

HOW TO CREATE BOOTABLE USB DRIVE WITH UEFI SHELL

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Revisions History

Revision	Date	Author	Changes
1.0	19 th December 2018	M.B.	First Release
1.1	10 th September 2019	M.B.	Minimal update

1 Introduction

The EFI system partition (Extensible Firmware Interface) is a partition on a data storage device (usually a hard disk driver or a solid state drive) that is used by computers adhering to the Unified Extensible Firmware Interface (UEFI).

Since most of the tools we provide are EFI, this guide will help you to create a bootable USB drive with UEFI Shell.

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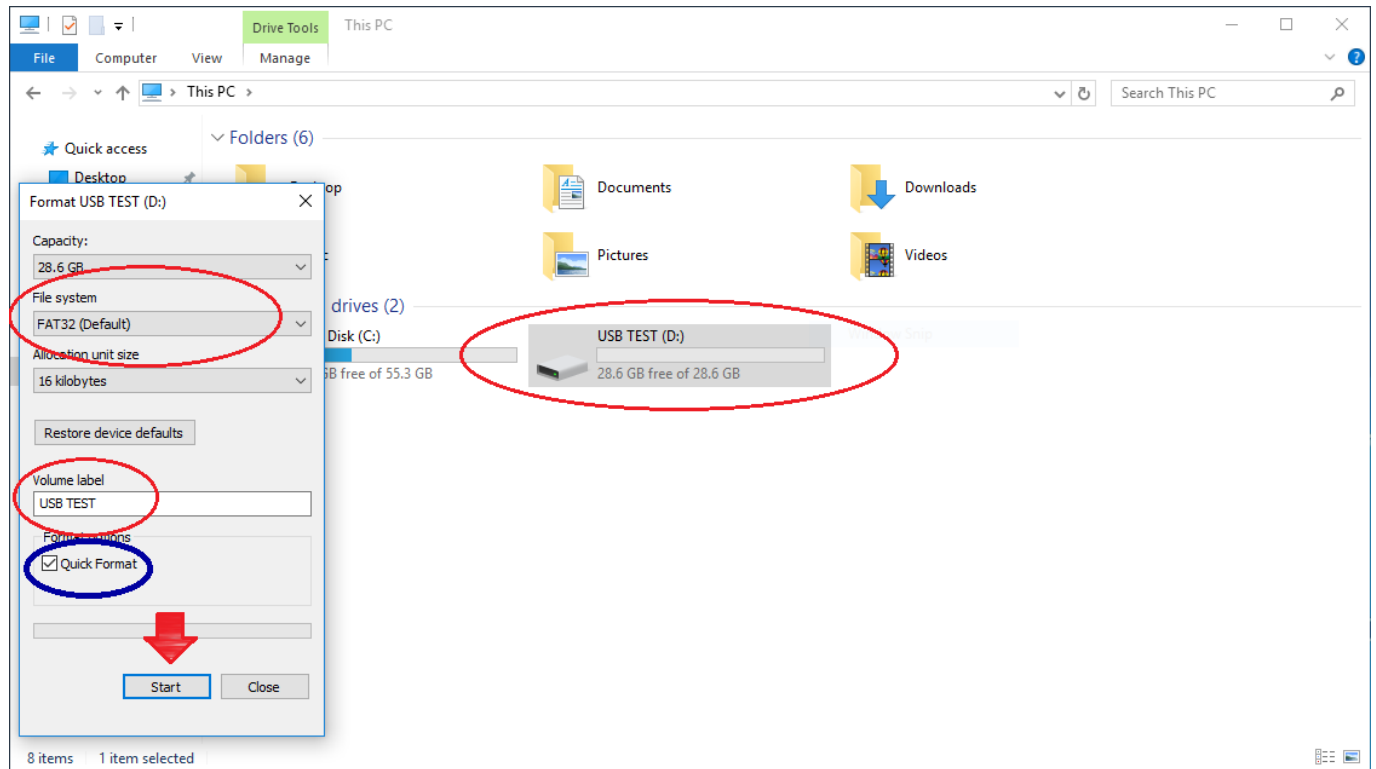


Services & Solutions

2 Format your media as FAT32

2.1 Windows

Insert your USB drive. Pick out it between all the drives connected to your computer; right-click on your USB drive and select **"Format"**. A new window will appear



The **"Volume label"** field allows you to enter a name for the drive. This label will appear when the drive is connected to devices.

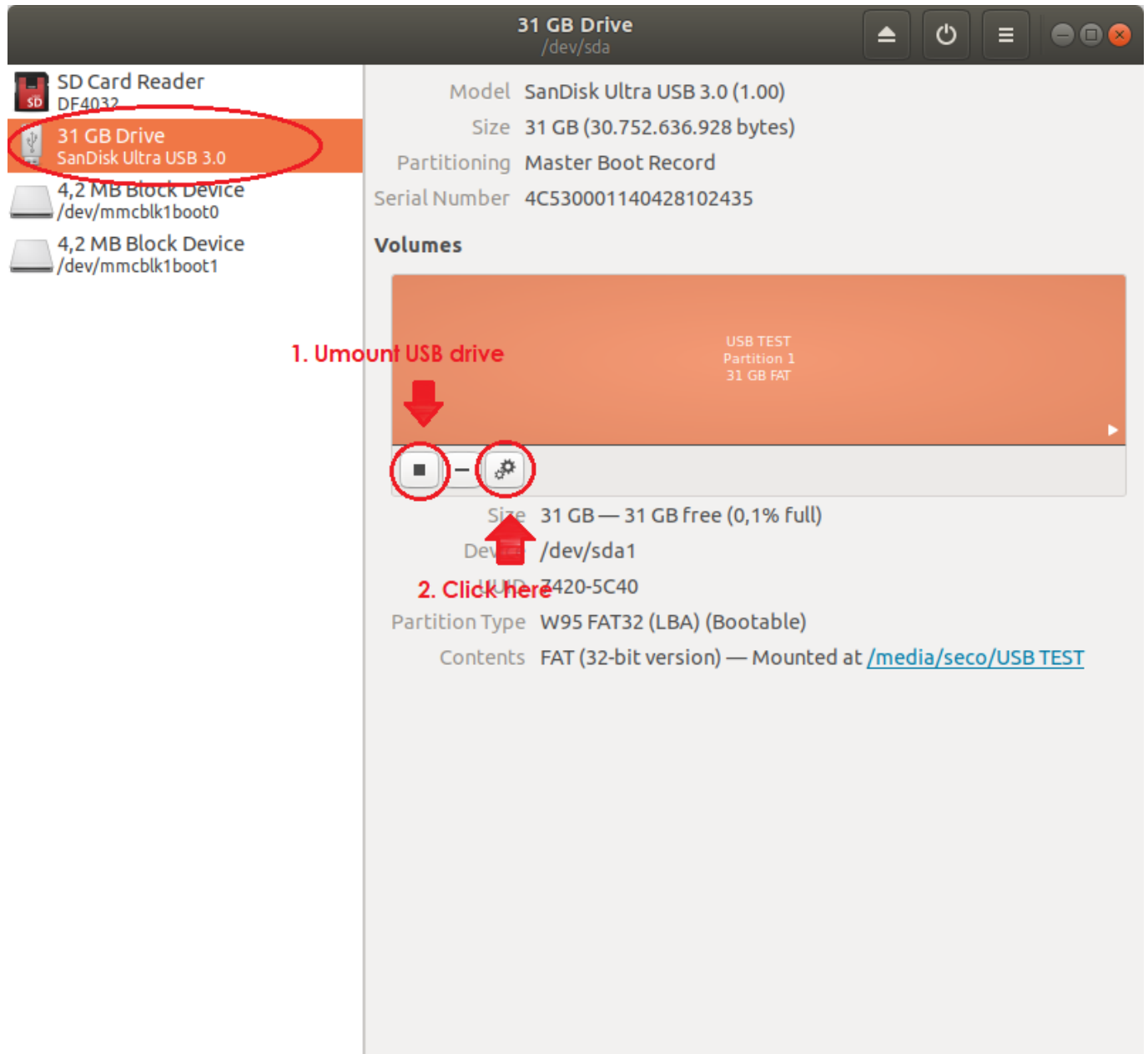
Click "Start" to begin the format process. You'll be prompted to confirm that you want to delete everything on the drive. For most drives, the format should only take a few moments. Performing a full format will take longer.

What is the difference between **"Quick Format"** and not?

Differently from a Quick Format, a Full Format runs an additional step that checks the hard drive for any bad sectors; that's why the full format takes so much longer than the quick one.

2.2 Linux

Insert your USB drive. Pick out it between all the drives connected to your computer; select your USB drive.



First of all, umount your USB drive; then select **Settings**.

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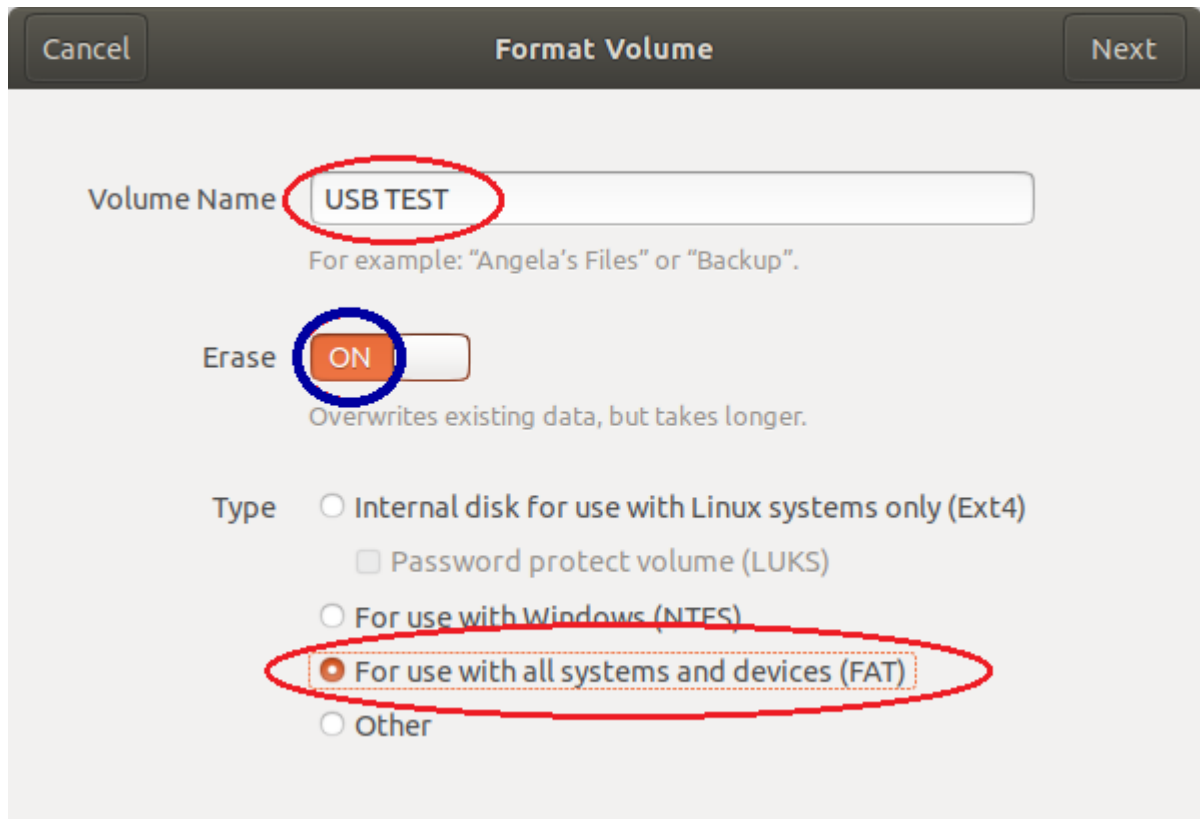
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The image shows a 'Format Volume' dialog box. At the top are 'Cancel' and 'Next' buttons. The 'Volume Name' field contains 'USB TEST' and is circled in red. Below it is a hint: 'For example: "Angela's Files" or "Backup".' The 'Erase' section has a toggle switch set to 'ON', which is circled in blue. Below this is the text 'Overwrites existing data, but takes longer.' The 'Type' section has four radio button options: 'Internal disk for use with Linux systems only (Ext4)', 'Password protect volume (LUKS)', 'For use with Windows (NTFS)', and 'For use with all systems and devices (FAT)'. The 'FAT' option is selected and circled in red. There is also an 'Other' option at the bottom.

The "**Volume Name**" field allows you to enter a name for the drive. This label will appear when the drive is connected to devices.

It is important to set "**For use with all systems and device (FAT)**"; while it is not necessary to set "**Erase ON**".

What is the difference between Quick Format and not?

Differently from a Quick Format, a Full Format runs an additional step that checks the hard drive for any bad sectors; that's why the full format takes so much longer than the quick one.

A new window will appear, select "**Format**". You'll be prompted to confirm that you want to delete everything on the drive. For most drives, the format should only take a few moments. Performing a full format will take longer.

3 Prepare your USB drive

In our BIOS update package you can find the EFI folder where the efi shell bootloader is placed:

EFI/Booot/Bootx64.efi

Copy directly the EFI folder in your USB key.

Now your EFI USB bootable drive is ready!

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