

Award BIOS Setup Program

Award's BIOS ROM has a built-in setup program that allows users to modify the basic system configuration. This information is stored in CMOS RAM so that it can retain the setup information, even when the power is turned off.

When you turn on or reboot the system, press the Delete key to enter the Award BIOS setup program. The primary screen as shown in Figure 3-1 is a list of the menus and functions available in the setup program. Select the desired item and press enter to make changes. Operating commands are located at the bottom of this and all other BIOS screens. When a field is highlighted, on-line help information is displayed on the right side of the screen.

CMOS Setup Utility- Copyright (C) 1984-1999 Award Software	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Standard CMOS Features ▶ Advanced BIOS Features ▶ Advanced Chipset Features ▶ Integrated Peripherals ▶ Power Management Setup ▶ PnP/PCI Configurations ▶ PC Health Status 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ SeePU Setup Load Fail-Safe Defaults Load Optimized Defaults Set Supervisor Password Set User Password Save & Exit Setup Exit Without Saving
Esc : Quit F10 : Save & Exit Setup	← → ↑ ↓ : Select Item
Time, Date, Hard Disk Type...	

Figure 3-1 Setup Program Initial Screen

3-1 Standard CMOS Setup

The Standard CMOS Setup allows users to configure system components such as hard disk drive, floppy disk drive and video display as well as date, time and boot-up error signaling. This configuration menu should be changed when installing a mainboard for the first time, changing hardware in your system such as the HDD, FDD, video display, or when the CMOS data has been lost or contaminated. Choose the Standard CMOS Setup option from the CMOS Setup Utility menu (Figure 3-1) to display the following screen. When a field is highlighted, on-line help information is displayed on the right side of the screen.

CMOS Setup Utility- Copyright (C) 1984-1999 Award Software Standard CMOS Features		
Date (mm : dd : yy)	Tue, Sep 28 1999	Items Help
Time (hh : mm : ss)	17 : 14 : 44	
▶ IDE Primary Master	Press Enter None	Menu Level ▶
▶ IDE Primary Slave	Press Enter None	
▶ IDE Secondary Master	Press Enter None	
▶ IDE Secondary Slave	Press Enter None	
Drive A	1.44M, 3.5 in.	
Drive B	None	
Floppy 3 Mode Support	Disabled	
Video	EGA/VGA	
Halt On	All Errors	
Base Memory	640K	
Extended Memory	30720K	
Total Memory	31744K	

←→←→; ÷ ; ÷ Move Enter:Select +/-/PU/PD:Value F10:Save ESC:Exit F1:General Help
 F5:Previous Values F6:Fail-Safe Defaults F7:Optimized Defaults

Figure 3-2 Standard CMOS Features Screen

Date/Time

Set the date and time. Do not skip this function as all of your timed events such as power management, saving files, etc. are based on this timer.

Hard Disk Setup (Primary/Secondary; Master/Slave)

This category identifies up to four IDE hard disk drives that have been installed in the computer. This section does not show information on other IDE devices such as CD-ROM drives or other hard drive types such as SCSI drives.

Type (Auto/User/None): Use the fields under the Type column to determine the method you will use to configure the IDE devices. If you choose Auto, BIOS will automatically detect and make optimal settings for most IDE hard drives.



The mainboard manufacturer recommends that you choose Auto for all drives.

Choose User to define your own drive type manually. You must enter values indicated in the table below into each drive parameter field. This information should be included in the documentation from your hard disk vendor or system manufacturer:

TYPE	Setting method
CYLS	Number of cylinders
HEAD	Number of heads
PRECOMP	Write precompensation cylinder
LANDZ	Landing zone
SECTOR	Number of sectors
MODE	Mode type

Table 3-1 Hard Disk Drive Parameters

Cyls/Head/Sector: The number of Cylinders, Heads, and Sectors can usually be found written on the top of the hard disk. If you have a relatively new hard drive, entering this information alone is usually sufficient for normal hard disk operation. The hard disk will not work properly if you enter improper information for these categories.

Precomp: Older hard drives (i.e., MFM or RLL drives) have the same number of sectors per track at the innermost tracks as at the outermost tracks. Thus, the data density at the innermost tracks is higher and the bits are lying closer together. Even though the physical size of a sector gets progressively smaller as the track diameter diminishes, each sector must still hold 512 bytes. Write precompensation circuitry compensates for the difference in sector size by boosting the write current for inner track sectors.

Landz: This defines the address of the landing zone and is only used for older hard drives which do not have an auto-parking feature.

Mode: If the Type value is not None for any device, you must set the Mode value for that device. There are four different Mode values: Auto, Normal, Large, and LBA.


Auto - BIOS detects and enters the IDE drive type during startup.

Normal - for IDE drives that meet the old IDE specification which support a maximum capacity of 528MB (1024 cylinders, 16 heads, and 63 sectors).

Large - for IDE drives that do not support LBA and have more than 1024 cylinders. Try this setting if your hard disk does not operate properly with the LBA setting. Large mode is not supported by all operating systems, i.e., only certain versions of DOS support large mode.

LBA - (Large/Logical Block Addressing) With LBA, the IDE controller transforms the data address described by sector, head, and cylinder number into a physical block address, significantly improving data transfer rates. This mode is for drives with greater than 1024 cylinders and between 528MB and 8.4GB in size. This protocol is the current common standard.

Choose None for Type if there are no IDE HDD devices in your system.

-  You can use the IDE HDD Auto Detection function to auto detect your hard drive parameters. Using this function will automatically insert the parameters discussed under Hard Disk Setup and will indicate User for the Field value. Please see Section 3-9 for more information.

Floppy Disk Drives

Choose the memory capacity and disk size that corresponds with that of your floppy disk drive(s).

Video

Select the type of video adapter present in your system. You can ignore this setting if you are using a VGA monitor since VGA BIOS automatically configures this setting.

Halt

When the system is powered on, BIOS performs a series of diagnostic tests called POST (Power On Self Test). This function stops the computer if BIOS detects a hardware error. You can tell BIOS to halt on all errors, no errors, or not to halt on specific errors.

3-2 Advanced BIOS Features

By choosing the Advanced BIOS Features option from the Standard CMOS Features menu (Figure 3-1), the screen below is displayed. This sample screen contains the manufacturer's default values for the mainboard.

CMOS Setup Utility- Copyright (C) 1984-1999 Award Software Advanced BIOS Features		
Anti-Virus Protection	Disabled	Items Help
CPU Internal Cache	Enabled	Menu Level ►
External Cache	Enabled	
CPU L2 Cache ECC Checking	Enabled	
Processor Number Feature	Enabled	
Quiet Post	Disabled	
Quick Power On Self Test	Enabled	
Frist Boot Device	Floppy	
Second Boot Device	HDD-0	
Third Boot Device	LS/ZIP	
Boot Other Device	Enabled	
Swap Floppy Drive	Disabled	
Boot Up Floppy Seek	Disabled	
Boot Up NumLock Status	Off	
Gate A20 Option	Fast	
Typematic Rate Setting	Disabled	
Typematic Rate (Chars/Sec)	6	
Typematic Delay (Msec)	250	
Security Option	Setup	
OS Select (For DRAM>64MB)	Non-OS2	
◀▶◀▶; ⏏ ; ⏏Move Enter:Select +/-/PU/PD:Value F10:Save ESC:Exit F1:General Help F5:Previous Values F6:Fail-Safe Defaults F7:Optimized Defaults		

Figure 3-3 Advanced BIOS Features Screen

A. Anti Virus Protection

Trend ChipAway Virus

Trend ChipAway Virus is a code incorporated in the mainboard's BIOS firmware. During the boot-up sequence, BIOS loads before loading of the partition table or boot sector. ChipAway Virus loads with BIOS and is able to detect boot-up viruses before they have a chance to infect the hard drive. ChipAway Virus employs rule-based logic that doesn't look for specific viruses but rather detects patterns found in every virus, eliminating the need to perform periodical version updates after new viruses have been found.

B. Cache Control

CPU Internal Cache/External Cache

Cache memory is much faster than conventional DRAM system memory. These fields allow you to enable or disable the CPUs Level 1 built-in cache and Level 2 external cache. Both settings are left enabled to significantly increase the performance of your computer.

C. Boot Up Features

After turning on the system, BIOS will perform a series of device initializations and diagnostic tests discussed below.

Quick Power On Self Test (POST)

Enable this function to reduce the amount of time required to run the POST (Power On Self Test). BIOS saves time by skipping some items during POST. It is recommended that you disable this setting. Discovering a problem during bootup is better than losing data during your work.

First/Second/Third/Boot Other Device

This option sets the sequence of drives BIOS attempts to boot from after POST completes. BIOS will search these drives for an operating system.

Swap Floppy Drive

Enabling this function will swap the floppy drive assignment so that drive A will function as drive B, and drive B will function as drive A. Note that the boot sequence assignment mentioned directly above does not include booting from floppy drive B. This function is useful if floppy drives B and A are of a different format and you want to boot from floppy drive B.

Boot up Floppy Seek

During POST, BIOS will determine if the installed floppy disk drive has 40 or 80 tracks. A 360K drive has 40 tracks and 720K, 1.2M and 1.44M drives have 80 tracks. All modern floppy disk drives have 80 tracks.

Boot Up NumLock Status

This function defines the keyboard's numberpad as number keys or arrow keys.

D. Gate A 20 Option

Gate A20 refers to the way the system addresses memory above 1 MB (extended memory). When set to Fast, the system chipset controls Gate A20. When set to Normal, a pin in the keyboard controller controls Gate A20. Setting Gate A20 to Fast improves system speed, particularly with OS/2 and Windows.

E. Keyboard Interface

Typematic Rate Setting

When enabled, you can set the following two typematic control items. When disabled, keystrokes are determined arbitrarily by the keyboard controller in your system.

Typematic Rate (Chars/Sec)

The typematic rate sets the rate at which characters on the screen repeat when a key is pressed and held down.

Typematic Delay (Msec)

The typematic delay sets how long after you press a key that a character begins repeating.

F. Security Option

The Supervisor and/or User Password functions shown in Figure 3-1 must be set to take advantage of this function. See Section 3-11 for password setting information. When the Security Option is set to System, a password must be entered to boot the system or enter the BIOS setup program. When the Security Option is set to Setup, a password is required to enter the BIOS setup program.

G. OS Select (For DRAM > 64MB)

If your system's DRAM is larger than 64MB and you are running OS/2, select OS/2 as the item value. Otherwise, set the item value to Non-OS/2 for all other operating systems.

3-3 Advance Chipset Features

By choosing the Advanced Chipset Features option from the Standard CMOS Features menu(Figure 3-1), the screen below is displayed. This sample screen contains the manufacturer's default values for the mainboard.

CMOS Setup Utility- Copyright (C) 1984-1999 Award Software Advanced Chipset Features		
SDRAM CAS Latency Time	by SPD	Items Help
SDRAM Cycle Time Tras/Trc	6/8	
SDRAM RAS-to-CAS Delay	3	Menu Level ►
SDRAM RAS Precharge Time	3	
System BIOS Cacheable	Disabled	
Video BIOS Cacheable	Enabled	
Memory Hole At 15M-16M	Disabled	
Delayed Transaction	Enabled	
On-Chip Video Window Size	64 MB	
Flash BIOS Protection	Disabled	
Hardware Reset Protect	Disabled	
Local Memory Frequency	100 MHz	
* Onboard Display Cache Setting	*	
CAS# Latency	3	
Paging Mode Control	Close	
RAS-to-CAS Override	by CAS# LT	
Ras# Timing	Slow	
Ras# Precharge Timing	Slow	

◀▶◀▶; ¨; ¨Move Enter:Select +/-PU/PD:Value F10:Save ESC:Exit F1:General Help
 F5:Previous Values F6:Fail-Safe Defaults F7:Optimized Defaults

Figure 3-4 Chipset Features Setup Screen



All of the above settings have been determined by the mainboard manufacturer and should not be changed unless you are absolutely sure of what you are doing. Explanation of the DRAM timing and chipset features setup is lengthy, highly technical and beyond the scope of this manual. Below are abbreviated descriptions of the functions in this setup menu. You can look on the world wide web for helpful chipset and RAM configuration information including AWARD's web site at <http://www.award.com>.

A. Memory Hole at 15M-16M

Enabling this function will reserve the memory address space between 15MB and 16MB for ISA expansion cards. However, enabling this function will result in not allowing the system to have access to memory above 16MB. Please note that some expansion cards require this setting to be enabled. The default setting is Disabled.is enabled. If Auto Configuration is enabled, you must set the DRAM timing function to 60ns or 70ns, depeding on the type of DRAM you install.

B. Flash BIOS Protection

The mainboard manufacturer developed BIOS protection technology that protects the System BIOS from accidental corruption by unauthorized users or computer viruses. When enabled, the BIOS data cannot be changed when attempting to update BIOS with the the FLASH utility. When disabled, the BIOS data can be updated by using the FLASH utility.

C. Hardware Reset Protect

When this function is enabled, your PC's hardware reset button will not function. This function is especially useful to prevent accidental resets for file servers and routers, etc., which should be available 24 hrs/day. When disabled, your PC's hardware reset button will function normally.

3-4 Integrated Peripherals

This section provides information on setting peripheral devices. By choosing the Integrated Peripherals option from the Standard CMOS Features menu (Figure 3-1), the screen below is displayed. This sample screen contains the manufacturer's default values for the mainboard.

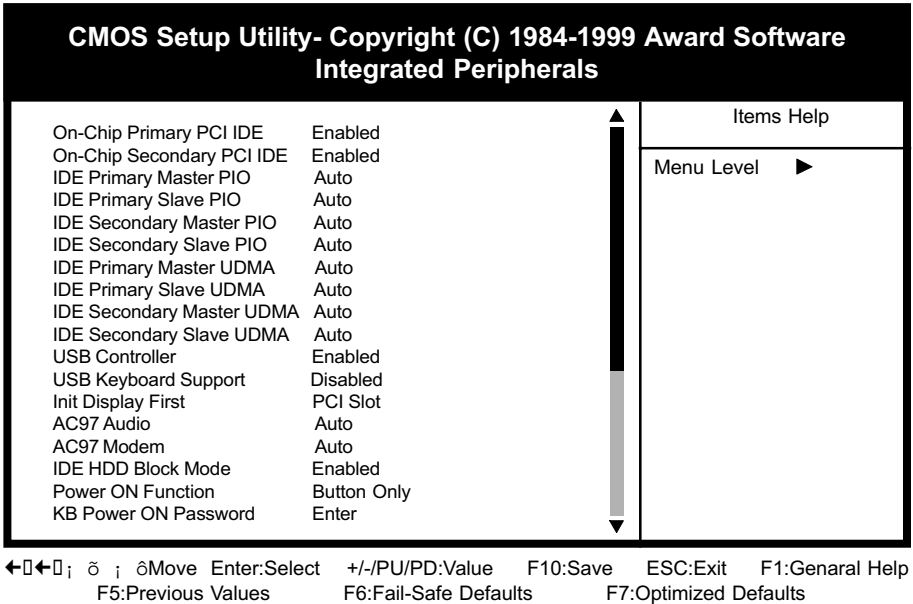


Figure 3-5 Integrated Peripherals Screen

A. On Board IDE Control

On-chip Primary/Secondary PCI IDE

You can set this to disable the On-chip IDE controller if you are going to add a higher performance IDE board.

IDE Primary/Secondary Master/Slave PIO

The four IDE PIO (programmed Input/Output) fields let you set a PIO mode (0-4) for each IDE device that the internal PCI IDE interface supports. Modes 0 through 4 provide successively increased performance. In Auto mode, the system automatically determines the best mode for each device.

B. USB Keyboard Support

If your current operating system doesn't support USB drivers (i.e., DOS) this function must be enabled for USB keyboard operation in these operating systems.

C. Init Display First

This function allows user to choose between AGP slot or VGA slot to initialise Display first .

D. AC97 Audio

Select Enabled if you install the audio riser card.

E. AC97 Modem

Select Enabled if you install the soft modem riser card.

F. IDE HDD Block Mode

Block mode is also called block transfer, multiple commands, or multiple sector read/write. If your IDE hard drive supports block mode (most new drives do), select Enabled for automatic detection of the optimal number of block read/writes per sector the drive can support.

G. Power On Function

Set to Button Only to control the system power via the button on your system case. Set to Mouse Left/Right Click to turn on the power via a PS/2 mouse, and set to Keyboard 98, Hot Key or Password to turn on the power via keyboard. With Hot Key and Password you must decide on which keys will turn on the power.

H. Onboard FDC Controller

Select Enabled if your system has a floppy disk controller (FDC) installed on the system board and you wish to use it. If you install an add-in FDC or the system has no floppy drive, select Disabled in this field.

I. UART Mode Select

This function allows you to select an operating mode for the second serial port. (Standard RS-232C serial port/IrDA SIR 1.0 specification/Sharp IR 0.57-MB/sec infrared port)

J. Onboard Parallel Port

Select a logical LPT port address and corresponding interrupt for the physical parallel port.

3-5 Power Management Setup

This section provides information on the Green PC power management functions. By choosing the Power Management Setup option from the Standard CMOS Features menu (Figure 3-1), the screen below is displayed. This sample screen contains the manufacturer's default values for the mainboard

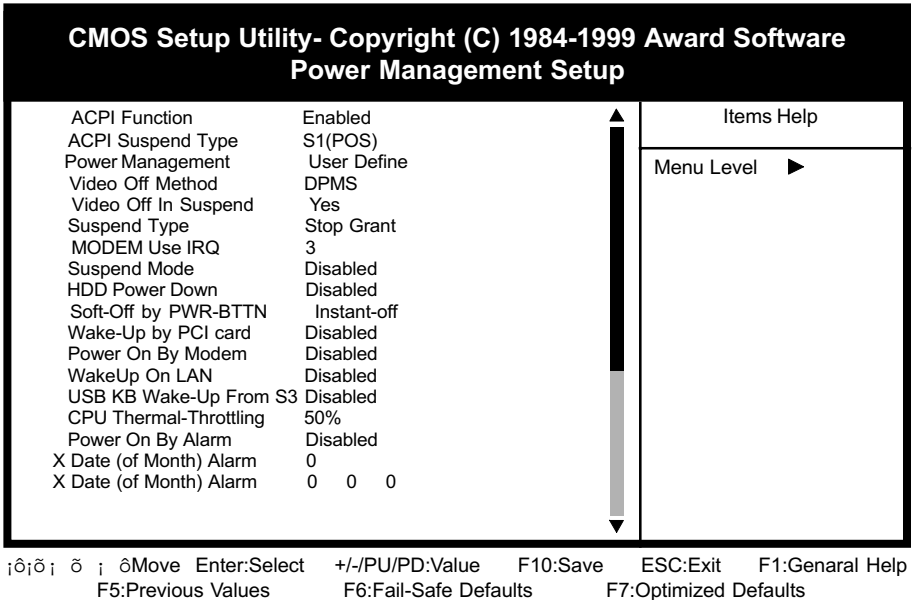


Figure 3-6 Power Management Setup Screen

A. Advanced Configuration Power Interface (ACPI)

ACPI management enables the operating system to control the amount of power given to each device attached to the computer. With ACPI, the operating system can turn off peripherals devices, such as CD-ROM players, when they are not in use.

B. Power Management

Power management allows the computer to save electricity when it is not in use by entering increasingly deep power saving modes as shown by the diagram below.

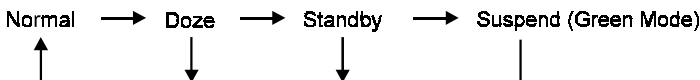


Figure 3-7 Power Saving Mode Flow Chart

V/H SYNC+Blank - The system turns off the vertical and horizontal synchronization ports, writes blanks to the VGA buffer and the monitor's electron gun turns off. This function requires a monitor with Green features in order to take advantage of the power saving function. If you enable this function and do not have a Green monitor, the result will be the same as if you had selected Blank. This function serves as both a screen saver and an electricity saver.

DPMS Supported - Select this option if your video card supports the Display Power Management Signaling (DPMS) standard (i.e., you have a monitor that supports Green features). Use software supplied by your video subsystem to set video power management options.

C. Video Off Method

This function serves as both a screen saver and power saver for monitors. See the next function, Video Off After, for setting the video timer.

Blank - BIOS will only blank the monitor's screen. The electricity saved in this mode is negligible and this function is only used as a screen saver to prevent screen damage while the screen is on but not in use.

V/H SYNC+Blank - The system turns off the vertical and horizontal synchronization ports, writes blanks to the VGA buffer and the monitor's electron gun turns off. This function requires a monitor with Green features in order to take advantage of the power saving function. If you enable this function and do not have a Green monitor, the result will be the same as if you had selected Blank. This function serves as both a screen saver and an electricity saver.

DPMS Supported - Select this option if your video card supports the Display Power Management Signaling (DPMS) standard (i.e., you have a monitor that supports Green features). Use software supplied by your video subsystem to set video power management options.

D. Video Off In Suspend

This setting determines when the monitor enters power saving mode. If set to Yes, the monitor enters the power saving mode after the chosen event expires. The Power Management function must be enabled to use this function.

E. Modem Use IRQ

If your computer has a modem, use this function to tell BIOS which IRQ is being occupied by the modem card. When the system is in Green mode, the modem requires an IRQ assignment to wake up the system and perform tasks. This assignment is compliant with the APM 1.2 specification and is to be used in coordination with APM 1.2 compliant operating systems.

F. Suspend Mode

The Power Management function must not be set to disabled to enable this function. If the system runs in Standby mode and the Suspend timer expires, all devices regulated by power management will shut off and the CPU speed will be 0 MHz.

G. HDD Power Down

The Power Management function must not be set to disabled to enable this function. When the HDD idle time has elapsed, BIOS sends a command to the hard disk to turn off the motor. Set a time between 1 and 15 to indicate time required to wait before the hard drive enters a power saving mode. Some old hard drives may not support this function.

H. Soft-Off by PWR-BTTN

When set to Delay 4 Sec., this function allows the power button to put the system in Suspend, a power saving mode. See Section 2-4 for operation instructions of the over-ride power button operation which puts the system in Suspend mode. When set to Instant-Off the Soft-Off by PWR-BTTN function is disabled and the computer turns completely off when the power button is pressed.

I. Wake-Up by PCI card

Some PCI (Modem) cards use PME signal to wake up your system. Enable this function if your PCI card support this feature.

J. Power On By Modem

When enabled, a modem that receives a call will wake up the system from soft off and green mode. You should connect the modem to the COM port and turn on the resume event in green mode.

K. Wake Up On LAN

Enable this selection to use the Wake Up On LAN function discussed in Section 2-4 of this manual.

L. USB KB Wake-Up From S3

When enabled, this setting allows the USB keyboard to wake up the system from S3 mode (Suspend to RAM).

M. CPU Thermal-Throttling

When the system enters Doze mode, the CPU clock runs only part of the time. You may select the percent of time that the clock runs.

N. Power On By Alarm

When enabled, this setting allows the system to turn back on at a designated time of the month. User must designate date of month and time of day. This function is only available when using an ATX power supply and the Software Power-Off function to turn off the computer. See the Software Power-Off feature in Section 2-4 of this manual for instructions.

O. Reload Global Timer Events

When Enabled, an event occurring on each listed device restarts the global timer for Standby mode.

3-6 PNP/PCI Configuration

This section provides IRQ and DMA setting information. By choosing the PNP/PCI Configuration option from the Standard CMOS Features menu (Figure 3-1), the screen below is displayed. This sample screen contains the manufacturer's default values for the mainboard.

CMOS Setup Utility- Copyright (C) 1984-1999 Award Software		
PnP/PCI Configurations		
PNP OS Installed	No	Items Help
Reset Configuration Data	Disabled	
Resources Controlled By	Auto(ESCD)	Menu Level ►
X IRQ Resources	Press Enter	
X DMA- Resources	Press Enter	
PCI/VGA Palette Snoop	Disabled	
Slot 1 Use IRQ No.	Auto	
Slot 2 Use IRQ No.	Auto	
Slot 3 Use IRQ No.	Auto	
FDD IRQ Can Be Free	Yes	

←→←→; ò ; ò Move Enter:Select +/-/PU/PD:Value F10:Save ESC:Exit F1:General Help
 F5:Previous Values F6:Fail-Safe Defaults F7:Optimized Defaults

Figure 3-7 PnP/PCI Configurations Screen

A. PNP OS Installed

If you want to install a PNP compatible OS(such as Windows 95) set to Yes.

B. Resources Controlled By

When set to Manual the system BIOS will not refer to the ESCD for IRQ & DMA information. Instead, it will refer to the items in the setup menu for assigning IRQ & DMA. When set to Auto the system BIOS will refer to the ESCD for all legacy information.



ESCD(Extended System Configuration Data) provides a detailed format of the configuration data structures stored in flash memory. Each data structure defines the resources used by a device or a card in the system. This includes legacy and PCI/ISA PnP devices.

C. FDD IRQ Can Be Free

This function allows user to choose if the FDD IRQ is able to be freed up. The default setting is Yes and this does not allow the IRQ to be free.

3-7 PC Health Status

By choosing the PC Health Status option from the Standard CMOS Features menu(Figure 3-1), the screen below is displayed. This sample screen contains the manufacturer's default values for the mainboard.

CMOS Setup Utility- Copyright (C) 1984-1999 Award Software PC Health Status		
CPU Warning Temperature	Disabled	Items Help
Current System Temp.	31 °C/87°F	Menu Level ►
Current CPU Temp.	54 °C/129 °F	
Current CPUFAN Speed	4500 RPM	
Current SYSFAN Speed	3500 RPM	
CPU Vcore	2.05V	
+1.5 V	1.50V	
+3.3 V	3.32V	
+ 5 V	5.05V	
+12 V	12.16V	
-12 V	-12.03V	
VBAT(V)	3.44V	
5VSB(V)	5.53V	
Shutdown Temperature	Disabled	

←→←→; ò ; òMove Enter:Select +/-/PU/PD:Value F10:Save ESC:Exit F1:General Help
 F5:Previous Values F6:Fail-Safe Defaults F7:Optimized Defaults

Figure 3-8 PC Health Status Screen

A. CPU Warning Temperature

Set a limit for the CPU temperature. If the CPU temperature extends beyond the limit, any warning mechanism programmed into your system will be activated.

B. Shutdown Temperature

The system will shutdown when the temperature setting is reached , to prevent the system from overheating. (Support Windows 98 ACPI function only)

3-8 SeePU Setup

By choosing the *SeePU* Setup option from the Standard CMOS Features menu (Figure 3-1), the screen below is displayed. This sample screen contains the manufacturer's default values for the mainboard.

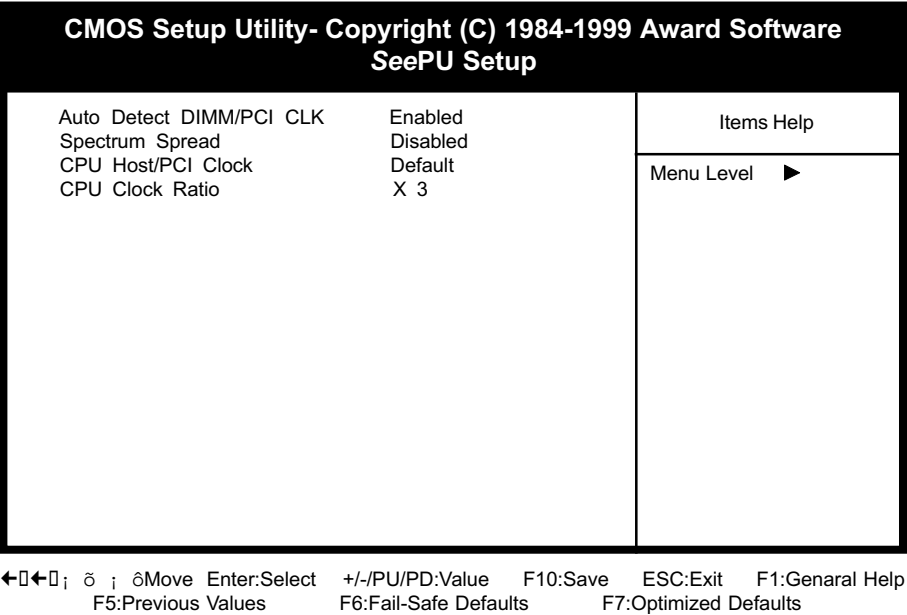


Figure 3-9 SeePU Setup Screen

A. CPU Setup

The mainboard manufacturer developed *SeePU* technology that allows you to easily change your CPU's **Host/PCI Clock** and **CPU Clock Ratio** in BIOS. Refer to Section 2-3 for details.

3-9 Load Fail-Safe Defaults

Load Fail-Safe Defaults loads the default BIOS values directly from the Standard CMOS Features menu (Figure3-1). If the stored record created by the setup program becomes corrupted and therefore unusable, these defaults will be loaded automatically when you turn on the computer.

CMOS Setup Utility- Copyright (C) 1984-1999 Award Software	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Standard CMOS Features ▶ Advanced BIOS Features ▶ Advanced Chipset Features ▶ Integrated Peripherals ▶ Power Management Setup ▶ PnP/PCI Configuration ▶ PC Health Status 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ SeePU Setup Load Fail-Safe Defaults Load Optimized Defaults Set Supervisor Password Set User Password
<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;">Load Fail-Save Defaults (Y/N) ? N</div>	
Esc : Quit F10 : Save & Exit Setup	
◀◀◀ i ⏏ i ⏏ : Select Item	
Load Fail-Save Defaults	

Figure 3-10 Load Fail-Safe Defaults Screen

3-10 Load Optimized Defaults

Load Optimized Defaults loads the default system values directly from the Standard CMOS Features menu (Figure3-1). If the stored record created by the setup program becomes corrupted and therefore unusable, these defaults will be loaded automatically when you turn on the computer.

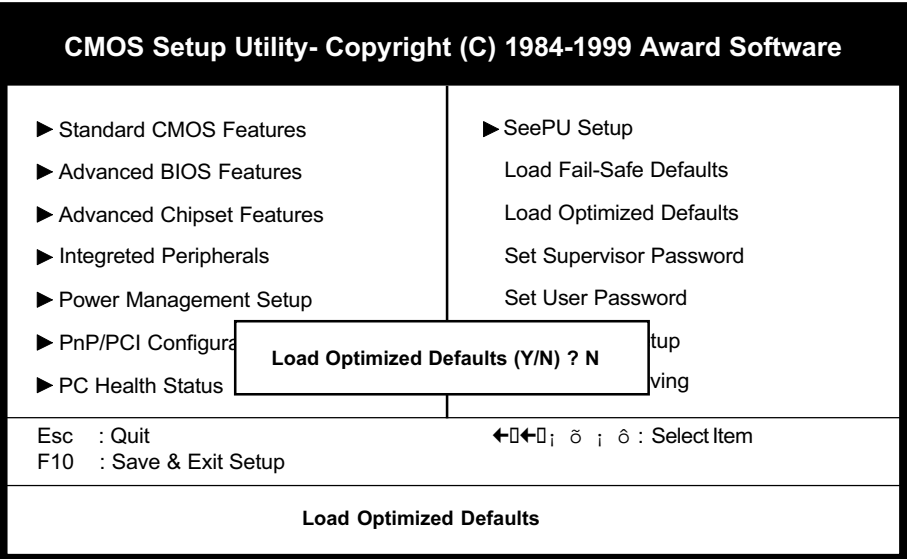


Figure 3-11 Load Optimized Defaults Screen

3-11 Supervisor Password & User Password Setting

There are four different variables that control password settings. The first two are located under the Security Option function in BIOS Features Setup Menu (Figure 3-1). When the Security Option function is set to Setup, a password is required to enter BIOS and change BIOS settings. When the Security Option function is set to System, a password is required to enter both BIOS and the the computer's operating system (for example Windows 95) found on the boot drive. This is shown in Figures 3-12 and 3-13.

The third and fourth variables are user password and supervisor password selected in BIOS (Figure 3-1). The main purpose of separating user and supervisor is to allow only the supervisor to have control over the settings in BIOS. The user, on the other hand, is only allowed to access the computer's operating system and change the user password in BIOS (See Figure 3-13). Note that when there is no supervisor password set, the user password controls access to all BIOS settings (See Figure 3-12 below).

A. Set Either Supervisor Password or User Password

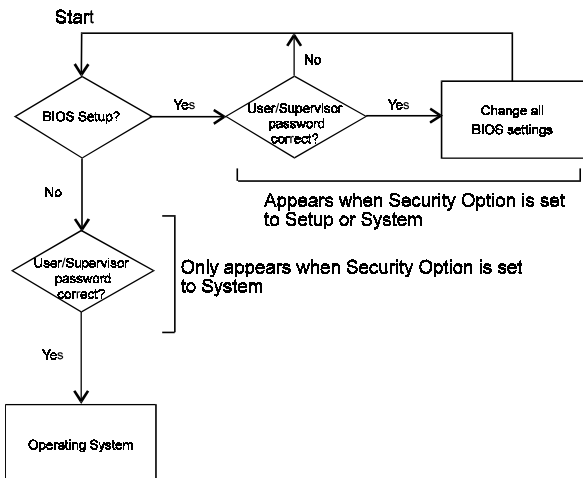


Figure 3-12 Set Either Supervisor or User Password

B. Set Both Supervisor Password and User Password

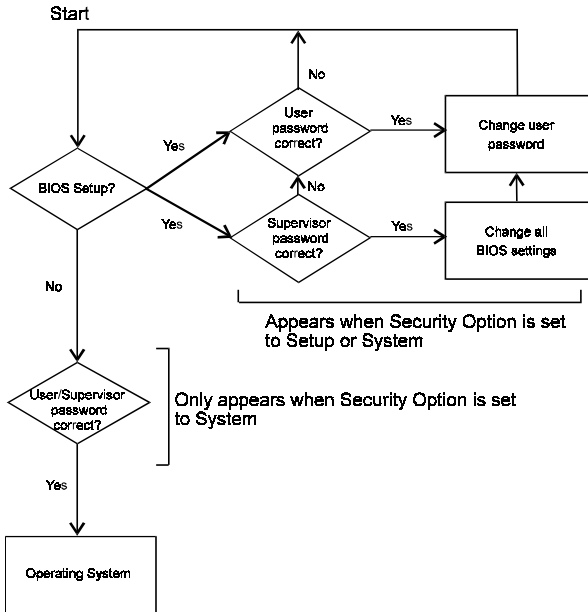


Figure 3-13 Set Both Supervisor and User Password

3-12 Save and Exit Setup

If you select this and type Y (for yes) followed by the [Enter] key, the values entered in the setup utilities will be recorded in the CMOS memory of the BIOS chip.

3-13 Exit Without Saving

Selecting this option and pressing Y followed by the [Enter] key lets you exit the Setup program without recording any new values or changing old ones.