This chapter provides delete (DLT) commands for the Cisco ONS 15454 SDH and Cisco ONS 15600 SDH.

Contents

DLT-<MOD1PAYLOAD>

(Cisco ONS 15454 SDH and ONS 15600 SDH) The Delete 10GFC, 10GIGE, 1GFC, 1GFICON, 1GISC3, 2GFC, 2GFICON, 2GISC3, 4GFC, 4GFICON, D1VIDEO, DV6000, EC1, ESCON, ETRCLO, GIGE, HDTV, ISC3PEER1G, ISC3PEER2G, ISC3PEER2R, ISCCOMPAT, STM4, STM64, STM1, STM16, or T3 (DLT-<MOD1PAYLOAD>) command deletes the specified port. See Table 27-1 for supported modifiers by platform.

Usage Guidelines

None

Category

Ports

Security

Provisioning

Input Format

DLT-<MOD1PAYLOAD>:[<TID>]:<AID>:<CTAG>[::::];

Input Example

DLT-GIGE:PETALUMA:FAC-5-1-1-1:1;

Input Parameters

<AID>	Access identifier from the FACILITY and CHANNEL.

DLT-<MOD_RING>

(Cisco ONS 15454 SDH and ONS 15600 SDH) The Delete MS-SPRing (DLT-<MOD_RING>) command deletes the multiplex section-shared protection ring (MS-SPRing) of the network element (NE).

Usage Guidelines

The following actions will return error messages:

- If the system fails on getting the information object repository (IOR), a SROG (Status, Get IOR Failed) an error message is returned.
- If the AID is invalid, an IIAC (Invalid AID) error message is returned.
- If the MS-SPRing does not exist, a SRQN (MSSPR Does Not Exist) error message is returned.

- The SROF (Facility Not Provisioned) or (Cannot Access MSSPR) error message is returned for an invalid query.
- If the MS-SPRing is in use, a SROF (MSSPR In Use) error message is returned.
- The SRQN (MSSPR Deletion Failed) error message is returned for an invalid deletion query.

Note: The ALL AID is invalid for this command.

Note: The list AID format has been supported since Release 4.6.

Category

MS-SPRing

Security

Provisioning

Input Format

DLT-<MOD_RING>:[<TID>]:<AID>:<CTAG>[:::];

Input Example

DLT-MSSPR:PETALUMA:MSSPR-2:123;

Input Parameters

<AID>	Access identifier from the AidUnionId1. Identifies the MS-SPRing of the NE. The ALL and MSSPR-ALL AIDs cannot be used when deleting MS-SPRings.

DLT-ALMTYPE

(Cisco ONS 15454 SDH and ONS 15600 SDH) The Delete Alarm Type (DLT-ALMTYPE) command deletes only user-defined alarm types.

Usage Guidelines

ALMTYPE must not contain blank spaces or special characters other than hyphen (-). The maximum ALMTYPE length allowed is 20 characters.

Only one alarm type can be deleted at a time using this command. There is no option available to delete ALL user-defined alarm types.

Category

System

Security

Provisioning

Input Format

DLT-ALMTYPE:[<TID>]::<CTAG>:: <ALMTYPE>;

Input Example

DLT-ALMTYPE:::1::USERDEFINEDALARM;

Input Parameters

<ALMTYPE>	Specifies user-defined alarm types associated with virtual wires in environmental alarm inputs.

DLT-BULKROLL-<STM_TYPE>

(Cisco ONS 15454 SDH and ONS 15600 SDH) The Delete Bulkroll for STM4, STM64, STM1, or STM16 (DLT-BULKROLL-STM_TYPE) command deletes an attempted bulk rolling operation of a facility or completes an attempted rolling operation. This command is used for bulk line level rolling. Use DLT-ROLL-<MOD_PATH> for single path level rolling. See Table 27-1 for supported modifiers by platform.

Usage Guidelines

None

Category

Bridge and Roll

Security

Provisioning

Input Format

DLT-BULKROLL-<STM_TYPE>:[<TID>]:<FROM>:<CTAG>:::
[RFROMSTART=<RFROMSTART>],[RFROMEND=<RFROMEND>],WHY=<WHY>;

Input Example

DLT-BULKROLL-STM4:CISCO:FAC-1-1:6:::RFROMSTART=VC4-1-1-1,
RFROMEND=VC4-1-1-11,WHY=STOP;

Input Parameters

<FROM>	One of the endpoints. Access identifier from the FACILITY for line level rolling and bulk rolling.
<RFROMSTART>	(Optional) The starting time slot in the source roll port. For bulk rolling only. The AID is from the CrossConnectId1 (VC or VC11).
<RFROMEND>	(Optional) The ending time slot in the source roll port. For bulk rolling only. The AID is from the CrossConnectId1 (VC or VC11).

<WHY>	The reason for deletion. The parameter type is WHY, which is the reason for deletion.
• END	Drop the leg to be rolled; this leg is identified by the RFROM parameter in the ENT-ROLL or ENT-BULKROLL command.
• STOP	The rolling operation will be aborted and reverted to the previous configuration.

DLT-CRS-<PATH>

(Cisco ONS 15454 SDH and ONS 15600 SDH) The Delete Cross-Connection for VC3, VC44C, VC38C, VC464C, VC48C, VC36C, VC4, VC416C, VC42C, VC43C, or VC12 (DLT-CRS-<PATH>) command deletes a cross-connection between VC paths. VC paths are specified using their VC AID. See Table 27-1 for supported modifiers by platform.

Usage Guidelines

- The fields after CTAG (including trailing colons) are optional.
- For the one-way cross-connections, the AIDs must be in the same order as originally entered; for the two-way cross-connections, either order will work.
- This command does not support deleting multiple VC cross-connections.
- Using "&" in the AID field of this command can delete a subnetwork connection protection (SNCP) virtual container (VC) cross-connection.

  ◊ The following command is used to delete a one-way selector or two-way selector and bridge with:
  from points: F1, F2
  to point: T1
  DLT-CRS-{VC_PATH}:[<TID>]:F1&F2,T1:<CTAG>;
  ◊ The following command is used to delete a one-way bridge or two-way selector and bridge with:
  from point: F1
  to points: T1, T2
  DLT-CRS-{VC_PATH}:[<TID>]:F1,T1&T2:<CTAG>;
  ◊ The following command is used to delete a one-way or two-way subtending SNCP connection with:
  from points: F1, F2
  to points: T1, T2
  DLT-CRS-{VC_PATH}:[<TID>]:F1&F2,T1&T2:<CTAG>;
  ◊ The AID format in the deletion command is the same as the AID format in the retrieved response message. For example, if the output of any retrieved AID is "F1&F2,T1:CCT,VC4", the deletion command with the AID format F1&F2,T1 is required to delete this cross-connection.
  ◊ The following command is used to delete a SNCP IDRI (integrated dual-ring interconnect) cross-connection:
  DLT-CRS-{VC_PATH}:[<TID>]:A&B,C&D:<CTAG>;
  A-Path on Ring X to which traffic from Ring Y is bridged
  B-Path on Ring X to which traffic from the same ring is bridged
  C-Path on Ring Y to which traffic from Ring X is bridged
  D-Path on Ring Y to which traffic from the same ring is bridged
  A, B, C, and D have a positional meaning. Connection type 2WAYDC is used for SNCP IDRI cross-connections.
  ◊ The following command is used to delete an SNCP dual-ring interconnect (DRI) cross-connection:
  DLT-CRS-{VC_PATH}:[<TID>]:A&B,C:<CTAG>;

A-Path on Ring X to which traffic from Ring Y is bridged
B-Path on Ring X to which traffic from the same ring is bridged
C-Traffic to and from Ring Y
A, B, and C have a positional meaning. Connection type 2WAYDC is used for SNCP DRI cross-connections.

- All A&B AIDs in the TL1 cross-connection command are in the format of WorkingAID&ProtectAID.
- You can experience some implementation behavior problems if additional drops have been added to the connection object.
- The facility AID is only valid for slots holding the G1K-4 card.
- The virtual facility AID (VFAC) is only valid on slots holding an ML-Series card.
- CKTID is a string of ASCII characters. The maximum length of CKTID can be 48 characters. If the CKTID is EMPTY or NULL, the field will not appear.
- The default values for all optional parameters are NE default values. These values might not be the current value for a parameter. Use a retrieve command to retrieve current values.

Category

Cross Connections

Security

Provisioning

Input Format

DLT-CRS-<PATH>:[<TID>]:<SRC>,<DST>:<CTAG>[:::CKTID=<CKTID>,]
[CMDMDE=<CMDMDE>];

Input Example

DLT-CRS-VC44C:VINBURG:VC4-1-1-1,VC4-12-1-1:102:::CKTID=XYZ,CMDMDE=NORM;

Input Parameters

<SRC>	Source AID from the CrossConnectId1.
<DST>	Destination AID from the CrossConnectId1.
<CKTID>	(Optional) Cross-connect ID. The default is Blank or None. String of ASCII characters. Maximum length is 48. If CKTID is empty or null, the CKTID field will not be displayed.
<CMDMDE>	(Optional) Command mode. Normal (NORM) mode is the default behavior for all commands but you can specify forced (FRCD) mode to force the system to override a state where the command would normally be denied. The FRCD mode of operation is applicable to delete a virtual concatenated (VCAT) member cross-connect in Unlocked-Enabled or Locked-Disabled, AutomaticInService service states.
• FRCD	Force the system to override a state where the command would normally be denied.
• NORM	Execute the command normally. Do not override any conditions that might make the command fail.

DLT-EQPT

(Cisco ONS 15454 SDH and ONS 15600 SDH) The Delete Equipment (DLT-EQPT) command deletes a card from the NE. This command removes the card type and attributes that were entered for a particular slot. If any facilities are assigned, they are also deleted.

The DLT-EQPT command also deletes a shelf that is no longer used. A shelf can only be deleted if there is no equipment present or if the equipment and its attributes are not in use and can be deleted as well. Only one REPT DBCHG on SHELF-{1-8} will be reported in the latter case. The node controller shelf (the shelf whose shelf ID is 1) cannot be deleted.

Usage Guidelines

The command will be denied if the card is part of a protection group or has a cross-connect endpoint. To delete a card that is part of a protection group, it has to be removed from the protection group first using the ED-EQPT command.

The error message SPLD (Equipment In Use) will be returned in the following conditions:

- The card is in a protection group.
- The card has a cross-connection, a data communications channel (DCC), a generic communications channel (GCC), an optical service channel (OSC), or a provisionable patchcord termination.
- Any of its facilities are being used as a synchronization source.

Note: If a card is not provisioned, an error message is returned.

Category

Equipment

Security

Provisioning

Input Parameters

DLT-EQPT:[<TID>]:<AID>:<CTAG>[:::];

Input Example

DLT-EQPT:SONOMA:SLOT-1:104;

Input Parameters

<AID>	Access identifier from the EQPT. Identifies an equipment unit (slot) to act on.

DLT-FFP-<MOD2DWDMPAYLOAD>

(Cisco ONS 15454 SDH) The Delete Facility Protection Group for 10GFC, 10GIGE, 1GFC, 1GFICON, 1GISC3, 2GFC, 2GFICON, 2GISC3, 4GFC, 4GFICON, D1VIDEO, DV6000, ETRCLO, GIGE, HDTV, ISC3, or PASSTHRU (DLT-FFP-<MOD2DWDMPAYLOAD>) command deletes Y-cable protection on client facilities.

Usage Guidelines

None

Category

DWDM

Security

Provisioning

Input Format

DLT-FFP-<MOD2DWDMPAYLOAD>:[<TID>]:<SRC>,<DST>:<CTAG>[:::];

Input Example

DLT-FFP-HDTV:CISCO:FAC-1-1-1,FAC-2-1-1:100;

Input Parameters

<SRC>	Source AID from the FACILITY.
<DST>	Destination AID from the FACILITY.

DLT-FFP-<STM_TYPE>

(Cisco ONS 15454 SDH and ONS 15600 SDH) The Delete Facility Protection Group for STM4, STM64, STM1, or STM16 (DLT-FFP-<STM_TYPE>) command deletes an synchronous transfer mode (STM) facility protection group in a 1+1 architecture. See Table 27-1 for supported modifiers by platform.

Usage Guidelines

If the protection group does not exist, an error message will be returned.

Category

Protection

Security

Provisioning

Input Format

DLT-FFP-<STM_TYPE>:[<TID>]:<WORK>,<PROTECT>:<CTAG>[:::];

Input Example

DLT-FFP-STM1:PETALUMA:FAC-2-1,FAC-1-1:1;

Input Parameters

<WORK>	The working facility AID from the FACILITY.
<PROTECT>	The protect facility AID from the FACILITY.

DLT-FTPSERVER

(Cisco ONS 15454 and ONS 15600 SDH) The Delete FTP Server (DLT-FTPSERVER) command deletes FTP server entries.

Releases prior to 8.5 provided limited FTP support to ENEs on enabling proxy/firewall. This implied that the database backup and IOS config file backup (COPY-RFILE, COPY-IOSCFG) to ENEs could not be performed because of security considerations.

Provisioning a list of legal FTP hosts using ENT/ED/DLT/RTRV-FTPSERVER commands overcome the above limitations and allows database backup/restore and software download to an ENE even on enabling proxy/firewall.

You can provision the FTP hosts configured in the ACL to elapse after a specified interval of time. You can then use the COPY-RFILE command to perform database backup/restore or software download to and from this list of legal FTP hosts provisioned to the ENEs.

Additionally, TL1 supports the TID to IP address translation for the GNE TID specified in the FTP URL of COPY-RFILE and COPY-IOSCFG commands.

Disabling firewall (Proxy only) allows all FTP operations (software download, database backup/restore and IOS config file backup/restore) to ENEs.

Usage Guidelines

None

Category

ENE

Security

Superuser

Input Format

DLT-FTPSERVER:[<TID>]::<CTAG>:::IPADDR=<IPADDR>;

Input Example

DLT-FTPSERVER:[<TID>]::<CTAG>:::IPADDR=10.20.30.40;

Input Parameters

<IPADDR>	Specifies the IP address of the FTP Server entry to be deleted. IPADDR=ALL specifies that

	ALL entries are deleted from the list.

DLT-LMP-CTRL

(Cisco ONS 15454 SDH and ONS 15600 SDH) The Delete Link Management Protocol Control Channel (DLT-LMP-CTRL) command deletes an LMP control channel.

Usage Guidelines

This command is only applicable on a node that supports the LMP protocol, and that has the LMP protocol enabled.

Category

LMP

Security

Provisioning

Input Format

DLT-LMP-CTRL:[<TID>]:<SRC>:<CTAG>;

Input Example

DLT-LMP-CTRL:PETALUMA:CTRL-3:704;

Input Parameters

<SRC>	The LMP control channel.
• CTRL-ALL	Specifies all the control channels.
• CTRL-{1-4}	Specifies an individual control channel.

DLT-LMP-TLINK

(Cisco ONS 15454 SDH and ONS 15600 SDH) The Delete Link Management Protocol Traffic Engineering (TE) Link (DLT-LMP-TLINK) command deletes an LMP TE link.

Usage Guidelines

This command is only applicable on a node that supports the LMP protocol, and that has the LMP protocol enabled.

Category

LMP

Security

Provisioning

Input Format

DLT-LMP-TLINK:[<TID>]:<SRC>:<CTAG>;

Input Example

DLT-LMP-TLINK:PETALUMA:TLINK-3:704;

Input Parameters

<SRC>	LMP TE link.
• TLINK-ALL	Specifies all the TE links.
• TLINK-{1-256}	Specifies an individual TE link.

DLT-LMP-DLINK

(Cisco ONS 15454 SDH and ONS 15600 SDH) The Delete Link Management Protocol Data Link (DLT-LMP-DLINK) command deletes an LMP data link.

Usage Guidelines

This command is only applicable on a node that supports the LMP protocol, and that has the LMP protocol enabled.

Category

LMP

Security

Provisioning

Input Format

DLT-LMP-DLINK:[<TID>]:<SRC>:<CTAG>;

Input Example

DLT-LMP-DLINK:PETALUMA:FAC-14-1-1:704;

Input Parameters

<SRC>	Access identifier from the FACILITY.

DLT-LNK

(Cisco ONS 15454 SDH) The Delete Optical Link for OCH, OMS, or OTS (DLT-LNK) command deletes an optical link between two optical connection points. The optical link is specified by using the AIDs of the involved optical connection points.

Usage Guidelines

None

Category

DWDM

Security

Provisioning

Input Format

DLT-LNK:[<TID>]:<FROM>,<TO>:<CTAG>;

Input Example

DLT-LNK:PENNGROVE:BAND-6-1-TX,BAND-13-1-RX:114;

Input Parameters

<FROM>	The identifier at one end of the optical link from the AID BAND.
<TO>	The identifier at the other end of the optical link from the AID BAND.

DLT-LNKTERM

(Cisco ONS 15454 SDH and ONS 15600 SDH) The Delete a Provisionable Patchcord Termination (DLT-LNKTERM) command deletes a provisionable patchcord termination present on a node. All termination points of a link/provisionable patchcord have to be deleted for the link to be deleted fully.

Usage Guidelines

- This command accepts multiple AIDs, but does not accept the ALL AID.
- A suitable error message will be returned if the link termination does not exist.

Category

Provisionable Patchcords

Security

Provisioning

Input Format

DLT-LNKTERM:[<TID>]:<AID>:<CTAG>;

Input Example

DLT-LNKTERM::LNKTERM-1:CTAG;

Input Parameters

<AID>	Access identifier from the LNKTERM. Indicates a link (provisionable patchcord) termination on the local node.

DLT-NNI-ETH

(Cisco ONS 15454 SDH) The Delete Ethernet Network-to-Network Interface (DLT-NNI-ETH) command deletes the NNI S-VLAN ID for the NNI of an L2 Ethernet port.

Usage Guidelines

- The default values for all optional parameters are NE default values, but these values might not be the current value for a parameter. Use the RTRV-ETH command to obtain the current value.
- If the AID is invalid, an IIAC (Invalid AID) error message is returned.
- The ALL AID is invalid for this command.

Category

Ethernet

Security

Provisioning

Input Format

DLT-NNI-ETH:[<TID>]:<AID>:<CTAG>::<SVLANID>[::];

Input Example

DLT-NNI-ETH:PETALUMA:ETH-1-1-1:1::1010;

Input Parameters

<AID>	Ethernet AIDs are used to access L2 Ethernet ports. Access identifier from the FACILITY.
<SVLANID>	VLAN identifier. A VLAN ID is a number between 1 and 4096. The value 0 is reserved for untagged VLANs. This identifier is used for customer VLAN IDs and service provider VLAN IDs.

DLT-QNQ-ETH

(Cisco ONS 15454 SDH) The Delete Ethernet QinQ (DLT-QNQ-ETH) command deletes the IEEE 802.1Q tunneling (QinQ) relationship between the CE-VLAN and the S-VLAN for Gigabit Ethernet uniport provisioning associated to an L2 Ethernet port.

Usage Guidelines

The default values for all optional parameters are NE default values, but these values might not be the current value for a parameter. Use the RTRV-ETH command to obtain the current value.

Category

Ethernet

Security

Provisioning

Input Format

DLT-QNQ-ETH:[<TID>]:<AID>:<CTAG>::<FIRSTCEVLANID>,<LASTCEVLANID>, <SVLANID>[::];

Input Example

DLT-QNQ-ETH:PETALUMA:ETH-1-1-1:1::10,11,100;

Input Parameters

<AID>	Ethernet AIDs are used to access L2 Ethernet ports. Access identifier from the FACILITY.
<FIRSTCEVLANID>	VLAN identifier. A VLAN ID is a number between 1 and 4096. The value 0 is reserved for untagged VLANs. This identifier is used for customer VLAN IDs and service provider VLAN IDs.
<LASTCEVLANID>	VLAN identifier. A VLAN ID is a number between 1 and 4096. The value 0 is reserved for untagged VLANs. This identifier is used for customer VLAN IDs and service provider VLAN IDs.
<SVLANID>	VLAN identifier. A VLAN ID is a number between 1 and 4096. The value 0 is reserved for untagged VLANs. This identifier is used for customer VLAN IDs and service provider VLAN IDs.

DLT-OCHCC

(Cisco ONS 15454 SDH) The Delete Optical Channel Client Connection (DLT-OCHCC) command deletes the OCH client connection.

Usage Guidelines

None

Category

DWDM

Security

Provisioning

Input Format

DLT-OCHCC:[<TID>]:<AID>:<CTAG>[:::CKTID=<CKTID>],[CMDMDE=<CMDMDE>];

Input Example

DLT-OCHCC:VA454-22:FAC-2-1-1:116:::CKTID=\"OCHCC-1\",CMDMDE=FRCD;

Input Parameters

<AID>	Access identifier from the FACILITY.
<CKTID>	(Optional) The default is Blank or None. String of ASCII characters. Maximum length is 48. Circuit identification parameter contains the Common Language Circuit ID or other alias of the circuit being provisioned. Cannot contain blank spaces. CKTID is a string of ASCII characters. The maximum length of CKTID can be 48.
<CMDMDE>	(Optional) Command mode. Normal (NORM) mode is the default behavior for all commands but you can specify forced (FRCD) mode to force the system to override a state where the command would normally be denied. The FRCD mode of operation is applicable to delete a virtual concatenated (VCAT) member cross-connect in Unlocked-Enabled or Locked-Disabled, AutomaticInService service states.
• FRCD	Force the system to override a state in which the command would normally be denied.
• NORM	Execute the command normally. Do not override any conditions that might make the command fail.

DLT-OCHNC

(Cisco ONS 15454 SDH) The Delete Optical Channel Network Connection (DLT-OCHNC) command deletes the optical channel (OCH) network connection.

Usage Guidelines

Two OCHNC endpoints must be specified in order to identify the wavelength channel inside the node.

Category

DWDM

Security

Provisioning

Input Format

DLT-OCHNC:[<TID>]:<SRC>,<DST>:<CTAG>:::[CKTID=<CKTID>],[CMDMDE=<CMDMDE>];

Input Example

DLT-OCHNC:VA454-22:CHANWL-1-3-TX-1530.33,
CHANWL-4-1-RX-1530.33:116:::CKTID=CIRCUIT,CMDMDE=FRCD;

Input Parameters

<SRC>	Source access identifier from the CHANNEL. In two-way wavelength connection sources, both directions need to be indicated.
<DST>	Destination access identifier from the LINE. In a two-way wavelength connection destination, both directions need to be indicated.
<CKTID>	(Optional) Cross-connect ID. The default is Blank or None. String of ASCII characters. Maximum length is 48.
<CMDMDE>	(Optional) Command mode. Normal (NORM) mode is the default behavior for all commands but you can specify forced (FRCD) mode to force the system to override a state where the command would normally be denied. The FRCD mode of operation is applicable to delete a virtual concatenated (VCAT) member cross-connect in Unlocked-Enabled or Locked-Disabled, AutomaticInService service states.
• FRCD	Force the system to override a state in which the command would normally be denied.
• NORM	Execute the command normally. Do not override any conditions that might make the command fail.

DLT-RMONTH-<MOD2_RMON>

(Cisco ONS 15454 SDH and ONS 15600 SDH) The Delete Remote Monitoring Threshold for 10GFC, 10GIGE, 1GFC, 1GFICON, 2GFC, 2GFICON, 4GFC, 4GFICON, ETH, FSTE, G1000, GFPOS, GIGE, OCH, or POS (DLT-RMONT-<MOD2_RMON>) command deletes a threshold entry in the remote monitoring (RMON) alarm table. Because multiple thresholds can be created for a particular montype, you must specify all the necessary parameters for the specific threshold that you want to delete. See Table 27-1 for supported modifiers by platform.

Usage Guidelines

The default values for all optional parameters are NE default values. These values might not be the current value for a parameter. Use a retrieve command to obtain the current value.

Category

Performance

Security

Provisioning

Input Format

DLT-RMONTH-<MOD2_RMON>:[<TID>]:<SRC>:<CTAG>::<MONTYPE>,,,,<INTVL>:
RISE=<RISE>,FALL=<FALL>,[SAMPLE=<SAMPLE],[STARTUP=<STARTUP>][:];

Input Example

DLT-RMONTH-GIGE:CISCO:FAC-2-1:1234::etherStatsOctets,,,,100:RISE=1000,FALL=100
SAMPLE=DELTA,STARTUP=RISING;

Input Parameters

<SRC>	Source access identifier from the FACILITY. AID for the facility that manages the data statistics.
<MONTYPE>	Monitored type. Type of RMON monitored data statistics. The parameter type is ALL_MONTYPE, which is the monitoring type list.
• AISSP	Alarm Indication Signal Seconds-Path
• ALL	All possible values
• BBEP	SDH Background Block Errors Path
• BBE-PM	OTN-Background Block Errors-Path Monitor Point
• BBER	SDH Background Block Error Ratio
• BBER-PM	OTN-Background Block Error Ratio-Path Monitor Point expressed as one tenth of a percentage
• BBER-SM	OTN-Background Block Error Ratio-Section Monitor Point expressed as one tenth of a percentage
• BBE-SM	OTN-Background Block Errors-Section Monitor Point
• BIEC	FEC-Bit Errors Corrected
• CGV	8B10B-Code Group Violations
• CVCPP	Coding Violations-CP-Bit Path
• CVL	Coding Violations-Line
• CVP	Coding Violations-Path
• CVS	Coding Violations-Section
• CVV	Coding Violations-Section
• DCG	8B10B-Data Code Groups

• ESCPP	Errored Seconds-CP-Bit Path
• ESL	Errored Seconds-Line
• ESP	Errored Seconds-Path
• ES-PM	OTN-Errored Seconds-Path Monitor Point
• ESR	Errored Second-Ratio
• ESR-PM	Errored Seconds Ratio-Path Monitor Point expressed as one tenth of a percentage
• ESR-SM	Errored Seconds Ratio-Section Monitor Point expressed as one tenth of a percentage
• ESS	Errored Seconds-Section
• ES-SM	OTN-Errored Seconds-Section Monitor Point
• ESV	Errored Seconds-VC Path
• etherStatsBroadcastPkts	The total number of good packets received that were directed to a multicast address
• etherStatsCollisions	Number of transmit packets that are collisions
• etherStatsCRCAlignErrors	The total number of packets received that have a length (excluding framing bits, but including FCS octets) of between 64 and 1518 octets
• etherStatsDropEvents	Number of received frames dropped at the port level
• etherStatsFragments	The total number of packets received that were less than 64 octets
• etherStatsJabbers	The total number of packets received that are longer than 1518 octets
• etherStatsOctets	The total number of octets of data
• etherStatsOversizePkts	The total number of packets received that are longer than 1518 octets
• etherStatsPkts	The total number of packets (including bad packets, broadcast packets, and multicast packets) received
• etherStatsUndersizePkts	The total number of packets received that are less than 64 octets
• FCP	Failure Count-Line
• FC-PM	OTN-Failure Count-Path Monitor Point
• FC-SM	OTN-Failure Count-Section Monitor Point
• HP-AR	Availability Ratio
	High-Order Path Background Block Error

• HP-BBE	
• HP-BBER	High-Order Path Background Block Error Ratio
• HP-EB	High-Order Path Errored Block
• HP-ES	High-Order Path Errored Second
• HP-ESA	High-Order Path Errored Seconds-A
• HP-ESB	High-Order Path Errored Seconds-B
• HP-ESR	High-Order Path Errored Second Ratio
• HP-FC	High-Order Path Failure Count
• HP-NPJC-PDET	High-Order Path Negative Pointer Justification Count, Path Detected
• HP-NPJC-PGEN	High-Order Path Negative Pointer Justification Count, Path Generated
• HP-OI	High-Order path Outage Intensity
• HP-PJCDIFF	High-Order Path Pointer Justification Count Difference
• HP-PJCS-PDET	High-Order Path Pointer Justification Count, Path Detected
• HP-PPJC-PDET	High-Order Path Positive Pointer Justification Count, Path Generated
• HP-PPJC-PGEN	High-Order Path Positive Pointer Justification Count, Path Generated
• HP-SEPI	The number of SEP events in available time
• HP-SES	High-Order Path Severely Errored Seconds
• HP-SESR	High-Order Path Severely Errored Second Ratio
• HP-UAS	High-Order Path Unavailable Seconds
• ifInBroadcastPkts	Number of broadcast packets received since the last counter reset
• ifInDiscards	The number of inbound packets
• ifInErrorBytePktss	Receive Error Byte
• ifInErrors	The number of inbound packets (or transmission units) that contained errors
• ifInFramingErrorPkts	Receive Framing Error
	Receive Interpacket Junk

• ifInJunkInterPkts	
• ifInMulticastPkts	Number of multicast packets received since the last counter reset
• ifInOctets	Number of bytes transmitted since the last counter reset
• ifInUcastPkts	Number of unicast packets received since the last counter reset
• ifOutBroadcastPkts	Number of broadcast packets transmitted
• ifOutDiscards	The number of outbound packets
• ifOutErrors	The number of outbound packets (or transmission units) that could not be transmitted because of errors
• ifOutMulticastPkts	Number of multicast packets transmitted
• ifOutPayloadCrcErrors	Received payload cyclic redundancy check (CRC) errors
• ifOutUcastPkts	Number of unicast packets transmitted
• IOS	8B10B-Idle Ordered Sets
• IPC	Invalid Packet Count
• LBCL-AVG	Average Laser Bias current in micro A
• LBCL-MAX	Maximum Laser Bias current in micro A
• LBCL-MIN	Minimum Laser Bias current in micro A
• LBCN	Normalized Laser Bias Current for STM1-8
• LBCN-HWT	Laser bias current
• LBCN-LWT	Laser bias current
• LOSSL	Loss of Signal Seconds-Line
• LP-BBE	Low-Order Path Background Block Error
• LP-BBER	Low-Order Path Background Block Error Ratio
• LP-EB	Low-Order Path Errored Block
• LP-ES	Low-Order Path Errored Second
• LP-ESA	Low-Order Path Errored Seconds-A
	Low-Order Path Errored Seconds-B

• LP-ESB	
• LP-ESR	Low-Order Path Errored Second Ratio
• LP-FC	Low-Order Path Failure Count
• LP-NPJC-DET	Low-Order Path Negative Pointer Justification Count, Detected
• LP-NPJC-GEN	Low-Order Path Negative Pointer Justification Count, Generated
• LP-PPJC-DET	Low-Order Path Positive Pointer Justification Count, Detected
• LP-PPJC-GEN	Low Order path Positive Pointer Justification Count, Generated
• LP-SEP	A sequence of between 3 to 9 consecutive severely errored seconds (SES)
• LP-SEPI	Low-Order Path Severely Errored Period Intensity
• LP-SES	Low-Order Path Severely Errored Seconds
• LP-UAS	Low-Order Path Unavailable Seconds
• MS-PSC	Protection switch count
• MS-PSD	Protection switch duration
• NIOS	8B10B-Non Idle Ordered Sets
• NPJC-PDET	Negative Pointer Justification Count, Path Detected
• NPJC-PGEN	Negative Pointer Justification Count, Path Generated
• OPR-AVG	Average Receive Power in tenths of a microwatt
• OPR-MAX	Maximum Receive Power in tenths of a microwatt
• OPR-MIN	Minimum Receive Power in tenths of a microwatt
• OPRN	Normalized Optical Receive Power for STM1-8
• OPRN-MAX	Maximum value for OPRN
• OPRN-MIN	Minimum value for OPRN
• OPT-AVG	Average Transmit Power in tenths of a microwatt
• OPT-MAX	Maximum Transmit Power in tenths of a microwatt
	Minimum Transmit Power in tenths of a microwatt

• OPT-MIN	
• OPTN	Normalized value for Optical Power Transmitted for STM1-8 card
• OPTN-MAX	Maximum value for OPTN
• OPTN-MIN	Minimum value for OPTN
• OPWR-AVG	Optical Power-Average Interval Value in one tenth of dBm
• OPWR-MAX	Optical Power-Maximum Interval Value in one tenth of dBm
• OPWR-MIN	Optical Power-Minimum Interval Value in one tenth of dBm
• PPJC-PDET	Positive Pointer Justification, Path Detected
• PPJC-PGEN	Positive Pointer Justification, Path Detected
• PSC	Protection Switching Count
• PSC-R	Protection Switching Count-Ring
• PSC-S	Protection Switching Count-Span
• PSC-W	Protection Switching Count-Working
• PSD	Protection Switching Duration
• PSD-R	Protection Switching Duration-Ring
• PSD-S	Protection Switching Duration-Span
• PSD-W	Protection Switching Duration-Working
• SASCPP	Severely Errored Framing/AIS Second-CP-Bit Path
• SASP	Severely Errored Framing/AIS Seconds Path
• SEFS	Severely Errored Framing Seconds
• SESCPP	Severely Errored Second-CP-Bit Path
• SESL	Severely Errored Second-Line
• SESP	Severely Errored Second-Path
• SES-PM	OTN-Severely Errored Second-Path
	Severely Errored Second-Ratio

• SESR	
• SESR-PM	OTN-Severely Errored Second Ratio-Path Monitor Point expressed as one tenth of a percentage
• SESR-SM	OTN-Severely Errored Second Ratio-Section Monitor Point expressed as one tenth of a percentage
• SESS	Severely Errored Second-Section
• SES-SM	OTN-Severely Errored Second-Section Monitor Point
• SESV	Severely Errored Second-VC Path
• UASCPP	Unavailable Second-CP-Bit Path
• UASL	Unavailable Second-Line
• UASP	Unavailable Second-Path
• UAS-PM	OTN-Unavailable Second-Path Monitor Point
• UAS-SM	OTN-Unavailable Second-Section Monitor Point
• UASV	Unavailable Second-VC Path
• UNC-WORDS	FEC-Uncorrectable Words
• VPC	Valid Packet Count
<INTVL>	The interval in seconds over which the data is sampled and compared with the rising and falling threshold. A valid value is any integer larger than or equal to 10 (seconds).
<RISE>	The rising threshold for the sampled statistics. A valid value is any integer.
<FALL>	The falling threshold. A valid value is any integer smaller than the rising threshold.
<SAMPLE>	(Optional) The method of calculating the value to be compared to the thresholds. The parameter type is SAMPLE_TYPE, which describes how the data will be calculated during the sampling period.
• ABSOLUTE	Comparing directly.
• DELTA	Comparing with the current value of the selected variable subtracted by the last sample.
<STARTUP>	(Optional) Dictates whether an event will generate if the first valid sample is greater than or equal to the rising threshold, less than or equal to the falling threshold, or both. The parameter type is STARTUP_TYPE, which indicates whether an event will be generated when the first valid sample is crossing the rising or falling threshold.
• FALLING	Generates the event when the sample is smaller than or equal to the falling threshold.

• RISING	Generates the event when the sample is greater than or equal to the rising threshold.
• RISING-OR-FALLING	Generates the event when the sample is crossing the rising threshold, or the falling threshold.

DLT-ROLL-<MOD_PATH>

(Cisco ONS 15454 SDH and ONS 15600 SDH) The Delete Roll for VC44C, VC464C, VC48C, VC4, VC416C, VC42C, or VC43C (DLT-ROLL-<MOD_PATH>) command deletes or completes an attempted rolling operation. See Table 27-1 for supported modifiers by platform.

Usage Guidelines

None

Category

Bridge and Roll

Security

Provisioning

Input Format

DLT-ROLL-<MOD_PATH>:[<TID>]:<FROM>,<TO>:<CTAG>:::WHY=<WHY>;

Input Example

DLT-ROLL-VC4:CISCO:VC4-1-1-1,VC4-2-1-1:6:::WHY=STOP;

Input Parameters

<FROM>	Source access identifier from the VC. It is one of the termination points (legs) of the existing cross-connection. If the existing cross-connection is one-way, the termination point (leg) should be the FROM-AID termination point. Otherwise, FROM is not significant. FROM and TO should be entered as they are entered in the ENT-CRS command. You can issue RTRV-CRS command, and use the response for FROM and TO parameters.
<TO>	Destination AID from the VC. It is one of the termination points (legs) of the existing cross-connection. If the existing cross-connection is one-way, the termination point (leg) should be the TO-AID termination point. Otherwise, the TO is not significant. FROM and TO should be entered as they are entered in the ENT-CRS command. You can issue RTRV-CRS command, and use the response for FROM and TO parameters.
<WHY>	The reason for the deletion. The parameter type is WHY, which is the reason for the deletion.
• END	Drop the leg to be rolled; the leg that is identified by the RFROM in the ENT-ROLL command.
• STOP	The rolling operation will be deleted and reverted to the previous configuration.

DLT-ROUTE

(Cisco ONS 15454 SDH and ONS 15600 SDH) The Delete Route (DLT-ROUTE) command deletes static routes.

Usage Guidelines

None

Category

System

Security

Provisioning

Input Format

DLT-ROUTE:[<TID>]::<CTAG>::<DESPID>;

Input Example

DLT-ROUTE:CISCO::123::10.64.72.57;

Input Parameters

<DESPID>	Destination IP. DESPID is a string.

DLT-ROUTE-GRE

(Cisco ONS 15454 SDH and ONS 15600 SDH) The Delete Route Generic Routing Encapsulation (DLT-ROUTE-GRE) command deletes a GRE tunnel.

Usage Guidelines

None

Category

System

Security

Provisioning

Input Format

DLT-ROUTE-GRE:[<TID>]::<CTAG>:::IPADDR=<IPADDR>, IPMASK=<IPMASK>,NSAP=<NSAP>;

Input Example

DLT-ROUTE-GRE:CISCO::123:::IPADDR=10.64.72.57,IPMASK=255.255.255.0,
NSAP=39840F80FFFFFF0000DDDDAA000010CFB4910200;

Input Parameters

<IPADDR>	IP address of the tunnel endpoint. IPADDR is a string.
<IPMASK>	Subnet mask for the tunnel endpoint. IPMASK is a string
<NSAP>	Network service access point (NSAP) address for the tunnel endpoint. NSAP is a string.

DLT-TADRMAP

(Cisco ONS 15454 SDH and ONS 15600 SDH) The Delete TID Address Mapping (DLT-TADRMAP) command instructs a gateway NE to delete an entry in the TADRMAP table.

Usage Guidelines

None

Category

System

Security

Provisioning

Input Format

DLT-TADRMAP:[<TID>]::<CTAG>:::[TIDNAME=<TIDNAME>],[ADDRTYPE=<ADDRTYPE>];

Input Example

DLT-TADRMAP:DXT::CTAG:::TIDNAME=ENENODENAME,ADDRTYPE=IP;

Input Parameters

<TIDNAME>	(Optional) TID of the entity to be removed from the TADRMAP. TIDNAME is a string.
<ADDRTYPE>	(Optional) Specifies to remove an IP, NSAP, or IP-AND-NSAP entry in the TADRMAP. The parameter type is ADDRTYPE, which specifies whether the address is an IP address or an NSAP address.
• IP	IP address
• IP-AND-NSAP	IP and NSAP address
• NSAP	NSAP address

DLT-TRAPTABLE

(Cisco ONS 15454 SDH and ONS 15600 SDH) The Delete Trap Table (DLT-TRAPTABLE) command deletes an SNMP (Simple Network Management Protocol) trap destination entry.

Usage Guidelines

Entering ALL will delete the whole table.

Category

System

Security

Provisioning

Input Format

DLT-TRAPTABLE:[<TID>]:<AID>:<CTAG>;

Input Example

DLT-TRAPTABLE::1.2.3.4:1;

Input Parameters

<AID>	Access identifier from the IPADDR. IP address identifies the trap destination. Only numeric IP addresses are allowed.

DLT-TUNNEL-FIREWALL

(Cisco ONS 15454 SDH and ONS 15600 SDH) The Delete Tunnel Firewall (DLT-TUNNEL-FIREWALL) command deletes a firewall tunnel.

Usage Guidelines

None

Category

System

Security

Provisioning

Input Format

DLT-TUNNEL-FIREWALL:[<TID>]::<CTAG>:::[SRCADDR=<SRCADDR>],
[SRCMASK=<SRCMASK>],[DESTADDR=<DESTADDR>],[DESTMASK=<DESTMASK>];

Input Example

DLT-TUNNEL-FIREWALL:TID::CTAG:::SRCADDR=192.168.100.52,
SRCMASK=255.255.255.0,DESTADDR=192.168.101.14,DESTMASK=255.255.255.0;

Input Parameters

<SRCADDR>	(Optional) Source IP address. SRCADDR is a string.
<SRCMASK>	(Optional) Source mask. SRCMASK is a string.
<DESTADDR>	(Optional) Destination IP address. DESTADDR is a string.
<DESTMASK>	(Optional) Destination mask. DESTMASK is a string.

DLT-TUNNEL-PROXY

(Cisco ONS 15454 SDH and ONS 15600 SDH) The Delete Tunnel Proxy (DLT-TUNNEL-PROXY) command deletes a proxy tunnel.

Usage Guidelines

None

Category

System

Security

Provisioning

Input Format

DLT-TUNNEL-PROXY:[<TID>]::<CTAG>:::[SRCADDR=<SRCADDR>],
[SRCMASK=<SRCMASK>],[DESTADDR=<DESTADDR>],[DESTMASK=<DESTMASK>];

Input Example

DLT-TUNNEL-PROXY:TID::CTAG:::SRCADDR=192.168.100.52,
SRCMASK=255.255.255.0,DESTADDR=192.168.101.14,DESTMASK=255.255.255.0;

Input Parameters

<SRCADDR>	(Optional) Source IP address. SRCADDR is a string.
<SRCMASK>	(Optional) Source mask. SRCMASK is a string.
<DESTADDR>	(Optional) Destination IP address. DESTADDR is a string.
<DESTMASK>	(Optional) Destination mask. DESTMASK is a string.

DLT-USER-SECU

(Cisco ONS 15454 SDH and ONS 15600 SDH) The Delete User Security (DLT-USER-SECU) command deletes a user and can only be performed by a Superuser. Privilege levels are described in the ENT-USER-SECU command.

Usage Guidelines

This command cannot be used to delete a user that is currently logged on.

Syntax of the UID parameter is not checked. The user is deleted if the UID exists in the database.

Category

Security

Security

Superuser

Input Format

DLT-USER-SECU:[<TID>]:<UID>:<CTAG>;

Input Example

DLT-USER-SECU:PETALUMA:CISCO15:123;

Input Parameters

<UID>	User identifier. Can be up to 10 alphanumeric characters. UID is a string.

DLT-VCG

(Cisco ONS 15454 SDH and ONS 15600 SDH) The Delete Virtual Concatenated Group (DLT-VCG) command deletes a VCG object.

Note: Set the member state to OOG for CE-MR-10 card during the following conditions:

- Hardware LCAS circuit creation, member addition, member deletion, or before circuit deletion.
- When changing member state from or to OOS, DSBLD. In this condition first set the state to OOS, OOG.

Usage Guidelines

None

Category

VCAT

Security

Provisioning

Input Format

DLT-VCG:[<TID>]:<SRC>:<CTAG>:::[CMDMDE=<CMDMDE>][:];

Input Example

DLT-VCG:NODE1:FAC-1-1:1234:::CMDMDE=FRCD;

Input Parameters

<SRC>	Source AID from the FACILITY. ML-Series cards use the VFAC AID and FC_MR-4 cards use the FAC AID.
<CMDMDE>	(Optional) Command mode. Normal (NORM) mode is the default behavior for all commands but you can specify forced (FRCD) mode to force the system to override a state where the command would normally be denied. The FRCD mode of operation is applicable to delete a virtual concatenated (VCAT) member cross-connect in Unlocked-Enabled or Locked-Disabled, AutomaticInService service states.
• FRCD	Force the system to override a state where the command would normally be denied.
• NORM	Execute the command normally. Do not override any conditions that might make the command fail.

DLT-VLAN

(Cisco ONS 15454 SDH) The Delete Virtual LAN (DLT-VLAN) command deletes a VLAN from the VLAN database. The VLAN database is a collection of VLANs used in a NE.

Usage Guidelines

- If the AID is invalid, an IIAC (Invalid AID) error message is returned.
- The ALL AID is invalid for this command.

Category

Ethernet

Security

Provisioning

Input Format

DLT-VLAN:[<TID>]:<AID>:<CTAG>[::::];

Input Example

DLT-VLAN:PETALUMA:VLAN-4096:1;

Input Parameters

<AID>	The AID is used to access the VLAN.
• VLAN-{0-4096}	The AID used for a single VLAN. VLAN ID 0 is reserved for untagged VLANs.

DLT-WDMSIDE

(Cisco ONS 15454 SDH) The Delete Wavelength Division Multiplexing Side (DLT-WDMSIDE) command deletes a WDM side.

Usage Guidelines

- If the AID is invalid, an IIAC (Invalid AID) error message is returned.
- The ALL AID is invalid for this command.

Category

DWDM

Security

Maintenance

Input Format

DLT-WDMSIDE:[<TID>]:<AID>:<CTAG>[::::];

Input Example

DLT-WDMSIDE:PENNGROVE:WDMSIDE-A:114;

Input Parameters

<AID>	The AID used to access the WDM side of a Multiservice Transport Platform (MSTP) node.
• WDMSIDE-{UNKNOWN,A,B,C,D,E,F,G,H}	MSTP side identifier.