

Number Analysis

OPERATIONAL DIRECTIONS



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GENERAL

For the system to be able to state to which function a number belongs, it is necessary for the number to be defined as a specific number type. This is achieved with commands that affiliate a number or number series to a number type. More information can be found in the operational directions for *NUMBERING*. The following number types exist:

- common abbreviated number
- Gateway routing number
- number to be TCD-checked
- common public directory number
- direct inward system access, DISA
- dialed number information service, DNIS
- external destination code with coordinated numbering plan
- route access code
- own PBX number within private network
- extension number of voice extension, including directory number of group hunting group and directory number of common bell group
- least cost routing access code
- number length data
- common PBX operator number
- common PBX operator number for direct in-dialing
- emergency number to PBX operator
- individual PBX operator number
- public destination access code via least cost routing, when certain numbers shall be barred
- common, or extra paging number
- proceed-to-send data, (second dial tone data)
- route directory number
- service code
- access number for a mobile extension or a fixed remote extension when A-number is received in PBX
- access number for a mobile extension when A-number is not received in PBX
- temporary migration related extension number of voice extension, including directory number of group hunting group and directory number of common bell group
- Customer group data

The total number series is divided so that the number types each receive a part.

Example

Via a command the number 03 has been affiliated to one of the number types. Any attempt to affiliate number 0300 to another number type will be rejected by the system.

The number analysis handling function also administers data for:

- external number length data
- second dial tone for external number
- TCD (ITK)-data

For certain installation scenarios (when moving extensions from an old system to a new system, keeping the extension numbers) there are also some optional number commands which can convert vacant extension numbers into another number type, namely external destinations. This can be useful in certain extension move scenarios, where the old extension numbers and even extension data may be kept in the old system for a certain time. Calls to the old extension are during that time re-directed to the new location.

2 PREREQUISITES

3 TOOLS

I/O terminal.

4 REFERENCES

In these operational directions references are made to the following documents:

Operational directions:

Abbreviated dialing
Analog extension
Automatic Call Distribution
Common Bell Group
Common public directory number
Digital key system telephone
Generic extension
Group hunting
Least cost routing
Numbering
Paging
PBX operator traffic
Route data
Vacant number

Command descriptions:

Abbreviated dialing, AD
Analog extension, EX
Automatic Call Distribution, AC
Common Bell Group, CB
Common public directory num., route_data_common
Generic extension
Group hunting, GH
Least cost routing, LC
Number analysis
PBX operator traffic, OP
Route data, RO, and route_data_common
System resource status information, resource_status
Vacant number

5 PROCEDURE

6 EXECUTION

6.1 EXTENSION NUMBERS

6.1.1 INITIATION OF EXTENSION NUMBER SERIES

		Measure/Question	Observation/Comment
Flow <pre> graph TD START([START]) --> 1[1] 1 --> 2{2} 2 -- Y --> 3[3] 3 --> 4[4] 4 --> STOP([STOP]) 2 -- N --> 1 </pre>	1	Verify that the relevant number is not used by keying the command <i>number_print</i> .	
	2	Do the numbers, to be initiated, exist in the printout?	
	3	Initiate one or more extension numbers with the command <i>number_initiate</i> .	-numbertype ex
	4	Verify the result from the printout ordered by the command <i>number_print</i> .	

6.1.2

ERASURE OF EXTENSION NUMBER SERIES

Execution

		Measure/Question	Observation/Comment
<p>Flow</p> <pre> graph TD START([START]) --> 1[1] 1 --> 2{2} 2 -- N --> STOP([STOP]) 2 -- Y --> 3[3] 3 --> 4[4] 4 --> A((A)) </pre>	1	Print all existing extension numbers with the command <i>number_print</i> .	
	2	Does the extension number series, to be erased, exist in the printout?	
	3	Print all initiated extensions with the command <i>resource_status -p</i> .	See the operational directions for <i>SYSTEM RESOURCE STATUS INFORMATION</i> .
	4	Erase those extensions that are affiliated to the extension number series that are to be erased.	See the operational directions for <i>ANALOG EXTENSION</i> , the operational directions for <i>GENERIC EXTENSION</i> , and the operational directions for <i>DIGITAL KEY SYSTEM TELEPHONE</i> .

		Measure/Question	Observation/Comment
Flow <pre> graph TD A((A)) --> 5[5] 5 --> 6[6] 6 --> 7[7] 7 --> 8[8] 8 --> STOP([STOP]) </pre>			
	5	Print all extension number series with the command <i>resource_status -p</i> .	See the command description for <i>SYSTEM RESOURCE STATUS INFORMATION</i> .
	6	Erase those group numbers affiliated to the extension number series that shall be erased.	See the operational directions for <i>GROUP HUNTING</i> and the operational directions for <i>COMMON BELL GROUP</i> .
	7	Erase the extension number series with the command <i>number_end</i> .	
	8	Verify the result from the printout ordered by the command <i>number_print</i> .	

6.1.3

ALTERATION OF EXTENSION NUMBER SERIES

		Measure/Question	Observation/Comment
<p>Flow</p> <pre> graph TD START([START]) --> 1[1] 1 --> 2{2} 2 -- Y --> B((B)) 2 -- N --> 3[3] 3 --> 4[4] 4 --> 5[5] 5 --> A((A)) </pre>	1	Print all existing numbers with the command <i>number_print</i> .	
	2	Is alteration only an expansion of the extension number series?	
	3	Print the initiated extensions with the command <i>resource_status -p</i> .	See the command description for <i>SYSTEM RESOURCE STATUS INFORMATION</i> .
	4	Erase those extensions that are affiliated to the extension number series that are to be erased.	See the operational directions for <i>ANALOG EXTENSION</i> , operational directions for <i>GENERIC EXTENSION</i> , and operational directions for <i>DIGITAL KEY SYSTEM TELEPHONE</i> .
	5	Print all extension group numbers with the command <i>GHDAP</i> .	

		Measure/Question	Observation/Comment
<p>Flow</p> <pre> graph TD A((A)) --> 6[6] 6 --> 7[7] 7 --> 8{8} B((B)) --> 8 8 -- Y --> 9[9] 8 -- N --> 9 9 --> 10[10] 10 --> STOP([STOP]) </pre>	6	Erase those extension group numbers that are affiliated to the extension number series that shall be erased.	See the operational directions for <i>GROUP HUNTING</i> and the operational directions for <i>COMMON BELL GROUP</i> .
	7	Erase the extension number series with the command <i>number_end</i> .	
	8	Are new extension number series to be initiated?	
	9	Initiate new extension number series with the command <i>number_initiate</i> .	-numbertype ex
	10	Verify the result from the printout ordered by the command <i>number_print</i> .	

6.2 ROUTE ACCESS CODE

6.2.1 INITIATION OF NUMBER SERIES FOR ROUTE ACCESS CODE

		Measure/Question	Observation/Comment
Flow <pre> graph TD START([START]) --> 1[1] 1 --> 2{2} 2 -- Y --> 1 2 -- N --> 3[3] 3 --> 4[4] 4 --> STOP([STOP]) </pre>	1	Print all existing numbers with the command <i>number_print</i> .	
	2	Do the route access codes to be initiated exist in the printout?	
	3	Initiate one or more number series for route access code with the command <i>number_initiate</i> .	-numbertype ed
	4	Verify the result from the printout ordered by the command <i>number_print</i> .	

6.2.2

ERASURE OF NUMBER SERIES FOR ROUTE ACCESS CODE

Execution

		Measure/Question	Observation/Comment
Flow <pre> graph TD START([START]) --> 1[1] 1 --> 2{2} 2 -- N --> STOP([STOP]) 2 -- Y --> 3{3} 3 -- N --> 2 3 -- Y --> 4[4] 4 --> 5[5] 5 --> A((A)) </pre>	1	Print all existing route access codes with the command <i>number_print</i> .	
	2	Do number series for the route access code to be erased exist in the printout?	
	3	Do number series for the route access code to be erased exist under the heading Call discrimination data?	
	4	Associated TCD-data, for the route access code number series to be erased, shall be removed. That is, the external numbers, where the route access code is included, shall be erased from the TCD-table with the command <i>number_data_end</i> .	
	5	Print all common abbreviated numbers and their translated numbers. Use the command <i>ADCDP</i> .	See the command description for <i>ABBREVIATED DIALLING</i> .

		Measure/Question	Observation/Comment
<p>Flow</p> <pre> graph TD A((A)) --> D6{6} D6 -- N --> S7[7] D6 -- Y --> S7 S7 --> S8[8] S8 --> D9{9} D9 -- Y --> S10[10] D9 -- N --> S10 S10 --> S11[11] S11 --> S12[12] S12 --> STOP([STOP]) </pre>	6	Is the route access code that shall be erased included in the translated numbers?	
	7	Erase the common abbreviated numbers that are linked to the route access code that shall be erased.	See the operational directions for <i>ABBREVIATED DIALLING</i> .
	8	Print out all number series for route access codes used by routes with command <i>RODDP</i> .	
	9	Is the route access code that shall be erased used by a route?	
	10	Erase the affiliation between route and the route access code that shall be erased with command <i>RODDE</i> .	See the operational directions for <i>ROUTE DATA</i> .
	11	Erase the route access code with command <i>number_end</i> .	
	12	Verify the result from the printout ordered by the command <i>number_print</i> .	

6.2.3

ALTERATION OF NUMBER SERIES FOR ROUTE ACCESS CODE

		Measure/Question	Observation/Comment
Flow <pre> graph TD START([START]) --> 1[1] 1 --> 2{2} 2 -- N --> 1 2 -- Y --> 3[3] 3 --> 4[4] 4 --> 5[5] 5 --> 6[6] 6 --> A((A)) </pre>	1	Key the command <i>RODDP</i> to obtain a printout of all route access codes used by routes.	See the operational directions for <i>ROUTE DATA</i> .
	2	Is the route access code that shall be altered included in the printout?	
	3	Key the command <i>RODDE</i> to erase the affiliation between the route and the route access code to be altered.	
	4	Key the command <i>number_end</i> to erase the route access code	
	5	Key the command <i>number_initiate</i> to initiate a new route access code.	-numbertype ed
	6	Key the command <i>RODDI</i> to affiliate the new route access code to same routes as earlier.	

		Measure/Question	Observation/Comment
<p>Flow</p> <pre> graph TD A((A)) --> 7[7] 7 --> 8{8} 8 -- N --> 10[10] 8 -- Y --> 9[9] 9 --> 10 10 --> 11[11] 11 --> B((B)) </pre>	7	Key the command <i>number_print</i> to obtain a printout of existing numbers with TCD-data.	
	8	Does the erased route access code exist under the heading Call Discrimination Data?	
	9	TCD-data belonging to the erased route access code shall be erased also, that is, key the command <i>number_data_end</i> to erase from the TCD-table, those external numbers in which the erased route access code is included.	See 6.20.2 Erasure of TCD-data on page 73 erasure of TCD-data.
	10	Re-initiate the numbers erased from the TCD-table, this time with the new route access code.	See 6.20.1 Initiation of TCD-data on page 73 initiation of TCD-data.
	11	Key the command <i>ADCDP</i> to obtain a printout of all common abbreviated numbers and the translated numbers.	

		Measure/Question	Observation/Comment
Flow <pre> graph TD B((B)) --> D12{12} D12 -- N --> S13[13] D12 -- Y --> S14[14] S13 --> S15[15] S14 --> S15 S15 --> S16[16] S16 --> STOP([STOP]) </pre>	12	Is the erased route access code included in the translated numbers?	
	13	Erase those common abbreviated numbers with translated numbers in which the erased route access code is included.	See the operational directions for <i>ABBREVIATED DIALING</i> .
	14	Re-initiate the erased common abbreviated numbers, this time with the new route access code.	
	15	Inform those extensions with access to individual abbreviated number facility of the following. If any of the abbreviated numbers contain the erased route access code then the extension must alter the number via a procedure from the telephone. For digital system telephones it is also necessary to alter those single access button numbers that contain the erased route access code. This can be achieved from digital system telephone or by keying the command <i>KSFKC</i> .	
	16	Verify the result from the printout ordered by the command <i>number_print</i> .	

6.3

LEAST COST ROUTING (LCR) ACCESS CODE NUMBER SERIES

6.3.1

INITIATION OF LEAST COST ROUTING ACCESS CODE NUMBER SERIES

General

Prerequisites

Number series used for Least Cost Routing access code must not be previously defined for any other number type.

Execution

		Measure/Question	Observation/Comment
Flow <pre>graph TD; START([START]) --> 1[1]; 1 --> 2{2}; 2 -- Y --> 4[4]; 2 -- N --> 3[3]; 3 --> 4; 4 --> STOP([STOP])</pre>	1	Print all existing numbers with the command <i>number_print</i> .	
	2	Does the number series to be initiated exist in the printout?	
	3	Initiate one or more Least Cost Routing access code number series with the command <i>number_initiate</i> .	-numbertype lc
	4	Verify the result from the printout ordered by the command <i>number_print</i> .	

6.3.2

ERASURE OF LEAST COST ROUTING ACCESS CODE NUMBER SERIES

General

Prerequisites

The Least Cost Routing access code number series must be initiated but must not be affiliated to any entry point in Least Cost Routing analysis tables ENT, NLT or DNT.

Execution

		Measure/Question	Observation/Comment
Flow <pre> graph TD START([START]) --> 1[1] 1 --> 2{2} 2 -- N --> STOP([STOP]) 2 -- Y --> 3[3] 3 --> 4{4} 4 -- Y --> A((A)) 4 -- N --> B((B)) </pre>	1	Print all existing Least Cost Routing access code numbers with the command <i>number_print</i> .	
	2	Is the Least Cost Routing access code number series that is to be erased included in the printout?	
	3	Key the command <i>LCDDP</i> for External Number Table, Number Length Table and Destination Number Table.	Check the Least Cost Routing data for the requested number series.
	4	Is the Least Cost Routing access code number series to be erased found as a part of at least one ENTRY field in the specified tables?	

		Measure/Question	Observation/Comment
<p>Flow</p> <pre> graph TD A((A)) --> 5[5] 5 --> 6[6] 6 --> 7{7} 7 -- Y --> 8[8] 8 --> 9[9] 9 --> STOP([STOP]) 7 -- N --> B((B)) B --> 5 </pre>	5	Erase all ENTRY fields that contain the Least Cost Routing access code numbers to be erased with the command <i>LCDEE</i> and proceed erasure of joined data in other Least Cost Routing tables.	See the operational directions for <i>LEAST COST ROUTING, LC</i> .
	6	Verify the result by using the command <i>LCDDP</i> for all specified tables.	
	7	Are all entries with the Least Cost Routing access code numbers to be erased, already erased?	
	8	Key the command <i>number_end</i> to erase the Least Cost Routing access code number series.	
	9	Verify the result from the printout ordered by the command <i>number_print</i> .	

6.3.3

ALTERATION OF LEAST COST ROUTING ACCESS CODE NUMBER SERIES

General

Prerequisites

The Least Cost Routing access code number series must be initiated but must not be affiliated to any entry point in Least Cost Routing analysis tables ENT, NLT or DNT.

Execution

		Measure/Question	Observation/Comment
Flow <pre> graph TD START([START]) --> 1[1] 1 --> 2{2} 2 -- N --> STOP([STOP]) 2 -- Y --> 3[3] 3 --> 4{4} 4 -- Y --> A((A)) 4 -- N --> B((B)) </pre>	1	Print all existing Least Cost Routing access code numbers with the command <i>number_print</i> .	
	2	Is the Least Cost Routing access code number that shall be altered included in the printout?	
	3	Key the command <i>LCDDP</i> for External Number Table, Number Length Table and Destination Number Table.	Check the Least Cost Routing data for the requested number series.
	4	Is the Least Cost Routing access code number series to be altered found as a part of at least one ENTRY field in the specified tables?	

		Measure/Question	Observation/Comment
<p>Flow</p> <pre> graph TD A((A)) --> 5[5] 5 --> 6[6] 6 --> 7{7} 7 -- N --> B((B)) 7 -- Y --> 8[8] 8 --> 9[9] 9 --> 10[10] 10 --> STOP([STOP]) </pre>	5	Alter all ENTRY fields that contain the Least Cost Routing access code numbers to be altered with the command <i>LCDDI</i> and proceed with alteration of joined data in other Least Cost Routing tables.	See the operational directions for <i>LEAST COST ROUTING, LC</i> .
	6	Verify the result by using the command <i>LCDDP</i> for all specified tables.	
	7	Are all entries with the Least Cost Routing access code numbers to be altered, already altered?	
	8	Key the command <i>number_end</i> to erase the Least Cost Routing access code number series.	-numbertype lc
	9	Key the command <i>number_initiate</i> to initiate the new Least Cost Routing access code number series.	
	10	Verify the result from the printout ordered by the command <i>number_print</i> .	

6.4 PUBLIC DESTINATION ACCESS CODE NUMBER SERIES

6.4.1 INITIATION OF PUBLIC DESTINATION ACCESS CODE NUMBER SERIES

General

The public destination access code number series are external destination codes which include a part of LCR (Least Cost Routing) analysis.

Prerequisites

Number series used for Public Destination access code must not be previously defined for any other number type.

Execution

		Measure/Question	Observation/Comment
Flow <pre> graph TD START([START]) --> 1[1] 1 --> 2{2} 2 -- Y --> 4[4] 2 -- N --> 3[3] 3 --> 4 4 --> STOP([STOP]) </pre>	1	Print all existing numbers with the command <i>number_print</i> .	
	2	Does number series to be initiated exist in the printout?	
	3	Initiate one or more Public Destination access code number series with the command <i>number_initiate</i> .	-numbertype pd
	4	Verify the result from the printout ordered by the command <i>number_print</i> .	

6.4.2

ERASURE OF PUBLIC DESTINATION ACCESS CODE NUMBER SERIES

General

Prerequisites

The Public Destination access code number series must be initiated but must not be affiliated to any entry point in Least Cost Routing analysis table ENT.

Execution

		Measure/Question	Observation/Comment
<p>Flow</p> <pre> graph TD START([START]) --> 1[1] 1 --> 2{2} 2 -- N --> STOP([STOP]) 2 -- Y --> 3[3] 3 --> 4{4} 4 -- Y --> A((A)) 4 -- N --> B((B)) </pre>	1	Print all existing Public Destination access code numbers with the command <i>number_print</i> .	
	2	Is the Public Destination access code number series that shall be erased included in the printout?	
	3	Key the command <i>LCDDP</i> for the External Number Table (ENT).	Check least cost routing data for requested number series.
	4	Are the Public Destination access code number series that shall be erased found as a part of at least one ENTRY field in a specified table?	

		Measure/Question	Observation/Comment
<p>Flow</p> <pre> graph TD A((A)) --> 5[5] 5 --> 6[6] 6 --> 7{7} 7 -- N --> 5 7 -- Y --> 8[8] B((B)) --> 8 8 --> 9[9] 9 --> STOP([STOP]) </pre>	5	Erase all ENTRY fields, which contain the Public Destination access code numbers to be erased, with the command <i>LCDDDE</i> and proceed erasure of joined data in other Least Cost Routing tables.	See the operational directions for <i>LEAST COST ROUTING, LC</i> .
	6	Verify the result by using the command <i>LCDDP</i> for all affected tables.	
	7	Are all entries with the Public Destination access code numbers that shall be erased, already erased?	
	8	Key the command <i>number_end</i> to erase the Public Destination access code number series.	
	9	Verify the result from the printout ordered by the command <i>number_print</i> .	

6.4.3

ALTERATION OF PUBLIC DESTINATION ACCESS CODE NUMBER SERIES

General

Prerequisites

The Public Destination access code number series must be initiated but must not be affiliated to any entry point in Least Cost Routing analysis table ENT.

Execution

		Measure/Question	Observation/Comment
Flow <pre> graph TD START([START]) --> 1[1] 1 --> 2{2} 2 -- N --> STOP([STOP]) 2 -- Y --> 3[3] 3 --> 4{4} 4 -- Y --> A((A)) 4 -- N --> B((B)) </pre>	1	Print all existing Public Destination access code numbers with the command <i>number_print</i> .	
	2	Is the Public Destination access code number series that shall be altered included in the printout?	
	3	Key the command <i>LCDDP</i> for the External Number Table (ENT).	Check the least cost routing data for the requested number series.
	4	Are the Public Destination access code number series that shall be altered found as a part of at least one ENTRY field in a specified table?	

		Measure/Question	Observation/Comment
<p>Flow</p> <pre> graph TD A((A)) --> 5[5] 5 --> 6[6] 6 --> 7{7} 7 -- N --> B((B)) B --> 5 7 -- Y --> 8[8] 8 --> 9[9] 9 --> 10[10] 10 --> STOP([STOP]) </pre>	5	Alter all ENTRY fields, which contain the Public Destination access code numbers to be altered, with the command <i>LCDDI</i> and proceed with alteration of joined data in other Least Cost Routing tables.	See the operational directions for <i>LEAST COST ROUTING, LC</i> .
	6	Verify the result by using the command <i>LCDDP</i> for all affected tables.	
	7	Are all entries with the Public Destination access code numbers that shall be altered, already altered?	
	8	Key the command <i>number_end</i> to erase the Public Destination access code number series.	
	9	Key the command <i>number_initiate</i> to initiate the new Public Destination access code number series.	-numbertype pd
	10	Verify the result from the printout ordered by the command <i>number_print</i> .	

6.5 INDIVIDUAL PBX-OPERATOR NUMBER SERIES

6.5.1 INITIATION OF INDIVIDUAL PBX OPERATOR NUMBER SERIES

		Measure/Question	Observation/Comment
Flow <pre> graph TD START([START]) --> 1[1] 1 --> 2{2} 2 -- Y --> 3[3] 2 -- N --> 1 3 --> 4[4] 4 --> STOP([STOP]) </pre>			
	1	Print all existing numbers with the command <i>number_print</i> .	
	2	Do the numbers that shall be initiated exist in the printout?	
	3	Initiate one or more individual PBX operator numbers series with the command <i>number_initiate</i> .	-numbertype oi
	4	Verify the result from the printout ordered by the command <i>number_print</i> .	

6.5.2 ERASURE OF INDIVIDUAL PBX OPERATOR NUMBER SERIES

General

Prerequisites

The individual PBX operator number must not be affiliated to a PBX operator.

Execution

		Measure/Question	Observation/Comment
<p>Flow</p> <pre> graph TD START([START]) --> 1[1] 1 --> 2{2} 2 -- N --> STOP1([STOP]) 2 -- Y --> 3[3] 3 --> 4{4} 4 -- Y --> 5[5] 4 -- N --> 7[7] 5 --> 6[6] 6 --> 7 7 --> 8[8] 7 --> 4 8 --> STOP2([STOP]) </pre>	1	Print all existing individual PBX operator numbers with the command <i>number_print</i> .	
	2	Is the individual PBX operator number series that shall be erased included in the printout?	
	3	Erase one or more individual PBX operator number series with the command <i>number_end</i> .	
	4	Was the erasure successful?	Fault printout is obtained if any individual PBX operator number is affiliated to a PBX operator.
	5	Print a list of the initiated PBX operators with the command <i>OPDDP</i> .	
	6	Erase those PBX operators that have the individual PBX operator number series that shall be erased.	See the operational directions for <i>PBX OPERATOR TRAFFIC</i> .
	7	Erase the individual PBX operator number series with the command <i>number_end</i> .	
	8	Verify the result from the printout ordered by the command <i>number_print</i> .	

6.5.3

ALTERATION OF INDIVIDUAL PBX OPERATOR NUMBER SERIES

		Measure/Question	Observation/Comment
<p>Flow</p> <pre> graph TD START([START]) --> 1[1] 1 --> 2{2} 2 -- Y --> 5[5] 2 -- N --> 3[3] 3 --> 4{4} 4 -- Y --> 5 4 -- N --> C((C)) 5 --> A((A)) B((B)) </pre>			
	1	Print all existing numbers with the command <i>number_print</i> .	
	2	Is alteration only an expansion of the individual PBX operator number series?	
	3	Erase one or more individual PBX operator numbers with the command <i>number_end</i> .	
	4	Was the erasure successful?	Fault printout is obtained if individual PBX operator number is affiliated to a PBX operator.
	5	Print all initiated PBX operators with the command <i>OPDDP</i> .	

		Measure/Question	Observation/Comment
<p>Flow</p> <pre> graph TD C((C)) --> D8{8} B((B)) --> 7[7] A((A)) --> 6[6] 6 --> 7 7 --> D8 D8 -- Y --> 9[9] D8 -- N --> 10[10] 9 --> 10 10 --> STOP([STOP]) </pre>	6	Erase those PBX operators who are affiliated to the individual PBX operator number series that shall be erased.	See the operational directions for <i>PBX OPERATOR TRAFFIC</i> .
	7	Erase the individual PBX operator number series with the command <i>number_end</i> .	
	8	Are there any new individual PBX operator number series that shall be initiated?	
	9	Initiate one or more individual PBX operator number series with the command <i>number_initiate</i> .	-numbertype oi
	10	Verify the result from the printout ordered by the command <i>number_print</i> .	

6.6

COMMON PBX OPERATOR NUMBER SERIES

6.6.1

INITIATION OF COMMON PBX OPERATOR NUMBER SERIES

		Measure/Question	Observation/Comment
Flow <pre> graph TD START([START]) --> 1[1] 1 --> 2{2} 2 -- Y --> 4[4] 2 -- N --> 3[3] 3 --> 4 4 --> STOP([STOP]) </pre>			
	1	Print all existing numbers with the command <i>number_print</i> .	
	2	Do the numbers that shall be initiated exist in the printout?	
	3	Initiate one or more common PBX operator number series with the command <i>number_initiate</i> .	-numbertype oc
	4	Verify the result from the printout ordered by the command <i>number_print</i> .	

6.6.2

ERASURE OF COMMON PBX OPERATOR NUMBER SERIES

General

Prerequisites

The common PBX operator number, must not be affiliated to an origin type.

Execution

		Measure/Question	Observation/Comment
Flow <pre> graph TD START([START]) --> 1[1] 1 --> 2{2} 2 -- N --> 8[8] 2 -- Y --> 3[3] 3 --> 4{4} 4 -- Y --> 8 4 -- N --> 5[5] 5 --> 6[6] 6 --> 7[7] 7 --> 8 8 --> STOP([STOP]) </pre>			
	1	Print all existing common PBX operator numbers with the command <i>number_print</i> .	
	2	Are the common PBX operator number series that shall be erased included in the printout?	
	3	Erase the common PBX operator number series with the command <i>number_end</i> .	
	4	Was the erasure successful?	Fault printout is obtained if common PBX operator number is affiliated to an origin group.
	5	Print all origin types with the command <i>OPCTP</i> .	
	6	Erase all origin types where common PBX operator number is included.	See the operational directions for <i>PBX OPERATOR TRAFFIC</i> .
	7	Erase the common PBX operator number series with the command <i>number_end</i> .	
	8	Verify the result from the printout ordered by the command <i>number_print</i> .	

6.6.3

ALTERATION OF COMMON PBX OPERATOR NUMBER SERIES

		Measure/Question	Observation/Comment
<p>Flow</p> <pre> graph TD START([START]) --> 1[1] 1 --> 2{2} 2 -- Y --> 5[5] 5 --> C((C)) 2 -- N --> 3[3] 3 --> 4{4} 4 -- Y --> B((B)) 4 -- N --> 5 5 --> A((A)) </pre>	1	Print all existing number series with the command <i>number_print</i> .	
	2	Is alteration only an expansion of the common PBX operator number series?	
	3	Erase the common PBX operator number series with the command <i>number_end</i> .	
	4	Was the erasure successful?	Fault printout obtained if common PBX operator number is affiliated to be an origin group.
	5	Print all initiated origin types with the command <i>OPCTP</i> .	

		Measure/Question	Observation/Comment
<p>Flow</p> <pre> graph TD C((C)) --> 9[9] B((B)) --> 7[7] A((A)) --> 6[6] --> 7 7 --> 8{8} 8 -- Y --> 9 8 -- N --> 10[10] 9 --> 10 10 --> STOP([STOP]) </pre>	6	Erase those origin types that have common PBX operator numbers that are to be erased.	See the operational directions for <i>PBX OPERATOR TRAFFIC</i> .
	7	Erase the common PBX operator number series with the command <i>number_end</i> .	
	8	Are new common PBX operator number series to be initiated?	
	9	Initiate one or more new common PBX operator number series with the command <i>number_initiate</i> .	-numbertype oc
	10	Verify the result from the printout ordered by the command <i>number_print</i> .	

6.7

COMMON DIRECT IN-DIALING NUMBERS TO PBX OPERATOR

The common direct in-dialing number to the PBX operator can be used for another number type.

6.7.1

INITIATION OF COMMON DIRECT IN-DIALING NUMBER TO PBX OPERATOR

		Measure/Question	Observation/Comment
Flow <pre> graph TD START([START]) --> 1[1] 1 --> 2{2} 2 -- Y --> 3[3] 3 --> 4[4] 4 --> STOP([STOP]) 2 -- N --> 2 </pre>	1	Print all existing numbers with the command <i>number_print</i> .	
	2	Do the numbers that shall be initiated exist in the printout?	
	3	Initiate one or more common direct in-dialing numbers for PBX operators with the command <i>number_initiate</i> .	-numbertype od
	4	Verify the result from the printout ordered by the command <i>number_print</i> .	

6.7.2

ERASURE OF DIRECT IN-DIALING NUMBERS FOR PBX OPERATORS

General

Prerequisites

Common direct in-dialing number for a PBX operator must not be affiliated to an origin group.

Execution

		Measure/Question	Observation/Comment
Flow <pre> graph TD START([START]) --> 1[1] 1 --> 2{2} 2 -- N --> STOP1([STOP]) 2 -- Y --> 3[3] 3 --> 4{4} 4 -- Y --> 5[5] 4 -- N --> 4 5 --> 6[6] 6 --> 7[7] 7 --> 8[8] 8 --> STOP2([STOP]) </pre>			
	1	Print all existing common direct in-dialing numbers with the command <i>number_print</i> .	
	2	Are the common direct in-dialing numbers for PBX operator that shall be erased included in the printout?	
	3	Erase one or more common direct in-dialing numbers for PBX operator with the command <i>number_end</i> .	
	4	Was the erasure successful?	Fault printout obtained if common direct in-dialing number for PBX operator is affiliated to an origin group.
	5	Print all origin types with the command <i>OPCTP</i> .	
	6	Erase all origin types where common direct in-dialing number for PBX operator exist.	
	7	Erase common direct in-dialing number for PBX operator with the command <i>number_end</i> .	
	8	Verify the result from the printout ordered by the command <i>number_print</i> .	

6.7.3

ALTERATION OF COMMON DIRECT IN-DIALING NUMBERS FOR PBX OPERATORS

		Measure/Question	Observation/Comment
Flow <pre> graph TD START([START]) --> 1[1] 1 --> 2{2} 2 -- Y --> C((C)) 2 -- N --> 3[3] 3 --> 4{4} 4 -- Y --> B((B)) 4 -- N --> 5[5] 5 --> 4 4 -- Y --> A((A)) 4 -- N --> C </pre>	1	Print all existing numbers with the command <i>number_print</i> .	
	2	Is alteration only an expansion of common direct in-dialing numbers to PBX operator?	
	3	Erase one or more common in-dialing number to PBX operator with the command <i>number_end</i> .	
	4	Was the erasure successful?	Fault printout obtained if common direct in-dialing number for PBX operator is affiliated to an origin group.
	5	Print all origin types with the command <i>OPCTP</i> .	

		Measure/Question	Observation/Comment
<p>Flow</p> <pre> graph TD C((C)) --> D8{8} B((B)) --> S7[7] A((A)) --> S6[6] --> S7 S7 --> D8 D8 -- Y --> S9[9] D8 -- N --> S10[10] S9 --> S10 S10 --> STOP([STOP]) </pre>	6	Erase those origin types that have this common direct in-dialing number for PBX operator.	See the operational directions for <i>PBX OPERATOR TRAFFIC</i> .
	7	Erase the common direct in-dialing numbers for PBX operators with the command <i>number_end</i> .	
	8	Are new common direct in-dialing numbers for PBX operator to be initiated?	
	9	Initiate one or more common direct in-dialing numbers to PBX operator with the command <i>number_initiate</i> .	-numbertype od
	10	Verify the result from the printout ordered by the command <i>number_print</i> .	

6.8

EMERGENCY NUMBERS TO PBX OPERATORS

The emergency number to the PBX operator can be used for another number type.

6.8.1

INITIATION OF EMERGENCY NUMBER TO PBX OPERATOR

		Measure/Question	Observation/Comment
Flow <pre> graph TD START([START]) --> 1[1] 1 --> 2{2} 2 -- Y --> STOP([STOP]) 2 -- N --> 3[3] 3 --> 4[4] 4 --> STOP </pre>			
	1	Print all existing numbers with the command <i>number_print</i> .	
	2	Do the numbers that shall be initiated exist in the printout?	
	3	Initiate one or more emergency numbers for PBX operators with the command <i>number_initiate</i> .	-numbertype oe
	4	Verify the result from the printout ordered by the command <i>number_print</i> .	

6.8.2

ERASURE OF EMERGENCY NUMBERS FOR PBX OPERATORS

General

Prerequisites

Emergency number for a PBX operator must not be affiliated to an origin group.

Execution

		Measure/Question	Observation/Comment
<p>Flow</p> <pre> graph TD START([START]) --> 1[1] 1 --> 2{2} 2 -- N --> 8[8] 2 -- Y --> 3[3] 3 --> 4{4} 4 -- Y --> 8 4 -- N --> 5[5] 5 --> 6[6] 6 --> 7[7] 7 --> 8 8 --> STOP([STOP]) </pre>			
	1	Print all existing emergency numbers with the command <i>number_print</i> .	
	2	Is there a PBX operator emergency number, which shall be erased, included in the printout?	
	3	Erase one or more PBX operator emergency numbers with the command <i>number_end</i> .	
	4	Was the erasure successful?	Fault printout obtained if emergency number for PBX operator is affiliated to an origin group.
	5	Print all origin types with the command <i>OPCTP</i> .	
	6	Erase all origin types where emergency number for PBX operator exist.	
	7	Erase emergency number for PBX operator with the command <i>number_end</i> .	
	8	Verify the result from the printout ordered by the command <i>number_print</i> .	

6.8.3

ALTERATION OF EMERGENCY NUMBERS FOR PBX OPERATORS

		Measure/Question	Observation/Comment
<p>Flow</p> <pre> graph TD START([START]) --> 1[1] 1 --> 2{2} 2 -- Y --> C((C)) 2 -- N --> 3[3] 3 --> 4{4} 4 -- Y --> B((B)) 4 -- N --> 5[5] 5 --> A((A)) </pre>	1	Print all existing numbers with the command <i>number_print</i> .	
	2	Is alteration only an expansion of emergency numbers to PBX operator?	
	3	Erase one or more emergency numbers to PBX operator with the command <i>number_end</i> .	
	4	Was the erasure successful?	Fault printout obtained if emergency number for PBX operator is affiliated to an origin group.
	5	Print all origin types with the command <i>OPCTP</i> .	

		Measure/Question	Observation/Comment
<p>Flow</p> <pre> graph TD C((C)) --> 9[9] B((B)) --> 6[6] A((A)) --> 6 6 --> 7[7] 7 --> 8{8} 8 -- Y --> 9 8 -- N --> 10[10] 9 --> 10 10 --> STOP([STOP]) </pre>	6	Erase those origin types that have this emergency number for PBX operator.	See the operational directions for <i>PBX OPERATOR TRAFFIC</i> .
	7	Erase the emergency PBX numbers for operators with the command <i>number_end</i> .	
	8	Are there any new emergency numbers for PBX operator that shall be initiated?	
	9	Initiate one or more emergency numbers to PBX operator with the command <i>number_initiate</i> .	-numbertype oe
	10	Verify the result from the printout ordered by the command <i>number_print</i> .	

6.9

COMMON ABBREVIATED NUMBER SERIES

6.9.1

INITIATION OF COMMON ABBREVIATED NUMBER SERIES

		Measure/Question	Observation/Comment
Flow <pre> graph TD START([START]) --> 1[1] 1 --> 2{2} 2 -- Y --> 4[4] 2 -- N --> 3[3] 3 --> 4 4 --> STOP([STOP]) </pre>			
	1	Print all existing numbers with the command <i>number_print</i> .	
	2	Are the number series that shall be initiated included in the printout.	
	3	Initiate the common abbreviated number series with the command <i>number_initiate</i> .	-numbertype ac
	4	Verify the result from the printout ordered by the command <i>number_print</i> .	

6.9.2

ERASURE OF COMMON ABBREVIATED NUMBER SERIES

		Measure/Question	Observation/Comment
Flow <pre> graph TD START([START]) --> 1[1] 1 --> 2{2} 2 -- N --> 7[7] 2 -- Y --> 3[3] 3 --> 4{4} 4 -- Y --> 7 4 -- N --> 5[5] 5 --> 6[6] 6 --> 7 7 --> 8[8] 8 --> STOP([STOP]) 8 --> 7 </pre>	1	Print all existing common abbreviated numbers with the command <i>number_print</i> .	
	2	Does the common abbreviated number series that shall be erased exist in the printout?	
	3	Erase the common abbreviated number series using command <i>number_end</i> .	
	4	Was the erasure successful?	Fault printout is obtained if the common abbreviated number is affiliated to a translated number.
	5	Printout all common abbreviated numbers that are affiliated to a translated number, with the command <i>ADCDP</i> .	
	6	Erase all common abbreviated numbers affiliated to any translated number. Use command <i>ADCOE</i> for this purpose.	See the operational directions for <i>ABBREVIATED DIALLING</i> .
	7	Erase the common abbreviated number series with the command <i>number_end</i> .	
	8	Verify the result from the printout ordered by the command <i>number_print</i> .	

6.9.3

ALTERATION OF COMMON ABBREVIATED NUMBER SERIES

		Measure/Question	Observation/Comment
<p>Flow</p> <pre> graph TD START([START]) --> 1[1] 1 --> 2{2} 2 -- Y --> 3{3} 2 -- N --> 4[4] 3 -- Y --> 4 3 -- N --> 5{5} 4 --> 5 5 -- Y --> 6[6] 5 -- N --> C((C)) 6 --> 7[7] 7 --> B((B)) 1 --> A((A)) </pre>	1	Print all existing numbers with the command <i>number_print</i> .	
	2	Is alteration only an expansion of a common abbreviated number series?	
	3	Does the common abbreviated number series that shall be erased exist in the printout?	
	4	Erase the common abbreviated number series using command <i>number_end</i> .	
	5	Was the erasure successful?	Fault printout is obtained if the common abbreviated number is affiliated to a translated number.
	6	Key the command <i>ADCDP</i> to print all common abbreviated numbers that are affiliated to a translated number.	
	7	Erase all common abbreviated numbers affiliated to any translated number. Use the command <i>ADCOE</i> for this purpose.	See the operational directions for <i>ABBREVIATED DIALLING</i> .

		Measure/Question	Observation/Comment
<p>Flow</p> <pre> graph TD A((A)) --> J1(()) B((B)) --> J1 C((C)) --> J1 J1 --> 8[8] 8 --> 9{9} 9 -- Y --> 10[10] 9 -- N --> 11[11] 10 --> 12[12] 11 --> 12 12 --> STOP([STOP]) </pre>	8	Erase the common abbreviated numbers with the command <i>number_end</i> .	
	9	Are new common abbreviated number series to be initiated?	
	10	Initiate new common abbreviated number series with the command <i>number_initiate</i> .	
	11	Key the command <i>number_print</i> to verify the result.	See the operational directions for <i>ABBREVIATED DIALING</i> .
	12	Re-initiate the common abbreviated numbers together with their translated numbers that are to be retained. Use the command <i>ADCOI</i> for this purpose.	

6.10

INDIVIDUAL ABBREVIATED NUMBER SERIES

6.10.1

INITIATION OF INDIVIDUAL ABBREVIATED NUMBER SERIES

Individual abbreviated number does not have its own type. It is programmed as service code, where the service identity is 201 + position. I.e. number type. For individual abbreviated position 2 will be –number type sc-202. See flow chart for service codes.

6.10.2

ERASURE OF INDIVIDUAL ABBREVIATED NUMBER SERIES

		Measure/Question	Observation/Comment
Flow <pre> graph TD START([START]) --> 1[1] 1 --> 2{2} 2 -- Y --> 3[3] 3 --> 4[4] 4 --> STOP([STOP]) 2 -- N --> 2 </pre>	1	Key the command <i>number_print</i> to print all existing individual abbreviated numbers.	
	2	Is the individual abbreviated number that shall be erased included in the printout?	
	3	Key the command <i>number_end</i> to erase individual abbreviated number.	
	4	Key the command <i>number_print</i> to order a printout to verify the result.	

6.10.3

ALTERATION OF INDIVIDUAL ABBREVIATED NUMBER SERIES

		Measure/Question	Observation/Comment
Flow <pre> graph TD START([START]) --> 1[1] 1 --> 2{2} 2 -- Y --> 5[5] 2 -- N --> 3[3] 3 --> 4{4} 4 -- Y --> 5 4 -- N --> 6[6] 5 --> 6 6 --> STOP([STOP]) </pre>	1	Key the command <i>number_print</i> to print all existing numbers.	
	2	Is alteration only an increase in the individual abbreviated number series?	
	3	Key the command <i>number_end</i> to erase the individual abbreviated number series.	
	4	Are any new individual abbreviated number series to be initiated?	
	5	Key the command <i>number_initiate</i> to initiate new individual abbreviated number series.	-numbertype ai
	6	Key the command <i>number_print</i> to order a printout to verify the result.	

6.11

PAGING NUMBERS

General

This type of number series is used for two types of paging:

Visitor extensions:

Example of a visitor extension is a contractor who visits a company where there is no telephone available. Instead a paging unit is used. In order to reach the paging unit a paging number is used.

Common paging number:

When a group of paging units can be called simultaneously. A common paging number is used.

6.11.1

INITIATION OF PAGING NUMBER SERIES

		Measure/Question	Observation/Comment
Flow <pre> graph TD START([START]) --> 1[1] 1 --> 2{2} 2 -- Y --> 4[4] 4 --> STOP([STOP]) 2 -- N --> 3[3] 3 --> 4[4] 4 --> STOP </pre>	1	Key the command <i>number_print</i> to print all existing numbers.	
	2	Do the numbers to be initiated exist in the printout?	
	3	Key the command <i>number_initiate</i> to initiate one or more paging numbers.	-numbertype pg
	4	Key the command <i>number_print</i> to verify the result.	

6.11.2

ERASURE OF PAGING NUMBER SERIES

		Measure/Question	Observation/Comment
Flow <pre> graph TD START([START]) --> 1[1] 1 --> 2{2} 2 -- Y --> 3[3] 3 --> 4[4] 4 --> 5[5] 5 --> 6[6] 6 --> STOP([STOP]) 2 -- N --> STOP </pre>	1	Key the command <i>number_print</i> to print all existing paging numbers.	
	2	Is the paging number series to be erased included in the printout?	
	3	Key the command <i>number_print</i> to print all initiated paging numbers.	
	4	Erase those paging numbers that are affiliated to the paging number series that shall be removed.	See the operational directions for <i>PAGING</i> .
	5	Key the command <i>number_end</i> to erase the paging number series.	
	6	Key the command <i>number_print</i> to verify the result.	

6.11.3

ALTERATION OF PAGING NUMBER SERIES

		Measure/Question	Observation/Comment
Flow <pre> graph TD START([START]) --> 1[1] 1 --> 2{2} 2 -- Y --> 7[7] 2 -- N --> 3[3] 3 --> 4[4] 4 --> 5[5] 5 --> 6{6} 6 -- Y --> 7 6 -- N --> 8[8] 7 --> 8 8 --> STOP([STOP]) </pre>	1	Key the command <i>number_print</i> to print all existing numbers.	
	2	Is alteration only an expansion of the paging number series?	
	3	Key the command <i>number_print</i> to print the initiated paging numbers.	
	4	Erase those numbers that are affiliated to the paging number series that shall be erased.	See the operational directions for <i>PAGING</i> .
	5	Key the command <i>number_end</i> to erase the paging number series.	
	6	Are new paging number series to be initiated?	
	7	Key the command <i>number_initiate</i> to initiate new paging number series.	-numbertype pg
	8	Key the command <i>number_print</i> to verify the result.	

6.12

DNIS NUMBERS

6.12.1

INITIATION OF DNIS NUMBER SERIES

		Measure/Question	Observation/Comment
Flow <pre> graph TD START([START]) --> 1[1] 1 --> 2{2} 2 -- Y --> 4[4] 2 -- N --> 3[3] 3 --> 4 4 --> STOP([STOP]) 4 --> 2 </pre>	1	Verify that the relevant DNIS number is not used by keying command <i>number_print</i> .	
	2	Does the DNIS numbers, to be initiated, exist in the printout?	
	3	Initiate one or more DNIS numbers with the command <i>number_initiate</i> .	-numbertype dn
	4	Verify the result from the printout ordered by the command <i>number_print</i> .	

6.12.2

ERASURE OF DNIS NUMBER SERIES

Execution

		Measure/Question	Observation/Comment
Flow <pre> graph TD START([START]) --> 1[1] 1 --> 2{2} 2 -- N --> 6[6] 2 -- Y --> 3[3] 3 --> 4{4} 4 -- N --> 6 4 -- Y --> 5[5] 5 --> 6 6 --> 7[7] 7 --> STOP([STOP]) 7 --> 1 </pre>	1	Print all existing DNIS numbers with the command <i>number_print</i> .	
	2	Does the DNIS number series to be erased, exist in the printout?	
	3	Print all initiated DNIS numbers with the command <i>ACTNP</i> .	
	4	Does the DNIS number series to be erased, exist in the printout?	
	5	Use command <i>ACTNE</i> to remove the connection between service groups and DNIS numbers that shall be erased.	See the operational directions for <i>AUTOMATIC CALL DISTRIBUTION</i> .
	6	Erase the DNIS number series with the command <i>number_end</i> .	
	7	Verify the result from the printout ordered by the command <i>number_print</i> .	

6.12.3

ALTERATION OF DNIS NUMBER SERIES

		Measure/Question	Observation/Comment
<p>Flow</p> <pre> graph TD START([START]) --> 1[1] 1 --> 2{2} 2 -- Y --> 8[8] 2 -- N --> 3[3] 3 --> 4{4} 4 -- N --> 5[5] 4 -- Y --> 4 4 --> 7{7} 7 -- N --> 6[6] 7 -- Y --> 5 5 --> 6 6 --> 7 7 --> 8 8 --> 9[9] 9 --> STOP([STOP]) </pre>	1	Print all existing numbers with the command <i>number_print</i> .	
	2	Is alteration only an expansion of the DNIS number series?	
	3	Print initiated DNIS number with the command <i>ACTNP</i> .	
	4	Does the DNIS number series to be erased, exist in the printout ?	
	5	Use command <i>ACTNE</i> to remove the connection between service groups and DNIS numbers that shall be erased.	See the operational directions for <i>AUTOMATIC CALL DISTRIBUTION</i> .
	6	Erase the DNIS number series with the command <i>number_end</i> .	
	7	Are new DNIS number series to be initiated?	
	8	Initiate new DNIS number series with the command <i>number_initiate</i> .	-numbertype dn
	9	Verify the result from the printout ordered by the command <i>number_print</i> .	

6.13

EXTERNAL DESTINATION CODE WITH COORDINATED NUMBERING PLAN

This number type shall be used (instead of ED) within own coordinated/closed numbering plan. This is necessary in order to make the call logging (SMDR/CIL) to function correctly.

6.13.1

INITIATION OF EXTERNAL DESTINATION CODE NUMBER SERIES WITH COORDINATED NUMBERING PLAN

		Measure/Question	Observation/Comment
Flow <pre>graph TD; START([START]) --> 1[1]; 1 --> 2{2}; 2 -- Y --> 3[3]; 2 -- N --> 2; 3 --> 4[4]; 4 --> STOP([STOP]);</pre>	1	Print all external destination code number series by command <i>number_print</i> .	
	2	Does the number series to be initiated, exist in the printout?	
	3	Initiate one or more number series by command <i>number_initiate</i> .	-numbertype ec
	4	Verify the result by ordering a printout by command <i>number_print</i> .	

6.13.2

ERASURE OF EXTERNAL DESTINATION CODE NUMBER SERIES
WITH COORDINATED NUMBERING PLAN

		Measure/Question	Observation/Comment
<p>Flow</p> <pre> graph TD START([START]) --> 1[1] 1 --> 2{2} 2 -- Y --> 3[3] 3 --> 4[4] 4 --> STOP([STOP]) 2 -- N --> 2 </pre>	1	Print all coordinated numbering plans with external destination code number series by command <i>number_print</i> .	
	2	Does number series to be erased, exist in the printout?	
	3	Erase one or more number series by command <i>number_end</i> .	
	4	Verify the result from the printout ordered by the command <i>number_print</i> .	

6.13.3

ALTERATION OF EXTERNAL DESTINATION CODE NUMBER
SERIES WITH COORDINATED NUMBERING PLAN

		Measure/Question	Observation/Comment
Flow <pre> graph TD START([START]) --> 1[1] 1 --> 2[2] 2 --> 3[3] 3 --> 4[4] 4 --> STOP([STOP]) </pre>	1	Print all existing number series by command <i>number_print</i> .	
	2	Erase the number series that need to be altered by command <i>number_end</i> .	
	3	Initiate the new number series by command <i>number_initiate</i> .	-numbertype ec
	4	Verify the result from the printout ordered by the command <i>number_print</i> .	

6.14

OWN EXCHANGE NUMBER WITHIN PRIVATE NETWORK

6.14.1

INITIATION OF OWN EXCHANGE NUMBER WITHIN PRIVATE NETWORK

		Measure/Question	Observation/Comment
<p>Flow</p> <pre> graph TD START([START]) --> 1[1] 1 --> 2{2} 2 -- Y --> 4[4] 2 -- N --> 3[3] 3 --> 4 4 --> STOP([STOP]) 4 --> 2 </pre>	1	Print all existing numbers with the command <i>number_print</i> .	
	2	Do numbers to be initiated exist in the printout?	
	3	Initiate one or more own exchange number with the command <i>number_initiate</i> .	-numbertype en
	4	Verify the result from the printout ordered by the command <i>number_print</i> .	

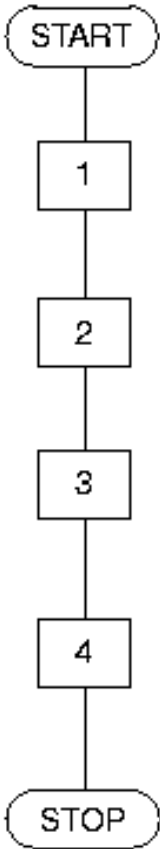
6.14.2

ERASURE OF OWN EXCHANGE NUMBERS WITHIN PRIVATE NETWORK

		Measure/Question	Observation/Comment
Flow <pre> graph TD START([START]) --> 1[1] 1 --> 2{2} 2 -- N --> STOP([STOP]) 2 -- Y --> 3[3] 3 --> 4[4] 4 --> 2 </pre>	1	Print all own exchange numbers with the command <i>number_print</i> .	
	2	Is the own exchange number that is to be erased included in the printout?	
	3	Erase the own exchange number with the command <i>number_end</i> .	
	4	Verify the result from the printout ordered by the command <i>number_print</i> .	

6.14.3

ALTERATION OF OWN EXCHANGE NUMBERS WITHIN PRIVATE NETWORK

		Measure/Question	Observation/Comment
Flow  <pre> graph TD START([START]) --> 1[1] 1 --> 2[2] 2 --> 3[3] 3 --> 4[4] 4 --> STOP([STOP]) </pre>			
	1	Print all existing numbers with the command <i>number_print</i> .	
	2	Erase the own exchange number with the command <i>number_end</i> .	
	3	Initiate the own exchange number with the command <i>number_initiate</i> .	-numbertype en
	4	Verify the result from the printout ordered by the command <i>number_print</i> .	

6.15

COMMON PUBLIC DIRECTORY NUMBERS

6.15.1

INITIATION OF COMMON PUBLIC DIRECTORY NUMBERS

		Measure/Question	Observation/Comment
Flow <pre> graph TD START([START]) --> 1[1] 1 --> 2{2} 2 -- Y --> 4[4] 2 -- N --> 3{3} 3 -- Y --> 4 3 -- N --> 5[5] 4 --> STOP([STOP]) 5 --> STOP </pre>	1	Print all existing numbers with the command <i>number_print</i> .	
	2	Does a common public directory number exist in the system?	
	3	Does number that shall be initiated exist in the printout?	
	4	Initiate common public directory number with the command <i>number_initiate</i> .	-numbertype cp
	5	Verify the result from the printout ordered by the command <i>number_print</i> .	

6.15.2

ERASURE OF COMMON PUBLIC DIRECTORY NUMBERS

		Measure/Question	Observation/Comment
Flow <pre> graph TD START([START]) --> 1[1] 1 --> 2{2} 2 -- Y --> 3[3] 3 --> 4[4] 4 --> 5[5] 5 --> 6[6] 6 --> STOP([STOP]) STOP -- N --> 2 </pre>	1	Print all common public directory numbers with the command <i>number_print</i> .	
	2	Does the common public directory number to be erased exist in the printout?	
	3	Print the common public directory numbers with the command <i>route_data_common -p</i> .	See the operational directions for <i>COMMON PUBLIC DIRECTORY NUMBER</i> .
	4	Erase the common public directory number with the command <i>route_data_common -e</i> .	
	5	Erase the common public directory numbers from the number analysis with the command <i>number_end</i> .	
	6	Verify the result from the printout ordered by the command <i>number_print</i> .	

6.15.3

ALTERATION OF COMMON PUBLIC DIRECTORY NUMBER SERIES

		Measure/Question	Observation/Comment
Flow <pre> graph TD START([START]) --> 1[1] 1 --> 2[2] 2 --> 3[3] 3 --> 4[4] 4 --> 5[5] 5 --> 6[6] 6 --> A((A)) </pre>	1	Print all existing numbers with the command <i>number_print</i> .	
	2	Print the common public directory numbers with the command <i>route_data_common -p</i> .	
	3	Erase the common public directory number with the command <i>route_data_common -e</i> .	See the operational directions for <i>COMMON PUBLIC DIRECTORY NUMBER</i> .
	4	Erase the common public directory numbers from the number analysis with the command <i>number_end</i> .	
	5	Initiate new common public directory number with the command <i>number_initiate</i> .	-numbertype cp
	6	Verify the result from the printout ordered by the command <i>number_print</i> .	

6.16

ROUTE DIRECTORY NUMBERS

6.16.1

INITIATION OF ROUTE DIRECTORY NUMBERS

		Measure/Question	Observation/Comment
<p>Flow</p> <pre> graph TD START([START]) --> 1[1] 1 --> 2{2} 2 -- Y --> 4[4] 2 -- N --> 3[3] 3 --> 4 4 --> STOP([STOP]) </pre>	1	Print all existing numbers with the command <i>number_print</i> .	
	2	Does numbers to be initiated exist in the printout?	
	3	Initiate one or more route directory numbers with the command <i>number_initiate</i> .	-numbertype rd
	4	Verify the result from the printout ordered by the command <i>number_print</i> .	

6.16.2

ERASURE OF ROUTE DIRECTORY NUMBERS

Execution

		Measure/Question	Observation/Comment
Flow <pre> graph TD START([START]) --> 1[1] 1 --> 2{2} 2 -- N --> STOP1([STOP]) 2 -- Y --> 3[3] 3 --> 4{4} 4 -- N --> STOP2([STOP]) 4 -- Y --> 5[5] 5 --> 6{6} 6 -- N --> 7[7] 6 -- Y --> 4 7 --> 8[8] 8 --> STOP3([STOP]) </pre>	1	Print all existing route directory numbers with the command <i>number_print</i> .	
	2	Does the route directory number to be erased exist in the printout?	
	3	Erase route directory number with the command <i>number_end</i> .	
	4	Was the erasure successful?	Fault printout obtained if directory number is used by a route.
	5	Print all route directory numbers used by routes with the command <i>ROND P</i> .	
	6	Erase the routes that are affiliated to the route directory number that shall be erased, with the command <i>RONDE</i> .	See the operational directions for <i>ROUTE DATA</i> .
	7	Erase the route directory number with the command <i>number_end</i> .	
	8	Verify the result from the printout ordered by the command <i>number_print</i> .	

6.16.3

ALTERATION OF ROUTE DIRECTORY NUMBERS

		Measure/Question	Observation/Comment
<p>Flow</p> <pre> graph TD START([START]) --> 1[1] 1 --> 2{2} 2 -- Y --> 7[7] 2 -- N --> 3[3] 3 --> 4[4] 4 --> 5[5] 5 --> 6{6} 6 -- Y --> 7 6 -- N --> 8[8] 7 --> 8 8 --> 9[9] 9 --> STOP([STOP]) </pre>	1	Key the command <i>number_print</i> to obtain a printout of all numbers.	
	2	Is alteration only an expansion of the route directory number series?	
	3	Key the command <i>RODAP</i> to obtain a printout of all initiated route directory numbers.	
	4	Erase the routes that use the route directory number.	See the operational directions for <i>ROUTE DATA</i> .
	5	Key the command <i>number_end</i> to erase the route directory number series.	
	6	Are new route directory number series to be initiated?	
	7	Key the command <i>number_initiate</i> to initiate new route directory number series.	-numbertype rd
	8	Reinitiate the erased routes with the new route directory number.	See the operational directions for <i>ROUTE DATA</i> .
	9	Key the command <i>number_print</i> to verify the result.	

6.17

DIRECT INWARD SYSTEM ACCESS (DISA)

6.17.1

INITIATION OF DIRECT INWARD SYSTEM ACCESS NUMBERS

		Measure/Question	Observation/Comment
Flow <pre> graph TD START([START]) --> 1[1] 1 --> 2{2} 2 -- Y --> 1 2 -- N --> 3[3] 3 --> 4[4] 4 --> STOP([STOP]) </pre>	1	Print all existing numbers with the command <i>number_print</i> .	
	2	Does numbers to be initiated exist in the printout?	
	3	Initiate one or more DISA numbers with the command <i>number_initiate</i> .	-numbertype di
	4	Verify the result from the printout ordered by the command <i>number_print</i> .	

6.17.2

ERASURE OF DIRECT INWARD SYSTEM ACCESS NUMBERS

		Measure/Question	Observation/Comment
Flow <pre> graph TD START([START]) --> 1[1] 1 --> 2{2} 2 -- N --> STOP1([STOP]) 2 -- Y --> 3[3] 3 --> 4[4] 4 --> 5[5] 5 --> 6[6] 6 --> STOP2([STOP]) </pre>	1	Print all existing numbers with the command <i>number_print</i> .	
	2	Does the DISA number to be erased exist in the printout?	
	3	Print all day and night service positions with the command <i>RODNP</i> .	See the operational directions for <i>ROUTE DATA</i> .
	4	Erase those day or night service positions using the DISA number with the command <i>RODNE</i> .	
	5	Erase the DISA number with the command <i>number_end</i> .	
	6	Verify the result from the printout ordered by the command <i>number_print</i> .	

6.17.3

ALTERATION OF DIRECT INWARD SYSTEM ACCESS (DISA) NUMBERS

Verify existing (DISA) numbers with the command *number_print*.

Key the command *number_end* to erase the (DISA) numbers that is/are to be altered.

Key the command *number_initiate* to initiate the new (DISA) numbers (-numbertype di).

Verify the result from the printout ordered by the command *number_print*.

6.18

EXTERNAL NUMBER LENGTH DATA

External number length data is used by the system in order to obtain shorter seizure times in respect of tone code reception and digit transmission units and quicker through-connection of the speech path independently of the B-answer.

6.18.1

INITIATION OF EXTERNAL NUMBER LENGTH DATA

		Measure/Question	Observation/Comment
Flow <pre> graph TD START([START]) --> 1[1] 1 --> 2{2} 2 -- Y --> 3[3] 2 -- N --> 4[4] 3 --> 4 4 --> STOP([STOP]) STOP --> 2 </pre>	1	Use command <i>number_print</i> to obtain a printout of all existing external number length data.	-numbertype nl
	2	Are external numbers that are to be initiated included in the printout?	
	3	Key the command <i>number_data_initiate</i> to initiate one or more external numbers with number length data.	
	4	Verify the result from the printout ordered by the command <i>number_print</i> .	

6.18.2

ERASURE OF EXTERNAL NUMBER LENGTH DATA

		Measure/Question	Observation/Comment
Flow <pre> graph TD START([START]) --> 1[1] 1 --> 2{2} 2 -- Y --> 3[3] 3 --> 4[4] 4 --> STOP([STOP]) STOP -- N --> 2 </pre>	1	Print all existing external number length data with the command <i>number_print</i> .	-numbertype nl
	2	Are external numbers that shall be erased included in the printout?	
	3	Key the command <i>number_data_end</i> to erase one or more external numbers with the related number lengths.	
	4	Verify the result from the printout ordered by the command <i>number_print</i> .	

6.18.3

ALTERATION OF EXTERNAL NUMBER LENGTH DATA

Verify existing external number length data with the command *number_print* -number-type nl.

Key the command *number_data_end* to erase one or more external numbers with the related number length data.

Key the command *number_data_initiate* to initiate external numbers with new number length data.

Verify the result from the printout ordered by the command *number_print*.

6.19

SECOND DIAL TONE DATA FOR EXTERNAL NUMBER

“Second dial tone data” is used to state where further dial tones are expected in the external number, i.e. PTS (proceed-to-send) positions in the external number, primarily

used in interworking with legacy trunks. There can be up to 6 such positions in a number.

The system uses the information to be able to wait longer between digits than normally is the case.

6.19.1

INITIATION OF SECOND DIAL TONE DATA

		Measure/Question	Observation/Comment
Flow <pre> graph TD START([START]) --> 1[1] 1 --> 2{2} 2 -- Y --> 3[3] 3 --> 4[4] 4 --> STOP([STOP]) 2 -- N --> 2 </pre>	1	Print all existing second dial tone data with the command <i>number_print</i> .	-numbertype pt
	2	Are external numbers that shall be initiated included in the printout?	
	3	Key the command <i>number_data_initiate</i> to initiate one or more external numbers with the related second dial tone data.	
	4	Verify the result from the printout ordered by the command <i>number_print</i> .	

6.19.2

ERASURE OF SECOND DIAL TONE DATA

		Measure/Question	Observation/Comment
Flow <pre> graph TD START([START]) --> 1[1] 1 --> 2{2} 2 -- Y --> 3[3] 3 --> 4[4] 4 --> STOP([STOP]) 2 -- N --> 2 </pre>	1	Print all existing second dial tone data with the command <i>number_print</i> .	-numbertype pt
	2	Are external numbers that shall be erased included in the printout?	
	3	Key the command <i>number_data_end</i> to erase one or more external numbers with the related second dial tone data.	
	4	Verify the result from the printout ordered by the command <i>number_print</i> .	

6.19.3

ALTERATION OF SECOND DIAL TONE DATA

Verify the existing second dial tone data with command *number_print*.

Key the command *number_data_end* to erase one or more external numbers with appurtenant second dial tone data.

Key the command *number_data_initiate* to initiate external number with new second dial tone data.

Verify the result by ordering a printout with the command *number_print* -numbertype pt.

6.20

TRUNK CALL DISCRIMINATION (TCD) DATA

TCD-data are used by the system on calls when the TCD-categories of the A-party is compared in respect of the dialed number's TCD-categories. If the A-party's TCD-category corresponds with one of the dialed number's TCD-categories, the A-party is

permitted to continue the call. TCD-data can be stated for both external and internal numbers.

6.20.1

INITIATION OF TCD-DATA

Key the command *number_print* -numbertype cd to verify existing numbers with TCD-data.

Key the command *number_data_initiate* to initiate a new number with TCD-data or increase the TCD-categories of a number.

Verify the result from the printout ordered by the command *number_print*.

6.20.2

ERASURE OF TCD-DATA

Key the command *number_print* -numbertype cd to verify existing numbers with TCD-data.

Key the command *number_data_end* to erase required categories from a number or erase the entire number with the related TCD-categories.

Key the command *number_print* to verify the result by ordering a printout.

6.20.3

ALTERATION OF TCD-DATA FOR A NUMBER

		Measure/Question	Observation/Comment
Flow <pre> graph TD START([START]) --> 1[1] 1 --> 2{2} 2 -- Y --> 5[5] 2 -- N --> 3[3] 3 --> 4{4} 4 -- Y --> 5 4 -- N --> 6[6] 5 --> 6 6 --> STOP([STOP]) </pre>	1	Print all TCD controlled numbers with the command <i>number_print</i> .	-numbertype cd
	2	Is alteration only an expansion of a number's TCD-categories?	
	3	Key the command <i>number_data_end</i> to erase TCD-categories from the relevant number.	
	4	Are new TCD-categories to be initiated?	
	5	Key the command <i>number_data_initiate</i> to increase the TCD-categories of the relevant number.	
	6	Verify the result from the printout ordered by the command <i>number_print</i> .	

6.20.4

ALTERATION OF A NUMBER WITH RELATED TCD-DATA

		Measure/Question	Observation/Comment
Flow <pre> graph TD START([START]) --> 1[1] 1 --> 2{2} 2 -- Y --> 5[5] 2 -- N --> 3[3] 3 --> 4{4} 4 -- Y --> 5 4 -- N --> 6[6] 5 --> 6 6 --> STOP([STOP]) </pre>	1	Print all TCD-controlled numbers with the command <i>number_print</i> .	-numbertype cd
	2	Is alteration only an expansion of a number with the relevant TCD-categories?	
	3	Key the command <i>number_data_end</i> to erase the number with the related TCD-categories.	
	4	Is the new number with the related TCD-categories to be initiated?	
	5	Key the command <i>number_data_initiate</i> to initiate one or more new numbers with the related TCD-categories.	
	6	Verify the result from the printout ordered by the command <i>number_print</i> .	

6.21

ACCESS NUMBER FOR A MOBILE EXTENSION OR A FIXED REMOTE EXTENSION WHEN CALLING PARTY NUMBER IS RECEIVED IN PBX

This number type is an access number necessary for validation of mobile extension or fixed remote extension in MX-ONE Service Node in order to get full access to the exchange services if public calling party number is received.

6.21.1

INITIATION OF R1 ACCESS NUMBERS

Prerequisites

The R1 number must be within the DID numbering plan.

Execution

		Measure/Question	Observation/Comment
Flow <pre> graph TD START([START]) --> 1[1] 1 --> 2{2} 2 -- Y --> 3[3] 3 --> 4[4] 4 --> STOP([STOP]) 2 -- N --> 3 </pre>	1	Print all existing numbers with the command <i>number_print</i> .	
	2	Do numbers to be initiated exist in the printout?	
	3	Initiate one or more R1 numbers with the command <i>number_initiate</i> .	-numbertype r1
	4	Verify the result from the printout ordered by the command <i>number_print</i> .	

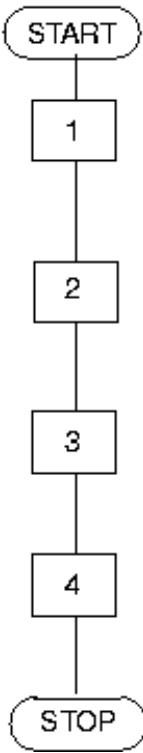
6.21.2

ERASURE OF R1 ACCESS NUMBERS

		Measure/Question	Observation/Comment
<p>Flow</p> <pre> graph TD START([START]) --> 1[1] 1 --> 2{2} 2 -- Y --> 3[3] 3 --> 4[4] 4 --> STOP([STOP]) 2 -- N --> 2 </pre>	1	Print all existing numbers with the command <i>number_print</i> .	
	2	Does the R1 number to be erased exist in the printout?	
	3	Erase the R1 number with the command <i>number_end</i> .	
	4	Verify the result from the printout ordered by the command <i>number_print</i> .	

6.21.3

ALTERATION OF R1 ACCESS NUMBERS

		Measure/Question	Observation/Comment
Flow  <pre> graph TD START([START]) --> 1[1] 1 --> 2[2] 2 --> 3[3] 3 --> 4[4] 4 --> STOP([STOP]) </pre>			
	1	Verify existing R1 numbers with the command <i>number_print</i> .	
	2	Key the command <i>number_end</i> to erase the R1 number that is/are to be altered.	
	3	Key the command <i>number_initiate</i> to initiate the new R1 numbers.	-numbertype r1
	4	Verify the result from the printout ordered by the command <i>number_print</i> .	

6.22

ACCESS NUMBER FOR A MOBILE EXTENSION WHEN CALLING PARTY NUMBER IS NOT RECEIVED IN PBX

This number type is an access number necessary for validation of mobile extension in MX-ONE Service Node in order to get full access to the exchange services if public calling party number is not received.

6.22.1

INITIATION OF R2 ACCESS NUMBERS

Prerequisites

The R2 number must be within the DID numbering plan.

Execution

		Measure/Question	Observation/Comment
Flow <pre> graph TD START([START]) --> 1[1] 1 --> 2{2} 2 -- Y --> 3[3] 3 --> 4[4] 4 --> STOP([STOP]) 2 -- N --> 2 </pre>	1	Print all existing numbers with the command <i>number_print</i> .	
	2	Does numbers to be initiated exist in the printout?	
	3	Initiate one or more R2 numbers with the command <i>number_initiate</i> .	-numbertype r2
	4	Verify the result from the printout ordered by the command <i>number_print</i> .	

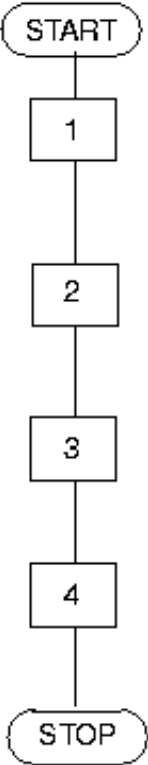
6.22.2

ERASURE OF R2 ACCESS NUMBERS

		Measure/Question	Observation/Comment
Flow <pre> graph TD START([START]) --> 1[1] 1 --> 2{2} 2 -- Y --> 3[3] 3 --> 4[4] 4 --> STOP([STOP]) 2 -- N --> 2 </pre>	1	Print all existing numbers with the command <i>number_print</i> .	
	2	Does R2 number to be erased exist in the printout?	
	3	Erase the R2 number with the command <i>number_end</i> .	
	4	Verify the result from the printout ordered by the command <i>number_print</i> .	

6.22.3

ALTERATION OF R2 ACCESS NUMBERS

		Measure/Question	Observation/Comment
Flow  <pre> graph TD START([START]) --> 1[1] 1 --> 2[2] 2 --> 3[3] 3 --> 4[4] 4 --> STOP([STOP]) </pre>			
	1	Verify existing R2 numbers with the command <i>number_print</i> .	
	2	Key the command <i>number_end</i> to erase the R2 numbers that is/are to be altered.	
	3	Key the command <i>number_initiate</i> to initiate the new R2 numbers.	-numbertype r2
	4	Verify the result from the printout ordered by the command <i>number_print</i> .	

6.23

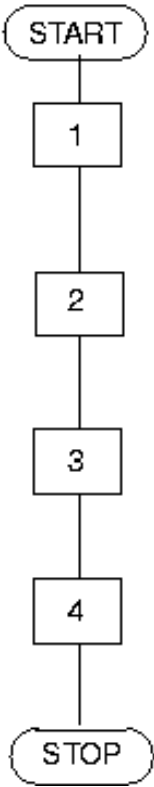
SERVICE CODES FOR KEY TELEPHONES

It is possible to change the service codes for Key Telephones if there are specific requests for the system. The service code is written -sc-xxx where the xxx stands for the corresponding number of the service.

Note: If the service codes are changed, other documents will not show the correct information for the system, for example the Application System Description document.

6.23.1

ALTERATION OF SERVICE CODE

		Measure/Question	Observation/Comment
Flow  <pre> graph TD START([START]) --> 1[1] 1 --> 2[2] 2 --> 3[3] 3 --> 4[4] 4 --> STOP([STOP]) </pre>			
	1	Print the existing service codes with the command <i>number_print</i> .	-numbertype sc-xxx
	2	Key the command <i>number_end</i> to erase the service code that is to be altered.	
	3	Key the command <i>number_initiate</i> to initiate the new service code.	
	4	Verify the result from the printout ordered by the command <i>number_print</i> .	

6.23.2

INITIATION OF SERVICE CODE

		Measure/Question	Observation/Comment
Flow <pre> graph TD START([START]) --> 1[1] 1 --> 2{2} 2 -- Y --> 3{3} 2 -- N --> 4[4] 3 -- Y --> 5[5] 3 -- N --> 4 5 --> STOP([STOP]) STOP --> 3 </pre>	1	Print the existing service codes with the command <i>number_print</i> .	-numbertype sc-xxx
	2	Does the service code that shall be initiated already exist in the system?	The new service code has to be a not already used number.
	3	Is the service code procedure to be initiated included in the printout?	
	4	Initiate one or more service codes by using the command <i>number_initiate</i> .	
	5	Verify the result from the printout ordered by the command <i>number_print</i> .	

6.23.3

ERASURE OF SERVICE CODE

		Measure/Question	Observation/Comment
Flow <pre> graph TD START([START]) --> 1[1] 1 --> 2{2} 2 -- N --> 1 2 -- Y --> 3[3] 3 --> 4[4] 4 --> STOP([STOP]) </pre>	1	Print the existing service code with the command <i>number_print</i> .	-numbertype sc-xxx
	2	Is the service code to be removed included in the printout?	
	3	Key the command <i>number_end</i> to erase the service code.	-numbertype sc-xxx
	4	Verify the result from the printout ordered by the command <i>number_print</i> .	

6.24

PRINTOUT OF NUMBER ANALYSIS DATA

Order a printout of number analysis data with the command *number_print*.

The printout may be carried out for all the number analysis data or for a specific number type.

6.25

TEMPORARY VACANT EXTENSION NUMBERS

Temporary vacant extension numbers can be used in certain installation scenarios, where extensions are moved in stages, from an old system to a new system, while keeping the same extension numbers. The extension numbers in the old system are temporarily 'converted' to external destination.

6.25.1

INITIATION OF TEMPORARY NUMBER VACANT CONVERSION NUMBERS

Execution

1. Verify that the relevant number is not already used by keying the command *number_vacant_conversion_print*. Also check that the numbers are extension numbers, by using *number_print* and relevant extension print commands.
2. Do the numbers to be initiated (converted), exist in the printout? If not, continue, otherwise exclude that number.
3. Initiate one or a series of numbers to be converted with the command *number_vacant_conversion_initiate*. (with -newnumbertype ed). Note that the extension(s) and its directory number can remain initiated, they will just be 'passive' when the *number_vacant_conversion_initiate* is entered.
4. Verify the result from the printout ordered by the command *number_vacant_conversion_print*.

6.25.2

ERASURE OF TEMPORARY NUMBER VACANT CONVERSION NUMBERS

Execution

1. Print all existing vacant converted extension numbers with the command *number_vacant_conversion_print*.
2. Does the extension number series, to be erased, exist in the printout?
3. Print all initiated extensions with the command *resource_status*. (The extensions will still be printed as existing, even if *number_vacant_conversion_initiate* is active.
4. Erase those numbers that are converted.
5. Print all extension number series with the command *resource_status*.
6. Erase the extension number series with the command *number_vacant_conversion_end*.
7. Verify the result from the printout ordered by the command *number_vacant_conversion_print*.

6.25.3

ALTERATION OF NUMBER VACANT CONVERSION DATA

Verify the existing number vacant conversion data with command *number_vacant_conversion_print*.

Key the command *number_vacant_conversion_end* to erase the number vacant conversion data.

Key the command *number_vacant_conversion_initiate* to initiate new number vacant conversion numbers (if a different series of extension numbers shall be converted).

Verify the result by ordering a printout with the command *number_vacant_conversion_print*.

6.25.4

INITIATION OF CUSTOMER GROUP DATA

Use command `number_initiate -customer` to initiate, change or delete customer group data.

Use command `number_print -customer` to print customer group data.

7

TERMINATION

If alterations of number analysis data have been made the system administrator shall be informed.

If exchange data have been altered a dump to backup media shall be performed.