

**PL Series
Reference Manual Update**

The attached pages document some features of your PL system that may be missing from your Reference Manual:

- Account Code Editor and Print-on-the-fly
- Dialed Digit Processing and other software enhancements of version 3.7 and higher

If you have any questions, please call Control Key customer support at (716) 381-0115.

ADDENDUM to**PL SERIES
General Business Reference Manual****Account Code Editor (29)**

Versions 3.5 and higher of your General Business system offer the option to change the account code in stored call records.

When you use the account code feature of your telephone system—typically by dialing the code number for a client account during a phone call—the telephone system adds the account code to the call record itself. Should you make a mistake, the Account Code Editor allows you to re-enter incorrectly dialed accounts.

To use this feature, you must know the sequence number of the call record(s) that need correction. Obtain these by running either the *Selected Station Activity Report (24)*—if you know the station dialing the incorrect account, or the *Selected Account Report (25)*—if you know the account code in error, or the *Station Activity Report (20)*.

For example:

REPORT PERIOD 12/20 TO 12/21		STATION ACTIVITY REPORT (20)					STATION 285 PAGE 1	
SEQ #	DATE OF CALL	NUMBER DIALED	TRUNK USED	TIME OF CALL	LENGTH OF CALL HR:MN.T	COST OF CALL	ACCOUNT CODE	
000003	12/20	303-823-9000	CD	1001 10:14 AM	13.2	\$ 4.00	123456	

The table below outlines programming options for the Account Code Editor (29).

Stage	Description	Default
1	Call record 5 digit sequence number Note: Use the rightmost 5 digits of the "SEQ #" column of the report.	None
2	New account code or '0' to delete account code from record	None
Note: This is a "wrap-around" database; therefore, to exit account code editing, press SELECT.		

ADDENDUM to**PL Series *General Business and Lodging*
Reference Manuals****Print-on-the-Fly (89)**

Versions 3.5 and higher of your PL system offer the option to print the record of each call as soon as the call completes and the system processes it. The *Lodging* system features the additional options to print either guest calls or administration calls, exclusively.

The tables below outline programming options for the Print-on-the-Fly (89) feature for the General Business and the Lodging systems.

LODGING SYSTEM		
Stage	Description	Default
1	Type of call record printed: 0 = None 1 = Guest station calls only 2 = Administration station calls only 3 = All calls	0
2	Number of blank lines (0 - 9) separating call records	0
Note: If both PMS and Print-on-the-Fly for guest calls are enabled and the PMS enters an emergency print state, PMS records will not print —to avoid duplicating printed records.		

GENERAL BUSINESS SYSTEM		
Stage	Description	Default
1	Type of call record printed: 0 = None 1 = All calls	0
2	Number of blank lines (0 - 9) separating call records	0

ADDENDUM to**PL Series *Reference Manual*****Software Version 3.7 or Higher
Dialed Digit Processing (67)****ATTENTION**

This software update replaces some of the functions of your datastream interpreter (Frontend) and may result in some call records not being costed properly. You may have to program the new feature, *Dialed Digit Processing*, to correct certain dialed number inconsistencies that were previously handled by the Frontend software.

If after reading this Addenda you have further questions, please call customer support at (716) 381-6000.

The attached pages document the new *Dialed Digit Processing (DDP)* feature of your PL system, as well as the following changes in database directory selection codes:

	<u>New</u>	<u>Old</u>
• Station Database Directory	10	46
• Trunk & Equal Access Directory	11	47
• Miscellaneous Database Directory	12	48
• DDP Database Directory	13	—

Your General Business or Lodging Accounting System now offers a new user-defined database that replaces the function of the OCC Database and adds the capability to solve dialed number inconsistencies—such as speed dialers or unusual toll prefixes—without resorting to customized datastream interpreters (Frontends).

The software will now pass the dialed number and trunk fields of a newly received call record into a dialed digit processor (DDP). DDP will compare the digits in the dialed number to the DDP database entries and modify them according to the instructions in the database. Once the digits have been processed, they can be parsed from left to right to find the appropriate area code/exchange or international code, to properly cost the call. DDP will also give you the option to discard unwanted calls, as well as to modify the actual digits stored so that the correct number can appear on reports.

DDP is a 4-stage database that accommodates 30 entries. It is organized as follows:

Stage	Description	Valid Entries
1	Dialed number pattern (length ≤ 20) to search for Note: Use "*" as a "wild card" to match zero or more digits at the end of the pattern (the letter "A" will appear on the DATA window); use "#" to match a single digit in that position (the letter "P" will appear on the DATA window)	0 to 9,*,#
2	Trunk number pattern (length ≤ 6) to search for (See Note in Stage 1)	0 to 9,*,#
3	Dialed number pattern (length ≤ 20) to cost as Note: Use the "*" and the "#" to replace the digits matched by the corresponding "*" and "#"	0 to 9,*,#
4	Disposition instructions: 0=discard call 1=store call as is 2=store call with new number 3=modify dialed number and reprocess through DDP 9=delete DDP database entry	

The entry for stage 4 allows the option of discarding the call, storing it with the pattern reported by the switch (while costing it differently), or storing the dialed digits as it was costed (stage 3 pattern). A fourth option allows a second pass through DDP to allow a generic stripping of digits—for SL-1 switches, in particular. An existing record in the DDP database may be deleted by specifying its contents (match patterns in stages 1, 2, and 3) and disposition "9" in stage 4.

DDP records are sorted as follows:

- First by disposition instructions: 3 (reprocess) is used first, then 2 (store new number), then 1 (store as is), and last, 0 (discard).
- Next, by dialed digit pattern length—longer patterns are used first. Patterns of equal length are sorted to cause the more specific match patterns to be used before the more general match patterns—i.e. digits are used first, then "#," and last, "*."
- Lastly, records with the same dialed digit patterns are sorted by trunk number pattern, using the same sort criteria as above.

To illustrate how DDP works, consider a number of problem/solution examples:

Problem: Local exchange 21 is not in the local table but exchange 222 is.

Solution:	<u>Stage</u>	<u>Entry</u>	<u>Comment</u>
	1	221####	Look for calls to exchange 221
	2	1*	On trunks starting with 1
	3	222####	Cost as a call to exchange 222
	4	1	Store record with Equal Access

For example, a call to "221-1234" will costed as "222-1234."

Problem: Need to cost a dial-up OCC call properly.

Solution:	<u>Stage</u>	<u>Entry</u>	<u>Comment</u>
	1	9501044#####*	Look for dial-up OCC access
	2	*	On trunks starting with 1
	3	10444*	Cost like Equal Access
	4	2	Store record with Equal Access

This example matches "950-1044 (local Allnet number) = 3856440 (authorization code) = 1-617-223-6440 (number to reach)" and substitutes it for "10444-1-617-223-6440."

Problem: Station-to-station calls are reported by switch and need to be discarded.

Solution:	<u>Stage</u>	<u>Entry</u>	<u>Comment</u>
	1	###	Look for 3-digit station-to-station
	2	*	On any trunk
	3	0	Dummy entry
	4	0	Discard call
