DLT Commands

> **Note** The terms "Unidirectional Path Switched Ring" and "UPSR" may appear in Cisco literature. These terms do not refer to using Cisco ONS 15xxx products in a unidirectional path switched ring configuration. Rather, these terms, as well as "Path Protected Mesh Network" and "PPMN," refer generally to Cisco's path protection feature, which may be used in any topological network configuration. Cisco does not recommend using its path protection feature in any particular topological network configuration.

This chapter provides delete (DLT) commands for the Cisco ONS 15454,Cisco ONS 15454 M2, and Cisco ONS 15454 M6.

> **Note** All commands supported on the Cisco ONS 15454 platform are also supported on Cisco ONS 15454 M2 and Cisco ONS 15454 M6 platforms.

10.1 DLT-<MOD1PAYLOAD>

(Cisco ONS 15454, ONS 15454 M2, and ONS 15454 M6) The Delete 10GFC, 10GIGE, 40GIGE, 1GFC, 1GFICON, 1GISC3, 2GFC, 2GFICON, 2GISC3, 4GFC, 4GFICON, 5GIB, 8GFC, CHGRP, D1VIDEO, DV6000, DVBASI, EC1, ESCON, ETRCLO, FSTE, GIGE, HDTV, ISC1, ISC3PEER1G, ISC3PEER2G, ISC3PEER2R, ISCCOMPAT, OC12, OC192, OC3, OC48, OC768, OTU3, T3, 3GVIDEO, SDSDI , HDSDI, AUTO, OTU1, ISC3STP1G, or ISC3STP2G (DLT-<MOD1PAYLOAD>) command deletes the specified port.

Usage Guidelines   The command supports the 3GVIDEO, SDSDI , HDSDI, AUTO, OTU1, ISC3STP1G, and ISC3STP2G modifiers.

See Table 1-1 on page 1-1 for supported modifiers by platform.

The ports must be in out of service (OOS) state and must not have any circuits on them while deleting.

> **Note** This command supports ports with pluggable port modules (PPMs), for example, the ASAP card, the FC_MR-4 card and ONS 15454 dense wavelength division multiplexing (DWDM) cards.

Category   Ports

Security   Provisioning

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

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

                         DLT-OTU1: ROCCIANERA:VFAC-1-3-2-1:1;

Input Parameters   <AID>   Access identifier from the "26.17 FACILITY" section on
                                                         page 26-41 and "26.8 CHANNEL" section on page 26-22. The
                                                         AR-MXP and AR-XP cards use the VFAC AID.

10.2 DLT-<MOD_RING>

(Cisco ONS 15454) The Delete Bidirectional Line Switched Ring (DLT-<MOD_RING>) command
deletes the BLSR of the NE.

Usage Guidelines
- If the system fails on getting IOR, a SROG (Status, Get IOR Failed) error message is returned.
- If the AID is invalid, an IIAC (Invalid AID) error message is returned.
- If the BLSR does not exist, a SRQN (BLSR Does Not Exist) error message is returned.
- The ALL AID is invalid for this command.
- The list AID format has been supported since Software Release 4.6.
- The SROF (Facility Not Provisioned or Cannot Access BLSR) error message will be returned for an invalid query.
- If the BLSR is in use, a SROF (BLSR In Use) error message is returned.
- The SRQN (BLSR Deletion Failed) error message is returned for the invalid deletion query.

Category   BLSR

Security   Provisioning

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

Input Example   DLT-BLSR:PETALUMA:BLSR-2:123;

Input Parameters	<AID>	Access identifier from the "26.3 AidUnionId1" section on page 26-20. Identifies the bidirectional line switched ring (BLSR) of the network element (NE). The ALL and BLSR-ALL AIDs are not allowed for editing BLSRs.

10.3 DLT-ALMTYPE

(Cisco ONS 15454, ONS 15454 M2, and ONS 15454 M6) 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 the 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.

10.4 DLT-AUTO

(Cisco ONS 15454, ONS 15454 M2, and ONS 15454 M6) The Delete Auto (DLT-AUTO) command deletes AUTO ports.

Usage Guidelines   The ports must be in OOS state and must not have any circuits on them while deleting.

Category   Ports

Security   Provisioning

Input Format   DLT-AUTO:[<TID>]:<AID>:<CTAG>;

Input Example   DLT-AUTO::VFAC-1-3-2-1:1;

Input Parameters   <AID>   The AR-MXP and AR-XP cards use the VFAC AID.

10.5 DLT-BULKROLL-<OCN_TYPE>

(Cisco ONS 15454, ONS 15454 M2, and ONS 15454 M6) The Delete Bulkroll for OC12, OC192, OC3, OC48, OC768 (DLT-BULKROLL-<OCN_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.

Usage Guidelines   See Table 1-1 on page 1-1 for supported modifiers by platform.

Category   Bridge and Roll

Security   Provisioning

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

Input Example   DLT-BULKROLL-OC12:CISCO:FAC-1-1:6:::RFROMSTART=STS-1-1-1,
RFROMEND=STS-1-1-11,WHY=STOP;

Input Parameters

<FROM>	One of the end points. Access identifier from the "26.17 FACILITY" section on page 26-41 for line level rolling and bulk rolling.
<RFROMSTART>	The starting time slot in the source roll port. For bulk rolling only. The AID is from the "26.12 CrossConnectId1" section on page 26-30 (except VCM and FACILITY). Defaults to STS-<FROMSLOT>-<FROMPORT>-1, where <FROMSLOT> and <FROMPORT> are the slot and port of the <FROM> AID.

<RFROMEND>	The ending time slot in the source roll port. For bulk rolling only. The AID is from the "26.12 CrossConnectId1" section on page 26-30 (except VCM and FACILITY). Defaults to STS-<FROMSLOT>-<FROMPORT>-N, where <FROMSLOT> and <FROMPORT> are the slot and port of the <FROM> AID and N is the value of OC-N (for example, in the case of OC48, N=48).
<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 ENT-ROLL or ENT-BULKROLL command.
• STOP	The rolling operation will be aborted and reverted to the previous configuration.

10.6 DLT-BWP-ETH

(Cisco ONS 15454)

The Delete Bandwidth Profile ETH (DLT-BWP-ETH) command deletes a bandwidth profile from the bandwidth profile database (BWP DB). The BWP DB is a collection of BWP used in a Network Element.

Usage Guidelines   Error conditions for deleting bandwidth profile can be:

- Invalid AID. 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-BWP-ETH:[<TID>]:<AID>:<CTAG>[::::];

Input Example   DLT-BWP-ETH:ROCKS:BWP-10000:1;

Input Parameters

<AID>	This AID is used to access BWP.
• BWP-ALL	All AID for BWP.
• BWP-{1-10000}	Single AID for BWP. The valid identifier ranges from 1 to 10000.

10.7 DLT-CPS

(Cisco ONS 15454, ONS 15454 M2, and ONS 15454 M6) The Delete Control Plane Service (DLT-CPS) command deletes a Control Plane Service parameter.

Usage Guidelines

- Specify only the source port to identify the CPS
- Specify both the source AIDs, if the CPS is of type ADD 2WAY

Category   DWDM

Security   Provisioning

Input Format   DLT-CPS:[<TID>]:<SRC>:<CTAG>::[:CKTID=<CKTID>][:];

Input Example   DLT-CPS::PCHAN-1-2-RX&PCHAN-1-2-TX:8::;

Input Parameters

<SRC>	Source AID from the "26.12 CrossConnectId1" section on page 26-30.
<CKTID>	Circuit identification parameter can be used to filter this command

10.8 DLT-CRS-<PATH>

(Cisco ONS 15454, ONS 15454 M2, and ONS 15454 M6) The Delete Cross-Connection for STS1, STS12C, STS18C, STS192C, STS24C, STS36C, STS3C, STS48C, STS96C, STS6C, STS9C, VT1, or VT2 (DLT-CRS-<PATH>) command deletes a cross-connection between synchronous transport signal (STS) paths. STS paths are specified using their STS AIDs.

See Table 1-1 on page 1-1 for supported modifiers by platform.

Note

- The fields after CTAG (including the trailing colons) are optional.
- For one-way cross-connections, the AIDs must be in the same order as originally entered; for two-way cross-connections, either order will work.
- This command does not support the deletion of multiple STS cross-connections.
- Using "&" in the AID field of this command can delete a path protection STS 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 points: T1

DLT-CRS-{STS_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-{STS_PATH}:[<TID>]:F1,T1&T2:<CTAG>;

- The following command is used to delete a one-way or two-way subtending path protection connection with:

  from point: F1, F2

  to points: T1, T2

  DLT-CRS-{STS_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,STS3C", 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 path protection IDRI (integrated dual-ring interconnect) cross-connection:

  DLT-CRS-{STS_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 path protection IDRI cross-connections.

- The following command is used to delete a path protection dual-ring interconnect (DRI) cross-connection:

  DLT-CRS-{STS_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, C, and D have a positional meaning. Connection type 2WAYDC is used for path protection 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-STS12C:VINBURG:STS-1-1-1,STS-12-1-1:102:::CKTID=XYZ,CMDMDE=NORM;

Input Parameters

<SRC>	Source AID from the "26.12 CrossConnectId1" section on page 26-30.
<DST>	Destination AID from the "26.12 CrossConnectId1" section on page 26-30.
<CKTID>	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>	The parameter type is command mode (CMDMDE). 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 IS-NR or OOS-AU,AINS 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.

10.9 DLT-CRS-ETH

(Cisco ONS 15454)

The Delete Cross-Connect ETH (DLT-CRS-ETH) command deletes a cross connection between the ethernet paths. Ethernet paths are specified by using their ethernet facilities AID and SVLAN.

Usage Guidelines   This command deletes an ethernet connection between two or more ethernet connection end points inside an ethernet port. Specify all the ethernet connection end points associated in order to identify a unique cross-connection inside the node.

Category   DWDM

Security	Provisioning
Input Format	DLT-CRS-ETH:[<TID>]:<SRC>,<DST>:<CTAG>:::[CKTID=<CKTID>],[CMDMDE=<CMDMDE>] ;
Input Example	DLT-CRS-ETH:VA454-22:ETHID-1-3-2-1-15,ETH-1-3-21-1-15:116:::CKTID=CIRCUIT,CMDMDE= FRCD;

Input Parameters	<SRC>	Ethernet connection identifier AIDs used to access L2 ethernet connection end point.
	• ALL	The ALL AID is applicable for RTRV-only commands, basically the RTRV-rr type of commands.
	• ETHID[-{1-12}]-{1-5,12-16} -{1-22}-1-{1-20}	Ethernet connection end point aid for GE-XP card.
	• ETHID[-{1-12}]-{1-6,12-17} -{1-4}-1-{1-20}	Facility aid for 10GE-XP card.
	<DST>	Ethernet connection identifier AIDs used to access L2 ethernet connection end point
	• ALL	The ALL aid is applicable for RTRV-only commands, basically the RTRV-rr type of commands.
	• ETHID[-{1-12}]-{1-5,12-16} -{1-22}-1-{1-20}	Ethernet connection end point aid for GE-XP card.
	• ETHID[-{1-12}]-{1-6,12-17} -{1-4}-1-{1-20}	Facility aid for 10GE-XP card.
	<CKTID>	(Optional) Circuit identification parameter contains the Common Language Circuit ID or other alias of the circuit being provisioned. May not contain blank spaces. CKTID is a string of ASCII characters. The maximum length of CKTID can be 48. cktid is a string. Default value is - "NULL".
	<CMDMDE>	Command Mode is used to force the system to execute a given irrespective of any standing conditions. Default value is -NORM
	• 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 may make the command fail.

10.10 DLT-EQPT

(Cisco ONS 15454, ONS 15454 M2, and ONS 15454 M6) 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 deleted too. The command will be denied if the card is part of a protection group or has a cross-connect endpoint.

The DLT-EQPT command can also be used to delete 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 message will be reported on SHELF-{1-8} in the latter case. The node controller shelf (the shelf whose shelf ID is 1) cannot be deleted.

Usage Guidelines

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.

Error conditions for deleting equipment can be:

- 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.
  - If any of its facilities is being used as a synchronization source.
- If a card is not provisioned, an error message is returned.

Category

Equipment

Security

Provisioning

Input Format

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

Input Example

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

Input Parameters

<AID>	Access identifier from the "26.15 EQPT" section on page 26-38. Identifies an equipment unit to act on.

10.11 DLT-FFP-<MOD2DWDMPAYLOAD>

(Cisco ONS 15454) The Delete Facility Protection Group for 10GFC, 10GIGE, 40GIGE, 1GFC, 1GFICON, 1GISC3, 2GFC, 2GFICON, 2GISC3, 4GFC, 4GFICON, 8GFC, D1VIDEO, DV6000, DVBASI, ETRCLO, FSTE, GIGE, HDTV, ISC1, ISC3, OTU3, PASSTHRU, OCH, OTU1, ISC3STP1G, or ISC3STP2G (DLT-FFP-<MOD2DWDMPAYLOAD>) command deletes Y-cable protection on client facilities.

Usage Guidelines

- The command does not support 3GVIDEO, SDSDI, HDSDI, and AUTO payloads on AR-MXP and AR-XP cards.
- The command deletes the facility protection group on that port.

Category	Protection

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;
	DLT-FFP-OTU1:ROCCIANERA:VFAC-2-1-1,VFAC-1-1-1:1;

Input Parameters	<SRC>	The working facility AID from the "26.17 FACILITY" section on page 26-41. The AR-MXP and AR-XP cards use working facility VFAC AID.
	<DST>	The protecting facility AID from the "26.17 FACILITY" section on page 26-41. The AR-MXP and AR-XP cards use protecting facility VFAC AID.

10.12 DLT-FFP-<OCN_TYPE>

(Cisco ONS 15454, ONS 15454 M2, and ONS 15454 M6) The Delete Facility Protection Group for OC3, OC12, OC48, OC192, OC768 (DLT-FFP-<OCN_TYPE>) command deletes an OC-N facility protection group in a 1+1 protection scheme.

Usage Guidelines	See Table 1-1 on page 1-1 for supported modifiers by platform.
	If the protection group does not exist, an error message will be returned.

Category	Protection

Security	Provisioning

Input Format	DLT-FFP-<OCN_TYPE>:[<TID>]:<WORK>,<PROTECT>:<CTAG>[:::];

Input Example	DLT-FFP-OC3:PETALUMA:FAC-2-1,FAC-1-1:1;

Input Parameters	<WORK>	The working facility AID from the "26.17 FACILITY" section on page 26-41.
	<PROTECT>	The protect facility AID from the "26.17 FACILITY" section on page 26-41.

10.13 DLT-FOG

(Cisco ONS 15454) The Delete Fan-Out-Group (DLT-FOG) command deletes the provisioned Fan-out-Group.

Usage Guidelines
- Deletes the provisioned FOG.
- If AID is invalid, an IIAC (Invalid AID) error message is returned.
- An error message will be returned if the unprovisioned FOG AID is entered.

Category   Equipment

Security   Provisioning

Input Format   DLT-FOG:[<TID>]:<AID>:<CTAG>[:::];

Input Examples   DLT-FOG::FOG-1-37:1;

Input Parameters   <AID>   Access identifier of the Fan-out-group. The ALL AIDs are not allowed for deleting the FOGs. Access identifier from the "26.15 EQPT" section on page 26-38.

10.14 DLT-FTPSERVER

(Cisco ONS 15454, ONS 15454 M2, and ONS 15454 M6) The Delete FTP Server (DLT-FTPSERVER) command deletes FTP server entries.

Usage Guidelines   None.

Category   ENE

Security   Superuser

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

Input Examples
1. DLT-FTPSERVER:[<TID>]::<CTAG>:::IPADDR=10.20.30.40;

2. DLT-FTPSERVER:TID::CTAG:::IPADDR="[3ffe:0501:0008:0000:0260:97ff:fe40]":efab;

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.

10.15 DLT-LMP-CTRL

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

Usage Guidelines   This command is only applicable on nodes that support the LMP protocol and have the LMP protocol enabled.

Category   DWDM

Security   Maintenance

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.

10.16 DLT-LMP-TLINK

(Cisco ONS 15454) 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 nodes that support the LMP protocol and have the LMP protocol enabled.

Category   DWDM

Security   Maintenance

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.

10.17 DLT-LMP-DLINK

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

Usage Guidelines This command is only applicable on nodes that support the LMP protocol and have the LMP protocol enabled.

Category   DWDM

Security   Maintenance

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 “26.17 FACILITY” section on page 26-41.

10.18 DLT-LNK

(Cisco ONS 15454) 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 AID 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 "26.4 BAND" section on page 26-20	
<TO>	The identifier at the other end of the optical link from the AID "26.4 BAND" section on page 26-20	

10.19 DLT-LNKTERM

(Cisco ONS 15454, ONS 15454 M2, and ONS 15454 M6) The Delete a Provisionable Patchcord Termination (DLT-LNKTERM) command deletes a provisionable patchcord termination that is present on a node. All termination points of a link/provisionable patchcord have to be deleted in order for the link to be deleted fully.

Usage Guidelines   This command accepts multiple AIDs, but does not accept the ALL AID.

A suitable error will be responsed 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 "26.21 LNKTERM" section on page 26-52. Indicates a link (provisionable patchcord) termination on the local node.

10.20 DLT-MA-CFM

(Cisco ONS 15454) The Delete Maintenance Association Connectivity Fault Management (DLT-MA-CFM) command deletes the maintenance association present on the card.

Usage Guidelines
- The "ALL" AID is invalid for this command.
- This command is applicable only to GE_XP and 10GE_XP cards.
- The card should be in Layer2 over DMDM mode.

Category   Equipment

Security   Provisioning

Input Format   DLT-MA-CFM:[<TID>]:<AID>:<CTAG>:::MANAME=<MANAME>,SVLANID=<SVLANID>;

Input Example   DLT-MA-CFM:454-156:SLOT-1:1:::MANAME=MANAME,SVLANID=4;

Input Parameters	<AID>	Access identifier from the "26.15 EQPT" section on page 26-38.
	<MANAME>	Maintenance Association Name. It is a string. The MA name length should not exceed more than 43 characters.
	<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.

10.21 DLT-MD-CFM

(Cisco ONS 15454) The Delete Maintenance Domain Connectivity Fault Management (DLT-MD-CFM) command deletes the maintenance domain present on the card.

Usage Guidelines
- The "ALL" AID is invalid for this command.
- This command is applicable only to GE_XP and 10GE_XP cards.
- The card should be in Layer2 over DMDM mode.

| **Category** | Equipment |

| **Security** | Provisioning |

| **Input Format** | DLT-MD-CFM:[<TID>]:<AID>:<CTAG>:::MDNAME=<MANAME>,LEVEL=<LEVEL>; |

| **Input Example** | DLT-MD-CFM:454-156:SLOT-1:1:::MDNAME=MDNAME,LEVEL=5; |

Input Parameters	<AID>	Access identifier from the "26.15 EQPT" section on page 26-38.
	<MDNAME>	Maintenance Domain Name. It is a string. The MD name length should not exceed more than 43 characters.
	<LEVEL>	This indicates the level of the maintenance domain. The value ranges from 0 to 7.

10.22 DLT-MDMAMAP-CFM

(Cisco ONS 15454) The Delete Maintenance Domain and Maintenance Association mapping Connectivity Fault Management (DLT-MDMAMAP-CFM) command deletes the maintenance domain and maintenance association mapping.

| **Usage Guidelines** | • This command is applicable only to GE_XP and 10GE_XP cards. |
| | • The card should be in Layer2 over DMDM mode. |

| **Category** | Equipment |

| **Security** | Configuration |

| **Input Format** | DLT-MDMAMAP-CFM:[<TID>]:<AID>:<CTAG>:::MDNAME=<MANAME>,MAPACTION=<MAPACTION>,[MANAME=<MANAME>],[SVLANID=<SVLANID>]; |

| **Input Example** | DLT-MDMAMAP-CFM::SLOT-17:1:::MDNAME=CISCO,MAPACTION=DETACH,MANAME=MA1,SVLANID=10; |

Input Parameters	<AID>	Access identifier from the "26.15 EQPT" section on page 26-38.
	<MDNAME>	Maintenance Association Name. It is a string. The MA name length should not exceed more than 43 characters.
	<MAPACTION>	Describes the mapping action while deleting the attached MAs with MDs.
	• DETACH	Deletes the specified MA.
	• DETACH-ALL	Deletes all the MAs attached to the MD.
	<MANAME>	Maintenance Association Name. It is a string. The MA name length should not exceed more than 43 characters.
	<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.

10.23 DLT-MEP-CFM

(Cisco ONS 15454) The Delete Maintenance End Point Connectivity Fault Management (DLT-MEP-CFM) command deletes the maintenance end points on the port.

Usage Guidelines

- This command is applicable only to GE_XP and 10GE_XP cards.
- The card should be in Layer2 over DMDM mode.

Category

Ports

Security

Provisioning

Input Format

DLT-MEP-CFM:[<TID>]:<AID>:<CTAG>:::SVLANID=<SVLANID>,MDNAME=<MDNAME>,MPID=<MPID>;

Input Example

DLT-MEP-CFM::ETH-12-3-1:1:::SVLANID=100,MDNAME=MD2,MPID=20;

Input Parameters	<AID>	Access identifier from the "26.16 ETH" section on page 26-41.
	<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.
	<MDNAME>	Maintenance Domain Name. It is a string. The MD name length should not exceed more than 43 characters.
	<MPID>	Maintenance Point Identifier. It is an integer.

10.24 DLT-MIP-CFM

(Cisco ONS 15454) The Delete Maintenance Intermediate Point Connectivity Fault Management (DLT-MIP-CFM) command deletes the maintenance intermediate points on the port.

Usage Guidelines

- This command is applicable only to GE_XP and 10GE_XP cards.
- The card should be in Layer2 over DMDM mode.

Category

Ports

Security

Provisioning

Input Format

DLT-MIP-CFM:[<TID>]:<AID>:<CTAG>:::VLANID=<VLANID>;

Input Example

DLT-MIP-CFM::ETH-1-1-1:1:::VLANID=2;

Input Parameters

<AID>	Access identifier from the "26.16 ETH" section on page 26-41.
<VLANID>	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.

10.25 DLT-NNI-ETH

(Cisco ONS 15454) 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 "26.16 ETH" section on page 26-41.
<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.

10.26 DLT-NNI-CHGRP

(Cisco ONS 15454) The Delete Channel Group Network-to-Network Interface (DLT-NNI-CHGRP) command deletes the NNI S-VLAN ID for the NNI of a channel group.

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   Channel group

Security   Provisioning

Input Format   DLT-NNI-CHGRP:[<TID>]:<AID>:<CTAG>::<SVLANID>[::];

Input Example   DLT-NNI-CHGRP:CISCO:CHGRP-1-1:1::1010;

Input Parameters

<AID>	Access identifier from the "Table 26-9CHGRP" section on page 26-25.
<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.

10.27 DLT-QNQ-ETH

(Cisco ONS 15454) 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 "26.16 ETH" section on page 26-41.
<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.

10.28 DLT-OCHCC

(Cisco ONS 15454) 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 "26.17 FACILITY" section on page 26-41.
<CKTID>	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>	The parameter type is command mode (CMDMDE). 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 IS-NR or OOS-AU,AINS 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.

10.29 DLT-OCHNC

(Cisco ONS 15454) The Delete Optical Channel Network Connection (DLT-OCHNC) command deletes the 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 "26.8 CHANNEL" section on page 26-22. In two-way wavelength connection sources, both directions need to be indicated.
<DST>	Destination access identifier from the "26.20 LINEWL" section on page 26-48. In two-way wavelength connection sources, both directions need to be indicated.
<CKTID>	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>	The parameter type is command mode, which forces the system to execute a given command regardless of any standing conditions. NORM mode is the default behavior for all commands but you can specify FRCD to force the system to override a state in which the command would normally be denied.
• 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.

10.30 DLT-OPMODE

(Cisco ONS 15454, ONS 15454 M2, and ONS 15454 M6) The Delete Operating Mode (DLT-OPMODE) command deletes the operating mode created on the trunk. Operating mode cannot be deleted when ports are provisioned.

Usage Guidelines
- Enter the Trunkport on which you want to delete the operating mode
- Need not enter clientport, ctmap, or rate for deleting any operating mode.
- In protect operating modes, enter the working trunk port number to delete that operating mode.
- Client should not be provisioned to delete any opmode.

Category   DWDM

Security   Provisioning

Input Format   DLT-OPMODE:[<TID>]:<AID>:<CTAG>:::TRUNKPORT=<TRUNKPORT>;

Input Example   DLT-OPMODE::SLOT-2:1:::TRUNKPORT=2;

Input Parameters

<AID>	SLOT Access Identifier.
<TRUNKPORT>	Trunk port number of the operating mode being deleted.

10.31 DLT-QNQ-CHGRP

(Cisco ONS 15454) The Delete Channel Group QinQ (DLT-QNQ-CHGRP) command deletes the IEEE 802.1Q tunneling (QinQ) relationship between the CE-VLAN and the S-VLAN for Gigabit Ethernet uniport provisioning associated to a channel group.

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   Channel Group

Security   Provisioning

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

Input Example   DLT-QNQ-CHGRP:CISCO:CHGRP-1-1:1::10,11,100;

Input Parameters	<AID>	Access identifier from the "26.9 CHGRP" section on page 26-25.
	<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.

10.32 DLT-REP

(Cisco ONS 15454) The Delete Resilient Ethernet Protocol (DLT-REP) command deletes the ethernet port from the Resilient Ethernet Protocol (REP) segment.

Usage Guidelines

- This command deletes all REP configuration configured on ETH ports on the card.
- This command is applicable only to GE_XP and 10GE_XP cards.
- This command is only applicable if the card is in ETH-L2 card mode.
- If the port is not part of any segment, the NE generates an error message.

Category   Ethernet

Security   Provisioning

Input Format   DLT-REP:[TID]:<AID>:<CTAG>[:::];

Input Example   DLT-REP:CISCO:ETH-1-1-1-1:123;

Input Parameters   <AID>   Ethernet AIDs are used to access L2 Ethernet ports. Access identifier from the "26.16 ETH" section on page 26-41.

10.33 DLT-RMONTH-<MOD2_RMON>

(Cisco ONS 15454, ONS 15454 M2, and ONS 15454 M6) The Delete Remote Monitoring Threshold for 10GFC, 10GIGE, 40GIGE, 1GFC, 1GFICON, 2GFC, 2GFICON, 4GFC, 4GFICON, 8GFC, CHGRP, ETH, FSTE, G1K-4, GFPOS, GIGE, HDLC, OCH, POS, SDSDI , HDSDI, OTU1, OTU2, ISC3STP1G, or ISC3STP2G (DLT-RMONTH-<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 of the necessary parameters for the specific threshold that you want to delete.

Usage Guidelines The command supports the modifier SDSDI , HDSDI, OTU1, OTU2, ISC3STP1G, and ISC3STP2G.

See Table 1-1 on page 1-1 for supported modifiers by platform.

Category Protection

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;

DLT-RMONTH-ISC3STP1G:CISCO:VFAC-4-2-1:1234::mediaIndStatsRxLcvErrors,,,,10:rise=10,fall =1,sample=absolute;

Input Parameters

<SRC>		Source access identifier from the "26.17 FACILITY" section on page 26-41. AID for the facility that manages the data statistics. AR-MXP and AR-XP cards use the VFAC AID.
<MONTYPE>		Monitored type. Type of RMON monitored data statistics. The parameter type is monitoring type list (ALL_MONTYPE).
•	AISSP	Alarm Indication Signal Seconds—Path
•	ALL	All possible values
•	BBE-PM	OTN—Background Block Errors—Path Monitor Point
•	BBE-SM	OTN—Background Block Errors—Section Monitor Point
•	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
•	BIEC	FEC—Bit Errors Corrected

•	CGV	8B10B—Code Group Violations
•	CSSP	Controlled Slip Seconds—Path (DSXM-12 FDL/T1.403 PM count)
•	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
•	ESAP	Errored Second Type A—Path (DS3XM-12 DS1 PM count)
•	ESBP	Errored Second Type B—Path (DS3XM-12 DS1 PM count)
•	ESCPP	Errored Seconds—CP—Bit Path
•	ESL	Errored Seconds—Line
•	ESNPFE	Errored Second—Network Path (DS3XM-12 DS1 PM count)
•	ESP	Errored Seconds—Path
•	ES-PM	OTN—Errored Seconds—Path Monitor Point
•	ES-SM	OTN—Errored Seconds—Section 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
•	ESV	Errored Seconds—VT 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 between 64 and 1518 octets (excluding framing bits, but including frame check sequence [FCS] 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 received (including bad packets, broadcast packets, and multicast packets).
•	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

•	HP-BBE	High-Order Path Background Block Error
•	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
•	HP-NPJC-PGEN	High Order Path, Negative Pointer Justification Count
•	HP-OI	Outage Intensity
•	HP-PJCDIFF	High Order Path Pointer Justification Count Difference
•	HP-PJCS-PDET	High Order Path Pointer Justification Count
•	HP-PJCS-PGEN	High Order Path Pointer Justification Count Seconds
•	HP-PPJC-PDET	High Order Path Positive Pointer Justification Count
•	HP-PPJC-PGEN	High Order Path, Positive Pointer Justification Count
•	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
•	ifInJunkInterPkts	Receive Interpacket Junk
•	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 microamps
•	LBCL-MAX	Maximum Laser Bias current in microamps
•	LBCL-MIN	Minimum Laser Bias current in microamps

•	LBCN	Normalized Laser Bias Current for OC3-8
•	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
•	LP-ESB	Low-Order Path Errored Seconds—B
•	LP-ESR	Low-Order Path Errored Second Ratio
•	LP-FC	Low-Order Path Failure Count
•	LP-NPJC-DET	Low-Order Negative Pointer Justification Count, Detected
•	LP-NPJC-GEN	Low Order Negative Pointer Justification Count, Generated
•	LP-PPJC-DET	Low-Order Positive Pointer Justification Count, Detected
•	LP-PPJC-GEN	Low-Order Positive Pointer Justification Count, Generated
•	LP-SEP	Low-Order Path Severely Errored Period
•	LP-SEPI	Low-Order Path Severely Errored Period Intensity
•	LP-SES	Low-Order Path Severely Errored
•	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 OC3-8
•	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
•	OPT-MIN	Minimum Transmit Power in tenths of a microwatt
•	OPTN	Normalized value for Optical Power Transmitted for the OC3-8 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 Count, Path Detected

• PPJC-PGEN	Positive Pointer Justification Count, Path Generated	
• 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/Alarm Indication Signal (AIS) Second—CP-Bit Path	
• SASP	Severely Errored Framing/AIS Seconds Path	
• SEFS	Severely Errored Framing Seconds	
• SEFSP	Severely Errored Framing Seconds—Path (DS3XM-12 DS1 PM count)	
• SESCPP	Severely Errored Second—CP-Bit Path	
• SESL	Severely Errored Second—Line	
• SESNPFE	Severely Errored Second—Network Path (DS3XM-12 DS1 PM count)	
• SESP	Severely Errored Second—Path	
• SES-PM	OTN—Severely Errored Second—Path	
• 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—VT Path	
• UASCPP	Unavailable Second—CP-Bit Path	
• UASL	Unavailable Second—Line	
• UASNPFE	Unavailable Second—Network Path (DS3XM-12 DS1 PM count)	
• UASP	Unavailable Second—Path	
• UAS-PM	OTN—Unavailable Second—Path Monitor Point	
• UAS-SM	OTN—Unavailable Second—Section Monitor Point	
• UASV	Unavailable Second—VT Path	
• UNC-WORDS	FEC—Uncorrectable Words	
• VPC	Valid Packet Count	
<INTVL>	The interval, in seconds, during which the data is sampled and compared with the rising and falling threshold. A valid value is any integer greater 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>	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>	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

10.34 DLT-ROLL-<MOD_PATH>

(Cisco ONS 15454, ONS 15454 M2, and ONS 15454 M6) The Delete Roll on STS1, STS12C, STS18C, STS192C, STS24C, STS36C, STS3C, STS48C, STS96C, STS6C, STS9C, VT1, or VT2 (DLT-ROLL-MOD_PATH>) command deletes or completes an attempted rolling operation.

Usage Guidelines   See Table 1-1 on page 1-1 for supported modifiers by platform.

Note   STS18C and STS36 are not supported for this command in this release.

Category   Bridge and Roll

Security   Provisioning

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

Input Example   DLT-ROLL-STS1:CISCO:STS-1-1-1,STS-2-1-1:6:::WHY=STOP;

Input Parameters	<FROM>	Source access identifier from the "26.12 CrossConnectId1" section on page 26-30 (except VCM and FACILITY). It is one of the termination points (legs) of the existing cross-connection. If the existing cross-connection is one-way, this 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 the FROM and TO parameters.
	<TO>	Destination access identifier from the "26.12 CrossConnectId1" section on page 26-30 (except VCM and FACILITY). It is one of the termination points (legs) of the existing cross-connection. If the existing cross-connection is one-way, this termination point (leg) should be the TO-AID termination point. Otherwise, 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 the FROM and TO parameters.
	<WHY>	The reason for deletion. The parameter type is WHY, which is the reason for deletion.
	• END	Drop the leg to be rolled; the leg is identified by the RFROM parameter in the ENT-ROLL command.
	• STOP	The rolling operation will be deleted and reverted to the previous configuration.

10.35 DLT-ROUTE

(Cisco ONS 15454, ONS 15454 M2, and ONS 15454 M6) 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 address. DESPID is a string.

10.36 DLT-ROUTE-GRE

(Cisco ONS 15454, ONS 15454 M2, and ONS 15454 M6) 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>	NSAP address for the tunnel endpoint. NSAP is a string.

10.37 DLT-TADRMAP

(Cisco ONS 15454, ONS 15454 M2, and ONS 15454 M6) The Delete Target Identifier 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=IPADDR;

Input Parameters	<TIDNAME>	TID of the entity to be removed from the TADRMAP. TIDNAME is a string.
	<ADDRTYPE>	Specifies to remove either the IP address entry, the NSAP address entry, or both entries from the TADRMAP.
	• IP	IP address
	• IP-AND-NSAP	IP and NSAP addresses
	• NSAP	NSAP address

10.38 DLT-TRAPTABLE

(Cisco ONS 15454, ONS 15454 M2, and ONS 15454 M6) The Delete Trap Table (DLT-TRAPTABLE) command deletes a Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) trap destination entry. Entering ALL will delete the whole table.

Usage Guidelines   None

Category   System

Security   Provisioning

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

Input Examples

1. DLT-TRAPTABLE::1.2.3.4:1;

2. DLT-TRAPTABLE::"[3ffe:0501:0008:0000:0260:97ff:fe40:efab]":1;

Input Parameters	<AID>	Access identifier from the "26.18 IPADDR" section on page 26-44. IP address identifies the trap destination. Only numeric IP addresses are allowed.

10.39 DLT-TUNNEL-FIREWALL

(Cisco ONS 15454, ONS 15454 M2, and ONS 15454 M6) 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>	Source IP address. SRCADDR is a string.
<SRCMASK>	Source mask. SRCMASK is a string.
<DESTADDR>	Destination IP address. DESTADDR is a string.
<DESTMASK>	Destination mask. DESTMASK is a string.

10.40 DLT-TUNNEL-PROXY

(Cisco ONS 15454, ONS 15454 M2, and ONS 15454 M6) 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>	Source IP address. SRCADDR is a string.
<SRCMASK>	Source mask. SRCMASK is a string.
<DESTADDR>	Destination IP address. DESTADDR is a string.
<DESTMASK>	Destination mask. DESTMASK is a string.

10.41 DLT-USER-SECU

(Cisco ONS 15454, ONS 15454 M2, and ONS 15454 M6) The Delete User Security (DLT-USER-SECU) command deletes a user. It 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.

For the DLT-USER-SECU command, the syntax of the <UID> 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.

10.42 DLT-VCG

(Cisco ONS 15454, ONS 15454 M2, and ONS 15454 M6) The Delete Virtual Concatenated Group (DLT-VCG) command deletes a virtual concatenation group (VCG) object.

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 "26.17 FACILITY" section on page 26-41. ML-Series cards use the VFAC AID and FC_MR-4 cards use the FAC AID.
<CMDMDE>	The parameter type is command mode (CMDMDE). 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 IS-NR or OOS-AU,AINS 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.

10.43 DLT-VLAN

(Cisco ONS 15454) The Delete Virtual LAN (DLT-VLAN) command deletes a VLAN from the VLAN database. The VLAN database is a collection of VLANs used in an 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-ALL	All AIDs for the VLAN.
• VLAN-{0-4096}	The AID used for a single VLAN. VLAN ID 0 is reserved for untagged VLANs.

10.44 DLT-WDMANS

(Cisco ONS 15454) The Delete Wavelength Division Multiplexing Automatic Node Setup (DLT-WDMANS) command deletes the automatic optical node setup application attributes.

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-WDMANS:[<TID>]:<AID>:<CTAG>::<PARAM>,[<WLEN>][::];

Input Example   DLT-WDMANS:PENNGROVE:WDMNODE:114::VOAATT,1530.33;

Input Parameters

<AID>	The AID is used to access the WDM node or a single port of the DWDM node.
• WDMNODE	Indicates the WDM node of an MSTP and accesses the NTWTYPE and DITHER WDMANS node parameters.
• LINE	The optical transport section port.
• BAND	The optical multiplex section port.
• CHAN	The optical channel port.
<WLEN>	(Optional) The parameter type is OPTICAL_WLEN, which indicates the optical wavelength.
• 1310	Wavelength 1310
• 1470	Wavelength 1470
• 1490	Wavelength 1490

• 1510	Wavelength 1510
• 1528.77	Wavelength 1528.77
• 1529.55	Wavelength 1529.55
• 1529.94	Wavelength 1529.94
• 1530	Wavelength 1530
• 1530.33	Wavelength 1530.33
• 1530.73	Wavelength 1530.73
• 1531.12	Wavelength 1531.12
• 1531.51	Wavelength 1531.51
• 1531.90	Wavelength 1531.90
• 1532.29	Wavelength 1532.29
• 1532.68	Wavelength 1532.68
• 1533.07	Wavelength 1533.07
• 1533.47	Wavelength 1533.47
• 1533.86	Wavelength 1533.86
• 1534.25	Wavelength 1534.25
• 1534.64	Wavelength 1534.64
• 1535.04	Wavelength 1535.04
• 1535.43	Wavelength 1535.43
• 1535.82	Wavelength 1535.82
• 1536.22	Wavelength 1536.22
• 1536.61	Wavelength 1536.61
• 1537	Wavelength 1537
• 1537.40	Wavelength 1537.40
• 1537.79	Wavelength 1537.79
• 1538.19	Wavelength 1538.19
• 1538.58	Wavelength 1538.58
• 1538.98	Wavelength 1538.98
• 1539.37	Wavelength 1539.37
• 1539.77	Wavelength 1539.77
• 1540.16	Wavelength 1540.16
• 1540.56	Wavelength 1540.56
• 1540.95	Wavelength 1540.95
• 1541.35	Wavelength 1541.35
• 1541.75	Wavelength 1541.75
• 1542.14	Wavelength 1542.14
• 1542.35	Wavelength 1542.35
• 1542.54	Wavelength 1542.54
• 1542.94	Wavelength 1542.94
• 1543.33	Wavelength 1543.33
• 1543.73	Wavelength 1543.73

• 1544.13	Wavelength 1544.13
• 1544.53	Wavelength 1544.53
• 1544.92	Wavelength 1544.92
• 1545.32	Wavelength 1545.32
• 1545.72	Wavelength 1545.72
• 1546.12	Wavelength 1546.12
• 1546.52	Wavelength 1546.52
• 1546.92	Wavelength 1546.92
• 1547.32	Wavelength 1547.32
• 1547.72	Wavelength 1547.72
• 1548.12	Wavelength 1548.12
• 1548.51	Wavelength 1548.51
• 1548.92	Wavelength 1548.92
• 1549.32	Wavelength 1549.32
• 1549.71	Wavelength 1549.71
• 1550	Wavelength 1500
• 1550.12	Wavelength 1550.12
• 1550.52	Wavelength 1550.52
• 1550.92	Wavelength 1550.92
• 1551.32	Wavelength 1551.32
• 1551.72	Wavelength 1551.72
• 1552.12	Wavelength 1552.12
• 1552.52	Wavelength 1552.52
• 1552.93	Wavelength 1552.93
• 1553.33	Wavelength 1553.33
• 1553.73	Wavelength 1553.73
• 1554.13	Wavelength 1554.13
• 1554.13	Wavelength 1554.13
• 1554.94	Wavelength 1554.94
• 1555.34	Wavelength 1555.34
• 1555.75	Wavelength 1555.75
• 1556.15	Wavelength 1556.15
• 1556.55	Wavelength 1556.55
• 1556.96	Wavelength 1556.96
• 1557.36	Wavelength 1557.36
• 1557.77	Wavelength 1557.77
• 1558.17	Wavelength 1558.17
• 1558.58	Wavelength 1558.58
• 1558.98	Wavelength 1558.98
• 1559.39	Wavelength 1559.39
• 1559.79	Wavelength 1559.79

• 1560.20	Wavelength 1560.20
• 1560.61	Wavelength 1560.61
• 1561.01	Wavelength 1561.01
• 1561.42	Wavelength 1561.42
• 1561.83	Wavelength 1561.83
• 1570	Wavelength 1570
• 1570.83	Wavelength 1570.83
• 1571.24	Wavelength 1571.24
• 1571.65	Wavelength 1571.65
• 1572.06	Wavelength 1572.06
• 1572.48	Wavelength 1572.48
• 1572.89	Wavelength 1572.89
• 1573.30	Wavelength 1573.30
• 1573.71	Wavelength 1573.71
• 1574.13	Wavelength 1574.13
• 1574.54	Wavelength 1574.54
• 1574.95	Wavelength 1574.95
• 1575.37	Wavelength 1575.37
• 1575.78	Wavelength 1575.78
• 1576.20	Wavelength 1576.20
• 1576.61	Wavelength 1576.61
• 1577.03	Wavelength 1577.03
• 1577.44	Wavelength 1577.44
• 1577.86	Wavelength 1577.86
• 1578.27	Wavelength 1578.27
• 1578.69	Wavelength 1578.69
• 1579.10	Wavelength 1579.10
• 1579.52	Wavelength 1579.52
• 1579.93	Wavelength 1579.93
• 1580.35	Wavelength 1580.35
• 1580.77	Wavelength 1580.77
• 1581.18	Wavelength 1581.18
• 1581.60	Wavelength 1581.60
• 1582.02	Wavelength 1582.02
• 1582.44	Wavelength 1582.44
• 1582.85	Wavelength 1582.85
• 1583.27	Wavelength 1583.27
• 1583.69	Wavelength 1583.69
• 1584.11	Wavelength 1584.11
• 1584.53	Wavelength 1584.53
• 1584.95	Wavelength 1584.95

• 1585.36	Wavelength 1585.36
• 1585.78	Wavelength 1585.78
• 1586.20	Wavelength 1586.20
• 1586.62	Wavelength 1586.62
• 1587.04	Wavelength 1587.04
• 1587.46	Wavelength 1587.46
• 1587.88	Wavelength 1587.88
• 1588.30	Wavelength 1588.30
• 1588.73	Wavelength 1588.73
• 1589.15	Wavelength 1589.15
• 1589.57	Wavelength 1589.57
• 1589.99	Wavelength 1589.99
• 1590	Wavelength 1590
• 1590.41	Wavelength 1590.41
• 1590.83	Wavelength 1590.83
• 1591.26	Wavelength 1591.26
• 1591.68	Wavelength 1591.68
• 1592.10	Wavelength 1592.10
• 1592.52	Wavelength 1592.52
• 1592.95	Wavelength 1592.95
• 1593.37	Wavelength 1593.37
• 1593.79	Wavelength 1593.79
• 1594.22	Wavelength 1594.22
• 1594.64	Wavelength 1594.64
• 1595.06	Wavelength 1595.06
• 1595.49	Wavelength 1595.49
• 1596.34	Wavelength 1596.34
• 1596.76	Wavelength 1596.76
• 1597.19	Wavelength 1597.19
• 1597.62	Wavelength 1597.62
• 1598.04	Wavelength 1598.04
• 1598.47	Wavelength 1598.47
• 1598.89	Wavelength 1598.89
• 1599.32	Wavelength 1599.32
• 1599.75	Wavelength 1599.75
• 1600.06	Wavelength 1600.06
• 1601.03	Wavelength 1601.03
• 1601.46	Wavelength 1601.46
• 1601.88	Wavelength 1601.88
• 1602.31	Wavelength 1602.31
• 1602.74	Wavelength 1602.74

• 1603.17	Wavelength 1603.17
• 1603.60	Wavelength 1603.60
• 1604.03	Wavelength 1604.03
• 1610	Wavelength 1610
<VOAATTN>	The value of calibrated attenuation for the VOA expressed in dBm. The range is 0.0 to +30.0. VOAATTN is a float.
<POWEROSC>	WDM-ANS OSC power parameter.
<NTWTYPE>	WDM-ANS network type parameter.
<CHLOSS>	WDM-ANS channel loss parameter.
<GAIN>	WDM-ANS amplifier gain parameter.
<TILT>	WDM-ANS amplifier tilt parameter.
<CHPWR>	WDM-ANS channel power parameter.
<AMPLMODE	WDM-ANS amplifier mode parameter.
<RATIO>	WDM-ANS Raman amplifier pump ratio parameter.
<OSCLOSS>	WDM-ANS OSC channel loss parameter.
<DITHER>	WDM-ANS WXC dithering parameter.
<TOTALPWR>	WDM-ANS Raman amplifier total power in mW.
<HIGHSLVEXP>	Span loss verification—high value.
<LOWSLVEXP>	Span loss verification—low value.

10.45 DLT-WDMSIDE

(Cisco ONS 15454) 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.