



# Configuring the Switch for the Firewall Services Module

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This chapter describes how to configure the Catalyst 6500 series switch or the Cisco 7600 series router for use with the FWSM. Before completing the procedures in this chapter, configure the basic properties of your switch, including assigning VLANs to interfaces, according to the documentation that came with your switch.

This chapter includes the following sections:

- [Switch Overview, page 2-1](#)
- [Verifying the Module Installation, page 2-2](#)
- [Assigning VLANs to the Firewall Services Module, page 2-2](#)
- [Adding Switched Virtual Interfaces to the MSFC, page 2-5](#)
- [Customizing the FWSM Internal Interface, page 2-11](#)
- [Configuring the Switch for Failover, page 2-11](#)
- [Managing the Firewall Services Module Boot Partitions, page 2-13](#)

## Switch Overview

You can install the FWSM in the Catalyst 6500 series switches or the Cisco 7600 series routers. The configuration of both series is identical, and the series are referred to generically in this guide as the “switch.” The switch includes a switch (the supervisor engine) as well as a router (the MSFC).

The switch supports two software modes:

- Cisco IOS software on both the switch supervisor engine and the integrated MSFC router.
- Catalyst operating system software on the supervisor engine, and Cisco IOS software on the MSFC.

Both modes are described in this guide.

The FWSM runs its own operating system.

See the [“Using the MSFC” section on page 1-6](#) for more information about the MSFC.



### Note

For Cisco IOS Version 12.2(18)SX6 and earlier, for each FWSM in a switch, the SPAN reflector feature is enabled. This feature enables multicast traffic (and other traffic that requires central rewrite engine) to be switched when coming from the FWSM. The SPAN reflector feature uses one SPAN session. To disable this feature, enter the following command:

```
Router(config)# no monitor session servicemodule
```

## Verifying the Module Installation

To verify that the switch acknowledges the FWSM and has brought it online, view the module information according to your operating system:

- Cisco IOS software

```
Router> show module [mod-num | all]
```

The following is sample output from the **show module** command:

```
Router> show module
Mod Ports Card Type Model Serial No.
-----
1 2 Catalyst 6000 supervisor 2 (Active) WS-X6K-SUP2-2GE SAD0444099Y
2 48 48 port 10/100 mb RJ-45 ethernet WS-X6248-RJ-45 SAD03475619
3 2 Intrusion Detection System WS-X6381-IDS SAD04250KV5
4 6 Firewall Module WS-SVC-FWM-1 SAD062302U4
```

- Catalyst operating system software

```
Console> show module [mod-num]
```

The following is sample output from the **show module** command:

```
Console> show module
Mod Slot Ports Module-Type Model Sub Status
-----
1 1 2 1000BaseX Supervisor WS-X6K-SUP1A-2GE yes ok
15 1 1 Multilayer Switch Feature WS-F6K-MSFC no ok
4 4 2 Intrusion Detection Syste WS-X6381-IDS no ok
5 5 6 Firewall Module WS-SVC-FWM-1 no ok
6 6 8 1000BaseX Ethernet WS-X6408-GBIC no ok
```



### Note

The **show module** command shows six ports for the FWSM; these are internal ports that are grouped together as an EtherChannel. See the [“Customizing the FWSM Internal Interface”](#) section on page 2-11 for more information.

## Assigning VLANs to the Firewall Services Module

This section describes how to assign VLANs to the FWSM. The FWSM does not include any external physical interfaces. Instead, it uses VLAN interfaces. Assigning VLANs to the FWSM is similar to assigning a VLAN to a switch port; the FWSM includes an internal interface to the Switch Fabric Module (if present) or the shared bus.



### Note

See the switch documentation for information about adding VLANs to the switch and assigning them to switch ports.

This section includes the following topics:

- [VLAN Guidelines, page 2-3](#)

- [Assigning VLANs to the FWSM in Cisco IOS Software, page 2-3](#)
- [Assigning VLANs to the FWSM in Catalyst Operating System Software, page 2-4](#)

## VLAN Guidelines

See the following guidelines for using VLANs with the FWSM:

- You can use private VLANs with the FWSM. Assign the primary VLAN to the FWSM; the FWSM automatically handles secondary VLAN traffic.
- You cannot use reserved VLANs.
- You cannot use VLAN 1.
- If you are using FWSM failover within the same switch chassis, do not assign the VLAN(s) you are reserving for failover and stateful communications to a switch port. However, if you are using failover between chassis, you must include the VLANs in the trunk port between the chassis.
- If you do not add the VLANs to the switch before you assign them to the FWSM, the VLANs are stored in the supervisor engine database and are sent to the FWSM as soon as they are added to the switch.

## Assigning VLANs to the FWSM in Cisco IOS Software

In Cisco IOS software, create up to 16 firewall VLAN groups, and then assign the groups to the FWSM. For example, you can assign all the VLANs to one group, or you can create an inside group and an outside group, or you can create a group for each customer. Each group can contain unlimited VLANs.

You cannot assign the same VLAN to multiple firewall groups; however, you can assign multiple firewall groups to an FWSM and you can assign a single firewall group to multiple FWSMs. VLANs that you want to assign to multiple FWSMs, for example, can reside in a separate group from VLANs that are unique to each FWSM.

To assign VLANs to the FWSM, perform the following steps:

---

**Step 1** To assign VLANs to a firewall group, enter the following command:

```
Router(config)# firewall vlan-group firewall_group vlan_range
```

The *firewall\_group* argument is an integer.

The *vlan\_range* can be one or more VLANs (2 to 1000 and from 1025 to 4094) identified in one of the following ways:

- A single number (*n*)
- A range (*n-x*)

Separate numbers or ranges by commas. For example, enter the following numbers:

```
5,7-10,13,45-100
```



**Note**

Routed ports and WAN ports consume internal VLANs, so it is possible that VLANs in the 1020-1100 range might already be in use.

If you configure the VLANs in the FWSM configuration, and then later assign the VLANs to the FWSM

on the switch using this procedure, then those VLANs are brought administratively up on the FWSM even if they were configured to be shut down. To shut them down, enter the following commands at the FWSM CLI:

```
interface vlan number
shutdown
```

**Step 2** To assign the firewall groups to the FWSM, enter the following command:

```
Router(config)# firewall module module_number vlan-group firewall_group
```

The *firewall\_group* is one or more group numbers:

- A single number (*n*)
- A range (*n-x*)

Separate numbers or ranges by commas. For example, enter the following numbers:

```
5,7-10
```

This example shows how you can create three firewall VLAN groups: one for each FWSM, and one that includes VLANs assigned to both FWSMs.

```
Router(config)# firewall vlan-group 50 55-57
Router(config)# firewall vlan-group 51 70-85
Router(config)# firewall vlan-group 52 100
Router(config)# firewall module 5 vlan-group 50,52
Router(config)# firewall module 8 vlan-group 51,52
```

The following is sample output from the **show firewall vlan-group** command:

```
Router# show firewall vlan-group
Group vlans
-----
50 55-57
51 70-85
52 100
```

The following is sample output from the **show firewall module** command, which shows all VLAN groups:

```
Router# show firewall module
Module Vlan-groups
5      50,52
8      51,52
```

## Assigning VLANs to the FWSM in Catalyst Operating System Software

In Catalyst operating system software, you assign a list of VLANs to the FWSM. You can assign the same VLAN to multiple FWSMs if desired. The list can contain unlimited VLANs.

To assign VLANs to the FWSM, enter the following command:

```
Console> (enable) set vlan vlan_list firewall-vlan mod_num
```

The *vlan\_list* can be one or more VLANs (2 to 1000 and from 1025 to 4094) identified in one of the following ways:

- A single number (*n*)
- A range (*n-x*)

Separate numbers or ranges by commas. For example:

**5,7-10,13,45-100**

**Note**

Routed ports and WAN ports consume internal VLANs, so it is possible that VLANs in the 1020-1100 range might already be in use.

This example shows a typical configuration:

```
Console> (enable) set vlan 55-57,100 firewall-vlan 5  
Console> (enable) set vlan 70-85,100 firewall-vlan 8
```

The following is sample output from the **show vlan firewall-vlan** command:

```
Console> show vlan firewall-vlan 5  
Secured vlans by firewall module 5  
55-57, 100
```

## Adding Switched Virtual Interfaces to the MSFC

A VLAN defined on the MSFC is called a switched virtual interface. If you assign the VLAN used for the SVI to the FWSM (see the [“Assigning VLANs to the Firewall Services Module”](#) section on [page 2-2](#)), then the MSFC routes between the FWSM and other Layer 3 VLANs.

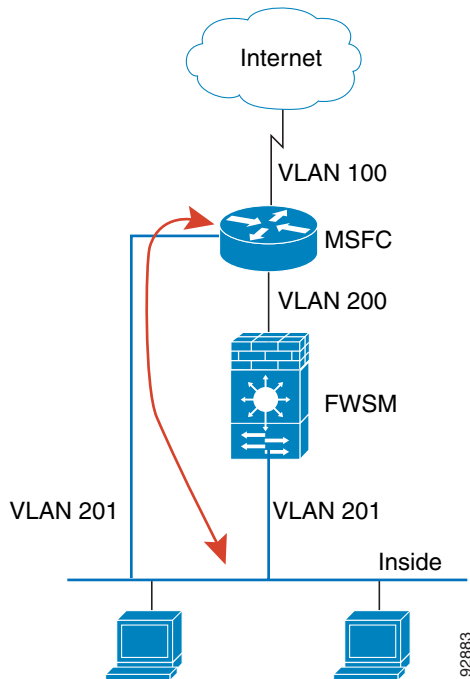
This section includes the following topics:

- [SVI Overview, page 2-6](#)
- [Configuring SVIs for Cisco IOS Software on the Supervisor Engine, page 2-8](#)
- [Configuring SVIs for Catalyst Operating System Software on the Supervisor Engine, page 2-9](#)

## SVI Overview

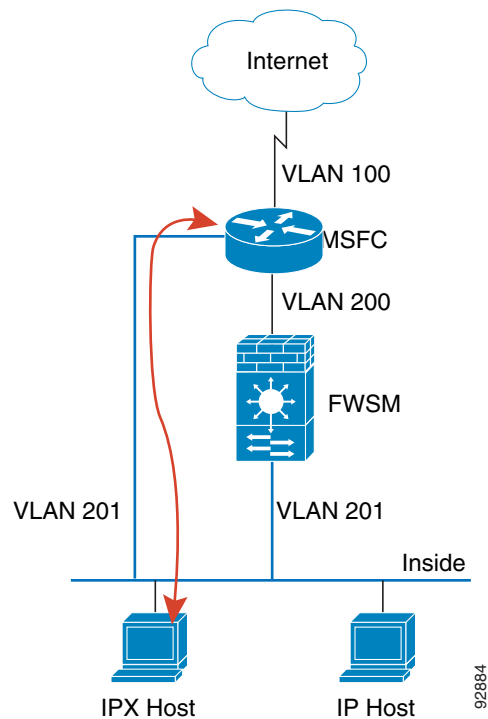
For security reasons, by default, only one SVI can exist between the MSFC and the FWSM. For example, if you misconfigure the system with multiple SVIs, you could accidentally allow traffic to pass around the FWSM by assigning both the inside and outside VLANs to the MSFC. (See [Figure 2-1](#).)

**Figure 2-1** Multiple SVI Misconfiguration



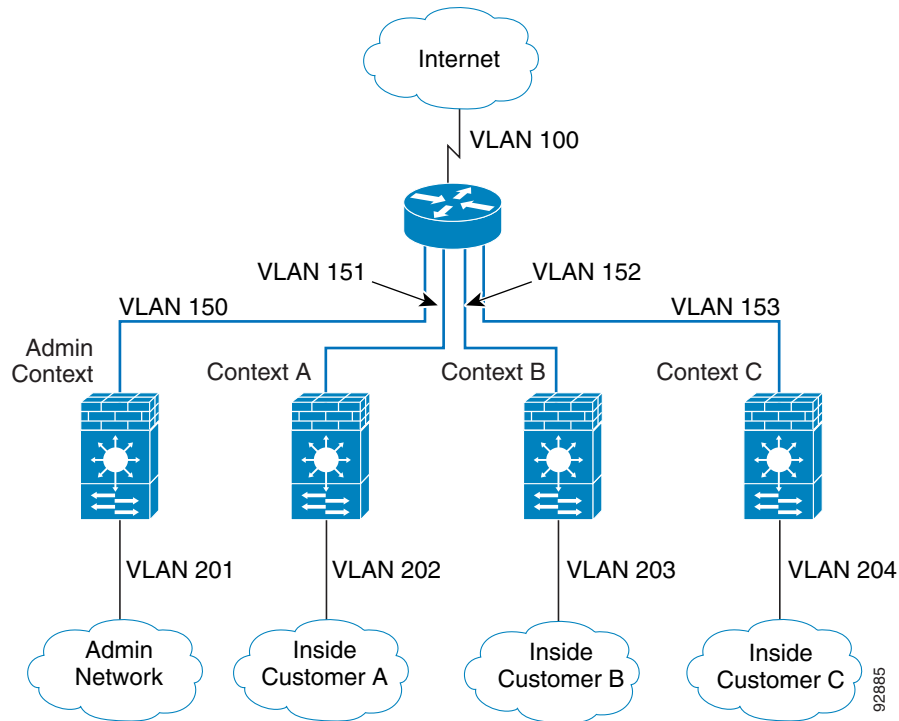
However, you might need to bypass the FWSM in some network scenarios. [Figure 2-2](#) shows an IPX host on the same Ethernet segment as IP hosts. Because the FWSM in routed firewall mode only handles IP traffic and drops other protocol traffic like IPX (transparent firewall mode can optionally allow non-IP traffic), you might want to bypass the FWSM for IPX traffic. Make sure to configure the MSFC with an access list that allows only IPX traffic to pass on VLAN 201.

**Figure 2-2** Multiple SVIs for IPX



For transparent firewalls in multiple context mode, you need to use multiple SVIs because each context requires a unique VLAN on its outside interface (See [Figure 2-3](#)). You might also choose to use multiple SVIs in routed mode so you do not have to share a single VLAN for the outside interface.

**Figure 2-3** Multiple SVIs in Multiple Context Mode



## Configuring SVIs for Cisco IOS Software on the Supervisor Engine

If you are running Cisco IOS software on the supervisor engine, perform the following steps to add an SVI to the MSFC:

**Step 1** (Optional) To allow you to add more than one SVI to the FWSM, enter the following command:

```
Router(config)# firewall multiple-vlan-interfaces
```

**Step 2** To add a VLAN interface to the MSFC, enter the following command:

```
Router(config)# interface vlan vlan_number
```

**Step 3** To set the IP address for this interface on the MSFC, enter the following command:

```
Router(config-if)# ip address address mask
```

**Step 4** To enable the interface, enter the following command:

```
Router(config-if)# no shutdown
```

The following example shows a typical configuration with multiple SVIs:

```
Router(config)# firewall vlan-group 50 55-57
Router(config)# firewall vlan-group 51 70-85
Router(config)# firewall module 8 vlan-group 50-51
Router(config)# firewall multiple-vlan-interfaces
Router(config)# interface vlan 55
Router(config-if)# ip address 10.1.1.1 255.255.255.0
Router(config-if)# no shutdown
Router(config-if)# interface vlan 56
Router(config-if)# ip address 10.1.2.1 255.255.255.0
Router(config-if)# no shutdown
Router(config-if)# end
Router#
```

The following is sample output from the **show interface** command:

```
Router# show interface vlan 55
Vlan55 is up, line protocol is up
  Hardware is EtherSVI, address is 0008.20de.45ca (bia 0008.20de.45ca)
  Internet address is 10.1.1.1/24
  MTU 1500 bytes, BW 1000000 Kbit, DLY 10 usec,
    reliability 255/255, txload 1/255, rxload 1/255
  Encapsulation ARPA, loopback not set
  ARP type:ARPA, ARP Timeout 04:00:00
  Last input never, output 00:00:08, output hang never
  Last clearing of "show interface" counters never
  Input queue:0/75/0/0 (size/max/drops/flushes); Total output drops:0
  Queueing strategy:fifo
  Output queue :0/40 (size/max)
  5 minute input rate 0 bits/sec, 0 packets/sec
  5 minute output rate 0 bits/sec, 0 packets/sec
  L2 Switched:ucast:196 pkt, 13328 bytes - mcast:4 pkt, 256 bytes
  L3 in Switched:ucast:0 pkt, 0 bytes - mcast:0 pkt, 0 bytes mcast
  L3 out Switched:ucast:0 pkt, 0 bytes
    0 packets input, 0 bytes, 0 no buffer
  Received 0 broadcasts, 0 runts, 0 giants, 0 throttles
  0 input errors, 0 CRC, 0 frame, 0 overrun, 0 ignored
  4 packets output, 256 bytes, 0 underruns
  0 output errors, 0 interface resets
  0 output buffer failures, 0 output buffers swapped out
```

## Configuring SVIs for Catalyst Operating System Software on the Supervisor Engine

If you are running Catalyst operating system software on the supervisor engine, perform the following steps to add an SVI to the MSFC:

**Step 1** (Optional) To allow you to add more than one SVI to the FWSM, enter the following command:

```
Console> (enable) set firewall multiple-vlan-interfaces enable
```

To disable this setting, enter the following command:

```
Console> (enable) set firewall multiple-vlan-interfaces disable
```

**Step 2** To access the MSFC interface, enter one of the following commands:

```
Console> (enable) switch console
```

or

```
Console> (enable) session {15 | 16}
```

If you are accessing the switch using Telnet or SSH, you must use the **session** command.

**Step 3** To enter enable mode and then configuration mode on the MSFC, enter the following commands:

```
Router> enable  
Router# configure terminal
```

**Step 4** To add a VLAN interface to the MSFC, enter the following command:

```
Router(config)# interface vlan vlan_number
```

**Step 5** To set the IP address for this interface on the MSFC, enter the following command:

```
Router(config-if)# ip address address mask
```

**Step 6** To enable the interface, enter the following command:

```
Router(config-if)# no shutdown
```

**Step 7** To return to privileged EXEC mode, enter the following command:

```
Router(config-if)# end
```

**Step 8** To return to the switch CLI, type **Ctrl-C** three times.

The following example shows a typical configuration:

```
Console> (enable) set vlan 55-57,70-85 firewall-vlan 8  
Console> (enable) set firewall multiple-vlan-interfaces enable  
Console> (enable) switch console  
Router> enable  
Password: *****  
Router# configure terminal  
Router(config)# interface vlan 55  
Router(config-if)# ip address 10.1.1.1 255.255.255.0  
Router(config-if)# no shutdown  
Router(config-if)# interface vlan 56  
Router(config-if)# ip address 10.1.2.1 255.255.255.0  
Router(config-if)# no shutdown  
Router(config-if)# end  
Router# ^C^C^C  
Console> (enable)
```

The following is sample output from the **show interface** command that you enter at the MSFC prompt:

```
Router# show interface vlan 55  
Vlan55 is up, line protocol is up  
  Hardware is EtherSVI, address is 0008.20de.45ca (bia 0008.20de.45ca)  
  Internet address is 10.1.1.1/24  
  MTU 1500 bytes, BW 1000000 Kbit, DLY 10 usec,  
    reliability 255/255, txload 1/255, rxload 1/255  
  Encapsulation ARPA, loopback not set  
  ARP type:ARPA, ARP Timeout 04:00:00  
  Last input never, output 00:00:08, output hang never  
  Last clearing of "show interface" counters never  
  Input queue:0/75/0/0 (size/max/drops/flushes); Total output drops:0  
  Queueing strategy:fifo  
  Output queue :0/40 (size/max)  
  5 minute input rate 0 bits/sec, 0 packets/sec  
  5 minute output rate 0 bits/sec, 0 packets/sec
```

```

L2 Switched:ucast:196 pkt, 13328 bytes - mcast:4 pkt, 256 bytes
L3 in Switched:ucast:0 pkt, 0 bytes - mcast:0 pkt, 0 bytes mcast
L3 out Switched:ucast:0 pkt, 0 bytes
  0 packets input, 0 bytes, 0 no buffer
  Received 0 broadcasts, 0 runts, 0 giants, 0 throttles
  0 input errors, 0 CRC, 0 frame, 0 overrun, 0 ignored
  4 packets output, 256 bytes, 0 underruns
  0 output errors, 0 interface resets
  0 output buffer failures, 0 output buffers swapped out

```

## Customizing the FWSM Internal Interface

The connection between the FWSM and the switch is a 6-GB 802.1Q trunking EtherChannel. This EtherChannel is automatically created when you install the FWSM. On the FWSM side, two NPs connect to three Gigabit Ethernet interfaces each, and these interfaces comprise the EtherChannel. The switch distributes traffic to the interfaces in the EtherChannel according to a distribution algorithm based on session information; load sharing is not performed on a per-packet basis, but rather on a flow basis. In some cases, the algorithm assigns traffic unevenly between the interfaces and, therefore, between the two NPs. Aside from not utilizing the full processing potential of the FWSM, consistent inequity can result in unexpected behavior when you apply resource management to multiple contexts. (See the “[Configuring a Class](#)” section on page 4-14 for more information.)

- Cisco IOS Software

```

Router(config)# port-channel load-balance {dst-ip | dst-mac | dst-port | src-dst-ip |
src-dst-mac | src-dst-port | src-ip | src-mac | src-port}

```

The default is **src-dst-ip**.

- Catalyst operating system software

```

Console> (enable) set port channel all distribution {ip | mac | session |
ip-vlan-session} [source | destination | both]

```

The default is **ip both**.

## Configuring the Switch for Failover

To configure the switch for failover, see the following topics:

- [Assigning VLANs to the Secondary Firewall Services Module, page 2-11](#)
- [Adding a Trunk Between a Primary Switch and Secondary Switch, page 2-12](#)
- [Ensuring Compatibility with Transparent Firewall Mode, page 2-12](#)
- [Enabling Autostate Messaging for Rapid Link Failure Detection, page 2-12](#)

## Assigning VLANs to the Secondary Firewall Services Module

Because both units require the same access to the inside and outside networks, you must assign the same VLANs to both FWSMs on the switch(es). See the “[Assigning VLANs to the Firewall Services Module](#)” section on page 2-2.

## Adding a Trunk Between a Primary Switch and Secondary Switch

If you are using inter-switch failover (see the [“Intra- and Inter-Chassis Module Placement”](#) section on page 13-3), then you should configure an 802.1Q VLAN trunk between the two switches to carry the failover and state links. The trunk should have QoS enabled so that failover VLAN packets, which have the CoS value of 5 (higher priority), are treated with higher priority in these ports.

To configure the EtherChannel and trunk, see the documentation for your switch.

## Ensuring Compatibility with Transparent Firewall Mode

To avoid loops when you use failover in transparent mode, use switch software that supports BPDU forwarding. See the [“Switch Hardware and Software Compatibility”](#) section on page A-1 for more information about switch support for transparent firewall mode.

Do not enable LoopGuard globally on the switch if the FWSM is in transparent mode. LoopGuard is automatically applied to the internal EtherChannel between the switch and the FWSM, so after a failover and a failback, LoopGuard causes the secondary unit to be disconnected because the EtherChannel goes into the err-disable state.

## Enabling Autostate Messaging for Rapid Link Failure Detection

Using Catalyst operating system software Release 8.4(1) and higher or Cisco IOS software Release 12.2(18)SXF5 and higher, the supervisor engine can send autostate messages to the FWSM about the status of physical interfaces associated with FWSM VLANs. For example, when all physical interfaces associated with a VLAN go down, the autostate message tells the FWSM that the VLAN is down. This information lets the FWSM declare the VLAN as down, bypassing the interface monitoring tests normally required for determining which side suffered a link failure. Autostate messaging provides a dramatic improvement in the time the FWSM takes to detect a link failure (a few milliseconds as compared to up to 45 seconds without autostate support).

The switch supervisor sends an autostate message to the FWSM when:

- The last interface belonging to a VLAN goes down.
- The first interface belonging to a VLAN comes up.



### Note

The switch supports autostate messaging only if you install a single FWSM in the chassis.

In Cisco IOS software, autostate messaging is disabled by default. To enable autostate messaging in Cisco IOS software, enter the following command:

```
Router(config)# firewall autostate
```

The Catalyst operating system software has autostate messaging enabled by default, and it is not configurable. However, autostate in the Catalyst operating system is only available for SVIs. If you want to take advantage of this feature, you can create “dummy” SVIs for all VLANs; simply do not configure any IP addresses for them. For example, the following configuration enables multiple SVIs, and then creates SVIs for VLANs 55 and 56, but does not assign any IP addresses to them:

```
Console> (enable) set vlan 55-56 firewall-vlan 8
Console> (enable) set firewall multiple-vlan-interfaces enable
Console> (enable) switch console
Router> enable
```

```
Password: *****
Router# configure terminal
Router(config)# interface vlan 55
Router(config-if)# interface vlan 56
Router(config-if)# end
Router# ^C^C^C
Console> (enable)
```

## Managing the Firewall Services Module Boot Partitions

This section describes how to reset the FWSM from the switch, and how to manage the boot partitions on the Flash memory card. This section includes the following topics:

- [Flash Memory Overview, page 2-13](#)
- [Setting the Default Boot Partition, page 2-13](#)
- [Resetting the FWSM or Booting from a Specific Partition, page 2-14](#)

### Flash Memory Overview

The FWSM has a 128-MB Flash memory card that stores the operating system, configurations, and other data. The Flash memory includes six partitions, called **cf:n** in Cisco IOS and Catalyst operating system software commands:

- Maintenance partition (**cf:1**)—Contains the maintenance software. Use the maintenance software to upgrade or install application images if you cannot boot into the application partition, to reset the application image password, or to display the crash dump information.
- Network configuration partition (**cf:2**)—Contains the network configuration of the maintenance software. The maintenance software requires IP settings so that the FWSM can reach the TFTP server to download application software images.
- Crash dump partition (**cf:3**)—Stores the crash dump information.
- Application partitions (**cf:4** and **cf:5**)—Stores the application software image, system configuration, and ASDM. By default, Cisco installs the images on **cf:4**. You can use **cf:5** as a test partition. For example, if you want to upgrade your software, you can install the new software on **cf:5**, but maintain the old software as a backup in case you have problems. Each partition includes its own startup configuration.
- Security context partition (**cf:6**)—64 MB are dedicated to this partition, which stores security context configurations (if desired) and RSA keys in a navigable file system. Other partitions do not have file systems that allow you to perform common tasks such as listing files. This partition is called **disk** when using the **copy** command.

### Setting the Default Boot Partition

By default, the FWSM boots from the **cf:4** application partition. However, you can choose to boot from the **cf:5** application partition or into the **cf:1** maintenance partition. Each application partition has its own startup configuration.

To change the default boot partition, enter the command for your operating system:

- Cisco IOS software

```
Router(config)# boot device module mod_num cf:n
```

Where  $n$  is 1 (maintenance), 4 (application), or 5 (application).

- Catalyst operating system software

```
Console> (enable) set boot device cf:n mod_num
```

Where  $n$  is 1 (maintenance), 4 (application), or 5 (application).

To view the current boot partition, enter the command for your operating system:

- Cisco IOS software

```
Router# show boot device [mod_num]
```

For example:

```
Router# show boot device
[mod:1 ]:
[mod:2 ]:
[mod:3 ]:
[mod:4 ]: cf:4
[mod:5 ]: cf:4
[mod:6 ]:
[mod:7 ]: cf:4
[mod:8 ]:
[mod:9 ]:
```

- Catalyst operating system software

```
Console> (enable) show boot device mod_num
```

For example:

```
Console> (enable) show boot device 6
Device BOOT variable = cf:5
```

## Resetting the FWSM or Booting from a Specific Partition

This section describes how to reset the FWSM or boot from a specific partition. You might need to reset the FWSM if you cannot reach it through the CLI or an external Telnet session. You might need to boot from a non-default boot partition if you need to access the maintenance partition or if you want to boot from a different software image in the backup application partition. The maintenance partition is valuable for troubleshooting.

The reset process might take several minutes.

For Cisco IOS software, when you reset the FWSM, you can also choose to run a full memory test. When the FWSM initially boots, it only runs a partial memory test. A full memory test takes approximately six minutes.

To reset the FWSM, see the section for your operating system:

- [Resetting the FWSM in Cisco IOS Software, page 2-15](#)
- [Resetting the FWSM in Catalyst Operating System Software, page 2-15](#)



### Note

To reload the FWSM when you are logged into the FWSM, enter **reload** or **reboot**. You cannot boot from a non-default boot partition with these commands.

## Resetting the FWSM in Cisco IOS Software

To reset the FWSM, enter the following command:

```
Router# hw-module module mod_num reset [cf:n] [mem-test-full]
```

The **cf:n** argument is the partition, either 1 (maintenance), 4 (application), or 5 (application). If you do not specify the partition, the default partition is used (typically **cf:4**).

The **mem-test-full** option runs a full memory test, which takes approximately 6 minutes.

This example shows how to reset the FWSM installed in slot 9. The default boot partition is used.

```
Router# hw-module module 9 reset
```

```
Proceed with reload of module? [confirm] y  
% reset issued for module 9
```

```
Router#  
00:26:55:%SNMP-5-MODULETRAP:Module 9 [Down] Trap  
00:26:55:SP:The PC in slot 8 is shutting down. Please wait ...
```

## Resetting the FWSM in Catalyst Operating System Software

To reset the FWSM from the switch CLI, enter the following command:

```
Console> (enable) reset mod_num [cf:n]
```

Where **cf:n** is the partition, either 1 (maintenance), 4 (application), or 5 (application). If you do not specify the partition, the default partition is used (typically **cf:4**).

