## 000001e0 61 6e 79 20 6b 65 79 20 74 6f 20 72 65 73 74 61 any key to resta 000001f0 72 74 0d 0a 00 00 00 00 00 ac cb d8 00 00 55 aa rt.....U.

Whoa, ok, this is not an MBR sector, this is a VBR/boot-sector, confirming that this is an un-partitioned drive.

## **WORKING USB STICK**

Ok then, here's my chance to compare the FAT32 structure of the working USB against the troublesome USB...

Here's the working USB stick:



All I can tell of it's maker is the term "Miniking".

Here's what "Get Info" says:

```
▼ General:

Created: Tuesday, 1 January 1980 1:00 am

Modified: Today 1:19 pm

Format: MS-DOS (FAT16)

Capacity: 128.3 MB

Available: 118.1 MB

Used: 10,182,656 bytes (10.2 MB on disk)

☐ Shared folder
```

Wow, that's interesting, it is formatted as "MS-DOS (FAT16)", hehehe. It's a 128MB drive, so fairly small too.

Ok then, I'd like to assess the FAT structure of this working stick then...

I wanted to figure out the device-name in mac osx of the drives. I learnt online you can type "diskutil list" to learn this. My USB stick is shown as follows:

/dev/disk2

#:	TYPE	NAME SIZ	Е	IDENTIFIER
0:	FDisk_partition_scheme	*128	.6 MB	disk2
1:	DOS_FAT_16	128	.6 MB	disk2s1

Hmm, ok then... This is looking like a partitioned drive, consisting of a single partition. So I could use dd to grab the info here and throw it into hexdump... Ok then, let's look at the first sector:

dd if=/dev/disk2 bs=1 count=512 2> /dev/null | hexdump -C -v | less

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000001a0
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                                                   00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
                                                                                         .....TS.C....
              00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
                                                   54 53 c2 43 00 00 80 01
000001b0
                                                   00 00 cb d4 03 00 00 00
000001c0
              06 00 06 d9 30 17 35 00
                                                                                          ....0.5.....
              000000000000000000000000000000

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000001e0
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              00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
                                                   00 00 00 00 00 00 55 aa
Yep, this is the MBR, so it is a partioned drive with just a single partition entry on it. Let's assess the bytes within the 1st partition description:
80 01 06 00 06 d9 30 17 35 00 00 00 cb d4 03 00
     • 80 = active/bootable partition
     • 01 06 00 = chs address
       - break this out in binary form
        00000001 head = 1
       00000110 sector = 6
       00000000 \text{ cylinder} = 0
       Note that:
             • cylinder range = 0 to 1023
             • head range = 0 to 255
             • sector range = 1 to 63
     • To get an LBA address, wikipedia tells me the formula is as follows:
        CHS tuples can be mapped onto LBA addresses using the following formula:
        A = (c \cdot N_{\text{heads}} + h) \cdot N_{\text{sectors}} + (s - 1),
        where A is the LBA address, N<sub>heads</sub> is the number of heads on the disk, N<sub>sectors</sub> is the maximum number of sectors per track, and (c, h,
        s) is the CHS address.
       Hmm, but in order for me to figure out this formula, I'd need to know Nheads and Nsectors... Bugger, how do I find that...
       I'm really not sure as yet, so let's give it a miss for now...
     • 06 = partition type = FAT16B
     • d9 30 17 = last absolute sector in partition
       breaking into bits:
        11011001 head = 217
       00110000 sector = 48
       00010111 cylinder = 23
     • 35 00 00 00 = LBA of first absolute sector in the partition
        - for now. let's assume sector-size = 512 bytes
        So, LBA start = 53*512 = 27136 = 0x6A00
             • As a test, I tried skipping into "/dev/sda" by 32256 bytes to see if that gives me the contents of "/dev/sda1":
                dd if=/dev/disk2 bs=1 count=512 skip=27136 2> /dev/null | hexdump -C -v | less
                00000000 eb 3e 90 2b 2e 4d 25 46 49 48 43 00 02 04 01 00 |.>.+.M%FIHC.....|
                00000010 02 00 02 00 00 f8 f5 00 30 00 da 00 35 00 00 00 |.................
                00000020 cb d4 03 00 80 01 29 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
                                                                                                                 |....|
                00000030 00 00 00 00 00 00 46 41 54 31 36 20 20 20 00 00 |.....FAT16 ...
                Compare this with the output of "/dev/sda1":
```

dd if=/dev/disk2s1 bs=1 count=512 2> /dev/null | hexdump -C -v | less

```
      00000000
      eb 3e 90 2b 2e 4d 25 46
      49 48 43 00 02 04 01 00
      |.>.+.M%FIHC.....|

      00000010
      02 00 02 00 00 f8 f5 00
      30 00 da 00 35 00 00 00
      |.....0...5...|

      00000020
      cb d4 03 00 80 01 29 00
      00 00 00 00 00 00 00
      |............|

      00000030
      00 00 00 00 00 46 41
      54 31 36 20 20 20 00 00
      |......FAT16
```

Aah, neato, they're the same, cool :) :)

- cb d4 03 00 = number of sectors in partition
- = 0x0003d4cb = 251083 sectors
- = 251083 x 512 = 128554496 bytes = 122 MB (approx)

Yeah, that all adds up fine ...

- Hmm, ok then, the next thing I want to try is to convert my troublesome stick into a partitioned drive. I.e., force an MBR sector to be added somehow, via some partitioning tool. Wonder if any exists in the mac world...

Actually, instead of that, I will try re-format the usb stick via my mac's formatter tool. This will be a good way to assess whether I encounter problems, as some mac users have reported (note that some mac users have had success too).

		General UDisk Mer	dia			
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💇 🍼 🍆	unt Eject Enable Journ	aling New Image Cor	nvert Resize	Image		
Magintash HD		First Aid Era	se Partitio	n RAID	Restore	
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16.78 GB General UD	isk	ayout:	Partition I	nformation	n	
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			ayout from	r the Partiti	tion and click Apply	l, set
			options for	each parti	uon, and click Apply.	
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I hankfully, I backed up the contents	of the USB stick prior to doing this,	so I'm not too worried if I lose everything on the stick
<i>,</i>	, s	, ,

Ah bugger, I got this error message though :(

	Disk Utility quit unexpectedly.			
	Click Reopen to open the application aga to see more detailed information and sen Apple.	ain. Click Report d a report to		
?	Ignore Report	Reopen		
ick Utility	quit upprportedly			
lick Reopen	to open the application again. C	lick Report to see mo	ore detailed information and ser	d a report to Appl
Aah, maybe I a	ccidentally killed the app while it was sti	ill running, oops :) Let me	try those steps again then	
Ok done. Now	when I do "diskutil list", it reports:			
dev/disk2		CTRE		
#: 0: FDi 1.	isk_partition_scheme	*16.8 GB	disk2	
	pow bave a <b>dick?e1</b> entry for the first (a		SP stick is now ampty so lat ma conv	all my old contants bar
onto the stick n	10W have a <b>disk2s i</b> entry for the first (a	ind only) partition My 0	SB slick is now empty, so let me copy	an my old contents bac
Cat Infa" an th	ha duive nove an and the fallowing moved	the come of before		
Get into on tr	ne drive now reports the following, much	The same as before		
Created: Thur	rsday, 1 January 1970 10:00 am			
Format: MS-I	ay 2:30 pm DOS (FAT32)			
Capacity: 16.7 Available: 13.2	6 GB 1 GB			
Used: 3,54 Shar	7,684,864 bytes (3.55 GB on disk) red folder			
Now I'll try this	stick on the c64 mini to see if it works			
Now, to my sur	rprise it still doesn't work! :( When I do a	dir listing, all I see is <b>0</b> ".	Really odd Wonder what else it co	uld be then
he USB drive	has a huge dvd video on it too. So I will	try erase that and just as	sure that the d64 is the only file on it	
Arighty then, I'l	II do the following:			
<ul> <li>Go to "Di</li> <li>Select m</li> </ul>	isk Utility" again. ly "16.78 GB General UDisk" drive on	the left		
<ul> <li>Select th</li> <li>Assure th</li> </ul>	le "Erase" tab hat " <u>Format</u> " is set to " <b>MS-DOS (FAT)</b> "			
<ul> <li>Click the</li> </ul>	"Erase" button			

General UDisk Media
Venity into Burn Mount Eject Enable Journaling New Image Convert Hesize Image Log
Additional Anticester Partition RAID Restore
Macintosh HD     To erase all data on a disk or volume:     1 Select the disk or volume in the list on the left.
UNTITLED 1 2 Specify a format and name. 3 If you want to prevent the recovery f the disk's erased data, click Security
Options. 4 Click Erase.
To prevent the recovery of previously delisted files without erasing the volume, select a volume in the list on the left, and click Erise Free Space.
Format: MS-DOS (FAT)
Name: UNTITLED
Erase Free Space Security Options Erase
e Last this popula warping. I'll just dick "Erree"
Are you sure you want to erase the disk
"General UDisk Media"?
This disk has 1 partition:
"UNTITLED 1"
Cancel Erase
Ok, the "Get Info" properties seem the same. I'll now copy across the .d64 file
Aah, wait a sec, it looks like my .d64 file was a dud, as I see this same <b>0</b> " directory listing in VICE :( Oops :)
Damn, looks like all my studies today were all for naught :(
Aah wait, now I copied a working .d64 file over to the usb stick and then it worked! Awesome :)
So now, the only thing I need to do is to revert the USB stick to an un-partitioned drive and drop the .d64 file in again, to see if it works or not :)
Hmm, I think I might have to do this in linux then with <b>mkfs.fat</b> ?
Ok, I did this from my linux virtualbox with: mkfs.msdos -I /dev/sdb
Awesome, that worked. I confirmed with dd+hexdump that there no longer is an MBR on the drive. I then copied over my working .d64 file
Now to test on the device Yep, when I do a LOAD "\$",8 dir listing, it now returns:
0 "READONLY " 01 2A
Ok, I think this is now adding more weight to the theory that USB drives that are formatted without an MBR will fail on the device.
So it's looking like all USB devices should be formatted with an MBR.
• It looks like Mac OSX is capable of this, but it isn't the default, so the user will need to assure they've selected "Master Boot Record" in the partitioning/formatting options of "Disk Utility".

- I haven't assessed the Windows 10 formatter yet.
- I'd like to assess the 3rd party formatting tools various people have suggested, haven't gotten around to that yet either...