

Working With the Flash File System

This chapter describes how to use the Flash file system.

Note For complete syntax and usage information for the commands used in this chapter, refer to the *Command Reference* for your switch.

This chapter consists of these sections:

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- Working With the Flash File System on page 18-1

Understanding How the Flash File System Works

The Flash file system provides a number of useful commands to help you manage system image and configuration files.

The Flash file system on the Supervisor Engine III, the RSM, and the Catalyst 2926G series switches consists of three Flash devices on which you can store system files:

- **bootflash:**—Onboard Flash memory
- **slot0:**—First (bottom) PC card (PCMCIA) slot
- **slot1:**—Second (top) PC card slot

On the Supervisor Engine III FSX and FLX, and on the Catalyst 4000 and 2948G series switches, there is only one flash device, **bootflash:**.

Note Throughout this publication, the term *Flash PC card* is used in place of the term *PCMCIA card*.

Working With the Flash File System

These sections describe how to work with the Flash file system:

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Setting the Default Flash Device

When you set the default Flash device for the system, the default device is assumed when you enter a Flash file system command without specifying the Flash device.

To set the default Flash device, perform this task:

Task	Command
Step 1 Set the default Flash device for the system.	cd <i>[[m/][bootflash: slot0: slot1:]]</i>
Step 2 Verify the default Flash device for the system.	pwd <i>[mod_num]</i>

This example shows how to change the default Flash device to slot0: and verify the default device:

```
Console> (enable) cd slot0:
Console> (enable) pwd
slot0
Console> (enable)
```

Listing the Files on a Flash Device

To list the files on a Flash device, perform one of these tasks:

Task	Command
• Display a list of files on a Flash device.	dir <i>[[m/]device:][filename]</i>
• Display a list of only deleted files on a Flash device.	dir <i>[[m/]device:][filename] deleted</i>
• Display a list of all files on a Flash device, including deleted files.	dir <i>[[m/]device:][filename] all</i>
• Display a detailed list of files on a Flash device.	dir <i>[[m/]device:][filename] long</i>

This example shows how to list the files on the default Flash device:

```
Console> (enable) dir
-#- -length- -date/time----- name
 4 3134688 Apr 27 1998 08:27:01 cat5000-sup3.4-1-0-66.bin
 5 3231989 Jun 24 1998 12:04:40 cat5000-sup3.4-2-0-28.bin
 6      135 Jul 17 1998 11:30:05 dns_config.cfg

1213952 bytes available (6388224 bytes used)
Console> (enable)
```

This example shows how to list the files on a Flash device other than the default device:

```

Console> (enable) dir slot0:
-#- -length- ----date/time----- name
  1 3209261 Jun 16 1998 13:18:19 cat5000-sup3.4-2-1.bin
  2    135 Jul 17 1998 11:32:53 dns-config.cfg
  3 3231989 Jul 17 1998 16:54:23 cat5000-sup3.4-1-2.bin
  4    8589 Jul 17 1998 17:02:52 5000_config.cfg

9933504 bytes available (6450496 bytes used)
Console> (enable)

```

This example shows how to list the deleted files on the default Flash device:

```

Console> (enable) dir deleted
-#- ED --type-- --crc--- -seek-- nlen -length- ----date/time----- name
  1 .D ffffffff 81a027ca 41bdc 22 7004 Apr 01 1998 15:27:45 5002.config.
4.1.98.cfg
  2 .D ffffffff ccce97a3 43644 23 6630 Apr 01 1998 15:36:47 5002.default
.config.cfg
  3 .D ffffffff 81a027ca 45220 15 7004 Apr 19 1998 10:05:59 5002_config.
cfg

1213952 bytes available (6388224 bytes used)
Console> (enable)

```

Copying Files

Note The Flash file system **copy** command replaces the **download**, **upload**, **configure network**, and **write network** commands used on the Supervisor Engine I and II.

To copy a file, perform one of these tasks in privileged mode:

Task	Command
• Copy a Flash file to a TFTP server, Flash memory, another Flash device, or to the running configuration.	copy <i>file-id</i> { tftp flash <i>file-id</i> config }
• Copy a file from a TFTP server to Flash memory, to a Flash device, or to the running configuration.	copy tftp { flash <i>file-id</i> config }
• Copy a file from Flash memory to a TFTP server, to a Flash device, or to the running configuration.	copy flash { tftp <i>file-id</i> config }
• Copy the running configuration to Flash memory, another Flash device, or to a TFTP server.	copy config { flash <i>file-id</i> tftp }

This example shows how to copy the running configuration to Flash memory:

```

Console> (enable) copy config flash
Flash device [bootflash]? slot0:
Name of file to copy to []? 5000_config.cfg

Upload configuration to slot0:5000_config.cfg
9942096 bytes available on device slot0, proceed (y/n) [n]? y
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
..

Configuration has been copied successfully.
Console> (enable)

```

This example shows how to upload a configuration file on a Flash device to a TFTP server:

```

Console> (enable) copy slot0:5000_config.cfg tftp
IP address or name of remote host []? 172.20.52.3
Name of file to copy to [5000_config.cfg]?
/
File has been copied successfully.
Console> (enable)

```

Deleting Files



Caution If you enter the **squeeze** command on a Flash device, you cannot restore files that you deleted on that device before you entered the **squeeze** command.

To delete files on a Flash device, perform this task in privileged mode:

Task	Command
Step 1 Delete a file on a Flash device.	delete <i>[[m/]device:]filename</i>
Step 2 If desired, permanently remove all deleted files on the Flash device (this operation can take a number of minutes to complete).	squeeze <i>[m/]device:</i>
Step 3 Verify the files are deleted.	dir <i>[[m/]device:][filename]</i>

This example shows how to delete a file from a Flash device:

```

Console> (enable) delete dns_config.cfg
Console> (enable)

```

This example shows how to permanently remove all deleted files from a Flash device:

```

Console> (enable) squeeze slot0:
All deleted files will be removed, proceed (y/n) [n]? y
Squeeze operation may take a while, proceed (y/n) [n]? y
Erasing squeeze log
Console> (enable)

```

Restoring Deleted Files

You must specify the index number of a deleted file to identify the file to undelete. The index number for each file appears in the first column of the **dir** command output. A file cannot be undeleted if a valid file with the same name already exists. Instead, you must delete the existing file and then undelete the desired file. A file can be deleted and undeleted up to 15 times.

To restore deleted files on a Flash device, perform this task in privileged mode:

Task	Command
Step 1 Identify the index number of the deleted files on the Flash device.	dir <i>[[m/]device:][filename]</i> deleted
Step 2 Undelete a file on a Flash device.	undelete <i>index</i> <i>[[m/]device:]</i>
Step 3 Verify that the file is restored.	dir <i>[[m/]device:][filename]</i>

This example shows how to restore a deleted file:

```

Console> (enable) dir deleted
-#- ED --type-- --crc--- -seek-- nlen -length- -----date/time----- name
6 .D ffffffff 42da7f71 657a00 14 135 Jul 17 1998 11:30:05 dns_config.cfg

1213952 bytes available (6388224 bytes used)
Console> (enable) undelete 6
Console> (enable) dir
-#- -length- -----date/time----- name
4 3134688 Apr 27 1998 08:27:01 cat5000-sup3.4-1-0-66.bin
5 3231989 Jun 24 1998 12:04:40 cat5000-sup3.4-2-0-28.bin
6 135 Jul 17 1998 11:30:05 dns_config.cfg

1213952 bytes available (6388224 bytes used)
Console> (enable)
    
```

Verifying a File Checksum

To verify the checksum of a file on a Flash device, perform this task in privileged mode:

Task	Command
Verify the checksum of a file on a Flash device.	verify <i>[[m/]device:] filename</i>

This example shows how to verify the checksum of a file:

```

Console> (enable) verify cat5000-sup3.4-2-1.bin
CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC
CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC
File bootflash:cat5000-sup3.4-2-1.bin verified OK
Console> (enable)
    
```

Formatting a Flash Device

Before you use a new Flash device, you must format it. You can reserve up to 16 spare sectors for use when other sectors fail (by default, none are reserved). If you do not reserve spare sectors and later some sectors fail, you will have to reformat the entire Flash memory, erasing all existing data.

Note Flash PC cards formatted on the Supervisor Engine III or on a Route-Switch Processor (RSP)-based Cisco 7500 series router are interchangeable provided the router is running software at least at the same level as the supervisor engine. You cannot use Flash PC cards formatted on a Route Processor (RP)-based Cisco 7000 series router without reformatting.

When you format a Flash device, you can specify the *monlib* file (the ROM monitor library), which the ROM monitor uses to access files in the Flash file system. The monlib file is also compiled into the system image.

In the **format** command syntax, use the *device2* argument to specify the device that contains the monlib file to use. If you omit the entire *device2* argument, the system formats the device using the monlib file that is bundled with the system software.

If you omit just the device name (*device2*) from the `[[device2:][monlib-filename]]` argument, the system formats the device using the named monlib file from the default Flash device. If you omit the *monlib-filename* from the `[[device2:][monlib-filename]]` argument, the system formats the device using the monlib file from *device2*.

If you specify the entire `[[device2:][monlib-filename]]` argument, the system formats the device using the specified monlib file from the specified device. If the system cannot find a monlib file, it terminates the formatting process.

To format a Flash memory device, perform this task in privileged mode:

Task	Command
Format a Flash memory device.	format [spare <i>spare-number</i>] [<i>m/</i>] <i>device1</i> : [[<i>device2</i> :] [<i>monlib-filename</i>]]

This example shows how to format the Flash device in slot 1:

```

Console> (enable) format slot1:
All sectors will be erased, proceed (y/n) [n]?y
Enter volume id (up to 31 characters):
Formatting sector 1
Format device slot1 completed.
Console> (enable)

```

