Flash Setup for the Linux Flash File System JFFS2

If you running a Linux kernel with JFFS2 for the first time on a DNP/1110, it will be necessary to set-up the flash area for JFFS2. Execute the following steps. These steps brings JFFS2 formatting information to the flash memory area.

1. Step: Execute the Linux `su` command for getting the superuser/administrator rights. Please note: The standard SSV Linux for the DNP/1110 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/mtdblock4 …..”, the flash memory is already mounted to your Linux system. Please `umount` 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.

   `eraseall /dev/mtd4`

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/mtdblock4 /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.