

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 **dsicons-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 <i>portid</i> for the specific SPVC. The format of the PNNI physical port identifier can vary, as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On a PXM45: <i>slot:subslot.port:subport</i> • On a PXM1E for UNI/NNI back card: <i>slot:subslot.port:subport</i>. On the UNI/NNI back card, the subslot is always 2, but the <i>slot</i> depends on the chassis, as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – In an MGX 8850 chassis, <i>slot</i> is always the logical slot 7. – In an MGX 8830 chassis, <i>slot</i> is always the logical slot 1. • On a PXM1E for a narrowband service module (NBSM): <i>slot.port</i>. For more details, see the section, “PNNI Format,” in Chapter 1, “Introduction.”
-vpi	Enter -vpi followed by the value of the <i>vpi</i> for the specific SPVC. The range is 0–4095.
-vci	Enter -vci followed by the value of the <i>vpi</i> for the specific SPVC. The range is 1–65535.

Related Commands

dsicons-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.
<i>portid</i>	The format of the PNNI physical port identifier can vary, as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> On a PXM45: <i>slot:subslot.port:subport</i> On a PXM1E for UNI/NNI back card: <i>slot:subslot.port:subport</i>. On the UNI/NNI back card, the subslot is always 2, but the <i>slot</i> depends on the chassis, as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In an MGX 8850 chassis, <i>slot</i> is always the logical slot 7. In an MGX 8830 chassis, <i>slot</i> is always the logical slot 1. On a PXM1E for a narrowband service module (NBSM): <i>slot.port</i>. 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<p>Specify whether the debug messages about PNNI node reachability computation go to the console.</p> <p>on: The PNNI node reachability computation messages go to the console. off: The PNNI node reachability computation is not active</p> <p>Default: none</p>
-itf	<p>Specify whether the interface FSM debug messages go to the console.</p> <p>on: The interface FSM messages go to the console. off: The interface FSM debug messages do not go to the console.</p> <p>Default: none</p>
-address	<p>Specify whether the debug messages about the handling on addresses go to the console.</p> <p>on: The debug handling on addresses is active off: The debug handling on addresses is not active</p> <p>Default: none</p>
-lgn	<p>Specify whether the logical group node debug messages go to the console.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Default: none</p>
-itdb	<p>Specify whether the debug messages about the handling on the internal topology database go to the console.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Default: none</p>
-cp	<p>Specify whether the control point debug messages go to the console.</p> <p>on: The control point debug messages go to the console. off: The control point debug messages do not go to the console.</p> <p>Default: none</p>
-spt	<p>Specify whether the shortest path tree debug messages go to the console.</p> <p>on: The shortest path tree debug messages go to the console. off: The shortest path tree debug messages do not go to the console.</p> <p>Default: none</p>
-ra	<p>Specify whether the route agent debug messages go to the console.</p> <p>on: The route agent debug messages go to the console. off: The route agent debug messages do not go to the console.</p> <p>Default: none.</p>
-linkselection	<p>Specify whether the link selection debug messages go to the console.</p> <p>on: The link selection debug messages go to the console. off: The link selection debug messages do not go to the console.</p> <p>Default: none</p>

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 <i>or</i>	Type the “enable” to “disable” either to enable or to disable SNTP debugging.
disable	Default: disable
<i>ipaddr</i>	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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • info means informational only. • trace means a trace is sent. • debug means that detailed debugging is enabled. Default: info

Related Commands

cfnfsntp, **cfnfsntprrmtsvr**, **dspsntp**, **dspsntprrmtsvr**, **addsntprrmtsvr**, **delsntprrmtsvr**, **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

<i>portid</i>	<p>The format of the PNNI physical port identifier can vary, as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> On a PXM45: <i>slot:subslot.port:subport</i> On a PXM1E for UNI/NNI back card: <i>slot:subslot.port:subport</i>. On the UNI/NNI back card, the subslot is always 2, but the <i>slot</i> depends on the chassis, as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In an MGX 8850 chassis, <i>slot</i> is always the logical slot 7. In an MGX 8830 chassis, <i>slot</i> is always the logical slot 1. On a PXM1E for a narrowband service module (NBSM): <i>slot.port</i>. <p>For more details, see the section, “PNNI Format,” in Chapter 1, “Introduction.”</p>
<i>atm-address</i>	<p>The ATM address: its format depends on whether the address type is NSAP or E.164. The <i>address plan</i> specifies the address type and so determines the <i>maximum</i> number of bytes or bits in the address. You can specify the address plan with the forthcoming -plan option. The default plan is NSAP.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. <p>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.</p>
<i>length</i>	<p>Address length. The units of measure differ for each address plan. The -plan option lets you specify E.164 or NSAP.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<p>Address plan: E.164 or NSAP.</p> <p>Default: nsap</p>

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
```

deladdr

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

```
deladdr <portid> [-plan {e164 | nsap | all}]
```

Syntax Description

<i>portid</i>	<p>The format of the PNNI physical port identifier can vary, as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On a PXM45: <i>slot:subslot.port:subport</i> • On a PXM1E for UNI/NNI back card: <i>slot:subslot.port:subport</i>. On the UNI/NNI back card, the subslot is always 2, but the <i>slot</i> depends on the chassis, as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – In an MGX 8850 chassis, <i>slot</i> is always the logical slot 7. – In an MGX 8830 chassis, <i>slot</i> is always the logical slot 1. • On a PXM1E for a narrowband service module (NBSM): <i>slot.port</i>. <p>For more details, see the section, “PNNI Format,” in Chapter 1, “Introduction.”</p>
-plan	<p>Address plan: E.164, NSAP, or all.</p> <p>Default: all</p>

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 > deladdr 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

<i>workingline</i>	<p>The working line has the following format:</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;"><i>slot.bay.line</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The slot number depends on both the chassis and the card type, as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For PXM45 in an MGX 8850 chassis, <i>slot</i> is 15 or 31. • For PXM1E in an MGX 8850 chassis: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For the UNI/NNI back card, <i>slot</i> is 7. For the SRME, <i>slot</i> is 15 or 31. • For PXM1E in an MGX 8830 chassis: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For the UNI/NNI back card, <i>slot</i> is 1. For the SRME, <i>slot</i> is 7. • The bay number is present only for consistency with legacy purposes (the <i>slot number</i> uniquely identifies the location of the card) The <i>bay</i> is a fixed logical number that depends on the card, as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For SRME, <i>bay</i> always is 1. • For the PXM1E interface, <i>bay</i> always is 2. • The line number on the PXM1E OC3c/STM1 back card depends on the card type, as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
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Related Commands

addapsln, **cnfapsln**, **dspapsln**, **switchapsln**, **dspapsbkplane**, **clrbecont**, **dspebcnt**

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

<i>LSMslot.Line.Port</i>	The fields in the parameter can have the following values: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>LSMslot</i> can have a value in one of the following ranges: 1–6, 9–14, 17–22, or 25–30.• <i>Line</i> has a range from 1 though the maximum number of lines on the card.• The <i>Port</i> has a value from 1 though the maximum ports supported by the service module.
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Related Commands

cnfbert, **dspberrt**, **dspberrtcap**

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, **dspelksrscs**, **dspelkalm**s

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

<i>ifnum</i>	The range for logical interface (or port) numbers is as follows 1–31.
<i>vpi</i>	Virtual path identifier in the range 0–255 (UNI) or 0–4095 (NNI or VNNI).
<i>vci</i>	Virtual connection identifier (VCI): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 <i>vci</i> 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

<i>ifNum</i>	The range for logical interface (or port) numbers is as follows 1–31.
<i>vpi</i>	For a UNI, the range is 0–255. For an NNI, the range is 0–4095.
<i>vci</i>	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, **dsfoamsegep**, **cnfconsegep**, **dsconsegep**

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

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

<i>atm-address</i>	The NSAP or E.164 address on the local UNI interface is 20 bytes.
<i>length</i>	Address length. The units of measure differ for each address plan. The -plan option lets you specify E.164 or NSAP. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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: $20 \text{ bytes} \times 8 \text{ bits per byte} = 160 \text{ bits}$ 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.
<i>plan</i>	The plan is either NSAP or E.164 and is set when you add the ATM address by using the addaddr command.
<i>cug-index</i>	The <i>cug-index</i> 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, cnfaddr, cnfnodecug, dspaddr, 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

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

Related Commands

addfltset, cnfltset, 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

<i>group</i>	The group identifier consists of a bay number as well as a group number in the format <i>bay.group</i> , as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>bay</i>: always 2 on the PXM1E • <i>group</i>: 1–16
--------------	--

Related Commands

addimagrp, dspimagrp, dspimagrps, cnfimagrps, 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

<i>link</i>	The link to be deleted, specified as bay.ds1. <ul style="list-style-type: none">• bay: always 2• ds1: 1–16
-------------	---

Related Commands

dspimagrp, cnfimagr, 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

<i>SrmStartLinkIf</i>	<p>The format for <i>SrmStartLinkIf</i> is <i>slot.line.link</i>. The <i>SrmStartLinkIf</i> parameter identifies physical and logical elements of the SRM. The <i>slot</i> is logical and refers to the primary SRM slots as well as the standby slots. The physical <i>line</i> is one of three T3s on an SRM-3T3 or an OC3/STM1 on an SRME. The <i>link</i> 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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The <i>slot</i> is the logical slot depends on the chassis, as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – In an MGX 8850 chassis, <i>slot</i> can be either 15 or 31. – In an MGX 8830 chassis, <i>slot</i> is 7. • The <i>line</i> has the following possible ranges: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – For SRM-E, <i>line</i> is 1. – For SRM-3T3, <i>line</i> has a range of 1–3. • The range for <i>link</i> depends firstly on the SRM front card and secondly on the tributary type, as follows. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – For SRM-3T3, <i>link</i> has a range of 1–28. – For SRM-E and tributary type T1, <i>link</i> has a range of 1–84. <p>For SRM-E and tributary type E1, <i>link</i> has a range of 1–63.</p>
-----------------------	--

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

Related Commands

addnloop

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

<i>LSMslot.Line.Port</i>	<p>The fields in the parameter can have the following values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>LSMslot</i> can have a value in one of the following ranges: 1–6, 9–14, 17–22, or 25–30. • <i>Line</i> has a range from 1 though the maximum number of lines on the card. • The <i>Port</i> has a value from 1 though the maximum ports supported by the service module.
<i>loopbackType</i>	<p>To select a loopback type, enter the number that corresponds to the loopback.</p> <p>Note In the current release, the SRME does not support payload loopback types.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1: farEndLineLoopback • 2: farEndPayloadLoopback • 3: remoteLineLoopback • 4: remotePayloadLoopback • 5: localLoopback

<i>loopbackCode</i>	To select a loopback code, type the number that corresponds to the code. <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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

<i>portid</i>	<p>The format of the PNNI physical port identifier can vary, as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On a PXM45: <i>slot:subslot.port:subport</i> • On a PXM1E for UNI/NNI back card: <i>slot:subslot.port:subport</i>. On the UNI/NNI back card, the subslot is always 2, but the <i>slot</i> depends on the chassis, as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – In an MGX 8850 chassis, <i>slot</i> is always the logical slot 7. – In an MGX 8830 chassis, <i>slot</i> is always the logical slot 1. • On a PXM1E for a narrowband service module (NBSM): <i>slot.port</i>. <p>For BITS clocks only, <i>portid</i> can be 7.35 or 7.36 in an MGX 8850. In an MGX 8830 chassis, the <i>portid</i> for BITS is either 1.35 or 1.36.</p> <p>For more details, see the section, “PNNI Format,” in Chapter 1, “Introduction.”</p>
clocktype	<p>Enter e1 or t1 as needed when the port ID is one of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 7.35 or 7.36 in an MGX 8950 or MGX 8850 chassis • 1.35 or 1.36 in an MGX 8830 chassis <p>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).</p> <p>Default: e1</p>

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

<i>nodeId</i>	The <i>nodeId</i> 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 **delrsprtn** commands are identical. The name ‘delrsprtn’ 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

<i>if_num</i>	The range for logical interface (or port) numbers is as follows 1–31.
<i>part_id</i>	The partition ID number in the range 1–20. Use dspparts (or dsprsprtns) 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

<i>portid</i>	<p>The format of the PNNI physical port identifier can vary, as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> On a PXM45: <i>slot:subslot.port:subport</i> On a PXM1E for UNI/NNI back card: <i>slot:subslot.port:subport</i>. On the UNI/NNI back card, the subslot is always 2, but the <i>slot</i> depends on the chassis, as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In an MGX 8850 chassis, <i>slot</i> is always the logical slot 7. In an MGX 8830 chassis, <i>slot</i> is always the logical slot 1. On a PXM1E for a narrowband service module (NBSM): <i>slot.port</i>. <p>For more details, see the section, “PNNI Format,” in Chapter 1, “Introduction.”</p>
<i>vpi</i>	<p>The local VPI of the connection is in one of the following ranges:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNI: 0–255 NNI: 0–4095
<i>vci</i>	The local VCI of the connection has a range of 35–65535.
<i>endpointRef</i>	The endpoint reference has a range of 1–32767

Related Commands

addcon, **rrtparty**, **dnparty**, **upparty**, **addparty**, **dspparty**, **dspparties**, **dsppartiespercon**, **dspcon**, **dspscons**, **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

<i>node-index</i>	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

<i>node-index</i>	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
<i>address-prefix</i>	The PNNI summary address. Default: none
<i>prefix-length</i>	The length of the <i>address-prefix</i> 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

<i>portid</i>	The format of the PNNI physical port identifier can vary, as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> On a PXM45: <i>slot:subslot.port:subport</i> On a PXM1E for UNI/NNI back card: <i>slot:subslot.port:subport</i>. On the UNI/NNI back card, the subslot is always 2, but the <i>slot</i> depends on the chassis, as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In an MGX 8850 chassis, <i>slot</i> is always the logical slot 7. In an MGX 8830 chassis, <i>slot</i> is always the logical slot 1. On a PXM1E for a narrowband service module (NBSM): <i>slot.port</i>. 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

cnfnpportacc

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 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 **dspscons** 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

<i>route-id</i>	The <i>route-id</i> identifies the preferred route. Range: 1–65535 Default: none
-----------------	--

Related Commands

addpref, **cnfpref**, **dsppref**, **dspprefs**, **dspscons**

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

<i>portid</i>	The format of the PNNI physical port identifier can vary, as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On a PXM45: <i>slot:subslot.port:subport</i> • On a PXM1E for UNI/NNI back card: <i>slot:subslot.port:subport</i>. On the UNI/NNI back card, the subslot is always 2, but the <i>slot</i> depends on the chassis, as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – In an MGX 8850 chassis, <i>slot</i> is always the logical slot 7. – In an MGX 8830 chassis, <i>slot</i> is always the logical slot 1. • On a PXM1E for a narrowband service module (NBSM): <i>slot.port</i>. <p>For more details, see the section, “PNNI Format,” in Chapter 1, “Introduction.”</p>
<i>atm-prefix</i>	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

<i>redPrimarySlotNumber</i>	The range of slot numbers for the primary depend on the node, as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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**

delrsprtn

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 **addrsptrtn**.

Syntax

```
delrsprtn <if_num> <part_id>
```

Syntax Description

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

Related Commands

addrsptrtn, **dsprsprtns**, **delpart**, **addpart**, **dsppart**

Attributes

Log: yes State: active Privilege: GROUP1

Example

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

delsct

Delete Service Class Template—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> <sctype> <sctid> <majorversion>
```

Syntax Description

-cardtype	The cardtype parameter is an integer that refers to one of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1: AXSM • 2: AXSM-E • 3: PXM1E • 4: FRSM12
-sctype	The <i>sctype</i> parameter identifies either a port-level or a card-level SCT, as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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

addset, cnfsct, dspsets, setsetver, addport, cnfport, dspport, cnfcdsct, dspportsct, dspcdsct, dspset

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 > delst 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 dsports 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 **dspseasn** 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

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

Related Commands

dspseasn, 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

<i>index</i>	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

<i>SM SlotNum</i>	The <i>SM SlotNum</i> parameter identifies the slot number of the service module. Possible entries depend on the chassis, as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> MGX 8850: 1–6, 9–14, 17–22, and 25–30 MGX 8830: 3–6 and 10–13
<i>SM LineNum</i>	The <i>SM LineNum</i> parameter identifies a particular line or all lines, as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0: all links 1–8: the number of the individual line

Related Commands

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

Attributes

Log: yes State: active Privilege: ANYUSER

delsntrmtsvr

Delete SNTP Remote Server—PXM45, PXM1E

The **delsntrmtsvr** 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

```
delsntrmtsvr {server IP address} | all
```

Syntax Description

<i>server IP address</i>	Specify the IP address of one switch to remove it from the list of servers, or type
all	“all” to clear the entire list of servers.

Related Commands

addsntprmtsvr, **cnfsntprmtsvr**, **dpsntprmtsvr**, **dpsntp**, **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

<i>nodeIndex</i>	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

<i>ip_addr</i>	IP address in dotted decimal format: <i>nnn.nnn.nnn.nnn</i> , <i>n</i> =0-9 and <i>nnn</i> < 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

<i>user ID</i>	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

<i>option</i>	<p>The range for the option parameter is 1–7. The argument numbers and definitions follow each option number:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 Display system diag parameters <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – <i>arg</i> = 1 - System Diag parameters – <i>arg</i> = 2 - Card Diag parameters • 2 Display PXM diagnostic parameters <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – <i>arg</i> = 1 - Online Diag parameters – <i>arg</i> = 2 - Offline Diag parameters • 3 Set diagnostic trace level <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – <i>arg</i> = 0 - Silent – <i>arg</i> = 1 - Normal – <i>arg</i> = 2 - Verbose Low – <i>arg</i> = 3 - Verbose High – <i>arg</i> = 4 - Debug Low – <i>arg</i> = 5 - Debug High • 4 Set offline diagnostics to verbose mode <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – <i>arg</i> = 0 - Silent – <i>arg</i> = 1 - Normal – <i>arg</i> = 2 - Verbose Low – <i>arg</i> = 3 - Verbose High – <i>arg</i> = 4 - Debug Low – <i>arg</i> = 5 - Debug High • 5 Show date • 6 Display diag memory map • 7 Dump memory <i>arg</i> = 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 >
```

disablescop

Disable SSCOP—PXM45

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

Syntax

```
disablescop <portid> {yes | no}
```

Syntax Description

<i>portid</i>	<p>The format of the PNNI physical port identifier can vary, as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On a PXM45: <i>slot:subslot.port:subport</i> • On a PXM1E for UNI/NNI back card: <i>slot:subslot.port:subport</i>. On the UNI/NNI back card, the subslot is always 2, but the <i>slot</i> depends on the chassis, as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – In an MGX 8850 chassis, <i>slot</i> is always the logical slot 7. – In an MGX 8830 chassis, <i>slot</i> is always the logical slot 1. • On a PXM1E for a narrowband service module (NBSM): <i>slot.port</i>. <p>For more details, see the section, “PNNI Format,” in Chapter 1, “Introduction.”</p>
<i>yes or no</i>	<p>The choice for disabling or enabling SSCOP on the port:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • yes means disable SSCOP. • no means enable SSCOP. <p>Default: no (enable SSCOP on the specified port)</p>

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 > disablescop 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

<i>ifNum</i>	The range for logical interface (or port) numbers is as follows 1–31.
<i>vpi</i>	Virtual path identifier. On a UNI, the range is 0–255. On an NNI, the range is 0–4095.
<i>vci</i>	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. **rstrtimagr**

Syntax

dnimagrp <group>

Syntax Description

<i>group</i>	The group identifier consists of a bay number as well as a group number in the format <i>bay.group</i> , as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>bay</i>: always 2 on the PXM1E • <i>group</i>: 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

<i>ifNum</i>	The range for logical interface (or port) numbers is as follows 1–31.
<i>partId</i>	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

<i>X</i>	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)
<i>line</i>	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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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

<i>portid</i>	The format of the PNNI physical port identifier can vary, as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On a PXM45: <i>slot:subslot.port:subport</i> • On a PXM1E for UNI/NNI back card: <i>slot:subslot.port:subport</i>. On the UNI/NNI back card, the subslot is always 2, but the <i>slot</i> depends on the chassis, as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – In an MGX 8850 chassis, <i>slot</i> is always the logical slot 7. – In an MGX 8830 chassis, <i>slot</i> is always the logical slot 1. • On a PXM1E for a narrowband service module (NBSM): <i>slot.port</i>. For more details, see the section, “ PNNI Format ,” in Chapter 1, “Introduction.”
<i>vpi</i>	The local VPI of the connection is in one of the following ranges: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNI: 0–255 • NNI: 0–4095
<i>vci</i>	The local VCI of the connection has a range of 35–65535.
<i>endpointRef</i>	The endpoint reference has a range of 1–32767

Related Commands

addcon, **delparty**, **rrtparty**, **upparty**, **addparty**, **dspparty**, **dspparties**, **dsppartiespercon**, **dspcon**, **dspscons**, **dsppnport**, **dsppnports**, **clrsvcnongpers**

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

<i>ifNum</i>	The range for logical interface (or port) numbers is 1–31.
--------------	--

Use **dsports** or **dsport** as needed to determine the need to disable a port.

Related Commands

dsport, dsports, 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

