

Using CompactFlash Memory Cards

Cisco 3800 series routers, Cisco 2800 series routers, and Cisco 1800 series routers use external CompactFlash (CF) memory cards to store the system image, some software feature data, and configuration files. The CF memory cards use the following file systems. The file system that is supported depends on router model:

- Class B flash file system, also known as the low-end file system (LEFS)
- Class C flash file system, similar to the standard DOS file system

This document contains the following sections:

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Platforms Supported by This Document

Use this document with the following platforms:

- Cisco 1800 series routers
- Cisco 2800 series routers
- Cisco 3800 series routers



Requirements and Restrictions

- Cisco 3800 series routers, Cisco 2800 series routers, and Cisco 1800 series routers do not support internal flash memory. Because the system image can be stored only on a CF memory card, you need to have a CF memory card installed to boot the system image.
- We recommend that you erase (Class B) or format (Class C) new CF memory cards to initialize them with either a Class B or Class C flash file system. This ensures proper formatting and enables the ROM monitor to recognize and boot the flash memory.
- Only CF memory cards purchased from Cisco are supported on these platforms.

Cisco 1800 Series Routers and Cisco 2801 Routers

- Support only the Class C flash file system.
- Support only external CF memory cards.
- The CF memory card file system can be formatted on a Cisco 1800 series router or Cisco 2801 router. After the file system has been formatted, files on the CF memory card can be copied to or from any PC that is equipped with a CF memory reader. If you use a PC to format the CF memory card, use only the Microsoft 16-bit File Allocation Table (FAT16) file system.

Cisco 3800 Series Routers and Cisco 2800 Series Routers (Except for Cisco 2801 Routers)

- Support Class B and Class C flash file systems.
- Support only external CF memory cards.
- If you use a PC to format the CF memory cards, you can format the cards with the Microsoft 16-bit File Allocation Table (FAT16), Microsoft 32-bit File Allocation Table (FAT32), or Microsoft Windows NT file system (NTFS). Alternatively, you can format the CF memory card on the router.



When formatted on the router, flash memory cards are formatted with the DOSFS file system, a platform-independent industry-standard file system that is supported on all Cisco 3800 series routers, Cisco 2800 series routers, and Cisco 1800 series routers.

Online Insertion and Removal

Online insertion and removal (OIR) is a feature that allows you to replace CF memory cards without turning off the router and without affecting the operation of other interfaces. OIR of CF memory cards provides uninterrupted operation to network users, maintains routing information, and ensures session preservation.



The external CF memory card should not be removed if the flash memory busy "CF" LED on the router is ON, because this indicates that the software is accessing the CF memory card. Removing the CF memory card may disrupt the network, because some software features use the CF memory card to store tables and other important data.

For instructions on inserting, removing, and replacing the external CF memory card, see the hardware installation documentation that came with your router.

How to Format CompactFlash Memory Cards

This section contains the following procedures:

- Determining the File System on a CompactFlash Memory Card, page 3
- Formatting CompactFlash Memory as a Class B Flash File System, page 4
- Formatting CompactFlash Memory as a Class C File System, page 4

Determining the File System on a CompactFlash Memory Card

To determine the file system of a CF memory card, enter the **show flash: all** command in privileged EXEC mode.

- If geometry and format information does not appear in the output, the card is formatted with a Class B flash file system.
- If geometry and format information appears in the output, the card is formatted with a Class C flash file system.

The following examples show sample outputs for Class B and Class C flash file systems.

External Card with Class B Flash File System: Example

The geometry and format information does not appear.

Router# show flash: all

Partition Size Used Free Bank-Size State Copy Mode 1 125184K 20390K 104793K 0K Read/Write Direct System Compact Flash directory: File Length Name/status addr fcksum ccksum 6658376 c28xx-i-mz 1 0x400xE0FF 0xE0FF 2 14221136 c2800-telcoent-mz 0x6599C8 0x5C3D 0x5C3D [20879640 bytes used, 107308776 available, 128188416 total] 125184K bytes of ATA System Compact Flash (Read/Write)

Chip information NOT available.

External Card with Class C Flash File System: Example

The geometry and format information is displayed in this format.

Router# show flash: all

-#- --length-- ----date/time----- path
1 6658376 Mar 01 2004 04:27:46 c28xx-i-mz
25268224 bytes available (6664192 bytes used)
******* ATA Flash Card Geometry/Format Info *******

ATA CARD GEOMETRY							
Number of Heads:	1						
Number of Cylinders	490						
Sectors per Cylinder	32						
Sector Size	512						
Total Sectors	62720						
ATA CARD FORMAT							
Number of FAT Sectors	31						
Sectors Per Cluster	8						
Number of Clusters	7796						
Number of Data Sectors	62560						
Base Root Sector	155						
Base FAT Sector	93						
Base Data Sector	187						

Formatting CompactFlash Memory as a Class B Flash File System

Use the erase flash: command in privileged EXEC mode to

- · Format CF memory cards with a Class B flash file system
- · Remove the files from a CF memory card previously formatted with a Class B flash file system

Formatting CompactFlash Memory as a Class B Flash File System: Example

Router# erase flash:

Formatting CompactFlash Memory as a Class C File System

Use the format flash: command in privileged EXEC mode to:

- · Format CF memory cards with a Class C flash file system
- · Remove the files from a CF memory card previously formatted with a Class C flash file system

Formatting CompactFlash Memory as a Class C Flash File System: Example

Router# format flash:

```
Format:All system sectors written. OK...
Format:Total sectors in formatted partition:250592
Format:Total bytes in formatted partition:128303104
Format:Operation completed successfully.
Format of flash complete
```

File Operations on CompactFlash Memory Cards

File and directory operations vary according to the formatted file system—Class B or Class C.

This section describes the following file operations for external CF memory cards:

- Copying Files, page 5
- Displaying Files, page 5
- Displaying File Content, page 6
- Displaying Geometry and Format Information (Class C Only), page 6
- Deleting Files, page 7
- Renaming Files, page 8

Copying Files

To copy files, enter the **copy** command in privileged EXEC mode. To indicate a file that is stored in a CF memory card, precede the filename with **flash:**.

Examples: Copying Files

In the following example, the file my-config1 on the CF memory card is copied into the startup-config file in the system memory:

Router# copy flash:my-config1 startup-config

```
Destination filename [startup-config]?
[OK]
517 bytes copied in 4.188 secs (129 bytes/sec)
```

In the following example, the file my-config2 on the CF memory card is copied into the running-config file in the system memory:

Router# copy flash:my-config2 running-config

Destination filename [running-config]? 709 bytes copied in 0.72 secs

Displaying Files

To display a list of files on a CF memory card, enter the dir flash: command in privileged EXEC mode:

Router# dir flash:

```
Directory of flash:/

1580 -rw- 6462268 Mar 06 2004 06:14:02 c28xx-i-mz.3600ata

3 -rw- 6458388 Mar 01 2004 00:01:24 c28xx-i-mz

63930368 bytes total (51007488 bytes free)
```

Displaying File Content

To display the content of a file that is stored in flash memory, enter the **more flash:** command in privileged EXEC mode:

```
Router# more flash:c28xx-i-mz
```

00000000:	7F454C46	01020100	00000000	00000000	.ELF		
0000010:	00020061	0000001	80008000	0000034	a4		
00000020:	00000054	20000001	00340020	00010028	T4(
0000030:	00050008	00000001	0000011C	80008000			
0000040:	80008000	00628A44	00650EEC	00000007	b.D .e.l		
00000050:	0000011C	0000001B	00000001	00000006			
00000060:	80008000	0000011C	00004000	00000000			
00000070:	00000000	00000008	00000000	00000021	!		
00000080:	00000001	00000002	8000C000	0000411C			
00000090:	00000700	00000000	00000000	00000004			
000000A0:	00000000	00000029	00000001	0000003			
000000в0:	8000C700	0000481C	00000380	00000000	GH		
00000000:	00000000	00000004	00000000	0000002F	/		
00000DD0:	00000001	10000003	8000CA80	00004B9C	JK.		
000000E0:	00000020	00000000	00000000	0000008			
000000F0:	00000000	0000002F	00000001	10000003			
00000100:	8000CAA0	00004BBC	00623FA4	00000000	JK< .b?\$		
00000110:	00000000	00000008	00000000	3C1C8001			
00000120:	679C4A80	3C018001	AC3DC70C	3C018001	q.J. <,=G. <		
00000130:	AC3FC710	3C018001	AC24C714	3C018001	,?G. <,\$G. <		
00000140:	AC25C718	3C018001	AC26C71C	3C018001	,%G. < ,&G. <		
00000150:	AC27C720	3C018001	AC30C724	3C018001	,'G <,0G\$ <		
00000160:					,1G(<,2G, <		
More q							
1							

Displaying Geometry and Format Information (Class C Only)

To display the geometry and format information of a CF memory card formatted with a Class C flash file system, enter the **show flash: filesys** command in privileged EXEC mode:

```
Router# show flash: filesys
******* ATA Flash Card Geometry/Format Info *******
ATA CARD GEOMETRY
  Number of Heads:
                       4
  Number of Cylinders 490
  Sectors per Cylinder 32
  Sector Size
                      512
                      62720
  Total Sectors
ATA CARD FORMAT
  Number of FAT Sectors 31
  Sectors Per Cluster
                        8
  Number of Clusters
                       7796
  Number of Data Sectors 62560
  Base Root Sector 155
  Base FAT Sector
                      93
  Base Data Sector
                      187
```

Deleting Files

To delete a file from a CF memory card, enter the delete flash: command.

If you are using a Class B flash file system, after you enter the **delete flash:** command, the memory space of the deleted file remains occupied, although the deleted file cannot be recovered. To reclaim the memory space occupied by a deleted file, enter the **squeeze flash:** command, in privileged EXEC mode.

Note

The **squeeze flash** command applies only to the Class B flash file system. This command is unnecessary with Class C flash file systems, because unused file space is recovered automatically. Moreover, the **squeeze flash** command is not supported on Cisco 1800 series routers or Cisco 2801 routers.

Note

The **dir flash:** command does not display deleted files and files with errors. On Class B flash file systems, to display all files, including files with errors and deleted files whose memory space have not been reclaimed with the **squeeze flash:** command, enter the **dir /all flash:** command or the **show flash:** command in privileged EXEC mode.

Deleting a File from a CompactFlash Memory Card with a Class B Flash File System: Example

In the following example, the file c28xx-i-mz.tmp is deleted from the external CF memory card:

```
Router# delete flash:c28xx-i-mz.tmp
```

```
Delete filename [c28xx-i-mz.tmp]?
Delete flash:c28xx-i-mz.tmp? [confirm]
```

Because the file was deleted, it does not appear when you enter the **dir flash:** command:

Router# dir flash:

However, if you are using a Class B file system, because the deleted file's memory space has not yet been reclaimed, the deleted file is listed when you enter the **show flash:** command:

Router# show flash:

```
Flash Compact Flash directory:
File Length Name/status
1 6458208 c28xx-i-mz.tmp [deleted]
2 6458208 c28xx-i-mz
[12916544 bytes used, 3139776 available, 16056320 total]
15680K bytes of ATA Compact Flash (Read/Write)
```

To reclaim the memory space of deleted files, enter the **squeeze flash:** command:

Router# squeeze flash:

Г

Renaming Files

To rename a file on a CF memory card, enter the **rename** command in privileged EXEC mode: Router# **dir flash:**

Directory of flash:/
 3 -rw- 6458388 Mar 01 2004 00:00:58 c28xx-i-mz.tmp
 1580 -rw- 6462268 Mar 06 2004 06:14:02 c28xx-i-mz.3600ata
63930368 bytes total (51007488 bytes free)
Router# rename flash:c28xx-i-mz.tmp flash:c28xx-i-mz
Destination filename [c28xx-i-mz]?
Router# dir flash:
Directory of flash:/
 1580 -rw- 6462268 Mar 06 2004 06:14:02 c28xx-i-mz.3600ata
 3 -rw- 6458388 Mar 01 2004 00:01:24 c28xx-i-mz
63930368 bytes total (51007488 bytes free)

Directory Operations on a CompactFlash Memory Card

Directory operations vary according to the formatted file system—Class B or Class C. The following sections describe directory operations for external CF memory cards on Cisco routers:

- Entering a Directory and Determining Which Directory You Are In, page 8
- Creating a New Directory, page 9
- Removing a Directory, page 10

Entering a Directory and Determining Which Directory You Are In

To enter a directory of a CF memory card, enter the **cd** command in privileged EXEC mode. The **cd** command specifies or changes the default directory or file system. If you enter **cd** only, without specifying a file system, the router enters the default home directory, which is *flash*.

Router# **cd**

To determine which directory you are in, enter the **pwd** command in privileged EXEC mode. The CLI displays which directory or file system is specified as the default by the **cd** command.

Router# **pwd** flash:

To display a list of files in the directory that you are in, enter the **dir** command in privileged EXEC mode. The command-line interface will display the files in the file system that was specified as the default by the **cd** command.

Router# **dir**

Directory of flash:/
1580 -rw- 6462268 Mar 06 2004 06:14:02 c28xx-i-mz.3600ata
3 -rw- 6458388 Mar 01 2004 00:01:24 c28xx-i-mz
63930368 bytes total (51007488 bytes free)

Entering a Directory: Example

To enter the /config directory:

Router# cd config

To verify that you are in the /config directory:

Creating a New Directory

To create a directory in flash memory, enter the **mkdir flash:** command in privileged EXEC mode.

Creating a New Directory: Example

Created dir flash:/config/test-config

In the following example, a new directory named "config" is created; then a new subdirectory named "test-config" is created within the "config" directory.

Router# dir flash:

Directory of flash:/ 1580 -rw- 6462268 Mar 06 2004 06:14:02 c28xx-i-mz.3600ata 3 -rw- 6458388 Mar 01 2004 00:01:24 c28xx-i-mz 63930368 bytes total (51007488 bytes free) Router# mkdir flash:/config Create directory filename [config]? Created dir flash:/config Router# mkdir flash:/config/test-config Create directory filename [/config/test-config]?

```
Router# dir flash:
Directory of flash:/
3 -rw- 6458208 Mar 01 2004 00:04:08 c28xx-i-mz.tmp
1580 drw- 0 Mar 01 2004 23:48:36 config
128094208 bytes total (121626624 bytes free)
```

Removing a Directory

To remove a directory in flash memory, enter the **rmdir flash:** command in privileged EXEC mode. Before you can remove a directory, you must remove all files and subdirectories from the directory.

Example: Removing a Directory

In the following example, the subdirectory test-config is removed.

```
Router# dir

Directory of flash:/config/

1581 drw- 0 Mar 01 2004 23:50:08 test-config

128094208 bytes total (121626624 bytes free)

Router# rmdir flash:/config/test-config

Remove directory filename [/config/test-config]?

Delete flash:/config/test-config? [confirm]

Removed dir flash:/config/test-config

Router# dir

Directory of flash:/config/

No files in directory

128094208 bytes total (121630720 bytes free)
```

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