SSV

ADNP/1486 Flash Setup for the Linux Flash File System JFFS2

If you running a Linux kernel with JFFS2 for the first time on a ADNP/1486, it will be necessary to set-up the flash memory for JFFS2. Execute the following steps. These steps brings JFFS2 formatting information to the flash memory area.

Please note: You find ready-to-use Linux with JFFS2 on your ADNP/1486 Starter Sit CD-ROM (i.e. …\DNPX\DOSSSD\PreCfg13). This configuration is using the second flash chip of the ADNP/1486 for JFFS2. If you are booting this Linux with the help of DOS, make sure to use the 2 Mbytes DOS image for the ADNP/1486 (…\ROM-DOS\BIN\ADNP\Adnpdos2). The 4 Mbytes version is using the second flash chip for DOS file storage.

- **1. Step:** Execute the Linux **su** command for getting the superuser/administrator rights. Please note: The standard SSV Linux for the ADNP/1486 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/mtdblock2 …..", the flash memory is already mounted to your Linux system. Please *unmount* 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.

  /root/eraseall /dev/mtd2

- **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 jffs2 /dev/mtdblock2 /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 JFFS2 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.