CHAPTER 18

Transactions

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This chapter describes the following Cisco BTS 10200 Softswitch transaction commands:

- Transaction Queue
- Queue Throttle

Note In this chapter, an asterisk preceding a token name means the token is mandatory. A token without an asterisk is optional.

Transaction Queue

The Transaction Queue (transaction-queue) table allows users to view and delete entries in a transaction-queue, if any exist. The Transaction Queue table tracks updates into the database, as well as into the shared memory of the Call Agent and Feature Servers. Entries should never remain in the transaction-queue for more than a few seconds, unless an Element Management System (EMS), Call Agent (CA), or Feature Server (FS) is in an error state. In the case of an error state, the Transaction Queue table continues to store entries for later updates.

Table Name: TRANSACTION-QUEUE

Table Containment Area: OAMP

Command Types Show and delete

Examples

```
show transaction-queue target=CA146
delete transaction-queue target=CA146 transaction-id=<id>
```

Caution Only a operator of "ciscouser" authority can execute a delete transaction-queue command. No other user can execute this command. Contact the Cisco Technical Assistance Center for assistance. (Release 4.5)

The delete transaction-queue command causes a database inconsistency. Contact the Cisco Technical Assistance Center to determine usage necessity.

Note The **transaction-id** parameter enables you to delete only one transaction at a time from the transaction_queue table. Note that to delete an entry from the transaction-queue, you should login as **ciscouser**.
If there are thousands of entries stuck is the transaction queue, it is recommended to flush all the entries from Oracle after logging in as **oamp** user.

Usage Guidelines

Primary Key Token(s): transaction-id, target

Delete Rules: Transaction-queue must exist; must specify a target.

Syntax Description

ACTIVE-TARGET	System generated. Specifies whether the target is in an active or standby state. CHAR(1): Y/N (Default = Y). Y—Target is in an active state. N—Target is in a standby state.
SEQUENCE-NUM	System generated. Numerical representation of the order of the statement in the transaction. INTEGER: 0–nnn, where nnn represents the number of the transaction in the queue.
STATEMENT	System generated. Oracle and DBM SQL statement applied to the transaction. VARCHAR(4000).
AUTO-REFRESH	Specifies whether to display cached data on the screen. Valid only for the show command. CHAR(1): Y/N (Default = Y). Y—Queries the database for the most current data. N—Queries the database for the most current data only if the cached data is unavailable.
DISPLAY	Specifies what token information to display on the screen. Valid only for the show command. VARCHAR(1024): 1–1024 (Default = all tokens are displayed). Permitted values are any valid token that can be shown for this command. Multiple tokens can be entered by separating with a comma.
LIMIT	Specifies the number of rows to display on the screen. Valid only for the show command. INTEGER: 1–100000000 (Default = 100000000). **Note** The actual maximum number of rows displayed is currently lower than 100000000 due to software limitations.

ORDER	Specifies whether to display data on the screen in a sorted order. Valid only for the show command. VARCHAR(1024): 1–1024 (Default = all rows are displayed). Permitted values are any valid token that can be shown for this command. Multiple tokens can be entered by separating with a comma.
START-ROW	Specifies to begin displaying data on the screen at a specific row. Valid only for the show command. INTEGER: 1–100000000 (Default = 1).

STATUS (Release 4.5)	Status of the transaction. VARCHAR(32): 1-32 ASCII characters. Permitted values are: PENDING - The transaction is queued for execution. ERROR - Got an erroneous response from the TARGET or Request timed out from the OAM. DB_DUPLICATE DB_NOT_FOUND DB_INVALID_ARGS DB_INVALID_DATA DB_OPERATION_FAIL DB_SET_FAIL DB_OUT_OF_MEMORY DB_INVALID_INDEX DB_FREE_INDEX DB_SET_VALIDATE_FAIL ERR_INIT_DEFAULT_BUFFERS ERR_MALLOC_FAILED ERR_UPDATE_INFO_ARR_OVERFLOW ERR_INTERNAL_ERROR ERR_SQL_UPDATE_INFO_ARR_OVERFLOW ERR_INVALID_COL_TYPE ERR_INVALID_TBL_ID ERR_INVALID_ACTION_TYPE ERR_UNKOWN_TABLE_ID ERR_INVALID_TABLE_NAME ERR_COL_VALUE_LIST_MISMATCH ERR_PRIMARY_KEY_SQL_UPDATE ERR_INVALID_COL_NAME ERR_TOO_MANY_FOREIGN_KEYS ERR_INVALID_ENUM_NAME ERR_U8_VALUE_OUT_OF_RANGE ERR_U16_VALUE_OUT_OF_RANGE GENERIC OAM ERROR ERR_NO_REPLY
TARGET	Primary Key. ID of the CA, FS, or EMS where the transaction resides. VARCHAR(32): 1–32 ASCII characters. For example: CAnnn, FSPTCnnn, or FSAINnnn where nnn is the numeric ID of the target.

TERMINAL-ID (Release 4.5)	Unique terminal ID for a user. VARCHAR2(32): 1-32 ASCII characters.
TIMESTAMP	System generated. Day and time of the transaction. DATE and TIME: YYYY-MM-DD HH:MM:SS.
TRANSACTION-ID	System generated. Mandatory for the delete command in Release 4.5.1. Primary key. Transaction number. The numerical value of transaction. The value can be any number larger than 900,000,000,000. The actual value depends on the current system time on the EMS and the time that the command was executed. INTEGER: 12-digit number.
USER-ID (Release 4.5)	Unique user id. VARCHAR(32): 1-32 ASCII characters.

Queue Throttle

The Queue Throttle (queue-throttle) table holds the maximum download capacity used for transaction queuing. Show is the only valid command for this table.

Table Name: QUEUE-THROTTLE

Table Containment Area: OAMP

Command Types

Show

Examples

```
show queue-throttle
```

Note The response to the show command is “The Queuing Manager is operating within normal parameters. Queuing Manager activity can be suspended using the block session command.”