ice station Document

Ice Station

An ice station is a specialized research facility established in polar regions, primarily on ice sheets or sea ice, to facilitate scientific investigations related to Earth's climate, glaciology, oceanography, and atmospheric sciences. These stations serve as critical platforms for understanding the dynamics of polar environments, which are vital indicators of global climate change. The concept of ice stations has evolved significantly over the past century, reflecting advancements in technology, logistics, and scientific priorities.

Historical Development of Ice Stations

Early Expeditions and Establishments

The origins of ice stations can be traced back to the early 20th century, when explorers and scientists sought to study the polar regions firsthand. Notable milestones include:

- The Great Ice Station (1928): Established by the Norwegian explorer Roald Amundsen, it served as a base for scientific observations in the Arctic.
- The Soviet Ice Stations: Starting in the 1930s, the Soviet Union initiated a series of ice stations in the Arctic, such as North Pole-1 (1937), which was the first manned station on drifting ice.
- The International Effort Post-World War II: The Cold War era saw increased scientific interest, leading to the establishment of various stations by different nations.

Transition to Scientific Research

Initially, many ice stations were set up for exploration and military purposes, but over time, their focus shifted toward scientific research. This transition marked the beginning of collaborative international efforts, especially in understanding climate change and polar ecosystems.

Types of Ice Stations

Fixed (Stationary) Ice Stations

These are permanent or semi-permanent facilities anchored to the ice or built on stable ice sheets. They are designed for long-term research and often feature:

- Living quarters
- Laboratories
- Power generation units
- Communication systems

Examples include the British Halley Research Station and the Russian Vostok Station.

Drifting Ice Stations

Drifting stations are temporary research bases mounted on ice floes that move with the currents and winds. They enable scientists to study the natural movement of sea ice and its effects on climate systems.

- Advantages:
- Access to dynamic ice environments
- Ability to observe natural ice drift processes
- Challenges:
- Limited duration
- Logistical difficulties in transportation and rescue

Mobile and Temporary Camps

These are quick-deployment research camps set up for short-term studies, often during specific expeditions or seasonal research.

Components and Infrastructure of an Ice Station

Core Facilities

- Living Quarters: Modular units or tents that provide shelter for personnel.
- Laboratories: Equipped for various scientific analyses, including glaciology, meteorology, and oceanography.
- Power Systems: Usually reliant on diesel generators, renewable sources, or a combination.
- Communication Systems: Satellite links, radio, and internet connectivity for data transmission and coordination.

Support Equipment

- Ice Drills and Samplers: For collecting ice cores and samples.
- Weather Monitoring Instruments: Including anemometers, thermometers, and barometers.
- Remote Sensing Devices: To gather data on ice movement and surface conditions.

Safety and Emergency Measures

- Rescue Equipment: Lifeboats, rescue sleds, and first aid kits.
- Environmental Protection Measures: Waste disposal systems to minimize ecological impact.

Scientific Objectives of Ice Stations

Climate Change Monitoring

Ice stations provide invaluable data on temperature trends, ice thickness, and snow accumulation, which are critical for modeling global climate patterns.

Glaciology and Ice Dynamics

Understanding ice sheet behavior, including flow rates, melting patterns, and interactions with ocean waters, helps predict future sea-level rise.

Atmospheric and Oceanic Studies

Measurements of atmospheric composition, wind patterns, and ocean currents in polar regions inform broader climate models.

Biological and Ecosystem Research

Studying microbial life, plankton blooms, and fauna adaptations offers insights into the resilience of polar ecosystems.

Geophysical Investigations

Seismic and magnetic surveys conducted at ice stations reveal the Earth's internal structure beneath ice sheets.

Challenges and Risks Involved in Operating Ice Stations

Harsh Environmental Conditions

- Extreme cold temperatures, often below -50°C
- Strong winds and blizzards
- Dark periods during polar winter

Logistical Difficulties

- Difficult transportation, often relying on aircraft, ships, or sleds
- Limited access windows during the short summer season
- Ensuring reliable supply chains for food, fuel, and equipment

Environmental and Ethical Considerations

- Minimizing ecological disturbance
- Managing waste responsibly
- Protecting fragile polar habitats

Safety Concerns

- Risk of crevasse falls, ice collapse, or equipment failure
- Medical emergencies in remote settings
- Potential for isolation during storms

Notable Ice Stations Around the World

Vostok Station (Antarctica)

- Established by the Soviet Union in 1957
- Famous for drilling the world's deepest ice core (over 3,600 meters)
- Key site for climate and glaciological research

Halley Research Station (Antarctica)

- Operated by the British Antarctic Survey since 1956
- Focuses on atmospheric physics, ozone depletion, and climate change

North Pole-1 (Arctic)

- First manned drifting station established by the Soviet Union in 1937
- Pioneered research on sea ice movement and Arctic climate

McMurdo Station (Antarctica)

- Largest Antarctic station operated by the United States
- Supports a wide range of scientific disciplines

The Future of Ice Stations

Technological Innovations

- Use of autonomous and remotely operated systems for data collection
- Renewable energy solutions, such as wind and solar power, to reduce environmental impact
- Improved insulation and modular designs for better safety and comfort

International Collaboration

- Increasing global efforts like the International Polar Year (IPY), which promotes shared research initiatives
- Access to emerging regions and data sharing to enhance scientific understanding

Environmental Sustainability

- Striving to minimize ecological footprints
- Developing protocols for waste management and habitat preservation
- Incorporating climate-resilient infrastructure

New Frontiers

- Establishing under-ice stations to study subglacial lakes and ecosystems
- Using ice stations as platforms for planetary analog research, such as simulating extraterrestrial environments

Conclusion

An ice station represents a remarkable intersection of human ingenuity, scientific curiosity, and resilience. These unique research facilities enable scientists to unlock the secrets of Earth's polar environments, which are crucial for understanding our planet's past, present, and future. Despite the formidable challenges posed by extreme conditions and logistical complexities, ice stations continue to evolve, driven by technological advancements and international collaboration. As climate change accelerates and the polar regions become even more critical to global systems, the importance of ice stations will only grow, making them indispensable tools in the quest for knowledge and environmental stewardship.

Ice Station: An In-Depth Exploration of the Harsh Environment and Scientific Endeavors

The term ice station evokes images of remote, icy outposts nestled amidst vast sheets of snow and glaciers, serving as critical hubs for scientific research, exploration, and sometimes even military operations. These stations, often situated in some of the coldest and most inhospitable environments on Earth, are marvels of engineering, resilience, and human endurance. This article aims to provide a comprehensive review of the concept of ice stations, examining their purpose, history, construction, challenges, scientific contributions, and future prospects.

Understanding Ice Stations

Definition and Purpose

An ice station is a permanent or semi-permanent research facility established on ice sheets, glaciers, or polar ice caps. They are primarily located in Antarctica, Greenland, and the Arctic regions. The core purpose of these stations is to facilitate scientific research in areas such as climate change, glaciology, meteorology, oceanography, and biology.

These stations serve multiple functions:

- Monitoring environmental and climate changes over time
- Conducting geological and glaciological studies
- Supporting international collaborations in polar research
- Acting as platforms for logistical operations like ice core drilling and satellite calibration

Historical Development

The concept of ice stations dates back to the early 20th century, with notable expeditions like Robert Falcon Scott?s Terra Nova and Roald Amundsen?s expeditions setting the stage for scientific exploration in polar regions. The establishment of permanent stations began in earnest during the International Geophysical Year (1957?1958), which saw the creation of several key facilities such as

the Soviet Vostok Station and the American McMurdo Station.

Since then, technological advancements and international treaties?like the Antarctic Treaty System?have fostered collaborative efforts, enabling the construction of sophisticated research stations that can operate year-round.

Types of Ice Stations

Permanent Stations

These stations are designed to operate continuously throughout the year, often housing scientists and support staff for extended periods:

- Examples include McMurdo Station (USA), Vostok Station (Russia), and the British Antarctic Survey stations.
- Features: robust infrastructure, power generation, heating systems, research labs, living quarters.

Seasonal or Temporary Stations

Built to support short-term research campaigns:

- Usually established during the austral summer (Southern Hemisphere summer)
- Easier to construct and dismantle
- Used for specific projects like ice core drilling or biological sampling

Mobile and Modular Stations

Emerging designs focus on adaptability and mobility:

- Can be relocated as needed
- Use modular components for rapid deployment
- Suitable for dynamic research needs or changing ice conditions

Construction and Design Challenges

Building on ice presents unique engineering and logistical challenges:

- Extreme Cold: Materials must withstand temperatures often below -50°C to -80°C.
- Ice Movement: Ice sheets are dynamic, constantly shifting due to currents, wind, and temperature fluctuations, necessitating flexible foundations.
- Logistics: Transporting construction materials and personnel to remote sites is complex, requiring specialized aircraft, ships, and over-snow vehicles.
- Power and Sustainability: Providing reliable power (often via generators, solar, or wind) in extreme conditions, with considerations for waste management and environmental protection.

Features of Well-Designed Ice Stations:

- Modular, expandable structures
- Insulation and heating systems
- Redundant power sources
- Autonomous systems for safety and communication

Pros and Cons of Construction Approaches:

Pros	Cons
Modular, easy to expand	Higher initial costs
Use of insulated, lightweight materials	Difficult to maintain in extreme weather
Flexibility to relocate	Limited lifespan in some cases

Scientific Contributions of Ice Stations

Ice stations have been instrumental in advancing our understanding of Earth's climate system. Their contributions include:

- Climate Change Monitoring: Long-term data sets from stations like Vostok (Antarctica) have provided crucial ice core records revealing past atmospheric compositions, climate variability, and greenhouse gas concentrations.
- Glaciology and Ice Dynamics: Understanding ice sheet behavior, melting patterns, and ice flow dynamics informs projections of sea-level rise.
- Meteorological Data: Continuous weather observations enhance models predicting future climate scenarios.

- Biological Research: Studying extremophiles and microbial life in extreme cold environments informs astrobiology and potential life on other planets.
- Oceanography: Analyzing ice-ocean interactions helps understand polar ocean circulation and its global impacts.

Notable Scientific Discoveries

- Vostok Ice Core: Drilled from Vostok Station, this core provided climate data spanning over 400,000 years.
- Discovery of Ancient Microorganisms: Found in subglacial lakes beneath ice sheets, indicating microbial life can survive harsh conditions.
- Melting Rate Measurements: Data from various stations have contributed to models predicting future ice melt contributions to sea level.

Technological Innovations and Environmental Considerations

Modern ice stations incorporate cutting-edge technology:

- Renewable energy sources to reduce carbon footprint
- Autonomous monitoring stations and drones
- Advanced communication systems for remote operation and data transmission
- Eco-friendly waste management protocols to minimize environmental impact

Environmental Challenges:

- Maintaining ecological integrity amid human activity
- Preventing contamination of pristine environments
- Dealing with the effects of climate change on ice stability and station safety

Future of Ice Stations

Looking ahead, the future of ice stations involves greater sustainability, technological integration, and international collaboration:

- Sustainable Operations: Emphasizing renewable energy, improved insulation, and waste reduction.
- Adaptive Infrastructure: Developing stations resilient to changing ice conditions and potential

climate impacts.

- Global Cooperation: Sharing data and resources to better understand global climate systems.
- New Frontiers: Potentially establishing stations in previously inaccessible regions, or expanding research to include atmospheric and space sciences.

Emerging Trends and Opportunities

- Use of AI and machine learning for data analysis
- Integration of virtual and augmented reality for remote training
- Development of inflatable or lightweight structures for rapid deployment
- Enhanced international agreements to support sustainable research

Conclusion

The concept of ice station embodies human ingenuity and resilience in the face of extreme environmental conditions. These stations are vital for advancing scientific knowledge about our planet, especially in the context of climate change. While they pose significant engineering and logistical challenges, their contributions to understanding Earth's climate, ice dynamics, and polar ecosystems are invaluable. As technology progresses and environmental concerns deepen, ice stations will continue to evolve, fostering international collaboration and sustainable exploration in some of the most pristine yet vulnerable parts of our planet. Their future success hinges on balancing scientific discovery with environmental stewardship, ensuring that these icy outposts can serve humanity's quest for knowledge for generations to come.

QuestionAnswer What is an ice station and what is its primary purpose? An ice station is a research facility established on or within ice-covered regions, primarily used for scientific studies related to climate change, glaciology, oceanography, and atmospheric research. How do researchers access remote ice stations in Antarctica? Researchers typically access ice stations via specialized aircraft, such as ski-equipped planes or helicopters, and sometimes by icebreaker ships that navigate through sea ice to reach the stations. What are some of the challenges faced when operating an ice station? Challenges include extreme cold temperatures, unpredictable weather, crevasse hazards, logistical difficulties in transporting supplies and personnel, and ensuring safety in remote, harsh environments. How do ice stations contribute to our understanding of climate change? Ice stations collect vital data on ice thickness, temperature, atmospheric composition, and ocean interactions, which help scientists understand how polar regions are changing and their impact on global climate systems. What are some notable ice stations around the world? Notable ice stations include Antarctica's McMurdo Station, Russia's Vostok Station, and the Swedish Wasa Station, each serving as key centers for polar research. Are ice stations permanently manned or seasonal? Most ice stations are seasonal, operating during the summer months when conditions are less severe, but some, like Vostok, are permanently staffed year-round for continuous research.

What technologies are used at ice stations for scientific data collection? Ice stations utilize remote sensing tools, ice drills, weather stations, autonomous drones, satellite communications, and specialized laboratory equipment to gather and analyze data. How do international collaborations impact ice station research? International collaborations enable sharing of resources, expertise, and data, fostering comprehensive scientific studies and promoting global understanding of polar environments and climate change impacts.

Related keywords: polar research, arctic exploration, antarctic station, ice research, polar expedition, scientific station, ice core drilling, glaciology, climate research, polar logistics

avaya asa commands list stations

avaya asa commands list stations is a crucial topic for administrators and technicians managing Avaya ASA (Avaya Application Server Appliance) systems. Proper understanding and utilization of these commands enable efficient management, troubleshooting, and configuration of station devices within the network. Whether you are configuring new stations, verifying existing ones, or troubleshooting issues, having a comprehensive command list ensures smooth operation and quick resolution of problems.

In this article, we will explore the essential Avaya ASA commands related to stations, including command syntax, usage scenarios, and best practices. We will organize the content with clear headings and subheadings for easy reference, making it a valuable resource for both new and experienced Avaya administrators.

Understanding Avaya ASA and Station Management

Before diving into specific commands, it?s important to understand the context of station management within Avaya ASA systems.

What is Avaya ASA?

Avaya ASA is a platform used to host communication applications and manage telephony services. It integrates with Avaya IP Office or other telephony systems to provide unified communication services, including station management, call routing, and system monitoring.

Role of Stations in Avaya Systems

Stations refer to individual telephony endpoints, such as desk phones, softphones, or other

IP-enabled devices. Managing stations involves configuring user extensions, features, and device behaviors, as well as monitoring their status within the system.

Common Avaya ASA Commands for Station Management

The core of station management on Avaya ASA involves a set of commands that allow administrators to view, modify, and troubleshoot station configurations. These commands are typically executed via CLI (Command Line Interface) or through management tools that interface with the ASA.

Below is a comprehensive list of essential commands:

1. Viewing Station Information

- **list stations**: Displays a list of all stations configured in the system, including their status and key attributes.
- **list stations detail**: Provides detailed information about each station, such as extension number, user name, registration status, and device type.
- **list stations *[extension]***: Shows specific details for a particular station identified by its extension number.

2. Adding and Configuring Stations

- **add station *[extension]***: Creates a new station with the specified extension.
- **modify station *[extension]***: Changes settings for an existing station, such as user name, device type, or features.
- **delete station *[extension]***: Removes a station from the system.

3. Managing Station Registration

- **register station *[extension]***: Manually registers a station if it?s not currently registered.
- **deregister station *[extension]***: Deregisters a station, which can be useful during troubleshooting or device replacement.

4. Monitoring Station Status

- **status station *[extension]***: Shows real-time status, including registration state, call activity, and

line status.
- **list registrations**: Lists all registered devices and their associated extensions.

5. Troubleshooting and Diagnostics

- **ping station *[extension]***: Sends a ping to the station device to check network and device connectivity.
- **show station *[extension]* debug**: Provides debug information for troubleshooting specific station issues.
- **clear station *[extension]* cache**: Clears cached data related to a station, often used to resolve registration or communication issues.

Additional Commands and Tips for Effective Station Management

Beyond basic commands, there are some advanced or situational commands that help in managing stations more effectively.

Batch Operations and Scripts

For managing multiple stations, administrators often use scripting to execute commands in bulk, such as:

- Exporting station data for backup or analysis.
- Applying configuration changes across multiple stations simultaneously.

Using the Command Line Interface Effectively

- Always verify command syntax with the latest system documentation to avoid errors.
- Use "list" commands frequently to monitor system status before making changes.
- Keep a backup of current configurations before performing bulk modifications.

Best Practices for Station Commands

- Regularly review station statuses to identify unregistered or inactive devices.
- Use detailed "list stations" outputs to audit device configurations.
- Remove or deregister unused stations to maintain system performance and security.
- Document changes made via CLI to ensure traceability.

Example Use Cases for Avaya ASA Commands List Stations

To illustrate how these commands are used in practice, here are some common scenarios:

Scenario 1: Listing All Stations

```bash

list stations

```

This command provides an overview of all stations, useful for audits or initial system checks.

Scenario 2: Viewing Detailed Station Info

```bash

list stations detail

```

Use this to troubleshoot specific issues or verify configuration details.

Scenario 3: Registering a New Station

```bash

add station 1001

```

Followed by registration commands if necessary, to bring the station online.

Scenario 4: Troubleshooting Station Connectivity

```bash

ping station 1001

```

This helps determine if the station is reachable over the network.

Scenario 5: Removing an Inactive Station

```bash

delete station 1020

```

Useful for cleaning up the system and maintaining efficiency.

Conclusion

Mastering the **avaya asa commands list stations** is essential for effective telephony system management. From adding new stations to troubleshooting connectivity issues, these commands form the backbone of station administration within Avaya ASA environments. Regular use of these commands ensures optimal system performance, security, and user satisfaction.

By familiarizing yourself with the commands outlined in this article, you'll be better equipped to handle daily management tasks and resolve issues promptly. Always remember to consult the latest Avaya documentation for updates or changes in command syntax, and maintain good documentation practices when performing system modifications.

Proper command usage not only streamlines operations but also enhances your ability to maintain a reliable and secure communication infrastructure.

Avaya ASA Commands List Stations is an essential resource for any telecommunications professional working with Avaya Aura Session Manager (ASM) and Avaya Communication Manager (ACM). This comprehensive commands list allows administrators and technicians to efficiently manage station configurations, monitor system statuses, troubleshoot issues, and perform routine maintenance tasks. Mastery of these commands is vital for ensuring optimal system performance, quick problem resolution, and maintaining seamless communication within an enterprise environment. In this article, we will explore the key commands used for station management in Avaya ASA, their functionalities, usage scenarios, and best practices to enhance your operational efficiency.

Understanding the Role of ASA Commands in Station Management

The Avaya ASA commands list stations refers to the set of CLI (Command Line Interface) commands used to manage station-related data within the Avaya Communication Manager. These

commands allow administrators to:

- View station configurations
- Add, modify, or delete station data
- Monitor station status and activity
- Troubleshoot station-related issues
- Perform system backups and restores related to station data

Effective use of these commands ensures that the telephony infrastructure remains reliable, scalable, and secure.

Commonly Used Commands for Station Management

Below is an overview of the most frequently used ASA commands related to stations, organized by their main functions.

1. Displaying Station Information

Command: `status station `

Functionality: Provides real-time status of a specific station, including its state (idle, in use, ringing), line appearance, and registration status.

Usage Example:

```

status station 1001

```

Features:

- View current station status
- Check for issues like registration failures
- Useful for quick troubleshooting

Pros:

- Fast and straightforward
- Real-time status updates

Cons:

- Limited to individual stations
- Not suitable for bulk data retrieval

2. Viewing Station Configuration

Command: `display station `

Functionality: Displays detailed configuration data of a specified station, including coverage paths, trunk access, associated lines, and feature options.

Usage Example:

```

display station 1001

```

Features:

- View station attributes such as type, coverage paths, and features
- Useful for verifying configurations before changes

Pros:

- Detailed configuration insights
- Essential for documentation and audits

Cons:

- Can produce extensive output; requires familiarity to interpret

3. Adding a New Station

Command: `add station `

Functionality: Initiates the creation of a new station entry with default parameters, which can then be customized.

Usage Example:

```

add station 2001

```

Features:

- Creates a new station record
- Requires subsequent configuration commands

Pros:

- Allows systematic addition of stations
- Ensures consistency

Cons:

- Needs careful parameter setting to avoid misconfiguration

4. Modifying Station Data

Command: `change station `

Functionality: Edits existing station configurations, such as feature options, coverage paths, or line appearances.

Usage Example:

```

change station 1001

```

Features:

- Flexibility to update station features
- Supports a wide range of parameters

Pros:

- Dynamic management
- Reduces need for recreations

Cons:

- Requires understanding of parameters
- Risk of misconfiguration if not careful

5. Removing a Station

Command: `remove station `

Functionality: Deletes a station entry from the system, freeing up resources and maintaining data accuracy.

Usage Example:

```

remove station 2001

```

Features:

- Ensures obsolete or decommissioned stations are cleaned up
- Prevents clutter in configuration

Pros:

- Maintains system integrity
- Simplifies management

Cons:

- Irreversible unless backed up
- Must ensure station isn?t in active use

6. Monitoring Station Activity

Command: `list station activity `

Functionality: Provides logs of recent activity, such as calls made or received, for troubleshooting and audit purposes.

Usage Example:

```

list station activity 1001

```

Features:

- Tracks call history and activity logs
- Useful for identifying patterns or issues

Pros:

- Insightful for troubleshooting
- Supports auditing

Cons:

- May generate large logs
- Requires proper filtering for efficiency

7. Checking Registration Status

Command: `status station reg`

Functionality: Checks whether a station is currently registered and active on the network.

Usage Example:

```
status station 1001 reg
```

Features:

- Quick verification of station registration
- Detects registration failures or disconnections

Pros:

- Fast troubleshooting step
- Ensures station availability

Cons:

- Limited to registration info
- May need further commands for detailed diagnostics

Advanced Station Management Commands

Beyond basic commands, Avaya ASA offers advanced commands for bulk operations, scripting, and

automation.

1. Bulk Display of Stations

Command: `display station `

Functionality: Retrieves configuration data for all stations in the system.

Pros:

- Useful for audits and documentation
- Saves time compared to individual queries

Cons:

- Produces large output
- May impact system performance if overused

2. Exporting Station Data

Method: Using `list` commands combined with scripting or exporting outputs to external files for analysis.

Features:

- Facilitates backups
- Enables data analysis

Best Practices for Using Avaya ASA Commands List Stations

- Always Backup Configurations: Before making changes, back up current configurations to prevent data loss.
- Use Descriptive Station Numbers: Assign meaningful station numbers to simplify management.
- Document Changes: Keep records of modifications for troubleshooting and audits.
- Verify Before Deletion: Ensure stations are no longer in use before removal.
- Monitor Regularly: Use status and activity commands periodically to maintain system health.
- Leverage Bulk Commands: When managing large deployments, use bulk display and export

commands to streamline operations.

Conclusion

Mastering the Avaya ASA commands list stations is fundamental for effective management of an Avaya telephony environment. These commands provide powerful tools to configure, monitor, and troubleshoot stations, ensuring that enterprise communication systems operate smoothly. While basic commands like `status station` and `display station` are invaluable for day-to-day operations, advanced commands enable large-scale management and automation. By understanding each command's features, pros, and cons, administrators can optimize their workflows, minimize downtime, and maintain a robust telephony infrastructure. Regular practice, combined with thorough documentation and adherence to best practices, will empower you to leverage the full potential of Avaya ASA commands in station management.

Note: Always refer to the latest Avaya documentation and release notes for updates or changes to command syntax and features to ensure compatibility and optimal system performance.

QuestionAnswer What is the command to list all registered stations on an Avaya ASA system? You can use the command 'list station' or 'status station' in the ASA CLI to display all registered stations. How do I view detailed information about a specific station on Avaya ASA? Use the command 'display station ' to see detailed information about a particular station. Which command shows the current call status of stations on Avaya ASA? The command 'list station status' provides the current call status for all stations. How can I find out which stations are currently idle or in use? Execute 'list station' and look at the 'State' column, which indicates if a station is idle, in-use, or on hold. Is there a command to reset or clear a station's registration? Yes, you can use 'reset station ' to reset a station's registration on the Avaya ASA system. How do I generate a complete list of all station configurations in the system? Use the 'list station' command to generate a list of all stations along with their configurations and statuses.

Related keywords: Avaya ASA commands, list stations, ASA command reference, Avaya station management, ASA CLI commands, Avaya phone configuration, ASA user commands, station status commands, Avaya system commands, ASA command syntax

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