

Flash Setup for the Linux Flash File System JFFS1

If you running a Linux kernel with JFFS1 for the first time on a DNP/1110, it will be necessary to set-up the flash area for JFFS1. Execute the following steps. These steps brings JFFS1 formatting information to the flash memory area.

- **1. Step:** Execute the Linux **su** command for getting the superuser/administrator rights. Please note: The standard SSV Linux for the DNP/1110 configuration don't needs a superuser password. If the system asks you for the superuser password, press the enter key.

```
su
```

- **2. Step:** Execute the Linux **mount** command.

```
mount
```

- **3. Step:** Check the console output of the **mount** command of step 2. If you see a text output line with the content “/dev/mtdblock4”, the flash memory is already mounted to your Linux system. Please *umount* the flash. Execute the following command.

```
umount /mnt
```

- **4. Step:** Execute the Linux **eraseall** command with the following parameters. Please note: The executing of this command needs some time.

```
eraseall /dev/mtd4
```

- **5. Step:** Execute the Linux **mount** command with the following parameters. Please note: In some case the executing of this command needs some time.

```
mount -t jffs /dev/mtdblock4 /mnt
```

- **6. Step:** Execute the Linux **umount** command with the following parameters. Please note: In some case the executing of this command needs some time.

```
umount /mnt
```

- **7. Step:** Reset and re-boot your system.

- **8. Step:** Login and execute the Linux **su** command for getting the superuser/administrator rights again.

```
su
```

- **9. Step:** Execute the Linux **cd** command with the following parameters.

```
cd /mnt
```

- **10. Step:** Execute the following command sequence for write the first data to the flash.

```
cat > test1
1234567890
CTRL-D
```

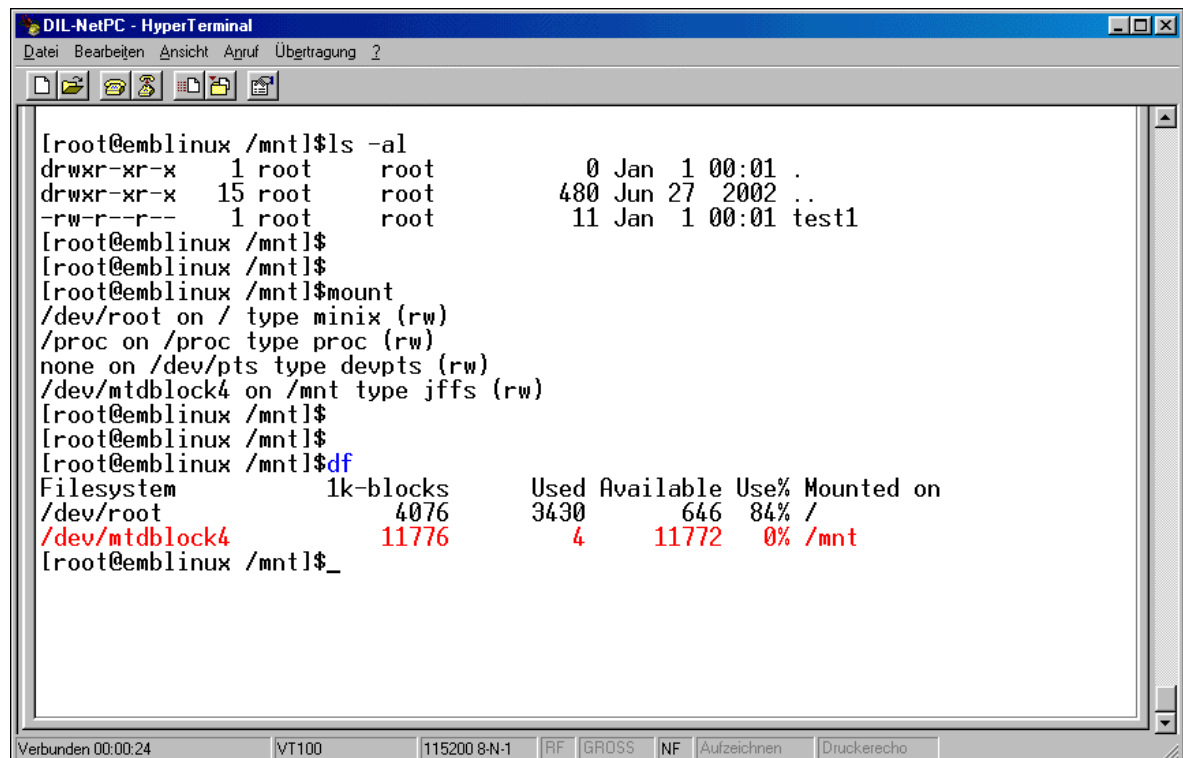
- **11. Step:** Reset and re-boot your system again. Login and execute the Linux **su** command for getting the superuser/administrator rights again. Then execute the following command sequence. This sequence shows you, that the JFFS1 store your data in flash memory.

```
cd /mnt
ls -al
cat test1
```

- **12. Step:** Execute the Linux **df** command.

```
df
```

These console output for this command shows the available disk drive space of your system.



```
DIL-NetPC - HyperTerminal
Datei Bearbeiten Ansicht Appuf Übertragung ?
[root@emblinux /mnt]$ ls -al
drwxr-xr-x  1 root  root          0 Jan  1 00:01 .
drwxr-xr-x 15 root  root       480 Jun 27 2002 ..
-rw-r--r--  1 root  root          0 11 Jan  1 00:01 test1
[root@emblinux /mnt]$
[root@emblinux /mnt]$
[root@emblinux /mnt]$ mount
/dev/root on / type minix (rw)
/dev/proc on /proc type proc (rw)
none on /dev/pts type devpts (rw)
/dev/mtdblock4 on /mnt type jffs (rw)
[root@emblinux /mnt]$
[root@emblinux /mnt]$
[root@emblinux /mnt]$ df
Filesystem          1k-blocks    Used Available Use% Mounted on
/dev/root              4076      3430      646   84% /
/dev/mtdblock4       11776         4    11772   0% /mnt
[root@emblinux /mnt]$_
```