dbgcon

Debug Connection—PXM45, PXM1E

The node-level **dbgcon** command enables or disables the SPVC (or SPVP) error log. You can enable the error log for a specific connection by specifying a port ID, VPI, and VCI. To see whether the connection error log is enabled, use the **dspcons-dbg** command.

Note This command can substantially increase CPU usage, so you should seriously consider whether its usage is safe in your circumstances. This potential is greater when all connections are included.

Syntax

dbgcon <enable | disable> [-port <*portid*> **-vpi** <*vpi*> **-vci** <*vci*>]

Syntax Description

enable | disable	Enter **enable** or **disable** to start or stop the SPVC log. Default: disabled.
-port	Enter **-port** followed by the value of the *portid* for the specific SPVC. The format of the PNNI physical port identifier can vary, as follows: • On a PXM45: *slot:subslot.port:subport* • On a PXM1E for UNI/NNI back card: *slot:subslot.port:subport*. On the UNI/NNI back card, the subslot is always 2, but the *slot* depends on the chassis, as follows: – In an MGX 8850 chassis, *slot* is always the logical slot 7. – In an MGX 8830 chassis, *slot* is always the logical slot 1. • On a PXM1E for a narrowband service module (NBSM): *slot.port*. For more details, see the section, "PNNI Format," in Chapter 1, "Introduction."
-vpi	Enter **-vpi** followed by the value of the *vpi* for the specific SPVC. The range is 0–4095.
-vci	Enter **-vci** followed by the value of the *vpi* for the specific SPVC. The range is 1–65535.

Related Commands

dspcons-dbg

Attributes

Log: no State: active, standby Privilege: SERVICE_GP

Example

Enable the SPVC log for the connection with port ID 9:1.8:8 and VPI/VCI100/100.

```
MGX8850.8.PXM.a > dbgcon enable -port 9:1.8:8 -vpi 100 -vci 100
```

dbgilmi

Debug ILMI—PXM45, PXM1E

Use **dbgilmi** to debug ILMI functionality (such as address registration or auto configuration).

Note VSI pass-through information is exchanged between only the controller (PPNI) and the switch.

Syntax

dbgilmi {**enable** | **disable**} [<*portid*>]
[-**log** <vsi | func | minor | major | warning | error | dump | fatal | all>]
[-**dbg** <vsi | func | minor | major | warning | error | dump | fatal | all>]

Syntax Description

enable | **disable**	Activate or de-activate ILMI debugging.
portid	The format of the PNNI physical port identifier can vary, as follows: • On a PXM45: *slot:subslot.port:subport* • On a PXM1E for UNI/NNI back card: *slot:subslot.port:subport*. On the UNI/NNI back card, the subslot is always 2, but the *slot* depends on the chassis, as follows: – In an MGX 8850 chassis, *slot* is always the logical slot 7. – In an MGX 8830 chassis, *slot* is always the logical slot 1. • On a PXM1E for a narrowband service module (NBSM): *slot.port*. For more details, see the section, "PNNI Format," in Chapter 1, "Introduction."
-**log**	If you type the optional keyword **log**, follow it with at least one of the following: vsi func minor major warning error dump fatal all: log all
-**dbg**	If you type the optional keyword **dbg**, follow it with at least one of the following: vsi func minor major warning error dump fatal all: dbg all

Attributes

Log: yes State: active, standby Privilege: SERVICE_GP

dbgpnni

Debug PNNI Messages—PXM45, PXM1E

The **dbgpnni** command lets you specify the types of debug messages that appear in the display of the **dsppnni-dbg** command.

Note The selections you make with this command can significantly affect network performance. The simultaneous dumping of multiple types of debug messages can increase the overhead more than incrementally as each type is added. Consider the options individually rather than simultaneously.

Syntax

dbgpnni [-**all** {on | off}] [-**hello** {on | off}] [-**election** {on | off}] [-**nbr** {on | off}] [-**itf** {on | off}] [-**timer** {on | off}] [-**lgn** {on | off}] [-**spt** {on | off}] [-**nodereachability** {on | off}] [-**address** {on | off}] [-**itdb** {on | off}] [-**ra** {on | off}] [-**cp** {on | off}] [-**linkselection** {on | off}]

Syntax Description

-all	Specify whether all types of debug message go to the console. on: All types of debug message go to the console. off: Only the debug message-types specified by the other **dbgpnni** parameters are active. Default: none
-timer	Specify whether the timer debug messages go to the console. on: The timer debug messages go to the console. off: The timer debug messages do not go to the console. Default: none
-hello	Specify whether the hello debug messages go to the console. on: The hello debug messages go to the console. off: The hello debug messages do not go to the console. Default: none
-nbr	Specify whether the PNNI neighbor FSM debug messages go to the console. on: The PNNI neighbor FSM messages go to the console. off: The PNNI neighbor FSM debug messages do not go to the console. Default: none
-election	Specify whether the PNNI PGL election debug messages go to the console. on: The PNNI PGL election messages go to the console. off: The PNNI PGL election debug messages do not go to the console. Default: none

-nodereachability	Specify whether the debug messages about PNNI node reachability computation go to the console. on: The PNNI node reachability computation messages go to the console. off: The PNNI node reachability computation is not active Default: none
-itf	Specify whether the interface FSM debug messages go to the console. on: The interface FSM messages go to the console. off: The interface FSM debug messages do not go to the console. Default: none
-address	Specify whether the debug messages about the handling on addresses go to the console. on: The debug handling on addresses is active off: The debug handling on addresses is not active Default: none
-lgn	Specify whether the logical group node debug messages go to the console. on: The PNNI logical group node messages go to the console. off: The PNNI logical group node debug messages do not go to the console. Default: none
-itdb	Specify whether the debug messages about the handling on the internal topology database go to the console. on: The debug messages for the internal topology database go to the console. off: The debug messages for the internal topology database does not go to the console. Default: none
-cp	Specify whether the control point debug messages go to the console. on: The control point debug messages go to the console. off: The control point debug messages do not go to the console. Default: none
-spt	Specify whether the shortest path tree debug messages go to the console. on: The shortest path tree debug messages go to the console. off: The shortest path tree debug messages do not go to the console. Default: none
-ra	Specify whether the route agent debug messages go to the console. on: The route agent debug messages go to the console. off: The route agent debug messages do not go to the console. Default: none.
-linkselection	Specify whether the link selection debug messages go to the console. on: The link selection debug messages go to the console. off: The link selection debug messages do not go to the console. Default: none

Related Commands

dsppnni-dbg

Attributes

Log: yes State: active Privilege: CISCO_GP

Example

Specify the following PNNI debug message-options:

- Interface debugging is enabled.
- Address handling debugging is enabled.

Use **dsppnni-dbg** to check which debug messages types appear on the terminal.

```
SanJose.7.PXM.a > dsppnni-dbg
pnni debugging option:

hello   election   nbr   itf   timer   lgn   spt   node reachability
-----   --------   ---   ---   -----   ---   ---   -----------------
off     off        off   off   off     off   off   off

address   itdb   ra    cp    link selection
-------   ----   ---   ---   --------------
off       off    off   off   off


SanJose.7.PXM.a > dbgpnni -itf on -address on


SanJose.7.PXM.a > dsppnni-dbg
pnni debugging option:

hello   election   nbr   itf   timer   lgn   spt   node reachability
-----   --------   ---   ---   -----   ---   ---   -----------------
off     off        off   on    off     off   off   off

address   itdb   ra    cp    link selection
-------   ----   ---   ---   --------------
on        off    off   off   off
```

In the second example, the parameters are changed as follows:

- Interface debugging is disabled.
- Address handling debugging is disabled.

```
SanJose.7.PXM.a > dbgpnni -itf off -address off

SanJose.7.PXM.a > dsppnni-dbg
pnni debugging option:

hello   election   nbr   itf   timer   lgn   spt   node reachability
-----   --------   ---   ---   -----   ---   ---   -----------------
off     off        off   off    off     off   off   off

address   itdb   ra    cp    link selection
-------   ----   ---   ---   --------------
off       off    off   off   off
```

dbgsntp

Debug Simple Network Time Protocol—PXM45, PXM1E

The **dbgsntp** command lets you enable SNTP debugging and specify the level of debugging. Use the **dspsntp-dbg** command to see the debugging configuration created with the **dbgsntp** command.

Syntax

dbgsntp <enable | disable> [*ipaddr*] [**-level <info | trace | debug>**]

Syntax Description

enable *or* **disable**	Type the "enable" to "disable" either to enable or to disable SNTP debugging. Default: disable
ipaddr	Enter the IP address of a particular switch to debug SNTP between the current switch and the other switch.
-level	You can specify a level of debugging by entering one of the following: • **info** means informational only. • **trace** means a trace is sent. • **debug** means that detailed debugging is enabled. Default: info

Related Commands

cnfsntp, **cnfsntprmtsvr**, **dspsntp**, **dspsntprmtsvr**, **addsntprmtsvr**, **delsntprmtsvr**, **dspsntpstats**

Attributes

Log: yes State: active Privilege: ANYUSER

Example

dclk

Display Clock Measured by System Clock Test—PXM45, PXM1E

Display the Digital to Analog Converter (DAC) value and the deviation, in parts-per-million, of the output frequency of the current clock source. This is the nominal frequency value for the local oscillator on the PXM45 UIS3 card.

The local oscillator of the UIS3 is an Over-Controlled Crystal Oscillator (OCXO) with a nominal frequency of 19.44Mhz. The control voltage applied to the OCXO by the hardware circuitry on the board adjusts the output frequency range of the clock between +/- 7 PPM (136Hz) to +/- 14PPM (272Hz).

The DAC value is used to convert the digital voltage value, from the DSP FPGA, to the analog voltage, which controls the OCXO. The range of the input DAC value is from 0x0000 to 0xffff with a nominal value of 0x8000.

The **dclk** output displays the DAC value field, which is the difference between the current measured DAC value and the nominal DAC value of 0x8000, and the PPM values for the last 100 current clock samples that have been taken at the rate of one every second.

Syntax

dclk

Syntax Description

This command takes no parameters.

Related Commands

None

Attributes

Log: no State: active Privilege: SERVICE_GP

Example

```
M8850_NY.7.PXM.a > dclk
    Sample         DAC    Dev ppm.
      1          -900       -0.19
      2          -915       -0.19
      3          -915       -0.19
      4          -915       -0.19
      5          -900       -0.19
      6          -900       -0.19
      7          -916       -0.19
      8          -916       -0.19
      9          -916       -0.19
     10          -916       -0.19
     11          -916       -0.19
     12          -916       -0.19
     13          -900       -0.19
     14          -900       -0.19
     15          -899       -0.19
     16          -899       -0.19
     17          -899       -0.19
     18          -900       -0.19
     19          -900       -0.19
     20          -900       -0.19
     21          -899       -0.19
     22          -899       -0.19
     23          -900       -0.19
     24          -916       -0.19
     25          -899       -0.19
     26          -915       -0.19
     27          -915       -0.19
     28          -916       -0.19
     29          -900       -0.19
     30          -916       -0.19
     31          -916       -0.19
     32          -915       -0.19
     33          -915       -0.19
     34          -916       -0.19
     35          -916       -0.19
     36          -916       -0.19
     37          -900       -0.19
     38          -899       -0.19
     39          -900       -0.19
     40          -900       -0.19
     41          -900       -0.19
     42          -900       -0.19
     43          -915       -0.19
     44          -915       -0.19
     45          -916       -0.19
     46          -916       -0.19
     47          -915       -0.19
     48          -916       -0.19
```

del

Delete—PXM45, PXM1E

Use **del** to remove a file or directory from the PXM hard drive.

Syntax

del <*path_name*>

Syntax Description

path_name Name of an existing file or directory.

Related Commands

delete, **ll**

Attributes

Log: log State: active, standby, init Privilege: GROUP1

deladdr

Delete Address—PXM45, PXM1E

Removes an ATM address for a UNI or IISP.

Syntax

deladdr <*portid*> <*atm-address*> <*length*> [**-plan** {**e164** | **nsap**}]

Syntax Description

portid	The format of the PNNI physical port identifier can vary, as follows: • On a PXM45: *slot:subslot.port:subport* • On a PXM1E for UNI/NNI back card: *slot:subslot.port:subport*. On the UNI/NNI back card, the subslot is always 2, but the *slot* depends on the chassis, as follows: – In an MGX 8850 chassis, *slot* is always the logical slot 7. – In an MGX 8830 chassis, *slot* is always the logical slot 1. • On a PXM1E for a narrowband service module (NBSM): *slot.port*. For more details, see the section, "PNNI Format," in Chapter 1, "Introduction."
atm-address	The ATM address: its format depends on whether the address type is NSAP or E.164. The *address plan* specifies the address type and so determines the *maximum* number of bytes or bits in the address. You can specify the address plan with the forthcoming -**plan** option. The default plan is NSAP. • An NSAP address can have 1–20, 8-bit bytes (where a byte is 2 hexadecimal characters). Cisco recommends that you use 20 bytes for the NSAP address. • An E.164 address can 8–15 decimal digits. The number of bits or bytes in the ATM address effects the uniqueness of the address. The longest address ensures total uniqueness of the address. With a one-byte address, any caller that sends an address whose first address byte matches that one-byte ATM address goes to that port.
length	Address length. The units of measure differ for each address plan. The -**plan** option lets you specify E.164 or NSAP. • For an NSAP address plan, the units of measure are bits. The range is 0–160. Using the maximum of a 20-byte address: 20 bytes x 8 bits per byte = 160 bits. • For an E.164 address plan, the value is the number of decimal digits. If the ATM address consists of 15 digits, the value for this parameter is also 15.
-plan	Address plan: E.164 or NSAP. Default: nsap

Related Commands

addaddr, dspaddr, deladdrs

Attributes

Log: yes State: active Privilege: GROUP1

Example

On port 11:2.8:22, delete 47.0091.8100.0000.0000.0ca7.9e01.4000.0c81.8000.00. Note that the command entry includes the address length of 160 after the address.

```
Geneva.7.PXM.a > deladdr 11:2.8:28 47.0091.8100.0000.0000.0ca7.9e01.4000.0c81.8000.00 160
```

deladdrs

Delete Addresses—PXM45, PXM1E

Removes all ATM addresses on a UNI, AINI, or IISP. The optional **plan** parameter lets you differentiate by address plan:

- E164
- NSAP
- All address plans (the default)

Syntax

deladdrs <*portid*> [**-plan** {**e164** | **nsap** | **all**}]

Syntax Description

portid	The format of the PNNI physical port identifier can vary, as follows: • On a PXM45: *slot:subslot.port:subport* • On a PXM1E for UNI/NNI back card: *slot:subslot.port:subport*. On the UNI/NNI back card, the subslot is always 2, but the *slot* depends on the chassis, as follows: – In an MGX 8850 chassis, *slot* is always the logical slot 7. – In an MGX 8830 chassis, *slot* is always the logical slot 1. • On a PXM1E for a narrowband service module (NBSM): *slot.port*. For more details, see the section, "PNNI Format," in Chapter 1, "Introduction."
-plan	Address plan: E.164, NSAP, or all. Default: all

Related Commands

addaddr, dspaddr, deladdr

Attributes

Log: yes State: active Privilege: GROUP1

Example

On port 11:2.8:22, delete all the addresses (regardless of address plan).

```
Geneva.7.PXM.a > deladdrs 11:2.8:28
```

delallusers

Delete All Users—PXM45, PXM1E

Use the **delallusers** command to delete every user account except the default user.

Syntax

delallusers

Syntax Description

This command takes no parameters, but the system prompts for confirmation (see Example).

Related Commands

adduser, **dspusers**, **deluser**, **users**

Attributes

Log: yes State: active Privilege: CISCO_GP

Example

Before you use the **delallusers** command, check the existing user accounts by using the **dspusers** command to be sure that deleting all users except the defaults is appropriate. Check the list of users after you run the **delallusers** command.

Delete all users except the default user.

```
Unknown.7.PXM.a > dspusers

    UserId        AccessLevel
    ------------------------
    cisco         CISCO_GP
    service       SERVICE_GP
    superuser     SUPER_GP
    david         GROUP1

Unknown.7.PXM.a > delallusers

This command deletes all users except the default users

delallusers:Do you want to proceed (Yes/No)? y

Unknown.7.PXM.a > dspusers

    UserId        AccessLevel
    ------------------------
    cisco         CISCO_GP
    service       SERVICE_GP
    superuser     SUPER_GP
```

delapsln

Delete APS Line—PXM45, PXM1E

The **delapsln** command removes the APS configuration from a line. See the **addapsln** description for information on Automatic Protection Switching (APS).

Syntax

delapsln <*workingline*>

Syntax Description

workingline	The working line has the following format:
	slot.bay.line
	• The slot number depends on both the chassis and the card type, as follows:
	  • For PXM45 in an MGX 8850 chassis, *slot* is 15 or 31.
	  • For PXM1E in an MGX 8850 chassis:
	  For the UNI/NNI back card, *slot* is 7.
	  For the SRME, *slot* is 15 or 31.
	  • For PXM1E in an MGX 8830 chassis:
	  For the UNI/NNI back card, *slot* is 1.
	  For the SRME, *slot* is 7.
	• The bay number is present only for consistency with legacy purposes (the *slot number* uniquely identifies the location of the card) The *bay* is a fixed logical number that depends on the card, as follows:
	  • For SRME, *bay* always is 1.
	  • For the PXM1E interface, *bay* always is 2.
	• The line number on the PXM1E OC3c/STM1 back card depends on the card type, as follows:
	  • 9–12 on the combo card
	  • 1–4 on the regular, 4-line card
	  • 1–8 on the regular, 8-line card
	• For an SRME, the line number always is 1.

Related Commands

addapsln, cnfapsln, dspapsln, switchapsln, dspapsbkplane, clrbecnt, dspbecnt

Attributes

Log: yes State: active Privilege: GROUP1

Example

Delete APS from line 1 of the PXM1E.

```
delapsln 7.2.1
```

delbert

Delete Bit Error Rate Test—PXM45, PXM1E

The **delbert** command lets you terminate a BERT session. This command applies to service modules that do not have native BERT capability and so require a Service Resource Module (SRM-3T3/C or SRME). An alternative to this command is the **cnfbert** command but with the enable parameter set to "destroy BERT." See **cnfbert** syntax description.

Syntax

delbert <*LSMSlot.Line.Port*>

Syntax Description

LSMSlot.Line.Port	The fields in the parameter can have the following values: • *LSMslot* can have a value in one of the following ranges: 1–6, 9–14, 17–22, or 25–30. • *Line* has a range from 1 though the maximum number of lines on the card. • The *Port* has a value from 1 though the maximum ports supported by the service module.

Related Commands

cnfbert, dspbert, dspbertcap

Attributes

Log: yes State: active Privilege: GROUP1

delclksrc

Delete Clock Source—PXM45, PXM1E

Deletes a user-specified primary or secondary clock source. This command applies on switches that have a manual clock configuration. (See also **cnfclksrc** and **cnfncdp** descriptions.) Changing a clock source or changing the priority of the source (primary or secondary) are the most frequent uses of **delclksrc**. See the description of **cnfclksrc** for these common uses of **delclksrc**.

Note If the node has a redundant PXM, it automatically receives changes to the clock configuration as well as automated changes to clock status that occur under node management. For example, executing **delclksrc** is a configuration change that the standby card automatically implements. Also, a switch from primary to secondary clock source is recorded by the standby PXM.

Syntax

delclksrc <*priority*>

Related Commands

cnfclksrc, **dspclksrcs**, **dspclkalms**

Attributes

Log: yes State: active Privilege: SUPER_GP

Example

Delete the primary clock source.

```
pinnacle.7.PXM.a> delclksrc primary
```

delcon

Delete Connection—PXM1E

Use the **delcon** command to delete an SPVC or SPVP. Note the variations for this command:

- For dual-ended connections, delete the connection at both ends—at the master end first.
- To delete a single-ended connection, use this command at the master end only.
- To delete a point-to-multipoint (P2MP) connection, all parties must be deleted from the connection before you can delete the connection (see the **delparty** description). For a P2MP connection, use this command at the master end only

Syntax

delcon <*ifnum*> <*vpi*> <*vci*>

Syntax Description

ifnum	The range for logical interface (or port) numbers is are as follows 1–31.
vpi	Virtual path identifier in the range 0–255 (UNI) or 0–4095 (NNI or VNNI).
vci	Virtual connection identifier (VCI): • For a VCC on a UNI, the range is 1–4095. On an NNI or VNNI, the VCI range is 1–65535. For MPLS, the recommended minimum VCI is 35. • For a VPC, the *vci* is 0.

Related Commands

dspcon, **addcon**, **cnfcon**

Attributes

Log: yes State: active Privilege: GROUP1

Example

```
MGX8850.7.pxm1e.a > delcon 1 10 40
Deletion successful
```

delcons

Delete Connections—PXM1E

Delete a range of connections.

Caution The **delcons** command is intended for Cisco development engineers to use during the troubleshooting of system software. This command is too dangerous to use in user networks carrying live traffic because it can delete far more than the anticipated number of connections result in costly damage.

Syntax

delcons <*ifNum*> <*vpi*> <*vci*> [**-num** <*num. conns to del*>] [**-verbose** < 1 | 0 >]

Syntax Description

ifNum	The range for logical interface (or port) numbers is are as follows 1–31.
vpi	For a UNI, the range is 0–255. For an NNI, the range is 0–4095.
vci	For a VCC, the range is 1–65535. For a VPC, the only value is 0.
-num	(Optional) Keyword that specifies the number of connections to delete.
-verbose	(Optional) Keyword that enables (1) or disables (0) verbose mode. In verbose mode, the screen displays the connection identifier of each connection immediately after it is deleted.

Related Commands

None

Attributes

Log: no State: active Privilege: SERVICE_GP

delconsegep

Delete Connection Segment Endpoint—PXM45, PXM1E

Deletes a segment endpoint on a connection. When both VPI and VCI are present, the segment endpoint is an F5 flow endpoint (for VCCs). When the optional VCI is not present, the segment endpoint is an F4 flow endpoint (for VPCs).

Note The **delconsegep** command works for SVCs only.

Syntax

delconsegep <*portid*> <*vpi*> [*vci*]

Syntax Description

portid	The format of the PNNI physical port identifier can vary, as follows: • On a PXM45: *slot:subslot.port:subport* • On a PXM1E for UNI/NNI back card: *slot:subslot.port:subport*. On the UNI/NNI back card, the subslot is always 2, but the *slot* depends on the chassis, as follows: – In an MGX 8850 chassis, *slot* is always the logical slot 7. – In an MGX 8830 chassis, *slot* is always the logical slot 1. • On a PXM1E for a narrowband service module (NBSM): *slot.port*. For more details, see the section, "PNNI Format," in Chapter 1, "Introduction."
vpi	VPI of the connection.
vci	VCI of the connection.

Related Commands

cnfoamsegep, dspoamsegep, cnfconsegep, dspconsegep

Attributes

Log: yes State: active Privilege: GROUP1

delcontroller

Delete Controller—PXM45, PXM1E

Delete a controller. The **delcontroller** command does not erase the controller software but directs the switch not to use it.

Syntax

delcontroller <*cntrlrId*>

Syntax Description

cntrlrId	The controller ID (*cntrlrId*) has a range of 1–20 and is assigned using **addcontroller**. To see all controllers on the switch, use **dspcontrollers**.

Related Commands

addcontroller, **dspcontrollers**

Attributes

Log: yes State: active Privilege: SUPER_GP

Example

Delete controller 3. In this example, the 3 is the reserved controller ID for LSC.

```
MGX8850.8.PXM.a > delcontroller 3
```

delcug

Delete Closed User Group—PXM45, PXM1E

The **delcug** command lets you remove an ATM address (or *member*) from a closed user group (CUG). When a CUG has no more members, the system automatically deletes that CUG.

Syntax

delcug <*atm-address*> <*length*> <*plan*> <*cug-index*>

Syntax Description

atm-address	The NSAP or E.164 address on the local UNI interface is 20 bytes.
length	Address length. The units of measure differ for each address plan. The -**plan** option lets you specify E.164 or NSAP. • For an NSAP address plan, the units of measure are bits. The range is 0–160. Using the maximum of a 20-byte ATM address: 20 bytes x 8 bits per byte = 160 bits • For an E.164 address plan, the value is the number of decimal digits. If the ATM address consists of 15 digits, the value for this parameter is also 15.
plan	The plan is either NSAP or E.164 and is set when you add the ATM address by using the **addaddr** command.
cug-index	The *cug-index* uniquely identifies this closed user group on the ATM address. The maximum number of CUG indexes you can assign to an ATM address is 100. Range: 1–65535

Related Commands

addcug, **cnfcug**, **clrcugdefaddr**, **cnfaddrcug**, **cnfnodecug**, **dspaddrcug**, **dspcug**, **dspcugdefaddr**, **dspnodecug**, **setcugdefaddr**

Attributes

log: yes State: active Privilege: SUPER_GP

Example

For CUG 12, delete the member with address 47.0091.8100.0000.0001.5555 (length 88 and NSAP plan).

```
Geneva.7.PXM.a > delcug 47.0091.8100.0000.0001.5555 88 nsap 12
```

del

Delete—PXM45, PXM1E

Use **delete** to remove a file or directory from the PXM hard drive.

Syntax

delete <*path_name*>

Syntax Description

path_name Name of an existing file or directory.

Related Commands

del, **ll**

Attributes

Log: log State: active, standby, init Privilege: GROUP1

delfltset

Delete Filter Set—PXM45, PXM1E

Removes an ATM address filter set.

Syntax

delfltset <*name***>** [*index*]

Syntax Description

name	The name of the filter set.
index	Delete a specific filter element. Range: 1–65535 Default: 0

Related Commands

addfltset, cnffltset, dspfltset

Attributes

Log: yes State: active Privilege: GROUP1

Example

Remove the "connect" filter set from the port.

```
Geneva.7.PXM.a > delfltset connect
```

delimagrp

Delete IMA Group—PXM1E

This command deletes an IMA group.

Syntax

delimagrp <*group*>

Syntax Description

group	The group identifier consists of a bay number as well as a group number in the format *bay.group*, as follows: • *bay*: always 2 on the PXM1E • *group*: 1–16

Related Commands

addimagrp, dspimagrp, dspimagrps, cnfimagrp, rstimagrp

Attributes

Log: yes State: active Privilege: ANYUSER

Example

Delete IMA group 6.

```
MGX8850.7.PXM1E.a > delimagrp 2.6
```

delimalnk

Delete IMA Link—PXM1E

This command deletes a link from an IMA group.

Syntax

delimalnk <*link*>

Syntax Description

link	The link to be deleted, specified as bay.ds1. • bay: always 2 • ds1: 1–16

Related Commands

dspimagrp, cnfimagrp, rstimagrp, dspimalnk, addimalnk

Attributes

Log: yes State: active Privilege: GROUP1

Example

Delete link 16.

```
MGX8850.7.PXM1E.a > delimalnk 2.16
```

dellink

Delete Link—PXM45, PXM1E

The **dellink** command lets you remove a link. A link is part of the bulk distribution feature on the SRM-3T3 and SRM-E. See the **addlink** description for information on bulk mode distribution.

Syntax

dellink <*SrmStartLinkIf*>

Syntax Description

SrmStartLinkIf	The format for *SrmStartLinkIf* is *slot.line.link*. The *SrmStartLinkIf* parameter identifies physical and logical elements of the SRM. The *slot* is logical and refers to the primary SRM slots as well as the standby slots. The physical *line* is one of three T3s on an SRM-3T3 or an OC3/STM1 on an SRME. The *link* is the starting T1 or E1 tributary that you intend to make up the link. When planning the link mapping, keep track of the starting tributary. The ranges are as follows: • The *slot* is the logical slot depends on the chassis, as follows: – In an MGX 8850 chassis, *slot* can be either 15 or 31. – In an MGX 8830 chassis, *slot* is 7. • The *line* has the following possible ranges: – For SRM-E, *line* is 1. – For SRM-3T3, *line* has a range of 1–3. • The range for *link* depends firstly on the SRM front card and secondly on the tributary type, as follows. – For SRM-3T3, *line* has a range of 1–28. – For SRM-E and tributary type T1, *line* has a range of 1–84. For SRM-E and tributary type E1, *line* has a range of 1–63.

Related Commands

addlink, cnflink, dsplink

Attributes

Log: yes State: active Privilege: GROUP1

Example

dellnloop

Delete Line Loop—PXM45, PXM1E

Remove the line loopback state from a line.

Syntax

dellnloop < **-ds3** | **-e3** | **-sonet** | **-ds1** | **-e1** > <*bay.line*>

Syntax Description

-ds3 **-e3** **-sonet** **-ds1** **-e1**	Specifies a DS3, E3, T3, SONET (OC-3c), DS1, or E1 line.
bay.line	The bay is always 2. The line number can be 1 to the highest line on the back card.

Related Commands

addlnloop

Attributes

Log: yes State: active Privilege: GROUP1

Example

Deleting a DS3 loopback line.

```
MGX8850.1.7.PXM1E.a > dellnloop -ds3 2.6 -lpb 3
Line loop-back status will be changed.
Do you want to proceed (Yes/No)?
```

dellpback

Delete Loopback—PXM45, PXM1E

The **addlpback** command lets you delete a specific loopback that is running on a service module.

Syntax

dellpback <*LSMSlot.Line.Port*> <*loopbackType*> <*loopbackCode*>

Syntax Description

LSMSlot.Line.Port	The fields in the parameter can have the following values: • *LSMslot* can have a value in one of the following ranges: 1–6, 9–14, 17–22, or 25–30. • *Line* has a range from 1 though the maximum number of lines on the card. • The *Port* has a value from 1 though the maximum ports supported by the service module.
loopbackType	To select a loopback type, enter the number that corresponds to the loopback. **Note** In the current release, the SRME does not support payload loopback types. • 1: farEndLineLoopback • 2: farEndPayloadLoopback • 3: remoteLineLoopback • 4: remotePayloadLoopback • 5: localLoopback

loopbackCode	To select a loopback code, type the number that corresponds to the code. • 1: nonLatchOCUwith1 • 2: nonLatchOCUwithout1 • 3: nonLatchCSU • 4: nonLatchDSU • 5: latchDS0Drop • 6: latchDS0Line • 7: latchOCU • 8: latchCSU • 9: latchDSU • 10: latchHL96 • 11: v54PN127Polynomial • 12: lineInband • 13: lineLoopbackESF • 14: payloadLoopbackESF • 15: noCode • 16: lineLoopbackFEAC • 17: SmartJackInband

Related Commands

addlpback, **dspbertcap**

Attributes

Log: yes State: active Privilege: GROUP1

delncdpclksrc

Delete NCDP Clock Source—PXM45, PXM1E

The **delncdpclksrc** command lets you delete an NCDP clock source. See the **cnfncdp** description for details on the Network Clock Distribution Protocol (NCDP).

Syntax

delncdpclksrc <*portID*> [**clocktype** <**e1** | **t1**>]

Syntax Description

portid	The format of the PNNI physical port identifier can vary, as follows: • On a PXM45: *slot:subslot.port:subport* • On a PXM1E for UNI/NNI back card: *slot:subslot.port:subport*. On the UNI/NNI back card, the subslot is always 2, but the *slot* depends on the chassis, as follows: – In an MGX 8850 chassis, *slot* is always the logical slot 7. – In an MGX 8830 chassis, *slot* is always the logical slot 1. • On a PXM1E for a narrowband service module (NBSM): *slot.port*. For BITS clocks only, *portid* can be 7.35 or 7.36 in an MGX 8850. In an MGX 8830 chassis, the *portid* for BITS is either 1.35 or 1.36. For more details, see the section, "PNNI Format," in Chapter 1, "Introduction."
clocktype	Enter **e1** or **t1** as needed when the port ID is one of the following: • 7.35 or 7.36 in an MGX 8950 or MGX 8850 chassis • 1.35 or 1.36 in an MGX 8830 chassis If the clock type is the default E1, this parameter is not necessary for port IDs 7.35 or 7.36 (or 1.35.or 1.36). Default: e1

Related Commands

cnfncdp, **cnfncdpclksrc**, **cnfncdpport**, **dspncdp**, **dspncdpclksrc**, **dspncdpclksrcs**, **dspncdpport**, **dspncdpports**

Attributes

Log: yes State: active Privilege: SUPER_GP

delnwnode

Delete Network Node—PXM45, PXM1E

The **delnwnode** command deletes a particular node from the network node table. The purpose of this command is to support the Preferred Route feature. See the **addpref** description for details about the Preferred Route feature.

The **delnwnode** command takes a node ID as its only parameter. If you do not have the node ID, you can see all nodes in the table by using the **dspnwnodes** command. If you have only a node's name, you can obtain its node ID by using the **dspnwnode** command.

Syntax

delnwnode <*nodeId*>

Syntax Description

nodeId	The *nodeId* is the 22-octet PNNI node identifier.

Related Commands

addnwnode, **dspnwnode**, **dspnwnodes**, **addpref**

Attributes

Log: yes State: active Privilege: SUPER_GP

Example

Delete the entry for the network node with the ID 56:160:47.00918100000000c043002ddf.00c043002ddf.01.

```
pswpop10.7.PXM.a > delnwnode 56:160:47.00918100000000c043002ddf.00c043002ddf.01
```

delpart

Delete Resource Partition—PXM1E

Note The **delpart** and **delrscprtn** commands are identical. The name 'delrscprtn' is consistent with the corresponding command in Release 1 of the MGX 8850 switch. You can use either command.

Syntax

delpart <*if_num*> <*part_id*>

Syntax Description

if_num	The range for logical interface (or port) numbers is are as follows 1–31.
part_id	The partition ID number in the range 1–20. Use **dspparts** (or **dsprscprtns**) to see all resource partitions if necessary.

Related Commands

addpart, **cnfpart**, **dsppart**

Attributes

Log: yes State: active Privilege: GROUP1

Example

```
MGX8850.7.PXM1E.a > delpart 1 1
```

delparty

Delete Party—PXM45, PXM1E

The **delparty** commands deletes a party from a point-to-multipoint SPVC or SPVP at the master endpoint.

Syntax

delparty *portid vpi vci endpointRef*

Syntax Description

portid	The format of the PNNI physical port identifier can vary, as follows: • On a PXM45: *slot:subslot.port:subport* • On a PXM1E for UNI/NNI back card: *slot:subslot.port:subport*. On the UNI/NNI back card, the subslot is always 2, but the *slot* depends on the chassis, as follows: – In an MGX 8850 chassis, *slot* is always the logical slot 7. – In an MGX 8830 chassis, *slot* is always the logical slot 1. • On a PXM1E for a narrowband service module (NBSM): *slot.port*. For more details, see the section, "PNNI Format," in Chapter 1, "Introduction."
vpi	The local VPI of the connection is in one of the following ranges: • UNI: 0–255 • NNI: 0–4095
vci	The local VCI of the connection has a range of 35–65535.
endpointRef	The endpoint reference has a range of 1–32767

Related Commands

addcon, **rrtparty**, **dnparty**, **upparty**, **addparty**, **dspparty**, **dspparties**, **dsppartiespercon, dspcon**, **dspcons**, **dsppnport**, **dsppnports**, **clrspvcnonpers**

Attributes

Log: yes State: active Privilege: GROUP1

Example

delpnni-node

Delete PNNI Node—PXM45, PXM1E

The **delpnni-node** command removes a PNNI node from the PNNI network topology. A node that this command deletes can be restored with the related command **addpnni-node**. Confirm the deletion of nodes with the **dsppnni-node** command.

Syntax

delpnni-node <*node-index*>

Syntax Description

node-index	The node index indicates the relative level of the logical node within a multi-peer group on the switch. The range is 1–10, and the lowest level is 1. Range: 1–10 Default: 1

Related Commands

addpnni-node, **cnfpnni-node, delpnni-node**

Attributes

Log: yes State: active Privilege: SUPER_GP

Example

Delete the node with the *node-index* of 3. Execute **dsppnni-node** and specify a node index of 3. The last line of the **d** display shows the error "node does not exist," indicating you successfully deleted the node.

```
SanJose.7.PXM.a > delpnni-node 3

SanJose.7.PXM.a > dsppnni-node 3

   Unknown Error Code
Syntax: dsppnni-node [node-index]

        nodeIndex -- node-index: 32 bit number starting from 1, Optional parameter

        possible errors are:
node does not exist

SanJose.7.PXM.a >
```

delpnni-summary-addr

Delete PNNI Summary Address—PXM45, PXM1E

The **delpnni-summary-addr** command deletes a PNNI summary address for a PNNI node.

Syntax

delpnni-summary-addr <*node-index*> <*address-prefix*> <*prefix-length*>

Syntax Description

node-index	The node index indicates the relative level of the logical node within a multi-peer group on the switch. The range is 1–10, and the lowest level is 1. Range: 1–10 Default: 1
address-prefix	The PNNI summary address. Default: none
prefix-length	The length of the *address-prefix* in bits is less than or equal to 152. Default: none

Related Commands

addpnni-summary-addr, **dsppnni-summary-addr**

Attributes

Log: yes State: active Privilege: SUPER_GP

Example

Delete a summary address, as follows:

- The node-index is 1.
- The node address prefix is 47.0091.8100.0000.0030.9409.f1f1.
- The length of the address prefix is 104 bits.

If necessary, use **dsppnni-summary-addr** to confirm the deletion.

```
SanJose.7.PXM.a > delpnni-summary-addr 1 47.0091.8100.0000.0030.9409.f1f1 104

SanJose.7.PXM.a >
```

delpnport

Delete PNNI Port—PXM45, PXM1E

The **delpnport** command lets you remove a UNI or NNI port from the controller. It is allowed only if the PNNI port does not exist on the switch i.e, the PNNI partition associated with the port is removed. If the controller does no provisioning on the port in the Plug and Play Scenario, then the PNNI port on the controller is removed if you remove the PNNI Partition on the switch.

Syntax

delpnport <*portid*>

Syntax Description

portid	The format of the PNNI physical port identifier can vary, as follows: • On a PXM45: *slot:subslot.port:subport* • On a PXM1E for UNI/NNI back card: *slot:subslot.port:subport*. On the UNI/NNI back card, the subslot is always 2, but the *slot* depends on the chassis, as follows: – In an MGX 8850 chassis, *slot* is always the logical slot 7. – In an MGX 8830 chassis, *slot* is always the logical slot 1. • On a PXM1E for a narrowband service module (NBSM): *slot.port*. For more details, see the section, "PNNI Format," in Chapter 1, "Introduction."

Related Commands

addpnport, **uppnport**, **dnpnport, dsppnport**

Attributes

Log: yes State: active Privilege: GROUP1

Example

Delete port 11:2.8:28 from the switch.

```
Geneva.7.PXM.a > delpnport 11:2.8:28
```

delpnportacc

Delete Port Access—PXM45, PXM1E

Removes an address access filter group from a port.

Syntax

delpnportacc <*portid*> {**in** | **out**}

Syntax Description

portid	The format of the PNNI physical port identifier can vary, as follows: • On a PXM45: *slot:subslot.port:subport* • On a PXM1E for UNI/NNI back card: *slot:subslot.port:subport*. On the UNI/NNI back card, the subslot is always 2, but the *slot* depends on the chassis, as follows: – In an MGX 8850 chassis, *slot* is always the logical slot 7. – In an MGX 8830 chassis, *slot* is always the logical slot 1. • On a PXM1E for a narrowband service module (NBSM): *slot.port*. For more details, see the section, "PNNI Format," in Chapter 1, "Introduction."
in	Delete incoming access group for the port.
out	Delete outgoing access group for the port.

Related Commands

cnfpnportacc

Attributes

Log: yes State: active Privilege: GROUP1

Example

Delete the filter group for incoming calls from port 11:2.8:28.

```
Geneva.7.PXM.a > delpnportacc 11:2.8:28 in
```

delport

Delete Port—PXM1E

Remove a logical port from a service module. You must delete all connections and resource partitions on the port before you can delete it.

Syntax

delport <*ifNum*>

Syntax Description

ifNum	The range for logical interface (or port) numbers is are as follows 1–31.

Related Commands

addport, **cnfport**, **dspport**, **dspports**

Attributes

Log: yes State: active Privilege: GROUP1

delpref

Delete Preferred Route—PXM45, PXM1E

The **delpref** command lets you delete a preferred route. No connections can have the preferred route associated with them before you delete the route. To see if a route is associated with any connections, run the **dspcons** command with the **-rteid** filter and the ID of the route you intend to delete. This information is not available through SNMP. For detailed information about preferred routes, see the **addpref** description.

Syntax

delpref <*route-id*>

Syntax Description

route-id	The *route-id* identifies the preferred route. Range: 1–65535 Default: none

Related Commands

addpref, **cnfpref**, **dsppref**, **dspprefs, dspcons**

Attributes

Log: yes State: active Privilege: GROUP1

Example

delprfx

Delete Prefix—PXM45, PXM1E

The **delprfx** command lets you delete an ILMI address prefix associated with a UNI, IISP, or AINI.

Syntax

delprfx <*portid*> <*atm-prefix*>

Syntax Description

portid	The format of the PNNI physical port identifier can vary, as follows: • On a PXM45: *slot:subslot.port:subport* • On a PXM1E for UNI/NNI back card: *slot:subslot.port:subport*. On the UNI/NNI back card, the subslot is always 2, but the *slot* depends on the chassis, as follows: – In an MGX 8850 chassis, *slot* is always the logical slot 7. – In an MGX 8830 chassis, *slot* is always the logical slot 1. • On a PXM1E for a narrowband service module (NBSM): *slot.port*. For more details, see the section, "PNNI Format," in Chapter 1, "Introduction."
atm-prefix	A 13-byte ATM address prefix, specified as 26 hexadecimal characters.

Related Commands

addprfx, dspprfx

Attributes

Log: yes State: active Privilege: GROUP1

Examples

Delete ATM prefix 47.0091.8100.0000.0000.0ca7.9e01 from PNNI physical port 3:1.1:1. Display prefixes for this port.

```
M8850_NY.7.PXM.a > delprfx 3:1.1:1 47.0091.8100.0000.0000.0ca7.9e01

M8850_NY.7.PXM.a > dspprfx 3:1.1:1

INFO: No Prefix registered

M8850_NY.7.PXM.a >
```

delred

Delete Redundancy—PXM45, PXM1E

The **delred** command lets you delete the redundancy between a pair of card slots. It applies to 1:1 and 1:N redundancy.

Note 1:N redundancy requires a Service Resource Module (SRM-3T3/C or SRME) in the switch.

The higher speed cards support only 1:1 redundancy. The T1 and E1 service modules can have 1:N redundancy provided by an SRM. When you delete redundancy, the switch resets the primary card.

Syntax

delred <*redPrimarySlotNumber*>

Syntax Description

redPrimarySlotNumber	The range of slot numbers for the primary depend on the node, as follows: • MGX 8950 node (PXM45): 1–6 and 11–16 • MGX 8850 node (PXM45): 1–6 and 9–14 • MGX 8850 node (PXM1E): 1-6, 9-14, 17-22, and 25-30 • MGX 8830 node (PXM1E): 3–6 and 10–13

Related Commands

addred, dspred, switchredcd

delrscprtn

Delete Resource Partition—PXM1E

Delete a resource partition. Note that you must delete all connections in the resource partition before you delete it. For information on resource partitions, refer to the description of **addrscprtn**.

Syntax

delrscprtn <*if_num*> <*part_id*>

Syntax Description

if_num	The range for logical interface (port) numbers is 1–31.
part_id	The partition ID number in the range 1–20. Use **dsprscprtns** to see all resource partitions if necessary.

Related Commands

addrscprtn, **dsprscprtns, delpart, addpart, dsppart**

Attributes

Log: yes State: active Privilege: GROUP1

Example

```
MGX8850.7.PXM1E.a > delrscprtn 1 1
```

delsct

Delete Service Class Temple—PXM45, PXM1E

The **delsct** command completely removes a service class template (SCT) from the switch. For an SCT that already operates at the port or card level, this command has no immediate effect. The purpose of this command is to remove excess or unused SCTs.

Before the operation proceeds to completion, the system prompts you with a warning, as follows:

Note "Warning: this SCT may be in use on the service modules or the PXM1E. Please verify SCT usage on these cards by using the **dspports** command. After a reset, cards may revert to default SCT if the provisioned SCT is not found. Do you want to proceed (Yes/No)?"

Syntax

delsct <*cardtype*> <*scttype*> <*sctid*> <*majorversion*>

Syntax Description

-cardtype The cardtype parameter is an integer that refers to one of the following:

- 1: AXSM
- 2: AXSM-E
- 3: PXM1E
- 4: FRSM12

-scttype The *scttype* parameter identifies either a port-level or a card-level SCT, as follows:

- 1: Port-level SCT
- 2: Card-level SCT

Default: None

-sctid The range is 1–65535.

Default: none

-majorversion The range is 1–65535.

Default: none

Related Commands

addsct, **cnfsct**, **dspscts**, **setsctver**, **addport**, **cnfport**, **dspport**, **cnfcdsct**, **dspportsct**, **dspcdsct**, **dspsct**

Attributes

Log: yes State: active Privilege: GROUP1

Example

Delete port-level SCT 1 for AXSM card types. When prompted with a warning, abort the operation.

```
D1.7.PXM.a > delsct 1 1 1 1
Warning: this SCT may be in use on the service modules or the PXM1E. Please verify SCT
usage on these cards by using the dspports command. After a reset, cards may revert to
default SCT if the provisioned SCT is not found.
Do you want to proceed (Yes/No)? n
(command not executed)
```

delsesn

Delete Session—PXM45, PXM1E

The **delsesn** command lets you terminate one or more user-sessions. To see the number of the each active session, use the **dspsesn** command. Termination takes place immediately upon command execution. Before it proceeds, the CLI warns you that the command is destructive. If you proceed with the deletion, the user whose session is being deleted receives the message, "Forced Logout By <*userid*> !!!!!!!!!!," where *userid* is the user running the **delsesn** command. Note that you can delete any user-session with this command.

Syntax

delsesn {<*sesn no*> | <*sesn no*> <*sesn no*> .... | **all**}

Syntax Description

sesn no	The session number has a range of 1–15. You can specify one session, a series of user sessions, or all user sessions. The **dspsesn** command displays the user-session numbers.

Related Commands

dspsesn, **who**

Attributes

Log: yes State: active, standby, init Privilege: SERVICE_GP

Example

Use the **dspsesn** command to determine the existing user-sessions. Delete session 2 (user “david9”), then repeat the **dspsesn** command. Note that the **dspsesn** output provides a form of the user-session number that **delsesn** requires: “Session 2."

```
M8850_NY.7.PXM.a > M8850_NY.7.PXM.a > dspsesn

    Port        Slot      Idle       UserId       From
    ------------------------------------------------------------
    telnet.01 *    7     0:00:00     david        10.19.238.35
    telnet.02      7     0:00:18     david9       10.19.238.35

M8850_NY.7.PXM.a > M8850_NY.7.PXM.a > dspsesn

----------------------------------------
 > Session 0 (console):
Waiting for login...

----------------------------------------
*> Session 1 (telnet):
Executing command: dspsesn

user name:         david
access level:      SERVICE_GP
slot:              7
slotFallback:      1
From:              10.19.238.35

----------------------------------------
 > Session 2 (telnet):
Waiting for user input...

user name:         david9
access level:      GROUP1
slot:              7

slotFallback:      7
From:              10.19.238.35

M8850_NY.7.PXM.a > delsesn 2
WARNING! delsesn is a destructive command it will
non-gracefully delete sessions selected by you
Do you wish to proceed? [y/n] y

M8850_NY.7.PXM.a > dspsesn

----------------------------------------
 > Session 0 (console):
Waiting for login...

----------------------------------------
*> Session 1 (telnet):
Executing command: dspsesn

user name:         david
access level:      SERVICE_GP
slot:              7
slotFallback:      1
From:              10.19.238.35
```

delsigdiag

Delete Signaling Diagnostic—PXM45, PXM1E

The **delsigdiag** command lets you delete a portion of a signaling diagnostic filter table entry of the entire table entry (see Syntax Description.) For details on these filters, see the **cnfsigdiag** description.

Syntax

delsigdiag [*index*] [-**cldaddr** *nsap-address*] [-**clgaddr** *nsap-address*] [-**cldaddrmask** {**yes** | **no**}] [-**clgaddrmask** {**yes** | **no**}] [-**casttype** {**yes** | **no**}] [-**clrcause** {**yes** | **no**}] [-**connctgy** {**yes** | **no**}] [-**inport** {**yes** | **no**}] [-**outport** {**yes** | **no**}] [-**maxrec** {**yes** | **no**}] [-**scope** {**yes** | **no**}] [-**servctgy** {**yes** | **no**}]

Syntax Description

index	Specifies the diagnostics index number for the filter table. If no other keywords are entered, the indexed filter table entry is deleted. Range: 1–50
-**cldaddr**	Removes the configured called address from the filter entry.
-**clgaddr**	Removes the configured calling address from the filter entry.
-**cldaddrmask**	**yes** returns the called address mask to the default. Default: **no**
-**clgaddrmask**	**yes** returns the calling address mask to the default. Default: **no**
-**casttype**	**yes** to disable filtering by connection type. Default: **no**
-**clrcause**	**yes** to disable filtering by the release cause code. Default: **no**
-**connctgy**	**yes** returns the connection category to the default. Default: **no**
-**inport**	**yes** returns the incoming port to the default. Default: **no**
-**outport**	**yes** returns the outgoing port to the default. Default: **no**
-**maxrec**	**yes** returns the maximum records to the default. Default: **no**
-**scope**	**yes** to disable filtering by scope. Default: **no**
-**servctgy**	**yes** returns the service category to the default. Default: **no**

Related Commands

cnfsigdiag, delsigdiag, dspsigstats, clrsigstats

Attributes

Log: yes State: active Privilege: SERVICE_GP

delslotlink

Delete Slot Link—PXM45, PXM1E

The **delslotlink** command lets you delete either one link or all links between an SRM and a service module. See the **addlink** description for details on bulk mode distribution.

Syntax

delslotlink <*SM SlotNum*> < *SM LineNum*>

Syntax Description

SM SlotNum	The *SM SlotNum* parameter identifies the slot number of the service module. Possible entries depend on the chassis, as follows: • MGX 8850: 1–6, 9–14, 17–22, and 25–30 • MGX 8830: 3–6 and 10–13
SM LineNum	The *SM LineNum* parameter identifies a particular line or all lines, as follows: 0: all links 1–8: the number of the individual line

Related Commands

addlink, **cnflink**, **dsplink**, **dspslotlink**

Attributes

Log: yes State: active Privilege: ANYUSER

delsntprmtsvr

Delete SNTP Remote Server——PXM45, PXM1E

The **delsntprmtsvr** command lets you delete the role of a remote switch as an SNTP server. Alternatively, you can delete all servers from the list of SNTP servers.

Syntax

delsntprmtsvr {*server IP address*} | **all**

Syntax Description

server IP address **all**	Specify the IP address of one switch to remove it from the list of servers, or type "all" to clear the entire list of servers.

Related Commands

addsntprmtsvr, **cnfsntprmtsvr**, **dspsntprmtsvr**, **dspsntp**, **cnfsntp**

Attributes

Log: yes State: active Privilege: GROUP1

deltopolink

Delete Topology Link—PXM45, PXM1E

The **deltopolink** command deletes a link from the topology database. For a list of the link numbers, use the **dsptopolinklist** command.

When you delete a node from the persistent node database by using either CWM or the **deltopond** command, all the links that are associated with the deleted node are also deleted from the persistent link database. Also, if an *inside* link becomes an *outside* link in the common outside state, the entry belonging to the outside node is removed from the persistent topology database.

Syntax

deltopolink

Syntax Description

deltopolink <*linkIndex*>

Related Commands

cnftopogw, **dsptopogw**, **dsptopogwndlist**, **dsptopondlist**, **dsptopolinklist**

Attributes

Log: yes State: active Privilege: SUPER_GP

Example

deltopond

Delete Node From Persistent Topology Database—PXM45, PXM1E

The **deltopond** command deletes a single node from the persistent topology database.

When you delete a node from the persistent node database by using either CWM or the **deltopond** command, all the links that are associated with the deleted node are also deleted from the link persistent database.

Syntax

deltopond <*nodeIndex*>

Syntax Description

nodeIndex	Provide the current node's index to delete it from the persistent topology database. To see a list of all indexes and nodes, use the **dsptopondlist** command.

Related Command

cnftopogw, **dsptopogw**, **dsptopogwndlist**, **dsptopondlist**

Attributes

Log: yes State: active Privilege: SUPER_GP

deltrapmgr

Delete Trap Manager—PXM45, PXM1E

The **deltrapmgr** command lets you delete a trap manager. This command requires an IP address for deletion. To see existing trap managers, use **dsptrapmgr**.

For more information on trap managers, see the following documentation:

- The document titled *Cisco MGX 8850 (PXM1E/PXM45), Cisco MGX 8950, and Cisco MGX 8830 Software Configuration Guide, Release 4*
- The **addtrapmgr** description

Syntax

deltrapmgr <*ip_addr*>

Syntax Description

ip_addr	IP address in dotted decimal format: *nnn.nnn.nnn.nnn*, *n*=0-9 and *nnn* < 256

Related Commands

addtrapmgr, **dsptrapmgr**

Attributes

Log: yes State: active Privilege: SUPER_GP

Example

Delete trap manager with IP address 161.10.144.56.

```
node501.7.PXM.a > deltrapmgr 161.10.144.56
```

deluser

Delete User—PXM45, PXM1E

Removes a user from the list of users on a node. The system does not allow you to delete a user with a privilege level higher than the level at which you execute the command. For example, if the current user privilege is 2 (GROUP2), you cannot delete a user at level 1 (GROUP1). See the **adduser** description for the user-privilege hierarchy. No screen output appears unless an error occurs.

Syntax

deluser <*user ID*>

Syntax Description

user ID	User name, consisting of up to 12 characters.

Related Commands

dspusers, **adduser**

Attributes

Log: yes State: active Privilege: GROUP1

diagdebug

Diagnostic Debug—PXM45, PXM1E

The **diagdebug** command lets you either display or modify diagnostic settings. These settings are not the tests themselves but rather the interface to the diagnostics. For example, you can select how verbose the output display should be. Note that this command is for debugging only.

The parameters for the **diagdebug** command let you select general tests types and specific tests. For information on diagnostic tests, see the **cnfdiag** description.

Syntax

diagdebug <*option*> [<*arg*>]

Syntax Description

option The range for the option parameter is 1–7. The argument numbers and definitions follow each option number:

- 1 Display system diag parameters
  - *arg* = 1 - System Diag parameters
  - *arg* = 2 - Card Diag parameters
- 2 Display PXM diagnostic parameters
  - *arg* = 1 - Online Diag parameters
  - *arg* = 2 - Offline Diag parameters
- 3 Set diagnostic trace level
  - *arg* = 0 - Silent
  - *arg* = 1 - Normal
  - *arg* = 2 - Verbose Low
  - *arg* = 3 - Verbose High
  - *arg* = 4 - Debug Low
  - *arg* = 5 - Debug High
- 4 Set offline diagnostics to verbose mode
  - *arg* = 0 - Silent
  - *arg* = 1 - Normal
  - *arg* = 2 - Verbose Low
  - *arg* = 3 - Verbose High
  - *arg* = 4 - Debug Low
  - *arg* = 5 - Debug High
- 5 Show date
- 6 Display diag memory map
- 7 Dump memory *arg* = memory address in the range 0x80000000–0x81000000

Related Commands

cnfdiag

Attributes

Log: yes State: active, standby Privilege: SERVICE_GP

Examples

Display the offline PXM diagnostic parameters.

```
PXM1E_SJ.8.PXM.a > diagdebug 2 2

PXM1E_COMMON:
cardMode=1 cardRole=1 cardAppId=10018 cardType=c20
myEpId=80011af myPhySlot=8 myLogSlot=7 myPhyShelf=1
subTaskId=1005f diagMode=0 verbose=1 errCntr=0
running=0 booting=0 abortTest=0 switchOver=0 ready=1 timerOn=0
onEnb=0 offEnb=0 cover=0 start=00:00 dow=7f

PXM1E_SJ.8.PXM.a >
```

disablesscop

Disable SSCOP—PXM45

The **disablesscop** command lets you disable SSCOP on a port. The port must be administratively down (by the **dnpnport** command). Be sure a valid and useful reason exists for disabling SSCOP.

Syntax

disablesscop <*portid*> {**yes** | **no**}

Syntax Description

portid	The format of the PNNI physical port identifier can vary, as follows: • On a PXM45: *slot:subslot.port:subport* • On a PXM1E for UNI/NNI back card: *slot:subslot.port:subport*. On the UNI/NNI back card, the subslot is always 2, but the *slot* depends on the chassis, as follows: – In an MGX 8850 chassis, *slot* is always the logical slot 7. – In an MGX 8830 chassis, *slot* is always the logical slot 1. • On a PXM1E for a narrowband service module (NBSM): *slot.port*. For more details, see the section, "PNNI Format," in Chapter 1, "Introduction."
yes *or* **no**	The choice for disabling or enabling SSCOP on the port: • **yes** means disable SSCOP. • **no** means enable SSCOP. Default: no (enable SSCOP on the specified port)

Related Commands

cnfsscop, dspsscop, dspsscopstats

Attributes

Log: no State: active Privilege: GROUP1

Example

Disable SSCOP on port 11:2.8:28.

```
Geneva.7.PXM.a > disablesscop 11:2.8:28 yes

Geneva.7.PXM.a >
```

dncon

Down Connection—PXM1E

The **dncon** command administratively deactivates (or "downs") a connection so that you can modify or troubleshoot the network. This command applies to SPVCs only. If a connection is a point-to-multipoint (P2MP) connection, all parties on it are de-routed.

To activate the connection, use the **upcon** command.

Syntax

dncon <*ifNum*> <*vpi*> <*vci*>

Syntax Description

ifNum	The range for logical interface (or port) numbers is are as follows 1–31.
vpi	Virtual path identifier. On a UNI, the range is 0–255. On an NNI, the range is 0–4095.
vci	For a virtual connection (VCC) on a UNI, the range is 1–4095. On an NNI or VNNI, the VCI range is 1–65535. For MPLS, the recommended minimum VCI is 35. For a virtual path connection (VPC), the VCI is always 0.

Related Commands

upcon

Attributes

Log: yes State: active Privilege: GROUP1

dnimagrp

Down IMA Group—PXM1E

This command administratively disables an IMA group.

The order of commands for downing and upping an IMA group is as follows:

1. **dnimagrp**
2. **upimagrp**
3. **rstrtimagrp**

Syntax

dnimagrp <*group*>

Syntax Description

group	The group identifier consists of a bay number as well as a group number in the format *bay.group*, as follows: • *bay*: always 2 on the PXM1E • *group*: 1–16

Related Commands

upimagrp

Attributes

Log: no State: active Privilege: ANYUSER

Example

Disable IMA group number 16.

```
MGX8850.7.PXM1E.a > dnimagrp 2.16
```

dnilmi

Down ILMI—PXM1E

The **dnilmi** command lets you de-activate (down) ILMI on a logical port so you can modify a configuration, troubleshoot, or run certain commands that require ILMI to be inoperative.

Syntax

dnilmi <*ifNum*> <*partId*>

Syntax Description

ifNum	The range for logical interface (or port) numbers is are as follows 1–31.
partId	The range for partition ID is 1–20.

Related Commands

dspilmi, **dspilmis**, **upilmi**

Attributes

Log: yes State: active, standby Privilege: SERVICE_GP

dnln

Down Line—PXM45, PXM1E

On a PXM1E, the **dnln** command de-activates a line on one of two different card types. The line can be on the PXM1E UNI/NNI back card or on a service resource module (SRME or SRM-3T3). A **dnln** command also runs on the AXSMs in a switch with a PXM45. See the other **dnln** description for details.

Note On the CLI of the PXM45, the **dnln** command appears but is not supported in the current release.

Syntax

dnln <*X*>.<*line*>

Syntax Description

X	X identifies the card. For SRMs, X differs in an MGX 8850 and MGX 8830 chassis: X = 2 identifies the UNI/NNI back card on the PXM1E X = 15 or 31 identifies an SRM in an MGX 8850 chassis (includes redundant cards in 16 or 32) X = 7 identifies an SRM in an MGX 8830 chassis (includes redundant card in slot 14)
line	The range for line numbers depends on the card type and is from 1 to the highest numbered line on the back card, as follows: • PXM1E back card: 1–16 • SRM-3T3: 1–3 • SRME: 1

Related Commands

dspln, **dsplns**, **cnfln**, **upln**

Attributes

Log: yes State: active Privilege: GROUP1

Example

Down line 1 on the back card of the PXM1E.

```
MGX8850.7.PXM1E.a > dnln 2.1
```

dnparty

Down Party—PXM45, PXM1E

This command lets you administratively down a party on a point-to-multipoint (P2MP) connection. To up the party, use the **upparty** command. See the **addparty** description for details about parties on a P2MP.

Syntax

dnparty *portid vpi vci endpointRef*

Syntax Description

portid	The format of the PNNI physical port identifier can vary, as follows: • On a PXM45: *slot:subslot.port:subport* • On a PXM1E for UNI/NNI back card: *slot:subslot.port:subport*. On the UNI/NNI back card, the subslot is always 2, but the *slot* depends on the chassis, as follows: – In an MGX 8850 chassis, *slot* is always the logical slot 7. – In an MGX 8830 chassis, *slot* is always the logical slot 1. • On a PXM1E for a narrowband service module (NBSM): *slot.port*. For more details, see the section, "PNNI Format," in Chapter 1, "Introduction."
vpi	The local VPI of the connection is in one of the following ranges: • UNI: 0–255 • NNI: 0–4095
vci	The local VCI of the connection has a range of 35–65535.
endpointRef	The endpoint reference has a range of 1–32767

Related Commands

addcon, **delparty**, **rrtparty**, **upparty**, **addparty**, **dspparty**, **dspparties**, **dsppartiespercon, dspcon**, **dspcons**, **dsppnport**, **dsppnports**, **clrspvcnonpers**

Attributes

Log: yes State: active Privilege: GROUP1

Example

dnpnport

Down PNNI Port—PXM45, PXM1E

The **dnpnport** command takes a UNI or NNI port out of service (administratively "downs" a port). For example, downing a port is necessary for certain provisioning activity or maintenance activity. Where appropriate, the applicable commands state that you must down a port by using **dnpnport**.

Note This command deletes all connections on a port—except for SPVCs whose endpoints are on the port.

Syntax

dnpnport <*portid*>

Syntax Description

portid	The format of the PNNI physical port identifier can vary, as follows: • On a PXM45: *slot:subslot.port:subport* • On a PXM1E for UNI/NNI back card: *slot:subslot.port:subport*. On the UNI/NNI back card, the subslot is always 2, but the *slot* depends on the chassis, as follows: – In an MGX 8850 chassis, *slot* is always the logical slot 7. – In an MGX 8830 chassis, *slot* is always the logical slot 1. • On a PXM1E for a narrowband service module (NBSM): *slot.port*. For more details, see the section, "PNNI Format," in Chapter 1, "Introduction."

Related Commands

addpnport, **delpnport**, **uppnport**, **dsppnport**

Attributes

Log: yes State: active Privilege: GROUP1

Examples

Remove port 11:2.8:22 from service.

```
Geneva.7.PXM.a > dnpnport 11:2.8:28

Geneva.7.PXM.a >
```

dnport

Down Port—PXM1E

The **dnport** command disables (or downs) a logical port and thereby halts all traffic and triggers connection re-routing on the port. The usual purpose for using **dnport** is troubleshooting. The port keeps its configuration whether the port is a UNI or an NNI. The command for activating the port is **upport**.

For an NNI, the PXM de-routes the failed connections then re-routes them through other NNIs. After you activate an NNI port through **upport**, the re-routed connections do not return to the upped port.

On a UNI, the connections continue to exist, but remain in the failed state until you enable the port by using **upport**.

Syntax

dnport <*ifNum*>

Syntax Description

ifNum	The range for logical interface (or port) numbers is 1–31. Use **dspports** or **dspport** as needed to determine the need to disable a port.

Related Commands

dspport, **dspports**, **upport**

Attributes

Log: yes State: active Privilege: GROUP1

Example

Disable port 1 on the current card.

```
MGX8850.7.PXM1E.a > dnport 1
```

downloadflash

Download Flash—PXM45, PXM1E

The **downloadflash** command does not execute at the runtime prompt. It operates in bootmode only.

A downloadflash session concludes the sequence of tasks for performing a PXM boot code load. Prior to executing this command, you must access the boot code and transfer the file to the PXM hard drive by using a "put" command). Arguments within the "put" command let you load boot code to any combination of standby or active PXMs. (See Example section for details.) Once firmware is installed in slot 7, the bootcode is mirrored to a new PXM in slot 8 if present. However, to ensure that the boot code is correct, use **downloadflash** as a manual way to download the boot code to the standby PXM.

Note Make sure only one version of backup boot code resides in the firmware directory: either delete or rename old versions to ensure that **downloadflash** uses the correct version.

Syntax

downloadflash

Related Commands

None

Attributes

Log: no State: active, standby Privilege: SUPER_GP

Example

Do a PXM45 boot code load. Start with a tftp to the boot code source. Conclude with the download to the standby and the active PXM45. Despite the ".fw" argument in the command string, this is NOT a firmware load. The first lines show an attempt to run downloadflash within the runtime image.

```
Unknown.7.PXM.a > downloadflash
Error: flash_file supported only at backup boot

> ftp <switch_dest_addr>
> bin
> put <pxm_bkup_version>.fw PINNACLE@PXM45.BT
> quit
wilco.7.PXM.a > downloadflash
```

- To place the boot code on the active PXM45 only, use the following "put" string: >put pxm_bkup_version>.fw PINNACLE@PXM45_ACTIVE.BT
- To place the boot code on the standby PXM45 only, use the following "put" string: >put pxm_bkup_version>.fw PINNACLE@PXM45_STANDBY.BT