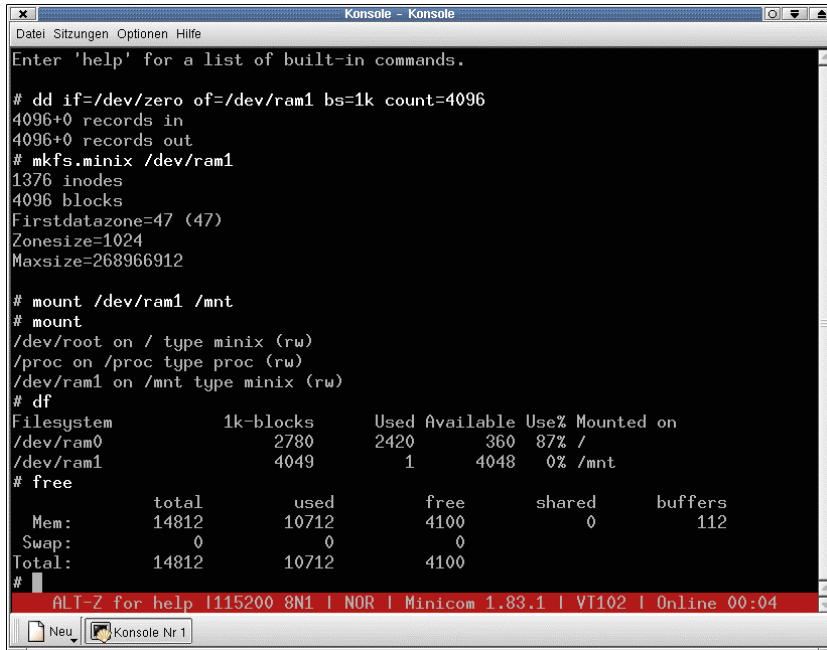


How to build a second RAM disk for the ADNP/1486 with Linux

- **1. Step:** Make sure that you have enough free RAM space. Execute the Linux **free** command for get the current values. Typical values for a Linux 2.4.17 kernel and a root file system with GLIC 2.2 are: **Total 14.812 bytes. Used 6.464 bytes, Free 8.348 bytes.**



```

Konsole - Konsole
Datei Sitzungen Optionen Hilfe
Enter 'help' for a list of built-in commands.
# dd if=/dev/zero of=/dev/ram1 bs=1k count=4096
4096+0 records in
4096+0 records out
# mkfs.minix /dev/ram1
1376 inodes
4096 blocks
Firstdatazone=47 (47)
Zonesize=1024
Maxsize=268966912

# mount /dev/ram1 /mnt
# mount
/dev/root on / type minix (rw)
/proc on /proc type proc (rw)
/dev/ram1 on /mnt type minix (rw)
# df
Filesystem      1k-blocks    Used Available Use% Mounted on
/dev/ram0        2780        2420        360   87% /
/dev/ram1        4049         1        4048    0% /mnt
# free
      total        used        free      shared    buffers
Mem:   14812       10712        4100         0        112
Swap:    0           0           0
Total: 14812       10712        4100
#
ALT-Z for help |115200 8N1 | NOR | Minicom 1.83.1 | VT102 | Online 00:04

```

- **2. Step:** Execute the Linux **su** command for getting the superuser/administrator rights.

```
su
```

- **3. Step:** Execute the Linux **dd** command with the following parameters.

```
dd if=/dev/zero of=/dev/ram1 bs=1k count=4096
```

- **4. Step:** Execute the Linux **mkfs.minix** command with the following parameters.

```
mkfs.minix /dev/ram1
```

- **5. Step:** Execute the Linux **mount** command with the following parameters.

```
mount /dev/ram1 /mnt
```

- **6. Step:** Execute the Linux **free** command again. Now your current memory values are: **Total 14.812 bytes. Used 10.712 bytes, Free 4.100 bytes** (or something similar). The Linux **mount** commando without parameters shows the available disk drives. With the **df** command , Linux shows you the disk space.