

Different images formats

Disc images/ROMs come in a variety of formats, and over the years many formats have risen and fallen in popularity. This article focuses on the more common ones you may come across.



For information on compressed disk images take a look at [Disc image compression](#).

What are disc images?

Disc images are a handy way of storing backup copies of your disks. For instance, you might have some Audio CDs which you play on a regular basis. You probably don't want them to wear out fast because you use them often. In that case, a good way to listen to them but also keep them in a pristine condition - because you will actually not use them - is to create disc images for them. The disk images can be stored on your computer and you can virtually mount them when you want to listen to your music. Obviously, you can rip their contents into another format such as .mp3, but that's another story.

Batocera can use these disc images to load the contents of a game ROM into an emulator as it would have done so on the actual hardware. This is considered the most accurate way of loading the content. Fun fact: Batocera itself comes as a disc image; you're just using Etcher to burn that image onto a drive!

To sum it a bit up, here are some of the most prominent benefits of using disk images:

- Disk images are exact replicas of disk drives or disk volumes, so they faithfully preserve all details related not only to content but also to the original files and folders structure.
- A disk image of an optical disk can be very useful for backing up purposes.

Common file formats for disk images

As we know by now, a disk image is a file stored on your disk. Like any file, it must bear a name and an extension. In other words, a file must have a file format. The most common disk image file format today is ".ISO", but there are many other types of file formats that can be used. Here are some of them:

- .iso - used for a variety of uncompressed disc image formats, refer to below for more info.
- .nrg (Nero CD/DVD Image File) - are CD or DVD disk images created with the Nero disc authoring software.
- .bin and .cue (Binary file and Cue sheet) - are CD or DVD disk images split into two different files. The .bin file is a binary file that contains one data/audio track of the disc (there may be multiple .bin files). The complementary .cue file contains the details on how the data is structured on the original disk. When loading a disc like this, target the .cue file, not the .bin file.

- `.mdf` and `.mds` (Media disk Image File and Media Descriptor File) - the CD or DVD data is stored inside the `.mdf` file, while the header and track information are stored in the `.mds` file.



This information has been surmised from <https://www.digitalcitizen.life/simple-questions-what-disc-image-file-iso-nrg-bin> and https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/ISO_image

ISO and IMG

There is no standard definition for ISO image files. ISO disc images are uncompressed and do not use a particular container format; they are a sector-by-sector copy of the data on an optical disc, stored inside a binary file. ISO images are expected to contain the binary image of an optical media file system (usually ISO 9660 and its extensions or UDF), including the data in its files in binary format, copied exactly as they were stored on the disc. The data inside the ISO image will be structured according to the file system that was used on the optical disc from which it was created.

ISO files store only the user data from each sector on an optical disc, ignoring the control headers and error correction data, and are therefore slightly smaller than a raw disc image of optical media. Since the size of the user data portion of a sector (logical sector) in data optical discs is 2,048 bytes, the size of an ISO image will be a multiple of 2,048. The `.iso` file extension is the one most commonly used for this type of disc images. The `.img` extension can also be found on some ISO image files, such as in some images from Microsoft DreamSpark; however, IMG files, which also use the `.img` extension, tend to have slightly different contents. The `.udf` file extension is sometimes used to indicate that the file system inside the ISO image is actually UDF and not ISO 9660.

Can't I use just the `.bin` file then?

... or I can't see my PSX/Dreamcast/Saturn/Gamecube/Wii ROMs!

Some emulators are capable of loading games from just the `.bin` file, however they might do so with glitches in the game (depending on how the data was stored) or with missing audio (typically the BGM, but possibly other sounds too). You need the `.cue` sheet file that describes the `.bin` file(s) in order to properly load all the content on the disc. Sometimes game/audio data is spread out across multiple `.bin` tracks; a good example is **Rockman 8 - Metal Heroes (Japan)** for PSX which has the following file structure:

```
Rockman 8 - Metal Heroes (Japan) (Track 1).bin
Rockman 8 - Metal Heroes (Japan) (Track 2).bin
Rockman 8 - Metal Heroes (Japan) (Track 3).bin
Rockman 8 - Metal Heroes (Japan) (Track 4).bin
Rockman 8 - Metal Heroes (Japan).cue
```

This game contains 1 DATA-track, 3 AUDIO-tracks (tracks 2-4) and one CUE-Sheet file. In Batocera

versions prior to v31, you would see 5 entries for this game in your game list. However, versions v31 and above will automatically ignore the extra files by default. If you have an old list generated by an older version of Batocera, you can remove the `gamelist.xml` file in the appropriate system's rom directory to force Batocera to regenerate it (you will lose any custom edits you have made to it, of course!)

CUE/SBI/GDI sheet recovery

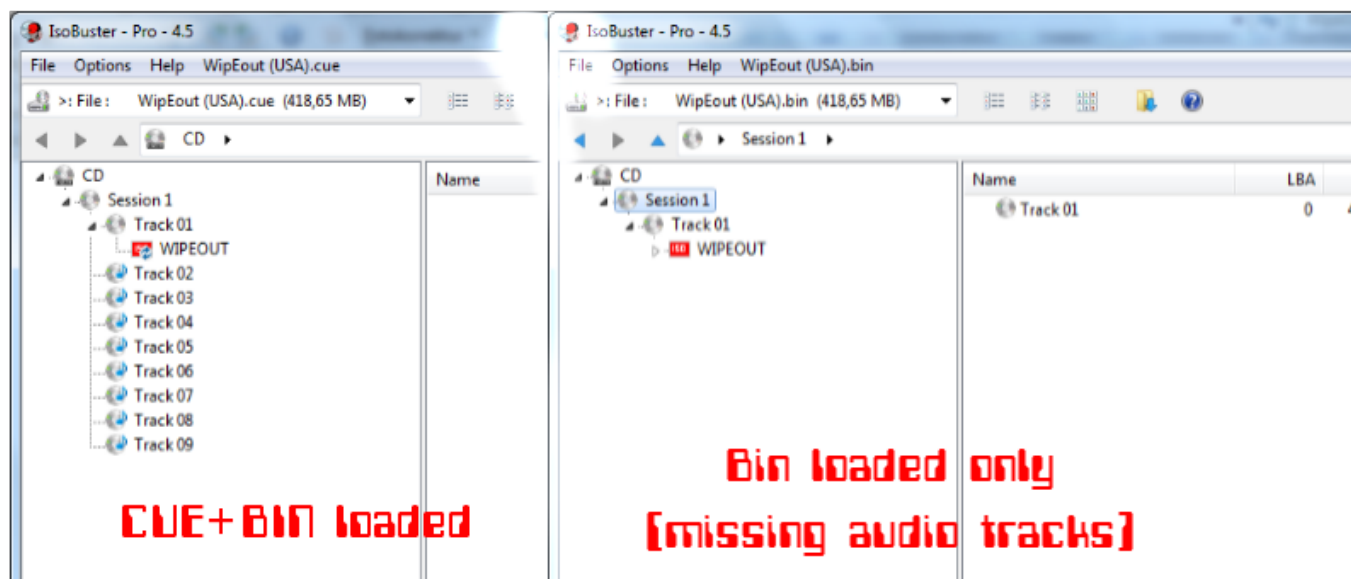
If you have only the `.bin` file and not the `.cue` file, you can do the following:

- Re-dump the disc, making sure to retain the generated `.cue` file.
- Visit <http://redump.org/>, search for your image (make sure it's the right region!) and download the `.cue` file. This also includes `.sbi` files if needed.
- Generate the `.cue` file online with [CUEMAKER \(multi-bin\)](#).
- Another online generator [PSX Cue File Maker \(multi-bin\)](#).
- Pick up some [premade ones \(Github\)](#). This also includes `.sbi` files if needed.
- Use a dedicated tool, like [Liors CUE Maker \(for Windows\)](#).

If you'd like to simplify your collection in your file manager, you can use the [CHD](#) compressed image format (it will consolidate both the `.cue` and `.bin` files into a single `.chd` file). However, this format is not compatible with all emulators, check the `_info.txt` file in the rom directory to see which formats your emulator supports.

I still don't understand....? C.U.E.??

Even you merged all tracks to a big huge single `.bin` file, you still need the `.cue` file. I'll show you :) This is the same for the `.img` format! (I think CDRWin used this)




Multi-disc games

Some games included multiple discs, which you had to switch between at certain points in the game.

One example of this is Final Fantasy VII on [PSX](#). Let's use that.

To automatically load the next disc of a game, you can use a .m3u playlist file.

 Please note that even if `_info.txt` says `.m3u` is a supported format, not all standalone emulators support loading discs in this way. All libretro cores should support it, though.

To make one, simply create a text file with the same filename as your intended game name (this is what will appear in your game list. It could be anything, really). Within that text file, write the names of the `.cue/.gdi/.mdf` sheets or `.chd` files for your game discs. For instance, if your game's `.cue` sheets were structured like:

```
roms/
└─ psx/
   └─ Final Fantasy VII (Disc 1).cue
   └─ Final Fantasy VII (Disc 1).bin
   └─ Final Fantasy VII (Disc 2).cue
   └─ Final Fantasy VII (Disc 2).bin
   └─ Final Fantasy VII (Disc 3).cue
   └─ Final Fantasy VII (Disc 3).bin
```

you would put the following as text into the `Final Fantasy VII.m3u` text file:

Final Fantasy VII.m3u

```
Final Fantasy VII (Disc 1).cue
Final Fantasy VII (Disc 2).cue
Final Fantasy VII (Disc 3).cue
```

Save the text file with the file extension `.m3u` and place it in the same folder as the game's discs. Your final folder structure should look like this:

```
roms/
└─ psx/
   └─ Final Fantasy VII.m3u
   └─ Final Fantasy VII (Disc 1).cue
   └─ Final Fantasy VII (Disc 1).bin
   └─ Final Fantasy VII (Disc 2).cue
   └─ Final Fantasy VII (Disc 2).bin
   └─ Final Fantasy VII (Disc 3).cue
   └─ Final Fantasy VII (Disc 3).bin
```


In case you want to have your disc images inside of separate subfolders, and you'd like your `.m3u` to be one level above, you can append a period (`.`) followed by the folder directory relative to the `.m3u`'s location for each line in the `.m3u` file. For instance if you wanted your folder structure to look like this:

```
roms/
└─ psx/
   └─ Final Fantasy VII (Disc 1)/
      ├── sheet.cue
      └─ disc.bin
   └─ Final Fantasy VII (Disc 2)/
      ├── sheet.cue
      └─ disc.bin
   └─ Final Fantasy VII (Disc 3)/
      ├── sheet.cue
      └─ disc.bin
   └─ Final Fantasy VII.m3u
```

you would put the following as text into the Final Fantasy VII.m3u file:

Final Fantasy VII.m3u

```
./Final Fantasy VII (Disc 1)/sheet.cue
./Final Fantasy VII (Disc 2)/sheet.cue
./Final Fantasy VII (Disc 3)/sheet.cue
```

Batocera should show you the .m3u as a single game entry (in v31 and up) which will contain all discs. When you get to the end of the disc you are playing, the next disc will be automatically loaded. In case this fails (for libretro cores), you can utilize Retroarch's 'Disc Control' menu in the Quick Menu (Hotkey+ button in-game) to eject a disc and insert another (Swap Disc is for legacy purposes and should not be used).



If you set it up with separate subfolders for each disc however, Batocera will still display duplicate entries! It can only recognize and remove extra discs for a single game if they are in the same folder. Alternatively, you can just have a single folder for all that game's discs along with the .m3u file and only the .m3u file will appear.

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