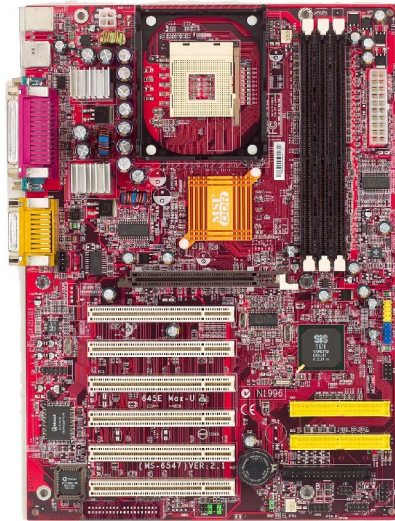


MSI 645E Max-U

MICRO-STAR INTERNATIONAL

MS-6547 (v2.1) ATX Mainboard



Version 2.2
G52-MA00646

Manual Rev: 2.2
Release Date: July 2002



FCC-B Radio Frequency Interference Statement

This equipment has been tested and found to comply with the limits for a class B digital device, pursuant to part 15 of the FCC rules. These limits are designed to provide reasonable protection against harmful interference when the equipment is operated in a commercial environment. This equipment generates, uses and can radiate radio frequency energy and, if not installed and used in accordance with the instruction manual, may cause harmful interference to radio communications. Operation of this equipment in a residential area is likely to cause harmful interference, in which case the user will be required to correct the interference at his own expense.

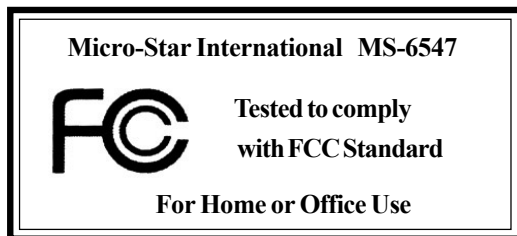
Notice 1

The changes or modifications not expressly approved by the party responsible for compliance could void the user's authority to operate the equipment.

Notice 2

Shielded interface cables and A.C. power cord, if any, must be used in order to comply with the emission limits.

VOIRLANOTICED'INSTALLATIONAVANTDERACCORDERAURESEAU.



Edition

July 2002

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Revision History

Revision	Revision History	Date
V2.2	Use SiS 645DX & 962L Chipsets Add JBT1 & JSP1, delete JMDM1, JAUX1 & JMD1	July 2002

Safety Instructions

1. Read the safety instructions carefully.
2. Save this User's Guide for possible use later.
3. Keep this equipment away from humidity.
4. Lay this equipment on a stable and flat surface before setting it up.
5. The openings on the enclosure are used for air convection and to prevent the equipment from overheating. Note: Do not cover the openings.
6. Make sure that the power voltage is within its safety range and has been adjusted properly to the value of 110/220V before connecting the equipment to the power inlet.
7. Place the power cord in a way that people are unlikely to step on it. Do not place anything on the power cord.
8. Always unplug the power cord before inserting any add-on card or module.
9. All cautions and warnings on the equipment should be noted.
10. Never pour any liquid into the opening that could damage the equipment or cause an electrical shock.
11. If any of the following situations arises, get the equipment checked by a service personnel:
 - the power cord or plug is damaged
 - liquid has penetrated into the equipment
 - the equipment has been exposed to moisture
 - the equipment has not work well or you can not get it work according to User's Guide
 - the equipment was dropped and damaged
 - the equipment has obvious signs of breakage
12. Do not leave the equipment in an unconditioned environment with a storage temperature of 60°C (140°F) or above, which may damage the equipment.



CAUTION: To prevent explosion caused by improper battery replacement, use the same or equivalent type of battery recommended by the manufacturer only.

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Getting Started

1

Thank you for purchasing the 645E Max-U (MS-6547 v2.1) ATX mainboard. The 645E Max-U is a superior computer mainboard based on SiS®645DX & SiS®962L chipsets for optimal system efficiency. Designed to fit the advanced Intel® Pentium® 4 processors in the 478 pin package, the 645E Max-U delivers a high performance and professional desktop platform solution.

TOPICS

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Mainboard Specification

CPU

- Support Socket 478 for Intel® Pentium® 4 processors (Willamette- and Northwood-core)
- Support FSB at 400/533MHz (100/133MHz QDR)
- Core Frequency 533MHz from 1.3GHz to 2.53GHz

Chipset

- SiS®645DX Chipset NB
 - Support 64 bit P4 processors at 533MHz
 - Support 32 bit AGP 4x/2x slot
 - Support 64 bit high performance DDR333/DDR266 memory controller
 - Support bi-directional 16 bit data bus with 533MHz bandwidth MuTIOL
- SiS®962L Chipset SB
 - Support Dual-IDE ATA 66/100/133
 - AC'97 link controller
 - Low pin count interface for SIO
 - Integrated high speed USB 2.0 Host Controller

MainMemory

- Three 184-pin DDR DIMM socket
- Max. memory size at 3GB w/o ECC

Slots

- One AGP (Accelerated Graphics Port) 2x/4x slot
- Six 32-bit PCI bus slots

On-BoardIDE

- Dual IDE controllers integrated in SiS®962L chipset
- Support P/O, Bus Master, Ultra DMA 66/100/133 operation
- Can connect up to four IDE devices

On-Board Peripherals

● On-Board Peripherals include:

- 1 floppy port supports 2 FDDs with 360K, 720K, 1.2M, 1.44M and 2.88Mbytes
- 2 serial ports (COM A + COM B)
- 1 parallel port supports Normal/Bi-Dir/EPP/ECP mode
- 2 USB ports (USB 2.0 Controller by SiS[®]962L SB)
- 1 IrDA connector for SIR
- 1 audio/game port

Audio

● 6 channels audio codec Realtek ALC650

BIOS

- 2MB AMI BIOS w/PnP, ACPI, SMBIOS 2.3, Green and Boot Block
- Provide DMI2.0, WfM2.9, WOR, and SMBus for system management

Dimension

● ATX Form Factor: 30.5cm(L) x 22.0cm(W)

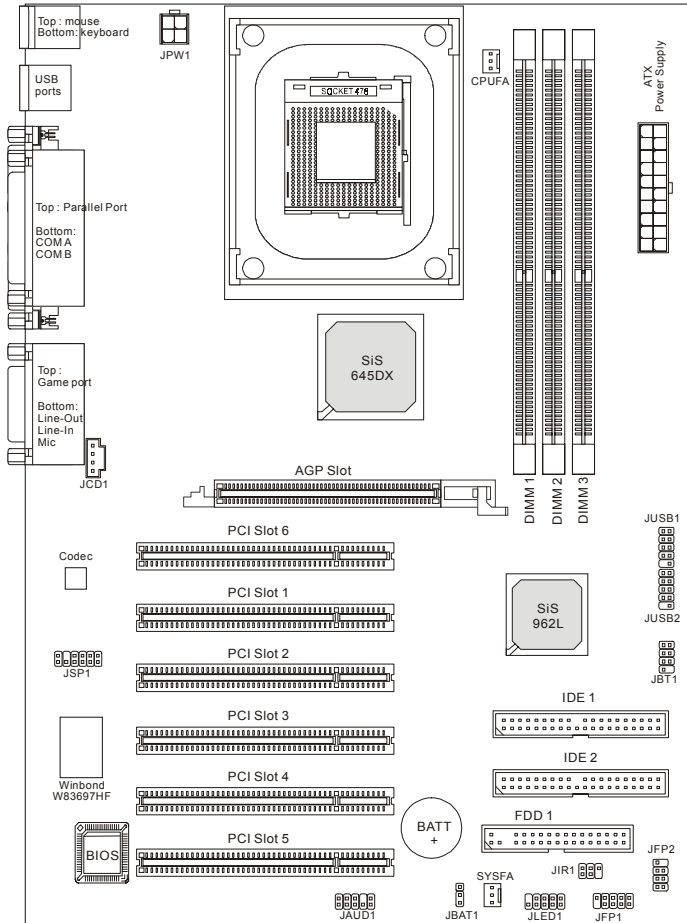
Mounting

● 6 mounting holes

Others

- Support STR/STD
- PC2001 compliant
- Support D-Bracket 2 (optional)
- Support PC2PC Bluetooth (optional)
- Vcore adjustable
- Support S-Bracket (optional)
- Support USB 2.0 Bracket (optional)

Mainboard Layout



645E Max-U (MS-6547 v2.X) ATX Mainboard

Quick Components Guide

Component	Function	Reference
CONN1/JPW1	ATX power connectors	See p. 2-7
JKBMS1	Mouse connector	See p. 2-8
JKBMS1	Keyboard connector	See p. 2-9
USB Connectors	Connecting to USB devices	See p. 2-9
COM A & COM B	Serial port connectors	See p. 2-10
LPT1	Parallel port connector	See p. 2-11
FDD1	Floppy disk drive connector	See p. 2-12
IDE1~ IDE2	Hard disk connectors	See p. 2-13
CPUFA/SYSFA	Fan power connectors	See p. 2-14
JFP1 & JFP2	Front panel connectors	See p. 2-15
JAUD1	Front panel audio connector	See p. 2-16
JLED1	D-Bracket 2 connector	See p. 2-17
JUSB1 & JUSB2	USB front connector	See p. 2-18
JBT1	Bluetooth connector	See p. 2-20
JSP1	S-Bracket connectors	See p. 2-21
JCD1	CD-in connectors	See p. 2-22
JIR1	IrDA infrared module connector	See p. 2-22
JBAT1	Clear CMOS jumper	See p. 2-23
AGP Slot	Connecting to AGP cards	See p. 2-24
PCI Slots	Connecting to expansion cards	See p. 2-24

MSI Special Features

Fuzzy Logic™4

The *Fuzzy Logic™ 4* utility is a user friendly tool that allows users to view and adjust the current system status. To overclock the CPU FSB (Front Side Bus) frequency under the Windows operating system, click **FSB** and use the right and left arrow keys to select the desired FSB, and then click **Apply** to apply the new setup value. To enable the system running at the specified FSB every time when you click **Turbo**, click **Save** to save the desired FSB first. If you want to know the maximal CPU overclocking value, click **Auto** to start testing. The CPU FSB will automatically increase the testing value until the PC reboots. After rebooting, click **Turbo** to apply the test result. Click **Default** to restore the default values.



Features:

- **MSI Logo** links to the MSI Web site
- **CPU Speed** allows users to adjust the CPU speed through CPU Multiplier and FSB
- **Voltage** allows user to adjust the voltage of CPU/Memory/AGP
- **MSI Info** provides information about the mainboard, BIOS and OS
- **CPU Info** provides detailed information about the CPU
- **CPU Fan Speed** shows the current running speed of CPU Fan
- **CPU Temp.** shows the current CPU temperature



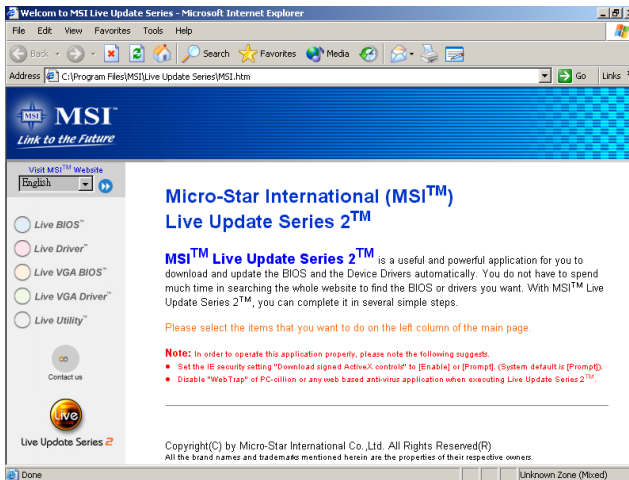
Note: To adjust the options under **CPU Speed** and **Voltage**, use the right and left arrow keys to select the desired value and then click **Apply** to run the setup value.

Live BIOS™/Live Driver™

The Live BIOS™/Live Driver™ is a tool used to detect and update your BIOS/drivers online so that you don't need to search for the correct BIOS/driver version throughout the whole Web site. To use the function, you need to install the “MSI Live Update Series 2” application. After the installation, the “MSI Live Update Series 2” icon (as shown on the right) will appear on the screen.



Double click the “MSI Live Update Series 2” icon, and the following screen will appear:



Five buttons are placed on the leftmost pane of the screen. Click the desired button to start the update process.

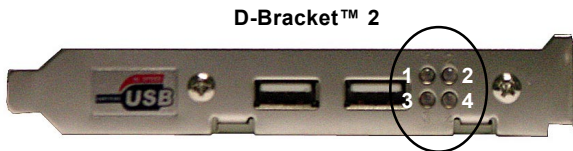
- **Live BIOS** – Updates the BIOS online.
- **Live Driver** – Updates the drivers online.
- **Live VGA BIOS** – Updates the VGA BIOS online.
- **Live VGA Driver** – Updates the VGA driver online.
- **Live Utility** – Updates the utilities online.

If the product you purchased does not support any of the functions listed above, a “sorry” message is displayed. For more information on the update instructions, insert the companion CD and refer to the “Live Update Series Guide” under the “Manual” Tab.







D-Bracket™ 2 (Optional)











D-Bracket™ 2 is a USB bracket integrating four Diagnostic LEDs, which use graphic signal display to help users understand their system. The LEDs provide up to 16 combinations of signals to debug the system. The 4 LEDs can detect all problems that fail the system, such as VGA, RAM or other failures. This special feature is very useful for overclocking users. These users can use the feature to detect if there are any problems or failures.

D-Bracket™ 2 supports both USB 1.1 & 2.0 spec.



● Red ○ Green

D-Bracket™ 2	Description
	<p>System Power ON</p> <p>- The D-LED will hang here if the processor is damaged or not installed properly.</p>
	<p>Early Chipset Initialization</p>
	<p>Memory Detection Test</p> <p>- Testing onboard memory size. The D-LED will hang if the memory module is damaged or not installed properly.</p>
	<p>Decompressing BIOS image to RAM for fast booting.</p>
	<p>Initializing Keyboard Controller.</p>
	<p>Testing VGA BIOS</p> <p>- This will start writing VGA sign-on message to the screen.</p>

D-Bracket™ 2	Description
 <p>1 ● 2 3 ○ 4</p>	<p>Processor Initialization</p> <p>- This will show information regarding the processor (like brand name, system bus, etc...)</p>
	<p>Testing RTC (Real Time Clock)</p>
	<p>Initializing Video Interface</p> <p>- This will start detecting CPU clock, checking type of video onboard. Then, detect and initialize the video adapter.</p>
	<p>BIOS Sign On</p> <p>- This will start showing information about logo, processor brand name, etc....</p>
	<p>Testing Base and Extended Memory</p> <p>- Testing base memory from 240K to 640K and extended memory above 1MB using various patterns.</p>
	<p>Assign Resources to all ISA.</p>
	<p>Initializing Hard Drive Controller</p> <p>- This will initialize IDE drive and controller.</p>
	<p>Initializing Floppy Drive Controller</p> <p>- This will initializing Floppy Drive and controller.</p>
	<p>Boot Attempt</p> <p>- This will set low stack and boot via INT 19h.</p>
	<p>Operating System Booting</p>

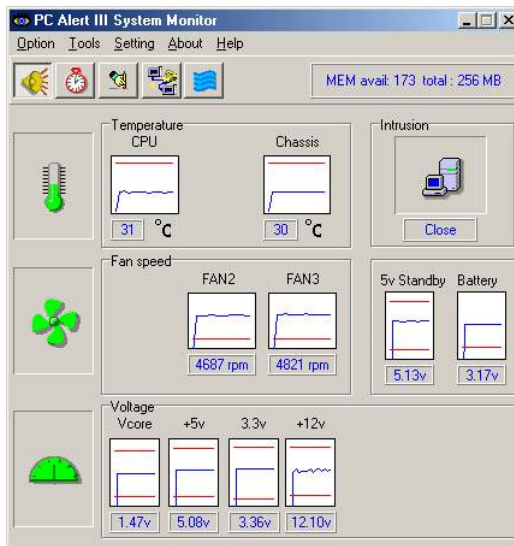
PC Alert™ III

The PC Alert™ III is an utility you can find in the CD-ROM disk. The utility is just like your PC doctor that can detect the following PC hardware status during real time operation:

- * monitor CPU & system temperatures
- * monitor fan speed(s)
- * monitor system voltage
- * monitor chassis intrusion



If one of the items above is abnormal, the program main screen will be immediately shown on the screen, with the abnormal item highlighted in red. This will continue to be shown, until user disables the warning.



Note: Items shown on PC Alert III vary depending on your system's status.

Hardware Setup **2**

This chapter provides you with the information about hardware setup procedures. While doing the installation, be careful in holding the components and follow the installation procedures. For some components, if you install in the wrong orientation, the components will not work properly.

Use a grounded wrist strap before handling computer components. Static electricity may damage the components.

TOPICS

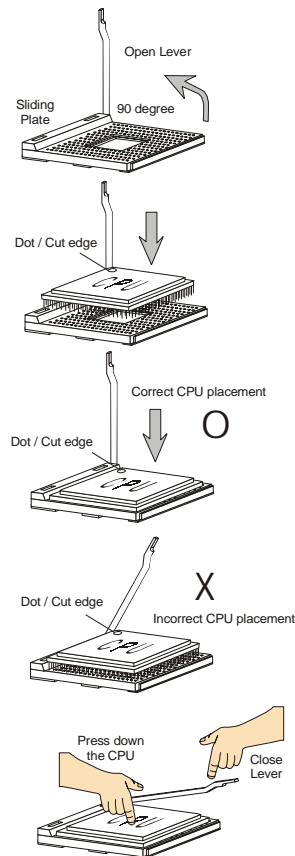
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<i>Memory Installation</i>	2-5
<i>Power Supply</i>	2-7
<i>Back Panel</i>	2-8
<i>Connectors</i>	2-12
<i>Jumpers</i>	2-23
<i>Slots</i>	2-24

Central Processing Unit: CPU

The mainboard supports Intel® Pentium® 4 processor in the 478 pin package. The mainboard uses a CPU socket called PGA478 for easy CPU installation. When you are installing the CPU, **make sure the CPU has a heat sink and a cooling fan attached on the top to prevent overheating.** If you do not find the heat sink and cooling fan, contact your dealer to purchase and install them before turning on the computer.

CPU Installation Procedures

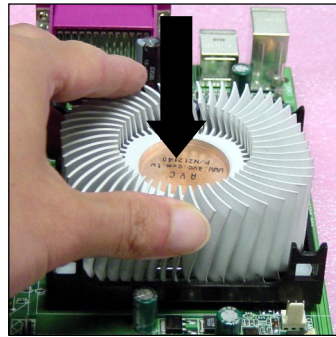
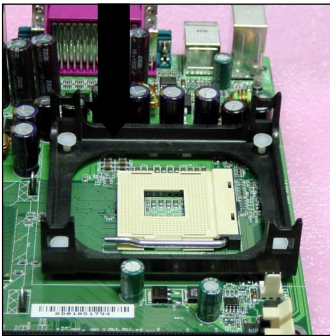
1. Pull the lever sideways away from the socket. Make sure to raise the lever up to a 90-degree angle.
2. Look for the cut edge. The cut edge should point towards the lever pivot. The CPU can only fit in the correct orientation.
3. If the CPU is correctly installed, the pins should be completely embedded into the socket and can not be seen. Please note that any violation of the correct installation procedures may damage your mainboard.
4. As the CPU is likely to move while the lever is being closed, always close the lever with your fingers pressing tightly on top of the CPU to make sure the CPU is properly and completely embedded into the socket.



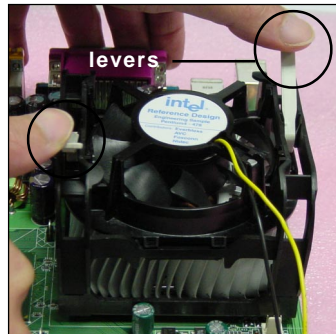
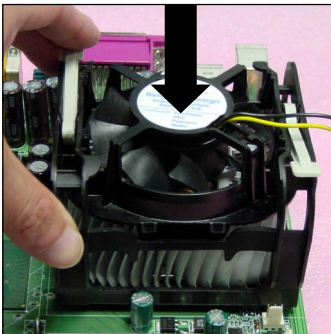
Installing the CPU Fan

As processor technology pushes to faster speeds and higher performance, thermal management becomes increasingly important. To dissipate heat, you need to attach the CPU cooling fan and heatsink on top of the CPU. Follow the instructions below to install the Heatsink/Fan:

1. Locate the CPU and its retention mechanism on the motherboard.
2. Position the heatsink onto the retention mechanism.

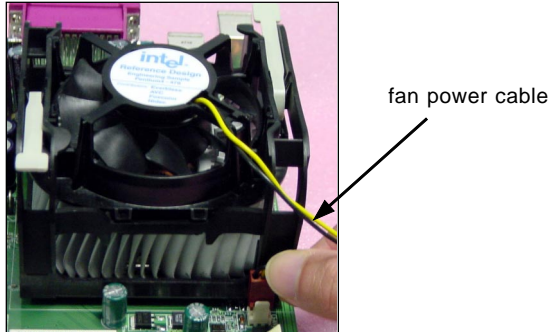


3. Mount the fan on top of the heatsink. Press down the fan until its four clips get wedged in the holes of the retention mechanism.
4. Press the two levers down to fasten the fan. Each lever can be pressed down in only ONE direction.



Chapter 2

5. Connect the fan power cable from the mounted fan to the 3-pin fan power connector on the board.



CPU Core Speed Derivation Procedure

If	CPU Clock	=	100MHz
	Core/Bus ratio	=	14
then	CPU core speed	=	Host Clock x Core/Bus ratio
		=	100MHz x 14
		=	1.4GHz

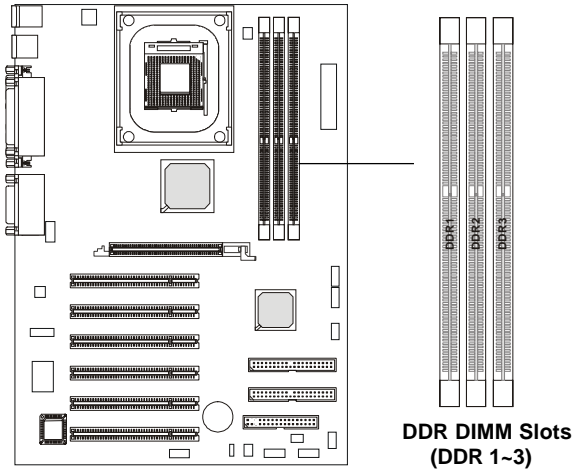


Overclocking

*This motherboard is designed to support overclocking. However, please make sure your components are able to tolerate such abnormal setting, while doing overclocking. Any attempt to operate beyond product specifications is not recommended. **We do not guarantee the damages or risks caused by inadequate operation or beyond product specifications.***

Memory

The mainboard provides 3 slots for 184-pin, 2.5V DDR DIMM with 6 memory banks. You can install PC1600/PC2100/PC2700 DDR SDRAM modules on the DDR DIMM slots (DDR 1~3). To operate properly, at least one DIMM module must be installed.



Introduction to DDR SDRAM

DDR (Double Data Rate) SDRAM is similar to conventional SDRAM, but doubles the rate by transferring data twice per cycle. It uses 2.5 volts as opposed to 3.3 volts used in SDR SDRAM, and requires 184-pin DIMM modules rather than 168-pin DIMM modules used by SDR SDRAM. Three types of DDR SDRAM are available at the time of writing: PC1600, PC2100 and PC2700.

The following table shows the clock and peak bandwidth of each type of DDR SDRAM module:

	PC2700 (DDR333)	PC2100 (DDR266)	PC1600 (DDR200)
Clock	166MHz	133MHz	100MHz
Peak Bandwidth	2666MB/s	2133MB/s	1600MB/s

DDR Module Combination

You can install either single-sided or double-sided 184-pin DDR DIMM modules into DDR DIMM slots to meet your needs. Different from the SDR DIMM, the DDR DIMM has only one notch on the center of module. The module will only fit in the right orientation.

You can install memory modules in any combination as follows:

Slot	Memory Module	Total Memory
Slot 1 (Bank 0 & Bank 1)	64 M B , 1 2 8 M B , 2 5 6 M B , 5 1 2 M B , 1 G B	6 4 M B ~ 1 G B
Slot 2 (Bank 2 & Bank 3)	64 M B , 1 2 8 M B , 2 5 6 M B , 5 1 2 M B , 1 G B	6 4 M B ~ 1 G B
Slot 3 (Bank 4 & Bank 5)	64 M B , 1 2 8 M B , 2 5 6 M B , 5 1 2 M B , 1 G B	6 4 M B ~ 1 G B
Maximum System Memory Supported		6 4 M B ~ 3 G B

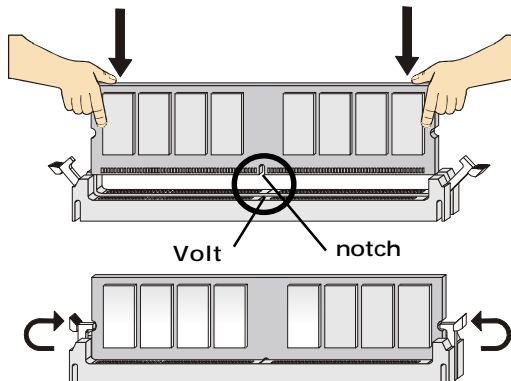
Installing DDR Modules

1. The DDR DIMM has only one notch on the center of module. The module will only fit in the right orientation.
2. Insert the DIMM memory module vertically into the DIMM slot. Then push it in until the golden finger on the memory module is deeply inserted in the socket.



TIP: You can barely see the golden finger if the module is properly inserted in the socket.

3. The plastic clip at each side of the DIMM slot will automatically close.



Power Supply

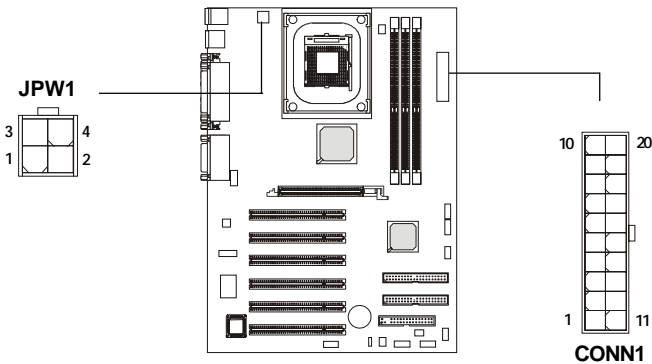
The mainboard supports ATX power supply for the power system. Before inserting the power supply connector, always make sure that all components are installed properly to ensure that no damage will be caused.

ATX 20-Pin Power Connector: CONN1

This connector allows you to connect to an ATX power supply. To connect to the ATX power supply, make sure the plugs of the power supply is inserted in the proper orientation and the pins are aligned. Then push down the power supply firmly into the connector. The power connector supports **instant power on** function which means that system will boot up immediately when the power supply connector is inserted on the board.

ATX 12V Power Connector: JPW1

This 12V power connector is used to provide power to the CPU.



JPW1 Pin Definition

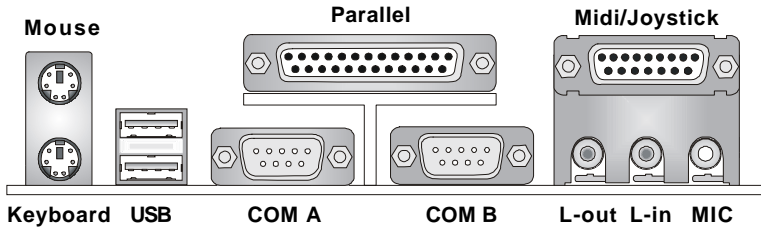
PIN	SIGNAL
1	GND
2	GND
3	12V
4	12V

CONN1 Pin Definition

PIN	SIGNAL	PIN	SIGNAL
1	3.3V	11	3.3V
2	3.3V	12	-12V
3	GND	13	GND
4	5V	14	PS_ON
5	GND	15	GND
6	5V	16	GND
7	GND	17	GND
8	PW_OK	18	-5V
9	5V_SB	19	5V
10	12V	20	5V

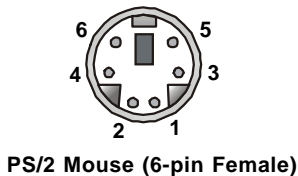
Back Panel

The Back Panel provides the following connectors:



Mouse Connector: JKBMS1

The mainboard provides a standard PS/2[®] mouse mini DIN connector for attaching a PS/2[®] mouse. You can plug a PS/2[®] mouse directly into this connector. The connector location and pin assignments are as follows:

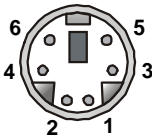


Pin Definition

PIN	SIGNAL	DESCRIPTION
1	Mouse DATA	Mouse DATA
2	NC	No connection
3	GND	Ground
4	VCC	+5V
5	Mouse Clock	Mouse clock
6	NC	No connection

Keyboard Connector: JKBMS1

The mainboard provides a standard PS/2[®] keyboard mini DIN connector for attaching a PS/2[®] keyboard. You can plug a PS/2[®] keyboard directly into this connector.



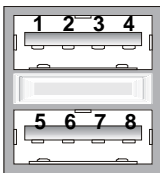
PS/2 Keyboard (6-pin Female)

Pin Definition

PIN	SIGNAL	DESCRIPTION
1	Keyboard DATA	Keyboard DATA
2	NC	No connection
3	GND	Ground
4	VCC	+5V
5	Keyboard Clock	Keyboard clock
6	NC	No connection

USB Connectors

The mainboard provides an OHCI (Open Host Controller Interface) Universal Serial Bus root for attaching USB devices such as keyboard, mouse or other USB-compatible devices. You can plug the USB device directly into the connector.



USB Ports

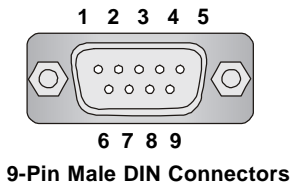
USB Port Description

PIN	SIGNAL	DESCRIPTION
1	VCC	+5V
2	-Data 0	Negative Data Channel 0
3	+Data 0	Positive Data Channel 0
4	GND	Ground
5	VCC	+5V
6	-Data 1	Negative Data Channel 1
7	+Data 1	Positive Data Channel 1
8	GND	Ground

Chapter 2

Serial Port Connector: COM A & COM B

The mainboard offers two 9-pin male DIN connectors for serial port COM A and COM B. The ports are 16550A high speed communication ports that send/receive 16 bytes FIFOs. You can attach a serial mouse or other serial devices directly to them.

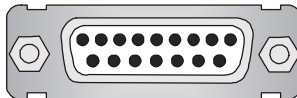


Pin Definition

PIN	SIGNAL	DESCRIPTION
1	DCD	Data Carry Detect
2	SIN	Serial In or Receive Data
3	SOUT	Serial Out or Transmit Data
4	DTR	Data Terminal Ready)
5	GND	Ground
6	DSR	Data Set Ready
7	RTS	Request To Send
8	CTS	Clear To Send
9	RI	Ring Indicate

Joystick/Midi Connectors

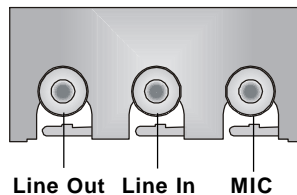
You can connect a joystick or game pad to this connector.



Audio Port Connectors

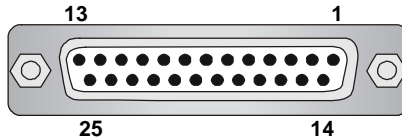
Line Out is a connector for Speakers or Headphones. **Line In** is used for external CD player, Tape player, or other audio devices. **Mic** is a connector for microphones.

1/8" Stereo Audio Connectors



Parallel Port Connector: LPT1

The mainboard provides a 25-pin female centronic connector for LPT. A parallel port is a standard printer port that supports Enhanced Parallel Port (EPP) and Extended Capabilities Parallel Port (ECP) mode.



Pin Definition

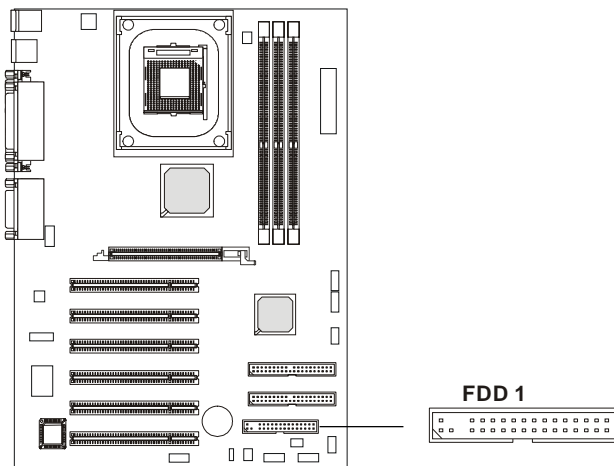
PIN	SIGNAL	DESCRIPTION
1	STROBE	Strobe
2	DATA0	Data0
3	DATA1	Data1
4	DATA2	Data2
5	DATA3	Data3
6	DATA4	Data4
7	DATA5	Data5
8	DATA6	Data6
9	DATA7	Data7
10	ACK#	Acknowledge
11	BUSY	Busy
12	PE	Paper End
13	SELECT	Select
14	AUTO FEED#	Automatic Feed
15	ERR#	Error
16	INIT#	Initialize Printer
17	SLIN#	Select In
18	GND	Ground
19	GND	Ground
20	GND	Ground
21	GND	Ground
22	GND	Ground
23	GND	Ground
24	GND	Ground
25	GND	Ground

Connectors

The mainboard provides connectors to connect to FDD, IDE HDD, case, modem, LAN, USB Ports, IR module and CPU/System FAN.

Floppy Disk Drive Connector: FDD1

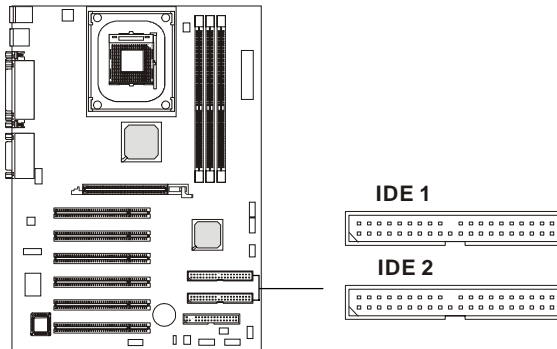
The mainboard provides a standard floppy disk drive connector that supports 360K, 720K, 1.2M, 1.44M and 2.88M floppy disk types.



ATA133 Hard Disk Connectors: IDE1 & IDE2

The mainboard has a 32-bit Enhanced PCI IDE and Ultra DMA 33/66/100/133 controller that provides PIO mode 0~4, Bus Master, and Ultra DMA 33/66/100/133 function. You can connect up to four hard disk drives, CD-ROM, 120MB Floppy (reserved for future BIOS) and other devices.

The Ultra ATA/133 interface boosts data transfer rates between the computer and the hard drive up to 133 megabytes (MB) per second. The new interface is one-third faster than earlier record-breaking Ultra ATA/100 technology and is backwards compatible with the existing Ultra ATA interface.



IDE1 (Primary IDE Connector)

The first hard drive should always be connected to IDE1. IDE1 can connect a Master and a Slave drive. You must configure second hard drive to Slave mode by setting the jumper accordingly.

IDE2 (Secondary IDE Connector)

IDE2 can also connect a Master and a Slave drive.

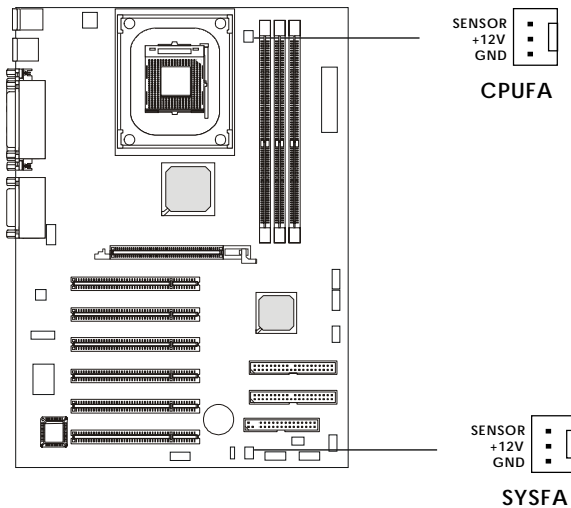


TIP:

If you install two hard disks on cable, you must configure the second drive to Slave mode by setting its jumper. Refer to the hard disk documentation supplied by hard disk vendors for jumper setting instructions.

Fan Power Connectors: CPUFA/SYSFA

The CPUFA (processor fan) and SYSFA (system fan) support system cooling fan with +12V. It supports three-pin head connector. When connecting the wire to the connectors, always take note that the red wire is the positive and should be connected to the +12V, the black wire is Ground and should be connected to GND. If the mainboard has a System Hardware Monitor chipset on-board, you must use a specially designed fan with speed sensor to take advantage of the CPU fan control.

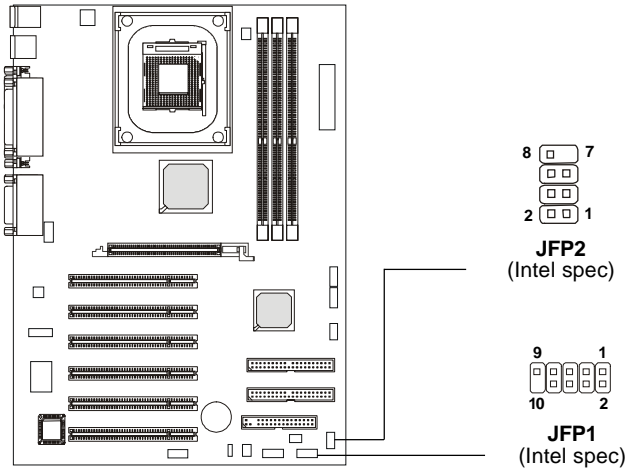


Note:

1. Always consult the vendor for proper CPU cooling fan.
2. CPU Fan supports the fan control. You can install the PC Alert utility that will automatically control the CPU Fan speed according to the actual CPU temperature.

Front Panel Connector: JFP1 & JFP2

The mainboard provides two front panel connectors for electrical connection to the front panel switches and LEDs. JFP1 and JFP2 are compliant with Intel® Front Panel I/O Connectivity Design Guide.



JFP2 Pin Definition

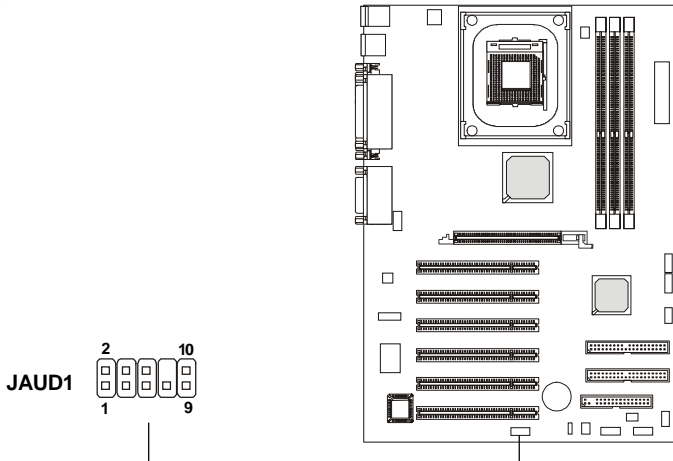
Pin	Signal	Pin	Signal
1	GND	5	PLED
2	SPK-	6	BUZ-
3	SLED	7	NC
4	BUZ+	8	SPK+

JFP1 Switch/LED Front Panel Electrical Connection

PIN	SIGNAL	DESCRIPTION
1	HD_LED_P	Hard disk LED pull-up to +5V
2	FP_PWR/SLP	MSG LED pull-up to +5V
3	HD_LED_N	Hard disk active LED
4	FP_PWR/SLP	MSG LED pull-up to +5V
5	RST_SW_N	Reset Switch low reference pull-down to GND
6	PWR_SW_P	Power Switch high reference pull-up to +5V
7	RST_SW_P	Reset Switch high reference pull-up to +5V
8	PWR_SW_N	Power Switch low reference pull-down to GND
9	RSVD_DNU	Reserved. Do not use.

Front Panel Audio Connector: JAUD1

The front panel audio connector, JAUD1, allows you to connect to the front panel audio and is compliant with Intel® Front Panel I/O Connectivity Design Guide.



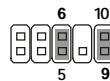
Pin Definition

PIN	SIGNAL	DESCRIPTION
1	AUD_MIC	Front panel microphone input signal
2	AUD_GND	Ground used by analog audio circuits
3	AUD_MIC_BIAS	Microphone power
4	AUD_VCC	Filtered +5V used by analog audio circuits
5	AUD_FPOUT_R	Right channel audio signal to front panel
6	AUD_RET_R	Right channel audio signal return from front panel
7	HP_ON	Reserved for future use to control headphone amplifier
8	KEY	No pin
9	AUD_FPOUT_L	Left channel audio signal to front panel
10	AUD_RET_L	Left channel audio signal return from front panel



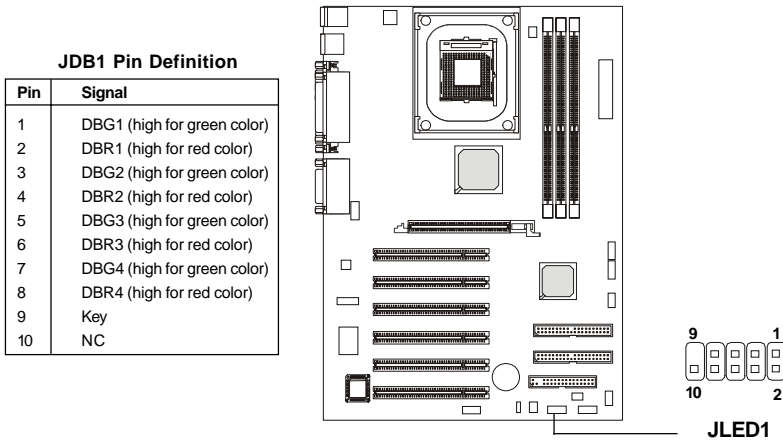
Note:

If you don't want to connect to the front audio header, pins 5 and 6, 9 and 10 have to be shorted by jumper caps in order to have signal output directed to the rear audio ports.



D-Bracket™ 2 Connector: JLED1

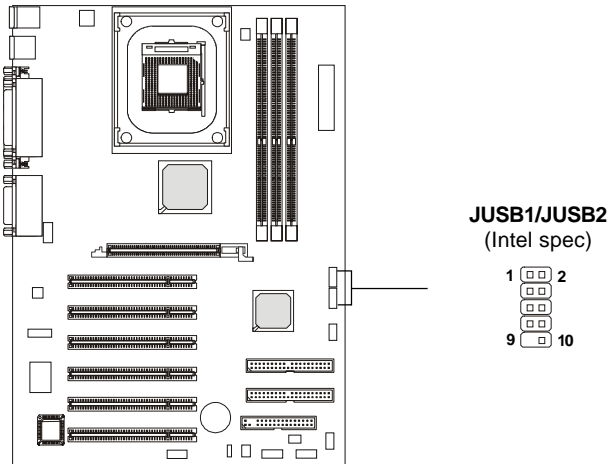
The mainboard comes with a JLED1 connector for you to connect to D-Bracket™ 2. D-Bracket™ 2 is a USB Bracket that supports both USB1.1 & 2.0 spec. It integrates four LEDs and allows users to identify system problem through 16 various combinations of LED signals. For definitions of 16 signal combinations, please refer to *D-Bracket™ 2 (Optional)* in Chapter 1.



Front USB Connectors: JUSB1/2

The mainboard provides two USB2.0 pinheaders for users to connect to optional USB2.0 ports. These pinheaders are compliant to Intel® I/O Connectivity Design Guide.

USB 2.0 technology increases data transfer rate up to a maximum throughput of 480Mbps, which is 40 times faster than USB 1.1, and is ideal for connecting high-speed USB interface peripherals such as **USB HDD, digital cameras, MP3 players, printers, modems and the like.**



JUSB1/JUSB2 Pin Definition

Pin	Description	Pin	Description
1	USBPWR	2	USBPWR
3	USBP0-	4	USBP1-
5	USBP0+	6	USBP1+
7	GND	8	GND
9	NC	10	USBOC

To Attach the Optional USB 2.0 Ports:

1. Take out the USB 2.0 bracket and D-Bracket™ 2 (if there is any).
2. Locate the blue USB pinheader (JUSB2) and yellow USB pinheader (JUSB1) on the motherboard.
3. Connect the USB 2.0 bracket to blue USB pinheader, and D-Bracket™ 2 to yellow USB pinheader.

Connected to JUSB2 (the USB pinheader in *blue* color)



This USB 2.0 port will not function when a Bluetooth module is connected to the onboard Bluetooth pinheader JBT1. If no Bluetooth function is applied, remove the sticker to utilize this port.

Connected to JLED1



4. Place the USB 2.0 bracket and D-Bracket™ 2 into the appropriate slot of the system case.

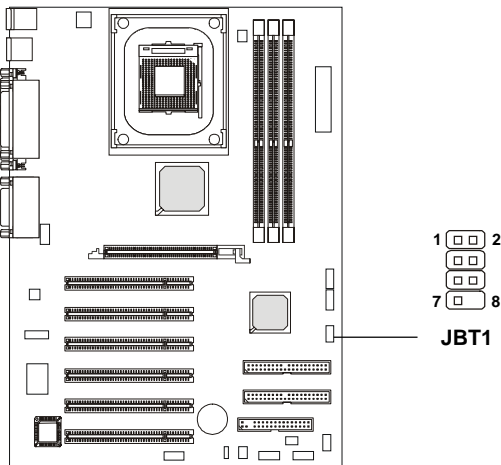


Note 1: The USB 2.0 technology is backwards compatible with USB 1.1 spec. To use the USB 2.0 ports, you still need to install USB 2.0 driver, which is supplied by Microsoft for Windows® 2000 and XP. If you have any problems regarding USB 2.0 driver, please visit the Microsoft Web site for more information.

Note 2: For details on the bluetooth settings, please refer to PC2PC Bluetooth Manual.

Bluetooth Connector: JBT1

This connector is used to connect a bluetooth module for wireless connection.



JBT1 Pin Definition

PIN	SIGNAL	PIN	SIGNAL
1	5VDUAL	2	3VDUAL
3	D+ (USB signal)	4	GND
5	D- (USB signal)	6	GND
7	GND	8	NC



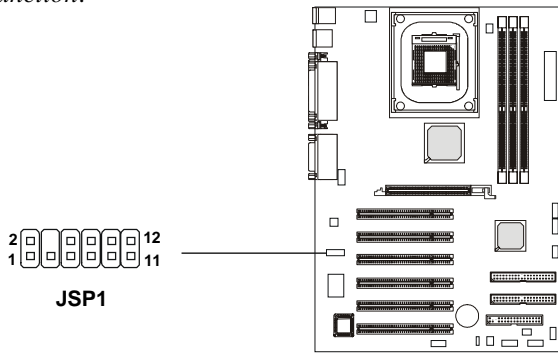
Note:

1. Because the bluetooth connector shares the USB interface with blue-colored USB2.0 connector, the left USB2.0 port will not function when you attach a bluetooth module to this connector.
2. Please refer to **PC2PC Bluetooth Quick User's Guide** for information on the bluetooth module.

S-Bracket Connector: JSP1

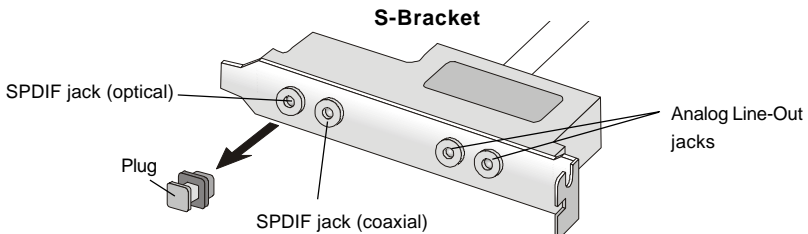
The connector allows you to connect a S-Bracket for Sony & Philips Digital Interface (SPDIF). The S-Bracket offers 2 SPDIF jacks for digital audio transmission (one for optical fiber connection and the other for coaxial), and 2 analog Line-Out jacks for 4-channel audio output.

To attach the fiber-optic cable to optical SPDIF jack, you need to remove the plug from the jack first. The two SPDIF jacks support *SPDIF output* only. For more information on the S-Bracket, refer to *Appendix. Using 4- or 6-Channel Audio Function*.



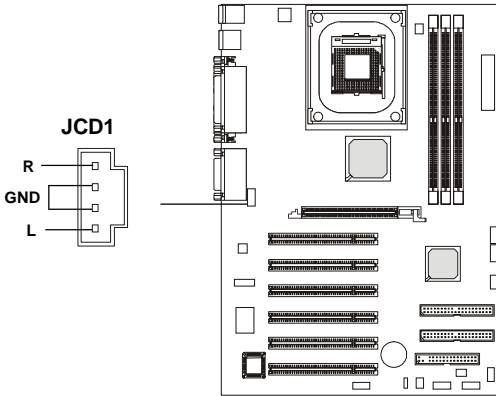
JSP1 Pin Definition

PIN	SIGNAL	DESCRIPTION	PIN	SIGNAL	DESCRIPTION
1	VCC5	VCC 5V	2	VDD3	VDD 3.3V
3	SPDFO	S/PDIF output	4	(No Pin)	Key
5	GND	Ground	6	SPDFI	S/PDIF input
7	LFE-OUT	Audio bass output	8	SOUT-R	Audio right surrounding output
9	GET-OUT	Audio center output	10	SOUT-L	Audio left surrounding output
11	GND	Ground	12	GND	Ground



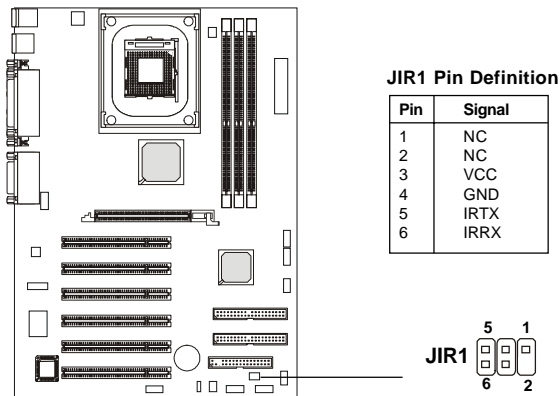
CD-In Connector: JCD1

The connector is for CD-ROM audio connector.



IrDA Infrared Module Header: JIR1

This connector allows you to connect to IrDA Infrared modules. You must configure the setting through the BIOS setup to use the IR function. JIR1 is compliant with Intel® Front Panel I/O Connectivity Design Guide.

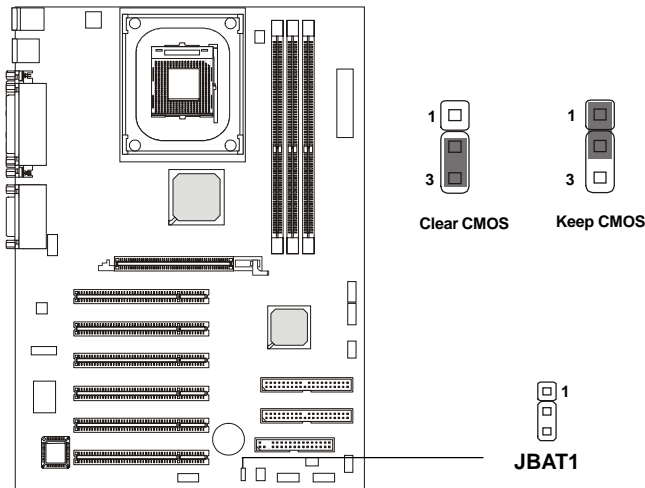


Jumpers

The motherboard provides one jumper for you to set the computer's function. This section will explain how to change your motherboard's function through the use of the jumper.

Clear CMOS Jumper: JBAT1

There is a CMOS RAM on board that has a power supply from external battery to keep the data of system configuration. With the CMOS RAM, the system can automatically boot OS every time it is turned on. That battery has long life time for at least 5 years. If you want to clear the system configuration, use the JBAT1 (Clear CMOS Jumper) to clear data. Follow the instructions below to clear the data:

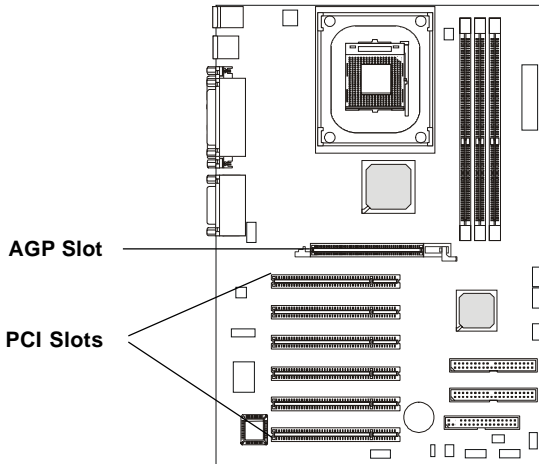


WARNING!

You can clear CMOS by shorting 2-3 pin while the system is off. Then return to 1-2 pin position. Avoid clearing the CMOS while the system is on; it will damage the mainboard.

Slots

The motherboard provides six 32-bit Master PCI bus slots and one AGP slot.



AGP (Accelerated Graphics Port) Slot

The AGP slot allows you to insert the AGP graphics card. AGP is an interface specification designed for the throughput demands of 3D graphics. It introduces a 66MHz, 32-bit channel for the graphics controller to directly access main memory and provides three levels of throughputs: 1x (266Mbps), 2x (533Mbps) and 4x (1.07Gbps).

PCI Slots

Six PCI slots allow you to insert the expansion cards to meet your needs. When adding or removing expansion cards, make sure that you unplug the power supply first. Meanwhile, read the documentation for the expansion card to make any necessary hardware or software settings for the expansion card, such as jumpers, switches or BIOS configuration.

PCI Interrupt Request Routing

The IRQ, abbreviation of interrupt request line and pronounced I-R-Q, are hardware lines over which devices can send interrupt signals to the microprocessor. The PCI IRQ pins are typically connected to the PCI bus INT A# ~ INT D# pins as follows:

	Order 1	Order 2	Order 3	Order 4
PCI Slot 1	INT C#	INT D#	INT A#	INT B#
PCI Slot 2	INT A#	INT B#	INT C#	INT D#
PCI Slot 3	INT B#	INT C#	INT D#	INT A#
PCI Slot 4	INT C#	INT D#	INT A#	INT B#
PCI Slot 5	INT D#	INT A#	INT B#	INT C#
PCI Slot 6	INT B#	INT C#	INT D#	INT A#

AMI® BIOS Setup 3

This chapter provides information on the AMI® BIOS Setup program and allows you to configure the system for optimum use.

You may need to run the Setup program when:

- An error message appears on the screen during the system booting up, and requests you to run SETUP.
- You want to change the default settings for customized features.

TOPICS

<i>Entering Setup</i>	3-2
<i>The Main Menu</i>	3-4
<i>Standard CMOS Features</i>	3-6
<i>Advanced BIOS Features</i>	3-8
<i>Advanced Chipset Features</i>	3-12
<i>Power Management Features</i>	3-14
<i>PNP/PCI Configurations</i>	3-18
<i>Integrated Peripherals</i>	3-21
<i>PC Health Status</i>	3-25
<i>Frequency/Voltage Control</i>	3-26
<i>Set Supervisor/User Password</i>	3-28
<i>Load Optimal/High Performance Defaults</i>	3-29

Entering Setup

Power on the computer and the system will start POST (Power On Self Test) process. When the message below appears on the screen, press key to enter Setup.

DEL:Setup F11:Boot Menu F12:Network boot TAB:Logo

If the message disappears before you respond and you still wish to enter Setup, restart the system by turning it OFF and On or pressing the RESET button. You may also restart the system by simultaneously pressing <Ctrl>, <Alt>, and <Delete> keys.

Selecting the First Boot Device

You are allowed to select the 1st boot device without entering the BIOS setup utility by pressing <F11>. When the same message as listed above appears on the screen, press <F11> to trigger the boot menu.

The POST messages might pass by too quickly for you to respond in time. If so, restart the system and press <F11> after around 2 or 3 seconds to activate the boot menu similar to the following.

Select First Boot Device		
Floppy	:	1st Floppy
IDE-0	:	IBM-DTLA-307038
CDROM	:	ATAPI CD-ROM DRIVE 40X M
[Up/Dn] Select	[RETURN] Boot	[ESC] cancel

The boot menu will list all the bootable devices. Select the one you want to boot from by using arrow keys and then pressing <Enter>. The system will boot from the selected device. The selection will not make changes to the settings in the BIOS setup utility, so next time when you power on the system, it will still use the original first boot device to boot up.

Control Keys

<↑>	Move to the previous item
<↓>	Move to the next item
<<->	Move to the item in the left hand
<->>	Move to the item in the right hand
<Enter>	Select the item
<Esc>	Jumps to the Exit menu or returns to the main menu from a submenu
<+/PU>	Increase the numeric value or make changes
<-/PD>	Decrease the numeric value or make changes
<F5>	Restore the previous CMOS value from CMOS, only for Option Page Setup Menu
<F6>	Load Fail-Safe Defaults
<F7>	Load Optimized Defaults
<F10>	Save all the CMOS changes and exit

Getting Help

After entering the Setup utility, the first screen you see is the Main Menu.

Main Menu

The main menu displays the setup categories the BIOS supplies. You can use the arrow keys (↑↓) to select the item. The on-line description for the selected setup category is displayed at the bottom of the screen.

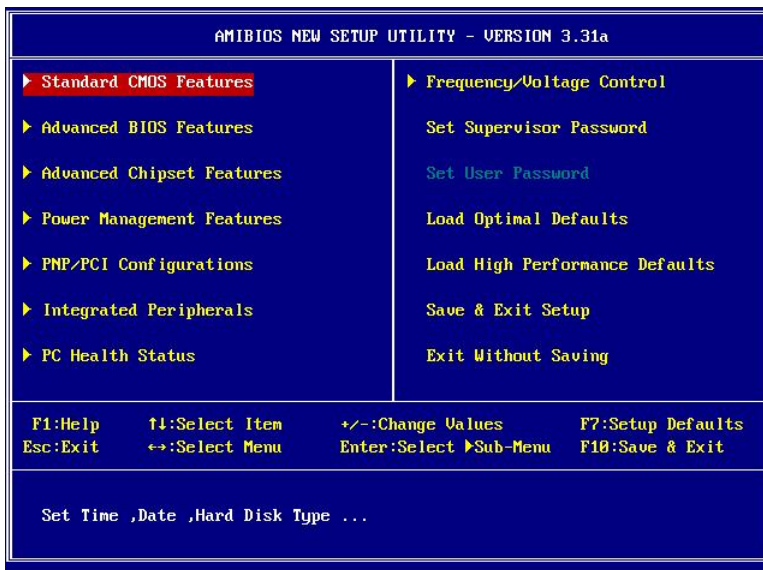
Default Settings

The BIOS setup program contains two kinds of default settings: the BIOS Setup and High Performance defaults. Bios Setup defaults provide stable but minimal performance settings for all devices and the system, while High Performance defaults provide the best system performance but may affect the system stability.

Chapter 3

The Main Menu

Once you enter AMIBIOS NEW SETUP UTILITY, the Main Menu will appear on the screen. The Main Menu displays twelve configurable functions and two exit choices. Use arrow keys to move among the items and press <Enter> to enter the sub-menu.



Standard CMOS Features

Use this menu for basic system configurations, such as time, date etc.

Advanced BIOS Features

Use this menu to setup the items of AMI® special enhanced features.

Advanced Chipset Features

Use this menu to change the values in the chipset registers and optimize your system's performance.

Power Management Features

Use this menu to specify your settings for power management.

PNP/PCI Configurations

This entry appears if your system supports PnP/PCI.

Integrated Peripherals

Use this menu to specify your settings for integrated peripherals.

PC Health Status

Use this menu to show the current status of your PC, such as temperature, Vcore, and other settings.

Frequency/Voltage Control

Use this menu to specify your settings for frequency/voltage control.

Set Supervisor Password

Use this menu to set Supervisor Password.

Set User Password

Use this menu to set User Password.

Load Optimal Defaults

Use this menu to load factory default settings into the BIOS for stable system performance operations.

Load High Performance Defaults

Use this menu to load the BIOS values for the best system performance, but the system stability may be affected.

Save & Exit Setup

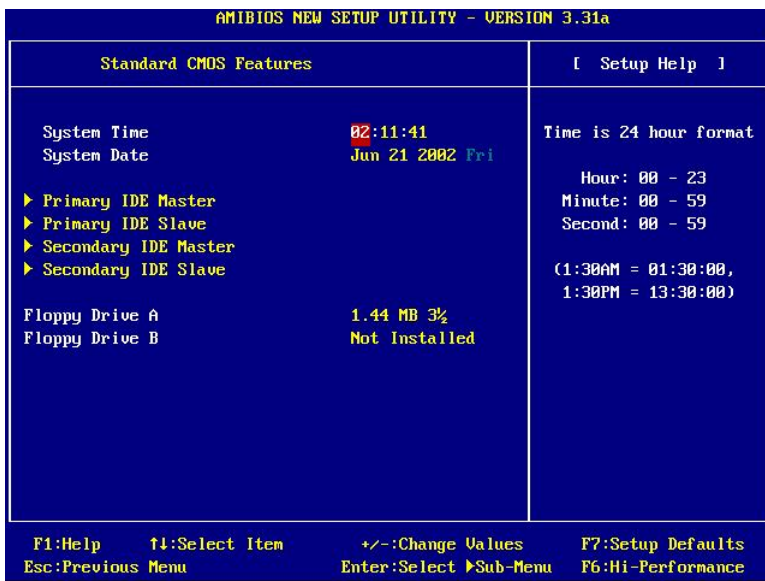
Save changes to CMOS and exit setup.

Exit Without Saving

Abandon all changes and exit setup.

Standard CMOS Features

The items inside STANDARD CMOS SETUP menu are divided into 9 categories. Each category includes none, one or more setup items. Use the arrow keys to highlight the item you want to modify and use the <PgUp> or <PgDn> keys to switch to the value you prefer.



System Date

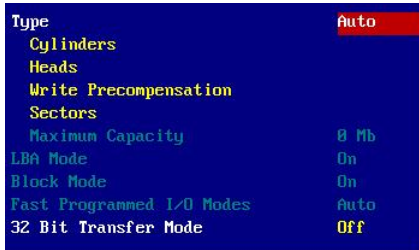
This allows you to set the system to the date that you want (usually the current date). The format is <day><month> <date> <year>.

- day** Day of the week, from Sun to Sat, determined by BIOS. Read-only.
- month** The month from Jan. through Dec.
- date** The date from 1 to 31 can be keyed by numeric function keys.
- year** The year can be adjusted by users.

System Time

This allows you to set the system time that you want (usually the current time). The time format is <hour> <minute> <second>.

Pri Master/Pri Slave/Sec Master/Sec Slave



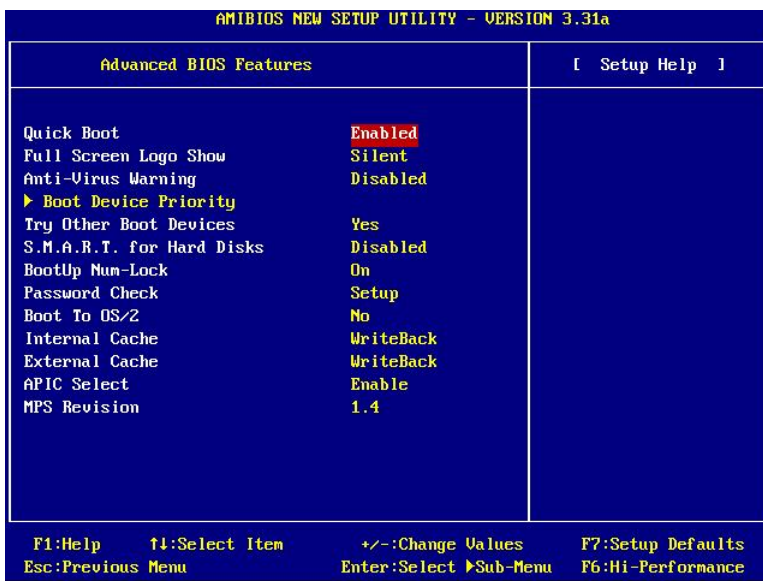
Press PgUp/<+> or PgDn/<-> to select the hard disk drive type. The specification of hard disk drive will show up on the right hand according to your selection.

Type	Select how to define the HDD parameters
Cylinders	Enter cylinder number
Heads	Enter head number
Write Precompensation	Enter write precomp cylinder
Sectors	Enter sector number
Maximum Capacity	Read the maximal HDD capacity
LBA Mode	Select <i>Auto</i> for a hard disk > 512 MB under Windows and DOS, or <i>Disabled</i> under Netware and UNIX
Block Mode	Select <i>Auto</i> to enhance the hard disk performance
Fast Programmed I/O Modes	Select <i>Auto</i> to enhance hard disk performance by optimizing the hard disk timing
32 Bit Transfer Mode	Enable 32 bit to maximize the IDE had disk data transfer rate

Floppy Drive A:/B:

This item allows you to set the type of floppy drives installed. Available options: *Not Installed*, *1.2 MB 5¼*, *720 KB 3½*, *1.44 MB 3½* and *2.88 MB 3½*.

Advanced BIOS Features



Quick Boot

Setting the item to *Enabled* allows the system to boot within 5 seconds since it will skip some check items. Available options: *Enabled* and *Disabled*.

Full Screen Logo Show

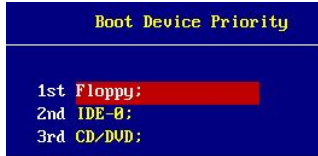
This item enables you to show the company logo on the bootup screen. Settings are:

- Silent* Shows the POST messages at boot.
- BIOS* Shows a still image (logo) on the full screen at boot.

Anti-Virus Warning

This item is to set the Virus Warning feature for IDE Hard Disk boot sector protection. If the function is enabled and any attempt to write data into this area is made, BIOS will display a warning message on the screen and beep. Available options: *Enabled* and *Disabled*.

Boot Device Priority



The items allow you to set the sequence of boot devices where AMIBIOS attempts to load the operating system. The settings are:

<i>Disabled</i>	Disable this sequence.
<i>IDE-0</i>	The system will boot from the first HDD.
<i>IDE-1</i>	The system will boot from the second HDD.
<i>IDE-2</i>	The system will boot from the third HDD.
<i>IDE-3</i>	The system will boot from the fourth HDD.
<i>Floppy</i>	The system will boot from floppy drive.
<i>ARMD-FDD</i>	The system will boot from any ARMD device, such as LS-120 or ZIP drive, that functions as a floppy drive.
<i>ARMD-HDD</i>	The system will boot from ARMD device, such as MO or ZIP drive, that functions as hard disk drive.
<i>CD/DVD</i>	The system will boot from the CD-ROM/DVD.
<i>Legacy SCSI</i>	The system will boot from the SCSI.
<i>Legacy Network</i>	The system will boot from the Network drive.
<i>BBS-0</i>	The system will boot from the first BBS (BIOS Boot Specification) compliant device.
<i>BBS-1</i>	The system will boot from the second BBS (BIOS Boot Specification) compliant device.
<i>BBS-2</i>	The system will boot from the third BBS (BIOS Boot Specification) compliant device.
<i>BBS-3</i>	The system will boot from the fourth BBS (BIOS Boot Specification) compliant device.
<i>USB FDD</i>	The system will boot from the USB FDD drive.
<i>USB CD-ROM</i>	The system will boot from the USB CD-ROM.
<i>USB HDD</i>	The system will boot from the USB HDD drive.
<i>USB RMD-FDD</i>	The system will boot from the USB RMD-FDD.
<i>USB RMD-HDD</i>	The system will boot from the USB RMD-HDD.

Chapter 3



Note: Available settings for “Boot Device Priority” vary depending on the bootable devices you have installed. For example, if you did not install a floppy drive, the setting “Floppy” does not show up.

Try Other Boot Devices

Setting the option to *Yes* allows the system to try to boot from other devices if the system fails to boot from the 1st/2nd/3rd boot device. Settings: *Yes, No*.

S.M.A.R.T. for Hard Disks

This allows you to activate the S.M.A.R.T. (Self-Monitoring Analysis & Reporting Technology) capability for the hard disks. S.M.A.R.T is a utility that monitors your disk status to predict hard disk failure. This gives you an opportunity to move data from a hard disk that is going to fail to a safe place before the hard disk becomes offline. Settings: *Enabled* and *Disabled*.

BootUpNum-Lock

This item is to set the Num Lock status when the system is powered on. Setting to *On* will turn on the Num Lock key when the system is powered on. Setting to *Off* will allow end users to use the arrow keys on the numeric keypad. Settings: *On, Off*.

Password Check

This specifies the type of AMIBIOS password protection that is implemented. Setting options are described below.

Option	Description
Setup	The password prompt appears only when end users try to run Setup.
Always	A password prompt appears every time when the computer is powered on or when end users try to run Setup.

Boot to OS/2

This allows you to run the OS/2® operating system with DRAM larger than 64MB. When you choose *No*, you cannot run the OS/2® operating system with DRAM larger than 64MB. But it is possible if you choose *Yes*.

Internal/External Cache

Cache memory is additional memory that is much faster than conventional DRAM (system memory). When the CPU requests data, the system transfers the requested data from the main DRAM into cache memory, for even faster access by the CPU. The setting enables/disables the internal cache (also known as L1 or level 1 cache) or the external cache (also known as L2 or level 2 cache). Setting: *Enabled* and *Disabled*.

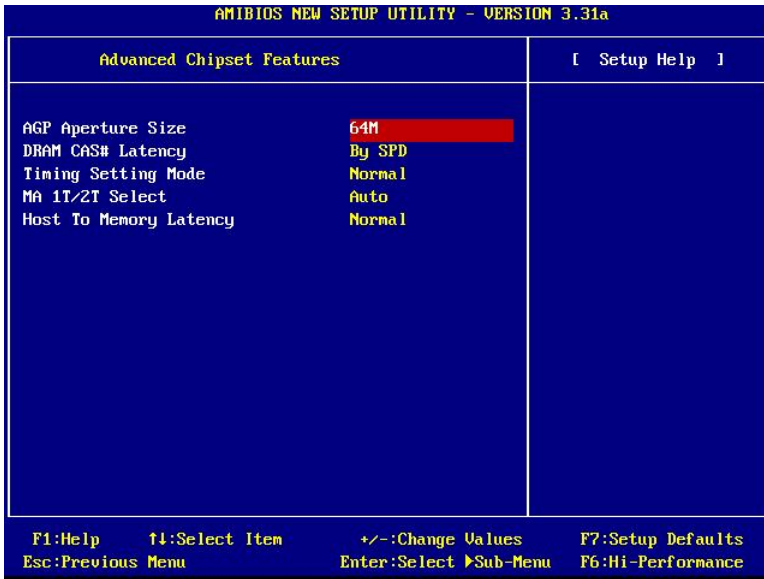
APIC Select


This field is used to enable or disable the APIC (Advanced Programmable Interrupt Controller). Due to compliance with PC2001 design guide, the system is able to run in APIC mode. Enabling APIC mode will expand available IRQ resources for the system. Settings: *Enabled* and *Disabled*.

MPS Revision

This field allows you to select which MPS (Multi-Processor Specification) version to be used for the operating system, when **APIC Function** is preset to *Enable*. You need to select the MPS version supported by your operating system. To find out which version to use, consult the vendor of your operating system. Settings: *1.4* and *1.1*.

Advanced Chipset Features



 **Note:** Change these settings only if you are familiar with the chipset.

AGP Aperture Size

The field selects the size of the Accelerated Graphics Port (AGP) aperture. Aperture is a portion of the PCI memory address range dedicated for graphics memory address space. Host cycles that hit the aperture range are forwarded to the AGP without any translation. Settings: *4MB, 8MB, 16MB, 32MB, 64MB, 128MB, 256MB*.

DRAM CAS# Latency

The field controls the CAS latency, which determines the timing delay before DRAM starts a read command after receiving it. Setting options: *By SPD, 3T, 2.5T, 2T*. *2T* increases system performance while *3T* provides more stable system performance. Setting to *By SPD* enables DRAM CAS# Latency automatically to be determined by BIOS based on the configurations on the SPD (Serial Presence Detect) EEPROM on the DRAM module.

Timing Setting Mode

The DRAM timing is controlled by the DRAM Timing Registers. The Timings programmed into this register are dependent on the system design. Slower rates may be required in certain system designs to support loose layouts or slower memory. Setting options: *Safe Mode, Normal Mode, Fast Mode, Turbo Mode, Ultra Mode.*

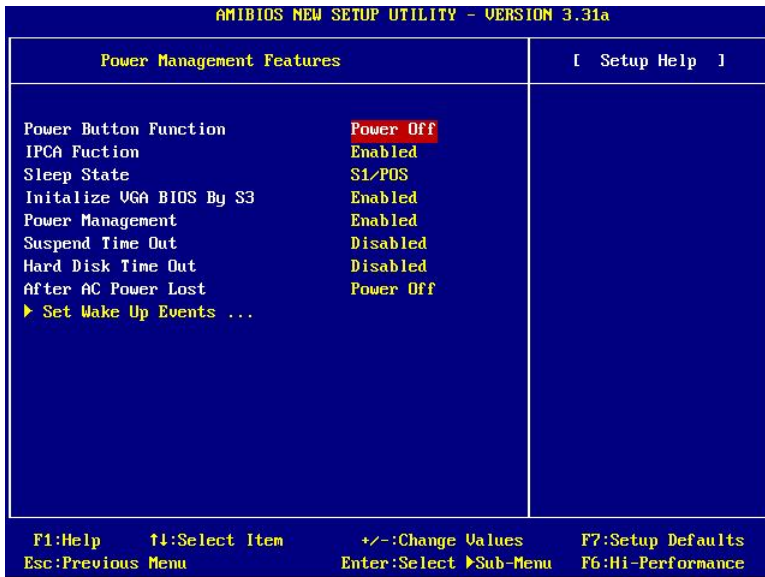
MA 1T/2T Select

This setting controls the DRAM command rate. Selecting *MA 1T* allows DRAM signal controller to run at 1T (T=clock cycle) rate. Selecting *MA 2T* makes DRAM signal controller run at 2T rate. 1T is faster than 2T. Setting options: *Auto, MA 2T, MA 1T.*

Host To Memory Latency

When the system is running at Host and DRAM clock synchronous mode, you can set the field to *Fast* for better performance. If not, you have to select *Normal*. Settings: *Normal, Fast.*

Power Management Features



Power Button Function

This feature sets the function of the power button. Settings are:

- Power Off* The power button functions as normal on/off button.
- Suspend* When you press the power button, the computer enters the suspend/sleep mode, but if the button is pressed for more than four seconds, the computer is turned off.

IPCA Function

This item is to activate the ACPI (Advanced Configuration and Power Management Interface) function. If your operating system is ACPI-aware, such as Windows 98SE/2000/ME, select *Yes*. Available options: *Yes* and *No*.

Sleep State

This item specifies the power saving modes for ACPI function. Options are:

<i>S1/POS</i>	The S1 sleep mode is a low power state. In this state, no system context is lost (CPU or chipset) and hardware maintains all system context.
<i>S3/STR</i>	The S3 sleep mode is a lower power state where the information of system configuration and open applications/files is saved to main memory that remains powered while most other hardware components turn off to save energy. The information stored in memory will be used to restore the system when an “wake up” event occurs.
<i>Auto</i>	The system will decide when to enter S1 or S3 state.

Initialize VGA BIOS By S3

This item allows the system to initialize the VGA BIOS if S3 (Suspend to RAM) resumes. Settings: *Enabled* and *Disabled*.

Power Management

When *Disabled*, SMI will not be initialized, and complete power management functionality is removed until this option is set to *Enabled*. Settings are *Disabled* and *Enabled*.

Suspend Time Out

After the selected period of system inactivity, all devices except the CPU shut off. Settings are *Disabled, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 15, 20, 30 (min)*.

Hard Disk Time Out

If HDD activity is not detected for the length of time specified in this field, the hard disk drive will be powered down while all other devices remain active. Settings are *Disabled, 1 through 15 Min*.

After AC Power Lost

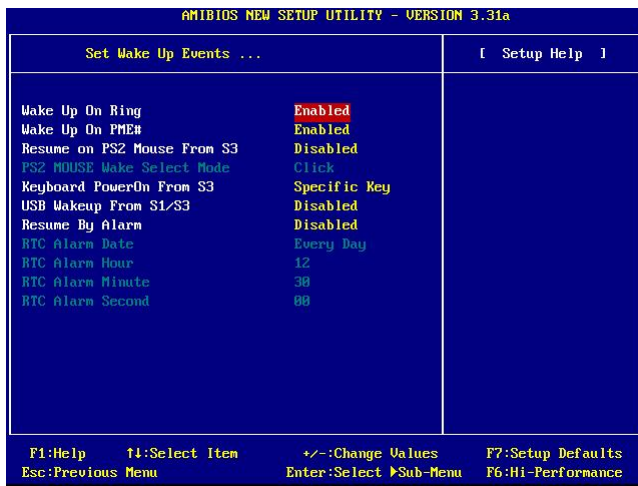
This setting specifies whether your system will reboot after a power failure or interrupts occurs. Available settings are:

<i>Power Off</i>	Leaves the computer in the power off state.
<i>Power On</i>	Reboots the computer.
<i>Last State</i>	Restores the system to the status before power failure or interrupt occurs.

Chapter 3

Set Wake Up Events

Press <Enter> to enter the sub-menu and the following screen appears:



Wake Up On Ring, Wake Up On PME#, Resume on PS2 Mouse From S3, PS2 MOUSE Wake Select Mode, USB Wakeup From S1/S3

These items specify whether the system will be awakened from power saving modes when activity or input signal of the specified hardware peripheral or component is detected.



Note 1: You need to install a modem supporting power on function for Wake Up On Ring function.



Note 2: If you change these settings, you must reboot the system until it enters the operating system and then power off the system. By doing so, the changed settings will come into effect next time when you power on the system.



Note 3: You can specify the mouse wakeup method in the “PS2 MOUSE Wake Select Mode”. After you have selected the mode and enabled the “Resume on PS2 Mouse From S3” function, you need to use the specified mode for the system to resume on PS2 Mouse.

Keyboard PowerOnFromS3



The item specify how the system will be awakened from power saving mode when input signal of the keyboard is detected. If set to *Specific Key*, <Ctrl+Alt+BackSpace> is the only one Power On event. If set to *Password*, please press <Enter> to input password and its maximum password is 5 character. Options are: *Disabled*, *Any Key*, *Specific Key* and *Password*.

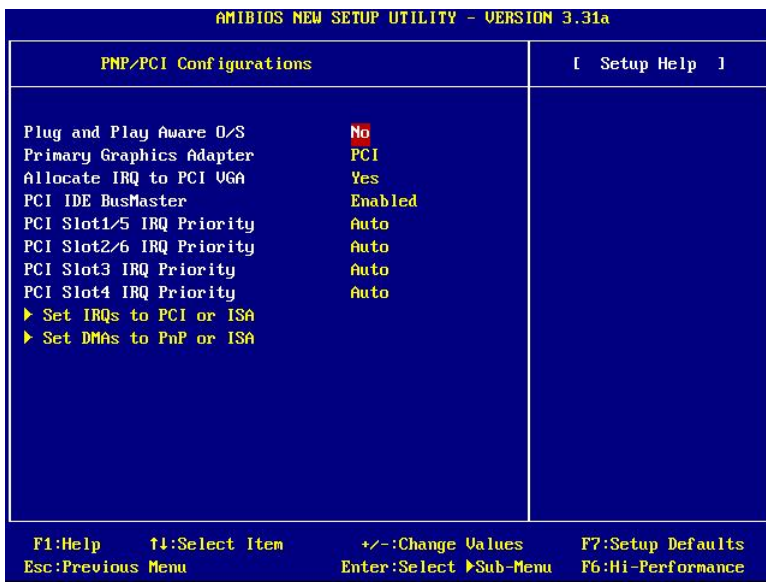
Resume By Alarm

If *Resume By Alarm* is set to *Enabled*, the system will automatically resume (boot up) on a specific date/hour/minute/second specified in these fields. Available settings for each item are:

Alarm Date	01~31, Every Day
Alarm Hour	00~23
Alarm Minute	00~59
Alarm Second	00~59

PNP/PCI Configurations

This section describes configuring the PCI bus system and PnP (Plug & Play) feature. PCI, or Peripheral Component Interconnect, is a system which allows I/O devices to operate at speeds nearing the speed the CPU itself uses when communicating with its special components. This section covers some very technical items and it is strongly recommended that only experienced users should make any changes to the default settings.



Plug and Play Aware O/S

When set to *YES*, BIOS will only initialize the PnP cards used for booting (VGA, IDE, SCSI). the rest of the cards will be initialized by the PnP operating system like Windows 98/2000/ME. When set to *NO*, BIOS will initialize all the PnP cards. so select *YES* if the operating system is Plug and Play aware.

Primary Graphics Adapter

This item specifies which VGA card is your primary graphics adapter. Settings: *PCI* and *AGP*.

Allocate IRQ to PCI/VGA

Set to *Yes* allows BIOS to assign an IRQ to PCI/VGA card. Select *No* if you want to release the IRQ.

PCI IDE BusMaster

Set this option to *Enabled* to specify that the IDE controller on the PCI local bus has bus mastering capability. The settings are *Disabled* and *Enabled*.

PCI Slot 1/5 IRQ, PCI Slot 2/6 IRQ, PCI Slot 3/4

This item specifies the IRQ line for each PCI slot, Settings: 3, 4, 5, 7, 9, 10, 11, *Auto*. Selecting *Auto* allows BIOS to automatically determine the IRQ line for each PCI slot.

Set IRQs to PCI or ISA

Press <Enter> to enter the sub-menu and the following screen appears:

IRQ3	PCI/PnP
IRQ4	PCI/PnP
IRQ5	PCI/PnP
IRQ7	PCI/PnP
IRQ9	PCI/PnP
IRQ10	PCI/PnP
IRQ11	PCI/PnP
IRQ14	PCI/PnP
IRQ15	PCI/PnP

IRQ 3/4/5/7/9/10/11/14/15

These items specify the bus where the specified IRQ line is used.

The settings determine if AMIBIOS should remove an IRQ from the pool of available IRQs passed to devices that are configurable by the system BIOS. The available IRQ pool is determined by reading the ESCD NVRAM. If more IRQs must be removed from the IRQ pool, the end user can use these settings to reserve the IRQ by assigning an *ISA/EISA* setting to it. Onboard I/O is configured by AMIBIOS. All IRQs used by onboard I/O are configured as *PCI/PnP*. If all IRQs are set to *ISA/EISA*, and IRQ 14/15 are allocated to the onboard PCI IDE, IRQ 9 will still be available for PCI and PnP devices. Available settings: *ISA/EISA* and *PCI/PnP*.

Chapter 3

Set DMAs to PnP or ISA

Press <Enter> to enter the sub-menu and the following screen appears:

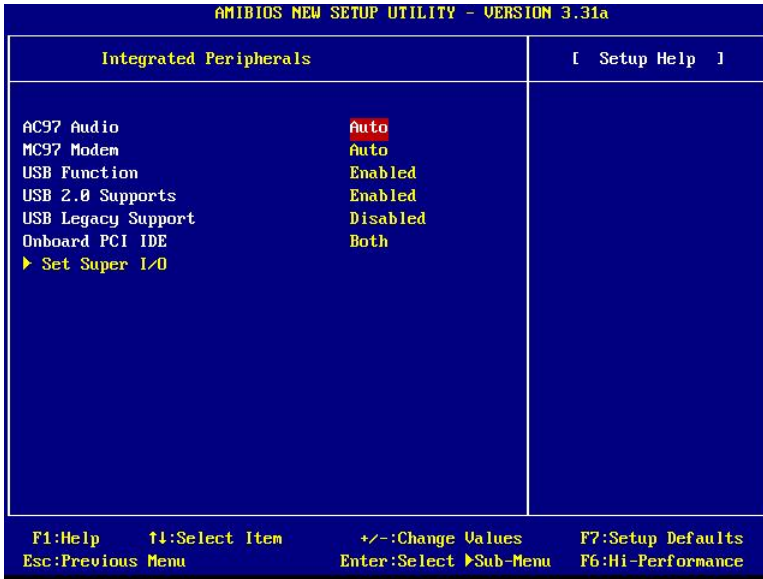
DMA Channel 0	PnP
DMA Channel 1	PnP
DMA Channel 3	PnP
DMA Channel 5	PnP
DMA Channel 6	PnP
DMA Channel 7	PnP

DMA Channel 0/1/3/5/6/7

These items specify the bus that the system DMA (Direct Memory Access) channel is used.

The settings determine if AMIBIOS should remove a DMA from the available DMAs passed to devices that are configurable by the system BIOS. The available DMA pool is determined by reading the ESCD NVRAM. If more DMAs must be removed from the pool, the end user can reserve the DMA by assigning an *ISA/DISA* setting to it. Available options are: *PnP*, *ISA/DISA*.

Integrated Peripherals



AC97 Audio

Enabled allows the mainboard to detect whether an audio device is used. If the device is detected, the onboard AC'97 (Audio Codec'97) controller will be enabled; if not, it is disabled. Disable the controller if you want to use other controller cards to connect an audio device. Settings: *Enabled, Disabled*.

MC97 Modem

Enabled allows the mainboard to detect whether a modem is used. If a modem is used, the onboard MC'97 (Modem Codec'97) controller will be enabled; if not, it is disabled. Disable the controller if you want to use other controller cards to connect to a modem. Settings: *Enabled, Disabled*.

USB Function

This setting is used to enable/disable the onboard USB controllers. Settings: *Enabled, Disabled*.

Chapter 3

USB 2.0 Supports

Set to *Enabled* if your need to use any USB 2.0 device in the operating system that does not support or have any USB 2.0 driver installed, such as DOS and SCO Unix. Setting options: *Disabled, Enabled*.

USB Legacy Support

Set to *Enabled* if your need to use any USB device in the operating system that does not support or have any USB driver installed. Setting options: *Disabled, Enabled*.

Onboard PCI IDE

This setting controls the on-chip IDE controller. Setting options: *Disabled, Primary, Secondary, Both*.

Set Super I/O

Press <Enter> to enter the sub-menu and the following screen appears:

```
OnBoard FDC                Auto
OnBoard Serial PortA      Auto
OnBoard Serial PortB      Auto
Serial PortB Mode          Normal
  IR Pin Select            IRBK/IRTX
OnBoard Parallel Port      Auto
Parallel Port Mode        ECP
EPP Version                N/A
Parallel Port IRQ         Auto
Parallel Port DMA Channel Auto
OnBoard Midi Port         330h
Midi IRQ Select           5
OnBoard Game Port         200h
```

OnBoardFDC

This is used to enable or disable the onboard Floppy controller.

Option	Description
Auto	BIOS will automatically determine whether to enable the onboard Floppy controller or not.
Enabled	Enables the onboard Floppy controller.
Disabled	Disables the onboard Floppy controller.

OnBoard Serial Port A/B

These items specify the base I/O port addresses of the onboard Serial Port 1 (COM A)/Serial Port 2 (COM B). Selecting *Auto* allows AMIBIOS to automatically determine the correct base I/O port address. Settings: *Auto, 3F8/COM1, 2F8/COM2, 3E8/COM3, 2E8/COM4* and *Disabled*.

Serial Port B Mode

This item sets the operation mode for Serial Port B. Settings: *Normal, 1.6uS, 3/16 Baud* and *ASKIR* (the last three operation modes are setting options for IR function).

IR Pin Select

Set to *IRRX/IRTX* when using an internal IR module connected to the IR connector. Set to *SINB/SOUTB* when connecting an IR adapter to COM 2.

OnBoard Parallel Port

These items specify the base I/O port addresses of the onboard parallel port. Selecting *Auto* allows AMIBIOS to automatically determine the correct base I/O port address. Settings: *Auto, Disable, 378h, 278h, 3BCh*.

Parallel Port Mode

This item selects the operation mode for the onboard parallel port: *Normal, Bi-Dir, EPP* or *ECP*.

EPP Version

The item selects the EPP version used by the parallel port if the port is set to *EPP* mode. Settings: *EPP1.9* and *EPP1.7*.

Parallel Port IRQ

When *Parallel Port* is set to *Auto*, the item shows *Auto* indicating that BIOS determines the IRQ for the parallel port automatically. Settings: *5, 7, Auto*.

Chapter 3

Parallel Port DMA Channel

This feature needs to be configured only when *Port Mode* is set to the *ECP* mode. When Parallel Port is set to *Auto*, the field will show *Auto* indicating that BIOS automatically determines the DMA channel for the parallel port. Available options: *0, 1, 3, Auto*.

OnBoard Midi Port

The field specifies the base I/O port address for the onboard Midi Port. The settings are: *Disabled, 330h, 300h*.

Midi IRQ Select

The item is used to select the IRQ line for onboard Midi port. Options: *5, 10, 11*.

OnBoard Game Port

This item is used to specify the address for the onboard game port. The settings are: *Disabled, 200h, and 208h*.

PC Health Status

This section shows the status of your CPU, fan, warning for overall system status.

PC Health Status		[Setup Help]
Vcore	1.488 V	
+3.3V	3.288 V	
+5.0V	5.026 V	
+12V	11.692 V	
-12V	-11.188 V	
-5.0V	-4.726 V	
Battery Voltage	3.136 V	
SYSTEM Fan Speed	0 RPM	
CPU FAN Speed	3668 RPM	
SYSTEM Temperature	32°C/89°F	
CPU Temperature	33°C/91°F	

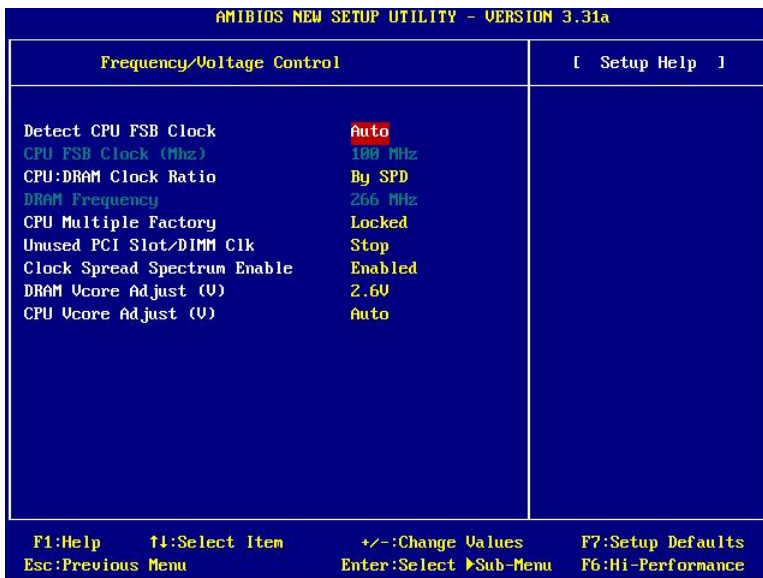
F1:Help	↑↓:Select Item	+/-:Change Values	F7:Setup Defaults
Esc:Previous Menu		Enter:Select Sub-Menu	F6:Hi-Performance

Vcore, +3.3V, +5.0V, +12V, -12V, -5.0V, Battery Voltage, SYSTEM Fan Speed, CPU FAN Speed, SYSTEM Temperature, CPU Temperature

These items display the current status of all of the monitored hardware devices/components such as system voltages, temperatures and fan speeds.

Frequency/Voltage Control

This section describes how to set the Chassis Intrusion feature, CPU FSB frequency, monitor the current hardware status including CPU/system temperatures, CPU/System Fan speeds, Vcore etc. Monitor function is available only if there is hardware monitoring mechanism onboard.



Detect CPU FSB Clock

This setting enables you to detect the CPU Front Side Bus clock frequency. Setting options: *Auto, Manual.*

CPU FSB Clock (Mhz)

This setting shows the CPU Front Side Bus clock frequency. Setting option: *default.*

CPU: DRAM Clock Ratio

This setting controls the ratio of CPU FSB Clock & DRAM Frequency to enable the CPU & DRAM to run at different frequency combinations. Please note that the setting options vary according to the CPU FSB Clock preset.

CPU FSB Clock	Setting Options
100MHz	1:1, 3:4, 3:5, 2:3, By SPD
101~132MHz	1:1, 3:4, 3:5, 2:3
133~160MHz	4:3, 1:1, 4:5, By SPD
161~200MHz	Auto

DRAM Frequency

This item shows the current frequency of DDR DRAM. (read only)

CPU Multiple Factory

This item allows users to select the CPU multiplier value. The default value of this item is *Locked*.

Unused PCI Slot/DIMM Clk

This setting enables you to stop or activate the unused PCI slot & DIMM clock. Setting options: *Stop, Action*.

Clock Spread Spectrum Enable

This item is used to configure the clock generator's Spread Spectrum feature. Settings: *Disabled, Enabled*. Always disable the feature when overclocking the processor.

CPU Vcore Adjust (V)

This item allows you to adjust the CPU core voltage. Settings:

For Willamette processor: 1.725, 1.775, 1.800, 1.825, 1.850, Auto.

For Northwood processor: 1.475, 1.525, 1.550, 1.575, 1.600, Auto.

Please note that it may be dangerous to adjust the Vcore over 10%.

DRAM Vcore Adjust (V)

This setting is used to adjust the DRAM core voltage (Vcore), making overclocking possible. Setting options: *2.5V to 2.8V* at 0.1V increment.

Set Supervisor/User Password

When you select this function, a message as below will appear on the screen:



Type the password, up to six characters in length, and press <Enter>. The password typed now will replace any previously set password from CMOS memory. You will be prompted to confirm the password. Retype the password and press <Enter>. You may also press <Esc> to abort the selection and not enter a password.

To clear a set password, just press <Enter> when you are prompted to enter the password. A message will show up confirming the password will be disabled. Once the password is disabled, the system will boot and you can enter Setup without entering any password.

When a password has been set, you will be prompted to enter it every time you try to enter Setup. This prevents an unauthorized person from changing any part of your system configuration.

Additionally, when a password is enabled, you can also have AMIBIOS to request a password each time the system is booted. This would prevent unauthorized use of your computer. The setting to determine when the password prompt is required is the Password Check of the ADVANCED BIOS FEATURES menu. If the Password Check is set to *Always*, the password is required both at boot and at entry to Setup. If set to *Setup*, password prompt only occurs when you try to enter Setup.



Note:

Supervisor password: Can enter and change the settings of the setup menu.

User password: Can only enter but do not have the right to change the settings of the setup menu.
(will be disabled if no supervisor password is preset)

Load Optimal/High Performance Defaults

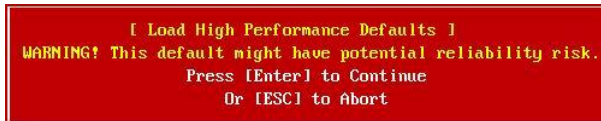
The two options on the main menu allow users to restore all of the BIOS settings to High Performance defaults or Optimal defaults. The High Performance Defaults are the default values set by the mainboard manufacturer for the best system performance but probably will cause a stability issue. The Optimal Defaults are the default values also set by the mainboard manufacturer for stable performance of the mainboard.

When you select Load Optimal Defaults, a message as below appears:



Pressing 'Enter' loads the default values that are factory settings for stable system performance.

When you select Load High Performance Defaults, a message as below appears:



Pressing 'Enter' loads the default BIOS values that enable the best system performance but may lead to a stability issue.



WARNING!

The Load High Performance Defaults option is for power or overclocking users only. Use of high performance defaults will tighten most timings to increase the system performance. Therefore, a high-end system configuration is a must, which means you need high-quality VGA adapter, RAM and so on. We don't recommend that users should apply the high performance defaults in their regular systems. Otherwise, the system may become unstable or even crash. If the system crashes or hangs after enabling the feature, please CLEAR CMOS DATA to resolve the problem. For more information, refer to "Clear CMOS Jumper:JBAT1" in Chapter 2.

Appendix: Using 4- or 6-Channel Audio Function

The motherboard comes with Realtek ALC650 chip, which provides support for 6-channel audio output, including 2 Front, 2 Rear, 1 Center and 1 Subwoofer channel. ALC650 allows the board to attach 4 or 6 speakers for better surround sound effect. The section will tell you how to install and use 4-/6-channel audio function on the board.

TOPICS

<i>Installing the Audio Driver</i>	<i>A-2</i>
<i>Using 4-/6-Channel Audio Function</i>	<i>A-4</i>
<i>Testing the Connected Speakers</i>	<i>A-11</i>
<i>Playing KaraOK</i>	<i>A-12</i>

Installing the Audio Driver

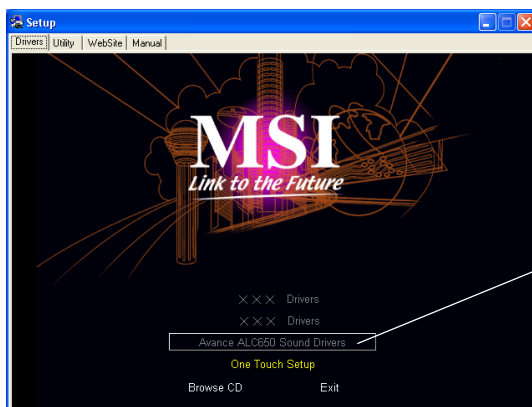
You need to install the driver for Realtek ALC650 chip to function properly before you can get access to 4-/6-channel audio operations. Follow the procedures described below to install the drivers for different operating systems.

Installation for Windows 98SE/ME/2000/XP

For Windows® 2000, you must install Windows® 2000 Service Pack2 or later before installing the driver.

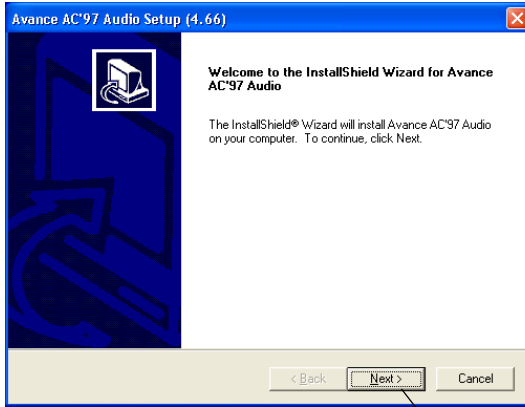
The following illustrations are based on Windows® XP environment and could look slightly different if you install the drivers in different operating systems.

1. Insert the companion CD into the CD-ROM drive. The setup screen will automatically appear.
2. Click **Avance ALC650 Sound Drivers**.



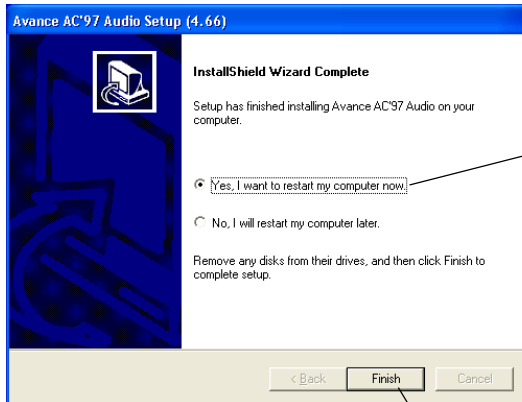
3. Click **Next** to start installing files into the system.

Using 4- or 6-Channel Audio Function



Click here

4. Click **Finish** to restart the system.



Select this option

Click here

Using 4- or 6-Channel Audio Function

After installing the audio driver, you are able to use the 4-/6-channel audio feature now. To enable 4- or 6-channel audio operation, first connect 4 or 6 speakers to the appropriate audio connectors, and then select 4- or 6-channel audio setting in the software utility.

There are two ways to utilize the function and connect the speakers to your computer:

- *Use the optional S-Bracket.* If your motherboard supports S-Bracket and you have installed S-Bracket in the computer, you can connect two speakers to back panel's Line-Out connector, and the rest of speakers to S-Bracket.
- *Use the back panel only.* If you do not have a S-Bracket, you can connect all speakers to the audio connectors on the back panel.

Attaching Speakers

To perform multichannel audio operation, connect multiple speakers to the system. You should connect the same number of speakers as the audio channels you will select in the software utility.



Note:

If the Center and Subwoofer speaker exchange their audio channels when you play video or music on the computer, a converter may be required to exchange center and subwoofer audio signals. You can purchase the converter from a speaker store .

Using S-BRACKET connectors:

S-Bracket is an optional accessory. It gives access to analog and digital audio output by integrating both SPDIF (Sony & Philips Digital Interface) and analog LINE OUT connectors. To use the S-Bracket, you should select correct setting in the software utility. For information about the setting, refer to *Selecting 4- or 6-Channel Setting* later in the section.

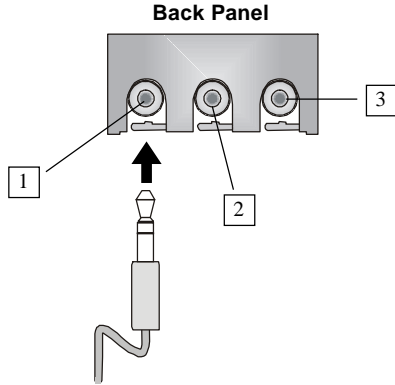
Connector configurations for 2-, 4- and 6-channel using S-Bracket are described below:

Using 4- or 6-Channel Audio Function

2-Channel Analog Audio Output

We recommend that you should still attach the speakers to BACK PANEL's Line Out connector during 2-channel audio mode even though S-Bracket's Line Out connectors function properly.

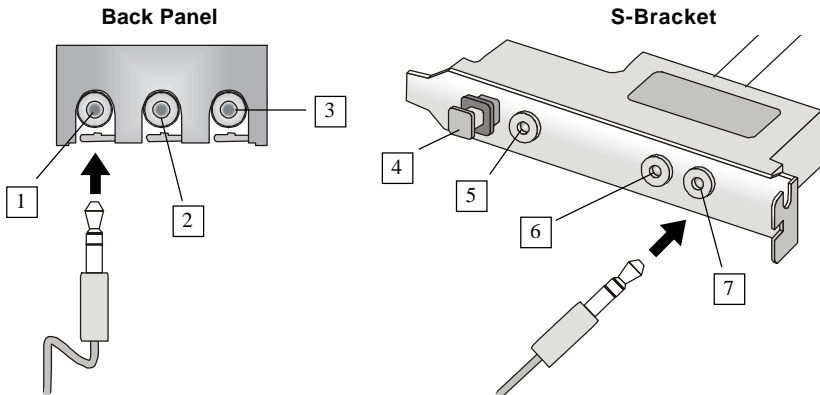
- 1 Line Out (*Front channels*)
- 2 Line In
- 3 MIC



4-Channel Analog Audio Output

- 1 Line Out (*Front channels*)
- 2 Line In
- 3 MIC
- 4 Optical SPDIF jack
- 5 Coaxial SPDIF jack
- 6 Line Out (*no function*)
- 7 Line Out (*Rear channels*)

Description:
Connect two speakers to back panel's Line Out connector and two speakers to one Line Out connector of S-Bracket.



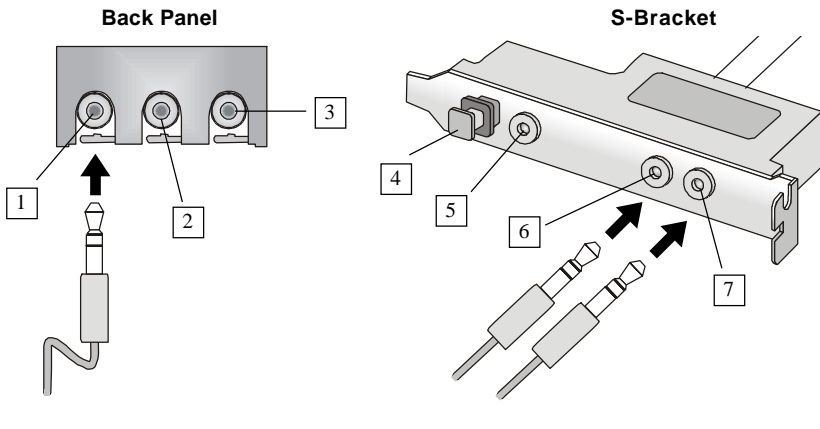
Appendix

6-Channel Analog Audio Output

- 1 Line Out (*Front channels*)
- 2 Line In
- 3 MIC
- 4 Optical SPDIF jack
- 5 Coaxial SPDIF jack
- 6 Line Out (*Center and Subwoofer channel*)
- 7 Line Out (*Rear channels*)

Description:

Connect two speakers to back panel's Line Out connector and four speakers to both Line Out connectors of S-Bracket.



Digital Audio Output (2-Channel only)

For digital audio output, use the SPDIF (Sony & Philips Digital Interface) connectors supplied by *S-Bracket*. First, connect the SPDIF speakers to the appropriate SPDIF jack, and then select the audio channel you desire through the control panel of speakers. The SPDIF connectors support 2-channel audio operation only.

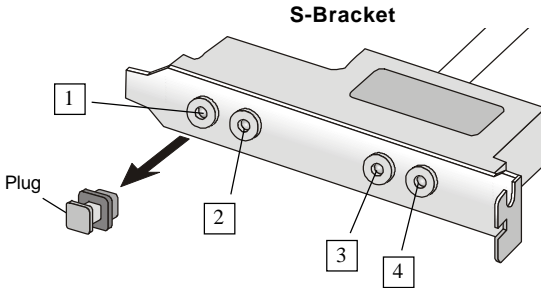
S-Bracket offers two types of SPDIF jacks: one for fiber-optic cable and the other for coaxial cable. Select the connector according to the type of your SPDIF speakers.

Using 4- or 6-Channel Audio Function

- 1 Optical SPDIF jack
- 2 Coaxial SPDIF jack
- 3 Line Out
- 4 Line Out

Description:

Select the correct type of SPDIF jack to connect SPDIF speakers. For optical connection, remove the plug from the S-Bracket before inserting the fiber-optic cable to it.



Using BACK PANEL connectors only:

The audio connectors on the back panel already provide 2-channel analog audio output function. The back panel's audio connectors can be transformed to 4-/6-channel analog audio connectors automatically when you select correct setting in the software utility. For information about the setting, refer to *Selecting 4- or 6-Channel Setting* later in the section.

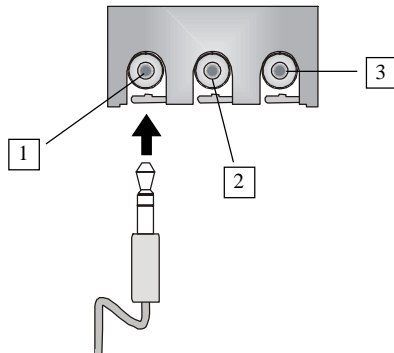
Make sure all speakers are connected to *Line Out* connectors. Diverse connector configurations for 2-, 4- and 6-channel using back panel connectors are described below:

2-Channel Analog Audio Output

- 1 Line Out (*Front channels*)
- 2 Line In
- 3 MIC

Description:

Line Out, Line In and MIC functions all exist under 2-channel configuration.

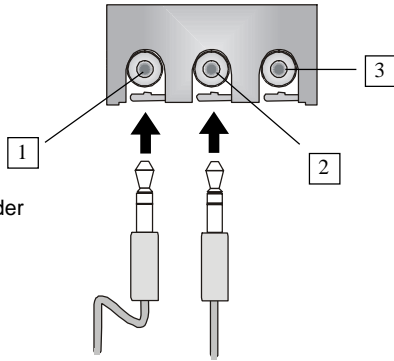


Appendix

4-Channel Analog Audio Output

- 1 Line Out (*Front channels*)
- 2 Line Out (*Rear channels*)
- 3 MIC

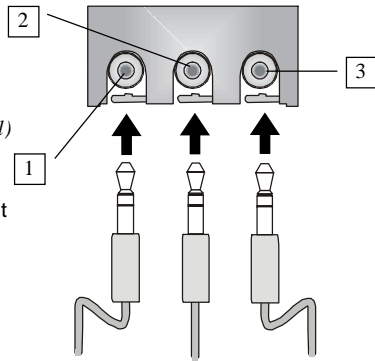
Description:
Line In is converted to Line Out function under 4-channel configuration.




6-Channel Analog Audio Output

- 1 Line Out (*Front channels*)
- 2 Line Out (*Rear channels*)
- 3 Line Out (*Center and Subwoofer channel*)

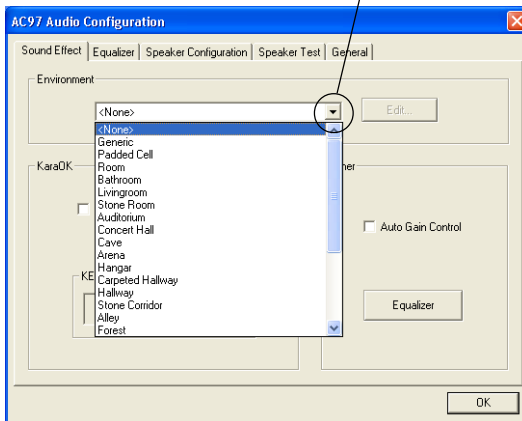
Description:
Both Line In and MIC are converted to Line Out function under 6-channel configuration.



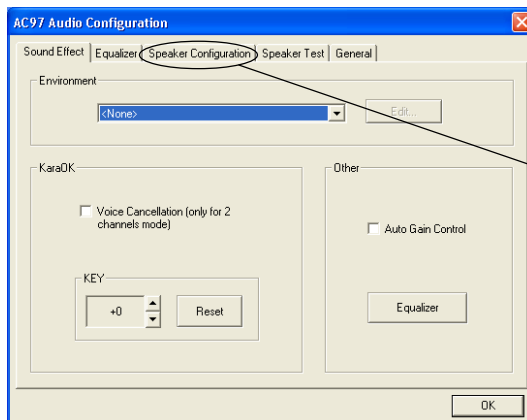
Selecting 4- or 6-Channel Setting

1. Click the audio icon  from the window tray at the bottom of the screen.
2. Select any surround sound effect you prefer from the “Environment” pull-down menu under the **Sound Effect** tab.

Click here and the pull-down menu will appear



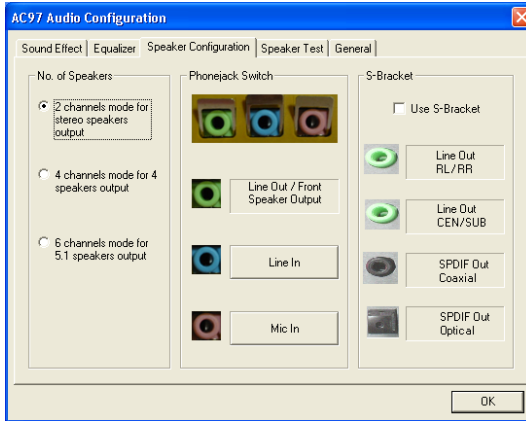
2. Click the **Speaker Configuration** tab.



Click here

Appendix

3. The following window appears.




4. Select the multi-channel operation you prefer from **No. of Speakers**.
5. Select the audio device that you wish to use as audio output connectors. There are two options for this:

Use S-Bracket Make sure **Use S-Bracket** is NOT selected if you want to use audio connectors on the back panel only.

 Refer to “Using **BACK PANEL** connectors only” earlier in the section for how to attach speakers.

Use S-Bracket Select **Use S-Bracket** if you want to use audio connectors supplied by the connected S-Bracket.

 Refer to “Using **S-BRACKET** connectors” earlier in the section for how to attach speakers.

6. Click **OK**.




Note:

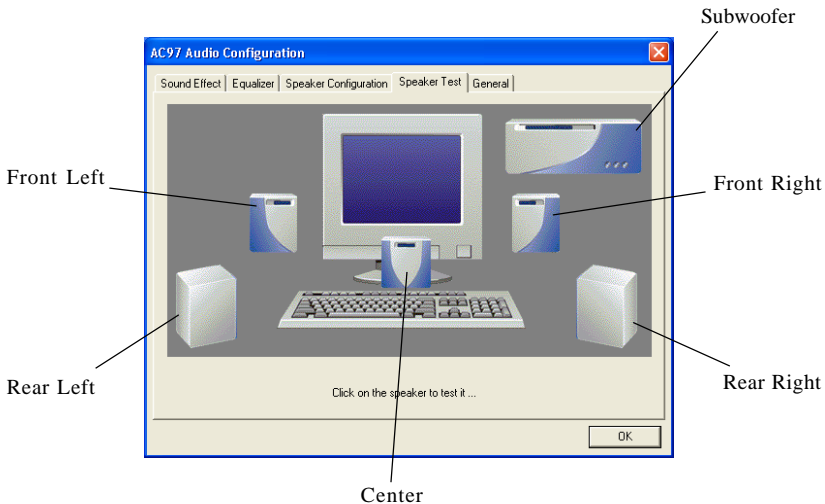
It is useless to select “Use S-Bracket” if your motherboard does not support or have the S-Bracket installed in the system.

Testing the Connected Speakers

To ensure 4- or 6-channel audio operation works properly, you may need to test each connected speaker to make sure every speaker work properly. If any speaker fails to sound, then check whether the cable is inserted firmly to the connector or replace the bad speakers with good ones.

Testing Each Speaker:

1. Click the audio icon  from the window tray at the bottom of the screen.
2. Click the **Speaker Test** tab.
3. The following window appears.



4. Select the speaker which you want to test by clicking on it.




Note:

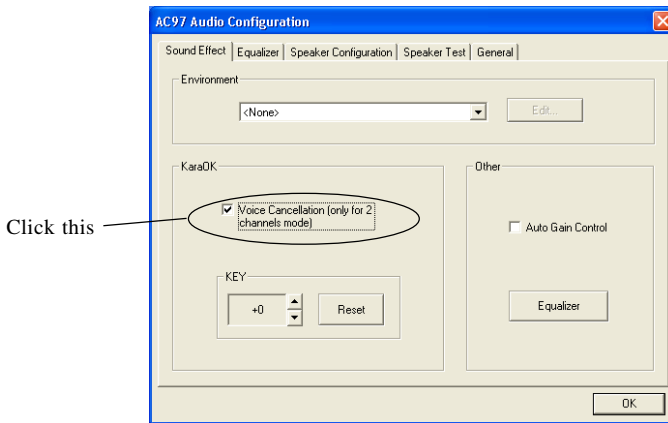
6 speakers appear on the “Speaker Test” window only when you select “6 channels mode” in the “No. of Speakers” column. If you select “4 channels mode”, only 4 speakers appear on the window.

Playing KaraOK

The KaraOK function will automatically remove human voice (lyrics) and leave melody for you to sing the song. **The function is applied only for 2-channel audio operation**, so make sure “2 channels mode” is selected in the “No. of Speakers” column before playing KaraOK.

Playing KaraOK:

1. Click the audio icon  from the window tray at the bottom of the screen.
2. Make sure the **Sound Effect** tab is selected.
3. Select **Voice Cancellation** in the “KaraOK” column.



3. Click **OK**.

Glossary

ACPI (*Advanced Configuration & Power Interface*)

This power management specification enables the OS (operating system) to control the amount of power given to each device attached to the computer. Windows 98/98SE, Windows 2000 and Windows ME can fully support ACPI to allow users managing the system power flexibly.

AGP (*Accelerated Graphics Port*)

A new, high-speed graphics interface that based on PCI construction and designed especially for the throughput demands of 3-D graphics. AGP provides a direct channel (32-bit wide bus) between the display controller and main memory for high graphics quality and performance.

ATX

A modern shape and layout of mainboard that supersedes the widely-used Baby AT form factor. It improves many placement of components and makes a more efficient design.

BIOS (*basic input/output system*)

On PCs, an essential software that contains all the control code of input/output interface (such as keyboard, disk drives, etc.). It executes hardware test on booting the system, starts the OS, and provides an interface between the OS and the components. The BIOS is stored in a ROM chip.

Bus

A set of hardware lines within the computer system, through which the data is transferred among different components. In a PC, the term **bus** usually refers to a local bus that connects the internal components to the CPU and main memory.

Cache

A special memory subsystem that is used to speed up the data transfer. It stores the contents of frequently accessed RAM locations and the addresses where these data items are stored.

Chipset

A collection of integrated chips designed to perform one or more related functions. For

Glossary

example, a modem chipset contains all the primary circuits for transmitting and receiving data; a PC chipset provides the electronic interfaces between all subsystems.

CMOS (*complementary metal-oxide semiconductor*)

CMOS is a widely used type of semiconductor, which features high speed and low power consumption. PCs usually contain a small amount of battery-powered CMOS memory to retain the date, time, and system setup parameters.

COM

In MS-DOS system, the name of a serial communications port. DOS supports four serial ports. For example, if a modem is connected to one serial port and a serial mouse to another, they are identified as COM1 and COM2.

DIMM (*dual in-line memory module*)

A small circuit board that holds memory chips. A *SIMM* (*single in-line memory module*) has a 32-bit path to the memory chips whereas a DIMM has 64-bit path.

DRAM (*Dynamic RAM*)

A most common type of computer memory. It usually uses one transistor and a capacitor to represent a bit. As the development of technology, the memory type and specification used in computer becomes variety, such as SDRAM, DDR SDRAM, and RDRAM. For further instruction, please see the table below:

Dynamic RAM (DRAM) Memory Technologies					
Type	First Used	Clock Rate	Bus* Width	Peak Bandwidth	Volts
FPM (60,70ns)	1990	25MHz	64 bits	200 MBps	5v
EDO (50,60,70ns)	1994	40MHz	64 bits	320 MBps	5v
SDRAM (66MHz)	1996	66MHz	64 bits	528 MBps	3.3v
SDRAM (100MHz)	1998	100MHz	64 bits	800 MBps	3.3v
SDRAM (133MHz)	1999	133MHz	64 bits	1.1 GBps	3.3v
RDRAM (Direct Rambus)	1999	400MHz	16 bits	1.6 GBps	2.5v
DDR SDRAM (100MHz)	2000	100MHz	64 bits	1.6 GBps	3.3v
DDR SDRAM (133MHz)	2000	133MHz	64 bits	2.1 GBps	3.3v

* Memory channel width (64 bits started with 75MHz Pentium)

Source: Computer Desktop Encyclopedia

ECC Memory (*error correcting code memory*)

A type of memory that contains special circuitry for testing the accuracy of data and correcting the errors on the fly.

IDE (*Integrated Drive Electronics*)

A type of disk-drive interface widely used to connect hard disks, CD-ROMs and tape drives to a PC, in which the controller electronics is integrated into the drive itself, eliminating the need for a separate adapter card. The IDE interface is known as the ATA (AT Attachment) specification.

IEEE 1394

A new, high speed external bus standard, also known as *FireWire* or *iLink*, which supports data transfer rates of up to 400 Mbps for connecting up to 63 external devices.

IrDA (*Infrared Data Association*)

A group of device vendors, including computer, component and telecommunications, who have developed a standard for transmitting data via infrared light waves. This enables you to transfer data from one device to another without any cables.

LAN (*local area network*)

A computer network that covers a relatively smaller area, such as in a building or an enterprise. It is made up of servers, workstations, shared resources, a network operating system and a communications link. These individual PCs and devices on a LAN are known as “nodes”, and are connected by cables to access data and devices anywhere on the LAN, so that many users can share expensive devices and data.

LED (*light emitting diode*)

A semiconductor device that converts electrical energy into light. Since it lights up (usually red) when electricity is passed through it, it is usually used for the activity lights on computer’s component, such as disk drivers.

LPT (*line printer terminal*)

Logical device name for a line printer; a name reserved by the MS-DOS for up to three parallel printer ports: LPT1, LPT2, and LPT3. It is frequently used by the OS to identify a printer.

Glossary

PCI (*Peripheral Component Interconnect*)

A local bus standard developed by Intel that first appeared on PCs in late 1993. PCI provides “plug and play” capability and allows IRQs to be shared. The PCI controller can exchange data with the system's CPU either 32 bits or 64 bits at a time.

PnP (*Plug and Play*)

A set of specifications that allows a PC to configure itself automatically to work with peripherals. The user can “plug” in a peripheral device and “play” it without configuring the system manually. To implement this useful feature, both the BIOS that supports PnP and a PnP expansion card are required.

POST (*Power On Self Test*)

During booting up your system, the BIOS executes a series of diagnostic tests, include checking the RAM, the keyboard, the disk drives, etc., to see if they are properly connected and operating.

PS/2 Port

A type of port developed by IBM for connecting a mouse or keyboard to a PC. The PS/2 port supports a mini DIN plug containing just 6 pins. Most modern PCs equipped with PS/2 ports so that the special port can be used by another device, such as a modem.

USB (*universal serial bus*)

A hardware interface for low-speed peripherals such as the keyboard, mouse, joystick, etc. USB provides a maximum bandwidth of 12 Mbit/sec (Mbps) for connecting up to 127 peripheral devices to PC. USB features hot swap capability and multiple data streams, allows external devices to be plugged in and unplugged without turning the system off.

Virus

A program or a piece of code that infects computer files by inserting in those files copies of itself. The virus code is buried within an existing program, and is activated when that program is executed. All the viruses are man-made, and often have damaging side effects.