

format

Use the **format** command to format bootflash or a Flash PC card (a Flash device must be formatted before it can be used).

```
format [spare spare-num] [m/]device1: [[device2:][monlib-filename]]
```

Syntax Description		
spare <i>spare_num</i>	(Optional) Number of spare sectors to reserve when other sectors fail.	
<i>m/</i>	(Optional) Module number of the supervisor engine containing the Flash device.	
<i>device1</i> :	Flash device to be formatted.	
<i>device2</i> :	(Optional) Flash device that contains the <i>monlib</i> file to be used to format <i>device1</i> .	
<i>monlib-filename</i>	(Optional) Name of the <i>monlib</i> file.	

Defaults The default number of spare sectors is 0.

Command Types Switch command.

Command Modes Privileged.

Usage Guidelines

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

You can reserve up to 16 spare sectors for use when other sectors fail. If you do not reserve a spare sector and later some sectors fail, you will have to reformat the entire Flash memory, which will erase all existing data.

The *monlib* file is the ROM monitor library used by the ROM monitor to access files in the Flash file system. It is also compiled into the system image. In the command syntax, *device1*: is the device to format and *device2*: contains the *monlib* file to use.

When you omit the [[*device2*:][*monlib-filename*]] argument, the system formats *device1*: using the *monlib* that is bundled with the system software.

When you omit *device2*: from the [[*device2*:][*monlib-filename*]] argument, the system formats *device1*: using the named *monlib* file from the device specified by the **cd** command.

When you omit *monlib-filename* from the [[*device2*:][*monlib-filename*]] argument, the system formats *device1*: using the *monlib* file from *device2*:. When you specify the whole [[*device2*:][*monlib-filename*]] argument, the system formats *device1*: using the specified *monlib* file from the specified device.

You can also specify *device1:monlib-filename* as the device and filename to be used, as follows:

format device1: [*device1*: [*monlib-filename*]]

If *monlib-filename* is omitted, the system formats *device1*: using the built-in monlib file on the device.

**Note**

If the Flash device has a volume ID, you must provide the volume ID to format the device. The volume ID is displayed using the **show flash m/device: filesys** command

**Note**

When the system cannot find a monlib file, the system terminates the formatting process.

Examples

This example shows how to format a Flash PC card:

```
Console> (enable) format slot0:
All sectors will be erased, proceed (y/n) [n]?y
Enter volume id (up to 31 characters):
Formatting sector 1
Format device slot0 completed.
Console> (enable)
```

frame

Use the **frame** command to display an individual stack frame.

frame [-d | -p] [num]

Syntax Description	
-d	(Optional) Keyword to specify a monitor context.
-p	(Optional) Keyword to specify a booted image process level context.
<i>num</i>	(Optional) Number of the frame to display, where 0 = youngest frame.

Defaults The default is a booted image kernel context—the youngest frame.

Command Types ROM monitor command.

Command Types Normal.

Usage Guidelines The minus sign (-) is required with the **-d** and **-p** options.

Examples This example shows how to use the **frame** command to specify a booted image process level context, frame 1:

```
rommon 6 > frame -p 1
Stack Frame 1, SP = 0x80007ed8, Size = 32 bytes
[0x80007ed8 : sp + 0x000] = 0x6031de50
[0x80007edc : sp + 0x004] = 0x6031c000
[0x80007ee0 : sp + 0x008] = 0x00000000
[0x80007ee4 : sp + 0x00c] = 0x80007ec4
[0x80007ee8 : sp + 0x010] = 0x00000002
[0x80007eec : sp + 0x014] = 0x00000000
[0x80007ef0 : sp + 0x018] = 0x60008770
[0x80007ef4 : sp + 0x01c] = 0x600087f0
```

history—ROM monitor

Use the **history** command to display the command history (the last 16 commands executed in the ROM monitor environment). This command is aliased to “h” by the ROM monitor for convenience.

history

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults This command has no default setting.

Command Types ROM monitor command.

Command Modes Normal.

Examples This example shows how to use the **history** command:

```
rommon 13 > history

1  help
2  break -s 0x20090
3  break -s 10090
4  break -s 0xa0001000
5  cont
6  help
7  dev
8  dir
9  dir bootflash:
10 dis
11 dis 0xa0001000
12 dis 0xbe000000
13 history
```

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history—switch

Use the **history** command to show the contents of the command history buffer.

history

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults This command has no default setting.

Command Types Switch command.

Command Modes Normal.

Usage Guidelines The history buffer size is fixed at 20 commands. See the “Command-Line Interfaces” chapter for detailed information about the command history feature.

Examples In this example, the **history** command lists the contents of the command history buffer:

```
Console> history
      1 help
      2 history
Console> !2
history
      1 help
      2 history
      3 history
Console>
```

meminfo

Use the **meminfo** command to display information about the main memory, packet memory, and NVRAM. With the **-l** option, the supported DRAM configurations are displayed.

meminfo [-l]

Syntax Description	-l (Optional) Keyword to specify long listing—displays DRAM configurations.
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Defaults	This command has no default setting.
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Command Types	ROM monitor command.
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Command Modes	Normal.
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Usage Guidelines	The minus sign (-) is required with the -l option.
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Examples	This example shows how to use the meminfo command:
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```
rommon 9 > meminfo
```

```
Main memory size: 16 MB in 32 bit mode.  
Available main memory starts at 0xa000e000, size 16328KB  
IO (packet) memory size: 25 percent of main memory.  
NVRAM size: 32KB
```