

# Operating a transceiver via a computer and CICS

## Overview of CICS

CICS is a set of commands that the transceiver understands. The commands are suitable for use in a terminal session on a computer. You can operate your transceiver with CICS instead of a control point. To use CICS you must connect your transceiver to a computer or personal organiser via the RS232 serial port on the transceiver.

Long message features for the 3G ALE option in the 2110M and 2110 Manpack Transceivers operate with CICS V3.37 (or later). The 3G ALE option includes the MIL-STD-188-141B ALE upgrade and MIL/STANAG 2G Data option. The special ALE address syntaxes that are available with the MIL-STD-188-141B ALE upgrade, and data communications via the MIL/STANAG 2G Data option and RC50-C, are available in ALE/CALM networks only.

The Envoy™ Transceiver operates with CICS V3.30 (or later).

The NGT series Transceiver and 2110 series Manpack Transceiver operates with CICS V3.20 (or later).

Older Codan HF transceivers operate with CICS V2.

Related links:

[CICS commands on page 12](#)

[Setting up a transceiver for using CICS on page 10](#)

[Compatibility between CICS V2 and V3.00 \(or later\) on page 80](#)

## Standards

In this document, the following typefaces are used:

This typeface...	Means...
<code>courier</code>	a command that you enter via a computer, for example <code>help</code>
<i>italic courier</i>	a variable that you enter with a command, for example <code>help cics</code>

Head office	Asia Pacific	EMEA	Americas
Codan Limited ABN 77 007 590 605 81 Graves Street Newton SA 5074 AUSTRALIA	Codan Limited 81 Graves Street Newton SA 5074 AUSTRALIA	Codan (UK) Ltd Unit C4 Endeavour Place Coxbridge Business Park Farnham Surrey GU10 5EH UNITED KINGDOM	Codan US, Inc. 1 Fishers Road Pittsford NY 14534 USA
Telephone +61 8 8305 0311 Facsimile +61 8 8305 0411 <a href="http://www.codanradio.com">www.codanradio.com</a>	Telephone +61 8 8305 0311 Facsimile +61 8 8305 0410 <a href="mailto:asiastupport@codanradio.com">asiastupport@codanradio.com</a>	Telephone +44 1252 741 300 Facsimile +44 1252 717 337 <a href="mailto:uksupport@codanradio.com">uksupport@codanradio.com</a>	Telephone +1 585 419 9970 Facsimile +1 585 419 9971 <a href="mailto:ussupport@codanradio.com">ussupport@codanradio.com</a>

# Using CICS

## Entering commands

When you enter CICS commands you can enter up to 255 characters (including a carriage return). Commands are processed when they are ended with an ASCII carriage return character. ASCII line feed characters are ignored. When echoing is on, a received carriage return character is echoed as the ASCII carriage return/line feed sequence.

Related links:

[echo command on page 29](#)

## Structuring commands

Commands can include variables that are user-defined, for example, `gpsbeacon address of called station[@HF network]`. Each command and variable is separated by a space or comma character. Variables inside single or double quotes are treated as a single variable. Space characters inside quoted text are treated as part of the text. Any user-defined variables that include a space character, such as a channel or HF network name, must have double quotes enclosing the variable.

If you have the MIL-STD-188-141B ALE option installed and you are using multiple addresses with a CICS command, you must enter the addresses within quotes, for example, `alecall "TOM,DICK,HARRY@PRIMEAST"`.

## Editing the command line

The **Backspace** key is used for basic editing in CICS across most terminal programs. The use of other editing keys requires a VT100 terminal-emulation program. All other characters are echoed as they are. [Table 1](#) lists the keys that can be used to edit commands in CICS.

**Table 1:** Editing keys used in CICS

Keys	Actions
Delete	Deletes the character above the cursor.
Backspace	Deletes the character to the left of the cursor.
Ctrl+A	Moves to the start of the line.
Ctrl+C	Aborts the current command.
Ctrl+E	Moves to the end of the line.
Ctrl+K	Deletes from the cursor to the end of the text.

**Table 1:** Editing keys used in CICS (cont.)

Keys	Actions
Ctrl+R	Refreshes the input line.
Ctrl+U	Deletes the entire line of text entered.
↑	Moves up through the command history.
↓	Moves down through the command history.
←	Moves one character to the left.
→	Moves one character to the right.

## Special characters in the command line

An equal sign (=) or a question mark (?) can be used to initiate an action, or request information.

Related links:

[Actions and queries on page 81](#)

## Command prompt

CICS V3.20 (or later) has an optional prompt (>) at which commands may be entered.

NOTE: The command prompt is not shown when echo is off.

Related links:

[prompt command on page 50](#)

[echo command on page 29](#)

## Addresses in commands

Addresses can be specified with or without an HF network. An address in an ALE/CALM HF network may be upper-case letters or digits, @ and ?. An address in a Codan Selcall HF network must be digits only. If an HF network is not specified with the address, the transceiver chooses the first alphabetically listed HF network for which that address is valid.

If you have the FED-STD-1045 ALE/CALM option installed, you can use the special ALE address syntax for global ALL calls (@?@) to send an ALL call through any of the existing call commands in CICS (alecall, alegpsposition, alepagecall, aletelcall, call, gpsposition, pagecall).

If you have the MIL-STD-188-141B ALE option installed, you can use special ALE address syntaxes to send ALL, ANY, Group Selective, NET, and Wildcard calls through any of the existing call commands in CICS (*alecall*, *alegpsposition*, *alepagecall*, *aletelcall*, *call*, *gpsposition*, *pagecall*).

**NOTE:** You cannot use the ALL, ANY, or Wildcard address syntax in the *alebeacon*, *alegpsbeacon*, *beacon*, *gpsbeacon* and *statuscall* commands.

**NOTE:** You cannot use the Group Selective or NET address syntaxes in the *alegpsbeacon*, *gpsbeacon*, and *statuscall* commands.

### If you enter the ALE address syntax...

### The transceiver sends...

@??	A global ALL call to all listening stations
@A@	A selective ALL call to listening stations that have an <i>A</i> as the last character of their self address ( <i>A</i> may be any specified upper-case letter or number), for example, <i>TNAA</i> , <i>EANBA</i> , <i>1NCA</i> , <i>23A</i>
@@?	A global ANY call to all listening stations
@@A	A selective ANY call to listening stations that have an <i>A</i> as the last character of their self address ( <i>A</i> may be any specified upper-case letter or number), for example, <i>TNAA</i> , <i>EANBA</i> , <i>1NCA</i> , <i>23A</i>
@AB	A double selective ANY call to listening stations that have <i>AB</i> as the last two characters of their self address ( <i>A</i> and <i>B</i> may be any specified upper-case letter or number), for example, <i>BAAB</i> , <i>14BAB</i> , <i>Q2CAB</i> , <i>1AB</i>
@A?	A double selective wildcard ANY call to listening stations that have an <i>A</i> as the second to last character of their self address ( <i>A</i> may be any specified upper-case letter or number) and any upper-case letter or number as the last character, for example, <i>USAM</i> , <i>19MA0</i> , <i>ENA9</i> , <i>3DAZ</i>
ABC, JK3MN, PQR (example only)	A Group Selective call to the stations specifically addressed
<i>NET address</i>	A NET call to all stations with that NET programmed in <b>NETs</b>
???	A Wildcard call to listening stations that have a self address matching the length of the sent address and with any upper-case letter or number as each of the characters, for example, <i>SAM</i> , <i>NAA</i> , <i>234</i> , <i>3AZ</i>
A?B? (example only)	A selective Wildcard call to listening stations that have a self address matching the length of the sent address with <i>A</i> and <i>B</i> as the first and third characters respectively ( <i>A</i> and <i>B</i> may be any specified upper-case letter or number), and with any upper-case letter or number in the second and last characters (in this case), for example, <i>A2BM</i> , <i>ADB1</i> , <i>AZBE</i> , <i>A3B8</i>

If you are using multiple addresses with a CICS command, you must enter the addresses within quotes, for example, "A12 , B45@\*CALM".

With Group Selective addresses, the length of the combined address can be no longer than 12 ALE words, excluding commas. An ALE word has 3 characters. There can be no more than five different first ALE words in the combined address.

For example, an address of BOB1 , BOB2 , BOB3 , BOB4 , TIM, JON, MIK, SUE has five different first ALE words, that is, BOB, TIM, JON, MIK and SUE. This address has a total of 12 ALE words, that is, BOB, 1, BOB, 2, BOB, 3, BOB, 4, TIM, JON, MIK and SUE.

Related links:

[Addresses and HF networks on page 84](#)

## Call options

NOTE: These call options are available in CICS V3.20 or later.

When you make a call through CICS you can specify whether or not to override the global settings for the transceiver at the time of the call.

To...	Type...	Call system
Enable LBT for a call	+lbt	All
Disable LBT for a call	-lbt	All
Enable LQA for a call	+lqa	ALE/CALM, 3G ALE
Disable LQA for a call	-lqa	ALE/CALM, 3G ALE
Make a call using the current channel only	thischan	ALE/CALM
Enable a scan cycle on all scanned networks between call attempts	+scan	ALE/CALM
Disable the scan cycle between call attempts	-scan	ALE/CALM
Send the call in Silent Mode	s	All
Send your address with the call	from	All
Send your address and keep the link open as part of a call	tis	ALE/CALM, 3G ALE
Send your address and close the link as part of a call	twas	ALE/CALM, 3G ALE

If any of these call options are used, they must be entered in the following order:

```
call address of called station[@HF network] [+lbt] [+lqa]
[thischan] [+scan] [s] ["message"] [from|tis|twas self address[@HF
network]]
```

## Sending recognised keywords with a call

**NOTE:** These keywords are available in CICS V3.20 or later.

The keywords listed in [Table 2](#) may be added in a Message call or an AMD message sent with a call. These keywords are recognised by the firmware in the Codan HF transceiver. The firmware expands the keyword by inserting the current information associated with the keyword into the message.

**NOTE:** \$GPS and \$GPS+ keywords require the GPS Call option to be installed. \$GPS+ and \$TZ require the MIL-STD-188-141B ALE option to be installed.

**Table 2:** Recognised keywords and their associated information

Keyword	Function when used in a message
\$DATE	<p>Inserts the current date in the following format:</p> <p><i>name of day month day year</i></p> <p>For example, Wed Jan 09 2013.</p>
\$GPS	<p>Inserts the current valid GPS position in the following format:</p> <p><i>latitude longitude</i></p> <p>For example, 3452.823S 13841.256E.</p> <p><b>NOTE:</b> Latitude and longitude are expressed in degrees, minutes, and fraction of minutes, with a direction of N/S or E/W.</p> <p><b>NOTE:</b> If you enter text before \$GPS, this is sent as a header for the GPS information.</p>
\$GPS+	<p>Inserts the current valid GPS position in the following format:</p> <p><i>latitude longitude altitude UTC (type of reading)</i></p> <p>For example, 3452.823S 13841.256E +113.4M 053657 (A).</p> <p><b>NOTE:</b> Latitude and longitude are expressed in degrees, minutes, and fraction of minutes, with a direction of N/S or E/W.</p> <p><b>NOTE:</b> If you enter text before \$GPS+, this is sent as a header for the GPS information.</p>

**Table 2:** Recognised keywords and their associated information (cont.)

Keyword	Function when used in a message
\$TIME	Inserts the local time of the transceiver in the following format: <i>hh:mm:ss</i> For example, 05:50:49.
\$TZ	Inserts the time zone offset stored in the transceiver in the following format: <i>time zone offset</i> For example, +0:00 GMT.
\$VER	Inserts the current version of the RFU firmware in the following format: <i>version number</i> For example, v1.08.

If you have the MIL-STD-188-141B ALE option installed and the **ALE Selective Message** entry set to **Enabled**, you are able to send a message with a call. If you enter the following message...

**\$GPS+**

...the called station displays the current GPS information for the calling station. For example:

**8958.041 N 13841.234 E +0.0M 101622 (A)**

**NOTE:** The transceiver checks the length of the expanded message before transmission. If you receive an error stating that the message is too long, review the message and shorten the message as required.

## System behaviour

When you make calls using CICS commands, you do not need to use the `hangup` command when you are making successive calls, or using the `chan` or `scan` commands. For example, after sending a `gpsbeacon` command, CICS enables you to change the channel, then send another `gpsbeacon` command, without using the `hangup` command to close the existing link.

**CAUTION:** If a response is not received to an `alegpsbeacon`, `alegpsposition`, `alepagecall`, `gpsbeacon`, `gpsposition`, or `pagecall` command (for example, a `page call ack` to a `pagecall` command), you must use the `hangup`, `chan`, `scan` or `call` command to receive subsequent calls. Control software using these commands must take this into account.

## Responses and outputs

CICS is an interface from which asynchronous announcements occur, for example, when calls are received. Additionally, depending on the configuration of the equipment, the order of responses to commands may change. Software operating on this interface must be able to adapt to these irregularities to enable correct system behaviour under all conditions. It is recommended that echo is switched off to avoid intermixing of the commands that you enter with the responses from the system.

Related links:

[echo command on page 29](#)

## Length of message in an alepagecall or pagecall command

The permitted message length when using the `alepagecall` or `pagecall` command depends on the type of call system, the privacy mode selected, and the character set.

Related links:

[alepagecall command on page 20](#)

[pagecall command on page 48](#)

## Length of message with the 3G ALE option

The 3G ALE option permits long messages of up to 250 bytes within the `msg` command, or multi-line messages of up to 255 bytes/line, up to a total of 5900 bytes/message with the `msgbegin` command.

Related links:

[msg command on page 41](#)

[msgbegin command on page 42](#)

## Error reporting in a received AMD message

NOTE: This feature is available in CICS V3.20 or later.

NOTE: AMD messaging is available if you have the MIL-STD-188-141B ALE option installed.

If you receive a call containing a message in which an error is detected, the corrupted part of the message is replaced with tilde characters (~).

# CICS commands and equivalent transceiver terms

There are some generic building blocks used to compose CICS commands that differ from the equivalent terms used in the transceiver.

**Table 3:** Building blocks for CICS commands

<b>Partial CICS command</b>	<b>Equivalent transceiver term</b>
ale	Any calling activity that takes place in an ALE/CALM HF network
beacon	A Channel Test call
call	A Selective call
gpsbeacon	A Get Position call
gpsposition	A Send Position call
pagecall	A Message call
sel	Any calling activity that takes place in a Codan Selcall HF network, or with a non-alpha address in an ALE/CALM HF network
selfid	Your station self address
statuscall	A Get Status call
telcall	A Phone call

**NOTE:** If a calling command does not have a prefix of `ale` or `sel`, the command is valid in both ALE/CALM and Selcall call systems with an appropriate address.

# Setting up a transceiver for using CICS

## Connecting a computer to a transceiver

To connect a computer to a transceiver:

- Connect a serial port (for example, COM1) on the computer to the 6-way or 15-way connector on the RFU.

## Setting up an NGT™/2110 series Transceiver for CICS

To set up an NGT™/2110 series Transceiver to be used with CICS:

- Check that the Control List entries for the serial port have been set as follows:
  - the corresponding **RS232 Mode** entry is set to **CICS**
  - the corresponding **RS232 Speed** entry is set to the same rate as the computer

**CAUTION:** If you change the values in these entries, you must switch your transceiver off then on again for the changes to take effect.

## Setting up an Envoy™ Transceiver for CICS

To set up an Envoy™ Transceiver to be used with CICS:

- Navigate to **User Data > Peripherals**, select the port to which the computer is connected, then press  (**Select**).
- Press  to scroll to **PC**, then press **OK**.
- Press  (**Save**) to save the information.
- Restart your transceiver to activate the new settings.

## Setting up a computer for CICS

To set up a computer to be used with CICS:

- Start a terminal-emulation program.
- Set up the terminal-emulation program as follows:
  - select the serial port on the computer that is connected to the 6-way or 15-way connector on the transceiver
  - select the data rate that corresponds to the data rate set for the connector of the transceiver (9600 bit/s default)
  - set data bits to 8
  - set parity to none
  - set stop bits to 1
  - set flow control to off

# CICS commands

## Related links:

[acceptids command on page 13](#)  
[adcall command on page 13](#)  
[alebeacon command on page 14](#)  
[alecall command on page 16](#)  
[alegpsbeacon command on page 17](#)  
[alegpsposition command on page 18](#)  
[aleoptions command on page 20](#)  
[alepagecall command on page 20](#)  
[aletelcall command on page 22](#)  
[amd command on page 24](#)  
[beacon command on page 25](#)  
[call command on page 26](#)  
[chan command on page 28](#)  
[echo command on page 29](#)  
[ff command on page 29](#)  
[freq command on page 30](#)  
[gpsbeacon command on page 31](#)  
[gpsposition command on page 32](#)  
[hangup command on page 33](#)  
[help command on page 34](#)  
[hop command on page 34](#)  
[lbt command on page 36](#)  
[lbt output command on page 36](#)  
[lbt override command on page 37](#)  
[link command on page 37](#)  
[lock command on page 38](#)  
[lqa command on page 39](#)  
[mode command on page 40](#)  
[msg command on page 41](#)  
[msgbegin command on page 42](#)  
[msgend command on page 44](#)  
[msgmaxtt command on page 45](#)  
[msgsettt command on page 46](#)  
[msgshow command on page 47](#)  
[mute command on page 47](#)  
[pagecall command on page 48](#)  
[prompt command on page 50](#)  
[ptt command on page 51](#)  
[scan command on page 52](#)  
[secure command on page 53](#)  
[selbeacon command on page 55](#)  
[selcall command on page 56](#)  
[selfid command on page 57](#)

[set command on page 58](#)  
[sideband command on page 59](#)  
[sound command on page 60](#)  
[statusack command on page 61](#)  
[statuscall command on page 61](#)  
[statustime command on page 63](#)  
[telcall command on page 64](#)  
[ver command on page 65](#)

## acceptids command

**NOTE:** This command is valid for NGT series Transceivers and 2110 series Manpack Transceivers only.

Use the `acceptids` command to force CICS to accept the list of addresses from the Address entry in the Control List. If addresses for the CICS interface have already been set using the `selfid` command, the `acceptids` command is ignored.

### Syntax

```
acceptids
```

Related links:

[selfid command on page 57](#)  
[CICS response messages on page 66](#)  
[CICS error messages on page 72](#)

## adcall command

Use the `adcall` command to make a call using the call type, address, message and HF network defined in the Address List entry/Contact specified. If the HF network has not been specified in the Address List entry/Contact, the transceiver selects the first alphabetically listed HF network that has the selected channel associated with it.

### Syntax

```
adcall entry name ["message"]
```

For example:

```
adcall bill
```

```
adcall bob "help me"
```

## Definitions

*entry name* is the exact name of the entry in the Address List/Contact that you want to call

*message* is the written text message that is to be sent to the station

**NOTE:** Use single or double quotes, or backslashes to recognise spaces in the message text.

## Limitations

In the Envoy™ Transceiver, the call is made to the first call listed for the contact. If this call happens to be a Message call, include your message in quotes.

Related links:

[call command on page 26](#)

[Sending recognised keywords with a call on page 6](#)

[CICS response messages on page 66](#)

[CICS error messages on page 72](#)

## alebeacon command

**NOTE:** This command is available in CICS V3.20 or later.

**NOTE:** This command is available if the MIL-STD-188-141B ALE option is installed.

Use the `alebeacon` command to make a Channel Test call to addressed stations using an ALE/CALM HF network.

The `alebeacon` command replaces the LQA information for the selected address of an ALE/CALM HF network. The command sends a request to the addressed stations that you want to call on a specific channel (`thischan`), or all channels, in the selected HF network. The called stations automatically respond with LQA information.

To replace LQA information for a specific channel, select the channel, then use the `alebeacon` command, including the call option `thischan` with the command. To test all channels in an ALE/CALM HF network, use the `alebeacon` command while scanning is on.

**NOTE:** To display the full response of LQA information use the `lqa output on` command.

**NOTE:** You cannot use the ALL, ANY, or Wildcard address syntax in the `alebeacon` command.

## Syntax

```
alebeacon address of called station[@HF network] [±lbt] [±lqa]  
[thischan] [±scan] [s] ["message"] [from|tis|twas self address[@HF  
network]]
```

For example:

```
alebeacon 1234@CALM s from 4321
```

```
alebeacon BH +lqa thischan +scan s
```

## Definitions

*address of called station*[@HF network] is the address [and HF network] of the station that you want to call

*±lbt* enables or disables LBT for this call

*±lqa* enables or disables LQA for this call

*thischan* makes a call on the current channel

*±scan* enables or disables a scan cycle on all scanned networks between call attempts

*s* makes the call in Silent Mode

*message* is the written text message that is to be sent to the station

**NOTE:** Use single or double quotes, or backslashes to recognise spaces in the message text.

*from self address*[@HF network] is the self address [and HF network] that you want to use for this call

*tis self address*[@HF network] is the keyword that requests a link with the called station, using the self address [and HF network] that you want to use for this call

*twas self address*[@HF network] is the keyword that does not request a link with the called station, using the self address [and HF network] that you want to use for this call

Related links:

[beacon command on page 25](#)

[call command on page 26](#)

[lqa command on page 39](#)

[Addresses in commands on page 3](#)

[Call options on page 5](#)

[Sending recognised keywords with a call on page 6](#)

[CICS response messages on page 66](#)

[CICS error messages on page 72](#)

## alecall command

**NOTE:** This command is available in CICS V3.20 or later.

**NOTE:** This command is available if the FED-STD-1045 ALE or MIL-STD-188-141B ALE option is installed.

Use the `alecall` command to make a call to addressed stations using an ALE/CALM HF network, using the best channel.

To disconnect the link, either:

- use the `scan on` command to close the link and resume scanning, or
- use the `hangup` command to terminate the link

If you have the FED-STD-1045 ALE/CALM option installed, you can use the global ALL address syntax (`@?@`) with the `alecall` command.

If you have the MIL-STD-188-141B ALE option installed, you can use the ALL, ANY, Group Selective, NET, or Wildcard address syntax with the `alecall` command.

**NOTE:** You can use any of the characters in the basic 38 ASCII subset (A to Z, 0 to 9, @ and ?) for the address.

If you have the 3G ALE option installed and a message has been saved to RAM using the `msg` or `msgbegin` and `msgend` commands, you can send this message with the call if you enter `" "` for the message.

### Syntax

```
alecall address of called station[@HF network] [±lbt] [±lqa]  
[thischan] [±scan] [s] ["message"] [from|tis|twas self address[@HF  
network]]
```

For example:

```
alecall 1234@CALM -lbt from 4321
```

```
alecall BH +lqa +scan "$GPS" tis 4321@CALM
```

```
alecall 111@"Codan 3G" ""
```

### Definitions

*address of called station*[@HF network] is the address [and HF network] of the station that you want to call

*±lbt* enables or disables LBT for this call

*±lqa* enables or disables LQA for this call

*thischan* makes a call on the current channel

*±scan* enables or disables a scan cycle on all scanned networks between call attempts

*s* makes the call in Silent Mode

*message* is the written text message that is to be sent to the station

**NOTE:** Use single or double quotes, or backslashes to recognise spaces in the message text.

*from self address[@HF network]* is the self address [and HF network] that you want to use for this call

*tis self address[@HF network]* is the keyword that requests a link with the called station, using the self address [and HF network] that you want to use for this call

*twas self address[@HF network]* is the keyword that does not request a link with the called station, using the self address [and HF network] that you want to use for this call

**Related links:**

[call command on page 26](#)

[msg command on page 41](#)

[msgbegin command on page 42](#)

[msgend command on page 44](#)

[msgmaxtt command on page 45](#)

[msgsettt command on page 46](#)

[msgshow command on page 47](#)

[selcall command on page 56](#)

[scan command on page 52](#)

[hangup command on page 33](#)

[Addresses in commands on page 3](#)

[Call options on page 5](#)

[Sending recognised keywords with a call on page 6](#)

[CICS response messages on page 66](#)

[CICS error messages on page 72](#)

## alegpsbeacon command

**NOTE:** This command is available in CICS V3.32 or later.

**NOTE:** This command is available if the FED-STD-1045 ALE or MIL-STD-188-141B ALE option is installed.

**NOTE:** This command is available if the GPS Call option is installed.

Use the `alegpsbeacon` command to make a Get Position call to an addressed station using an ALE/CALM HF network.

**NOTE:** The receiving station must have the GPS Call option installed. If it has not been installed or GPS data is unavailable, a message is displayed to inform you of this.

**NOTE:** You cannot use the ALL, ANY, Group Selective, NET, or Wildcard address syntax with this command due to collision of responses.

## Syntax

```
alegpsbeacon address of called station[@HF network] [±lbt]  
[±lqa] [thischan] [±scan] [s] [from|tis|twas self address[@HF  
network]]
```

For example:

```
alegpsbeacon 1234@CALM from 4321
```

```
alegpsbeacon BH +lbt +scan
```

## Definitions

*address of called station*[@HF network] is the address [and HF network] of the station that you want to call

*±lbt* enables or disables LBT for this call

*±lqa* enables or disables LQA for this call

*thischan* makes a call on the current channel

*±scan* enables or disables a scan cycle on all scanned networks between call attempts

*s* makes the call in Silent Mode

*from self address*[@HF network] is the self address [and HF network] that you want to use for this call

*tis self address*[@HF network] is the keyword that requests a link with the called station, using the self address [and HF network] that you want to use for this call

*twas self address*[@HF network] is the keyword that does not request a link with the called station, using the self address [and HF network] that you want to use for this call

Related links:

[gpsbeacon command on page 31](#)

[Addresses in commands on page 3](#)

[Call options on page 5](#)

[CICS response messages on page 66](#)

[CICS error messages on page 72](#)

## alegpsposition command

NOTE: This command is available in CICS V3.32 or later.

NOTE: This command is available if the FED-STD-1045 ALE or MIL-STD-188-141B ALE option is installed.

NOTE: This command is available if the GPS Call option is installed.

Use the `alegpsposition` command to make a Send Position call to addressed stations using an ALE/CALM HF network. The call is automatically answered by the called station.

If you have the FED-STD-1045 ALE/CALM option installed, you can use the global ALL address syntax (@?@) with the `alegpsposition` command.

If you have the MIL-STD-188-141B ALE option installed, you can use the ALL, ANY, Group Selective, NET, or Wildcard address syntax with the `alegpsposition` command.

**NOTE:** You can use any of the characters in the basic 38 ASCII subset (A to Z, 0 to 9, @ and ?) for the address.

## Syntax

```
alegpsposition address of called station[@HF network] [+lbt]
[+lqa] [thischan] [+scan] [s] [from|tis|twas self address[@HF
network]]
```

For example:

```
alegpsposition 1234@CALM +lqa from 4321@CALM
```

## Definitions

*address of called station*[@HF network] is the address [and HF network] of the station to which you want to send your GPS position

+lbt enables or disables LBT for this call

+lqa enables or disables LQA for this call

thischan makes a call on the current channel

+scan enables or disables a scan cycle on all scanned networks between call attempts

s makes the call in Silent Mode

*from self address*[@HF network] is the self address [and HF network] that you want to use for this call

*tis self address*[@HF network] is the keyword that requests a link with the called station, using the self address [and HF network] that you want to use for this call

*twas self address*[@HF network] is the keyword that does not request a link with the called station, using the self address [and HF network] that you want to use for this call

Related links:

[gpsposition command on page 32](#)

[Addresses in commands on page 3](#)

[Call options on page 5](#)

[CICS response messages on page 66](#)

[CICS error messages on page 72](#)

## aleoptions command

**NOTE:** This command is available in CICS V3.32 or later.

**NOTE:** This command is available if the FED-STD-1045 ALE or MIL-STD-188-141B ALE option is installed.

Use the `aleoptions` command to force the transceiver to use an ALE/CALM HF network for general call commands (`call` command and `pagecall` command) and Selcall-specific call commands (`selcall` command and `telcall` command). The variable that you enter with this command is a bitmask.

### Syntax

```
aleoptions [0-7]
```

For example:

```
aleoptions 6
```

### Definitions

Bit	Definition
0	An ALE/CALM HF network will be selected for general calls ( <code>call</code> , <code>pagecall</code> ) when scan is active
1	An ALE/CALM HF network will be selected for Selcall-specific calls ( <code>selcall</code> , <code>telcall</code> ) when scan is active
2	The currently selected channel will be used when scan is not active

Related links:

[CICS response messages on page 66](#)

[CICS error messages on page 72](#)

## alepagecall command

**NOTE:** This command is available in CICS V3.32 or later.

**NOTE:** This command is available if the FED-STD-1045 ALE or MIL-STD-188-141B ALE option is installed.

Use the `alepagecall` command to make a Message call to addressed stations using an ALE/CALM HF network. The command sends a written message to another station. The receiving station automatically sends an acknowledgment response when the call is received.

**NOTE:** The permitted message length depends on the type of call system, the privacy mode selected, and the character set.

**Table 4:** Variations in message length

Call system	Privacy mode	Character set	Message length (number of text characters)
ALE/CALM	Plain	ASCII-64	90
ALE/CALM	None	ASCII-256	61 to 84
ALE/CALM	Group	ASCII-256	50
ALE/CALM	Registered	ASCII-256	50
3G ALE	Any	ASCII-256	250

**NOTE:** ASCII-64: This protocol uses all upper-case and numeric characters and some punctuation characters.

**NOTE:** ASCII-256: This protocol uses full binary encoding of all 8-bit characters.

If you have the FED-STD-1045 ALE/CALM option installed, you can use the global ALL address syntax (@?@) with the `alepagecall` command.

If you have the MIL-STD-188-141B ALE option installed, you can use the ALL, ANY, Group Selective, NET, or Wildcard address syntax with the `alepagecall` command.

**NOTE:** You can use any of the characters in the basic 38 ASCII subset (A to Z, 0 to 9, @ and ?) for the address.

If you have the 3G ALE option installed and a message has been saved to RAM using the `msg` or `msgbegin` and `msgend` commands, you can send this message with the call if you enter " " for the message.

## Syntax

*address of called station*[@HF network] [+lbt] [+lqa] [thischan] [+scan] [s] ["message"] [from|tis|twas self address[@HF network]]

For example:

```
alepagecall 1234@CALM +lbt +lqa +scan "Help me" from
4321@CALM
```

```
alepagecall 111@"Codan 3G" ""
```

## Definitions

*address of called station*[@HF network] is the address [and HF network] of the station to which you want to send the message

+lbt enables or disables LBT for this call

+lqa enables or disables LQA for this call

`thischan` makes a call on the current channel

`±scan` enables or disables a scan cycle on all scanned networks between call attempts

`s` makes the call in Silent Mode

`message` is the written text message that is to be sent to the station

**NOTE:** Use single or double quotes, or backslashes to recognise spaces in the message text.

`from self address[@HF network]` is the self address [and HF network] that you want to use for this call

`tis self address[@HF network]` is the keyword that requests a link with the called station, using the self address [and HF network] that you want to use for this call

`twas self address[@HF network]` is the keyword that does not request a link with the called station, using the self address [and HF network] that you want to use for this call

Related links:

[pagecall command on page 48](#)

[msg command on page 41](#)

[msgbegin command on page 42](#)

[msgend command on page 44](#)

[msgmaxtt command on page 45](#)

[msgsettt command on page 46](#)

[msgshow command on page 47](#)

[Length of message with the 3G ALE option on page 8](#)

[Addresses in commands on page 3](#)

[Call options on page 5](#)

[Sending recognised keywords with a call on page 6](#)

[CICS response messages on page 66](#)

[CICS error messages on page 72](#)

## **aletelcall command**

**NOTE:** This command is available in CICS V3.20 or later.

**NOTE:** This command is available if the FED-STD-1045 ALE or MIL-STD-188-141B ALE option is installed.

Use the `aletelcall` command to make a Phone call to addressed stations using an ALE/CALM HF network on the best channel.

**NOTE:** Before you can use the `aletelcall` command, you must know the address of a station with a radio/telephone interconnect unit through which your call can be routed to the public telephone network.

To disconnect the link, either:

- use the `scan on` command to close the link and resume scanning
- use the `hangup` command to terminate the link

## Syntax

```
aletelcall address of called station[@HF network] [+lbt] [+lqa]  
[thischan] [+scan] [s] telephone number [from|tis|twas self  
address[@HF network]]
```

For example:

```
aletelcall 1234@CALM -lbt 0883050311 from 4321
```

## Definitions

*address of called station*[@HF network] is the address [and HF network] of the station that you want to call

+lbt enables or disables LBT for this call

+lqa enables or disables LQA for this call

thischan makes a call on the current channel

+scan enables or disables a scan cycle on all scanned networks between call attempts

s makes the call in Silent Mode

*telephone number* is the telephone number to be dialled by the radio/telephone interconnect unit

from *self address*[@HF network] is the self address [and HF network] that you want to use for this call

tis *self address*[@HF network] is the keyword that requests a link with the called station, using the self address [and HF network] that you want to use for this call

twas *self address*[@HF network] is the keyword that does not request a link with the called station, using the self address [and HF network] that you want to use for this call

Related links:

[scan command on page 52](#)

[hangup command on page 33](#)

[telcall command on page 64](#)

[Addresses in commands on page 3](#)

[Call options on page 5](#)

[CICS response messages on page 66](#)

[CICS error messages on page 72](#)

## amd command

**NOTE:** This command is available in CICS V3.20 or later.

**NOTE:** This command is available if the MIL-STD-188-141B ALE option is installed.

Use the `amd` command to send a message on the existing ALE link. When you establish a link using a calling command that allows an ALE address and it includes a message, for example, `call` and `alecall`, you can send messages within the link. The message must be enclosed in quotes.

If you want to be able to send inlink messages within an established link in a 3G ALE network, you must initiate the link with an attached message. The **ALE Selective Msg** entry in the Control List must be set to **Enabled**.

If you have the 3G ALE option installed and a message has been saved to RAM using the `msg` or `msgbegin` and `msgend` commands, you can send this message with the `call` if you enter `" "` for the message.

### Syntax

```
amd "message"
```

For example:

```
amd "Help required at $GPS"
```

### Definitions

*message* is the written text message that is to be sent to the station

**NOTE:** Use single or double quotes, or backslashes to recognise spaces in the message text.

Related links:

[call command on page 26](#)

[alecall command on page 16](#)

[msg command on page 41](#)

[msgbegin command on page 42](#)

[msgend command on page 44](#)

[msgmaxtt command on page 45](#)

[msgsettt command on page 46](#)

[msgshow command on page 47](#)

[Sending recognised keywords with a call on page 6](#)

[CICS response messages on page 66](#)

[CICS error messages on page 72](#)

## beacon command

**NOTE:** This command is available in CICS V3.20 or later.

Use the `beacon` command to make a Channel Test call to an addressed station using a Codan Selcall HF network, or non-alpha addressed station in an ALE/CALM HF network.

If you have the MIL-STD-188-141B ALE option installed, you can use the `beacon` command in an ALE/CALM HF network to replace the information in the LQA database. The command sends a request to the addressed stations that you want to call on a specific channel (`thischan`), or all channels in the selected HF network. The receiving stations automatically respond with LQA information if the beacon is made in an ALE/CALM HF network.

The LQA information, or the volume and clarity of the returned test signal, indicate the quality of the channel(s).

**NOTE:** You cannot use the ALL, ANY, or Wildcard address syntax in the `beacon` command.

### Syntax

```
beacon address of called station[@HF network] [+lbt] [+lqa]
[thischan] [+scan] [s] ["message"] [from|tis|twas self address[@HF
network]]
```

For example:

```
beacon 1234@CALM from 4321
```

```
beacon BH +lqa +scan s
```

### Definitions

*address of called station*[@HF network] is the address [and HF network] of the station that you want to call

+lbt enables or disables LBT for this call

+lqa enables or disables LQA for this call

*thischan* makes a call on the current channel

+scan enables or disables a scan cycle on all scanned networks between call attempts

s makes the call in Silent Mode

*message* is the written text message that is to be sent to the station

**NOTE:** Use single or double quotes, or backslashes to recognise spaces in the message text.

from *self address*[@HF network] is the self address [and HF network] that you want to use for this call

`tis self address[@HF network]` is the keyword that requests a link with the called station, using the self address [and HF network] that you want to use for this call

`twas self address[@HF network]` is the keyword that does not request a link with the called station, using the self address [and HF network] that you want to use for this call

Related links:

[alebeacon command on page 14](#)

[call command on page 26](#)

[lqa command on page 39](#)

[Addresses in commands on page 3](#)

[Call options on page 5](#)

[Sending recognised keywords with a call on page 6](#)

[CICS response messages on page 66](#)

[CICS error messages on page 72](#)

## call command

Use the `call` command to make a voice call on the current channel using an ALE/CALM or a Codan Selcall HF network.

If you have the FED-STD-1045 ALE/CALM option installed, you can use the global ALL address syntax (@?@) with the `call` command. If you have the MIL-STD-188-141B ALE option installed, you can use the ALL, ANY, Group Selective, NET, or Wildcard address syntax with the `call` command.

**NOTE:** You can use any of the characters in the basic 38 ASCII subset (A to Z, 0 to 9, @ and ?) for the address.

If you have the 3G ALE option installed and a message has been saved to RAM using the `msg` or `msgbegin` and `msgend` commands, you can send this message with the `call` if you enter "" for the message.

### Syntax

```
call address of called station[@HF network] [+lbt] [+lqa]
[thischan] [+scan] [s] ["message"] [from|tis|twas self address[@HF
network]]
```

For example:

```
call 1234@CALM -lbt from 4321
```

```
call BH +lqa +scan "$GPS" from 4321@CALM
```

## Definitions

*address of called station*[@HF network] is the address [and HF network] of the station that you want to call

*±lbt* enables or disables LBT for this call

*±lqa* enables or disables LQA for this call

*thischan* makes a call on the current channel

*±scan* enables or disables a scan cycle on all scanned networks between call attempts

*s* makes the call in Silent Mode

*message* is the written text message that is to be sent to the station

**NOTE:** Use single or double quotes, or backslashes to recognise spaces in the message text.

*from self address*[@HF network] is the self address [and HF network] that you want to use for this call

*tis self address*[@HF network] is the keyword that requests a link with the called station, using the self address [and HF network] that you want to use for this call

*twas self address*[@HF network] is the keyword that does not request a link with the called station, using the self address [and HF network] that you want to use for this call

### Related links:

[alecall command on page 16](#)

[selcall command on page 56](#)

[msg command on page 41](#)

[msgbegin command on page 42](#)

[msgend command on page 44](#)

[msgmaxtt command on page 45](#)

[msgsettt command on page 46](#)

[msgshow command on page 47](#)

[Addresses in commands on page 3](#)

[Call options on page 5](#)

[Sending recognised keywords with a call on page 6](#)

[CICS response messages on page 66](#)

[CICS error messages on page 72](#)

## chan command

Use the `chan` command to:

- display the current channel in the transceiver
- change to the channel specified

**NOTE:** If you want to use the command to change to another channel, make sure that the channel is programmed into the transceiver.

### Syntax

```
chan
```

```
chan name
```

For example:

```
chan Codan 01
```

### Definitions

`chan` displays the name of the current channel

*name* changes to the channel specified, if the channel is programmed into the transceiver

**NOTE:** The name is not case sensitive.

### Compatibility with CICS V2

For the `chan` command to be compatible with transceivers using CICS V2, make sure that all the channel names in the transceiver are numerical.

### Limitations

In CICS V3.00 (or later), channel names can be alphanumeric. In CICS V2 channel names must be numerical. CICS V2 treats channel '1' and channel '001' as the same channel; this is not the case with CICS V3.00 (or later).

Related links:

[freq command on page 30](#)

[CICS response messages on page 66](#)

[CICS error messages on page 72](#)

## echo command

Use the `echo` command to control the local behaviour of the CICS serial interface. Use it to:

- display the current echo state
- switch the echo state on and off

The default value is echo on. With echo on, any character that is typed is echoed (mirrored) back to the screen. This corresponds to the use of full duplex mode in terminal settings. If you have an automated system, the recommended value for the system is echo off, which corresponds to half duplex mode. This avoids intermixing echoes of the commands that you enter and the responses from the system.

### Syntax

`echo`

`echo on`

`echo off`

`echo text`

### Definitions

`echo` displays the current echo state of the interface

`on` enables echoing of characters entered

`off` disables echoing of characters entered and generation of the command prompt

`text` returns the text that you typed

Related links:

[CICS response messages on page 66](#)

[CICS error messages on page 72](#)

## ff command

NOTE: This command is available in CICS V3.37 or later.

NOTE: This command is available if the 3G ALE option is installed.

Use the `ff` command to set the frequency and mode when the transceiver is scanning a 3G ALE HF network. If the `ff` command is sent without a frequency/mode, it returns the current frequency settings of the transceiver.

## Syntax

```
ff [frequency [name of mode]]
```

For example:

```
ff
```

```
ff 12345.67
```

```
ff 12345.67 usb
```

## Definitions

`ff` displays the receive and/or transmit frequencies of the current channel

*frequency* specifies a receive frequency value in kilohertz with a possible fraction part separated by a decimal point

*name of mode* sets the mode for the channel to the mode specified, if the mode is permitted for the channel

Related links:

[freq command on page 30](#)

[mode command on page 40](#)

[CICS response messages on page 66](#)

[CICS error messages on page 72](#)

## freq command

Use the `freq` command to display the receive and/or transmit frequencies of the current channel, or select the channel by the receive frequency specified.

**NOTE:** Specify the frequency in kilohertz and use a decimal point (.) to specify a fraction part.

## Syntax

```
freq
```

```
freq frequency
```

For example:

```
freq 12000
```

## Definitions

`freq` displays the receive and/or transmit frequencies of the current channel

*frequency* specifies a receive frequency value in kilohertz with a possible fraction part separated by a decimal point

**NOTE:** The transceiver searches for a channel with this frequency. If an exact match cannot be found, the channel with the next higher receive frequency is selected.

## Compatibility with CICS V2

CICS V2 does not accept a decimal point in the `freq` command. If you need to maintain compatibility with CICS V2 or less, do not enter a frequency with a fraction part.

## Limitations

When you select a channel by frequency, `CHAN: name` is displayed when the transceiver changes the channel to match the frequency you requested. If the transceiver is already on a channel that matches this frequency, only the frequency is displayed.

Related links:

[chan command on page 28](#)

[CICS response messages on page 66](#)

[CICS error messages on page 72](#)

## gpsbeacon command

**NOTE:** This command is available if the GPS Call option is installed.

Use the `gpsbeacon` command to make a Get Position call to an addressed station using a Codan Selcall HF network, or non-alpha addressed station in an ALE/CALM HF network.

**NOTE:** The receiving station must have the GPS Call option installed. If it has not been installed or GPS data is unavailable, a message is displayed to inform you of this.

**NOTE:** You cannot use the ALL, ANY, Group Selective, NET, or Wildcard address syntax in the `gpsbeacon` command.

## Syntax

```
gpsbeacon address of called station[@HF network] [+lbt] [+lqa]  
[thischan] [+scan] [s] [from|tis|twas self address[@HF network]]
```

For example:

```
gpsbeacon 1234@Selcall from 4321
```

```
gpsbeacon 1234 +lbt
```

## Definitions

*address of called station*[@HF network] is the address [and HF network] of the station from which you want to receive a GPS position

`+lbt` enables or disables LBT for this call

`+lqa` enables or disables LQA for this call

`thischan` makes a call on the current channel

`+scan` enables or disables a scan cycle on all scanned networks between call attempts

`s` makes the call in Silent Mode

*from self address*[@HF network] is the self address [and HF network] that you want to use for this call

*tis self address*[@HF network] is the keyword that requests a link with the called station, using the self address [and HF network] that you want to use for this call

*twas self address*[@HF network] is the keyword that does not request a link with the called station, using the self address [and HF network] that you want to use for this call

Related links:

[alegpsbeacon command on page 17](#)

[Addresses in commands on page 3](#)

[Call options on page 5](#)

[CICS response messages on page 66](#)

[CICS error messages on page 72](#)

## gpsposition command

**NOTE:** This command is available if the GPS Call option is installed.

Use the `gpsposition` command to make a Send Position call to addressed stations using a Codan Selcall HF network. The call is automatically answered by the called station.

## Syntax

```
gpsposition address of called station[@HF network] [+lbt]  
[+lqa] [thischan] [+scan] [s] [from|tis|twas self address[@HF  
network]]
```

For example:

```
gpsposition 1234@Selcall +lbt from 4321@Selcall
```

## Definitions

*address of called station*[@HF network] is the address [and HF network] of the station to which you want to send your GPS position

*±lbt* enables or disables LBT for this call

*±lqa* enables or disables LQA for this call

*thischan* makes a call on the current channel

*±scan* enables or disables a scan cycle on all scanned networks between call attempts

*s* makes the call in Silent Mode

*from self address*[@HF network] is the self address [and HF network] that you want to use for this call

*tis self address*[@HF network] is the keyword that requests a link with the called station, using the self address [and HF network] that you want to use for this call

*twas self address*[@HF network] is the keyword that does not request a link with the called station, using the self address [and HF network] that you want to use for this call

Related links:

[alegpsposition command on page 18](#)

[Addresses in commands on page 3](#)

[Call options on page 5](#)

[CICS response messages on page 66](#)

[CICS error messages on page 72](#)

## hangup command

Use the `hangup` command to close an active link between your transceiver and the station that you are calling. If the transceiver was scanning before the call was made, it resumes scanning once the link is terminated.

### Syntax

```
hangup [s]
```

### Definitions

`hangup` closes the link

*s* makes the call in Silent Mode

Related links:

[scan command on page 52](#)

[CICS response messages on page 66](#)

[CICS error messages on page 72](#)

## help command

NOTE: This command is available in CICS V3.00 or later.

Use the `help` command to display the help or help category available in CICS.

### Syntax

```
help
```

```
help category
```

For example:

```
help cics
```

### Definitions

`help` displays the categories of help available

*category* displays detailed help for the commands within the specified category

Related links:

[CICS response messages on page 66](#)

[CICS error messages on page 72](#)

## hop command

NOTE: The `hop` command is available if the Frequency Hopping option is installed.

Use the `hop` command to:

- display the current status of frequency hopping and the current or the last-used hop plan
- enter frequency hopping on the last-used plan, or on the nominated hop plan
- exit frequency hopping
- set the frequency hopping features that are available at user level
- erase all Custom hop plans from the transceiver
- show all hop plans
- change the hop code and hop rate for the selected hop plan
- show or set the AGC level

**Syntax (user level)**

```
hop
hop on n|hop name [PIN]
hop off
hop user [None|All|[Glb] [Custom] [PIN] [Off] [Update] [Erase]]
hop erase [n]
hop plan [n [hop name] hop key [hop rate] [bandwidth]]
hop AGC [Auto|Slow|Fast]
For example:
hop on H01 4537
hop user C P O
hop plan 1 123456789ABCDEF23
```

**Definitions (user level)**

`hop` displays the current frequency hopping state

`on` switches on frequency hopping

`n` switches on frequency hopping using the hop-plan number specified

`hop name [PIN]` changes to the hop-plan name specified, with or without a specified PIN

`off` switches off frequency hopping

`erase [n]` erases all Custom hop plans in the transceiver, or just the hop plan specified

`plan [n [hop name] hop key [hop rate] [bandwidth]]` displays all plans or enables you to change the key for the hop plan specified

`AGC [Auto|Slow|Fast]` displays the AGC setting or enables you to change the setting

**Syntax (admin level)**

The following `hop` command is available following the `login admin` command:

```
hop user [None|All|[Glb] [Custom] [PIN] [Off] [Update] [Erase]]
```

**Definitions (admin level)**

`None` prevents user access to any hop features

`All` enables user access to all hop features

`Glb` enables user access to the Global hop plan

`Custom` enables user access to the Custom hop plans

`PIN` enables the user to enter a PIN for a hop session

`Off` enables the user to exit frequency hopping

`Update` enables the user to create a Custom hop plan, and a hop key or hop rate may be changed in any of the existing Custom hop plans

`Erase` enables the user to erase Custom hop plans

Related links:

[CICS response messages on page 66](#)

[CICS error messages on page 72](#)

## lbt command

**NOTE:** This command is available in CICS V3.20 or later.

Use the `lbt` command to display the global LBT Mode or measure the current channel for the presence of data or voice.

### Syntax

```
lbt [measure]
```

### Definitions

`lbt` displays the current LBT Mode

`measure` checks the current channel for the presence of data or voice

Related links:

[lbt output command on page 36](#)

[lbt override command on page 37](#)

[CICS response messages on page 66](#)

[CICS error messages on page 72](#)

## lbt output command

**NOTE:** This command is available in CICS V3.20 or later.

Use the `lbt output` command to enable or disable progress messages for LBT and to display whether the channel is occupied or vacant.

### Syntax

```
lbt output [off|on]
```

## Definitions

`output` displays the current LBT output state and whether the channel is occupied or vacant

`off|on` switches the progress messages for LBT off or on

Related links:

[lbt command on page 36](#)

[lbt override command on page 37](#)

[CICS response messages on page 66](#)

[CICS error messages on page 72](#)

## lbt override command

**NOTE:** This command is available in CICS V3.20 or later.

Use the `lbt override` command to override the global LBT Mode for specific calls.

### Syntax

```
lbt override occupied|vacant|off
```

## Definitions

`occupied` makes a call on a channel where LBT has detected that the channel is occupied

`vacant` makes a call on a channel where LBT has detected that the channel is vacant

`off` switches off LBT override

Related links:

[lbt command on page 36](#)

[lbt output command on page 36](#)

[CICS response messages on page 66](#)

[CICS error messages on page 72](#)

## link command

**NOTE:** This command is available in CICS V3.20 or later.

**NOTE:** This command is available if the MIL-STD-188-141B ALE option is installed.

Use the `link` command to display the current link status.

### Syntax

```
link
```

## Definitions

`link` displays the current link status of the system

Related links:

[CICS response messages on page 66](#)

[CICS error messages on page 72](#)

## lock command

Use the `lock` command to:

- display the current lock status of the transceiver
- set whether or not the transceiver is locked
- break or steal a lock from another interface

When a lock is on the transceiver, it only responds to the interface issuing the command, that is, CICS. When more than one lock is on, a single `lock off` command releases the entire system.

## Syntax

```
lock [on|off|break|steal|options|AnnNorm|AnnNoTones|AnnAll|abort]  
[mask]
```

For example:

```
lock
```

```
lock on
```

```
lock off
```

```
lock abort|break|steal
```

## Definitions

`lock` displays the current lock state of the system

`on` attempts to lock the system (mask available from V3.31)

`off` releases the lock on the system

`abort` attempts to break a lock from another interface

`break` releases this lock or another device's lock

`steal` overrides normal locks, but not Emergency calls (mask available from V3.31)

`options` displays the current mask

`AnnNorm` does not announce `LOCK: BUSY` during calls

`AnnNoTones` does not announce `LOCK: BUSY` during side tones

AnnAll announces all lock state changes if lock announcements are enabled by the `announcemask` command

`mask` determines how calls are handled according to the bit definitions below

Bit	Definition
0, 1	00: Blocks new calls, except if same ALE link (default) 01: Blocks all calls 10: Allows new calls 11: Releases lock if new call
2	Tune completes even if PTT stops
3	Tune continues if PTT goes on again

Related links:

[CICS response messages on page 66](#)

[CICS error messages on page 72](#)

## lqa command

NOTE: This command is available in CICS V3.20 or later.

NOTE: This command is available if the MIL-STD-188-141B ALE option is installed.

Use the `lqa` command to:

- display the LQA information from the current or last-established ALE link since startup of the transceiver
- enable or disable the asynchronous output of LQA information on LQA exchanges or soundings

The LQA information comprises local and remote data. The local LQA information indicates the quality of the signal that the local station has received from the remote station. The remote LQA information indicates the quality of the signal that the remote station has received from the local station.

NOTE: In order to receive remote LQA information, the remote station must have the **ALE LQA Exchange** entry set to **Enabled**.

## Syntax

```
lqa [output [on|off|full]] [full]
```

For example:

```
lqa
```

```
lqa full
```

```
lqa output
```

```
lqa output on
```

```
lqa output full
```

## Definitions

`lqa` displays the LQA information from the current or last-established ALE link since startup of the transceiver

**NOTE:** Information provided includes channel name, current station, local BER/SINAD, remote BER/SINAD. The LQA score is provided when `full` is included in the command.

`full` displays the LQA information from the current or last-established ALE link since startup of the transceiver and the LQA score

`output` displays the current status of the asynchronous output

`on` enables asynchronous output of LQA information, that is, displaying LQA output as it is sent or received

`off` disables asynchronous output of LQA information (default startup state)

Related links:

[CICS response messages on page 66](#)

[CICS error messages on page 72](#)

## mode command

Use the `mode` command to:

- display the mode setting for the current channel
- set a new mode setting for the selected channel (depending on the modes permitted for that channel)

A mode is a type of reception or transmission you can use with a channel. It consists of a sideband, an IF centre and IF width. Most transceivers have modes such as USB and LSB. However, transceivers can be configured with additional modes available under different names.

**NOTE:** The `mode` command and `sideband` commands can be used interchangeably. If you are using CICS V3.20 (or later), the `mode` command is preferred.

**NOTE:** The modes that are available are specific to your transceiver type. Not all modes are available for all transceivers.

## Syntax

```
mode  
mode name of mode
```

For example:

```
mode usb  
mode "AM CW"  
mode ISB-L  
mode "LSB 3k"
```

## Definitions

`mode` displays the mode of the current channel

*name of mode* sets the mode for the channel to the mode specified, if the mode is permitted for the channel

Related links:

[sideband command on page 59](#)

[CICS response messages on page 66](#)

[CICS error messages on page 72](#)

## msg command

**NOTE:** This command is available in CICS V3.37 or later.

**NOTE:** This command is available if the 3G ALE option is installed.

Use the `msg` command to save a text string of up to 250 bytes in RAM. The saved text remains in RAM until it is overwritten by another `msg` or `msgbegin` command, or the transceiver is reset. If the `msg` command only is sent, any existing text string is cleared from the RAM.

**NOTE:** All characters after the `msg` or `msg=` are stored, including quotes and \.

## Syntax

```
msg text string  
msg=text string  
msg
```

For example:

```
msg SITREP 0600 sth patrol no incident. Personnel/supplies  
status: normal.
```

```
msg=Report to HQN at 201405230830 for briefing. All personnel  
with full kit and supplies for 3 days.
```

## Definitions

*msg* sends an empty text string that clears the existing message stored in RAM

*text string* is the message that you want to store in RAM

Related links:

[msgbegin command on page 42](#)

[msgshow command on page 47](#)

[alecall command on page 16](#)

[alepagecall command on page 20](#)

[amd command on page 24](#)

[call command on page 26](#)

[pagecall command on page 48](#)

[CICS response messages on page 66](#)

[CICS error messages on page 72](#)

## msgbegin command

**NOTE:** This command is available in CICS V3.37 or later.

**NOTE:** This command is available if the 3G ALE option is installed.

Use the `msgbegin` command to save multiple lines of text to RAM. Each line may contain up to 255 bytes (including a carriage return), and the whole message may contain up to 5900 bytes. The text input session must be ended by the `msgend` command (save) or **Ctrl+C** (exit).

In hex mode, each line must start with 0x, followed by hexadecimal characters (0 to 9, A to F). A space or comma, which is not counted in the message length, may be used to separate pairs of hexadecimal characters.

The saved text remains in RAM until it is overwritten by another `msg` or `msgbegin` command, or the transceiver is reset. If the `msgbegin` command only is sent, any existing text string is cleared from RAM.

**NOTE:** All characters between the `msgbegin` and `msgend` are stored, including quotes and `\`. A `\` character typed at the end of a line of text continues the sent message without introducing a carriage return.

## Syntax

```
msgbegin [hex|noenv]
[line 1 text][\]
[line 2 text][\]
... (multiple lines with up to 255 bytes per line, up to a maximum of 5900 bytes per
message)
msgend|Ctrl+C
```

For example:

```
msgbegin
Please follow these directions:
1. Pack supplies for 3 days' camping.
2. Arrive at HQN by 201405230830 for briefing.
```

```
All personnel \
to attend the briefing.
msgend
```

```
msgbegin hex
0x10031000DB1888E00E94DB188091110D9091120D7E
0x1003200001979093120D8093110D8091110D909172
0x10033000120D181619063CF30E949C17C091410D2E
0x10034000D091420D22C0E0910B0DF0910C0D8091E7
0x10035000110D9091120DE80FF91F2083E0910B0D04
0x10036000F0910C0D8091110D9091120DE80FF91F75
0x1003700080810E94DB188091110D9091120D0196E1
msgend
```

## Definitions

`msgbegin` sends an empty text string that clears the existing message stored in RAM

`noenv` prevents expansion of recognised keywords when the message is sent

`line 1 text` is the line of text that you want to store in RAM

`\` at the end of a line continues the sent message without introducing a carriage return

`msgend` saves the message in RAM

**Ctrl+C** discards the message prior to saving it to RAM

### Related links:

[msg command on page 41](#)  
[msgend command on page 44](#)  
[msgshow command on page 47](#)  
[alecall command on page 16](#)  
[alepagecall command on page 20](#)  
[amd command on page 24](#)  
[call command on page 26](#)  
[pagecall command on page 48](#)  
[Sending recognised keywords with a call on page 6](#)  
[CICS response messages on page 66](#)  
[CICS error messages on page 72](#)

## msgend command

**NOTE:** This command is available in CICS V3.37 or later.

**NOTE:** This command is available if the 3G ALE option is installed.

Use the `msgend` command to save to RAM the lines of text entered after a `msgbegin` command. The `msgend` command must be preceded by the `msgbegin` command and the lines of the message.

### Syntax

```
msgbegin [hex]
[line 1 text][\]
[line 2 text][\]
... (multiple lines with up to 255 bytes per line, up to a maximum of 5900 bytes per
message)
msgend
```

For example:

```
msgbegin
Please follow these directions:
1. Pack supplies for 3 days' camping.
2. Arrive at HQN by 201405230830 for briefing.
```

```
All personnel \
to attend the briefing.
msgend
```

## Definitions

`msgbegin` sends an empty text string that clears the existing message stored in RAM

*line 1 text* is the line of text that you want to store in RAM

`\` at the end of a line continues the sent message without introducing a carriage return

`msgend` saves the message to RAM

Related links:

[msgbegin command on page 42](#)

[alecall command on page 16](#)

[alepagecall command on page 20](#)

[amd command on page 24](#)

[call command on page 26](#)

[pagecall command on page 48](#)

[CICS response messages on page 66](#)

[CICS error messages on page 72](#)

## msgmaxtt command

NOTE: This command is available in CICS V3.37 or later.

NOTE: This command is available if the 3G ALE option is installed.

Use the `msgmaxtt` command to set the largest block size for sending a 3G ALE message. A larger block size requires a higher quality of channel propagation conditions. If the actual block size of the message is less than the maximum set, the transceiver automatically optimises the message transmission.

NOTE: The available traffic types are reported with `msgmaxtt ?`.

## Syntax

```
msgmaxtt [index | ?]
```

For example:

```
msgmaxtt
```

```
msgmaxtt ?
```

```
msgmaxtt 10
```

## Definitions

`msgmaxtt` shows the current maximum traffic type setting and lists the available options

`?` prints the list of all available traffic types with its corresponding index and marks the current selection with an `*`

*index* sets the maximum traffic type to be used

Related links:

- [msg command on page 41](#)
- [msgbegin command on page 42](#)
- [msgend command on page 44](#)
- [msgsettt command on page 46](#)
- [msgshow command on page 47](#)
- [CICS response messages on page 66](#)
- [CICS error messages on page 72](#)

## msgsettt command

NOTE: This command is available in CICS V3.37 or later.

NOTE: This command is available if the 3G ALE option is installed.

Use the `msgsettt` command to set the block size for sending a 3G ALE message. A larger block size requires a higher quality of channel propagation conditions.

NOTE: The available traffic types are reported with `msgsettt ?`.

### Syntax

```
msgsettt [index | ?]
```

For example:

```
msgsettt
```

```
msgsettt ?
```

```
msgsettt 10
```

### Definitions

`msgsettt` shows the current traffic type setting and lists the available options

`?` prints the list of all available traffic types with its corresponding index and marks the current selection with an `*`

*index* sets the traffic type to be used

Related links:

- [msgmaxtt command on page 45](#)

## msgshow command

NOTE: This command is available in CICS V3.37 or later.

NOTE: This command is available if the 3G ALE option is installed.

Use the `msgshow` command to view the most recent incoming message or the currently stored outgoing message on your terminal session. When a long message is received, the terminal session states **\*\*Use MSGSHOW to display\*\***.

**CAUTION:** Any new incoming message overwrites the currently stored incoming message.

### Syntax

```
msgshow [in|out]
```

For example:

```
msgshow
```

```
msgshow in
```

```
msgshow out
```

### Definitions

`msgshow` shows the most recent incoming message

`in` shows the most recent incoming long message, then deletes it from the buffer

`out` shows the most recent outgoing message that has been entered via the `msg` command or `msgbegin` and `msgend` commands

Related links:

[msg command on page 41](#)

[msgbegin command on page 42](#)

[msgend command on page 44](#)

[CICS response messages on page 66](#)

[CICS error messages on page 72](#)

## mute command

Use the `mute` command to:

- switch mute for the speaker off
- select the type of signal that triggers the speaker mute

### Syntax

```
mute [off|voice|selcall]
```

## Definitions

`mute` displays the status of the mute

`off` switches off the mute so that all audio is heard

`voice` sets that the mute will open when a voice signal is detected

`selcall` sets that the mute will open when a call that is specifically addressed to this station is received

Related links:

[CICS response messages on page 66](#)

[CICS error messages on page 72](#)

## pagecall command

Use the `pagecall` command to make a Message call to addressed stations using a Codan Selcall HF network, or non-alpha addressed stations in an ALE/CALM HF network. This command sends a written message to another station. The receiving station automatically sends an acknowledgment response when the call is received.

**NOTE:** The permitted message length depends on the type of call system, the privacy mode selected, and the character set.

**Table 5:** Variations in message length

Call system	Privacy mode	Character set	Message length (number of text characters)
Codan Selcall	None	ASCII-127	64
Codan Selcall	Group	ASCII-256	58
Codan Selcall	Registered	ASCII-256	58
Open Selcall	N/A	ASCII-64	32
ALE/CALM	Plain	ASCII-64	90
ALE/CALM	None	ASCII-256	61 to 84
ALE/CALM	Group	ASCII-256	50
ALE/CALM	Registered	ASCII-256	50
3G ALE	Any	ASCII-256	250

**NOTE:** ASCII-64: This protocol uses all upper-case and numeric characters and some punctuation characters.

**NOTE:** ASCII-127: This protocol uses all printable ASCII characters up to decimal 127.

**NOTE:** ASCII-256: This protocol uses full binary encoding of all 8-bit characters.

If you have the 3G ALE option installed and a message has been saved to RAM using the `msg` or `msgbegin` and `msgend` commands, you can send this message with the call if you enter "" for the message.

## Syntax

```
pagecall address of called station[@HF network] [+lbt] [+lqa]  
[thischan] [+scan] [s] ["message"] [from|tis|twas self address[@HF  
network]]
```

For example:

```
pagecall 1234@Selcall +lbt "Help me" from 4321@Selcall  
pagecall 111@"Codan 3G" ""
```

## Definitions

*address of called station*[@HF network] is the address [and HF network] of the station to which you want to send the message

+lbt enables or disables LBT for this call

+lqa enables or disables LQA for this call

thischan makes a call on the current channel

+scan enables or disables a scan cycle on all scanned networks between call attempts

s makes the call in Silent Mode

*message* is the written text message that is to be sent to the station

**NOTE:** Use single or double quotes, or backslashes to recognise spaces in the message text.

*from self address*[@HF network] is the self address [and HF network] that you want to use for this call

*tis self address*[@HF network] is the keyword that requests a link with the called station, using the self address [and HF network] that you want to use for this call

*twas self address*[@HF network] is the keyword that does not request a link with the called station, using the self address [and HF network] that you want to use for this call

## Compatibility with CICS V2

In CICS V3.00 (or later) the permitted message length depends on the type of call system, the privacy mode selected and the character set (see [Table 5](#)). In CICS V2 you can enter up to 64 text characters.

### Related links:

- [alepagecall command on page 20](#)
- [msg command on page 41](#)
- [msgbegin command on page 42](#)
- [msgend command on page 44](#)
- [msgmaxtt command on page 45](#)
- [msgsettt command on page 46](#)
- [msgshow command on page 47](#)
- [Addresses in commands on page 3](#)
- [Call options on page 5](#)
- [Sending recognised keywords with a call on page 6](#)
- [Quotation marks on page 83](#)
- [CICS response messages on page 66](#)
- [CICS error messages on page 72](#)

## prompt command

Use the `prompt` command to:

- set the type of prompt that is displayed on the command interface
- disable the prompt output

**NOTE:** `echo off` disables the prompt. `echo on` enables the prompt without having to redefine it with the text string.

### Syntax

```
prompt  
prompt time  
prompt text string  
prompt off
```

### Definitions

`prompt` enables the prompt output on the command interface if it has been disabled previously, and displays the current prompt type, for example `>` or `00:07:49.001>`

`time` switches the prompt output to that of the time since the transceiver was last reset

`text string` switches the prompt output to the text string entered

`off` disables the prompt output on the command interface

### Related links:

- [CICS response messages on page 66](#)
- [CICS error messages on page 72](#)

## ptt command

Use the `ptt` command to:

- display the current PTT status of the transceiver
- switch between transmit and receive modes
- switch between voice and data modes

The `ptt` command operates for 30 seconds. If you require a longer PTT, repeat the `ptt on` command before the PTT times out.

Data mode is the default mode when the transceiver is switched on, as PTT in CICS is generally only used with data applications.

### Syntax

```
ptt
ptt on
ptt on voice
ptt on data
ptt on talk
ptt off
```

### Definitions

`ptt` displays the current PTT state of the transceiver

`on` switches the transceiver to transmit mode using the selected signal

`off` switches the transceiver to receive mode using the selected signal

`voice` switches the transceiver to send/receive optimised voice signals (fast ALC)

`data` switches the transceiver to send/receive optimised data signals (slow ALC)

`talk` switches the transceiver to send/receive compressed voice signals and holds the AGC during breaks in speech (available with CICS V3.20 or later)

Related links:

[CICS response messages on page 66](#)

[CICS error messages on page 72](#)

## scan command

Use the `scan` command to:

- display the current scanning state of the transceiver (if scanning is on, the name of the network being scanned is also displayed)
- control whether scanning is on or off
- specify the network to be scanned

**NOTE:** Issuing a `scan on` command when a lock is on automatically unlocks the interface.

### Syntax

```
scan  
scan on  
scan off  
scan network
```

### Definitions

`scan` displays the current scanning state of the transceiver, that is, whether scanning is on or off

`on` starts scanning all HF networks that are set to scan

`off` stops scanning and enables channels to be changed manually

*HF network* switches to the specified HF network and starts scanning that HF network

### Compatibility with CICS V2

In CICS V2, scan tables are used instead of HF networks. The scan tables are named with single numeric characters. To maintain compatibility with CICS V2 or less, HF networks must be named with single numeric characters.

Related links:

[lock command on page 38](#)

[CICS response messages on page 66](#)

[CICS error messages on page 72](#)

## secure command

**NOTE:** The `secure` command is only available when an encryptor hardware option is installed, and specific firmware is programmed into the transceiver and enabled.

Use the `secure` command to:

- activate the encryption feature in the transceiver
- display the current secure state of the transceiver (Corporate, Global or Off, if applicable)
- display the number of CES secure keys or AES secure keys programmed
- select a secure index
- program a CES secure key and the Base secure key, or an AES secure key
- set the default secure mode
- erase all CES secure keys and AES secure keys

**NOTE:** Some of the `secure` commands are only available at admin level in CICS.

### Syntax (user level)

```
secure
secure corp [#nn] [PIN]
secure global [PIN]
secure index [n]
secure mode
secure numkeys
secure off
secure on [PIN]
```

For example:

```
secure corp #03 3589
```

## Definitions (user level)

`secure` displays the current encryption state

`corp [#nn] [PIN]` switches on Corporate secure mode at the specified index in the CES-128 voice encryptor, with or without a specified PIN, or switches on the AES-256 digital voice/data encryptor (PIN feature is not available)

`global [PIN]` switches on Global secure mode in the CES-128 voice encryptor, with or without a specified PIN

`index` displays the currently selected secure index

`mode` displays the currently selected secure mode

`numkeys` displays the total number of CES secure keys or AES secure keys programmed into the transceiver

`off` switches off encryption

`on [PIN]` switches on encryption (the CES-128 voice encryptor uses the secure mode set with the `secure mode corp` or `secure mode global` command at admin level)

## Syntax (admin level)

The following `secure` commands are available following the `login admin` command:

`secure index [n]`

`secure key [#n] [key]`

`secure key erase`

`secure mode corp`

`secure mode global`

`secure name nnnn`

## Definitions (admin level)

`index` displays the current secure index

`index [n]` selects the CES secure key or AES secure key in secure index #n

`key [#n] [key]` sets the CES secure key or AES secure key for secure index #n

**NOTE:** The CES secure key may be 8 digits for index 1 and 16 digits for indexes 2 to 98.

**NOTE:** #0 sets the Base secure key, which forms part of the seed used for the encryption algorithm for the CES-128 voice encryptor. The other part of the seed comes from the selected CES secure key.

**CAUTION:** The secure indexes must be filled sequentially with CES secure keys.

`key erase` erases all CES secure keys and AES secure keys from the transceiver.

**NOTE:** The Base secure key in secure index #0 of the CES-128 voice encryptor is not erased. The factory default is 0.

`mode corp` sets the default CES-128 secure mode to use the CES secure key in the currently selected Corporate secure index

`mode global` sets the default CES-128 secure mode to use the Global secure key

`name nnnn` sets the prefix for the secure index used with the AES-256 encryption (0 to 4 characters)

**NOTE:** The name may only be set after the keys have been defined.

## selbeacon command

Use the `selbeacon` command to make a Channel Test call to an addressed station using a Codan Selcall HF network, or non-alpha addressed station in an ALE/CALM HF network.

The `selbeacon` command tests the quality of a selected channel before you use it to transmit voice or data. The command sends a request to the station that you want to call on the channel you have selected. The called station automatically responds with an audible test signal. The volume and clarity of the returned signal indicates the quality of the channel.

**NOTE:** You cannot use the ALL, ANY, Group Selective, NET, or Wildcard address syntax with a `selbeacon` command.

### Syntax

```
selbeacon address of called station[@HF network] [+lbt] [+lqa]  
[thischan] [+scan] [s] [from|tis|twas self address[@HF network]]
```

For example:

```
selbeacon 1234 from 4321@Selcall
```

### Definitions

*address of called station*[@HF network] is the address [and HF network] of the station that you want to call

+lbt enables or disables LBT for this call

+lqa enables or disables LQA for this call

thischan makes a call on the current channel

+scan enables or disables a scan cycle on all scanned networks between call attempts

s makes the call in Silent Mode

*from self address[@HF network]* is the self address [and HF network] that you want to use for this call

*tis self address[@HF network]* is the keyword that requests a link with the called station, using the self address [and HF network] that you want to use for this call

*twas self address[@HF network]* is the keyword that does not request a link with the called station, using the self address [and HF network] that you want to use for this call

Related links:

[Addresses in commands on page 3](#)

[Call options on page 5](#)

[CICS response messages on page 66](#)

[CICS error messages on page 72](#)

## selcall command

Use the `selcall` command to make a Selective call to addressed stations using a Codan Selcall HF network, or non-alpha addressed stations in an ALE/CALM HF network.

**NOTE:** You cannot use the ALL, ANY, Group Selective, NET, or Wildcard address syntax with a `selcall` command.

### Syntax

```
selcall address of called station[@HF network] [+lbt] [+lqa]  
[thischan] [+scan] [s] [from|tis|twas self address[@HF network]]
```

For example:

```
selcall 1234@Selcall -lbt from 4321
```

```
selcall 1234@CALM +lqa +scan s from 4321@CALM
```

### Definitions

*address of called station*[@HF network] is the address [and HF network] of the station that you want to call

+lbt enables or disables LBT for this call

+lqa enables or disables LQA for this call

thischan makes a call on the current channel

+scan enables or disables a scan cycle on all scanned networks between call attempts

s makes the call in Silent Mode

*from self address*[@HF network] is the self address [and HF network] that you want to use for this call

`tis self address[@HF network]` is the keyword that requests a link with the called station, using the self address [and HF network] that you want to use for this call

`twas self address[@HF network]` is the keyword that does not request a link with the called station, using the self address [and HF network] that you want to use for this call

Related links:

[Addresses in commands on page 3](#)

[Call options on page 5](#)

[CICS response messages on page 66](#)

[CICS error messages on page 72](#)

## selfid command

Use the `selfid` command to:

- display the current list of self addresses for the CICS interface
- create new self addresses for the CICS interface
- change the current self addresses for the CICS interface

A self address is an address for your station. Other stations can selectively call your station using your self address. You can set a number of self addresses for your station.

The NGT™ Transceiver or 2110 series Manpack Transceiver populates the initial list of self addresses used by the CICS interface with those that currently exist in the **Address** entry in the Control List.

**NOTE:** Changing the list of self addresses used by the CICS interface does not affect the list of self addresses in the user interface of the transceiver. The changes are lost when the transceiver is switched off. If you want to retain a list of self addresses for use with CICS you can enter them using the RS232 Startup entries in the transceiver for the specific peripheral device or connector.

### Syntax

```
selfid
```

```
selfid self address[, self address]
```

For example:

```
selfid 4333, 4332
```

## Definitions

`selfid` displays your current list of self addresses used by the CICS interface

`self address` sets the self addresses for the CICS interface to the one or more addresses specified on the command line

**NOTE:** The addresses can be simple or fully qualified, for example, 12359, 12359@\*SELCALL, RICKY, or RICKY@PRIMWEST. If an HF network is not specified, the self address applies to all HF networks.

## Compatibility with CICS V2

In CICS V2, self addresses must be specified without an HF network.

## Limitations

The only calls displayed are those addressed to the list of self addresses used by the CICS interface. When an NGT/Manpack transceiver is switched on, all self addresses assigned to HF networks are added to the list of self addresses for CICS by default. When a self address is added through CICS, these default addresses are removed from the list and the new one is added.

If the **Address** entry in the Control List of the NGT/Manpack transceiver contains wildcard self addresses, for example, 12.., these are only used by CICS in 3033/RTU-292 mode.

Related links:

[CICS response messages on page 66](#)

[CICS error messages on page 72](#)

## set command

Use the `set` command to:

- display the current option(s) available
- change the setting of the GP input to lock or pause

When the GP port Q line input is asserted, scanning on the transceiver is stopped via a lock or a pause, as specified in this command.

## Syntax

```
set
```

```
set gp lock
```

```
set gp pause
```

## Definitions

`set` displays the options available

`gp lock` causes the Q line to lock the scan when the input is asserted

`gp pause` causes the Q line to pause the scan when the input is asserted (default)

## sideband command

Use the `sideband` or `sb` command to:

- display the sideband for the current channel
- select a basic sideband for the current channel, if it is permitted for that channel

The sidebands are USB, LSB and AM.

**NOTE:** If you are using modes other than the basic USB, LSB and AM modes, the `mode` command is recommended.

## Syntax

`sideband`

`sideband usb`

`sideband lsb`

`sideband am`

`sb`

`sb usb`

`sb lsb`

`sb am`

## Definitions

`sideband` or `sb` displays the sideband for the current channel

`usb` selects USB for the current channel, if it is permitted for that channel

`lsb` selects LSB for the current channel, if it is permitted for that channel

`am` selects AM for the current channel, if it is permitted for that channel

Related links:

[mode command on page 40](#)

[CICS response messages on page 66](#)

[CICS error messages on page 72](#)

## sound command

**NOTE:** This command is available in CICS V3.10 or later.

**NOTE:** This command is available if the MIL-STD-188-141B ALE option is installed.

Use the `sound` command to:

- display the current status of ALE sounding operations, that is, on or off
- enable or disable ALE sounding operations
- initiate an ALE sounding operation

The `sound` command may be used regardless of the scanning state of the transceiver. The sounding occurs in all ALE/CALM HF networks that have a valid self address and are set to be scanned. ALE sounding operations do not occur if the transceiver is in a link with another transceiver.

### Syntax

```
sound [on|off|now from|tis|twas self address[@HF network]]
```

For example:

```
sound now from 4321@CALM
```

### Definitions

`sound` displays the current status of ALE sounding operations

`on` enables automatic ALE sounding to occur in HF networks that have a sounding interval set

`off` disables automatic ALE sounding operations from the command interface

`now` initiates an ALE sounding operation in all ALE/CALM HF networks that have a valid self address and are set to be scanned

`from self address[@HF network]` initiates an ALE sounding operation on the specified self address in all ALE/CALM HF networks [or the specified HF network] that are set to be scanned and for which this self address is valid

`tis self address[@HF network]` requests a link when initiating an ALE sounding operation on the specified self address in all ALE/CALM HF networks [or the specified HF network] that are set to be scanned and for which this self address is valid

`twas self address[@HF network]` does not request a link when initiating an ALE sounding operation on the specified self address in all ALE/CALM HF networks [or the specified HF network] that are set to be scanned and for which this self address is valid

Related links:

[CICS response messages on page 66](#)

[CICS error messages on page 72](#)

## statusack command

The `statusack` command is used by the transceiver to send a reply to a Get Status call you have received. The transceiver automatically sends the `statusack` command. A status call acknowledgment response contains the status information requested. The `statusack` command must be sent within the timeout period specified by the station that sent the call.

### Syntax

```
statusack address of called station[@HF network] "message"
```

### Definitions

*address of called station[@HF network]* is the address [and HF network] of the station that requested the status information

*message* is the status information requested by the station that sent the status call

**NOTE:** The message is sent within single or double quotes to allow the use of spaces in the message.

Related links:

[statuscall command on page 61](#)

[statustime command on page 63](#)

[CICS response messages on page 66](#)

[CICS error messages on page 72](#)

## statuscall command

Use the `statuscall` command to make a Get Status call to an addressed station using an ALE/CALM or a Codan Selcall HF network.

The `statuscall` command obtains information on the status of a transceiver or attached equipment at another station. A status call is typically used to request information about a remote transceiver.

When you request status information, you must specify the type of information you require.

**Table 6:** Type of information for a statuscall

Message	Used for...	Required option/condition
0	Open diagnostics	–
1	Codan diagnostics	–
2	Codan configuration	–
3	Broadcasting ALE site information	MIL-STD-188-141B ALE with <b>ALE Site Manager</b> entry set to <b>Auto, Manual, or Restricted</b>
4	Requesting ALE site information	MIL-STD-188-141B ALE with <b>ALE Site Manager</b> entry set to <b>Auto, Manual, or Restricted</b>
5	TOD Request	3G ALE
?	Over-the-air command	–

The called station automatically sends the status information requested and is required to respond to a status call within the timeout period. If a response to a status call is not sent within the timeout period an error message is displayed.

**NOTE:** You cannot use the ALL, ANY, Group Selective, NET, or Wildcard address syntax with a `statuscall` command due to collision of responses.

## Syntax

```
statuscall address of called station[@HF network] [+lbt] [+lqa]
[thischan] [+scan] [s] ["message"] [from|tis|twas self address[@HF
network]]
```

For example:

```
statuscall 1234@Selcall "1" from 4321@Selcall
```

## Definitions

*address of called station*[@HF network] is the address of the station [and HF network] from which you require status information

+lbt enables or disables LBT for this call

+lqa enables or disables LQA for this call

thischan makes a call on the current channel

+scan enables or disables a scan cycle on all scanned networks between call attempts

`s` makes the call in Silent Mode

`message` is the number that corresponds to the type of status information that you request

**NOTE:** Use single or double quotes, or backslashes to recognise spaces in the message text.

`from self address[@HF network]` is the self address [and HF network] that you want to use for this call

`tis self address[@HF network]` is the keyword that requests a link with the called station, using the self address [and HF network] that you want to use for this call

`twas self address[@HF network]` is the keyword that does not request a link with the called station, using the self address [and HF network] that you want to use for this call

Related links:

[statustime command on page 63](#)

[Addresses in commands on page 3](#)

[CICS response messages on page 66](#)

[CICS error messages on page 72](#)

## statustime command

Use the `statustime` command to:

- display the current `statustime`
- set a new `statustime`

The `statustime` command specifies the amount of time that the called station has to respond to a status call. The response can be the requested information (`STATUSACK`), or a `STATUSNACK`.

**NOTE:** Be aware that the transceiver adds 45 seconds to the status time you have entered. For example, if you have entered 10 seconds for the `statustime`, the called station has 10 seconds to prepare the response and 45 seconds to send the call to the requesting station.

If a `statusack` response is not received on the CICS port of the station that initiated the status call within this time, a message is displayed to inform you of this.

### Syntax

```
statustime
```

```
statustime timeout value
```

For example:

```
statustime 10
```

## Definitions

`statustime` displays the current timeout value (in seconds)

`timeout value` sets the time (in seconds) in which the receiving station has to respond to a `statuscall` command

## Limitations

The timeout value is local to this CICS interface.

Related links:

[statuscall command on page 61](#)

[CICS response messages on page 66](#)

[CICS error messages on page 72](#)

## telcall command

Use the `telcall` command to make a Phone call to a telephone number using an ALE/CALM or a Codan Selcall HF network.

**NOTE:** Before you can make a Phone call you must know the address of a station with a radio/telephone interconnect unit through which your call can be routed to the public telephone network.

## Syntax

```
telcall address of called station[@HF network] [+lbt] [+lqa]  
[thischan] [+scan] [s] telephone number [from|tis|twas self  
address[@HF network]]
```

For example:

```
telcall 1561 0883050311 from 4321@Selcall
```

## Definitions

*address of called station*[@HF network] is the address [and HF network] of the station with a radio/telephone interconnect unit

+lbt enables or disables LBT for this call

+lqa enables or disables LQA for this call

thischan makes a call on the current channel

+scan enables or disables a scan cycle on all scanned networks between call attempts

s makes the call in Silent Mode

*telephone number* is the telephone number to be dialled by the radio/telephone interconnect unit

`from self address[@HF network]` is the self address [and HF network] that you want to use for this call

`tis self address[@HF network]` is the keyword that requests a link with the called station, using the self address [and HF network] that you want to use for this call

`twas self address[@HF network]` is the keyword that does not request a link with the called station, using the self address [and HF network] that you want to use for this call

Related links:

[Addresses in commands on page 3](#)

[Call options on page 5](#)

[Sending recognised keywords with a call on page 6](#)

[CICS response messages on page 66](#)

[CICS error messages on page 72](#)

## ver command

Use the `ver` command to display the version of CICS that is being used.

### Syntax

`ver`

Related links:

[CICS response messages on page 66](#)

[CICS error messages on page 72](#)

# CICS response messages

**Table 7:** CICS response messages

Response message	Description
ALE-EXIT: <i>address</i>	The station specified has hung up from the link.
ALE-JOINED: <i>address</i>	The station specified has responded to an ANY, Group Selective, NET, or Wildcard call. The ANY, NET, and Wildcard calls may also contain multiple addresses.
ALE-LINK: <i>channel, caller address, self address, time</i>	An ALE link has been established.
ALE-LINK: FAILED	The ALE link between your transceiver and the station you are calling has failed because the outgoing call was not started or was aborted. This message is preceded by a message stating the reason for the failure.
ALE-REPLY: <i>caller address, "message"</i>	The station specified has replied to your call with an AMD message.
CALL DETECTED	A call has been detected.
CALL FAILED	An outgoing call has not started or was aborted. This message is preceded by a message stating the reason for the failure.
CALL SENT	An outgoing call has been sent.
CALL STARTED	An outgoing call has been initiated.
CHAN: <i>name</i>	The transceiver has changed the channel to that specified. This message is only displayed when the system is not scanning. Names that include spaces are displayed within double quotes.
CICS: <i>Vversion number</i>	The current version status of CICS.
ECHO: OFF	Echo is switched off, that is, half duplex mode.
ECHO: ON	Echo is switched on, that is, full duplex mode.
EMERGENCY: <i>channel, caller address, address of called station, date time[, gps position NO GPS UNIT CONNECTED NO VALID GPS POSITION]</i>	An Emergency call has been received.

**Table 7:** CICS response messages (cont.)

<b>Response message</b>	<b>Description</b>
FREQ: xxxxx.x RX, INHIBIT TX	The receive frequency (in kHz) of the current channel. The transmit frequency is inhibited or it is a TxD channel.
FREQ: xxxxx.x RX, yyyy.y TX	The receive and transmit frequencies (in kHz) of the current channel.
FREQ: xxxxx.x RX/TX	The receive and transmit frequencies (in kHz) of the current channel are the same.
GPS-POSITION: <i>channel, caller address, self address, date time, gps position</i>  NO GPS UNIT CONNECTED NO VALID GPS POSITION	The GPS position of another station has been received.
HOP-PLANS: <i>hop plan number/hop name [hop plan number/hop name]</i>	The Custom hop plans that are programmed into the transceiver.
HOP-USER: [GLB] [CUSTOM] [PIN] [OFF] [UPDATE] [ERASE]	The frequency hopping options that are allowed at user level.
HOP: ON OFF, <i>hop plan number/hop name</i> , AUTO SLOW FAST AGC [, PIN]	The current status of hopping, and the currently or last-used hopping plan with AGC status.
Incoming message block: <i>message</i> Message completed (cs=xx, bytes=yy)	The message stored in the incoming buffer.
LBT: ABORTED	The LBT measurement process has been aborted.
LBT: ALL CHANNELS BUSY	All of the channels tested for voice and data were busy. No call was sent.
LBT: <i>channel</i> BUSY	The channel selected for the call is busy.
LBT: DISABLED	The global LBT Mode is disabled.
LBT: ENABLED	The global LBT Mode is enabled.
LBT: OCCUPIED	The channel tested is occupied with traffic.
LBT: VACANT	The channel tested is clear of voice and data traffic.
LINK: CLOSED	The ALE link between your station and another station has been closed.

**Table 7:** CICS response messages (cont.)

Response message	Description
LINK: INCOMING	The ALE link between your station and another station is active, and your station is the recipient.
LINK: OUTGOING	The ALE link between your station and another station is active, and your station is the originator.
LOCK	The GP input has been set to lock.
LOCK: ABORT	A lock is released from another interface.
LOCK: BUSY	The system is locked and cannot be used from this interface.
LOCK: OFF	The system is currently unlocked.
LOCK: ON	The system is currently locked.
LQA-OUTPUT: OFF	The asynchronous output of LQA information is disabled.
LQA-OUTPUT: ON	The asynchronous output of LQA information is enabled, that is, LQA output is displayed as it is sent or received.
LQA: <i>channel, remote station address, local BER/SINAD, remote BER/SINAD, LQA score%</i>	The LQA information from the current or last-established ALE link since startup of the transceiver has been requested. The LQA information comprises BER/SINAD values for the link, and the LQA score. An invalid value is represented by a hyphen.
MESSAGE: [ <i>line 1</i> ] [ <i>line 2</i> ] ... [multiple lines of up 255 bytes each, up to 5900 bytes total for the message]	The system outputs the incoming or outgoing message as requested by the <code>msgshow</code> command.
Message block started - type "msgend" to finish	The transceiver is ready to receive a message into the outgoing buffer.
Message block started in hex mode - type "msgend" to finish	The transceiver is ready to receive a hex mode message into the outgoing buffer.
Message completed (cs=xx, bytes=yy)	The message in the incoming or outgoing buffer has been printed on the terminal.
Message saved successfully (cs=xx, bytes=yy)	The message entered via the <code>msg</code> or <code>msgbegin</code> and <code>msgend</code> commands has been saved.

**Table 7:** CICS response messages (cont.)

<b>Response message</b>	<b>Description</b>
MODE: <i>name, sideband, if width, if centre</i>	The current mode of the channel.
MAXTT: <i>traffic type index</i>	The system has set the maximum traffic type for 3G ALE messages.
MUTE: OFF SELCALL VOICE	The current status of the speaker mute.
NO EXTERNAL UNIT CONNECTED OR NO RESPONSE	A Get Status call has been sent to a transceiver that does not have the required equipment attached.
NO RESPONSE	A Get Status call has been sent and the receiving station has not responded to your request for information.
OK	The command has been accepted and is being processed. Normally displayed for any command that does not respond with some value immediately.
Options: <i>gp, gps</i>	The options that can be changed by the user. You can change the setting of the GP input to lock or pause.
Outgoing message block cleared	The message in the outgoing buffer has been cleared.
Outgoing message block: <i>message</i> Message completed (cs=xx, bytes=yy)	The message stored in the outgoing buffer.
PAGE-CALL-ACK: < <i>channel</i> >, < <i>self address</i> >, < <i>caller address</i> >, < <i>date</i> > < <i>time</i> >	An acknowledgment response to a Message call has been received.
PAGE-CALL: <i>channel, caller address, self address, date time,</i> "< <i>message</i> > **Use MsgShow (yy)**"	A Message call has been received. When a message greater than 90 bytes is received, use the <code>msgshow</code> command to view the whole message. <code>nn</code> is the number of bytes in the message.
PAUSE	The GP input has been set to pause.
PROMPT: <i>time text string</i>	The mode of the current prompt has been requested.
PTT: OFF	PTT is currently off, that is, the local transceiver is in receive mode.
PTT: ON [, DATA VOICE TALK]	PTT is currently on, that is, the local transceiver is in transmit mode. Data is the default mode.

**Table 7:** CICS response messages (cont.)

<b>Response message</b>	<b>Description</b>
PTT: REJECTED	You cannot transmit.
SCAN: ALE, <i>HF network</i> [, <i>HF network</i> ]	The transceiver is scanning the ALE/CALM networks specified.
SCAN: OFF	The transceiver is not scanning.
SCAN: ON, <i>HF network</i> [, <i>HF network</i> ]	The transceiver is scanning the networks specified.
SECURE INDEX: <i>n</i>	The secure index of the CES secure key or AES secure key currently in use.
SECURE KEYS: Erased	The CES secure keys and AES secure keys have been erased.
SECURE MODE: CORP GLOBAL	The current default setting of the voice encryptor.
SECURE NUMKEYS: <i>n</i>	The total number of CES secure keys and AES secure keys programmed into the transceiver.
SECURE: CORP GLOBAL [PIN]	The current state of the voice encryptor.
SECURE: OFF	The current state of the voice encryptor.
SELCALL: <i>channel, caller address, self address, date time</i>	A Selective call has been received.
SELFID-LIST: <i>self address</i> [, <i>self address</i> ]	The list of current self addresses used by the CICS interface.
SETTT: <i>traffic type index</i>	The system has set the specified traffic type for 3G ALE messages.
SIDEBAND: AM LSB USB	The sideband for the current channel.
SOUNDING: FAILED	The ALE sounding operations were aborted before completion.
SOUNDING: FINISHED	The ALE sounding operations have finished.
SOUNDING: OFF	The ALE sounding operations are disabled.
SOUNDING: ON	The ALE sounding operations are enabled.
SOUNDING: STARTED <i>self address@HF network</i>	The ALE sounding operations have started.

**Table 7:** CICS response messages (cont.)

<b>Response message</b>	<b>Description</b>
STATUS-ACK: <i>channel, caller address, self address, date time, "message"</i>	An acknowledgment response for a Get Status call has been requested and sent.
STATUS-CALL-ACK: <i>channel, caller address, self address, date time, "message"</i>	An acknowledgment response for a Get Status call has been requested and sent.
STATUS-CALL: <i>channel, caller address, self address, date time, "message"</i>	A request message for a Get Status call has been received.
STATUSTIME: <i>n</i>	The current timeout value, where <i>n</i> is the amount of time (in seconds) the receiving station has to respond to a Get Status call.
TEL-CALL: <i>channel, caller address, self address, date time, telephone number</i>  DISCONNECTED	A Phone call has been received or disconnected.

# CICS error messages

**Table 8:** CICS error messages

Error message	Description
ERROR: Admin access required	The command that you entered requires an administrator login. Type <code>login admin</code> , then press <b>Enter</b> . Enter the admin password for the connected transceiver.
ERROR: ALE beacon not allowed	The call type used for the call is not installed in the transceiver. Select another call type, or if you want to use the call type, contact your Codan representative.
ERROR: AMD call failed	The message that you have sent within an established link has failed.
ERROR: Bad Address entry	The Address List entry/Contact that you have specified does not exist.
ERROR: Bad command	The syntax of the command entered is incorrect. Use the <code>help</code> command to look for the categories of available commands and use the <code>help category</code> command to get information on the available commands within a category. For information on CICS functionality use the <code>help cics</code> command.
ERROR: Call failed	The outgoing call has not started. This message is preceded by a message stating the reason for the failure. Check the address and use the <code>selbeacon</code> command to send a Channel Test call to the address of the called station. You may need to select another frequency.
ERROR: Call reply error error	There has been an internal problem making the call. Under normal conditions this error should not occur. Switch the transceiver off then on again.
ERROR: Call type not allowed	This type of call cannot be made. Check if the option associated with the call type is installed in the transceiver.
ERROR: Channel not found	The channel that you entered is not programmed in the transceiver. Either program the channel into your transceiver, or select another channel for the call.
ERROR: Citizen band frequency but not citizen band channel	You are not permitted to transmit on this CB frequency as it does not correspond with a CB channel within the transceiver. Select another frequency.
Error: Command failed	The command that you entered has failed. Check the syntax required for the command.

**Table 8:** CICS error messages (cont.)

Error message	Description
ERROR: Data too long	The message is too long. Shorten the message, or split the message over a number of calls. The maximum number of characters permitted in a call system is provided in <a href="#">Table 5</a> .
ERROR: Destination address required	You have not included the address of the station that you want to call.
ERROR: Failed to save message	The message could not be saved to RAM.
ERROR: FROM selfid <i>self address</i> not valid	The self address contains characters that are not permitted. Check that the self address is correct for the type of HF network in which it is being used.
ERROR: Internal error ERROR: Internal error error ERROR: Internal get ERROR: Internal set	Under normal conditions this error should not occur. It is an indication that something went wrong with internal processing. Contact your Codan representative.
ERROR: Invalid address	The address that you are using for the call contains characters that are not permitted, or the <code>statusack</code> has an invalid source address. Check all addresses for the call.
ERROR: Invalid call options	The call options that you have entered for the call: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• do not match those allowed for the call system</li> <li>• have been repeated</li> <li>• are not recognised when inserted after a message</li> </ul>
ERROR: Invalid call type for network	The call type used for the call is not supported by the HF network. Select a call type that is valid for the HF network, or select a different HF network.
ERROR: Invalid call type or selfid for scanning networks	You have started a call during scanning. CICS attempts to select the first suitable HF network, however in this case, there are no suitable HF networks.  Do one of the following before making the call again: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• switch off scanning</li> <li>• specify the HF network for the call</li> <li>• select a different call type</li> <li>• select a different self address</li> </ul>

**Table 8:** CICS error messages (cont.)

Error message	Description
ERROR: Invalid characters in selfid	The self address contains characters that are not permitted. Check that the self address is correct for the type of HF network in which it is being used.
ERROR: Invalid destination address	The address of the called station used is incorrect for the call type or HF network, for example, lower-case letters in an ALE/CALM HF network. Correct the address of the called station and try the call again.
ERROR: Invalid hex format	The format for the long message is incorrect.
ERROR: Invalid network name	The name of the HF network used for the call does not exist or does not support the call type.
ERROR: Invalid selfid for specified address	The entry in the self address list is incorrect. Check that the self address is correct for the call system of the HF network.
ERROR: Invalid selfid network	The HF network and self address are incompatible. The self address list has been updated with an HF network using the selfid command. The HF network specified does not exist. Select a valid HF network for the self address.
ERROR: Invalid source address	The self address used for the call has not been accepted. Check that the self address is correct for the HF network's call system.
ERROR: LBT option not installed	You have attempted to use LBT but it is not installed in your transceiver.
ERROR: LBT wrong mode	You have attempted to use LBT when the transceiver is unable to perform LBT, for example, when the transceiver is scanning.
ERROR: Length limit exceeded	You have entered more than 255 bytes for a long message.
ERROR: Low battery voltage	CICS has attempted a PTT and detected that the battery voltage is low. Recharge the battery.
ERROR: Max index allowed is n	You have attempted to set a secure index that is greater than n. Enter a secure index that is less than or equal to n.
ERROR: Max input bytes (5900) exceeded	You have entered a text string using the msgbegin command that exceeds the limit.
ERROR: Max input length (255) exceeded	You have entered a text string using the msg command that exceeds the limit.

**Table 8:** CICS error messages (cont.)

Error message	Description
ERROR: Message not allowed	A message is not allowed with this call type. Select another call type, or if you want to use this call type with a message, contact your Codan representative.
ERROR: Message not saved	The message was not saved to RAM.
ERROR: Message too big	The message length is too long. Shorten the message, or split the message over a number of calls. The maximum number of characters permitted in a call system is provided in <a href="#">Table 5</a> .
ERROR: Mode is not allowed	The mode is not permitted for the selected channel. Select another mode.
ERROR: Mode not found	The mode requested is not available on this transceiver. Select another mode.
ERROR: Network in address not found	The HF network used in the call address is not programmed in the transceiver. Either program the HF network into your transceiver, or select another HF network for the call.
ERROR: Network not found	You have used the <code>scan [on off HF network]</code> command. The HF network specified is not programmed in the transceiver. Repeat the <code>scan</code> command using <code>on</code> , <code>off</code> or a valid HF network name.
ERROR: No active link	You have used the <code>hangup</code> command, but no call is currently in progress.
ERROR: No ale network	You have used the <code>alebeacon</code> , <code>alecall</code> , <code>alegpsbeacon</code> , <code>alegpsposition</code> , <code>alepagecall</code> , or <code>aletelcall</code> commands. The transceiver has searched for an ALE/CALM HF network but one was not found.
ERROR: No call system for current channel	You have made a call on the currently selected channel and mode ( <code>scan</code> is off). No channel is specified in the call information. CICS has searched all HF networks for one that is associated with the currently selected channel and mode, but has not found an HF network. Select another channel and/or mode.
ERROR: No channels found	You have made a call on the currently selected channel ( <code>scan</code> is off), but a channel cannot be selected because no channels are programmed or you were in free tune. Exit free tune if required. Program some channels into your transceiver, or if not permitted to do so, contact your Codan representative.

**Table 8:** CICS error messages (cont.)

<b>Error message</b>	<b>Description</b>
ERROR: No GPS unit connected	You have sent GPS information in a call, however, the transceiver has detected that a GPS unit is not connected in the system. Check the cable connections to the GPS unit and that the corresponding RS232 Mode and Speed entries or peripheral device in the transceiver are set correctly. The GPS Call option must also be installed.
ERROR: No key at this index	You have selected a secure index that does not have a secure key. Select another secure index, or program a CES secure key or AES secure key for this secure index.
ERROR: No link available	There is no link available to the addressed station. This is caused by updates occurring in the RFU. Wait a few minutes for the link to be established. If the link is still unavailable, try the call again.
ERROR: No modes programmed	No modes are programmed in the transceiver. Contact your Codan representative.
ERROR: No modes with this sideband	No modes are programmed with this sideband. Contact your Codan representative.
ERROR: No network for selfid	The command entered included a self address for which there is no suitable HF network, for example, the self address contained alpha characters but there is no ALE/CALM HF network.
ERROR: No networks found	You have set the transceiver to scan or are making a call while scanning is on, but the transceiver cannot find an HF network or scan tables that are set to be scanned.
ERROR: No response from RF unit	There has been a problem making the call or requesting PTT such that there is no response from the RFU. Check cable connections. Wait for a minute or two for the RFU to recover automatically.
ERROR: No selfid	You have made a call on the currently selected channel (scan is off) without specifying an HF network. The transceiver has located an HF network containing the channel, but no self address is set for this HF network. Select a different channel, select a self address to use with the HF network, or specify an HF network that has a valid self address in the call information.
ERROR: No selfid for network	The specified HF network does not have a self address. Check the command syntax and the self address.
ERROR: No valid GPS position	The GPS position is either too old or not available yet. Check the cables connected to the GPS unit.

**Table 8:** CICS error messages (cont.)

Error message	Description
ERROR: Not an ALE network	The command entered requires an ALE/CALM HF network, but the HF network specified with the command is not an ALE/CALM HF network.
ERROR: Not installed	You have attempted to send an AMD message, request LQA information, or perform a sounding operation. The options required to perform these activities are not installed in your transceiver. If you want to perform these activities, contact your Codan representative.
ERROR: Not supported	The request cannot be executed because the option is not installed in your transceiver. If you want to use the option, contact your Codan representative.
ERROR: PTT Active	The transceiver is currently transmitting and prevents the command from being executed. For example, you are not able to change channels when the system is transmitting. Wait until the transceiver has completed the transmission, then send the new command.
ERROR: PTT rejected	PTT did not succeed. For more information see <a href="#">Table 7</a> .
ERROR: Request failed	The information requested cannot be retrieved from the RFU. Check the cable connections.
ERROR: Scan list empty	<p>The <code>scan on</code> command failed because no HF networks are set for scanning, these HF networks do not have any allocated channels, or the transceiver is not permitted to enter scan mode.</p> <p>The <code>scan HF network</code> command failed because the HF network is not set for scanning, it does not have any allocated channels, or the transceiver is not permitted to enter scan mode.</p>
ERROR: Scanning is on	The system is currently scanning and cannot complete the command. Use the <code>scan off</code> command to switch off scanning, then try the new command again.
ERROR: Secure is On	The command that you entered is not allowed while the encryptor is active. Use the <code>secure off</code> command to exit secure mode, then try the new command again.
ERROR: Selfid list empty	Your transceiver does not have any self addresses programmed.

**Table 8:** CICS error messages (cont.)

Error message	Description
ERROR: Selfid list too long	There are too many self addresses in the transceiver. Delete self addresses until there are no more than 10 self addresses, or no more than 20 self addresses if you have the MIL-STD-188-141B ALE upgrade installed.
ERROR: Selfid too long	The self address or the total length of the self address and HF network name exceeds a specified limit for the call system used in the HF network. Shorten the length of the self address and/or the HF network name.
ERROR: Selfids already set	Self addresses for the CICS interface have already been set using the <code>selfid</code> command.
ERROR: Sideband not allowed	The sideband is not permitted for this channel. Select another mode.
ERROR: Synthesiser is unlocked	You cannot transmit while the synthesiser is unlocked. Switch the transceiver off then on again. If the error persists, contact your Codan representative.
ERROR: System is busy	There has been a problem making the call or updating information in the transceiver. Wait for a few minutes, then repeat the command.
ERROR: System locked	The system is locked and the command cannot be executed. Wait for the lock to be released (for example, a data call ending), or to timeout, then try the command again.
ERROR: Too many group IDs	You are making a call using the Group Selective address syntax, however you have entered too many addresses (see <a href="#">Addresses in commands on page 3</a> ).
ERROR: Transceiver cut out	The PTT has timed out according to the value set in the <b>Cfg PTT Cutout Time</b> entry in the Control List (NGT/Manpack) or the <b>PTT Timeout</b> entry in <b>Settings</b> (Envoy). If your transmission is long, set the value to 30 minutes.
ERROR: Transceiver is tuning	The PTT command has been rejected because the transceiver is currently tuning. Wait until the transceiver completes the tuning cycle, then try the <code>ptt</code> command again.
ERROR: Transmit inhibited	You have tried to transmit on a receive-only channel. Select a channel that has a transmit frequency.
ERROR: Tx disabled because of TPE link	You are not permitted to transmit a signal due to the current position of the TPE link and the programming options installed in your transceiver. Contact your Codan representative.

**Table 8:** CICS error messages (cont.)

<b>Error message</b>	<b>Description</b>
ERROR: Unable to send data	There has been a problem sending data with the call. This message is preceded by a message stating the reason for the data not being sent. Refer to the description for the previous message to resolve the problem.
ERROR: Unknown network name in selfid	The HF network for the self address does not exist in the NGT/Manpack transceiver. The HF network may have been deleted after it was allocated to the self address. Program the HF network into the Network List in your NGT/Manpack transceiver, or edit the self address so that it uses a current HF network.
ERROR: Wrong call type or selfid for scanning networks	The call type is not available for the selected HF network. The self address is not compatible with the call system of the HF network.
ERROR: Wrong destination address	The called address is not compatible with the call system of the HF network.
ERROR: XR or VP not installed	You have attempted to use a voice encryptor option that is not installed in your transceiver. If you want to use this option, contact your Codan representative.

# Compatibility between CICS V2 and V3.00 (or later)

The compatibility issues between CICS V2 and V3.00 (or later) include:

- differences in how an action is initiated or information is requested
- differences in how channel names are specified
- differences in how the scan channels are grouped, that is, in scan tables or HF networks
- use of upper-case or lower-case text
- use of quotation marks
- the specification of addresses with or without an HF network

Codan HF transceivers can be configured to support most control software that is compatible with CICS V2.

**Table 9:** Compatibility issues between CICS V2 and V3.00 (or later)

Feature	CICS V2	CICS V3.00 (or later)
Use = and ? to initiate an action or a query	= defines an action. ? defines a query.	Commands followed by text characters or = are treated as actions. Commands entered on their own or with ? are treated as queries.
Channel names	All channels must be named numerically.	Channels can be named alphanumerically.
Scanning	Scan tables are used.	Networks with a self address and included channels are used for NGT/2110. HF networks with a self address and separate scan tables are used for Envoy.
Text	All text is converted to upper-case letters unless it is within quotation marks, then the text remains as typed.	Text is recognised in upper-case or lower-case letters.

**Table 9:** Compatibility issues between CICS V2 and V3.00 (or later) (cont.)

Feature	CICS V2	CICS V3.00 (or later)
Use of quotation marks to recognise spaces in text messages	Only applicable when written messages are expected, for example, a message in a Message call. For spaces to be included in these messages, the text must be within double quotes.	Single or double quotes are applicable to any text.  3G ALE long messages do not require quotes with the <code>msg</code> and <code>msgbegin</code> commands (V3.37 or later with the 3G ALE option).
Address	Addresses cannot be specified with an HF network.	Addresses can be specified with or without an HF network.

## Actions and queries

### CICS V2

CICS V2 uses an equal sign (=) to initiate an action, and a question mark (?) to initiate a query. For example, `CHAN=1` sets the current channel to the channel '1'. `CHAN?` requests the current channel number.

### CICS V3.00 (or later)

CICS V3.00 does not use symbols to initiate an action or a query. It assumes that a command followed by text characters is an action, and any command alone is a query. For example, `chan name` changes to the channel specified in `name`. `chan` displays the current channel.

### Compatibility between CICS V2 and V3.00 (or later)

For backwards compatibility, CICS V3.00 replaces any equal sign (=) and question mark (?) that is in the command line with a space, unless the symbol is preceded by a \, or it is within double quotes.

## Channel names and numbers

### CICS V2

CICS V2 requires channel names to be numeric.

### CICS V3.00 (or later)

CICS V3.00 responds to channel names that are numeric, alphabetic, or a mixture of both.

### Compatibility between CICS V2 and V3.00 (or later)

For backwards compatibility you must name all channels numerically.

NOTE: In CICS V3.00, a channel name such as '0001' is not identical to '1' as it is in CICS V2.

## Scan tables and HF networks

### CICS V2

In CICS V2, up to three scan tables can be used to define the lists of channels to be scanned. The scan tables are identified by a single numeric character.

### CICS V3.00 (or later)

In CICS V3.00 or later with NGT/Manpack, networks define the self addresses and lists of channels to be scanned. Each network is identified by a name. In CICS V3.30 or later with Envoy, HF networks define the self addresses and associated scan tables.

### Compatibility between CICS V2 and V3.00 (or later)

For backwards compatibility the HF networks must be named with single numeric characters like the scan tables.

The `scan` command is compatible between CICS V2 and V3. It is used to start and stop scanning and to specify the HF network(s) or scan table to be scanned.

## Upper and lower-case text

### CICS V2

CICS V2 converts all text characters into upper case except when they are within double quotes. In this case, the text characters remain as typed.

### CICS V3.00 (or later)

CICS V3.00 does not convert text characters into upper case. All CICS commands are recognised in either upper case, lower case, or a mixture of upper and lower case.

### Compatibility between CICS V2 and V3.00 (or later)

For backwards compatibility, type all text characters in upper case unless the text is within double quotes.

## Quotation marks

### CICS V2

In CICS V2, double quotes can only be used to recognise spaces in an expected written message, such as a message in a `pagecall` command, for example, "Hi Ricky".

### CICS V3.00 (or later)

In CICS V3.00, spaces in text are recognised if the text is within single or double quotes, or the spaces are preceded by a backslash, for example, `Hi \ Ricky`.

NOTE: Single and double quotes can be applied to any text.

3G ALE long messages do not require quotes with the `msg` and `msgbegin` commands (V3.37 or later with the 3G ALE option).

### Compatibility between CICS V2 and V3.00 (or later)

For backwards compatibility all messages must be within double quotes.

## Addresses and HF networks

### CICS V2

In CICS V2, addresses cannot be specified with an HF network.

### CICS V3.00 (or later)

In CICS V3.00, addresses can be specified with or without an HF network name attached. For example, an address can be JOE, or can be HF network-specific such as RICKY@CODAN. Specifying the HF network enables the transceiver to make the call using that particular HF network.

When using the global ALL address syntax (@?@) you can specify the address followed by the HF network. For example, a global ALL address syntax would be sent as @?@@CODAN.

### Compatibility between CICS V2 and V3.00 (or later)

If an address has not been specified with an HF network, CICS must select an HF network.

**NOTE:** If you have specified an alphanumeric address, for example, FRED, CICS will automatically select an ALE/CALM HF network to make the call.

When scanning is on, CICS selects the first HF network that:

- matches the type of call system you have selected, that is, if you are making an ALE call, the HF network selected will be an ALE/CALM HF network
- has the self address that you have specified

When scanning is off, CICS selects the HF network based on the following criteria:

- the HF network must have the current channel associated with it
- the self address must be assigned to that HF network
- the HF network must match the call system you selected, that is, if you are making an ALE call, the HF network selected will be an ALE/CALM HF network

# Index

## A

AMD message  
error reporting 8

## C

call  
sending/receiving 7

call options 5

### CICS

overview 1  
setting up  
computer 11  
Envoy 10  
NGT 10

### command

acceptids 13  
adcall 13  
addresses 3  
alebeacon 14  
alecall 16  
alegpsbeacon 17  
alegpsposition 18  
aleoptions 20  
alepagecall 20  
aletelcall 22  
amd 24  
beacon 25  
call 26  
chan 28  
echo 29  
enter 2  
ff 29  
freq 30  
gpsbeacon 31  
gpsposition 32  
hangup 33  
help 34  
hop 34  
lbt 36

lbt output 36

lbt override 37

link 37

lock 38

lqa 39

mode 40

msg 41

msgbegin 42

msgend 44

msgmaxtt 45

msgsettt 46

msgshow 47

mute 47

pagecall 48

prompt 3, 50

ptt 51

responses/outputs 8

scan 52

secure 53

selbeacon 55

selcall 56

selfid 57

set 58

sideband 59

sound 60

special characters 3

statusack 61

statuscall 61

statustime 63

structure 2

telcall 64

ver 65

### command line

edit 2

### compatibility

action 81

addresses and HF networks 84

channel names and numbers 82

query 81

quotation marks 83

- scan tables and HF networks 82
- upper and lower-case text 83
- compatibility between versions 80
- computer
  - connecting to transceiver 10
  - setting up for CICS 11

## E

- error messages 72

## K

- keyword expansion 6

## L

- length of message 8
  - 3G ALE option 8

## M

- message
  - keyword expansion 6
- messages
  - error 72
  - response 66

## R

- response messages 66

## T

- terms 9
- transceiver
  - connecting to computer 10
- Envoy
  - setting up for CICS 10
- NGT
  - setting up for CICS 10