

## *Chapter 4 BIOS Setup*

### **THE BIOS**

- BIOS stands for Basic Input and Output System. It was once called ROM BIOS when it was stored in a Read-Only Memory(ROM) chip. Now manufacturers would like to store BIOS in EEPROM which means Electrically Erasable Programmable Memory. BIOS used in this series of mainboard is stored in EEPROM, and is the first program to run when you turn on your computer.
- BIOS performs the following functions:
  1. Initializing and testing hardware in your computer (a process called "POST", for Power On Self Test).
  2. Loading and running your operating system.
  3. Helping your operating system and application programs manage your PC hardware by means of a set of routines called BIOS Run-Time Service.

**The following topics are included in this chapter:**

**4-1 About BIOS Setup**

**4-2 To run BIOS Setup**

**4-3 About CMOS**

**4-4 The POST (Power On Self Test)**

**4-5 To upgrade BIOS**

**4-6 BIOS Setup**

### **4-1 About BIOS Setup**

- BIOS setup is an interactive BIOS program that you need to run when:
  1. Changing the hardware of your system. (For example: installing a new Hard Disk etc.)
  2. Modifying the behavior of your computer. (For example: changing the system time or date, or turning special features on or off etc.)
  3. Enhancing your computer's behavior. (For example: speeding up performance by turning on shadowing or cache)

### **4-2 To run BIOS Setup**

- First access BIOS setup menu by pressing < DEL > key after "POST" is complete ( before OS is loaded ). BIOS will then display the following message:

**DEL : SETUP**

### **4-3 About CMOS**

- CMOS is the memory maintained by a battery. CMOS is used to store the BIOS settings you have selected in BIOS Setup. CMOS also maintains the internal clock. Every time you turn on your computer, the BIOS Looks into CMOS for the settings you have selected and configures your computer accordingly. If the battery runs out of power, the CMOS data will be lost and POST will issue a "CMOS invalid" or "CMOS checksum invalid" message. If this happens, you have to replace the battery and do some proper settings in BIOS Setup.

### **4-4 The POST ( Power On Self Test )**

- POST is an acronym for Power On Self Test. This program will test all things the BIOS does before the operating system is started. Each of POST routines is assigned a POST code, a unique number which is sent to I/O port 080h before the routine is executed.

## 4-5 To upgrade BIOS

- System BIOS is incorporated into a Flash memory component. Flash BIOS allows user to upgrade BIOS without the need to replace an EPROM component.
- The Upgrade Utility can be loaded on a floppy diskette to execute saving, verifying, and updating the system BIOS. The Upgrade Utility can also be run from a hard disk drive or a network drive.

### 4-5.1 Before Upgrading BIOS

- It is highly recommended that you save a copy of the original mainboard BIOS along with a Flash EPROM Programming utility (AMIFLASH.EXE) to a bootable floppy disk so that you can reinstall the BIOS when needed.

### 4-5.2 Upgrade Process

- Normally, to upgrade BIOS is unnecessary if the system is working fine. Users should only upgrade the BIOS when you experience incompatible problems or need to create new features.
- “AMIFLASH.EXE” is a Flash EPROM Programming utility that updates the BIOS by uploading a new BIOS file to the programmable flash ROM on the mainboard. This program only works in **DOS environment, the utility can not be executed in win95/98, ME, NT WINDOWS 2000 or Windows XP environment.**
- Please follow the steps below for upgrading the system BIOS:

Step 1. Please visit the board maker's website, download latest BIOS file and AMI flash utility “AMIFLASH.EXE”. The BIOS file format will be \*.ROM, of which “\*” stands for the specific BIOS file name.

Step 2. Create a bootable diskette. Then copy the BIOS file and AMI flash utility “AMIFLASH.EXE” into the diskette.

Step 3. Insert the diskette into drive A, reboot your system and boot from the diskette.

- Step 4. Type **AMIFLASH \*.ROM** and then press <Enter> to run BIOS upgrade program. (\*.ROM depends on your mainboard model and version code. Instead of typing "\*", you should type specific file name for your specific mainboard).
- Step 5. When the message "Flash ROM Update Completed - Pass." appears, please restart your system.
- Step 6. You will see a message "CMOS Memory Size Wrong" during booting the system. Press <Del> or <F1> to run CMOS setup utility, then reload "LOAD SETUP DEFAULTS" or "**Load Optimal Defaults**" and save this change.

## 4-6 BIOS Setup --- CMOS Setup Utility

### 4-6.1 CMOS Setup Utility

- This mainboard comes with the AMI BIOS from American Megatrends Inc. Enter the CMOS Setup Utility Main Menu by:

1. Turn on or reboot your system. After a series of diagnostic checks, the following message will appear:

**PRESS <DEL> TO ENTER SETUP**

2. Press the <Del> key and the main program screen will appear as follows.

AMIBIOS EASY SETUP UTILITY - VERSION 2.01A			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Standard CMOS Features</li> <li>▶ Advanced BIOS Features</li> <li>▶ Advanced Chipset Features</li> <li>▶ Power Management Setup</li> <li>▶ PNP/PCI Configurations</li> <li>▶ Integrated Peripherals</li> <li>▶ Hardware Monitor Statusx</li> <li>▶ Frequency/Voltage Control</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Set Supervisor Password</li> <li>Set User Password</li> <li>Load Optimized Defaults</li> <li>Load BIOS Setup Defaults</li> <li>Save &amp; Exit Setup</li> <li>Exit Without Saving</li> </ul>		
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; font-size: small;"> <span>F1 : Help    ↑↓ : Select Item    +/- : Change Values    F9 : Setup defaults</span> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; font-size: small;"> <span>Esc: Exit    →←: Select Menu    Enter: Select ▶Sub - Menu    F10: Save &amp; Exit</span> </div>			
Set Time, Date, Hard Disk Type...			

3. Use the arrow keys on your keyboard to select an option, and press <Enter>. Modify the system parameters to reflect the options installed in your system.
4. You may return to the Main Menu anytime by pressing <ESC>.
5. In the Main Menu, "Save & Exit Setup" saves your changes and reboots the system, and "Exit Without Saving" ignores your changes and exits the program.

## 4-6.2 Standard CMOS Setup

- Standard CMOS Setup records some basic system hardware configuration and sets the system clock and error handling. You only need to modify the configuration values of this option if you want to change your system hardware configuration or when the data stored in the CMOS memory gets lost or damaged.

Run the Standard CMOS Setup as follows:

- Choose "Standard CMOS Setup" from the Main Menu and a screen with a list of options will appear:

### AMIBIOS EASY SETUP UTILITY - VERSION 2.01A

Standard CMOS Features		[Setup Help]
System Time	00 19 29	Time is 24 hour format  Hour : 00-23 Minute: 00-59 Second: 00-59x  (1:30 AM=01:30:00, 1:30 PM=13:30:00)
System Date	Dec 05 2001 Wed	
Floppy Drive A	1.44M, 3.5 in.	
Floppy Drive B	Not Installed	
▶ Primary IDE Master	Not Installed	
▶ Primary IDE Slave	Not Installed	
▶ Secondary IDE Master	Not Installed	
▶ Secondary IDE Slave	Not Installed	

F1 : Help    ↑↓ : Select Item    +/- : Change Values    F9 : Setup defaults  
Esc: Previous Menu    Enter: Select ▶Sub - Menu    F10: Save & Exit

- Use one of the arrow keys to move between options and modify the selected options by using PgUp / PgDn / + / - keys.
- Press <ESC> to return to the Main Menu when you finish setting up all items. The following item descriptions are provided as a quick guide to your setup.

**System Time** The BIOS shows the time of the day in the format: hh:mm:ss. Choose the field with the Arrow keys and change the time with the Page Up/Page Down keys.

**System Date** The BIOS shows the date of the day in the format: mm:dd:yy :day of the Week. Choose the field with the Arrow keys and change the value with the Page Up/Page Down keys.

**Floppy Drive A / Floppy Drive B** Select this field to the type(s) of floppy disk drive(s) installed in your system. The choices are:  
 360KB, 5.25 in.  
 1.2MB, 5.25 in.  
 720KB, 3.5 in.  
 1.44MB, 3.5 in.  
 2.88MB, 3.5 in.  
 Not Installed

#### AMIBIOS EASY SETUP UTILITY - VERSION 2.01A

Primary IDE Master:Not Installed		[Setup Help]
Type	Auto	1-50 : Predefined types USER: Set Parameters by User AUTO: Set parameters automatically CD-ROM: Use for ATAPI CD-ROM drivers or Double click [AUTO] to set all HDD parameters automatically
Cylinders		
Heads		
Write Precompensation		
Sectors		
Maxium Capacity		
LBA Mode	Off	
Black Mode	Off	
Fast Programmed I/O Modes	0	
32 Bit Transfer Mode	On	

F1 : Help    ↑↓ : Select Item

Esc: Previous Menu

+/- : Change Values

Enter: Select    ▶Sub - Menu

F9 : Setup defaults

F10: Save & Exit

**Type** This option shows the types of configuration for the IDE devices:

1-50: Predefined types

USER: set Parameters by User

Auto: Set parameters automatically

CD-ROM: Use for ATAPI CD-ROM drives

Double click [Auto] to set all HDD parameters automatically, including "Cylinders, Heads, Write Precompensation, Sectors, Maximum Capacity and 32 Bit Transfer Mode.



4-6.3 Advanced BIOS Features

- Advanced BIOS Features improves your system performance or sets up system features according to your preference.

Run the Advanced BIOS Features as follows:

1. Choose “Advanced BIOS Features” from the Main Menu and a screen with a list of options will appear:

AMIBIOS EASY SETUP UTILITY - VERSION 2.01A

Advanced BIOS Features		[Setup Help]
Quit Boot	Enabled	
1st Boot Device	Floppy: 1.44MB 3.5	
2nd Boot Device	Disabled	
3rd Boot Device	IDE-0: Maxtor 20560 A4-	
Try Other Boot Devices	Yes	
S.M.A.R.T for Hard Disks	Disabled	
Bootup Num-lock	On	
Floppy Drive Swap	Disabled	
Floppy Drive Seek	Disabled	
PS2 Mouse Support	Enabled	
Primary Display	VGA/EGA	
Password Check	Setup	
Boot To OS2	No	
L1 Cache	Enabled	
L2 Cache	Enabled	
System BIOS Cacheable	Enabled	
C000,32K Shadow	Cache	
C800,16K Shadow	Disabled	
CC00,16K Shadow	Disabled	
D000,16K Shadow	Disabled	
D400,16K Shadow	Disabled	
D800,16K Shadow	Disabled	
DC00,16K Shadow	Disabled	

F1 : Help    ↑↓ : Select Item    +/- : Change Values    F9 : Setup defaults

Esc: Previous Menu    Enter: Select ▶Sub - Menu    F10: Save & Exit

2. Use one of the arrow keys to move between options and modify the selected options by using PgUp / PgDn / + / - keys. An explanation of the <F> keys follows:

<F1>: "Help" gives options available for each item.

<F9>: Setup BIOS default values.

<F10>: Save and Exit Setup.

3. Press <ESC> to return to the Main Menu when you finish setting up all items. The following item descriptions are provided as a quick guide to your setup.

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**Quick Boot** Allows you to Enable / disable quick boot of your system.

**1st/2nd/3rd Boot Device** Allows you to set floppy or IDE devices already installed to be the 1st/2nd/3rd boot device.

**Try Other Boot Devices** Allows you to enable/disable system to try to boot with other boot devices.  
Choices: Yes; No

**S.M.A.R.T. for Hard Disks** Allows you to Enable / disable the Self Monitoring Analysis and Reporting Technology for the hard Disk.  
Choices: Enabled; Disabled

**BootUp Num-Lock** Allows you to Toggle between On or Off to control the state of the NumLock key when the system boots. If On, the numeric keypad is in numeric mode. If off, the numeric keypad is in cursor control mode.

**Floppy Drive Swap** When enabled, floppy drives A and B will be exchanging without any physical connection and modification on the cables.

**Boot Up Floppy Seek** When enabled, the BIOS tests (seeks) floppy drives to determine whether they have 40 or 80 tracks. Only 360-KB floppy drives have 40 tracks; drives with 270KB, 1.2MB, and 1.44MB capacity all have 80 tracks. Because very few modern PCs have 40-track floppy drives, we recommend that you set this field to disabled to save time.

**PS2 Mouse Support** If your system has a PS/2 mouse port and you install a serial pointing device, select Enabled.

**Primary Display** Allows you to choose the primary display for the system. Choices: VGA/EGA (default); CGA40x25; CGA80x25; Mono; Absent

**Password Check** Allows you to set BIOS to check up password with a password prompt at BIOS Setup or whenever re-starting system. Choices: Setup; Always

**Boot to OS/2** Allows you to set your system to OS/2 operating system. Choices: Yes; No (default)

**CPU L1 & L2 Cache** Cache memory is additional memory that is much faster than conventional DRAM (system memory). CPUs from 486-type up contain internal cache memory (L1), and most, but not all, modern PCs have additional (external) cache memory (L2). When the CPU requests data, the system transfers the requested data from the main DRAM into cache memory, for faster access by the CPU.

**System BIOS Cacheable** Allows you to Enable / disable the System BIOS Cacheable function.

**C000, 32K Shadow** Allows you to set these addresses cached, Enabled or Disabled. Default: Cached

**C800,CC00,D000,D400,  
D800,DC00 16K  
Shadow** Allows you to set these addresses cached, Enabled or Disabled. Default: Disabled



3. Press <ESC> to return to the Main Menu when you finish setting up all items. The following item descriptions are provided as a quick guide to your setup.

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**SDRAM Frequency** The value represents the performance parameters of the installed memory chips (DRAM). Do not change the value from the factory setting unless you install new memory that has a different performance rating.

**Configure SDRAM Timing By SPD** When this item Enabled, SDRAM Timing is set by SPD.  
SPD (Serial Presence Detect) is located on the memory modules, BIOS reads information coded in SPD during system boot up.

**SDRAM CAS# Latency** When synchronous DRAM is installed, the number of clock cycles of CAS latency depends on the DRAM timing. Do not reset this field from the default value specified by the system designer.

**SDRAM RAS# Precharge** If an insufficient number of cycles is allowed for the RAS to accumulate its charge before DRAM refresh, the refresh may be incomplete and the DRAM may fail to retain data. Fast gives faster performance; and Slow gives more stable performance. This field applies only when synchronous DRAM is installed in the system.  
The Choices: 2; 3

**SDRAM RAS# to CAS# Delay** This field lets you insert a timing delay between the CAS and RAS strobe signals, used when DRAM is written to, read from, or refreshed. Fast gives faster performance and Slow gives more stable performance. This field applies only when synchronous DRAM is installed in the system.  
The Choices: 2; 3

**SDRAM Precharge Delay** This field allows you to select a CAS Precharge delay timing.  
Choices are: 7; 6; 5

**SDRAM Idle Timer** Please leave this field at default setting.

**SDRAM Read Thermal Management** Selecting Enabled is to activate the DRAM Read Thermal management function. default: Disabled.

**DRAM Integrity Mode** This item is to choose or not the Error Check and Correction mode.  
Choices are: ECC; Non-ECC (default).

**Memory Hole** You can reserve this area of system memory for ISA adapter ROM. When this area is reserved, it cannot be cached.

**APIC Interrupt Mode** Allows you to enable / disable the APIC function.  
Default: Disabled

**AGP Aperture Size** Choices: 32; 64 MB. Memory mapped and graphics data structures can reside in a Graphics Aperture. This area is like a linear buffer. BIOS will automatically report the starting address of this buffer to the O.S.

**USB Controller** Select Enabled if your system contains a Universal Serial Bus (USB) controller and you have USB peripherals.

**USB Device Legacy Support** Set this option to Enabled to support for Legacy USB devices.

**Port 64/60** Please leave this field at default setting.



4-6.5 Power Management Setup

- Power Management Setup allows you to set the system’s power saving functions.

Run the Power Management Setup as follows:

1. Choose “Power Management Setup” from the Main Menu and a list of options will appear:

AMIBIOS EASY SETUP UTILITY - VERSION 2.01A

Power Management Features		[Setup Help]
ACPI Standby State	Auto	
USB Device Wakeup From S3	Disabled	
Call VGABIOS at S3 Resume	Enabled	
Power Management/APM	Enabled	
Video Power Down Mode	Suspend	
Hard Disk Power Down Mode	Stand By	
Standby Time Out (Minute)	Disabled	
Susped Time Out (Minute)	Disabled	
Throttle Slow Clock Ratio	50.0%	
FDC/LPT/COM Ports	Monitor	
MIDI Ports	Ignore	
Primary Master IDE	Monitor	
Primary Slave IDE	Ignore	
Second Master IDE	Monitor	
Second Slave IDE	Ignore	
Power Button Function	On/Off	
Restore On AC/Power Loss	Last State	
Resume On Ring	Disabled	
Resume On LAN	Disabled	
Resume On PME#	Disabled	
Resume On RTC Alarm	Disabled	
RTC Alarm Date	15	
RTC Alarm Hour	12	
RTC Alarm Minute	30	
RTC Alarm Second	30	

F1 : Help    ↑↓ : Select Item    +/- : Change Values    F9 : Setup defaults

Esc: Previous Menu    Enter: Select ▶Sub - Menu    F10: Save & Exit

2. Use one of the arrow keys to move between options and modify the selected options by using PgUp / PgDn / + / - keys. An explanation of the <F> keys follows:

<F1>: "Help" gives options available for each item.

<F9>: Setup BIOS default values.

<F10>: Save and Exit Setup.

3. Press <ESC> to return to the Main Menu when you finish setting up all items. The following item descriptions are provided as a quick guide to your setup.

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**ACPI Standby State** This item allows you to select the ACPI Suspend type. You can select S3(STR) for suspending to DRAM if your system supports this mode. Or you can select S1 (POS) for Power on Suspend under Windows 98 ACPI mode..

**USB Device Wakeup From S3** This item will Enable you to wake-up the system by using USB keyboard or USB mouse when you shut down the system in S3 mode.

**Call VGABIOS at S3 Resume** This item allows you to select for Call VGABIOS if system resumes from S3 (STR) mode.

**Power Management/AMP** This option allows you to select the type (or degree) of power saving for Doze, Standby, and Suspend modes.

This table describes each power management mode. Default: User Define.

Max Saving	Maximum power savings. Only Available for SL CPUs. Inactivity period is 1 minute in each mode.
User Define	Set each mode individually. Select time-out period in the section for each mode stated below.
Min Saving	Minimum power savings. Inactivity period is 1 hour in each mode (except the hard drive).

**Video Power Down Mode** This option specifies the power conserving state that the hard disk enters after the specified period of hard drive inactivity has expired.

**Hard Disk Power Down Mode** When enabled and after the set time of system inactivity, the Hard Disk drive will be powered down while all other devices remain active.

**Standby/Suspend Time Out (Minute)** The option specifies the length of a period of Hard disk drive inactivity. When this length of time expires the system enters power conserving state in the "Hard Disk Power Down Mode".

**Throttle Slow Clock Ratio** Please leave this field at default setting.

**FDC/LPT/COM Ports** When FDC/LPT/COM is Monitor, any activity from one of the listed system peripheral devices or IRQs wakes up the system.

**MIDI Ports** This item allows you to configure MIDI Port. The Choices: 300H(default); 330H.

- Primary/Second Master/Slave IDE** This option allows you to Disable to Enable on board Primary/Second IDE controller.
- Power Button Function** This option specifies how the power button mounted externally on the computer chassis is used.
- Restore on AC/Power Loss** This function allows you to set whether or not to restart the system after power interruptions.
- Resume On Ring** An input signal on the serial Ring Indicator (RI) line (in other words, an incoming call on the modem) awakens the system from a soft off state.
- Resume On LAN** This function allows you to turn on the system through a Ethernet Card.
- Resume On PME#** This function allows you to turn on the system through a PME signal.
- Resume On RTC Alarm** When Enabled, you can set the data and time at the which the RTC (Real Time Clock) alarm awakens the system from suspend mode. Default: Disabled.
- RTC Alarm Date** Set a certain date when RTC Alarm Resume option is Enabled to awaken the system. This option is concurrent with Date option.
- RTC Alarm Time (hh:mm:ss)** Set a certain time when RTC Alarm Resume option is Enabled to awaken the system. This option is concurrent with Resume Time option.

4-6.6 PNP / PCI Configuration

- PNP/PCI Configuration allows you to modify the system’s power saving functions.

Run the PNP/PCI Configuration as follows:

1. Choose “PNP/PCI Configuration” from the Main Menu and a screen with a list of options will appear:

AMIBIOS EASY SETUP UTILITY - VERSION 2.01A

PNP/PCI Configurations		[Setup Help]
Plug and Play Aware O/S	No	
Clear NVRAM	No	
PCI Latency Timer (PCI Clocks)	32	
Primary Graphics Adapter	AGP	
PCI IDE BusMaster	Enabled	
PCI Slot 1 IRQ Priority	Auto	
PCI Slot 2 IRQ Priority	Auto	
PCI Slot 3 IRQ Priority	Auto	
PCI Slot 4 IRQ Priority	Auto	
PCI Slot 5 IRQ Priority	Auto	
PCI Slot 6 IRQ Priority	Auto	

F1 : Help    ↑↓ : Select Item    +/- : Change Values    F9 : Setup defaults  
Esc: Previous Menu    Enter: Select ▶Sub - Menu    F10: Save & Exit

2. Use one of the arrow keys to move between options and modify the selected options by using PgUp / PgDn / + / - keys. An explanation of the <F> keys follows:

- <F1>: “Help” gives options available for each item.
- <F9>: Setup BIOS default values.
- <F10>: Save and Exit Setup.

3. Press <ESC> to return to the Main Menu when you finish setting up all items. The following item descriptions are provided as a quick guide to your setup.

**Plug & Play aware O/S** Select Yes for Windows systems supporting Plug and Play function. Select No for systems not supporting PNP.

**Clear NVRAM** This function allows you to turn on the system through a Ethernet Card.

**PCI Latency Timer (PCI Clocks)** Please leave this field to the default setting for best performance an stability.

**Primary Graphics Adapter** This item specifies which VGA Card is your primary graphics adapter.

**PCI IDE BusMaster** Please leave this field at default setting.

**PCI Slot1~6 IRQ Priority** Set to Auto, this option allows the BIOS to assign IRQ to PCI slot.  
Choices: Auto (default); 3; 4; 5; 6; 7; 8; 9; 10; 11; 12; 14; 15.

4-6.7 Integrated Peripherals

- Integrated Peripherals option allows you to get some information inside your system when it is working.

Run the Integrated Peripherals as follows:

1. Choose “Integrated Peripherals” from the Main Menu and a list of options will appear:

AMIBIOS EASY SETUP UTILITY - VERSION 2.01A

Integrated Peripherals		[Setup Help]
▶ Winbond W83697 Super I/O		
OnBoard IDE	Both	
OnBoard AC'97 Audio	Auto	
OnBoard MC'97 Modem	Auto	
OnBoard FDC	Auto	
OnBoard Serial Port A	Auto	
OnBoard Serial Port B	Auto	
Serial Port B Mode	Normal	
IR Duplex Mode	Half Duplex	
IR Pin Select	IRRX/IRTX	
OnBoard Parallel Port	Auto	
Parallel port Mode	ECP	
EPP Version	N/A	
Parallel Port IRQ	Auto	
Parallel Port DMA	Auto	
OnBoard Midi Port	Disabled	
Midi IRQ Select	5	
OnBoard Game Port	200	
Keyboard PowerOn Function	Disabled	
Specific key for PowerOn	N/A	
Mouse PowerOn Function	Disabled	

F1 : Help    ↑↓ : Select Item    +/- : Change Values    F9 : Setup defaults  
Esc: Previous Menu    Enter: Select ▶Sub - Menu    F10: Save & Exit

2. Use one of the arrow keys to move between options and modify the selected options by using PgUp / PgDn / + / - keys. An explanation of the <F> keys follows:

<F1>: "Help" gives options available for each item.

<F9>: Setup BIOS default values.

<F10>: Save and Exit Setup.

3. Press <ESC> to return to the Main Menu when you finish setting up all items. The following item descriptions are provided as a quick guide to your setup.

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**OnBoard IDE** The chipset contains a PCI IDE interface with support for two IDE channels. Select Primary to activate the only primary IDE interface, if you install an add-in secondary interface. Select Both to activate both interfaces, or Disabled to deactivate both interfaces, if you install both a primary and a secondary add-in IDE interface.

**OnBoard AC'97 Audio** This option allows you to decide to enable/disable the 845 chipset to support AC'97 Modem.  
The choices: Auto; Disabled (default).

**OnBoard MC'97 Modem** This option allows you to decide to enable/disable the 845 chipset to support AC'97 Modem.  
The choices: Auto; Disabled (default).

**OnBoard FDC** Allows you to enable /disable Floppy Disk Drive on board.  
The choices: Auto; Enabled; Disabled



**OnBoard Serial PortA/PortB** Allows you to set Serial Port on board. Select a logical COM port name and matching address for the first and second serial ports. Select an address and corresponding interrupt for the first and second serial ports.  
The choices: Auto; Disable; 3F8h/COM1; 2F8h/COM2; 3F8h/COM3; 2F8h/COM4

**Serial Port B Mode** Allows you to set serial Port B Mode.  
The choices: Auto; Normal; IrDA; ASKIR

**IR Duplex Mode** Select the value required by the IR device connected to the IR port. Full-duplex mode permits simultaneous two-direction transmission. Half-duplex mode permits transmission in one direction only at a time. If no infrared port is present in the system, select Disabled.

**IR Pin Select** This item allows you to enable the TX, RX inverting which depends on different H/W requirement. This field is not recommended to change its default setting for avoiding any error in your system.  
The choice: "No, No", "No, Yes"(default), "Yes, No", "Yes, Yes".

**OnBoard Parallel Port** Allows you to configure parallel port on board.  
The choices: Auto; Disabled; 378h; 278h; 3BCh

**Parallel Port Mode** If Parallel Port is not disabled, this option allows you to configure parallel port mode.  
The choices: SPP; EPP; ECP; EPP+ECP

**EPP Version** Select EPP port type 1.7 or 1.9.

**Parallel Port IRQ/DMA** If Parallel Port is set 378h, this option allows you to configure parallel port IRQ/DMA.  
The choices: 5/7 for IRQ; 0/1/3 for DMA

**OnBoard MIDI Port** Allows you to configure onboard MIDI port .  
The choices: Disabled; 300h; 330h

**MIDI IRQ Select** This item allows you to select the MIDI Port IRQ.  
Choices: 10(default); 5.

**OnBoard Game Port** This item allows you to select the Game Port Address.  
The choices: Disabled; 201(default); 209.

**Keyboard PowerOn Function / Specific key for PowerOn** This option allows you to use specific keys on the keyboard to turn on the system.

**Mouse PowerOn Function** This option allows you to use PS/2 Mouse to turn on the system.

4-6.8 Hardware Monitor Status Features

- This section helps you to get more information about your system including CPU temperature, FAN speed and voltage. It is recommended that you contact your mainboard supplier to get proper values about the setting of the CPU temperature.

To enter Hardware Monitor Status Features as follows:

1. Choose “Hardware Monitor Status Features” from the Main Menu and a screen with a list of options will appear:

AMIBIOS EASY SETUP UTILITY - VERSION 2.01A

Hardware Monitor		[Setup Help]
CPU Temperature	27°C/80°F	
System Temperature	28°C/82°F	
Other Temperature	208°C/406°F	
CPU Fan Speed	4591 RPM	
Chassis Fan Speed	0 RPM	
Power Fan Speed	0 RPM	
Vcore	3.360V	
+ 5.000V	5.168V	
+12.000V	9.673V	

F1 : Help    ↑↓ : Select Item    +/- : Change Values    F9 : Setup defaults  
Esc: Previous Menu    Enter: Select ▶Sub - Menu    F10: Save & Exit

2. Use one of the arrow keys to move between options and modify the selected options by using PgUp / PgDn / + / - keys. An explanation of the <F> keys follows:

- <F1>: “Help” gives options available for each item.
- <F9>: Setup BIOS default values.
- <F10>: Save and Exit Setup.

3. Press <ESC> to return to the Main Menu when you finish setting up all items. The following item descriptions are provided as a quick guide to your setup.

**Shutdown Temperature** This feature prevents your CPU from damage by over heat. If the CPU's temperature is higher than "CPU warning temperature" that you select in this field, the BIOS will shut down your system within 3 seconds.

**CPU/System/Other Temperature** Shows current CPU / System / Other temperature.

**CPU/Chassis Fan Speed** These fields display the current speed of the CPU/ Chassis fan.

**Vcore** Shows CPU core actual voltage value.

**+5V/+12V** Shows current voltage against the +5.000V/+12.000V power supply.

4-6.9 Frequency/Voltage Control

Run the “Frequency/Voltage Control” as following:

- 1. Choose “Frequency/Voltage Control” from the Main Menu and a screen with a list of options will appear:

AMIBIOS EASY SETUP UTILITY - VERSION 2.01A

Frequency/Voltage Control	[Setup Help]
RedStorm Overclocking Tech (Option) CPU Linear Freq Disabled CPU Clock 100 MHz CPU Ratio Selection Locked	Please press 'Enter' key to run RedStorm

F1 : Help    ↑↓ : Select Item    +/- : Change Values    F9 : Setup defaults  
Esc: Previous Menu    Enter: Select ▶Sub - Menu    F10: Save & Exit

- 2. Use one of the arrow keys to move between options and modify the selected options by using PgUp / PgDn / + / - keys. An explanation of the <F> keys follows:

<F1>: “Help” gives options available for each item.  
<F9>: Setup BIOS default values.  
<F10>: Save and Exit Setup.

- 3. Press <ESC> to return to the Main Menu when you finish setting up all items. The following item descriptions are provided as a quick guide to your setup.

**Redstorm Overclocking Tech (Option)** Please press <Enter> to start *RED STORM OVERCLOCKING TECH*, this option helps user an easy way to overclocking, it will increase CPU external clock automatically, when CPU external clock increasing to unacceptable value, BIOS will restart your system, then running at acceptable CPU external clock.

**CPU Linear Freq.** This item allows you to adjust the CPU clock by 1MHz stepping. Default CPU clock is 100MHz. Any overclocking is taking the risk of unstabilizing the CPU and system performance.  
Choices: Default; Use linear (1MHz stepping).

**CPU Clock** If “Use CPU Linear Frequency” is set at “Use linear”, you can adjust the CPU clock by 1MHz stepping up or down.  
Choices: 1MHz stepping.

**CPU Ratio Selection** This item allows you to select the CPU clock ratio so as to change or overclock the CPU frequency. However, if CPU clock Ratio is locked, this function is invalid.

## 4-6.10 Set Supervisor / User Password

These two options allow you to set your system passwords. Normally, the Supervisor Password should be set up first before you could go to set up the User Password. :

1. Choose "Set Supervisor Password" in the Main Menu and press <Enter>. Then the following message appears:

[ Enter new supervisor password ]

2. The first time you run this option, enter your password up to 8 characters and press <Enter>. (The screen does not display the entered characters.)
3. After you enter the password, the following message appears prompting you to confirm the password:

[ Retype new supervisor Password ]

4. Enter the same password "exactly" the same as you have just typed to confirm the password and press <Enter>.
5. The following message appears to confirm the new password setup.

[ New supervisor password installed ]

6. Then choose "Advanced BIOS Features" of the main menu, and roll your cursor to the item "Password Check", so that you can set the new password to Always (System) or Setup (BIOS) only.
7. After you have made your choice for the new password, you can now set up the User Password from the Main Menu. Choose "Set User Password" in the Main Menu and press <Enter>.
8. When the following message appears, enter your new user password in the dialog box and then press <Enter>:

[ Enter new user password ]

9. After pressing <Enter>, the following message appears to prompt you to confirm the new password and press <Enter>:

[ Retype new user password ]

10. After pressing <Enter>, the following message appears to confirm the new user password.

[ New user password installed ]

11. Move the cursor to Save & Exit Setup to save the password.
12. If you need to delete the password entered before, choose the Supervisor Password and press <Enter>. It will delete the password that you have entered before.
13. Move the cursor to Save & Exit Setup to save the option you have just configured; otherwise the old password will still be there the next time you turn your system on.
14. Press <Enter> to exit to the Main Menu.

**NOTE:** *If you forget or lose the password, the only way to access the system is to clear the CMOS RAM. All setup informations will be lost and you need to run the BIOS setup program again.*

#### 4-6.11 Load Optimized Defaults

When you press <Enter> on this item, you will get a confirmation dialog box with a message similar to:

[ Load Optimal Defaults ]

Press [Enter] to continue  
or [ESC] to abort

Press <Enter> now to load Optimal values for all the Setup options.



### **4-6.12 Save & Exit Setup**

Save & Exit Setup allows you to save all modifications you have specified into the CMOS memory. Highlight this option on the Main Menu and the following message appears:

**[ Saving current settings and exit ]**

**Press [Enter] to continue  
or [ESC] to abort**

Press <Enter> key to save the configuration changes and exit CMOS Setup to restart your system.

### **4-6.13 Exit Without Saving**

Exit Without Saving option allows you to exit the Setup Utility without saving the modifications that you have specified. Highlight this option on the Main Menu and the following message appears:

**[ Quit Without Saving Changes ]**

**Press [Enter] to continue  
or [ESC] to abort**

Follow the message and press <Enter> key to exit CMOS Setup and restart system.

Mem

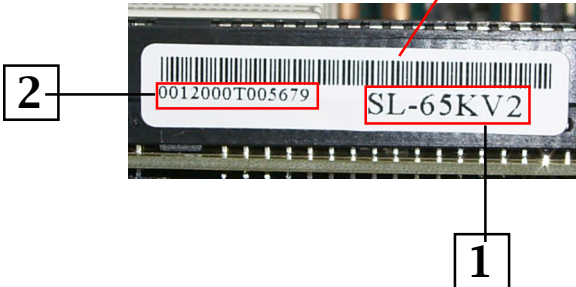
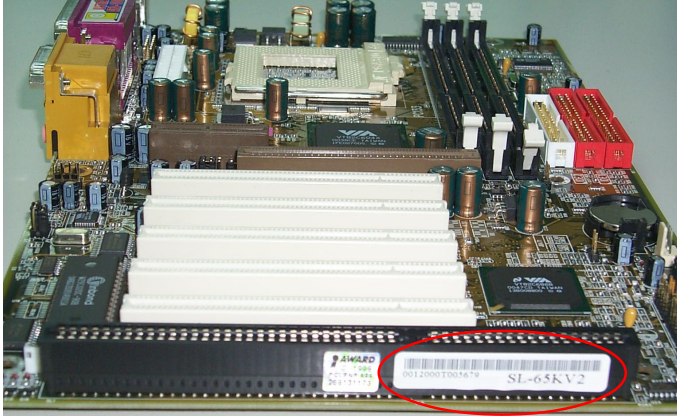
## *Appendices*

**Appendix-1 IDENTIFYING BIOS VERSION/  
BIOS PART NUMBER  
Appendix-2 TECHNICAL TERMS**

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## Appendix-1 Identifying Mainboard model Number

- Usually the mainboard model number is labeled on the side of ISA side of slot or PCI slot. Please see the picture below as an illustration:



1. MAINBOARD MODEL NUMBER  
example: SL-65KV2
2. MAINBOARD SERIAL NUMBER  
example: 0012000T005679

## Appendix-2 Technical Terms

### **AC'97**

AC'97 is a device designed to include a digital processor for modem and an audio CODEC for analog I/O. These two parts are linked together by AC'97 link bus. Putting the digital processor into the main system chipset will reduce the cost of sound/modem onboard solution.

### **ACPI (Advanced Configuration & Power Interface)**

ACPI is developed together by Intel, Microsoft and Toshiba. This interface provides a channel of management of the PC system and its hardware such as CPU and BIOS, pushing the PC power management to a more advanced and user-friendly level.

### **AGP (Accelerated Graphic Port)**

AGP is a bus interface targeted for high-performance 3D graphics. AGP takes advantage of both rising and falling edge of the 66MHz clock. For 2X AGP, the data transfer rate is  $66\text{MHz} \times 4\text{byte} \times 2 = 528\text{MB/s}$ . AGP 4X mode is  $66\text{MHz} \times 4\text{byte} \times 4 = 1056\text{MB/s}$ .

### **AMR (Audio/Modem Riser)**

AMR is an interface to connect the CODEC circuit of AC'97 sound/modem solution to the mainboard through an AMR card and an AMR connector.

### **APM (Advanced Power Management)**

APM is developed by Intel and Microsoft, intending for PC power management through the system BIOS. Through APM, the PC power consumption can be reduced to 5W or lower.

### **ATA (AT Attachment), ATA/66, ATA/100**

ATA is the specification of disk drive interface, that integrates the controller on the disk drive itself with the IDE technology.

ATA/66 uses both rising edge and falling edge to provide a data transfer rate  $16.6\text{MB/s} \times 4 = 66\text{MB/s}$ . To use ATA/66, you need special ATA/66 IDE cable.

ATA/100 also uses both rising edge and falling edge as ATA/66, but clock cycle time is reduced to 40ns. The data transfer rate is  $(1/40\text{ns}) \times 2 \text{ bytes} \times 2 = 100\text{MB/s}$ . To use ATA/100, you need special 80-wire IDE cable, the same as ATA/66.

**ATAPI (AT Attachment Packet Interface)**

This is the extension of the EIDE (extended IDE) that enables the interface to support CD-ROM players and tape drives.

**BIOS (Basic Input/Output System)**

BIOS is a set of assembly routine/program that resides in EPROM or Flash ROM. BIOS controls Input/output devices and other hardware devices of the mainboard. Generally, operation system and drivers will access BIOS before accessing hardware devices so as to enhance the portability of the hardware devices.

**Bus Master IDE (DMA mode)**

An IDE interface is an interface for mass storage devices, in which the controller is integrated into the disk or CD-ROM itself. To reduce the workload of the CPU, the bus master IDE device transfers data from/to memory without interrupting CPU, and releases CPU to operate concurrently while data is transferring between memory and IDE device. You need the bus master IDE driver and the bus master IDE HDD to support bus master IDE mode.

**CAS (Column Address Strobe)**

CAS is a technology of DRAM writes and reads. The number of clock cycles of the CAS signals is depending on the DRAM timing.

**CNR (Communication and Networking Riser)**

CNR interface provides a cost reducing method of implementing LAN, home networking, DSL, USB, wireless, audio and modem subsystems through a CNR card and a CNR connector.

**CODEC (Coder and Decoder)**

Normally, CODEC means a circuit that can do digital to analog conversion and vice versa. It is part of AC'97 sound/modem solution.

**DDR (Double Data Rated) SDRAM**

DDR SDRAM essentially doubles the memory speed of SDRAMs without increasing the clock frequency.

**DIMM (Dual In Line Memory Module)**

DIMM socket is built with a 168-pin assignment and supports 64-bit data. DIMM can be single or double sided. The golden finger signals on each side of the module are different, and that is why it is called Dual In Line. Almost all DIMMs are made with SDRAM now, which operate at 3.3V. Some old DIMMs are made by FPM/EDO and only operate at 5V.

**DMA (Direct Memory Access)**

Channel for communications between memory and surrounding devices.

**ECC (Error Checking and Correction)**

The ECC algorithm has the ability to detect double-bit error and automatically correct single-bit error while parity mode can only detect single-bit error.

**ECP (Enhanced Communication Port)**

ECP is a technology designed to improved I/O for parallel ports.

**EPP (Enhanced Parallel Port)**

EPP is a standard that supports data transfer rates of up to 500 kps for parallel printers

**EDO (Extended Data Output) Memory**

Unlike traditional FPM (Fast Page Mode) memory that tri-states the memory output data to start the pre-charge activity, EDO DRAM holds the memory data valid until the next memory access cycle, which is similar to pipeline effect in reducing one clock state.

**EEPROM (Electronic Erasable Programmable ROM)**

Both EEPROM and Flash ROM can be reprogrammed by electronic signals, but the interface technology is different. Size of EEPROM is much smaller than flash ROM. BIOS is now generally stored in EEPROM or Flash ROM.

**EPROM (Erasable Programmable ROM)**

Traditional mainboard stores BIOS codes in EPROM which can only be erased by ultra-violet (UV) light. If BIOS has to be updated, you need to remove EPROM from mainboard, clear data by UV light, reprogram, and then insert it back to socket.

### **FC-PGA (Flip Chip-Pin Grid Array)**

FC means Flip Chip, while FC-PGA is a new package of Intel for Pentium III CPU. It is compatible with SKT370 socket, but requires mainboard to add some signals on socket 370.

### **Flash ROM**

Flash ROM can be reprogrammed by electronic signals. It is easier for BIOS to upgrade by a flash utility, but it is also easier to be infected by virus. Because of increase of new functions, BIOS size is increased from 64KB to 256KB (2M bit) or more.

### **FSB (Front Side Bus)**

FSB is the data channel connecting the Processor to chipset, RAM, mainboard buses, AGP socket etc. Its speed is in terms of MHz and is talked to as FSB clock:

FSB Clock means CPU external bus clock.

CPU internal clock = CPU FSB Clock x CPU Clock Ratio

### **IEEE 1394**

IEEE 1394 is a low-cost digital transfer interface with transfer rate at 100, 200 or 400 Mbps. It provides solutions of connecting digital television devices and Serial Bus Management. There are two type of IEEE 1394 data transfer: asynchronous and isochronous. Isochronous data channels provide guaranteed data transport at a predetermined rate. This is especially important for time-critical multimedia data where just-in-time delivery eliminates the need for costly buffering.

### **Parity Bit**

The parity bit mode of error detection uses 1 parity bit for each byte. Normally it is even parity mode, that is, each time the memory data is updated, parity bit will be adjusted to have even count “1” for each byte. Next time when memory is read with odd number of “1”, the parity error is occurred and this is called single bit error detection.

### **PC-100 DIMM**

SDRAM DIMM that supports 100MHz CPU FSB bus clock.

### **PC-133 DIMM**

SDRAM DIMM that supports 133MHz CPU FSB bus clock.



**PC-1600 or PC-2100 DDR SDRAM**

PC-1600 DDR SDRAM with a 64-bit data bus doubles the data transfer rate of PC100 SDRAM and hence provides data transfer bandwidth up to  $100 \times 64 / 8 \times 2 = 1600 \text{MB/s}$ . PC2100 DDR SDRAM doubles the data transfer rate of PC-133 and hence provides data transfer bandwidth up to  $133 \times 64 / 8 \times 2 = 2100 \text{MB/s}$ .

**PCI (Peripheral Component Interface) Bus**

A high speed data channel for the internal connection of peripheral devices and the computer system through a PCI expansion card.

**PnP (Plug and Play)**

The PnP specification suggests a standard register interface for both BIOS and operating system (such as Windows 95). These registers are used by BIOS and operating system to configure system resource and prevent any conflicts. PnP BIOS or operating system will automatically allocate the IRQ/DMA/Memory. Currently, almost all the PCI cards and most ISA cards are already PnP compliant.

**POST (Power-On Self Test)**

The BIOS self-test procedure after power-on. It is generally the first or the second program shown on your monitor screen during system boot.

**RAS (Row Address Strobe)**

RAS is a technology that DRAM writes and reads to the Row addresses, while a CAS (Column Address Strobe) signal is used to validate the column address. The signals are generally sent CAS before RAS.  
(in Network field, RAS stands for Remote Access Services).

**RDRAM (Rambus DRAM)**

Rambus DRAM is a memory technology that uses large burst mode data transfer of up to 1.6GHz. It is import to know that RDRAM technology helps set up a system level improvement, not just a component upgrade.

**RIMM (Rambus Inline Memory Module)**

RIMM is built with a 184-pin architecture module that supports RDRAM memory technology. A RIMM memory module may contain up to maximum of 16 RDRAM devices.

### **SDRAM (Synchronous DRAM)**

SDRAM is one of the Dynamic Random Access Memory (DRAM) technologies that allow DRAM to use the same clock as the CPU host clock (EDO and FPM are asynchronous and do not have clock signal). SDRAM comes in 64-bit 168-pin DIMM and operates at 3.3V.

### **SIMM (Single In Line Memory Module)**

SIMM socket is only 72-pin, and is only single side. The golden finger signals on each side of PCB are identical. That is why it is called Single In Line. SIMM is made of FPM or EDO DRAM and supports 32-bit data. SIMM is phased out in current mainboard design.

### **SPD (Serial Presence Detect)**

SPD is a small ROM or EEPROM device resided on the DIMM or RIMM. Memory module information such as DRAM timing and chip parameters can be stored into SPD so that BIOS can access it and use it to decide best timing for this DIMM or RIMM.

### **UART (Universal Asynchronous Receiver/transmitter)**

UART is built in a chip that controls the data sent to and received from a serial port. A 16550 UART is now standard in most PCs, and supports modem speed up to 57,600 bps and beyond and direct connect speed of 115,200 bps. Many UARTs have built-in errors in the internal code and just do not work correctly with many external modems. UART is also found as the serial interface on internal modem.

### **Ultra DMA**

Ultra DMA (or, more accurately, Ultra DMA/33) is a protocol for transferring data at 33.3MB/s between a hard disk drive through the computer's data path (or bus) to the computer's random access memory (RAM). The transfer data is twice as fast as the previous Direct Access Memory (DMA) interface. The latest Ultra DMA has advanced to Ultra DMA/66 and Ultra DMA/100.

16.6MB/s x2 = 33MB/s

16.6MB/s x4 = 66MB/s

16.6MB/s x6 = 100MB/s

**USB (Universal Serial Bus)**

USB is a 4-pin serial peripheral bus that is capable of cascading low/medium speed peripherals (less than 10Mbit/s) such as keyboard, mouse, joystick, scanner, printer and modem.

**VCM (Virtual Channel Memory)**

NEC's Virtual Channel Memory (VCM) is a new DRAM core architecture that dramatically improves the memory system's ability to service multimedia requirements. VCM increases memory bus efficiency and performance of any DRAM technology by providing a set of fast static registers between the memory core and I/O pins. Using VCM technology results in reduced data access latency and reduced power consumption.

**VRM (Voltage regulator Module)**

This is a small module installed on a mainboard to regulate the voltage fed to the processor on board. Voltage regulator can be built on board in various way. VRM is a socketed type of regulator module which is easier to change when needed.

**Zero Wait State**

When memory is operating at its fastest speed in its course of fetching and yielding data, it allows no "no-op" cycle and is called in a zero wait state. On the other hand, a memory is in a wait state, after it gets a command to fetch data, it waits for one, two or more cycles to assure that the expected data is in the buffer.

**ZIP file**

Zip file is a compressed file with a reduced file size.

**Zoom**

To zoom is to make a window or screen larger or smaller in a Graphical User Interface of a computer system. Usually, to "zoom in" means to enlarge, and to "zoom out" means to reduce size.