



AlphaPC 264DP

User's Manual

Order Number: EC-RB0BA-TE

Revision/Update Information: This is a new document.

Preliminary

January 1999

The information in this publication is subject to change without notice.

COMPAQ COMPUTER CORPORATION SHALL NOT BE LIABLE FOR TECHNICAL OR EDITORIAL ERRORS OR OMISSIONS CONTAINED HEREIN, NOR FOR INCIDENTAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES RESULTING FROM THE FURNISHING, PERFORMANCE, OR USE OF THIS MATERIAL. THIS INFORMATION IS PROVIDED "AS IS" AND COMPAQ COMPUTER CORPORATION DISCLAIMS ANY WARRANTIES, EXPRESS, IMPLIED OR STATUTORY AND EXPRESSLY DISCLAIMS THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY, FITNESS FOR PARTICULAR PURPOSE, GOOD TITLE AND AGAINST INFRINGEMENT.

This publication contains information protected by copyright. No part of this publication may be photocopied or reproduced in any form without prior written consent from Compaq Computer Corporation.

©1998 Compaq Computer Corporation. All rights reserved. Printed in U.S.A.

AlphaPC, COMPAQ, DECchip, DECnet, DIGITAL, ThinWire, and the Compaq logo registered in United States Patent and Trademark Office.

Cypress and hyperCache are trademarks of Cypress Semiconductor Corporation.

GRAFOIL is a registered trademark of Union Carbide Corporation.

Linux is a registered trademark of Linus Torvalds in the United States and other countries.

Microsoft, MS-DOS, and Windows are registered trademarks and Windows NT is a trademark of Microsoft Corporation.

SMC is a registered trademark of Standard Microsystems Corporation.

UNIX is a registered trademark in the United States and other countries, licensed exclusively through X/Open Company Limited.

All other trademarks and registered trademarks are the property of their respective owners.

Contents

1 About This Manual

1.1	Manual Conventions and Terminology	1-1
-----	--	-----

2 Features of the AlphaPC 264DP

2.1	Power Requirements	2-6
2.2	Environmental Requirements	2-6
2.3	Physical Parameters	2-7
2.3.1	AlphaPC 264DP Hole and Connector Specifications	2-8
2.3.2	AlphaPC 264DP Daughtercard Mechanical Control Drawing	2-11

3 AlphaPC 264DP Switch Configuration

3.1	Fail-Safe Booter	3-3
3.2	Mini-Debugger	3-3
3.3	Password Bypass	3-3
3.3.1	AlphaBIOS Password Bypass	3-3
3.3.2	Alpha SRM Console Password Clear	3-4
3.4	Flash Write Protection	3-4
3.5	21272 Speed	3-4

4 AlphaPC 264DP Connector Pinouts

4.1	Mainboard Connectors	4-1
4.1.1	Daughtercard Connector Pinouts	4-1
4.1.2	PCI Bus Connector Pinouts	4-3
4.1.3	ISA Expansion Bus Connector Pinouts	4-4
4.1.4	IDE Drive Bus Connector Pinouts	4-5
4.1.5	Ultra SCSI Bus Connector Pinouts	4-6
4.1.6	SDRAM DIMM Connector Pinouts	4-6

4.1.7	Diskette (Floppy) Drive Bus Connector Pinouts	4-8
4.1.8	Parallel Bus Connector Pinouts	4-8
4.1.9	COM1/COM2 Serial Line Connector Pinouts	4-9
4.1.10	Keyboard/Mouse Connector Pinouts	4-9
4.1.11	+3-V Power Connector Pinouts	4-10
4.1.12	+5-V Power Connector Pinouts	4-10
4.1.13	Fan Box Power Connector Pinouts	4-10
4.1.14	Speaker Connector Pinouts	4-11
4.1.15	Halt Button Connector Pinouts	4-11
4.1.16	Reset Button Connector Pinouts	4-11
4.1.17	System Power Button Connector Pinouts	4-11
4.1.18	Ultra SCSI Hard Drive LED Connector Pinouts	4-12
4.1.19	Power LED Connector Pinouts	4-12
4.2	Daughtercard Connectors	4-12
4.2.1	Microprocessor Fan Power Connector Pinouts	4-12
4.2.2	SRAM Test Data Input Connector Pinouts	4-13
4.2.3	AlphaPC 264DP Daughtercard Connector Pinouts	4-13
4.2.4	AlphaPC 264DP Daughtercard Input Power Connector Pinouts	4-15

5 Memory Configuration

5.1	Memory Subsystem	5-1
5.2	Configuring SDRAM Memory	5-2

6 Firmware Introduction

6.1	Firmware Overview	6-1
6.1.1	Power-up	6-1
6.1.2	Switching From One Firmware to the Other	6-2
6.2	Preparing Diskettes	6-2
6.3	Fail-Safe Booter Utility	6-3
6.4	Updating Firmware From AlphaBIOS	6-4
6.5	Updating Firmware From Alpha SRM Console with LFU	6-4
6.5.1	Starting LFU	6-4
6.5.2	LFU Commands	6-5

7 AlphaBIOS

7.1	AlphaBIOS Conventions	7-2
7.2	AlphaBIOS Setup Program	7-3
7.2.1	Displaying Your System Configuration	7-4
7.2.2	Upgrading AlphaBIOS	7-7
7.2.3	Setting Up Your Hard Disk	7-8

7.2.4	Performing CMOS Setup Tasks	7-9
7.2.5	Running a Maintenance Program	7-11
7.3	Installing the Windows NT Operating System	7-13
7.3.1	Requirements	7-13
7.3.2	Before Installing Windows NT	7-14
7.3.3	Starting Windows NT Setup	7-14

8 Alpha SRM Console Firmware

8.1	Alpha SRM Console Firmware Conventions	8-1
8.2	Basic Alpha SRM Console Command Descriptions	8-3
8.3	Displaying System Parameters	8-18
8.3.1	Displaying the System Configuration	8-18
8.3.2	Displaying the Number of CPUs	8-20
8.3.3	Displaying System Devices	8-20
8.3.4	Displaying the Memory Configuration	8-21
8.3.5	Displaying PALcode Revision Information	8-22
8.3.6	Displaying Console Revision Information	8-22
8.4	Environment Variables	8-22
8.4.1	Environment Variable Summary	8-24
8.5	Initializing the System	8-28
8.6	Making the System Secure	8-28
8.6.1	Set Password Command	8-29
8.6.2	Set Secure Command	8-30
8.6.3	Login Command	8-31
8.6.4	Clear Password Command	8-32
8.7	Examine and Deposit Commands	8-33
8.8	Creating a Power-Up Script	8-35
8.9	Starting and Stopping CPUs	8-36
8.10	Getting Help	8-37
8.11	Upgrading the System	8-38
8.12	Booting the Operating System	8-40
8.13	Installing the Tru64 UNIX Operating System	8-42
8.13.1	Requirements	8-42

9 Troubleshooting

9.1	Password Bypass	9-1
9.2	Hardware Startup	9-2
9.3	Daughtercard LEDs	9-2
9.4	Beep Codes	9-3
9.5	Post Codes	9-3
9.6	Fail-Safe Booter	9-4
9.7	Windows NT Startup	9-5

A Support, Products, and Documentation

A.1	Customer Support	A-1
A.2	Supporting Products	A-2
A.2.1	Memory	A-2
A.2.2	Power Supply	A-2
A.2.3	Enclosure	A-2
A.3	Associated Documentation	A-3

Figures

2-1	AlphaPC 264DP Mainboard Switch/Connector/Component Location	2-3
2-2	AlphaPC 264DP Daughtercard Switch/Connector/Component Location	2-5
2-3	AlphaPC 264DP Mainboard Hole Specifications	2-8
2-4	AlphaPC 264DP Mainboard Connector Specifications	2-9
2-5	AlphaPC 264DP Mainboard I/O Connector Specifications	2-10
2-6	AlphaPC 264DP Daughtercard Mechanical Control Drawing	2-11
3-1	Mainboard Switchpack 2	3-1
3-2	Mainboard Switchpack 3	3-2
3-3	Daughtercard Switchpack 2	3-2
5-1	AlphaPC 264DP Memory Subsystem	5-1
5-2	AlphaPC 264DP DIMM Connectors	5-2
6-1	Example of Running LFU	6-4
7-1	AlphaBIOS Boot Screen	7-3
7-2	AlphaBIOS Setup Screen	7-3
7-3	Systemboard Configuration Screen	7-4
7-4	Hard Disk Configuration Screen	7-5
7-5	Memory Configuration Screen	7-6
7-6	Setup Screen Selecting AlphaBIOS Upgrade	7-7
7-7	Hard Disk Setup Screen	7-8
7-8	Standard CMOS Setup Screen	7-9
7-9	Advanced CMOS Setup Screen	7-10
7-10	Run Maintenance Program Submenu	7-11
7-11	Entering the Program Name	7-12
8-1	Example of Show Config Command	8-19
8-2	Example of Show CPU Command	8-20
8-3	Example of Show Device Command	8-21
8-4	Example of Show Memory Command	8-21
8-5	Example of Show PAL Command	8-22
8-6	Example of Show Version Command	8-22
8-7	Example of Set Envar and Show Envar Commands	8-23
8-8	Example of Initialize Command	8-28
8-9	Examples of Set Password Command	8-29
8-10	Examples of Set Secure Command	8-30
8-11	Examples of the Login Command	8-31
8-12	Examples of the Clear Password Command	8-32
8-13	Examples of the Deposit Command	8-34
8-14	Examples of the Examine Command	8-34
8-15	Example of Editing the nvram Script	8-36
8-16	Example of Clearing the nvram Script	8-36
8-17	Example of Halt and Continue Commands	8-37
8-18	Example of Help Command	8-38
8-19	Example of the Lfu Command	8-39
8-20	Example of a Boot Command	8-41

Tables

2-1	AlphaPC 264DP Features	2-1
2-2	AlphaPC 264DP Mainboard Switch/Connector/Component List	2-4
2-3	AlphaPC 264DP Daughtercard Switch/Connector/Component List	2-5
2-4	Power Supply DC Current Requirements	2-6
2-5	AlphaPC 264DP Environmental Requirements	2-7
4-1	Daughtercard Connector Pinouts (J18, J23)	4-1
4-2	PCI Bus Connector Pinouts (J35, J40–J42, J44, J46)	4-3
4-3	ISA Expansion Bus Connector Pinouts (J47)	4-4
4-4	IDE Drive Bus Connector Pinouts (J45)	4-5
4-5	Ultra SCSI Bus Connector Pinouts (J34, J38)	4-6
4-6	SDRAM DIMM Connector Pinouts (J1, J5, J6, J9, J11, J13, J14, J16, J25–J32)	4-6
4-7	Diskette (Floppy) Drive Bus Connector Pinouts (J43)	4-8
4-8	Parallel Bus Connector Pinouts (J17)	4-8
4-9	COM1/COM2 Serial Line Connector Pinouts (J19)	4-9
4-10	Keyboard/Mouse Connector Pinouts (J21)	4-9
4-11	+3-V Power Connector Pinouts (J3)	4-10
4-12	+5-V Power Connector Pinouts (J33)	4-10
4-13	Fan Box Power Connector Pinouts (J2, J15, J22, J24)	4-10
4-14	Speaker Connector Pinouts (J39)	4-11
4-15	Halt Button Connector Pinouts (J12)	4-11
4-16	Reset Button Connector Pinouts (J8)	4-11
4-17	System Power Button Connector Pinouts (J7)	4-11
4-18	Ultra SCSI Hard Drive LED Connector Pinouts (J10)	4-12
4-19	Power LED Connector Pinouts (J36)	4-12
4-20	Microprocessor Fan Power Connector Pinouts (J1)	4-12
4-21	SRAM Test Data Input Connector Pinouts (J2)	4-13
4-22	Daughtercard Connector Pinouts (J3)	4-13
4-23	Input Power Connector Pinouts (J4)	4-15
5-1	AlphaPC 264DP SDRAM Memory Configurations	5-3
6-1	LFU Commands	6-5
7-1	Action Keys	7-2
7-2	CMOS Setup Tasks	7-9
8-1	Device Naming Convention	8-20
8-2	Architecture-Required Environment Variables	8-24
8-3	System-Defined Environment Variables	8-25
9-1	AlphaPC 264DP Daughtercard LEDs	9-2
9-2	Beep Codes	9-3
9-3	Post Codes	9-3

About This Manual

This manual describes the AlphaPC 264DP, a board for computing systems based on the Alpha 21264 microprocessor and the companion 21272 core logic chipset. It describes both the mainboard's and the daughtercard's features and how to set the configuration switches. This manual helps users to install and populate the AlphaPC 264DP mainboard with memory boards and peripheral cards.

1.1 Manual Conventions and Terminology

The following conventions are used in this manual.

Caution: Cautions indicate potential damage to equipment, software, or data.

Extents: Extents are specified by a single number or a pair of numbers in brackets ([]) separated by a colon (:), and are inclusive. For example, bits [7:3] specify an extent including bits 7, 6, 5, 4, and 3. Multiple bit fields are shown as extents.

Italic Type: *Italic* type emphasizes important information and indicates complete titles of documents.

Note: Notes provide additional information about a topic.

Numbering: All numbers are decimal or hexadecimal unless otherwise indicated. In case of ambiguity, a subscript indicates the radix of nondecimal numbers. For example, 19 is a decimal number, but 19_{16} and 19A are hexadecimal numbers.

Register Figures: Register figures have bit and field position numbering starting at the right (low-order) and increasing to the left (high-order).

Signal Names: All signal names are printed in **boldface** type. Signal names that originate in an industry-standard specification, such as PCI or IDE, are printed in the case as found in the specification (usually uppercase). Active low signals have either a pound sign “#” appended, or a “not” overscore bar; for example, **DEVSEL#** and **RESET**.

Manual Conventions and Terminology

Terms: The following terms are used in this manual:

This term...	Refers to...
Microsoft Windows NT installation guide	The Microsoft <i>Windows NT Workstation Installation Guide</i> and the <i>Windows NT Server Installation Guide</i>
Windows NT	The Microsoft Windows NT Workstation and Windows NT Server operating systems
Alpha SRM console	The Alpha SRM console firmware
AlphaBIOS	The AlphaBIOS firmware

Features of the AlphaPC 264DP

The AlphaPC 264DP system (AlphaPC 264DP) consists of an AlphaPC 264DP mainboard (a planar board, referred to as the mainboard throughout this document), and one or two AlphaPC 264DP daughtercards (daughtercard). The daughtercard consists of the 21264, L2 cache, reset FPGA, and power converters for 2.2 volts and 1.5 volts.

Table 2–1 provides an overview of the AlphaPC 264DP’s features.

Table 2–1 AlphaPC 264DP Features

Feature	Description
Mainboard	
Daughtercards	Support for two daughtercards, each containing an Alpha 21264 microprocessor (64-bit RISC) operating at 500 MHz, and a 2MB, 128-bit L2 cache with late-write HSTL Synchronous Static RAM (SSRAM).
Core logic chipset	21272 core logic chipset, comprising 11 chips (8 Dchips, 2 Pchips, and 1 Cchip) that provide an interface to system memory and the PCI bus
Synchronous DRAM (SDRAM) memory	128MB to 4GB memory complement, with 72-bit ECC — four memory arrays, each consisting of four 200-pin buffered DIMMs, with 100 MHz SDRAMs.

Table 2–1 AlphaPC 264DP Features (Continued)

Feature	Description
I/O and miscellaneous support	The AlphaPC 264DP mainboard has the following support: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Two 64-bit, 33-MHz PCI's• Six 64-bit PCI expansion slots (one shared with ISA)• Cypress CY82C693UB chip providing support for PCI-to-ISA bridge, IDE bus, keyboard, mouse, and time-of-year clock<ul style="list-style-type: none">– ISA expansion bus, with one ISA expansion slot (shared with PCI)– IDE bus– SMC FDC37C669 combination controller chip provides control for diskettes, two UARTs with modem control, and a parallel port• Adaptec AIC7895 chip providing integrated dual-port, ultrawide SCSI
Firmware	Windows NT AlphaBIOS and Alpha SRM console
<hr/> Daughtercard <hr/>	
Microprocessor	Alpha 21264 microprocessor (64-bit RISC)
Synchronous L2 cache	Onboard 2MB, direct-mapped, late-write SSRAM cache with 128-bit data path
I/O and miscellaneous support	The AlphaPC 264DP daughtercard has the following support: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 270-pin interface to mainboard• SRAM support using 512KB flash ROM• Linear regulator, providing 3.3 V dc to 1.5 V dc conversion• Dc-dc converter, providing 5 V dc to 2.2 V dc• Reset/configuration FPGA• Presence detect logic, for cache configuration and CPU speed• SRAM test port• 18-pin power connector

Figure 2–1 shows the mainboard and its components.

Figure 2-1 AlphaPC 264DP Mainboard Switch/Connector/Component Location

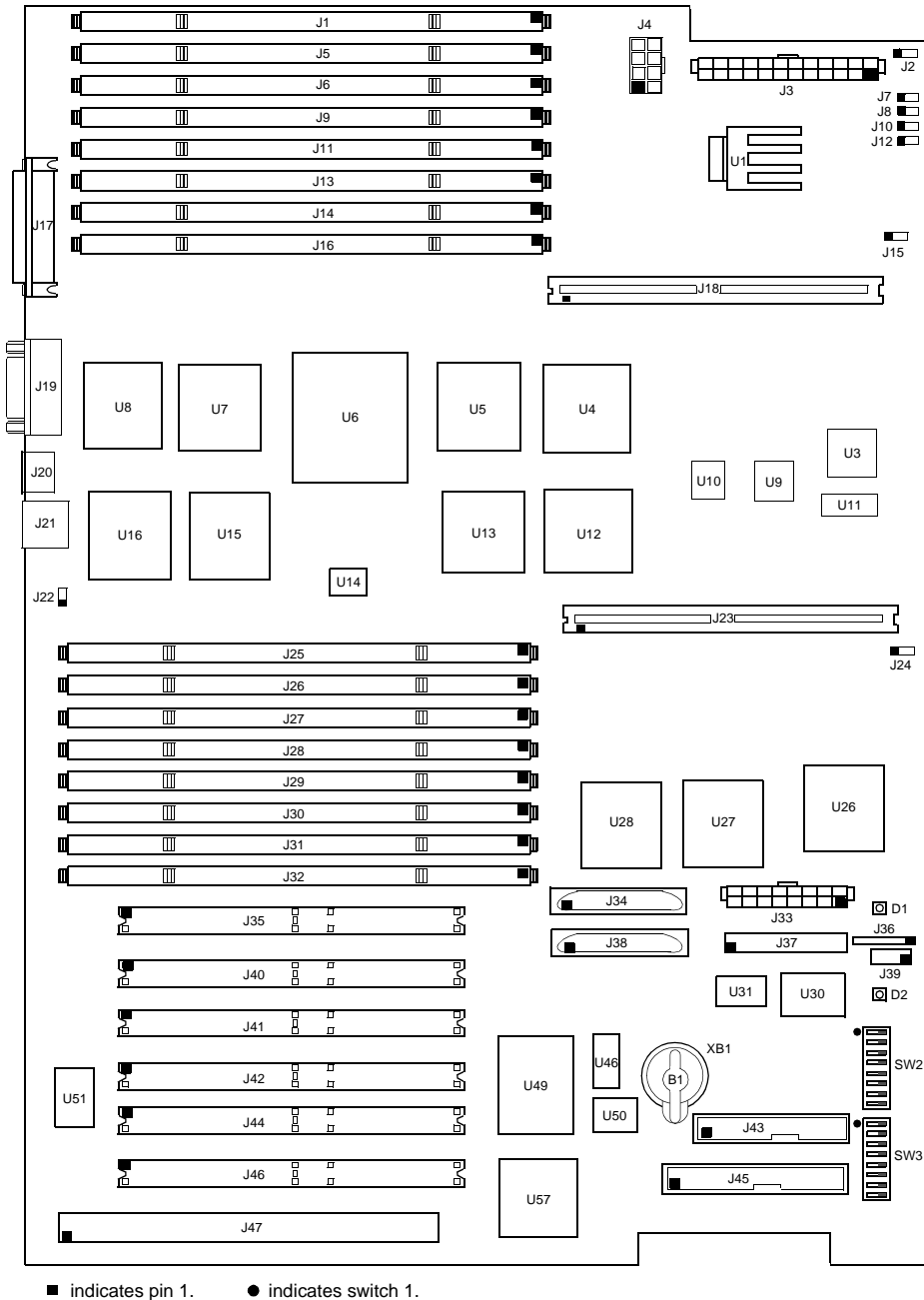


Table 2–2 describes the mainboard components.

Table 2–2 AlphaPC 264DP Mainboard Switch/Connector/Component List

Item No.	Description	Item No.	Description
XB1	RTC battery (CR2032)	J45	IDE bus connector
J1, J5, J6, J9, J11, J13, J14, J16, J25-J32	Memory connectors	J47	ISA bus connector
J2, J15, J22, J24	Fan box power connector	D1, D2	LEDs
J3	+3-V power connector	SW2, SW3	Switchpacks
J4	Reserved	U1	MIC29502
J7	Power button connector	U3	MC12439
J8	Reset button connector	U4, U5, U7, U8, U12, U13, U15, U16	DC4047 Dchips
J10	SCSI LED connector	U6	DC1046 Cchip
J12	Halt button connector	U9, U10	100LVE222
J17	Parallel I/O connector	U11	MC100LVEL37
J18, J23	Daughtercard connectors	U14	MPC951
J19	COM1/COM2 (DB9) connectors ¹	U26	TIGbus FPGA
J20	Reserved	U27, U28	DC1048 Pchips
J21	Keyboard/mouse connector ²	U30	AlphaBIOS flash ROM
J33	+5-V power connector	U31	I ² C bus controller
J34, J38	SCSI connectors	U46	SRAM for SCSI
J35, J40-J42, J44, J46	PCI bus connectors	U49	AIC7895
J36	Power LED connector	U50	SCSI BIOS flash ROM
J37	Reserved	U51	Super I/O (FDC37C669)
J39	Speaker connector	U57	Southbridge (CY82C693UB)
J43	Floppy drive connector		

¹ COM1 is the top connector, COM2 is the bottom one.

² Mouse connector is on top, keyboard connector is on the bottom.

Figure 2–2 shows the daughtercard and its components, and Table 2–3 describes these components.

Figure 2–2 AlphaPC 264DP Daughtercard Switch/Connector/Component Location

Side 1—Component Side

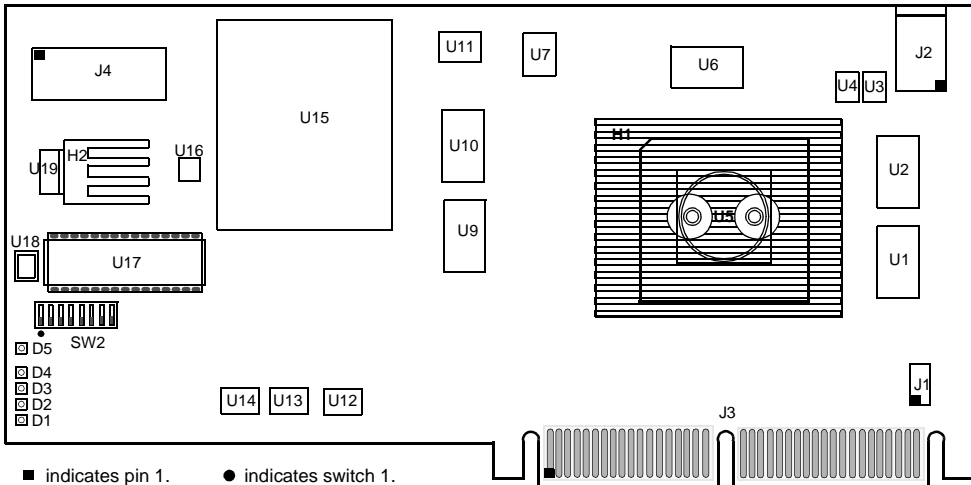


Table 2–3 AlphaPC 264DP Daughtercard Switch/Connector/Component List

Item No.	Description	Item No.	Description
J1	Fan power	U5	Microprocessor, socketed (Alpha 21264)
J2	SROM test port	U6	Bcache tag SSRAM
J3	Daughtercard data connector	U7	Reset FPGA
J4	Daughtercard power connector	U11, U13, U14	lcx38
H1	21264 heat sink	U12	8582 EEPROM
H2	+1.5-V regulator heat sink	U15	5-V to 2.2-V converter
D1-D5	LEDs	U16	t17702b supervisor
SW2	Switchpack	U17	512K×8 flash ROM, socketed
U1, U2, U9, U10	Bcache data SSRAMs	U18	74f151 multiplexer
U3	1489	U19	mic29302 3.3-V to 1.5-V regulator
U4	1488		

Power Requirements

2.1 Power Requirements

The mainboard has a maximum total power dissipation of 215 W, excluding any disk drives. Each daughtercard has a maximum total power dissipation of 129 W.

Table 2–4 lists the current requirement for each dc supply voltage.

Table 2–4 Power Supply DC Current Requirements

Voltage/Tolerance	Current
Mainboard	
+3.3 V dc, $\pm 5\%$	30.0 A
+5 V dc, $\pm 5\%$	20.0 A
5 VSB dc, $\pm 5\%$	1.0 A
+12 V dc, $\pm 5\%$	0.8 A
–12 V dc, $\pm 5\%$	0.1 A
Daughtercard	
+3.3 V dc, $\pm 5\%$	5.0 A
+5 V dc, $\pm 5\%$	22.0 A
+12 V dc, $\pm 5\%$	0.1 A
–12 V dc, $\pm 5\%$	0.05 A

Caution: **Fan sensor required.** The 21264 microprocessor cooling fan *must* have a built-in sensor that will drive a signal if the airflow stops. The sensor is connected to power connector J1. When the signal is generated, it resets the system.

2.2 Environmental Requirements

The 21264 microprocessor is cooled by a small fan blowing directly into the chip's heat sink. The daughtercard is designed to run efficiently by using only this fan. Additional fans may be necessary depending upon cabinetry and the requirements of plug-in cards.

The mainboard and daughtercard are specified to run within the environment listed in Table 2–5.

Table 2–5 AlphaPC 264DP Environmental Requirements

Parameter	Specification
Operating temperature	10°C to 40°C (50°F to 104°F)
Storage temperature	–55°C to 125°C (–67°F to 257°F)
Relative humidity	10% to 90% with maximum wet bulb temperature 28°C (82°F) and minimum dew point 2°C (36°F)
Rate of (dry bulb) temperature change	11°C/hour \pm 2°C/hour (20°F/hour \pm 4°F/hour)

2.3 Physical Parameters

The AlphaPC 264DP mainboard is a printed-wiring board (PWB) with the following dimensions:

- Length: 42.11 cm (16.58 in \pm 0.0005 in)
- Width: 33.02 cm (13.0 in \pm 0.0005 in)
- Height: 3.81 cm (1.5 in)

The AlphaPC 264DP daughter card is a PWB with the following dimensions:

- Length: 30.48 cm (12.0 in \pm 0.0005 in)
- Width: 14.99 cm (5.905 in \pm 0.0005 in)
- Height: 6.40 cm (2.52 in)

Physical Parameters

2.3.1 AlphaPC 264DP Hole and Connector Specifications

Figure 2–3 shows the mainboard's hole specifications.

Figure 2–3 AlphaPC 264DP Mainboard Hole Specifications

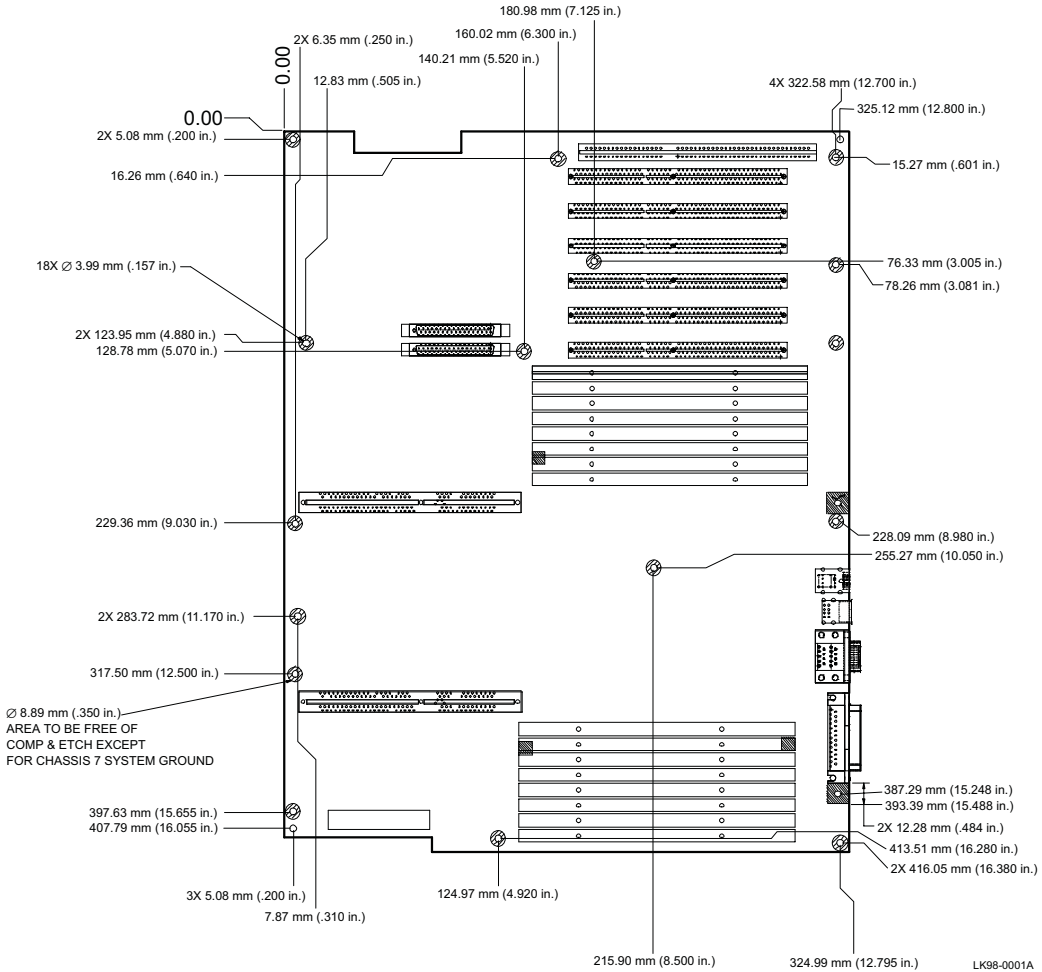
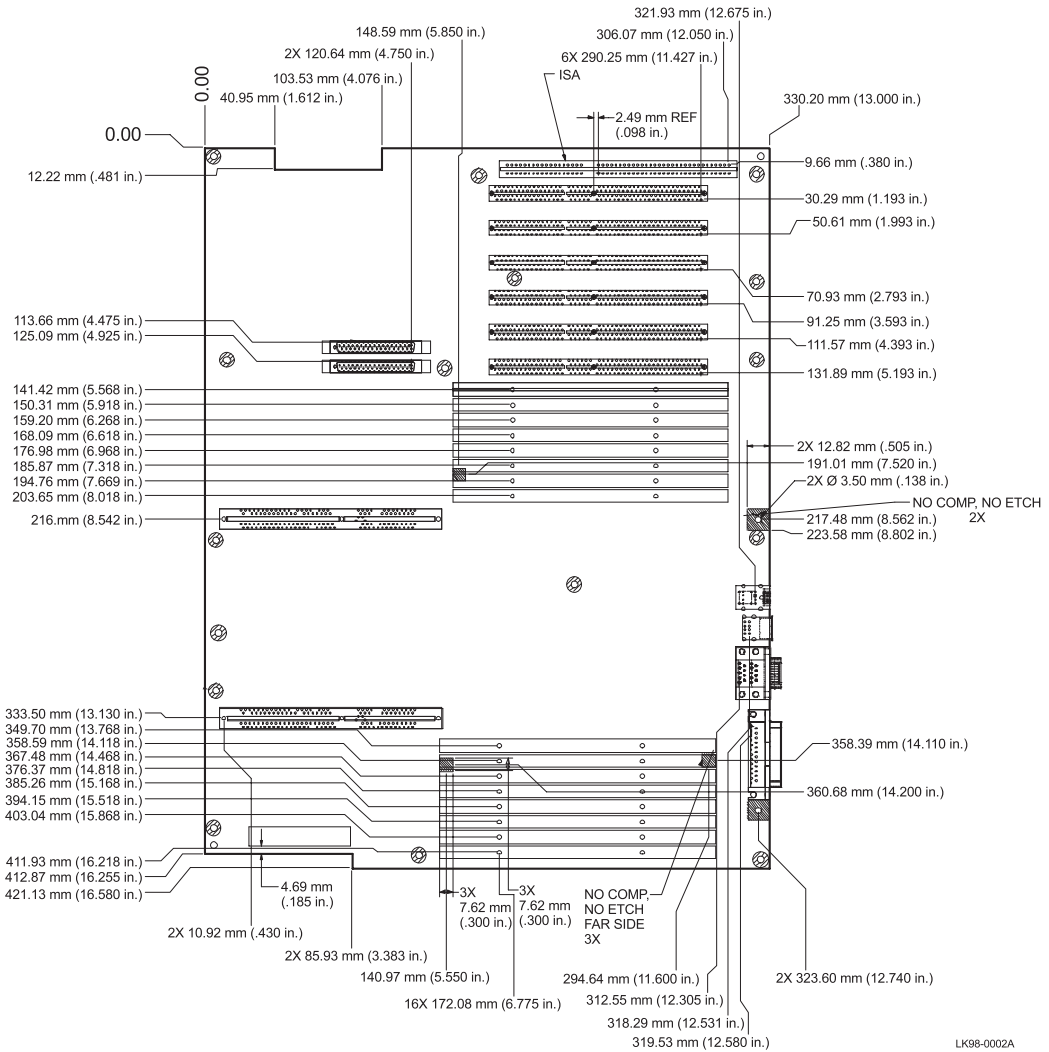


Figure 2-4 shows the mainboard's connector specifications.

Figure 2-4 AlphaPC 264DP Mainboard Connector Specifications

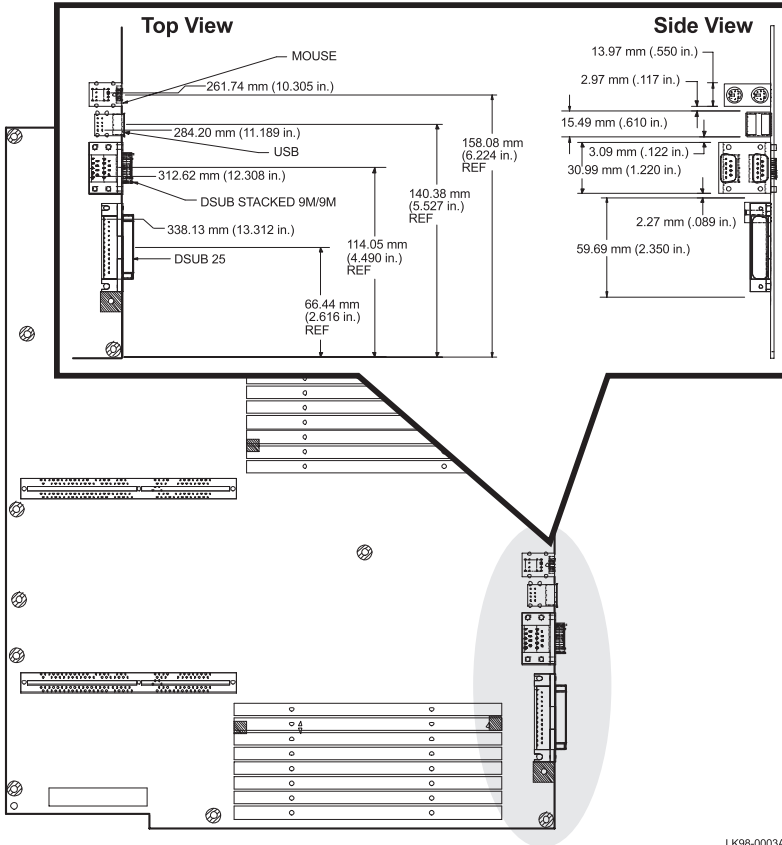


LK98-0002A

Physical Parameters

Figure 2-5 shows the top and side views of the mainboard's I/O connectors.

Figure 2-5 AlphaPC 264DP Mainboard I/O Connector Specifications

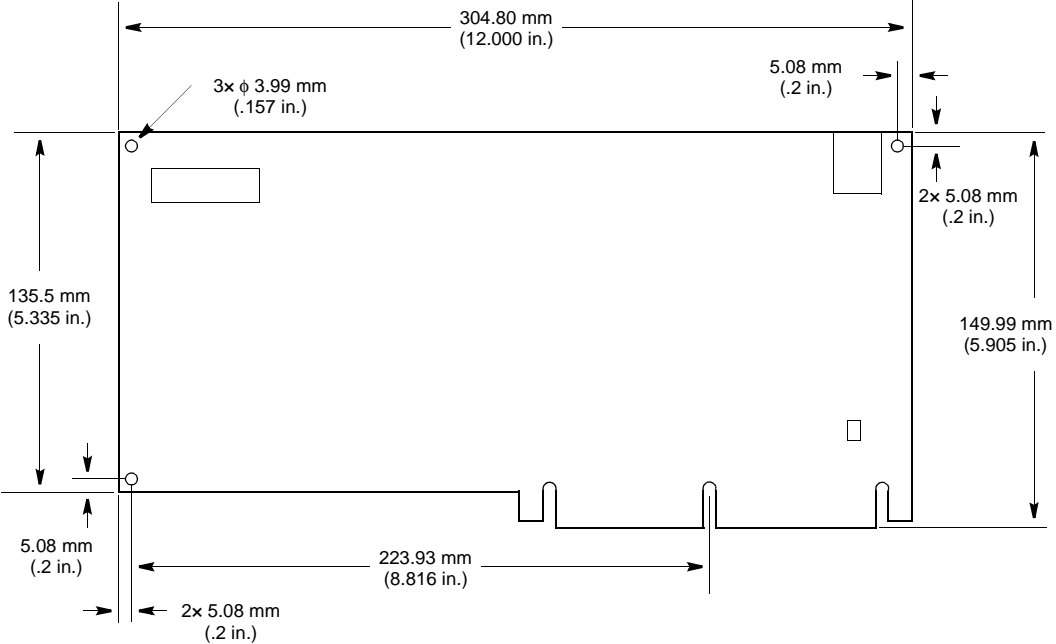


LK98-0003A

2.3.2 AlphaPC 264DP Daughtercard Mechanical Control Drawing

Figure 2-6 shows the mechanical control drawing for the AlphaPC 264DP daughtercard.

Figure 2-6 AlphaPC 264DP Daughtercard Mechanical Control Drawing



AlphaPC 264DP Switch Configuration

The AlphaPC 264DP mainboard has two sets of programmable switches, located at SW2 and SW3, as shown in Figure 2–1. The AlphaPC 264DP daughtercard has one switchpack, located at SW2, as shown in Figure 2–2. These switches set the hardware configuration.

Note: There are no switchpacks SW1 on production mainboards or daughtercards. Onboard resistors set the configuration (debug use on the mainboard; cache size, CPU speed, and flash ROM use on the daughtercard) to the default state.

Figures 3–1 and 3–2 reflect the mainboard switches, and Figure 3–3 shows the daughtercard switch configurations.

Figure 3–1 Mainboard Switchpack 2

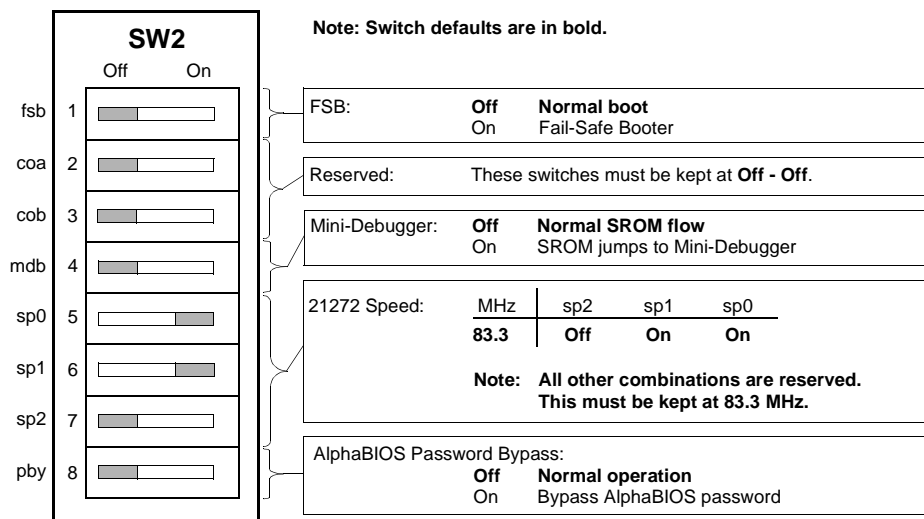


Figure 3–2 Mainboard Switchpack 3

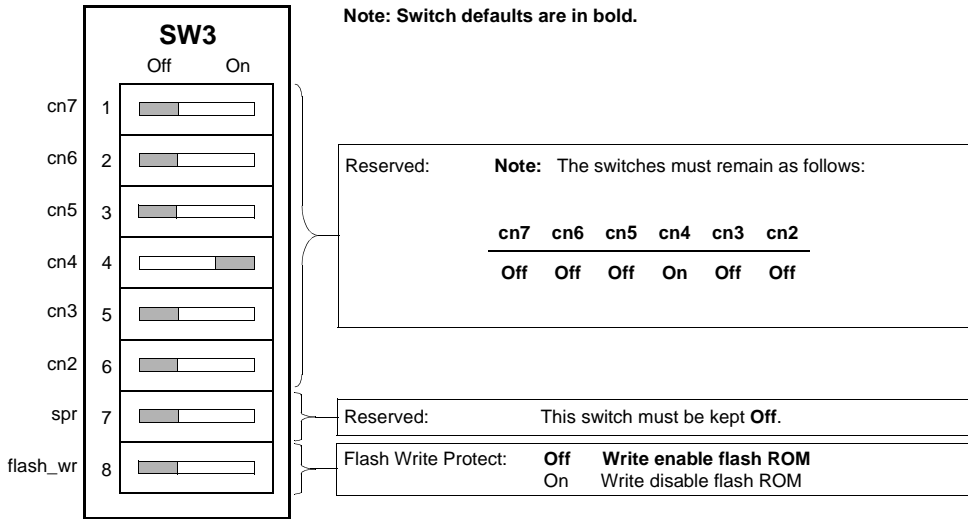
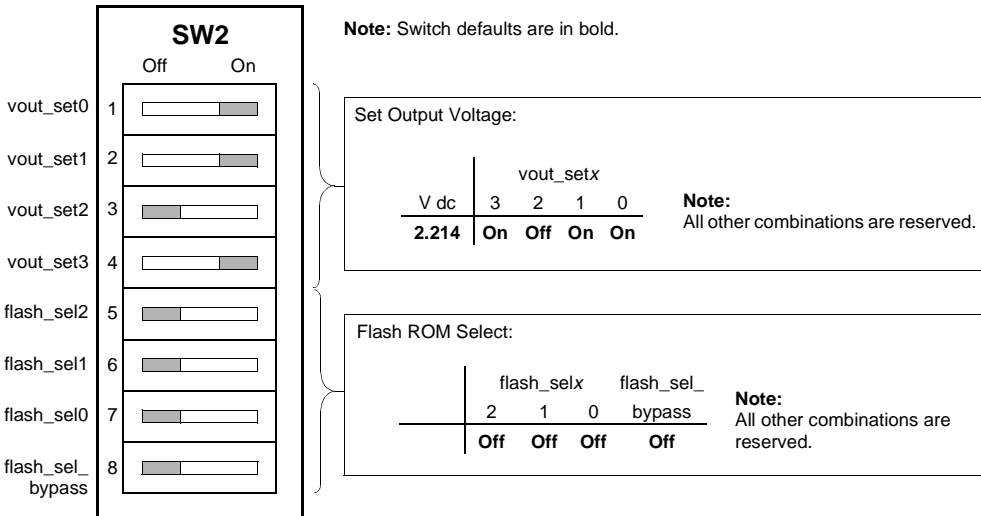


Figure 3–3 Daughtercard Switchpack 2



3.1 Fail-Safe Booter

The Fail-Safe Booter (FSB) utility provides an emergency recovery mechanism when the primary firmware image contained in flash memory has been corrupted. When flash memory has been corrupted, and no image can be loaded safely from the flash ROM, you can run the FSB and boot another image from a diskette that is capable of reprogramming the flash ROM. Refer to Chapter 6 for more information.

3.2 Mini-Debugger

The Alpha SROM Mini-Debugger is stored in the flash ROM and is enabled/disabled by switch 4 of SW2 on the mainboard (see Figure 3–1). The default position for this switch is off. When this switch is on, it causes the SROM initialization to trap to the Mini-Debugger after all initialization is complete, but before starting the execution of the system flash ROM code.

3.3 Password Bypass

If the use of passwords has been enabled and you have forgotten the current password, there are ways under both the AlphaBIOS and the Alpha SRM console to bypass the password protection.

3.3.1 AlphaBIOS Password Bypass

AlphaBIOS provides password protection. However, password bypass is provided for system setup or startup when the AlphaBIOS password is unavailable, through the use of switch 8 (pby) of SW2 on the mainboard.

Normal operation, with switch 8 in the off position (see Figure 3–1), requires a password. The password bypass function is enabled by setting the switch to the on position. This disables the AlphaBIOS password verification and enables the user to set up or start up their system without the AlphaBIOS password. Password bypass also clears the password.

After this function has been enabled, to disable it and require a password, set switch 8 to the off position.

Flash Write Protection

3.3.2 Alpha SRM Console Password Clear

The Alpha SRM console requires a password only after the **set secure** command has been issued. If you have forgotten the current password, perform the following steps to clear the password.

1. Enter the **login** command.
2. At the **enter password** prompt, press the Halt button, then press Enter.

The password is now cleared and the console cannot be put into secure mode unless a new password is set.

3.4 Flash Write Protection

The AlphaPC 264DP provides write protection for the firmware flash ROM. By default, writing to the flash ROM is allowed, that is, switch 8 (flash_wr) of SW3 on the mainboard is off (see Figure 3-2). To enable the flash write protection function, set switch 8 to the on position.

3.5 21272 Speed

The speed of the 21272 core logic chipset is determined by switches 5-7 of SW2 on the mainboard. The default positions are 5 and 6 on, 7 off. These switches must be kept in the default position.

AlphaPC 264DP Connector Pinouts

This chapter lists the pinouts of the AlphaPC 264DP connectors.

4.1 Mainboard Connectors

Tables 4–1 through 4–19 show the mainboard connector pinouts. See Figure 2–1 for connector locations.

4.1.1 Daughtercard Connector Pinouts

Table 4–1 shows the daughtercard connector pinouts.

Table 4–1 Daughtercard Connector Pinouts (J18, J23)

Pin	Signal	Pin	Signal	Pin	Signal	Pin	Signal
1	vdd_3v	2	vdd_3v	3	vdd_3v	4	vdd_3v
5	vdd_3v	6	vdd_3v	7	vdd_3v	8	vdd_3v
9	sysdata2_1	10	sysdata0_1	11	sysdata5_1	12	sysdata3_1
13	syscheck0_1	14	sysdata9_1	15	sysdata10_1	16	sysdata13_1
17	sysdata14_1	18	sysdataoutclk1_1	19	sysdata16_1	20	syscheck20_1
21	sysdata17_1	22	sysdata18_1	23	sysdataoutclk2_1	24	sysdata21_1
25	sda	26	Gnd	27	Gnd	28	cpu_slot
29	sysdata26_1	30	sysdata25_1	31	sysdatainclk3_1	32	sysdata28_1
33	sysdata30_1	34	syscheck3_1	35	clkfwdreset_h	36	irq_0_h
37	irq_2_h	38	irq_4_h	39	2v_pwrgood_h	40	tsu_speed0
41	tsu_speed1	42	clk_rdy_h	43	tsu_speed2	44	sysfillvalid_1
45	sysaddin13_1	46	sysaddin8_1	47	sysaddin9_1	48	sysaddinclk_1
49	sysaddout13_1	50	sysaddin7_1	51	sysaddin1_1	52	sysaddin3_1
53	sysaddout14_1	54	sysaddout12_1	55	sysaddout10_1	56	sysaddoutclk_1
57	sysaddout6_1	58	sysaddout0_1	59	sysaddout2_1	60	syscheck7_1
61	sysaddout1_1	62	sysdata60_1	63	sysdatainclk7_1	64	sysdata52_1

Mainboard Connectors

Table 4–1 Daughtercard Connector Pinouts (J18, J23) (Continued)

Pin	Signal	Pin	Signal	Pin	Signal	Pin	Signal
65	sysdata54_1	66	sysdata57_1	67	sysdataoutclk6_1	68	sysdata51_1
69	sysdata49_1	70	syscheck5_1	71	sysdata46_1	72	sysdata47_1
73	sysdata45_1	74	sysdata42_1	75	sysdatainclk5_1	76	sysdata41_1
77	sysdataoutclk4_1	78	sysdata37_1	79	sysdata36_1	80	sysdata35_1
81	sysdata32_1	82	Gnd	83	bc_config1	84	bc_config3
85	cpu_speed1	86	+12v_mod	87	vdd_2v_term	88	vdd_2v_term
89	vdd_2v_term	90	vdd_2v_term	91	vdd_3v	92	vdd_3v
93	vdd_3v	94	vdd_3v	95	vdd_3v	96	vdd_3v
97	vdd_3v	98	vdd_3v	99	sysdatainclk0_1	100	sysdata6_1
101	sysdata1_1	102	sysdataoutclk0_1	103	sysdata4_1	104	sysdata7_1
105	sysdata8_1	106	sysdatainclk1_1	107	sysdata11_1	108	sysdata12_1
109	sysdata15_1	110	sysdata19_1	111	sysdatainclk2_1	112	sysdata20_1
113	sysdata22_1	114	sysdata23_1	115	pllbyypass_h	116	srom_en_1
117	sclk	118	syscheck2_1	119	sysdata24_1	120	sysdata27_1
121	sysdataoutclk3_1	122	sysdata29_1	123	sysdata31_1	124	sysdataaoutvalid_1
125	Gnd	126	Gnd	127	fan_ok_1	128	irq_1_h
129	irq_3_h	130	irq_5_h	131	mod_reset_1	132	sysaddin11_1
133	sysaddin14_1	134	sysdatainvalid_1	135	sysaddin10_1	136	sysaddin12_1
137	sysaddin4_1	138	sysaddin5_1	139	sysaddin2_1	140	sysaddin6_1
141	sysaddout11_1	142	sysaddin0_1	143	sysaddout7_1	144	sysaddout9_1
145	sysaddout8_1	146	sysaddout5_1	147	sysaddout4_1	148	sysaddout3_1
149	sysdata63_1	150	sysdata62_1	151	sysdata61_1	152	sysdata59_1
153	sysdataoutclk7_1	154	sysdata53_1	155	syscheck6_1	156	sysdata55_1
157	sysdata56_1	158	sysdata58_1	159	sysdatainclk6_1	160	sysdata50_1
161	sysdata48_1	162	sysdata44_1	163	sysdataoutclk5_1	164	sysdata43_1
165	sysdata40_1	166	sysdata38_1	167	syscheck4_1	168	sysdata39_1
169	sysdata34_1	170	sysdatainclk4_1	171	sysdata33_1	172	bc_config0
173	bc_config2	174	cpu_speed0	175	cpu_speed2	176	-12v_mod
177	vdd_2v_term	178	vdd_2v_term	179	vdd_2v_term	180	vdd_2v_term
181	Gnd	212	pecl_clkln_h	213	pecl_clkln_l	214	Gnd
to							
211							
215	frameclk_h	216	frameclk_l	217	Gnd		
				to			
				270			

4.1.2 PCI Bus Connector Pinouts

Table 4–2 shows the PCI bus connector pinouts.

Table 4–2 PCI Bus Connector Pinouts (J35, J40–J42, J44, J46)

Pin	Signal	Pin	Signal	Pin	Signal	Pin	Signal
A1	TRST#	A2	+12V	A3	TMS	A4	TDI
A5	Vdd	A6	INTA	A7	INTC	A8	Vdd
A9	—	A10	Vdd	A11	—	A12	Gnd
A13	Gnd	A14	—	A15	RST#	A16	Vdd
A17	GNT#	A18	Gnd	A19	—	A20	AD[30]
A21	+3V	A22	AD[28]	A23	AD[26]	A24	Gnd
A25	AD[24]	A26	IDSEL	A27	+3V	A28	AD[22]
A29	AD[20]	A30	Gnd	A31	AD[18]	A32	AD[16]
A33	+3V	A34	FRAME#	A35	Gnd	A36	TRDY#
A37	STOP#	A38	STOP#	A39	+3V	A40	SDONE
A41	SBO#	A42	Gnd	A43	PAR	A44	AD[15]
A45	+3V	A46	AD[13]	A47	AD[11]	A48	Gnd
A49	AD[09]	A50	Not used	A51	Not used	A52	C/BE#[0]
A53	+3V	A54	AD[06]	A55	AD[04]	A56	Gnd
A57	AD[02]	A58	AD[00]	A59	Vdd	A60	REQ64#
A61	Vdd	A62	Vdd	B1	-12V	B2	TCK
B3	Gnd	B4	TDO	B5	Vdd	B6	Vdd
B7	INTB	B8	INTD	B9	PRSNT1#	B10	—
B11	PRSNT2#	B12	Gnd	B13	Gnd	B14	—
B15	Gnd	B16	CLK	B17	Gnd	B18	REQ#
B19	Vdd	B20	AD[31]	B21	AD[29]	B22	Gnd
B23	AD[27]	B24	AD[25]	B25	+3V	B26	C/BE#[3]
B27	AD[23]	B28	Gnd	B29	AD[21]	B30	AD[19]
B31	+3V	B32	AD[17]	B33	C/BE#[2]	B34	Gnd
B35	IRDY#	B36	+3V	B37	DEVSEL#	B38	Gnd
B39	LOCK#	B40	PERR#	B41	+3V	B42	SERR#
B43	+3V	B44	C/BE#[1]	B45	AD[14]	B46	Gnd
B47	AD[12]	B48	AD[10]	B49	Gnd	B50	Not used
B51	Not used	B52	AD[08]	B53	AD[07]	B54	+3V
B55	AD[05]	B56	AD[03]	B57	Gnd	B58	AD[01]
B59	Vdd	B60	ACK64#	B61	Vdd	B62	Vdd

Mainboard Connectors

Table 4–2 PCI Bus Connector Pinouts (J35, J40–J42, J44, J46) (Continued)

Pin	Signal	Pin	Signal	Pin	Signal	Pin	Signal
A63	Gnd	A64	C/BE#[7]	A65	C/BE#[5]	A66	Vdd
A67	PAR64	A68	D[62]	A69	Gnd	A70	D[60]
A71	D[58]	A72	Gnd	A73	D[56]	A74	D[54]
A75	Vdd	A76	D[52]	A77	D[50]	A78	Gnd
A79	D[48]	A80	D[46]	A81	Gnd	A82	D[44]
A83	D[42]	A84	Vdd	A85	D[40]	A86	D[38]
A87	Gnd	A88	D[36]	A89	D[34]	A90	Gnd
A91	D[32]	A92	—	A93	Gnd	A94	—
B63	—	B64	Gnd	B65	C/BE#[6]	B66	C/BE#[4]
B67	Gnd	B68	D[63]	B69	D[61]	B70	Vdd
B71	D[59]	B72	D[57]	B73	Gnd	B74	D[55]
B75	D[53]	B76	Gnd	B77	D[51]	B78	D[49]
B79	Vdd	B80	D[47]	B81	D[45]	B82	Gnd
B83	D[43]	B84	D[41]	B85	Gnd	B86	D[39]
B87	D[37]	B88	Vdd	B89	D[35]	B90	D[33]
B91	Gnd	B92	—	B93	—	B94	Gnd

4.1.3 ISA Expansion Bus Connector Pinouts

Table 4–3 shows the ISA expansion bus connector pinouts.

Table 4–3 ISA Expansion Bus Connector Pinouts (J47)

Pin	Signal	Pin	Signal	Pin	Signal	Pin	Signal
1	Gnd	2	IOCHCK#	3	RSTDRV	4	SD7
5	Vdd	6	SD6	7	IRQ9	8	SD5
9	-5V	10	SD4	11	DRQ2	12	SD3
13	-12V	14	SD2	15	ZEROWS#	16	SD1
17	+12V	18	SD0	19	Gnd	20	IOCHRDY
21	SMEMW#	22	AEN	23	SMEMR#	24	SA19
25	IOW#	26	SA18	27	IOR#	28	SA17
29	DACK3#	30	SA16	31	DRQ3	32	SA15
33	DACK1#	34	SA14	35	DRQ1	36	SA13
37	REFRESH#	38	SA12	39	SYSCLK	40	SA11
41	IRQ7	42	SA10	43	IRQ6	44	SA9
45	IRQ5	46	SA8	47	IRQ4	48	SA7

Table 4–3 ISA Expansion Bus Connector Pinouts (J47) (Continued)

Pin	Signal	Pin	Signal	Pin	Signal	Pin	Signal
49	IRQ3	50	SA6	51	DACK2#	52	SA5
53	TC	54	SA4	55	BALE	56	SA3
57	Vdd	58	SA2	59	OSC	60	SA1
61	Gnd	62	SA0	63	MEMCS16#	64	SBHE#
65	IOCS16#	66	LA23	67	IRQ10	68	LA22
69	IRQ11	70	LA21	71	IRQ12	72	LA20
73	IRQ15	74	LA19	75	IRQ14	76	LA18
77	DACK0#	78	LA17	79	DRQ0	80	MEMR#
81	DACK5#	82	MEMW#	83	DRQ5	84	SD8
85	DACK6#	86	SD9	87	DRQ6	88	SD10
89	DACK7#	90	SD11	91	DRQ7	92	SD12
93	Vdd	94	SD13	95	MASTER#	96	SD14
97	Gnd	98	SD15	—	—	—	—

4.1.4 IDE Drive Bus Connector Pinouts

Table 4–4 shows the IDE drive bus connector pinouts.

Table 4–4 IDE Drive Bus Connector Pinouts (J45)

Pin	Signal	Pin	Signal	Pin	Signal	Pin	Signal
1	DRST	2	Gnd	3	IDE_D7	4	IDE_D8
5	IDE_D6	6	IDE_D9	7	IDE_D5	8	IDE_D10
9	IDE_D4	10	IDE_D11	11	IDE_D3	12	IDE_D12
13	IDE_D2	14	IDE_D13	15	IDE_D1	16	IDE_D14
17	IDE_D0	18	IDE_D15	19	Gnd	20	NC (key pin)
21	IDE_REQ0	22	Gnd	23	IDE_IOW1#	24	Gnd
25	IOR#	26	Gnd	27	CHRDY	28	BALE
29	MACK	30	Gnd	31	IRQ	32	IOCS16#
33	ADDR1	34	NC	35	ADDR0	36	ADDR2
37	CS0#	38	CS1#	39	ACT#	40	Gnd

Mainboard Connectors

4.1.5 Ultra SCSI Bus Connector Pinouts

Table 4–5 shows the Ultra SCSI bus connector pinouts.

Table 4–5 Ultra SCSI Bus Connector Pinouts (J34, J38)

Pin	Signal	Pin	Signal	Pin	Signal	Pin	Signal
1	Gnd	2	Gnd	3	Gnd	4	Gnd
5	Gnd	6	Gnd	7	Gnd	8	Gnd
9	Gnd	10	Gnd	11	Gnd	12	Gnd
13	Gnd	14	Gnd	15	Gnd	16	Gnd
17	termpwr	18	termpwr	19	NC	20	Gnd
21	Gnd	22	Gnd	23	Gnd	24	Gnd
25	Gnd	26	Gnd	27	Gnd	28	Gnd
29	Gnd	30	Gnd	31	Gnd	32	Gnd
33	Gnd	34	Gnd	35	scd12	36	scd13
37	scd14	38	scd15	39	scdph	40	scd0
41	scd1	42	scd2	43	scd3	44	scd4
45	scd5	46	scd6	47	scd7	48	scdpl
49	Gnd	50	Gnd	51	termpwr	52	termpwr
53	NC	54	Gnd	55	atn	56	Gnd
57	bsy	58	ack	59	reset	60	msg
61	sel	62	cd	63	req	64	io
65	scd8	66	scd9	67	scd10	68	scd11

4.1.6 SDRAM DIMM Connector Pinouts

Table 4–6 shows the SDRAM DIMM connector pinouts.

Table 4–6 SDRAM DIMM Connector Pinouts (J1, J5, J6, J9, J11, J13, J14, J16, J25–J32)

Pin	Signal	Pin	Signal	Pin	Signal	Pin	Signal
1	Vdd	2	NC	3	NC	4	NC
5	NC	6	NC	7	NC	8	Vss
9	dq67	10	dq66	11	Vdd	12	dq65
13	dq64	14	Vss	15	dq63	16	dq62
17	NC	18	dq61	19	dq60	20	Vdd
21	NC	22	NC	23	Vss	24	NC
25	NC	26	Vdd	27	dq51	28	dq50

Mainboard Connectors

**Table 4–6 SDRAM DIMM Connector Pinouts (J1, J5, J6, J9, J11, J13, J14, J16, J25–J32)
(Continued)**

Pin	Signal	Pin	Signal	Pin	Signal	Pin	Signal
29	Vss	30	dq49	31	dq48	32	Vdd
33	dq43	34	dq42	35	Vss	36	dq41
37	dq40	38	Vdd	39	a4	40	a5
41	Vss	42	a8	43	a9	44	Vdd
45	NC	46	cke0	47	Vss	48	cas#
49	NC	50	Vdd	51	Vss	52	ras#
53	Vss	54	cs2#	55	a11	56	Vdd
57	a0	58	a1	59	Vss	60	dq35
61	dq34	62	Vdd	63	dq33	64	dq32
65	Vss	66	dq27	67	dq26	68	Vdd
69	dq25	70	dq24	71	Vss	72	dq19
73	dq18	74	Vdd	75	dq17	76	dq16
77	Vss	78	NC	79	NC	80	Vdd
81	dq15	82	dq14	83	Vss	84	dq13
85	dq12	86	Vdd	87	dq7	88	dq6
89	Vss	90	dq5	91	dq4	92	Vdd
93	NC	94	NC	95	NC	96	NC
97	NC	98	scl	99	NC	100	Vss
101	NC	102	NC	103	Vss	104	rege
105	rfu	106	rfu	107	NC	108	dq71
109	dq70	110	Vss	111	dq69	112	dq68
113	Vdd	114	NC	115	Vss	116	NC
117	dq59	118	dq58	119	Vss	120	dq57
121	dq56	122	Vdd	123	dq55	124	dq54
125	Vss	126	dq53	127	dq52	128	Vdd
129	dq47	130	dq46	131	Vss	132	dq45
133	dq44	134	Vdd	135	dq39	136	dq38
137	Vss	138	dq37	139	dq36	140	Vdd
141	a6	142	a7	143	Vss	144	bs0
145	NC	146	Vdd	147	dqm	148	we#
149	Vss	150	NC	151	clk0	152	Vdd
153	NC	154	cs0#	155	Vss	156	ba1
157	a10/ap	158	Vdd	159	a2	160	a3
161	Vss	162	dq31	163	dq30	164	Vdd

Mainboard Connectors

**Table 4–6 SDRAM DIMM Connector Pinouts (J1, J5, J6, J9, J11, J13, J14, J16, J25–J32)
(Continued)**

Pin	Signal	Pin	Signal	Pin	Signal	Pin	Signal
165	dq29	166	dq28	167	Vss	168	dq23
169	dq22	170	Vdd	171	dq21	172	dq20
173	Vss	174	NC	175	NC	176	Vdd
177	NC	178	Vss	179	Vss	180	NC
181	NC	182	Vdd	183	dq11	184	dq10
185	Vss	186	dq9	187	dq8	188	Vdd
189	dq3	190	dq2	191	Vss	192	dq1
193	dq0	194	sda	195	sa0	196	sa1
197	sa2	198	Vdd	199	NC	200	NC

4.1.7 Diskette (Floppy) Drive Bus Connector Pinouts

Table 4–7 shows the diskette (floppy) drive bus connector pinouts.

Table 4–7 Diskette (Floppy) Drive Bus Connector Pinouts (J43)

Pin	Signal	Pin	Signal	Pin	Signal	Pin	Signal
1	Gnd	2	DRVDE0	3	Gnd	4	NC
5	Gnd	6	DRVDE1	7	Gnd	8	INDEX
9	Gnd	10	MTR0	11	Gnd	12	DS1
13	Gnd	14	DS0	15	Gnd	16	MTR1
17	Gnd	18	DIR	19	Gnd	20	STEP
21	Gnd	22	WDATA	23	Gnd	24	WGATE
25	Gnd	26	TRK0	27	Gnd	28	WRTPRT
29	Gnd	30	RDATA	31	Gnd	32	HDSEL
33	Gnd	34	DSKCHG	—	—	—	—

4.1.8 Parallel Bus Connector Pinouts

Table 4–8 shows the parallel bus connector pinouts.

Table 4–8 Parallel Bus Connector Pinouts (J17)

Pin	Signal	Pin	Signal	Pin	Signal	Pin	Signal
1	PSTB	2	PD0	3	PD1	4	PD2
5	PD3	6	PD4	7	PD5	8	PD6
9	PD7	10	PACK	11	PBUSY	12	PE

Table 4–8 Parallel Bus Connector Pinouts (J17) (Continued)

Pin	Signal	Pin	Signal	Pin	Signal	Pin	Signal
13	PSLCT	14	PAFD	15	PAR_ERROR	16	PINIT
17	PSLIN	18	Gnd	19	Gnd	20	Gnd
21	Gnd	22	Gnd	23	Gnd	24	Gnd
25	Gnd	—	—	—	—	—	—

4.1.9 COM1/COM2 Serial Line Connector Pinouts

Table 4–9 shows the COM1/COM2 serial line connector pinouts.

Table 4–9 COM1/COM2 Serial Line Connector Pinouts (J19)

COM1 Pin (Top)	COM1 Signal	COM2 Pin (Bottom)	COM2 Signal
1	DCD1	10	DCD2
2	SIN1	11	SIN2
3	SOUT1	12	SOUT2
4	DTR1	13	DTR2
5	Gnd	14	Gnd
6	DSR1	15	DSR2
7	RTS1	16	RTS2
8	CTS1	17	CTS2
9	RI1	18	RI2

4.1.10 Keyboard/Mouse Connector Pinouts

Table 4–10 shows the keyboard/mouse connector pinouts.

Table 4–10 Keyboard/Mouse Connector Pinouts (J21)

Keyboard Pin (Top)	Keyboard Signal	Mouse Pin (Bottom)	Mouse Signal
1	KBDATA	7	MSDATA
2	NC	8	NC
3	Gnd	9	Gnd
4	Vdd	10	Vdd
5	KBCLK	11	MSCLK
6	NC	12	NC

Mainboard Connectors

4.1.11 +3-V Power Connector Pinouts

Table 4–11 shows the +3-V power connector pinouts.

Table 4–11 +3-V Power Connector Pinouts (J3)

Pin	Voltage	Pin	Voltage	Pin	Voltage	Pin	Voltage
1	vdd_3v	2	Gnd	3	vdd_3v	4	Gnd
5	vdd_3v	6	Gnd	7	vdd_3v	8	Gnd
9	vdd_3v	10	Gnd	11	vdd_3v	12	Gnd
13	Gnd	14	vdd_3v	15	Gnd	16	vdd_3v
17	Gnd	18	vdd_3v	19	Gnd	20	vdd_3v
21	+12 V dc	22	ps_on	23	pok	24	5vsb

4.1.12 +5-V Power Connector Pinouts

Table 4–12 shows the +5-V power connector pinouts.

Table 4–12 +5-V Power Connector Pinouts (J33)

Pin	Voltage	Pin	Voltage	Pin	Voltage	Pin	Voltage
1	vdd_5v	2	Gnd	3	vdd_5v	4	Gnd
5	vdd_5v	6	Gnd	7	vdd_5v	8	Gnd
9	Gnd	10	vdd_5v	11	Gnd	12	vdd_5v
13	Gnd	14	vdd_5v	15	-12 V dc	16	-5 V dc

4.1.13 Fan Box Power Connector Pinouts

Table 4–13 shows the fan box power connector pinouts.

Table 4–13 Fan Box Power Connector Pinouts (J2, J15, J22, J24)

Pin	Voltage	Pin	Voltage
1	Gnd	2	+12 V dc

4.1.14 Speaker Connector Pinouts

Table 4–14 shows the speaker connector pinouts.

Table 4–14 Speaker Connector Pinouts (J39)

Pin	Signal	Description
1	spkr	Speaker input
2	vdd_5v	—
3	Gnd	—
4	vdd_5v	—

4.1.15 Halt Button Connector Pinouts

Table 4–15 shows the halt button connector pinouts.

Table 4–15 Halt Button Connector Pinouts (J12)

Pin	Signal	Description
1	halt_button	Halt system (for Tru64 UNIX only)
2	vdd_5v	—

4.1.16 Reset Button Connector Pinouts

Table 4–16 shows the reset button connector pinouts.

Table 4–16 Reset Button Connector Pinouts (J8)

Pin	Signal	Description
1	reset_button	Reset system
2	vdd_5v	—

4.1.17 System Power Button Connector Pinouts

Table 4–17 shows the system power button connector pinouts.

Table 4–17 System Power Button Connector Pinouts (J7)

Pin	Signal	Description
1	5vsb	System power on/off
2	Gnd	—

Daughtercard Connectors

4.1.18 Ultra SCSI Hard Drive LED Connector Pinouts

Table 4–18 shows the ultra SCSI hard drive LED connector pinouts.

Table 4–18 Ultra SCSI Hard Drive LED Connector Pinouts (J10)

Pin	Signal	Description
1	scsi_hd_act	Hard drive active
2	vdd_5v	—

4.1.19 Power LED Connector Pinouts

Table 4–19 shows the power LED connector pinouts.

Table 4–19 Power LED Connector Pinouts (J36)

Pin	Signal	Description
1	power_led	Power LED input
2	Gnd	—
3	NC	—
4	NC	—
5	NC	—

4.2 Daughtercard Connectors

Tables 4–20 through 4–23 show the daughtercard connector pinouts. See Figure 2–2 for connector locations.

4.2.1 Microprocessor Fan Power Connector Pinouts

Table 4–20 shows the microprocessor fan power connector pinouts.

Table 4–20 Microprocessor Fan Power Connector Pinouts (J1)

Pin	Signal	Description
1	+12 V dc	—
2	Gnd	—
3	fan_conn_1	Fan connected

4.2.2 SRAM Test Data Input Connector Pinouts

Table 4–21 shows the SRAM test data input connector pinouts.

Table 4–21 SRAM Test Data Input Connector Pinouts (J2)

Pin	Signal	Description
1	NC	—
2	srom_clk_1	Clock out
3	Gnd	—
4	NC	—
5	test_srom_d_1	SRAM serial data in
6	NC	—

4.2.3 AlphaPC 264DP Daughtercard Connector Pinouts

Table 4–22 shows the AlphaPC 264DP daughtercard connector pinouts.

Table 4–22 Daughtercard Connector Pinouts (J3)

Pin	Signal	Pin	Signal	Pin	Signal	Pin	Signal
1	vdd_3v	2	vdd_3v	3	vdd_3v	4	vdd_3v
5	vdd_3v	6	vdd_3v	7	vdd_3v	8	vdd_3v
9	sysdata2_1	10	sysdata0_1	11	sysdata5_1	12	sysdata3_1
13	syscheck0_1	14	sysdata9_1	15	sysdata10_1	16	sysdata13_1
17	sysdata14_1	18	sysdataoutclk1_1	19	sysdata16_1	20	syscheck20_1
21	sysdata17_1	22	sysdata18_1	23	sysdataoutclk2_1	24	sysdata21_1
25	sda	26	Gnd	27	Gnd	28	cpu_slot
29	sysdata26_1	30	sysdata25_1	31	sysdatainclk3_1	32	sysdata28_1
33	sysdata30_1	34	syscheck3_1	35	clkfwdreset_h	36	irq_0_h
37	irq_2_h	38	irq_4_h	39	2v_pwrgood_h	40	tsu_speed0
41	tsu_speed1	42	clk_rdy_h	43	tsu_speed2	44	sysfillvalid_1
45	sysaddin13_1	46	sysaddin8_1	47	sysaddin9_1	48	sysaddinclk_1
49	sysaddout13_1	50	sysaddin7_1	51	sysaddin1_1	52	sysaddin3_1
53	sysaddout14_1	54	sysaddout12_1	55	sysaddout10_1	56	sysaddoutclk_1
57	sysaddout6_1	58	sysaddout0_1	59	sysaddout2_1	60	syscheck7_1
61	sysaddout1_1	62	sysdata60_1	63	sysdatainclk7_1	64	sysdata52_1
65	sysdata54_1	66	sysdata57_1	67	sysdataoutclk6_1	68	sysdata51_1
69	sysdata49_1	70	syscheck5_1	71	sysdata46_1	72	sysdata47_1
73	sysdata45_1	74	sysdata42_1	75	sysdatainclk5_1	76	sysdata41_1

Daughtercard Connectors

Table 4–22 Daughtercard Connector Pinouts (J3) (Continued)

Pin	Signal	Pin	Signal	Pin	Signal	Pin	Signal
77	sysdataoutclk4_1	78	sysdata37_1	79	sysdata36_1	80	sysdata35_1
81	sysdata32_1	82	Gnd	83	bc_config1	84	bc_config3
85	cpu_speed1	86	+12v_mod	87	vdd_2v_term	88	vdd_2v_term
89	vdd_2v_term	90	vdd_2v_term	91	vdd_3v	92	vdd_3v
93	vdd_3v	94	vdd_3v	95	vdd_3v	96	vdd_3v
97	vdd_3v	98	vdd_3v	99	sysdatainclk0_1	100	sysdata6_1
101	sysdata1_1	102	sysdataoutclk0_1	103	sysdata4_1	104	sysdata7_1
105	sysdata8_1	106	sysdatainclk1_1	107	sysdata11_1	108	sysdata12_1
109	sysdata15_1	110	sysdata19_1	111	sysdatainclk2_1	112	sysdata20_1
113	sysdata22_1	114	sysdata23_1	115	pllbyypass_h	116	srom_en_1
117	sclk	118	syscheck2_1	119	sysdata24_1	120	sysdata27_1
121	sysdataoutclk3_1	122	sysdata29_1	123	sysdata31_1	124	sysdataoutvalid_1
125	Gnd	126	Gnd	127	fan_ok_1	128	irq_1_h
129	irq_3_h	130	irq_5_h	131	mod_reset_1	132	sysaddin11_1
133	sysaddin14_1	134	sysdatainvalid_1	135	sysaddin10_1	136	sysaddin12_1
137	sysaddin4_1	138	sysaddin5_1	139	sysaddin2_1	140	sysaddin6_1
141	sysaddout11_1	142	sysaddin0_1	143	sysaddout7_1	144	sysaddout9_1
145	sysaddout8_1	146	sysaddout5_1	147	sysaddout4_1	148	sysaddout3_1
149	sysdata63_1	150	sysdata62_1	151	sysdata61_1	152	sysdata59_1
153	sysdataoutclk7_1	154	sysdata53_1	155	syscheck6_1	156	sysdata55_1
157	sysdata56_1	158	sysdata58_1	159	sysdatainclk6_1	160	sysdata50_1
161	sysdata48_1	162	sysdata44_1	163	sysdataoutclk5_1	164	sysdata43_1
165	sysdata40_1	166	sysdata38_1	167	syscheck4_1	168	sysdata39_1
169	sysdata34_1	170	sysdatainclk4_1	171	sysdata33_1	172	bc_config0
173	bc_config2	174	cpu_speed0	175	cpu_speed2	176	-12v_mod
177	vdd_2v_term	178	vdd_2v_term	179	vdd_2v_term	180	vdd_2v_term
181	Gnd	212	pecl_clkkin_h	213	pecl_clkkin_1	214	Gnd
to 211							
215	frameclk_h	216	frameclk_l	217	Gnd		
				to 270			

4.2.4 AlphaPC 264DP Daughtercard Input Power Connector Pinouts

Table 4–23 shows the input power connector pinouts.

Table 4–23 Input Power Connector Pinouts (J4)

Pin	Voltage	Pin	Voltage	Pin	Voltage	Pin	Voltage
1	+5 V dc	2	Gnd	3	+5 V dc	4	Gnd
5	+5 V dc	6	Gnd	7	+5 V dc	8	Gnd
9	+5 V dc	10	Gnd	11	+5 V dc	12	Gnd
13	+5 V dc	14	Gnd	15	+5 V dc	16	Gnd
17	+5 V dc	18	Gnd				

Memory Configuration

5.1 Memory Subsystem

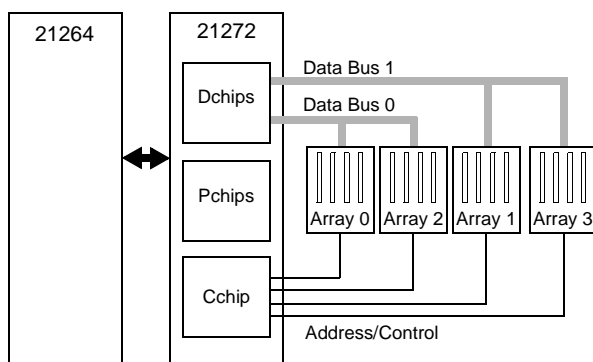
The DRAM memory subsystem on the AlphaPC 264DP consists of sixteen 200-pin buffered DIMM slots, which are organized as four arrays of memory. The 21272 chipset supports two 256-bit memory buses (288-bit including ECC) with two arrays on each bus (see Figure 5–1).

The 72-bit, 100-MHz DIMMs consist of 64 bits of data and 8 bits of ECC, and can be 32MB, 64MB, 128MB, or 256MB. The minimum configuration (one array populated with four 32MB DIMMs) is 128MB. The maximum configuration (four arrays populated with four 256MB DIMMs) is 4GB.

The memory cycle time is 83 MHz, identical to the 21272 chipset cycle time.

Note: Although the memory cycle time is 83 MHz, 100-MHz DIMMs are required.

Figure 5–1 AlphaPC 264DP Memory Subsystem



Configuring SDRAM Memory

5.2 Configuring SDRAM Memory

For the memory system in the AlphaPC 264DP, one to four arrays may be used, following the configuration rules.

Configuration Rules

- Each array must be fully populated with DIMMs of the same size and type.
- Array 0 must be populated.
- Additional arrays can be populated in any order.

For a memory subsystem with two arrays, placing the second array on bus 1 (array 1 or array 3) is recommended.

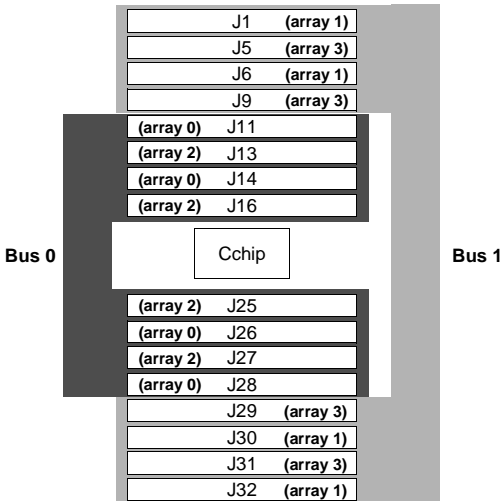
Arrays

The arrays are made up of the following connectors:

- **Array 0:** J11, J14, J26, J28
- **Array 1:** J1, J6, J30, J32
- **Array 2:** J13, J16, J25, J27
- **Array 3:** J5, J9, J29, J31

Figure 5–2 shows the relationship of the connectors/arrays. Refer to Figure 2–1 for DIMM connector locations on the mainboard.

Figure 5–2 AlphaPC 264DP DIMM Connectors



Possible Configurations

Memory sizes from 128MB to 4GB are supported.

Although not an exhaustive list, Table 5–1 lists some of the SDRAM memory configurations available. Any combinations of DIMMs that meet the configuration rules are supported by the 21272 chipset.

For a list of vendors who supply components and accessories for the AlphaPC 264DP, see Appendix A.

Table 5–1 AlphaPC 264DP SDRAM Memory Configurations

Total Memory	Array 0 ¹	Array 1 ¹	Array 2 ¹	Array 3 ¹
128MB	32MB	—	—	—
256MB	32MB	32MB	—	—
	64MB	—	—	—
512MB	128MB	—	—	—
	64MB	64MB	—	—
768MB	128MB	64MB	—	—
	64MB	64MB	64MB	—
1GB	256MB	—	—	—
	128MB	128MB	—	—
	64MB	64MB	64MB	64MB
1.5GB	256MB	128MB	—	—
	128MB	128MB	64MB	64MB
2GB	256MB	256MB	—	—
2.5GB	256MB	256MB	128MB	—
3GB	256MB	256MB	128MB	128MB
3.5GB	256MB	256MB	256MB	128MB
4GB	256MB	256MB	256MB	256MB

¹ Each array has 4 DIMMs.

Firmware Introduction

This chapter introduces the operating system interfaces (firmware) that are stored in the AlphaPC 264DP flash ROM:

- AlphaBIOS
- Alpha SRM console

It also describes two additional utilities that are used with the AlphaPC 264DP:

- The fail-safe booter (FSB) utility
- The loadable firmware update (LFU) utility

6.1 Firmware Overview

There are two interfaces that are included in the AlphaPC 264DP firmware, residing in the flash ROM on the AlphaPC 264DP mainboard. They are defined as follows:

- **AlphaBIOS** — The AlphaBIOS firmware initializes the system and allows you to configure the system and install and boot the Windows NT operating system. The mainboard is shipped with the AlphaBIOS firmware and online documentation that describes how to configure the firmware for Windows NT.
- **Alpha SRM console** — The Alpha SRM console firmware initializes the system and loads the AlphaBIOS firmware. It also allows you to configure the system and install and boot the Tru64 UNIX operating system.

6.1.1 Power-up

The Alpha SRM console is loaded at power-up to perform a few functions. The Alpha SRM console then loads AlphaBIOS and passes control to it.

Preparing Diskettes

6.1.2 Switching From One Firmware to the Other

At times, you may find it necessary to switch from one firmware to the other. The following sections describe the necessary steps.

From AlphaBIOS to Alpha SRM Console

To boot the Alpha SRM console while in AlphaBIOS, perform the following steps. (For more information, refer to Chapter 7)

1. At the AlphaBIOS boot screen, press F2 to reach the AlphaBIOS setup screen.
2. From the setup screen, use the Tab key to select CMOS Setup...
3. At the CMOS setup screen, press F6 to move to the Advanced CMOS setup screen.
4. At the Advanced CMOS setup screen, use the Tab key to move to Console Selection. Then use the down arrow key to toggle the console selection from *Windows NT Console (AlphaBIOS)* to *Tru64 UNIX (SRM Console)*.
5. Press F10 to save changes and return to the CMOS setup screen.
6. Press Esc to return to the AlphaBIOS setup screen.
7. Initialize the system by pressing the reset button or power cycling the system.

From Alpha SRM Console to AlphaBIOS

To boot AlphaBIOS while in the Alpha SRM console, perform the following steps. (For more information, refer to Chapter 8)

1. At the Tru64 UNIX prompt, enter the command **set os_type nt**.
2. Initialize the system by pressing the reset button or entering the **init** command.

6.2 Preparing Diskettes

The required firmware for your system is preloaded onto the flash ROM. Copies of the firmware files may be included on your distribution CD, in case you need to refresh the firmware. If they are not included, you can download them from the Alpha OEM World Wide Web Internet site at <http://www.digital.com/alphaoem>. Click on **Technical Information**, then click on **Alpha Drivers and Firmware**.

The utilities that are used to reload or update the firmware expect to find the files on a diskette, so you need to prepare a diskette for each utility with the correct files from the CD or the Web.

For FSB:

- Copy the file PC264SRM.ROM onto a diskette, renaming it DP264SRM.ROM.

For Updating Firmware:

- Copy the files PC264FW.TXT, PC264NT.ROM, and PC264SRM.ROM onto a diskette.

For Installing Windows NT:

- Copy the necessary files, as directed by by installation instructions, onto a diskette (see Section 7.3.1).

6.3 Fail-Safe Booter Utility

The FSB provides an emergency recovery mechanism when the firmware image contained in flash memory has been corrupted. You can run the FSB and boot another image from a diskette that is capable of reprogramming the flash ROM.

You can start the FSB in one of two ways:

- If the firmware image is unavailable when the system is powered on or reset, the FSB runs automatically. When the FSB runs, the system emits a series of beeps through the speaker as beep code 1-2-3; that is, one beep and a pause, followed by two beeps and a pause, followed by three beeps. After the diskette activity light flashes, insert the diskette you created for the FSB. The FSB loads and runs the Alpha SRM console from this diskette. Go to Section 6.5.1 and follow the procedures for updating your firmware.
- You can also start the FSB manually, as follows:
 1. Power off your system.
 2. Set switch 1 (FSB) of SW2 on the mainboard to on (see Figure 3-1).
 3. Insert the FSB diskette you created into the diskette drive.
 4. Power on your system, which brings up the Alpha SRM console.
 5. Proceed to Section 6.5.1 and follow the procedures for updating your firmware.

Updating Firmware From AlphaBIOS

6.4 Updating Firmware From AlphaBIOS

At the the AlphaBIOS Setup screen, load the firmware update diskette you created, then use the Tab key to select the AlphaBIOS Upgrade option and press Enter (see Section 7.2.2). The AlphaBIOS automatically finds the firmware update files and updates the appropriate firmware.

6.5 Updating Firmware From Alpha SRM Console with LFU

To update the firmware from the Alpha SRM console, start the Loadable Firmware Update (LFU) utility, which then allows you to update the Alpha SRM console firmware, the AlphaBIOS firmware, and option firmware.

6.5.1 Starting LFU

At the Alpha SRM console prompt, issue the lfu command (see Section 8.11).

The LFU, upon being started, searches for the update firmware. You need to perform the following steps to update the AlphaBIOS and the Alpha SRM console.

1. Load the diskette you created for the LFU.
2. Enter the location **dva0** when prompted for the location of the update files.
3. Enter the filename **PC264FW.TXT** when prompted. Note that the LFU has already checked the contents of the diskette and should provide **PC264FW.TXT** as the default.

PC264FW.TXT specifies which firmware is to be updated and passes the names of the files that contain updated firmware. Figure 6–1 shows an example of running LFU and updating firmware.

Figure 6–1 Example of Running LFU

```
P00>>>lfu
Checking dka400.4.0.7.1 for the option firmware files. . .
Checking dva0 for the option firmware files. . .

Option firmware files were not found on CD or floppy.
If you want to load the options firmware,
please enter the device on which the files are located(ewa0),
or just press <return> to proceed with a standard console update: dva0
Please enter the name of the options firmware files list, or
Press <return> to use the default filename (pc264fw.txt) : pc264fw.txt
Copying PC264FW.TXT from dva0. . .
Copying PC264NT.ROM from dva0. . .
Copying PC264SRM.ROM from dva0. . .
```

6.5.2 LFU Commands

Table 6–1 shows the commands available in the LFU.

Table 6–1 LFU Commands

Command	Description
display	Displays the system's configuration table
exit	Exits LFU
list	Lists the device, revision, firmware name, and update revision
readme	Displays important release information
update	Replaces the current firmware with the loadable data image
verify	Compares the loadable and hardware images
? or help	Displays this command table

display

The *display* command shows the physical configuration of the system. *Display* is equivalent to issuing the SRM console command *show configuration*. It shows you the slot for each module, so *display* can help you identify the location of a device.

exit

The *exit* command terminates the LFU program, causes system initialization and testing, and returns the system to the console from which LFU was called.

help

The *help* (or *?*) command displays the LFU command list, shown below.

Function	Description
Display	Displays the system's configuration table.
Exit	Done exit LFU (reset).
List	Lists the device, revision, firmware name, and update revision.
Readme	Lists important release information
Update	Replaces current firmware with loadable data image.
Verify	Compares loadable and hardware image.
? or Help	Scrolls this function table.

Updating Firmware From Alpha SRM Console with LFU

list

The *list* command displays the inventory of update firmware on the CD-ROM, floppy, or network. Only the devices listed at your terminal are supported for firmware updates.

The *list* command shows three pieces of information for each device:

- Current Revision – The revision of the device’s current firmware
- Filename – The name of the file used to update that firmware
- Update Revision – The revision of the firmware update image

readme

The *readme* command lists release notes for the LFU program.

update

The *update* command writes new firmware to the module. Then LFU automatically verifies the update by reading the new firmware image from the module into memory and comparing it with the source image.

To update more than one device, you may use a wildcard but not a list. For example, *update k** updates all devices with names beginning with k, and *update ** updates all devices.

When you do not specify a device name, LFU tries to update all devices; it lists the selected devices to update and prompts before devices are updated. The default is no.

The *-all* option eliminates the update confirmation requests, enabling the update to proceed without operator intervention.

Caution: Never abort an *update* operation. Aborting corrupts the firmware on the module.

verify

The *verify* command reads the firmware from the module into memory and compares it with the update firmware. If a module was verified when it was updated, but later failed tests, use *verify* to determine whether the firmware has become corrupted.

7

AlphaBIOS

The AlphaBIOS firmware initializes the system and enables you to install and boot the Windows NT operating system. This firmware resides in the flash ROM on the AlphaPC 264DP mainboard. The mainboard ships with AlphaBIOS firmware and online documentation that describes how to configure the firmware for Windows NT.

This chapter contains a subset of the AlphaBIOS help file on the TBD floppy diskette. You can access the complete documentation online when your system is up and running, or from another Windows system.

The online documentation describes configuration information for Alpha systems running AlphaBIOS. The online documentation resides on a diskette labeled *TBD* diskette. The documentation is available as a Windows Help file compatible with Windows NT 4.0 and Windows 95.

AlphaBIOS Conventions

7.1 AlphaBIOS Conventions

AlphaBIOS uses universally accepted keys and key combinations for navigating the interface and selecting items. If you are familiar with MS-DOS or Microsoft Windows keyboard conventions, navigating AlphaBIOS is simple. Table 7–1 shows the keys to use for navigating and selecting items in AlphaBIOS.

Table 7–1 Action Keys

Press...	To...
TAB	Move highlight forward between fields of a dialog
SHIFT + TAB	Move highlight backwards between fields of a dialog
↑ or ↓	Move highlight within a menu, or cycle through available field values in a dialog window
ALT + ↓	Drop down a menu of choices from a drop-down listbox. A drop-down listbox can be recognized by the symbol ↓
HOME	Move to the beginning of a text entry field
END	Move to the end of a text entry field
← →	Move to the left or right in a text entry field
ESC	Discard changes and back up to previous screen

Two levels of keyboard help are available:

- Press **F1** once to display explanations of the keystrokes available for the *currently displayed* part of AlphaBIOS.
- Press **F1** twice to display explanations of the keystrokes available for navigating *throughout* AlphaBIOS.

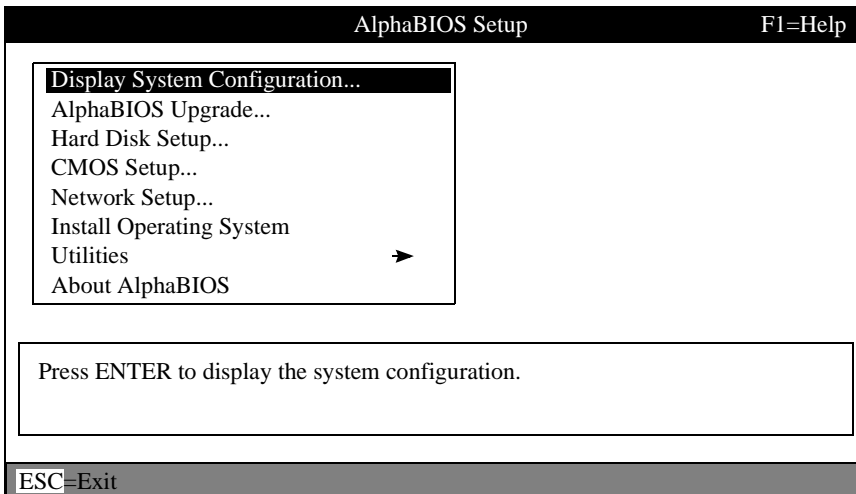
7.2 AlphaBIOS Setup Program

When you power up or reset your system, the boot screen with the system logo is displayed. Pressing **F2** at this screen starts the setup program. Figure 7–1 shows an example of an AlphaBIOS Boot Screen with the “Press <F2> to enter SETUP” message at the bottom. Figure 7–2 shows the AlphaBIOS Setup Screen.

Figure 7–1 AlphaBIOS Boot Screen



Figure 7–2 AlphaBIOS Setup Screen



AlphaBIOS Setup Program

7.2.1 Displaying Your System Configuration

You can use AlphaBIOS to display your system configuration in a clear, easy-to-read format, organized by categories: system board, memory, hard disk, PCI, SCSI, and peripherals.

To display your system configuration:

1. Start AlphaBIOS Setup, select Display System Configuration, and press **Enter**.
2. In the Display System Configuration screen, use the arrow keys to select the configuration category that you want to see, such as the examples shown in Figures 7-3 through 7-5.

Figure 7-3 Systemboard Configuration Screen

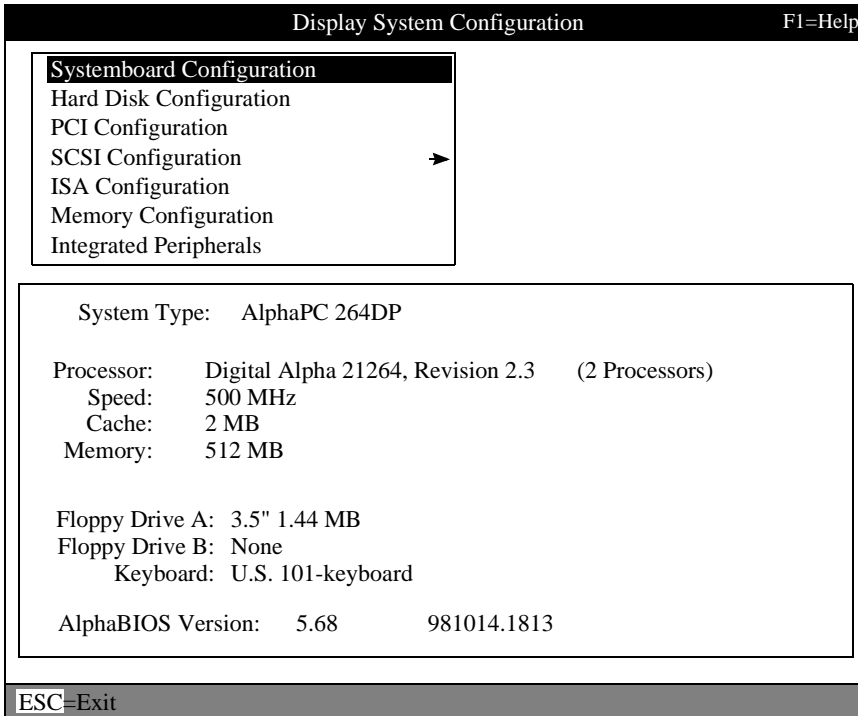


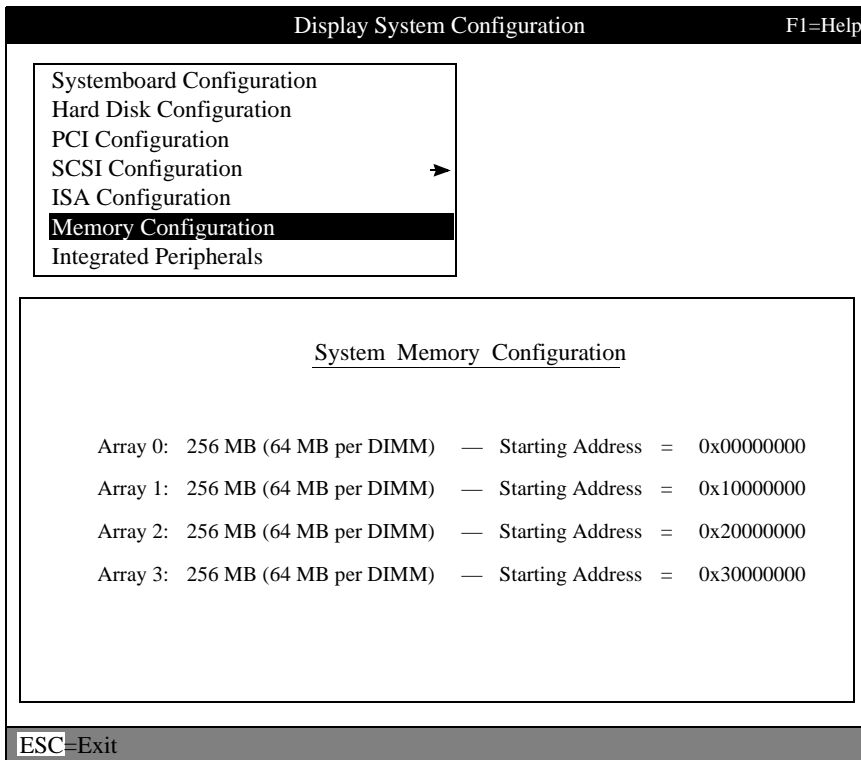
Figure 7-4 Hard Disk Configuration Screen

Display System Configuration					F1=Help
<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> Systemboard Configuration Hard Disk Configuration PCI Configuration SCSI Configuration → ISA Configuration Memory Configuration Integrated Peripherals </div>					
Disk	0	AIC78XX DEC	#0, SCSI ID 0 RZ1CB-CS (C) DEC0656	4091 MB	
		Partition 1		4085 MB	FAT
		Partition 2		6 MB	FAT
Disk	1	AIC78XX DEC	#0, SCSI ID 1 RZ1CB-CS (C) DEC0656	4091 MB	
		Partition 1		4091 MB	NTFS
Disk	2	AIC78XX DEC	#0, SCSI ID 2 RZ29B (C) DEC0656	4091 MB	
		Partition 1		4091 MB	NTFS
ESC=Exit					

Note: This screen is for information only; it cannot be edited. To make changes to the hard-disk setup, use the Hard Disk Setup screen (see Section 7.2.3).

AlphaBIOS Setup Program

Figure 7-5 Memory Configuration Screen



7.2.2 Upgrading AlphaBIOS

As new versions of Windows NT are released, it might be necessary to upgrade AlphaBIOS to the latest version. Also, as improvements are made to AlphaBIOS, you may wish to upgrade to take advantage of new features.

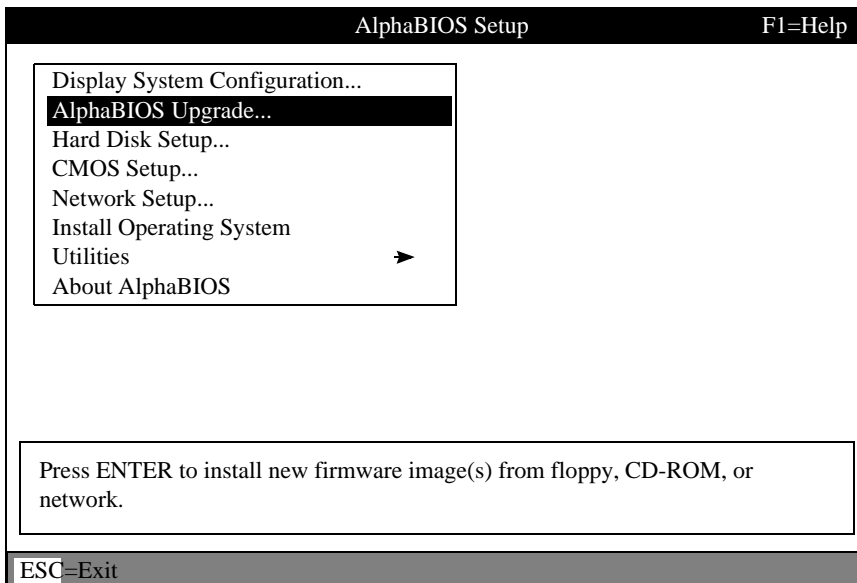
To upgrade from an earlier version of AlphaBIOS:

1. Insert the diskette or CD-ROM containing the AlphaBIOS upgrade.
2. If you are not already running AlphaBIOS Setup, restart your system and press **F2** when the boot screen is displayed.
3. In the main AlphaBIOS Setup screen, use the Tab key select AlphaBIOS Upgrade and press **Enter** (see Figure 7–6).

The system is reset and the Loadable Firmware Update (LFU) utility is started. For information about the LFU, refer to Section 6.5.

4. After the upgrade is complete, issue the LFU exit command. The system is reset and you are returned to the AlphaBIOS.

Figure 7–6 Setup Screen Selecting AlphaBIOS Upgrade



AlphaBIOS Setup Program

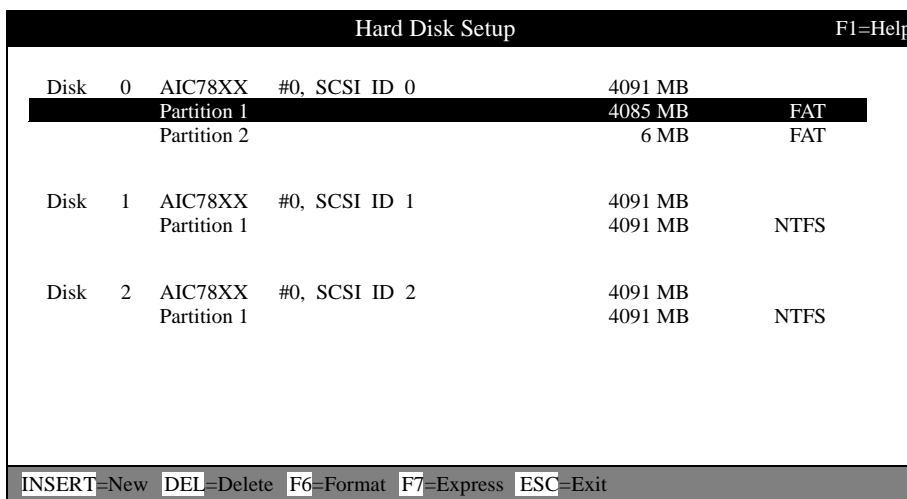
7.2.3 Setting Up Your Hard Disk

Express hard-disk setup is an easy way to create the recommended partition arrangement on your first hard disk, disk 0. Note, however, that express hard-disk setup does not format the large partition with NTFS. You will have the opportunity to do this during the Windows NT installation. Figure 7–7 shows an example of the Hard Disk Setup screen.

Note: AlphaBIOS assigns “disk 0” to the hard disk with the lowest SCSI ID number on the first bus in your system.

Caution: If you have any information on your disk that you want to save, be sure to back it up before using express hard-disk setup.

Figure 7–7 Hard Disk Setup Screen



Hard Disk Setup					F1=Help
Disk	0	AIC78XX	#0, SCSI ID 0	4091 MB	
		Partition 1		4085 MB	FAT
		Partition 2		6 MB	FAT
Disk	1	AIC78XX	#0, SCSI ID 1	4091 MB	
		Partition 1		4091 MB	NTFS
Disk	2	AIC78XX	#0, SCSI ID 2	4091 MB	
		Partition 1		4091 MB	NTFS

INSERT=New DEL=Delete F6=Format F7=Express ESC=Exit

To perform express hard-disk setup:

1. If you have any needed information on your disk, back it up before proceeding.
2. Start AlphaBIOS Setup, select Hard Disk Setup, and press **Enter**.
3. Press **F7** to enter express hard-disk setup.
4. Press **F10** to continue with the setup.

For information on manually managing hard disks, see the online documentation.

7.2.4 Performing CMOS Setup Tasks

CMOS Setup is used to configure several system parameters and is divided into two modes, standard and advanced. Standard CMOS Setup is used to configure basic system parameters; Advanced CMOS Setup is used for system-specific parameters and password protection. Table 7–2 lists the specific tasks that you can perform in standard and advanced setup mode.

Table 7–2 CMOS Setup Tasks

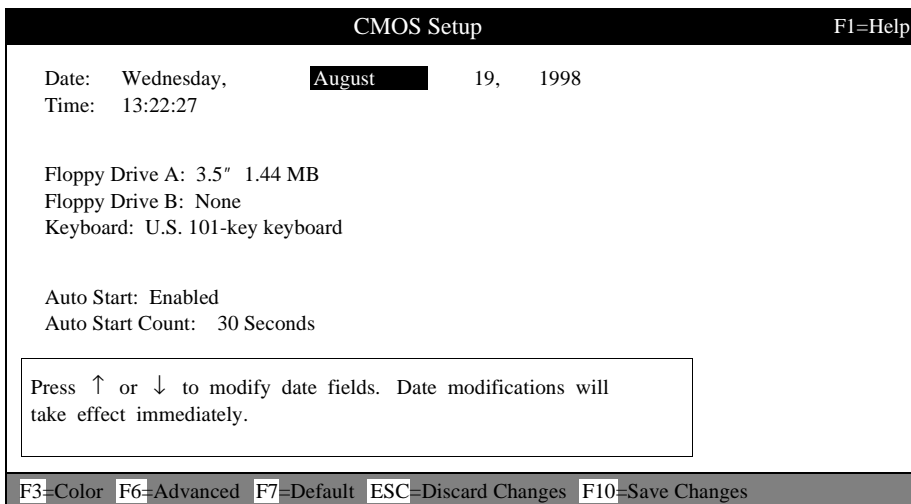
Standard CMOS Setup	Advanced CMOS Setup
Autostart	Memory test
Date and time	PCI parity
Floppy	Password protection
Keyboard	SCSI BIOS emulation
	S/G DMA mode
	Warm reboot

To enter standard CMOS Setup:

- Start AlphaBIOS Setup, select CMOS Setup, and press **Enter**.

Figure 7–8 shows a sample standard CMOS Setup screen.

Figure 7–8 Standard CMOS Setup Screen



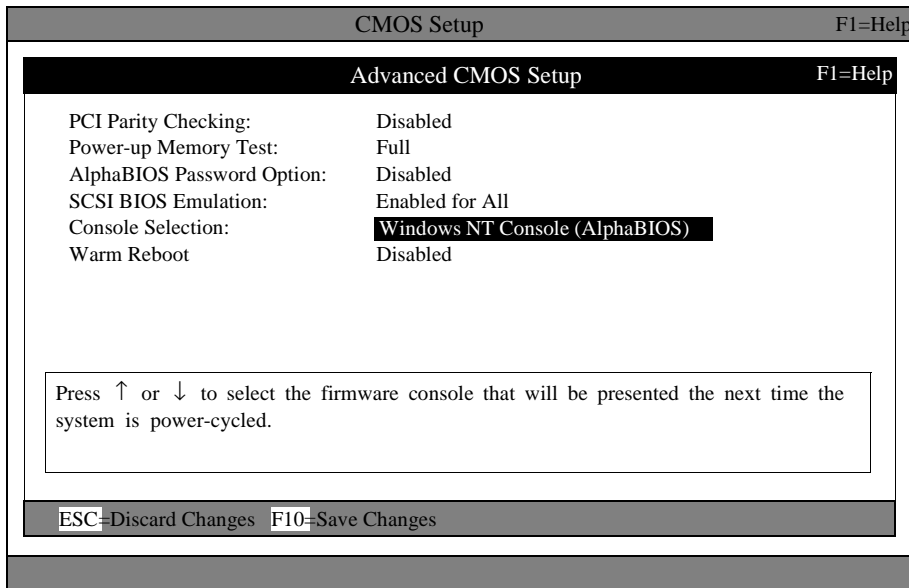
AlphaBIOS Setup Program

To enter advanced CMOS Setup:

1. Start AlphaBIOS Setup, select CMOS Setup, and press **Enter**.
2. In the CMOS Setup screen, press **F6**.

Figure 7–9 shows a sample advanced CMOS Setup screen.

Figure 7–9 Advanced CMOS Setup Screen



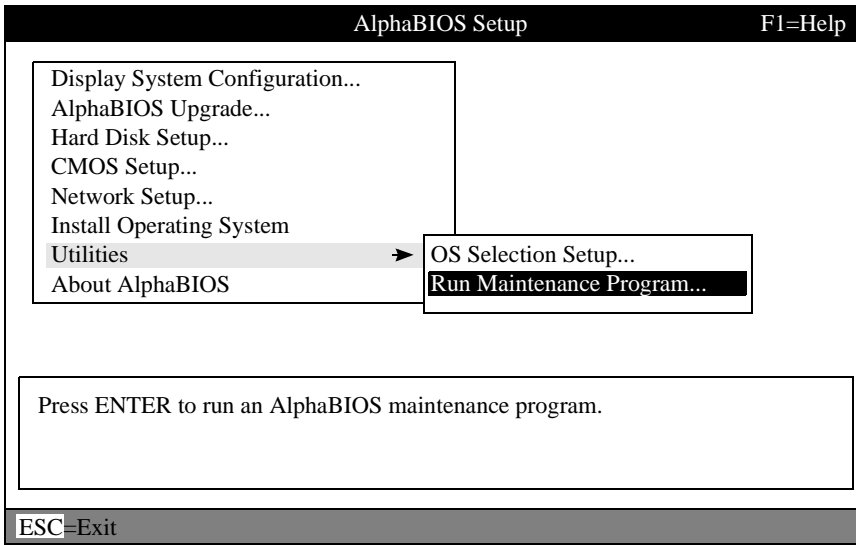
7.2.5 Running a Maintenance Program

You can run maintenance programs such as the RAID configuration utility (RCU) and other utilities directly from the AlphaBIOS utility menu.

To run a maintenance program:

1. Start AlphaBIOS Setup, select Utilities, select Run Maintenance Program from the submenu shown in Figure 7–10, and press **Enter**.

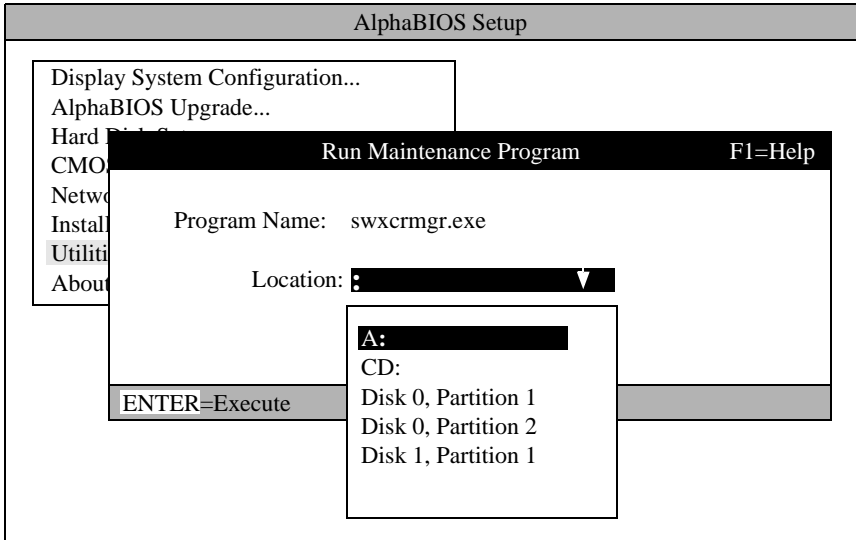
Figure 7–10 Run Maintenance Program Submenu



AlphaBIOS Setup Program

2. In the Run Maintenance Program dialog box, type the name of the program to be run at the Program Name prompt, as shown in Figure 7–11. Then tab to the Location list box and select the hard-disk partition, floppy diskette, or CD-ROM drive from which to run the program.
3. Press **Enter** to execute the program.

Figure 7–11 Entering the Program Name



If you are running a utility from a floppy diskette, you can simply type the utility's name into the Program Name field, and press **Enter**. This is because the floppy drive is the default selection in the Current Partition field.

Use **Alt + ↓** when a list box is selected to open the list.

7.3 Installing the Windows NT Operating System

This section supplements the Microsoft Windows NT installation guide for installing the Windows NT operating system on an AlphaPC 264DP system.

If you already have a previous version of Windows NT installed, see the Microsoft Windows NT installation guide for information about how to upgrade to a new version of the operating system.

7.3.1 Requirements

You need the following hardware and software to install the Windows NT operating system on an AlphaPC 264DP system:

- A 100MB or larger SCSI drive

Note: For information regarding supported SCSI hard drives, CD-ROM drives, and controllers supported as boot/installation devices, see the README.TXT file on the *TBD* diskette.

- The Microsoft Windows NT compact disk
- The Installing WNT diskette you created

Note: A diskette is **required** for installing the Windows NT 4.0 operating system. Future versions of Windows NT may not require this diskette. Contact your OEM or system vendor for details.

If Windows NT is distributed on diskettes, you do not need create your own diskette.

Installing the Windows NT Operating System

7.3.2 Before Installing Windows NT

Before installing Windows NT, ensure that you have completed the following tasks:

- Use the CMOS Setup program to:
 - Set the system date and time
 - Verify that all other standard CMOS settings match your system.

Refer to Section 7.2.4 for more information about the CMOS Setup program.

- Perform an express hard-disk setup. This configures the first hard disk that AlphaBIOS detects in your system with the recommended default partition arrangement. See Section 7.2.3 for more information on setting up your hard disk. If you do not want to use the express hard-disk setup, refer to the online AlphaBIOS documentation for other hard-disk setup options.

7.3.3 Starting Windows NT Setup

Windows NT Setup, located on the Microsoft Windows NT compact disk, installs the Windows NT operating system. Windows NT Setup provides a brief description of the available key functions at the bottom of the screen.

During the Windows NT installation procedure, you may be prompted for the type of computer that you have. For the AlphaPC 264DP system, choose DIGITAL AlphaPC 264DP. If AlphaPC 264DP is not one of the choices, choose “other” *after* you have inserted your WNT installation diskette. The following procedure supersedes the Starting Setup on a RISC-based Computer section of the Microsoft Windows NT installation guide.

To start the Windows NT Setup program:

1. Insert the Windows NT compact disc in the CD-ROM drive.
2. Restart your computer.
3. Start AlphaBIOS Setup, use the Tab key to select Install Operating System, and press Enter.
4. Follow the instructions on the screen.

Alpha SRM Console Firmware

The Alpha SRM console firmware initializes the system and loads the AlphaBIOS firmware. This firmware resides in the flash ROM on the AlphaPC 264DP mainboard.

At power-up, the Alpha SRM console runs. If it is not configured to automatically load the AlphaBIOS, you may boot Tru64 UNIX.

8.1 Alpha SRM Console Firmware Conventions

The following conventions are used in this section:

Convention	Description
>>>	Alpha SRM console prompt
Backslash (\) at the end of a line	Continuation symbol to continue long commands on the next line
_>	Continuation line prompt
Maximum command length	255 characters
Multiple contiguous spaces or tabs	Treated as a single space
Command abbreviations	Allowed, if not ambiguous
Command qualifiers or options	Prefix with a space and a dash (-)
Numbers	Hexadecimal, unless otherwise specified (Registers, such as R0–R31, are shown in decimal notation.)

Alpha SRM Console Firmware Conventions

The following table lists Alpha SRM console special keys and their functions. These special keys, also referred to as shortcut keys, provide command recall, line editing, and basic input/output control flow.

Shortcut Key	Function
Enter	Terminate the command line input.
Backspace or Delete	Delete one character to the left of the cursor.
Ctrl/A	Toggles insert/overstrike mode. (Overstrike is the default.)
Ctrl/B Up arrow Down arrow	Recall previous commands. (The last 16 commands are stored.)
Ctrl/C	Terminate the foreground process.
Ctrl/D Left arrow	Move the cursor one position to the left.
Ctrl/E	Move the cursor to the end of the line.
Ctrl/F Right arrow	Move the cursor one position to the right.
Ctrl/H	Move the cursor to the beginning of the line.
Ctrl/O	Suppress or resume (toggle) console output.
Ctrl/Q	Resume the flow (XON) of data to the console.
Ctrl/R	Retype the current command line.
Ctrl/S	Stop the flow (XOFF) of data to the console.
Ctrl/U	Delete the entire line.

8.2 Basic Alpha SRM Console Command Descriptions

This section describes the following basic Alpha SRM console commands that are necessary to boot the Tru64 UNIX operating system:

Command	Function
alphabios	Loads and starts the AlphaBIOS console
boot	Loads and starts Tru64 UNIX
deposit	Writes data to the specified address
edit	Invokes the console line editor on a RAM file or the nvram file
examine	Displays the contents of a memory location, register, or device
lfu	Loads and starts the Loadable Firmware Update utility
set	Configures operating system environment variables
show	Displays operating system environment variables or system information

The Alpha SRM console offers additional commands. For a complete list of Alpha SRM console commands, enter **help** at the Alpha SRM console prompt (>>>).

Basic Alpha SRM Console Command Descriptions

alphabios

Loads and runs the AlphaBIOS firmware, without changing the default firmware setting.

Syntax

alphabios

Arguments

None

Options

None

Description

The **alphabios** command starts the AlphaBIOS firmware. For more information on AlphaBIOS, see Chapter 7.

Examples

The following **alphabios** command loads and runs AlphaBIOS:

```
>>>alphabios
```

Basic Alpha SRM Console Command Descriptions

boot

Initializes the processor, loads a program image from the specified boot device, and transfers control to the loaded image.

Syntax

```
boot [-file <filename>] [-flags  
<longword>[,<longword>]]  
[-protocols <enet_protocol>] [-halt]  
[<boot_device>]
```

Arguments

<boot_device>

A device path or list of devices from which the firmware will attempt to boot. Use the **set bootdef_dev** command to set an environment variable that specifies a default boot device.

Options

boot Command Option	Description
-file <filename>	Specifies the name of a file to load into the system. Use the set boot_file command to set the environment variable that specifies a default boot file.
-flags <longword> [, <longword>]	Specifies additional information for the operating system. For Tru64 UNIX systems, the following values may be used: i = Interactive boot s = Boot to single user a = Autoboot to multiuser Use the set boot_osflags command to set an environment variable that specifies a default boot flag value.
-protocols <enet_protocol>	Specifies the Ethernet protocols that will be used for a network boot. Values may be mop or bootp .
-halt	Forces the bootstrap operation to halt and invoke the console program after the image is loaded and the page tables and other data structures are set up.

Basic Alpha SRM Console Command Descriptions

Description

The **boot** command initializes the processor, loads a program image from the specified boot device, and transfers control to that image. If you do not specify a boot device in the command line, the default boot device is used. The default boot device is determined by the value of the `bootdef_dev` environment variable.

If you specify a list of devices, a bootstrap is attempted from each device in the order in which the device is listed. Then control passes to the first successfully booted image. In a list, always enter network devices *last* because network bootstraps terminate only if a fatal error occurs or if an image is successfully loaded.

The **-flags** option can pass additional information to the operating system about the boot that you are requesting. If you do not specify a boot flag qualifier, the default boot flag's value specified by the `boot_osflags` environment variable is used.

The **-protocols** option allows selection of either the DECnet MOP or the TCP/IP BOOTP network protocols. The keywords **mop** and **bootp** are valid arguments for this option. It is possible to set the default protocol for a port by setting the environment variable `ewa0_protocols` or `era0_protocols` to the appropriate protocol.

Explicitly stating the boot flags or the boot device overrides the current default value for the current boot request, but does not change the corresponding environment variable.

See Section 8.4.1 for more information about environment variables.

Basic Alpha SRM Console Command Descriptions

Examples

boot Command Example	Description
>>>boot	Boots the system from the default boot device.
>>>boot ewa0	Boots the system from Ethernet port ewa0.
>>>boot -file dec2.sys ewa0	Boots the file named dec2.sys from Ethernet port ewa0.
>>>boot -protocol bootp ewa0	Boots the system using the TCP/IP BOOTP protocol from Ethernet port ewa0.
>>>boot -flags 0,1	Boots the system from the default boot device using flag setting 0,1.
>>>boot -halt dka0	Loads the bootstrap image from disk dka0, halts the bootstrap operation, and invokes the console program. Subsequently, you can enter continue to transfer control to the operating system.

Basic Alpha SRM Console Command Descriptions

deposit

Writes data to the specified address.

Syntax

```
deposit [-{b,w,l,q,o,h}] [{physical, virtual, gpr, fpr, ipr}] [-n <count>] [-s <step>] [<device>:]<address> <data>
```

Arguments

<device>:

The optional device name (or address space) selects the device to access. The following platform-independent devices are supported:

- **pmem**
Physical memory.
- **vmem**
Virtual memory. All access and protection checking occur. If the access is not allowed to a program running with the current processor status (PS), the console issues an error message. If memory mapping is not enabled, virtual addresses are equal to physical addresses.

<address>

An address that specifies the offset within a device into which data is deposited. The address may be any legal symbolic address.

Valid symbolic addresses are shown in the following table.

Symbolic Address	Description
gpr-name	Represents general-purpose register
ipr-name	Represents internal processor register
PC	Program counter
+	The location immediately following the last location referenced by examine or deposit

Basic Alpha SRM Console Command Descriptions

Symbolic Address	Description
-	The location immediately preceding the last location referenced by examine or deposit
*	The location last referenced by examine or deposit
@	The location addressed by the last location referenced by examine or deposit

<data>

The data to be deposited.

Options

deposit Command Option	Description
-b	Specifies data type is byte.
-w	Specifies data type is word.
-l	Specifies data type is longword.
-q	Specifies data type is quadword.
-o	Specifies data type is octaword.
-h	Specifies data type is hexword.
-physical	References physical address space.
-virtual	References virtual address space.
-gpr	References general-purpose register address space.
-fpr	References floating-point register address space.
-ipr	References internal processor register address space.
-n <count>	Specifies the number of consecutive locations to examine.
-s <step>	Specifies the address increment as a hexadecimal value. This option allows you to override the increment that is normally derived from the data size.

Basic Alpha SRM Console Command Descriptions

Description

The **deposit** command writes data to the specified address, such as a memory location, register, device, or file. The defaults for address space, data size, and address are the last specified values. After initialization, the default for address space is physical memory; for data size, the default is a quadword; and for address, the default is zero.

An address or device can be specified by concatenating the device name with the address. For example, use **pmem:0** and specify the size of the address space to be written. If a conflicting device, address, or data size is specified, the console ignores the command and issues an error response.

Examples

deposit Command Example	Description
<code>>>>d -n 1ff pmem:0 0</code>	Clears the first 512 bytes of physical memory
<code>>>>d -l -n 3 pmem:1234 5</code>	Writes the value 5 into four longwords, starting at physical memory address 1234
<code>>>>d -n 8 r0 ffffffff</code>	Loads GPRs R0 through R8 with -1
<code>>>>d -l -n 10 -s 200 pmem:0 8</code>	Writes the value 8 in the first longword of the first 17 pages in physical memory

Basic Alpha SRM Console Command Descriptions

edit

Loads and runs the Alpha SRM line editor.

Syntax

```
edit <file>
```

Arguments

<file>

Specifies the file to be edited.

Options

None

Description

The **edit** command starts the Alpha SRM line editor. For more information on the line editor, see Section 8.8.

Examples

The following **edit** command starts the Alpha SRM line editor to edit the file nvram:

```
>>>edit nvram
```

Basic Alpha SRM Console Command Descriptions

examine

Displays the contents of the specified address.

Syntax

```
examine [-{b,w,l,q,o,h,d}] [-{physical, virtual,  
gpr, fpr, ipr}] [-n <count>] [-s <step>]  
[<device>:]<address>
```

Arguments

<device>:

The optional device name (or address space) selects the device to access.

<address>

The address specifies the first location to examine within the current device. The address can be any legal address specified.

Options

examine Command Option	Description
-b	Specifies data type is byte.
-w	Specifies data type is word.
-l	Specifies data type is longword.
-q	Specifies data type is quadword.
-o	Specifies data type is octaword.
-h	Specifies data type is hexword.
-d	Specifies the data displayed is the decoded macro instruction. The Alpha instruction decode (-d) does not recognize machine-specific PALcode instructions.
-physical	References physical address space.
-virtual	References virtual address space.
-gpr	References general-purpose register address space.
-fpr	References floating-point register address space.

Basic Alpha SRM Console Command Descriptions

examine Command Option	Description
-ipr	References internal processor register address space.
-n <count>	Specifies the number of consecutive locations to examine.
-s <step>	Specifies the address increment as a hexadecimal value. This option allows you to override the increment that is normally derived from the data size.

Description

The **examine** command displays the contents of the specified address, such as a memory location, register, device, or file. The defaults for address space, data size, and address are the last specified values. After initialization, the default for address space is physical memory; for data size, the default is a quadword; and for address, the default is zero.

An address or device can be specified by concatenating the device name with the address. For example, use **pmem:0** and specify the size of the address space to be displayed. If a conflicting device, address, or data size is specified, the console ignores the command and issues an error response.

The display line consists of the device name, the hexadecimal address (or offset within the device), and the examined data (also in hexadecimal).

The **examine** command supports the same options as the **deposit** command. Additionally, the **examine** command supports instruction decoding with the **-d** option, which disassembles instructions beginning at the current address.

Basic Alpha SRM Console Command Descriptions

Examples

examine Command Example	Display	Description
<code>>>>e r0</code>	<code>gpr: 0 (R0) 0000000000000002</code>	Examines the contents of R0, using a symbolic address.
<code>>>>e -g 0</code>	<code>gpr: 0 (R0) 0000000000000002</code>	Examines the contents of R0, using address space.
<code>>>>e grp:0</code>	<code>gpr: 0 (R0) 0000000000000002</code>	Examines the contents of R0, using a device name.
<code>>>>examine -n 5 r7</code>	<code>gpr: 38 (R7) 0000000000000000 gpr: 40 (R8) 0000000000000000 gpr: 48 (R9) 0000000000000000 gpr: 50 (R10) 000000007FFBF800 gpr: 58 (R11) 000000007FF781A2 gpr: 60 (R12) 0000000000000000</code>	Examines the contents of R7 and the next five registers.
<code>>>>examine ipr:11</code>	<code>ipr 11 (KSP) FFFFFFFF8228DFD0</code>	Examines the contents of internal processor register 11.

Basic Alpha SRM Console Command Descriptions

lfu

Loads and runs the loadable firmware update (LFU) utility.

Syntax

lfu

Arguments

None

Options

None

Description

The **lfu** command starts the Loadable Firmware Update (LFU) utility. For more information on the LFU, see Section 6.5.

Examples

The following **lfu** command loads and runs the LFU utility:

```
>>>lfu
```

Basic Alpha SRM Console Command Descriptions

set

Sets or modifies the value of an environment variable.

Syntax

```
set <envar> <value> [-default] [-integer] [-string]
```

Arguments

<envar>

The environment variable to be assigned a new value.

<value>

The value that is assigned to the environment variable. It can be either a numeric value or an ASCII string.

Options

set Command Option	Description
-integer	Creates an environment variable as an integer.
-string	Creates an environment variable as a string.

Description

The **set** command is used to set or modify the value of an environment variable. Environment variables are used to pass configuration information between the console and the operating system. See Section 8.4 for more information about environment variables.

Examples

set Command Example	Description
>>>set bootdef_dev ewa0	Modifies the default boot device to ewa0
>>>set auto_action boot	Attempts to boot the operating system following an error, halt, or power-up
>>>set boot_osflags 0,1	Modifies the default boot flags to 0,1
>>>set foobar 5	Creates an environment variable called foobar and gives it a value of 5

Basic Alpha SRM Console Command Descriptions

show

Displays the current value of the specified environment variable or information about the system.

Syntax

```
show [{config, device [device_name], iobq, hwrpb,  
map, memory, pal, version, <envar>...}]
```

Arguments

show Command Argument	Description
config	Displays the current memory configuration, PCI logical slots, and ISA logical slots.
device [device name]	Displays the devices and controllers in the system. Specifying a device name returns information on that device only.
iobq	Displays the input/output counter blocks.
hwrpb	Displays the hardware restart parameter block.
map	Displays the system virtual memory map.
memory	Displays the memory module configuration.
pal	Displays the version of PALcode.
version	Displays the version of the console.
<envar>	Displays the current value of a specified environment variable.

Options

None

Description

The **show** command displays information about the system and the current value of a specified environment variable. See Section 8.4 for more information about environment variables.

Displaying System Parameters

Examples

show Command Example	Description
<pre>>>><u>show device</u> dka0.0.0.6.0 DKA0 RZ26L 441A dka400.4.0.6.0 DKA400 RRD43 3213 dva0.0.0.0.1 DVA0 ewa0.0.0.12.0 EWA0 08-00-2B-E2-1C-25 pka0.7.0.6.0 PKA0 SCSI Bus ID 7</pre>	Lists device information, such as system designation, drive model, or Ethernet address.
<pre>>>><u>show memory</u> 48 Meg of System Memory</pre>	Lists system random-access memory (RAM) size.
<pre>>>><u>show *</u> (refer to Section 8.4)</pre>	Lists all environment variables and their settings.
<pre>>>><u>show boot*</u> (refer to Section 8.4)</pre>	Lists all environment variables, beginning with boot.

8.3 Displaying System Parameters

System parameters can be displayed by using the show command with the appropriate parameter. Examples of the system configuration, CPUs, system devices, memory configuration, PALcode revision, and console revision are shown in the following subsections.

Note: In the examples, user input is underlined. Everything else is system output.

8.3.1 Displaying the System Configuration

The show config command displays a list of devices found on the system bus and I/O buses. The syntax is: *show config*. An example of the show config command is shown in Figure 8-1.

Displaying System Parameters

Figure 8-1 Example of Show Config Command

```
P00>>> show_config
SRM console:      X5.3-1
PALcode:         OpenVMS PALcode V1.31-27, Tru64 UNIX PALcode V1.27-31
Processors
CPU 0             Alpha 21264-2 500 MHz           SROM Revision:  X1.70
                  Bcache size: 2 MB
CPU 1             Alpha 21264-2 500 MHz           SROM Revision:  X1.70
                  Bcache size: 2 MB

Core Logic
Cchip            DECchip 21272-CA Rev 2
Dchip            DECchip 21272-DA Rev 2
Pchip 0          DECchip 21272-EA Rev 2
Pchip 1          DECchip 21272-EA Rev 2

MEMORY
Array #          Size      Base Addr
-----
      2           512 MB    000000000
      3           512 MB    020000000

Total Bad Pages = 0
Total Good Memory = 1024 Mbytes
PCI Hose 00
  Bus 00 Slot 05/0: Cypress 82C693      Bridge to Bus 1, ISA
  Bus 00 Slot 05/1: Cypress 82C693 IDE
                    dqa.0.0.105.0
                    dqa.0.0.105.0  TOSHIBA CD-ROM XM-56
Bus 00 Slot 05/2: Cypress 82C693 IDE
                    dqb.0.1.205.0
  Bus 00 Slot 05/3: Cypress 82C693 USB
  Bus 00 Slot 06/0: Adaptec AIC-7895
                    pkb0.7.0.6.0      SCSI Bus ID 7
  Bus 00 Slot 06/1: Adaptec AIC-7895
                    pkc0.7.0.106.0    SCSI Bus ID 7
  Bus 00 Slot 08: DECchip 21040-AA
                    ewa0.0.0.8.0      08-00-2B-E2-9C-60
  Bus 00 Slot 09: DEC PowerStorm

PCI Hose 01
  Bus 00 Slot 07: QLogic ISP1020
                    pka0.7.0.7.1      SCSI Bus ID 7
                    dka0.0.0.7.1      RZ28D
                    dka100.1.0.7.1    SEAGATE ST32155W
                    dka200.2.0.7.1    RZ28D
                    dka400.4.0.7.1    PLEXTOR CD-ROM PX-12

ISA
Slot Device Name Type Enabled BaseAdd IRQ DMA
0
  0 MOUSE Embedded Yes 60 12
  1 KBD Embedded Yes 60 1
  2 COM1 Embedded Yes 3f8 4
  3 COM2 Embedded Yes 2f8 3
  4 LPT1 Embedded Yes 3bc 7
  5 FLOPPY Embedded Yes 3f0 6 2

P00>>>
```

Displaying System Parameters

8.3.2 Displaying the Number of CPUs

The `show cpu` command displays the status of each CPU. The syntax is: *show cpu*.

Figure 8–2 Example of Show CPU Command

```
P00>>> show_cpu

Primary CPU:      00
Active CPUs:     00    01
Configured CPUs: 00    01
SRAM Revision:   X1.72 X1.72

P00>>>
```

8.3.3 Displaying System Devices

The `show device` command displays the status for devices and controllers in the system: SCSI and MSCP devices, the internal floppy drive, and the network. The syntax is: *show device [controller_name]*, where *[controller_name]* indicates the controller name or an abbreviation. When abbreviations or wildcards are used, all controllers that match the type are displayed. If no name is given, the display is a list of all devices and controllers in the system.

An example of a device name is **dka200.2.0.7.1**. Table 8–1 shows the interpretation of this device name.

Table 8–1 Device Naming Convention

Category	Description
dk	Driver ID
	Two-letter designator of port or class driver.
dk	SCSI disk
fw	FDDI device
dq	ATAPI CD-ROM
mk	SCSI tape
dr	RAID set device
mu	DSSI tape
du	DSSI disk
pk	SCSI port
dv	Diskette drive
pu	DSSI port
ew	Ethernet port
a	Storage adapter ID
	One-letter designator of storage adapter (a, b, c, ...).
200	Device unit number
	Unique number (MSCP init number). SCSI unit numbers are forced 100 × node ID.
2	Bus node number
	Bus node ID.

Table 8–1 Device Naming Convention (Continued)

Category	Description
0	Channel number Used for multi-channel devices.
7	Logical slot number Corresponds to PCI slot number.
1	Hose number 0 for PCI0, 1 for PCI1.

Figure 8–3 Example of Show Device Command

```
P00>>> show device

dka0.0.0.7.1          DKA0    RZ28D  0010
dka100.1.0.7.1       DKA100  SEAGATE ST32155W  0596
dka200.2.0.7.1       DKA200  RZ28D  0010
dka400.4.0.7.1       DKA400  PLEXTOR CD-ROM PX-12TS  1.02
dqa0.0.0.105.0       DQA0    TOSHIBA CD-ROM XM-5602B 1156
dva0.0.0.0.0         DVA0
ewa0.0.0.8.0         EWA0    08-00-2B-E2-9C-60
pka0.7.0.7.1         PKA0    SCSI Bus ID 7  5.54
pkb0.7.0.6.0         PKB0    SCSI Bus ID 7
pkc0.7.0.106.0       PKC0    SCSI Bus ID 7
P00>>>
```

8.3.4 Displaying the Memory Configuration

The show memory command displays information about each memory bank: array number, size in megabytes, and the starting address. The syntax is: *show memory*.

Figure 8–4 Example of Show Memory Command

```
P00>>> show memory

Array #      Size      Base Addr
-----
0           128 MB    000000000
1           128 MB    008000000
2           128 MB    010000000
3           128 MB    018000000

Total Bad Pages = 0
Total Good Memory = 512 MBytes
P00>>>
```

Environment Variables

8.3.5 Displaying PALcode Revision Information

The `show pal` command displays the versions of Tru64 UNIX PALcode. PALcode is the Alpha Privileged Architecture Library code, written to support Alpha processors. It implements architecturally defined processor behavior. The syntax is: `show pal`. Figure 8–5 shows an example of the `show pal` command.

Figure 8–5 Example of Show PAL Command

```
P00>>> show pal

pal   Tru64 UNIX PALcode V1.27-31
P00>>>
```

8.3.6 Displaying Console Revision Information

The `show version` command displays the version of the SRM console program that is installed on the system. The syntax is: `show version`. Figure 8–6 shows an example of the `show version` command.

Figure 8–6 Example of Show Version Command

```
P00>>> show version

version                                     V5.3-1 JUL 20 1998 13:59:28
P00>>>
```

8.4 Environment Variables

Environment variables pass configuration information between the console and the operating system. Their settings determine how the system powers up, boots the operating system, and operates.

Environment variables are set or changed with the `set envvar` command. Their values are viewed with the `show envvar` command. Issue an `init` command to activate a new environment variable. Figure 8–7 shows an example of the `set envvar` and `show envvar` commands.

User-defined nonvolatile environment variables can be created with the `edit` command, described in Section 8.8. Section 8.4.1 describes the environment variables in detail.

Figure 8–7 Example of Set Envar and Show Envar Commands

```
P00>>> show console
console                graphics
P00>>> set console serial
P00>>> show console
console                serial
P00>>> init
```

set envar

The set command sets or modifies the value of an environment variable. It can also be used to create a new environment variable if the name used is unique. Environment variables are used to pass configuration information between the console and the operating system. The setting of these variables determines how the system powers up, boots the operating system, and operates. The syntax is:

set envar value

envar The name of the environment variable to be modified

value The new value of the environment variable

Whenever you modify the value of any of the following environment variables, the new value takes effect only after you reset the system by pressing the reset button or issuing the initialize command:

- console**
- kbd_hardware_type**
- language**
- os_type**

show envar

The show envar command displays the current value (or setting) of an environment variable. The syntax is:

show envar

envar The name of the environment variable to be displayed. The wildcard * displays all environment variables.

Environment Variables

8.4.1 Environment Variable Summary

Environment variables are classified as either Alpha SRM console architecture-required or system-defined. Table 8–2 shows common Alpha SRM console architecture-required environment variables and their descriptions, and Table 8–3 shows common system-defined variables and their descriptions.

For a complete list, enter **show *** at the Alpha SRM console prompt.

Table 8–2 Architecture-Required Environment Variables

Variable	Description
<code>auto_action</code>	When used with the set or show command, this variable modifies or displays the console action that follows an error, halt, or power-up. The action can be halt, boot, or restart. The default is halt.
<code>boot_osflags</code>	When used with the set or show command, this variable modifies or displays the additional parameters to be passed to system software. The default is 0. The parameter choices are: <ul style="list-style-type: none">a Load operating system software from the specified boot device (autoboot). Boot to multi-user mode.i Prompt for the name of file to load and other options (boot interactively). Boot to single-user mode.s Stop in single-user mode. Boots to single-user mode and stops at the # prompt.D Full dump; implies “s” as well. By default, if DIGITAL UNIX crashes, it completes a partial memory dump.
<code>bootdef_dev</code>	When used with the set or show command, this variable modifies or displays the default device or device list from which the system will attempt to boot. If the system software is preloaded, the variable is preset to point to the device containing the preloaded software. The default is null. To specify more than one device with the set command, separate the devices with commas.

Table 8–3 System-Defined Environment Variables

Variable	Description						
<code>comx_baud</code>	When used with the set command, this variable modifies the system baud rate to match that of the device connected to the port. The default is 9600.						
<code>console</code>	When used with the set command, this variable modifies the console output to either the serial port or the graphics controller.						
<code>cpu_enabled</code>	When used with the set command, this variable sets a bit mask that enables or disables specific CPUs on a multiprocessor system. Bit 0 of the mask corresponds to CPU0 and bit 1 to CPU1. A 0 in the bit mask prevents the CPU from running; a 1 allows it to run. The bit mask is a hexadecimal value.						
<code>ewx0_mode</code>	When used with the set command, this variable specifies whether the AUI, ThinWire, twisted-pair, or fast Ethernet ports will be enabled.						
<code>ewx0_protocols</code>	When used with the set command, this variable enables network protocols for booting and other functions. The parameter choices are: <table border="0"> <tr> <td>mop</td> <td>Sets the network protocol to mop (Maintenance Operations Protocol) (default).</td> </tr> <tr> <td>bootp</td> <td>Sets the network protocol to bootp, the setting typically used with Tru64 UNIX.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>bootp,mop</td> <td>When both are listed, the system attempts to use mop, regardless of which is listed first. If unsuccessful, the system uses bootp.</td> </tr> </table>	mop	Sets the network protocol to mop (Maintenance Operations Protocol) (default).	bootp	Sets the network protocol to bootp, the setting typically used with Tru64 UNIX.	bootp,mop	When both are listed, the system attempts to use mop, regardless of which is listed first. If unsuccessful, the system uses bootp.
mop	Sets the network protocol to mop (Maintenance Operations Protocol) (default).						
bootp	Sets the network protocol to bootp, the setting typically used with Tru64 UNIX.						
bootp,mop	When both are listed, the system attempts to use mop, regardless of which is listed first. If unsuccessful, the system uses bootp.						
<code>kbd_hardware_type</code>	When used with the set command on systems with the language variant 3C (Français), this variable sets the keyboard hardware type as either PCXAL or LK411 and enables the system to interpret the terminal keyboard layout correctly. PCXAL is the default.						

Environment Variables

Table 8–3 System-Defined Environment Variables (Continued)

Variable	Description
<code>language n</code>	<p>When used with the set command, this variable assigns language <code>n</code> to the system (where <code>n</code> is the option number of a language listed in the menu that follows).</p> <p>Use the following procedure to select the language:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> At the Alpha SRM console prompt, enter the following commands: <pre>P00>>> <u>set language 0</u> P00>>> <u>init</u></pre> <p>The following menu and prompt are displayed:</p> <pre>n Language n Language ===== 0 none (display menu) 40 Français (Suisse Romande) 30 Dansk 42 Italiano 32 Deutsch 44 Nederlands 34 Deutsch (Schweiz) 46 Norsk 36 English (American) 48 Portugues 38 English (British/Irish) 4A Suomi 3A Español 4C Svenska 3C Français 4E Belgisch-Nederlands 3E Français (Canadian)</pre> <p>(1..16):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Enter the number that corresponds to the language that you want to use. The following example shows how to assign the English (American) language to the system: <p>(1..16): <u>36</u></p> When you receive a message to reset the system, power cycle the system.
<code>memory_test</code>	When used with the set command, this variable specifies the extent to which memory will be tested.
<code>os_type</code>	<p>When used with the set command, this variable specifies the default power-up operating system interface. The parameter options are:</p> <pre>nt AlphaBIOS is the default firmware unix Alpha SRM console is the default firmware</pre>

Table 8–3 System-Defined Environment Variables (Continued)

Variable	Description
<code>pci_parity</code>	When used with the set command, this variable controls PCI parity checking. The possible values are on or off (default).
<code>pkx0_fast</code>	When used with the set command, this variable enables a fast SCSI device to perform in either standard or fast (default) mode. The parameter options are 0 (standard) or 1 (fast).
<code>pkx0_host_id</code>	When used with the set command, this variable allows you to change the SCSI bus controller device, which is, by default, bus node 7.
<code>pkx0_soft_term</code>	<p>When used with the set command, this variable enables/disables SCSI terminators. This command is used only when systems have the QLogic ISP1020 SCSI controller.</p> <p>The ISP1020 implements the 16-bit-wide SCSI bus and has two terminators: one for the low 8 bits, and one for the high 8 bits. The parameter options are:</p> <p>off Disables termination of all 16 bits</p> <p>low Enables low 8 bits termination and disables high 8 bits (default)</p> <p>high Enables high 8 bits termination and disables low 8 bits</p> <p>on Enables termination of all 16 bits</p> <p>diff Places the bus in differential mode</p>
<code>tt_allow_login</code>	<p>When used with the set command and the environment variable console is set to serial (COM1 port), this variable enables/disables login to the SRM console firmware from alternate console ports. The parameter options are:</p> <p>0 Disables login through the COM2 port or a graphics monitor</p> <p>1 Enables login through the COM2 port or a graphics monitor (default)</p>

Initializing the System

8.5 Initializing the System

The initialize command resets the system and executes the power-up tests. Issuing this command is equivalent to pressing the Reset button. The syntax is *initialize* or *init*.

After self-tests are executed, the system autoboots unless one of the following conditions is true:

- A halt assertion condition exists (that is, the halt button has been pressed).
- The `auto_action` environment variable is set to halt.

If the `auto_action` environment variable is set to boot or restart and no halt assertion condition exists, the system autoboots. In all other cases, the system stops in console mode and does not attempt to boot.

Figure 8–8 shows an example of the initialize command.

Figure 8–8 Example of Initialize Command

```
P00>>> init

Initializing...
1024 Meg of system memory
probing hose 1, PCI
bus 0, slot 7 -- pka -- QLogic ISP1020
probing hose 0, PCI
probing PCI-to-ISA bridge, bus 1
bus 0, slot 5, function 1 -- dqa -- Cypress 82C693 IDE
bus 0, slot 5, function 2 -- dqb -- Cypress 82C693 IDE
bus 0, slot 6, function 0 -- pkb -- Adaptec AIC-7895
bus 0, slot 6, function 1 -- pkc -- Adaptec AIC-7895
bus 0, slot 8 -- ewa -- DECchip 21040-AA
bus 0, slot 9 -- vga -- DEC PowerStorm

AlphaPC 264 450 MHz Console X5.2-105, May 29 1998 17:03:22
P00>>>
```

8.6 Making the System Secure

Placing the console in secure mode ensures that unauthorized persons cannot gain access to the system. The commands for console security are `set password`, `clear password`, and `set secure`. The `login` command turns off security features during the current console session.

8.6.1 Set Password Command

The set password command sets the console password for the first time or changes an existing password. It is necessary to set the password only if the system is going to operate in secure mode.

If a password has not been set and the set password command is issued, the console prompts for a password and verification. If a password has been set and the set password command is issued, the console prompts for the new password and verification, then prompts for the old password.

The password is unchanged if the validation password entered does not match the existing password in the NVRAM. The password length must be between 15 and 30 alphanumeric characters.

The syntax is *set password*.

Figure 8–9 shows some examples of the set password command.

Figure 8–9 Examples of Set Password Command

Example 1: Setting a Password for the First Time

```
P00>>> set password
Please enter the password: *****
Please enter the password again: *****
P00>>>
```

Note:

Passwords and validations are not echoed.

Example 2: Changing a Password

```
P00>>> set password
Please enter the password: *****
Please enter the password again: *****
Now enter the old password: *****
P00>>>
```

Example 3: Setting a Password with Too Few Characters

```
P00>>> set password
Please enter the password: *****
Password length must be between 15 and 30 characters
P00>>>
```

Making the System Secure

8.6.2 Set Secure Command

The set secure command may be used after setting a password. It enables secure mode without requiring a restart of the console. If the password has been set, the console will be secured and only a small subset of commands can be performed. If a password has not been set, you are prompted to do so. The syntax is *set secure*.

Secure Mode Functions

When the console is in secure mode, the only commands recognized are boot, login, continue, and start.

- The boot command does not accept command line parameters in secure mode. The console boots using the environment variables stored in NVRAM (boot_file, bootdef_dev, boot_flags). After a successful boot, the console is secured if there is a valid password.
- The start and continue commands are valid on a secure console. After either command is executed, the console is secured if there is a valid password. This prevents an intruder from accessing the system.

Figure 8–10 shows some examples of the set secure command in various circumstances.

Figure 8–10 Examples of Set Secure Command

Example 1: Set Secure Before a Password Has Been Set

```
P00>>> set_secure
Secure not set. Please set the password.
P00>>>
```

Example 2: Set Secure After a Password Has Been Set

```
P00>>> set_secure
Console is secure. Please login.
P00>>> b_dkb0
Console is secure - parameters are not allowed.
P00>>> login
Please enter the password: *****
P00>>> b_dkb0
(boot dkb0.0.0.3.1)
.
.
.
```

Note:
Passwords are not echoed.

8.6.3 Login Command

The login command turns off the security features, enabling access to all SRM console commands during the current session. The system automatically returns to secure mode as soon as the *boot*, *continue*, or *start* command is entered or when the system is initialized.

When the login command is entered, the user is prompted for the current system password. If a password has not been set, a message is displayed indicating that there is no password in NVRAM. If a password has been set, this prompt is displayed:

```
Please enter the password:
```

If the password entered matches the password in NVRAM, when the prompt is redisplayed, the console is no longer in secure mode and all console commands can be performed. The syntax is *login*.

Note: If you enter the login command when a halt assertion exists, the command fails, even if you enter the correct password.

Figure 8–11 shows some examples of the login command in various circumstances.

Figure 8–11 Examples of the Login Command

Example 1: Login Command With System Not in Secure Mode

```
P00>>> login
Secure not set. Please set the password.
P00>>>
```

Example 2: Login Command With System in Secure Mode

```
P00>>> login
Please enter the password: *****
P00>>>
```

Note:
Passwords are not echoed.

Example 3: Login Command With Incorrect Password

```
P00>>> login
Please enter the password: *****
Invalid password
P00>>>
```

Making the System Secure

Forgotten Password

If you have forgotten the current password, perform the following steps to clear the password.

1. Enter the login command:

```
P00>>> login  
Please enter the password:
```

2. At the enter password prompt, press the Halt button, then press Enter.

The password is now cleared and the console cannot be put into secure mode unless a new password is set.

8.6.4 Clear Password Command

The clear password command clears the password environment variable, setting it to zero. This command is used when you want access to all the SRM console commands, but the system is in secure mode. To use clear password, you must know the current password. The syntax is *clear password*.

To clear the password without knowing the current password, use the login command with the halt button, as described in Section 8.6.3.

Figure 8–12 shows examples of the clear password command.

Figure 8–12 Examples of the Clear Password Command

Example 1: Clear Password Command

```
P00>>> clear password  
Please enter the password: *****  
Password successfully cleared.  
P00>>>
```

Note:
Passwords are not echoed.

Example 2: Clear Password Command With Incorrect Password

```
P00>>> clear password  
Please enter the password: *****  
Console is secure  
P00>>>
```

8.7 Examine and Deposit Commands

The deposit command stores data in a specified location. The examine command displays the contents of a memory location, a register, or a device.

deposit

The deposit command stores data in the location specified. If no options are given with a deposit command, the system uses the options from the preceding deposit command.

If the specified value is too large to fit in the data size listed, the console ignores the command and issues an error response. If the data is smaller than the data size, the higher order bits are filled with zeros.

The syntax is *deposit [qualifiers] address data*.

examine

The examine command displays the contents of a memory location, a register, or a device.

If no options are given with an examine command, the system uses the options from the preceding examine command. If conflicting address space or data sizes are specified, the console ignores the command and issues an error.

For data lengths longer than a longword, each longword of data should be separated by a space.

The syntax is *examine [qualifiers] address*.

Figure 8–13 shows examples of deposit commands, and Figure 8–14 shows examples of examine commands.

Examine and Deposit Commands

Figure 8–13 Examples of the Deposit Command

P00>>> dep -b -n 1ff pmem:0 0

Note: Clear first 512 bytes of physical memory.

P00>>> d -l -n 3 vmem:1234 5

Note: Deposit 5 into four longwords starting at virtual memory address 1234.

P00>>> d -n 8 r0 ffffffff

Note: Load GPRs R0 through R8 with -1.

P00>>> d -l -n 10 -s 200 pmem:0 8

Note: Deposit 8 in the first longword of the first 17 pages in physical memory.

P00>>> d -l pmem:0 0

Note: Deposit 0 to physical memory address 0.

P00>>> d + ff

Note: Deposit FF to physical memory address 4.

P00>>> d scbb 820000

Note: Deposit 820000 to SCBB.

Figure 8–14 Examples of the Examine Command

P00>>> examine pc

Note: Examine the program counter.

PC psr: 0 (PC) 0000000000001170

P00>>> examine sp

Note: Examine the stack pointer.

gpr: F0 (R30) 0000000000072A60

P00>>> e -n 6 r4

Note: Examine register R4 and the next six registers.

grp: 20 (R4) 0000000000005000

grp: 28 (R5) 0000000000FFFE000

grp: 30 (R6) 00000003F8000C00

grp: 38 (R7) 0000000053F761AE

grp: 40 (R8) 0000010000000000

grp: 48 (R9) 00000003F7800100

grp: 50 (R10) 00000000000C7FFC

P00>>> examine pmem:400EC

Note: Examine physical memory.

pmem: 400EC A49D0078A47D0070

8.8 Creating a Power-Up Script

The system comes with a special nonvolatile file named “nvram” that is stored in EEROM. Nvram is a user-created power-up script (set of commands) that is always invoked during the power-up sequence.

You can use the edit command to create the initial nvram script or modify an existing one. The script should include any commands you want the system to execute at power-up.

With edit, lines may be added, overwritten, or deleted. The syntax is: *edit file*, where file is the name of the file to be edited.

The editing commands are:

help	Displays the brief help file
list	Lists the current file prefixed with line numbers
renumber	Renumbers the lines of the file in increments of 10
exit	Leaves the editor and closes the file, saving all changes
quit	Leaves the editor and closes the file without saving changes
nn	Deletes line number nn
nn text	Adds or overwrites line number nn with text

Note: It is possible to disable the system by editing the nvram script. For example, if you include the initialize command in the script, the system will go into an endless loop. To fix this, press the Halt button while the system is powering up. You can then edit the script to delete the offending command.

Figure 8–15 shows how to modify the user-created power-up script “nvram.” In this example, the script is edited to include a command that sets the Ethernet protocol for the network device, ewa0, to TCPIP/BOOTP.

Starting and Stopping CPUs

Figure 8–15 Example of Editing the nvram Script

```
P00>>> edit nvram
editing 'nvram' 0 bytes read in
*10 set ewa0_protocols bootp
*list
10 set ewa0_protocols bootp
*exit
27 bytes written out to nvram
P00>>> nvram
```

Note: This command executes the script.

To clear the script, enter line numbers without any text. This deletes the lines. Figure 8–16 shows an example of this.

Figure 8–16 Example of Clearing the nvram Script

```
P00>>> edit nvram
editing 'nvram'
27 bytes read in
*10
*exit
0 bytes written out to nvram
P00>>>
```

8.9 Starting and Stopping CPUs

The halt and continue commands are used to stop and continue a program on the specified CPU.

The halt (or stop) command stops program execution on a secondary CPU that is still running a booted program. The syntax is *halt processor_number* or *stop processor_number* where *processor_number* is the logical CPU number displayed by the show cpu command.

The continue command resumes program execution on the specified processor or on the primary processor if none is specified. The processor begins executing instructions at the address that is currently in the program counter (PC). The processor is not initialized.

The continue command is valid only if you have not disturbed the system state and if you halted the system by pressing the Halt button on the control panel. The syntax is *continue [&pn] [address]* where *&pn* specifies the processor (*n* is 0 or 1) and *address* provides the starting address of the program. Figure 8–17 gives an example of the halt and continue commands.

Figure 8–17 Example of Halt and Continue Commands

```
P00>>> halt 1

halted CPU 1

halt code = 1
operator initiated halt
PC = ffffffff8007cc68
P00>>> continue &p1

continuing CPU 1
```

Note: Some console commands, for example, boot, can alter the machine state so that program mode cannot be successfully resumed (unless you include *-halt* in the boot command). If program mode cannot be resumed, reboot the operating system.

Other commands that alter machine state are lfu, show device, show network, test, and start.

8.10 Getting Help

The help (or man) command displays basic information about the use of console commands when the system is in console mode. The syntax is *help [command . . .]* where *command . . .* is the command or topic for which help is requested.

The options for *command . . .* are:

<i>none</i>	Displays the complete list of commands for which you can receive help
<i>command_name</i>	Displays information about the console command
<i>argument_string</i> (such as “sh”)	Displays information about all commands that begin with that string

Figure 8–18 shows an example of a help command.

Upgrading the System

Figure 8–18 Example of Help Command

```
P00>>> help set
NAME
    set
FUNCTION
    Set an option or modify the value of an environment
    variable.
SYNOPSIS
    set <option> <value> or <envar> [-] <value>
      where
      <option>={host,mode}
      where
      <envar>={auto_action,bootdef_dev,boot_osflags,...}
      [-default]
```

8.11 Upgrading the System

The `lfu` command is used to update firmware from the SRM console prompt. The `lfu` command starts the Loadable Firmware Update (LFU) utility. The syntax is *lfu*

NOTE: If the system has been shut down from a booted program (most commonly, the operating system) or in some other way halted back to the SRM console, the system must be reset before running LFU.

Figure 8–19 shows an example of an `lfu` command. See Section 6.5 for more information about LFU.

Figure 8–19 Example of the Lfu Command

```
P00>>>lfu
Checking dka400.4.0.7.1 for the option firmware files. . .
Checking dva0 for the option firmware files. . .

Option firmware files were not found on CD or floppy.
If you want to load the options firmware,
please enter the device on which the files are located(ewa0),
or just press <return> to proceed with a standard console update: dva0
Please enter the name of the options firmware files list, or
press <return> to use the default filename (pc264fw.txt) : pc264fw.txt
Copying pc264fw.txt from dva0. . .
Copying PC264NT.ROM from dva0. . .
Copying PC264SRM.ROM from dva0. . .
```

***** Loadable Firmware Update Utility *****

```
-----
Function      Description
-----
Display      Displays the system's configuration table.
Exit         Done exit LFU (reset).
List         Lists the device, revision, firmware name, and update revision.
Readme       Lists important release information.
Update       Replaces current firmware with loadable data image.
Verify       Compares loadable and hardware images.
? or Help    Scrolls this function table.
-----
```

```
UPD> list
Device          Current Revision  Filename          Update Revision
nt              5.68             nt_fw            5.68
srm             5.4-4            srm_fw          5.4-5
```

```
UPD> update *
```

```
Confirm update on:
```

```
nt
```

```
srm
```

```
[Y/(N)] y
```

```
WARNING: updates may take several minutes to complete for each device.
```

DO NOT ABORT!

```
nt              Updating to 5.68... Verifying 5.68... PASSED.
srm             Updating to 5.4-5... Verifying 5.4-5... PASSED.
UPD>
```

Booting the Operating System

8.12 Booting the Operating System

The boot command is used to boot the operating system. It initializes the processor, loads a program image from the specified boot device, and transfers control to that image. The syntax is:

```
boot [-file filename] [-flags [value]] [-halt] [-protocols enet_protocol] [boot_dev]
```

The boot qualifiers and parameters can be the following:

-file filename	The boot file.
-flags [value]	Specifies additional information to the loaded image or operating system. In Tru64 UNIX, specifies boot flags. This qualifier overrides the setting of the <i>boot_osflags</i> environment variable. See the <i>boot_osflags</i> environment variable (Section 8.4.1) for a list of settings and their meanings.
-halt	Forces the bootstrap operation to halt and invoke the console program once the bootstrap image is loaded and page tables and other data structures are set up. Console device drivers are not shut down. Transfer control to the image by entering the continue command.
-protocols <i>enet_protocol</i>	Either mop (default) or bootp. This qualifier overrides the setting of the <i>ew*0_protocols</i> environment variable.
<i>boot_dev</i>	A device path or list of devices from which the console program attempts to boot, or a saved boot specification in the form of an environment variable. This qualifier overrides the setting of the <i>bootdef_dev</i> environment variable (see Section 8.4.1). Use the <i>bootdef_dev</i> environment variable to define the default boot device string.

Figure 8–20 shows an example of a boot command.

Figure 8–20 Example of a Boot Command

```
P00>>> b_dka200
/boot dka200.2.0.7.1 -flags 0,0)
block 0 of dka200.2.0.7.1 is a valid boot block
reading 893 blocks from dka200.2.0.7.1
bootstrap code read in
base = 1fa000, image_start = 0, image_bytes = 6fa00
initializing HWRPB at 2000
initializing page table at 1fff0000
initializing machine state
setting affinity to the primary CPU
jumping to bootstrap code

Something about unix goes here.
```

Installing the Tru64 UNIX Operating System

8.13 Installing the Tru64 UNIX Operating System

Note: Tru64 UNIX Version 4.0E is the minimum revision required for the AlphaPC 264DP mainboard system.

This section supplements the *Tru64 UNIX Installation Guide* for installing the Tru64 UNIX operating system on an AlphaPC 264DP mainboard system.

Note: If you already have a previous version of Tru64 UNIX installed, see the *Tru64 UNIX Installation Guide* for information on how to upgrade to a new version of the operating system. Be sure to review the preinstallation tasks, which are covered in the *Tru64 UNIX Installation Guide*.

8.13.1 Requirements

You need the following hardware and software to install the Tru64 UNIX operating system on an AlphaPC 264DP mainboard system:

- A minimum of 32MB of main memory; 64MB is recommended
- A 1GB (or larger) SCSI hard disk capable of storing the supported software subsets
- Supported load devices
 - SCSI CD-ROM drive capable of reliably reading in 512-byte block mode
 - or
 - A network interface
- A console terminal with ASCII capability or a supported graphics display console
- Tru64 UNIX Version 4.0E or higher Operating System Volume 1 compact disc
- Alpha SRM console Version 5.4 or higher

This chapter contains information about troubleshooting hardware and software during AlphaPC 264DP startup.

9.1 Password Bypass

AlphaBIOS

AlphaBIOS provides password protection. However, password bypass is provided for system setup or startup when the AlphaBIOS password is unavailable.

Normal operation, with switch 8 (pby) of SW2 in the off position (see Figure 3-1), requires a password. When the password bypass function is enabled (moving switch 8 to the on position), it disables the AlphaBIOS password verification and enables the user to set up or start up their system without the AlphaBIOS password. Password bypass also clears the password.

After this function has been enabled, to disable it and require a password, set switch 8 to the off position.

Alpha SRM Console

Once the console has been put into secure mode, the Alpha SRM console requires a password to perform certain functions.

If the console is in secure mode and you have forgotten the current password, perform the following steps to clear the password:

1. Enter the login command:
2. At the enter password prompt, press the Halt button, then press Enter.

The password is now cleared and the console cannot be put into secure mode unless a new password is set.

Hardware Startup

9.2 Hardware Startup

Use the following troubleshooting steps if video is not working on your system. If you still have no video after reviewing these steps, please call your system vendor.

Troubleshooting Steps: No Video

1. Check the connection to the ac outlet.
2. Check the voltage setting on the power supply (115 V ac in the U.S.).
3. Check that the frequency/switch selection matches the speed of the Alpha chip.
4. Check that the CPU fan is connected and spinning.
5. Ensure that the flash ROM update procedure was performed correctly. If you have a terminal attached to COM1, check the output for error messages after verifying that the flash ROM update procedure was performed correctly.
6. Reseat the video card and ensure that it is connected to the monitor.
7. Reseat the DIMMs.
8. Replace the DIMMs.

9.3 Daughtercard LEDs

There are five LEDs located on the daughtercard to show the status of functions on the daughtercard. Table 9–1 shows the meaning of the LEDs.

Table 9–1 AlphaPC 264DP Daughtercard LEDs

LED	Function	Comments
D1	CPU self-test	Becomes asserted at completion of built-in self-test (BIST). If it does not assert, self-test did not complete.
D2	dc_ok	Asserted by the reset FPGA when it senses dc power.
D3	srom_clk	Fast flash (appears on but dim) while SROM is being loaded.
D4	2v_dcok	Asserted while 2 V to the CPU is present.
D5	5v_dcok	Asserted while 5 V to the CPU is present.

9.4 Beep Codes

The beep codes provide error information about the AlphaPC 264DP system. Table 9–2 lists and describes the beep codes.

Table 9–2 Beep Codes

Beep Code	Description
1–2–3 ¹	This sequence represents the fail-safe booter startup.
4	No valid header found in ROM; loading entire ROM.
6	Memory error detected.

¹ One beep and a pause, followed by two beeps and a pause, followed by three beeps.

9.5 Post Codes

The post codes indicate the progress of the SROM and AlphaBIOS firmware. Table 9–3 lists and describes the post codes.

Note: The post codes are visible on an ISA-based postcard that displays codes written to ISA port 80.

Table 9–3 Post Codes

Source	Post Code (hex)	Description	
SROM	20	Firmware initialization is complete	
	01	CPU speed detected; initialize southbridge	
	02	Southbridge ready	
	03	Initialize Bcache	
	05	Start sweep of Bcache and memory	
	06	Bcache and memory ready	
	14	Load system code	
	15	Loading uncompressed firmware into memory	
	16	Loading compressed firmware into memory	
	17	Jump to loaded firmware	
	3F	Fatal error. Second code identifies source of error: 06 = No memory found or bad memory	
	AlphaBIOS	98	Firmware has control
		97	Buses initialized

Fail-Safe Booter

Table 9–3 Post Codes (Continued)

Source	Post Code (hex)	Description
	95	Video console opened
	51	FATAL - returned from boot menu selection
	50	FATAL - firmware fatal error
	42	Firmware drivers have been started
	00	Firmware has been initialized
Fail-safe booter	FD	I/O bus initialization
	FC	I/O initialization complete
	FB	UART initialization
	BF	Fail-safe booter is scanning the diskette
	1	Fail-safe booter is loading the Windows NT AlphaBIOS
	2	Fail-safe booter is loading the Debug Monitor
	3	Fail-safe booter is loading the SRM console
	4	Fail-safe booter is loading the Linux mini-loader

9.6 Fail-Safe Booter

The Fail-Safe Booter (FSB) utility provides an emergency recovery mechanism when the firmware image contained in flash memory has been corrupted. You can run the FSB and boot another image from a diskette that is capable of reprogramming the flash ROM. Refer to Section 6.3

9.7 Windows NT Startup

While booting the Windows NT operating system, you may receive one of the following error messages:

- The required system file DISPLAY_DRIVER.DLL is bad or missing.
- The required system file DISPLAY_DRIVER.SYS is bad or missing.

These error messages indicate video driver problems. Use the following chart to solve common video driver problems.

If the...	Then...
Driver becomes disabled	Boot the Windows NT operating system with the last known good configuration.
Incorrect video driver is chosen while installing the Windows NT operating system	Reinstall the Windows NT operating system with the correct driver.
New video card was installed before the driver was installed	Reinstall the old video card, boot the Windows NT operating system, and install the driver for the new video card. Then install the new video card and reboot the Windows NT operating system.

Support, Products, and Documentation

A.1 Customer Support

Alpha OEM provides the following web page resources for customer support.

URL	Description
http://www.digital.com/alphaoem	Contains the following links: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Developers' Area: Development tools, code examples, driver developers' information, and technical white papers• Motherboard Products: Motherboard details and performance information• Microprocessor Products: Microprocessor details and performance information• News: Press releases• Technical Information: Motherboard firmware and drivers, hardware compatibility lists, and product documentation library• Customer Support: Feedback form

Supporting Products

A.2 Supporting Products

This section lists sources for components and accessories that are not included with the AlphaPC 264DP.

A.2.1 Memory

Dual inline memory modules (DIMMs) are available from a variety of vendors. For a list of the qualified vendors, visit the Alpha OEM World Wide Web Internet site at URL:

<http://www.digital.com/alphaoem>

Click on **Technical Information**.

Then click on **Alpha OEM Hardware Compatibility List**.

A.2.2 Power Supply

A power supply, suitable for use with the AlphaPC 264DP (+3.3 V, +5 V, -5 V, +12 V, -12 V), is available from:

Antec, Inc.

2859 Bayview Drive
Fremont, CA 94538
Phone: 510-770-1200, ext. 312
PN PRS-618 (630 W)

A.2.3 Enclosure

An enclosure, suitable for housing the AlphaPC 264DP and its power supply, is available from:

Delta Axxion Technology

1550 Northwestern
El Paso, TX 79912
Phone: 915-877-5288
PN TL-22

A.3 Associated Documentation

You can order the following associated documentation directly from the vendor.

Title	Vendor
Alpha Architecture Reference Manual EY-W938E-DP	Call your sales office or call Butterworth-Heinemann (DIGITAL Press) at 1-800-366-2665
Alpha Architecture Handbook EC-QD2KB-TE	Order online: http://www.digital.com/alphaoem
Alpha 21264 Microprocessor Hardware Specification DS-0013C-TE	See previous entry
PCI Local Bus Specification, Revision 2.1 PCI Multimedia Design Guide, Revision 1.0 PCI System Design Guide PCI-to-PCI Bridge Architecture Specification, Revision 1.0 PCI BIOS Specification, Revision 2.1	PCI Special Interest Group U.S. 1-800-433-5177 International 1-503-797-4207 Fax 1-503-234-6762
CY82C693UB hyperCache/Stand-Alone PCI Periph- eral Controller with USB Data Sheet	Cypress Semiconductor Corp. 3901 North First Street San Jose, CA 95134 Phone: 1-800-858-1810
Super I/O Floppy Disk Controller with Infrared Sup- port (FDC37C669) Data Sheet	Standard Microsystems Corporation 80 Arkay Drive Hauppauge, NY 11788 Phone: 1-800-443-7364 Fax: 1-516-231-6004

