NA009**

Feature COOR: AIN Response Translation Part 2 introduces table OCCSRV.

Supplementary information

None

OCCTSINT

Table name

Equal Access Other Common Carrier Traffic Separation Intersection Table

Functional description

Table OCCTSINT is used in an equal access end office (EAEO) with the equal access traffic separation measurement system (EATSMS), if there is a need to separate equal access (EA) traffic by local access and transport area (LATA) and state attributes (in addition to separating regular traffic by type of call in table TFANINT). Table OCCTSINT separates EA traffic into the following four categories:

- intra-LATA intrastate (LDSRA)
- intra-LATA interstate (LDSER)
- inter-LATA intrastate (LDIRA)
- inter-LATA interstate (LDIER)

The data used to determine the LATA and state attributes needed to peg the appropriate operational measurements (OM) register is defined in subtable HNPACONT.ATTRIB.

Each entry in table OCCTSINT is indexed by

- the traffic separation number of the carrier selected for the call found in field OCCSEPNO of table OCCINFO
- the traffic separation number of the carrier trunk group selected to carry the call found in field TRAFSNO of table TRKGRP

For each unique instance of carrier separation number and carrier trunk group separation number, table OCCTSINT has four registers corresponding to the four categories shown above. Each of these registers contains an OM register number that is an index into OM group EATSMS.

Datafill sequence and implications

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

Table size

0 to 2048 tuples

OCCTSINT (continued)**Datafill**

The following table lists datafill for table OCCTSINT.

Field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
INDX		see subfields	<i>Index</i> This field is the table key and consists of subfields CARRIN and TRNKOUT.
	CARRIN	0 to 127	<i>Incoming traffic separation number for equal access</i> Enter the incoming traffic separation number assigned to the equal access (EA) carrier.
	TRNKOUT	0 to 127	<i>Outgoing traffic separation number for equal access</i> Enter the enhanced traffic separation number of the destination in an EA call.
LDSRA		0 to 2047	<i>Register number for intrastate intra-LATA call</i> Enter the register number to peg in operational measurement (OM) group EATSMS if the call is an intrastate intra-LATA (local access and transport area) call. The default range is 0 to 225. This can be extended to 0 to 2047 by office parameter NO_OCCTS_OM_REGISTERS in table OFCENG.
LDIRA		0 to 2047	<i>Register number for interstate intra-LATA call</i> Enter the register number to peg in OM group EATSMS if the call is an interstate intra-LATA call. The default range is 0 to 225. This can be extended to 0 to 2047 by office parameter NO_OCCTS_OM_REGISTERS in table OFCENG.

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

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
LD SER		0 to 2047	<i>Register number for intrastate inter-LATA call</i> Enter the register number to peg in OM group EATSMS if the call is an intrastate inter-LATA call. The default range is 0 to 225. This can be extended to 0 to 2047 by office parameter NO_OCCTS_OM_REGISTERS in table OFCENG.
LD IER		0 to 2047	<i>Register number for interstate inter-LATA call</i> Enter the register number to peg in OM group EATSMS if the call is an interstate inter-LATA call. The default range is 0 to 225. This can be extended to 0 to 2047 by office parameter NO_OCCTS_OM_REGISTERS in table OFCENG.

Datafill example

The following example shows sample datafill for table OCCTSINT.

MAP display example for table OCCTSINT

INDX	LDSRA	LDIRA	LD SER	LD IER	
8	12	4	5	6	7

Table history**CSP03**

Deleted reference to office parameters OCCTS_IN_MAX_NUMBER and OCCTS_OUT_MAX_NUMBER which become obsolete for CSP03.

OFCAUT

Table name

Office Autoprovisioning

Functional description

Table OFCAUT lists the office parameters that can be used with autoprovisioning. For office parameters for which autoprovisioning is active, the switch continuously monitors each parameter for low resources. On detection of a low resource, the switch automatically increases the resource to a safe level so that call processing can continue.

The use of table OFCAUT is optional. Operating companies can choose the office parameters to autoprovision by selecting them in table OFCAUT. Autoprovisioning for each parameter is controlled by the setting of the ACTIVE field. Office parameters that you can select for autoprovisioning are listed in the Table , "Office parameters that the switch can autoprovision," on page 371.

You can select or deselect office parameters for autoprovisioning at any time. When a parameter is activated in table OFCAUT, it is removed from manual provisioning and is monitored and its value is set by the autoprovision facility. If you deactivate a parameter in table OFCAUT, it is removed from autoprovisioning and you can adjust its setting manually in table OFCENG.

Certain parameters exist only in table OFCAUT and cannot be provisioned manually.

The autoprovisioning facility is designed to operate without manual intervention. If a parameter is selected for autoprovisioning, software detects low resources and automatically extends its resource pool. Autoprovisioning is designed so that resources in the "Extend by amount" (field EXTENDBY) are rarely used. Resources in the "Extend by amount" field are typically used only in rare conditions of heavy traffic.

Datafill sequence and meaning

There is no requirement to enter datafill into other tables before table OFCAUT.

Table size

Up to 200 tuples

OFCAUT (continued)**Datafill**

The following table lists datafill for table OFCAUT.

Field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Subfield	Entry	Explanation and action
POOLNAME		32 alphanumeric characters maximum	Parameter name. Office parameter or internally set parameter that is allowed to use autoprovisioning. See Table , "Office parameters that the switch can autoprovision," on page 371 for a listing of the available parameters. The parameters that are selected for autoprovisioning are controlled by the setting of field ACTIVE.
ACTIVE		Y or N	Active. Enter Y to activate autoprovisioning for the parameter. If N is entered, the parameter reverts to manual provisioning. The default value is N. If necessary, contact Nortel Networks' Technical Assistance Service for assistance in choosing the parameters to autoprovision.
HWM		0 to 4 294 967 295	High water mark. Enter the maximum number of pool elements ever used by the parameter. This parameter value is set by system software regardless of the parameter activation status. Operating company personnel cannot change the HWM value.
INUSE		0 to 4 294 967 295	In use elements. The total number of elements currently in the INUSE pool. This parameter value is set by system software regardless of the parameter activation status.
ALLOC		0 to 4 294 967 295	Allocated elements. The total number of elements allocated to the parameter pool. This value cannot exceed the MAXSIZE value. This parameter value is set by system software regardless of the parameter activation status.
MEMUSAGE		0 to 4 294 967 295	Memory usage. The amount of memory used by the parameter pool. This parameter value is set by system software regardless of the parameter activation status.

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

Field	Subfield	Entry	Explanation and action
MAXSIZE		0 to 4 294 967 295	Maximum size. The maximum number of elements that can be allocated to the parameter pool. If the ALLOC value and the MAXSIZE value are equal, call derision may occur. This parameter value is set by system software regardless of the parameter activation status.
EXTENDBY		0 to 4 294 967 295	Extend by amount. The amount by which the parameter pool is increased when the system detects a shortage of resources. This parameter value is set by system software regardless of the parameter activation status.
EXTENDAT		0 to 4 294 967 295	Extend point. The value that triggers additional resources to be allocated to the parameter. This point is reached when the EXTENDAT field value is greater than the number of free elements (ALLOC - INUSE). This parameter value is set by system software regardless of the parameter activation status.

The following table lists the office parameters that you can select for autoprovisioning. To select a parameter for autoprovisioning, change the entry in field ACTIVE to Y. To provision a parameter manually, set the entry in field ACTIVE to N. For complete details about each office parameter, refer to its description in the *Office Parameters Reference Manual*.

Office parameters that the switch can autoprovision (Sheet 1 of 4)

Office parameter table	Parameter name
OFCENG	ACD_OVERFLOW_BLOCKS
OFCENG	AIN_NUM_00_PARA_EXT_BLKs
OFCENG	AIN_NUM_01_00_EXT_BLKs
OFCENG	AIN_NUM_EXT_BLKs
OFCENG	AIN_NUM_PROCESSING_EXT_BLKs
OFCENG	AIN_NUM_TERM_NOTIFY_EXT_BLKs
OFCENG	CFD_EXT_BLOCKS

OFCAUT (continued)**Office parameters that the switch can autoprovision (Sheet 2 of 4)**

Office parameter table	Parameter name
OFCENG	CFW_EXT_BLOCKS
OFCENG	CFZ_EXT_BLOCKS
OFCENG	CRS_PRU_POOL1_SIZE
OFCENG	CRS_PRU_POOL2_SIZE
OFCENG	CRS_PRU_POOL3_SIZE
OFCENG	CRS_SUBRU_POOL1_SIZE
OFCENG	CRS_SUBRU_POOL2_SIZE
OFCENG	CRS_SUBRU_POOL3_SIZE
OFCENG	CRS_SUBRU_POOL4_SIZE
OFCENG	CRS_SUBRU_POOL5_SIZE
OFCENG	EA_MF_SS7_EXT_BLOCK_COUNT
OFCENG	KSHUNT_EXT_BLOCKS
OFCENG	MAX_NUM_WIDEBAND_CALLS
OFCENG	NO_LOCAL_COIN_EXT_BLKs
OFCENG	NO_OF_CRITICAL_FTR_DATA_BLKs
OFCENG	NO_OF_FTR_CONTROL_BLKs
OFCENG	NO_OF_FTR_XLA_BLKs
OFCENG	NO_OF_HIS_CONTROL_BLKs
OFCENG	NO_OF_HIS_DATA_BLKs
OFCENG	NO_OF_HUGE_EXT_BLKs
exists only in table OFCAUT	NO_OF_INAP_LARGE_STORES
exists only in table OFCAUT	NO_OF_INAP_MEDIUM_STORES
exists only in table OFCAUT	NO_OF_INAP_SMALL_STORES

OFCAUT (continued)**Office parameters that the switch can autoprovision (Sheet 3 of 4)**

Office parameter table	Parameter name
OFCENG	NO_OF_LARGE_EXT_BLKs
OFCENG	NO_OF_LARGE_FTR_DATA_BLKs
OFCENG	NO_OF_MEDIUM_EXT_BLKs
OFCENG	NO_OF_MEDIUM_FTR_DATA_BLKs
OFCENG	NO_OF_ORIG_INFO_EXT_BLKs
OFCENG	NO_OF_PVN_EXTBLK
OFCENG	NO_OF_PVN_TERM_EXTBLK
OFCENG	NO_OF_SC_EXT_BLKs
exists only in table OFCAUT	NO_OF_SDS_EXT_BLKs
exists only in table OFCAUT	NO_OF_SIE_SUSP_EXT_BLKs
OFCENG	NO_OF_SMALL_EXT_BLKs
OFCENG	NO_OF_SMALL_FTR_DATA_BLKs
exists only in table OFCAUT	NO_OF_WT_BILL_EXT_BLOCKS
OFCENG	NO_OF_X_LARGE_FTR_DATA_BLKs
OFCENG	NO_OF_XLARGE_EXT_BLKs
OFCENG	NUM_DCR_EXT_BLKs
OFCENG	NUM_IBN_IXLA_EXT_BLOCKS
OFCENG	NUM_INDA_EXT_BLKs
exists only in table OFCAUT	NUM_NAOC_EXT_BLKs
OFCENG	NUM_OF_CCIS_INWATS_BLOCKS
OFCENG	NUM_OF_INWATS_EXT_BLOCKS
OFCENG	NUM_OF_NSC_EXT_BLK

OFCAUT (continued)

Office parameters that the switch can autoprovision (Sheet 4 of 4)

Office parameter table	Parameter name
OFCENG	NUM_OF_NT_RECORDING_UNITS
OFCENG	NUM_OF_RTEB_EXTBLKS
OFCENG	NUM_RC_EXT_BLKs
OFCENG	NUM_XLAS_EXT_BLKs
OFCENG	NUMBER_OF_DITM_EXTENSION_BLOCKS
OFCENG	NUMBER_OF_EBOF_MEDIUM_AUX_BLOCKS
OFCENG	NUMIBNCQEXTBLK
OFCENG	NUMPERMEXT
Note: Some of the parameters listed above exist only in table OFCAUT, which means they do not exist in table OFCENG, OFCOPT, OFCSTD, or OFCVAR. These parameters are autoprovisioned and cannot be made inactive or controlled manually. The resources they control are known as permanent pools.	

Datafill example

The following example shows sample datafill for table OFCAUT.

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

MEMUSAGE	POOLNAME MAXSIZE	ACTIVE EXTENDBY	HWM	INUSE EXTENDAT	ALLOC
NO_OF_SMALL_EXT_BLKs		Y	0	0	501
14028	32767	1000		500	
NO_OF_MEDIUM_EXT_BLKs		Y	0	0	1501
162108	32767	1000		800	
NO_OF_LARGE_EXT_BLKs		Y	0	0	1501
312208	32767	1000		500	
NO_OF_XLARGE_EXT_BLKs		Y	0	0	501
204408	32767	800		500	
NO_OF_HUGE_EXT_BLKs		Y	0	0	1016
820928	32767	1000		500	
NO_OF_SMALL_FTR_BLKs		Y	0	0	801
25632	32767	1000		800	
NO_OF_MEDIUM_FTR_BLKs		Y	0	0	1001
48048	32767	2000		1000	
NO_OF_LARGE_FTR_BLKs		Y	0	0	801
70488	32767	1200		800	

Table history**TL13**

New parameters added for autoprovisioning.

CSP10

Data schema table OFCAUT was introduced.

Additional information

Even when CRS POOL parameters are autoprovisioned by table OFCAUT, the switch can generate CRS POOL alarms. You can set the CRS POOL alarm threshold using office parameters CRS_ALARM_MAJOR_THRESHOLD and CRS_ALARM_CRITICAL_THRESHOLD. Refer to the *Office Parameters Reference Manual* for instructions.

OFCCODE

Table name

Office Code Table

Functional description

Table OFCCODE is a member of the universal translation tables. The universal translation tables are organized to translate the incoming digit string in segments. Table OFCCODE translates the office code digit segment, together with tables OFCHEAD and OFCRTE.

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

Datafill sequence and implications

Table OFCHEAD must be datafilled before tables OFCCODE and OFCRTE.

Table size

Refer to table ACCODE.

Datafill

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

Datafill example

Refer to table ACCODE.

Table history

Refer to table ACCODE.

OFCHEAD

Table name

Office Code Head Table

Functional description

Table OFCHEAD is a member of the universal translation tables. The universal translation tables are organized to translate the incoming digit string in segments. Table OFCHEAD translates the office code digit segment, together with tables OFCCODE and OFCRTE.

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 OFCHEAD are described in table ACHEAD.

Datafill example

Refer to table ACHEAD.

Table history

Refer to table ACHEAD.

OFCRTE

Table name

Office Code Route Table

Functional description

Table OFCRTE is a member of the universal translation tables. The universal translation tables are organized to translate the incoming digit string in segments. Table OFCRTE translates the office code digit segment, together with tables OFCHEAD and OFCCODE.

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

Datafill sequence and implications

Table OFCHEAD must be datafilled before tables OFCRTE and OFCCODE.

Table size

Refer to table ACRTE.

Datafill

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

Datafill example

Refer to table ACRTE.

Table history

Refer to table ACRTE.

OFCTIID

Table name

Office Trigger Item Identifier Table

Functional description

Table OFCTIID stores assignments to office-wide trigger items. When parameter AIN_OFFICE_TRIGGRP is set to trigger item identifier (TIID) in table OFCTIID, it activates office-wide trigger item assignments. TIID is a reserved name that acts as a datafill selector. When parameter AIN_OFFICE_TRIGGRP is set to a valid trigger group name, trigger group data is in effect.

Note: When parameter AIN_OFFICE_TRIGGRP is set to TIID, agents do not encounter office-wide triggers provisioned using the trigger group provisioning interface.

Note: Use the trigger item provisioning interface to provision triggers before setting the value of parameter AIN_OFFICE_TRIGGRP to TIID.

Note: Switching from one provisioning interface to another does not affect the underlying trigger provisioning data.

Datafill sequence and implications

Table TRIGITM must be datafilled before table OFCTIID.

Table size

The minimum table size for table OFCTIID is 0 tuples and the maximum table size is 32K tuples for trigger detection point (TDP) 4, and 16 tuples for TDP 17.

OFCTIID (end)**Datafill**

The following table lists datafill for table OFCTIID.

Field descriptions

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
TIID		NAME TDP (4, 17)	Trigger item identifier. A two-part key with NAME (8 character alphanumeric string), and a trigger detection point (TDP) consisting of a two-digit number.
TRIGACT		ON, OFF	Trigger activation. ON indicates an active trigger item identified by the TIID. OFF indicates a deactivated trigger item.

Datafill example

The following example shows sample datafill for table OFCTIID.

MAP display example for table OFCTIID

TIID		STATE
N11TRG1	4	ON
LNPTRG1	4	OFF
AFRTRG2	17	ON

Table history**NA009**

AIN Service Administration-Tables (AU2632), introduces table OFCTIID.

Supplementary information

Not applicable

OFR2

Table name

Office Route-2 Table

Functional description

Table OFR2 is an exact duplicate of table OFRT.

Refer to table OFRT for full details of the use and the datafill for table OFR2.

Datafill sequence and implications

Refer to table OFRT.

Table size

0 to 1024 tuples

Datafill

Refer to table OFRT.

Datafill example

Refer to table OFRT.

OFR3

Table name

Office Route-3 Table

Functional description

Table OFR3 is an exact duplicate of table OFRT.

Refer to table OFRT for full details of the use and the datafill for table OFR3.

Datafill sequence and implications

Refer to table OFRT.

Table size

0 to 1024 tuples

Datafill

Refer to table OFRT.

Datafill example

Refer to table OFRT.

OFR4

Table name

Office Route-4 Table

Functional description

Table OFR4 is an exact duplicate of table OFRT.

Refer to table OFRT for full details of the use and the datafill for table OFR4.

Datafill sequence and implications

Refer to table OFRT.

Table size

0 to 1024 tuples

Datafill

Refer to table OFRT.

Datafill example

Refer to table OFRT.

OFRT

Table name

Office Route Table

ATTENTION

Retranslation using the RT or RX selectors begins in the Home Numbering Plan Control (HNPACONT) table. In order to retranslate correctly, appropriate translations must be in place. Retranslated numbers, which would normally require a prefix digit (1 or 0) in order to complete, will not complete if the retranslated number is an ambiguous code requiring a prefix digit. This situation occurs when the retranslated number encounters the AMBI PFX selector in the HNPACODE subtable in table HNPACONT.

Verify translations that use the RT or RX selectors for correct routing prior to implementation. If the RT or RX selector fails to retranslate the call correctly, you must use alternate translations. The alternate translations may include, but are not limited to the following:

- 1 - use of a virtual facility group
- 2 - use of a dedicated translation scheme for retranslated calls (a dedicated SNPA/STS code in table HNPACONT with retranslated numbers broken out in translations and routed correctly).
- 3 - Use of the OPF selector instead of the PRX selector for ambiguous code calls. The OPF selector does not require the presence of a prefix digit to complete a 10-digit call.

Functional description

The following table lists the route reference table and subtables.

OFRT route reference table and subtables

Table name	Title
OFRT	Office Route Table
HNPACONT.RTEREF	Home NPA Route Reference Subtable
FNPACONT.RTEREF	Foreign NPA Route Reference Subtable
FNPACONT.FNPASTS.RTEREF	Foreign NPA STS Route Reference Subtable

Table OFRT is used for routing in all DMS switches except the DMS-300 switch.

OFRT (continued)

For the TL06 release, the following additional selectors are supported:

- SX
- N2

For the NA005.1A release, only the following selectors are supported:

- CND
- N
- S

The route reference table OFRT or subtable RTEREF is used if an originating call is being translated and a preceding stage identifies a route reference index. Refer to the descriptions of table OFRT and subtables HNPACONT.RTEREF, FNPACONT.RTEREF, and FNPACONT.FNPAST.RTEREF for more information on the preceding stages of translation that can point to the route reference tables.

A route reference index can point to

- a list of up to eight alternate routes
- a treatment list (in table OFRT only)

List of alternate routes

If translation of the call points to a route reference index in table OFRT, from other than treatment table TMTCNTL.TREAT, or in subtable RTEREF, the route list must be a list of alternate route list elements in order of preference.

A route list is composed of one to eight elements (nine elements for selectors DCRT and NODE only). The DMS switch allows nine elements to be datafilled, but the only time nine routes are valid is if the first selector is DCRT or NODE. If DCRT or NODE is not the first selector, only eight routes are supported. Each element usually contains the identity of a trunk group from which an idle outgoing trunk (if any) is selected. If no idle trunk is available, the system advances to the next element in the list.

ATTENTION

It is possible to create an infinite loop through the datafill, which will cause call deaths and traps.

OFRT (continued)

Unlike line translations, circular hunt configurations should not be set up in trunk routing. The following figure shows an example of the type of datafill to be avoided.

Note: The NA010 ISP Even Call Distribution feature allows use of super-group translations for ISDN primary rate interface (PRI) circular hunting. Refer to “ISP Even Call Distribution” in the ISDN translations section of the *Translations Guide* for more information on this feature.

Example of an infinite loop in table OFRT

RTE	RTELIST
801	(N D TRUNK1 O N N) (T OFRT 802) \$
802	(N D TRUNK2 O N N) (T OFRT 803) (TRMT BUSY) \$
803	(N D TRUNK3 O N N) (T OFRT 801) \$

When route selector TRMT is used, calls are routed directly to treatment. If the end of the list is reached and no idle trunk is found, translation proceeds to subtable TMTCNTL.TREAT.

A route list element defines a combination of the following elements by means of predefined route selectors:

- next stage in call translation, either unconditionally or with conditions
- digit manipulation of the received digits that may already have been manipulated in preceding stages of translation
- redefinition of various factors associated with the originator of the call, such as charging, billing, screening, and type of call
- outpulsing of digits or signals or both, and generation of tones

Refer to table “Office parameters” for route element functions as a guide for the selection of the route selector.

Treatment route list

If translation of the call results in a treatment code and table TMTCNTL.TREAT points to a route reference index in table OFRT, the route list must be a list of tones, announcements, or states applied in the order listed.

Table OFRT in international translations

Table OFRT can be used in international translations only for treatments and standard routes. Nonstandard routing using this table does not work and results in a software error (SWERR) from NADTUI.

OFRT (continued)

If a nonstandard route is required, use the appropriate international translation table (FTRTE, PXRTE, OFCRTE, FARTE, CTRTE, or ACRTE).

Treatment routes

For information on treatment routes, refer to the description of subtable TMTCNTL.TREAT.

Note on Cancel Normal Charges (CANCNORC) field

Examples of normal charges as interpreted by the DMS switch are described below.

If the call does not result in an abortive treatment and the called party goes off hook, the following occurs:

- If the type of call is NP (no prefix), the DMS switch takes appropriate action depending on where the call originated as follows:
 - For a call incoming on a one-party flat rate (1FR) line, no action for charging is taken.
 - For a call incoming on a one-party message rate (1MR) line, message rate register is pegged.
 - For a call incoming on a coin station (coin first [CCF], coin dial-tone first [CDF], or coin semi-postpay [CSP]) line, appropriate action is taken to collect coin depending on type of coin station.
 - For a call incoming on a trunk group, an off-hook signal is returned.
- If the type of call is DD (direct dial), the DMS switch takes appropriate action depending on where the call originated as follows:
 - For a call incoming on a 1FR or 1MR line, the call is recorded on Local Automatic Message Accounting (LAMA) or Centralized Automatic

OFRT (continued)

Message Accounting (CAMA) tape unless the call goes out on a trunk group type capable of Automatic Number Identification (ANI) spill.

- For a call incoming on a coin station (CCF, CDF, or CSP) line, appropriate action is taken until the operator at the coin collection desk is reached.
- For a call incoming on a trunk group, an off-hook signal is returned.
- If the type of call is OA (operator assisted), the DMS switch takes appropriate action depending on where the call originated as follows:
 - For a call incoming on a 1FR or 1MR line, no special action is taken until the operator is reached.
 - For a call incoming on a coin station (CCF, CDF, or CSP) line, appropriate action is taken until the operator at the coin collection desk is reached.
 - For a call incoming on a trunk group, an off-hook signal is returned.

If the call results in an abortive treatment, the normal procedure is not to charge the caller even if the type of call indicates a chargeable call. Canceling normal charges results in appropriate action to charge the caller even if the type of call indicates a nonchargeable call.

If field CANCELC is set to Y, a nonrevenue call is assumed and is reflected in the call code of the bearer capability (BC) Automatic Message Accounting (AMA) record.

If field CANCELC is set to N, then a revenue record is assumed and reflected in the call code of the AMA record (provided nonrevenue is not indicated in another manner).

Partitioned Table Editor feature

In DMS offices with the Partitioned Table Editor (PTE) feature, non-operating company users can be authorized by the operating company to use the PTE feature to edit all tuples of subtables owned by them as follows:

- subtables HNPACONT.RTEREF: refer to the description of subtable HNPACONT.RTEREF for more information
- subtables FNPACONT.RTEREF: refer to the description of subtable FNPACONT.RTEREF for more information
- subtables FNPACONT.FNPASTS.RTEREF: refer to the description of subtable FNPACONT.FNPASTS.RTEREF for more information

The PTE feature allows the operating company to limit edit access to a table for a specified user to denied, read-only, change-only, or add and delete tuples.

OFRT (continued)

It is recommended that PTE feature access is set for non-operating company users as follows:

- Subtables HNPACONT.RTEREF—add and delete tuples access
- Subtables FNPACONT.RTEREF—denied access
- Subtables FNPACONT.FNPASTS.RTEREF—add and delete tuple access

In subtables FNPACONT.FNPASTS, field COMMON_FNPA is set to N to ensure that a separate FNPACONT.FNPASTS.RTEREF subtable is created for each STS.

Refer to the description of table OWNER for information on the Customer Data Change feature.

Route element functions (Sheet 1 of 3)

Route selector																
Functions performed	C N D D / C I I M N R D N S E M O T N S A M N N 2 T					N N N P O P O N D O S N Q R R E S D Q H T X S S N										T R T M T C T S
<i>Proceed to (unconditionally)</i>																
First free member of CLLI			Y		Y	Y	Y	Y		Y		Y	Y	Y		Y
Tested trunk MEMBER or CLLI																Y
Specified trunk MEMNUM of CLLI				Y												
Tested subscriber line LEN																Y
Table TABID at KEY															Y	
Table at RTEREF													Y			
TOFCNAME at SNPA OFCCODE		Y					Y									
Retranslate after Digits Change										Y	Y					
TMTCNTL.TREAT to treatment																Y
Note: The route element selectors listed in this table are described on the following pages.																

OFRT (continued)**Route element functions (Sheet 2 of 3)**

Route selector	
Functions performed	C N DD / C I I M NRDNSEMNNDOSNQRRSSSTMT OTNSAMNN2ESDQHTXSSTG T N P O O R T S
<i>Proceed to (with condition)</i>	
Table at RTEREF	Y
List after SKIPNUM	Y
Table TABNAME at INDEX	Y
DESTNODE at DESTNAME	Y Y
<i>Digit manipulation</i>	
Delete DELDIGS leading digits	Y Y Y Y Y Y
Prefix digits PRFXDIGS	Y Y Y Y Y
Prefix signals PRFXDIGS	
Replace with REPLDIGS	Y
Delete Digits Last Stage (DDL S)	Y
Add Digits Last Stage (ADLS)	Y
In table DIGMAN	Y Y
<i>2-stage Out FSTNUM, FSTSTAGE</i>	
<i>Redefine originators</i>	
Normal charges CANCNORC (Y/N)	Y Y Y Y Y Y
NPA as SNPA	Y
NPA as STS	Y
Note: The route element selectors listed in this table are described on the following pages.	

OFRT (continued)**Route element functions (Sheet 3 of 3)**

Route selector	
	C N D D / C I I M N R D N S E M O T N S A M N N 2 E S D Q H T X S S Q T X T C T S T N G
Functions performed	
Billing code as BILLCODE	Y Y
Billing code as BILLDMI	Y
Screening as ORIGSCRE	Y
Type of call TYPCALL	Y Y
CALLTYPE and refinements	Y
Off-hook queuing time OTIME	Y Y
Off-hook queuing OHQ (Y/N)	Y Y Y
Call back queuing CBQ (Y/N)	Y
Expensive route EXP (Y/N)	Y
ANI (Y/N) information required	Y
<i>Tone out CSTHTONE, CSTLTONE</i>	Y
Note: The route element selectors listed in this table are described on the following pages.	

Selector descriptions

The following paragraphs describe the route element selectors listed in the above table “Route element functions”.

Route selector AFR Used as an index to an advanced intelligent network (AIN) identifier in table TRIGINFO. If the AFR trigger is subscribed, and all preceding routes in the route list are busy, and the AFR selector is encountered, a query is sent to an off-board processor.

Route selector CND Used if the call proceeds as specified in this route element only if a specified condition is met. If the condition is not met, the call is routed as specified in the next element of the route list.

OFRT (continued)

Route selector DCRT Used in offices with the Dynamically Controlled Routing (DCR) feature as the first element of a route list. If the DCR destination of the call is one link away from the switch, it blocks the call if the second leg of a DCR tandem recommendation is not available.

Route selector DN Used if digit translation converts the received digits into a seven-digit directory number (DN) that terminates on the switch.

The DN selector allows calls to terminate on the DN described in the DN route element list. Call processing translation assumes the final routing destination is the DN found during translation. Subsequent route selectors are not searched nor advanced to.

Route selector FEAT (DMS-250) Used on a DMS-250 switch for I800 (International 800) service and international virtual private network (IVPN) services.

Note: This description of table OFRT does not cover DMS-250 applications.

Route selector INS Used only while editing a route list to insert a new element into the route list. The new element is inserted immediately ahead of the element that is replaced with INS. The replaced element is restored, and the user is prompted for the inserted route.

Route selector ISA Selector ISA (integrated service access) routes to a primary rate access (PRA) interface.

The ISA service routes different call types (public, private, tie trunk to private branch exchange (PBX), foreign exchange (FX), wide area telephone service (WATS, and inbound WATS [INWATS]) over the same trunk group.

Route selector MEM Used in offices with the Trunk Group Utilization Enhancements feature, if routing to a specified trunk group member is required. A lower and upper range must be supplied. If only one trunk member is used, the same number is supplied for the upper and lower range.

Route selector MN Used if a call is routed to an operator and class of service tone is required.

Route selector N Used if translation requires digit substitution or cancellation of normal charging.

Route selector N2 Used if translation requires the capability to strip off the NPA digits and/or add them back to the outpulsed digits to reach a uniform

OFRT (continued)

outpulsing schema. Route selector N2 is the same as route selector N, with the addition of two fields, Delete Digits Last Stage (DDL) and Add Digits Last Stage (ADL).

Route selector N2 is used as a substitute for the N route selector only when the DELDIGS and PRFXDIGS fields are used for purposes other than modifying the called number.

The DELDIGS field is assumed to be set to 15, because the N2 selector is only used when the OZZ digits are required and the PRFXDIGS field is used to insert the OZZ digits. The DDL field holds the value which determines the number of digits that will be deleted from the front of the called number to be outpulsed. The ADL field holds the actual digits which will be prefixed onto the front of the called number to be outpulsed.

Route selector N2 is specific to Feature Group D (FGD) Equal Access calls and does not support any international call scenario. Use of the N2 selector is limited to IT, MF, and ISUP type trunks.

Because the N2 selector is a clone of the N selector, billing records are produced exactly as if the N selector was used. Digit manipulation done by the N2 selector is not shown in the billing records.

Route selector NIL Used only while editing a route list to delete an element from the route list. The selector that is replaced by selector NIL is removed from the list.

Route selector NODE Used in offices with the DCR feature. If the office is used as a DCR switch, routing proceeds to table DESTNODE, field DESTKEY which is equal to field DESTNAME associated with this selector.

Route selector NOT Used if the call proceeds as specified in this route element only if a specified condition is not met. If the condition is met, the call is routed as specified in the next element of the route list. This selector is the opposite of selector CND.

Route selector NPOS Used to indicate that no calling number identification is required for

- the operator number identification (ONI) from multiparty line, or
- the ANI-failure delay dial (DD)

OFRT (continued)

In the following cases, selector NPOS is equivalent to route selector N:

- calls originated from trunk group types other than SuperCAMA (SC) or Traffic Operator Position System (TOPS) trunk groups
- calls without ONI or ANI-failure indication

Route selector NPOSDN Used to indicate that no calling number identification is required for

- the ONI from multiparty line, or
- ANI-failure DD

In the following cases, selector NPOSDN is equivalent to route selector DN:

- calls originated from trunk group types other than SC or TOPS
- calls without ONI or ANI-failure indication

Route selector NQ Not used.

Route selector QH Used if segregation of low-tariff and high-tariff route elements in the route list is required.

When route selector QH is used in table OFRT, it routes the call to treatment. Due to this routing action, selector QH must only be used in table IBNRTE.

Route selector RT Used if the incoming dialed digits are replaced by the number specified in field REPLDIGS (maximum 11 digits), and the call is retranslated starting from table HNPACONT.HNPACODE for the serving NPA specified in field SNPA.

The RT selector designates retranslation. This selector inserts new digits before retranslation is attempted. The RT route element lists are final if a call advances to a route element in the list during call processing.

Route selector RX Used if retranslation is required and the new digits are listed in table DIGMAN.

The RX selector designates retranslation. This selector inserts new digits before retranslation is attempted. The RX route element lists are final if a call advances to a route element in the list during call processing.

Route selector S Used if the outgoing trunk group type is IT (intertoll) and standard digit manipulation applicable to intertoll trunk groups is required.

OFRT (continued)

This selector can also be used to route the call to a tone or announcement CLLI.

Route selector SG Used to allow even call distribution across a set of trunk groups. Route selector SG allows selection of a trunk group from the groups defined in table SUPERTKG (Super Trunk Group). This table joins up to 220 trunk groups together into super-groups.

Optional DMI entries of 1 to 32,766 in the selector allow manipulation of digits by table DIGMAN. This is an index into table DIGMAN. The DMI option enables the called number characteristics to be manipulated by use of table DIGMAN.

Route selector SQ Not used.

Route selector ST Used if translation routes to another route reference in the same table.

Route selector SX_ROUTE This selector is used if translation routes to an expanded route table. It is used if the outgoing trunk group type is IT (intertoll) and standard digit manipulation applicable to intertoll trunk groups is required. Interpretation and use of the SX_ROUTE selector is product-dependent. By default, this selector does nothing.

Route selector T Used if translation routes to another table or to another route list in table OFRT.

If the T selector is routed to during call processing, the current route list is exhausted. Any subsequent route list elements are not routed to within the list.

For example, assume a T selector is used in a route list before an N selector. In this case, routing advances to the table and the T selector route element list points to the next step in translation. When the table route is exhausted, the table is exited and translation is stopped. The N selector is not advanced to, even though the N selector is in the route element list after the T selector.

Route selector TC Used if the route list can only be accessed from the directory number or trunk defined in the first element of the route list.

Route selector TPBX (DMS-250) Used in a DMS-250 switch to route calls by table DIGMAN to PBXs in a DMS-250 to PBX configuration.

Note: This description of table OFRT does not cover DMS-250 applications.

OFRT (continued)

Route selector TRMT Used if a call is routed to treatment.

Route selector TS Used if two-stage outpulsing to international switching centers is required.

Route selector UOP Use route selector UOP to set uniform outpulsing on calls to direct inward dial (DID), automatic intercept (AI), and PRA trunks. Selector UOP also provides operating company personnel with the capability of common digit replacement.

General

Table OFRT is required for route lists that are pointed to from tables other than HNPACONT and FNPACONT.

The following tables can specify a route list in table OFRT:

- Country Code Translator (CCTRNSL)
- FNPA Control (FNPACONT)
- INWATS Originating Route Reference (INWORIRT)
- INWATS Terminating Route Reference (INWTERTE)
- Position (POSITION)
- Route Reference (OFRTMAP)
- Standard Pretranslator (STDPRTCT.STDPRT)
- Trunk Group (TRKGRP)
- Network Management Reroute (REROUTE.NWMRROUT)
- Directory Number Route (DNROUTE)
- Terminating Office Name Table (TOFCNAME)
- Hunt Group (HUNTGRP)
- AMR Route (AMRROUTE)
- Class of Service Screening Control (CLSVSCRC)

An element in a route list can point to another route list in table OFRT. It can be any route list, except the route list to which the element is assigned.

Routes defined in the HNPACONT and FNPACONT tables have their routes defined in the HNPACONT and FNPACONT subtables.

Memory is allocated dynamically for table OFRT. The maximum number of route lists is 1024.

OFRT (continued)

Route options

The available route option is ATGS (alternate trunk group selection).

Datafill sequence and meaning

If the T selector points to table OSNCCAP, table OSNCCAP must be datafilled before table OFRT.

Table size

0 to 1024 tuples

Table history**NA014**

Added subfield OPTIONS and option DMI for the SG selector.

MMP14

Added subfield OPTIONS and option DMI for the SG selector.

NA013

Added subfield STNLEN (station length) to RTELIST field for feature 59011676.

The Alternate Trunk Group Selection feature (59013383) adds the OPTIONS field with the ATGS option as the only value. This option has a MAX_ATMPT subfield with values ranging from 1 to 50.

For the T selector, subfield TABID, table OSNCCAP can be referenced. Feature 59012548.

NA011

Added route selector UOP and associated subfields.

NA010

Added the following trunk group selection algorithms to subfield ALGORITHM for route selector SG for the ISP Even Call Distribution feature:

- CHCL (circular hunt in clockwise direction)
- CHCCL (circular hunt in counterclockwise direction)

EUR009

Added route selector SG.

OFRT (end)

TL06

Added route selectors N2 and SX.

OFRT selector AFR

RTESEL = AFR

Route selector AFR (automatic flexible routing) is used if none of the previous routes listed in the automatic route selection list are available; for example, if they are busy.

ATTENTION

The AFR selector should be used as the last entry in the route list. Any routes datafilled in table OFRT following the AFR selector are never used.

During call processing, if AFR is subscribed to by the agent and the AFR selector is encountered, the system queries the AIN database using the entry in subfield INFONAME. The entry in subfield INFONAME defines the action that is taken when the trigger is encountered and the criteria are met.

Datafill

The following table lists the datafill for table OFRT selector AFR.

Field descriptions

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
RTE		1 to 1023or blank	<i>Route reference index</i> If the record is the first in the route list, enter the route reference number assigned to the route list. Otherwise, leave this field blank. An entry outside this range is invalid.
RTELIST		see subfields	<i>Route list</i> This field consists of subfields RTESEL and INFONAME.
	RTESEL	AFR	<i>Route selector</i> Enter AFR.
	INFONAME	alphanumeric	<i>AIN identifier</i> Enter the name of an AIN identifier previously datafilled as the KEY field in table TRIGINFO.

OFRT selector AFR (end)

Datafill example

The following example shows sample datafill for table OFRT selector AFR.

MAP display example for table OFRT selector AFR

RTE	RTELIST
12	(S N N N N OGMF) (S N N Y N OGDG) (AFR INFO2) \$

OFRT selector ATGS

Option ATGS

The Alternate Trunk Group Selection feature adds the OPTIONS field to the OFRT table. This field includes the ATGS (alternate trunk group selection) option. The ATGS option has a MAX_ATMPT subfield with values ranging from 1 to 50.

Datafill

The table that follows lists datafill for the OFRT table with the ATGS option.

Field descriptions

Field	Subfield	Entry	Explanation and action
OPTIONS	ATGS	see subfield	<i>Options.</i> The OPTIONS field with the ATGS option enables the Alternate Trunk Group Selection feature.
	MAX_ATMPT	1–50	<i>Maximum attempts.</i> The MAX_ATMPT subfield shows the number of tries allowed to select a route.

Datafill example

The figure that follows shows sample datafill for the OFRT table with the ATGS option.

MAP display example for table OFRT option ATGS

TABLE: OFRT	
RTE	RTELIST OPTIONS

912 (N D E9110G0P 3 911 N) (N D E9110GES 3 911 N)\$	(ATGS 2) \$

OFRT selector CND

RTESSEL = CND

Route selector CND permits the specification of a condition before routing as specified. If the condition is met, then the instructions of this route element are executed. Otherwise, they are skipped and translation searches for instructions in the next route element.

List of conditions

ALWAYS—ALWAYS: (all types of DMS-100 family) The condition is always met. This is most useful when making temporary changes (that is, change the condition to ALWAYS instead of rewriting the whole element).

CALLCHR—CALL CHARACTERISTIC: (Integrated Business Network [IBN]) The condition is met if the call characteristic specified is assigned in table CALLCHR.

COSMAP—CLASS OF SERVICE MAPPING: (IBN) Table COSMAP is accessed at mMapping nName COSMAP to determine if the condition is met.

EA—EQUAL ACCESS END OFFICE (EAEO): Condition is met if the call is equal access and the call matches the specified subcondition as follows:

CAC—CARRIER ACCESS CODE Condition is met if the call is equal access and the carrier access code 10XXX is dialed.

INTNL—INTERNATIONAL Condition is met if the call is equal-access international.

PIC—PRIMARY INTER-LATA CARRIER: This condition must be used for inter-LATA call routing from an EAEO to an access tandem (AT) that includes the TOPS inter-LATA carrier service (TICS). When the PIC condition is used, table OFRT is set up such that the primary route is taken for non-PIC calls and the secondary route is taken for PIC calls.

INTERLATA—INTER-LATA (DMS-200 AT): This condition can be used in an office with feature package NTX821AA (Tandem Operator Routing Service). It routes interLATA and intra-LATA traffic to different destinations from the same office route.

The main application is routing of equal access operator traffic to operating telephone company (OTC) operator trunks and interexchange carrier (IEC) operator trunks in a DMS-200 AT.

NRR—NETWORK BLOCKING REROUTE (MARS): This condition may be used in an office with feature AD2641 ((FI) MARS- Meridian Automatic

OFRT selector CND (continued)

Route Selection). The condition is met if there are no available outgoing trunks at any one of the tandem switches in the path during an ISDN user part (ISUP) or a primary access rate (PRA) call from an originating switch.

RND—PERCENTAGE OF CALLS SELECTED RANDOMLY: (all types of DMS-100 family switches) The DMS decides that the condition is met on a random basis to ensure that the specified percentage of calls take this route element.

SITE—SITE: This condition can be used in a remote switching center (RSC) where trunks are connected to remotes creating a network of alternate routes for completing a call. The most efficient route for a specific call then depends on the site of the originator.

TOD—TIME OF DAY (IBN): Table TIMEODAY is accessed at fields TODNAME and TIMES to determine if the condition is met.

TOPEAALT—TOPS EQUAL ACCESS ALTERNATE CARRIER (TOPS with the feature AF1781 [Alternate Carrier Selection]): The condition is met if the call is routed to an alternate carrier and the call is not at a TOPS position.

TOPEACLS—TOPS EQUAL ACCESS CLASS OF SERVICE (TOPS): The condition is met if the class of service of an incoming call matches the entry in field TOP_CND_RTE.

TOPEAXFR—TOPS EQUAL ACCESS CARRIER TRANSFER (TOPS with feature AF1781 [Alternate Carrier Selection]): The condition is met if the call is marked as a carrier transfer call by a TOPS operator (XFR IC indicated on the TOPS operator display prior to the call being released).

SNPA—CONDITIONAL ROUTING BASED ON SNPA (conditional routing based on SNPA): The condition is met if the SNPA for the call is equal to the SNPA datafilled in field SNPA_CND_RTE in table OFRT.

List of routing options

- Route to specified table at specified index
- Route to another route list in this table
- SK: Route after skipping specified number of route elements

OFRT selector CND (continued)

Datafill

The following table lists the datafill for table OFRT selector CND.

Field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
RTE		1 to 1023 or blank	<i>Route reference index</i> If the record is the first in the route list, enter the route reference number assigned to the route list. Otherwise, leave the entry blank. An entry outside of this range is invalid. Note: Field MAXRTE of tables HNPACONT, FNPACONT, and FNPACONT.FNPASTS is automatically extended to the highest route index used in field RTE of subtables HNPACONT.RTEREF, FNPACONT.RTEREF, and FNPACONT.FNPASTS.RTEREF respectively.
RTELIST		see subfield	<i>Route list</i> This field consists of subfields RTESEL and refinements CONDITION and CONDRTE.

OFRT selector CND (continued)**Field descriptions (Sheet 2 of 2)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	RTESEL	CND	<i>Route selector</i> Enter CND.
	CONDITION	see subfields	<i>Condition</i> This field consists of condition selector CNDSEL and CNDSEL refinement subfields as follows: CNDSEL and Refinements ALWAYS - None CALLCHR - CALLCHR COSMAP - COSMAP EA - EA_CND_RTE INTERLATA - None NNR - None RND - PERCENT SITE - SITE TOD - TODNAME and TIMES TOPEAALT - None TOPEACLS - TOP_CND_RTE TOPEAXFR - None SNPA - SNPA_CND_RTE

CNDSEL = ALWAYS

Use condition ALWAYS if translation proceeds as specified in field CONDRTE unconditionally.

This condition is most useful when making temporary changes (that is, change the condition to ALWAYS instead of rewriting the whole element).

OFRT selector CND (continued)

Datafill field CNDSEL as follows.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	CNDSEL	ALWAYS	<i>Condition selector</i> Enter ALWAYS if transfer is always required.

CNDSEL = CALLCHR (IBN)

Use condition CALLCHR (call characteristic) if translation proceeds as specified in field CONDRTE on condition that the call characteristic specified in field CALLCHR is assigned in table CALLCHR. Otherwise, the call proceeds as specified in the next tuple.

Datafill fields CNDSEL and CALLCHR as follows.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	CNDSEL	CALLCHR	<i>Condition selector</i> Enter CALLCHR as the type of condition tested.
	CALLCHR	DIGDATA SAT	<i>Call characteristic</i> Enter the name of the entry in table CALLCHR that contains the characteristic upon which the transfer is dependent.

CNDSEL = COSMAP (IBN)

Use condition COSMAP (class of service) if translation proceeds as specified in field CONDRTE on condition that the network class of service (NCOS) assigned to the call passes the class of service screening. Otherwise, the call proceeds as specified in the next tuple.

OFRT selector CND (continued)

Datafill fields CNDSEL and COSMAP as follows.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	CNDSEL	COSMAP	<i>Condition selector</i> Enter COSMAP as the type of condition tested.
	COSMAP	alphanumeric	<i>Class of service map</i> Enter the name of the entry in table COSMAP that contains the NCOS mapping upon which the transfer is dependent.

CNDSEL = EA (EAEO)

Use condition EA (equal access) if translation proceeds as specified in field CONDRTE on condition that the EA call matches the characteristics defined in field EA_CND_RTE. Otherwise, the call proceeds as specified in the next tuple.

Datafill fields CNDSEL and EA_CND_RTE as follows.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	CNDSEL	EA	<i>Condition selector</i> Enter EA as the type of condition tested.
	EA_CND_RTE		<i>Condition sub-selector</i> Enter one of the following:
		CAC	<i>Equal access carrier access code</i> Enter CAC as the condition sub-selector tested for an equal access call where 10XXX was dialed. Note: Condition CAC is supported by GSF Equal Access.

OFRT selector CND (continued)**Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 2 of 2)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
		INTNL	<i>Equal access International</i> Enter INTNL as the condition sub-selector tested for an equal access international call. Note: Condition INTNL is supported by GSF Equal Access.
		PIC	<i>Equal access presubscribed interexchange carrier</i> Enter PIC as the type of condition tested for an equal access call. This condition is used for inter-LATA call routing from an EAEO to an AT that includes the Traffic Operator Position System (TOPS) inter-LATA carrier service (TICS) software. If the PIC condition sub-selector is used, table OFRT is set up such that the primary route is taken for non-PIC calls and the secondary route is taken for PIC calls. Note: Condition PIC is supported by GSF Equal Access.

CNDSEL = INTERLATA (DMS-200 AT)

Condition INTERLATA can be used provided that the following conditions are met:

- The feature package NTX821AA (Tandem Operator Services Routing Package) is present.
- Table TRKLATA contains at least one tuple for each incoming trunk for which this conditional selector is used.
- Table DATAOLA is datafilled.

The condition INTERLATA is true or false as follows:

- INTERLATA condition is true for all international calls. Tables TRKLATA and LATAOLA are not used for international calls.
- INTERLATA condition is false for all 0- calls. Tables TRKLATA and LATAOLA are not used for 0- calls.
- INTERLATA condition is false for all privilege calls.

OFRT selector CND (continued)

- INTERLATA condition is false for all other calls if an entry is not found in either table TRKLATA or table LATA XLA.
- If an entry is found in both tables TRKLATA and LATA XLA, INTERLATA condition is true if table LATA XLA field LATAINTER and INTERLATA condition is false if table LATA XLA field LATAINTRA.

The originating trunk group CLLI and the calling number index into table TRKLATA to obtain the originating local access and transport area (LATA) of the call. For operator number identification (ONI) and automatic number identification (ANI)-fail calls, the digits 000 are the calling digits.

The originating LATA and the called number index into table LATA XLA to determine the inter-LATA or intra-LATA status of the call.

If the above condition is met, translation proceeds as specified in field CONDRTE. Otherwise, the call proceeds as specified in the next tuple.

Datafill field CNDSEL as follows.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	CNDSEL	INTERLATA	<i>Condition selector</i> Enter INTERLATA as the type of condition tested.

CNDSEL = NRR (MARS)

Use condition NRR (network blocking reroute) is used in an office with feature AD2641 ((FI) MARS-Meridian Automatic Route Selection). The condition is met if there are no available outgoing trunks at any one of the tandem switches in the path on an ISDN user part (ISUP) or a primary access rate (PRA) call from an originating switch.

In a corporate network with PRA or ISUP facilities, the tandem switch sends a release message back to the originating switch if it has no available outgoing trunks. If the call is over PRA, the release message has the cause of ISDN_NO_CHANNEL_OR_CIRCUIT_AVAILABLE. If the call is over ISUP, the release message has a cause of CI_NO_CIRCUIT_AVAILABLE.

OFRT selector CND (continued)

The originating switch upon receiving the release message is programmed using selector CNDSEL(NRR) to re-route the call instead of terminating the call in a treatment to the end user based on the cause.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	CNDSEL	NRR	<i>Condition selector</i> Enter NRR as the type of condition tested.

CNDSEL = RND

Use condition RND (percentage of call selected randomly) if translation proceeds as specified in field CONDRTE based on the percentage specified on a random basis. Otherwise, the call proceeds as specified in the next tuple.

Datafill fields CNDSEL and PERCENT as follows.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	CNDSEL	RND	<i>Condition selector</i> Enter RND as the type of condition tested.
	PERCENT	0 to 100	<i>Percent</i> Enter the percentage of calls affected.

CNDSEL = SITE

Use condition SITE in a remote switching center (RSC) where trunks are connected to remotes creating a network of alternate routes for completing a call. The most efficient route for a specific call then depends on the site of the originator.

Translation proceeds as specified in field CONDRTE on condition that the site of the originator of the call matches the entry specified in field SITE. Otherwise, the call proceeds as specified in the next tuple.

To optimize this condition, trunk groups must be unique by site and all the trunk members of that trunk group must belong to that specific site.

OFRT selector CND (continued)

Datafill fields CNDSEL and SITE as follows.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	CNDSEL	SITE	<i>Condition selector</i> Enter SITE as the type of condition tested.
	SITE	HOST or alphanumeric	<i>Site name</i> Enter HOST or a site name datafilled in table SITE.

CNDSEL = TOD (IBN)

Use condition TOD (time of day) if translation proceeds as specified in field CONDRTE on condition that one of the times specified in field TIMES is compatible with one of the times specified in table TIMEODAY. Otherwise, the call proceeds as specified in the next tuple.

Up to 14 of the times specified in table TIMEODAY are entered. No spaces are left between the times.

Datafill fields CNDSEL, TODNAME, and TIMES as follows.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	CNDSEL	TOD	<i>Condition selector</i> Enter TOD as the type of condition tested.
	TODNAME	alphanumeric	<i>Time of day name</i> Enter the name assigned to the entry in table TIMEODAY to which translation routes.
	TIMES	0 to 9 or A to F	<i>Times</i> Enter the times at which the transfer to another route list or element occurs. An entry outside of this range is invalid.

CNDSEL = TOPEAALT

Use condition TOPEAALT (TOPS equal access alternate carrier) feature AF1781 for TOPS. The call proceeds as specified in field CONDRTE on

OFRT selector CND (continued)

condition that the call has been routed to an alternate carrier and the call is not at a TOPS position. Otherwise, the call proceeds as specified in the next tuple.

Datafill field CNDSEL as follows.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	CNDSEL	TOPEAALT	<i>Condition selector</i> Enter TOPEAALT as the type of condition tested.

CNDSEL = TOPEACLS

Use condition TOPEACLS (TOPS equal access class of service) if the call proceeds as specified in field CONDRTE on condition that the class of service of an incoming call matches with field TOP_CND_RTE. Otherwise, the call proceeds as specified in the next tuple.

There must be as many route list elements as there are classes of service.

Datafill fields CNDSEL and TOP_CND_RTE as follows.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	CNDSEL	TOPEACLS	<i>Condition selector</i> Enter TOPEACLS as the type of condition tested.
	TOP_CND_RTE		<i>TOPS equal access class of service</i> Enter one of the following values:
		EACoin	Equal access coin
		EAHOTEL	Equal access hotel
		EARBILL	Equal access restricted billing lines
		EACAMA	Equal access 1+ type calls that do not require operator assistance

OFRT selector CND (continued)**Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 2 of 2)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
		EACAMAFL	Equal access centralized automatic message accounting (CAMA) ANI fail (for example, 1+ CAMA type nonoperator calls that are ANI fail) Note: This entry is equivalent to the former EANONANI.
		EACAMONI	Equal access CAMA ONI (for example, 1+ CAMA type non-operator calls that are ONI)
		EAOTHOPR	Equal access other operator (for example, all other operator- assisted type calls that have ANI success)
		EAOPANIF	Equal access other operator ANI fail (for example, all other operator assisted type calls that have ANI failure)
		EAOPONI	Equal access other operator ONI (for example, all other operator assisted type calls that are ONI)

CNDSEL = TOPEAXFR

Use condition TOPEAXFR (TOPS with the alternate carrier selection feature) if the call proceeds as specified in field CONDRTE on condition that the call is marked as a carrier transfer call by a TOPS operator (XFR IC indicated on the TOPS operator display prior to the call being released). Otherwise, the call proceeds as specified in the next tuple.

Datafill field CNDSEL as follows.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	CNDSEL	TOPEAXFR	<i>Condition selector</i> Enter TOPEAXFR as the type of condition tested.

OFRT selector CND (continued)**CNDSEL = SNPA**

Use condition SNPA (conditional routing based on SNPA feature) if the call proceeds as specified in field CONDRTE on condition that the SNPA for the call is equal to the SNPA datafilled in field SNPA_CND_RTE. Otherwise, the call proceeds as specified in the next tuple.

Datafill fields CNDSEL and SNPA_CND_RTE as follows.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	CNDSEL	SNPA	<i>Condition selector</i> Enter SNPA as the type of condition tested.
	SNPA_CND_RTE	numeric (3 digits)	<i>Conditional route SNPA</i> Enter the three-digit code for the SNPA.

Routing options

Each of the above formats with route selector CND have field CONDRTE which is datafilled as follows.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	CONDRTE	see subfields	<i>Conditional route</i> This field consists of subfields RTETYPE, RTEREF, SKIPNUM, EXTRTEID, TABNAME, and INDEX.

OFRT selector CND (continued)**Route to specified route list in this (same) table**

If the call is transferred to another route list in the same table, datafill fields RTETYPE and RTEREF as follows.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	RTETYPE	ST	<i>Route type</i> Enter ST (same table) as the route type.
	RTEREF	1 to 1023	<i>Route reference number</i> Enter the route reference number (must be a higher number in the same table) to which translation transfers if the condition is met. Entries outside the indicated range are invalid.

Route after skipping specified number of route elements

If the call skips to another route element within the same route list, datafill fields RTETYPE and SKIPNUM as follows.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	RTETYPE	SK	<i>Route type</i> Enter SK (skip) as the route type.
	SKIPNUM	0 to 7	<i>Skip number</i> Enter the number of elements to skip within the same route list if the condition is met.

OFRT selector CND (continued)

Route to specified table at specified index

If the call is transferred to another route list in table OFRT, datafill fields RTETYPE and EXTRTEID as follows.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	RTETYPE	T	<i>Route type</i> Enter T (transfer) as the route type.
	EXTRTEID	see subfields	<i>External route identifier</i> This field consists of subfields TABNAME and INDEX.
	TABNAME	OFRT, OFR2, OFR3, or OFR4	<i>Table name</i> Enter the office route table name that translation transfers to if the condition is met. An entry outside of this range is invalid.
	INDEX	1 to 1023	<i>Route reference index</i> Enter the route reference index number in table OFRT, that translation transfers to if the condition is met. An entry outside of this range is invalid.

Datafill example

The following examples show sample datafill for table OFRT selector CND.

Example 1

An example of datafill for extending a route list that requires more than eight route elements is shown below. The last element in the route list contains the conditional selector ALWAYS, and transfers to a higher route list in the same table.

OFRT selector CND (continued)**MAP display example for table OFRT selector CND**

RTE	RTELIST
5	(CND ALWAYS) (ST 25) \$

Example 2

An example of datafill for call passing class of service if the class of service service mapping MAP1 is performed on its NCOS or time-of-day NCOS, skip three elements in the route list, otherwise go to next element in route list is shown below.

MAP display example for table OFRT selector CND

RTE	RTELIST
2	(CND COSMPAP MAP1) (SK 3) \$

Example 3

An example of datafill for a call that has previously been over a satellite link and go to route list 35 in table OFR4, otherwise, go to next element in route list is shown below.

MAP display example for table OFRT selector CND

RTE	RTELIST
5	(CND CALLCHR SAT) (T OFR4 35) \$

Example 4

An example of time equal to the times specified in table TIMEODAY for routes 4 and F for time of day name CUST01, skip one element in route list is shown below.

OFRT selector CND (continued)

MAP display example for table OFRT selector CND

RTE	RTELIST
28	(CND TOD CUST01 4F) (SK 1) \$

Example 5

An example of a call distributed randomly on a specified percentage basis is shown below.

MAP display example for table OFRT selector CND

RTE	RTELIST
10	(CND RND 25) (SK 1) (S D TRUNK1) (S D TRUNK2) (CND RND 50) (T OFRT 1) \$

This result in 75% of all calls routed to RTEREF 0 attempting to use TRUNK1. All attempts to use TRUNK2, and 50% of any calls that have not terminated yet then try OFRT 1. The remainder get no circuit treatment.

Example 6

An example of possible datafill for table OFRT is shown below.

OFRT selector CND (continued)**MAP display example for table OFRT selector CND**

RTE	RTELIST
3	(CND INTERLATA) (SK 2) (S D OTCOPERATOR1) (CND ALWAYS) (SK 1) (S D IECOPERATOR1) \$
4	(CND INTERLATA) (SK 2) (S D OTCOPERTATOR2) (CND ALWAYS) (SK 1) (S D IECOPERATOR1) \$

Example 7

An example of possible datafill for conditional selectors TOPEAALT and TOPEAXFR is shown below.

MAP display example for table OFRT selector CND

RTE	RTELIST
60	(CND TOPEAALT) (SK 1) (T OFRT 62) (T OFR2 61)\$
61	(S D ALT CAR2) (T OFR3 62)\$
62	(S D OGEACAR2)\$
130	(CND TOPEAXFR) (SK 1) (T OFRT 132) (T OFR4 131)\$
131	(S D ALT CAR2) (T OFRT 132)\$
132	(S D OGEACAR2)\$

Example 8

An example of possible datafill for conditional selector SNPA is shown below.

OFRT selector CND (end)

MAP display example for table OFRT selector CND

RTE	RTELIST
507	(CND SNPA 619) (ST 508) (T OFRT 509)\$
508	(S D OG619TRK)\$
509	(CND SNPA 407) (ST 510) (T OFRT 511)\$
510	(S D OG407TRK)\$
511	(CND SNPA 613) (ST 512) (S D T120)\$
512	(S D OG613TRK)\$

OFRT selector DCRT

RTESEL = DCRT

Route selector DCRT is used in offices with feature BV1534 (Dynamically Controlled Routing [DCR]) as the first element of a route list. The DCR destination of the call is one link away from the switch, so as to block the call if the second leg of a DCR tandem recommendation is not available.

Refer to the description of table DESTKEY for information on the DCR feature tables.

If the office is used as a DCR switch, routing proceeds to table DESTNODE field DESTKEY equal to field DESTNAME associated with this selector.

All route lists that are used for DCR purposes must begin with the DCRT route element unless there is no direct route from the switch to the DCR destination switch.

Route lists referred to by field DIRRTE of table DESTNODE must not contain either the DCRT or the NODE element.

If the product load does not define non-DCR calls, all calls that encounter DCR route elements in the route list will be treated as DCR calls. If the product load defines DCR and non-DCR calls, both DCR selectors (DCRT and NODE) are skipped for non-DCR calls.

OFRT selector DCRT (continued)

Datafill

The following table lists the datafill for table OFRT selector DCRT.

Field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
RTE		1 to 1023 or blank	<i>Route reference index</i> Since this record must be the first in the route list, enter the route reference number assigned to the route list. Entries outside the indicated range are invalid. Note: Field MAXRTE of tables HNPACONT, FNPACONT, and FNPACONT.FNPASTS is automatically extended to the highest route index used in field RTE of subtables HNPACONT.RTEREF, FNPACONT.RTEREF, and FNPACONT.FNPASTS.RTEREF respectively.
RTELIST		see subfield	<i>Route list</i> This field is a vector of route elements. Each route element consists of subfield RTESEL and refinements. If RTESEL equals DCRT, datafill refinements DCR_NETWORK, DESTNAME, and OSID. Enter \$ (dollar sign) to indicate the end of the vector.
	RTESEL	DCRT	<i>Route selector</i> Enter DCRT.
	DCR_NETWORK K	alphanumeric (1 to 12 characters)	<i>Dynamically Controlled Routing network name</i> Enter the DCR network name. The DCR network name must be datafilled in field NETLIST in table DESTKEY.

OFRT selector DCRT (end)**Field descriptions (Sheet 2 of 2)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	DESTNAME	alphanumeric (1 to 16 characters)	<i>Destination node name</i> Enter the DCR destination office name. The destination office name must be datafilled in field DESTKEY, in table DESTKEY.
	OSID	1 to 55	<i>Outpulsing scheme identification</i> Enter the index into field OSID of table DESTNODE to identify the outpulsing scheme defined in table DESTNODE. An entry outside of this range is invalid.

Datafill example

The following example shows sample datafill for table OFRT selector DCRT.

MAP display example for table OFRT selector DCRT

RTE	RTELIST
1	(DCRT MTL05 2) (S D TOR00N0101T2) (NODE MTL05 2) (T OFRT 1)\$
2	(DCRT TOR07 1) (S D OTWA0N2301T0) (NODE TOR07 1) (S D LNTOPS0)\$

OFRT selector DN

RTESEL = DN

Route selector DN is used if digit translation converts the received digits (4 to 11 digits) into a 7-digit directory number that terminates on the switching unit. The last four digits received must be the DEFG digits of the seven-digit directory number (DN).

Note: These values apply primarily to the North American market, and may vary in others. With the E.164 open numbering plan (ONP) configuration, the range for DN and received digits is 1 to 14; DEFG does not apply.

Selector DN allows calls to terminate on the DN described in the DN route element list. It provides area and office codes; the station code is determined from the dialled digits.

Datafill

The following table lists the datafill for table OFRT selector DN.

Field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
RTE		1 to 1023	<i>Route reference index</i> If the record is the first in the route list, enter the route reference number assigned to the route list. Entries outside the indicated range are invalid. Note: Field MAXRTE of tables HNPACONT, FNPACONT, and FNPACONT.FNPASTS is automatically extended to the highest route index used in field RTE of subtables HNPACONT.RTEREF, FNPACONT.RTEREF, and FNPACONT.FNPASTS.RTEREF respectively.
RTELIST		see subfield	<i>Route list</i> This field consists of subfield RTESEL and refinements SNPA and OFC.
	RTESEL	DN	<i>Route selector</i> Enter DN.

OFRT selector DN (end)**Field descriptions (Sheet 2 of 2)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	SNPA	numeric	<i>Serving NPA</i> Enter the serving numbering plan area (NPA) of the DN to which the call terminates.
	OFC	numeric (up to 7 digits)	<i>Office (nnx) code</i> Enter an office code of up to seven digits that the directory number uses to terminate the call.
	STNLEN	numeric (1 to 8)	Station length. Used to identify the station code length of the terminating agent. Note: The OFRT_DN_RFMT_V0_TO_V1 procedure puts a default value of 4 in the STNLEN field.

Datafill example

The following example shows sample datafill for table OFRT selector DN.

MAP display example for table OFRT selector DN

RTE	RTELIST
1	(DN 613 2257865 5)\$

OFRT selector ISA

RTESEL = ISA

Route selector ISA (integrated service access) routes to a primary rate access (PRA) interface.

The ISA feature routes calls of different call types (public, private, tie trunk to private branch exchange [PBX], foreign exchange [FX], wide area telephone service [WATS], and inbound WATS [INWATS]) over the same trunk group.

Datafill

The following table lists the datafill for table OFRT selector ISA.

Field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
RTE		1 to 1023, blank	Route reference index. If the record is the first in the route list, enter the route reference number assigned to the route list. Otherwise, leave the field blank. Entries outside the indicated range are invalid. Note: Field MAXRTE of tables HNPACONT, FNPACONT, and FNPACONT.FNPASTS is automatically extended to the highest route index used in field RTE of subtables HNPACONT.RTEREF, FNPACONT.RTEREF, and FNPACONT.FNPASTS.RTEREF respectively.
RTELIST		see subfield	Route list. This field consists of subfield RTESEL and refinements OHQ, CBQ, EXP, CLLI, and CALLTYPE.
	RTESEL	ISA	Route selector. Enter ISA.
	OHQ	Y or N	Off-hook queuing. Enter Y (yes) if off-hook queuing is allowed on this route. Otherwise, enter N (no).
	CBQ	Y or N	Call back queuing. Enter Y if call back queuing is allowed on this route. Otherwise, enter N.
	EXP	Y or N	Expensive. Enter Y if an expensive route and expensive route warning tone is applied. Otherwise, enter N.

OFRT selector ISA (continued)**Field descriptions (Sheet 2 of 2)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	CLLI	alphanumeric	Common language location identifier. Enter the trunk group CLLI (assigned in table CLLI) to where translation routes.
	CALLTYPE	ASDS, FX, INWATS, LDS, PVT, PUB, TIE, or WATS	Call type. Enter one of the types of call and datafill the call type-dependent subfields as shown below. Entries outside the indicated range are invalid.

CALLTYPE = PUB

Datafill subfields OATYPE, TNS, NPOS and DMI as described below.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	CALLTYPE	PUB	Call type. Enter PUB for public service call type, where the dialed digits conform to the E.164 standard. Datafill fields OATYPE, TNS, NPOS, and DMI.
	OATYPE	OP, OM, NONE	Operator access type. Enter OP for 0+ operator access. Enter OM for 0- operator access. Enter NONE for no operator access allowed.
	TNS	0 to 999, C, or N	Transit network selector. Enter the transit network number placed in the SETUP message. Otherwise, enter C if the TNS is determined from the call originator. Enter N, if no TNS is required.

OFRT selector ISA (continued)**Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 2 of 2)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	NPOS	Y or N	No calling number identification required. Enter Y (yes) to indicate that calling number identification is not required for operator number identification (ONI) or automatic number identification (ANI)-fail calls incoming on trunk group types SuperCAMA (SC) or Traffic Operator Position System (TOPS). Otherwise, enter N (no) to indicate that calling number identification is required for ONI or ANI-fail calls incoming on trunk group types SC or TOPS.
	DMI	0 to 32 767	Digit manipulation index. Enter the index into table DIGMAN if the called party number is modified before outpulsing. Otherwise, enter 0 (zero) to indicate that digit manipulation in table DIGMAN is not required.

CALLTYPE = ASDS or LDS

Datafill subfields NPI and DMI as described below.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	CALLTYPE	ASDS, LDS	Call type. Enter ASDS or LDS and datafill subfields NPI and DMI.
	NPI	E164, PVT, UNKNOWN	<i>Numbering plan identifier</i> Enter one of the following: • E164 for public calls • PVT for private calls UNKNOWN appears in the list of valid values but it cannot be datafilled in this field. If an attempt to datafill UNKNOWN in this field is made, the following error message is displayed: NPI MUST BE E.164 OR PRIVATE
	DMI	0 to 32 767	Digit manipulation index. Enter the index into table DIGMAN if the called party number is modified before outpulsing. Otherwise enter 0 (zero) to indicate that digit manipulation in table DIGMAN is not required.

OFRT selector ISA (continued)**CALLTYPE = WATS**

Datafill subfields ZONE, NPI, and DMI as described below.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	CALLTYPE	WATS	Call type. Enter WATS for wide area telecommunications service, and datafill refinement fields ZONE, NPI, and DMI.
	ZONE	0 to 9, A, B, C, or AUTO	Zone. Enter the outward wide area telephone service (OUTWATS) zone number included in selector NSF (network specific facility).
	NPI	E164, PVT, UNKNOWN	Numbering plan identifier. Enter one of the following: - E164 for public calls - PVT for private calls E164 is the typical entry for CALLTYPE. UNKNOWN appears in the list of valid values but it cannot be datafilled in this field. If an attempt to datafill UNKNOWN in this field is made, the following error message is displayed: NPI MUST BE E.164 OR PRIVATE
	DMI	0 to 32 767	Digit manipulation index. Enter the index into table DIGMAN, if the called party number is modified before outpulsing. Otherwise enter 0 (zero) to indicate that digit manipulation in table DIGMAN is not required.
	CARRIER	alphanumeric (1 to 16 characters) or \$	Enter a valid carrier name from table OCCINFO to indicate interLATA OUTWATS or enter \$ to indicate intraLATA OUTWATS.

OFRT selector ISA (continued)**CALLTYPE = PVT, INWATS, TIE, or FX**

Datafill subfields FACNUM, NPI, and DMI as described below.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	CALLTYPE	FX, INWATS, PVT, or TIE	Call type. Enter FX for foreign (remote) exchange trunk. Enter INWATS for inward wide area telecommunications service. Enter PVT for private customer-defined service, where the dialed digits do not conform to the E.164 standard. Enter TIE for tie trunk to a private branch exchange (PBX). Datafill subfields FACNUM, NPI and DMI.
	FACNUM	0 to 1023	Facility number. Enter the facility number included in selector NSF.
	NPI	E164, PVT, UNKNOWN	Numbering plan identifier. Enter one of the following values: • E164 for public calls • PVT for private calls PVT is the typical entry for PVT and TIE calltypes. E164 is the typical entry for INWATS and FX calltypes. UNKNOWN appears in the list of valid values but it cannot be datafilled in this field. If an attempt to datafill UNKNOWN in this field is made, the following error message is displayed: NPI MUST BE E.164 OR PRIVATE
	DMI	0 to 32 767	Digit manipulation index. Enter the index into table DIGMAN if the called party number is modified before outpulsing. Otherwise enter 0 (zero) to indicate that digit manipulation in table DIGMAN is not required.

Datafill example

The following example shows sample datafill for table OFRT selector ISA.

OFRT selector ISA (end)

MAP display example for table OFRT selector ISA

RTE	RTELIST
1022	(ISA N N N D2AIMTISUP INWATS 12 E164 0)\$

OFRT selector MEM

RTESEL = MEM

Route selector MEM is used in offices with feature AD2236 (Trunk Group Utilization Enhancements) if routing is required to a specified trunk group member identified by the trunk group CLLI, lower trunk member number (MEMNUM) and upper member number (UPPERMEM).

Datafill

The following table lists the datafill for table OFRT selector MEM.

Field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
RTE		1 to 1023 or blank	<i>Route reference index</i> If the record is the first in the route list, enter the route reference number assigned to the route list. Otherwise, leave this field blank. An entry outside of this range is invalid. Note: Field MAXRTE of table HNPACONT, FNPACONT, and FNPACONT.FNPASTS is automatically extended to the highest route index used in field RTE of subtables HNPACONT.RTEREF, FNPACONT.RTEREF, and FNPACONT.FNPASTS.RTEREF respectively.
RTELIST		see subfield	<i>Route list</i> This field consists of subfield RTESEL and refinements CLLI, MEMNUM and UPPERMEM.
	RTESEL	MEM	<i>Route selector</i> Enter MEM.
	CLLI	alphanumeric	<i>Common language location identifier</i> Enter the code, assigned to the trunk group in table CLLI.

OFRT selector MEM (end)**Field descriptions (Sheet 2 of 2)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	MEMNUM	0 to 9999	<i>Member number</i> Enter the external trunk number assigned to the trunk.
	UPPERMEM	0 to 9999	<i>Upper member number</i> Enter the upper external trunk number assigned to the trunk group list searched. If only one member is searched, enter the same number as MEMNUM.

Datafill example

The following example shows sample datafill for table OFRT selector MEM.

MAP display example for table OFRT selector MEM

RTE	RTELIST
1	(MEM UDAL2WTLS91 110 110)\$
2	(MEM BOTSWANAI99 4 9)\$

OFRT selector MN

RTESEL = MN

Route selector MN is used if the trunk group type of the outgoing trunk group is recording completing (RC) and a class of service tone is sent to the operator.

The type of class of service tone that is forwarded to the operator is determined by the value of fields CSTHTONE and CSTLTONE in table OFRT, field COST in table LINEATTR and originator, type of line or trunk.

The resulting tone for each combination of the above fields is as follows:

Tone combinations

Table OFRTCSTHT ONE	CSTLTONE	Type of originator	Table LINEATTRCOST	Resulting tone
N	N	Line or trunk	Don't care	None
N	Y	Line or trunk	Don't care	Low
Y	N	Line or trunk	Don't care	High
Y	Y	Trunk	Not applicable	None
Y	Y	Party lines	Don't care	None
Y	Y	Other lines	NT	None
Y	Y	Other lines	LO	Low
Y	Y	Other lines	HI	High
Note: Other lines means nonparty lines, for example coin lines.				

Charging can be canceled on the direct dial (DD) type calls or if the type of call is no-prefix (NP) and coin is returned to prepay or dial tone first coin lines.

Automatic number identification (ANI) information (the billing number to which call is charged) is required.

OFRT selector MN (continued)**Datafill**

The following table lists the datafill for table OFRT selector MN.

Field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 3)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
RTE		1 to 1023 or blank	<i>Route reference index</i> If the record is the first in the route list, enter the route reference number assigned to the route list. Otherwise, leave the field blank. Entries outside the indicated range are invalid. Note: Field MAXRTE of tables HNPACONT, FNPACONT, and FNPACONT.FNPASTS is automatically extended to the highest route index used in field RTE of subtables HNPACONT.RTEREF, FNPACONT.RTEREF, and FNPACONT.FNPASTS.RTEREF respectively.
RTELIST		see subfield	<i>Route list</i> This field consists of subfield RTESEL and refinements RTESEL, CONNTYPE, CLLI, DELDIGS, PRFXDIGS, CANCNORC, CSTHTONE, CSTLTONE, ANIREQD, and BILLCODE.
	RTESEL	MN	<i>Route selector</i> Enter MN.
	CONNTYPE	D	<i>Connection type</i> This field is not used by system logic. Enter D to satisfy table editor. An entry outside of this range is invalid.
	CLLI	alphanumeric (1 to 16 characters)	<i>Common language location identifier</i> Enter the code in table CLLI to which translation is routed.

OFRT selector MN (continued)**Field descriptions (Sheet 2 of 3)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	DELDIGS	0 to 15	<i>Delete digits</i> Enter the number of digits deleted before outpulsing.
	PRFXDIGS	0 to 9, B, C, D, E, F, or N	<i>Prefix digits</i> If digits, control signals, or both are prefixed, enter up to 11 digits or equivalents that are prefixed. The following is a list of control signals and their digit equivalents: C11 = BC12 = CKP = DKP2 = EST3P = BSTP = CSTKP = DST2P = EST = F If no digits are prefixed, enter N (no).
	CANCNORC	Y or N	<i>Cancel normal charge</i> If the type of call is direct dial (DD) and no charge is required for the call, or type of call is no prefix (NP) 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, off-hook returned, message rate pegged), enter Y. Otherwise, enter N. If field CANCNORC is equal to Y, the call is charged. If this field is set to Y, then a nonrevenue call is assumed and reflected in the call code of the bearer capability (BC) AMA record. If this field is set to N, then a revenue record is assumed and reflected in the call code of the AMA record (provided nonrevenue is not indicated in another manner).

OFRT selector MN (continued)**Field descriptions (Sheet 3 of 3)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	CSTHTONE	Y or N	<i>Class of service high tone</i> Enter Y for fields CSTHTONE and CSTLTONE if outgoing trunk group type is recording completing (RC) and the type of class of service tone sent to operator for all lines excluding party lines is defined in table LINEATTR. Enter Y for field CSTHTONE and enter N for field CSTLTONE if the outgoing trunk group type is RC and high tone is sent to operator on all calls. Enter N (no) for fields CSTHTONE and CSTLTONE when outgoing trunk group is recording completing and no class-of-service tone is sent to operator.
	CSTLTONE	Y or N	<i>Class of service low tone</i> Enter Y for fields CSTLTONE and CSTHTONE when outgoing trunk group is recording completing and the type of class of service sent for all lines excluding party lines is defined in the line attribute table. Enter Y for field CSTLTONE and enter N (no) for field CSTHTONE when outgoing trunk group is RC and low tone is sent to operator on all calls. Enter N for fields CSTLTONE and CSTHTONE when outgoing trunk group is recording completing and no class of service tone is sent to operator.
	ANIREQD	Y or N	<i>ANI required</i> Enter Y if ANI information is required. Otherwise, enter N (no).
	BILLCODE	numeric (up to 11 digits) or N	<i>Billing code</i> If a billing number is required, enter up to 11 digits to which the call is charged. If a billing number is not required, enter N.

OFRT selector MN (end)

Datafill example

The following example shows sample datafill for table OFRT selector MN.

MAP display example for table OFRT selector MN

RTE	RTESEL
4	(MN D RT3 3 N N N N N N)

OFRT selector N

RTESEL = N

Route selector N is used in the following circumstances:

- If the outgoing or two-way trunk group is intertoll and the digit deletion and prefixing required cannot be performed by the standard digit manipulation logic, or the type of call is direct dial (DD) and the charge is canceled.
- If the outgoing and two-way trunk group is other than intertoll, the type of call is DD and the charge is canceled or digits are deleted or prefixed.
- If the type of call is no prefix (NP) and the coin is returned to a prepaid or dial-tone-first coin line.
- If the trunk group type is access tandem to carrier (ATC), digits are deleted, but only 1NX is prefixed to indicate an international call. Any other scenario is invalid. The only time that digits are prefixed on international calls is if the CND EA INTNL selector is true.
- If distinct treatments are required for Remote Message Indicator (RMI).

If route selector N is used, standard digit manipulation is automatically canceled and the required digit deletion and prefixing must be specified.

OFRT selector N (continued)

Datafill

The following table lists the datafill for table OFRT selector N.

Field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
RTE		1 to 1023 or blank	<i>Route reference index</i> If the record is the first in the route list, enter the route reference number assigned to the route list. Otherwise, leave the entry blank. Entries outside the indicated range are invalid. Note: Field MAXRTE of tables HNPACONT, FNPACONT, and FNPACONT.FNPASTS is automatically extended to the highest route index used in field RTE of subtables HNPACONT.RTEREF, FNPACONT.RTEREF, and FNPACONT.FNPASTS.RTEREF respectively.
RTELIST		see subfield	<i>Route list</i> This field consists of subfield RTESEL and refinements RTESEL, CONNTYPE, CLLI, DELDIGS, PRFXDIGS, CANCNORC, and OPTIONS.
	RTESEL	N	<i>Route selector</i> Enter N.
	CONNTYPE	D	<i>Connection type</i> This field is not used by the system logic. Enter D to satisfy table control. An entry outside of this range is invalid.
	CLLI	alphanumeric (1 to 16 characters)	<i>Common language location identifier</i> Enter the code in table CLLI to which translation is routed.
	DELDIGS	0 to 15	<i>Delete digits</i> Enter the number of digits deleted before outpulsing.

OFRT selector N (continued)**Field descriptions (Sheet 2 of 2)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	PRFXDIGS	0 to 9, B, C, D, E, F, or N	<i>Prefix digits</i> If digits or control signals, or both are prefixed, enter up to 11 prefix digits or equivalents. The following is a list of control signals and their digit equivalents: C11 = BC12 = CKP = DKP2 = EST3P = BSTP = CSTKP = DST2P = EST = F If no digits are prefixed, enter N (no).
	CANCNORC	Y or N	<i>Cancel normal charge</i> If the type of call is direct dial (DD) and no charge is required for the call, or type of call is no prefix (NP) 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, off hook returned, message rate pegged), enter Y. Otherwise, enter N (no). If field CANCNORC is equal to Y, the call is charged. If this field is set to Y, then a nonrevenue call is assumed and reflected in the call code of the bearer capability (BC) automatic message accounting (AMA) record. When this field is set to N, then a revenue record is assumed and reflected in the call code of the AMA record (provided nonrevenue is not indicated in another manner).
	OPTIONS	SETCDN	<i>Set called party number</i> Enter SETCDN to signify that the CDNNAME is reset to a newly specified name (subfield CDNNAME).

Datafill example

The following example shows sample datafill for table OFRT selector N.

OFRT selector N (end)

MAP display example for table OFRT selector N

RTE	RTELIST
4	(N D N01 3 N N \$)\$ \$

OFRT selector N2

RTESEL = N2

Route selector N2 is used if translation requires the capability to strip the NPA digits off and/or add them back on to the outpulsed digits to reach a uniform outpulsing schema.

Route selector N2 is specific to Feature Group D (FGD) Equal Access calls only and does not support any International call scenario.

Route selector N2 is limited to IT, MF and ISUP type trunks.

Route selector N2 is a clone of route selector N with the addition of two fields, a Delete Digits Last Stage (DDLS) field and a Add Digits Last Stage (ADLS) field.

Route selector N2 is used as a substitute for route selector N and only when the DELDIGS and PRXDIGS fields are used for purposes other than modifying the called number. Accordingly, the DELDIGS field is assumed to be set to 15 since the N2 selector is only used when the OZZ digits are required and the PRXDIGS field is used to insert the OZZ digits. The DDLS field holds the value which determines the number of digits that will be deleted from the front of the called number to be outpulsed. The ADLS field holds the actual digits which will be prefixed onto the front of the called number to be outpulsed.

Route selector N2 is a model of route selector N and all billing records are produced exactly as if the N selector was used. Digit manipulation done by route selector N2 is not shown in the billing records.

OFRT selector N2 (continued)

Datafill

The following table lists the datafill for table OFRT selector N2.

Field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 3)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
RTE		1 to 1023 or blank	<i>Route reference index</i> If the record is the first in the route list, enter the route reference number assigned to the route list. Otherwise, leave the entry blank. Entries outside the indicated range are invalid. Note: Field MAXRTE of tables HNPACONT, FNPACONT, and FNPACONT.FNPASTS is automatically extended to the highest route index used in field RTE of subtables HNPACONT.RTEREF, FNPACONT.RTEREF, and FNPACONT.FNPASTS.RTEREF respectively.
RTELIST		see subfield	<i>Route list</i> This field consists of subfield RTESEL and refinements RTESEL, CONNTYPE, CLLI, DELDIGS, PRFXDIGS, and CANCELORC.
	RTESEL	N2	<i>Route selector</i> Enter N2.
	CONNTYPE	D	<i>Connection type</i> This field is not used by the system logic. Enter D to satisfy table control. An entry outside of this range is invalid.
	CLLI	alphanumeric (1 to 16 characters)	<i>Common language location identifier</i> Enter the code in table CLLI to which translation is routed.
	DELDIGS	15	<i>Delete digits</i> Enter 15, which is the number of digits deleted before outpulsing when route selector N2 is used.

OFRT selector N2 (continued)**Field descriptions (Sheet 2 of 3)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	PRFXDIGS	0 to 9, B, C, D, E, F, or N	<i>Prefix digits</i> If digits or control signals, or both are prefixed, enter up to 11 prefix digits or equivalents. The following is a list of control signals and their digit equivalents: C11 = B C12 = C KP = D KP2 = E ST3P = B STP = C STKP = D ST2P = E ST = F If no digits are prefixed, enter N (no).
	CANCNORC	Y or N	<i>Cancel normal charge</i> If the type of call is direct dial (DD) and no charge is required for the call, or type of call is no prefix (NP) 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, off hook returned, message rate pegged), enter Y. Otherwise, enter N (no). If field CANCNORC is equal to Y, the call is charged. If this field is set to Y, then a nonrevenue call is assumed and reflected in the call code of the bearer capability (BC) automatic message accounting (AMA) record. When this field is set to N, then a revenue record is assumed and reflected in the call code of the AMA record (provided nonrevenue is not indicated in another manner).

OFRT selector N2 (end)**Field descriptions (Sheet 3 of 3)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	DDLS	0 to 15	<i>Delete digits last stage</i> Enter the number of digits deleted from the front of the called number to be outpulsed.
	ADLS	0 to 15	<i>Add digits last stage</i> Enter the actual digits which are prefixed onto the front of the called digits to be outpulsed. If no digits are prefixed onto the front of the called digits to be outpulsed, enter N.

Datafill example

The following example shows sample datafill for table OFRT selector N2.

MAP display example for table OFRT selector N2

RTE	RTELIST
41	(N2 D 15 374 N 3 510) \$
42	(N2 D 15 456 N 3 N) \$

OFRT selector NODE

RTESEL = NODE

Route selector NODE is used in offices with feature BV1534 (Dynamically Controlled Routing [DCR]) positioned in the route list after the direct routes to the destination and before the fixed hierarchical routing (FHR) tandem routes.

Refer to the description of table DESTKEY for information on the DCR feature tables.

If the office is used as a DCR switch, then routing proceeds to table DESTNODE field DESTKEY equal to field DESTNAME associated with this selector.

Route lists referred to by field DIRRTE of table DESTNODE must not contain either the DCRT or the NODE element.

If the product load does not define non-DCR calls, all calls that encounter DCR route elements in the route list will be treated as DCR calls. If the product load defines DCR and non-DCR calls, both DCR selectors (DCRT and NODE) are skipped for non-DCR calls.

OFRT selector NODE (continued)

Datafill

The following table lists the datafill for table OFRT selector NODE.

Field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
RTE		1 to 1023 or blank	<i>Route reference index</i> If the record is the first in the route list, enter the route reference number assigned to the route list. Otherwise, leave the field blank. Entries outside the indicated range are invalid. Note: Field MAXRTE of tables HNPACONT, FNPACONT, and FNPACONT.FNPASTS is automatically extended to the highest route index used in field RTE of subtables HNPACONT.RTEREF, FNPACONT.RTEREF, and FNPACONT.FNPASTS.RTEREF respectively.
RTELIST		see subfield	<i>Route list</i> This field is a vector of route elements. Each route element consists of subfield RTESEL and refinements. If RTESEL equals NODE, datafill refinements DCR_NETWORK, DESTNAME, and OSID. Enter \$ (dollar sign) to indicate the end of the vector.
	RTESEL	NODE	<i>Route selector</i> Enter NODE.
	DCR_NETWORK K	alphanumeric (1 to 12 characters)	<i>Dynamically Controlled Routing network name</i> Enter the DCR network name. The DCR network name must be datafilled in field NETLIST in table DESTKEY.

OFRT selector NODE (end)**Field descriptions (Sheet 2 of 2)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	DESTNAME	alphanumeric (1 to 16 characters)	<i>Destination node name</i> Enter the DCR destination office name. The destination office name must be datafilled in field DESTKEY, in table DESTKEY.
	OSID	1 to 55	<i>Outpulsing scheme identification</i> Enter the index into field OSID of table DESTNODE to identify the outpulsing scheme defined in table DESTNODE. An entry outside of this range is invalid.

Datafill example

The following example shows sample datafill for table OFRT selector NODE.

MAP display example for table OFRT selector NODE

RTE	RTELIST
1	(DCRT MTL05 2) (S D TOR00N0101T2) (NODE MTL05 2) (T OFRT 1)\$
2	(DCRT TOR07 1) (S D OTWA0N2301T0) (NODE TOR07 1) (S D LNTOPS0)\$

OFRT selector NOT

RTESEL = NOT

Route selector NOT permits the specification of a condition that must not be met to route as specified. If the condition is not met, then the instructions of this route element are executed. Otherwise they are skipped, and translation searches for instructions in the next route element.

List of conditions

Always (All types of DMS-100 Family): The condition is always met. This is most useful when making temporary changes (that is, change the condition to ALWAYS instead of rewriting the whole element.)

CALLCHR (CALL CHARACTERISTIC: (IBN) The condition is met if the call characteristic specified is assigned in table CALLCHR.

COSMAP CLASS OF SERVICE MAPPING: (IBN) Table COSMAP is accessed at mapping name COSMAP to determine if condition is met.

EA EQUAL ACCESS END OFFICE (EAEO): Condition is met if the call is equal access and the call matches the specified subcondition as follows:

CAC CARRIER ACCESS CODE: Condition is met if the call is equal access and the carrier access code 10XXX is dialed.

INTNL INTERNATIONAL: Condition is met if the call is equal access international.

PIC PRIMARY INTER-LATA CARRIER: This condition is used for inter-LATA call routing from an EAEO to an access tandem (AT) that includes the Traffic Operator Position System (TOPS) Inter-LATA carrier services (TICS). When the PIC condition is used, table OFRT is set up such that the primary route is taken for non-PIC calls and the secondary route is taken for PIC calls.

INTERLATA INTER-LATA (DMS-200 AT): This condition can be used in an office with feature package NTX821AA (Tandem Operator Service Routing). It routes inter-LATA and intra-LATA traffic to different destinations from the same office route.

The main application is routing of equal-access operator traffic to operating telephone company (OTC) operator trunks and interexchange carrier (IEC) operator trunks in a DMS-200 AT.

NRR NETWORK BLOCKING REROUTE (MARS): This condition is used in an office with feature AD2641 (MARS - Meridian Automatic Route

OFRT selector NOT (continued)

Selection). The condition is met if there are no available outgoing trunks at any one of the tandem switches in the path on an ISDN user part (ISUP) or a primary access rate (PRA) call from an originating switch.

RND PERCENTAGE OF CALLS SELECTED RANDOMLY: (All types of DMS-100 Family switches) The DMS program decides that the condition is met on a random basis to ensure that the specified percentage of calls take this route element.

SITE SITE: This condition is used in a remote switching center (RSC), where trunks are connected to remotes creating a network of alternate routes for completing a call. The most efficient route for a specific call then depends on the site of the originator.

TOD TIME OF DAY: (IBN) Table TIMEODAY is accessed at fields TODNAME and TIMES to determine if the condition is met.

TOPEAALT TOPS EQUAL ACCESS ALTERNATE CARRIER: (TOPS with the feature AF1781 (Alternate Carrier Selection) The condition is met if the call is routed to an alternate carrier and the call is not at a TOPS position.

TOPEACLS TOPS EQUAL ACCESS CLASS OF SERVICE: (TOPS) The condition is met if the class of service of an incoming call matches the entry in field TOP_CND_RTE.

TOPEAXFR TOPS EQUAL ACCESS CARRIER TRANSFER: (TOPS with feature AF1781 (Alternate Carrier Selection) The condition is met if the call is marked as a carrier transfer call by a TOPS operator (XFR IC indicated on the TOPS operator display prior to the call being released).

SNPA CONDITIONAL ROUTING BASED ON SNPA: (conditional routing based on service numbering plan area [SNPA]) The condition is met if the SNPA for the call is equal to the SNPA datafiled in field SNPA_CND_RTE.

List of routing options:

- Route to specified table at specified index
- Route to another route list in table OFRT
- SK: Route after skipping specified number of route elements

OFRT selector NOT (continued)

Datafill

The following table lists the datafill for table OFRT selector NOT.

Field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
RTE		1 to 1023 or blank	<i>Route reference index</i> If the record is the first in the route list, enter the route reference number assigned to the route list. Otherwise, leave this field blank. Entries outside the indicated range are invalid. Note: Field MAXRTE of tables HNPACONT, FNPACONT, and FNPACONT.FNPASTS is automatically extended to the highest route index used in field RTE of subtables HNPACONT.RTEREF, FNPACONT.RTEREF, and FNPACONT.FNPASTS.RTEREF respectively.
RTELIST		see subfield	<i>Route list</i> This field consists of subfield RTESEL and refinements CONDITION and CONDRTE.

OFRT selector NOT (continued)**Field descriptions (Sheet 2 of 2)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	RTESEL	NOT	<i>Route selector</i> Enter NOT.
	CONDITION	see subfields	<i>Condition</i> This field consists of condition selector subfield CNDSEL and CNDSEL refinement subfields as follows: CNDSEL and Refinements: ALWAYS - None CALLCHR - CALLCHR COSMAP - COSMAP EA - EA_CND_RTE INTERLATA - None NNR - None RND - PERCENT SITE - SITE TOD - TODNAME, TIMES TOPEAALT - None TOPEACLS - TOP_CND_RTE TOPEAXFR - None SNPA - SNPA_CND_RTE

CNDSEL = ALWAYS

Use condition ALWAYS if translation proceeds as specified in the next tuple unconditionally (routing specified in field CONDRTE never used).

This condition is useful when making temporary changes (that is, change the condition to ALWAYS instead of rewriting the whole element.)

OFRT selector NOT (continued)

Datafill field CNDSEL as follows.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	CNDSEL	ALWAYS	<i>Condition selector</i> Enter ALWAYS if transfer is always required.

CNDSEL = CALLCHR (IBN)

Use condition call characteristic (CALLCHR) if translation proceeds as specified in the next tuple on condition that the call characteristic specified in field CALLCHR is assigned in table CALLCHR. Otherwise, the call proceeds as specified in field CONDRTE.

Datafill fields CNDSEL and CALLCHR as follows.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	CNDSEL	CALLCHR	<i>Condition selector</i> Enter CALLCHR as the type of condition tested.
	CALLCHR	DILITOL SAT	<i>Call characteristic</i> Enter the name of the entry in table CALLCHR that contains the characteristic upon which the transfer is dependent.

CNDSEL = COSMAP (IBN)

Use condition class of service mapping (COSMAP) if translation proceeds as specified in the next tuple on condition that the network class of service assigned to the call passes the class of service screening. Otherwise, the call proceeds as specified in field CONDRTE.

OFRT selector NOT (continued)

Datafill fields CNDSEL and COSMAP as follows.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	CNDSEL	COSMAP	<i>Condition selector</i> Enter COSMAP as the type of condition tested.
	COSMAP	alphanumeric	<i>Call of service MAP</i> Enter the name of the entry in table COSMAP that contains the NCOS mapping upon which the transfer is dependent.

CNDSEL = EA (EAEO)

Use condition equal access (EA) if translation proceeds as specified in the next tuple on condition that the call matches the characteristics defined in field EA_CND_RTE. Otherwise, the call proceeds as specified in field CONDRTE.

Datafill fields CNDSEL and EA_CND_RTE as follows:

Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	CNDSEL	EA	<i>Condition selector</i> Enter EA as the type of condition tested.
	EA_CND_RTE		<i>Condition subselector</i> Enter one of the following values:
		CAC	<i>Equal-access carrier access code</i> Enter CAC as the condition subselector tested for an equal access call where 10XXX was dialed.

OFRT selector NOT (continued)**Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 2 of 2)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
		INTNL	<i>Equal access international</i> Enter INTNL as the condition subselector tested for an equal access international call.
		PIC	<i>Equal access presubscribed interexchange carrier</i> Enter PIC as the type of condition tested for an equal access call. This condition is used for inter-LATA call routing from an EAEO to an AT that includes the TOPS inter-LATA carrier service (TICS). If the PIC condition subselector is used, table OFRT is set up such that the primary route is taken for non-PIC calls and the secondary route is taken for PIC calls.

CNDSEL = INTERLATA (DMS-200 AT)

Condition INTERLATA can be used provided that the following conditions are not:

- The feature package NTX821AA (Tandem Operator Services Routing) is present.
- Table TRKLATA contains at least one tuple for each incoming trunk for which this conditional selector is used.
- Table DATACLA is datafilled.

The condition INTERLATA is true or false as follows:

- INTERLATA condition is true for all international calls. Tables TRKLATA and LATACLA are not used for international calls.
- INTERLATA condition is false for all 0- calls. Tables TRKLATA and LATACLA are not used for 0- calls.
- INTERLATA condition is false for all privilege calls.
- INTERLATA condition is false for all other calls if an entry is not found in either table TRKLATA or table LATACLA.
- If an entry is found in both tables TRKLATA and LATACLA, INTERLATA condition is true if table LATACLA field LATAINTER and INTERLATA condition is false if table LATACLA field LATAINTRA.

OFRT selector NOT (continued)

The originating trunk group CLLI and the calling number index into table TRKLATA to obtain the originating local access and transport area (LATA) of the call. For operator number identification (ONI) and automatic number identification (ANI)-fail calls, the digits 000 are the calling digits.

The originating LATA and the called number index into table LATAXLA to determine the inter-LATA or intra-LATA status of the call.

If the above condition is met, translation proceeds as specified in field CONDRTE. Otherwise, the call proceeds as specified in the next tuple.

Datafill field CNDSEL as follows.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	CNDSEL	INTERLATA	<i>Condition selector</i> Enter INTERLATA as the type of condition tested.

CNDSEL = NRR (MARS)

Use condition network blocking reroute (NRR) in an office with feature AD2641 ((F1) MARS - Meridian Automatic Route Selection). The condition is met if there are no available outgoing trunks at any one of the tandem switches in the path on ISDN user part (ISUP) or primary access rate (PRA) call from an originating switch.

In a corporate network with PRA or ISUP facilities, the tandem switch sends a release message back to the originating switch if it has no available outgoing trunks. If the call is over PRA, the release message has the cause of ISDN_NO_CHANNEL_OR_CIRCUIT_AVAILABLE. If the call is over ISUP, the release message has a cause of CI_NO_CIRCUIT_AVAILABLE.

OFRT selector NOT (continued)

Upon receiving the release message, the originating switch can be programmed using selector CNDSEL(NRR) to re-route the call instead of terminating the call in a treatment to the end user based on the cause.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	CNDSEL	NRR	<i>Condition selector</i> Enter NRR as the type of condition tested.

CNDSEL = RND

Use condition percentage of call selected randomly (RND) if translation proceeds as specified in the next tuple based on the percentage specified on a random basis. Otherwise, the call proceeds as specified in field CONDRTE.

Datafill fields CNDSEL and PERCENT as follows.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	CNDSEL	RND	<i>Condition selector</i> Enter RND as the type of condition tested.
	PERCENT	0 to 100	<i>Percent</i> Enter the percentage of calls affected.

CNDSEL = SITE

Use condition SITE in a remote switching center (RSC) where trunks are connected to remotes creating a network of alternate routes for completing a call. The most efficient route for a specific call then depends on the site of the originator.

Translation proceeds as specified in the next tuple on condition that the site of the originator of the call matches the entry specified in field SITE. Otherwise, the call proceeds as specified in field CONDRTE.

To optimize this condition, trunk groups must be unique by site and all the trunk members of that trunk group must belong to that specific site.

OFRT selector NOT (continued)

Datafill fields CNDSEL and SITE as follows.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	CNDSEL	SITE	<i>Condition selector</i> Enter SITE as the type of condition tested.
	SITE	HOST or alphanumeric	<i>Site name</i> Enter HOST or a site name known to table SITE.

CNDSEL = TOD (IBN)

Use condition time of day (TOD) if translation proceeds as specified in the next tuple on condition that one of the times specified in field TIMES is compatible with one of the times specified in table TIMEODAY. Otherwise, the call proceeds as specified in field CONDRTE.

Up to 14 of the times specified in table TIMEODAY is entered. No spaces are left between the times.

Datafill fields CNDSEL, TODNAME, and TIMES as follows.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	CNDSEL	TOD	<i>Condition selector</i> Enter TOD as the type of condition tested.
	TODNAME	alphanumeric	<i>Time of day name</i> Enter the name assigned to the entry in the table TIMEODAY to which translation routes.
	TIMES	0 to 9or A to F	<i>Times</i> Enter the times at which the transfer to another route list or element occurs. An entry outside of this range is invalid.

CNDSEL = TOPEAALT

Use condition TOPEAALT (TOPS equal access alternate carrier) for TOPS with feature AF1781 (Alternate Carrier Selection). The call proceeds as

OFRT selector NOT (continued)

specified in the next tuple on condition that the call is routed to an alternate carrier and the call is not at a TOPS position. Otherwise, the call proceeds as specified in field CONDRTE.

Datafill field CNDSEL as follows.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	CNDSEL	TOPEAALT	<i>Condition selector</i> Enter TOPEAALT as the type of condition tested.

CNDSEL = TOPEACLS

Use condition TOPS equal access class of service (TOPEACLS) if the call proceeds as specified in the next tuple on condition that the class of service of an incoming call matches with field TOP_CND_RTE. Otherwise, the call proceeds as specified in field CONDRTE. There are as many route list elements as there are classes of service. Datafill fields CNDSEL and TOP_CND_RTE as follows.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	CNDSEL	TOPEACLS	<i>Condition selector</i> Enter TOPEACLS as the type of condition tested.
	TOP_CND_RTE		<i>TOPS equal access class of service</i> Enter one of the following values:
		EACoin	Equal access coin
		EAHOTEL	Equal access hotel
		EARBILL	Equal access restricted billing lines
		EACAMA	Equal access 1+ type calls that do not require operator assistance

OFRT selector NOT (continued)**Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 2 of 2)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
		EACAMAFL	Equal access CAMA ANI fail (for example, 1+ CAMA type nonoperator calls that are ANI fail). Note: This is equivalent to the former EANONANI
		EACAMONI	Equal access CAMA ONI (for example, 1+ CAMA type nonoperator calls that are ONI)
		EAOTHOPR	Equal access other operator. (for example, all other operator-assisted type calls that have ANI success)
		EAOPANIF	Equal access other operator ANI fail (for example, all other operator assisted type calls that have ANI failure)
		EAOPONI	Equal access other operator ONI (for example, all other operator assisted type calls that are ONI)

CNDSEL = TOPEAXFR

Use condition TOPS with the Alternate Carrier Selection feature (TOPEAXFR) if the call proceeds as specified in the next tuple on condition that the call is marked as a carrier transfer call by a TOPS operator (XFR IC indicated on the TOPS operator display prior to the call being released). Otherwise, the call proceeds as specified in field CONDRTE.

Datafill field CNDSEL as follows.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	CNDSEL	TOPEAXFR	<i>Condition selector</i> Enter TOPEAXFR as the type of condition tested.

OFRT selector NOT (continued)**CNDSEL = SNPA**

Use condition SNPA in an office with feature Conditional Routing Based on SNPA.

Translation proceeds as specified in the next tuple on condition that the SNPA of the originator of the call matches the entry specified in field SNPA_CND_RTE. Otherwise, the call proceeds as specified in field CONDRTE.

Datafill fields CNDSEL and SNPA_CND_RTE as follows.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	CNDSEL	SNPA	<i>Condition selector</i> Enter SNPA as the type of condition tested.
	SNPA_CND_RTE	numeric (3 digits)	<i>Conditional route SNPA</i> Enter the three digit code for the SNPA.

Routing options

Each of the above formats with route selector NOT have field CONDRTE which is datafilled as follows.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	CONDRTE	see subfields	<i>Conditional route</i> This field consists of subfields RTETYPE, RTEREF, SKIPNUM, EXTRTEID, TABNAME, and INDEX.

OFRT selector NOT (continued)**Route to specified route list in this (same) table**

If the call is transferred to another route list in the same table, datafill fields RTETYPE and RTEREF as follows.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	RTETYPE	ST	<i>Route type</i> Enter ST (same table) as the route type.
	RTEREF	1 to 1023	<i>Route reference number</i> Enter the route reference number (must be a higher number in the same table) to where translation transfers if the condition is met. An entry outside of this range is invalid.

Route after skipping specified number of route elements

If the call skips to another route element (within the same route list), datafill fields RTETYPE and SKIPNUM as follows:

Field descriptions for conditional datafill

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	RTETYPE	SK	<i>Route type</i> Enter SK (skip) as the route type.
	SKIPNUM	0 to 7	<i>Skip number</i> Enter the number of elements to skip (within the same route list) if the condition is met.

OFRT selector NOT (continued)**Route to specified table at specified index**

If the call is transferred to another route list in table OFRT, datafill fields RTETYPE and EXTRTEID as follows.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	RTETYPE	T	<i>Route type</i> Enter T (transfer) as the route type.
	EXTRTEID	see subfields	<i>External route identifier</i> This field consists of subfields TABNAME and INDEX.
	TABNAME	OFRT, OFR2, OFR3, OFR4, TOPS, IBNRT2, IBNRT3, IBNRT4, IBNRTE	<i>Table name</i> Enter the office route table name to which translation transfers when the condition is met.
	INDEX	0 to 1023	<i>Route reference index</i> Enter the route reference index number in table OFRT, to where translation transfers when the condition is met. An entry outside of this range is invalid.
	KEY	RRTE	
	TABREF	IRTE	
	XLASYS	AC, AM, CT, FA, FT, NSC, OFC, PX or NIL	Translation system. If the entry in subfield TABREF is IRTE, datafill this refinement. Enter the next translation system to use, followed by a space, then datafill refinemnet XLANAME. Enter one of the following:

OFRT selector NOT (continued)**Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 2 of 2)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
			• AC (access) • AM (ambiguous) • CT (country) • FA (foreign area) • FT (utility) • NSC (number service code) • OFC (office) • PX (prefix)
	XLANAME	alphanumeric (1 to 8 characters)	Translation name. If the entry in subfield TABREF is IRTE, datafill this refinement. Enter the translation name of the table within the XLASYS to which the call is routed.

Datafill example

The following examples show sample datafill for table OFRT selector NOT.

Example 1

This is an example of extending a route list that requires more than eight route elements. The last element in the route list contains the conditional selector ALWAYS, and transfers to a higher route list in the same table.

MAP display example for table OFRT selector NOT

RTE	RTELIST
1	(NOT ALWAYS) (ST 25)\$

Example 2

If the call passes class of service when the class of service mapping MAP1 is performed on its NCOS or time of day NCOS, skip three elements in the route list. Otherwise, go to next element in route list.

OFRT selector NOT (continued)

MAP display example for table OFRT selector NOT

RTE	RTELIST
2	(NOT COSMAP MAP1) (SK 3)\$

Example 3

If this call has previously been over a satellite link, go to route list 35 in table OFR4. Otherwise, go to next element in route list.

MAP display example for table OFRT selector NOT

RTE	RTELIST
5	(NOT CALLCHR SAT) (T OFR4 35)\$

Example 4

If time is equal to the times specified in table TIMEODAY for routes 4 and F for time of day name CUST01, skip one element in route list.

MAP display example for table OFRT selector NOT

RTE	RTELIST
28	(NOT TOD CUST01 4F) (SK 1)\$

OFRT selector NOT (end)

Example 5

This is an example of possible datafill for the conditional selectors TOPEAALT and TOPEAXFR.

MAP display example for table OFRT selector NOT

RTE	RTELIST
50	(NOT TOPEAALT) (SK 1) (S D ALTCAR2) (SD OGEACAR2)\$
120	(NOT TOPEAXFR) (SK 1) (S D ALTCAR2) (S D OGEACAR2)\$

OFRT selector NPOS

RTESEL = NPOS

Route selector NPOS is used as follows:

To indicate that no calling number identification is required for ONI (operator number identification) from multiparty line or ANI (automatic number identification) failure DD (direct dial).

For calls received over SuperCAMA (SC) or Traffic Operator Position System (TOPS) trunk group types.

In the following cases selector NPOS is equivalent to route selector N:

- calls originated from trunk group types other than SC or TOPS
- calls without ONI or ANI-failure indication

Datafill

The following table lists the datafill for table OFRT selector NPOS.

Field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 3)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
RTE		1 to 1023 or blank	<i>Route reference index</i> If the record is the first in the route list, enter the route reference number assigned to the route list. Otherwise, leave this field blank. Entries outside the indicated range are invalid. Note: Field MAXRTE of tables HNPACONT, FNPACONT, and FNPACONT.FNPASTS is automatically extended to the highest route index used in field RTE of subtables HNPACONT.RTEREF, FNPACONT.RTEREF, and FNPACONT.FNPASTS.RTEREF respectively.
RTELIST		see subfield	<i>Route list</i> This field consists of subfield RTESEL and refinements RTESEL, CONNTYPE, CLLI, DELDIGS, PRFXDIGS, and CANCEORC.

OFRT selector NPOS (continued)**Field descriptions (Sheet 2 of 3)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	RTESEL	NPOS	<i>Route selector</i> Enter NPOS.
	CONNTYPE	D	<i>Connection type</i> This field is not used by the system logic. Enter D to satisfy table control. An entry outside of this range is invalid.
	CLLI	alphanumeric (1 to 16 characters)	<i>Common language location identifier</i> Enter the code in table CLLI to which translation is routed.
	DELDIGS	0 to 15	<i>Delete digits</i> Enter the number of digits deleted before outputting.

OFRT selector NPOS (continued)**Field descriptions (Sheet 3 of 3)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	PRFXDIGS	0 to 9, B, C, D, E, F, or N	<i>Prefix digits</i> If digits or control signals or both are prefixed, enter up to nine prefix digits or equivalents. The following is a list of control signals and their digit equivalents: C11 = BC12 = CKP = DKP2 = EST3P = BSTP = CSTKP = DST2P = EST = F If no digits are prefixed, enter N (no).
	CANCNORC	Y or N	<i>Cancel normal charge</i> If the type of call is direct dial (DD) and no charge is required for the call, or type of call is no-prefix (NP) 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, off hook returned, message rate pegged), enter Y. Otherwise, enter N. If field CANCNORC is equal to Y, the call is charged. If this field is set to Y, then a nonrevenue call is assumed and reflected in the call code of the bearer capability (BC) automatic message accounting (AMA) record. If this field is set to N, then a revenue record is assumed and reflected in the call code of the AMA record (provided nonrevenue is not indicated in another manner).

Datafill example

The following example shows sample datafill for table OFRT selector NPOS.

OFRT selector NPOS (end)

MAP display example for table OFRT selector NPOS

RTE	RTELIST
11	(NPOS D PRAESP 0 N N)\$

OFRT selector NPOSDN

RTESEL = NPOSDN

Route selector NPOSDN is used to indicate that no calling number identification is required for ONI (operator number identification) from multiparty line, or automatic number identification (ANI)-failure direct dial (DD) for calls received over SuperCAMA (SC) or Traffic Operator Position System (TOPS) trunk group types.

In the following cases, selector NPOSDN is equivalent to route selector DN:

- calls originated from trunk group types other than SC or TOPS
- calls without ONI or ANI-failure indication

Datafill

The following table lists the datafill for table OFRT selector NPOSDN.

Field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
RTE		1 to 1023 or blank	<i>Route reference index</i> If the record is the first in the route list, enter the route reference number assigned to the route list. Otherwise, leave this field blank. An entry outside of this range is invalid. Note: Field MAXRTE of tables HNPACONT, FNPACONT, and FNPACONT.FNPASTS is automatically extended to the highest route index used in field RTE of subtables HNPACONT.RTEREF, FNPACONT.RTEREF, and FNPACONT.FNPASTS.RTEREF respectively.
RTELIST		see subfield	<i>Route list</i> This field consists of subfield RTESEL and refinements SNPA and OFCCODE.
	RTESEL	NPOSDN	<i>Route selector</i> Enter NPOSDN.

OFRT selector NPOSDN (end)**Field descriptions (Sheet 2 of 2)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	SNPA	numeric	<i>Serving NPA</i> Enter the serving numbering plan area code of the destination address.
	OFCCODE	numeric	<i>Office (nnx) code</i> Enter the first three to seven digits of the dialed destination address.

Datafill example

The following example shows sample datafill for table OFRT selector NPOSDN.

MAP display example for table OFRT selector NPOSDN

RTE	RTELIST
7	(NPOSDN 613 225 2600)\$

OFRT selector QH

RTESEL = QH (IBN)

Route selector QH (queue head) is used if the route list contains cheap and expensive routes. Any route list element after the QH is considered more expensive than the one before the QH. Selector QH is used with call back and off-hook queuing to separate the low-tariff and high-tariff elements. The off-hook queuing waiting time associated with the route list is also required. If there is no expensive route, the last element in the route list must have this selector. If route selector QH is used in table OFRT, it routes the call to treatment. Due to this routing action, selector QH is only used in table IBNRTE.

Datafill

The following table lists the datafill for table OFRT selector QH.

Field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
RTE		1 to 1023 or blank	<i>Route reference index</i> If the record is the first in the route list, enter the route reference number assigned to the route list. Otherwise, leave this field blank. An entry outside of this range is invalid. Note: Field MAXRTE of tables HNPACONT, FNPACONT, and FNPACONT.FNPASTS is automatically extended to the highest route index used in field RTE of subtables HNPACONT.RTEREF, FNPACONT.RTEREF, and FNPACONT.FNPASTS.RTEREF respectively.
RTELIST		see subfield	<i>Route list</i> This field consists of subfield RTESEL and refinement OHQWT.

OFRT selector QH (end)**Field descriptions (Sheet 2 of 2)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	RTESEL	QH	<i>Route selector</i> Enter Integrated Business Network (IBN) route selector QH.
	QTIME	2 to 60	<i>Off-hook queuing waiting time</i> Enter the time, in 1 s intervals, for the off-hook queuing time. An entry outside of this range is invalid.

Datafill example

An example of datafill for a route element with the selector QH is shown below. Any route list element after the QH is considered more expensive than the one before the QH.

The off-hook queuing time is 15 s.

MAP display example for table OFRT selector QH

RTE	RTELIST
4	(QH 15)\$

OFRT selector RT

RTESEL = RT

Route selector RT (retranslate) is used if the incoming dialed digits are replaced in their entirety by the number (maximum 11 digits) specified in field REPLDIGS and the call is retranslated starting from table HNPACONT.HNPACODE for the serving NPA specified in field SNPA. Note that class of service screening is not accessed on the retranslated part of the call because this process has occurred previously. HNPA and FNPA tables, however, are accessed.

Selector RT designates retranslation. This selector inserts new digits before retranslation is attempted. The DMS software assumes that the RT route element lists are final if a call advances to an route element in the list during call processing translations.

Datafill

The following table lists the datafill for table OFRT selector RT.

Field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 3)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
RTE		1 to 1023 or blank	<i>Route reference index</i> If the record is the first in the route list, enter the route reference number assigned to the route list. Otherwise, leave this field blank. An entry outside of this range is invalid. Note: RTE of tables HNPACONT, FNPACONT, and FNPACONT.FNPASTS is automatically extended to the highest route index used in field RTE of subtables HNPACONT.RTEREF, FNPACONT.RTEREF, and FNPACONT.FNPASTS.RTEREF respectively.
RTELIST		see subfield	<i>Route list</i> This field consists of subfield RTESEL and refinements SNPA, TYPCALL, ORIGSCRE, REPLDIGS, CANCNORC, and BILLCODE.
	RTESEL	RT	<i>Route selector</i> Enter RT.

OFRT selector RT (continued)**Field descriptions (Sheet 2 of 3)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	SNPA	numeric	<i>Serving numbering plan area</i> Enter the NPA of the HNPACONT table to which translation proceeds for translation of the replace digits.
	TYPCALL	DD, NP or OA	<i>Type of call</i> Enter the type of call associated with the replace digits: DD (direct dial), NP (no prefix), or OA (operator assisted). An entry outside of this range is invalid.
	ORIGSCRE	LCL or NLCL	<i>Originating source</i> Enter the originating source associated with the replace digits, LCL (local) or NLCL (nonlocal).
	REPLDIGS	numeric (up to 11 digits)	<i>Replace digits</i> Enter the digits that replace the dialed digits.
	CANCNORC	Y or N	<i>Cancel normal charge</i> Enter Y (yes) if type of call is DD and charge is canceled. Otherwise, enter N (no). If the call is routed to an announcement and the call is billed (coins collected, off-hook returned, message rate pegged), enter Y. Otherwise, enter N. If field CANCNORC is equal to Y, the call is charged. If this field is set to Y, then a nonrevenue call is assumed and reflected in the call code of the bearer capability (BC) automatic message accounting (AMA) record. If this field is set to N, a revenue record is assumed and reflected in the call code of the AMA record (provided nonrevenue is not indicated in another manner).

OFRT selector RT (end)**Field descriptions (Sheet 3 of 3)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	BILLCODE	numeric (up to 11 digits) or N	<i>Billing code</i> If the route is centralized automatic message accounting (CAMA) and a billing number is required, enter the 7-digit directory number to which the call is charged. If the route is local automatic message accounting (LAMA) and a billing number is required, enter the ten-digit directory number to which the call is charged. If a billing number is not required, enter N (no).
	OPTION	RC or \$	<i>Option</i> Enter RC for routing characteristic if a different routing characteristic is required for ISDN calls, and datafill field RCNAME. Otherwise, enter \$ to indicate that no option is required.
	RCNAME	alphanumeric or blank	<i>Routing characteristic</i> If field OPTION is set to RC, enter an ISDN routing characteristic defined in table RCNAME. Otherwise, leave this field blank.

Datafill example

The following example shows sample datafill for table OFRT selector RT.

MAP display example for table OFRT selector RT

RTE	RTELIST
12	(RT 613 NP LCL 365 N N RC 64KNAME)\$

OFRT selector RX

RTESEL = RX (IBN)

Route selector RX (retranslate) is used when retranslation of dialed digits is required and the new digits are specified in table DIGMAN.

Selector RX designates retranslation. This selector inserts new digits before retranslation is attempted. The DMS software assumes that the RX route element lists are final if a call advances to a route element in the list during call processing translations.

Datafill

The following table lists the datafill for table OFRT selector RX.

Field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
RTE		1 to 1023, blank	Route reference index. If the record is the first in the route list, enter the route reference number assigned to the route list. Otherwise, leave this field blank. An entry outside of this range is invalid. Note: Field MAXRTE of tables HNPACONT, FNPACONT, and FNPACONT.FNPASTS is automatically extended to the highest route index used in field RTE of subtables HNPACONT.RTEREF, FNPACONT.RTEREF, and FNPACONT.FNPASTS.RTEREF respectively.
RTELIST		see subfield	Route list. This field consists of subfield RTESEL and refinements STS, TYPCALL, DMI, and BILLDMI.
	RTESEL	RX	Route selector. Enter RX.
	STS	numeric	Serving translation scheme. Enter the numbering plan area (NPA) of table HNPACONT to which translation proceeds for translation of the replace digits.

OFRT selector RX (end)**Field descriptions (Sheet 2 of 2)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	TYPCALL	DD, NP, OA	Type of call. Enter the type of call associated with the replace digits: DD (direct dial), NP (noprefix), or OA (operator assisted). An entry outside of this range is invalid.
	DMI	1 to 32 767, 0	Digit manipulation index. Enter the index into table DIGMAN (the Digit Manipulation table) when the called party number is modified before outpulsing. Otherwise enter 0 to indicate that digit manipulation in table DIGMAN is not required.
	BILLDMI	0 to 32 767	Digit manipulation index billing number. Enter the DMI to alter the billing number.
	OPTION	RC or \$	Option. Enter RC for routing characteristic if a different routing characteristic is required for ISDN calls, and datafill field RCNAME. Otherwise, enter \$ to indicate that no option is required.
	RCNAME	alphanumeric or blank	Routing characteristic. If field OPTION is set to RC, enter an ISDN routing characteristic defined in table RCNAME. Otherwise, leave this field blank.

Datafill example

The following example shows sample datafill for table OFRT selector RX.

MAP display example for table OFRT selector RX

RTE	RTELIST
10	(RX 514 DD 104 104 RC 64KNAME)\$

OFRT selector S

RTESEL = S

Route selector S is used if the outgoing or two-way trunk group is intertoll and standard digit manipulation is required. Standard digit manipulation cannot be performed for routes that are specified in a standard pretranslator.

Route selector S is also used in an equal access end office (EAEO), only on a domestic call going directly to a carrier on an automatic time and charges (ATC) trunk. In this case the called digits are outpulsed as dialed and no numbering plan area (NPA) is inserted or deleted by the S selector. The translation system must be NA (national). The N selector must be used for all other calls in the EAEO (such as tandem calls or direct international calls) and all feature group D (FGD) calls in the access tandem (AT).

If the ABC digits dialed are represented in table HNPACODE by code types FNPA, FRTD, FRTE, OPC3, OPC4, or OPC5, the following standard digit manipulation logic is applicable:

- If the ABC digits dialed are equal to the connecting NPA (CONNGNPA) specified in the intertoll trunk group data, the ABC digits are deleted from the digits outpulsed unless the called NPA is equal to the serving NPA and is not a toll center code (TCC). If routing to your own NPA through a different NPA, then the serving NPA is prefixed, unless it was already dialed.
- If the ABC digits dialed are equal to the connecting NPA (CONNGNPA) and the DEF digits are equal to the terminating toll center code specified in the intertoll trunk group data, the ABCDEF digits are deleted from the digits outpulsed.

If the ABC digits dialed are represented in table HNPACODE by code type HRTE, TTC, SCD3, or SCD4, the following standard digit manipulation is applicable:

- If the serving NPA (SVGNPA) and the connecting NPA (CONNGNPA) in the intertoll trunk group data are not equal, the serving NPA specified in the intertoll trunk group data is prefixed to the digits outpulsed.
- If the serving NPA (SVGNPA) and the connecting NPA (CONNGNPA) in the intertoll trunk group data are equal, and the ABC digits dialed are equal to the terminating toll center code (TTC) specified in the intertoll trunk group data, the ABC digits are deleted from the outpulsed digits.

Selector S is used if outgoing or two-way trunk group is other than intertoll, and no digit outpulsing is required, or if digit deletion is performed by the trunk group logic. See the description of table TRKGRP.

OFRT selector S (continued)

This selector is used for the routing of calls to announcement or tones.

Datafill

The following table lists the datafill for table OFRT selector S.

Field descriptions

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
RTE		1 to 1023 or blank	<i>Route reference index</i> If the record is the first in the route list, enter the route reference number assigned to the route list. Otherwise, leave this field blank. An entry outside of this range is invalid. Note: Field MAXRTE of tables HNPACONT, FNPACONT, and FNPACONT.FNPASTS is automatically extended to the highest route index used in field RTE of subtables HNPACONT.RTEREF, FNPACONT.RTEREF, and FNPACONT.FNPASTS.RTEREF respectively.
RTELIST		see subfield	<i>Route list</i> This field consists of subfield RTESEL and refinements CONNTYPE and CLLI.
	RTESEL	S	<i>Route selector</i> Enter S.
	CONNTYPE	D	<i>Connection type</i> This field is not used by system logic. Enter D to satisfy table control. An entry outside of this range is invalid.
	CLLI	alphanumeric (1 to 16 characters)	<i>Common language location identifier</i> Enter the code in table CLLI to which translation is routed.

Datafill example

The following example shows sample datafill for table OFRT selector S.

OFRT selector S (end)

MAP display example for table OFRT selector S

RTE	RTELIST
5	(S D SD54) \$

OFRT selector SG

RTESEL = SG

Use route selector SG under the following conditions:

- There are a large number of trunk groups assigned to the same dialed number (for example, to an Internet service provider [ISP]).
- There are long hold times.
- Trunk use is for outgoing calls only.

Route selector SG allows selection of a trunk group from the groups in table SUPERTKG (Super Trunk Group). Table SUPERTKG joins up to 220 ISDN primary rate interface (PRI) trunk groups (defined in table TRKGRP) together into super-groups.

Route selector SG also allows optional entries to table DIGMAN for digit manipulation of called number characteristics.

To use route selector SG, enter SG in table OFRT subfield RTESEL. Selector SG has four subfields: ALGORITHM, ATTEMPTS, SUPERTKG_NAME, and OPTIONS.

For even call distribution across trunk groups defined in super-groups, use the following selection algorithms together:

- CHCL super-group selection algorithm in table OFRT with SG_CWCTH selection algorithm in table TRKGRP
- CHCCL super-group selection algorithm in table OFRT with SG_CCWCTH selection algorithm in table TRKGRP

Datafill

The table that follows lists datafill for table OFRT selector SG.

Field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 3)

Field	Subfield	Entry	Explanation and action
RTE		1 to 1023 or blank	Route reference index. If the record is the first in the route list, enter the route reference number assigned to the route list. Otherwise, leave this field blank.
RTELIST		see subfield	Route list. This field includes subfield RTESEL.

OFRT selector SG (continued)**Field descriptions (Sheet 2 of 3)**

Field	Subfield	Entry	Explanation and action
	RTESEL	SG	Route selector. This subfield indicates the route selector. Enter SG (super-group) and datafill subfields ALGORITHM, ATTEMPTS, SUPERTKG_NAME, and DMI.
	ALGORITHM	CHCL, CHCCL, CYC, RND	Algorithm. This subfield indicates the selection algorithm for trunk groups defined in table SUPERTKG. Enter one of the following values: • Enter CHCL for circular hunting in the clockwise direction. • Enter CHCCL for circular hunting in the counterclockwise direction. • Enter CYC for cyclical hunting. For each call routed through the super-group, the switch selects the trunk group after the last searched trunk group to search in sequence. • Enter RND for random hunting. For each call routed through the super-group, the switch randomly selects the first trunk group to search.
	ATTEMPTS	numeric (1 to 220)	Maximum number of search attempts. This subfield indicates the maximum number of trunk groups to search for a free trunk member. For ALGORITHM settings CHCL and CHCCL, set subfield ATTEMPTS to a value less than or equal to 50. This recommended limit reduces real-time use during searches in the 220 possible trunk groups in table SUPERTKG.

OFRT selector SG (continued)**Field descriptions (Sheet 3 of 3)**

Field	Subfield	Entry	Explanation and action
			The following warning message displays if the ATTEMPTS value exceeds 50 for ALGORITHM setting CHCL or CHCCL: Warning : Recommended ATTEMPTS value for CHCL and CHCCL is 50 Note: The recommended ATTEMPTS value of 50 is based on a total of 23 B-channels in each trunk group. With non-facility associated signaling, reduce the ATTEMPTS value so that the total number of B-channels searched in a super-group does not exceed 1150.
	SUPERTKG_NAME	alphanumeric (1 to 16 characters)	Super-group name. This subfield indicates the super-group name from table SUPERTKG.
	OPTIONS	see subfield.	Enter up to two options with DMI refinements.
	DMI	numeric (1 to 32 766)	Enter DMI and the index number to table DIGMAN. This option allows the called number characteristics to be manipulated by the action of table DIGMAN. This is an index into table DIGMAN.

Datafill example

The figure that follows shows sample datafill for table OFRT selector SG.

MAP display example for table OFRT selector SG

RTE	RTELIST OPTIONS
99 (SG RND 3 ISP5GRP3 \$) (SG CYC 10 ISP5GRP4 \$) \$	

The following example shows sample datafill for table OFRT selector SG. The route shown in this example has subfield ALGORITHM set to CHCL (clockwise circular hunting). The maximum number of search attempts (subfield ATTEMPTS) is 10.

OFRT selector SG (end)

MAP display example for table OFRT selector SG

RTE	RTELIST OPTIONS
155	(SG CHCL 10 ISP4GRP1 \$)

MAP display example for table OFRT selector SG

RTE	RTELIST OPTIONS
696	(SG CYC 10 KNGARG (DMI 1010) \$)\$

OFRT selector ST

RTESEL = ST

Route selector ST (same table), is used if more than eight route list elements are needed. Translation proceeds to the specified route reference index in the same table (used for chaining together route lists in the same table).

The route reference index specified with an ST selector must be greater than the route reference index of the route list in which the ST selector occurs (that is, in OFRT 25, the RTEREF must be at least 26).

Datafill

The following table lists the datafill for table OFRT selector ST.

Field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
RTE		1 to 1023 or blank	<i>Route reference index</i> If the record is the first in the route list, enter the route reference number assigned to the route list. Otherwise, leave this field blank. An entry outside of this range is invalid. Note: Field MAXRTE of tables HNPACONT, FNPACONT, and FNPACONT.FNPASTS is automatically extended to the highest route index used in field RTE of subtables HNPACONT.RTEREF, FNPACONT.RTEREF, and FNPACONT.FNPASTS.RTEREF respectively.
RTELIST		see subfield	<i>Route list</i> This field consists of subfield RTESEL and refinement RTEREF.

OFRT selector ST (end)**Field descriptions (Sheet 2 of 2)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	RTESEL	ST	<i>Route selector</i> Enter ST.
	RTEREF	1 to 1023	<i>Same table route reference index</i> Enter the route reference index, within the same table, to which translation is routed (used for chaining route lists together). The route reference index provided as data for the ST selector must be greater than the index of the route list in which it is inserted (that is, in OFRT 25, RTEREF must be at least 26). An entry outside of this range is invalid.

Datafill example

The following example shows sample datafill for table OFRT selector ST.

MAP display example for table OFRT selector ST

RTE	RTELIST
14	(ST 123)\$

OFRT selector SX

RTSEL = SX

Route selector SX is a clone of route selector S with the addition of one field, ROUTATTR_INDEX. This field contains the index into table ROUTATTR which contains the expanded routing information to be applied to the call.

Interpretation and use of route selector SX is product dependent. By default, field ROUTATTR_INDEX remains empty and the SX selector does nothing.

Route selector SX is used if the outgoing or two-way trunk group is intertoll and expanded standard digit manipulation is required. Expanded standard digit manipulation cannot be performed for routes that are specified in a standard pretranslator.

Route selector SX is also used in an equal access end office (EAEO), only on a domestic call going directly to a carrier on an automatic time and charges (ATC) trunk. In this case the called digits are outputted as dialed and no numbering plan area (NPA) is inserted or deleted by the SX selector. The translation system must be NA (national). The N selector must be used for all other calls in the EAEO (such as tandem calls or direct international calls) and all feature group D (FGD) calls in the access tandem (AT).

Route selector SX is used if outgoing or two-way trunk group is other than intertoll, and no digit outputting is required, or if digit deletion is performed by the trunk group logic. See the description of table TRKGRP.

This selector is used for the routing of calls to announcement or tones.

OFRT selector SX (continued)**Datafill**

The following table lists the datafill for table OFRT selector SX.

Field descriptions

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
RTE		1 to 1023 or blank	<i>Route reference index</i> If the record is the first in the route list, enter the route reference number assigned to the route list. Otherwise, leave this field blank. An entry outside of this range is invalid. Note: Field MAXRTE of tables HNPACONT, FNPACONT, and FNPACONT.FNPASTS is automatically extended to the highest route index used in field RTE of subtables HNPACONT.RTEREF, FNPACONT.RTEREF, and FNPACONT.FNPASTS.RTEREF respectively.
RTELIST		see subfield	<i>Route list</i> This field consists of subfield RTESEL and refinements CONNTYPE and CLLI.
	RTESEL	SX	<i>Route selector</i> Enter SX.
	CONNTYPE	D	<i>Connection type</i> This field is not used by system logic. Enter D to satisfy table control. An entry outside of this range is invalid.
	CLLI	alphanumeric (1 to 16 characters)	<i>Common language location identifier</i> Enter the code in table CLLI to which translation is routed.
	ROUTATTR_IN DEX	alphanumeric (1 to 16 characters)	<i>Route attribute index</i> Enter the index into table ROUTATTR containing the expanded routing information to be applied to the call.

OFRT selector SX (end)

Datafill example

The following example shows sample datafill for table OFRT selector SX.

MAP display example for table OFRT selector SX

RTE	RTELIST
5	(S D SD54 RTEATTR_INDEX) \$

OFRT selector T

RTESEL = T

Route selector T is used if translation routes to terminating test line (table TTL4), network management reroute (subtable REROUTE.NWMRROUT), Traffic Operator Position System (table TOPS), Integrated Business Network (IBN) Route (table IBNRTE), or office route (table OFRT).

Selector T is routed to during call processing translation, the DMS software assumes that the current route list is exhausted. Any subsequent route list elements are not routed to within the list.

For example, assume selector T is used in a route list before selector N. In this case, routing advances to the table and the selector T route element list points to the next step in translation. If the table route is exhausted, the table is exited and translation is stopped. Selector N is not advanced to, even though selector N is in the route element list after selector T.

Datafill

The following table lists the datafill for table OFRT selector T.

Field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
RTE		1 to 1023 or blank	<i>Route reference index</i> If the record is the first in the route list, enter the route reference number assigned to the route list. Otherwise, leave this entry blank. An entry outside of this range is invalid. Note: Field MAXRTE of tables HNPACONT, FNPACONT, and FNPACONT.FNPASTS is automatically extended to the highest route index used in field RTE of subtables HNPACONT.RTEREF, FNPACONT.RTEREF, and FNPACONT.FNPASTS.RTEREF respectively.
RTELIST		see subfield	<i>Route list</i> This field consists of subfield RTESEL and refinement EXTRTEID.

OFRT selector T (end)**Field descriptions (Sheet 2 of 2)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	RTESEL	T	<i>Route selector</i> Enter T.
	EXTRTEID	see subfields	<i>External route identifier</i> This field consists of subfields TABID and KEY.
	TABID	IBNRTE, IBNRT2, IBNRT3, IBNRT4, OFRT, OFR2, OFR3, OFR4, OSNCCAP, RRTE, TOPS, or TTL4OPS	<i>Table identifier</i> Enter OFRT, OFR2, OFR3, OFR4, TTL4, TOPS, OSNCCAP, or IBNRTE for the table name to which translation routes. Enter RRTE if translation proceeds through the network management reroute feature and subtable REROUTE.NWMRRROUT. Additional information is provided in the description of subtable REROUTE.NWMRRROUT.
	KEY	1 to 1023	<i>Key</i> Enter the index into the required table or subtable. An entry outside of this range is invalid.

Datafill example

The following example shows sample datafill for table OFRT selector T.

MAP display example for table OFRT selector T

RTE	RTELIST
45	(T IBNRTE 34)

OFRT selector TC

RTESEL = TC

Route selector TC is required if the route list can only be accessed by the directory number or trunk that is defined in the first element of the route list.

Datafill

The following table lists the datafill for table OFRT selector TC.

Field descriptions

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
RTE		1 to 1023 or blank	<i>Route reference index</i> If the record is the first in the route list, enter the route reference number assigned to the route list. Otherwise, leave this field blank. An entry outside of this range is invalid. Field MAXRTE of tables HNPACONT, FNPACONT, and FNPACONT.FNPASTS is automatically extended to the highest route index used in field RTE of subtables HNPACONT.RTEREF, FNPACONT.RTEREF, and FNPACONT.FNPASTS.RTEREF respectively.
RTELIST		see subfield	<i>Route list</i> This field consists of subfield RTESEL and refinements TESTSEL, LEN, CLLI, or MEMBER.
	RTESEL	TC	<i>Route selector</i> Enter TC.
	TESTSEL	L or T	<i>Test selector</i> If the route is accessed from the line whose line equipment number (LEN) is specified, enter L. If the route is accessed from the trunk whose code and member number is specified, enter T.

OFRT selector TC (continued)**TESTSEL = L (non-ISDN lines)**

If field TESTSEL is L, datafill field LEN for non-ISDN lines as follows.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	LEN	see subfields	<i>Line equipment number</i> This field defines the physical location of the equipment that is connected to a specific telephone line. Because field LEN is common to more than 60 tables, it is documented in a single section to avoid unnecessary duplication. Refer to section "Common entry field LEN" for a complete description of field LEN and associated subfields. Field LEN consists of subfields SITE, FRAME, UNIT, DRAWER or LSG, SHELF, SLOT, and CIRCUIT.

TESTSEL = L (ISDN lines)

If field TESTSEL is L, datafill field LEN for ISDN lines as follows.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	LEN	see subfields	<i>Line equipment number</i> This field defines the physical location of the equipment that is connected to a specific telephone line. Because field LEN is common to more than 60 tables, it is documented in a single section to avoid unnecessary duplication. Refer to section "Common entry field LEN" for a complete description of field LEN and associated subfields. For ISDN lines, field LEN consists of subfield LTID. For non-ISDN lines, field LEN consists of subfields SITE, FRAME, UNIT, DRAWER or LSG, SHELF, SLOT, and CIRCUIT.

OFRT selector TC (end)**TESTSEL = T**

If field TESTSEL is T, datafill fields CLLI and MEMBER as follows.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	CLLI	alphanumeric (1 to 16 characters)	<i>Common language location identifier</i> Enter the code, assigned to the trunk group in table CLLI.
	MEMBER	0 to 9999	<i>Member number</i> Enter the external trunk number assigned to the trunk.

Datafill example

The following example shows sample datafill for table OFRT selector TC.

MAP display example for table OFRT selector TC

RTE	RTELIST
63	(TC T XYZ100 21)\$

OFRT selector TPBX

RTESEL = TPBX

Route selector TPBX is used in a DMS-250 to route calls through table DIGMAN to private branch exchanges (PBX) in a DMS-250 to PBX configuration.

Selector TPBX cannot be used in any type of office for which this table description is intended: DMS-100, DMS-200, and DMS-300 including Meridian Digital Centrex (MDC), ISDN, Centralized Automatic Message Accounting (CAMA), Traffic Operator Position System (TOPS), and Auxiliary Operator Services System (AOSS).

Datafill

This table description does not cover DMS-250 and the detailed description of selector TPBX is not provided.

OFRT selector TRMT

RTESEL = TRMT

Route selector TRMT (treatment) is used if a call is routed to treatment.

Datafill

The following table lists the datafill for table OFRT selector TRMT.

Field descriptions

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
RTE		1 to 1023 or blank	<i>Route reference index</i> If the record is the first in the route list, enter the route reference number assigned to the route list. Otherwise, leave this field blank. An entry outside of this range is invalid. Note: Field MAXRTE of tables HNPACONT, FNPACONT, and FNPACONT.FNPASTS is automatically extended to the highest route index used in field RTE of subtables HNPACONT.RTEREF, FNPACONT.RTEREF, and FNPACONT.FNPASTS.RTEREF respectively.
RTELIST		see subfield	<i>Route list</i> This field consists of subfield RTESEL and refinements RTETRMT.
	RTESEL	TRMT	<i>Route selector</i> Enter TRMT.
	RTETRMT	alphanumeric	<i>Route treatment</i> Enter the required treatment routed to. A list of valid treatments can be found in subtable TMTCNTL.TREAT.

Datafill example

The following example shows sample datafill for table OFRT selector TRMT.

OFRT selector TRMT (end)

MAP display example for table OFRT selector TRMT

RTE	RTELIST
1	(TRMT BNCI)\$

OFRT selector TS

RTESEL = TS**Two-stage outpulsing**

Route selector TS is provided in switching units that require two-stage outpulsing for international direct dial (DD) calls.

The first stage of outpulsing is composed of key pulse (KP) + three or six digits + signaling terminal (ST).

Field FSTNUM and FSTSTAGE equal to 3 and xxx

If the first stage is three digits, the following is the outpulsing format (the value of xxx is supplied by the operating company):

KP + xxx + ST

Field FSTNUM and FSTSTAGE equal to 6 and xxxxxx

If the first stage is six digits and six (xxxxxxx) digits are specified by the operating company, the following is the outpulsing format:

KP + xxxxxx + ST

Field FSTNUM and FSTSTAGE equal to 6 and xxx

If the first stage is six digits and three (xxx) digits are specified by the operating company, the following is the outpulsing format:

KP + 011 + xxx + ST

Field FSTNUM and FSTSTAGE equal to 6 and N

If the first stage is six digits and no digits are specified by the operating company, the following is the outpulsing format:

KP + 011 + CC + ST

If the country code is specified by the operating company as part of the xxx or xxxxxx data and the country code is less than three digits, the country code must be augmented with zeros.

OFRT selector TS (continued)**Datafill**

The following table lists the datafill for table OFRT selector TS.

Field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 3)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
RTE		1 to 1023 or blank	<i>Route reference index</i> If the record is the first in the route list, enter the route reference number assigned to the route list. Otherwise, leave this field blank. An entry outside of this range is invalid. Note: Field MAXRTE of tables HNPACONT, FNPACONT, and FNPACONT.FNPASTS is automatically extended to the highest route index used in field RTE of subtables HNPACONT.RTEREF, FNPACONT.RTEREF, and FNPACONT.FNPASTS.RTEREF respectively.
RTELIST		see subfield	<i>Route list</i> This field consists of subfield RTESEL and refinements CONNTYPE, CLLI, DELDIGS, PRFXDIGS, CANCNORC, FSTNUM, and FSTSTAGE.
	RTESEL	TS	<i>Route selector</i> Enter TS.
	CONNTYPE	D	<i>Connection type</i> This field is not required by system logic. Enter D to satisfy table editor. An entry outside of this range is invalid.
	CLLI	alphanumeric (1 to 16 characters)	<i>Common language location identifier</i> Enter the code in table CLLI to which translation is routed.
	DELDIGS	0 to 15	<i>Delete digits</i> Enter the number of digits deleted before outpulsing.

OFRT selector TS (continued)**Field descriptions (Sheet 2 of 3)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	PRFXDIGS	0 to 9, B, C, D, E, F, or N	<i>Prefix digits</i> If digits or control signals or both are prefixed, enter up to 11 prefixed digits or equivalents. The following is a list of control signals and their digit equivalents: C11 = B C12 = C KP = D KP2 = E ST3P = B STP = C STKP = D ST2P = E ST = F If no digits are prefixed, enter N.
	CANCNORC	Y or N	<i>Cancel normal charge</i> If the type of call is DD (direct dial) and no charge is required for the call, enter Y (yes). Otherwise, enter N (no). If the call is routed to an announcement and the call is billed (coins collected, off-hook returned, message rate pegged), enter Y (yes). Otherwise, enter N (no). If field CANCNORC is equal to Y, the call is charged. If this field is set to Y, then a nonrevenue call is assumed and reflected in the call code of the bearer capability (BC) Automatic Message Accounting (AMA) record. If this field is set to N, a revenue record is assumed and reflected in the call code of the AMA record (provided nonrevenue is not indicated in another manner).

OFRT selector TS (continued)**Field descriptions (Sheet 3 of 3)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	FSTNUM	3 or 6	<i>First number</i> Enter the number of digits that are required for the first stage.
	FSTSTAGE	numeric or N	<i>First stage</i> Enter up to 11 digits that are outpulsed with the KP and ST signals.

Datafill example

The following examples show sample datafill for table OFRT selector TS.

Datafill example 1

An example of datafill for table OFRT in a toll switching unit (DMS-200) is shown below. Memory is allocated for 32 route lists in table OFRT (item 2, quantity 32).

Route reference number 1

This is the route taken by translation if the first route associated with route reference number 1 in subtable HNPACONT.RTEREF 613 or code 413 in table FNPACONT have an all-trunks-busy condition.

If all trunks to CLLI OTWAON1002T1 are busy, the translation selects an alternate route to OTWAON109000.

If all trunks to CLLI OTWAON109000 are busy, translation routes to treatment NCIT (no circuit intertoll) in table intertoll treatment if the call originates on an intertoll trunk, or to treatment NCOT (no circuit other trunk) in the incoming CAMA treatment table if the call originates on an incoming CAMA trunk.

If the switching unit is not equipped with an intertoll or incoming CAMA treatment table, the translation routes to treatment NCIT or NCOT in the office treatment table.

Route reference number 2

This is the route taken by translation if the first route associated with route reference numbers 1 and 2 in subtable FNPACONT.RTEREF 416 have an all-trunks-busy condition. Translation routes sequentially down the route list if all-trunk-busy conditions are encountered in a manner similar to that explained for route reference number 1.

OFRT selector TS (continued)

Route reference number 3

This is the route taken by translation if the first route associated with route reference number 7 in subtable HNPACONT.RTEREF 613 has an all-trunks-busy condition. Translation routes sequentially down the route list if all trunk busy conditions are encountered in a manner similar to that explained for route reference number 1.

Route reference number 4

This is the route taken by translation if the code dialed has vacant code or home NPA intercept treatment specified.

Vacant code announcement (VCA) is applied to the call originator for the number of cycles of announcement specified for VCA in table ANNS.

If the originator has not terminated the call at the end of the VCA, translation routes the call to tone T120.

Tone is applied until the originator goes on hook.

Route reference number 5

This is the route taken by translation if the code 555-1212 is dialed on an incoming CAMA trunk belonging to an incoming CAMA trunk group having subtable CLSVSCRC CAMA.

The digits 555 are deleted, and digits 055 are prefixed. The charge condition is not canceled because the operating companies require that a record of all calls to code 555 is entered on the AMA tape. If the charge or the record of calls to code 555 are not required, set field CANCNORC to Y (yes).

Translation routes sequentially down the route list if all-trunk-busy conditions are encountered, in a manner similar to that explained in route reference number 1.

OFRT selector TS (continued)**MAP display example for table OFRT selector TS**

RTE	RTELIST
1	(S D OTWAON1002T1) (S D OTWAON109000)\$
2	(S D OTWAON1002T0) (S D OTWAON109000)\$
3	(S D OTWAON2301T0) (S D OTWAON1002T0) (S D OTWAON1002T1)\$
4	(S D VCA) (S D T120)\$
5	(N D OTWAON2301T0 3 055 N) (N D OTWAON1002T0 3 055 N)
	(N D OTWAON1002T1 3 055 N)\$

Datafill example 2

An example of datafill for table OFRT in a local switching unit (DMS-100) is shown below. Memory is allocated for 64 route lists in table OFRT (item 2, quantity 64).

Route reference number 1

This is the route taken by translation if the first route associated with route reference number 8 in subtable HNPACONT.RTEREF 613 has an all-trunks-busy condition.

If there are idle trunks in the trunk group (OTWAON2301TO), the system logic selects the most idle trunk and outpulses the dialed digits, excluding prefix digits.

If all trunks in the trunk group (OTWAON2301TO) are busy, translation routes to treatment NCRT (no circuit) in table TMTCNTL.TREAT.

Route reference number 4

This is the route taken by translation if the code dialed has vacant code or home NPA intercept treatment specified.

Vacant code announcement is applied to the call originator for the number of cycles of announcement specified for VCA in table ANNS.

If the originator has not terminated the call at the end of the VCA, translation routes the call to tone T120 for the length of time specified for T120 in table TONES.

If the originator has not terminated the call when the T120 tone has been applied for the maximum period of time, the line is placed in the lockout list.

OFRT selector TS (continued)

Route reference number 5

This is the route taken by translation if directory numbers (DN) within the range of 725-3000 to 725-3999 are dialed. The above number is routed to OFRT 5 in table WRDN.

If there are idle trunks in the trunk group (OTWAON1C0010) system logic selects the most idle trunk and outpulses the number of digits (3) specified in table TRKGRP.

If all trunks in the trunk group (OTWAON1C0010) are busy, the translation routes to treatment NCRT (no circuit) in table TMTCNTL.TREAT.

Route reference number 10

This is the route taken by translation if the DN 725-1111 (assigned to the milliwatt test line) is dialed. The above number is assigned to office route index 10 in table WRDN.

Route reference number 11

This is the route taken by translation if the DN 725-1181 (assigned to the synchronous test line) is dialed. The above number is assigned to office route index 11 in table WRDN.

Note: If the office is set up with a nonsynchronous test line, translation is routed to CLLI code NOSYN.

Route reference number 12

This is the route taken by translation if the DN 725-1191 (assigned to the balance termination test line) is dialed. The above number is assigned to office route index 12 in table WRDN.

Route reference number 13

This is the route taken by translation if the DN 725-1194 (assigned to the loop around test line port 1) is dialed. The above number is assigned to office route index 13 in table WRDN.

Route reference number 14

This is the route taken by translation if the DN 725-1195 (assigned to the loop-around test line port 2) is dialed. The above number is assigned to office route index 14 in table WRDN.

Route reference number 15

This is the route taken by translation if the DN 725-1192 (assigned to the short circuit test line) is dialed. The above number is assigned to office route index 15 in table WRDN.

OFRT selector TS (continued)

Route reference number 16

This is the route taken by translation if the DN 725-1193 (assigned to the open circuit test line) is dialed. The above number is assigned to office route index 16 in table WRDN.

Route reference number 17

This is the route taken by translation if a coin box line dials the operator code (0-). If there are idle trunks in the trunk group (OTWAON231BB6), the most idle trunk is selected.

If all trunks in the trunk group (OTWAON231BB6) are busy, the translation routes to treatment NCRT (no circuit) in table TMTCNTL.TREAT. The digit 0 is assigned to office route index 17 table STDPRTCT.STDPRT.

Route reference number 18

This is the route taken by translation if a DN that is assigned to treatment OPRT (regular intercept) is dialed. The directory number is assigned to office route index 18 in table WRDN.

If there are idle trunks in the trunk group (OTWAON234QBO), the most idle trunk is selected.

If all trunks in the trunk group (OTWAON234QBO) are busy, translation routes the call to tone T120 for the length of time specified in table TONES.

If the originator has not terminated the call if the T120 tone is applied for the maximum period of time, the line is returned to an idle state.

Route reference number 22

This is the route taken by translation if the code 411 or 611 is dialed by an OUTWATS line. The above codes are assigned to office route index 22 in table CLSVSCRC.

If there are idle trunks in the trunk group (OTWAON231BB2), the most idle trunk is selected.

If all trunks in the trunk group (OTWAON231BB2) are busy, the translation routes to treatment NCRT (no circuit) in the office treatment table.

Route reference number 76

This is the route taken by translation if the code 999 is taken as the station ringer test access code in the example of the description of subtable STDPRTCT.STDPRT, where the call is sent on to table OFRT at index RTE equal to 76.

OFRT selector TS (end)

Index RTE equal to 76 in table OFRT sends the call to fixed CLLI STRG (station ring) for the new station-ringer test.

MAP display example for table OFRT selector TS

RTE	RTELIST
1	(TS D LKOUT 3 2 Y 3 33) (S D LKOUT)\$

OFRT selector UOP

RTESEL=UOP

Route selector UOP enables telephone operating company personnel to set uniform outpulsing for direct inward dial (DID) calls to private branch exchanges (PBX) and to automatic intercept (AI) trunks.

The following table lists the trunk and signaling types that selector UOP supports.

Uniform Outpulsing supported trunks

Trunk type	Signaling type	Route selector
AI	PTS	UOP
PX, P2	PTS	UOP
TO, T2	PTS	UOP
IBNTO, IBNT2	PTS	UOP

Datafill

The following table lists the datafill for table OFRT selector UOP.

Field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
RTE		1 to 1023 or blank	<i>Route reference index</i> If the record is the first in the route list, enter the route reference number assigned to the route list. Otherwise, leave the entry blank. An entry outside of this range is invalid. Note: The switch automatically extends field MAXRTE of tables HNPACONT, FNPACONT, and FNPACONT.FNPASTS to the highest route index used in field RTE for the following subtables: - HNPACONT.RTEREF - FNPACONT.RTEREF - FNPACONT.FNPASTS.RTEREF, respectively.
RTELIST			<i>Route list</i> This field consists of subfield RTESEL.

OFRT selector UOP (continued)**Field descriptions (Sheet 2 of 2)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	RTESEL	UOP	<i>Route selector</i> Enter UOP for uniform outpulsing. If subfield RTESEL equals UOP, enter datafill for subfields CONNTYPE, CLLI, DMI, and CANCELC.
	CONNTYPE	D, A, T, CROUTING	<i>Connection type.</i> System logic does not use this field. Enter D to satisfy table control. An entry outside of this range is invalid.
	CLLI	alphanumeric (1 to 16 characters)	<i>Common language location identifier.</i> Enter the code in table CLLI where translation routes.
	DMI	0 to 32,767	<i>Digit manipulation index.</i> Enter the index number in table DIGMAN that provides digit alteration for the called number.
	CANCELC	Y or N	<i>Cancel normal charge.</i> Enter Y (yes) if type of call is a direct dial (DD) call and the charge is canceled. Otherwise, enter N (no). If switch routes the call to an announcement and bills the call (coins collected, off-hook returned, message rate pegged), enter Y. Otherwise, enter N. If field CANCELC is equal to Y, the call is charged. If this field is equal to Y, the switch assumes the call is a nonrevenue call. The switch reflects the information in the call code of the bearer capability (BC) automatic message accounting (AMA) record. If this subfield is equal to N, the switch assumes the record is a revenue record. The switch reflects this information in the call code of the AMA record (provided another method does not indicate nonrevenue. is not indicated in).

OFRT selector UOP (end)

Datafill example

The following example shows sample datafill for table OFRT selector UOP.

MAP display example for table OFRT selector UOP

RTE	RTELIST
11	(UOP D MTRLPQ0201T0 1000 N) \$
55	(UOP D 2WAIN2A 1001 N) \$

OFRTMA2**Table name**

ISDN OFR2 Route Reference Table

Functional description

Table OFRTMA2 alters the routing index for calls with ISDN routing characteristics.

This table is entered just before entry into table OFR2, provided a routing characteristic name (subfield RCNAME) is present in the call, where the routing characteristic name is the ISDN routing characteristic name. If a tuple with the matching routing characteristic name and route reference index is not found in table OFRTMA2, the new route index defaults to the original route index.

Datafill sequence and implications

The following tables must be datafilled after table OFRTMA2.

- RCNAME
- OFR2

Table size

0 to 262 144 tuples

Datafill

The following table lists datafill for table OFRTMA2.

Field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
KEY		see subfields	<i>Key into table OFRTMA2</i> This field consists of subfields RCNAME and INDEX.
RCNAME		alphanumeric	<i>Routing characteristic name</i> Enter a routing characteristic name known to table RCNAME.

OFRTMA2 (end)**Field descriptions (Sheet 2 of 2)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
INDEX		1 to 1023	<i>Route reference index</i> Enter the route reference index of a basic routing list in table OFR2. A basic routing list is a routing list in table OFR2 that is accessed if ISDN routing characteristics are not present. Any entry outside the range indicated for this field is invalid.
NEWINDEX		1 to 1023	<i>New route reference index</i> Enter the route reference index of a nonbasic routing list in table OFR2. A nonbasic routing list is a routing list that is accessed if ISDN routing characteristics are present. Any entry outside the range indicated for this field is invalid.

Datafill example

The following example shows sample datafill for table OFRTMA2.

MAP display example for table OFRTMA2

KEY NEWINDEX			
64KNAME	1	100	
TNSPUB	1	101	

OFRTMA3**Table name**

ISDN OFR3 Route Reference Table

Functional description

Table OFRTMA3 is used to alter the routing index for calls with ISDN routing characteristics.

This table is entered just before entry into table OFR3 provided an routing characteristic name (subfield RCNAME) is present in the call, where the routing characteristic name is the ISDN routing characteristic name. If a tuple with the matching routing characteristic name and route reference index is not found in table OFRTMA3, then the new route index defaults to the original route index.

Datafill sequence and implications

The following tables must be datafilled after table OFRTMA3.

- RCNAME
- OFR3

Table size

0 to 262 144 tuples

Datafill

The following table lists datafill for table OFRTMA3.

Field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
KEY		see subfields	<i>Key into table OFRTMA3</i> This field consists of subfields RCNAME and INDEX.
	RCNAME	alphanumeric	<i>Routing characteristic name</i> Enter a routing characteristic name known to table RCNAME.

OFRTMA3 (end)**Field descriptions (Sheet 2 of 2)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	INDEX	1 to 1023	<i>Route reference index</i> Enter the route reference index of a basic routing list in table OFR3. A basic routing list is a routing list in table OFR3 that is accessed if ISDN routing characteristics are not present. Any entry outside the range indicated for this field is invalid.
NEWINDEX		1 to 1023	<i>New route reference index</i> Enter the route reference index of a nonbasic routing list in table OFR3. A nonbasic routing list is a routing list that is accessed if ISDN routing characteristics are present. Any entry outside the range indicated for this field is invalid.

Datafill example

The following example shows sample datafill for table OFRTMA3.

MAP display example for table OFRTMA3

KEY NEWINDEX			
64KNAME	1	100	
TNSPUB	1	101	

OFRTMA4**Table name**

ISDN OFR4 Route Reference Table

Functional description

Table OFRTMA4 is used to alter the routing index for calls with integrated services digital network (ISDN) routing characteristics.

This table is entered just before entry into table OFR4, provided a routing characteristic name (subfield RCNAME) is present in the call, where the routing characteristic name is the ISDN routing characteristic name. If a tuple with the matching routing characteristic name and route reference index is not found in table OFRTMA4, the new route index returns to the original route index by default.

Datafill sequence and implications

The following tables must be datafilled after table OFRTMA4.

- RCNAME
- OFR4

Table size

0 to 262 144 tuples

Datafill

The following table lists datafill for table OFRTMA4.

Field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
KEY		see subfields	<i>Key into table OFRTMA4</i>
	RCNAME	alphanumeric	This field consists of subfields RCNAME and INDEX. <i>Routing characteristic name</i> Enter a routing characteristic name known to table RCNAME.

OFRTMA4 (end)**Field descriptions (Sheet 2 of 2)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	INDEX	0 to 1023	<i>Route reference index</i> Enter the route reference index of a basic routing list in table OFR4. A basic routing list is a routing list in table OFR4 that is accessed if ISDN routing characteristics are not present. Any entry outside the range indicated for this field is invalid.
NEWINDEX		0 to 1023	<i>New route reference index</i> Enter the route reference index of a nonbasic routing list in table OFR4. A nonbasic routing list is a routing list that is accessed if ISDN routing characteristics are present. Any entry outside the range indicated for this field is invalid.

Datafill example

The following example shows sample datafill for table OFRTMA4.

MAP display example for table OFRTMA4

KEY NEWINDEX		
64KNAME	1	100
TNSPUB	1	101

OFRTMAP**Table name**

ISDN OFRT Route Reference Table

Functional description

Table OFRTMAP is used to alter the routing index for calls with ISDN routing characteristics.

This table is entered just before entry into table OFRT, provided an routing characteristic name (RCNAME) is present in the call, where RCNAME is the ISDN routing characteristic name. If a tuple with the matching RCNAME and route reference index is not found in table OFRTMAP, then the new route index defaults to the original route index.

Datafill sequence and implications

The following tables must be datafilled after table OFRTMAP.

- RCNAME
- OFRT

Table size

0 to 262 144 tuples

Datafill

The following table lists datafill for table OFRTMAP.

Field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
KEY			<i>Key into table OFRTMAP</i> This field consists of subfields RCNAME and INDEX.
	RCNAME	alphanumeric	<i>Routing characteristic name</i> Enter a routing characteristic name datafilled in table RCNAME.

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

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	INDEX	1 to 1023	<i>Route reference index</i> Enter the route reference index of a basic routing list in table OFRT. A basic routing list is a routing list in table OFRT that is accessed if ISDN routing characteristics are not present. Any entry outside the range indicated for this field is invalid.
NEWINDEX		1 to 1023	<i>New route reference index</i> Enter the route reference index of a nonbasic routing list in table OFRT. A nonbasic routing list is a routing list that is accessed if ISDN routing characteristics are present. Any entry outside the range indicated for this field is invalid.

Datafill example

The following example shows sample datafill for table OFRTMAP.

MAP display example for table OFRTMAP

KEY NEWINDEX			
64KNAME	1	100	
TNSPUB	1	101	

OHBTADMN**Table name**

Off-Hook Balance Testing Administration Table

Functional description

Table OHBTADMN sets office-wide parameters for off-hook balance testing (OHBT) and contains a list of digital test unit (DTU) resources available for OHBT.

For a complete description of the off-hook balance test refer to the Lines Maintenance Guide.

Datafill sequence and implications

Table TRKMEM must be datafilled before table OHBTADMN.

To add a new DTU to the list of available DTUs for OHBT, the DTU must first be datafilled in table TRKMEM, but must not be datafilled in table FMRESINV.

Table size

The table size is fixed at one tuple.

Datafill

The following table lists datafill for table OHBTADMN.

Field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 3)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
ADMNKEY		0	Administration key. Enter 0 (zero). Only one tuple is allowed for table OHBTADMN, so this field is limited to one value.
CCOCC		0 to 50	Central control occupancy threshold. Enter a value to indicate the central control (CC) occupancy percentage level threshold. When the percentage of CC occupancy exceeds this level, the feature will automatically be disabled. When the percentage of CC occupancy drops below this level, the feature will be re-enabled automatically. The default value for this field is 40 (40 %).

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

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
TESTTYPE		DISABLED, ORIG, ORIGTERM, or TERM	Off-hook balance test type. Enter a value to indicate the type of off-hook balance testing (OHBT) that can be run on the switch as follows: • Enter DISABLED to run no tests and disable the feature. • Enter ORIG to run tests on lines datafilled for ORIG testing. • Enter ORIGTERM to run tests on all lines datafilled for OHBT testing. • Enter TERM to run tests on lines datafilled for TOA or TOATOS testing. The value of this field overrides the value of field TESTTYPE in table OHBTINV. For example, if this field is set to ORIG, tests are not run on lines datafilled with TOA, TOATOS, or ORIGTOA in field TESTTYPE in table OHBTINV. The default value for this field is DISABLED.
TOSTIME		4 to 10	TOS test time. Enter a value to specify the maximum time, in seconds, to maintain a monitor connection on a line while waiting for an opportunity to perform a TOS test. The default value for this field is 10 (10 s).
RETEST		Y or N	Retest indicator. This field indicates whether lines that have their balance networks changed following an OHBT are to be scheduled for a retest on the next call. Enter Y (yes) to specify that all changes are to force a retest on the next call. Enter N (no) to specify that no additional testing is to be performed. The default value for this field is N.

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

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
LOGCHG		Y or N	Change log. Enter Y to generate LINE601 logs once OHBT tests are complete, recommending a different balance network from that present on the line when the tests started. Otherwise, enter N. The default value for this field is N.
LOGNOCHG		Y or N	No change log. Enter Y to generate LINE600 logs once OHBT tests are complete, recommending the same balance network as that present on the line when the tests started. Otherwise, enter N. The default value for this field is N.
LOGFAIL		Y or N	Failure log. Enter Y to generate LINE602 logs when OHBT tests fail to complete. Otherwise, enter N. The default value for this field is N.
DTU		0 to 9999 (vector of 20 entries)	Digital test units. Enter the external trunk name of up to 20 digital test units (DTU). Enter \$ to indicate the end of the vector. The default value for this field is \$.

Datafill example

The following example shows sample datafill for table OHBTADMN.

MAP display example for table OHBTADMN

ADMNKEY	CCOCC	TESTTYPE	TOSTIME	RETEST	LOGCHG	LOGNOCHG	LOGFAIL	DTU
0	0	DISABLED	10	N	N	N	N	\$

OHBTADMN (end)

Table history

BCS36

Table OHBTADMN was introduced.

OHBTINV

Table name

Off-Hook Balance Testing Inventory Table

Functional description

Table OHBTINV contains the off-hook balance testing (OHBT) information for each line. Table OHBTINV is datafilled automatically through table LNINV. Tuples cannot be added to or deleted from table OHBTINV. Most changes to datafill in this table are made by using the CI command SCHDOHBT, but standard table control utilities allow changes to some fields.

For a complete description of the off-hook balance test refer to the Lines Maintenance Guide.

Datafill sequence and implications

Table OHBTINV is datafilled automatically when table LNINV is datafilled; as lines are added to or deleted from table LNINV, corresponding tuples are added to or deleted from table OHBTINV.

Table size

0 to 32 767 tuples

Memory is allocated automatically.

OHBTINV (continued)

Datafill

The following table lists datafill for table OHBTINV.

OHBTINV (continued)**Field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 3)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
LEN		see subfields	<i>Line equipment number</i> This field defines the physical location of the equipment that is connected to a specific telephone line. Because field LEN is common to more than 60 tables, it is documented in a single section to avoid unnecessary duplication. Refer to section "Common entry field LEN" for a complete description of field LEN and associated subfields. Field LEN consists of subfields SITE, FRAME, UNIT, DRAWER or LSG, SHELF, SLOT, and CIRCUIT.
TESTTYPE		ORIG, ORIGTOA, TOA, or TOATOS	<i>Off-hook balance testing type</i> This field indicates the test type that is run on each line as follows: • ORIG indicates that originating (ORIG) off-hook balance testing (OHBT) is run on the line. • ORIGTOA indicates that ORIG or test-on-answer (TOA) OHBT is run on the line, depending on whether the line originates or terminates the call. • TOA indicates that TOA OHBT is run on the line. • TOATOS indicates that test-on-silence (TOS) is run on the line. The value of this field is overridden by the value of field TESTTYPE in table OHBTADMN. For example, if a line has TESTTYPE set to ORIG in table OHBTINV, but the line has TESTTYPE set to TERM in table OHBTADMN, no testing is performed on the line. The default value for this field is ORIG.

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

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
TESTOPTN		DAILY, DISABLED, EACHCALL, MONTHLY, NEVER, NEXTCALL, or WEEKLY	<i>Test option</i> This field indicates the scheduling time frame that is selected for each line test. The scheduling is as follows: • DAILY indicates that the specified test is run on the first call of each day. • DISABLED indicates that no test is run on the line. • EACHCALL indicates that the specified test is run on every call. • MONTHLY indicates that the specified test is run on the first call of each month. • NEVER indicates that no test is run on the line. • NEXTCALL indicates that the specified test is run on the next call only. • WEEKLY indicates that the specified test is run on the first call of each week. Note: The difference between options DISABLED and NEVER is that option DISABLED can be changed to any other option (except NEVER) by using the CI command SCHDOHBT, but a line that has TESTOPTN set to NEVER requires the use of table control to change to another option. The default value for this field is DISABLED.

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

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
BNV		9002, L, NA, or NL	<i>Balanced network value</i> This field indicates the recommended balanced network for each line. The values are indicators of the following: • 9002 indicates that a 900- 2.16-F network is recommended for the line. • L indicates that a loaded network is recommended for the line. • NA indicates that no test results are available for the line. • NL indicates that a non-loaded network is recommended for the line. The default value for this field is NA.
TESTEX		Y or N	<i>Test executed</i> This field indicates whether a test was run on the line in the current scheduling period.

Datafill example

The following example shows sample datafill for table OHBTINV.

MAP display example for table OHBTINV

	LEN	TESTTYPE	TESTOPTN	BNV	TESTEX
HOST	02 1 01 02	ORIG	DISABLED	L	Y
HOST	02 1 01 03	ORIG	DAILY	L	Y
HOST	02 1 01 04	BOTH	WEEKLY	L	Y
HOST	02 1 01 06	ORIG	WEEKLY	L	Y
HOST	02 1 01 08	TOA	DAILY	L	Y
HOST	02 1 01 10	TOA	DAILY	L	Y
HOST	02 1 01 11	ORIG	MONTHLY	L	Y
HOST	02 1 01 12	TOATOS	DAILY	L	Y
HOST	02 1 01 13	ORIG	EACHCALL	L	Y
HOST	02 1 01 14	DISABLED	DAILY	L	Y
HOST	02 1 01 14	BOTH	NEVER	L	N

OHBTINV (end)

Table history

BCS36

Table OHBTINV was introduced.

OHIP

Table name

Office Hardware Inventory Package Table

Functional description

Feature BC02766 (table OHIP) is implemented as an optional stand-alone resident feature and is part of DMS software package NTX120AA (Office Hardware Inventory Package).

From the data schema point of view, the above feature is implemented through two interdependent tables known as OHIP and OHIPBULK.

Table OHIP keeps track of all the in-service hardware inventory (including HOST and REMOTES) except line cards, while table OHIPBULK keeps track of all the spare circuit packs and all the line cards on a quantity basis.

Table OHIP is used to identify the operational (in-service) hardware inventory, except line cards.

Datafill sequence and implications

The initial datafill of tables OHIP and OHIPBULK is the responsibility of the operating company.

Tables OHIP and OHIPBULK are interdependent.

Table size

0 to 32 767 tuples

The size of this table is not subject to external control.

OHIP (continued)**Datafill**

The following table lists datafill for table OHIP.

Field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
KEY		see subfields	<i>Key</i> This field consists of subfields SITE, FRTYPE, FRNO, SHPOS, and CARDNO.
	SITE	alphanumeric (table of up to 4 characters)	<i>Site</i>This subfield specifies the physical site where the circuit pack is located (for example, HOST or REM1).
	FRTYPE	alphanumeric	<i>Frame type</i> Enter the frame type on which the circuit pack is located (for example, CCC, TME, NET, and so on).
	FRNO	0 to 511	<i>Frame number</i> Enter the frame number.
	SHPOS	0 to 77	<i>Shelf position</i> Enter the number of the shelf containing the circuit pack.
	CARDNO	0 to 63	<i>Card number</i> Enter the slot position in the shelf into which the circuit pack is plugged.
PECCODE		alphanumeric (table of 6)	<i>Equipment product engineering code</i> Enter the product engineering code (PEC) of the circuit pack.
RELEASE		alphanumeric (table of 2)	<i>Release</i> Enter the Northern Telecom release number of the circuit pack.

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

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
STATUS		B, D, I, O, R, or U	<i>Status</i> Enter the status of the circuit pack slot position: borrowed (B), delivered (D), installed (I), ordered (O), replaced (R), or unequipped (U).
DATE		yymmdd	<i>Date</i> Enter the date that the table record was last updated.

Datafill example

The following example shows sample datafill for table OHIP.

MAP display example for table OHIP

KEY					PECCODE	RELEASE	STATUS	DATE
OTWA	CCC	0	65	6	1X32AB	01	D	830521
BSHP	DTC	1	18	14	6X02AA	01	B	830424
STLN	NET	3	00	0	0X48AA	02	I	830614

OHIPBULK

Table name

Bulk Hardware Inventory Package Table

Functional description

Table OHIPBULK is used to identify the quantity of all spare circuit packs and all line cards.

For related information, refer to table OHIP.

Datafill sequence and implications

The initial datafill of tables OHIPBULK and OHIP is the responsibility of the operating company.

Tables OHIP and OHIPBULK are interdependent.

Table size

0 to 32 767 tuples

Datafill

The following table lists datafill for table OHIPBULK.

Field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
BULKKEY		see subfields	<i>Key</i> This field consists of subfields SITE, PEC, RELEASE, and STATUS.
	SITE	alphanumeric (table of 4)	<i>Site</i> Enter the physical site at which the circuit pack is located (for example, HOST or REM).
	PEC	alphanumeric (table of 6)	<i>Equipment product engineering code</i> Enter the product engineering code (PEC) of the circuit pack.
	RELEASE	alphanumeric (table of 2)	<i>Release</i> Enter the Northern Telecom release number of the circuit pack.

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

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	STATUS	B, D, I, O, R, S, or U	<i>Status</i> Enter the status of the circuit pack slot position: borrowed (B), delivered (D), installed (I), ordered (O), replaced (R), spare (S), or unequipped (U).
QUANTITY		0 to 32767	<i>Quantity</i> Enter the number of circuit packs corresponding to a given key.
DATE		yymmdd	<i>Date</i> Enter the date on which the table record was last updated.

Datafill example

The following example shows sample datafill for table OHIPBULK.

MAP display example for table OHIPBULK

BULKKEY	QUANTITY	DATE
OTWA 2X31AA 01 0	124	830214
BSHP 6X02AA 01 S	10	830424
BSHP 2X17AB 02 D	5624	830606
STLN 0X48AA 01 S	1	830614
STLN 2X17AB 01 D	310	830610

OMACC

Table name

Operational Measurements Accumulator (OMACC) table

Functional description

Table OMACC records the period of time that the accumulating registers collect data for a specified accumulating class of operational measurements (OM).

For related information, see the description of table OMPRT.

Datafill sequence and meaning

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

For a one-night process (ONP), table OMACC restores before tables OMACCGRP, OMACCFLD, OMACCKEY, OMACCTOT, and OMTOTAL.

Table size

0 to 30 tuples

The system allocates memory for a maximum of 30 entries in table OMACC.

Datafill

Datafill for table OMACC appears in the following table.

Field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 4)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
CLASS		alphanumeric	<i>Class name.</i> The use of command OMCLASS causes the system to enter data in this field. This action establishes an operational measurements (OM) class. The field contains the name of the accumulating or history class of OMs for which to establish accumulating periods.
ENABLED		Y or N	<i>Enabled.</i> Enter Y (yes) to enable the accumulating class. Enter Y if accumulation of data during the specified period occurs. For other conditions, enter N (no).

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

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
PRECSN		SPRECISION DPRECISION HPRECISION HISTPRECISION	<i>Precision.</i> Enter SPRECISION for single precision, DPRECISION for double precision, HPRECISION for holding precision, and HISTPRECISION for history precision.
WHEN		see subfield	<i>When.</i> This field contains subfield REP.
	REP	AUTO MONTHLY WEEKLY DAILY HOURLY HALFHOURLY DAYTIME HISTORY DEVWEEK or DEVDAY	<i>Repetition.</i> Enter the period of time that OMs for an enabled class accumulate. Enter AUTO for holding classes. This value cannot change, this value is read-only. The setting of the accumulating period occurs in field OMXFER in table OFCENG. If AUTO appears in table OMACC, enter AUTO in subfield REP in tables OMPRT and OMTAPE. For an OMXFER rate of $\times 15$, enter AUTO in subfield REP in tables OMACC and OMPRT. If the OMXFER rate is $\times 30$ and a report each 0.5 h is a requirement, the following are possible datafill combinations for subfield REP: • table OMACC with AUTO setting and table OMPRT with AUTO setting • table OMACC with HALFHOURLY setting and table OMPRT with HALFHOURLY setting • table OMACC with AUTO setting and table OMPRT with HALFHOURLY setting • table OMACC with HALFHOURLY setting and table OMPRT with AUTO setting Enter MONTHLY to specify one accumulation of OMs in a month. Enter refinements FROMDAYOFM, FROMTIME, TODAYOFM, and TOTIME where REP= MONTHLY.

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

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	REP (continued)		You can obtain a set of data for a full month. For this even to occur, refinements FROMDAYOFM and TODAYOFM, and refinements FROMTIME and TOTIME must have the same values. For example, MONTHLY 1 0 C00 1 0 C00 corresponds to the period from midnight at the start of the month to the following. Refinement MONTHLY 1 0 C00 1 0 C00 corresponds to the values to midnight at the end of the last day of the month. Enter WEEKLY to specify one accumulation of OMs each week. Enter data in refinements FROMDAYOFW, FROMTIME, TODAYOFW, and TOTIME where REP=WEEKLY. Enter DAILY to specify one accumulation of OMs each day of each week. Enter data in refinements FROMTIME and TOTIME where REP=DAILY. To obtain a full 24 h set of data for a DAILY accumulation, refinements FROMTIME and TOTIME must have the same values. For example, DAILY 12 C00 12 C00 corresponds to every 24 h from 12 noon to 12 noon. Enter HOURLY to specify a continuous succession of accumulations of OMs each hour. Enter data in refinement STARTUP where REP=HOURLY or HALFHOURLY. Enter HALFHOURLY to specify a continuous succession of accumulations of OMs each 0.5 h. Enter refinement STARTUP where REP=HOURLY or HALFHOURLY.

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

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	REP (continued)		The DAYTIME is like DAILY, except the use of this value specifies OM accumulation for a specified block of days each week. If you enter DAYTIME, enter data in refinements FROMDAYOFW, TODAYOFW, FROMTIME, and TOTIME where REP=DAYTIME. The HISTORY appears only for history classes. This value cannot change. This value is read-only. See refinements SNAPSHOTS and XFER where REP=HISTORY. Enter DEVWEEK to specify one accumulation of OMs each week. Enter refinements DOW and WHEN where REP= DEVWEEK. Enter DEVDAY to specify one accumulation of data each day of the week. Enter refinement WHEN where REP=DEVDAY.

REP = MONTHLY

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

Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	FROMDAY OFM	1 to 31	<i>From day of month.</i> Enter the day of the month that data collection starts.
	FROMTIME	see subfields	<i>From time.</i> This refinement consists of subfields HR and MIN.
	HR	0 to 23	<i>Hour.</i> Enter the hour of the day that data collection starts.
	MIN	C00, C15, C30, or C45	<i>Minute.</i> Enter the time of the hour, in 15 min intervals, that data collection starts.
	TODAYOFM	1 to 31	<i>To day of month.</i> Enter the day of the month that data collection stops.

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

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	TOTIME	see subfields	<i>To time.</i> This refinement consists of subfields HR and MIN.
	HR	0 to 23	<i>Hour.</i> Enter the hour of the day that data collection stops.
	MIN	C00, C15, C30, or C45	<i>Minute.</i> Enter the time of the hour, in 15 min intervals, that data collection stops.

REP = WEEKLY

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

Field descriptions for conditional datafill

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	FROMDAY-OFW	SU, MO, TU, WE, TH, FR, or SA	<i>From day of week.</i> Enter the day of the week that data collection starts.
	FROMTIME	see subfields	<i>From time.</i> This refinement contains subfields HR and MIN.
	HR	0 to 23	<i>Hour.</i> Enter the hour of the day that data collection starts.
	MIN	C00, C15, C30, or C45	<i>Minute.</i> Enter the time of the hour, in 15 min intervals, that data collection starts.
	TODAYOFW	SU, MO, TU, WE, TH, FR, or SA	<i>To day of week.</i> Enter the day of the week that data collection stops.
	TOTIME	see subfields	<i>To time.</i> This refinement contains subfields HR and MIN.
	HR	0 to 23	<i>Hour.</i> Enter the hour of the day that data collection stops.
	MIN	C00, C15, C30, or C45	<i>Minute.</i> Enter the time of the hour, in 15 min intervals, that data collection stops.

OMACC (continued)**REP = DAILY**

If the entry in subfield REP is DAILY, enter data in refinements FROMTIME and TOTIME as the following table describes.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	FROMTIME	see subfields	<i>From time.</i> This refinement consists of subfields HR and MIN.
	HR	0 to 23	<i>Hour.</i> Enter the hour of the day that data collection starts.
	MIN	C00, C15, C30, or C45	<i>Minute.</i> Enter the time of the hour, in 15 min intervals, that data collection starts.
	TOTIME	see subfields	<i>To time.</i> If the entry in subfield REP is DAILY, enter this refinement. This refinement consists of subfields HR and MIN.
	HR	0 to 23	<i>Hour.</i> Enter the hour of the day that data collection stops.
	MIN	C00, C15, C30, or C45	<i>Minute.</i> Enter the time of the hour, in 15 min intervals, that data collection stops.

REP = HOURLY or HALFHOURLY

If the entry in subfield REP is HOURLY or HALFHOURLY, enter data in refinement STARTUP as the following table describes.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	STARTUP	C00, C15, C30, or C45	<i>Startup.</i> If the entry in subfield REP is HOURLY, enter this refinement. This refinement defines the time past the hour that the first accumulating period starts. This time is also dependent on the value in field OMXFER in table OFCENG. Enter the time of the hour, in 15 min intervals, that data collection starts.

OMACC (continued)**REP = DAYTIME**

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

Field descriptions for conditional datafill

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	FROMDAY-OFW	SU, MO, TU, WE, TH, FR, or SA	<i>From day of week.</i> Enter the day of the week that data collection starts.
	TODAYOFW	SU, MO, TU, WE, TH, FR, or SA	<i>To day of week.</i> Enter the day of the week that data collection stops.
	FROMTIME	see subfields	<i>From time.</i> This refinement consists of subfields HR and MIN.
	HR	0 to 23	<i>Hour.</i> Enter the hour of each day of the FROMDAYOFW to TODAYOFW period that data collection starts.
	MIN	C00, C15, C30, or C45	<i>Minute.</i> Enter the time of the hour, in 15 min intervals, that data collection starts.
	TOTIME	see subfields	<i>To time.</i> This refinement consists of subfields HR and MIN.
	HR	0 to 23	<i>Hour.</i> Enter the hour during each day of the FROMDAYOFW to TODAYOFW period that data collections stops.
	MIN	C00, C15, C30, or C45	<i>Minute.</i> Enter the time of the hour, in 15 min intervals, that data collection stops.
Note: Refinement FROMTIME specifies the block of days. Refinement TOTIME does not specify the block of days. If the period of accumulation overlaps midnight, accumulation continues into the day following the entry refinement TODAYOFW contains.			

OMACC (continued)**REP = HISTORY**

If the entry in subfield REP is HISTORY, with the use of command OMCLASS, the following occurs. The system enters the subfields that appear in the following table.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	SNAPSHOTS	1 to 6	<i>Number of snapshots.</i> This read-only field specifies the number of history registers for each measurement.
	XFER	T5, T10, T15, T20, or T30	<i>Transfer attribute.</i> This read-only field specifies the time, in minutes, that a single history register is current. A value of T5 causes the history register to cycle every five min.

REP = DEVWEEK

If the entry in subfield REP is DEVWEEK, enter data in refinements DOW and WHEN as the following table describes.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	DOW	SU, MO, TU, WE, TH, FR, or SA	<i>Day of week.</i> Enter the day of the week that data collection occurs.
	WHEN	see subfields	<i>When.</i> This refinement consists of sub-refinements HR and MIN.
	HR	0 to 23	<i>Hour.</i> Enter the hour of the day that data collection starts.
	MIN	C00, C15, C30, or C45	<i>Minute.</i> Enter the time of the hour, in 15 min intervals, that data collection starts.

OMACC (end)**REP = DEVDAY**

If the entry in subfield REP is DEVDAY, enter data in refinement WHEN as the following table describes.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	WHEN	see subfields	<i>When.</i> This refinement consists of subfields HR and MIN.
	HR	0 to 23	<i>Hour.</i> Enter the hour of the day that data collection starts.
	MIN	C00, C15, C30, or C45	<i>Minute.</i> Enter the time of the hour, in 15 min intervals, that data collection starts.

Datafill example

Sample datafill for table OMACC appears in the following example.

MAP example for table OMACC

CLASS	ENABLED	PRECSN	WHEN
EADAS30M	N	SPRECISION	AUTO
EADAS60M	N	SPRECISION	AUTO
EADAS24H	N	SPRECISION	AUTO
PREV5M	N	SPRECISION	AUTO
CURR5M	N	SPRECISION	AUTO

Table history**BASE06**

Field PRECSN was added in accordance with Non-Data Tables to Tables (OM).

Additional information

There is no additional information.

OMACCFLD**Table name**

Operational Measurements Accumulator Field (OMACCFLD) table

Functional description

- Table OMACCFLD contains the operational measurement (OM) configuration data associated with the OM CI command OMACCFLD. Use this table to perform the following actions:
- add an OM field to an accumulating class
- delete an OM field from an accumulating class

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

The addition or deletion of tuples from this table is the same as activating the OM CI command OMACCFLD.

Datafill sequence and meaning

Enter data in tables OMACC and OMACCGRP before you enter data in table OMACCFLD.

Table size

0 to 960 000 tuples

Datafill

Datafill for table OMACCFLD appears in the following table.

Field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
OMFIELD	CLASS GROUP and FIELD	see subfields	<i>OM field.</i> This field is the key for the table. This field contains a correct accumulating class, a correct OM group, and a field entry.
	CLASS	a maximum of 8 alphanumeric characters	<i>Accumulating class.</i> Enter the name of the accumulating class. For example, TEST1. Enter a maximum of 30 accumulating classes.

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

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
OMDATA	GROUP	a maximum of 8 alphanumeric characters	<i>Group.</i> Enter the OM group name. For example, TRK.
	FIELD	ALL or FIELD	<i>Fields.</i> Enter ALL if addition or deletion of all the fields in the specified OM group must occur. Enter FIELD if the addition or deletion of separate register fields must occur. Enter data in the refinement field.
	field	a maximum of 8 alphanumeric characters	Enter the field name. For example, RCVSZ2.
		ADD or DELETE	<i>OM data.</i> Enter ADD to add fields to the accumulating class. Enter DELETE to delete fields from the accumulating class.

Datafill example

Sample datafill for table OMACCFLD appears in the following example.

MAP example for table OMACCFLD

CLASS	GROUP	FIELD	OMDATA
PREV5M	RCVR	FIELD	RCVSZRS DELETE
PREV5M	RCVR	FIELD	RCVSZ2 DELETE
PREV5M	RCVR	FIELD	RCV0VFL DELETE
PREV5M	RCVR	FIELD	RCVQ0CC DELETE
PREV5M	RCVR	FIELD	RCVQABAN DELETE
PREV5M	RCVR	FIELD	RCVTRU2 DELETE
PREV5M	TRMTCM	FIELD	TCMUNDT DELETE
PREV5M	TRMTCM	FIELD	TCMPDIL DELETE

OMACCGRP**Table name**

Operational Measurements Accumulator Groups (OMACCGRP) table

Functional description

Table OMACCGRP holds the operational measurement (OM) configuration data associated with the OM CI command OMACCGRP. Use this table to assign or delete OM groups to or from accumulating classes. Before, the OM CI command OMCLASS defined the accumulating classes.

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

Tuples in table OMACCGRP update with use of the OMACCGRP command to add or delete OM groups from accumulating classes.

Datafill sequence and meaning

Use the class names that you can use as the first part of the key in table OMACCGRP to update table OMACC. Perform this action before you enter table OMACCGRP. Use the table editor or the OMCLASS command to perform these updates.

Table OMTOTAL restores before table OMACCGRP during a one-night process (ONP)

Table size

0 to 30 000 tuples

Datafill

Datafill for table OMACCGRP appears in the following table.

Field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
OMGRP	CLASS and GROUP	See subfields	<i>OM group.</i> This field is the key for the table. The field consists of a correct accumulating class and a group.
	CLASS	a maximum of eight alphanumeric characters	<i>Accumulating class.</i> Enter the accumulating class name, for example, TEST1. Enter a maximum of 30 accumulating classes.

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

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
OMDATA	GROUP	ALL or GROUP	<i>Group.</i> Enter ALL if the accumulating class must have all OM groups defined on the switch added or deleted. Enter GROUP if an accumulating class must have an individual OM group added or deleted. Enter refinement ONEGRP.
	ONEGRP	a maximum of eight alphanumeric characters	<i>OM group.</i> Enter the OM group name, for example, TRK.
		ADD or DELETE	Enter ADD if the accumulating class must have an OM group or groups added or deleted. Enter DELETE if the accumulating class must have an OM group or groups deleted.

Datafill example

Sample datafill for table OMACGRP appears in the following table.

MAP example for table OMACGRP

CLASS	GROUP	OMDATA
PREV5M	GROUP	RCVR ADD
PREV5M	GROUP	TRMTCM ADD
PREV5M	GROUP	TRMTER ADD
PREV5M	GROUP	TRMTFR ADD
PREV5M	GROUP	TRMTRS ADD
PREV5M	GROUP	RADR ADD
PREV5M	GROUP	EACARR ADD
PREV5M	GROUP	CBK ADD
PREV5M	GROUP	PRP ADD
PREV5M	GROUP	NWMTGCNT ADD

OMACCKEY**Table name**

Operational Measurements Accumulator Key table

Functional description

Table OMACCKEY holds the operational measurement (OM) configuration data associated with the OM CI command OMACCKEY. The operating company uses this table to select specified tuples in an accumulating group and OM class. The operating company selects these tuples for output to a printing device.

This table provides an alternate interface to OM accumulating data. Before the introduction of this table, access to OM accumulating data only occurred with the OM CI commands.

When you use the OM CI command OMACCKEY, the system updates table OMACCKEY.

Datafill sequence and meaning

Enter data in tables OMACC and OMACCGRP before you change the datafill in table OMACCKEY.

Table size

0 to 1 966 080 000 tuples

Datafill

Datafill for table OMACCKEY appears in the following table.

Field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
OMKEY	CLASSGROUP NODE and KEY	see subfields	<i>OM key.</i> This field is the key for the table. This field contains a correct accumulating class, a correct OM group, a node entry, and a key entry.
	CLASS	a maximum of 8 alphanumeric characters	<i>Accumulating class.</i> Enter the accumulating class name. For example, TEST1. You can enter a maximum of 30 accumulating classes.

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

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
OMDATA	GROUP	a maximum of 8 alphanumeric characters	<i>Group.</i> Enter the name of the OM group that contains the registers.
	NODE	CM, FP, AP	<i>Node.</i> Enter the node name. The node name indicates if the computing module (CM), file processor (FP) or application processor (AP) has the OM configuration of this tuple. Note: When S/DMS operational measurements (SOM) are not active, the only correct entry for this field is CM. If the entry in this field is AP or FP, enter data in refinement NODENO
	KEY	ALL or KEY	<i>Field key.</i> Enter ALL to add or delete all fields in the OM group. Enter KEY to add or delete one field. If you enter KEY, enter data in refinement KEY_VALUE.
	NODENO	0 to 255	<i>Node number.</i> Enter the node number.
	KEY_VALUE	0 to 65 536	Enter the added or deleted key.
		ADD or DELETE	Enter ADD to add fields. Enter DELETE to delete fields.

Datafill example

Datafill for table OMACCKEY appears in the following example.

OMACCKEY (end)**MAP example for table OMACCKEY**

CLASS	GROUP	NODE	KEY	OMDATA
TEST1	GROUPA	CM	KEY 8	DELETE
TEST2	GROUPA	CM	KEY 57	DELETE
TEST3	GROUPA	CM	KEY 245	DELETE
TEST1	GROUPB	FP 0	ALL	DELETE
TEST4	GROUPX	CM	KEY 1	DELETE
TEST4	GROUPY	AP 1	KEY 1	DELETE
TEST4	GROUPY	AP 1	KEY 2	DELETE

OMACCTOT

Table name

Operational Measurements Accumulator Total table

Functional description

Table OMACCTOT holds the operational measurement (OM) configuration data associated with the OM CI command OMACCTOT. This table can specify that an accumulating group and OM class only require OM totals. This table can specify that an accumulating group and OM class do not require OM totals.

This table provides an alternate interface to OM accumulating data. Before the introduction of this table, access to OM accumulating data only occurred with the OM CI commands.

When you use the OM CI command OMACCTOT, the system updates table OMACCTOT.

Datafill sequence and meaning

You must enter data in tables OMACC and OMACCGRP before you enter data in table OMACCTOT.

Table size

0 to 30 000 tuples

Datafill

Datafill for table OMACCTOT appears in the following table.

Field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
ACCTTKEY	CLASS and GROUP	see subfields	<i>Accumulating total key.</i> This field is the key for the table. This field contains a correct accumulating class and a correct OM group.
	CLASS	a maximum of 8 alphanumeric characters	<i>Accumulating class.</i> Enter the accumulating class name. For example, TEST1. You can enter a maximum of 30 accumulating classes.

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

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
OMDATA	GROUP	a maximum of 8 alphanumeric characters	<i>OM group</i> . Enter OM group name. For example, TRK.
		ON or OFF	Enter ON to activate the capability. Enter OFF to deactivate the capability.

Datafill example

Sample datafill for table OMACCTOT appears in the following example.

MAP example for table OMACCTOT

CLASS	OMTOT
TEST1	GROUPX
TEST2	GROUPX
TEST2	GROUPZ
TEST3	GROUPA
TEST4	GROUPC
TEST4	GROUPF
TEST4	GROUPN

OMDEV

Table name

Operational Measurements Device Table

Functional description

The system uses table OMDEV to enter dedicated output devices for operational measurements (OM). Table OMDEV contains field DEVNAME. This field specifies an output device or disk volume name, and field EBCDIC. Field EBCDIC specifies if the system uses the ASCII (American Standard Code for Information Interchange) or EBCDIC (Extended Binary-coded Decimal Interchange Code) output character standard for output.

In table OMPRT, the entry in field OUTDEV specifies the dedicated output device to which the system sends a report. This entry corresponds to the entry in field DEVNAME in table OMDEV. The system sends OMs to a dedicated output device. The system does not send other data to the device.

The system uses entry in field DEVNAME to print OM buffered reports. The output device must not be a guaranteed device. A guaranteed device continues to run despite call processing or the maintenance load. A guaranteed device continues to run if the DMS switch is under a heavy load.

For additional information on OM buffered reports, see table OMPRT.

Datafill sequence and meaning

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

Table size

1 to 32 tuples

This table contains one tuple that you cannot change or delete. Use the ADD command of table control to add more tuples to a maximum of 32 different devices.

OMDEV (end)**Datafill**

Datafill for table OMDEV appears in the following table.

xxxField descriptions

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Description
DEVNAME		alphanumeric (1 to 16 characters)	<i>Device or volume name.</i> Enter the device or volume name of the dedicated output device that receives OM buffered reports. Dedicated devices are for the field application.
EBCDIC		Y or N	<i>EBCDIC output character standard.</i> Enter Y if the EBCDIC output character standard applies. Enter N if the ASCII output character standard applies.

Datafill example

Sample datafill for table OMDEV appears in the following example.

In this example, one tuple is always present in table OMDEV. You cannot delete or change this tuple. The device name of the dedicated output devices is SINK. The system does not use the EBCDIC output character standard. The ASCII output is in effect.

MAP example for table OMDEV

DEVNAME	EBCDIC
SINK	N

OMGRPORD

Table name

Operational Measurements Group Order Table

Functional description

Table OMGRPORD allows the operating company to define the order of the operational measurements (OM) group outputs in each OM accumulating class. The OM accumulating classes are the entries in table OMACC. The operating company can arrange the OM outputs according to the desired priority through the entry of data in table OMGRPORD. If you do not enter data in table OMGRPORD, the output priority of the classes depends on default values.

The group name of an OM accumulating class must be present in table OMGRPORD, the system generates the output of that group. The system generates the output according to the default groups that table OMGRPORD defines. If an OM accumulating class name is not present in table OMGRPORD, the system generates the output in default order.

For additional information, see table OMPRT.

Datafill sequence and meaning

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

Note: You must delete an OM group from table OMGRPORD before you delete a tuple from an accumulating class.

Table size

The system allocates memory for this table. Each OM accumulating class requires 64 words of protected data store.

OMGRPORD (end)**Datafill**

Datafill for table OMGRPORD appears in the following table.

Field descriptions

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Description
CLASS		alphanumeric (a maximum of 8 characters)	<i>Class name.</i> Enter the class name for the OM accumulating class that the OMCLASS commands define.
ORDER		0 to 255	<i>Order.</i> Enter the order of the output in the class for the group name.
GRPNAME		alphanumeric (a maximum of 8 characters)	<i>Group name.</i> Enter the correct OM group name. The OM group name is part of the class name that you enter in field CLASS through command OMACCTAB.

Datafill example

Sample datafill for table OMGRPORD appears in the following example.

MAP example for table OMGRPORD

CLASS	ORDER	GRPNAME
TAPE	0	TRK
TAPE	1	ANN
TAPE	2	AMA
JOHN	0	RCVR
JOHN	1	AMA
JOHN	5	NMC

Note: Operating companies can add new group names between JOHN 1 and JOHN 5.

OMKEYORD

Table name

OMKEYORD

Functional description

Table OMKEYORD records the operational measurements (OM) tuple order on the switch. During a One Night Process (ONP), the system transfers the OM tuple order information from OMKEYORD to the new software load. The new software load uses the OM tuple order information to order the multiple tuple OM groups for that office.

Datafill sequence and meaning

You must enter data in table VIRTGRPR before you enter data in table OMKEYORD.

Table size

0 to 16 383 000

Datafill

Datafill for table OMKEYORD appears in the following table.

Field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Description
OMORDKEY		see subfields	<i>OM order key</i> This field is the key to the table. This field contains subfields OMGROUP and OMTUPLE.
	OMGROUP	alphanumeric (3 to 8 characters)	<i>OM group</i> . This subfield is an OM group name, for example, FTRQ.
	OMTUPLE	numeric (0 to 16383)	<i>OM tuple</i> . This subfield is the index number of the OM tuple, for example, 0.

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

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Description
OMORDPI		numeric (0 to 16383)	<i>OM order print index.</i> This field contains the OM tuple index that the system prints. This OM tuple index is the same as the OM tuple index from the old software load. A value of 16383 indicates that the tuple is a hole tuple. A hole tuple keeps the correct OM tuple order in the new software load. A hole tuple replaces an OM tuple from the old software load deleted in the new software load.
OMORDCV		alphanumeric (1 to 76 characters)	<i>OM order tuple name.</i> This field contains the name of the OM tuple. This field represents the name of field OMORDPI. For example, FTRQAGENTS.

Datafill example

Sample datafill for table OMKEYORD appears in the following example.

MAP example for table OMKEYORD

```
OMORDKEY OMORDPI OMORDCV
```

```
-----
```

```
FTRQ 0 0 FTRQAGENTS
```

```
FTRQ 1 16383 HOLE TUPLE
```

```
FTRQ 2 1 FTRA8WAREAS
```

Table history**BASE08**

Table OMKEYORD was introduced in BASE08.

OMPRT

Table name

Operational Measurements Printer Table

Functional description

The operational measurements (OM) system collects and reports OMs.

An OM is a number that indicates the quantity of a specified aspect of switch performance. For example, the number of central message controller (CMC) faults in the last hour is an operational measurement.

A set of registers provides each measurement count. These registers can be one of the following types:

- **Active** - The system updates these registers with each event or sample.
- **Holding** - These registers generate OM reports. The OM reports represent snapshots of the Active registers.
- **Accumulating** - These registers calculate measurements over a long period of time. At the end of the period, the register generates a report.
- **History** - These registers store the OM counts of the holding registers for specified periods. After each register stores the count of the holding register, the system cycles the register. A new register stores the count from the holding register the next time a transfer to the history register is necessary. Each class can have a maximum of six history registers, to provide the past history of the class.

Active counts increase each time a measured event occurs. To prevent data skewing in generated reports, the system can transfer active counts to a set of parallel registers. These registers are holding registers. Data skewing can occur if an active count increases while the system generates the count. The system generates data from the holding registers.

The office parameter OMXFR in table OFCENG determines the transfer period. The transfer period can be 15 min or 30 min. The transfer of active count to holding count occurs for each count at the same time. The system resets the active counts to zero after each transfer.

The operating company (OC) defines accumulating registers. These registers gather the contents of corresponding holding registers over long periods of time, like a day or week. The system adds the contents of the holding register to the accumulating register after each active-to-holding transfer is complete. The system resets the accumulating register to zero at the start of the accumulating period.

OMPRT (continued)

This table can define history classes of measurements. A history class is a set of measurements. Each history class has a repeated series of rotating registers. The following are common for each measurement in a single class:

- the number of registers in the series
- the period of the cycle

The two values are attributes of the class. The snapshot attribute is the number of registers for each measurement. The transfer attribute is the length of time that a single register is current.

This feature causes the active-to-holding transfer period to change to 5 min. Parameter OMXFR defines the active-to-holding transfer period. After each active-to-holding transfer, the system checks each history class. The system performs this check to determine if a holding-to-history transfer is necessary. If this transfer is necessary, every measurement in the history class sets the current history register to the contents of the holding register. The system increases or recycles the identity of the current history register.

Before you can enter data in a table, the OC must define the accumulating and history classes. The MAP command OMCLASS defines an OC name (DEMO) and the accumulating register size. Examples of accumulating register size are single or double. An example of an OC name and register size definition is OMCLASS DEMO SINGLE.

Command OMCLASS can define a history class (EXAMPLE), with the snapshot (3) and transfer (15 min) attributes. An example of a history class, snapshot, and transfer attribute definition is OMCLASS EXAMPLE HISTORY 3 15. The MAP command OMACCTAB defines the measurements of groups that the system registers. The system places tuples in table OMACC when you use OMCLASS. To enable the history or accumulating class, change the field ENABLE in OMACC to Y (yes).

Field WHEN in table OMACC for a history class contains the keyword HISTORY. Two subfields that contain the snapshot and transfer attributes follow the keyword. Use the OMCLASS command to specify these attributes. You cannot use the table editor to change field WHEN for history classes. To change the attributes of a history class, use command OMACCTAB to remove member measurements. Issue the OMCLASS command again on the same class to specify the new attributes.

Classes HALFHOUR, OFCBSYHR, DAY, TRUNKHR, MONTH, and TAPE are for the normal or standard collection of operational measurements.

OMPRT (continued)

Classes SPECIAL 1 to 24 are for OC functions other than the normal or standard collection of OMs.

Note: For BCS36 and later versions, commands OMACCGRP and OMACCFLD replace command OMACCTAB. Refer to the *Operational Measurements Reference Manual* for additional information on these commands.

The system allows a maximum of six historical registers for each measurement in each class.

The system controls the scheduling of the transfer of accumulating and history classes to the output device. The system controls the scheduling from tables OMPRT and OMTAPE.

The predefined system performs the holding of the accumulating class. A holding class that is present contains every OM group and every register in each group. Use the command OMCLASS to define subsets of holding registers, like accumulating classes. An example of an accumulating class is OMCLASS <class name> HOLDING. In table OMACC, specify field WHEN as auto.

The AUTO in table OMPRT or OMTAPE generates a report after every transfer from an active class to a holding class.

The total number of accumulating, holding, and history classes cannot exceed 30.

For additional information on operational measurements, see the NTPs that appear in the next table.

OM reference manuals

Title
<i>Basic Administration Procedures</i>
<i>Service Problem Analysis Administration Guide</i>
<i>Operational Measurements Reference Manual</i>

OMPRT (continued)

See the appropriate table for the office parameters associated with operational measurements. The tables that contain these office parameters appear in the next table..

Office parameter tables

Office parameter	Table name
OMHISTORYON	OFCOPT
OMINERLANGS	OFCOPT
OMPRTFORMAT	OFCENG
OMTAPESUPPRESSION	OFCENG
OMTELCOLABEL	OFCENG
OMXFR	OFCENG

Functional description of table OMPRT

Table OMPRT contains values that govern the measurement class, timing, and other parameters. The system requires these values to perform a data copy process from a holding or accumulating register to the output device. The system performs a transfer of the data to the output device. The facilities of the DMS-100 family logging mechanism and the routing and reporting subsystem transfer data to the output device. The logging mechanism collects output reports from every part of the system. The system files these reports in the order of log report numbers.

The OMPR and OMRS logs contain the OM reports. Datafill in tables LOGDEV and LOGCLASS associates each report with specified output devices. The LOGUTIL is the medium that generates OMPR and OMRS log reports. A LOGUTIL search does not support OMPR and OMRS log reports. The key to table OMPRT relates each tuple to the log report number of the desired output in OMPR and OMRS. When table OMPRT contains measurement group, class, timing, and other data, the routing and reporting subsystem routes the output report. The subsystem routes the report to the associated output device at the scheduled times. The key reference to the log report number triggers this process.

A description of the relationship of the logging mechanism to the routing and reporting subsystem appears in the *Input/Output System Reference Manual*. Refer to *Log Report Manual* for additional details.

OMPRT (continued)

Buffering of OMPR reports

Table OMPRT provides buffering of OMPR reports. The system first saves a buffered OMPR report in a disk buffer. The system retrieves the report from the disk and sends the report to a dedicated output device. The system does not transfer buffered reports to the output device. Only buffered OM data uses an output device, like a printer. If the system uses the output device for other purposes, the system does not generate OM reports properly.

Field BUFFOUT (Buffered Output) determines if the system sends a report buffered or unbuffered to the output device. If field BUFFOUT is Y when the report is output, the system saves the entry in the disk buffer. Field WHEN in the same tuple specifies the scheduled output. The system retrieves the report from the disk. The system sends the report to the output device when the CPU has available capacity. If the entry in field BUFFOUT is N, the system prints the report unbuffered. The system sends the report to the log system.

Field OUTDEV specifies the dedicated output device to which the system sends the report. This field corresponds to an entry in field DEVNAME in table OMDEV. When you enter data in field OUTDEV, the device must be available for output. The device must be available because the OM system attempts to output the device when a report is available. This device can receive OM buffered reports.

The system sends buffered reports to disk in a compressed format. This format allows support for OM commands OMACCFLD, OMACCKEY, OMTOTAL, and OMACCTOT. Table OMGRPORD controls the OM group output order. The system does not support tuple suppression. If the system retrieves a report from the disk buffer, the system outputs the report. The system outputs the report according to the specifications when the system sends the report to disk.

Feature AG0355 (OM Output Robustness) also applies to these reports. If data overwriting occurs, the system sends truncated reports to disk. When the system outputs the report, the system prints a message.

The system maintains output of buffered OM data to a dedicated output device during warm and cold restarts. The system can reroute the output in mid stream. A restart can occur when the system writes OM buffered data. When this condition occurs, the output continues after the restart from the beginning of the report. The system can route OM buffered data generated on one device to another device without loss of data.

If the output device fails during a write operation, the system raises a major alarm (OMBRFAIL). The system raises the alarm in the EXT level of the MAP terminal. File system errors or incorrect deletion of the buffer can cause this failure. Attempts to start the OMBR system without a successful create

OMPRT (continued)

(CREATE) of the buffer can cause this failure. If the system raises or clears the alarm, the system generates a standard EXT software alarm log. The command string OMBR;STATUS informs the operating company personnel of the OMBR failure and that maintenance is necessary. The operating company performs maintenance to stop the system, investigate the cause of the failure, and recreate the buffer.

If the output device fails during a read operation or the output to the drive stops, the system generates log OM2115. The system raises minor alarm OMBRSTOP. The system raises this alarm in the EXT level of the MAP terminal. The operating company personnel choose when to start the report again through CI commands. The operating company can restart the report after the device problem clears or the system routes the report to another device. If the operating company ignores the problem for an extended period of time, the disk buffer fills. The system sends OM data unbuffered to the log system. The system continues to buffer reports after the output device problem clears.

If the dedicated output device is a device that supports files, the subsystem associates a filename with the output. The device can support files to which filenames can append (example disk). In this occurrence, the filename is OMBRyymmddhhmm where <yymmddhhmm> is the time of the first report. The other devices have a separate file for each report. In these occurrences, the filename is OMrrrRyymmddhhmm, where <rrr> is the report number and the time is as described earlier.

Datafill sequence and meaning

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

Table size

0 to 32 tuples

The system allocates memory for each report number in table OMPRT.

OMPRT (continued)**Datafill**

Datafill for table OMPRT appear in the following table.

Field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 5)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Description
REPNO		200 to 231	<i>Report number.</i> Enter the number assigned to a specified output report. A maximum of 32 different output reports can occur at one time.
ACTIVE		Y or N	<i>Active.</i> Enter Y if the report number is active. Enter N if the report number is not active.
SUPZERO		Y or N	<i>Suppress zeros.</i> If the entry is Y, the system transfers tuples that contain data other than zero to the output device. If the entry is N, the system transfers each tuple to the output device.
PRTSPEC		see subfields	<i>Print specification.</i> This field contains subfield ID.
	ID	ALL ALLCLASS ALLGROUP or ONETAB	<i>Identification.</i> Enter the required type of output report. For each table, enter ALL and leave refinements NAME, CLASS, and GROUP blank. For each table in a specified class, enter ALLCLASS. Enter data in refinement CLASS. Leave refinements NAME and GROUP blank. For each table in a specified group, enter ALLGROUP. Enter data in refinement GROUP. Leave refinements NAME and CLASS blank. For one table specified by group and class, enter ONETAB. Enter data in refinements NAME, GROUP, and CLASS.
	NAME	see subfields	<i>Name.</i> This field contains subfields GROUP and CLASS.

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

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Description
WHEN	GROUP	alphanumeric	<i>Operational measurement group.</i> Enter the group of OMs that the system transfers to the output device. See the <i>Operational Measurements Manual</i> , for a list of OM group names used in every switching unit. For switching units where office parameter OFFICETYPE in table OFCSTD equals OFF100OESD, OFF200OESD, or OFFCOMBOESD.
	CLASS	alphabetic	<i>Class name.</i> Enter the name of the accumulating or history class of OMs that the system transfers to the output device.
		see subfields	<i>When.</i> This field contains subfield REP. The values for this field specify when and the frequency of system transfers of OMs to the output device.

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

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Description
	REP	AUTO, MONTHLY, WEEKLY, DAILY, HOURLY, HALFHOURLY, DEVDAY, DEVWEEK, DAYTIME, or HISTORY	<i>Repetition.</i> Enter the specified time or period of time over which transfers to the output device occur. Entry AUTO specifies that the system transfers a report to the output device every time the system updates holding registers. The system can transfer a report when the total period defined in table OMACC ends. Entry MONTHLY specifies that the system transfers a report to the output device during a specified period. Refinements FROMDAYOFM, FROMTIME, TODAYOFM, and TOTIME define this period. Entry WEEKLY specifies that the system transfers a report to the output device during a specified period. Refinements FROMDAYOFW, FROMTIME, TODAYOFW, and TOTIME define this period. Entry DAILY specifies that the system transfers a report to the output device during a specified period. Refinements FROMTIME and TOTIME specify this period. Entry HOURLY specifies that the system transfers a report to the output device every hour. The output starts at the time that refinement STARTUP defines.

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

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Description
	REP (continued)		Entry HALFHOURLY specifies that the system transfers a report to the output device every half hour. Output starts at the time that refinement STARTUP defines. Entry DEVDAY specifies that the system transfers a report to the output device one time every day. The output occurs at the time that refinement WHEN defines. Entry DEVDAY can associate with a WEEKLY accumulating class. If this condition applies. DEVDAY provides a daily readout of the accumulating count of OMs in the class. Entry DEVDAY provides a readout during the period set in table OMACC. Entry DEVWEEK specifies that the system transfers a report to the output device one every week. The output occurs at the time that refinements DOW and WHEN define. Entry DEVWEEK can associate with a monthly accumulating class. If this condition applies. Entry DEVWEEK provides a readout of the accumulating count of OMs in the class every week. Entry DEVWEEK provides a readout during the period set in table OMACC.

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

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Description
			Entry DAYTIME specifies that the system transfers a report to the output device each day of the block of days. Refinements FROMDAYOFW and TODAYOFW define this block of days during the period that refinements FROMTIME and TOTIME specify. The block of days refers to FROMTIME. The block of days does not refer to TOTIME. If the period overlaps midnight, reports continue to the day that follows TODAYOFW. Enter HISTORY for the history classes. You cannot change this value. This value is read-only. Note: You cannot use C15 and C45 when the OM transfer period is 30 min. The OFCENG parameter OMXFR and OFCOPT parameter OMHISTORYON control the OM transfer period.

REP = AUTO

If the value of subfield REP is AUTO, go to field BUFFOUT in Table Table , "Field descriptions" on page -577.

REP = MONTHLY

If the value of subfield REP is MONTHLY, enter data in refinements FROMDAYOFM, FROMTIME, TODAYOFM, and TOTIME as in the following description.

Field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Description
	FROMDAY OFM	1 to 31	<i>From day of month.</i> Enter the day of the month when the transfer of a collection of OMs starts for an active report number to the output device.
	FROMTIME	see refinements	<i>From time.</i> This field contains refinements HR and MIN.

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

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Description
	HR	0 to 23	<i>Hour.</i> Enter the hour of the day when the transfer of a collection of OMs starts for an active report number.
	MIN	C00, C15, C30, or C45	<i>Minute.</i> Enter the minute of the hour when the transfer of a collection of OMs starts for an active report number to the output device. The minute entry can be C00, C15, C30, or C45.
	TODAYOFM	1 to 31	<i>To day of month.</i> Enter the day of the month when the transfer of a collection of OMs stops for an active report number to the output device.
	TOTIME	see refinements	<i>To time.</i> This field contains refinements HR and MIN.
	HR	0 to 23	<i>Hour.</i> Enter the hour of the day when the transfer of a collection of OMs stops for an active report number to the output device.
	MIN	C00, C15, C30, or C45	<i>Minute.</i> Enter the minute of the hour when the transfer of a collection of OMs stops for an active report number to the output device. The minute entry can be C00, C15, C30 or C45.

OMPRT (continued)**REP = WEEKLY**

If the value of subfield REP is WEEKLY, enter data in refinements FROMDAYOFW, FROMTIME, TODAYOFW, and TOTIME. A description of this process appears 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	<i>From day of week.</i> Enter the day of the week when the transfer of a collection of OMs starts for an active report number to the output device.
	FROMTIME	see refinements	<i>From time.</i> This field consists of refinements HR and MIN.
	HR	0 to 23	<i>Hour.</i> Enter the hour of the day when the transfer of a collection of OMs starts for an active report number to the output device.
	MIN	C00, C15, C30, or C45	<i>Minute.</i> Enter the minute of the hour when the transfer of a collection of OMs starts for an active report number to the output device. The minute entry can be C00, C15, C30, or C45.
	TODAYOFW	SU, MO, TU, WE, TH, FR, or SA	<i>To day of week.</i> Enter the day of the week when the transfer of a collection of OMs stops for an active report number to the output device.
	TOTIME	see refinements	<i>To time.</i> This field consists of refinements HR and MIN.
	HR	0 to 23	<i>Hour.</i> Enter the hour of the day when the transfer of a collection of OMs stops for an active report number to the output device.
	MIN	C00, C15, C30, or C45	<i>Minute.</i> Enter the minute of the hour when the transfer of a collection of OMs stops for an active report number to the output device. The minute entry can be C00, C15, C30, or C45.

OMPRT (continued)**REP = DAILY**

If the value of subfield REP is DAILY, enter data for refinements FROMTIME and TOTIME as in the following table.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Description
	FROMTIME	see refinements	<i>From time.</i> This field consists of refinements HR and MIN.
	HR	0 to 23	<i>Hour.</i> Enter the hour of the day when the transfer of a collection of OMs starts for an active report number to the output device.
	MIN	C00, C15, C30, or C45	<i>Minute.</i> Enter the minute of the hour when the transfer of a collection of OMs starts for an active report number to the output device. The minute entry can be C00, C15, C30, or C45.
	TOTIME	see refinements	<i>To time.</i> This field consists of refinements HR and MIN.
	HR	0 to 23	<i>Hour.</i> Enter the hour of the day when the transfer of a collection of OMs stops for an active report number to the output device.
	MIN	C00, C15, C30, or C45	<i>Minute.</i> Enter the minute during the hour when the transfer of a collection of OMs stops for an active report number to the output device. The minute entry can be C00, C15, C30, or C45.

REP = HOURLY

If the value of subfield REP is HOURLY, enter data for refinement STARTUP as in the following table.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Description
	STARTUP	C00, C15, C30, or C45	<i>Startup.</i> Enter the minute of each hour when the system transfers the collection of OMs for an active report number to the output device. The minute entry can be C00, C15, C30, or C45.

OMPRT (continued)

REP = HALFHOURLY

If the value of subfield REP is HALFHOURLY, enter data for refinement STARTUP as in the previous table.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Description
	STARTUP	C00, C15 C30, or C45	<i>Startup.</i> Enter the minute of the half-hour when the system transfers the collection of OMs for an active report number to the output device. The minute entry can be C00, C15, C30, or C45.

REP = DEVDAY

If the value of subfield REP is DEVDAY, enter refinement WHEN as in the previous table.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Description
	WHEN	see refinements	<i>When.</i> This field contains refinements HR and MIN.
	HR	0 to 23	<i>Hour.</i> Enter the hour of the day when the system transfers the collection of OMs for an active report number to the output device.
	MIN	C00, C15, C30, or C45	<i>Minute.</i> Enter the minute of the hour when the system transfers the collection of OMs for an active report to the output device. The minute entry can be C00, C15, C30, or C45.

OMPRT (continued)**REP = DEVWEEK**

If the value of subfield REP is DEVWEEK, enter data for refinements DOW and WHEN as in the following table.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Description
	DOW	SU, MO, TU, WE, TH, FR, and SA	<i>Day of week.</i> Enter the day of the week when the system transfers the collection of OMs for an active report number to the output device.
	WHEN	see refinements	<i>When.</i> This subfield consists of refinements HR and MIN.
	HR	0 to 23	<i>Hour.</i> Enter the hour of the day when the system transfers the collection of OMs for an active report number to the output device.
	MIN	C00, C15, C30, or C45	<i>Minute.</i> Enter the minute of the hour when the system transfers the collection of OMs for an active report to the output device. The minute entry can be C00, C15, C30, or C45.

REP = DAYTIME

If the value of subfield REP is DAYTIME, enter data for refinements FROMDAYOFW, TODAYOFW, FROMTIME, and TOTIME. A description of this process appears in the following table. The order of fields is different than normal.

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 that follows TODAYOFW.

OMPRT (continued)**Field descriptions for conditional datafill**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Description
	FROMDAY-OFW	SU, MO, TU, WE, TH, FR, or SA	<i>From day of week.</i> Enter the day of the week when the transfer of a collection of OM starts for an active report number to the output device.
	TODAYOFW	SU, MO, TU, WE, TH, FR, or SA	<i>To day of week.</i> Enter the day of the week when the transfer of a collection of OM stops for an active report number to the output device.
	FROMTIME	see refinements	<i>From time.</i> This subfield consists of refinements HR and MIN.
	HR	0 to 23	<i>Hour.</i> Enter the hour during each day of the FROMDAYOFW to TODAYOFW period. The transfer of a collection of OM starts for an active report number to the output device during this period.
	MIN	C00, C15, C30, or C45	<i>Minute.</i> Enter the minute of the hour of each day of the FROMDAYOFW to TODAYOFW period. The transfer of a collection of OM starts for an active report to the output device during this period. The minute entry can be C00, C15, C30, or C45.
	TOTIME	see refinements	<i>To time.</i> This subfield consists of refinements HR and MIN.
	HR	0 to 23	<i>Hour.</i> Enter the hour during each day of the FROMDAYOFW to TODAYOFW period. The transfer of a collection of OM stops for an active report number to the output device during this period.
	MIN	C00, C15, C30, or C45	<i>Minute.</i> Enter the minute during the hour of each day of the FROMDAYOFW to TODAYOFW period. The transfer of a collection of OM stops for an active report number to the output device during this period. The minute entry can be C00, C15, C30, or C45.

OMPRT (continued)**REP = HISTORY**

If the value of subfield REP is HISTORY, values for refinements SNAPSHOTS and XFER as in the following table.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Description
	SNAPSHOTS	1 to 6	<i>Number of snapshots.</i> This read-only field indicates the number of history registers for each OM.
	XFER	T5, T10, T15, T20, or T30	<i>Transfer attribute.</i> This read-only field indicates the time, in minutes, that a single history register is current. For example, if the value is T5, the history register cycles every 5 min.

For all tuples

For each tuple, enter data in fields BUFFOUT and OUTDEV.

Field descriptions

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Description
BUFFOUT		Y or N	<i>Buffered output.</i> Enter Y if the system buffers the report on disk. In other occurrences, enter N. The default value, if the field is blank, is N.
OUTDEV		alphanumeric (1 to 16 characters)	<i>Output device.</i> Enter the output device, entered earlier in table OMDEV, to which the system sends the buffered output. Entry SINK is the null device. Entry SINK is always present in table OMDEV. Field OUTDEV does not have meaning if the entry in field BUFFOUT is equal to N. The default value for this field is SINK.

Datafill example

Sample datafill for table OMPRT appears in the following example.

OMPRT (continued)**MAP example for table OMPRT**

REPNO	ACTIVE	SUPZERO	WHEN	BUFFOUT	PRTSPEC	OUTDEV
200	N	N			ALL	
MONTHLY	1	0 C00	1	0 C00	N	SINK
201	N	N			ALL	
MONTHLY	1	0 C00	1	0 C00	N	SINK
202	N	N			ALL	
MONTHLY	1	0 C00	1	0 C00	N	SINK
203	N	N			ALL	
MONTHLY	1	0 C00	1	0 C00	N	SINK
204	N	N			ALL	
MONTHLY	1	0 C00	1	0 C00	N	SINK
205	N	N			ALL	
MONTHLY	1	0 C00	1	0 C00	N	SINK
206	N	N			ALL	
MONTHLY	1	0 C00	1	0 C00	N	SINK
208	N	N			ALL	
MONTHLY	1	0 C00	1	0 C00	N	SINK
209	N	N			ALL	
MONTHLY	1	0 C00	1	0 C00	N	SINK
210	N	N			ALL	
MONTHLY	1	0 C00	1	0 C00	N	SINK

Table history**CSP05**

Command OMACCGRP and OMACCFLD replaced command OMACCTAB in CSP05. A note about BCS36 and later versions information was added. The note was referenced out to the *Operational Measurements Reference Manual* in CSP05.

BCS36

Reference in the section ``Functional description of table OMPRT'' was removed in BCS36. This section stated that the definition of history classes of

OMPRT (end)

measurement could occur if the operating company had the OM Holding Class Enhancements feature. This feature is mandatory.

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

OMREPORT (continued)

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	<i>Schedule number</i> Enter the OM report schedule number.
ACTIVE		Y or N	<i>Active</i> Enter Y (yes) if the schedule number is active. If the schedule number is not active, enter N (no).
WHEN		see subfield	<i>When</i> This field contains subfield REP.
	REP	AUTO DAILY DAYTIME DEVDAY DEVWEEK HALFHOURLY HISTORY HOURLY MONTHLY or WEEKLY	<i>Report</i> 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.

OMREPORT (continued)**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	<i>From time</i> This field contains subfields HR and MIN.
	HR	0 to 23	<i>Hour</i> Enter the hour of the day 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	<i>Minute</i> Enter the minute of the hour when report prints.
	TOTIME	see subfields	<i>To time</i> This field contains subfields HR and MIN.
	HR	0 to 23	<i>Hour</i> Enter the hour of the day when the report prints.
	MIN	C00, C15, C30, or C45	<i>Minute</i> 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	<i>From day of week</i> Enter the day of the week when the report prints.
	TODAYOFW	SU, MO, TU, WE, TH, FR, or SA	<i>To day of week</i> 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	<i>From time</i> This field contains subfields HR and MIN.
	HR	0 to 23	<i>Hour</i> 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	<i>Minute</i> Enter the minute during the hour of each day of the FROMDAYOFW to TODAYOFW period when the report prints.
	TOTIME	see subfields	<i>To time</i> This field contains subfields HR and MIN.
	HR	0 to 23	<i>Hour</i> Enter the hour during each day of the FROMDAYOFW to TODAYOFW period when the report stops printing.
	MIN	C00, C15, C30, or C45	<i>Minute</i> 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	<i>When</i> This field contains subfields HR and MIN.
	HR	0 to 23	<i>Hour</i> Enter the hour of the day when the report stops printing.
	MIN	C00, C15, C30, or C45	<i>Minute</i> Enter the minute of the hour when the report stops printing.

OMREPORT (continued)**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	<i>Day of week</i> Enter the day of the week when the system prints the collection of OMs for an active report number.
	WHEN	see subfields	<i>When</i> This field contains subfields HR and MIN.
	HR	0 to 23	<i>Hour</i> 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	<i>Minute</i> 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	<i>Startup</i> 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	<i>Number of snapshots</i> This read-only field specifies the number of history registers for each OM.
	XFER	T5, T10, T15, T20, or T30	<i>Transfer attribute</i> 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	<i>Startup</i> 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	<i>From day of month</i> Enter the day of the month when a collection of OMs for an active report number starts printing.
	FROMTIME	see subfields	<i>From time</i> This field contains subfields HR and MIN.

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

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	HR	0 to 23	<i>Hour</i> 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	<i>Minute</i> Enter the minute of the day when the system prints the collection of OMs for an active report.
	TODAYOFM	1 to 31	<i>To day of month</i> Enter the day of the month when a collection of OMs for an active report number stops printing.
	TOTIME	see subfields	<i>To time</i> This field contains subfields HR and MIN.
	HR	0 to 23	<i>Hour</i> 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	<i>Minute</i> 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	<i>From day of week</i> Enter the day of the week when a collection of OMs for an active report number starts printing.
	FROMTIME	see subfields	<i>From time</i> This field contains subfields HR and MIN.
	HR	0 to 23	<i>Hour</i> 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	<i>Minute</i> 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	<i>To day of week</i> Enter the day of the week when a collection of OMs for an active report number stops printing.
	TOTIME	see subfields	<i>To time</i> This field contains subfields HR and MIN.
	HR	0 to 23	<i>Hour</i> Enter the hour of the day when a collection of OMs for an active report number stops printing.
	MIN	C00, C15, C30, or C45	<i>Minute</i> 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)	<i>Class name</i> Enter the class name for the OM accumulating class or history that the CI OMCLASS commands define.
	DATA	see subfield	<i>Data</i> This field contains subfield NAME.

OMREPORT (continued)**Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 3 of 3)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	NAME	ACHGXREP ACHREP AMREPORT CDSREP DTDETECT EATSMS PRDTKMTC *SPARE* SPMSREP or TFCANA	<i>Name</i> 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 purchases this feature.

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, 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.

OMREPORT (continued)

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	<i>Threshold number</i> 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	<i>Set-up usage</i> Enter Y if you require an output of setup use. If you do not require this output, enter N.
	CON_U	Y or N	<i>Connect usage</i> Enter Y if you require an output of connect use. If you do not require this output, enter N.
	SUM_U	Y or N	<i>Sum of set-up and connect usage</i> 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	<i>Percentage overflow limit</i> Enter the percentage overflow that generates an exception report.
	ACH_LIM	0 to 255	<i>Attempts per circuit per hour limit</i> Enter the number of attempts for each circuit for each hour for which the system generates an exception report.
	CCH_LIM	0 to 255	<i>Calls connected per circuit per hour limit</i> 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	<i>Clear directory number</i> 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 (end)

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

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
- DIRPPPOOL

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	<i>Output recording number.</i> Enter the number assigned to the output recording device.
ACTIVE		Y or N	<i>Active.</i> 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	<i>Class name.</i> 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	<i>When.</i> This field contains subfield REP.

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

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	REP	AUTO DAILY DAYTIME DEVDAY DEVWEEK HALFHOURLY HISTORY HOURLY MONTHLY or WEEKLY	<i>Report.</i> 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	<i>From time.</i> This subfield contains subfields HR and MIN.
	HR	0 to 23	<i>Hour.</i> Enter the hour of the day when the report starts printing.
	MIN	C00, C15, C30, or C45	<i>Minute.</i> Enter the minute of the hour when the report starts printing.
	TOTIME	see subfields	<i>To time.</i> This subfield contains subfields HR and MIN.
	HR	0 to 23	<i>Hour.</i> Enter the hour of the day when the report stops printing.
	MIN	C00, C15, C30, or C45	<i>Minute.</i> Enter the minute of the hour when the report stops printing.

OMTAPE (continued)**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	<i>From day of week.</i> Enter the day of the week when the report starts printing.
	TODAYOFW	SU, MO, TU, WE, TH, FR, or SA	<i>To day of week.</i> 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	<i>From time.</i> This subfield contains subfields HR and MIN.
	HR	0 to 23	<i>Hour.</i> Enter the hour during each day of the FROMDAYOFW to TODAYOFW period when the report starts printing.
	MIN	C00, C15, C30, or C45	<i>Minute.</i> Enter the minute during the hour of each day of the FROMDAYOFW to TODAYOFW period when the report starts printing.
	TOTIME	see subfields	<i>To time.</i> This subfield contains subfields HR and MIN.
	HR	0 to 23	<i>Hour.</i> Enter the hour during each day of the FROMDAYOFW to TODAYOFW period when the report stops printing.
	MIN	C00, C15, C30, or C45	<i>Minute.</i> 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	<i>When.</i> This field contains subfields HR and MIN.
	HR	0 to 23	<i>Hour.</i> Enter the hour of the day when the report stops printing.
	MIN	C00, C15, C30, or C45	<i>Minute.</i> 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	<i>Day of week.</i> Enter the day of the week when the system prints the collection of OMs for an active report number.
	WHEN	see subfields	<i>When.</i> This subfield contains subfields HR and MIN.
	HR	0 to 23	<i>Hour.</i> 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	<i>Minute.</i> Enter the minute of the hour when the system prints the collection of OMs for an active report.

OMTAPE (continued)**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	<i>Startup.</i> 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	<i>Number of snapshots.</i> This read-only field specifies the number of history registers for each OM.
	XFER	T5, T10, T15, T20, or T30	<i>Transfer attribute.</i> 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	<i>Startup.</i> 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	<i>From day of month.</i> Enter the day of the month when a collection of OMs for an active report number starts printing.
	FROMTIME	see subfields	<i>From time.</i> This subfield contains subfields HR and MIN.
	HR	0 to 23	<i>Hour</i> 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	<i>Minute.</i> Enter the minute of the hour when the system prints the collection of OMs for an active report.
	TODAYOFM	1 to 31	<i>To day of month.</i> Enter the day of the month when a collection of OMs for an active report number stops printing.
	TOTIME	see subfields	<i>To time.</i> This subfield contains subfields HR and MIN.
	HR	0 to 23	<i>Hour</i> 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	<i>Minute.</i> Enter the minute of the hour when the system prints the collection of OMs for an active report.

OMTAPE (continued)**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	<i>From day of week.</i> Enter the day of the week when a collection of OMs for an active report number starts printing.
	FROMTIME	see subfields	<i>From time.</i> This subfield contains subfields HR and MIN.
	HR	0 to 23	<i>Hour.</i> 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	<i>Minute.</i> 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	<i>To day of week.</i> Enter the day of the week when a collection of OMs for an active report number stops printing.
	TOTIME	see subfields	<i>To time.</i> This subfield contains subfields HR and MIN.
	HR	0 to 23	<i>Hour.</i> Enter the hour of the day when a collection of OMs for an active report number stops printing.
	MIN	C00, C15, C30, or C45	<i>Minute.</i> 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	TN0S1							AUTO
2	N	TN0S1							AUTO
3	N	TN0S1							AUTO
4	N	TN0S1							AUTO
5	N	TN0S1							AUTO
6	N	TN0S1							AUTO
7	N	TN0S1							AUTO
8	N	TN0S1							AUTO
9	N	TN0S1							AUTO
10	N	TN0S1							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

Threshold Alarms Table

Functional description

Table OMTHRESH allows the operating company to specify the alarm level, threshold value, and scan time for each alarm. The threshold value represents the amount of incrementing an operational measurements (OM) register that is required during the scan period to activate the associated alarm. If an alarm is activated for an OM, log OM2200 is produced.

For related information, refer to table ALARMTAB.

Datafill sequence and implications

Table TMINV must be datafilled prior to table OMTHRESH.

Note: Table OMTHRESH should be one of the last tables datafilled. Although table OMTHRESH is not directly linked to other tables it does depend on them by way of the OM system. It depends mostly upon inventory tables or tables that list item groups that are represented in OMs.

Table size

0 to 128 tuples

Datafill

The following table lists datafill for table OMTHRESH.

Field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
KEY		alphanumeric (up to 16 characters)	<i>Key</i> Enter OM register data in one of the following formats: • <name of OM register>\$<name of tuple> • <name of OM register>\$<number of tuple> • <name of OM register>\$<total>
ENABLED		Y or N	<i>Enabled</i> Enter Y (yes) if the OM is to have a threshold; otherwise enter N (no).

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

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
ALMLEVEL		CR, MJ, MN, or NA	<i>Alarm level</i> Enter the type of alarm activated: CR (critical alarm), MJ (major alarm), MN (minor alarm), or NA (no alarm).
THRESHLD		1 to 32767	<i>Threshold</i> Enter the maximum number of events that can occur during a specified time interval (scan time) without activating an alarm. Entries outside this range are invalid.
SCANTIME		1 to 32767	<i>Scan time</i> Enter the time interval, in minutes, during which thresholding is implemented. Entries outside this range are invalid.

Datafill example

The following example shows sample datafill for table OMTHRESH.

MAP display example for table OMTHRESH

KEY	ENABLED	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	<i>OM group.</i> 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	<i>OM totalling state.</i> 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			<i>Fields.</i> 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

OPMINV

Table name

Outside Plant Module Inventory Table

Functional description

Table OPMINV handles information relating the outside plant module (OPM) cabinet to the remote line concentrating module (RLCM) and the battery setup (if any) that it contains. The OPM is a repackaged RLCM in an environmentally controlled cabinet. The OPM functions as an RLCM in all call processing aspects. Optionally, the cabinet can contain an emergency battery power supply capable of up to eight hours of reserve power.

The small remote unite (SRU) is a DMS peripheral module (PM) that is a derivative of the OPM. The SRU is datafilled in table OPMINV if it is used in a central office switching center.

Battery strings for OPM must be equipped in pairs, one battery string attached to battery charger controller (BCC) 0, the other attached to BCC 1 respectively. The first pair is 0 and 4, the second pair is 1 and 5, the third pair is 2 and 6, and the fourth pair is 3 and 7.

Battery strings pairs (0, 4) (1, 5) (2, 6) (3, 7) must be equipped or unequipped.

Information in this table is unique by office and not unique by site. Each OPMPEs (outside plant module power and environmental system) has an entry in table OPMINV, and the maximum number of OPMPEs is controlled by the maximum number of line modules (LM) in the office.

Field ENABATST ensures testing that does not fail the batteries, and yet allows the audit to continue. Testing that could result in failed batteries does not occur if the field is set to N (no). Field ENABATST also determines whether testing of a battery string pair should be done once each week. If ENABATST is set to Y (yes), each Sunday the test/charge cycle is started on one of the battery string pairs for this OPM.

The test charge cycle includes three measurements of battery voltages: one at the end of the 24-hour open-circuit period, one after the discharge period, and one at the end of the open-circuit period which follows the charge period. If field ENABATST is set to Y, these measurements are taken against the test values defined by office parameters OPM_VOLT_TST_OCC, OPM_VOLT_TST_DIS, and OPM_VOLT_TST_CHG in table OFCSTD. The battery string pair can be marked as failed and removed from the charge rotation as a result of this testing.

OPMINV (continued)

If field ENABATST is set to N, the test/charge cycle degrades each week to a charge-only cycle, and no initial open-circuit or discharge occurs before the charge period. None of the three measurements is taken and used to determine failed strings. However, voltage measurements of the load bus, charge bus, and all strings are still taken each Sunday. The PES116 log is still output to record the value of these measurements as the audit continues.

Note: The recommended value for any test facility with several restarts a day is N. This disables battery testing. Testing should not occur unless the entire test and charge procedure is run. This occurs from a Sunday at 10:00 p.m. until Tuesday at 11:00 p.m. if default parameters are used. Any reload restarts during this time will abort the procedure.

Datafill sequence and implications

The following tables must be datafilled after table OPMINV.

- CLLI
- LCMINV
- RMMINV

Table size

Memory in this table is dynamically allocated.

OPMINV (continued)**Datafill**

The following table lists datafill for table OPMINV.

Field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
OPMPESK		0 to 198	<i>Outside plant module power and environmental system key</i> Enter the key to this table. This number is limited by the maximum number of line modules (LM) in the office.
RLCMNM		see subfields	<i>RLCM number</i> This field contains the information about the remote line concentrating module (RLCM) that is associated with the outside plant module power and environmental system (OPMPES). This information about the RLCM must first be datafilled in table LCMINV. This field consists of subfields SITE, FRAME and UNIT.
	SITE	alphanumeric (4 characters)	<i>Site</i> Enter the name of the site at which this OPMPES resides. This entry must be identical to that for the associated RLCM datafilled in table LCMINV.
	FRAME	0 to 99	<i>Frame</i> Enter the frame number of the RLCM. This entry must be identical to that for the associated RLCM datafilled in table LCMINV. Any entry outside the range indicated for this field is invalid.
	UNIT	0	<i>Unit</i> Enter 0 (zero). Any entry outside the range indicated for this field is invalid.
TMTYPE		RCCI or RMM	<i>Trunk module type</i> Enter RCCI (ISDN remote cluster controller) or RMM (remote maintenance module).

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

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
TMNM		0 to 2047	<i>Trunk module number</i> Enter the trunk module number for the RMM that is part of the OPM.
BATTINFO		Y or N(table of 8 booleans)	<i>Battery information</i> This field is a table of 8 booleans. The position of each boolean indicates which battery string is equipped or unequipped. Enter Y (yes) if the battery string is equipped. Otherwise, enter N (no). For example, an entry of YYNYYYYN indicates battery strings 0, 1, 2, 4, 5, 6 are equipped, and battery strings 3, 7 are unequipped. Note: Battery strings must be equipped in pairs.
ENABATST		Y or N	<i>Enable battery test</i> Enter Y if three measurement types are taken on Sunday of each week. Enter N if batteries are not tested and audit continues. Note: If set to Y, all test and charge procedures are run. This occurs from Sunday at 10:00 p.m. until Tuesday at 11:00 p.m. if default parameters are used. Any reload restarts during this time abort the procedure.

Datafill example

The following example shows sample datafill for table OPMINV.

The example shows an OPM with key OPMPEsk of 5, made up of RLCM REM1 02 0, and RMM with trunk module number 5.

Battery strings 0, 1, 2, 4, 5, 6 of the OPM are equipped.

OPMINV (end)

MAP display example for table OPMINV

OPMPESK	RLCMNM	TMTYPE	TMNM	BATTINFO	ENABATST	
5 REM1	2	0	RMM	5	YYNYYYN	N

OPTCTL

Table name

Option Control Table

Functional description

Table OPTCTL is used by Northern Telecom (Nortel) to price features related to Custom Local Area Signaling Service (CLASS) on the basis of 100-line groupings.

For feature group supported options, the count is based on the number of assignments of the feature group line option, not the actual line options that make up a given feature group.

Table OPTCTL is a read-only table. Only authorized Nortel personnel are permitted to change field MAXCOUNT information for existing tuples. All other fields in table OPTCTL are datafilled automatically and cannot be altered by Nortel personnel.

Datafill sequence and implications

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

The following tables must be datafilled after table OPTCTL:

- LENFEAT
- LENLINES
- IBNFEAT
- IBNLINES

This table has no restart requirements.

Table size

0 to 32 tuples

OPTCTL (continued)**Datafill**

The following table lists datafill for table OPTCTL.

Field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 4)

Field	Subfield	Entry	Explanation and action
NTXPKG		CTLPKG1 to CTLPKG10 or the entries listed below	<i>Northern Telecom package</i> This field shows the Nortel package number. For different pricing schemes that use manual line-by-line datafill, the predetermined entries CTLPKG1 to CTLPKG10 are added by Nortel personnel only. For more information on feature packaging, refer to the <i>Feature Description Manual Reference Manual</i>. The packages supported for line-by-line pricing follow:
		NTX219AB	NTX219AB (Teen Service)
		NTXA00AA	NTXA00AA (CLASS Call Setup)
		NTXA00AB	NTXA00AB (CLASS Call Setup)
		NTXA01AA	NTXA01AA (CLASS: Calling Number Display)
		NTXA41AA	NTXA41AA (CLASS: Calling Number Delivery Blocking Administration)
		NTXA42AA	NTXA42AA (CLASS Distinctive Ringing/Call Waiting)
		NTXA45AA	NTXA45AA (CLASS Selective Call Acceptance)
		NTXA94AA	NTXA94AA (RES Features)
		NTXA95AA	NTXA95AA (CLASS Selective Call Forwarding)
		NTXA96AA	NTXA96AA (CLASS Selective Call Rejection)
		NTXE52AA	NTXE52AA (Calling Name Delivery Switch Based)
		NTXE58AA	NTXE58AA (CLASS on MVP)
		NTXF82AA	NTXF82AA (RES Single Line Variety Package)
		NTXN97AA	NTXN97AA (Call Waiting Display)
		NTXP12AA	NTXP12AA (CLASS: Anonymous Caller Rejection)

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

Field	Subfield	Entry	Explanation and action
		NTXP96AA	NTXP96AA (ADSI Call Logging)
LASTCHG		numeric, in the form YYYY/MM/DD (10 characters)	<i>Last changed</i> This field shows the date when this tuple was last changed. The field consists of: a four-digit year, a slash, a two-digit month, a slash, and a two-digit day.
MAXCOUNT		numeric (0 to 4294967295)	<i>Maximum count</i> This field specifies the maximum number of lines that can have one or more option and line class code (LCC) pairs listed in field OPTLIST, and is datafilled on a 100-line grouping basis. The default value is 999999. This field, which can be changed by Nortel personnel only, must be altered if line-by-line pricing control of the feature is required. The value of field MAXCOUNT is automatically set to 999999 if the feature package NTXQ70AA (Universal CLASS Feature Access) is present. Note: If line-by-line pricing of features is not done, do not change the default value of 999999 in field MAXCOUNT.
ACTCOUNT		numeric (0 to 4294967295)	<i>Actual count</i> This field specifies the number of lines assigned with one or more option and LCC pairs listed in field OPTLIST.
OPTLIST		vector of up to 32 option and LCC pairs	<i>Option list</i> This field, which consists of up to 32 multiples for subfields OPT and LCC, shows the line option and LCC for pricing control with the package indicated in field NTXPKG. If less than 32 multiples are required, the option list is ended with a \$ (dollar sign).
OPT			<i>Line options</i> This field shows the line options used for pricing control. The following line options are supported in table OPTCTL:

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

Field	Subfield	Entry	Explanation and action
		ACB	ACB (automatic call back)
		ACBAMA	ACBAMA (ACB with usage sensitive billing)
		ACRJ	ACRJ (anonymous call rejection)
		AR	AR (automatic recall)
		CALLOG	CALLOG (call logging)
		CNAB	CNAB (calling name delivery blocking)
		CNAMD	CNAMD (calling name delivery)
		CND	CND (calling number delivery)
		CNDAMA	CNDAMA (CND with usage sensitive billing)
		CNDB	CNDB (calling number delivery blocking)
		CNDBAMA	CNDBAMA (CNDB with usage sensitive billing)
		COT	COT (customer originated trace)
		COTAMA	COTAMA (COT with usage sensitive billing)
		CPU	CPU (call pickup)
		CXR	CXR (call transfer)
		DDN	DDN (dialable directory number delivery)
		DDNAMA	DDNAMA (DDN with usage sensitive billing)
		DRCW	DRCW (distinctive ringing/call waiting)
		GIC	GIC (group intercom)
		MSB	MSB (make set busy)
		SDN	SDN (second DN (teen service))
		SCA	SCA (selective call acceptance)
		SCF	SCF (selective call forwarding)
		SCRJ	SCRJ (selective call rejection)

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

Field	Subfield	Entry	Explanation and action
LCC		SCWID	SCWID (spontaneous call waiting identification)
		SLVP	SLVP (single line variety package)
		COIN	<i>Line class code</i> This field shows the line class codes used for pricing control.
		DATAP	
		DATA	
		FR1	
		IBN	
		ISDN	
		KSET	
		M5008	
		M5009	
		M5112	
		M5208	
		M5209	
		M5212	
		M5216	
		M5312	
		M5316	
		M6310	
		M6320	
		MRPSE	
		NLCC	
		SPC	
		STD	
		RES	

Datafill example

The following example shows sample datafill for table OPTCTL.

This information is datafilled by default during loadbuild time and subsequently altered by Nortel personnel for pricing control according to the Nortel products that the operating company purchased.

OPTCTL (continued)**MAP display example for table OPTCTL**

NTXPKG	LASTCHG	MAXCOUNT	ACTCOUNT	OPTLIST
NTXP12	1993/09/09	999999	0	(ACRJ RES) (ACRJ IBN)
(ACRJ PSET) (ACRJ M5009) (ACRJ M5209) (ACRJM5312) (ACRJ M5212)				
(ACRJ M5112) \$				
NTXN97	1993/09/09	999999	0	(SCWID RES) \$
NTXQ29	1993/09/09	999999	0	(CNAB RES) \$
NTXA00	1993/09/09	999999	0	(AR M5312) \$
NTXP96	1993/09/09	999999	0	(CALLOG RES) (CALLOG IBN) \$

Table history**MMP13**

Added new LCCs for M6310 and M6320 Meridian Business sets.

NA008

Added missing LCCs for RES, IBN, 1FR, 1MR, PSET, DATA, and PDATA.

NA004

Added LCCs for M5008, M5208, M5216, and M5316 Meridian Business sets.

BCS35

Specified that the field MAXCOUNT value of 999999 applies if package NTXQ70AA (Universal CLASS Feature Access) is present

Supplementary information

This section provides information on alternative pricing schemes for table OPTCTL.

Alternative pricing schemes

Alternative pricing schemes such as call management services (CMS) are not recommended.

In Canada, CMS options automatic call back (ACB), automatic recall (AR), calling number delivery (CND), calling number delivery blocking (CNDB), customer originated trace (COT), and dialable directory number delivery

OPTCTL (end)

(DDN) come in the same NTX packages as for a CLASS office, but the type of line-by-line pricing control groupings can vary from office to office.

To accommodate these different pricing schemes, the predefined tuples CTLPKG1 through CTLPKG10 for manual datafill are used.

Note 1: If manual datafill is used, only the predetermined tuples CTLPKG1 to CTLPKG10 are added.

Note 2: Automatically datafilled tuples whose option list was removed can never be automatically datafilled again.

The above rules can only be used in the event that a new Nortel software package cannot be made available to cover the specific type of pricing used in a given office.

OPTOPT**Table name**

Incompatible Options Table

Functional description

This is a read-only table. For each line option (for example, AUL), table OPTOPT lists the other line options (for example, MAN) that are not compatible.

The following tables use the information in table OPTOPT:

- HUNTGRP
- IBNFEAT
- IBNLINES
- KSETFEAT
- KSETLINE
- LENFEAT
- LENLINES

Datafill sequence and implications

This table cannot be datafilled by operating company personnel.

Table size

Memory for table OPTOPT is allocated dynamically.

Datafill

The following table lists datafill for table OPTOPT.

Field descriptions

Field	Subfield	Entry	Explanation and action
OPTION		alphanumeric	Line option. This key field contains one line option for each record.
INCOMPAT		INCOMPAT_OPTION_LIST	Incompatible options. This field contains all line options that are incompatible with the line option specified in the key field. Note: Value XXTRG is not a valid option.

OPTOPT (continued)**Datafill example**

The following example shows sample datafill for table OPTOPT.

MAP display example for table OPTOPTS

OPTION	INCOMPAT

AAB	
(EHL D) (MDN) (MLAMP) \$	
AAK	
(AEMK) (CAG) (CALLOG) (CLSUP) (DTM) (MDN) (SETMODEL) (SLQ) (SMDI) (SOR) (SORC) (UCD)	
(UCDSD) \$	
ACB	
(AUL) (AVT) (BNN) (CCSA) (FIG) (FTS) (LDTPSAP) (LNPTST) (MDN) (PCWT)(PREMTBL) (RAG)	
(3WCPUB) \$	
ACD	
(ACRJ) (AUL) (BC) (BNN) (CALLOG) (CNAB) (CNDB) (DLH) (DNH) (DOR) (DTM) (ECM)(EHL D)	
(GIC) (MDN) (MLAMP) (MLH) (MPH) (MREL) (OLS) (PREMTBL) (PRH) (RMB) (SCMP) (SHU)	
(SIMRING) (SLQ) (SMDI) (SOR) (SORC) (TBO) (TLS) (UCD) (UCDSD) \$	
ACOU	
(DNH) (SCMP) \$	
ACRJ	
(ACD) (AVT) (CCSA) (GIC) (LDTPSAP) (LNPTST) (SLQ) (UCD) (WC) \$	
AFC	
(DBC) (CRBL) (NUMC) (NDNAP) \$	
AMSG	
(AMSGDENY) (FTS) (LNPTST)\$	
AMSGDENY	
(AMSG) (LNPTST) \$	
AOC	
(AOC) \$	
AR	
(AUL) (AVT) (BNN) (CCSA) (FIG) (FTS) (LDTPSAP) (LNPTST) (MDN) (PCWT) (PREMTBL) (RAG)	
(3WCPUB) \$	
AUL	
(ACB) (ACD) (AR) (ARDDN) (CALLOG) (CFBL) (CFDA) (CFGD) (CFGDA)	
(CFW)(CNAB)(CNDB)(COT) (CPR) (CSMI) (CTD) (CUSD) (CWD) (DCBI)	
(DCPU)(DMCT)(FCTDNTER)(FCTDNTRA)(FTS) (HOT) (ISA) (LINEPSAP) (LNPTST) (LNR) (MAN) (MPB)	
(MPHH) (NFA) (ONI) (PBL) (RCHD)(RMI) (SCL) (SCS) (SCU) (SC1) (SC2) (SC3) (SLQ) (SLVP)	
(SMDI) (TDN) (TDV) (UCD) (UCDSD)(WML)\$	
AVT	
(ACB) (ACRJ) (AR) (ARDDN) (CBE) (CBI) (CBU) (CDE) (CDI) (CDU) (CFB) (CFBL) (CFD) (CFDA)	
(CFDVT) (CFF) (CFI) (CFK) (CFRA) (CFS) (CFU) (CFW) (CMCF) (CNAMD) (CND) (CPU) (CSDO)	
(CSMI) (CUSD) (CWX) (DIN) (DRCW) (ECM) (EHL D) (IECFB) (IECFD) (LDTPSAP) (LINEPSAP)	
(LNPTST) (MDN) (MLAMP) (MPB) (MREL) (PBL) (PLP) (RAG) (RCHD) (RND) (RMI) (RSUS) (SCA)	
(SCF) (SCL) (SCMP) (SCRJ) (SCS) (SCU) (SC1) (SC2) (SC3) (SDN) (SETMODEL) (SLQ) (SLVP)	
(SMDI) (SMDICND) (SOR) (SORC) (SPB) (UCD) (UCDSD) (WUCR) \$	
BC	
(ACD) (CNF) (CWD) (CWI) (CWO) (CWT) (DCBI) (EBO) (EMW) (ICM) (MBSCAMP) (MPH)(MWIDC)	
(MWQRY) (MWT) (SLQ) (SMDI) (3WCPUB) (UCD) (UCDSD) \$	
BCLID	
(DTM) (LNPTST) (MPH) \$	

OPTOPT (continued)**MAP display example for table OPTOPT (continued)**

OPTION	INCOMPAT

BLOCKCGN	
(CND) (RND) \$	
BNN	
(ACB) (ACD) (AR) (ARDDN) (CBE) (CBI) (CBU) (CDE) (CDI) (CDU) (CFB) (CFBL) (CFD) (CFDA)	
(CFDVT) (CFF) (CFI) (CFIND) (CFK) (CFRA) (CFS) (CFU) (CFW) (CFXDNCT) (CMCF) (CNAMD) (CAD)	
(CPU) (CSD0) (CSMI) (CUSD) (CWX) (DIN) (DRCW) (ECM) (EHL) (IECFB) (IECFD) (LDTPSAP)	
(LINEPSAP) (LNPTST) (MDN) (MLAMP) (MPB) (MREL) (PBL) (PLP) (RAG) (RCHD) (RND) (RMI)	
(RSUS) (SCA) (SCF) (SCL) (SCMP) (SCRJ) (SCS) (SCU) (SC1) (SC2) (SC3) (SDN) (SETMODEL)	
(SLQ) (SLVP) (SMDI) (SMDICND) (SOR) (SORC) (SPB) (UCD) (UCDSD) (WC) (WUCR) \$	
CAG	
(AAK) (AEMK) (CALLOG) (CLSUP) (DOR) (DTM) (SLQ) (SMDI) (SOR) (UCD) (UCDSD) \$	
CALLOG	
(AAK) (ACD) (AEMK) (ASL) (AUL) (AVT) (CAG) (CCSA) (CCV) (DIN) (EMU) (FIG) (LDTPSAP)	
(LNPTST) (MDN) (MDNNAME) (MEMDISP) (MLAMP) (MREL) (MRF) (MWT) (OBS) (RMI) (SLQ) (UCD) \$	
CBE	
(BNN) (CBI) (CFXDNCT) (DLH) (DNH) (FNT) (HOT) (IECFB) (MLH) (PRH) (TBO) (TRMBOPT) \$	
CBI	
(BNN) (CBE) (CFXDNCT) (DLH) (DNH) (FNT) (HOT) (IECFB) (MLH) (PRH) (TBO) (TRMBOPT) \$	
CBU	
(BNN) (CFXDNCT) (DLH) (DNH) (FNT) (HOT) (MLH) (PRH) (TBO) (TRMBOPT) \$	
CCSA	
(ACB) (ACRJ) (AR) (ARDDN) (CALLOG) (CNAMD) (CND) (CNDB) (COT) (CSD0) (DDN) (DRCW) (FGA)	
(LCDR) (LDTPSAP) (MAN) (ONI) (RND) (SCA) (SCF) (SCRJ) \$	
CCW	
(LNPTST) (MLH) (NCCW) \$	
CDE	
(BNN) (CDI) (CFXDNCT) (DLH) (FNT) (HOT) (IECFD) (MLH) (PRH) (TBO) (TRMBOPT) \$	
CDI	
(BNN) (CDE) (CFXDNCT) (DLH) (FNT) (HOT) (IECFD) (MLH) (PRH) (TBO) (TRMBOPT) \$	
CDU	
(BNN) (CFXDNCT) (DLH) (FNT) (HOT) (MLH) (PRH) (TBO) (TRMBOPT) \$	
CDO	
(CD0) (CD01) (CD02) (CD03) (CD04) (CD05) (CD06) (CD07) (CD08) (CD09) (CSD0) (FGA) (FNT) \$	
CD1	
(CD0) (CD01) (CD02) (CD03) (CD04) (CD05) (CD06) (CD07) (CD08) (CD09) (CSD0) (FGA) (FNT) \$	
CD2	
(CD0) (CD01) (CD02) (CD03) (CD04) (CD05) (CD06) (CD07) (CD08) (CD09) (CSD0) (FGA) (FNT) \$	
CD3	
(CD0) (CD01) (CD02) (CD03) (CD04) (CD05) (CD06) (CD07) (CD08) (CD09) (CSD0) (FGA) (FNT) \$	
CD4	
(CD0) (CD01) (CD02) (CD03) (CD04) (CD05) (CD06) (CD07) (CD08) (CD09) (CSD0) (FGA) (FNT) \$	

OPTOPT (continued)**MAP display example for table OPTOPT (continued)**

OPTION	INCOMPAT
CD5	
(CD0) (CD01) (CD02) (CD03) (CD04) (CD05) (CD06) CD07) (CD08) (CD09) (CSD0) (FGA) (FNT) \$	
CD6	
(CD0) (CD01) (CD02) (CD03) (CD04) (CD05) (CD06) CD07) (CD08) (CD09) (CSD0) (FGA) (FNT) \$	
CD7	
(CD0) (CD01) (CD02) (CD03) (CD04) (CD05) (CD06) CD07) (CD08) (CD09) (CSD0) (FGA) (FNT) \$	
CD8	
(CD0) (CD01) (CD02) (CD03) (CD04) (CD05) (CD06) CD07) (CD08) (CD09) (CSD0) (FGA) (FNT) \$	
CD9	
(CD0) (CD01) (CD02) (CD03) (CD04) (CD05) (CD06) CD07) (CD08) (CD09) (CSD0) (FGA) (FNT) \$	
CFB	
(BNN) (CFXDNCT) (DLH) (DNH) (FNT) (HOT) (MLH) (MPH) (NRS) (PRH) (TBO) (TRMBOPT) \$	
CFBL	
(AUL) (BNN) (DLH) (FNT) (HOT) (LNPTST) (MAN) (MLH) (MPB) (ONI) (TBO) (TRMBOPT) \$	
CFD	
(BNN) (CFXDNCT) (DLH) (FNT) (HOT) (MLH) (MPH) (NRS) (PRH) (TBO) (TRMBOPT) \$	
CFDA	
(AUL) (BNN) (DLH) (FNT) (HOT) (LNPTST) (MAN) (MLH) (MPB) (ONI) (TBO) (TRMBOPT) \$	
CFDVT	
(BNN) (DLH) (FNT) (HOT) (MLH) (ONI) (PRH) (TBO) (TRMBOPT) \$	
CFF	
(BNN) (CFI) (CFK) (CFU) (CFXDNCT) (CSD0) (FNT) (HOT) (LDTPSAP) (ONI) (TBO) (TRMBOPT) \$	
CFGD	
(AUL) (CFGDA) (CNAB) (CNDB) (FGA) (FNT) (HOT) (MAN) (MPH) (NRS) (ONI) (RCHD) (SCMO) (SDN) (SLVP) (TBO) (TRMBOPT) \$	
CFGDA	
(AUL) (CFGD) (FNT) (HOT) (LNPTST) (MAN) (MPB) (ONI) (RCHD) (SDN) (SLVP) (TBO) (TRMBOPT) \$	
CFI	
(BNN) (CFF) (CFK) (CFU) (CFXDNCT) (CSD0) (FNT) (HOT) (LDTPSAP) (NRS) (ONI) (TBO) (TRMBOPT) \$	
CFK	
(BNN) (CFF) (CFI) (CFRA) (CFU) (CFXDNCT) (CSD0) (FNT) (HOT) (LDTPSAP) (ONI) (PLP) (TBO) (TRMBOPT) \$	
CFRA	
(BNN) (CFK) (CSD0) (FNT) (HOT) (LNPTST) (ONI) (TBO) (TRMBOPT) \$	
CFS	
(BNN) (FNT) (HOT) (LDTPSAP) (TBO) (TRMBOPT) \$	
CFU	
(BNN) (CFF) (CFI) (CFK) (CFXDNCT) (CSD0) (CUST) (FNT) (HOT) (LDTPSAP) (NRS) (ONI) (TBO) (TRMBOPT) \$	
CFW	
(AUL) (BNN) (CUSD) (FNT) (HOT) (LNPTST) (MAN) (MPB) (ONI) (TBO) \$	
CFXDNCT	
(BNN) (CBE) (CBI) (CBU) (CDE) (CDI) (CDU) (CFB) (CFD) (CFF) (CFI) (CFK) (CFMDN) (CFTB) (CFTD) (CFU) (CMCF) (CSD0) (DLH) (DNH) (FNT) (HOT) (IECFB) (IECFD) (IRR) (LDTPSAP) (MLH) (NRS) (ONI) (PMD) (PRH) (TBO) (TRMBOPT) \$	

OPTOPT (continued)**MAP display example for table OPTOPT (continued)**

OPTION	INCOMPAT

CHD	
(ECM) (FIG) (FTS) (LDTPSAP) (NDC) \$	
CIDSDLV	
(AVT) (PREMTBL) \$	
CIDSSUP	
(AVT) (PREMTBL) \$	
CIR	
(CFIND) (CWX) (DLH) (LNPTST) (MPH) (RCHD) (SCMP) (SDN) (SLVP) (WUCR) \$	
CLF	
(ESL) (FIG) (FTS) (LDTPSAP) (LNPTST) (PLP) \$	
CLI	
(LNPTST) (PBL) \$	
CLNT900	
(AINDN) \$	
CMD	
(PREMTBL) (RAG) (3WCPUB) (MDN) \$	
CMG	
(AUL) (BNN) (MDN) (PDO) (SIMRING) (WC) \$	
CNAMD	
(BNN) (CCSA) (LDTPSAP) (LNPTST) (3WCPUB) \$	
CND	
(AVT) (BLOCKCGN) (BNN) (CCSA) (DCND) (DDN) (LDTPSAP) (LNPTST) (PCWT) (PREMTBL)(3WCPUB)\$	
COIN	
(CWT) (CXR) (ICWT) (ICT) (I3WC) (MDN) (MTR) (SPM) (3WC) \$	
COT	
(AUL) (AVT) (CCSA) (3WCPUB) (LDTPSAP) (LNPTST) (PCWT) (PREMTBL) \$	
CPU	
(BNN) (FTS) (HOT) (LDTPSAP) (LNPTST) (PDO) (WC) \$	
CRBL	
(AFC) (NUMC) \$	
CRT	
(CRTDENY) (FIG) (FTS) (LNPTST) (NDC) (NOH) \$	
CRTDENY	
(CRT) \$	
CWD	
(AUL) (BC) (CW0) (FIG) (LDTPSAP) (MBSCAMP)\$	
CWI	
(BC) (CWX) (DLH) (FIG) (HOT) (NDC) \$	
CW0	
(BC) (CWD) (FTS) (LDTPSAP) (MBSCAMP) \$	
CWR	
(FTS) (LDTPSAP) (LNPTST) \$	
CWT	
(BC) (DLH) (FIG) (FTS) (LDTPSAP) (LINEPSAP) (LNPTST) (MPB) (NDC) (RPA) (SLQ) \$	
CWTACT	
(MLH) \$	
CWTC	
(DENYCWTC) (DSCWID) \$	

OPTOPT (continued)**MAP display example for table OPTOPT (continued)**

OPTION	INCOMPAT
CXR	
(FIG) (TRS) (LNPTST) (NDC) (NOH) \$	
DBC	
(AFC) (MDN) (NUMC) \$	
DCBI	
(AUL) (BC) (DCPU) (DOR) (FTS) (LDTPSAP) \$	
DCBX	
(DCPX) (LDTPSAP) (NDC) \$	
DCND	
(CND) (DDN) (DTM) (MDN) (RND) (SCA) (SCWID) (SLQ) (UCD) \$	
DCPK	
(DOR) (FIG) (FTS) (LDTPSAP) \$	
DCPU	
(AUL) (DCBI) (DOR) (LDTPSAP) \$	
DDN	
(AVT) (CCSA) (CND) (DCND) (LDTPSAP) (LNPTST) (PCWT) (PREMTBL) (3WCPUB) \$	
DENYCWTC	
(CWTC) \$	
DENYSRA	
(ESL) (LINEPSAP) (PLP) (PPL) \$	
DGT	
(MAN)\$	
DIN	
(BNN) (CALLOG) (DRCW) (HOT) (LDTPSAP) (LINEPSAP) (BL) (SCA) (SCF) (SCRJ) \$	
DLH	
(ACD) (ADSI) (CBE) (CBI) (CBU) (CDE) (CDI) (CDU) (CFB) (CFBL) (CFD) (CFDA)(CFDVT)	
(CFIND) (CFXDNCT) (CIR) (CWI) (CWT) (CWX) (DMCT) ((DNH) (DSCWID) (ECM) (EHLD)(IECFB)	
(IECFD) (INT) (LDSA) (LDSO) (LDSR) (LDST) (LNPTST) (MDN) (MLAMP) (MLH)(MPB) (MREL)	
(NSDN) (PCWT) (PRH) (RAG) (RCHD) (RSUS) (SCMP) (SCWID) (SDN)(SETMODEL) (SHU) (SIMRING)	
(SLQ) (SLVP) (SOR) (SORC) (UCD) (UCDSD) (WC) (WUCR) \$	
DNH	
(ACD) (ACOU) (CBE) (CBI) (CBU) (CFB) (CFIND) (CFXDNCT) (CWX) (DLH) (DMCT) (ECM) (EHLD)	
(IECFB) (LDTPSAP) (LNPTST) (MDN) (MLAMP) (MLH) (MPB) (MPH) (MREL) (NSDN) (RCHD) (RSUS)	
(SCMP) (SDN) (SETMODEL) (SIMRING) (SLQ) (SLVP) (UCD) (UCDSD) (WC) (WUCR) \$	
DOR	
(ACD) (CAG) (CLSUP) (DCBI) (DCPK) (DCPU) (DMCT) (LNPTST) (LNR) (MSB) (MSBI) (SIMRING) \$	
DSCWID	
(CWTC) (DLH) (FIG) (FTS) (LNPTST) (MLH) (MPH) \$	
DTM	
(AAK) (ACD) (AEMK) (AVT) (BCLID) (CAG) (CLSUP) (DCND) (DMCT) (LDTPSAP)	
(LNPTST) (MLAMP) (MPH) (MREL) (PDO) (PREMTBL) (SMDI) (TBO) (TRMBOPT) \$	
ECM	
(ACD) (BNN) (CHD) (DLH) (LNPTST) (MLH) (SLQ) (UCD) \$	
EWAL	
(CTD) (FCTDNTER) (FCTDNTRA) (INTPIC) (LPIC) (PIC) \$	
EWALI	
(CTD) (FCTDNTER) (FCTDNTRA) (INTPIC) (LPIC) (PIC) (DCND) (DLH) (DMCT) (DNH) (ECM)	
(EHLD) (KSH) (MDN) (MLAMP) (MLH)(MPH) (MREL) (PREMTBL) (PRH) (RCHD) (RMB)(SCMP)(SDN)	
(SHU) (SLVP) (SMDI) (TBO) (UCD) \$	

OPTOPT (continued)**MAP display example for table OPTOPT (continued)**

OPTION	INCOMPAT

FIG	
(ACB) (AR) (ARDDN) (CALLOG) (CHD) (CLF) (CNF) (CPH) (CRT) (CSMI) (CWD) (CWI)	
(CWT) (CWX) (CXR) (DCPK) (DSCWID) (EBO) (EMW) (ESL) (FXR) (HLD) (LDSA)	
(LDSO) (LDSR) (LDST) (LDTPSAP) (LINEPSAP) (LNPTST) (MWIDC) (MWQRY) (MWT)	
(PCWT) (PRK) (RAG) (RMI) (SCWID) (3WC) (3WCPUB) \$	
FTS	
(ACB) (AMSG) (AR) (ARDDN) (AUL) (CHD) (CLF) (CNF) (CPU) (CRT) (CSMI) (CW0) (CWR) (CWT)	
(CXR) (DCBI) (DCPK) (DRCW) (DRING) (DSCWID) (EBO) (ELN) (EMW) (FTRGRP) (HLD) (ISA) (LNR)	
(MWT) (NFA) (LNPTST) (PRK) (RAG) (RCHD) (SDN) (SDS) (SVCGRP) (3WCC) \$	
FXR	
(CSDO) (FIG) (LDTPSAP) (MAN) (MPB) (NDC) (NOH) \$	
GIC	
(ACD) (ACRJ) (EHL) (LDTPSAP) (LNPTST) (MDN) (MLAMP) (MREL) (PLP) (TBO) (WML) \$	
HLD	
(FIG) (FTS) (LDTPSAP) (LINEPSAP) (NDC) \$	
HOT	
(AUL) (CBE) (CBI) (CBU) (CFE) (CDI) (CDU) (CFB) (CFBL) (CFD) (CFDA) (CFDVT) (CFF) (CFGD)	
(CFGDA) (CFI) (CFK) (CFIND) (CRFA) (CFS) (CFU) (CFW) (CFXDNCT) (CMCF) (CPU) (CSDO) (CSMI)	
(CUST) (CWI) (DIN) (FGA) (IECFB) (IECFD) (ISA) (LNPTST) (MAN) (MPB) (RMI) (RSP) (SCF)	
(SCU) (TDV) (WUCR) \$	
ICM	
(BC) \$	
IECFB	
(BNN) (CBE) (CFXDNCT) (DLH) (DNH) (FNT) (HOT) (MLH) (PRH) (TBO) (TRMBOPT) \$	
IECFD	
(BNN) (CDE) (CDI) (CFXDNCT) (DLH) (FNT) (HOT) (MLH) (PRH) (TBO) (TRMBOPT) \$	
ILB	
(IMB) (LNPTST) \$	
IMB	
(IMB) (LNPTST) \$	
INT	
(DLH) (FGA) (LNPTST) (MDN) (MPB) (SCMP) \$	
INTPIC	
(EWAL) (EWALI) \$	
ISA	
(AUL) (ESA) (FTS) (HOT) (LNPTST) (ONI) (WML) \$	
KSH	
(PBL) (SIMRING) (SLQ) (SMDI) (UCD) (UCDSD) \$	
LCDR	
(CCSA) (CSDO) (LNTPST) (MAN) (ONI) \$	
LDSA	
(DLH) (FIG) (LNPTST) (MPB) (NDC) \$	
LDSO	
(DLH) (FIG) (LDSR) (LDST) (LNPTST) (MPB) (NDC) \$	
LDSR	
(3WC) (ACB) (AR) (CHD) (CNF) (RAG) (WUCR) \$	
LDST	
(DLH) (FIG) (LDST) (LNPTST) (MPB) (NDC) \$	

OPTOPT (continued)**MAP display example for table OPTOPT (continued)**

OPTION	INCOMPAT
LNPTST	
(ACB) (ACRJ) (ADSI) (AIN) (AINDN) (AMATEST) (AMSG) (AMSGDENY) (AR) (ARDDN) (ASP) (ATC) (AUL) (BCLID) (BNN) (CALLOG) (CCW) (CDT) (CFBL) (CFDA) (CFGDA) (CFRA) (CFW) (CIR) (CLF) (CLI) (CNAB) (CNAMD) (CND) (CNDB) (CNDBO) (COD) (CONVERT) (COT) (CPU) (CRT) (CSMI) (CTD) (CUSD) (CWR) (CWT) (CXR) (DDN) (DENY) (DENYCSMI) (DENYISA) (DENYU3WC) (DLH) (DNH) (DOR) (DRCW) (DSCWID) (DTM) (ECM) (ELN) (EWAL) (FANI) (FCTDINT) (FCTDNTER) (FCTDNTRA) (FGA) (FIG) (FNT) (FRO) (FRS) (FTRGRP) (FTS) (GIC) (GND) (HOT) (ILB) (IMB) (INT) (IRR) (ISA) (ISADEACT) (LCDR) (LDSA) (LDSO) (LDSR) (LDST) (LOD) (LOR) (LPIC) (MBK) (MDN) (MLH) (MSB) (MWT) (NAME) (NDC) (NFA) (NHT) (NLT) (NOH) (NPGD) (NTS_CID) (NTS_DNID) (OCFA) (OFR) (OFS) (ONI) (OUTWT) (PIC) (PILOT) (PLP) (PPL) (PRH) (RCVD) (RCHD) (RMB) (RMI) (RMP) (RMR) (RMS) (RMT) (RSP) (RSUS) (SACB) (SCA) (SCF) (SCMP) (SCRJ) (SCU) (SCWID) (SC1) (SC2) (SC3) (SDN) (SDS) (SDSDENY) (SDY) (SETMODEL) (SHU) (SL) (SLC) (SLU) (SLVP) (SMDI) (SMDICND) (SPB) (SRA) (STRD) (SUPPRESS) (SUS) (TBO) (TDN) (TERM) (TES) (TFO) (TRMBOPT) (3WC) (WML) (WUCR) \$	
MDN	
(AAB) (AAK) (ACD) (BNN) (CALLOG) (CFIND) (CMD) (CMG) (DCND) (DLH) (DMCT) (DND) (DNH) (GIC) (INT) (LDTPSAP) (LNPTST) (MLH) (MPH) (PBL) (PDO) (PREMTBL) (PRH) (RMB) (SDN) (SHU) (SLQ) (SLVP) (SMDI) (SOR) (SORC) (UCD) (UCDSD) (WC) (WUCR) \$	
MLH	
(ACD) (ADSI) (CBE) (CBI) (CBU) (CCW) (CDE) (CDI) (CDU) (CFB) (CFBL) (CFD) (CFDA) (CFDVT) (CFIND) (CFXDNC) (CSDO) (CWTACT) (CWX) (DLH) (DMCT) (DNH) (DSCWID) (ECM) (EHL) (IECFB) (IECFD) (INT) (LNPTST) (MDN) (MLAMP) (MPB) (MREL) (NSDN) (PCWT) (PRH) (RAG) (RCHD) (RSUS) (SCMP) (SCWID) (SDN) (SETMODEL) (SIMRING) (SLQ) (SLVP) (SOR) (SORC) (UCD) (UCDSD) (WC) (WUCR) \$	
MPH	
(ACD) (AUL) (BC) (BCLID) (CFB) (CFD) (CFGD) (CIR) (CWI) (CWX) (DNH) (DSCWID) (DTM) (LOD) (LOR) (MDN) (OFR) (OFS) (RAG) (RMB) (SCMP) (SCWID) (SETMODEL) (SHU) (SIMRING) (SLQ) (SMDICND) (SOR) (SORC) (TFO) (TRMBOPT) (UCD) \$	
NCCW	
(CCW) \$	
NDC	
(CHD) (CNF) (CRT) (CWI) (CWT) (CWX) (CXR) (DCBX) (FXR) (HLD) (LDSA) (LDSO) (LDSR) (LDST) (LNPTST) (MPB) (PCWT) (PRK) (3WC) (3WCPUB) \$	
NDNAP	
(AFC) (NUMC) \$	
NOH	
(CRT) (CXR) (FXR) (LINEPSAP) (LNPTST) (3WC) \$	
NUMC	
(AFC) (DBC) (CRBL) (NDNAP) \$	
PDO	
(DTM) (MDN) (PLP) (RSUS) (SDN) (SUS) \$	
PLP	
(BNN) (CFK) (CLF) (CNF) (DENYSRA) (GIC) (LNPTST) (PDO) (PRK) (SRA) \$	
REV	
(ICT) (I3WC) (I6WC) (VOWDN) \$	
RND	
(AVT) (BLOCKCGN) (BNN) (CCSA) (DCND) (LDTPSAP) (LNPTST) (PCWT) (PREMTBL) (3WCPUB) \$	

OPTOPT (continued)**MAP display example for table OPTOPT (continued)**

OPTION	INCOMPAT
RSUS	
(BNN) (DLH) (DNH) (LNPTST) (MLH) (PBL) (PDO)\$	
SCA	
(AVT) (BNN) (CCSA) (CFMDN) (DCND) (DIN) (DMCT) (EHLN) (LDTPSAP) (LNPTST)	
(PCWT) (PREMTBL) (PRL) (3WCPUB) (WC) \$	
SDN	
(BNN) (CFGD) (CIR) (DLH) (DNH) (EHLN) (FTS) (LNPTST) (LOD) (LOR)	
(MLAMP) (MLH) (MPB) (MREL) (OFR) (OFS) (PDO) (PILOT) (PRH) (RCVD)	
(RMB) (SHU) (SLQ) (TBO) (TERM) (TFO) (TRMBOPT) (UCD) (WC) \$	
SDS	
(FTS) (LNPTST) (SDSDENY) \$	
SIMRING	
(ACD) (CMG) (DLH) (DNH) (DOR) (KSH) (MDN) (MLH) (MPH) (UCD) (WC) \$	
SRA	
(ESL) (LINEPSAP) (PLP) (PPL) \$	
SLQ	
(AAK) (ACD) (ACRJ) (AEMK) (AUL) (BC) (BNN) (CAG) (CALLOG) (CLSUP) (CNAB) (CNDB)	
(CWT) (DCND) ((DLH) (DMCT) (DNH) (ECM) (EHLN) (KSH) (MDN) (MLAMP) (MLH) (MPH) (MREL)	
(PREMTBL) (PRH) (RCHD) (RMB) (SCMP) (SDN) (SHU) (SLVP) (SMDI) (TBO) (UCD) \$	
SVCGRP	
(FTS) \$	
TBO	
(ACD) (CBE) (CBI) (CBU) (CDE) (CDI) (CDU) (CFB) (CFBL) (CFD) (CFDA) (CFDVT)	
(CFF) (CFGD) (CFGDA) (CFI) (CFK) (CFRA) (CFS) (CFU) (CFW) (CFXDCT) (CMCF)	
(CSMI) (CUST) (DTM) (GIC) (IECFB) (IECFD) (LNPTST) (RMI) (SDN) (SLQ) \$	
TDN	
(AUL) (CSDO) (CTD) (FCTDNTER) (FCTNDTRA) (LNPTST) (RMT) (RSP) (SACB) (TDV) (TES) \$	
TDV	
(AUL) (CSDO) (CTD) (FCTDNTER) (FCTNDTRA) (HOT) (RMT) (RSP) (SACB) (TDV) (TES) \$	
TERM	
(LNPTST) (RCHD) (SCMP) (SDN) (SLVP) \$	
TES	
(LNPTSAP) (LNPTST) (TDN) (TDV) \$	
TFO	
(LNPTST) (MPH) (RCHD) (SCMP) (SDN) (SLVP) \$	
TLS	
(ACD) \$	
TRMBOPT	
(CBE) (CBI) (CBU) (CDE) (CDI) (CDU) (CFB) (CFBL) (CFD) (CFDA) (CFDVT) (CFF) (CFGD)	
(CFGDA) (CFI) (CFK) (CFRA) (CFS) (CFU) (CFXDCT) (CMCF) (CSMI) (CUST) (DTM) (IECFB)	
(IECFD) (LNPTST) (MPH) (RCHD) (RMI) (SCF) (SCMP) (SDN) (SLVP) (TBO) \$	
3WC	
(CSDO) (FIG) (FTS) (LDTPSAP) (LNPTST) (MAN) (MPB) (NDC) (NOH) \$	
3WCPUB	
(ACB) (AR) (ARDDN) (BC) (CNAB) (CNAMD) (CND) (CNDB) (COT) (DDN) (DRCW) (FIG) (NDC)	
(RND) (SACB) (SCA) (SCF) (SCRJ) \$	

OPTOPT (continued)**MAP display example for table OPTOPT (continued)**

OPTION	INCOMPAT

UCD	
(AAK) (ACD) (ACRJ) (AEMK) (AUL) (BC) (BNN) (CAG) (CALLOG) (CLSUP) (CNAB) (CNDB) (DCND)	
(DLH) (DMCT) (DNH) (ECM) (IEHLD) (KSH) (MDN) (MLAMP) (MLH) (MPH) (MREL) (PREMTBL) (PRH)	
(RCHD) (SCMP) (SDN) (SHU) (SIMRING) (SLQ) (SLVP) (TBO) \$	
UCDSD	
(AAK) (ACD) (AEMK) (AUL) (BC) (BNN) (CAG) (CLSUP) (CNAB) (CNDB) (DLH) (DNH) (EHLD)	
(KSH) (LDTPSAP) (MDN) (MLAMP) (MLH) (MREL) (PREMTBL) (PRH) (RMB) (SCMP) (SHU) (TBO) \$	
WC	
(ACRSJ) (BNN) (CMG) (CPU) (DLH) (DNH) (MDN) (MLH) (SCA) (SDN) (SIMRING) \$	
WML	
(AUL) (GIC) (ISA) (LNPTST) (MAN) (MPB) \$	
WUCR	
(BNN) (CIR) (DLH) (HOT) (LNPTST) (MDN) (MLH) \$	

Table history**MMP15**

Added option REV to the table OPTOPT example.

NA013

Added the CRT and CRTDENY options to the table OPTOPT example.

Added the PDO option to the table OPTOPT example.

Added the WC option to the table OPTOPT example.

NA012

Added option CNAMD to table OPTOPT example.

Added note to field INCOMPAT that value XXTRG is not a valid option.

Added option CFIND.

NA011

Added options CWTC, DENYCWTC, NDNAP, and RND. Removed option COD as an incompatibility of option ACD.

Removed MDN, PRL, PRV, MDNNAME and MEMDISP from option ECM for AU3191.

NA010

Added options AMSG, AMSGDENY, CMG, COT, NCCW, and SIMRING.

APC009.1

Added option LRS and its incompatibilities.

NA009

Added options CDU, CDE, CFD, CDI, CFF, CFGDA, CFI, CFK, CFU, CFW, DENYSRA, DNH, and SRA.

NA008

Added options ACB, AFC, AR, BLOCKCGN, BNN, CIDSSUP, CIDSDLV, CND, CFXDNCT, CRBL, DBC, and NUMC.

NA007

Added options EWALI and EWAL.

EUR006

Added option AOC.

NA006

Added option FTS.

NA003

Added option SLQ.

OSIPARMS

Table name

Open Systems Interconnect Parameter Table

Functional description

Table OSIPARMS modifies the parameters within the various layers of the billing server International Standards Organization (ISO) implementation.

Table OSIPARMS allows the user to alter parameters for the following ISO protocol specifications:

- ISO 8073AD2 (Class 4 Service Over Connectionless Network)
- ISO 8073 (Connection Oriented Transport Protocol)
- ISO 8327 (Connection Oriented Session Protocol)
- ISO 8823 (Connection Oriented Presentation Protocol)
- ISO 8649 (Association Control Service Element Protocol)
- ISO 8571 (File Transfer Access Management Protocol)

Each tuple in table OSIPARMS corresponds to one OSI protocol stack running on a specific Ethernet interface unit (EIU).

The local area network controller for Ethernet (LANCE) chip is set to transmit the most significant byte (MSB) first (byte flipping enabled). This results in real time-savings (1 ms for each frame) for the Open Systems Interconnect unit (OSIU) stack. This mode for the LANCE chip is activated only if the OSIU is in service.

Datafill sequence and implications

The following tables must be datafilled before table OSIPARMS.

- LIUINV
- OSIROUTE

Table size

0 to 16 tuples

OSIPARMS (continued)**Datafill**

The following table lists datafill for table OSIPARMS.

Field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 6)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
OSIPARMS-KEY		see subfield	<i>Open systems interconnect parameters key</i> This field consists of subfield TUPLE_KEY.
	TUPLE_KEY	alphanumeric (up to 8 characters)	<i>Tuple key</i> This is the key field of the table. Enter the tuple key.
OSI_HOST-NAME		see subfields	<i>Open systems interconnect host name</i> This field consists of subfields WORD_NODE and NODE_RNG.
	WORD_NODE	EIU	<i>Word node</i> Enter EIU for the Ethernet interface unit.
	NODE_RNG	0 to 750	<i>Node range</i> Enter a node range value.

OSIPARMS (continued)**Field descriptions (Sheet 2 of 6)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
TRANSPORT		INACTMR L4CONNSLA CKTMRRETR IES TPCLASS TPDUSIZE WINSIZE WINTMR	<i>Transport layers</i> Enter up to eight transport layers. If less than eight entries are required, end the list with a \$ (dollar sign). Enter INACTMR (inactivity timer) and datafill refinement INACTMR_VALUE on the following pages. Enter L4CONNS (number of connections) and datafill refinement L4NUMCON_VALUE on the following pages Enter LACKTMR (local acknowledgement delay timer) and datafill refinement LACKTMR_VALUE on the following pages Enter RETRIES (retries) and datafill refinement RETRIES_VALUE on page . Enter TPCLASS (transport layer class) and datafill refinement CLASS_VALUE on the following pages. Enter TPDUSIZE (transport layer protocol disk units [TPDU]) and datafill refinement TPDUSIZE_VALUE on the following pages. Enter WINSIZE (window size) and datafill refinement WINDSIZE_VALUE on the following pages. Enter WINTMR (window timer) and datafill refinement WINTMR_VALUE on the following pages.
	INACTMR_VALUE	2 to 2	<i>Inactivity timer value</i> Enter the value that defines the maximum length of time, in minutes, that the transport layer waits for a transport time-out signal. The time-out signal indicates that the transport layer communication handshaking is inactive. The default value is 2.

OSIPARMS (continued)**Field descriptions (Sheet 3 of 6)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	LACKTMR_VAL LUE	0 to 0	<i>Local acknowledgement delay timer value</i> Enter the value that defines the time to delay acknowledgement of received TPDU's. The default value is 0 (zero), which means the timer is disabled.
	L4NUMCON_VAL ALUE	48 to 48	<i>Number of connections</i> Enter the value that defines the maximum number of simultaneous transport layer connections. The default value is 48.
	RETRIES_VAL UE	8 to 8	<i>Retries value</i> Enter the value to define the maximum number of times the transport layer retransmits a single unacknowledged TPDU before issuing a disconnect. The default value is 8.
	CLASS_VALUE	0 to 4	<i>Transport layer class value</i> Enter the value to specify the transport layer classes of services supported. Class 0 provides the most simple type of transport connection. Class 1 provides a basic transport connection with minimum overhead. Class 2 provides multiplexing of several transport connections into a single network connection. Class 3 provides the capabilities of class 2 plus the ability to recover from network disconnect or reset. Class 4 provides the capabilities of class 3 plus the ability to detect and recover from errors as a result of lower layer failure. The kinds of errors detected by class 4 include TPDU loss, TPDU delivery out of sequence, TPDU duplication, and TPDU corruption.

OSIPARMS (continued)

Field descriptions (Sheet 4 of 6)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	TPDUSIZE_VA LUE	T1024	<i>Transport layer protocol disk unit size value</i> Enter the value to define the maximum size of the TPDU's. The default value is T1024.
	WINDSIZE_VA LUE	8 to 8	<i>Window size value</i> Enter the value to define the maximum number of outstanding TPDU's awaiting acknowledgement. The default value is 8.
	WINTMR_VAL UE	15 to 15	<i>Window timer value</i> Enter the value to define the frequency, in seconds, with which the transport layer sends an acknowledgement TPDU, if there is no activity, to determine if its peer entity is still active. The default value is 15.

OSIPARMS (continued)**Field descriptions (Sheet 5 of 6)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
SESSION		EXPEDTRP EXTCONCAT L5CONNS PROTVER REUSETRP SEGMENT TSDUSIZE	<i>Session layer</i> Enter up to seven session layers. If less than seven layers are required, end the list with a \$ (dollar sign). Enter EXPEDTRP (expedited transport) and datafill refinement EXPEDTRP_VALUE on the following pages. Enter EXCONCAT (extended concatenation) and datafill refinement EXCONCAT_VALUE on the following pages. Enter L5CONNS (number of connections) and datafill refinement L5NUMCON_VALUE on the following pages. Enter PROTVER (protocol version) and datafill refinement PROTVER_VALUE on the following pages. Enter REUSETRP (reuse existing transport connections) and datafill refinement REUSETRP_VALUE on the following pages. Enter SEGMENT (segmentation) and datafill refinement SEGMENT_VALUE on the following pages. Enter TSDUSIZE (TSDU size) and datafill refinement TSDUSIZE_VALUE on the following pages.
	EXPEDTRP_VALUE	NO	<i>Expedited transport value</i> Enter the value to specify whether the transport layer expedited flow is available to the session connection. The default value is NO.
	EXCONCAT_VALUE	YES	<i>Extended concatenation value</i> Enter the value to specify whether extended concatenation is supported. The default value is YES.

OSIPARMS (continued)**Field descriptions (Sheet 6 of 6)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
PRESENT-ATI ON	L5NUMCON_V ALUE	48 to 48	<i>Number of connections</i> Enter the value to define the maximum number of simultaneous session layer connections. The default value is 48.
	PROTVR_VA LUE	VER_1 VER_2 or VER_1_2	<i>Protocol version value</i> Enter the value to specify the session layer protocol version. The default value is VER_1_2.
	REUSETRP_V ALUE	YES	<i>Reuse existing transport connections value</i> Enter the value to enable or disable the attempt to reuse an existing transport connection once it has been released by a closed session connection. The default value is YES.
	SEGMENT_VA LUE	NO	<i>Segmentation value</i> Enter the value to specify whether segmentation is allowed. The default value is NO.
	TSDUSIZE_VA LUE	S4096	<i>Tsdu maximum size</i> Enter the value to define the maximum size of the transport service data unit. The default value is S4096.
	L6NUMCON_V ALUE	48 to 48	<i>Number of connections</i> Enter a value to define the maximum number of simultaneous presentation layer connections. The default value is 48.
		L6CONNS	<i>Presentation layer</i> Enter the presentation layer, L6CONNS (number of connections) and datafill refinement L6NUMCON_VALUE.

OSIPARMS (end)**Datafill example**

The following example shows sample datafill for table OSIPARMS.

MAP display example for table OSIPARMS

OSIPARMSKEY OSI_HOSTNAME

TRANSPORT
SESSION
PRESENTATION
APPLICATION

BNR1 EIU 208
(INACTMR 2) (LACKTMR 0) (L4CONNS 48) (RETRIES 8) (TPCLASS 4)
(TPDUSIZE T1024) (WINSIZE 8) (WINTMR 15) \$
(EXPEDTRP NO) (EXTCONCAT YES) (L5CONNS 48) (PROTVER VER_1_2)
(REUSETRP YES)
(SEGMENT NO) (TSDUSIZE S4096) \$
(L6CONNS 48)\$(ASCECONNS 48) \$

Table history**NA008**

Reference to FTAM was removed from Table and Map display.

BCS36

Subfields TRANS_VECTOR, SESSION_VECTOR, and APPL_VECTOR were removed.

BCS35

Table OSIPARMS was introduced.

OSIRROUTE

Table name

Open Systems Interconnect Routing Table

Functional description

Table OSIRROUTE 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 OSIRROUTE 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 OSIRROUTE.

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)**Datafill**

The following table lists datafill for table OSIRoute.

Field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
OSIKEY		alphanumeric	<i>Open system interconnect key</i> 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	<i>Authority and format identifier</i> 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	<i>Domain specific part</i> 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)**Field descriptions (Sheet 2 of 2)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
SYSSEL		see subfields	<i>System selector</i> 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_SY S REM_IS_SYS	<i>System type</i> 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: • 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 descriptions for conditional datafill

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	HOSTNAME	see subfields	<i>Host name</i> This field consists of subfields WORDNODE and NODERNG.
	WORDNODE	APUX, CM, EIU, LIU7, FRIU, XLIU, LCOM, VPU, or FP	<i>Word node name</i> 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	<i>Node ring identifier</i> 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.

OSIRoute (continued)**TYPE = ESWOOSIU**

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

Field descriptions for conditional datafill

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	PREFNET	alphanumeric (vector of up to 8 characters)	<i>Preferred network name</i> 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 descriptions for conditional datafill

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	REACHNET	alphanumeric	<i>Reachable network names</i> 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	\$	<i>Continuation mark</i> 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	<i>Mac addresses</i> 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	\$	<i>Continuation mark</i> Enter \$ to indicate the end of the vector if only one value is entered in field MACADDR.

OSIRoute (end)**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

MAP display example for table OSIRoute

OSIKEY	AFI	DSP		SYSSEL	
NET1	49	00000000000000000001	ESWIOSIU	EIU	07
NETLAST	49	00000000000000000011	ISWIOSIU	EIU	08
NET2	49	00000000000000000021	ESW0OSIU	FP	01 NET 1
NET3	49	00000000000000000031	ESW0OSIU	CM	0 NETLAST
CUST1	49	00000000000000000041	REM_ES_SYS	NET1 \$	
			00007	5F00022	
CUST2	49	00000000000000000051	REM_IS_SYS	NET2 \$	
			00007	5F00023	

Table history**BCS36**

Table OSIRoute introduced.

OSSPROV

Table name

Operation System Support Provisioning Table

Functional description

Table OSSPROV stores all provisioning data for operation systems. Table OSSPROV contains a base common interface for all operation systems using table OSSPROV. The base interface contains the fields OSNAME, OSINFO and OSTYPE.

Datafill sequence and implications

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

Table size

Up to 256 tuples

Table OSSPROV is static with a fixed size of 256 bytes.

The physical store for a tuple with integrated test system (ITS) refinements is a description (DESC) of the physical tuple which is 40 words in protected store. This table can be incremented by eight tuples, up to a maximum of 255. Increasing the table size is allowed as long as the maximum tuples in table OSSPROV is not exceeded, that is table OSSPROV already has 256 tuples and not all of them are tuples with ITS OSTYPE. In this case, the physical table for ITS is not allowed to expand.

Datafill

The following table lists datafill for table OSSPROV.

Field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 3)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
OSNAME		see subfield	<i>Operation system name</i> This field consists of subfield OSKEY.
	OSKEY	alphanumeric (up to 16 characters)	<i>Operation system key</i> Enter the operation key.
OSINFO		see subfield	<i>Operation system information</i> This field consists of subfield OSTYPE.

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

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	OSTYPE	ITS	<i>Operation system type</i> Enter the value ITS (integrated test system). An entry outside this range is invalid.
	LANG	TL1	<i>Language</i> Enter TL1. This field is the language supported by ITS. An entry outside this range is invalid.
	ACTTMR	0 to 6000	<i>Activity timeout</i> Enter the TL1 link activity timeout in seconds. ITS uses 75 s. If this value is decreased, both ITS and DMS operations must agree on the new TL1 timeout value, otherwise the DMS may constantly reinitialize the TL1 session.
	LOGIN	LOGINOPT	<i>Login</i> Enter the login option (LOGINOPT).
	LOGINOPT	N	<i>Login option</i> Enter the login symbolic range option with no refinements to the LOGIN area. If N (no) is entered, ISDN TL1 does not require login procedures in phase 1.
	DCTYPE	MPC	<i>Data communication type</i> Enter the data communication peripheral module (PM) connecting the DMS to the Operation System (OS). The value for this field is MPC (multiprotocol controller).
	MPCINFO	see subfields	<i>Multiprotocol controller information</i> This field consists of up to three multiples of subfields MPCNO and LINKNO. If less than three multiples are required, end the list with a \$ (dollar sign). Separate each subfield with a single space.
	MPCNO	0 to 255	<i>Multiprotocol controller number</i> Enter the MPC number.

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

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	LINKNO	0 to 3	<i>Link number</i> Enter the link number.
	VCTYPE	SVC	<i>Virtual circuit type</i> Enter the virtual circuit type. An entry outside this range is invalid.
	SVCDNA	0 to 9	<i>Switched virtual circuit data network address</i> This field contains up to three switched virtual circuit (SVC) data network addresses (DNA). The calling OS administrator must supply the DNA values to DMS site operators so that the values can be datafilled in table OSSPROV. If less than three SVC DNAs are required, end the list with a \$ (dollar sign).

Datafill example

The following example shows sample datafill for table OSSPROV.

MAP display example for table OSSPROV

OSNAME

OSINFO

BELLSOUTH

ITS TL1 75 N MPC (0 2) (0 3) \$ SVC (7654909) (8375978) \$

OWATZONE

Table name

OUTWATS Zone Table

Functional description

Outwards wide area telephone service (OUTWATS) is a feature designed to meet the needs of subscribers who make a substantial number of long distance calls. This feature is provided in terms of geographical regions called zones, with the subscriber purchasing as many lines for each zone as required.

The OUTWATS feature supports a total of 13 zones. These zones are referred to as zones 0 to 9, A, B, and C. Zones A, B, and C are recorded on billing records as zones 10, 11, and 12 respectively.

The arrangement of the zones, which is dependent on local tariffs, varies slightly between the U.S. and Canadian systems. Coverage, in accordance with the digits dialed, is in concentric zones about the home numbering plan area (NPA). Each zone includes all contained zones of the same type.

In Canada, the zones are typically numbered from 1 to 6, with zone 1 being the home NPA and zones 2 to 6 covering areas of increasing size.

In the U.S., the zones are typically broken up into two types:

- Intrastate zones 8, 9, and 0 are used for areas of increasing size within the home state.
- Interstate zones 1 to 6 cover the U.S. excluding the home state. Zones 1 to 5 cover increasingly large areas of the contiguous 48 states, plus Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. Zone 6 includes zone 5 plus Hawaii and Alaska.

The zones assigned to non-Integrated Business Network (IBN) lines are defined in the datafill for the OUTWATS line in table LENFEAT.

The zones assigned to the access codes for IBN OUTWATS lines are defined in table IBNXLA. A unique access code can be assigned for each zone. Calls are checked to determine whether they are within the zone assigned to the access code.

Since zones are ordered by increasing area, with each zone including all previous zones (within the zone type), it is acceptable to use a number that is higher than the called number requires. In such a case, the system determines the appropriate zone based upon the called number. Users can take advantage

OWATZONE (continued)

of this by memorizing the access code for the highest (all-encompassing) zone, which can be assigned to all zones.

Table OWATZONE lists the zone for each set of digits that is assigned an OUTWATS zone in each home or serving NPA. The key to the table consists of the home or serving NPA and the digits that define the number assigned to the zone. The number of digits can be within the range of 1 to 18, but is normally within the range of 3 to 6.

If the number dialed is a seven-digit number, the table is searched for this number with a home NPA prefix. If it is not found, the table is searched for the actual number dialed.

If the number dialed is a ten-digit number, the table is searched for the digits dialed. Additional digits can be specified if required (for example, situations where six-digit screening is needed). See the example for the different methods of assigning numbers.

Table OWATZONE is accessed during call processing to determine the destination zone (the zone of the called number). The switch, having both the zone allowed for the calling line and the destination zone, accesses table ZONEORDR to check whether or not the call is allowed. If the destination code is included in the zone of the calling line, the call is allowed to complete.

If the number dialed is 800, the originator is routed to misdirected CAMA (centralized automatic message accounting) call (MSCA) treatment.

If the number dialed is 555 or NPA+555 and the 555 entry is datafilled in table OWATZONE with the same zone number as the subscriber, the call completes as dialed.

If the number dialed has not been datafilled or is out of zone and the originator is a non-IBN OUTWATS line, the call is routed to the treatment specified by the entry in table LENFEAT for the OUTWATS line. If it is an IBN line, the call is routed to the flexible intercept number for the route list that is assigned to the OUTWATS access code in table IBNXLA.

In a local without local automatic message accounting (LAMA) switching unit and with non-IBN OUTWATS, where local calls are charged, the local codes must be routed over the CAMA trunk group, through table CSVSCRC, to the toll office for registration of calls on automatic message accounting (AMA) tape.

For non-IBN OUTWATS lines that do not require the prefix digit (1+) to be dialed, the standard pretranslator associated with the OUTWATS lines must

OWATZONE (continued)

have the type-of-call field (TYPCALL) set to direct dial (DD) so that calls are recorded on AMA tape.

The standard pretranslator and class of service screening subtable names that are associated with non-IBN OUTWATS lines are specified in table LINEATTR.

Datafill sequence and implications

The SNPAs must be datafilled prior to table OWATZONE.

Table size

4096 tuples (recommended maximum)

Memory is automatically allocated for table OWATZONE.

Datafill

The following table lists datafill for table OWATZONE.

Field descriptions

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
OWATCODE		see subfields	<i>OUTWATS code</i> This field, which is the key to the table, consists of subfields SVGNPA and DIGITS.
	SVGNPA	numeric	<i>Serving NPA</i> Enter the serving numbering plan area (NPA).
	DIGITS	numeric (up to 18 digits)	<i>Digits</i> Enter the digits that further define the zone.
ZONE		0 to 9, A, B, or C	<i>OUTWATS zone</i> Enter the OUTWATS zone number that is assigned to the key OWATCODE.

Datafill example

The following descriptions apply to the example of datafill for table OWATZONE shown below.

- Entry a is for home or serving NPA 613 with all codes in zone 1.
- Entry b is for a home or serving NPA of 819 with the code specified individually for numbers starting 819226. This approach uses more store

OWATZONE (continued)

that used by entry a, but more clearly defines the codes. An NPA can have entry a or b, but not both.

- Entry c indicates that code 613225 (zone 3) is not in the same zone as entry a.
- Entry d is for a foreign numbering plan area (FNPA) where all codes are in the same zone.
- Entries e show the case where individual data is specified for each code within the FNPA. An NPA can have entries of type d or e, but not both.
- Entry f shows the case where code 416526 is not in the same zone as defined in entry d.
- Entry g shows the case where all NNX codes in the FNPA, starting with digit 4, are not in the same zone as defined in entry d.
- Entries h and d are examples of ambiguous codes.

MAP display example for table OWATZONE

	OWATZONE	ZONE	
613	613	1	a
613	613225	2	c
613	4166325	1	e
613	416326	1	e
819	416	2	d
819	4164	3	g
819	819416	1	h
819	819226	1	b
819	416526	3	f

After items d and g are entered as input, 613416 is defined as follows:

Definition of 613416 (Sheet 1 of 2)

SNPA	Digits	Zone	Remarks
613	4160	2	Default entry for 416
613	4161	2	Default entry for 416
613	4162	2	Default entry for 416

OWATZONE (end)**Definition of 613416 (Sheet 2 of 2)**

SNPA	Digits	Zone	Remarks
613	4163	2	Default entry for 416
613	4164	3	Entry for 4164
613	4165	2	Default entry for 416
613	4166	2	Default entry for 416
613	4167	2	Default entry for 416
613	4168	2	Default entry for 416
613	4169	2	Default entry for 416

OWNER

Table name

Owner Table

Overview

Seven tables are associated with feature BR0745 (Customer Data Change Inventory System), and feature BC1459 (Partitioned Table Editor):

- CDCDNS - Customer Data Change Directory Number Table
- CDCLENS - Customer Data Change Line Equipment Number Table
- CDCLOGON - Customer Data Change Logon Table
- CDCOPTS - Customer Data Change Options Table
- DATAOWNER - Data Owner Table
- OWNER - Owner Table
- OWNTAB - Ownership Table

These tables are optional and are only provided in switching units provisioned with the Customer Data Change (CDC) Inventory System and Partitioned Table Editor (PTE) features. The CDC and PTE features require the Enhanced Security and Command Screening software features.

The CDC and PTE features enable non-operating-company users to log onto the switching unit to view and modify certain routing, translation, and line data. Changes can be made only by using the Service Order System (SERVORD) or the PTE feature.

Non-operating-company users can have access to a table or subtable only if the privilege class assigned to the table or subtable (by means of tables CUSTPROT and SUBPROT) matches the command class of the user.

A list of steps required to set up a CDC user is shown in the following procedure. These steps must be followed precisely when setting up a CDC user in the switching unit.

To set up a CDC user in the switching unit:

1. Datafill table TERMDEV for the new CDC user.
2. The following is an example of a file:

```
ATTACH USERS. OPERATOR PROFILE LOGIN < user profile name >  
PROFILE RESTART < user profile name > LOGOUT
```


OWNER (continued)

3. Edit a second file that is a user's profile read by the command interpreter (CI).

4. The following is an example of the file:

```
CDCSETUP < user class >
```

5. From the operator position enter:

```
>PERMIT userid pass priority stksize cmdclass
```

```
>LOGIN userid pass < first file > sink
```

The CDC user can now log on and use the CI and SERVORD commands.

Functional description

One entry is required in this procedure for each name that is assigned as an owner. One or more customer groups can be assigned to an owner. The data for each owner specifies whether other owners are allowed to look at the data belonging to this owner.

Datafill sequence and implications

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

Table size

1 to 256 tuples

Datafill

The following table lists datafill for table OWNER.

Field descriptions

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
OWNER		alphanumeric (vector of up to 8 characters)	<i>Owner</i> Enter the name assigned to the owner.
PUBLIC		Y or N	<i>Public</i> Enter Y (yes), if other owners are allowed to look at this owner's data. Otherwise enter N (no).

OWNER (end)

Datafill example

An example of datafill for table OWNER is shown below. This example shows an owner of a group of customer groups with the name CARLING. Other owners are not allowed (PUBLIC = N) to look at data belonging to this owner.

MAP display example for table OWNER

OWNER	PUBLIC
CARLING	N

OWNTAB**Table name**

Ownership Table

Functional description

Table OWNTAB is used with features BR0745 (Customer Data Change Inventory System) and BC1459 (Partition Table Editor).

Table OWNTAB is an ownership-enforced table and defines the access rights of various users. Table OWNTAB is a read-only table and is automatically datafilled during the loadbuild process.

The data in table OWNTAB, in conjunction with the data in table DATAOWNER, defines which entries in the tables listed in field TABNAME can be changed or viewed by non-operating-company users.

Table OWNTAB contains ownership information for a table or subtable. The information is used by the partitioned table editor (PTE) command to check ownership of a tuple in that table or subtable for a customer data change (CDC) user.

For related information, see table OWNER.

Datafill sequence and implications

Table VFGDATA must be datafilled before table OWNTAB.

Table size

1 to 64 tuples

Datafill

The following table lists datafill for table OWNTAB.

Field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
TABNAME		see subfields	<i>Table name</i> This is the key field. It consists of subfields TABNAME and SUBNAME.
	TABNAME	alphanumeric (up to 16 characters)	<i>Table name</i> This subfield contains the table to which ownership applies.

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

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
KEYINDEX	SUBNAME	alphanumeric (up to 16 characters)	<i>Subtable name</i> This field contains the subtable to which ownership applies. If no subtable exists, this subtable contains a \$.
		INDEX or KEY	<i>Index or key</i> This field specifies whether KEY (field TABNAME) or INDEX (field INDEXFS) is used to map the data into a form that can be used to read table DATAOWNER.
INDEXFS		alphanumeric (up to 2 vectors of up to 32 characters)	<i>Index field</i> If the entry in field KEYINDEX is INDEX, the field and table name specified in this field are used to map the data into a form that can be used to read table DATAOWNER.
OWNDATA		see subfields	<i>Owner data</i> This field consists of subfields OWNTABID and FIELD_SPEC.
	OWNTABID	alphanumeric	<i>Owner data</i> This field contains the table that identifies data ownership. For the list of available tables, see the section "Datafill example" contained in this table description.
	FIELD_SPEC	alphanumeric (vector of up to 32 characters)	<i>Field specification</i> This field is used in conjunction with the data in field OWNTABID to determine the ownership of the tuple. The resulting type must match the type that results from the value of field INDEXFS.

Datafill example

The following example shows sample datafill for table OWNTAB.

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

TABNAME	KEYINDEX	INDEXFS	OWNDATA
AUTHPART	\$ INDEX ((AUTHPART	PARTNO)\$ AUTHNAME)\$	
AUTHCDE	\$ INDEX ((AUTHPART	INDEX\$PARTNO)\$ AUTHNAME)\$	
DIGMAN	\$ KEY ((DIGMAN	DMIKEY)\$ DMIKEY)\$	
CODEBLK	\$ KEY ((CUSTGRP	CRLKEY\$CUSTOMER)\$ CUSTNAME)\$	
COSMAP	\$ INDEX ((COSMAP	IX)\$ COSNAME)\$	
COSDATA	\$ KEY ((COSMAP	KEY\$COSNUM)\$ COSNAME)\$	

PACMAN

Table name

IBN ESN Protocol Analysis and Code Manipulation Table

Functional description

Table PACMAN contains the protocol analysis and code manipulation for electronic switched network (ESN) signaling formats incoming on an Integrated Business Network (IBN) trunk group type IBNTI or IBNT2.

Table PACMAN is used to interpret the ESN call types and subtypes for incoming calls.

If feature BC1459 (Partitioned Table Editor) was purchased, the ownership of each tuple in table PACMAN is defined in tables DATAOWNER and OWNTAB.

The entries in table DATAOWNR applicable to table PACMAN are those that have the entry in field TABNAME equal to CUSTGRP and the entry in field PMI equal to the value of field PMI in table PACMAN.

The entry in table OWNTAB applicable to table PACMAN is the one that has the entry in field TABNAME equal to PACMAN.

Datafill sequence and implications

The following tables must be datafilled before table PACMAN.

- COSMAP
- OWNTAB

Table size

0 to 255 tuples

PACMAN (continued)**Datafill**

The following table lists datafill for table PACMAN.

Field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
PMI		0 to 255	<i>Protocol manipulation index</i> Enter the protocol manipulation index to the protocol analysis and code manipulation (PACMAN) program.
PGM		see subfield	<i>Protocol analysis and code manipulation program vector</i> This field consists of up to 16 multiples of subfield CMD and its refinements. If less than 16 multiples are required, end the list with a \$ (dollar sign).
	CMD	END, FLD, or SET	<i>Protocol analysis and code manipulation command</i> Enter the PACMAN command code. Enter END if no more program commands are to be entered. No refinements require datafill. If translation is to extract a specified number of leading or trailing digits from incoming digits and then proceed to tables COSDATA and COSMAP with the index provided to screen and map the digits thus extracted to a network class of service (NCOS) value, enter FLD and datafill refinement FIELD_DATA. If the incoming call is associated with the call characteristics DIGDATA or SAT, enter SET and datafill refinements CALLCHR and VALUE.
	CALLCHR	DIGDATA or SAT	<i>Call characteristic</i> If the entry in subfield CMD is SET, datafill this refinement. If the incoming call has a digital trunk connection to an electronic tandem network (ETN) or electronic switched network (ESN), enter the call characteristic DIGDATA. If incoming call comes through satellite, enter the call characteristic SAT (satellite).

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

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	VALUE	Y or N	<i>Value</i> If the entry in subfield CMD is SET, datafill this refinement. Enter Y (yes) or N (no) as the value given to the call characteristic.
	FIELD_DATA	see subfield	<i>Field data</i> If the entry in subfield CMD is FLD, datafill this refinement. This field consists of subfield FIELD and refinements NUMDIGS and COSMAP.
	FIELD	COS, DCOS, or TCOS	<i>Field to be extracted from impuled digits</i> Enter COS if leading digits are extracted from the impuled digits. Enter DCOS if the trailing digits extracted from the impuled digits of a digital data call are compared with the value of parameter DATACOS in table OFCSTD. Enter TCOS if trailing digits are extracted from the impuled digits of a non-digital data call.
	NUMDIGS	0 to 15	<i>Number of impuled digits to be extracted</i> Enter the number of digits extracted from the impuled digits.
	COSMAP	alphanumeric (1 to 16 characters)	<i>COSMAP index</i> Enter the index into tables COSMAP and COSDATA, where the extracted impuled digits are screened and mapped to a network class of service (NCOS).

Datafill example

The following example shows sample datafill for table PACMAN.

PACMAN (end)

MAP display example for table PACMAN

PMI	PGM
7	
(FLD COS 2 ITCOSMAP) (END)\$	

PADDDATA

Table name

Pad Data Table

Functional description

This document describes how DMS-100 and DMS-100/200 switching units use table PADDDATA. 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 PADDDATA. 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 PADDDATA does not affect the digital pads currently in use on the trunk modules (TM).

Table PADDDATA 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 PADDDATA. See proposed pad group names.

Of the 36 defined pad groups, 16 pad groups are in table PADDDATA 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.

PADDDATA (continued)

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.

PADDATA (continued)

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
STD LN	STD LN	0	0
UNBAL	STD LN	2L	2L
UNBAL	UNBAL	2L	2L
LRLM	STD LN	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	STDN	0	0
IAO	UNBAL	0	0
IAO	LRLM	0	0
IAO	IAO	0	0
LCO	STDN	1L	0
LCO	UNBAL	1L	0
LCO	LRLM	1L	0
LCO	IAO	0	0
LCO	LCO	0	0
ELO	STDN	3L	0
ELO	UNBAL	3L	0
ELO	LRLM	3L	0
ELO	IAO	0	0
ELO	LCO	2L	0
ELO	ELO	0	0
ETLS	STDN	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.			

PADDATA (continued)**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	STDNL	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	STDNL	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.			

PADDATA (continued)**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	STDNL	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	STDNL	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	STD LN	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.			

PADDATA (continued)**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	<i>Pad data key.</i> This field is the key to table PADDATA. This field contains subfields PADGRP1 and PADGRP2.
	PADGRP1	alphanumeric (a maximum of 5 characters)	<i>Pad group one.</i> 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)	<i>Pad group two.</i> 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.

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

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
PAD1TO2		1L to 14L, 0G to 7G, or 0 (zero)	<i>Pad group one to pad group two.</i> 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)	<i>Pad group two to pad group one.</i> 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

PADDDATA (continued)**Table history****BCS36**

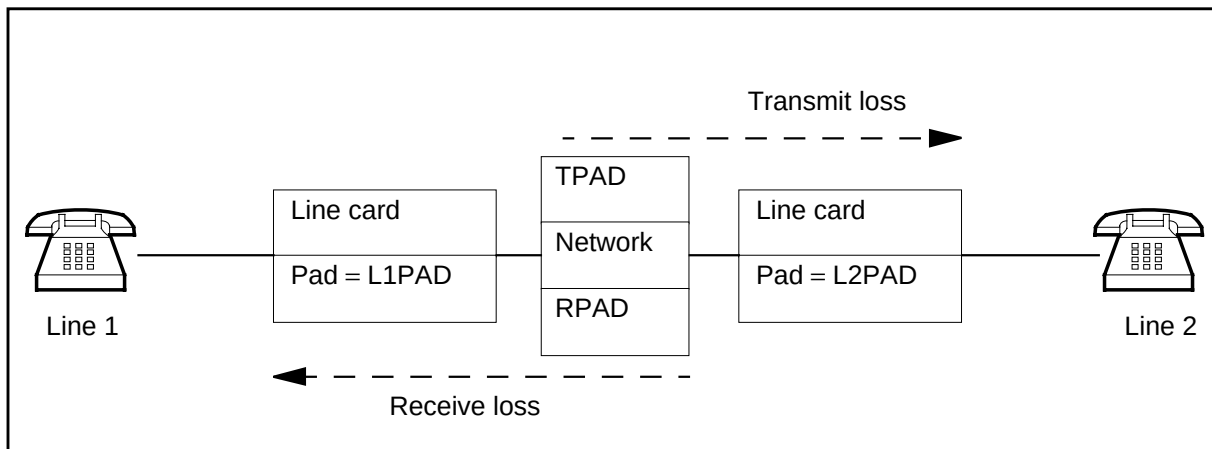
A description of line connections to announcements was added.

Additional information

Examples of how to enter data in table PADDDATA 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.

PADDATA (continued)

Perform the following steps to complete the tables:

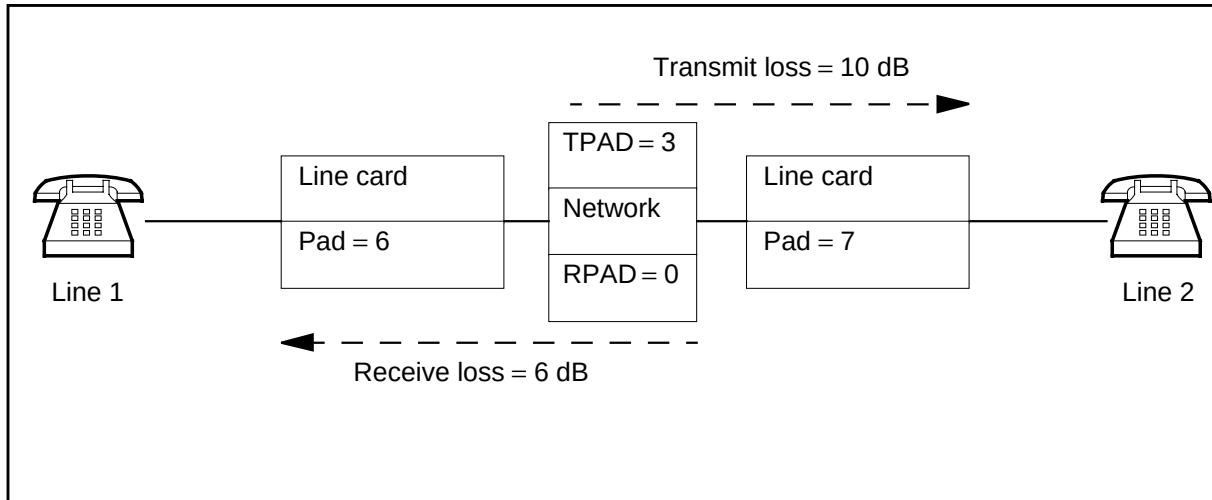
- Step 1 table LNINV
 - POS LEN1: Add the name of pad group (L1PAD) to field PADGRP.
 - POS LEN2: Add the name of pad group (L2PAD) to field PADGRP.
- Step 2 table PADDATA
 - POS L1PAD L2PAD: Add the values to fields PAD1TO2 and PAD2TO1. The same result can occur with POS L2PAD L1PAD if you enter the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

PADDDATA (continued)**Datafill for example 1**

See the “Datafill example” section for a MAP display “Map example for table PADDDATA” 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 PADDDATA. 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:

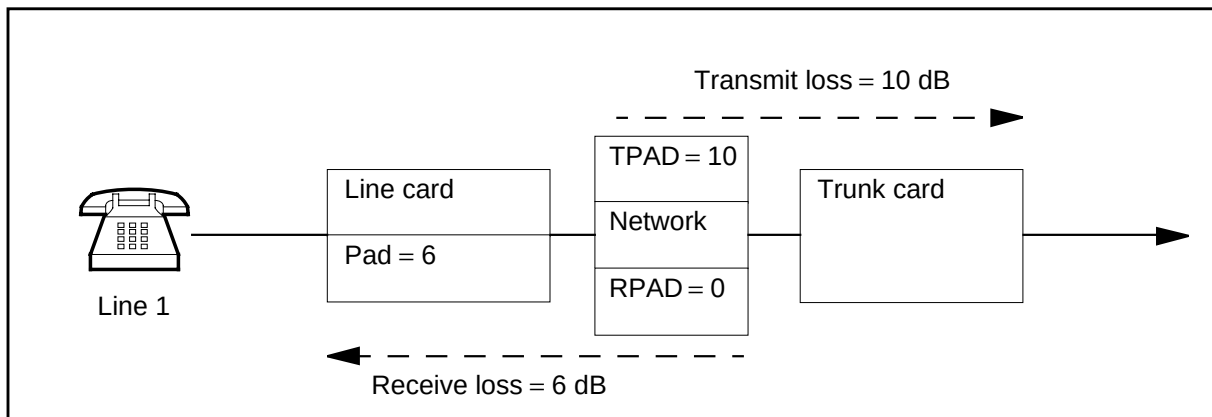
- If the value of PAD2TO1 is less than 7, the line pad in LEN1 is the value in field PAD2TO1. The RPAD is 0.
- If the value of PAD2TO1 is not less than 7, the line pad in LEN1 is 7. The RPAD has the value in field PAD2TO1 minus 7.
- The TPAD is the value in field PAD1TO2.

Note: The previous algorithms apply for loss.

PADDATA (continued)

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:

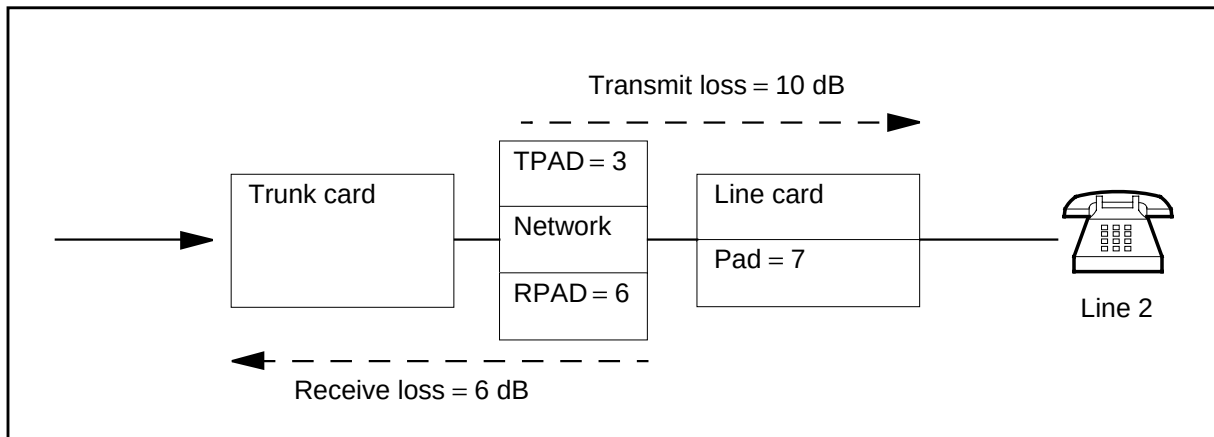
- A trunk connects to line 2.
- The line card for line 2 has a LEN of LEN2.
- The network transmit pad is TPAD.
- The network receive pad is RPAD.
- The calculation of the values of the line and network pads for loss is as follows:
 - If the value of PAD1TO2 is less than 7, the line pad in LEN2 is the 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	<i>Device key.</i> 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)	<i>Device name.</i> 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

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			<i>Patch condition.</i> 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)

PATALARM (continued)

Field descriptions (Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
ALARM		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)
		CR, MJ, MN, NA	<i>Alarm.</i> 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 NODEREXCONTROL 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	<i>Patcher options key type.</i> This field contains subfield TUPLE_KEY.
	TUPLE_KEY	PATCHAUD	<i>Key tuple.</i> Enter PATCHAUD to schedule the patch audit.
ON		Y or N	<i>On.</i> Enter Y (yes) to turn the patch audit on. Enter N (no) to turn the patch audit off.
START		HHMM (4 digits)	<i>Start time.</i> 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	<i>Update patch status.</i> 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.

PATCHOPT (end)

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 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.

PATCTRL (continued)**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)	<i>Patch identifier.</i> 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	<i>Category.</i> 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	<i>Target.</i> 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	<i>Safe to apply.</i> 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	<i>Operating company approved.</i> 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)	<i>Date.</i> Enter the date, YYMMDD (year, month, day), the patch applies to.
ACTION		APPLY_ALL APPLY_ EVEN or APPLY_ODD	<i>Action.</i> 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).

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

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
ACK	NSNAME	alphanumeric (maximum of 8 characters)	<i>Nodeset name.</i> 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.
		APPLY_	<i>Acknowledgement.</i> Enter
		MANUALLY	APPLY_MANUALLY to indicate that the user can apply the patch manually.
		FAILED	Enter FAILED to indicate that the action requested under field ACTION failed.
		FULLY_	Enter FULLY_APPLIED to indicate that patch application is complete.
		APPLIED	Enter MISSING_NEED to indicate that a patch is not available before application can occur.
		MISSING_	Enter OUT_OF_SEQ to indicate that the patch administration number is out of sequence.
		NEED	Enter PARTIALLY_APPLIED to indicate that partial application occurred.
		OUT_OF_	Enter PENDING to indicate that the process checked the patch (DLCHECKED) and placed the patch in the table.
		SEQ	The default value for this field is PENDING.
		PARTIALLY_	
		APPLIED or	
		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)	<i>Nodeset name.</i> Enter the name of the nodeset used for autopatching.
NODEDATA		see subfields	<i>Node data.</i> This field contains the following subfields: • DEVICE_STR • LWB_STR • UPB_STR • UNIT_STR
	DEVICE_STR	alphanumeric (maximum of four characters)	<i>Device.</i> 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
AUTOSSET	LWB_STR	alphanumeric (maximum of three characters)	<i>Lower bound.</i> 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)	<i>Upper bound.</i> 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)	<i>Unit.</i> 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.
		Y or N	<i>Auto set.</i> 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	AUTOSSET
MS0NS	(MS NA NA 0)\$	N

PATNS (end)

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 THRESHOLD.

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	<i>Tuple.</i> This field contains AUTOPTCH (autopatch).
DATE		numeric (six digits)	<i>Date.</i> The default date for the start of the automatic application of all patches appears in this field. The default date appears as YYMMDD.

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

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
START		numeric (four digits)	<i>Start time.</i> 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)	<i>End time.</i> 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	<i>Approved.</i> 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	<i>Incremental software update value.</i> 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	<i>Automatic patch application process.</i> 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	<i>Premonitor minutes.</i> 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	<i>Postmonitor minutes.</i> 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).
THRESHOLD		0 to 100	<i>Threshold.</i> 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 THRESHOLD percentage, the autopatch process occurs. The default value for this field is 15.
APLNSYNC		Y or N	<i>Apply patch process in-synchronization or out-of-synchronization.</i> 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	<i>Stop fail.</i> 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.

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

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
MAXAPPLY		0 to 100	<i>Maximum patches applied.</i> 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	<i>Autoset option.</i> 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	<i>Automatic get patch command.</i> 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)	<i>Day of week.</i> 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	THRESHOLD	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

PCIC

Table name

Phantom Carrier Identification Code

Functional description

Table Phantom Carrier Identification Code (PCIC) is only accessed for trunk-originated calls using feature group D (FGD) signaling. Phantom carrier identification codes (CIC) that originate in an equal access end office (EAEO) are not mapped to a real CIC before routing. If the carrier number is not found in table OCCINFO, a lookup is performed in table PCIC. If the carrier number is found in table PCIC, it is mapped to a real national CIC or a real international CIC.

Datafill sequence and implications

You can complete table OCCINFO independent of table PCIC. Ensure that the carriers in table PCIC are not in table OCCINFO.

Table size

0 to 10,000 tuples

Datafill

The following table lists datafill for table PCIC.

Field descriptions

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
PCICKEY		0000 - 9999	The actual phantom CIC that comes into the office. This field is not a tuple count.
RNATLNM		alphanumeric (1 to 16 characters)	The real national carrier name used in place of the phantom CIC. This field is populated using the OCCNAME field in table OCCNAME.
RINTLNM		alphanumeric (1 to 16 characters)	The real international carrier name used in place of the phantom CIC. This field is populated using the OCCNAME field in table OCCNAME.

Datafill example

The following example shows sample datafill for table PCIC.

MAP display example for table PCIC

PCICKEY	RNATLNM	RINTLNM
9999	CAR1	CAR2

Table history**NA010**

This table exists as of NA010.

Supplementary information

After the system replaces the phantom CIC with a real CIC, translations begins at table STDPRTCT using standard datafill.

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.

PECINV (continued)

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

PECINV (end)

>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.

PFCTRL

Table name

Power Feature Control Table

Functional description

Table PFCTRL is used to control the availability of features that can be assigned through feature AJ1240 (Power Features Enhancements I). Table PFCTRL replaces the existing power feature (PF) terminal management environment (TME) command interpreter (CI) command. Table PFCTRL has identical functions to the TME CI command, with the exception that the datafill associated with the table survives a batch change supplement (BCS) application switch of activity (SWACT).

Datafill sequence and implications

Table CUSTENG must be datafilled before table PFCTRL.

Table PFCTRL is automatically datafilled for the default customer group PFDEFAULT if the table is in the load. All tuples for customer group PFDEFAULT have field ENABLED set to N (no).

Before assigning option PF to a new customer group, make sure that the customer group tuple exists in table CUSTNTWK.

Table size

The maximum number of tuples in table PFCTRL depends on the number of customer groups and the number of power features (PF) options that are supported.

Maximum number of tuples = (number of customer groups) × (number of PF options)

PFCTRL (continued)

Datafill

The following table lists datafill for table PFCTRL.

Field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 3)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
CUSTGRP		alphanumeric (up to 16 characters)	<i>Customer group name</i> This is the first part of the key. Enter the name of the customer group to which the data in this tuple applies. This name must be previously datafilled in table CUSTENG.
PFOPT		alphanumeric (1 to 8 characters)	<i>Power feature options</i> This is the second part of the key. Enter the name of a feature that can be assigned as a power features (PF) option. Each operating company office has an individualized list of PF options, depending on the feature packages loaded into the switch. Refer to tables IBNFEAT, KSETFEAT, and LENFEAT for a description of all the options.
Note: If NAME (for Name Programming) had been enabled previously under field PFOPT, then PUB_NAME and PRIV_NAME are enabled during the dump and restore process. If NAME had not been enabled previously, then PUB_NAME and PRIV_NAME are not enabled.			

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

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
			The list of PF options include the following: • AAB (automatic answer back) • ACB (automatic call back) • ADMIN_CTRL (administrator control) • AUTODISP (auto display) • AUD (auto dial) • BLF (busy lamp field) • CCV (call covering) • CADDON (configure add on) • CPHONE (configure phone) • CFI (call forwarding intragroup) • CFU (call forwarding universal) • CPU (call pickup) • CWT (call waiting) • DCPK (directed call park) • DRING (distinctive ringing) • EMW (executive message waiting)
Note: If NAME (for Name Programming) had been enabled previously under field PFOPT, then PUB_NAME and PRIV_NAME are enabled during the dump and restore process. If NAME had not been enabled previously, then PUB_NAME and PRIV_NAME are not enabled.			

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

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
PFOPT (continued)			The list of PF options include the following: (continued) • INSPECT (inspect) • LANG (choose language) • LVM (leave message) • MSB (make set busy) • MWT (message waiting) • PF (power feature) • PRK (call park) • PSWD (alter password) • PUB_NAME (public name) • PVT_NAME (private name) • QLEN (query line equipment number) • QTD (query time and date) • RAG (ring again) • SLOCK (security lock) • 3WC (three-way calling)
ENABLED		Y or N	<i>Enabled</i> Enter Y (yes) to enable the specific feature datafilled as a PF option in field PFOPT. Enter N (no) to disable the specific feature.
AUDIT		Y or N	<i>Audit</i> Enter Y to generate journal file entries and log reports to record power feature usage. Otherwise, enter N.
Note: If NAME (for Name Programming) had been enabled previously under field PFOPT, then PUB_NAME and PRIV_NAME are enabled during the dump and restore process. If NAME had not been enabled previously, then PUB_NAME and PRIV_NAME are not enabled.			

Datafill example

The following example shows sample datafill for table PFCTRL.

PFCTRL (end)

MAP display example for table PFCTRL

CUSTGRP	PFOPT	ENABLED	AUDIT
PFDEFAULT	NAME	N	N

Table history**NA005**

Entry NAME (Name Programming) under field PFOPT was replaced by two entries, PUB_NAME and PRIV_NAME, to permit the datafill of public and private name permissions individually in accordance with PF Robustness-Public and Private Name Programming.

NA003

Field PFOPT was expanded to accommodate new valid inputs for Power Features.

BCS34

Table PFCTRL was introduced.

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.

PFXTREAT (continued)**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.

PHDS1**Table name**

Packet Handler to DS-1 Connection Table

Functional description

This table contains the mapping of each DS-1 circuit to a particular T1 Interface Module (TIM) in a Digital Interworking Unit (DIU). PHDS1 provides the following information:

- DS1 Endpoint
- DIU Number
- TIM Number

Datafill sequence and implications

Table LTCPSINV must be datafilled before table PHDS1.

Table size

0 to 60 tuples

Datafill

The following table lists datafill for table PHDS1.

Field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
DS1ENDPT		see subfields	<i>Data set 1 end point</i> This field consists of subfields PMTYPENO and PORT.
	PMTYPENO	see subfields	<i>Peripheral module type number</i> This field consists of fields PMTYPE and PMNO.
	PMTYPE	LTC or LGC	<i>Peripheral module type</i> Enter the peripheral module type to be used in this connection.
	PMNO	0 to 255	<i>Peripheral module number</i> Enter the peripheral module number of C-side peripheral. Any entry outside of this range is not valid.

PHDS1 (end)**Field descriptions (Sheet 2 of 2)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
DIUENDPT	PORT	0 to 63	<i>Port</i> Enter the P-side port number on the C-side peripheral. An entry outside of this range is invalid.
		see subfields	<i>Digital interworking unit end point</i> This field consists of subfields DIU and TIM.
	DIU	1 to 255	<i>Digital interworking unit</i> Enter the DIU number. This corresponds to the DIU agent number.
	TIM	2 to 16	<i>T1 interface module</i> Enter the T1 Interface Module slot number.

Datafill example

The following example shows sample datafill for table PHDS1.

MAP display example for table PHDS1

DS1ENDPT DIUENDPT					
LTC	19	2	3	2	

Table history**NA008**

Table PHDS1 has been updated for the NA011 release of this document. This update was made in response to a Problem Resolution System (PRS) request for the NA008 timeframe.

NA004

A note was added to subfield PORT regarding BITS and RCC2 P-side links 0 and 8.

PHINFO

Table name

Packet Handler Information Table

Functional description

Table PHINFO holds the exception packet service information assigned to an ISDN logical terminal (LT). Information provided by this table consists of the configuration of X.25 service on each logical terminal that has either D or PB access privilege.

Table PHINFO contains the following information:

- logical terminal identifier (LTID)
- index
- connection type
- status
- packet handler (PH) return code
- service parameter and data

Datafill sequence and implications

The following tables must be datafilled before table PHINFO.

- LTGRP
- LTDEF

Table size

0 to 64 000 tuples

PHINFO (continued)**Datafill**

The following table lists datafill for table PHINFO.

Field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
PHKEY		see subfields	<i>Packet handler key</i> This field consists of subfields LTID and TUPLENUM.
	LTID	see subfields	<i>Logical terminal identification</i> This subfield consists of subfields LTGRP and LTNUM.
	LTGRP	ISDN	<i>Logical terminal group</i> This field identifies the group of logical terminals. Enter ISDN.
	LTNUM	1 to 1022	<i>Logical terminal number</i> Enter the number of the logical terminal within a group.
	TUPLENUM	0 to 50	<i>Tuple number</i> Enter the index of packet parameter sets that are associated with the logical terminal.
CONNTYPE		ATT or DET	<i>Connection type</i> Enter whether the logical terminal is attached (ATT) to a physical location in the packet handler (PH) or detached (DET).
STATUS		OK or SEND	<i>Status</i> Enter the status of the parameter set. Enter OK if service parameters have been successfully downloaded to the PH if the connection type is ATT, or removed from PH if connection type is DET. Enter SEND if service parameters for this tuple are waiting to be transferred to or removed from the PH through the operation, administration, and maintenance (OAM) processor.

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

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
PHSRC		0	<i>Packet handler return code</i> Enter the return code of the last service request sent down to the PH. 0 (zero) is the only valid entry.
PHPRMVAR		see subfield	<i>Packet handler parameter variables</i> This field consists of subfield SERVARM and its refinements.
	SERVARM	CUG, DC, DNA, LAPB, LAPD, PVC	<i>Service parameter</i> Enter the service parameter type. Enter CUG (closed user group) and datafill refinements on the following pages. Enter DC (device controller) and datafill refinements on the following pages. Enter DNA (data network address) and datafill refinements on the following pages. Enter LAPB (link access procedure balanced) and datafill refinements on the following pages. Enter LAPD (link access procedure on the D-channel) and datafill refinements on the following pages. Enter PVC (permanent virtual circuit) and datafill refinements on the following pages.

PHINFO (continued)**SERVPARM = CUG**

If the entry in subfield SERVPARM is CUG, datafill refinements CUGNUM, CUGINDEX, DNASPEC, and CUGPARMS as described below.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	CUGNUM	0 to 65535	<i>Closed user group number</i> Enter the CUG number.
	CUGINDEX	0 to 255	<i>Closed user group index</i> Enter the CUG index.
	DNASPEC	0 to 9	<i>DNASPEC</i> Enter up to 15 DNA specification multiples.
	CUGPARMS	see subfield	<i>Closed user group parameters</i> This field consists of subfield CUGSEL.
	CUGSEL	CUGDNIC CUGTYP INCCALLS NPI OUTCALLS PCUG PVCUG PRIVMEM	<i>Closed user group selectors</i> Enter up to eight CUG selectors.
	BOOLPARM	Y or N	<i>Boolean parameters</i> If the entry in subfield CUGSEL is INCCALLS, OUTCALLS, PCUG, or PRIVMEM datafill this refinement.
	CUGDNIC	0 to 9999	<i>CUGDNIC</i> If the entry in subfield CUGSEL is CUGDNIC, datafill this refinement.
	CUGTYP	I or N	<i>Closed user group type</i> If the entry in subfield CUGSEL is CUGTYP, datafill this refinement.
	NPI	E164 or X121	If the entry in subfield CUGSEL is NPI, datafill this refinement.

PHINFO (continued)**SERVPARM = DC**

If the entry in subfield SERVPARM is DC, datafill refinements ORIGDNA, ORIGLCN, RESPDNA, and DCPARMS as described below.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 1 of 3)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	ORIGDNA	0 to 9	<i>Originating data network access</i> Up to 15 multiples can be datafilled.
	ORIGLCN	1 to 1024	<i>Originating LCN</i> Enter the originating LCN.
	RESPDNA	0 to 9	<i>RESPDNA</i> Up to 15 multiples can be entered.
	DCPARMS	see subfield	<i>Device controller parameters</i> This field consists of subfield DCSEL.
	DCSEL	CUGFAC CUGINDX FASTSEL NORMCHRG ORIGNPI PKTFAC PKTREC PKTSEND PRIORITY RESPNPI RPOADNIC PRIORITY PROCTET1 PROCTET2 PROCTET3 PROCTET4 RPOAFAX TPTREC TPTSEND TRFFAC TPTFAC WDWFAC WDWREC WDWSEND	<i>Device controller selectors</i> Enter up to 23 DC selectors.

PHINFO (continued)**Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 2 of 3)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	BOOLPARM	Y or N	<i>Boolean parameter</i> If the entry in subfield DCSEL is CUGFAC, PKTFAC, PRIORITY, RPOAFAX, TPTFAC, TRFFAC, or WDWFAC, datafill this refinement.
	CUGIDX	0 to 16	<i>Closed user group index</i> If the entry in subfield DCSEL is CUGINDX, datafill this refinement.
	FASTSEL	N, Y, or R	<i>FASTSEL</i> If the entry in subfield DCSEL is FASTSEL, datafill this refinement.
	NORMCHRG	N or R	<i>NORMCHRG</i> If the entry in subfield DCSEL is NORMCHRG, datafill this refinement.
	NPI	E164orX121	<i>NPI</i> If the entry in subfield DCSEL is ORIGNPI or RESPNPI, datafill this refinement.
	PKTSZ	128, 256, or 512	<i>PKTSZ</i> If the entry in subfield DCSEL is PKTRECVC or PKTSEND, datafill this refinement.
	PROCTET1	0 to 255	<i>PROCTET1</i> If the entry in subfield DCSEL is PROCTET1, datafill this refinement.
	PROCTET2	0 to 255	<i>PROCTET2</i> If the entry in subfield DCSEL is PROCTET2, datafill this refinement.
	PROCTET3	0 to 255	<i>PROCTET3</i> If the entry in subfield DCSEL is PROCTET3, datafill this refinement.

PHINFO (continued)**Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 3 of 3)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	PROCTET4	0 to 255	<i>PROCTET4</i> If the entry in subfield DCSEL is PROCTET4, datafill this refinement.
	RPOADNIC	0 to 9999	<i>RPOADNIC</i> If the entry in subfield DCSEL is RPOADNIC, datafill this refinement.
	TPTRECV	3 to 12	<i>TPTRECV</i> If the entry in subfield DCSEL is TPTRECV, datafill this refinement.
	TPTSEND	3 to 12	<i>TPTSEND</i> If the entry in subfield DCSEL is TPTSEND, datafill this refinement.
	WDWRECV	1 to 7	<i>WDWRECV</i> If the entry in subfield DCSEL is WDWRECV, datafill this refinement.
	WDWSEND	1 to 7	<i>WDWSEND</i> If the entry in subfield DCSEL is WDWSEND, datafill this refinement.

SERVPARM = DNA

If the entry in subfield SERVPARM is DNA, datafill refinements DNAPSPEC, ACCLASS, GROUP, and DNAPARMS as described below.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 1 of 4)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	DNASPEC	0 to 9	<i>DNASPEC</i> Up to 15 multiples can be datafilled.
	ACCLASS	1 to 255	<i>AC class</i> Enter the AC class.

PHINFO (continued)**Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 2 of 4)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	GROUP	alphanumeric (1 to 16 characters)	<i>Customer group name</i> Enter the customer group name.
	DNAPARMS	see subfield	<i>Data network address parameters</i> This field consists of subfield DNASEL.
	DNASEL	BNPI BLKNUIACC CHRGAL-LOW CHRGSUBS CUGIDX EXPLRPOA EXTCUG HPRECVPKT HPSENDPKT INACCESS INFAST INHPRC INNCINTL INONLY INNPRC INRCINTLNPI NUIREQ OUT OUTACCESS OUTBLKNUIO UTDP OUTFASTRO OUTFASTR OUTFASTUR OUTHP OUTINTL	<i>Data network address selectors</i> Enter the DNA selectors.

PHINFO (continued)**Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 3 of 4)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	DNASEL (continued)	OUTNPOUTO NLY OUTRCDEF PCSINDEX PKT16 PKT32 PKT64 PKT128 PKT256 PKT512 PNPIRCFOR CE RECVPKTRE CVTPT RPOAPDNIC RXWDW SECNUI SENDPKT SENDTPT SIGPCUG SRVEXCH TXWDW	
	BOOLPARAM	Y or N	<i>Boolean parameter</i> If the entry in subfield DNASEL is BLKNUIACC, CHRGALLOW, CHRGSUBS, CUGIDX, EXPLRPOA, EXTCUG, INACCESS, INFAST, INHPRC, INNCINTL, INNPRC, INRCINTL, OUT, OUTBLKNUI, OUTDP, OUTHP, OUTINTL, OUTNP, OUTONLY, OUTRC, OUTRCDEF, PKT16, PKT32, PKT64, PKT128, PKT256, PKT512, RCFORCE, SECNUI, or SIGPCUG, datafill this refinement.
	NPI	E164 or X121	<i>NPI</i> If the entry in subfield DNASEL is BNPI, NPI, or PNPI, datafill this refinement.
	PCSINDEX	0 to 255	<i>PCSINDEX</i> If the entry in subfield DNASEL is PCSINDEX, datafill this refinement.

PHINFO (continued)**Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 4 of 4)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	PKTSZ	16, 32, 64, 128, 256, 512	<i>PKTSZ</i> If the entry in subfield DNASEL is HPRECVPKT, HPSENDPKT, RECVPKT, or SENDPKT, datafill this refinement.
	RECVTPT	3 to 13	<i>RECVTPT</i> If the entry in subfield DNASEL is RECVTPT, datafill this refinement.
	RPOADNIC	0 to 9999	<i>RPOADNIC</i> If the entry in subfield DNASEL is RPOADNIC, datafill this refinement.
	RXDWD	1 to 7	<i>RXDWD</i> If the entry in subfield DNASEL is RXWDW, datafill this refinement.
	SENDTPT	3 to 13	<i>SENDTPT</i> If the entry in subfield DNASEL is SENDTPT, datafill this refinement.
	SRVEXCH	0 to 255	<i>SRVEXCH</i> If the entry in subfield DNASEL is SRVEXCH, datafill this refinement.
	TXDWD	1 to 7	<i>TXDWD</i> If the entry in subfield DNASEL is TXWDW, datafill this refinement.

PHINFO (continued)**SERVPARM = LAPB**

If the entry in subfield SERVPARM is LAPB, datafill refinement LAPBSEL as described below.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 1 of 9)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	LAPBSEL	AFRMD AFRMO AFRMOOS BADFRMDBA DFRMO BADFRMO-O S CALLCOLL CCFMT CLLDDSE CLLDSRV CLLGDSE CLLGSRV CLRTMR CPSIGS CRCERRD CRCERRO CRCERRO-O S CRQTMR CTARIFDBIT DONLY ENTRTHROT EXITTHROT FRMQD FRMQO FRMQOOS FRMWDWKID LETMR IDLPBT3 IGNORADD	<i>Link access procedure balanced selectors</i> Enter up to 65 LAPB selectors and datafill the appropriate refinements.

PHINFO (continued)**Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 2 of 9)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	LAPBSEL (continued)	IPDIPO IPOOS IPTMO LCERRD LCERRO LCERROOS LCNBASE LCNORD LNKALARM LNKPROC LRCERRDLR CERRO LRCERRO-O SMAXSTC MULTDNAS NATLTRF NOLBUFD NOLBUFO NOLBUFO-O S NORMDLY NUIDGRD NUIOSS NUIOPT NUMIVC NUMLCN NUMOVC NUMPVCOCT ETALGN OCTETONLY OVERUND OVERUNO OVERUNO-O S	

PHINFO (continued)**Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 3 of 9)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	LAPBSEL (continued)	PHFMT PKTNEG PMTCALL PRERRD PRERRO PRERROOS PRIODLY RECVDIAG RESETTMR RESPDTMR RESPT1 RESPTMR2 RESTRTTMR RETRAND RETRANO RETRANO-O SRETRYN2 SRVTST THROT THROTALRM TPTNEG TRANSDIAG TRFCLASS UNDRUND UNDRUNOW DWCEIL WDWCLNEG WDWNEG X25TYP	
	AFRM	1 to 14	<i>AFRM</i> If the entry in subfield LAPBSEL is AFRMD, AFRMO, or AFRMOOS, datafill this refinement.
	BADFRM	1 to 14	<i>BADFRM</i> If the entry in subfield LAPBSEL is BADFRMD, BADFRMO, or BADFRMOOS, datafill this refinement.

PHINFO (continued)**Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 4 of 9)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	BOOLPARM	Y or N	<i>Boolean parameter</i> If the entry in subfield LAPBSEL is CCFMT, CPSIGS, CTARIF, DBIT, DCONLY, IGNORADD, MULDNAS, NUIOPT, OCTETONLY, PHFMT, PKTNEG, PMTCALL, PTNEG, RECVDIAG, SRVTST, THROT, THROTALRM, TOCTETALGN, TRANSDIAG, or WDWNEGH, datafill this refinement.
	CALLCOLL	EXT, NET, or BOTH	<i>CALLCOLL</i> If the entry in subfield LAPBSEL is CALLCOLL, datafill this refinement.
	CLLDDSE	0 to 63	<i>CLLDDSE</i> If the entry in subfield LAPBSEL is CLLDDSE, datafill this refinement.
	CLLGDSE	0 to 63	<i>CLLGDSE</i> If the entry in subfield LAPBSEL is CLLGDSE, datafill this refinement.
	CLLDSRV	0 to 63	<i>CLLDSRV</i> If the entry in subfield LAPBSEL is CLLDSRV, datafill this refinement.
	CLLGSRV	0 to 63	<i>CLLGSRV</i> If the entry in subfield LAPBSEL is CLLGSRV, datafill this refinement.
	CLRTMR	1 to 62	<i>CLRTMR</i> If the entry in subfield LAPBSEL is CLRTMR, datafill this refinement.
	CRCERR	1 to 14	<i>CRCERR</i> If the entry in subfield LAPBSEL is CRCERRD, CRCERRO, or CRCERROS, datafill this refinement.

PHINFO (continued)**Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 5 of 9)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	ENTTHROT	1 to 255	<i>ENTTHROT</i> If the entry in subfield LAPBSEL is ENTRTHROT, datafill this refinement.
	EXTTHROT	1 to 255	<i>EXTTHROT</i> If the entry in subfield LAPBSEL is EXITTHROT, datafill this refinement.
	FRMQ	1 to 255	<i>FRMQ</i> If the entry in subfield LAPBSEL is FRMQD, FRMQO, or FRMQOOS, datafill this refinement.
	FRMWDWK	1 to 127	<i>FRMWDWK</i> If the entry in subfield LAPBSEL is FRMWDWK, datafill this refinement.
	IDLETMR	1 to 62	<i>IDLETMR</i> If the entry in subfield LAPBSEL is IDLETMR, datafill this refinement.
	IDL PBT3	0 to 655	<i>IDL PBT3</i> If the entry in subfield LAPBSEL is IDLPBT3, datafill this refinement.
	IP	1 to 255	<i>IP</i> If the entry in subfield LAPBSEL is IPD, IPO, or IPOOS, datafill this refinement.
	IPTMO	0 to 655	<i>IPTMO</i> If the entry in subfield LAPBSEL is IPTMO, datafill this refinement.
	LCERR	1 to 14	<i>LCERR</i> If the entry in subfield LAPBSEL is LCERRD, LCERRO, or LCERROOS, datafill this refinement.

PHINFO (continued)**Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 6 of 9)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	LCNBASE	1 to 1024	<i>LCNBASE</i> If the entry in subfield LAPBSEL is LCNBASE, datafill this refinement.
	LCNORD	A or D	<i>LCNORD</i> If the entry in subfield LAPBSEL is LCNORD, datafill this refinement.
	LNKALRM	MINORorMAJ OR	<i>LNKALARM</i> If the entry in subfield LAPBSEL is LNKALARM, datafill this refinement.
	LNKPROC	LAPB_DCE or LAPBE_DCE	<i>LNKPROC</i> If the entry in subfield LAPBSEL is LNKPROC, datafill this refinement.
	LRCERR	1 to 255	<i>LRCERR</i> If the entry in subfield LAPBSEL is LRCERRD, LRCERRO, or LRCERROOS, datafill this refinement.
	MAXSTC	1 to 15	<i>MAXSTC</i> If the entry in subfield LAPBSEL is MAXSTC, datafill this refinement.
	NATLTRF	1 to 255	<i>NATLTRF</i> If the entry in subfield LAPBSEL is NATLTRF, datafill this refinement.
	NOLBUF	1 to 14	<i>NOLBUF</i> If the entry in subfield LAPBSEL is NOLBUFD, NOLBUFO, or NOLBUFOOS, datafill this refinement.
	NORMDLY	0 to 10000	<i>NORMDLY</i> If the entry in subfield LAPBSEL is NORMDLY, datafill this refinement.

PHINFO (continued)**Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 7 of 9)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	NUIDGRD	1 to 255	<i>NUIDGRD</i> If the entry in subfield LAPBSEL is NUIDGRD, datafill this refinement.
	NUIOOS	1 to 255	<i>NUIOOS</i> If the entry in subfield LAPBSEL is NUIOOS, datafill this refinement.
	NUMIVC	0 to 1024	<i>NUMIVC</i> If the entry in subfield LAPBSEL is NUMIVC, datafill this refinement.
	NUMLCN	1 to 1024	<i>NUMLCN</i> If the entry in subfield LAPBSEL is NUMLCN, datafill this refinement.
	NUMOVC	0 to 1024	<i>NUMOVC</i> If the entry in subfield LAPBSEL is NUMOVC, datafill this refinement.
	NUMPVC	0 to 1024	<i>NUMPVC</i> If the entry in subfield LAPBSEL is NUMPVC, datafill this refinement.
	OVERUN	1 to 14	<i>OVERUN</i> If the entry in subfield LAPBSEL is OVERUND, OVERUNO, or OVERUNOOS, datafill this refinement.
	PRERR	1 to 14	<i>PRERR</i> If the entry in subfield LAPBSEL is PRERRD, PRERRO, or PRERROOS, datafill this refinement.
	PRIODLY	0 to 10000	<i>PRIODLY</i> If the entry in subfield LAPBSEL is PRIODLY, datafill this refinement.

PHINFO (continued)**Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 8 of 9)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	RESETTMR	1 to 62	<i>RESETTMR</i> If the entry in refinement LAPBSEL is RESETTMR, datafill this refinement.
	RESPDTMR	0 to 10	<i>RESPDTMR</i> If the entry in refinement LAPBSEL is RESPDTMR, datafill this refinement.
	RESPT1	1 to 655	<i>RESPT1</i> If the entry in refinement LAPBSEL is RESPT1, datafill this refinement.
	RESPTMR2	1 to 62	<i>RESPTMR2</i> If the entry in refinement LAPBSEL is RESPTMR2, datafill this refinement.
	RETRAN	1 to 14	<i>RETRAN</i> If the entry in refinement LAPBSEL is RETRAN, datafill this refinement.
	RETRYN2	1 to 15	<i>RETRYN2</i> If the entry in refinement LAPBSEL is RETRYN2, datafill this refinement.
	TRFCLASS	RC, NF, or NO	<i>TRFCLASS</i> If the entry in refinement LAPBSEL is TRFCLASS, datafill this refinement.
	UNDRUN	1 to 14	<i>UNDRUN</i> If the entry in subfield LAPBSEL is UNDRUN, UNDRUNO, or UNDRUNOOS, datafill this refinement.
	WDWCEIL	1 to 7	<i>WDWCEIL</i> If the entry in refinement LAPBSEL is WDWCEIL, datafill this refinement.

PHINFO (continued)**Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 9 of 9)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	WDWCLNEG	S or D	<i>WDWCLNEG</i> If the entry in refinement LAPBSEL is WDWCLNEG, datafill this refinement.
	X25TYP	DTE, X4D, X80, X84, or XPL	<i>X25TYP</i> If the entry in refinement LAPBSEL is X25TYP, datafill this refinement.

SERVPARM = LAPD

If the entry in subfield SERVPARM is LAPD, datafill refinement LAPDSEL as described below.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 1 of 6)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	LAPDSEL	BADFRMD BADFRMO BADFRMO-O S CALLCOLL CCFMT CHKLRC CLLDDSE CLLDSRV CLLGDSE CLLGSRVCL RTMR CPSIGS CRQTMR CTARIF DBITDCONL Y FRMQD FRMQO FRMQOOS FRMWDWK IDLETMR IDLGBT203 IGNORADD LCNBASE	<i>Link access procedure on the D-channel selectors</i> Enter up to 65 LAPD selectors and datafill the appropriate refinements.

PHINFO (continued)**Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 2 of 6)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
		LCNORD LNKALARM LRCERRD LRCERRO LRCERRO-O SMAXSTC MSGRELS MULTDNAS NATLTRF NORMDLY NUIDGRD NUIOSS NUIOPT NUMIVC NUMLCN NUMOVC NUMPVC OCTETALGN	
	LAPDSEL (continued)	PHFMT PKTNEG PMTCALL PRERRD PRERRO PRERROOS PRIODLYRE SETTMR RESPDTMR RESPT200 RESPTMR RESTRT-TM R RETRAND RETRANO RETRANO-O S RETRYN2SR VTST TPTNEG TRANSDIAG TRFCCLASS WDWCEIL WDWCLNEG WDWNEG X25TYP	

PHINFO (continued)**Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 3 of 6)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	BADFRM	1 to 14	<i>BADFRM</i> If the entry in subfield LAPDSEL is BADFRMD, BADFRMO, or BADFRMOOS, datafill this refinement.
	BOOLPARM	Y or N	<i>Boolean parameter</i> If the entry in subfield LAPDSEL is CCFMT, CHKLRC, CPSIGS, CTARIF, DBIT, DCONLY, IGNORADD, MULDNAS, NUIOPT, OCTETALGN, PHFMT, PKTNEG, G, RECVDIAG, SRVTST, TRANSDIAG, or WDWNEG, datafill this refinement.
	CALLCOLL	EXT, NET, or BOTH	<i>CALLCOLL</i> If the entry in subfield LAPDSEL is CALLCOLL, datafill this refinement.
	CLLDDSE	0 to 63	<i>CLLDDSE</i> If the entry in subfield LAPDSEL is CLLDDSE, datafill this refinement.
	CLLGDSE	0 to 63	<i>CLLGDSE</i> If the entry in subfield LAPDSEL is CLLGDSE, datafill this refinement.
	CLLDSRV	0 to 63	<i>CLLDSRV</i> If the entry in subfield LAPDSEL is CLLDSRV, datafill this refinement.
	CLLGSRV	0 to 63	<i>CLLGSRV</i> If the entry in subfield LAPDSEL is CLLGSRV, datafill this refinement.
	CLRTMR	1 to 62	<i>CLRTMR</i> If the entry in subfield LAPDSEL is CLRTMR, datafill this refinement.

PHINFO (continued)**Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 4 of 6)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	FRMQ	1 to 255	<i>FRMQ</i> If the entry in subfield LAPDSEL is FRMQD, FRMQO, or FRMQOOS, datafill this refinement.
	FRMWDWK	1 to 127	<i>FRMWDWK</i> If the entry in subfield LAPDSEL is FRMWDWK, datafill this refinement.
	IDLETMR	1 to 62	<i>IDLETMR</i> If the entry in subfield LAPDSEL is IDLETMR, datafill this refinement.
	IDL PBT203	0 to 655	<i>IDL PBT203</i> If the entry in subfield LAPDSEL is IDLPBT203, datafill this refinement.
	LCNBASE	1 to 1024	<i>LCNBASE</i> If the entry in subfield LAPDSEL is LCNBASE, datafill this refinement.
	LCNORD	A or D	<i>LCNORD</i> If the entry in subfield LAPDSEL is LCNORD, datafill this refinement.
	LNKALRM	MINOR or MAJOR	<i>Link alarm</i> If the entry in subfield LAPDSEL is LNKALARM, datafill this refinement.
	LRCERR	1 to 255	<i>LRCERR</i> If the entry in subfield LAPDSEL is LRCERRD, LRCERRO, or LRCERROOS, datafill this refinement.
	MAXSTC	1 to 15	<i>MAXSTC</i> If the entry in subfield LAPDSEL is MAXSTC, datafill this refinement.

PHINFO (continued)**Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 5 of 6)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	NATLTRF	1 to 255	<i>NATLTRF</i> If the entry in subfield LAPDSEL is NATLTRF, datafill this refinement.
	NORMDLY	0 to 10000	<i>NORMDLY</i> If the entry in subfield LAPDSEL is NORMDLY, datafill this refinement.
	NUIDGRD	1 to 255	<i>NUIDGRD</i> If the entry in subfield LAPDSEL is NUIDGRD, datafill this refinement.
	NUIOOS	1 to 255	<i>NUIOOS</i> If the entry in subfield LAPDSEL is NUIOOS, datafill this refinement.
	NUMIVC	0 to 1024	<i>NUMIVC</i> If the entry in subfield LAPDSEL is NUMIVC, datafill this refinement.
	NUMLCN	1 to 1024	<i>NUMLCN</i> If the entry in subfield LAPDSEL is NUMLCN, datafill this refinement.
	NUMOVC	0 to 1024	<i>NUMOVC</i> If the entry in subfield LAPDSEL is NUMOVC, datafill this refinement.
	NUMPVC	0 to 1024	<i>NUMPVC</i> If the entry in subfield LAPDSEL is NUMPVC, datafill this refinement.
	PRERR	1 to 14	<i>PRERR</i> If the entry in subfield LAPDSEL is PRERRD, PRERRO, or PRERROOS, datafill this refinement.
	PRIODLY	0 to 10000	<i>PRIODLY</i> If the entry in subfield LAPDSEL is PRIODLY, datafill this refinement.

PHINFO (continued)**Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 6 of 6)**

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	RESETTMR	1 to 62	<i>RESETTMR</i> If the entry in refinement LAPDSEL is RESETTMR, datafill this refinement.
	RESPDTMR	0 to 10	<i>RESPDTMR</i> If the entry in refinement LAPDSEL is RESPDTMR, datafill this refinement.
	RESPT200	1 to 655	<i>RESPT200</i> If the entry in refinement LAPDSEL is RESPT200, datafill this refinement.
	RETRAN	1 to 14	<i>RETRAN</i> If the entry in refinement LAPDSEL is RETRAND, RETRANO, or RETRANOOS, datafill this refinement.
	RETRYN200	1 to 15	<i>RETRYN200</i> If the entry in refinement LAPDSEL is RETRYN200, datafill this refinement.
	TRFCLASS	RC, NF, or NO	<i>TRFCLASS</i> If the entry in refinement LAPDSEL is TRFCLASS, datafill this refinement.
	WDWCEIL	1 to 7	<i>WDWCEIL</i> If the entry in refinement LAPDSEL is WDWCEIL, datafill this refinement.
	WDWCLNEG	S or D	<i>WDWCLNEG</i> If the entry in refinement LAPDSEL is WDWCLNEG, datafill this refinement.
	X25TYP	DTE, X4D, X80, X84, or XPL	<i>X25TYP</i> If the entry in refinement LAPDSEL is X25TYP, datafill this refinement.

PHINFO (continued)**SERVPARM = PVC**

If the entry in subfield SERVPARM is PVC, datafill refinements ORIGDNA, ORIGLCN, RESPDNA, RESPLCN, and PVCPARMS as described below.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	ORIGDNA	0 to 9	<i>Originating data network address</i> Up to 15 multiples can be datafilled.
	ORIGLCN	1 to 1024	<i>Originating LCN</i> Enter the originating LCN.
	RESPDNA	0 to 9	<i>Responding data network address</i> Up to 15 multiples can be datafilled.
	RESPLCN	1 to 1024	<i>Responding LCN</i> Enter the RESPLCN.
	PVCPARMS	see subfield	<i>PVC parameters</i> This field consists of subfield PVCSEL.
	PVCSEL	MRECVPKT MRECVTPT MRECVFWF MSENDPKT MSENDTPT MSENDWDW ORIOGNPI PRIORITY RESPNPI SSENDPKT	<i>PVC selector</i> Enter the PVCSEL.
	BOOLPARM	Y or N	<i>Boolean parameters</i> If the entry in subfield PVCSEL is SSENDPKT, datafill this refinement.
	PKTSZ	16, 32, 64, 128, 256, 512	<i>PKTSZ</i> If the entry in subfield PVCSEL is MRECVPKT or MSENDPKT, datafill this refinement.

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

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	MRECVTPT	3 to 13	<i>MRECVTPT</i> If the entry in subfield PVCSEL is MRECVTPT, datafill this refinement.
	MRECVWDW	1 to 7	<i>MRECVWDW</i> If the entry in subfield PVCSEL is MRECVWDW, datafill this refinement.
	MSENDTPT	3 to 13	<i>MSENDTPT</i> If the entry in subfield PVCSEL is MSENDTPT, datafill this refinement.
	MSENDWDW	1 to 7	<i>MSENDWDW</i> If the entry in subfield PVCSEL is MSENDWDW, datafill this refinement.
	NPI	E164 or X121	<i>NPI</i> If the entry in subfield PVCSEL is ORIGNPI or RESPNPI, datafill this refinement.
	PRIORITY	HIGH or NORMAL	<i>PRIORITY</i> If the entry in subfield PVCSEL is PRIORITY, datafill this refinement.

Datafill example

The following example shows sample datafill for table PHINFO.

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

PHKEY	CONNTYPE	STATUS	PHSRC	PHPRMVAR
ISDN	10	0	ATT SEND	0
LAPB	(RETRYN2 10)	(X25TYP X84)	(NUMPVC 10)	\$
ISDN	20	1	ATT SEND	0
CUG	20	200	012345678 (INCCALLS Y)	\$

PHINV

Table name

Packet Handler Inventory Table

Functional description

Table PHINV provides the means to datafill the configuration of ISDN packet handler (PH) nodes (PHN). The PHNs are maintained at the PH maintenance and administration position (MAP) levels.

The PH consists of one or more access modules (AM) and resource modules (RM) connected to the DMS by DS 1 links through one or more digital interworking units (DIU).

AMs and RMs consist of a duplicated common bus, two independent common memories, and a number of processing elements (PE) connected to the common bus. Each PE can have one or more peripheral interface (PI) cards associated with it.

A PH node refers to an AM, RM, or combined AM and RM (ARM). A PH component refers to a PE, PI, or port.

Single-shelf ARM can be configured with PE and PI cards in slots 1 through 14. Dual-shelf ARM can also have PE and PI cards in slots 17 to 30 in addition to 1 through 14. In all maintenance directives, PEs and PIs are identified by their slot number.

Each tuple in table PHINV represents one AM, RM, or ARM. For each AM, RM and ARM, table PHINV identifies the physical location of the hardware plus the configuration of PEs and PIs.

Only link access procedure balanced (LAPB) or link access procedure on the D-channel (LAPD) PEs can be configured through table PHINV. Other PEs can be datafilled, but the information is not downloaded to the PH. The Network Administration System (NAS) must be used to configure non-LAPB or non-LAPD PEs.

Datafill sequence and implications

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

Table size

0 to 20 tuples

Table size is dynamically determined by the number of AMs, RMs, and ARMs datafilled. If an existing tuple is changed or deleted, the PH node must first be

PHINV (continued)

offlined by means of the PH MAP (maintenance and administration position) CI (command interpreter) command, OFFLN.

Datafill

The following table lists datafill for table PHINV.

Field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 3)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
PHNODE		0 to 19	<i>Packet handler node</i> Enter the packet handler (PH) node number. The PH node number is the key to the table.
MNEMONIC		alphabetic (1 to 12 characters)	<i>Packet handler node mnemonic</i> Enter the customer specified PH node mnemonic that uniquely identifies this PH node.
NODETYPE		AM, ARM, or RM,	<i>Node type</i> Enter the node type: AM (access module), ARM (combined AM and RM), or RM (resource module).
SHELF1		1 to 3	<i>Shelf position</i> Enter the position of AM, ARM, or RM shelf in the PH bay for the first shelf.
FRAME1		0 to 511	<i>Frame number</i> Enter the frame number of the first shelf where AM, ARM, or RM are mounted.
SHELF2		0 to 3	<i>Shelf position</i> Enter the position of the AM, ARM, or RM shelf in the PH bay for the second shelf. An entry of 0 (zero) datafilled in this field means that the node is single shelf.
FRAME2		0 to 511	<i>Frame number</i> Enter the frame number of the second shelf where AM, ARM, and RM are mounted.

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

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
FLOOR		0 to 99	<i>Floor location</i> Enter the floor location of PH bay.
ROW		A to Z, AA to ZZ, except I, II, O, OO	<i>Row location</i> Enter the row location of PH bay.
PECONFIG	see subfields		<i>Peripheral equipment configuration</i> This field is a vector of up to 30 peripheral equipments (PE) and consists of subfields PENUMBER, PETYPE, and PILIST. Separate each subfield with a single space. The PE configuration lists the PEs for the AM, RM, and ARM. If less than 30 PEs are required, end the list with a \$ (dollar sign).
	PENUMBER	1 to 14, 17 to 30	<i>Peripheral equipment number</i> Enter the slot of the PE. Slots 15 and 16 are not valid entries for this field.
	PETYPE	LAPB LAPD LINK MASTER NETWORK SERVER TRUNK X75	<i>Peripheral equipment type</i> Enter the type of the PE.

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

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action																		
	PILIST	DMA1	<i>Peripheral interface list</i>																		
		DS30, V24_4P V24_8P V35_8P or V35SCSI	Enter the appropriate number for the PE type. Up to five PH peripiheral interface (PI) types can be configured for a PE depending on the type of PE as shown below. If less than five PH PI types are required, end the list with a \$ (dollar sign).																		
			<table><tr><td>PETYPE</td><td>Number of PIs</td></tr><tr><td>LAPB</td><td>0 to 2</td></tr><tr><td>LAPD</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td>LINK</td><td>0 to 5</td></tr><tr><td>MASTER</td><td>0 to 1</td></tr><tr><td>NETWORK</td><td>0 to 5</td></tr><tr><td>SERVER</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>TRUNK</td><td>0 to 5</td></tr><tr><td>X75</td><td>0 to 5</td></tr></table>	PETYPE	Number of PIs	LAPB	0 to 2	LAPD	1	LINK	0 to 5	MASTER	0 to 1	NETWORK	0 to 5	SERVER	0	TRUNK	0 to 5	X75	0 to 5
PETYPE	Number of PIs																				
LAPB	0 to 2																				
LAPD	1																				
LINK	0 to 5																				
MASTER	0 to 1																				
NETWORK	0 to 5																				
SERVER	0																				
TRUNK	0 to 5																				
X75	0 to 5																				
			For LAPB and LAPD PEs only the following PI types are allowed: • V24_4P • V24_8P • V35_8P																		
			For MASTER PEs only the following PI type is allowed: • V35SCSI																		

Datafill example

The following example shows sample datafill for table PHINV.

PHINV (end)

MAP display example for table PHINV

PHNODE	MNEMONIC	NODETYPE	SHELF1	FRAME1	SHELF2	FRAME2	
FLOOR	ROW	PECONFIG					
0	A47	AM	2	6	3	6	1
(1	LAPB (V35SCSI)	(V35_8P) \$)					
(2	LAPD (V35_8P)	\$)					
(3	SERVER \$)	\$					

PICNAME

Table name

Primary Inter-LATA Carrier Name Table

Functional description

Table PICNAME lists the names of all of the carriers serving the DMS.

The first three tuples of table PICNAME are added at initial program load (IPL) time. The first entry is reserved for system use and is identified internally with tuple NODATA. The second tuple in table PICNAME is NOCAR. If this tuple is used in table DNPIC, a subscriber is served but has not chosen a primary carrier. The third tuple in table PICNAME is NILCAR. If this tuple is used in table DNPIC, a nil carrier is assigned and no presubscribed dialing is allowed.

Datafill sequence and implications

Table OCCNAME must be datafilled before table PICNAME.

Table size

0 to 1000 tuples

Table PICNAME requires less than 1 kbyte of data store.

Datafill

The following table lists datafill for table PICNAME.

Field descriptions

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
PICNAME		alphanumeric (up to 16 characters)	<i>Carrier name</i>This field contains the valid primary inter-LATA (local access and transport area) carriers found in table OCCNAME. This is the key field. Carrier names NOCAR and NILCAR appear in table PICNAME if feature package NTX710AA (LATA Equal Access System) is present. These two carrier names have no corresponding definition in table OCCNAME.

Datafill example

The following example shows sample datafill for table PICNAME.

PICNAME (end)

MAP display example for table PICNAME

PICNAME

NODATA

NOCAR

NILCAR

CARR3

CARR1

CARR2

Table history

TOPS10

The table size is increased to 1000 tuples by feature AF7376 in functionality PICNAME Expansion, OSB00001.

PILOTGRP

Table name

Pilot Groups Table

Functional description

Table PILOTGRP (Pilot Groups) lists the non-pilot member directory numbers (NPMDN) for all Simultaneous Ringing (SimRing) groups defined on the switch.

Note: The operating company cannot use the table editor to add tuples to or delete tuples from table PILOTGRP. The operating company must use the Service Order System (SERVORD) to perform these operations. The operating company can use either the table editor or the SimRing user interface to modify existing tuples in table PILOTGRP.

The switch blocks simultaneous access to the same SimRing group by different users through SERVORD, the table editor, or the SimRing user interface. An error message warns the user that the SimRing group information is locked.

Datafill sequence and implications

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

Table size

10 000 tuples

Datafill

The following table lists datafill for table PILOTGRP.

Field descriptions

Field	Subfield	Entry	Explanation and action
GRPKEY		0 to 9999	Group key. SERVORD creates a tuple in table PILOTGRP during provisioning of the SIMRING line option. The SIMRING line option uses the associated GRPKEY index for subsequent references.
MEMBERS		Up to 4 members, each ranging from 4 to 30 digits	List of NPMDNs. This field stores the list of all the NPMDNs of the SimRing group defined by this tuple. The list can contain up to 4 members.

PILOTGRP (continued)

Datafill example

The following example shows sample datafill for table PILOTGRP.

MAP display example for table PILOTGRP

GRPKEY	MEMBERS
1	6136216076 2558 7236055 \$
2	8196246082 \$
4	6137217146 8197217164 96211234 \$

Table history
NA010

The RES Simultaneous Ringing feature created table PILOTGRP.

Supplementary information

The following table lists SimRing table control error and information messages for table PILOTGRP.

SimRing table control error and information messages (Sheet 1 of 2)

Message	Type	Explanation
SIMRING FEATURE STATE IS NOW INACTIVE	Information	This message warns the operating company that the SimRing feature state will change to inactive. This message displays when the operating company does any of the following: - uses the EST command without entering any members and tries to change the SimRing feature state - deletes the last NPMDN from the NPMDN list - sets the SimRing feature state to active when the NPMDN list is empty
MEMBER LIST IS CURRENTLY BEING EDITED BY ANOTHER USER	Error	This message warns the user that the SimRing group information is locked. This message displays when another user is already editing the SimRing group member list.

PILOTGRP (end)**SimRing table control error and information messages (Sheet 2 of 2)**

Message	Type	Explanation
DUPLICATE MEMBER DNS	Error	This message displays when the operating company tries to add identical NPMDNs using the EST, ADD, or DEL command.
MEMBER DN MUST BE AT LEAST 4 DIGITS	Error	This message displays when the operating company tries to add an NPMDN with fewer than 4 digits. Note: If the NPMDN contains more than 30 digits, SERVORD displays a type mismatch message.
UNSUPPORTED LCC. MEMBER DN:NPANXXXXXX	Error	This message displays when the operating company tries to add a member that the SimRing feature does not support. "NPANXXXXXX" indicates the 10-digit DN of the unsupported member.
INVALID DIGITS ENTERED	Error	This message displays when the operating company enters invalid digits for the SimRing member or PIN. This error can occur during use of the ADO, CHF, EST, ADD, or DEL command. This error can also occur during use of the table editor.

PINDATA

Table name

Personal Identification Number Data

Functional description

Table PINDATA develops a database to support multiple two-digit and three-digit validated personal identification numbers (PIN) for each authorization code (authcode). The database supports 4096 lists of two-digit PINs (maximum of 100 for each list) and 4096 lists of three-digit PINs (maximum of 1000 for each list).

Datafill sequence and implications

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

Table size

0 to 8192 tuples

Datafill

The following table lists datafill for table PINDATA.

Field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
KEY		see subfields	<i>Key</i> This field consists of subfields MPIDX and PINDIGS.

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

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	MPIDX	0000 to 8191(2 or 4 digits)	<i>Personal identification number index</i> Enter the personal identification number (PIN) index. Each index can be associated with 100 PINs or 1000 PINs depending on its index value. Indices 0 (zero) to 4095 are allocated for two-digit PINs, and indices 4096 to 8191 are allocated for three-digit PINs.
	PINDIGS	2 or 3 digits (program-me d) vector of up to 3 digits 0 to 9, N, B, C, D, E, F (reserved)	<i>Personal identification number digits</i> Enter the PIN.

Datafill example

The following example shows sample datafill for table PINDATA.

MAP display example for table PINDATA

KEY

5553 758

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	<i>Physical link adapter identifier.</i> 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	<i>Physical link adapter endpoint key.</i> 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
ACID1	INDEX	0 to 127	<i>Physical link adapter endpoint index.</i> If more than one PLA physical link is present between two access keys, the PLA endpoint index can differentiate between the links.
		see subfields	<i>Access identifier one.</i> 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	<i>Access key.</i> The access key part of the access identifier.
	INDEX	0 to 1023	<i>Access index.</i> The access index part of the access identifier.
ACID2	CHANNEL	0 to 1023	<i>Access channel.</i> The access channel part of the access identifier.
		see subfields	<i>Access identifier two.</i> 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	<i>Access key.</i> The access key part of the access identifier.
	INDEX	0 to 1023	<i>Access index.</i> The access index part of the access identifier.
	CHANNEL	0 to 1023	<i>Access channel.</i> The access channel part of the access identifier.

Datafill example

Sample datafill for table PLATAB appears in the following example.

PLATAB (end)

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	<i>Node</i> 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.

PMEXCEPT (end)

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 autoloading 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 autoloading:

- 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 autoloading to locate load files without the interruption of operating company personnel.

Note: 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.

Office alarms

Use of the autoloading 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.

PMLOADS (continued)

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)	<i>PM loadfile name</i> 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)	<i>Active PM loadfile name</i> 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)	<i>Active loadfile storage device</i> 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).
BKPFIL		alphanumeric (a maximum of 32 characters)	<i>Backup PM loadfile name</i> 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.

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

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
BKPVOL		alphanumeric (a maximum of 16 characters)	<i>Backup loadfile storage device</i> 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).
UPDACT		Y or N	<i>Automatic loadfile name update</i> 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 UPDACT	ACTFILE	ACTVOL	BKPFILE	BKPVOL
LTIO2C N	LTIO2C	S01DVOL1	LTIO2C	S01DVOL1
RMM34C N	RMM34C	S00DVOL2	RMM34C	S00DVOL2
M7CQA01 N	M7CQA01	S00DVOL1	M7CQA01	S00DVOL1
MPCX33AB N	MPCX33AB	S01DVOL1	MPCX33AB	S01DVOL1

Table history
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)
- LTRINV (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 (continued)**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.

PMNODES (end)

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.

PODPATTR

Table name

Public Office Dialing Plan Attributes Table

Functional description

Table PODPATTR allows subscription to line attribute indexes for the AIN 0.1 Public Office Dialing Plan 3 to 10 (PODP) trigger. The table provides post query processing for the AIN 0.1 PODP trigger based on the PODP number. This table associates a PODP number with a line attribute index number. Translation (Analyze_Route response) and normal digit collection (Send_To_Resource response), and default routing are based on these line attributes when present. When there is no entry in table PODPATTR for the PODP directory number, the originator's line attributes are used.

Table PODPATTR digit pattern matching is most specific to least specific. Fields PIC and LPIC subscription are mandatory fields for the PODP number. The fields are used when the Analyze_Route response does not include carrier or trunk group identification.

Note: The PODP trigger and the Specific_Digit_String (SDS) trigger are one and the same. Datafill for table TRIGITM uses the SDS trigger. Datafill for table TRIGGRP uses the PODP trigger.

PODPATTR in a multi-NPA office

The SCP can return an Analyze_Route message that contains the following information:

- The message is a seven-digit subscriber number.
- The subscriber number is in response to a PODP trigger.

PODPATTR (continued)

When the message matches this information, the following characteristics apply:

- The home serving translations schema (HSTS), as defined by the XLAPLAN in table PODPATTR, indexes table HNPACONT.
- For duplicate NXXs, response translations uses the DN or route connected with the NPA of the trigger.
- Trigger criteria checking for subsequent PODP triggers uses the called party digits prefixed with the NPA of the trigger.

Datafill sequence and implications

The following tables must be datafilled before table PODPATTR.

- LINEATTR
- XLAPLAN
- RATEAREA
- OCCNAME
- OCCINFO

Table size

0 to 8000 tuples

The system dynamically allocates the size of this table size.

Datafill

The following table lists datafill for table PODPATTR.

Field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
KEY		alphanumeric (N, 0 to 9, B, C, D, E, or F) (up to 18 digits)	<i>Key</i> Enter a digit string for the most-specific to least-specific digit pattern matching for the PODP DN.
LINEATTR		alphanumeric (1 to 16 characters)	<i>Line attribute</i> Enter a line attribute index corresponding to a valid entry in field LNATTIDX in table LINEATTR.

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

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
PIC		alphanumeric (1 to 16 characters)	<i>Primary inter-LATA carrier</i> Enter the carrier name or abbreviation for the carrier name corresponding to a valid entry in field OCCNAME in table OCCNAME. This subscribes the PODP DN to a PIC. Enter NILC when no carrier is to be selected.
XLAPLAN		alphanumeric (up to 16 characters)	Translation plan index Enter the index into the XLAPLAN table.
RATEAREA		alphanumeric (up to 16 characters)	Rate area index Enter the index into the RATEAREA table.
PIC	alphanumeric (1 to 16 characters)		Primary inter-LATA carrier Enter the carrier name or abbreviation for the carrier name corresponding to a valid entry in field OCCNAME in table OCCNAME. This subscribes the PODP DN to a PIC. Enter NILC when no carrier is to be selected.
LPIC		alphanumeric (1 to 16 characters)	<i>Intra-LATA PIC</i> Enter the carrier name or abbreviation for the carrier name corresponding to a valid entry in field OCCNAME in table OCCNAME. This subscribes the PODP DN to an LPIC. Enter NILC for the PODP DN when no carrier is to be selected.

Datafill example

The following example shows sample datafill for table PODPATTR.

PODPATTR (end)

MAP display example for table PODPATTR

KEY	LINEATTR	XLAPLAN	RATEAREA	PIC	LPIC
1	1	613_P621_1	L613_NILLA_1	ATT	ATT

Table history**NA012**

Development activity 59007050 introduces changes to field LINEATTR. This field now accepts an alphanumeric string instead of an integer string.

Added warning message.

NA011

Added fields XLAPLAN and RATEAREA.

Added information about PODPATTR in a multi-NPA office.

NA008

Increased the range of field LINEATTR index to 31 999.

NA007

Increased the range of field LINEATTR to 4095.

NA006

The table is new for this release.

Supplementary information

When the trigger item transition tool has disabled trigger group subscriptions and adds or changes are blocked, the customer receives the warning message that follows:

Provisioning for AIN trigger groups has been disabled.

When the trigger item transition tool is not disabled but the office is subscribed to trigger items, the customer receives the warning message that follows:

TABLE PODPATTR IS INACTIVE, AS THE OFFICE IS SUBSCRIBED TO TRIGGER ITEMS. USE LARP OPTION IN TABLE TRIGITM.

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.

POSITION (continued)

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 occur 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.

POSITION (end)

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	<i>Type of position.</i> Enter the name assigned to the type of position. Enter CAMA for offices equipped with LAMA.
PRTE		see subfield	<i>Position route selector.</i> This field contains subfield PRTESEL. This field contains refinements NATRTE and INTRTE.
	PRTESEL	C	<i>Position route selector.</i> Enter the position route selector C.
	NATRTE	see subfields	<i>National route.</i> 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	<i>Route selector.</i> 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)	<i>Common language location identifier.</i> 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	<i>External route identifier.</i> If the entry in field PRTESEL is T, enter data in field EXTRTEID. This field contains subfields TABID and KEY.
	TABID	OFRT	<i>Table name.</i> 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	<i>Key.</i> 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	<i>International route.</i> 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 TOPSP0S T 0FRT 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	<i>Type of position.</i> Enter the name assigned to the type of position. Enter CAMA for offices that have LAMA.
PRTE		see subfields	<i>Position route selector.</i> This field contains subfields PRTESEL and PRTESEL refinement CLLI.
	PRTESEL	S	<i>Position route selector.</i> When translation routes to a CLLI, enter selector S.
	CLLI	alphanumeric	<i>Common language location identifier.</i> 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

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	<i>Type of position.</i> Enter the name assigned to the type of position. Enter CAMA for offices equipped with LAMA.
PRTE		see subfields	<i>Position route selector.</i> This field contains subfields PRTESEL and PRTESEL refinement EXTRTEID.
	PRTESEL	T	<i>Position route selector.</i> If translation routes to the Office Route table, enter selector T.
	EXTRTEID	see subfields	<i>External route identifier.</i> This field contains subfields TABID and KEY.
	TABID	OFRT	<i>Table name.</i> Enter the office route table name OFRT. Entries out of the range for this field are not correct.
	KEY	1 to 1023	<i>Key.</i> 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

List of Position Names Table

Functional description

Table POSNAME lists position names assigned to the switching unit.

For related information, see table POSITION.

Datafill

The following table lists datafill for table POSNAME.

Field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
VALUE		0 to 15	<i>Value</i> Enter the numeric value assigned to the position name. This value determines a function defined by the symbol name as detailed in field SYMBOL below. Any entry outside range indicated for this field is invalid.
SYMBOL		NONE or alphanumeric (up to 32 char)	<i>Name</i> Enter the position names in the symbol order shown below.

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

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
			Value 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 Symbol NONE CAMA TOPS CTOP AMRX RTE1 RTE2 RTE3 RTE4 TSPS AMAFAIL AOSS OOC Symbols can be renamed but must retain the value associated with its function. Refer to the description of pseudo fixed position names in the "Overview" section of table POSITION.

Datafill example

The following example shows sample datafill for table POSNAME.

POSNAME (end)

MAP display example for table POSNAME

VALUE	SYMBOL
0	NONE
1	CAMA
2	TOPS
3	CTOP
4	AMRX
5	RTE1
6	RTE2
7	RTE3
8	RTE4
9	TSPS
10	AMAFAIL
11	AOSS
12	OOC

PRECONF

Table name

Preset Conference Table

Functional description

Table PRECONF contains information on Integrated Business Network (IBN) preset conferences in the office.

For an IBN switch, the only conference type (field CONFTYPE) allowed is IBN.

This table allows all IBN customer groups to assign 50 conferees for each conference.

Entries in table PRECONF are sorted by preset conference identifier (field PRECONF) and conferee identifier (field CONFEREE). The first entry to appear for each conference is always conferee 0 (zero). This tuple must be the first one added to a new preset conference, and serves the following purposes:

- This tuple contains the conference directory number (DN), and other fields.
- This tuple is always present when data is entered for a particular preset conference, and can be used to locate that conference in table PRECONF. If this tuple is not found, no data was entered for a conference.
- Conferees are added or deleted from a particular conference one at a time. The tuple associated with conferee 0 can be used to delete all the conferees in the conference at once. By deleting this tuple, the entire conference is deleted from table PRECONF.

A preset conference is initiated by dialing a predefined conference DN. The conference feature originates calls to a maximum of 50 DNs simultaneously.

For IBN preset conference, the presence of the tone depends on the datafill of field IMMSTART. This field determines the start of an IBN preset conference.

PRECONF (continued)

Termination of the tone or announcement occurs under one of the following conditions:

- All conferees have answered.
- A full complement of attempts at call completion has been made.
- Originator forces the conference by pressing the # key on a 2w, 12-key dual tone multifrequency (DTMF) station.

Note: If the originator initiates from a DP station, the conference does not start until all conferees have either answered or two attempts at both primary and secondary addresses (DN) have been made.

When the conference is forced, attempts to complete calls to unanswered conferees continue without audible tone or announcement. Subsequent answering conferees who join the conference neither hear the tone or announcement nor provide any indication to the existing conferees that they have joined the conference. If an announcement circuit is not available, the notification defaults to tone.

In order to have announcement or notification tone, the following tables must be datafilled:

- CLLI
- CLLIMTCE
- ANNS
- ANNMEMS
- STN
- PRECONF

To use an announcement for preset conference notification, the standard notification common language location identifier (CLLI) in table PRECONF must be the same as in table ANNS.

To use a tone for preset conference notification, the standard notification tone CLLI is hard-coded as PCNOR in field NOTICILLI. These must be datafilled in table STN and in table PRECONF.

For IBN preset conference, if the IBN station customer group has used its maximum number of six-port conference circuits, the originator is routed to reorder tone unless the preset conference is datafilled as an emergency type conference.

PRECONF (continued)

An IBN station not permitted to originate a conference must dial 0 (zero) to access the attendant. The attendant can then dial the preset conference DN and transfer the call to the station upon hearing ringing tone.

An IBN preset conference can also be originated by a direct-inward-dial (DID) agent, for example, plain ordinary telephone service (POTS) line or incoming trunk, depending on the datafill of the preset conference.

Since there can be more than one originator for a conference, when an attempt is made to originate a conference that has already been initiated, the second originator is routed to busy tone.

For an IBN preset conference, the customer group and a network class of service (NCOS) is datafilled for the conference to allow for proper screening and locating of the appropriate translator.

For an IBN preset conference, there is no requirement for conferees to belong to the same customer group.

Automatic retrial is provided and one alternate address for each conferee is also available if required. Automatic retrial is attempted on all conferees that have not returned answer supervision within an adjustable interval of 15 to 60 s after the call to that conferee was originated. If a call to a primary address fails to complete within two trials and the conferee has an alternate address, two call attempts are directed to the alternate address.

Retrials are not attempted on an address that is a secondary conference bridge.

For IBN preset conference, in the case of trunk groups that do not return true answer supervision (for example, 5X25 and FX on digital carrier module [DCM] trunks), a tone detector is used to determine answer. As above, if answer is not detected after two attempts, the alternate address is used—if one exists.

If answer propagation is interrupted, the feature cannot complete to that conferee (for example, if conferee has line option FNT or inward wide area telephone service [INWATS]).

For an IBN preset conference, the conference data can be set so that the conference starts as soon as the first conferee answers. In this case, the answer causes audible ringing to the originator to stop and the conference to begin. Attempts to complete the calls to unanswered conferees continue, without audible ring. As other conferees answer, they are connected into the conference after 400 ms of conference warning tone (440Hz + 480Hz) has been applied.

PRECONF (continued)

The conference can also have a delayed start. When the first conferee answers, a tone or announcement according to datafill is attached to the conference bridge. The tone or announcement continues as an audible signal to answering conferees until 2 s after all conferees have answered. The originator can force the conference by pressing the # key on a 2w, 12-key DTMF set.

Secondary conferencing, which is the ability to interconnect with remote conference bridges, is permitted. When a conference is activated and one of the addresses requires a secondary bridge, the address is processed in a normal manner and directed toward the office serving the secondary equipment. All conferee DNs that are secondary conferences are identified in table PRECONF.

All connections are automatically released and equipment is returned to idle when all the conferees have gone onhook. Individual bridges are released from multiple bridge conferences as soon as the last conferee connected to them goes onhook. Whenever a conferee disconnects, a 400-ms burst of conference exit tone (350Hz + 440Hz) is provided to all other members of the conference.

For IBN preset conference, datafill allows for the originator to be in control of the conference. In this case, when the originator goes on-hook, the conference is taken down even if there are conferees still on the bridge. If the originator does not control the call, when a conferee disconnects from the bridge, a check is made for the presence of DMS stations or trunks with disconnect supervision. If no station or trunk of the described type is a conferee, the conference is taken down (even though there can be active conferees with no-disconnect type trunks).

If the originator of the preset conference is an IBN line that is a member of the preset conference customer group, the originator is either allowed to add additional conferees once the conference is established, or prevented from adding additional conferees at this time, depending on the value in field ADDON.

If the value in field ADDON is Y (yes) and the preset conference is established (all conferees having answered or abandoned or the conference was forced to start), addon can begin. The originator can add on up to a maximum of 30 conferees, including the originator, the preset conference conferees, and the addon conferees. Only the originator has the capability of adding on conferees.

PRECONF (continued)

Feature Interaction for IBN Preset Conference

If conferees that are connected to the switch where the preset conference is being originated have any of the features listed below, these features remain active for the incoming conference call:

- Call Forwarding No Answer
- Call Forwarding Busy
- Call Forwarding Intragroup

If the primary address does not answer, call forwarding is attempted if it is activated.

On origination to a conferee, routing features Expensive Route Warning Tone and Off-hook Queuing are deactivated.

When a conferee is connected to a preset conference, the following features are disabled for the duration of the call:

- Call Waiting
- Three-way Calling
- Busy Verification of Lines and Trunks
- Flash Recall
- Executive Busy Override

The feature does not allow for preemption of the conference bridges since the use of bridges by a customer group is limited according to datafill.

Station message detail recording (SMDR) may be applicable to one, several or all of the legs of the conference call. Each leg, once added to the conference call, is identified as a conference call in the SMDR record though use of the originating feature code for preset conference.

Each preset conference can contain up to 50 conferees for each conference, beginning with the number 0 (zero).

PRECONF (continued)

An Australian telephone user part (ATUP) trunk can be a conferee in an IBN preset conference call. The following actions apply to an ATUP conference call:

- After the conferee answers, the receipt of a Clear Back (CBK) message indicates the immediate disconnect of that party and is handled the same as a conferee exit.
- If the conference is taken down because the originator has exited, a Clear Forward (CLF) message is sent to clear the trunks.
- No ATUP messages are sent to existing conferees when other parties join or exit the conference. The indications given by the feature are provided as-inband tones only. If the conference drops down to a single conferee, a CLF message is sent, disconnecting the remaining conferee from the conference bridge.

Datafill sequence and implications

The following tables must be datafilled before table PRECONF.

- NCOS
- NARDATA

Datafill

0 to 2048 tuples

Memory is dynamically allocated in blocks of 32.

Field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
PCNFKEY		see subfields	<i>Preset conference key</i> This field consists of subfields PRECONF and CONFEREE. This field is the key to the table.
	PRECONF	0 to 63	<i>Preset conference identifier</i> Enter the number assigned to the preset conference by the operating company.
	CONFEREE	0 to 49	<i>Conferee identifier</i> Enter the number assigned to the conferee by the operating company. Conferee 0, which is used to hold the conference directory number (DN), must be entered first.

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

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
CONFADDR		numeric (up to 18 digits)	<i>Conference address</i> If the preset conference is for IBN, enter the conference address.
PCNFVAR		see subfields	<i>Preset conference variables</i> This field consists of subfields CLASS, ALTADDR, TIMEOUT, CONFTYPE, CUSTGRP, NCOS, ORIGCONT, ADDON, DIDORIG, EMERG, ATDREQ, IMMSTART, and NOTICL1I.
	CLASS	A, C, D, or P	<i>Conference class</i> If an alternate address is required in addition to the primary address, enter A and datafill refinements ALTADDR and TIMEOUT on the following pages. If the primary address consists of a secondary conference located on another switch, enter C and datafill refinement TIMEOUT on the following pages. Secondary conferencing is the ability to interconnect with remote conference bridges. If the entry is for conferee 0, enter D. This must be the first entry made for the conference. Datafill refinements CONFTYPE, CUSTGRP, NCOS, ORIGCONT, ADDON, DIDORIG, EMERG, ATDREQ, and IMMSTART on the following pages. If only a primary address is required, enter P and datafill refinement TIMEOUT on the following pages.

PRECONF (continued)

CLASS = A

If the entry in field CLASS is A, datafill refinement ALTADDR as described below.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	ALTADDR	numeric (up to 18 digits)	<i>Alternate address</i> If the preset conference is for IBN, enter an alternate address.

CLASS = A, C or P

If the entry in field CLASS is A, C, or P, datafill refinement TIMEOUT as described below.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	TIMEOUT	15 to 300	<i>Variable timeout</i> Enter the variable timeout in seconds. If the entry in field CLASS is A, the range is 15 to 60. If a call to the conferee's primary address receives no answer on the second trial, the call is placed to the alternate address. If no answer is received before the timeout (the same timeout is used for the primary and alternate address) the call is placed a second time to the alternate address and if no answer is received before timeout, the conferee is not included in the conference. If the entry in field CLASS is C, the range is 15 to 300. If the entry in field CLASS is P, the range is 15 to 60. If a call to the conferee's primary address receives no answer before timeout, the call is placed a second time to the primary address and if no answer is received before timeout, the conferee is not included in the conference call. Go to field OPTIONS on the following pages.

PRECONF (continued)**CLASS = D, IBN preset conference**

If the value of selector CLASS is D and the preset conference is for IBN, datafill refinement CONFDATA as described below.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	CONFDATA	see subfield	<i>Conference data</i> This field consists of subfield CONFTYPE.
	CONFTYPE	IBN	<i>Conference type</i> Enter IBN to indicate an IBN type of preset conference and datafill refinements CUSTGRP, NCOS, ORIGCONT, ADDON, DIDORIG, EMERG, ATDREQ, and IMMSTART.
	CUSTGRP	alphanumeric (1 to 16 characters)	Enter the name of the customer group as assigned in table CUSTHEAD.
	NCOS	0 to 511	<i>Network class of service</i> Enter the network class of service (NCOS) number assigned to the preset conference.
	ORIGCONT	Y or N	<i>Originator control</i> If the preset conference is to be taken down when the originator of the conference goes on hook, enter Y (yes). To allow the preset conference to continue after the originator goes on hook, enter N (no).
	ADDON	Y or N	<i>Conference add ons</i> If the originator of this IBN preset conference is allowed to add additional conferees to the conference once the conference is established, enter Y. Otherwise, enter N to indicate that additional conferees cannot be added.
	DIDORIG	Y or N	<i>Direct-inward-dial origination allowed</i> If a direct-inward-dial (DID) party is allowed to originate a preset conference, enter Y. Otherwise, enter N.

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

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	EMERG	Y or N	<i>Emergency conference</i> If a preset conference is allowed to originate even if the customer group is already using its maximum number of six-port circuits, enter Y. Otherwise, enter N.
	ATDREQ	Y or N	<i>Audio tone detector required</i> An attempt to use a audio tone detector (ATD) is done for all calls that use trunks that do not return true answer supervision. If the call does not continue when ATD is not available, enter Y. If the call does continue without the use of an ATD, enter N.
	XTRADATA	see subfield	<i>Extra data</i> This field consists of subfield IMMSTART.
	IMMSTART	Y or N	<i>Immediate start</i> If the preset conference starts as soon as the first conferee answers, enter Y and go to field OPTIONS on page Section , "CLASS = all entries" on page -803. If the preset conference starts only after all conferees have answered, enter N and datafill refinement NOTICLLI.
	NOTICLLI	PCNOR or alphanumeric (1 to 16 characters)	<i>Standard preset conference notification</i> Enter PCNOR for the standard notification tone or any announcement common language location identifier (CLLI) entered in table ANNS.

PRECONF (continued)**CLASS = all entries**

For all entries in field CLASS for BCS36 and up, datafill field OPTIONS as described below.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	OPTIONS (BCS36-)	see subfield	<i>Options</i> This field consists of subfield PCNFOPTN.
	PCNFOPTN (BCS36-)	NARS	<i>Preset conference option</i> Enter up to two options. If less than two options are required, end the list with a \$ (dollar sign). Enter NARS (network access registers) for the network access register (NAR) feature and datafill refinement NARNAME. Feature NAR is used to throttle (regulate a call's ability to terminate) incoming calls. If the original termination of an incoming throttleable call is unavailable, the incoming NAR member associated with the call continues to be associated with the call. No other incoming NAR members can be access due to the final termination.
	NARNAME (BCS36-)	alphanumeric orNILNAR	<i>Network access register name</i> Enter the NAR that a call must have access tugh before terminating on the feature. The NAR name is datafilled in table NARDATA. If NILNAR is entered, the default NAR entered in table CUSTENG is used.

Datafill example

The following example shows sample datafill for table PRECONF.

This example is datafilled for an IBN preset conference with the following characteristics:

- The conference identifier is 3, the conference DN is 226-7432, the conference type is IBN, the customer group is BNRGRP, the NCOS number is 126, the originator controls the conference, the originator can add additional conferees to the conference once the preset conference is

PRECONF (end)

established, DID origination is allowed, emergency conference is allowed, audio tone detector is not required, immediate start is not required and the standard notification is a tone, PCNOR.

- Conferee 1 has a primary address of 514-595-1234, an alternate address of 514-595-9887 and a timeout of 30 s.
- Conferee 2 has a primary address of 519-421-6212 and a timeout of 45 s.
- Conferee 3 has a primary address of 727-4691 and is the DN of a secondary conference located on another switch.
- No options are defined

MAP display example for table PRECONF

PCNFKEY		CONFADDR		OPTIONS										PCNFVAR	
3	0	2267432													
		D IBN		BNRGRP	126	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N			PCNOR	
			\$												
3	1	5145951234													
				A										5145959887	
			\$												
3	2	5194216212													
														P 45	
			\$												
3	3	7274691													
														C	
			\$												

Table history
BCS36

Field OPTIONS, PCNFOPTN, and NARNAME were added.

PREFHUNT

Table name

Preferential Hunt List Member

Functional description

The Preferential Hunt (PRH) feature is an optional feature that can be assigned to one or more of the directory number hunt (DNH) groups.

With this feature, each DNH group can have up to 64 PRH lists. Each PRH list can contain up to 19 members. Each of the 19 members must be a member of the DNH group in which the PRH list is based.

Each member of a DNH group can be the pilot of only one PRH list. Each member can also be a member of any other PRH list that is already defined.

Member number 0 (zero) must always be the pilot number of the PRH list and must be assigned before other members in the list are assigned.

Options LOD, LOR, BNN, OFR, OFS, SHU, RMB, and CIR are invalid for PRH lists; however, they can co-exist with PRH on a DNH group.

For calls made directly to a busy directory number (DN) of a PRH list, PRH hunts over the members of the PRH list before returning to search the DNH group.

Preferential hunting only occurs if the pilot DN of the PRH list is busy.

Care must be taken when setting up the PRH lists. Having many PRH lists end on the pilot of the DNH group could lead to the first few members of the DNH group being extremely busy. Conversely, having many members end at the last member of the DNH group can result in a large number of overflows, even though there are free members in the DNH group.

Feature ISDN PKT single DN (AF6872) can be assigned PRH groups on a hunt group basis. Table PREFHUNT will allow voice information (VI) circuit mode data (CMD), and shared packet mode (PMD) hunt groups on ISDN integrated terminals (IT) using the same DN.

PREFHUNT (continued)

The following table control rules for shared ISDN terminals apply to table PREFHUNT:

- Add preferences on members of hunt groups provisioned for circuit switched (CS) and packet switched (PS) call types with DN shared.
- Change preferences on members of hunt groups provisioned for CS and PS call types with DN shared.
- Delete preferences on members of hunt groups provisioned for CS and PS call types with DN shared.

Note: For more information about DN CALLTYPE sharing, see subfield OPTION in table HUNTGRP and feature AF6782 in the Feature Description Manual.

Datafill sequence and implications

The following tables must be datafilled before table PREFHUNT.

- HUNTMEM
- HUNTGRP

Table size

0 to 32 767 tuples

Datafill

The following table lists datafill for table PREFHUNT.

Field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Subfield	Entry	Explanation and action
DNHGRP		0 to 32767	<i>Directory number hunt group number</i> Enter the group number of the DNH group to which the member belongs.
PRHLIST		0 to 63	<i>Preferential hunt list number</i> Enter the PRH list number to which the hunt member is assigned in the DNH group.
PRHMEM		0 to 18	<i>Preferential hunt list member number</i> Enter the PRH list member number that is assigned to the hunt member in the DNH group.

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

Field	Subfield	Entry	Explanation and action
INSERT		Y or N	<i>Insert</i> Enter Y (yes) if an addition to an existing PRH list is made. The new member is inserted in the PRH list at a specific location other than the last. Enter N (no) for initial input, or if adding a new member to the end of an existing PRH list.
DN		10-digit DN with NPA (maximum is 15 digits)	<i>Directory number</i> The system expects a 10-digit entry which is the DN assigned to the PRH list member. This must match the DN of the host DNH group member. If 7 digits are entered, NPA of the host DNH group pilot is used with this DN. . Note: Due to feature 59006893, Provisioning for Enhanced Multi-NPA, this DN can contain an NPA different from that of the pilot DN when this feature is enabled.

Table history**NA012**

Field DN is updated for feature 59006893, Provisioning for Enhanced Multi-NPA.

NA008

The following entries are added or changed for NA008:

- Added warning information for table control data corruption errors feature (AF6777).
- Added warning information for call type mismatch in support of feature (AF6777).
- Added supplementary information; modification of preferential hunt list member attributes of CS ISDN terminals with DN sharing feature (AF6782).

Datafill example

The following example shows sample datafill for table PREFHUNT.

PREFHUNT (end)

In this example

- All members are assigned to DNH group number 5.
- DN 7252860 is the pilot DN for PRH list 1, member number 2 of PRH list 0 (zero) and 2, and member number 5 of PRH list 4.
- DN 7252863 is the pilot DN for PRH list 4.
- DN 7252858 is member number 3 of PRH list 2.

MAP display example for table PREFHUNT

DNHGRP	PRHLIST	PRHMEM	INSERT	DN
5	1	0	N	7252860
5	0	2	N	7252860
5	2	2	N	7252860
5	2	3	N	7252858
5	4	0	N	7252863
5	4	5	N	7252860

Supplementary information

If a system error occurs from data corruption, while processing table control commands with DN call type (DNCT), the following error message will be issued:

ERROR: FAILED TO READ FROM DNCT PROTECTED DATA.

The recommended action is to reissue the command.

If the CALLTYPE of a member being added or changed in table PREFHUNT is different from the CALLTYPE of the hunt group, the following error message will be issued:

ERROR: CALLTYPE MISMATCH BETWEEN HUNT GROUP AND MEMBER.

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.

PREPLANS (continued)

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	<i>Preplan</i> This field consists of subfields PPLNNO and PPLNCTRL.
	PPLNNO	0 to 255	<i>Preplan number</i> Enter the preplan number.
	PPLNCTRL	0 to 31	<i>Preplan control number</i> Enter the preplan control number.
SCLLI		alphanumeric (6 character vector)	<i>Short common language location identifier</i> (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	<i>Control data</i> This field specifies the trunk group control parameters. For the bearer services skip control type, enter BSSKIP. 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, CTRL OPT, HTROPT, EA OPT, C ICROPT, 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(continue d)			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)	<i>Level</i> 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	<i>Direct-routed percentage selector</i> Enter a number to determine the percentage of CANF direct-routed (DR) traffic or controlled DR traffic.
	ARPCT	0 to 100	<i>Alternate-routed percentage selector</i> Enter a number to determine the percentage of CANF alternate-routed (AR) traffic or controlled AR traffic.

PREPLANS (continued)**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	<i>Announcement</i> 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	<i>Direct-routed traffic percentage</i> Enter a number to determine the percentage of direct-routed (DR) traffic affected by the FRR control.
	ARLEV	0 to 100	<i>Alternate-routed traffic percentage</i> Enter a number to determine the percentage of alternate-routed (AR) traffic affected by the FRR control.
	CTRLOPT	IRR or RRR	<i>Control option</i> 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	<i>Hard-to-reach option</i> 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	<i>Equal access option</i> 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	<i>Cancel in-chain return option</i> 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)	<i>Out-of-chain common language location identifier</i> 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.

PREPLANS (continued)**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	<i>Direct-routed percentage selector</i> Enter a number to determine the percentage of controlled by SKIP direct-routed (DR) traffic.
	ARPCT	0 to 100	<i>Alternate-routed percentage selector</i> 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	<i>Number of trunks</i> 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	<i>Number of trunks</i> 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	<i>Percentage of traffic</i> 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

PREPLANS (end)

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.

PRIPROF

Table name

Primary Rate Interface (PRI) Profile

Functional description

Table PRIPROF contains the status of function switches that were configured for a particular issue of a variant.

Datafill sequence and implications

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

Before a tuple in table PRIPROF can be deleted or changed, all references to the profile name must be removed from table LTDEF. Profile names are stored in field PROFNAME in both tables.

Table size

256 tuples

Table size for table PRIPROF is statically allocated in accordance with the maximum number of profiles that can be held in the table, which is currently 256.

Datafill

The following table lists datafill for table PRIPROF.

Field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 3)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
PROFNAME		alphanumeric (1 to 8 characters)	<i>Profile name</i> Enter a character string to represent the primary rate interface (PRI) profile name.
VARINFO		see subfield	<i>Variant information</i> This field consists of subfield VARIANT and refinement.

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

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	VARIANT	AUSTPRI, ETSIPRI, EVN4PRI, INSPRI, N449PRI, NTNAPRI, NIPRI, QSIGPRI, U449PRI, or U459PRI	<i>Protocol variant</i> Enter the data for this field to define the PRI protocol with which the profile name must be associated, then datafill refinement ISSUE. Permitted entry values for this field are dependent upon the PRI variant packages that are loaded on the switch. When the N449PRI variant is selected, enter corresponding ISSUE subfield V1. When the NTNAPRI variant is selected, five function switches are available. These switches enable a user to set up interworking between the DMS switch and an SL-1 private branch exchange (PBX). You must select ETSIPRI if you wish to select SWISS3, SPAIN1, or HOLLAND1 in the ISSUE field to activate Swiss PRI, Spanish PRI, or Dutch PRI. When the NIPRI variant is selected, SWITCH can be datafilled using the value for an unknown type of number/numbering plan identifier (UNTNNPI). When NIPRI is selected, only the UNTNNPI function switch is available.

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

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
SWITCH	ISSUE	1990, ETSI1993, ISO1996, TS141490, V1, NI2V1, NET3, X11, EVN4V1, SWISS3, SPAIN1, HOLLAND1	<i>Protocol issue</i> Enter the data for this field to define the specification issue with which the PRI variant is associated. Default value is ISO1996. SWISS3, SPAIN1 and HOLLAND1 can only be selected if the entry in the VARIANT field is ETSIPRI. Also, see table LTDEF.
		vector of up to 64 alphanumeric names (1 to 8 characters)	<i>Function switch name</i> This field is a vector of up to 64 function switch names. Valid entry values for this field are defined by specific applications. These entry values are dependent upon the variant and issue combination. Enter a function switch name for each software function that must be associated with the switch. Separate each entry by a space and end the vector with \$. Software functions for switch names that are not datafilled in this field are disabled. When the NIPRI variant is selected in field VARIANT, SWITCH can be datafilled using the value for the unknown type of number/numbering plan identifier (UNTONNPI).

Datafill example

The following example shows sample datafill for table PRIPROF.

PRIPROF (continued)**MAP display example for table PRIPROF**

PROFNAME	VARINFO	SWITCH
NAPBX	NTNAPRI VI	(EXMPL1) (EXMPL2) \$
ETSIPBX	ETSIPRI 1990	(EXMPL3) (EXMPL4) (EXMPL6) \$
AUSTPBX	AUSTPRI TS14_1990	(EXMPL5) \$
NI2UNKWN	NIPRI NI2V1	(UNTONNPI) \$

Table history**NA015**

Feature A59023416 added subfield N449PRI to option VARIANT.

MMP12

Added option ETSI1993 and deleted options ISO1990 and ISO1994 from subfield ISSUE.

EUR010

Options SPAIN1 and HOLLAND1 added to subfield ISSUE for activities AU3208 and AU3209 (Spanish PRI and Dutch PRI).

EUR009

Option SWISS3 added to field ISSUE for feature AU2826.

EUR008 and APC009

Adds value EVNPRI to subfield VARIANT, and values, EVN4V1, NET3, and X11, to subfield ISSUE.

Option DIALTONE in table PRIPROF can not be provisioned in EUR008 or APC009. Option DIALTONE is visible. If you attempt to provision option DIALTONE, the following error message appears:

DIALTONE SWITCH NO LONGER SUPPORTED.USE NET_DIALTONE_ON IN LTDATA INSTEAD.

Note: Option NET_DIALTONE_ON in table LTDATA and option DIALTONE in table PRIPROF provide the same functionality.

EUR006

Adds new value, QSIGPRI, to subfield VARIANT and three new values, ISO1996, ISO1994 and ISO1990, to subfield ISSUE.

XPM08

Add NI2V1 as an option for subfield ISSUE.

PRIPROF (end)

CCM07

Table PRIPROF was modified to include NIPRI as a valid entry in subfield VARIANT.

BCS36

Table PRIPROF was introduced.

PRTN2CCD

Table name

Pretranslator To CC Translator Name Table

Functional description

This table provides the mapping from the Pretranslator Name to the Country Code (CT) Translator Name. This mapping is required to maintain the customer group translations partitioning begun in MDC translations and to pass this partitioning on to the international partitioned translations.

Datafill sequence and implications

The following tables must be datafilled before table PRTN2CCD.

- LINEATTR
- CTHEAD

Table size

Table PRTN2CCD is a static table with 256 tuples. Tuples without datafill do not display.

Datafill

The following table lists datafill for table PRTN2CCD.

Field descriptions

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
PRTN		alphanumeric	<i>Pretranslator name</i> Lists the pretranslator name from table LINEATTR.
TRANNAME		alphanumeric	<i>CT translator name</i> Lists the translator name from table CTHEAD.

Datafill example

The following example shows sample datafill for table PRTN2CCD.

The example consists of a pretranslator name, CTID, which is mapped to the CT translator name, CCTID. The pretranslator name is found in table LINEATTR, field PRTNM. The CT translation name is found in table CTHEAD, field XLANAME.

PRTN2CCD (end)

MAP display example for table PRTN2CCD

PRTN	TRANNAME
CTID	CCTID

PRTTONET

Table name

Partition Number to NETINFO Mapping Table

Functional description

Table PRTTONET maps partition numbers to NETINFO information for IVPM calls.

Datafill sequence and implications

Table NETNAMES must be datafilled before table PRTTONET.

Table size

0 to 1000 tuples

A restart is not required in order to increase the table size.

Datafill

The following table lists datafill for table PRTTONET.

Field descriptions

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
PARTNO		numeric (3 digits)	<i>Partition number</i> Enter a partition number.
NETNAME		alphanumeric (up to 32 characters)	<i>Network name</i> Enter a character string corresponding to a NETNAME that exists in table NETNAMES.
NETCGID		numeric (0 to 4095)	<i>Network customer group id</i> Enter a number to identify the external customer group.
NCOS		numeric (0 to 255)	<i>Network class of service</i> Enter a number to specify the network class of service.

Datafill example

The following example shows sample datafill for table PRTTONET.

PRTTONET (end)

This example shows the initial datafill for the following partition number to NETINFO mapping requirements:

- Partition digits 601 are associated with NETWK1 external customer group 50 and a class of service of 25.
- Partition digits 602 are associated with NETWK2 external customer group 100 and a class of service of 60.
- Partition digits 603 are associated with NETWK3 external customer group 100 and a class of service of 70.

MAP display example for table PRTTONET

PRTNO	NETNAME	NETCGID	NCOS
601	NETWK1	50	25
602	NETWK2	100	60
603	NETWK3	100	70

PS

Table name

Program Store Assignment Table

Functional description

The following assignment data for each program store (PS) shelf appears in table PS:

- floor, row on floor, frame position in row, and base mounting position for each PS shelf
- frame type and number on which the PS shelf mounts
- highest numbered memory card
- product engineering code (PEC) of PS shelf

The system allocates memory for planes 0 and 1 for eight PS shelves.

Table 1 contains PS PEC descriptions with the correct references from the *DMS-100 Provisioning Manual*, 297-1001-450.

Program store PEC descriptions

PEC	Description	Reference
NT3X31AA	Program store	EMR4-01-000
NT3XA31AD	1 Megaword program store	EMR4-03-000
NT3X32AA	1 Megaword program store	EMR4-05-000
NT3X32BA	1 Megaword program store	EMR4-07-000
NT3X41DA	8 Megaword program store	Not available
NT3X41EA	Central PROC and shelf assembly	EMR4-10-000
NT3X4106	Central PROC and shelf assembly	EMR4-10-000
NT9X99ZZ	Dummy PEC	Not available
NT7X31AA	Special DMS-100 project	Not available
NT7X3102	Special DMS-100 project	Not available

PS (continued)**Datafill sequence and meaning**

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

Table size

2 to 8 tuples

The table contains 1 tuple for each defined PS memory shelf. Each defined PS memory shelf is for each central control (CC) plane that can have a maximum of four PS shelves.

Datafill

Datafill for table PS appears in the following table.

Field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
PSNM		see subfields	<i>Program store number.</i> This field contains subfields PSSHNO and PLANE.
	PSSHNO	0 to 7	<i>Program store shelf number.</i> Enter the number assigned to the program store (PS) shelf.
PLANE		0 to 1	<i>Plane.</i> Enter the plane of the PS shelf.
NOMEMCDS		0 to 15	<i>Highest numbered memory card.</i> Enter the highest numbered memory card on the PS shelf.
FRTYPE		CCC MCCM or MEX	<i>Frame type.</i> Ecabinet core module (MCCM) or memory extension frame (MEX) on which the PS shelf mounts.
FRNO		0 to 1	<i>Frame number.</i> Enter the frame number of the CCC or MEX frame on which the PS shelf mounts. Entries out of this range are not correct.
SHPOS		18, 32, 51, or 65	<i>Shelf position.</i> Enter the base mounting position of the PS shelf on the CCC or MEX frame. Entries out of this range are not correct.

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

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
FLOOR		0 to 99	<i>Floor.</i> Enter the floor or remote location number that indicates the location of the frame of the PS shelf.
ROW		A to Z, AA to ZZ, except I, II, O, and OO	<i>Row.</i> Enter the row on the floor that indicates the location of the frame of the PS shelf.
FRPOS		0 to 99	<i>Frame position.</i> Enter the bay position in the row that indicates the location of the frame of the PS shelf.
EQPEC		3X31AA 3X31AD 3X32AA 3X32BA 7X31AA 9X99ZZ 3X41DA 3X41EA 3X4106 or 7X3102	<i>Equipment product engineering code.</i> Enter the product engineering code (PEC) of the PS shelf. Do not include the NT prefix.

Datafill example

Sample datafill for table PS appears in the following example.

The assignments associated with PS shelf 0, planes 0 and 1 appear in the following example.

The system provides one record for each plane.

MAP example for table PS

PSNM	NOMEMCDS	FRTYPE	FRNO	SHPOS	FLOOR	ROW	FRPOS	EQPEC
00 0	15	CCC	0	32	05	B	03	3X31AA
00 1	15	CCC	0	32	05	B	04	3X31AA

PSCNUM

Table name

Private Speed Call Number Table

Functional description

Table PSCNUM contains all of the private speed calling (PSC) numbers used by feature AD2186 (Meridian SuperNode (MSN) Private Speed Calling and hotline Dialing). Table PSCNUM has a double index, the PSC index that associates the PSC number with an authorization code (authcode), and the PSC number that the caller dials. Destination digits are datafilled for each entry. These digits are the number to which the call is routed when the PSC number is dialed for the authcode corresponding to the PSC index.

Datafill sequence and implications

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

Table size

0 to 5000 tuples

Datafill

The following table lists datafill for table PSCNUM.

Field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
PSCKEY		see subfields	<i>Private speed calling key</i> This field consists of subfields PSCIDX and PSCNUM.
	PSCIDX	0 to 4999	<i>Private speed calling index</i> Enter the number that associates a private speed calling (PSC) number with a particular authorization code (authcode).

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

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	PSCNUM	2 digits <i>nn</i> (where <i>n</i> is 2 to 9 [pro-grammed) or 2 to 99 (reserved)	<i>Private speed calling number</i> Enter the PSC number in the form <i>nn</i> , where <i>nn</i> is a number in the range 2 to 9 that the caller dials. Any combination of numbers using 0 (zero) or 1 is invalid. For example, 24 and 35 are valid PSC numbers, but 21 and 30 are invalid.
	DESTDIGS	0 to 9 (1 to 18 digits)	<i>Destination digits</i> Enter the number to which the speed call terminates.

Datafill example

The following example shows sample datafill for table PSCNUM.

MAP display example for table PSCNUM

PSCKEY	DESTDIGS
5 22	24231
69 34	8067953323
3378 54	011555364785674

PSNAILUP

Table name

P-Side Nail-up Table

Functional description

Table PSNAILUP contains an inventory of P-side to P-side, nailed-up cross-connections whose endpoints are either lines on a remote concentrator SLC-96 (RCS) or channels on a DS-1 line connecting to equipment other than an RCS or DMS-100 remote peripheral module (PM).

Datafill sequence and implications

Table PSNAILUP must be datafilled before table <short name of table>.

The following tables must be datafilled before table PSNAILUP.

- table LTCPSINV for the DS-1 channel endpoint subtending a subscriber carrier module-100S (SMS)
- table LTCRPINV for the DS-1 channel endpoint subtending a remote SMS (SMSR)
- table LNINV for the RCS line endpoint

Table size

0 to 4600 tuples

Table PSNAILUP requires 14 bytes of memory in protected data store for each nailed-up cross-connection.

PSNAILUP (continued)**Datafill**

The following table lists datafill for table PSNAILUP.

Field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 4)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
ENDPT1		see subfield	<i>Endpoint 1</i> This field consists of subfield PSSEL. It consists of the first endpoint of the nailed-up cross-connection. This endpoint can either be an remote concentrator SLC-96 (RCS) line or a DS-1 channel.
	PSSEL	SMS, SMSR, RCS, or NIL	<i>P-side selector</i> Enter SMS if the first endpoint is a DS-1 channel subtending a subscriber carrier module-100S (SMS) and datafill refinements PMNO, PORT, and CHNL. Enter SMSR if the first endpoint is a DS-1 channel subtending a remote SMS (SMSR) and datafill refinements PMNO, PORT, and CHNL. Enter RCS if the first endpoint is an RCS line and datafill refinement LEN.
	PMNO	0 to 255 or 0 to 1023	<i>Peripheral module number</i> If the entry in subfield PSSEL is SMS or SMSR, datafill this refinement. Enter the external number of the SMS or SMSR. If the switch type is an NT40, the range is 0 to 255. If the switch type is a SuperNode, the range is 0 to 1023.
	PORT	0 to 19	<i>SMS P-side port</i> If the entry in subfield PSSEL is SMS or SMSR, datafill this refinement. Enter the P-side port number of the SMS or SMSR.

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

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
ENDPT2	CHNL	1 to 24	<i>P-side circuit time slot</i> If the entry in subfield PSSEL is SMS or SMSR, datafill this refinement. Enter the DS-1 channel (time slot) of the SMS or SMSR. Go to field ENDPT2.
	LEN	see subfields	Line equipment number This field defines the physical location of the equipment that is connected to a specific telephone line. Because field LEN is common to more than 60 tables, it is documented in a single section to avoid unnecessary duplication. Refer to section "Common entry field LEN" for a complete description of field LEN and associated subfields. Field LEN consists of subfields SITE, FRAME, UNIT, DRAWER or LSG, SHELF, SLOT, and CIRCUIT. When datafill for field LEN is complete, go to field ENDPT2.
		see subfield	<i>Endpoint 2</i> This field consists of subfield PSSEL. It consists of the second endpoint of the nailed-up cross-connection. This endpoint can be either an RCS line or a DS-1 channel.
	PSSEL	SMS, SMSR, RCS, or NIL	<i>P-side selector</i> Enter SMS if the first endpoint is a DS-1 channel subtending an SMS and datafill refinements PMNO, PORT, and CHNL.

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

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	PMNO	0 to 255 or 0 to 1023	<i>Peripheral module number</i> If the entry in subfield PSSEL is SMS or SMSR, datafill this refinement. Enter the external number of the SMS or SMSR. If the switch type is an NT40, the range is 0 to 255. If the switch type is a SuperNode, the range is 0 to 1023.
	PORT	0 to 19	<i>Sms p-side port</i> If the entry in subfield PSSEL is SMS or SMSR, datafill this refinement. Enter the P-side port number of the SMS or SMSR.
	CHNL	1 to 24	<i>P-side circuit time slot</i> If the entry in subfield PSSEL is SMS or SMSR, datafill this refinement. Enter the DS-1 channel (time slot) of the SMS or SMSR. Go to field STATUS.
	LEN	see subfields	Line equipment number This field defines the physical location of the equipment that is connected to a specific telephone line. Because field LEN is common to more than 60 tables, it is documented in a single section to avoid unnecessary duplication. Refer to section "Common entry field LEN" for a complete description of field LEN and associated subfields. Field LEN consists of subfields SITE, FRAME, UNIT, DRAWER or LSG, SHELF, SLOT, and CIRCUIT. When datafill for field LEN is complete, go to field STATUS.

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

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
STATUS		A or P or I or NIL	<i>Status</i> Enter the status of the connection. Enter A (active) if the connection is datafilled and set up. Enter P (pending) if the connection is datafilled, but the system has not set up the connection in the PM. Inactive (I) is a possible status and indicates that the connection is datafilled, but the DS-1 link is not in service. The switch operator cannot enter I. The system sets the status to inactive if it is unable to set up a connection after the connection was datafilled. The endpoints remain datafilled in table PSNAILUP, and the connection is made active by the system when both endpoints become in-service. NIL indicates that there is no physical hardware connection and that the nonexistent connection is not datafilled. The system initializes the STATUS field to NIL.
ABINSERT		Y or N	<i>A- and b-bits insertion</i> Enter Y (yes) if A- and B-bits are inserted into the information stream. Otherwise, enter N (no). Digital Dataphone Services (DDS) use DDS protocol bits in the same position as A and B signaling bits, so A- and B-bits are not inserted into the information stream for DDS. Voice connections normally use A- and B-bits. The default value for this field is Y.

Datafill example

The following example shows sample datafill for table PSNAILUP.

The example shows the two endpoints, the STATUS field of the nailed-up cross-connection, and whether A and B bits are inserted.

PSNAILUP (continued)

The first endpoint is an RCS line. It has a PSSEL of RCS and a LEN of REM1 00 00 01 03. The second endpoint is a DS-1 channel. It has a PSSEL of SMS. The SMS is number 0 (zero) and its number 2 P-side port connects to the DS-1 line carrying the DS-1 channel. The DS-1 channel is number 1.

Field STATUS shows the status of the connection. In the example, the status is active. A- and B-bits are inserted.

MAP display example for table PSNAILUP

ENDPT1	ENDPT2	STATUS	ABINSERT
RCS REM1 00 0 01 03	SMS 0 2 1	A	Y

Table history
CSP04

- The following changes take effect in CSP04.
- Reference to cold restart removed.
 - Table size changed to 4600.

Supplementary information

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

Datafill conditions and error messages

To enter data on lines and DS-1 channels in table PSNAILUP, the following criteria must be satisfied:

Both endpoints must be on the same SMS or the same SMSR. If this condition is not met, one of the following error messages is displayed at the MAP (maintenance and administration position) terminal:

ENDPOINTS NOT CONFIGURED ON THE SAME SMS

ENDPOINTS NOT CONFIGURED ON THE SAME SMSR

The SMS must be datafilled in table LTCINV. If this condition is not met, one of the following error messages is displayed at the MAP terminal:

PSNAILUP (continued)

SMS NOT DATAFILLED IN LTCINV (for lines)

DS1 NOT PROPERLY CONDIGURED (for DS-1 channels)

Neither endpoint can be part of an existing nailed-up cross-connection. If this condition is not met, the following error message is displayed at the MAP terminal:

ENDPOINT PART OF AN EXISTING NAILED-UP CONNECTION

Line endpoints must be datafilled in table LNINV. If this condition is not met, the following error message is displayed at the MAP terminal:

LINE NOT EQUIPPED

Line endpoints must have card code NAILUP in table LNINV. If this condition is not met, the following error message is displayed at the MAP terminal:

LINE NOT A SPECIAL SERVICES CIRCUIT

DS-1 channels cannot be on DS-1 lines that are datafilled in table LTCPSINV for an SMS or table LTCRPINV for an SMSR. If this condition is not met, the following message is displayed at the MAP terminal:

DS0 NOT ON AN EQUIPPED DS1

DS-1 lines must be properly configured in table LTCPSINV for an SMS or table LTCRPINV for an SMSR. Otherwise, the following message is displayed at the MAP terminal:

DS1 NOT PROPERLY CONFIGURED

DS-1 channels cannot be on DS-1 lines that terminate on an RCS. If this condition is not met, the following message is displayed at the MAP terminal:

DS0 TERMINATES ON A REMOTE PERIPHERAL

The status of the nailed-up cross-connection must be specified as A (active) or P (pending) only. Specifying the cross-connection status other than A or P results in the following error message being displayed at the MAP terminal:

MUST SPECIFY ACTIVE OR PENDING STATUS ONLY

The table editor CHANGE command is not allowed when a change is required to an endpoint in table PSNAILUP. To change an endpoint, the tuple

PSNAILUP (end)

containing the endpoint must be deleted and a new one added. The CHANGE command can be used only on field STATUS of nailed-up cross-connections. Attempting to change an endpoint using the CHANGE command results in the following error message:

CHANGE COMMAND NOT ALLOWED ON ENDPOINTS

If operating company personnel try to change field ABINSERT of table RCSINV while the status of the nailed-up cross-connection is active or inactive, the following message appears at the MAP terminal:

CANNOT CHANGE ABINSERT FIELD WHEN STATUS IS ACTIVE OR INACTIVE

If any company used in a P-side to P-side, nailed-up cross-connection is out of service (this includes the SMS, SMSR, RCS, and DS-1 link) when the connection is datafilled is table PSNAILUP, the status is set to inactive, with the following message displayed at the MAP terminal:

CONNECTION INACTIVE -- ENDPOINTS NOT IN SERVICE

The connection becomes active when the equipment is put into service.

If any DS-1 channels are part of a nailed-up cross-connection, no RSC can be attached to the DS-1 link holding those channels. No lines with special services card code NAILUP can be datafilled in table LENLINES.

PSTNTRK

Table name

Public Switched Telephone Network Trunk Table

Functional description

Table PSTNTRK functions as a look-up table to determine if the marked tables connect to the public switched telephone network (PSTN). The key field is GRPKEY. Field GRPKEY contains the common language location identifier (CLLI) from table TRKGRP.

The default setting for field PSTN is N. The treatment of any trunk that does not have data entry is as PSTN. This process prevents the use of any new trunk to bypass PSTN restrictions.

Datafill sequence and meaning

Enter data in tables CLLI and TRKGRP before you enter data in table PSTNTRK.

Table size

1 to 8191 tuples

Datafill

Datafill for table PSTNTRK appears in the following table.

Field descriptions

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
GRPKEY		see subfield	<i>Group key.</i> This field contains subfield CLLI.
	CLLI	alphanumeric (1 to 16 characters)	<i>Common language location identifier.</i> Enter the common language location identifier (CLLI) of the trunk group.
PSTN		Y or N	<i>Public switched telephone network.</i> Enter Y (yes) if the trunk group is PSTN. Enter N (no) if the trunk group is not PSTN. The default value for this field is N.

Datafill example

Sample datafill for table PSTNTRK appears in the following example.

PSTNTRK (end)

MAP example for table PSTNTRK

GRPKEY	PSTN
MELPVN	N

Table history
BCS35

Table PSTNTRK was introduced in BCS35.

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	<i>Port identifier.</i> 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	<i>Port endpoint key.</i> This subfield is a different identifier that can identify the access key on which the port resides.
	OFFSET	0 to 32767	<i>Port offset.</i> 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	<i>Access identifier.</i> This field is the access identifier that locates the port. This field contains subfields KEY, INDEX, and CHANNEL.
	KEY	0 to 32767	<i>Access key.</i> This subfield is the access key part of the access identifier.
	INDEX	0 to 32767	<i>Access index.</i> This subfield is the access index part of the access identifier.
	CHANNEL	0 to 32767	<i>Access channel.</i> This subfield is the access channel part of the access identifier.

Datafill example

Sample datafill for table PTIDTAB appears in the following example.

PTIDTAB (end)

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.

PVCINFO

Table name

Permanent Virtual Circuit Information Table

Functional description

Table PVCINFO functions as a look-up table to determine permanent virtual circuit (PVC) service parameters for use with the DMS packet handler (DMS-PH). A PVC is a permanent logical connection between two network endpoints. One endpoint is designated as the master end and the other endpoint is designated as the slave end. The key fields KEY and SLVEND contain a directory number (DN) from table DNCHNL or a common language location identifier (CLLI) from table X75INFO.

The following rules apply for datafilling an individual PVC:

- There is only one set of data (for example, options SENDTC and RECVTC [send and receive throughput class]) for the PVC, which is defined from the master end. The slave end does not have independent data.
- Slave end send parameters are equal to master end receive parameters.
- Slave end receive parameters are equal to master end send parameters.

Datafill sequence and implications

The following tables must be datafilled before table PVCINFO.

- DNCHNL
- X75INFO

Table size

0 to 8100 tuples

PVCINFO (continued)**Datafill**

The following table lists datafill for table PVCINFO.

Field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 5)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
KEY		see subfield	<i>Permanent virtual circuit key</i> This field identifies the master end and consists of subfield ENDTYPE and its refinements. This is the first of two key fields.
	ENDTYPE	X25 or X75	<i>Endpoint type</i> Enter the network layer protocol for the permanent virtual circuit (PVC) network endpoint interface. Enter X25 and datafill refinements DN, CHNL, and LCN. Enter X75 and datafill refinements CLLI, MEMB, and LCN.
	DN	numeric (up to 18 digits)	<i>Directory number</i> If the entry in subfield ENDTYPE is X25, datafill this refinement. Enter the directory number datafilled in table DNCHNL for the PVC data terminal equipment (DTE).
	CHNL	B or D	<i>Channel type</i> If the entry in subfield ENDTYPE is X25, datafill this refinement. Enter the PVC channel type used to identify the PVC on the X.25 interface.
	CLLI	alphanumeric (1 to 16 characters)	<i>Common language location identifier</i> If the entry in subfield ENDTYPE is X75, datafill this refinement. Enter the common language location identifier (CLLI) datafilled in table X75INFO for the PVC trunk group.
	MEMB	0 to 9999	<i>Permanent virtual circuit index number</i> If the entry in subfield ENDTYPE is X75, datafill this refinement. Enter the PVC member number used to identify the PVC on the X.75 interface.

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

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	LCN	1 to 4095	<i>Logical channel number</i> Enter the PVC logical channel number used to identify the PVC on the X.25 or X.75 interface.
	VIRT	see subfield	<i>Virtual link</i> This field identifies the LEA link and consists of subfields LINK_ID and LCN.
	LINK_ID	0 to 511	Link identifier This field identifies the link assigned to the LEA that is monitoring the data call.
	LCN	1 to 10	Logical channel number This field identifies the channel assigned to the LEA that is monitoring the data call. Note: The LCN is automatically assigned when the USNBD command CCR ASSOC is entered.
PVCOPTNS		see subfield	<i>Permanent virtual circuit options</i> This field consists of subfield PVCPRM. Up to eight parameters can be entered. If less than eight parameters are required, end the list with a \$ (dollar sign).
SLVEND		see subfield	<i>Slave end</i> This field identifies the slave end and consists of subfield ENDTYPE and its refinements. This is the second of two key fields.
	ENDTYPE	X25 or X75	<i>Endpoint type</i> Enter the network layer protocol for the PVC network endpoint interface.
	DN	numeric (up to 18 digits)	<i>Directory number</i> If the entry in subfield ENDTYPE is X25, datafill this refinement. Enter the directory number datafilled in table DNCHNL for the PVC data terminal equipment (DTE).

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

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	CHNL	B or D	<i>Channel type</i> If the entry in subfield ENDTYPE is X25, datafill this refinement. Enter the PVC channel type used to identify the PVC on the X.25 interface.
	CLLI	alphanumeric (1 to 16 characters)	<i>Common language location identifier</i> If the entry in subfield ENDTYPE is X75, datafill this refinement. Enter the common language location identifier (CLLI) datafilled in table X75INFO for the PVC trunk group.
	MEMB	0 to 9999	<i>Permanent virtual circuit index number</i> If the entry in subfield ENDTYPE is X75, datafill this refinement. Enter the PVC member number used to identify the PVC on the X.75 interface.

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

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
PVCOPTNS		see subfield	<i>Permanent virtual circuit options</i> This field consists of subfield PVCPRM. Up to eight parameters can be entered. If less than eight parameters are required, end the list with a \$ (dollar sign).
	PVCPRM	BILLING LATA RECVPS RECVTS RECVWS SENDPS SENDTC SENDWS	<i>Permanent virtual circuit parameters</i> Enter the PVC parameter. Enter BILLING for billing and datafill refinement SCHEME. Enter LATA for local access and transport area and datafill refinement LRange. Enter RECVPS for receiving packet size and datafill refinement PSize. Enter RECVTS for receive throughput class and datafill refinement TPUCLAS. Enter RECVWS for receiving window size and datafill refinement WSize. Enter SENDPS for sending packet size and datafill refinement PSize. Enter SENDTC for send throughput class and datafill refinement TPUCLAS. Enter SENDWS and datafill refinement WSize.
	LRange	INTER or INTRA	<i>Local access and transport area range</i> If the entry in subfield PVCPRM is LATA, datafill this refinement. Enter the local access and transport area (LATA) status for the PVC. The default value is INTRA.
	PSize	128 or 256	<i>Packet size</i> If the entry in subfield PVCPRM is RECVPS or SENDPS, datafill this refinement. Enter the packet size for master end packet data receiving or sending. The default is 128.

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

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	TPUCLAS	75, 150, 300, 600, 1200, 2400, 4800, 9600 or 19200, 48000, 56000, 64000	<i>Throughput class</i> If the entry in subfield PVCPRM is RECVTS or SENDTS, datafill this refinement. Enter the receiving or sending throughput class baudrate value for the master end. If one of the endpoints is identified as X25 D, the valid entries are: 75, 150, 300, 600, 1200, 2400, 4800, and 9600. If both endpoints are X25 B or X75, additional valid entries are: 19200, 48000, 56000, and 64000. The default value is 9600.
	WSIZE	1 to 127	<i>Window size</i> If the entry in subfield PVCPRM is RECVWS or SENDWS, datafill this refinement. Enter the window size for master end packet data receiving or sending. If one of the endpoints uses MODULO 8 packet level sequencing (PLSQ), as defined in table X75INFO, valid entries are 1 to 7. If both endpoints use MODULO 128 PLSQ, valid entries are 1 to 127. The default value is 2.

PVCINFO (continued)**PVCPRM = BILLING**

If the entry in field PVCPRM is BILLING, datafill refinement SCHEME as described below.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	SCHEME	see subfield	<i>Scheme</i> This field consists of subfield ENABLE.
	ENABLE	Y or N	<i>Billing enable</i> Enter Y (yes) to generate a billing record and datafill refinement BILLOPT. Otherwise, enter N (no) and datafill no refinements. The default value is Y (yes).
	BILLOPT	CHRGDN NORMAL orNUI	<i>Billing selection</i> For BCS36 and up, enter CHRGDN for chargeable DN billing and datafill refinements ADDRfmt, CHRGDN, CHNLTYP, and LCN. Note: Entry CHRGDN is only valid if the master endpoint is X.25 and the slave endpoint is X.75. For example, an inter-LATA PVC call. Enter NUI if billing is charged to the Network User Identifier (NUI) and datafill refinement DIGITS. Note: NUI billing is supported only within a LATA, that is, field LATA is datafilled as INTRA. Otherwise, enter NORMAL. No refinements require datafill. The default is NORMAL.
	DIGITS	numeric (up to 15 digits)	<i>Network user identifier digits</i> If the entry in subfield BILLSEL is NUI, datafill this refinement. Enter the NUI number that receives the billing record.

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

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	ADDRFMT	E164orX121	<i>Address format</i> If the entry in subfield BILLSEL is CHRGDN, datafill this refinement. Enter the address format of the chargeable DN.
	CHRGDN	numeric (up to 14 digits)	<i>Chargeable directory number</i> If the entry in subfield BILLSEL is CHRGDN, datafill this refinement. Enter the chargeable DN. If the entry in field ADDRFORMT is E164, the DN is up to 14 digits. If the entry in field ADDRFORMT is X121, the DN is 5 to 14 digits.
	CHNLTY	B1, B2, or D	<i>Channel type</i> If the entry in subfield BILLSEL is CHRGDN, datafill this refinement. Enter the channel type of the chargeable DN.
	LCN	1 to 4095	<i>Logical channel number</i> If the entry in subfield BILLSEL is CHRGDN, datafill this refinement. Enter the PVC logical channel number used to identify the master X.25 endpoint of the PVC call.

Datafill example

The following example shows sample datafill for table PVCINFO.

The example consists of master end type X25, DN 7652222, channel B, and logical channel number 124. The slave end consists of end type X75, CLLI ISDNX75, PVC index member 2418, and logical channel number 23. Option SENDTC has a throughput class of 9600. Option BILLING is enabled twice: in the first option, billing is charged to NUI 14; in the second option, billing is charged to DN 2581975 using address format E164N on channel B1, and the logical channel number is 666. Option LATA is INTRA.

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

KEY	SLVEND
PVCOPTNS	
X25 7652222 B 124 X75 ISDNX75 2418 345 (SENDTC 9600) (BILLING Y NUI 14) (BILLING Y CHRGDN E164 2581975 B1 666) (LATA INTRA) \$	

Table history**NA014**

Subfields VIRT, LINK_ID, and LCN added to KEY field for USNBD virtual links..

BCS36

Entry CHRGDN was added to option BILLING.

BCS34

Table PVCINFO was introduced.

PVDNAGEN

Table name

Private Virtual Data Network Agent Table

Functional description

Table PVDNAGEN stores all the FRS (frame relay service) agents in the private virtual data network (PVDN) database. All the attributes for table FRS Agents are programmed in table PVDNAGEN.

Datafill sequence and implications

Table PVDNAGEN is the first table datafilled in the PVDN database. The agent identifiers are used in the tables PVDNCHAN and PVDNCUST. Table PVDNAGEN is not dependent on any other tables, although it must be datafilled before any of the frame relay tables.

The FRS agents must be assigned to a private virtual data network (PVDN) customer in table PVDNCUST.

Table size

0 to 2201 tuples

Table size can be increased by adding new agents in table PVDNAGEN. The write routine for table PVDNAGEN allocates the space required.

Datafill

The following table lists datafill for table PVDNAGEN.

Field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 4)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
AGENTKEY		see subfields	<i>FRS agent identifier</i> This field consists of subfield AGENT and is the key to the table.
	AGENT	0 to 2200	<i>Agent</i> Enter the agent number.

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

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
AGTTYPE	DN	0 to 9(vector of up to 15 digits)	<i>Directory number</i> The directory number (DN) is the full complement of digits required to designate a subscriber's station within a numbering plan area (NPA). The NPA cannot be a number that is the same as a toll-free service access code (SAC) when the North American Numbering Plan is used. Note: For every tuple in PVDNAGEN, if field DN contains any non-digit (non-numeric) characters, or is greater than 9999999999999999, the whole tuple fails to restore.
	NUMBPLAN(B CS34-)	INTL, NATL, or X121INTL	<i>Numbering plan</i> The numbering plan adds support to internetworking with other networks. This field is based on the Q.931 origination message type of number and numbering plan identification fields. The default value for this field is X121INTL.
		ACCESS or T1TRUNK	<i>Agent type</i> Enter either ACCESS or T1TRUNK to indicate the agent type.
	DN (BCS35-)	see subfield	<i>Directory number</i> This field consists of subfield DNTYPE.
	DNTYPE(BCS35-)	NIL or VALID	<i>Directory number type</i> Enter either NIL or VALID to indicate the DN type. If the entry in this field is VALID, datafill refinements DN and NUMBPLAN.
	DN (BCS35-)	0 to 9 (vector of up to 15 digits)	<i>Directory number</i> If the entry in field DNTYPE is VALID, datafill this refinement. Enter the DN.

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

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	NUMBPLAN(B CS35-)	INTL, NATL, or X121INTL	<i>Numbering plan</i> The numbering plan adds support to internetworking with other networks. This field is based on the Q.931 origination message type of number and numbering plan identification fields.
	CUSTOMER (BCS35-)	alphanumeric (vector of up to 20 characters)	<i>Customer name</i> If the entry in field AGTTYPE is ACCESS, datafill this refinement. Enter the customer name.
	CONTMARK	+ or \$	<i>Continuation mark</i> Enter + if additional information for this tuple is contained in the next record. Otherwise, enter \$ to indicate the end of the tuple.
SPEED		LS_56KBS LS_64KBS LS_384KBS LS_1344KBS or LS_1536KBS	<i>Speed</i> Enter the speed at which the data is transferred across the medium to which the agent is connected. LS_1344KBS is used for T1 trunking.
ABSIGN		Y or N	<i>A/B BIT signaling</i> Enter Y (yes) or N (no).
CONTMARK		+ or \$	<i>Continuation mark</i> Enter + if additional information for this tuple is contained in the next record. Otherwise, enter \$ to indicate the end of the tuple.
CONDEV		DDS_LATCH_LPBK or NIL	<i>Connected circuit device</i> Enter the connected circuit device. DDS_LATCH_LPBK is a digital data system modem that supports latching loopback. When NIL is entered the far-end device is not specified.

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

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
CONTMARK		+ or \$	<i>Continuation mark</i> Enter + if additional information for this tuple is contained in the next record. Otherwise, enter \$ to indicate the end of the tuple.
TUNING		see subfield	<i>T1 tuning</i> This field consists of subfield OPTION.
	OPTION	WINDOW INVERSION KEEP BUFFER ERAM CTRL_IDX or FLAG	<i>Option</i> Enter WINDOW for the window size of the end-to-end protocol running over the link. This option is used to recover frame loss and to ensure that no misordering of frames occurs. The default value is 16. Enter INVERSION to invert the HDLC data before transmission over the physical T1 circuit. The default value is N. Enter KEEP to represent the number of transmit buffers that the channel retains after a period of heavy traffic. The default value is 5. Enter BUFFER to represent the maximum number of transmit buffers that channel can allocate from the common buffer pool during periods of heavy traffic. The default value is 75. Enter FLAG to represent minimum number of HDLC flags that are inserted between each frame. The default value is 1.

PVDNAGEN (continued)**OPTION = BUFFER, FLAG, KEEP, CTRL_IDX, or WINDOW**

If the entry in field OPTION is BUFFER, FLAG, KEEP, CTRL_IDX, or WINDOW, datafill refinements VALUE and CM as described below.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	VALUE	0 to 255	<i>Value</i> If the entry in subfield OPTION is BUFFER, FLAG, KEEP, CTRL_IDX, or WINDOW, datafill this refinement then go to field LMI on page Section , "If the entry in field LMI is ANSI, datafill refinement YES_NO as described below." on page -863 to continue datafill for table PVDNAGEN. Enter a number to indicate the window size. If the entry in field OPTION is BUFFER, the range is 4 to 100. If the entry in field OPTION is FLAG, the range is 1 to 255. If the entry in field OPTION is KEEP, the range is 0 to 100. If the entry in field OPTION is CTRL_IDX, the range is 0 to 100. If the entry in field OPTION is WINDOW, the range is 1 to 128.
	CM	+ or \$	<i>Continuation mark</i> Enter + if additional information for this tuple is contained in the next record. Otherwise, enter \$ to indicate the end of the tuple.

PVDNAGEN (continued)**OPTION = INVERSION or ERAM**

If the entry in subfield OPTION is INVERSION or ERAM, datafill refinements YES_NO and CM as described below.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	YES_NO	Y or N	<i>Yes or no</i> If the entry in subfield OPTION is INVERSION or ERAM, datafill this refinement then go to field LMI on page Section , "If the entry in field LMI is ANSI, datafill refinement YES_NO as described below." on page -863 to continue datafill for table PVDNAGEN. Enter either Y (yes) or N (no) to indicate whether the HDLC inversion occurs.
	CM	+ or \$	<i>Continuation mark</i> Enter + if additional information for this tuple is contained in the next record. Otherwise, enter \$ to indicate the end of the tuple.

PVDNAGEN (continued)

All options

For all options, datafill field LMI as described below.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
LMI		ANSI, BADENV, BADMSG, BACKCOMP, KARXTIME, CCITT	<i>Local management interface</i> Enter the type of local management interface. Enter ANSI to indicate that ANSI format LMI is shared with the CPE and datafill subfield YES_NO. Enter BADENV to define a window for counting incoming message errors. Enter BADMSG to define a threshold, applied within the bounds of the BADENV value, for the acceptable number of errored incoming LMI messages before a timeout is declared. Enter BACKCOMP is the switch being used provides backwards compatibility for trunking agents. This entry applies to enhanced trunk frame relay interface units (FRIU). Datafill subfield YES_NO. Enter KARXTIME to control how long the LMI process waits on a channel in expectation of a status enquiry message before timing out. Enter CCITT to indicate that the CCITT format is shared with CPE. Datafill subfield YES_NO.

PVDNAGEN (continued)

LMI = ANSI

If the entry in field LMI is ANSI, datafill refinement YES_NO as described below.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	YES_NO (BCS35-)	Y or N	<i>Yes or no</i> If the entry in field LMI is ANSI, datafill this refinement. Enter Y to indicate that ANSI format LMI is shared with the CPE. Otherwise, enter N. Go to field ITS, section "ITS = KATXTIME" to continue datafill for table PVDNAGEN.

PVDNAGEN (continued)**LMI = BADENV, BADMSG, or KARXTIME**

If the entry in field LMI is KARXTIME, BADMSG, or BADENV, datafill refinements VALUE and CONTMARK as described below.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	VALUE	0 to 30 or 1 to 10	<i>Value</i> Enter the value for the LMI. If the entry in field LMI is KARXTIME, the range is 0 to 30. A value of 0 causes the LMI process to ignore whatever channel to which this agent is assigned. The process does not raise any alarms. The default values for KARXTIME are 20 or 15. If the entry in field LMI is BADMSG or BADENV, the range is 1 to 10. The BADMSG value cannot be greater than the BADENV value. The default values for BADMSG are 2 or 3. The default value for BADENV is 4.
	CONTMARK	+ or \$	<i>Continuation mark</i> Enter + if information for this tuple is contained in the next record. Otherwise, enter \$ to indicate the end of the tuple.

LMI = BACKCOMP

If the entry in field LMI is BACKCOMP, datafill refinement YES_NO as described below.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	YES_NO	Y or N	Yes or no. Enter Y to indicate that T1 trunking is connected to a pre-BCS35 node. Default value is N.

PVDNAGEN (continued)**LMI = CCITT**

If the entry in field LMI is CCITT, datafill refinement YES_NO as described below.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	YES_NO	Y or N	Yes or no. Enter Y to indicate that CCITT format is shared with the CPE. Default value is N.

All LMI

For all entries in field LMI, datafill field ITS as described below.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
ITS		KATXTIME ASYNUPDT BIDIR	<i>Interim trunk signaling</i> Enter KATXTIME to determine how often a keep-alive message is transmitted and datafill refinement VALUE. Enter ASYNUPDT to indicate that the CPE is sent asynchronous PVC status messages and datafill refinement YES_NO. Enter BIDIR to indicate that bidirectional LMI procedures are used by the network and datafill refinement YES_NO.

PVDNAGEN (continued)**ITS = ASYNUPDT or BIDIR**

If the entry in field ITS is ASYNUPDT or BIDIR, datafill refinement YES_NO as described below.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	YES_NO (BCS35-)	Y or N	<i>Yes or no</i> If the entry in field ITS is ASYNUPDT or BIDIR, datafill this refinement. Enter Y to indicate that asynchronous PVC messages are sent or that bidirectional LMI procedures are used. Otherwise, enter N.

ITS = KATXTIME

If the entry in field ITS is KATXTIME, datafill refinement VALUE as described below.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	VALUE (BCS35-)	0 to 30	<i>Value</i> If the entry in field ITS is KATXTIME, datafill this refinement. Enter the KATXTIME value.

Datafill example

The following example shows sample datafill for table PVDNAGEN.

MAP display example for table PVDNAGEN

AGENTKEY			AGTTYPE
SPEED	ABSIGN	CONDEV	
		LMI	TUNING
			ITS
5	T1TRUNK	VALID	12345677005
LS_1344KBS	Y	NIL	NATL
			(INVERSION N)\$
	(KARXTIME 20)	(KARXTIME 15)	\$

Table history

NA005

Added text to the Explanation column of field DN.

BCS36

Options CTRL_IDX and ERAM were added to field TUNING, range for fields VALUE and ITS was corrected, and refinement CUSTOMER was added.

PVDNCHAN

Table name

Private Virtual Data Network Channel Table

Functional description

Table PVDNCHAN stores the relationship between the frame relay service (FRS) agents and the physical frame relay interface unit (FRIU) channels.

Datafill sequence and implications

The following tables must be datafilled before table PVDNCHAN.

- PVDNAGEN
- LIUINV

The FRS agents must be programmed in table PVDNAGEN.

The FRIUs must be programmed in table LIUINV.

Table size

0 to 2201 tuples

The table size can be increased by adding new FRIUs in table LIUINV.

Datafill

The following table lists datafill for table PVDNCHAN.

Field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
CHANKEY		see subfields	<i>Channel key</i> This field is the key to table PVDNCHAN and consists of subfield AGENT.
	AGENT	0 to 2200	<i>Agent</i> Enter an agent number.
DEVAREA		see subfields	<i>Device area</i> This field consists of subfields DEVTYPE, DEVNUM, and CHANNEL.

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

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	DEVTYPE	FRIU	<i>Device type</i> Enter the device type FRIU (frame relay interface unit) on which the frame relay service (FRS) agent is associated.
	DEVNUM	0 to 750	<i>Device number</i> Enter a device number that uniquely identifies which device type the FRS agent is associated with.
	CHANNEL	1 to 24	<i>Channel</i> Enter a number between 1 and 24 to represent the channel the FRS agent is connected to.

Datafill example

The following example shows sample datafill for table PVDNCHAN.

MAP display example for table PVDNCHAN

CHANKEY	DEVAREA
0 FRIU 102	1
1 FRIU 102	2
2 FRIU 102	3
3 FRIU 102	4
4 FRIU 236	24

PVDNCUST

Table name

Private Virtual Data Network Customer Table

Overview

Table PVDNCUST stores the name of the private virtual data network (PVDN) customer.

Functional description

Table PVDNCUST provides the PVDN customer name for table PVDNAGEN.

Datafill sequence and implications

Table PVDNCUST must be datafilled before table PVDNAGEN.

Table size

0 to 1000 tuples

Datafill

The following table lists datafill for table PVDNCUST.

Field descriptions

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
CUSTOMER		alphanumeric (up to 20 characters)	<i>Customer</i> Enter the unique customer name.

Datafill example

The following example shows sample datafill for table PVDNCUST.

MAP display example for table PVDNCUST

CUSTOMER

20000

20001

20002

PVDNCUST (end)

Table history

NA005

Table PVDNCUST was revised to remove references to subtables that no longer exist in this table.

PVDNCUST.AGENTS

Table name

Private Virtual Data Network Customer Agents Table

Functional description

The subtable AGENTS stores the PVDN customer's frame relay service (FRS) agents.

Datafill sequence and implications

Table PVDNAGEN must be datafilled before table PVDNCUST.AGENTS.

Note: The FRS agents must be datafilled in the PVDNAGEN table before they can be datafilled in this subtable.

Table size

0 to 2201 tuples

Datafill

The following table lists datafill for table PVDNCUST.AGENTS.

Field descriptions

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
AGENT		0 to 2200	<i>Agent</i> Enter a number between 0 and 2200 to represent the agent number.
FRSTYPE		SUBSCRIB-ER	<i>FRS agent type</i> This field determines how the FRS agent is used in connections. The only valid entry is SUBSCRIBER.

Datafill example

The following example shows sample datafill for table PVDNCUST.AGENTS.

PVDNCUST.AGENTS (end)

MAP display example for table PVDNCUST.AGENTS

AGENT	FRSTYPE
12	SUBSCRIBER
14	SUBSCRIBER
15	SUBSCRIBER
16	SUBSCRIBER

PVDNCUST.CONNECT

Table name

Private Virtual Data Network Customer Connect Table

Functional description

The subtable PVDNCUST.CONNECT stores the Private Virtual Data Network (PVDN) customer's connections.

Datafill sequence and implications

Table PVDNAGEN must be datafilled before table PVDNCUST.CONNECT.

Note: The frame relay service (FRS) agents must be datafilled in table PVDNAGEN before they can be datafilled in this subtable.

Table size

0 to 32 678 tuples

Datafill

The following table lists datafill for table PVDNCUST.CONNECT.

Field descriptions

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
CONKEY		see subfields	<i>Connect key</i> This field is the key to the table. This field consists of subfields AGENT and DLCI, which make up a logical endpoint of a data connection.
	AGENT	0 to 2200	<i>Agent</i> Enter a number to represent the agent.
	DLCI	0 to 1023	<i>Data link connection identifier</i> Enter a number to represent the data link connection identifier (DLCI). Any entry outside this range is not valid.
CONTYPE		PRIVATE or NONPRIVATE	<i>Connection type</i> Enter the connection type: PRIVATE or NONPRIVATE.

PVDNCUST.CONNECT (continued)**CONTYPE = PRIVATE**

If the entry in field CONTYPE is PRIVATE, datafill subfields AGENT and DLCI.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
AGENT		0 to 2200	<i>Agent</i> Enter a number to represent the agent.
DLCI		0 to 1023	<i>Data link connection identifier</i> Enter a number to represent a DLCI.

CONTYPE = NONPRIVATE

If the entry in field CONTYPE is NONPRIVATE, datafill subfields CUSTOMER, AGENT, and DLCI.

Field descriptions for conditional datafill

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
CUSTOMER		alphanumeric (1 to 20 characters)	<i>Customer</i> Enter the customer name.
AGENT		0 to 2200	<i>Agent</i> Enter a number to represent the agent.
DLCI		0 to 1023	<i>Data link connection identifier</i> Enter a number to represent a DLCI.

Datafill example

The following example shows sample datafill for table PVDNCUST.CONNECT.

PVDNCUST.CONNECT (end)

MAP display example for table PVDNCUST.CONNECT

CONKEY		CONTYPE	
12	247	PRIVATE	14 290
16	908	NONPRIVATE	CUSTOMER_X 34 137

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 PXCRT.

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.

PXLAMAP

Table name

ISDN Pretranslation Map Table

Functional description

Table PXLAMAP associates a pretranslator name and a routing characteristic name (RCNAME) to obtain either a new pretranslator name, an operator position (POSITION), or a routing index. This allows the call to translate differently based on ISDN routing characteristics.

If selector POSITION or ROUTE is not datafilled in table PXLAMAP, and the called digits are not present, the call is routed to partial dial treatment.

If the tuple is not found in table PXLAMAP, the call proceeds to table STDPRTCT, using the original pretranslator name.

Datafill sequence and implications

The following tables must be datafilled before table PXLAMAP.

- RCNAME
- OFRT
- STDPRTCT.STDPRT
- POSITION

This table has no restart requirements.

Table size

0 to 262 144 tuples

Data store is dynamically allocated for each tuple.

PXLAMAP (continued)

Datafill

The following table lists datafill for table PXLAMAP.

Field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 4)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
PXLKEY		see subfields	<i>Translation key</i> This field consists of subfields RCNAME and XLANAME.
	RCNAME	alphanumeric (1 to 8 characters)	<i>Routing characteristic name</i> Enter the routing characteristic name required for the translation. Valid entries must be defined in table RCNAME.
	XLANAME	alphanumeric (1 to 4 characters)	<i>Translation name</i> Enter the required pretranslator name. Valid names must be defined in table STDPRTCT.
DATA		see subfield	<i>Selector and refinement</i> This field consists of subfield SEL and its refinements.

PXLAMAP (continued)

Field descriptions (Sheet 2 of 4)

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	SEL	POSITION, PREFIX, ROUTE, XLA	<i>Selector</i> Enter up to two types of selectors. Enter POSITION if routing to an operator position occurs when the called digits are not present in the ISDN information element (IE) and datafill refinement POS. Selector POSITION can be used in conjunction with the selector XLA. Selector POSITION is also used in cases where the Operator System Access (OSA) IE specifies public or principal network access and the called digits are not received. This call resembles a 0- call. With SOC option AIN00026 in the ON state, enter PREFIX to activate the AIN response simplification feature. Note: Selector PREFIX can only be used in conjunction with the XLA selector. Enter ROUTE if required translation proceeds to a routing table index, if no digits are present and datafill refinements TABID and KEY. Selector ROUTE provides a route to follow if the called digits are not present. It can be used in conjunction with the selector XLA. Selector ROUTE is used in cases where the OAS IE specifies public or private network access, and no further digits are received. This call resembles a call to the interexchange operator. Enter XLA if pretranslation continues with a new pretranslator name and datafill refinement NEWXLA.

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

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	POS	TOPS, CTOP, CAMA, TSPS, AMRX, RTE1, RTE2, RTE3, RTE4, AOSS, OCC, NONE	<i>Position</i> If the entry in subfield SEL is POSITION, datafill this refinement. Enter a valid operator position defined in table POSITION. Enter + if additional information for this tuple is contained in the next record. Otherwise, enter \$ to indicate the end of the tuple.
	TABID	OFRT, OFR2, OFR3, OFR4, IBNRTE, IBNRT2, IBNRT3, IBNRT4, RRTE, TTL4, AOSS, TOPS, TOPSAMA, AOSSAMA	<i>Routing table identifier</i> If the entry in subfield SEL is ROUTE, datafill this refinement. Enter the table to which translation proceeds if no digits are present.

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

Field	Subfield or refinement	Entry	Explanation and action
	KEY	alphanumeric or 0 to 1023	<i>Routing index key</i> If the entry in subfield SEL is ROUTE, datafill this refinement. Enter the required translation routing index. The key must be a valid entry in the table specified in refinement TABID. If the entry in refinement TABID is AOSS, AOSSAMA, TOPS, or TOPSAMA, enter the alphanumeric call origination code previously datafilled in the appropriate routing table. If the entry in refinement TABID is any other than mentioned above, the range is 0 to 1023, as previously datafilled in the appropriate routing table. Enter + if additional information for this tuple is contained in the next record. Otherwise, enter \$ to indicate the end of the tuple.
	NEWXLA	alphanumeric (1 to 4 characters)	<i>New pretranslator</i> If the entry in subfield SEL is XLA, datafill this refinement. If the tuple is present in table STDPRTCT, translations proceed as specified by table STDPRTCT. If the tuple is not present in table STDPRTCT the following standard default values are used: • The route selector is set to national translations. • The type of call is set to no prefix. • The number of prefix digits is set to 0 (zero). • The translation system is set to national translation. Enter + if additional information for this tuple is contained in the next record. Otherwise, enter \$ to indicate the end of the tuple.

PXLAMAP (end)

Datafill example

The following example shows sample datafill for table PXLAMAP.

MAP display example for table PXLAMAP

PXLAKEY	DATA
64KNAME P621	(XLA 64KP621) \$
64KPUBP P622	(XLA 640PP621) (POSITION TOPS)\$
64KPUBA P621	(XLA 64PAP621) (ROUTE OFRT 85)\$

Table history

NA007

Added entry PREFIX.

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 PXC CODE.

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 PXC CODE.

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.

Table history

Refer to table ACRTE.

DMS-100 Family

North American DMS-100

Customer Data Schema Reference Manual

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Data Schema N7CLLDGT-PXRTE

Product Documentation-Dept. 3423
Nortel Networks
PO Box 13010
RTP, NC 27709-3010
Telephone: 1-877-662-5669
Electronic mail: cits@nortelnetworks.com

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