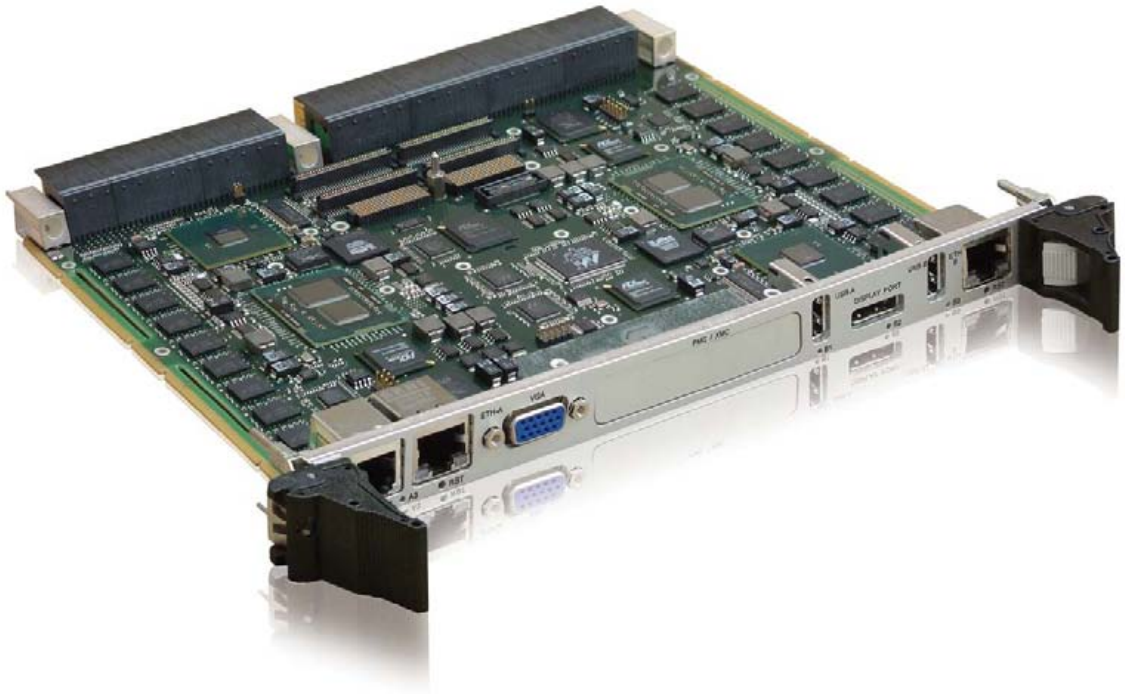
» VX6060 «



AMI BIOS User Reference Manual

SD.DT.F69-4e - January 2012

Revision History

Publication Title:	VX6060 AMI BIOS User Manual	
Doc. ID:	SD.DT.F69-4e	
Rev.	Brief Description of Changes	Date of Issue
4e	New ID 12010	01-2012
3e	New ID 11186	07-2011
2e	New ID 11159	06-2011
1e	Updates to support VX6060 board revision B	03-2011
0e	Initial Version	11-2010

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Kontron follows the DEEE/WEEE directive.

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- reduce waste arising from electrical and electronic equipment (EEE)
- make producers of EEE responsible for the environmental impact of their products, especially when they become waste
- encourage separate collection and subsequent treatment, reuse, recovery, recycling and sound environmental disposal of EEE
- improve the environmental performance of all those involved during the lifecycle of EEE

Conventions

This guide uses several types of notice: Note, Caution, ESD.

Note: this notice calls attention to important features or instructions.


Caution: this notice alert you to system damage, loss of data, or risk of personal injury.


ESD: This banner indicates an Electrostatic Sensitive Device.

All numbers are expressed in decimal, except addresses and memory or register data, which are expressed in hexadecimal. The prefix `0x' shows a hexadecimal number, following the `C' programming language convention.

The multipliers `k', `M' and `G' have their conventional scientific and engineering meanings of $*10^3$, $*10^6$ and $*10^9$ respectively. The only exception to this is in the description of the size of memory areas, when `K', `M' and `G' mean $*2^{10}$, $*2^{20}$ and $*2^{30}$ respectively.

When describing transfer rates, `k' `M' and `G' mean $*10^3$, $*10^6$ and $*10^9$ *not $*2^{10}$ $*2^{20}$ and $*2^{30}$.*

In PowerPC terminology, multiple bit fields are numbered from 0 to n, where 0 is the MSB and n is the LSB. PCI and CompactPCI terminology follows the more familiar convention that bit 0 is the LSB and n is the MSB.

Signal names ending with an asterisk (*) or a hash (#) denote active low signals; all other signals are active high.

Signal names follow the PICMG 2.0 R3.0 CompactPCI Specification and the PCI Local Bus 2.3 Specification.

For Your Safety

Your new Kontron product was developed and tested carefully to provide all features necessary to ensure its compliance with electrical safety requirements. It was also designed for a long fault-free life. However, the life expectancy of your product can be drastically reduced by improper treatment during unpacking and installation. Therefore, in the interest of your own safety and of the correct operation of your new Kontron product, you are requested to conform with the following guidelines.

High Voltage Safety Instructions


Warning!
All operations on this device must be carried out by sufficiently skilled personnel only.


Caution, Electric Shock!
Before installing a not hot-swappable Kontron product into a system always ensure that your mains power is switched off. This applies also to the installation of piggybacks. Serious electrical shock hazards can exist during all installation, repair and maintenance operations with this product. Therefore, always unplug the power cable and any other cables which provide external voltages before performing work.

Special Handling and Unpacking Instructions

ESD Sensitive Device!
Electronic boards and their components are sensitive to static electricity. Therefore, care must be taken during all handling operations and inspections of this product, in order to ensure product integrity at all times

Do not handle this product out of its protective enclosure while it is not used for operational purposes unless it is otherwise protected.

Whenever possible, unpack or pack this product only at EOS/ESD safe work stations. Where a safe work station is not guaranteed, it is important for the user to be electrically discharged before touching the product with his/her hands or tools. This is most easily done by touching a metal part of your system housing.

It is particularly important to observe standard anti-static precautions when changing piggybacks, ROM devices, jumper settings etc. If the product contains batteries for RTC or memory backup, ensure that the board is not placed on conductive surfaces, including anti-static plastics or sponges. They can cause short circuits and damage the batteries or conductive circuits on the board.

General Instructions on Usage

In order to maintain Kontron's product warranty, this product must not be altered or modified in any way. Changes or modifications to the device, which are not explicitly approved by Kontron and described in this manual or received from Kontron's Technical Support as a special handling instruction, will void your warranty.

This device should only be installed in or connected to systems that fulfill all necessary technical and specific environmental requirements. This applies also to the operational temperature range of the specific board version, which must not be exceeded. If batteries are present, their temperature restrictions must be taken into account.

In performing all necessary installation and application operations, please follow only the instructions supplied by the present manual.

Keep all the original packaging material for future storage or warranty shipments. If it is necessary to store or ship the board, please re-pack it as nearly as possible in the manner in which it was delivered.

Special care is necessary when handling or unpacking the product. Please consult the special handling and unpacking instruction on the previous page of this manual.

Table Of Contents

Chapter 1 - Overview

This manual introduces the SETUP, EFI-SHELL of the AMI BIOS firmware available on Kontron VX6060 boards.

The BIOS SETUP is a ROM-based configuration utility that displays the system's configuration status and provides users with a tool to set their system parameters. These parameters are stored in the non-volatile System Flash which saves this information even when the power is turned off. When the system is turned on, the system is configured with the last saved values. Using easy-to-use pull down menus, users can configure such items as:

- Date & Time
- USB routing
- Serial Port, Terminal Type, Console redirection
- CPU Frequency
- Boot method and priority
- Security password

This manual applies to the release ID12010 of the AMI BIOS *

** Enter SETUP/MAIN menu to get BIOS ID*

1.1 Structure

1.2 Related Documents

VX6060 Hardware

- VX6060 Hardware Release Notes CA.DT.A77
- VX6060 User's Guide CA.DT.A76

VX6060 Software

- VX6060 - Release Notes for BSP Fedora 12 . . . . . SD.DT.F72

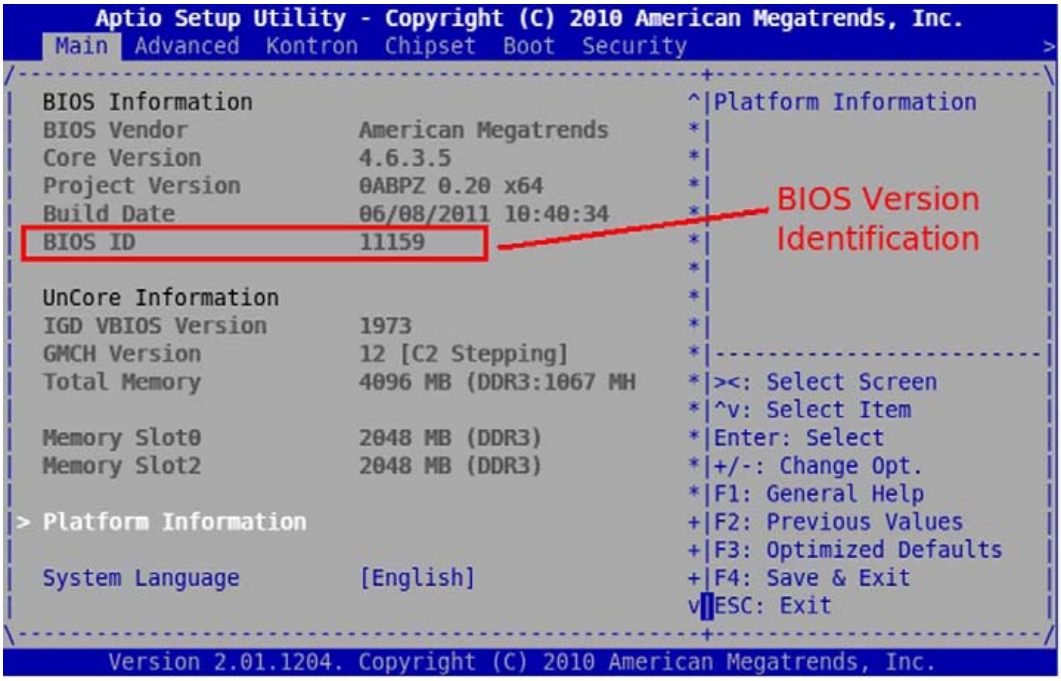
Chapter 2 - Accessing the SETUP Menu

To access the SETUP MENU, press:

<F2> during system boot when the message below is displayed :

```
Version 2.01.1204. Copyright (C) 2010 American Megatrends, Inc.
Press <DEL> or <F2> to enter setup. Press <F7> for BBS POPUP Menu.
```

A screen similar to the one shown below will appear:



The SETUP displays the system's current configuration settings. The top of the screen has a menu bar with various items (i.e., Main, Advanced, Kontron, etc.). The menu bar items are linked to submenus. Any submenu includes various items to configure the system or to perform specified tasks. For example, the Main menu contains a list of items such as setting the date and time or displaying the AMI BIOS version and ID ...

To get the SETUP menu from COM0 serial line configure your terminal to 115200 baud. COM0 is available either via the front panel or via the backplane connector of the VX6060 board.

Following chapter details the items that are available on Kontron VX6060. Some of them are for future implementation, so are marked as reserved and should not be used.

The following chapters provide a sampling of menu items:

2.1 Working with First Level Menu Items

To access the menu of your choice:

> Use the < → > or < ← > keys to select the desired item Menu
> Use the < ↑ > or < ↓ > keys to highlight the desired setting or submenu in item
> Press < Enter > key to validate your choice.

Depending on the menu item selected, one of the following occurs:

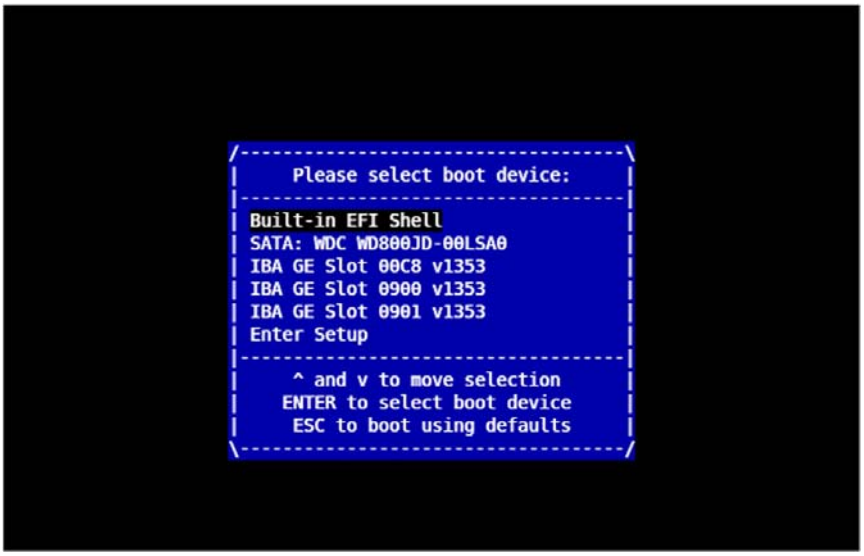
> A pop-up window prompts users to enable/disable the selected item.
> A window appears with a list of options to choose from.
> A window appears prompting the user to supply input.
> Links to the submenu.

While the menu item is highlighted, its corresponding Help text is also displayed to help explain the purpose of the item.

> Use < ESC > to get out of the current menu item and jump to its parent item

2.2 Boot Manager Menu

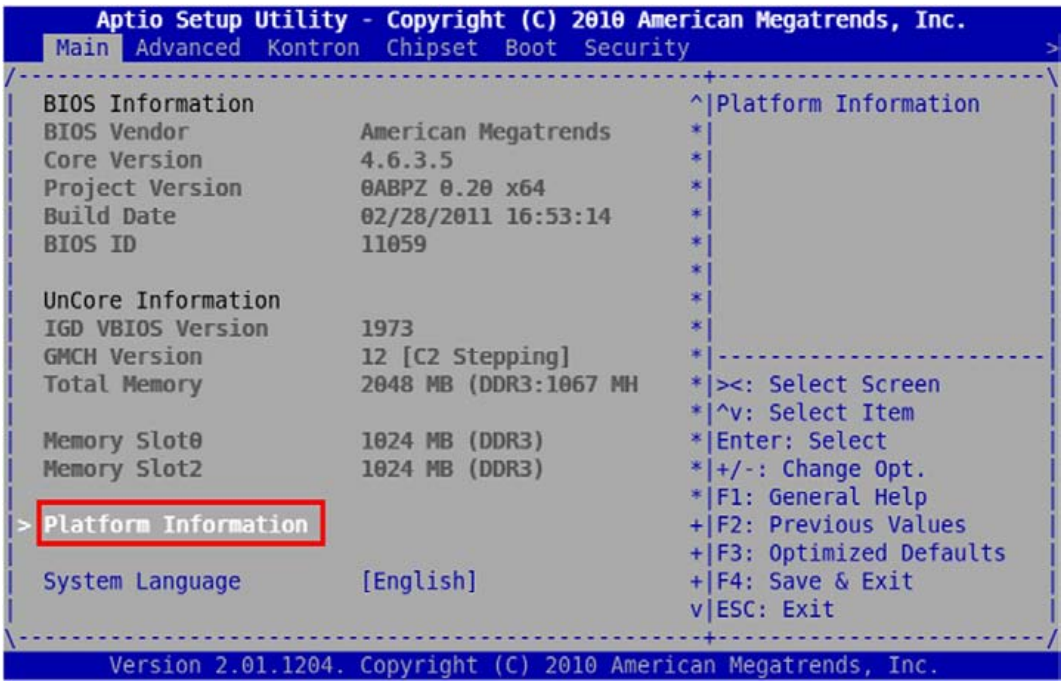
To access the Boot Manager menu, press < F7 > during system boot up. The Boot Manager menu is used to select the boot device.



> Select a device from the list (Use the <↑> or <↓> to highlight the desired item)
> Press < ENTER > to boot the selected device or enter setup

Chapter 3 - Main Menu

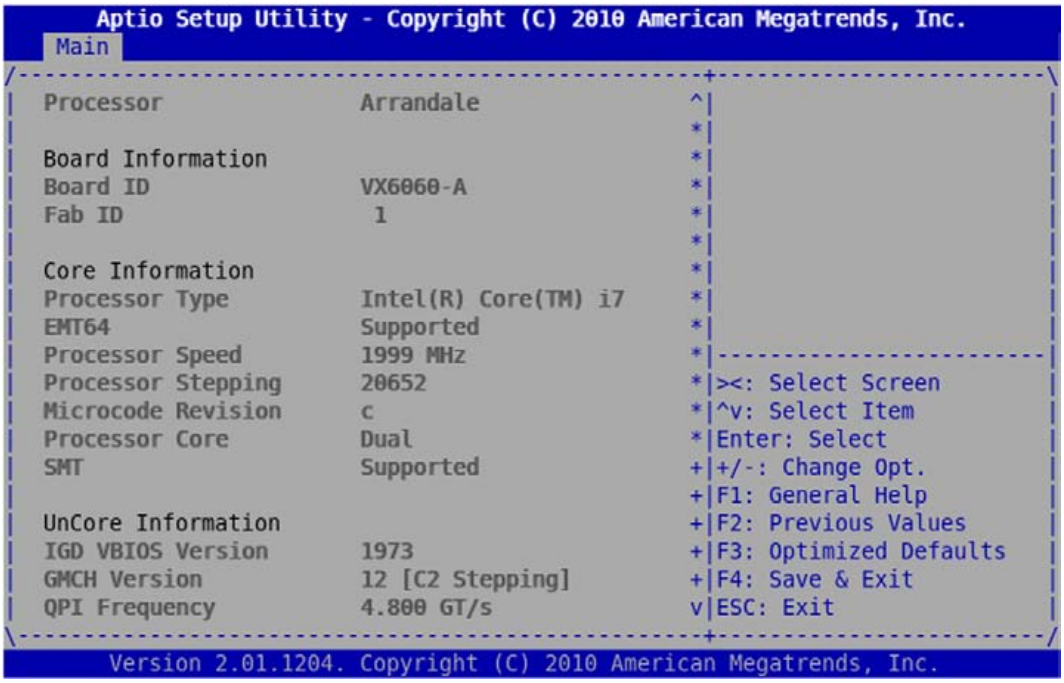
The Main Menu provides general system information and is the first accessible menu page.

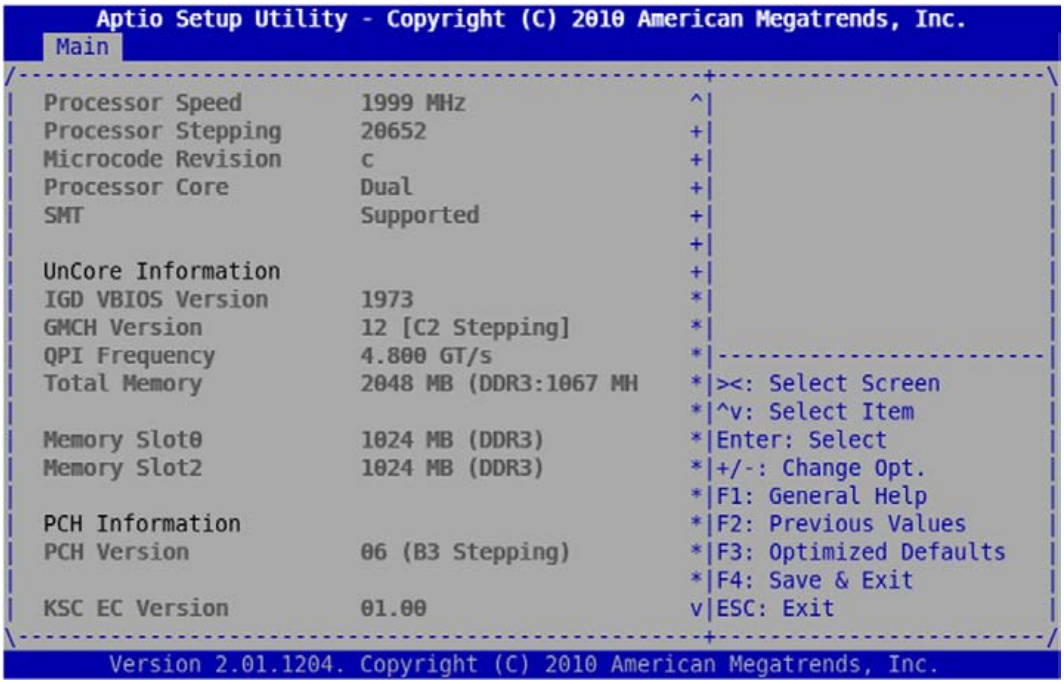


Three submenus or settings, described below, are available in the main menu:

- > Platform Information, section 3.1 page 5
- > System Language, section 3.2 page 6
- > System Date Time, section 3.3 page 6

3.1 Platform Information



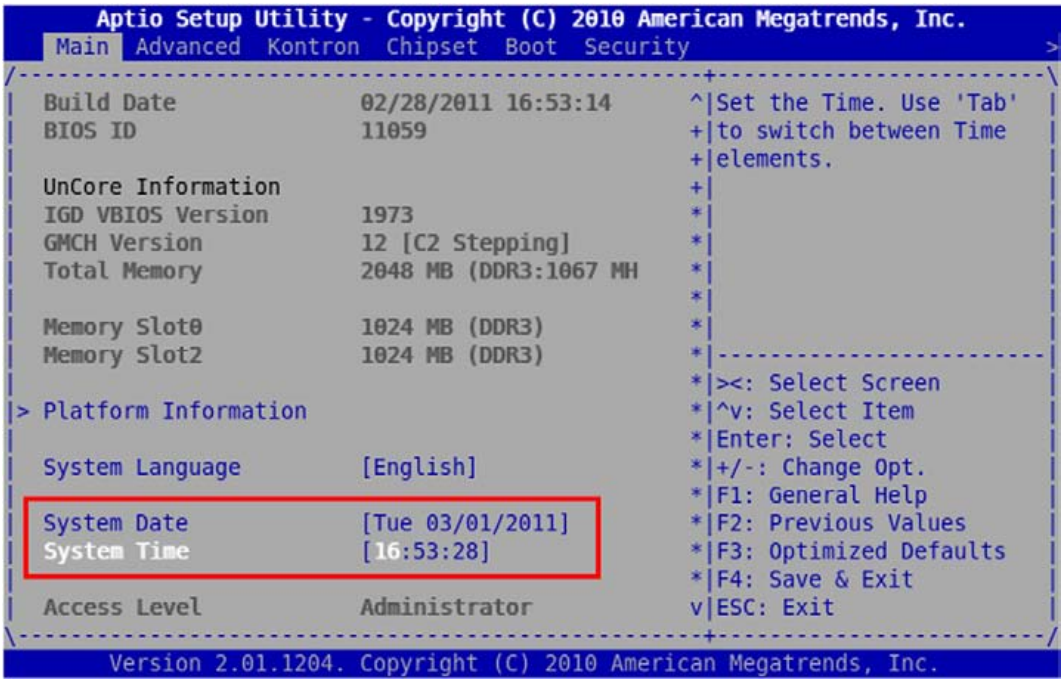


The platform information Menu displays the processor, graphic, memory and PCH (Platform Controller Hub) specific information. In particular the Board ID field allows to identify the core CPU side (A or B). Platform information displays all content by scrolling down using the arrow key <↓>.

3.2 System Language

Nothing can be changed into this menu. Only English language is supported in this version.

3.3 System Date and Time



The submenu is accessible on the Main menu by using <↓> and <↑> arrows keys. The System Date and Time window allows the user to specify the day, month,and year as well as the hour, minute, and second. The clock is represented in a 24-hour format.

To update the System Date, use the **<+>** or **<->** keys to select the Month (**<+>** to increase / **<->** to decrease the number of the month), and press the **<Enter>** key to validate your choice. Proceed in the same way for the day and finally for the year.

To update the Time, use the **<+>** or **<->**keys to select the Hour (**<+>** to increase / **<->** to decrease the hour), and press the **<Enter>** key to validate your choice. Proceed in the same way for the minutes and finally for the seconds.

The firmware always reads a RTC to display the date and time at each power-on. This RTC needs to be supplied by the external battery otherwise the firmware will display the last power ON date for the System Date and System Time (the current date is recorded at power ON).

The VX6060 boards can operate safely without a battery fitted. In this case, the non-volatile board settings are managed this way:

- All BIOS user settings are kept forever (in a specific area of the BIOS Flash)
- The Date/Time is lost at each Power-Down, and without battery fitted, the BIOS displays the last Power-Down Date/Time instead of the current Date/Time. Note that at the first Power-Up, the BIOS displays the Build Date of the BIOS in Date/Time fields.

Chapter 4 - Advanced Menu

The Advanced Menu provides system-level controls to configure device settings:

- USB Configuration (for Legacy support) Section 4.1 page 8
- Serial Port Console redirection Section 4.2 page 10

Other following submenus are Reserved and Not to be used:

- PCI Subsystem Settings
- ACPI Settings
- Trusted Computing
- S5 RTC Wake Settings
- CPU Configuration
- ME Configuration
- Thermal Configuration
- Port 80h

4.1 USB Configuration

This menu can be used to enable/disable the Legacy USB Support (such as DOS legacy environment) . It can be used to avoid booting on an USB device when an USB device is connected. This is the only option that is not reserved into the menu.

Other following options are Reserved and Not to be used:

- EHCI Hand-off
- USB transfer time-out [20 sec]
- Device reset time-out [20 sec]
- Device power-up delay [Auto]

4.1.1 Legacy USB Support

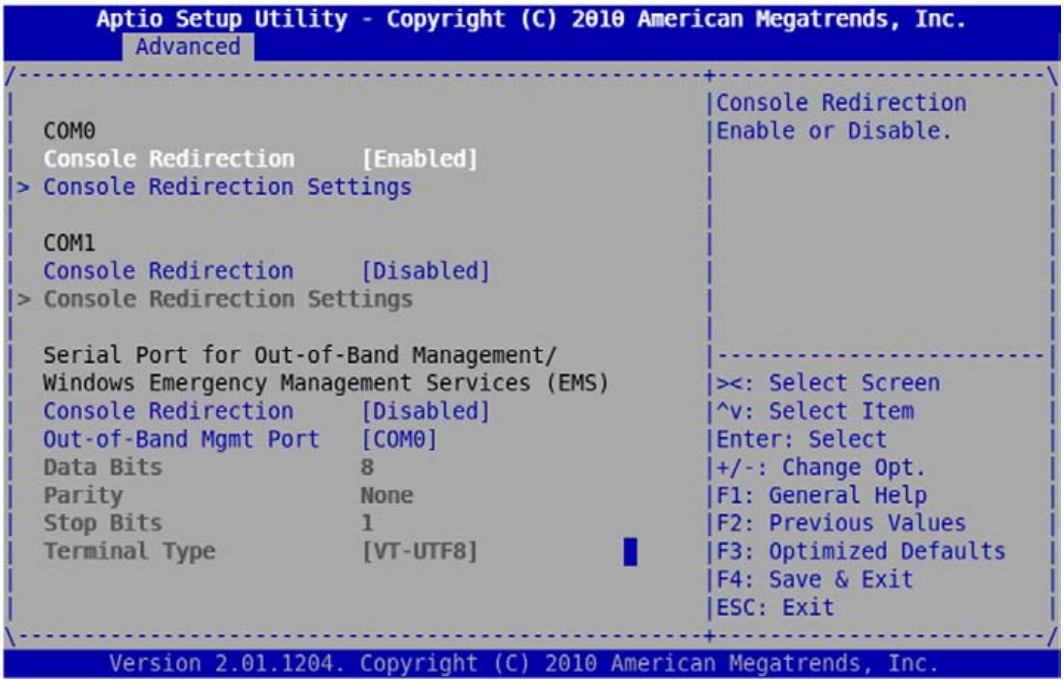
Select menu Legacy Usb Support to change it. There is three options to choose from:

- Enabled
- Disabled
- Auto

`AUTO` option disable Legacy Support if no USB device is connected. `Disabled` option will keep USB device available for EFI application.

4.2 Serial Port Console Redirection

The BIOS console can be redirect on serial COM0 and/or serial COM1 with the Console Redirection menus. Also the characteristics of COM0 or COM1 serial line can be modified with Console Redirection Settings menus



Other following options are Reserved and Not to be Used:

- Serial Port for Out-of-Band Management/Windows Emergency Management Services (EMS) Console Redirection & Out-of-Band Mgmt Port

4.2.1 COM0/COM1 Console Redirection

User has the option to enable/disable serial Console Redirection on COM0 or on COM1. For CPU-A and CPU-B, COM0 is a serial line available on front panel of VX6060 and COM1 is available on backplane. To have SETUP display and EFI shell visible on a serial line it is necessary to enable the Console redirection on it. COM0 Console Redirection is enabled by default and COM1 is disable by default.

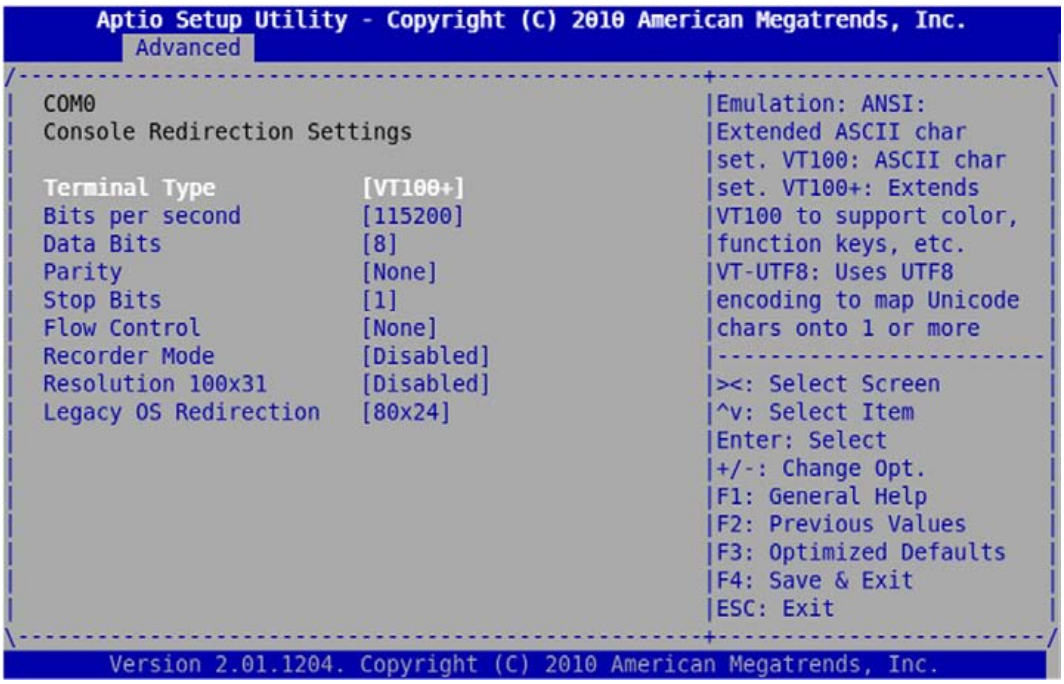
COM1 serial Line can also be linked between CPU-A and CPU-B by means of an internal logic programming. Then COM1 Console Redirection could be enabled on CPU-B when an Operating System on CPU-A want to control the SETUP or EFI Shell of CPU-B.

In the case of user would like to display PXE messages on serial COM1 instead of serial COM0, serial COM0 redirection must be disabled because only one serial port is selected by PXE.

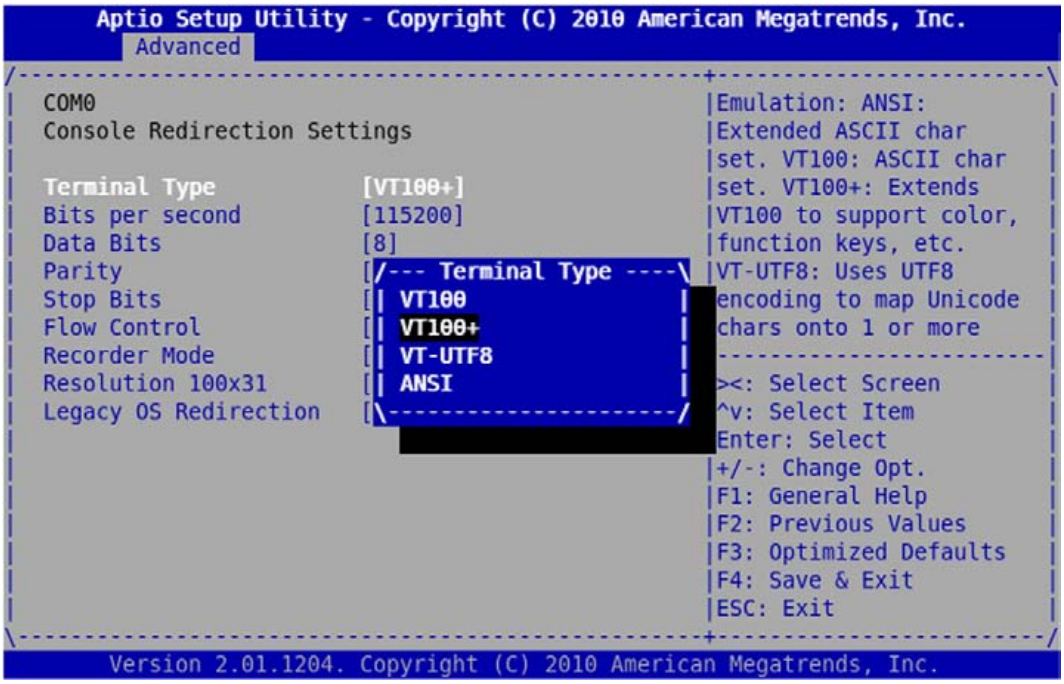
4.2.2 COM0/COM1 Console Redirection Settings

This menu allows to configure several parameters for a serial line on which the console redirection has been enabled. Configurable parameters are:

- Terminal Type
- Bits per second
- Data Bits
- Parity
- Stop Bits
- Flow Control
- Recorder Mode
- Resolution 100x31
- Legacy OS Redirection



4.2.2.1 Terminal Type

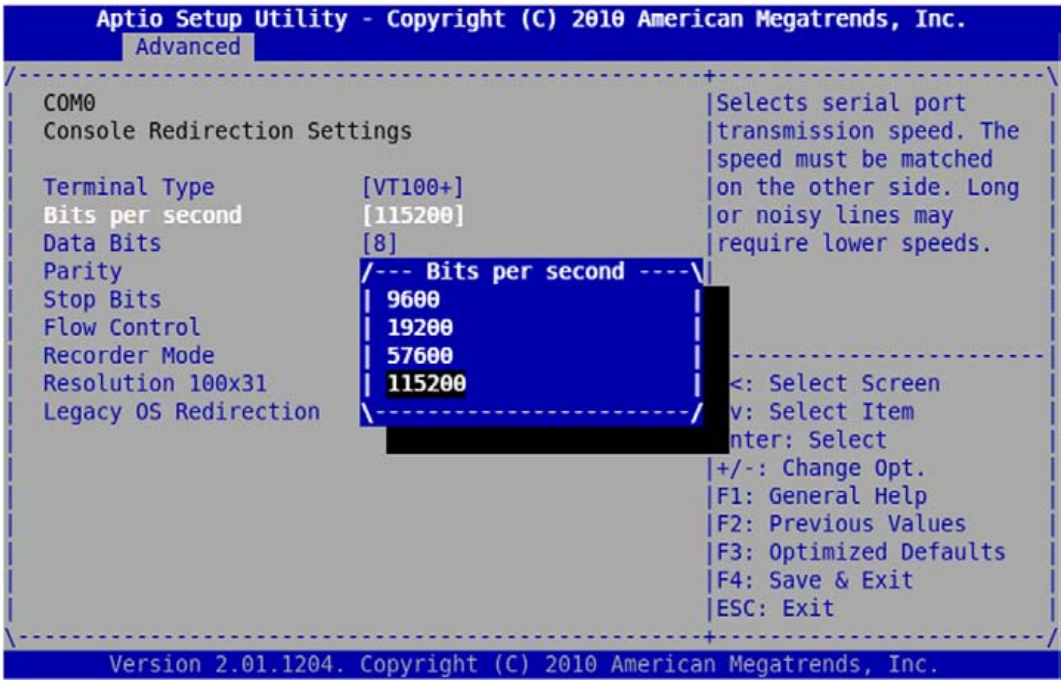


Set Terminal Type:

- VT100 ASCII Char set
- VT100+ Extends VT100 to support colours, functions keys
- VT-UTF8 Uses UTF8 encoding to map Unicode onto 1 or more
- ASCII Extended ASCII char set

Default is VT100+

4.2.2.2 Bits per second



Set bits per second

- 9600
- 19200
- 57600
- 115200

Default and recommended value is 115200 bits per second for serial line baud rate on COM0 and COM1

4.2.2.3 Data Bits

Set Data bit number for serial line COM0 or COM1

- 7
- 8

Default value is 8

4.2.2.4 Parity

Set Parity bit

- None
- Even
- Odd
- Mark
- Space

Default for parity bit is `None`

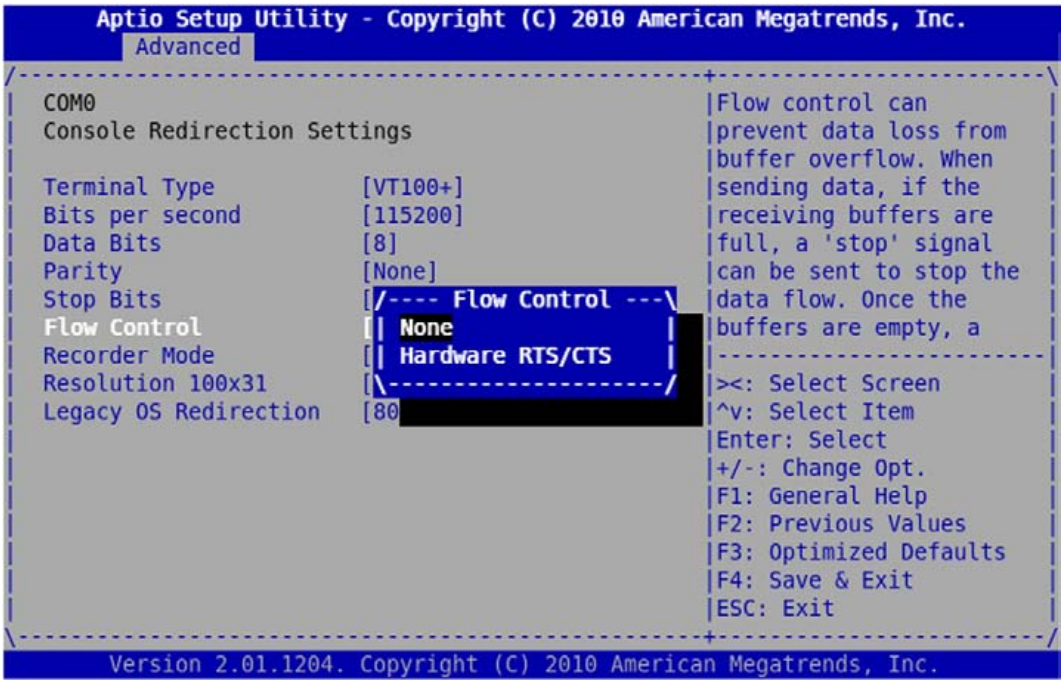
4.2.2.5 Stop Bits

Set Parity bit

- 1
- 2

Default for stop bit is 1

4.2.2.6 Flow Control

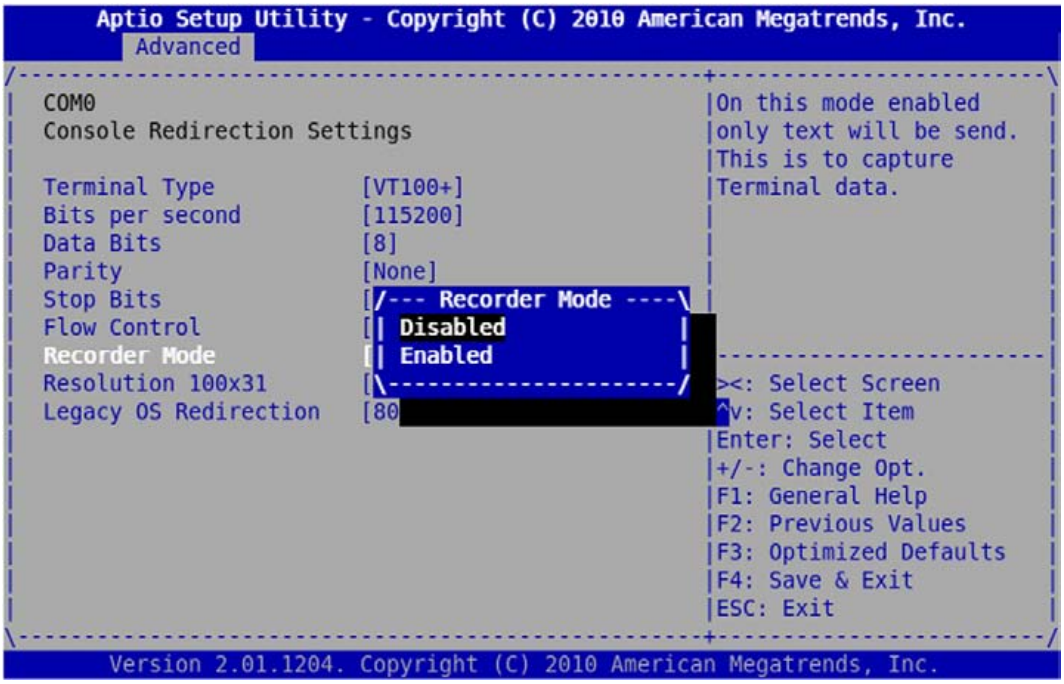


Set Flow Control or modem signals

- None
- Hardware RTS/CTS

Default for Flow Control setting is `None`

4.2.2.7 Recorder Mode



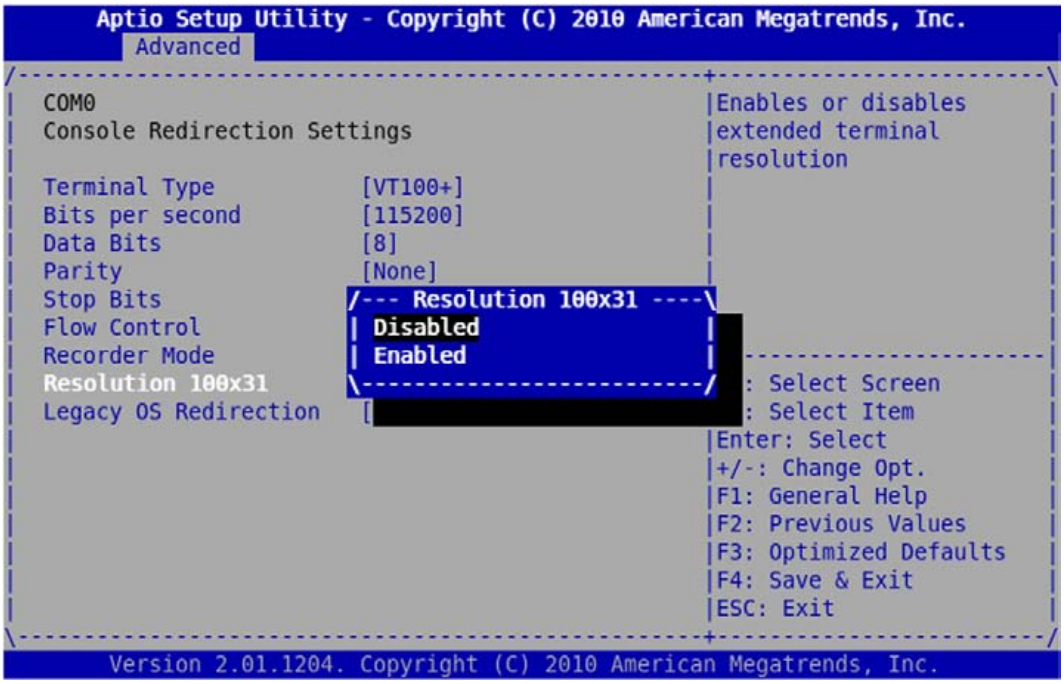
Set Recorder Mode. On this mode only text will be sent on the line. This allows to capture terminal data.

- Disabled
- Enabled

Default is `Disabled`

When this option is enabled it could be very delicate to control the SETUP menu from the serial line. In case of difficulty graphical interface could be use to control SETUP menu.

4.2.2.8 Resolution



Set Resolution. This enable or disable the extended Terminal Resolution

- Disabled
- Enabled

Default is `Disabled`

4.2.2.9 Legacy OS Redirection

On Legacy OS configure supported number of Rows and Columns.

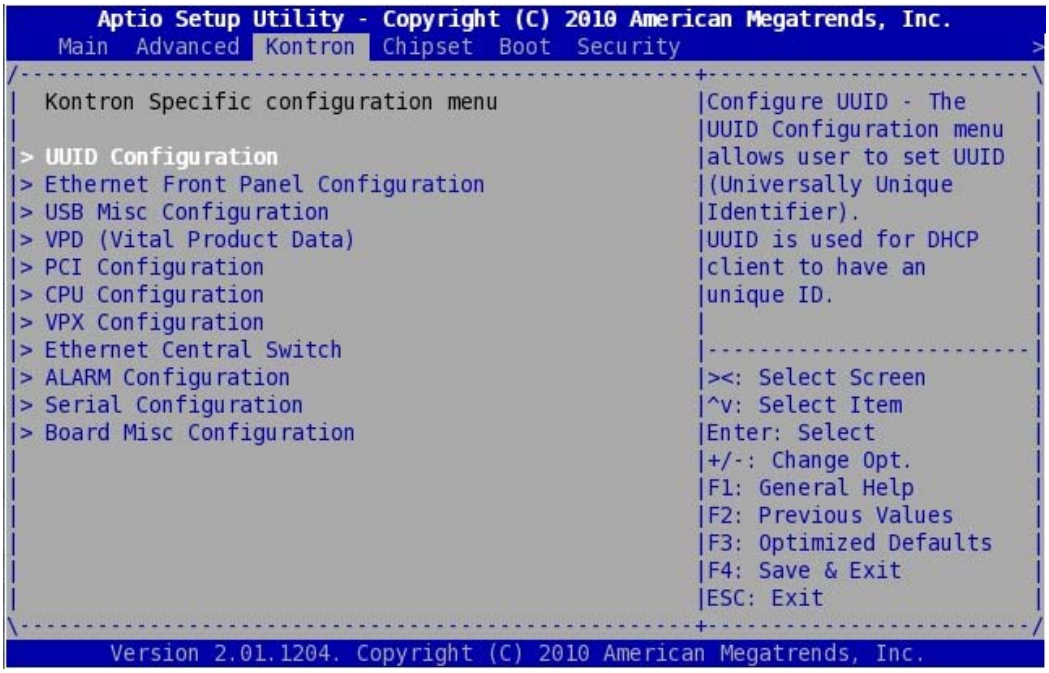
- 80x24
- 80x25

Default is 80x24 for resolution

Chapter 5 - Kontron Menu

The Kontron Menu provides system-level controls to configure specific VX6060 hardware design.

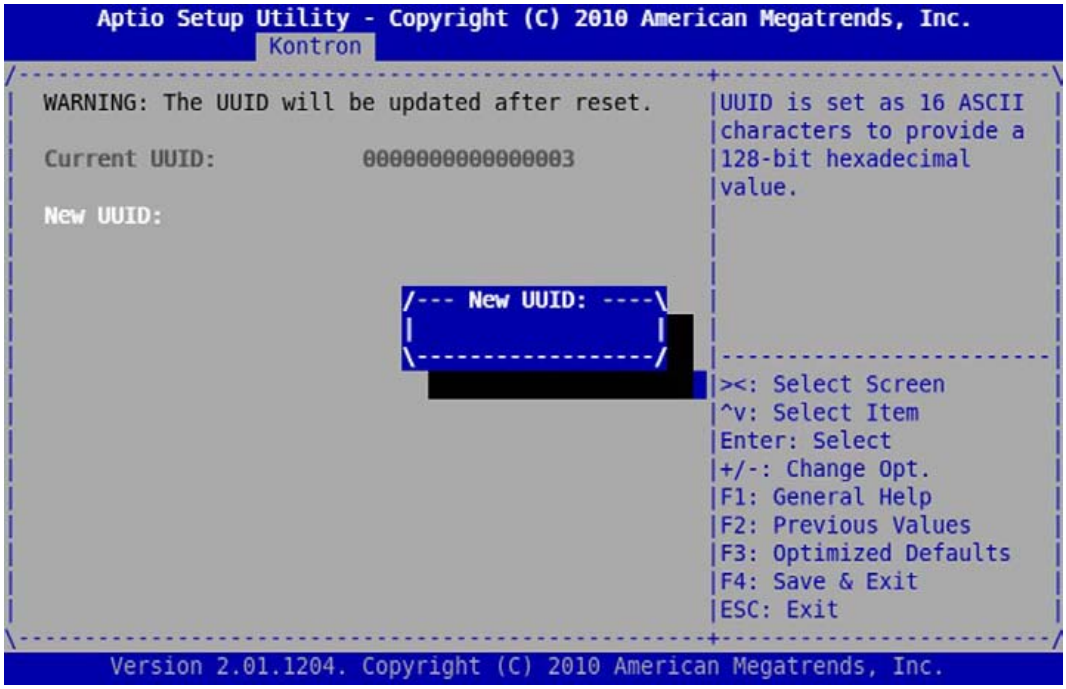
For CPU-A, the different parameters are described in following sections:



For CPU-B, the different parameters are limited to:

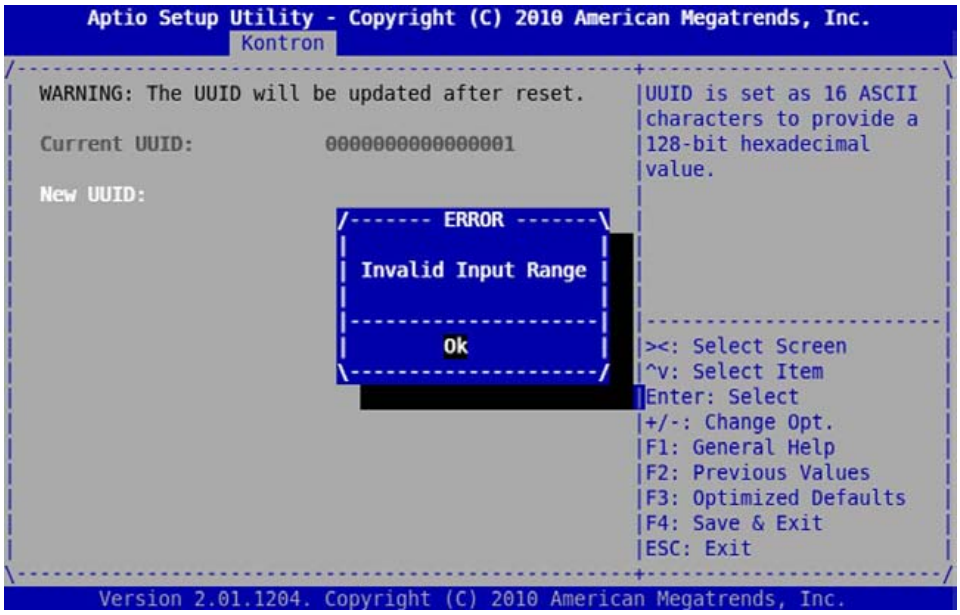
- UUID Configuration - Section 5.1 page 24
- USB Misc Configuration - Section 5.3 page 27
- PCI Configuration - Section 5.5 page 30
- CPU Specific Configuration Section 5.6 page 32
- VPX Configuration - Section 5.7 page 33
- ALARM Configuration - Section 5.9 page 37
- Board Misc Configuration - Section 5.11 page 40

5.1 UUID Configuration

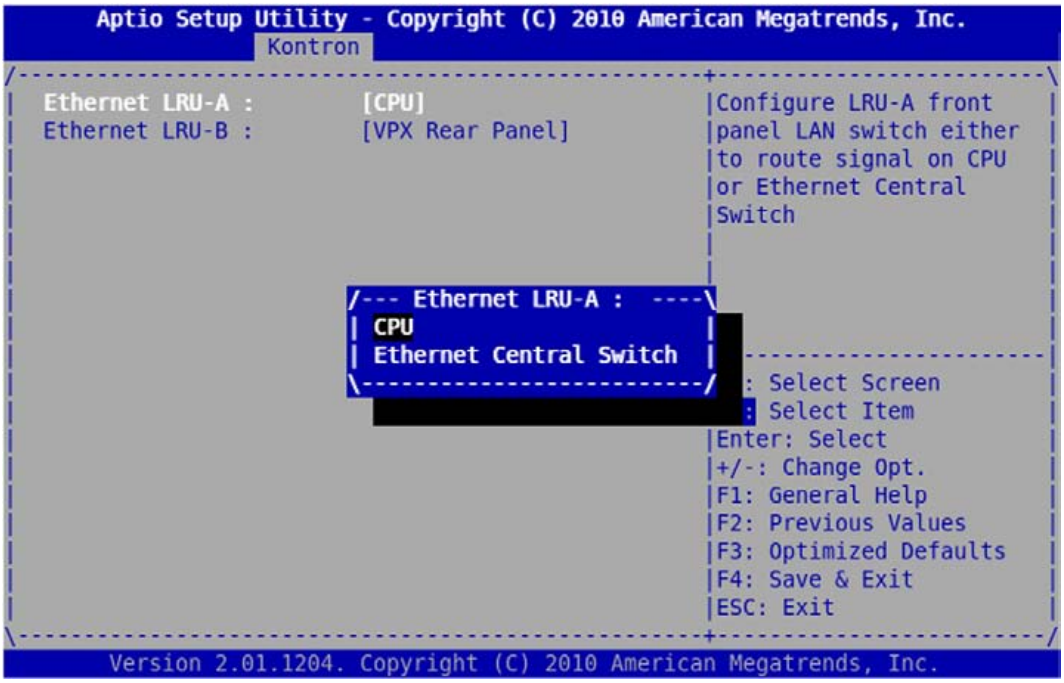


The BIOS provides UUID to fill SMBIOS table and for PXE protocol. Default value of the UUID is set as an ASCII number equal to the Geographical Address of the board on the backplane. This submenu provides ability to user to modify the default value of the UUID (see picture above).

Once the UUID is modified, it must be equal to exactly sixteen ASCII characters. If not, an Error pop-up message appears on the screen (see picture below). To cancel entering of a new UUID, type ESC key then enter key to close the pop-up message.



5.2 Ethernet Front Panel Configuration



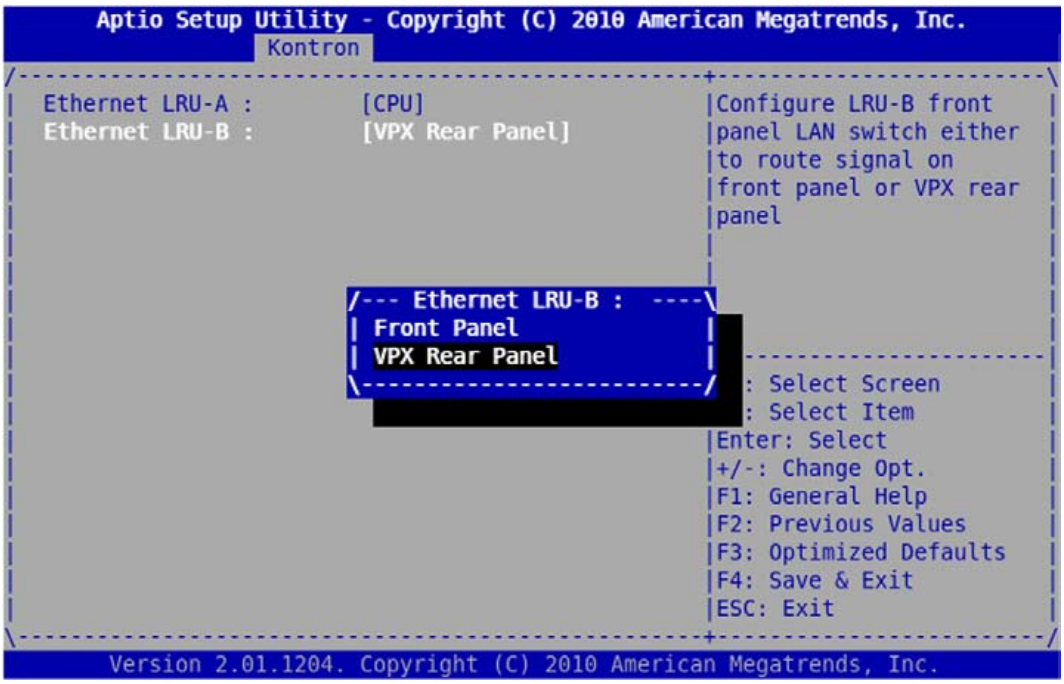
Set LAN switch LRU-A routing (only LRU-A)

- CPU
- Ethernet Central Switch

Default is `CPU`

When Ethernet Central Switch is selected, then LRU-A Ethernet 1000BASE-T connector in front panel is not responding: the Ethernet signal is routed to port 3 of the onboard Ethernet Central Switch.

When CPU is selected, the Ethernet signal is routed to the local CPU of LRU-A and the BIOS can boot from PXE.



Set LAN switch LRU-B routing (only LRU-A)

- Front Panel
- VPX Rear Panel

Default is `Front Panel`.

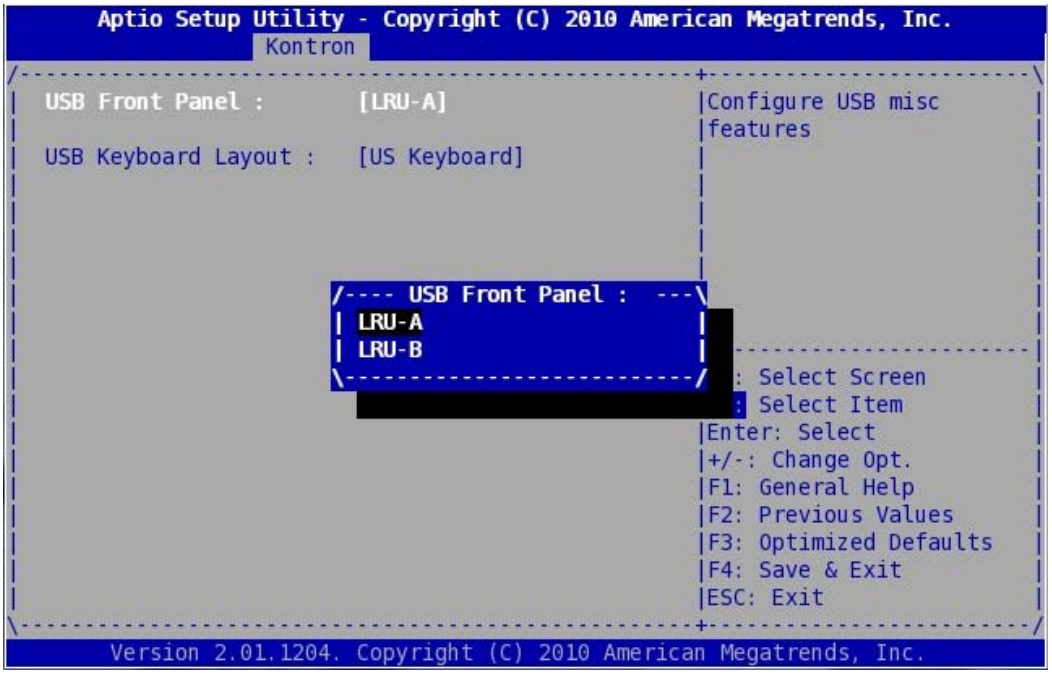
When Front Panel is selected, the Ethernet signal from the port 6 of the onboard Ethernet Central Switch is routed to front panel.

When VPX Rear Panel is selected, the Ethernet signal from the port 6 of the onboard Ethernet Central Switch is routed to VPX backplane P1 on Rear Panel.

Refer to document CA.DT.A76 (VX6060 User's Guide) for more information about onboard Ethernet Central Switch.

5.3 USB Misc Configuration

On CPU-A, the following options are displayed:



On CPU-B, the following option is displayed:

Set USB Front Panel routing (only on LRU-A)

- LRU-A
- LRU-B

Default is `LRU-A`

This option allows to set the second USB interface (USB-AB) available from LRU-A or from LRU-B side

Set USB Keyboard Layout

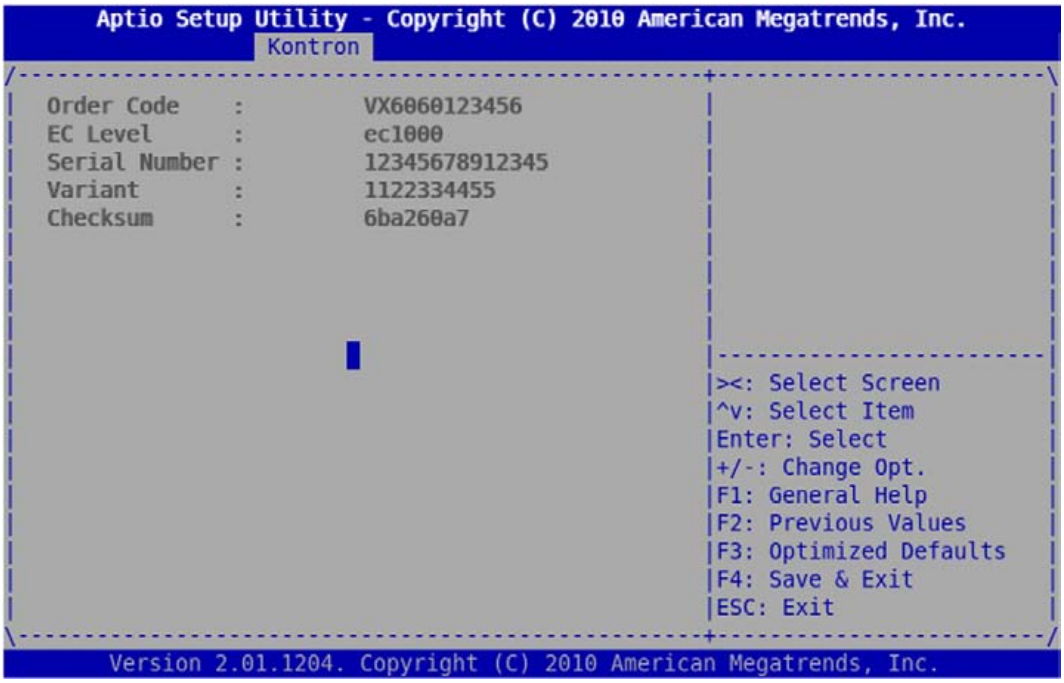
- US Keyboard
- FR Keyboard

Default is `US Keyboard`

This option allows to set the type of USB keyboard used, Qwerty or Azerty.

As only the English language is supported under BIOS, then accented characters are not managed. Moreover, the characters ° £ ¤ µ and § are not displayed either.

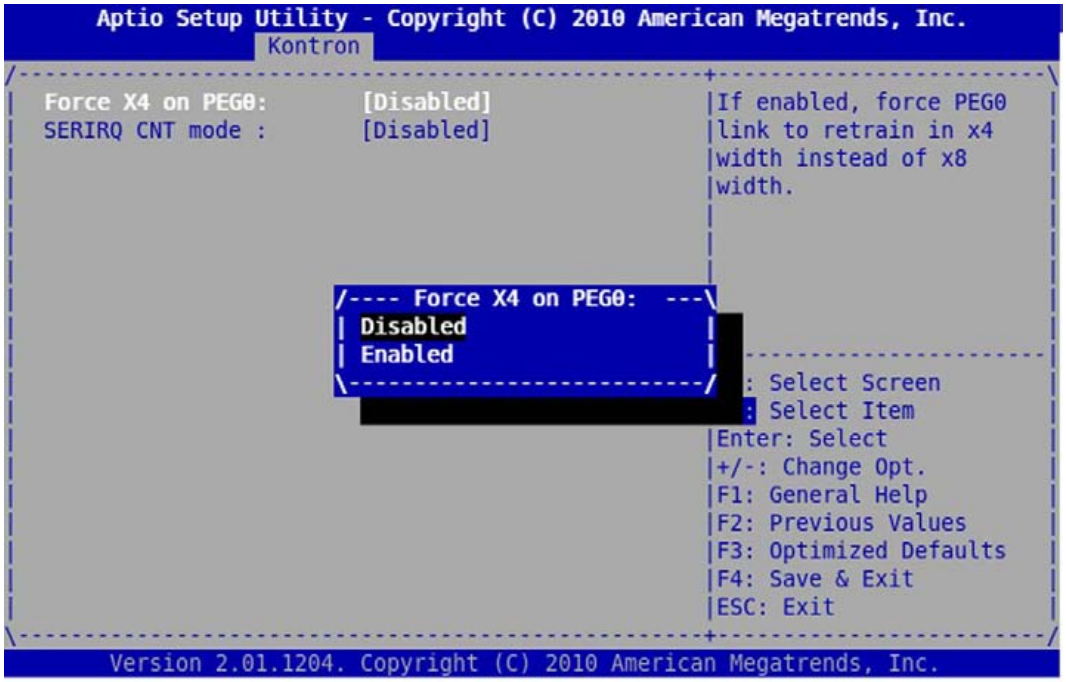
5.4 VPD – VITAL PRODUCT DATA



This menu only displays the Vital Product Data (VPD) information for VX6060 LRU-A. VPD are stored in VX6060 EEPROM.

- Order Code: Ordering code defining the type of Board
- EC Level: Engineering Change Level, gives the hardware level identification
- Serial Number: Board Serial Number
- Variant: A define coding the exact hardware configuration
- Checksum: Checksum value of VPD area

5.5 PCI Configuration



5.5.1 PCI-Express PEG0 Link Configuration (Only LRU-A)

Force x4 on PEG0 (only on LRU-A)

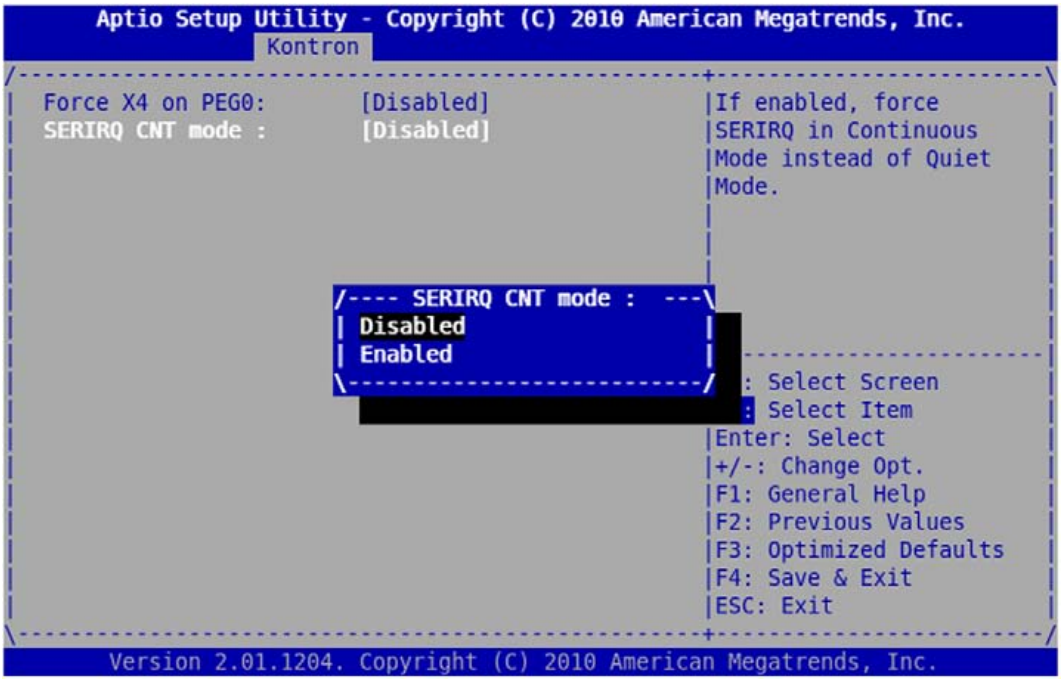
- Disabled
- Enabled

Default is `Disabled`

This setting allows to force the PCI express link to PMC/XMC bus to x4. By default (disabled) this link size is x8. This option can be used to support specific XMC device.

To take into account this feature, user should have to set this setting before using the XMC and should have to save changes before exiting Setup; then, plug the XMC device and power-up the board with the XMC and the correct setting.

5.5.2 LPC Serial IRQ Configuration



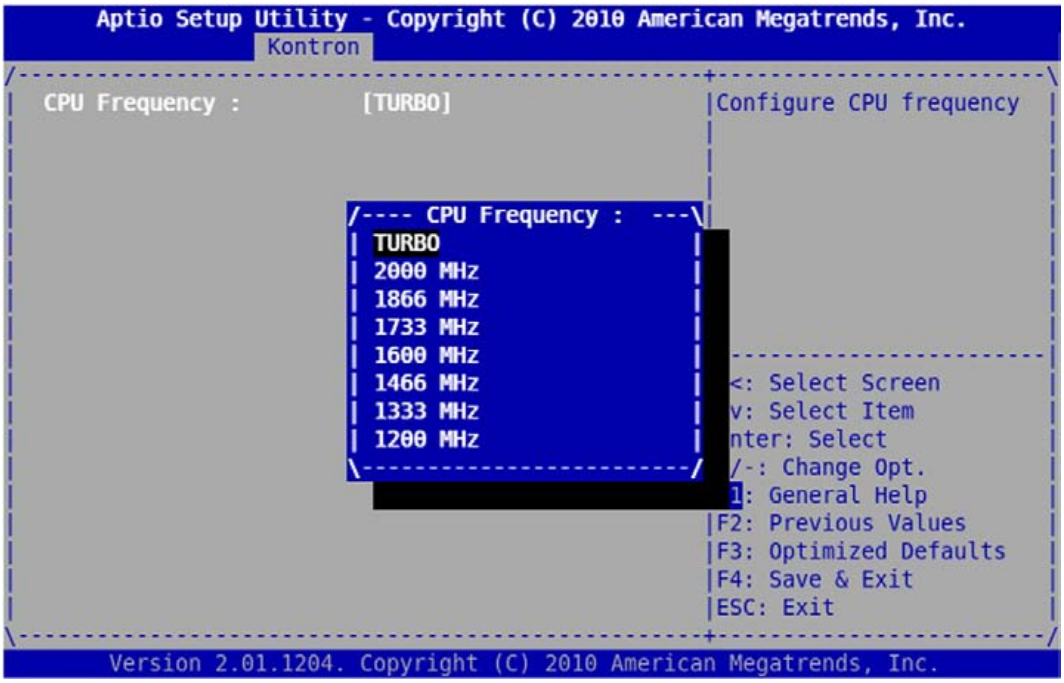
The serial IRQ protocol has two modes of operation which affect the start frame of the LPC interface in the PCH.

These two modes are:

- Continuous, where the PCH is solely responsible for generating the start frame; and
- Quiet, where a serial IRQ peripheral is responsible for beginning the start frame.

The **Quiet Mode** is the **default** mode set by BIOS and allows lower power operation while Continuous Mode allows faster operation.

5.6 CPU Configuration

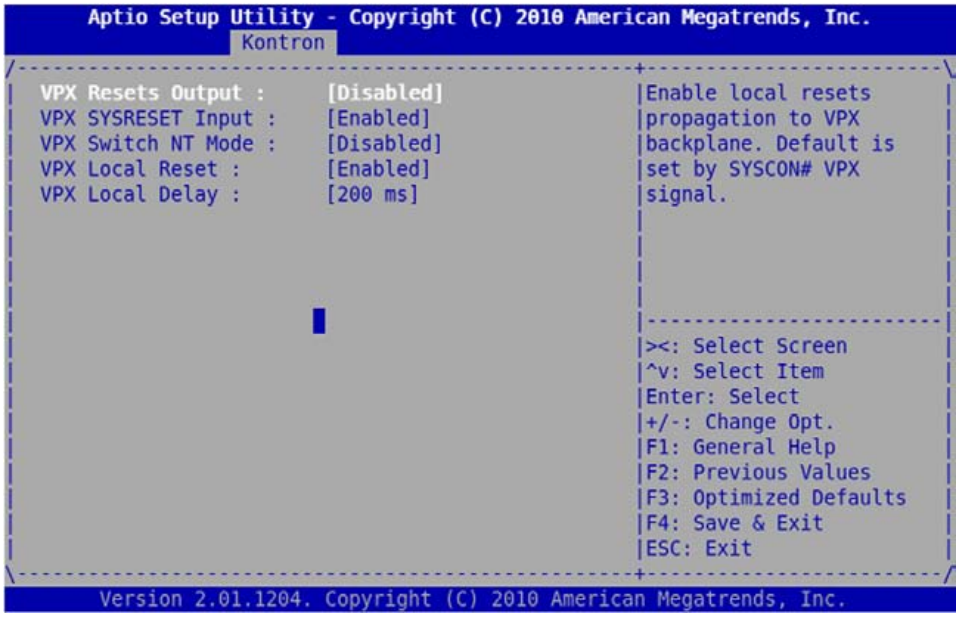


Set the CPU configuration. This option allows to configure the CPU frequency mode. The TURBO mode allows the CPU to boost its frequency between 2 and 3 GHz according to the CPU load and temperature. Other mode will force the CPU frequency to the indicated value.

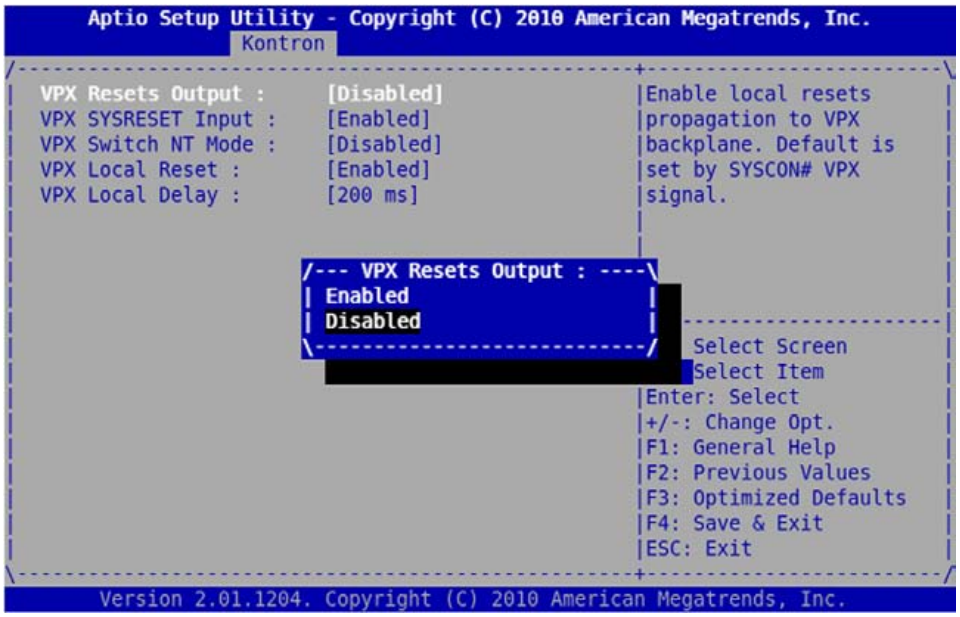
- TURBO
- 2000 MHz
- 1866 MHz
- 1733 MHz
- 1600 MHz
- 1466 MHz
- 1333 MHz
- 1200 MHz

Default is TURBO

5.7 VPX Configuration



5.7.1 VPX Reset Propagation to VPX Backplane (Only LRU-A)

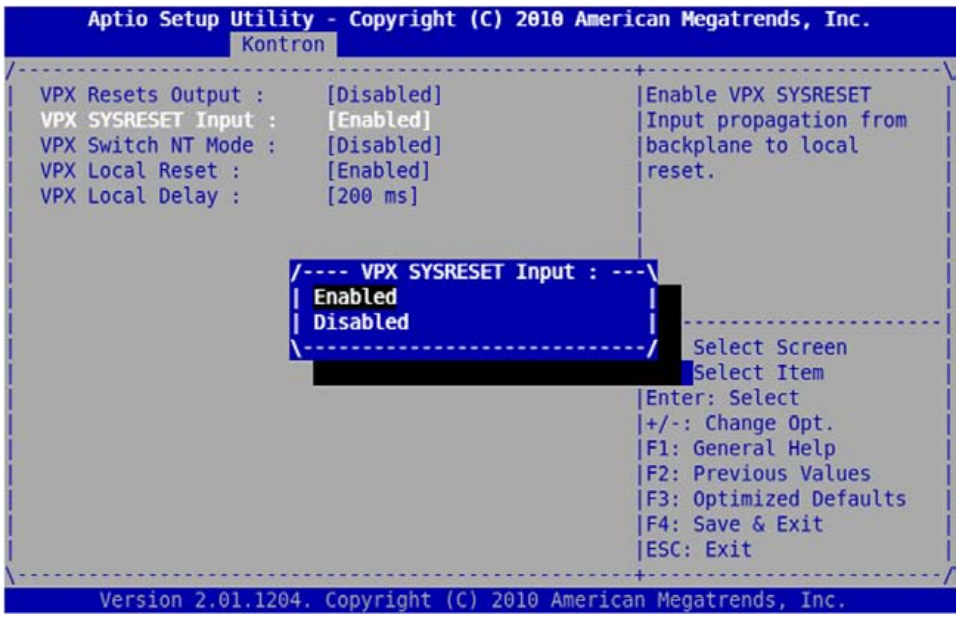


The VPX Resets Output parameter allows to propagate the local resets of the board to the VPX backplane disregarding the state of the VPX SYSCON# signal.

Default is that only the VPX system controller board can control the propagation of the reset to the VPX SYSRESET# signal on VPX backplane.

Caution must be taken using this parameter in a multi-boards system because ALL boards plugged on VPX backplane can be affected by the VPX SYSRESET# signal.
This parameter can be used in conjunction with the parameter VPX SYSRESET Input.

5.7.2 VPX SYSRESET Input

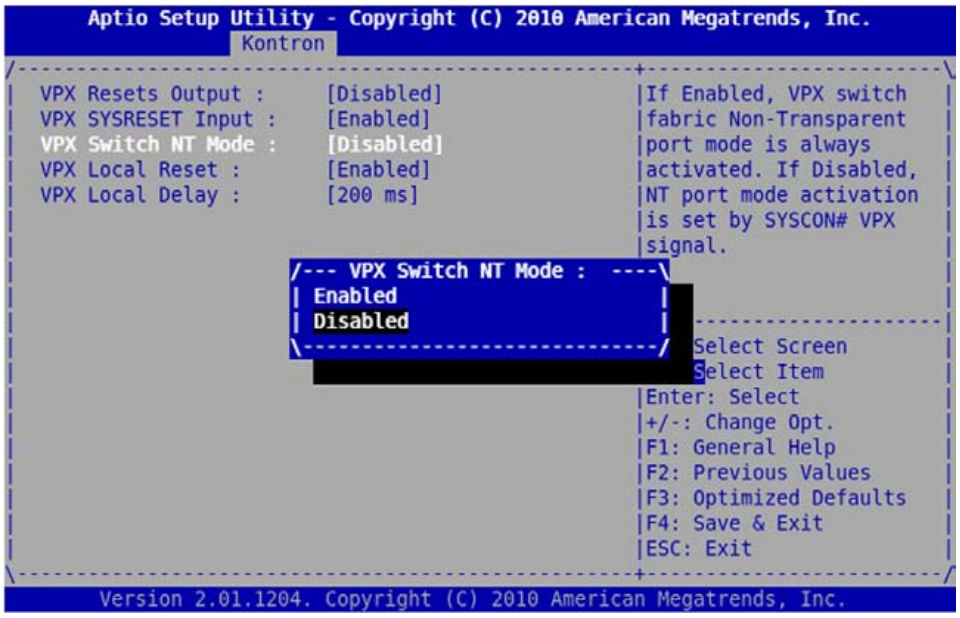


The VPX SYSRESET Input parameter allows to propagate or not the VPX SYSRESET# signal from the VPX backplane to the board.

If this parameter is set to [Disabled], VPX backplane reset has no effect on the board.

In a multi-boards configuration system, this parameter can be used in conjunction with the VPX Resets Output parameter.

5.7.3 VPX Switch NT Mode

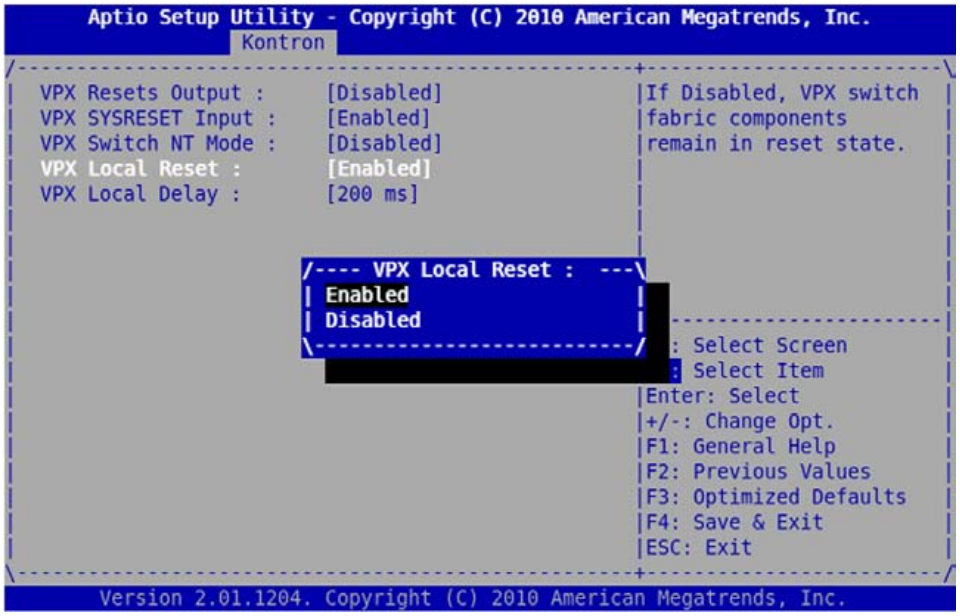


The VPX Switch NT mode allows to set the VPX switch fabric devices in NT (Non-Transparent) mode disregarding the state of the VPX SYSCON# signal.

Default is that VPX system controller board use Transparent mode for VPX switch fabric devices; in this case, the EEPROM device connected to VPX switch devices is not accessible from BIOS.

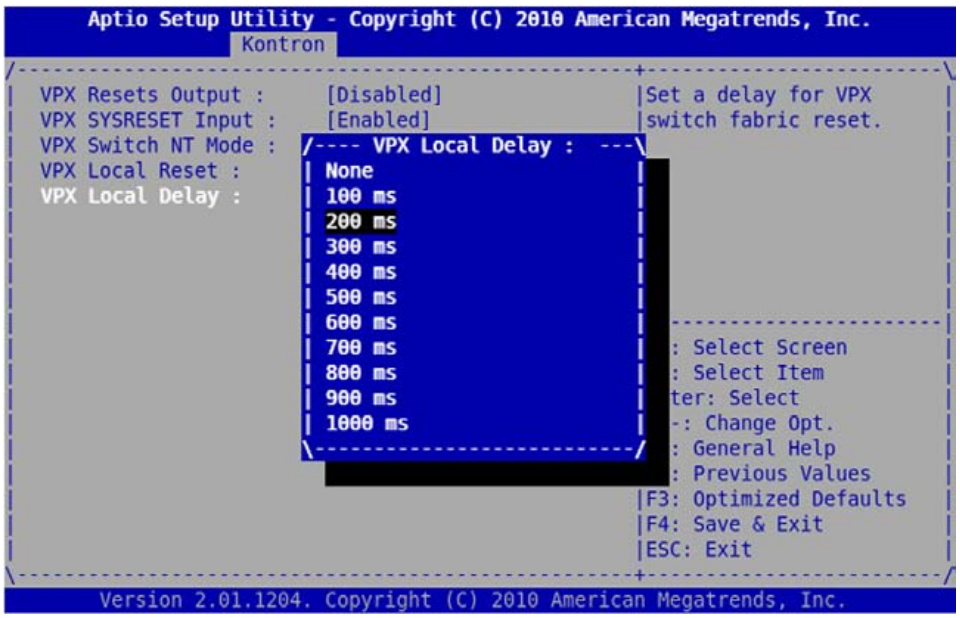
Enabling this parameter allows BIOS to access to the EEPROM device even if the board is system controller on a VPX multi-boards system.

5.7.4 VPX Local Reset



The VPX Local Reset parameter allows VPX switch fabric devices to be enabled for VPX fabric connection. If this parameter is set to disabled, no VPX fabric connection are possible and the board will not appear in VPX discovery mecanism under OS.

5.7.5 VPX Board Delay



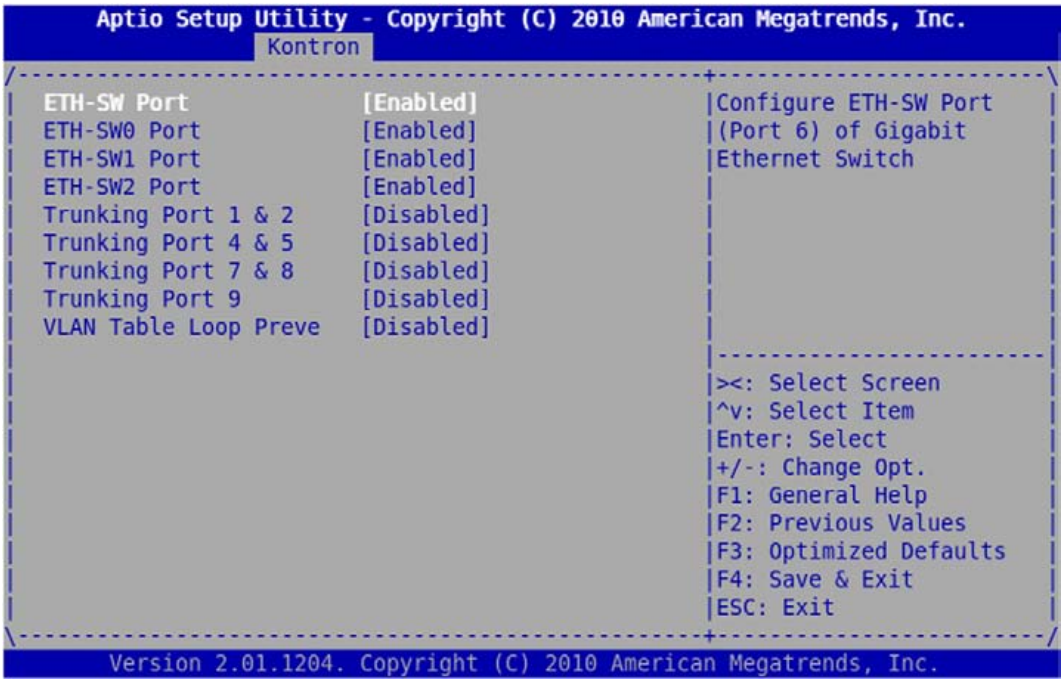
Set VPX Board delay (only LRU-A)

- Value are: none, 100 ms, 200 ms, .., 1000 ms

Default is `200 ms`.

This value should be tuned to delay the PCI-Express reset for VPX fabric discovery during boot process.

5.8 Gigabit Ethernet Switch

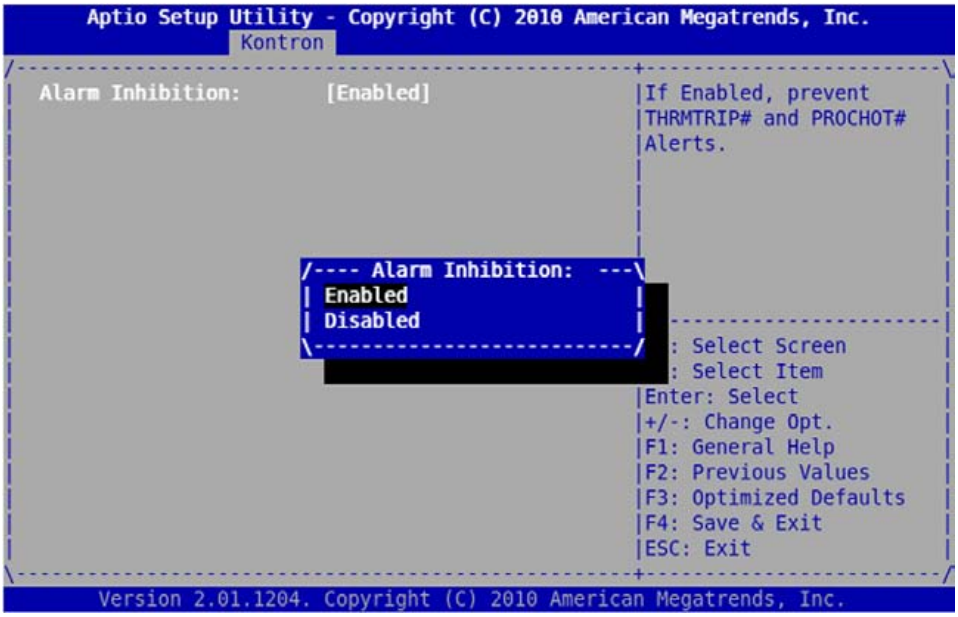


Those parameters allow to enable/disable the onboard Ethernet Central Switch ports routed on the backplane and to have trunking ability in order to avoid external Ethernet loop.

It allows also to configure VLAN tables in a proper way to have a specific configuration for Ethernet ports.

Those parameters are reserved for manufacturer and must not be changed!

5.9 ALARM Configuration

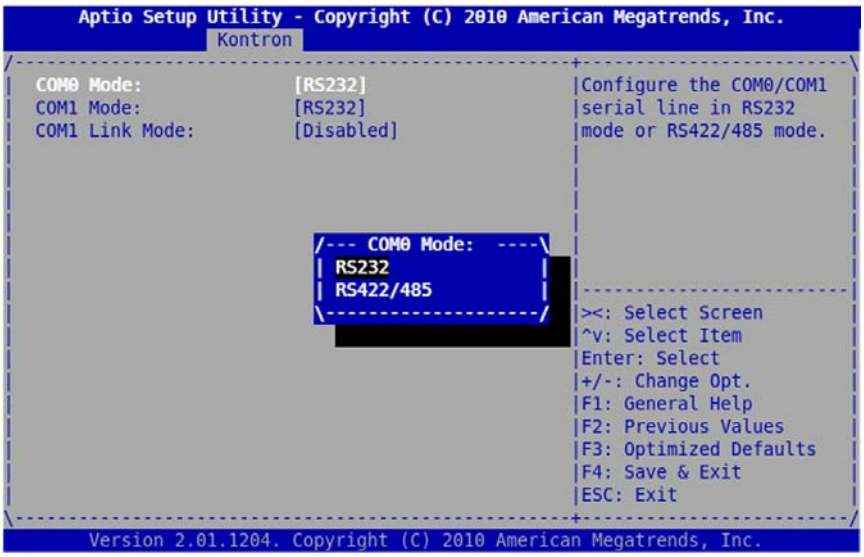


This menu allows the user to prevent cPLD logic to turn off automatically the system in case of assertion of THRMTRIP# or PROCHOT# alerts.

It is strongly recommended not to disable this parameter for normal use. This parameter must be used with caution.

5.10 Serial Configuration

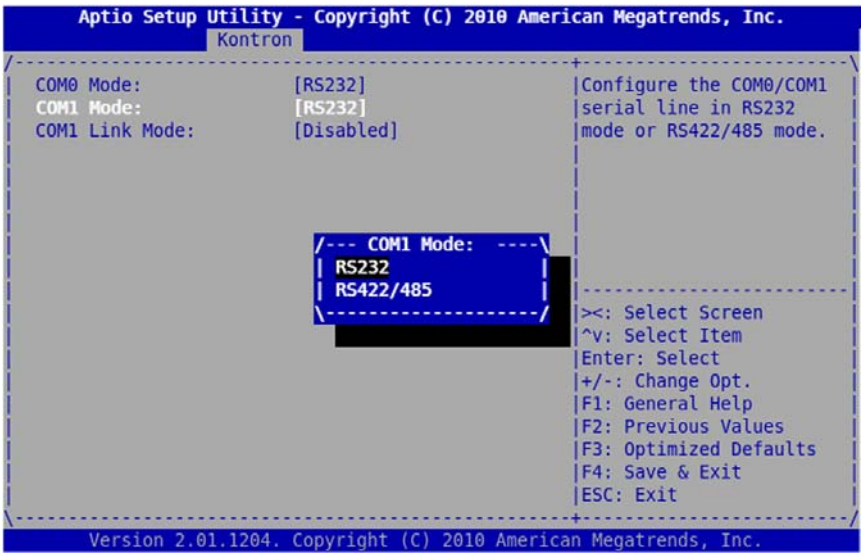
5.10.1 COM0 Mode



This menu allows the user to select the mode for the COM0 serial port: the supported mode are EIA-232 and EIA-422/485.

User must turn off the system to have the new Serial configuration taken into account.

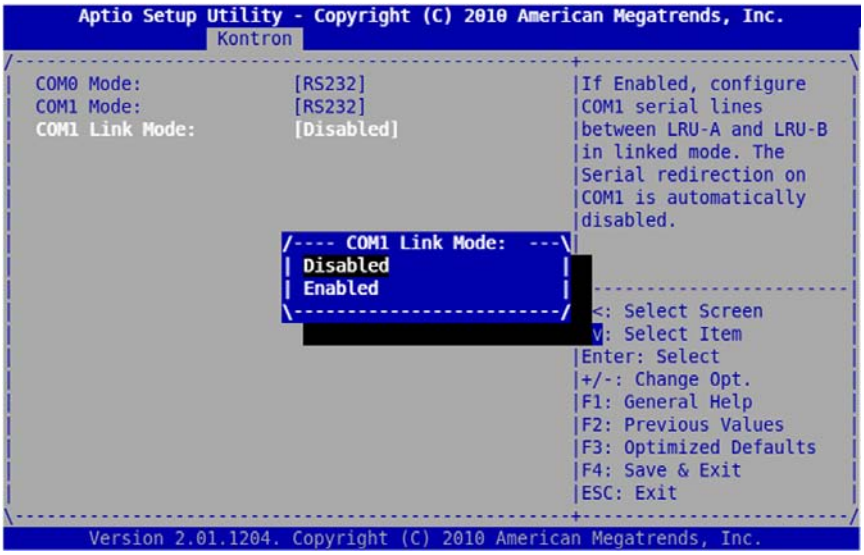
5.10.2 COM1 Mode



This menu allows the user to select the mode for the COM1 serial port: the supported mode are EIA-232 and EIA-422/485.

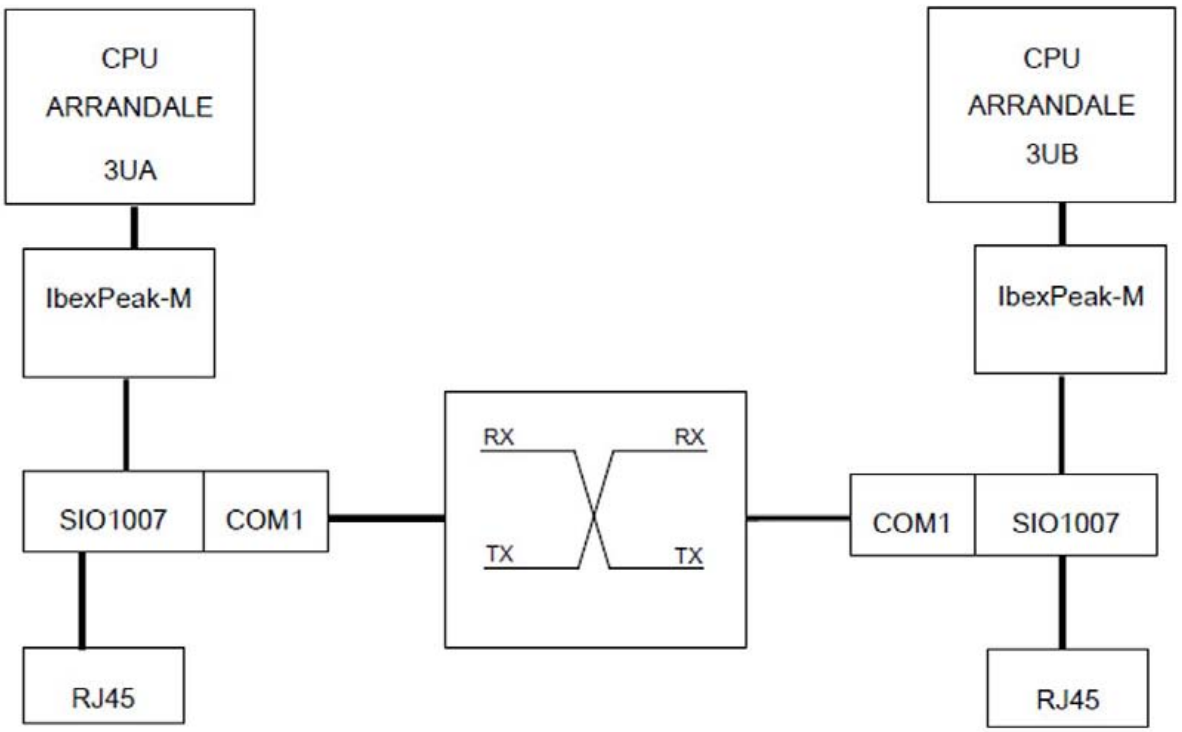
User must turn off the system to have the new Serial configuration taken into account.

5.10.3 COM1 Linked Mode



This menu allows the user to select COM1 linked mode: in this mode, the COM1 for CPU-A and CPU-B are linked as shown following picture:

User must turn off the system to have the new Serial configuration taken into account.



5.11 Board Misc Configuration

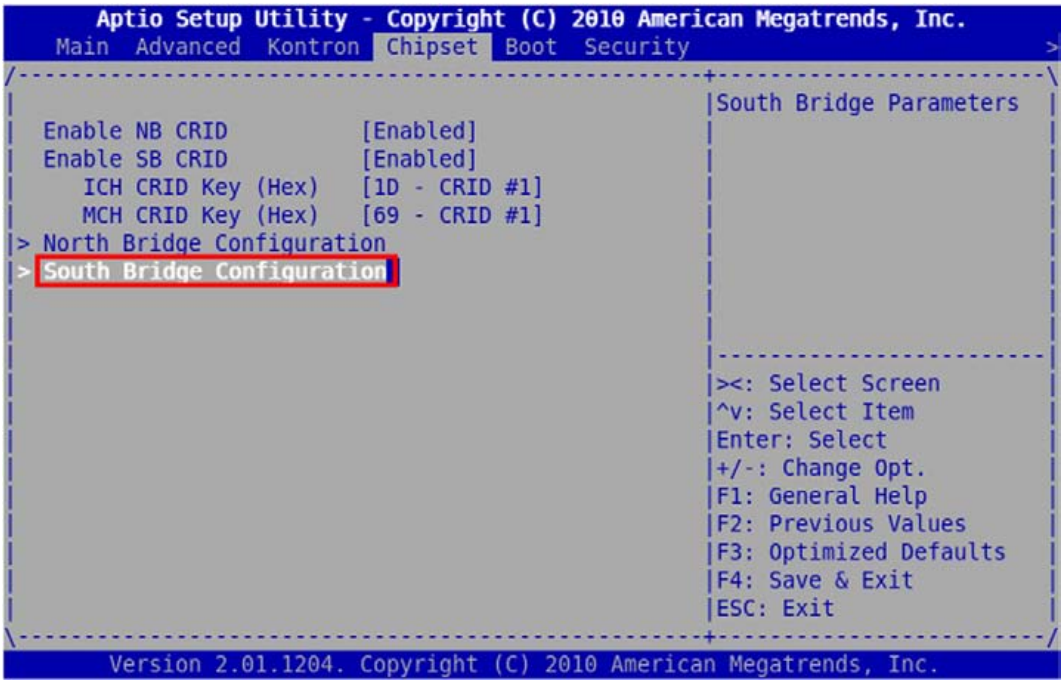
The WatchDog option allows to disable (default setting) or enable the CPLD Watchdog Timer and define the timeout value.

If enabled, the timer will be started at device boot time.

Only the Reset mode is handled.

The WatchDog setting is kept even after a timeout has occurred.

Chapter 6 - Chipset Menu



The Chipset Menu provides system-level controls to configure device settings:

- South Bridge Configuration Section 6.1 page 42

In particular South Bridge menu will be used to enable the Pre-boot Execution Environment (PXE) ROM

Other following submenus are RESERVED and Not to be used:

- Enable CRID
- North Bridge Configuration

6.1 South Bridge & PXE ROM configuration

To reach PXE ROM setting select South Bridge Setting then select `Ibexpeak` Option

Then select `PXE ROM`. This option allows to enable/disable the PXE ROM. Other setting are reserved and not to be used.

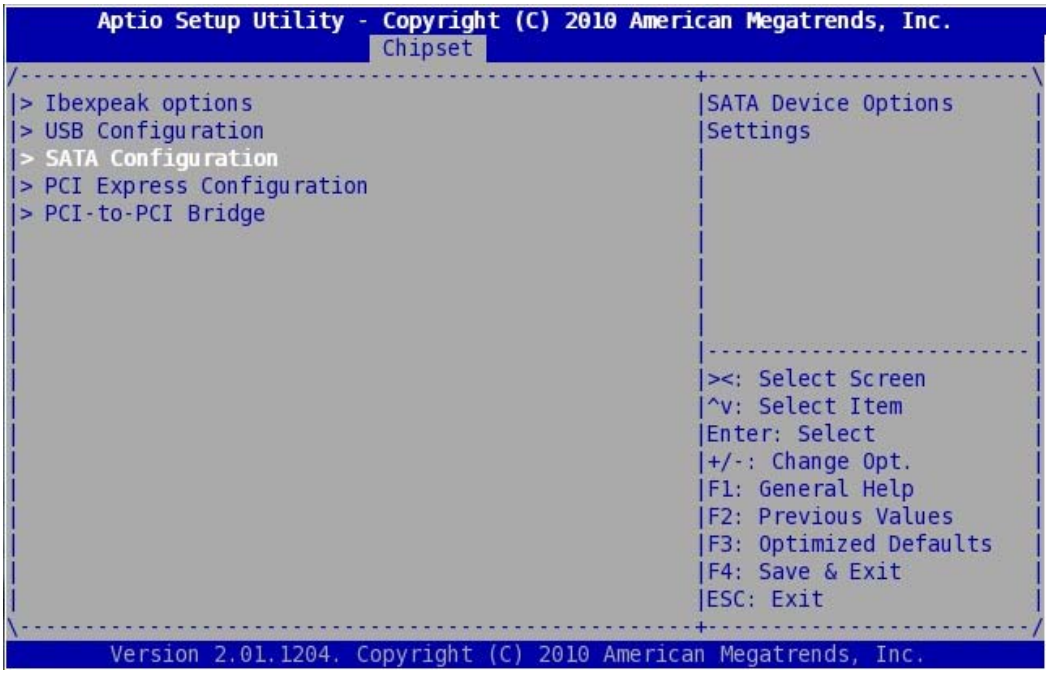
Set PXE ROM

- Disabled
- Enabled

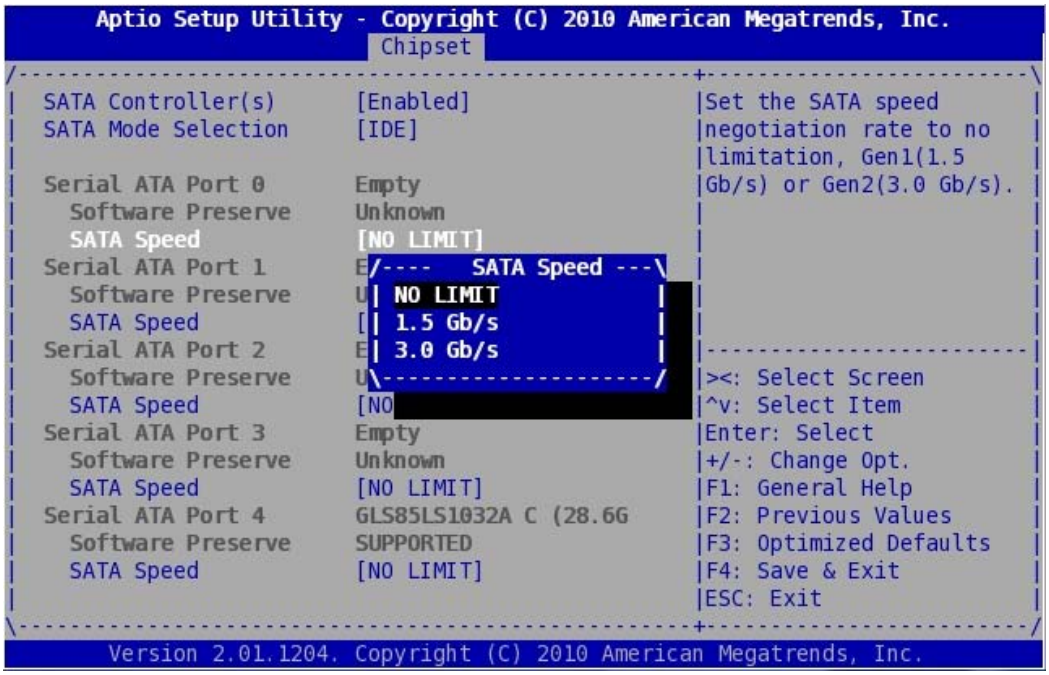
Default is `Disabled`

6.2 South Bridge & SATA Configuration

Select South Bridge Configuration and then SATA Configuration.

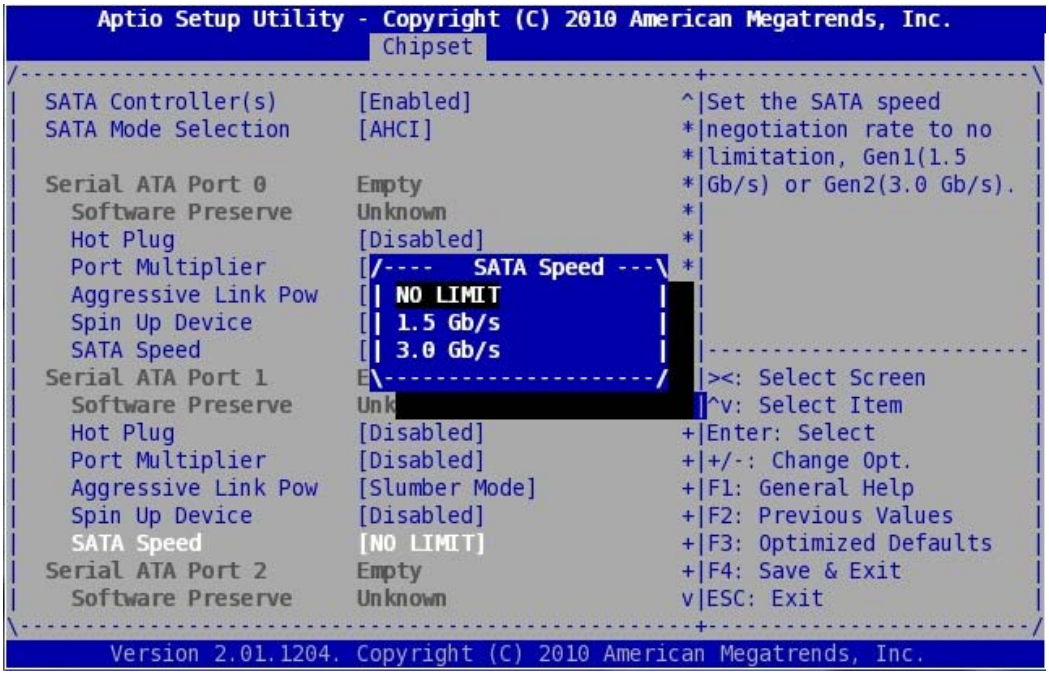


The default SATA configuration is the following:



By default, the SATA controllers are enabled and the SATA mode is IDE.

In SATA AHCI mode, the following options are displayed:

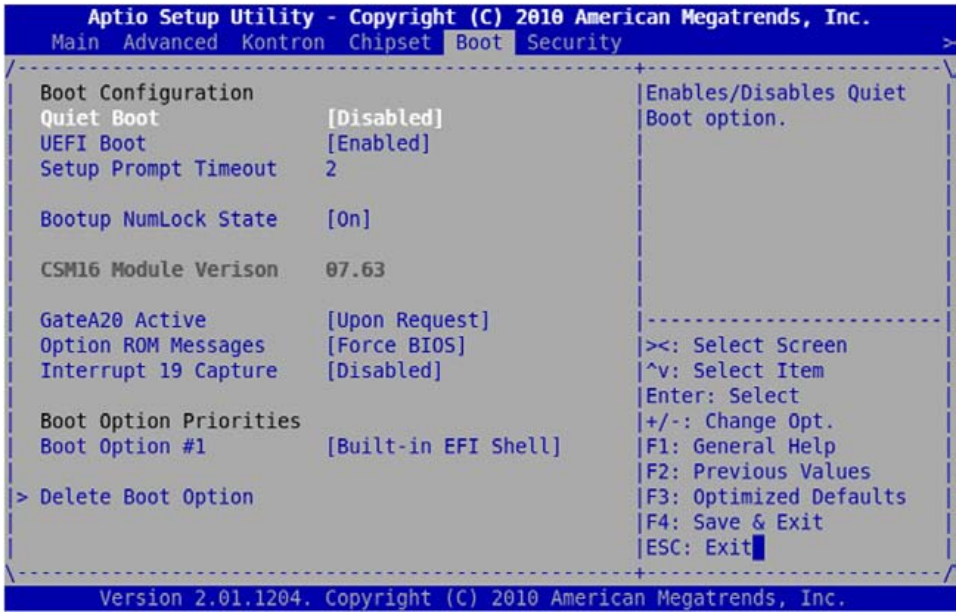


In both SATA modes, for each supported SATA port, the following speeds can be defined:

- NO LIMIT: no speed limitation
- 1.5 Gb/s: speed forced to Gen1
- 3.0 Gb/s: speed forced to Gen2

1. If the port speed is forced to 3 Gbps, a connected device that cannot negotiate at that speed will link up even when at a lower speed.
2. In AHCI mode, the port speed may be renegotiated by the OS, ignoring the BIOS setting. The maximum speed (Gen2 in this case) being systematically negotiated with the connected device.

Chapter 7 - Boot Menu



The Boot Menu allows the user to configure the boot mode and to select the boot sequence of the available boot devices. Possible Boot setting are:

- Quiet boot: Section 7.1 page 46
- UEFI boot: Section 7.2 page 46
- Setup prompt timeout: Section 7.3 page 46
- Bootup NumLock State: Section 7.4 page 46
- Boot Option Priorities: Section 7.5 page 47
- Network Device BBS Priorities: Section 7.6 page 48
- Hard Drive BBS Priorities: Section 7.7 page 50
- Delete Boot Option: Section 7.8 page 51

Other following submenus are RESERVED and Not to be used !

- GateA20 Active
- Option ROM Messages
- Interrupt 19 Capture
- Add New Boot Option

The VX6060 boot time is about 5 seconds after a reset and 8 seconds after a power on boot.

7.1 Quiet boot

Quiet Boot setting when enabled hides BIOS boot messages such as:

```
Version 2.00.1204. Copyright (C) 2010 American Megatrends, Inc.
```

Press <DEL> or <F2> to enter setup. Press <F7> for BBS POPUP Menu.

Set Quiet boot

- Disabled
- Enabled

Default is `Disabled`

7.2 UEFI boot

UEFI Boot setting allows to enable or disable UEFI boot from disk

Set UEFI Boot

- Disabled
- Enabled

Default is `Enabled`

7.3 Setup Prompt Timeout

Setup Prompt Timeout menu sets the number of tenths of a second to wait for setup activation key.

Setup Prompt Timeout

- Enter the number of tenths of a second. For example 60 for 6 seconds.

7.4 Bootup Numlock State

This menu selects the keyboard numlock state

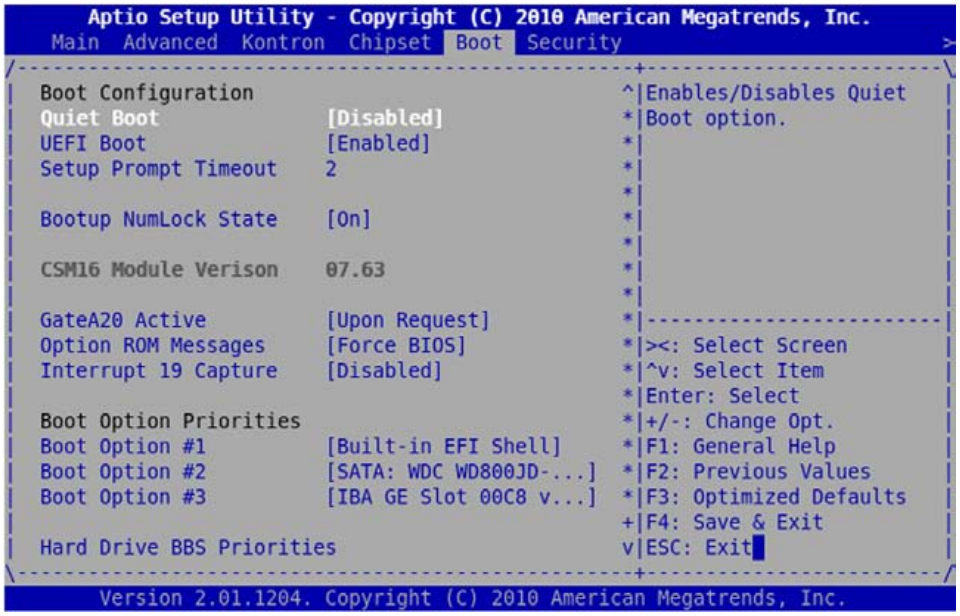
Set Bootup NumLock State

- On
- Off

Default is `On`

7.5 Boot Option Priorities

This menu specifies the boot sequence from the available boot devices. The first devices in the list is the primary device that will be boot first. If the boot is rejected (for example unsuccessful PXE boot) then the second device will be used for boot and so on. Here is a example of boot device list:



To change the boot device ordering

- Select a device from the list (Use the <↑> or <↓> to highlight the desired item)
- Use <+> or <-> control keys to move up/down the selected device item in the list

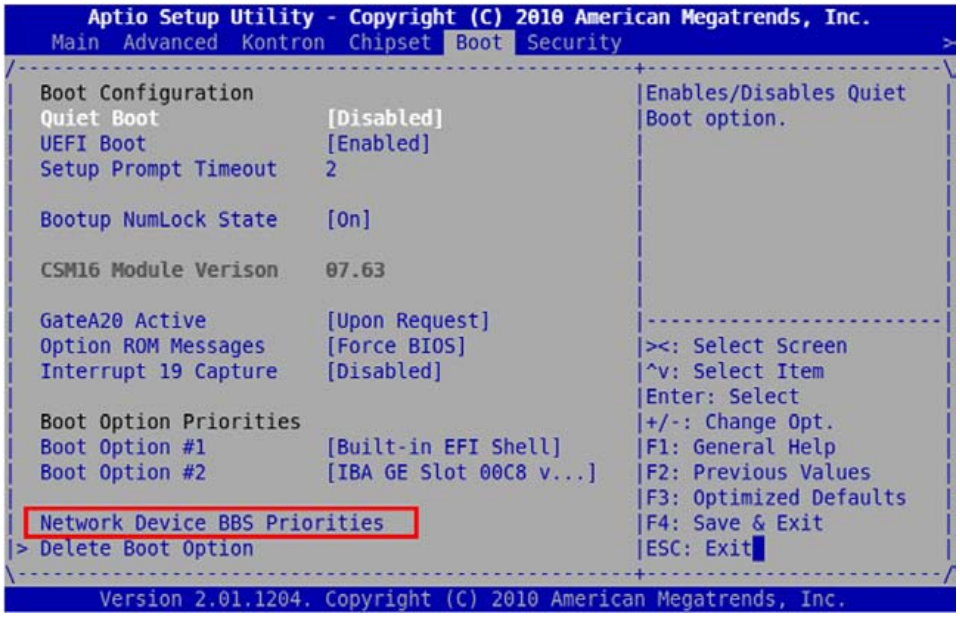
The possible family boot device can be SATA-USB or Gigabyte Ethernet (Gbe). In the boot device item list only one item per family will appears. If more than one device are available for booting (for example 2 SATA disk or 3 Ethernets for PXE) then 2 new submenus can appear below the item list. So it can be:

- Hard Drive BBS Priorities → This is the submenu for setting a SATA or USB boot order or deleting a SATA & USB boot possibility.
- Network Device BSS Priorities → This is the submenu for setting a Gbe boot order or deleting a Gbe boot possibility

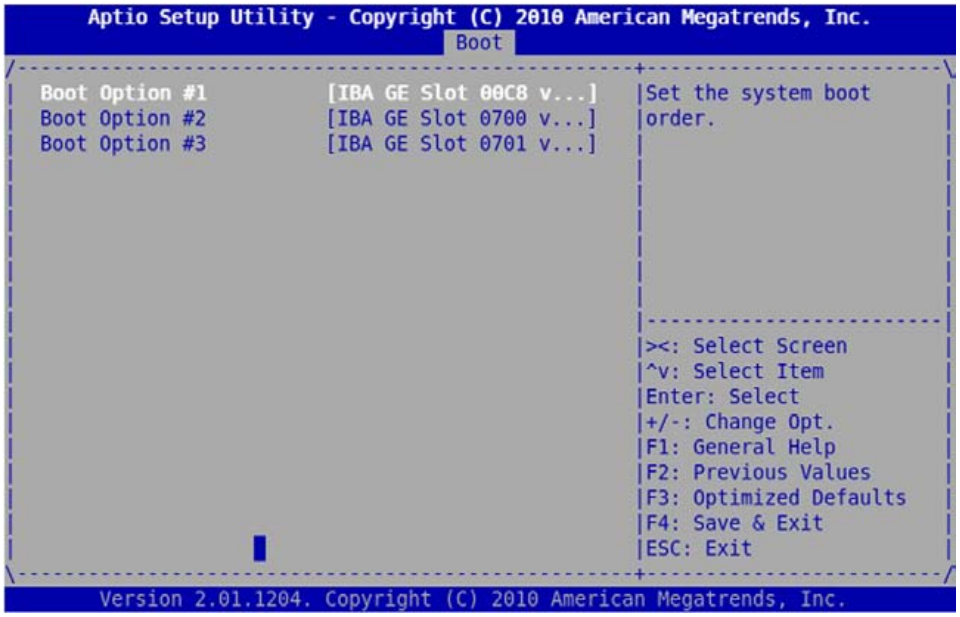
7.6 Network Device BSS Priorities (when PXE ROM Enabled)

The setting allows to configure the Ethernet boot device sequence for PXE.

When PXE ROM has been enabled, Ethernet devices become available for PXE booting (3 Ethernets interfaces for each LRU-A/LRU-B). In this case a new submenu is displayed in Boot Setup menu. See image below:



Select this parameter to display available Ethernet Device.



The Network Device "IBA GE Slot 00C8" refers to the Ethernet Interface of the Intel(R) 82577 device.

The Network Devices "IBA GE Slot 0700" and "IBA GE Slot 0701" refer to the Ethernet Interface of the Intel(R) 82580 Dual Port device.

The numeric value in the above example 0700 or 0701 may change depending on the PCI/PCI-Express devices connected to the board.

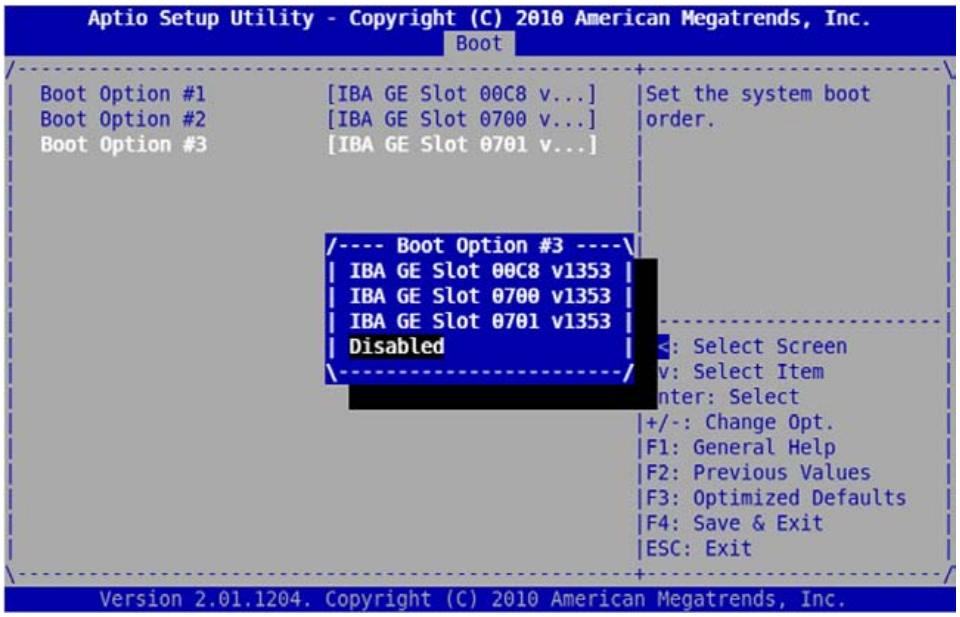
To change the PXE boot device ordering

- Select a device from the list (Use the <↑> or <↓> to highlight the desired item)
- Use <+> or <-> control keys to move up/down the selected device item in the list

To disable one of the PXE boot device

- Select a device from the list (Use the <↑> or <↓> to highlight the desired item)
- **<Enter>** to validate the choice

A new submenu appears (see image). Select `Disabled` to disable the PXE device



When a PXE boot device is disabled this does not disable the PXE OpROm loading for the concerned boot device. So this following message will appear 3 times in any case when PXE ROM is enabled for South Bridge:

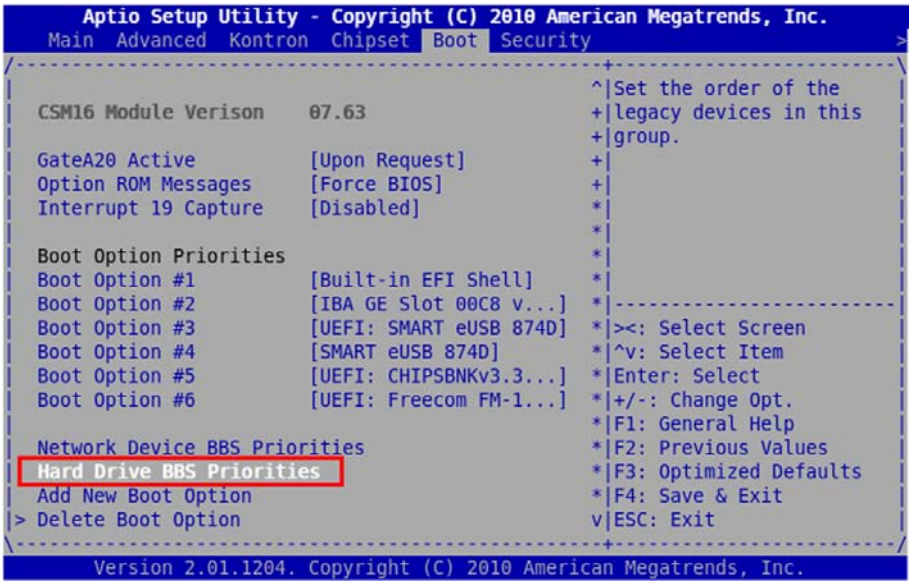
```
Initializing Intel(R) Boot Agent GE v1.3.53
        PXE 2.1 Build 089 (WfM 2.0)
```

Press **<Ctrl>+<S>** to enter the Setup Menu..

7.7 Hard Drive BBS Priorities

The setting allows to configure the SATA, USB boot device sequence.

This submenu appears when several SATA disk or USB device are present. See image:



Select this menu to see the available SATA & USB boot device and be able to disable it or to reorganize the boot sequence.

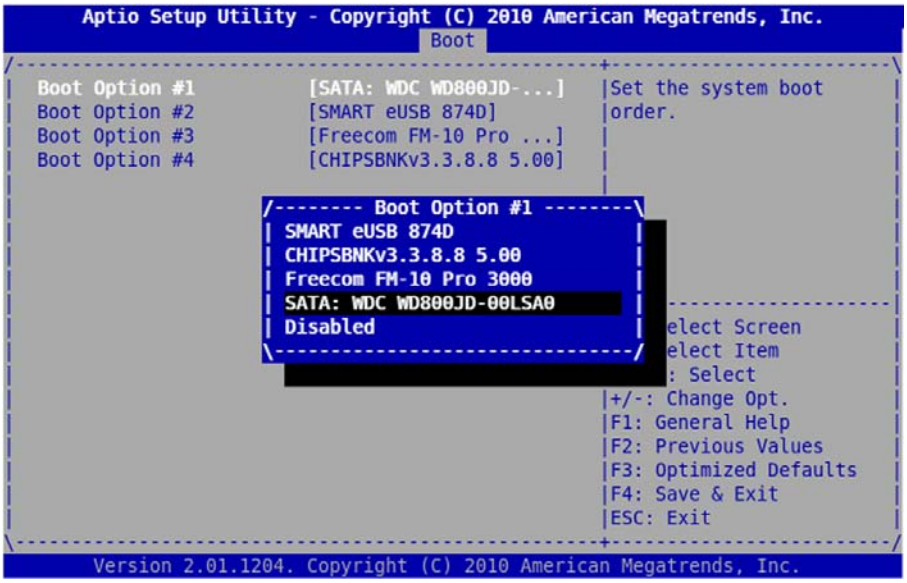
To change the boot device ordering

- Select a device from the list (Use the <↑> or <↓> to highlight the desired item
- Use <+> or <-> control keys to move up/down the selected device item in the list

To disable one of the boot device

- Select a device from the list (Use the <↑> or <↓> to highlight the desired item
- <Enter> to validate the choice

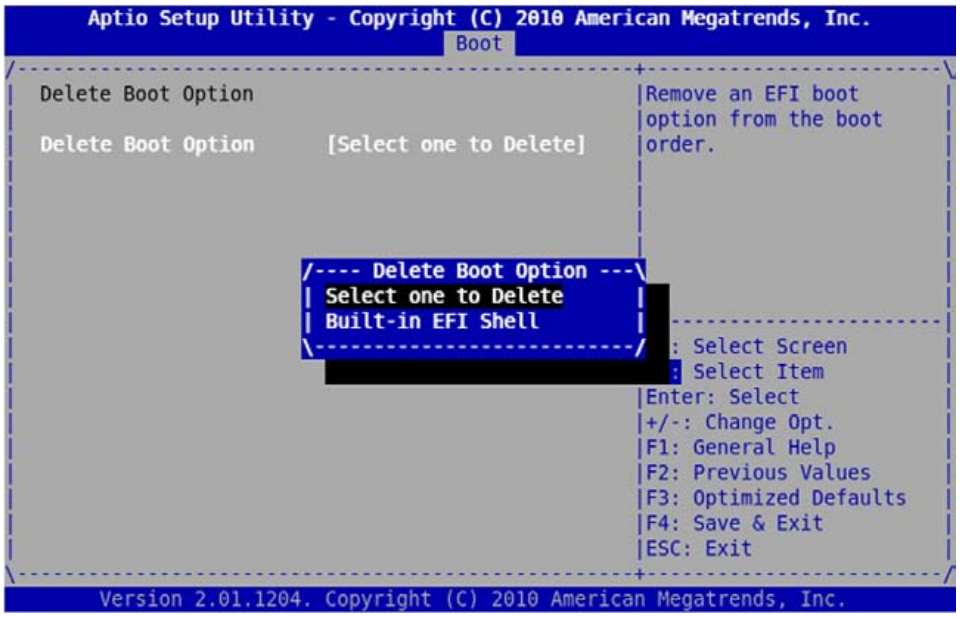
A new submenu appears (see image), select `Disabled` to disable the SATA or USB device



7.8 Delete Boot Option

The setting allows to delete a boot device from the available boot device list.

In particular Built-In EFI shell can be deleted.



To delete a boot device like EFI Shell

- Select a device from the list (Use the <↑> or <↓> to highlight the desired item)
- <Enter> to validate the choice

Chapter 8 - Security Menu

The security Menu allows the user to set a password for SETUP or boot access.

If ONLY the Administrator's password is set, then this only limits access to Setup and is only asked for when entering Setup. If ONLY the User's password is set, then this is a power on password and must be entered both to boot or enter Setup. In Setup, the User will have Administrator rights.

A HDD Security Configure submenu can appears when a SATA disk is connected.

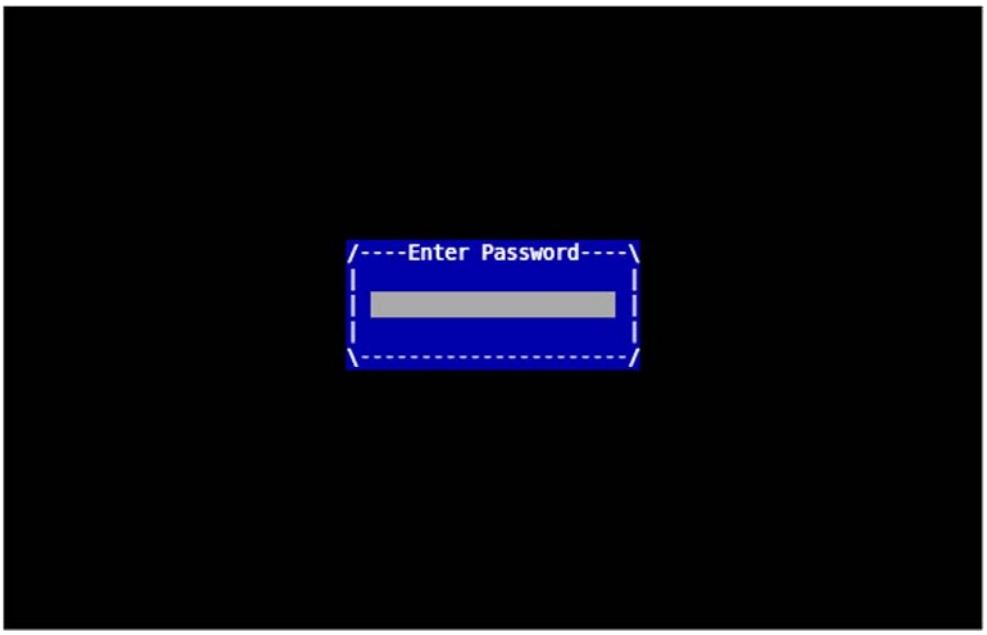
This submenu is RESERVED and Not To Be Used

8.1 Enter Administrator or user password

To enter password:

- Select the administrator or user password item
- A pop-up window appears and proposes to you to create a new password
- Enter a password from 1 to 20 characters
- Confirm password
- Then the new password will be recorded if save change is launch in Save & Exit Menu.

At next reboot if **<F2>** key is pressed then entering password is mandatory to enter SETUP



When User password has been set the password will be required to entering SETUP and to to execute the BIOS boot device selection .

To suppress password

- Select the administrator or user password item
- A pop-up window appears and propose to you to enter a password
- Enter previous password
- A pop-up window appears and propose to you to enter a new password
- Then type an empty password
- Confirm empty password
- Password will be deleted if save change is launch in Save & Exit Menu.

If password is lost the solution to unlock it will be to flash the BIOS or to flash the SETUP BIOS part.

Chapter 9 - Save & Exit Menu

This Menu is used to save a new SETUP configuration, discard changes, restore default SETUP values, record a customized SETUP and override the boot device sequence. This menu does not appear as the first window when entering SETUP. It is necessary to navigate from the main menu to find it.

Available submenus are:

- Save Changes and Exit: section 9.1 page 56
- Discard Changes and Exit: section 9.1 page 56
- Save Changes and Reset: section 9.1 page 56
- Discard Changes and Reset: section 9.1 page 56
- Save Changes: section 9.2 page 56
- Discard Changes: section 9.2 page 56
- Restore Defaults: section 9.2 page 56
- Save as User Defaults: section 9.3 page 56
- Restore User Defaults: section 9.3 page 56
- Boot Override: section 9.4 page 56

9.1 Option with Exit or reset

With one of the following options the user can choose to save or record the changes in SETUP and to reset or exit SETUP. Reset will perform a complete board reset while Exit will execute the Boot Device Selection for booting. To apply SETUP parameter modifications a reset is mandatory.

Select desired item and **<Enter>**

- Save Changes and Exit
- Discard Changes and Exit
- Saving the changes and reset
- Save Changes and Reset

9.2 Option to Save Discard Restore SETUP

SETUP modification can simply be Saved or Discarded without exiting BIOS SETUP. Also manufacturing default SETUP parameters can be restored with Restore Defaults menu.

Select desired item and **<Enter>**

- Save Changes
- Discard Changes
- Restore Defaults

9.3 Saving a user configuration

Current SETUP configuration can be saved as user configuration and can be restored the same way the default configuration.

Select desired item and **<Enter>**

- Save as User Defaults
- Restore User Defaults

9.4 Boot Override

Current sequence of boot devices can be overriden by this menu.

- Select a device from the list (Use the <↑> or <↓> to highlight the desired item
- **<Enter>** to immediately Boot on this device

Chapter 10 - EFI SHELL

EFI Shell is a boot shell available on the VX6060 that is accessible in the boot device list. EFI Shell is boot automatically if no other boot device is connected to the VX6060. If EFI shell is not the primary boot device then it is necessary to enter the SETUP menu to access it. For this, enter <F2> during boot process to enter SETUP. Then navigate to **Save & Exit** Menu and select **UEFI shell** in Boot override menu.

EFI SHELL is available by default on the graphical display or serial line COM0 configured at 115200 baud

EFI shell implement a set of command utilities and can be used to access or display various resources, to flash a new BIOS image or execute a start-up script.

10.1 EFI Shell Command

The `Help` command or `(?)` displays all the available command. Use option `-b` to display command screen by screen. Use `help` + command (like `VX6060-A> help help`) to have the detail a command syntax

» VX6060-A> help

Command Name	Description	See Section
?	Displays the EFI Shell command list or verbose command help	10.1.19 page 72
alias	Displays, creates, or deletes EFI Shell aliases	10.1.1 page 59
amlview	AML view utility	10.1.2 page 60
bcfg	Boot configuration utility	10.1.3 page 60
cd	Displays or changes the current directory	10.1.4 page 61
cls	Clears standard output and optionally changes background color	10.1.5 page 62
connect	Connects one or more EFI drivers to a device	10.1.6 page 63
cpuutil	CPU information utility	10.1.7 page 63
devices	Displays the list of devices managed by EFI drivers	10.1.8 page 63
dh	Displays EFI handle information	10.1.9 page 64
disconnect	Disconnects one or more EFI drivers from a device	10.1.10 page 66
drvcfg	Invokes the Driver Configuration Protocol	10.1.11 page 66
drivers	Displays the EFI driver list	10.1.12 page 68
dumpacpi	Print ACPI Tables	10.1.13 page 69
dumpaml	Print AML dump	10.1.14 page 69
echo	Controls batch file command echoing or displays a message	10.1.15 page 69
exit	Exits the EFI Shell environment	10.1.16 page 70
for	Executes commands for each item in a set of items	10.1.17 page 70
goto	Forces batch file execution to jump to specified location	10.1.18 page 72
help	Displays the EFI Shell command list or verbose command help	10.1.19 page 72
if	Executes commands in specified conditions	10.1.20 page 73
ifconfig	UEFI network modification utility	10.1.21 page 74

Command Name	Description	See Section
kdiag	Perform board diagnostics - Available ONLY if ordered.	10.1.22 page 75
kflash	Kontron SPI flasher	10.1.23 page 75
kmac	Kontron MAC Address viewer	10.1.24 page 76
kpld	Kontron PLD Commands	10.1.25 page 76
kuuid	Kontron UUID Configurator	10.1.26 page 73
kvpd	Kontron VPD Information	10.1.27 page 77
kvpx	Kontron VPX Configurator	10.1.28 page 78
ls	Displays a list of files and subdirectories in a directory	10.1.29 page 80
map	Displays or defines mappings	10.1.30 page 82
mem	Displays the contents of memory	10.1.31 page 85
memmap	Displays the memory map	10.1.32 page 86
mm	Displays or modifies MEM/MMIO/IO/PCI/PCIE address space	10.1.33 page 87
mv	Moves one or more files or directories to another location	10.1.34 page 90
pause	Prints a message and waits for keyboard input	10.1.35 page 91
pci	Displays PCI device list or PCI function configuration space	10.1.36 page 92
ping	Target IP ping utility	10.1.37 page 95
reconnect	Reconnects one or more EFI drivers to a device	10.1.38 page 95
reset	Resets the system	10.1.39 page 95
set	Displays or modifies EFI Shell environment variables	10.1.40 page 96
shift	Shifts batch file input parameter positions	10.1.41 page 97
smbiosview	Displays SMBIOS information	10.1.42 page 98
smbutil	SM bus utility	10.1.43 page 99

10.1.1 alias

Displays, creates, or deletes aliases in the EFI Shell environment.

```
ALIAS [-d|-v] [sname] [value]
```

-d	Deletes an alias
-v	Volatile variable
sname	Alias name
value	Original name

3. 'sname' should not be an internal EFI Shell command.
4. 'value' can be an internal EFI Shell command, a script, or an EFI application. However, any other values are also acceptable.
5. ALIAS values are stored in EFI NVRAM and will be retained between boots unless the '-v' option is specified.
6. ALIAS will not add a nonvolatile alias when a volatile alias of the same name already exists, or vice versa.

> Examples:

- To display all aliases in the EFI Shell environment:

```
Shell> alias
   md   : mkdir
   rd   : rm
```

- To create an alias in the EFI Shell environment:

```
Shell> alias myguid guid
Shell> alias
   md         : mkdir
   rd         : rm
   myguid     : guid
```

- To delete an alias in the EFI Shell environment:

```
Shell> alias -d myguid
Shell> alias
   md   : mkdir
   rd   : rm
```

- To add a volatile alias in the current EFI environment, which has a star * at the line head. This volatile alias will disappear at next boot.

```
Shell> alias -v fs0 floppy
Shell> alias
   md         : mkdir
   rd         : rm
   * fs0      : floppy
```

10.1.2 amlview

View ACPI1.0b, ACPI2.0, or ACPI3.0 AML in EFI Shell Environment.

```
usage: AMLView [<AML file>]
```

Also AmlView propose its own shell syntax

```
fs0:\> AmlView
Welcome to AmlView on EFI Shell (Version 0.01)
DefinitionBlock ("Dsdt.aml", "DSDT", 1, "ALASKA", "A M I", 0)
```

AmlView > help

```
EXEC     <NodeName>          : Print the result of the method node.
CAT      <NodeName>          : Print the node content.
LS [-R] [<NodeName>]         : List the node name. (-R means recursive)
CD       [<NodeName>]        : Change current node dir.
QUIT            : Quit Current Command Prompt.
HELP                         : Print Help Information.
(NodeName format - [\]AAAA[.BBBB[...]])
```

10.1.3 bcfg

bcfg is an utility for boot configuration.

```
bcfg driver|boot [dump [-v]][add # file "desc"][rm #] [mv # #]

  driver  selects boot driver list
  boot    selects boot option list
  dump    dumps selected list
  -v      dumps verbose (includes load options)
  add     add 'file' with 'desc' at position #
  addp    add 'file' with 'desc' at position #.Use hard drive path
  addh    add 'handle' with 'desc' at position #.Use Handle
  rm      remove #
  mv      move # to #
```

> Example:

The following example shows the ability to change boot device order without entering in BIOS setup.

```
Shell> bcfg boot dump
The boot option list is:
01.VenMedia(5023B95C-DB26-429B-A648-BD47664C8012)/C57AD6B7-0515-40A8-9D21-
551652854E37 "Built-in EFI Shell"
02. BBS-Net() "Network Card" OPT
03. Acpi(PNP0A03,0)/Pci(1D|0)/Usb(1, 0)/Usb(2, 0)/HD(Part1,SigBB2FF4E4) "UEFI: SMART eUSB 874D"
04. BBS-Harddrive() "Hard Drive" OPT
05. Acpi(PNP0A03,0)/Pci(1D|0)/Usb(1, 0)/Usb(1, 0)/HD(Part1,Sig00A94D6E) "UEFI: CHIPSBNKv3.3.8.8 5.00"
06. Not Found

Shell> bcfg boot mv 4 2
bcfg: boot option 4 moved to 2

Shell> bcfg boot dump
The boot option list is:
01.VenMedia(5023B95C-DB26-429B-A648-BD47664C8012)/C57AD6B7-0515-40A8-9D21-
551652854E37 "Built-in EFI Shell"
02. BBS-Harddrive() "Hard Drive" OPT
03. BBS-Net() "Network Card" OPT
04. Acpi(PNP0A03,0)/Pci(1D|0)/Usb(1, 0)/Usb(2, 0)/HD(Part1,SigBB2FF4E4) "UEFI: SMART eUSB 874D"
05. Acpi(PNP0A03,0)/Pci(1D|0)/Usb(1, 0)/Usb(1, 0)/HD(Part1,Sig00A94D6E) "UEFI: CHIPSBNKv3.3.8.8 5.00"
06. Not Found
```

10.1.4 cd

Displays or changes the current directory.

```
CD [path]
```

`path` The relative or absolute directory path

1. Type CD without parameters to display the current fs and directory.
2. There must be at least one blank space between CD and path.
3. The 'path' parameter supports certain special characters:
   - '.' refers to the current directory.
   - '..' refers to the parent directory.
   - '\' used at the beginning of the path refers to the root directory of the current filesystem.
4. CD can only be used to change directories in the current file system.

> Examples:

- To change the current filesystem to the mapped fs0 filesystem:

```
Shell> fs0:
```

- To change the current directory to subdirectory 'efi':

```
fs0:\> cd efi
```

- To change the current directory to the parent directory (fs0:\):

```
fs0:\efi\> cd ..
```

- To change the current directory to 'fs0:\efi\tools':

```
fs0:\> cd efi\tools
```

- To change the current directory to the root of the current fs (fs0):

```
fs0:\efi\tools\> cd \
fs0:\>
```

- To change volumes with cd will not work!! For example:

```
fs0:\efi\tools\> cd fs1:\  !!!! will not work !!!!
must first type fs1: then cd to desired directory
```

- To move between volumes and maintain the current path.

```
fs0:\> cd \efi\tools
fs0:\efi\tools\> fs1:
fs1:\> cd tmp
fs1:\tmp> cp fs0:*.* .
copies all of files in fs0:\efi\tools into fs1:\tmp directory
fs0:\>
```

10.1.5 cls

Clears the standard output and optionally changes the background color.

```
CLS [color]
```

color	New background color
0	Black
1	Blue
2	Green
3	Cyan
4	Red
5	Magenta
6	Yellow
7	Light gray

1. If no parameters are specified, this command clears the standard output device. The background color is not changed.

> Examples:

- To clear standard output without changing the background color:

```
fs0:\> cls
```

- To clear standard output and change the background color to cyan:

```
fs0:\> cls 3
```

- To clear standard output and change the background to the default color:

```
fs0:\> cls 0
fs0:\>
```

10.1.6 connect

Reserved - Not To be Used

10.1.7 cpuutil

Reserved - Not To Be Used

10.1.8 devices

Displays the list of devices managed by EFI drivers.

```
DEVICES [-b] [-l XXX]
```

-b	Display one screen at a time
l XXX	Display devices using the specified ISO 639-2 language

Display Format:

CTRL	The handle number of the EFI device
TYPE	The device type: [R] Root Controller [B] Bus Controller [D] Device Controller
CFG	A managing driver supports the Driver Configuration Protocol
DIAG	A managing driver supports the Driver Diagnostics Protocol
#P	The number of parent controllers for this device
#D	The number of drivers managing the device
#C	The number of child controllers produced by this device
DEVICE NAME	The name of the device from the Component Name Protocol

10.1.9 dh

Displays EFI handle information.

```
DH [-l lang] [handle | -p prot_id] [-d] [-v]
```

handle	Handle number in hexadecimal format
-p	Protocol ID
-d	Display EFI Driver Model related information
-l	Display information in the specified ISO 639-2 language
-v	Display verbose information

1. When neither 'handle' nor 'prot_id' is specified, a list of all the device handles in the EFI environment is displayed.
2. The '-d' option displays EFI Driver Model related information including parent handles, child handles, all drivers installed on the handle, etc.
3. The '-v' option displays verbose information for the specified handle including all the protocols on the handle and their details.
4. If the '-p' option is specified, all handles containing the specified protocol will be displayed. Otherwise, the 'handle' parameter has to be specified for display. In this case, the '-d' option will be enabled automatically if the '-v' option is not specified.

> Examples:

- To display all handles one screen at a time:

```
Shell> dh -b
```

Handle dump

1: Image(DXE Core)

2: FwVol FwFileSys FwVolBlk DevPath(MemMap(11:1B50000-1D4FFC8))

3: Image(Ebc)

4: DevPath(MemMap(11:1CA0000-1CB0000))

5: Image(WinNtThunk)

6: WinNtThunk DevPath(..76F3-11D4-BCEA-0080C73C8881))

7: Image(WinNtBusDriver) DriverBinding

...

- To display detailed information for handle 0x30:

```
Shell> dh 30
```

Handle 30 (01AF5308)

IsaIo

ROM Size.....: 00000000

ROM Location..: 00000000

ISA Resource List :

IO : 000003F8-000003FF Attr : 00000000

INT : 00000004-00000000 Attr : 00000000

dpath

PNP Device Path for PnP

HID A0341D0, UID 0

Hardware Device Path for PCI

PNP Device Path for PnP

HID 50141D0, UID 0

AsStr: 'Acpi(PNP0A03,0)/Pci(1F|0)/Acpi(PNP0501,0)'

- To display all handles associated with the 'diskio' protocol:

```
Shell> dh -p diskio
```

Handle dump by protocol 'Diskio'

15: DiskIo BlkIo DevPath(..i(3|1)/Ata(Secondary,Master))

16: DiskIo BlkIo DevPath(..,1)/PCI(0|0)/Scsi(Pun0,Lun0))

44: DiskIo BlkIo fs DevPath(..ABD0-01C0-507B-9E5F8078F531)) ESP

45: DiskIo BlkIo fs DevPath(..i(Pun0,Lun0)/HD(Part4,SigG0)) ESP

17: DiskIo BlkIo DevPath(..PCI(3|1)/Ata(Primary,Master))

- To display all handles associated with the 'Image' protocol and break when the screen is full:

```
Shell> dh -p Image -b
```

Handle dump by protocol 'image'

1: Image(DXE Core)

5: Image(WinNtThunk)

7: Image(WinNtBusDriver) DriverBinding

8: Image(Metronome)

A: Image(IsaBus) DriverBinding

B: Image(WinNtConsole) DriverBinding ...

10.1.10 disconnect

Reserved - Not To Be Used

10.1.11 drvcfg

Invokes the Driver Configuration Protocol.

```
DRVCFG [-l XXX] [-c] [-f Type|-v|-s]
       [DriverHandle [DeviceHandle [ChildHandle]]]
```

`-l`	Configure using the specified ISO 639-2 language
`-c`	Configure all child devices
`-f`	Force defaults
`-v`	Validate options
`-s`	Set options
`Type`	The type of default configuration options to force on the controller specified by ControllerHandle and ChildHandle: `0` - Safe Defaults. `1` - Manufacturing Defaults. `2` - Custom Defaults. `3` - Performance Defaults.
`DriverHandle`	Handle of the driver to configure
`DeviceHandle`	Handle of a device that DriverHandle is managing
`ChildHandle`	Handle of a device that is a child of DeviceHandle

1. Default Type.
   0. Safe Defaults. Places a controller in a safe configuration with the greatest probability of functioning correctly in a platform.
   1. Manufacturing Defaults. Optional type that places the controller in a configuration suitable for a manufacturing and test environment.
   2. Custom Defaults. Optional type that places the controller in a custom configuration.
   3. Performance Defaults. Optional type that places the controller in a configuration that maximizes the controller's performance in a platform.

   Other Value - Depends on the driver's implementation.

> Examples:

- To display the list of devices available for configuration:

```
Shell> drvcfg
```

- To display the list of devices and child devices available for configuration:

```
Shell> drvcfg -c
```

- To force defaults on all devices:

```
Shell> drvcfg -f 0
```

- To force defaults on all devices managed by driver 0x17:

```
Shell> drvcfg -f 0 17
```

- To force defaults on device 0x28 which is managed by driver 0x17:

```
Shell> drvcfg -f 0 17 28
```

- To force defaults on all child devices of device 0x28 which is managed by driver 0x17:

```
Shell> drvcfg -f 0 17 28 -c
```

- To force defaults on child device 0x30 of device 0x28 which is managed by driver 0x17:

```
Shell> drvcfg -f 0 17 28 30
```

- To validate options on all devices:

```
Shell> drvcfg -v
```

- To validate options on all devices managed by driver 0x17:

```
Shell> drvcfg -v 17
```

- To validate options on device 0x28 which is managed by driver 0x17:

```
Shell> drvcfg -v 17 28
```

- To validate options on all child devices of device 0x28 which are managed by driver 0x17:

```
Shell> drvcfg -v 17 28 -c
```

- To validate options on child device 0x30 of device 0x28 which is managed by driver 0x17:

```
Shell> drvcfg -v 17 28 30
```

- To set options on device 0x28 which is managed by driver 0x17:

```
Shell> drvcfg -s 17 28
```

- To set options on child device 0x30 of device 0x28 which is managed by driver 0x17:

```
Shell> drvcfg -s 17 28 30
```

- To set options on device 0x28 which is managed by driver 0x17, in English:

```
Shell> drvcfg -s 17 28 -l eng
```

- To set options on device 0x28 which is managed by driver 0x17, in Spanish:

```
Shell> drvcfg -s 17 28 -l spa
```

10.1.12 drivers

Displays the EFI driver list.

```
DRIVERS [-l XXX]
```

-l Display drivers using the specified ISO 639-2 language

Display Format:

DRV	Handle number of the EFI driver
TYPE	Driver type:
	[B] - Bus Driver
	[D] - Device Driver
CFG	Driver supports the Driver Configuration Protocol
DIAG	Driver supports the Driver Diagnostics Protocol
#D	Number of devices managed by the driver
#C	Number of child devices produced by the driver
DRIVER NAME	Name of the driver from the Component Name Protocol
IMAGE NAME	File path from which the driver was loaded

> Examples:

- To display the list:

```
    Shell> drivers
                T   D
D               Y C I
R               P F A
V   VERSION     E G G #D #C     DRIVER NAME                       IMAGE NAME
== ======== = = = == = ================================= ==================
39  00000010 D - - 1  -        Platform Console Management Driver      ConPlatform
3A  00000010 D - - 1  -        Platform Console Management Driver      ConPlatform
3B  00000010 B - - 1  1        Console Splitter Drive                  ConSplitter
3C  00000010 ? - - -  -        Console Splitter Driver                 ConSplitter
3D  00000010 B - - 1  1        Console Splitter Driver                 ConSplitter
3E  00000010 ? - - -  -        Console Splitter Driver                 ConSplitter
42  00000010 D - - 1  -        UGA Console Driver                      GraphicsConsole
43  00000010 ? - - -  -        Serial Terminal Driver                  Terminal
44  00000010 D - - 1  -        Generic Disk I/O Driver                 DiskIo
45  00000010 D - - 1  -        FAT File System Driver                  Fat
48  00000010 ? - - -  -        ISA Bus Driver                          IsaBus
49  00000010 ? - - -  -        ISA Serial Driver                       IsaSerial
4C  00000010 B - - 1  1        PCI Bus Driver                          PciBus
55  00000010 D X X 1  -        Windows Block I/O Driver                WinNtBlockIo
56  00000010 ? - - -  -        Windows Text Console Driver             WinNtConsole
57  00000010 ? - - -  -        Windows Serial I/O Driver               WinNtSerialIo
58  00000010 D - - 1  -        Windows Simple File System Driver       WinNtSimpleFileSystem
59  00000010 B - - 1  3        Windows Bus Driver                      WinNtBusDriver
5F  00000010 D - - 1  -        Windows Universal Graphics Adapter      WinNtUga
```

10.1.13 dumpacpi

Dumps ACPI1.0b, ACPI2.0, or ACPI3.0 Table in EFI Shell Environment.

Usage:

```
DumpACPI [-d] [-v] [-p] [-b]
```

-d	Dumps ACPI Table Raw Data.
-v	Dumps ACPI Table Verbose Data.
-s	Dumps ACPI Table with signature being <SIGN>. The signature should be defined value in ACPI spec. One exception is RSDP, please use RSDP instead of 'RSD PTR '.
-p	Dumps the parsed AML Code.
-b	Displays one screen at a time.

10.1.14 dumpaml

Dumps ACPI1.0b, ACPI2.0, or ACPI3.0 AML in EFI Shell Environment.

Usage:

```
DumpAML [-b] <AML file>
DumpAML <AML file> -e <AML Method Name> [<Argument>...]
```

-b	Displays one screen at a time.
-e	Execute AML method.

<AML Method Name> format: \AAAA.BBBB.CCCC.

<Argument> format: memory content in string. (eg. 34120000 means 0x1234)

10.1.15 echo

Controls batch file command echoing or displays a message.

```
ECHO [-on|-off]
ECHO [message]
```

-on	Enable echo when executing batch file commands
-off	Disable echo when executing batch file commands
message	Display a message string

1. Echo -off disables the echo feature when executing batch file commands. This command is not like the MS-DOS echo command.
2. Echo without a parameter shows the current echo setting.

> Examples:

- To display the current echo setting:

```
fs0:\> echo
Echo is off
```

- To enable command echoing:

```
fs0:\> echo -on
```

- To disable command echoing:

```
fs0:\> echo -off
```

- To execute HelloWorld.nsh batch file and echo commands when executing:

```
fs0:\> HelloWorld.nsh
+HelloWorld.nsh> echo Hello World
Hello World
```

- To display a message string of 'Hello World':

```
fs0:\> echo Hello World
Hello World
```

10.1.16 exit

Exits the EFI Shell environment and returns control to the parent process. This command allows to exit the EFI shell and boot the next or first boot device in the boot list.

10.1.17 for

Executes one or more commands for each item in a set of items.

```
FOR %indexvar IN set
 command [arguments]
 [command [arguments]]       ...
ENDFOR
FOR %indexvar RUN (start end[ step])
 command [arguments]
 [command [arguments]]      ...
ENDFOR
```

`%indexvar`	Variable name used to index a set
`set`	Set to be searched
`command [arguments]`	Command to be executed with optional arguments

1. The FOR command is only available in batch script files.
2. FOR shall be matched with ENDFOR.
3. Start and end can be any integer. Up to 6 digits allowed.
4. Step can be any integer but zero. Up to 6 digits allowed.
5. step is optional, if step is not specified, step will be automatically determined as below:

   if start <= end, then step = 1

   if start > end, then step = -1

> Examples:

```
#
#  Sample for loop type contents of all *.txt files
#
for %a in *.txt
   type %a
   echo ===== %a done =====
endfor
#
#  To repeat operations, supporting multiple loop:
#
   for %a in 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
    for %b in a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z
     alias %a a%a
     alias %b %b%a
   endfor
endfor
   for %a run (1 3)
    echo %a
   endfor
Output:
1
2
3
   for %a run (3 1)
    echo %a
   endfor
Output:
3
2
1
```

10.1.18 goto

Forces batch file execution to unconditionally jump to specified location.

```
GOTO label
```

label	Specifies a location in batch file

1. The GOTO command is only available in batch script files.
2. Execution of batch file will jump to the line immediately following the specified label name.
3. GOTO cannot jump from outside into a FOR cycle block.

> Examples:

```
#
#  Example script for "goto" command
#
goto Done
...
:Done
cleanup.nsh
```

10.1.19 help

Displays the EFI Shell command list or verbose help for specific commands.

```
HELP [cmd | pattern]
```

cmd	Shell command name
pattern	Wildmatch pattern

1. 'cmd -?' also displays the verbose help of cmd, the same as 'help cmd'.
2. If the specified command has no verbose help, its line help will be displayed instead.

> Examples:

- To display the EFI Shell command list and break after one screen:

```
Shell> help -b
```

?	Displays the EFI Shell command list or verbose command help
alias	Displays, creates, or deletes aliases in the EFI Shell
attrib	Displays or changes the attributes of files or directories
cd	Displays or changes the current directory

`cls`	Clears the standard output with an optional background color
`connect`	Connects one or more EFI drivers to a device
`copy`	Copies one or more files or directories to another location

...

- To display help information for the ls shell command:

```
Shell> help ls
Shell> ? ls
Shell> ls -?
```

- To display the list of commands starting with the character 'p'

```
Shell> help p*
   pause          Prints a message and waits for keyboard input
   pci
```

10.1.20 if

Executes one or more commands in specified conditions.

```
IF [NOT] EXIST file THEN
    command [arguments]
[ELSE
    command [arguments]]
ENDIF
IF [NOT] string1 == string2 THEN
    command [arguments]
    [command [arguments]]      ...
[ELSE
    command [arguments]
    [command [arguments]]      ...]
ENDIF
```

`EXIST file`	TRUE if file exists in the directory
`string1 == string2`	TRUE if the two stings are same

1. The `IF` command is only available in batch script files.
2. If condition is TRUE, commands between `IF` and `ELSE` will be executed.
3. If condition is FALSE but keyword 'NOT' is not prefixed, commands between `ELSE` and `ENDIF` will also be executed.

> Examples:

```
#
#  Example script for "if" command
#
if exist fs0:\myscript.sc then
myscript myarg1 myarg2
endif
if %myvar% == runboth then
myscript1
myscript2
endif
```

10.1.21 ifconfig

`IfConfig` © Intel Corporation 2006

Modify the default IP address of UEFI network stack

- To list the current address:

```
IfConfig -l [Name]
```

Show the configuration for all or the interface

- To set the default address use:

```
IfConfig -s <Name> dhcp [perment]
```

Use the EFI_DHCP4_PROTOCOL to request address dynamically

```
IfConfig -s <Name> <static> <IP> <Mask> <Gateway> [perment]
```

Use the static IP4 address configuration

`perment` is optional. If present, the configuration survives the network stack reload. Otherwise, it is for this time only

- To clear the current address:

```
IfConfig -c [Name]
```

Clear the configuration for all or the interface although the configure is cleared, the network stack will fall back to the DHCP as default

- Other:

```
IfConfig -?
```

Show this help message

> Example:

```
IfConfig -s eth0 dhcp
IfConfig -l eth0
IfConfig -s eth0 static 192.168.0.5 255.255.255.0 192.168.0.1 perment
```

User have to enable “Network stack” in Advanced menu to have this command available.

10.1.22 kdiag

This command is fully described in document SD.DT.F78 “VX6060 PBIT User's Guide”.

10.1.23 kflash

Kontron SPI flasher

Usage:

```
kflash [ -p|-i|-v|-s|-h|-? ] [-f] [-r] [-e] [-sp] [file]
```

- Operation mode
  - `-p` program flash
  - `-i` show information string and check CRC
  - `-v` verify flashed image
  - `-s` save current ROM image to file
  - `-c` clone flash content to second flash (Only in RESCUE mode)
  - `-h` Show this help
- Options
  - `-f` force write
- Expert options: Not recommended for standard use
  - `-r` raw image mode (.bin, .rom)
  - `-e` erase all flash without preserving Ethernet area
  - `-sp` setup preserve NVRAM settings

10.1.24 kmac

Kontron MAC Address writer/viewer

Usage:

```
kmac [ -h | -r] [-w value]
```

- Operation mode

  -h Show this help

  -r | --read Show MAC Address of the 82577 chipset

  -w | --write value Update MAC Address of the 82577 chipset (only in rescue mode)

> Example

```
VX6060-A> kmac -r
 Read data from flash at 0x2000 size 0x6
 MAC Address = 00:00:DE:40:36:F0
```

10.1.25 kpld

Kontron PLD Commands: this command allows basics accesses to internal PLD registers and I2C device (EEPROM, Thermal sensors)

Usage:

```
kpld [ -h|-? ]
```

- Operation mode

  -h Show this help

  -v Show cpld revision

  -m Memory information protection -r : Read cpld register

  -> kpld -r Offset

  -w Write cpld register

  -> kpld -w Offset Value

  -i2cr Read Access to I2C bus

  -> kpld -i2cr busNum Add Offset Type

  -i2cw Write Access to I2C bus

  -> kpld -i2cw busNum Add Offset Type Data

10.1.26 kuuid

Kontron UUID configurator: this command allows user to change the default UUID value of the board and overcome the value set on the setup (See §5.1).

Usage:

kuuid [-a|-r|-p|-h]

- Operation mode
  -a | --ascii : Store UUID in ASCII format
  -r | --raw : Store UUID in RAW format
  -p | --print : Print UUID
  -h | --help : Show this help

> Example:

```
VX6060-A> kuuid -r

Enter UUID[15-8]:0000000000000000
Enter UUID[7-0]:0000000000000000
Current UUID: 0000000000000001
New     UUID: 00000000000000000000000000000000


Is this correct ?
                [n] No (re-enter UUID)
                [y] Yes
                [q] Exit no change
y

VX6060-A> kuuid -p

Current UUID (RAW)  : 00000000-0000-0000-0000000000000000

VX6060-A> reset
```

It is mandatory to perform a reset at the end of the process to update UUID in SMBIOS table.

10.1.27 kvpd

Kontron VPD Information: display Vital Product Information

Usage:

```
kvpd [ -p|-m|-h ]
```

- Operation mode
  -p Display VPD information
  -m Modify or enter VPD information (Rescue Only)
  -h Show this help

> Example

```
VX6060-A> kvpd -p
 Current configuration:
         Order Code          : VX6060-SA-00
         EC Level            : ec1000
         Serial Number       : 12345678912345
         Variant             : 009AD0E7845000
         Check Sum           : 6BA260A7
```

10.1.28 kvpx

Kontron VPX Configurator

Usage:

```
kvpx [-b|-h|-?] [-plx_eeprom [parameter]] [filename]
```

-b:	enable page break
-h|-?:	Show this help
-plx_eeprom:	program PEX8609 Serial EEPROM

Parameter list:

BPx1:	PEX8609 backplane PCIe Link Width Configuration x1
BPx4:	PEX8609 backplane PCIe Link Width Configuration x4
CTx4:	PEX8609 central PCIe Link Width Configuration x4
BPdump:	dump PEX8609 backplane Serial EEPROM
CTdump:	dump PEX8609 central Serial EEPROM

Options:

filename:	custom configuration filename in binary format
or	content of EEPROM filename in binary format

> Example:

```
VX6060-A> kvpx -plx_eeprom BPx1

Writing Backplane PEX8609 serial EEPROM in mode 4x1 OK

fs0:\> kvpx -plx_eeprom BPdump config_BP1x.dmp

Writing data to config_BP1x.dmp

fs0:\> kvpx -plx_eeprom BPx4

Writing Backplane PEX8609 serial EEPROM in mode 1x4 OK

fs0:\> kvpx -plx_eeprom BPdump
@0x0000 = 0x0084005A
@0x0004 = 0x00800077
@0x0008 = 0x00773134
@0x000C = 0x31340000
@0x0010 = 0x00080435
@0x0014 = 0x0436FC00
@0x0018 = 0xFFE00008
@0x001C = 0x00080437
@0x0020 = 0x0438C000
@0x0024 = 0x00000000
@0x0028 = 0x0000070F
@0x002C = 0x43100400
@0x0030 = 0x04000000
@0x0034 = 0x00004311
@0x0038 = 0x43120400
@0x003C = 0x04000000
@0x0040 = 0x00084361
@0x0044 = 0x4362FC00
@0x0048 = 0xFFE00008
@0x004C = 0x00084363
@0x0050 = 0x4364C000
@0x0054 = 0x00000000
@0x0058 = 0x00004365
@0x005C = 0x040B8000
@0x0060 = 0x91001059
@0x0064 = 0x0000431A
@0x0068 = 0xC03A1000
@0x006C = 0xFC000008
@0x0070 = 0x0000C30F
@0x0074 = 0xC36D0400
@0x0078 = 0x00000001
@0x007C = 0x1059C00B
@0x0080 = 0x008F9100
@0x0084 = 0x00149C80
```

10.1.29 ls

Displays a list of files and subdirectories in a directory.

```
LS [-b] [-r] [-a[attrib]] [file]
```

-b	Display one screen at a time
-r	Display recursively (including subdirectories)
-a	Display files with attributes of type attrib
attrib	File attribute list:
a	Archive
s	System
h	Hidden
r	Read-only
d	Directory
file	Name of file or directory (wildcards are permitted)

1. Files and directories with the system and hidden attributes are not displayed unless the 's' and 'h' attributes are specified.

> Examples:

- To hide files by adding the hidden and system attributes:

```
fs0:\> attrib +h +s *.efi
    ASH  fs0:\IsaBus.efi
    ASH  fs0:\IsaSerial.efi
```

- To display all files in the current directory:

```
fs0:\> ls
   Directory of: fs0:\
     06/18/01  09:32p                  153  for.nsh
     06/18/01  01:02p <DIR>            512  efi
     06/18/01  01:02p <DIR>            512  test1
     06/18/01  01:02p <DIR>            512  test2
     06/18/01  08:04p                   29  temp.txt
     06/18/01  08:05p <DIR>            512  test
     01/28/01  08:24p       r           29  readme.txt
             3 File(s)         211 bytes
             4 Dir(s)
```

- To display all files in the current directory:

```
fs0:\> ls -a
   Directory of: fs0:\
     06/18/01  09:32p                  153  for.nsh
     06/18/01  01:02p <DIR>            512  efi
     06/18/01  01:02p <DIR>            512  test1
     06/18/01  01:02p <DIR>            512  test2
     06/18/01  10:59p               28,739  IsaBus.efi
     06/18/01  10:59p               32,838  IsaSerial.efi
     06/18/01  08:04p                   29  temp.txt
     06/18/01  08:05p <DIR>            512  test
     01/28/01  08:24p       r           29  readme.txt
             5 File(s)      61,788 bytes
             4 Dir(s)
```

- To display all read-only files in the current directory:

```
fs0:\> ls -ar
 Directory of: fs0:\
   06/18/01  11:14p       r           29  readme.txt
           1 File(s)          29 bytes
           0 Dir(s)
```

- To display the file 'isabus.efi' with the system attribute:

```
 fs0:\> ls -as isabus.efi
 Directory of: fs0:\
   06/18/01  10:59p               28,739  IsaBus.efi
           1 File(s)      28,739 bytes
           0 Dir(s)
```

- To display all files in the fs0:\efi directory recursively:

```
fs0:\> ls -r -a efi
```

- To display all files with the '*.efi' extension recursively one screen at a time:

```
fs0:\> ls -b -r -a *.efi
```

10.1.30 map

Displays or defines mappings between user defined names and device handles.

```
MAP [-d <sname>]
MAP [[-r][-v][-c][-f][-t <type[,type...]>][sname]]
MAP [sname handle | mapname]
```

-d	Delete a mapping
-r	Reset to default mappings
-v	Display verbose mapping information
sname	User defined mapping name (wildcards are permitted)
handle	The number of handle, which is same as dumped from 'dh' command
-c	Display the consistent mapping name
-f	Display the normal mapping name(not consistent mapping)
-t	Display the device mapping name according to the device type:
	fp Floppy
	hd Hard Disk
	cd CD-ROM
	Types can be combined by putting a comma between two types.
	Spaces are not allowed between types.
mapname	Mapped name for the device followed by a postfix ':'

1. The consistent mapping is persistent across the mapping reset and the system reboot.
2. Only characters and numbers are allowed inside of sname.
3. Redirection is not allowed when running map because we do not know the file system before mapping is done.
4. Output redirection is not supported for 'map -r' usage.

> Examples:

- To reset the mapping table to the default mappings:

```
shell> map -r

Device mapping table

f4 UnknownDevice - Alias fs0 blk0
   Device Path  VenHw(58C518B1-76F3-11D4-BCEA-0080C73C8881)/VenHw(0C95A92F

-A006-11D4-BCFA-0080C73C8881)
  fs0:        UnknownDevice - Alias f4 blk0
   Device Path  VenHw(58C518B1-76F3-11D4-BCEA-0080C73C8881)/VenHw(0C95A92F

-A006-11D4-BCFA-0080C73C8881)
  blk0:       UnknownDevice - Alias f4 fs0
   Device Path  VenHw(58C518B1-76F3-11D4-BCEA-0080C73C8881)/VenHw(0C95A92F

-A006-11D4-BCFA-0080C73C8881)
```

- To display all mappings in the device mapping table:

```
Shell> map
Device mapping table
  f4    :UnknownDevice - Alias fs0 blk0
         Device Path  VenHw(58C518B1-76F3-11D4-BCEA-0080C73C8881)/VenHw(0C95A92F
-A006-11D4-BCFA-0080C73C8881)
  fs0   :UnknownDevice - Alias f4 blk0
         Device Path  VenHw(58C518B1-76F3-11D4-BCEA-0080C73C8881)/VenHw(0C95A92F
-A006-11D4-BCFA-0080C73C8881)
  blk0  :UnknownDevice - Alias f4 fs0
         Device Path  VenHw(58C518B1-76F3-11D4-BCEA-0080C73C8881)/VenHw(0C95A92F
-A006-11D4-BCFA-0080C73C8881)
```

- To display verbose mapping table information:

```
Shell> map -v
Device mapping table
  f4     Consist Name f4
         Other Name   fs0 blk0
         Handle       5F: Fs DiskIo BlkIo WinNtDriverIo
         Media Type   UnknownDevice
         Removable    NO
         Current Dir  \
         Device Path  VenHw(58C518B1-76F3-11D4-BCEA-0080C73C8881)/VenHw(0C95A92F
-A006-11D4-BCFA-0080C73C8881)
  fs0    Consist Name f4
         Other Name   blk0
         Handle       5F: Fs DiskIo BlkIo WinNtDriverIo
         Media Type   UnknownDevice
         Removable    NO
         Current Dir  \
         Device Path  VenHw(58C518B1-76F3-11D4-BCEA-0080C73C8881)/VenHw(0C95A92F
-A006-11D4-BCFA-0080C73C8881)
  blk0   Consist Name f4
         Other Name   fs0
         Handle       5F: Fs DiskIo BlkIo WinNtDriverIo
         Media Type   UnknownDevice
         Removable    NO
         Current Dir  \
         Device Path  VenHw(58C518B1-76F3-11D4-BCEA-0080C73C8881)/VenHw(0C95A92F
-A006-11D4-BCFA-0080C73C8881)
```

- To assign fs0 another name:

```
Shell> map floppy fs0:
  floppy:UnknownDevice - Alias f4 fs0 blk0
         Device Path  VenHw(58C518B1-76F3-11D4-BCEA-0080C73C8881)/VenHw(0C95A92F
-A006-11D4-BCFA-0080C73C8881)

* To display information about the mapped name:
Shell> map floppy
  floppy:UnknownDevice - Alias f4 fs0 blk0
         Device Path  VenHw(58C518B1-76F3-11D4-BCEA-0080C73C8881)/VenHw(0C95A92F
-A006-11D4-BCFA-0080C73C8881)
```

- To operate with the mapped name:

```
Shell> floppy:
floppy:\> ls
```

- To delete a mapped name:

```
Shell> map -d floppy
Shell> map
Device mapping table
  f4    :UnknownDevice - Alias fs0 blk0
         Device Path  VenHw(58C518B1-76F3-11D4-BCEA-0080C73C8881)/VenHw(0C95A92F
-A006-11D4-BCFA-0080C73C8881)
  fs0   :UnknownDevice - Alias f4 blk0
         Device Path  VenHw(58C518B1-76F3-11D4-BCEA-0080C73C8881)/VenHw(0C95A92F
-A006-11D4-BCFA-0080C73C8881)
  blk0  :UnknownDevice - Alias f4 fs0
         Device Path  VenHw(58C518B1-76F3-11D4-BCEA-0080C73C8881)/VenHw(0C95A92F
-A006-11D4-BCFA-0080C73C8881)
```

- To display all the mapped names starting with 'f':

```
Shell> map f*
Device mapping table
  f4    :UnknownDevice - Alias fs0 blk0
         Device Path  VenHw(58C518B1-76F3-11D4-BCEA-0080C73C8881)/VenHw(0C95A92F
-A006-11D4-BCFA-0080C73C8881)
  fs0   :UnknownDevice - Alias f4 blk0
         Device Path  VenHw(58C518B1-76F3-11D4-BCEA-0080C73C8881)/VenHw(0C95A92F
-A006-11D4-BCFA-0080C73C8881)
```

10.1.31 mem

Displays the contents of system or device memory.

```
MEM [-b] [Address] [Size] [-MMIO]
```

-b	Display one screen at a time
address	Starting address in hexadecimal format
size	Number of bytes to display in hexadecimal format
-MMIO	Forces address cycles to the PCI bus

1. All units are in hexadecimal format.
2. Address must be aligned on an even processor address boundary.
3. If the 'address' parameter is not specified, DMEM will display the all system table pointer entries by default.

> Examples:

- To display the EFI system table pointer entries:

```
fs0:\> mem
Memory Address 000000003FF7D808 200 Bytes
3FF7D808: 49 42 49 20 53 59 53 54-02 00 01 00 78 00 00 00  *IBI SYST....x...*
3FF7D818: 5C 3E 6A FE 00 00 00 00-88 2E 1B 3F 00 00 00 00  *\>j........?....*
3FF7D828: 26 00 0C 00 00 00 00 00-88 D3 1A 3F 00 00 00 00  *&..........?....*
3FF7D838: A8 CE 1A 3F 00 00 00 00-88 F2 1A 3F 00 00 00 00  *...?.......?....*
3FF7D848: 28 EE 1A 3F 00 00 00 00-08 DD 1A 3F 00 00 00 00  *(..?.......?....*
3FF7D858: A8 EB 1A 3F 00 00 00 00-18 C3 3F 3F 00 00 00 00  *...?..........*
3FF7D868: 00 4B 3F 3F 00 00 00 00-06 00 00 00 00 00 00 00  *.K............*
3FF7D878: 08 DA F7 3F 00 00 00 00-70 74 61 6C 88 00 00 00  *...?....ptal....*
3FF7D888: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00-00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00  *................*
3FF7D898: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00-00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00  *................*
3FF7D8A8: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00-00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00  *................*
3FF7D8B8: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00-00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00  *................*
3FF7D8C8: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00-00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00  *................*
3FF7D8D8: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00-00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00  *................*
3FF7D8E8: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00-00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00  *................*
3FF7D8F8: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00-70 68 06 30 88 00 00 00  *........ph.0....*
3FF7D908: 65 76 6E 74 00 00 00 00-02 02 00 60 00 00 00 00  *evnt.......`....*
3FF7D918: 18 6F 1A 3F 00 00 00 00-10 E0 3F 3F 00 00 00 00  *.o.?.........*
3FF7D928: 10 00 00 00 00 00 00 00-40 C0 12 3F 00 00 00 00  *........@..?....*
3FF7D938: 10 80 13 3F 00 00 00 00-00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00  *...?............*
3FF7D948: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00-40 7D 3F 3F 00 00 00 00  *........@.....*
3FF7D958: 50 6F 1A 3F 00 00 00 00-00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00  *Po.?............*
3FF7D968: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00-00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00  *................*
3FF7D978: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00-70 74 61 6C 88 00 00 00  *........ptal....*
```

```
3FF7D988: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00-00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00  *................*
3FF7D998: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00-00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00  *................*
3FF7D9A8: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00-00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00  *................*
3FF7D9B8: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00-00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00  *................*
3FF7D9C8: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00-00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00  *................*
3FF7D9D8: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00-00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00  *................*
3FF7D9E8: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00-00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00  *................*
3FF7D9F8: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00-70 68 06 30 A0 00 00 00  *........ph.0....*
Valid EFI Header at Address 000000003FF7D808
 ------------------------------------------
System: Table Structure size 00000078 revision 00010002
ConIn (3F1AD388) ConOut (3F1AF288) StdErr (3F1ADD08)
Runtime Services 000000003F3FC318
Boot Services    000000003F3F4B00
SAL System Table 000000003FF22760
ACPI Table       000000003FFD9FC0
ACPI 2.0 Table   00000000000E2000
MPS Table        000000003FFD0000
SMBIOS Table     00000000000F0020
```

- To display memory contents from 1af3088 with size of 16 bytes:

```
Shell> mem 1af3088 16

Memory Address 0000000001AF3088 16 Bytes

01AF3088: 49 42 49 20 53 59 53 54-00 00 02 00 18 00 00 00 *IBI SYST........*

01AF3098: FF 9E D7 9B 00 00                               *......*
```

- To display memory mapped IO contents from 1af3088 with size of 16 bytes:

```
Shell> mem 1af3088 16 -MMIO
```

10.1.32 memmap

Displays the memory map maintained by the EFI environment.

```
MEMMAP [-b]
```

-b Display one screen at a time

1. The EFI environment keeps track all the physical memory in the system and how it is currently being used.
2. Total memory is the physical memory size not including the MemMapIO and MemPortIO size
3. Refer to the EFI specification for memory type definitions.

> Examples:

- To display the system memory map:

```
    fs0:\> memmap
Type     Start      End         # Pages      Attributes
available  0000000000750000-0000000001841FFF  00000000000010F2 0000000000000009
LoaderCode 0000000001842000-00000000018A3FFF  0000000000000062 0000000000000009
available  00000000018A4000-00000000018C1FFF  000000000000001E 0000000000000009
LoaderData 00000000018C2000-00000000018CAFFF  0000000000000009 0000000000000009
BS_code    00000000018CB000-0000000001905FFF  000000000000003B 0000000000000009
BS_data    0000000001906000-00000000019C9FFF  00000000000000C4 0000000000000009   ...
RT_data    0000000001B2B000-0000000001B2BFFF  0000000000000001 8000000000000009
BS_data    0000000001B2C000-0000000001B4FFFF  0000000000000024 0000000000000009
reserved   0000000001B50000-0000000001D4FFFF  0000000000000200 0000000000000009
  reserved  :     512 Pages (2,097,152)
  LoaderCode:      98 Pages (401,408)
  LoaderData:      32 Pages (131,072)
  BS_code   :     335 Pages (1,372,160)
  BS_data   :     267 Pages (1,093,632)
  RT_data   :      19 Pages (77,824)
  available :   4,369 Pages (17,895,424)
Total Memory: 20 MB (20,971,520) Bytes
```

10.1.33 mm

Displays or modifies MEM/MMIO/IO/PCI/PCIE address space.

```
MM Address [Value] [-w 1|2|4|8] [-MEM | -MMIO | -IO | -PCI | -PCIE] [-n]
```

`Address`	Starting address
`Value`	The value to write
`-MEM`	Memory Address type
`-MMIO`	Memory Mapped IO Address type
`-IO`	IO Address type
`-PCI`	PCI Configuration Space Address type:
	Address format: `0x000000ssbbddffrr`
	`ss` Segment
	`bb` Bus
	`dd` Device
	`ff` Function
	`rr` Register
`-PCIE`	PCIE Configuration Space Address type:
	Address format: `0x00000ssbbddffrrr`
	`ss` Segment
	`bb` Bus
	`dd` Device
	`ff` Function
	`rrr` Register

-w Unit size accessed in bytes:
- 1 1 byte
- 2 2 bytes
- 4 4 bytes
- 8 8 bytes

-n Non-interactive mode

1. If the address type parameter is not specified, address type defaults to the 'MEM' type.
2. If the 'Value' parameter is specified, the '-n' option will be used automatically. In this case, this command will write the value to the specified address in non-interactive mode. If the 'Value' parameter is not specified, only the current contents in the address are displayed.
3. If the '-w' option is not specified, unit size defaults to 1 byte.
4. If the PCI address type is specified, the 'Address' parameter should follow the PCI Configuration Space Address format above. The 'PCI' command can be used to determine the address for a specified device. It is listed in the PCI configuration space dump information, in the following format: "[EFI 0x000000ssbbddffxx]".
5. If the PCIE address type is specified, the 'Address' parameter should follow the PCIE Configuration Space Address format above.
6. In interactive mode, type a hex value to modify, 'q' or '.' to exit. If the '-n' option is specified, it will run in non-interactive mode which supports batch file operation without user intervention.
7. Not all PCI configuration register locations are writable.
8. MM will only write the specified value. Read-modify-write operations are not supported.
9. The 'Address' parameter should be aligned on a boundary of the specified width.
10. Not all addresses are safe to access. Access to any improper address can bring unexpected results.

> Examples:

- To display or modify memory:

```
Address 0x1b07288, default width=1 byte:
    fs0:\> mm 1b07288
    MEM  0x0000000001B07288 : 0x6D >
    MEM  0x0000000001B07289 : 0x6D >
    MEM  0x0000000001B0728A : 0x61 > 80
    MEM  0x0000000001B0728B : 0x70 > q
    fs0:\> mm 1b07288
    MEM  0x0000000001B07288 : 0x6D >
    MEM  0x0000000001B07289 : 0x6D >
    MEM  0x0000000001B0728A : 0x80 >        *Modified
    MEM  0x0000000001B0728B : 0x70 > q
```

- To modify memory:

```
Address 0x1b07288, width = 2 bytes:
Shell> mm 1b07288 -w 2
MEM  0x0000000001B07288 : 0x6D6D >
MEM  0x0000000001B0728A : 0x7061 > 55aa
MEM  0x0000000001B0728C : 0x358C > q
Shell> mm 1b07288 -w 2
MEM  0x0000000001B07288 : 0x6D6D >
MEM  0x0000000001B0728A : 0x55AA >      *Modified
MEM  0x0000000001B0728C : 0x358C > q
```

- To display IO space:

```
Address 80h, width = 4 bytes:
Shell> mm 80 -w 4 -IO
IO  0x0000000000000080 : 0x000000FE >
IO  0x0000000000000084 : 0x00FF5E6D > q
```

- To modify IO space using non-interactive mode:

```
Shell> mm 80 52 -w 1 -IO
Shell> mm 80 -w 1 -IO
IO  0x0000000000000080 : 0x52 > FE    *Modified
IO  0x0000000000000081 : 0xFF >
IO  0x0000000000000082 : 0x00 >
IO  0x0000000000000083 : 0x00 >
IO  0x0000000000000084 : 0x6D >
IO  0x0000000000000085 : 0x5E >
IO  0x0000000000000086 : 0xFF >
IO  0x0000000000000087 : 0x00 > q
```

- To display PCI configuration space, ss=00, bb=00, dd=00, ff=00, rr=00:

```
Shell> mm 0000000000 -PCI
PCI  0x0000000000000000 : 0x86 >
PCI  0x0000000000000001 : 0x80 >
PCI  0x0000000000000002 : 0x30 >
PCI  0x0000000000000003 : 0x11 >
PCI  0x0000000000000004 : 0x06 >
PCI  0x0000000000000005 : 0x00 > q
```

These contents can also be displayed by 'PCI 00 00 00'.

- To display PCIE configuration space, ss=00, bb=06, dd=00, ff=00, rrr=000:

```
Shell> mm 00060000000 -PCIE
PCIE  0x0000000060000000 : 0xAB >
PCIE  0x0000000060000001 : 0x11 >
PCIE  0x0000000060000002 : 0x61 >
PCIE  0x0000000060000003 : 0x43 >
PCIE  0x0000000060000004 : 0x00 > q
```

10.1.34 mv

Moves one or more files or directories to another location.

```
MV src [src...] [dst]
```

`src` Source file/directory name (wildcards are permitted)

`dst` Destination file/directory name (wildcards not permitted)

1. If the 'dst' parameter is not specified, the current directory is assumed to be the destination.
2. If there is more than one argument in the command line, the last one will be taken as 'dst' unconditionally. If there is more than one source file or directory to move, the 'dst' should be an existing directory.
3. Attempting to move a read-only file or directory is not allowed.
4. Moving a directory that contains read-only file(s) is allowed.
5. You cannot move a directory into itself or its subdirectories.
6. You cannot move a directory if the current directory is itself or its subdirectory.
7. Redirecting output to a file under a directory to be moved is not allowed.
8. If an error occurs, the remaining files or directories will still be moved.

> Examples:

- To rename a file:

```
fs0:\> mv IsaBus.efi Bus.efi
moving fs0:\IsaBus.efi -> \Bus.efi
 - [ok]
```

- To move a directory to the current directory:

```
fs0:\> mkdir test1\temp
fs0:\> mv test1\temp
moving fs0:\test1\temp -> \.\temp
 - [ok]
```

- To rename a directory:

```
fs0:\> mv efi efi1.1
moving fs0:\efi -> \efi1.1
 - [ok]
```

- To move multiple directories at a time:

```
fs0:\> mv test1 test2 test
moving fs0:\test1 -> \test\test1
 - [ok]
moving fs0:\test2 -> \test\test2
 - [ok]
```

- Moving a read-only directory will result a failure:

```
fs0:\test> attrib +r temp1
DA  R fs0:\test\temp1
fs0:\test> mv temp1 temp2
moving fs0:\test\temp1 -> \test\temp2
 - [error] - Write Protected
```

10.1.35 pause

Prints a message and waits for keyboard input.

```
PAUSE [-q]
```

`-q` Do not display notification message

1. The PAUSE command is only available in batch script files.
2. The prompt message is "Enter 'q' to quit, any other key to continue".

> Examples:

- To pause the system after displaying the date and time:

```
fs0:\> type pause.nsh
File: fs0:\pause.nsh, Size 204
#
#  Example script for ´pause´ command
#
echo pause.nsh begin..
date
time
pause
echo pause.nsh done.
```

- To execute the script with echo on:

```
+pause.nsh> echo pause.nsh begin..
pause.nsh begin..
+pause.nsh> date
06/19/2001
+pause.nsh> time
00:51:45
+pause.nsh> pause
Enter ´q´ to quit, any other key to continue:
+pause.nsh> echo pause.nsh done.
pause.nsh done.
fs0:\> pause.nsh
```

- To execute the script with echo off:

```
fs0:\> echo -off
fs0:\> pause.nsh
pause.nsh begin..
06/19/2001
00:52:50
Enter ´q´ to quit, any other key to continue: q
fs0:\>
```

10.1.36 pci

Displays PCI device list or PCI function configuration space.

```
PCI [Bus Dev [Func] [-s Seg] [-i]]
```

Bus	Bus number
Dev	Device number
Func	Function number
-s	Optional segment number specified
Seg	Segment number
-i	Information interpreted

1. If no parameters are specified all PCI devices will be listed.
2. If the Bus and Device number parameters are specified while the Function or Segment parameters are not, Function or Segment will be set as default value 0.
3. The '-i' option can be used to display verbose information for the specified PCI device. The PCI configuration space for the specified device will be dumped with a detailed interpretation.

> Examples on VX6060:

- To display all PCI devices in the system:

```
VX6060-A> pci
   Seg  Bus  Dev  Func
   ---  ---  ---  ----
    00   00   00    00 ==> Bridge Device - Host/PCI bridge
              Vendor 8086 Device 0044 Prog Interface 0
    00   00   01    00 ==> Bridge Device - PCI/PCI bridge
              Vendor 8086 Device 0045 Prog Interface 0
    00   00   02    00 ==> Display Controller - VGA/8514 controller
              Vendor 8086 Device 0046 Prog Interface 0
    00   00   06    00 ==> Bridge Device - PCI/PCI bridge
              Vendor 8086 Device 0047 Prog Interface 0
    00   00   16    00 ==> Simple Communications Controllers - Other communicati
              Vendor 8086 Device 3B64 Prog Interface 0
    00   00   16    03 ==> Simple Communications Controllers - Serial controller
              Vendor 8086 Device 3B67 Prog Interface 2
    00   00   19    00 ==> Network Controller - Ethernet controller
              Vendor 8086 Device 10EA Prog Interface 0
    00   00   1A    00 ==> Serial Bus Controllers - USB
              Vendor 8086 Device 3B3C Prog Interface 20
    00   00   1C    00 ==> Bridge Device - PCI/PCI bridge
              Vendor 8086 Device 3B42 Prog Interface 0
    00   00   1C    04 ==> Bridge Device - PCI/PCI bridge
              Vendor 8086 Device 3B4A Prog Interface 0
    00   00   1D    00 ==> Serial Bus Controllers - USB
              Vendor 8086 Device 3B34 Prog Interface 20
    00   00   1E    00 ==> Bridge Device - PCI/PCI bridge
              Vendor 8086 Device 2448 Prog Interface 1
    00   00   1F    00 ==> Bridge Device - PCI/ISA bridge
              Vendor 8086 Device 3B07 Prog Interface 0
    00   00   1F    02 ==> Mass Storage Controller - IDE controller
              Vendor 8086 Device 3B2E Prog Interface 8F
    00   00   1F    03 ==> Serial Bus Controllers - System Management Bus
              Vendor 8086 Device 3B30 Prog Interface 0
    00   00   1F    05 ==> Mass Storage Controller - IDE controller
              Vendor 8086 Device 3B2D Prog Interface 85
    00   02   00    00 ==> Bridge Device - PCI/PCI bridge
              Vendor 10B5 Device 8609 Prog Interface 0
   00   02   00    01 ==> Base System Peripherals - Other system peripheral
Vendor 10B5 Device 8609 Prog Interface 0
```

```
    00   03   01    00 ==> Bridge Device - Other bridge type
              Vendor 10B5 Device 8609 Prog Interface 0
    00   03   05    00 ==> Bridge Device - PCI/PCI bridge
              Vendor 10B5 Device 8609 Prog Interface 0
    00   03   07    00 ==> Bridge Device - PCI/PCI bridge
              Vendor 10B5 Device 8609 Prog Interface 0
    00   03   09    00 ==> Bridge Device - PCI/PCI bridge
              Vendor 10B5 Device 8609 Prog Interface 0
    00   07   00    00 ==> Bridge Device - PCI/PCI bridge
              Vendor 10B5 Device 8609 Prog Interface 0
    00   07   00    01 ==> Base System Peripherals - Other system peripheral
              Vendor 10B5 Device 8609 Prog Interface 0
    00   08   01    00 ==> Bridge Device - Other bridge type
              Vendor 10B5 Device 8609 Prog Interface 0
    00   09   00    00 ==> Network Controller - Ethernet controller
              Vendor 8086 Device 1510 Prog Interface 0
    00   09   00    01 ==> Network Controller - Ethernet controller
              Vendor 8086 Device 1510 Prog Interface 0
VX6060-A>
```

- To display the configuration space of Bus 0, Device 16, Function 0:

```
VX6060-A> pci 00 16 00 -i
  PCI Segment 00 Bus 00 Device 16 Func 00 [EFI 8000000000000000000160000]
  00000000: 86 80 64 3B 06 00 10 00-06 00 80 07 00 00 80 00  *..d;............*
  00000010: 04 70 E2 F7 00 00 00 00-00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00  *.p..............*
  00000020: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00-00 00 00 00 86 80 64 3B  *..............d;*
  00000030: 00 00 00 00 50 00 00 00-00 00 00 00 0B 01 00 00  *....P...........*
  00000040: 55 02 00 00 20 00 01 80-00 00 00 60 00 00 00 00  *U... ......`....*
  00000050: 01 8C 03 C8 08 00 00 00-00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00  *................*
  00000060: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00-00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00  *................*
  00000070: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00-00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00  *................*
  00000080: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00-00 00 00 00 05 00 80 00  *................*
  00000090: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00-00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00  *................*
  000000A0: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00-00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00  *................*
  000000B0: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00-00 00 00 00 02 00 00 C0  *................*
  000000C0: 25 77 6F 6B 2A D2 9A 6A-23 C3 D1 F7 32 75 85 A4  *%wok*..j#...2u..*
  000000D0: D8 29 7B 3E F5 3B B0 79-AB F8 69 A9 B9 0B EA 5D  *.).>.;.y..i....]*
  000000E0: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00-00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00  *................*
  000000F0: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00-00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00  *................*
Vendor ID(0): 8086                    Device ID(2): 3B64
Command(4): 0006
  (00)I/O space access enabled:       0  (01)Memory space access enabled:    1
  (02)Behave as bus master:           1  (03)Monitor special cycle enabled:  0
  (04)Mem Write & Invalidate enabled: 0  (05)Palette snooping is enabled:    0
  (06)Assert PERR# when parity error: 0  (07)Do address/data stepping:       0
  (08)SERR# driver enabled:           0  (09)Fast back-to-back transact...:  0
```

```
Status(6): 0010
  (04)New Capabilities linked list:   1  (05)66MHz Capable:                  0
  (07)Fast Back-to-Back Capable:      0  (08)Master Data Parity Error:       0
  (09)DEVSEL timing:               Fast  (11)Signaled Target Abort:          0
  (12)Received Target Abort:          0  (13)Received Master Abort:          0
  (14)Signaled System Error:          0  (15)Detected Parity Error:          0
Revision ID(8):     06                  BIST(0F):  Incapable
Cache Line Size(C): 00                  Latency Timer(D): 00
Header Type(0E):    80, Multi-function, PCI device
Class: Simple Communications Controllers - Other communication device -
Base Address Registers(10):
     Start_Address  Type  Space    Prefetchable?     Size             Limit
   ---------------------------------------------------------------------------
  00000000F7E27000  Mem   64 bits  No      0000000000000010  00000000F7E2700F
   ---------------------------------------------------------------------------
Expansion ROM Disabled(30)
Cardbus CIS ptr(28):   00000000
Sub VendorID(2C):          8086      Subsystem ID(2E):      3B64
Capabilities Ptr(34):        50
Interrupt Line(3C):          0B      Interrupt Pin(3D):       01
Min_Gnt(3E):                 00      Max_Lat(3F):             00
```

10.1.37 ping

Usage:

```
Ping [-n count] [-l size] TargetIp
```

Options:

`-n count` Number of echo requests to send.

`-l size` Send buffer size.


User have to enable “Network stack” in Advanced menu to have this command available.

10.1.38 reconnect

Reserved - Not To Be Used

10.1.39 reset

Resets the system.

```
RESET [-w [string]]
RESET [-s [string]]
```

`-w` Performs a warm reset

`-s` Performs a shutdown

`string` String to be passed to reset service

1. Reset will be guaranteed to reset the chipset as well as the processor when cold reset is called.
2. This command does not support output redirection.

10.1.40 set

Displays, creates, changes, or deletes EFI Shell environment variables.

```
SET [-v] [sname [value]]
SET [-d <sname>]
```

`-d`	Deletes the environment variable
`-v`	Volatile variable
`sname`	Environment variable name
`value`	Environment variable value

1. SET values are stored in EFI NVRAM and will be retained between boots unless the option -v is specified.

> Examples:

- To add an environment variable:

```
Shell> set DiagnosticPath fs0:\efi\diag;fs1:\efi\diag
```

- To display all environment variables:

```
Shell> set
   * path           : .
   diagnosticPath : fs0:\efi1.1\diag;fs1:\efi1.1\diag
```

- To delete an environment variable:

```
Shell> set -d diagnosticpath
Shell> set
   * path           : .
```

- To change an environment variable:

```
fs0:\> set src efi
fs0:\> set
   * path : .;fs0:\efi\tools;fs0:\efi\boot;fs0:\
     src  : efi
fs0:\> set src efi1.1
fs0:\> set
   * path : .;fs0:\efi\tools;fs0:\efi\boot;fs0:\
     src  : efi1.1
```

- To append an environment variable:

```
Shell> set
   * path           : .
Shell> set path %path%;fs0:\efi\tools;fs0:\efi\boot;fs0:\
Shell> set
   * path           : .;fs0:\efi\tools;fs0:\efi\boot;fs0:\
```

- To set a volatile variable that will disappear at the next boot:

```
Shell> set -v EFI_SOURCE c:\project\EFI1.1
Shell> set
   * path       : .;fs0:\efi\tools;fs0:\efi\boot;fs0:\
   * EFI_SOURCE : c:\project\EFI1.1
```

10.1.41 shift

Shifts batch file input parameter positions.

```
SHIFT
```

1. The SHIFT command is only available in batch script files.
2. Each time the SHIFT command is executed the parameters are shifted one position higher, giving you access to more than ten parameters.

> Examples:

- To execute a batch file named MySript.nsh:

```
fs0:\> MyScript.nsh X1 X2 X3 X4 X5 X6 X7 X8 X9 X10
```

The parameters available when `MyScript.nsh` initially begins execution will be set as follows:

```
%1 = X1
%2 = X2
%3 = X3
%4 = X4
%5 = X5
%6 = X6
%7 = X7
%8 = X8
%9 = X9
```

- To shift the parameters one position inside the batch file:

```
shift
```

The parameters available in `MyScript.nsh` are changed as follows:

```
%1 = X2
%2 = X3
%3 = X4
%4 = X5
%5 = X6
%6 = X7
%7 = X8
%8 = X9
%9 = X10
```

10.1.42 smbiosview

Displays SMBIOS information.

```
SMBIOSVIEW [-t SmbiosType]|[-h SmbiosHandle]|[-s]|[-a]
```

-t	Display all structures of SmbiosType
SmbiosType	SMBIOS structure type
-h	Display structure of SmbiosHandle
SmbiosHandle	SMBIOS structure unique 16-bit handle
-s	Display statistics table
-a	Display all information

1. The SmbiosType parameter supports the following types:
   0 - BIOS Information
   1 - System Information
   3 - System Enclosure
   4 - Processor Information
   5 - Memory Controller Information
   6 - Memory Module Information
   7 - Cache Information
   8 - Port Connector Information
   9 - System Slots
   10 - On Board Devices Information
   15 - System Event Log
   16 - Physical Memory Array
   17 - Memory Device
   18 - 32-bit Memory Error Information
   19 - Memory Array Mapped Address
   20 - Memory Device Mapped Address
   21 - Built-in Pointing Device
   22 - Portable Battery
   34 - Management Device
   37 - Memory Channel
   38 - IPMI Device Information
   39 - System Power Supply
2. The SmbiosHandle parameter can be specified in either decimal or hexadecimal format. Use the '0x' prefix format for hexadecimal values.
3. Internal commands:
   :q -------- quit smbiosview
   :0 -------- Change smbiosview display NONE info
   :1 -------- Change smbiosview display OUTLINE info
   :2 -------- Change smbiosview display NORMAL info
   :3 -------- Change smbiosview display DETAIL info
   /? -------- Show help

10.1.43 smbutil

EFI SMBUS Utility . NOT RECOMMENDED

Usage:

```
smbutil /rspd [/pec]
 smbutil /rdbyte Address Length Command [/pec]
 smbutil /rdword Address Length Command [/pec]
 smbutil /rdblock Address Length Command [/pec]
 smbutil /wtbyte Address Length Command /o Filename [/pec]
 smbutil /wtword Address Length Command /o FileName [/pec]
 smbutil /wtblock Address Length Command /o FileName [/pec]
 smbutil /testrw Address Length Command /o TestFileName [/pec]
   Address, Length, Command in HEX
```

`Address` is the device address on SMBUS

`Length` is the amount of data to transfer

`Command` is the offset to reach into the device

`wbyte wword wblock` will change and the EEPROM contents of the device. They are not RECOMMENDED and can cause a malfunction of the board.

`testrw` can corrupt the EEPROM contents of the device and can cause a malfunction of the board.

10.2 Environment variables

EFI shell allows user to set environment variables. Actually, 3 environment variables are used on VX6060 board to control the behavior of EFI shell as described hereafter.

10.2.1 Bootcmd

The environment variable "bootcmd" allows user to run automatically a EFI command into EFI shell at startup of EFI shell without typing any command on keyboard.

Examples:

a. To set bootcmd to run the "pci" command on EFI shell:

```
VX6060-A> set bootcmd "pci"
```

b. To check if the bootcmd variable is set on EFI shell:

```
VX6060-A> set
bootcmd: pci
```

c. To clear the bootcmd variable on EFI shell:

```
VX6060-A> set -d bootcmd
```

10.2.2 StartupAuto

The environment variable "StartupAuto" allows user to run the EFI shell script file "startup.nsh" present for example on a USB Flash drive plugged on the board.

Examples:

a. To set StartupAuto variable on EFI shell:

```
VX6060-A> set StartupAuto 1
```

b. To clear StartupAuto variable on EFI shell:

```
 VX6060-A> set -d StartupAuto
```

10.2.3 StartupDelay

The environment variable "StartupDelay" allows user to set a timeout delay before running the EFI shell script file "startup.nsh" present for example on a USB Flash drive plugged on the board. The value of "StartupDelay" is a number that represents a delay in seconds.

Examples:

a. To set a 2 seconds delay in StartupDelay variable on EFI shell:

```
VX6060-A> set StartupDelay 2
```

b. To clear StartupDelay variable on EFI shell:

```
VX6060-A> set -d StartupDelay
```

by default, the StartupDelay before running the EFI shell script startup.nsh is equal to 5 seconds.

Chapter 11 - BIOS Versions Description

11.1 Recommendations and Known Limitations

1. Reserved Setup Settings

All the settings that are not described in this documentation are reserved and should not be changed. Changing any of these settings may cause system dysfunction or failure.

2. After BIOS Upgrades

It is recommended to turn the system off and do a fresh Cold Boot after upgrading the BIOS with the EFI shell "`kflash`" command or another utility.

If not, malfunction can be observed during next boot.

3. Display Port Hot Plug

The BIOS does not support hot plug for Display Port. The user has to plug the Display Port device before switching the board on.

4. ACPI Warnings under Linux OS

Some ACPI warnings are logged under the Linux Fedora operating system using the "`dmesg`" utility. Those messages are not errors and should be ignored.

5. PCI-Express Advanced Error Reporting (AER) are not supported

Currently, the BIOS does not implement AER for the PCIe switch PEX8609 devices in the ACPI tables, and so, operating systems cannot retrieve this information.

6. ACPI Configuration for PMC/XMC slots are not implemented

Currently, the BIOS does not support the PCI-Express slot naming in the ACPI tables.

The ACPI specification version 3.0b defines the _SUN method to attribute a Slot Number to the PCI slots. Also, refer to the PCI Firmware Specification v3.0 ECR Slot naming 03/28/2010 to add specific name to _DSM function 7 in the ACPI tables.

7. USB Limitation on LRU-B

Sometimes, it has been observed under the EFI shell that some USB sticks are not correctly recognized with the "`map -r`" command.

This is due to a hardware limitation and, in this case, unplugging and plugging again the USB device can solve this issue.

8. "`kflash`" Command Limitation

The "`-sp`" option of the "`kflash`" command is used to preserve the BIOS parameters. However the boot devices order is not preserved by this option.

11.2 Known Problems Table

The following table lists the BIOS VX6060 relative known problems.

How to use the table:

1. Get the BIOS ID associated to your board. Refer to Chapter 3 “Main Menu” page 4 of this document.
2. Check for a specific item in the table rows:
   2.1. A “x" (cross) in the BIOS ID column indicates this item applies to this BIOS release (problem is not solved).
   2.2. No “x" (cross) in the BIOS ID column indicates this item does not apply to this release (problem is fixed).
3. A full description associated to a specific problem is available in the next section.

Item	Description	BIOS ID			
		<12010	12010		
1	CPU shutdown at low temperature - CRP #3970	X			
2	Problem with PCI IRQ on PEG port - CRP #3967	X			
3	Error on kmac utility swap SPI flash - CRP #3975	X			
4	SATA speed for Gen1/Gen2 – CRP #3916	X			

Detailed description of the problems

Item # 1 CPU shutdown at low temperature - CRP #3970

Description: After a cold boot at -45°C the following message appears under Linux:
“`Critical temperature reached (255 C), shutting down`.”

Workaround: Under Linux, add the boot option "`thermal.crt= -1`" in the `grub.conf file`.

Item # 2 Problem with PCI IRQ on PEG port - CRP #3967

Description: The PCI interrupts are not received by the device drivers. The interrupt lines programmed in the PCI headers are wrong.

Workaround: In the device driver software, force the IRQ line of the PCI headers to the correct value.

Item # 3 Error on kmac utility swap SPI flash - CRP #3975

Description: The "kmac -w" command allows to program the 2 SPI flashes with a new MAC address for the Intel 82579 (Hanksville) Ethernet interface.
The command does not restore the flash ChipSelect selection at the end of the process and so, the board boots from the wrong SPI flash next time.

Workaround: Repeat the command a second time to select the correct SPI flash at next reboot.

Item # 4 SATA speed for Gen1/Gen2 – CRP #3916

Description: Some hard disk devices are not correctly recognized by BIOS due to bad quality of signals on the VPX backplane. BIOS has to implement a setup option to select the SATA speed between GEN1/GEN2 in order to work-around this limitation in case of the HDD has no mean to select the speed itself, for example with SSD devices.

Workaround: In AHCI mode, usually operating system re-negociate the SATA speed based on the capabilities registers. It is possible to force the SATA speed by using the libata.force option at the kernel command line to boot Linux.

11.3 BIOS ID12010 Release Notes

The identified or the fixed problems relative to this release are described in the section 11.2 “Known Problems Table” above.

The following lists the evolutions or enhancements relative to this release:

11.3.1 Watchdog under BIOS

The CPLD Watchdog function can be enabled with a configurable timeout value to control the OS boot.

The option is accessible in the Kontron/Board Misc Configuration menu under the BIOS Setup.

The watchdog timer is disabled by default.

Only the Reset mode is handled.

The watchdog setting is kept even after a timeout has occurred.

11.3.2 Azerty USB Keyboard Support

The USB French keyboard is now supported.

The option is accessible in the Kontron/USB Misc Configuration menu under the BIOS Setup.

The US keyboard is set by default.

As only the English language is supported under BIOS, then accented characters are not managed. Moreover, the characters ° £ ¤ µ and § are not displayed either.

11.3.3 Support of New PXE Version

The Legacy Option ROMs for the i82577 (Hanksville) and the i82580 (Barton Hills) have been updated.

They fix a potential problem with the EEPROM reset.

Chapter 12 - Use Cases

This chapter gives some advise for following pratical cases:

> DEPLOY : How to deploy VX6060 - BIOS, section 12.1 page 105

> DEVEL: How to develop applications with VX6060 - BIOS, section 12.2 page 106

> EVAL: How to benchmark VX6060 - BIOS, section 12.3 page 106

> TROUBLESHOOT: How to troubleshoot VX6060 - BIOS, section 12.4 page 106

12.1 DEPLOY: How to Deploy VX6060 - BIOS

Deploying with VX6060 boards usually requires to handle the following tasks:

> Cloning a board,

> Managing a pool of deployed boards.

12.1.1 Cloning a Board:

To be able to replace a VX6060 with another one in a system, cloning allows to duplicate VX6060 settings in the new board prior to replacement. This is how to proceed with VX6060:

> On Original VX6060

Duplicate the hardware settings. (see VX6060 Users Documentation: chapter Configuration)

Duplicating BIOS settings:

BIOS and BIOS settings are stored for each CPU (A or B) in the BIOS FLASH device itself. See Annex C of this document to know how to clone a BIOS ROM image . This operation must be repeat for CPU-A and CPU-B BIOS to obtain 2 BIOS image & setting.

> New VX6060

Check the Board EC level to insure the BIOS + Settings you are going to install are compatible with the hardware evolution.

See Annex A on how to program the new BIOS + settings for CPU A and CPU B (beware: settings are differents for A and B)

Boot the board and set the Date Time to the correct date/time

Now the new board is a functional clone ot the initial VX6060

Once the system has been qualified, it may be a good idea to save the image of the BIOS + Settings for later use.

In the case of removable storage like USB FLASH mezzanine or HDD fitted on the board, refer to VX6060 User's Guide (CA.DT.A76) for details of removal and fitting operations.

For large programs, Kontron can contribute with high level software to automate this cloning task. Contact support-kom-sa@kontron.com for details.

12.1.2 Managing a Pool of VX6060:

To manage a pool of boards, the main task is to identify and track board using serial number, EC Level, BIOS version, MAC addresses, etc... possibly without having to take the system apart to look at its labels.

See chapter 2.2 of VX6060 User's Guide about the board identifcation labels.

See section 5.4 page 29 on VPD into SETUP Kontron Menu in this document on where to retrieve the board SN and EC level using the BIOS

See VPDTool in the Linux BSP document on how to get this information from a Linux OS running on the board.

The BIOS information is also transmitted from the BIOS to the OS using software table in memory, use the DMIDECODE CMD to retrieve this information from Linux.

Kontron maintains a database of all boards sold to customers. This includes customer, program, system and any information you may wish to have maintained by us, allowing to retrieve an exact board pool status, whenever needed.

Contact support-kom-sa@kontron.com for details.

12.2 DEVEL: How to Develop Applications with VX6060 - BIOS

Developing applications requires numerous trials and errors, and sometimes power cycle. As the VX6060 is a small system on its own, here are some suggestions on how to organize your software development with VX6060. The final choice is yours, and depends on a large part of your laboratory infrastructure.

In case of no laboratory infrastructure, you may wish to use CPU A on Linux as the server, and CPU B as the target. In this case, no software is needed on the PC. Development happens on CPU A, CPU B launches a PXE boot from CPU A Linux. See the development use case in Linux VX6060 BSP guide for details.

12.3 EVAL: How to Benchmark VX6060 - BIOS

TBD

12.4 TROUBLESHOOT: How to Troubleshoot VX6060 - BIOS

» SETUP not accessible

If setup is not accessible, make sure that the board operational in rescue mode (see VX6060 User'sGuide for Rescue Boot).

» SETUP accessible but OS not booting

If setup can be accessed, then enter setup (see chapter 2 page 2 ”Accessing the Setup Menu”) and check if the boot device is visible in the boot device list. See chapter 7 page 45 “Boot Method and Priority” in this document

Eventually restore default manufacturing setup configuration. See chapter 9 page 55 “Save and Exit Menu” to restore setup.

Appendix A - How to Update and Restore BIOS

A.1 Update BIOS from UEFI Shell using USB Device

This section details the update of the AMI BIOS Firmware on a VX6060 board. An USB key with the BIOS image to flash will be used.

» Operating Mode

> Copy the BIOS image under the USB device

> Boot VX6060 on UEFI shell. If necessary enter BIOS SETUP with F2 in boot sequence. Then navigate to Save & Exit Menu and select UEFI shell in Boot override menu and boot under UEFI shell. Plug the USB device on the concerned USB interface (CPU-A or CPU-B)

> Enter command

```
map -r
```

> fs0: file system must become visible, then Enter

```
fs0:
```

> Eventually use cd command to reach a directory where the Bios image is stored. Use ls to display file list
If BIOS image is named `VX6060_IDYYXXX.bin` then flash the BIOS entering command

```
VX6060-A(B)> kflash -p -r  VX6060_IDYYXXX.bin
```

Do not turn off nor reset the board until the end of the command. This prevent the system to boot at next power on.

> Wait about 1 minutes and 30 seconds and check if message "**`image are equal`**" is displayed. If not, do again the flash update. When upgrade is finished without any errors, then turn off the system and do a fresh cold start in order to boot with the new BIOS.

The serial console displays a toolbar **`[======]`** during Flash process to show the progression of the Flash update while the graphical screen not.

A.2 Restore or Update BIOS from Rescue BIOS

A rescue BIOS is available on any VX6060 CPU. It is possible to boot on rescue BIOS and update the main BIOS with the rescue BIOS.

When board is powered off, set micro switch SW2A or SW2B function 1 to ON. Then Boot on Rescue BIOS and EFI-Shell. If necessary enter BIOS SETUP with F2 in boot sequence and then navigate to Save & Exit Menu and select UEFI shell in Boot override menu. Check if EFI-Shell prompt is VX6060-A-RESCUE or VX6060-B-RESCUE

> Enter command:

```
VX6060-A(B)-RESCUE> kflash -c
```

Do not power down the board during update process. This behavior will prevent the board to boot.

> Wait about 1 minutes and 30 seconds the command end.

The BIOS is restored. Power off the board, set micro switch SW2A or SW2B function 1 to Off then boot on Main BIOS.

A.3 Record BIOS Image ROM and Setting from UEFI Shell Using USB Device

This section details the record of the AMI BIOS Firmware and its setting of a VX6060 board. An USB key will be used to store the BIOS image

Operating Mode

> Boot VX6060 on UEFI shell. If necessary enter BIOS SETUP with F2 in boot sequence. Then navigate to Save & Exit Menu and select UEFI shell in Boot override menu and boot under UEFI shell. Plug the USB device on the concerned USB interface (CPU-A or CPU-B)

> Enter command

```
map -r
```

> fs0: file system must become visible, then Enter

```
fs0:
```

> Eventually use cd command to reach a directory where the Bios image is stored. Use ls to display file list

If BIOS image is named `VX6060_CLONE-A(B).bin` then copy the BIOS image entering command

```
VX6060-A(B)> kflash -s  VX6060_CLONE-A(B).bin
```

> Wait 20 seconds. When finished without error then the BIOS ROM image is stored onto the USB device.

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