



Working with the Flash File System

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Finding Feature Information

Your software release may not support all the features documented in this module. For the latest caveats and feature information, see Bug Search Tool and the release notes for your platform and software release. To find information about the features documented in this module, and to see a list of the releases in which each feature is supported, see the feature information table at the end of this module.

Use Cisco Feature Navigator to find information about platform support and Cisco software image support. To access Cisco Feature Navigator, go to <http://www.cisco.com/go/cfn>. An account on Cisco.com is not required.

Information About the Flash File System

The flash file system is a single flash device on which you can store files. It also provides several commands to help you manage software bundles and configuration files. The default flash file system on the device is named flash:.

As viewed from the active device, flash: refers to the local flash device, which is the device attached to the same device on which the file system is being viewed.

Only one user at a time can manage the software bundles and configuration files .

Displaying Available File Systems

To display the available file systems on your device, use the **show file systems** privileged EXEC command as shown in this example for a standalone device:

```
Device# show file systems
```

```
File Systems:
```

	Size(b)	Free(b)	Type	Flags	Prefixes
	-	-	opaque	rw	system:
	-	-	opaque	rw	tmpsys:
*	11250098176	9694093312	disk	rw	bootflash: flash:
	1651314688	1232220160	disk	rw	crashinfo:
	118148280320	112084115456	disk	rw	disk0:
	189628416	145387520	disk	rw	usbflash0:
	7763918848	7696850944	disk	ro	webui:
	-	-	opaque	rw	null:
	-	-	opaque	ro	tar:
	-	-	network	rw	tftp:
	33554432	33532852	nvr	rw	nvr:
	-	-	opaque	wo	syslog:
	-	-	network	rw	rcp:
	-	-	network	rw	http:
	-	-	network	rw	ftp:
	-	-	network	rw	scp:
	-	-	network	rw	https:
	-	-	opaque	ro	cns:

Table 1: show file systems Field Descriptions

Field	Value
Size(b)	Amount of memory in the file system in bytes.
Free(b)	Amount of free memory in the file system in bytes.
Type	<p>Type of file system.</p> <p>disk—The file system is for a flash memory device, USB flash, and crashinfo file.</p> <p>network—The file system for network devices; for example, an FTP server or and HTTP server.</p> <p>nvr—The file system is for a NVRAM device.</p> <p>opaque—The file system is a locally generated pseudo file system (for example, the system) or a download interface, such as brimux.</p> <p>unknown—The file system is an unknown type.</p>
Flags	<p>Permission for file system.</p> <p>ro—read-only.</p> <p>rw—read/write.</p> <p>wo—write-only.</p>

Field	Value
Prefixes	<p>Alias for file system.</p> <p>crashinfo:—Crashinfo file.</p> <p>disk0:—M2 SATA module.</p> <p>flash:—Flash file system.</p> <p>ftp:—FTP server.</p> <p>http:—HTTP server.</p> <p>https:—Secure HTTP server.</p> <p>nvr:—NVRAM.</p> <p>null:—Null destination for copies. You can copy a remote file to null to find its size.</p> <p>rcp:—Remote Copy Protocol (RCP) server.</p> <p>scp:—Session Control Protocol (SCP) server.</p> <p>system:—Contains the system memory, including the running configuration.</p> <p>tftp:—TFTP network server.</p> <p>usbflash0:—USB flash memory.</p> <p>xmodem:—Obtain the file from a network machine by using the Xmodem protocol.</p> <p>ymodem:—Obtain the file from a network machine by using the Ymodem protocol.</p>

Setting the Default File System

You can specify the file system or directory that the system uses as the default file system by using the **cd** *filesystem:* privileged EXEC command. You can set the default file system to omit the *filesystem:* argument from related commands. For example, for all privileged EXEC commands that have the optional *filesystem:* argument, the system uses the file system specified by the **cd** command.

By default, the default file system is *flash:*.

You can display the current default file system as specified by the **cd** command by using the **pwd** privileged EXEC command.

Displaying Information About Files on a File System

You can view a list of the contents of a file system before manipulating its contents. For example, before copying a new configuration file to flash memory, you might want to verify that the file system does not already contain a configuration file with the same name. Similarly, before copying a flash configuration file

to another location, you might want to verify its filename for use in another command. To display information about files on a file system, use one of the privileged EXEC commands listed in the following table.

Table 2: Commands for Displaying Information About Files

Command	Description
dir [/all] [filesystem:filename]	Displays a list of files on a file system.
show file systems	Displays more information about each of the files on a file system.
show file information file-url	Displays information about a specific file.
show file descriptors	Displays a list of open file descriptors. File descriptors are the internal representations of open files. You can use this command to see if another user has a file open.

For example, to display a list of all files in a file system, use the **dir** privileged EXEC command:

```
device# dir flash:
Directory of bootflash:/

616513  drwx           4096  Jul 15 2015 07:11:35 +00:00  .installer
608402  -rw-          33818  Sep 25 2015 11:41:35 +00:00  bootloader_evt_handle.log
608403  drwx           4096  Feb 27 2017 13:56:47 +00:00  .ssh
608410  -rw-           0     Jun 5 2015 10:16:17 +00:00  dc_stats.txt
608411  drwx          20480  Sep 23 2015 11:50:13 +00:00  core
624625  drwx           4096  Sep 23 2015 12:29:27 +00:00  .prst_sync
640849  drwx           4096  Feb 27 2017 13:57:30 +00:00  .rollback_timer
608412  drwx           4096  Jun 17 2015 18:12:47 +00:00  orch_test_logs
608413  -rw-        33554432  Sep 25 2015 11:43:15 +00:00  nvram_config
608417  -rw-           35    Sep 25 2015 20:17:42 +00:00  pnp-tech-time
608439  -rw-        214054  Sep 25 2015 20:17:48 +00:00  pnp-tech-discovery-summary
608419  drwx           4096  Jul 23 2015 07:50:25 +00:00  util
616514  drwx           4096  Mar 18 2015 11:09:04 +00:00  onep
608442  -rw-           556   Mar 18 2015 11:19:34 +00:00  vlan.dat
608448  -rw-       1131779  Mar 28 2015 13:13:48 +00:00  log.txt
616516  drwx           4096   Apr 1 2015 09:34:56 +00:00  gs_script
616517  drwx           4096   Apr 6 2015 09:42:38 +00:00  tools
608440  -rw-           252   Sep 25 2015 11:41:52 +00:00  boothelper.log
624626  drwx           4096   Apr 17 2015 06:10:55 +00:00  SD_AVC_AUTO_CONFIG
608488  -rw-          98869  Sep 25 2015 11:42:15 +00:00  memleak.tcl
608437  -rw-          17866  Jul 16 2015 04:01:10 +00:00  ardbeg_x86
632745  drwx           4096   Aug 20 2015 11:35:09 +00:00  CRDU
632746  drwx           4096   Sep 16 2015 08:57:44 +00:00  ardmore
608418  -rw-       1595361   Jul 8 2015 11:18:33 +00:00  system-report_RP_0_20150708-111832-UTC.tar.gz
608491  -rw-       67587176  Aug 12 2015 05:30:35 +00:00  mcln_x86_kernel_20170628.SSA
608492  -rw-       74880100  Aug 12 2015 05:30:57 +00:00  stardust.x86.idprom.0718B

11250098176 bytes total (9128050688 bytes free)
device#
```

Changing Directories and Displaying the Working Directory

Follow these steps to change directories and to display the working directory:

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **enable**
2. **dir filesystem:**
3. **cd directory_name**
4. **pwd**
5. **cd**

DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	enable Example: Device> enable	Enables privileged EXEC mode. <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Enter your password if prompted.
Step 2	dir filesystem: Example: Device# dir flash:	Displays the directories on the specified file system. For <i>filesystem:</i> , use <i>flash:</i> for the system board flash device.
Step 3	cd directory_name Example: Device# cd new_configs	Navigates to the specified directory. The command example shows how to navigate to the directory named <i>new_configs</i> .
Step 4	pwd Example: Device# pwd	Displays the working directory.
Step 5	cd Example: Device# cd	Navigates to the default directory.

Creating Directories

Beginning in privileged EXEC mode, follow these steps to create a directory:

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **dir** *filesystem*:
2. **mkdir** *directory_name*
3. **dir** *filesystem*:

DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	dir <i>filesystem</i> : Example: Device# dir flash:	Displays the directories on the specified file system. For <i>filesystem</i> :, use flash: for the system board flash device.
Step 2	mkdir <i>directory_name</i> Example: Device# mkdir new_configs	Creates a new directory. Directory names are case sensitive and are limited to 45 characters between the slashes (/); the name cannot contain control characters, spaces, slashes, quotes, semicolons, or colons.
Step 3	dir <i>filesystem</i> : Example: Device# dir flash:	Verifies your entry.

Removing Directories

To remove a directory with all its files and subdirectories, use the **delete /force /recursive** *filesystem:/file-url* privileged EXEC command.

Use the **/recursive** keyword to delete the named directory and all subdirectories and the files contained in it. Use the **/force** keyword to suppress the prompting that confirms a deletion of each file in the directory. You are prompted only once at the beginning of this deletion process.

For *filesystem*, use **flash:** for the system board flash device. For *file-url*, enter the name of the directory to be deleted. All of the files in the directory and the directory are removed.



Caution When directories are deleted, their contents cannot be recovered.

Copying Files

To copy a file from a source to a destination, use the **copy** *source-url destination-url* privileged EXEC command. For the source and destination URLs, you can use **running-config** and **startup-config** keyword shortcuts. For example, the **copy running-config startup-config** command saves the currently running configuration file to the NVRAM section of flash memory to be used as the configuration during system initialization.

You can also copy from special file systems (**xmodem:**, **ymodem:**) as the source for the file from a network machine that uses the Xmodem or Ymodem protocol. SSH File Transfer Protocol (SFTP) is also another option to copy switch configuration or image files. For more information, refer the *Configuring SSH File Transfer Protocol* chapter of the *Security Configuration Guide*.

Network file system URLs include ftp:, rcp:, tftp:, scp:, http:, and https: and have these syntaxes:

- FTP—ftp:[[/username [:password]@location]/directory]/filename
- RCP—rcp:[[/username@location]/directory]/filename
- TFTP—tftp:[[/location]/directory]/filename
- SCP—scp:[[/username [:password]@location]/directory]/filename
- HTTP—http:[[/username [:password]@location]/directory]/filename
- HTTPS—https:[[/username [:password]@location]/directory]/filename



Note The password must not contain the special character '@'. If the character '@' is used, the copy fails to parse the IP address of the server.

Local writable file systems include flash:.

Some invalid combinations of source and destination exist. Specifically, you cannot copy these combinations:

- From a running configuration to a running configuration
- From a startup configuration to a startup configuration

Deleting Files

When you no longer need a file on a flash memory device, you can permanently delete it. To delete a file or directory from a specified flash device, use the **delete** [/force] [/recursive] [filesystem:]file-url privileged EXEC command.

Use the **/recursive** keyword for deleting a directory and all subdirectories and the files contained in it. Use the **/force** keyword to suppress the prompting that confirms a deletion of each file in the directory. You are prompted only once at the beginning of this deletion process. Use the **/force** and **/recursive** keywords for deleting old software images that were installed by using the **archive download-sw** command but are no longer needed.

If you omit the *filesystem:* option, the device uses the default device specified by the **cd** command. For *file-url*, you specify the path (directory) and the name of the file to be deleted.

When you attempt to delete any files, the system prompts you to confirm the deletion.



Caution When files are deleted, their contents cannot be recovered.

This example shows how to delete the file *myconfig* from the default flash memory device:

```
Device# delete myconfig
```

Creating, Displaying and Extracting Files

You can create a file and write files into it, list the files in a file, and extract the files from a file as described in the next sections.

Beginning in privileged EXEC mode, follow these steps to create a file, display the contents, and extract it:

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **archive tar /create** *destination-url* **flash:** */file-url*
2. **archive tar /table** *source-url*
3. **archive tar /xtract** *source-url* **flash:** */file-url* [*dir/file...*]
4. **more** [*/ascii* | */binary* | */ebcdic*] */file-url*

DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	archive tar /create <i>destination-url</i> flash: <i>/file-url</i> Example: <pre>device# archive tar /create tftp:172.20.10.30/saved. flash:/new-configs</pre>	<p>Creates a file and adds files to it.</p> <p>For <i>destination-url</i>, specify the destination URL alias for the local or network file system and the name of the file to create:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local flash file system syntax: flash: • FTP syntax: ftp:[[<i>/username[:password]</i>]<i>@location</i>]/<i>directory</i>]/-<i>filename</i>. • RCP syntax: rcp:[[<i>/username@location</i>]/<i>directory</i>]/-<i>filename</i>. • TFTP syntax: tftp:[[<i>/location</i>]/<i>directory</i>]/-<i>filename</i>. <p>For flash:<i>/file-url</i>, specify the location on the local flash file system in which the new file is created. You can also specify an optional list of files or directories within the source directory to add to the new file. If none are specified, all files and directories at this level are written to the newly created file.</p>
Step 2	archive tar /table <i>source-url</i> Example: <pre>device# archive tar /table flash: /new_configs</pre>	<p>Displays the contents of a file.</p> <p>For <i>source-url</i>, specify the source URL alias for the local or network file system. The <i>-filename</i> is the file to display. These options are supported:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local flash file system syntax: flash: • FTP syntax: ftp:[[<i>/username[:password]</i>]<i>@location</i>]/<i>directory</i>]/-<i>filename</i>.

	Command or Action	Purpose
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RCP syntax: rcp:<i>[[//username@location]/directory]/-filename.</i> TFTP syntax: tftp:<i>[[//location]/directory]/-filename.</i> <p>You can also limit the file displays by specifying a list of files or directories after the file. Only those files appear. If none are specified, all files and directories appear.</p>
Step 3	archive tar /xtract source-url flash:/file-url [dir/file...] Example: <pre>device# archive tar /xtract tftp:/172.20.10.30/saved. flash:/new-configs</pre>	<p>Extracts a file into a directory on the flash file system.</p> <p>For <i>source-url</i>, specify the source URL alias for the local file system. The <i>-filename.</i> is the file from which to extract files. These options are supported:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local flash file system syntax: flash: FTP syntax: ftp:<i>[[//username[:password]@location]/directory]/-filename.</i> RCP syntax: rcp:<i>[[//username@location]/directory]/-filename.</i> TFTP syntax: tftp:<i>[[//location]/directory]/-filename.</i> <p>For flash:/file-url [dir/file...], specify the location on the local flash file system from which the file is extracted. Use the <i>dir/file...</i> option to specify a list of files or directories within the file to be extracted. If none are specified, all files and directories are extracted.</p>
Step 4	more [/ascii /binary /ebcdic] /file-url Example: <pre>device# more flash:/new-configs</pre>	<p>Displays the contents of any readable file, including a file on a remote file system.</p>

Additional References for Flash File System

Related Documents

Related Topic	Document Title
Commands for managing flash: file systems	<i>Cisco IOS Configuration Fundamentals Command Reference</i>

Standards

Standards	Title
No new or modified standards are supported by this feature, and support for existing standards has not been modified by this feature.	--

MIBs

MIBs	MIBs Link
No new or modified MIBs are supported by this feature, and support for existing MIBs has not been modified by this feature.	To locate and download MIBs for selected platforms, Cisco IOS releases, and feature sets, use Cisco MIB Locator found at the following URL: http://www.cisco.com/go/mibs

RFCs

RFCs	Title
No new or modified RFCs are supported by this feature, and support for existing RFCs has not been modified by this feature.	--

Technical Assistance

Description	Link
<p>The Cisco Support website provides extensive online resources, including documentation and tools for troubleshooting and resolving technical issues with Cisco products and technologies.</p> <p>To receive security and technical information about your products, you can subscribe to various services, such as the Product Alert Tool (accessed from Field Notices), the Cisco Technical Services Newsletter, and Really Simple Syndication (RSS) Feeds.</p> <p>Access to most tools on the Cisco Support website requires a Cisco.com user ID and password.</p>	http://www.cisco.com/cisco/web/support/index.html

Feature History for Flash File System

This table provides release and related information for features explained in this module.

These features are available on all releases subsequent to the one they were introduced in, unless noted otherwise.

Release	Feature	Feature Information
Cisco IOS XE Everest 16.6.1	Flash File System	The flash file system is a single flash device on which you can store files. It also provides several commands to help you manage software bundles and configuration files.

Use Cisco Feature Navigator to find information about platform and software image support. To access Cisco Feature Navigator, go to <http://www.cisco.com/go/cfn>.

