

pwd

To show the current setting of the **cd** command, use the **pwd** command.

```
pwd [[m/]device:]
```

Syntax Description	<i>m/</i>	(Optional) Module number of the supervisor engine containing the Flash device.
	<i>device</i> :	(Optional) Device where the Flash resides.

Defaults If no module number or device is specified, **pwd** defaults to the first module of the active device.

Command Types Switch command.

Command Modes Privileged.

Usage Guidelines A colon (:) is required after the specified device.

Examples This example shows how to use the **pwd** command to display the current listing of the **cd** command:

```
Console> cd slot0:
Default flash device set to slot0.
Console> pwd
slot0
```

Related Commands [cd](#)

quit

To exit a CLI session, use the **quit** command.

quit

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults This command has no default settings.

Command Types Switch command.

Command Modes Normal.

Usage Guidelines The **exit** and **logout** commands perform the same function as the **quit** command.

Examples This example shows how to quit a CLI session:

```
Console> quit
Connection closed by foreign host.
host%
```

reconfirm vmips

To reconfirm the current dynamic port VLAN membership assignments with the VMPS server, use the **reconfirm vmips** command.

reconfirm vmips

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults

This command has no default settings.

Command Types

Switch command.

Command Modes

Privileged.

Usage Guidelines

VMPS database changes are not conveyed automatically to switches participating in VMPS. Therefore, after making a VMPS database change, use this command on VMPS clients and servers to apply the database changes.

Examples

This example shows how to reconfirm the current dynamic port VLAN membership with VMPS:

```
Console> (enable) reconfirm vmips
reconfirm process started
Use 'show dvlan statistics' to see reconfirm status
Console> (enable)
```

Related Commands

[show dvlan statistics](#)

download the acpflash_1111.bbi file from the mercury host to the module:

```
Console> (enable) download mercury acpflash_1111.bbi 3
This command will reset Module 3.
Download image acpflash_1111.bbi from mercury to Module 3 FLASH (y/n) [n]? y
/
Done. Finished network download. (1964012 bytes)
Console> (enable)
```

repeat

To repeat a command, use the **repeat** command.

```
repeat [num | string]
```

Syntax Description	<i>number</i> (Optional) Number of the command.
	<i>string</i> (Optional) Command string.

Defaults If no argument is specified, the last command is repeated.

Command Types ROM monitor command.

Command Modes Normal.

Usage Guidelines The optional command number (from the history buffer list) or match string specifies which command to repeat.

In the match string, the most recent command to begin with the specified string is executed again.

If the string contains white space, you must use quotation marks.

This command is usually aliased to the letter “r.”

Examples These examples show how to use the **repeat** command. You use the **history** command to display the list of previously entered commands:

```
rommon 22 > history

8  dir
9  dir bootflash:
10 dis
11 dis 0xa0001000
12 dis 0xbe000000
13 history
14 meminfo
15 meminfo -1
16 meminfo
17 meminfo -1
18 meninfo
19 meminfo
20 meminfo -1
21 meminfo -1
22 history
```

```
rommon 23 > repeat dir
dir bootflash:
      File size           Checksum   File name
  1973032 bytes (0x1e1b28)  0xdadf5e24  llue
rommon 24 > repeat
dir bootflash:
      File size           Checksum   File name
  1973032 bytes (0x1e1b28)  0xdadf5e24  llue
rommon 25 > repeat 15
meminfo -l

Main memory size: 16 MB.
Packet memory size: 0 MB
Main memory size: 0x1000000
Available main memory starts at 0xa000e000, size 0xff2000
NVRAM size: 0x20000

Parity Map for the DRAM Banks
Socket 0 in Bank 0 Has No Parity
Socket 1 in Bank 0 Has No Parity
Socket 0 in Bank 1 Has No Parity
Socket 1 in Bank 1 Has No Parity
=====
```

reset—ROM monitor

To perform a soft reset of the switch, use the **reset** ROM monitor command.

```
reset [-s]
```

Syntax Description	-s (Optional) Resets the entire switch.
Defaults	The default Flash device is slot0.
Command Types	ROM monitor command.
Command Modes	Normal.
Usage Guidelines	This command will not boot the MSFC if the PFC is not present in the Catalyst 6500 series switch.

Examples

This example shows how to use the **reset** command:

```
rommon 26 > reset
```

```
System Bootstrap, Version 3.1(1.69)
Copyright (c) 1994-1997 by cisco Systems, Inc.
Supervisor processor with 16384 Kbytes of main memory
```

```
rommon 1 >
```

```
=====
```

reset—switch

To restart the system or an individual module, schedule a system reset, or cancel a scheduled reset, use the **reset** command.

```
reset [mod | system | mindown]
```

```
reset [mindown] at {hh:mm} [mm/dd] [reason]
```

```
reset [mindown] in [hh:] {mm} [reason]
```

```
reset [cancel]
```

```
reset {mod} [bootdevice[,bootdevice]]
```

Syntax	Description
<i>mod</i>	(Optional) Number of the module to be restarted.
system	(Optional) Resets the system.
mindown	(Optional) Performs a reset as part of a minimal downtime software upgrade in a system with a redundant supervisor engine.
at	Schedules a system reset at a specific future time.
<i>hh:mm</i>	Hour and minute of the scheduled reset.
<i>mm/dd</i>	(Optional) Month and day of the scheduled reset.
<i>reason</i>	(Optional) Reason for the reset.
in	Schedules a system reset in a specific time.
<i>hh</i>	(Optional) Number of hours into the future to reset the switch.
<i>mm</i>	Number of minutes into the future to reset the switch.
cancel	(Optional) Cancels the scheduled reset.
<i>mod</i>	Number of the Network Analysis Module (NAM) or Intrusion Detection System Module (IDSM).
<i>bootdevice</i>	(Optional) Boot device identification; for format guidelines, see the “Usage Guidelines” section.

Defaults This command has no default settings.

Command Types Switch command.

Command Modes Privileged.

Usage Guidelines If you do not specify a module number (either a switching module or the active supervisor engine module), the command resets the entire system.

You can use the **reset** *mod* command to switch to the redundant supervisor engine, where *mod* is the module number of the active supervisor engine.

You can use the **reset mindown** command to reset the switch as part of a minimal downtime software upgrade in a system with a redundant supervisor engine. For complete information on performing a minimal downtime software upgrade, refer to the *Catalyst 6500 Series Switch Software Configuration Guide* for your switch.

**Caution**

If you make configuration changes after entering the **reset mindown** command but before the active supervisor engine resets, the changes are not saved. Input from the CLI is still accepted by the switch while the redundant supervisor engine is reset. Changes that you make to the configuration between the time when you enter the **reset mindown** command and the time when the supervisor engine comes online running the new software image are not saved or synchronized with the redundant supervisor engine.

If you reset an intelligent module (such as the Catalyst 6500 series MSM or MSFC), both the module hardware and software are completely reset.

When entering the *bootdevice*, use the format *device[:device_qualifier]* where:

- *device* = **pcmcia**, **hdd**, **network**
- *device_qualifier* **hdd** = number from 1 to 99
- **pcmcia** = slot0 or slot1

Examples

This example shows how to reset the supervisor engine on a Catalyst 6500 series switch with redundant supervisor engines:

```
Console> (enable) reset 1
This command will force a switch-over to the standby supervisor module
and disconnect your telnet session.
Do you want to continue (y/n) [n]? y
Connection closed by foreign host.
host%
```

This example shows how to reset module 4:

```
Console> (enable) reset 4
This command will reset module 4 and may disconnect your telnet session.
Do you want to continue (y/n) [n]? y
Resetting module 4...
Console> (enable)
```

This example shows how to schedule a system reset for a specific future time:

```
Console> (enable) reset at 20:00
Reset scheduled at 20:00:00, Wed Mar 15 2000.
Proceed with scheduled reset? (y/n) [n]? y
Reset scheduled for 20:00:00, Wed Mar 15 2000 (in 0 day 5 hours 40 minutes).
Console> (enable)
```

This example shows how to schedule a reset for a specific future time and include a reason for the reset:

```
Console> (enable) reset at 23:00 3/15 Software upgrade to 6.1(1).
Reset scheduled at 23:00:00, Wed Mar 15 2000.
Reset reason: Software upgrade to 6.1(1).
Proceed with scheduled reset? (y/n) [n]? y
Reset scheduled for 23:00:00, Wed Mar 15 2000 (in 0 day 8 hours 39 minutes).
Console> (enable)
```

This example shows how to schedule a reset with minimum downtime for a specific future time and include a reason for the reset:

```
Console> (enable) reset mindown at 23:00 3/15 Software upgrade to 6.1(1).  
Reset scheduled at 23:00:00, Wed Mar 15 2000.  
Reset reason: Software upgrade to 6.1(1).  
Proceed with scheduled reset? (y/n) [n]? y  
Reset mindown scheduled for 23:00:00, Wed Mar 15 2000 (in 0 day 8 hours 39 minutes).  
Console> (enable)
```

This example shows how to schedule a reset after a specified time:

```
Console> (enable) reset in 5:20 Configuration update  
Reset scheduled in 5 hours 20 minutes.  
Reset reason: Configuration update  
Proceed with scheduled reset? (y/n) [n]? y  
Reset scheduled for 19:56:01, Wed Mar 15 2000 (in 5 hours 20 minutes).  
Reset reason: Configuration update  
Console> (enable)
```

This example shows how to cancel a scheduled reset:

```
Console> (enable) reset cancel  
Reset cancelled.  
Console> (enable)
```

Related Commands

[commit](#)
[show reset](#)

