


Dell EMC PowerEdge MX750c

BIOS and UEFI Reference Guide

Notes, cautions, and warnings

 **NOTE:** A NOTE indicates important information that helps you make better use of your product.

 **CAUTION:** A CAUTION indicates either potential damage to hardware or loss of data and tells you how to avoid the problem.

 **WARNING:** A WARNING indicates a potential for property damage, personal injury, or death.

Chapter 1: Pre-operating system management applications.....	4
System Setup.....	4
System BIOS.....	5
iDRAC Settings.....	23
Device Settings.....	23
Dell Lifecycle Controller.....	23
Embedded system management.....	23
Boot Manager.....	24
PXE boot.....	24

Pre-operating system management applications

You can manage basic settings and features of a system without booting to the operating system by using the system firmware.

Options to manage the pre-operating system applications

You can use any one of the following options to manage the pre-operating system applications:

- System Setup
- Dell Lifecycle Controller
- Boot Manager
- Preboot Execution Environment (PXE)

Topics:

- [System Setup](#)
- [Dell Lifecycle Controller](#)
- [Boot Manager](#)
- [PXE boot](#)


System Setup

Using the **System Setup** option, you can configure the BIOS settings, iDRAC settings, and device settings of the system.

You can access the system setup by using any one of the following interfaces:

- Graphical User interface—To access go to iDRAC Dashboard, click **Configurations > BIOS Settings**.
- Text browser—To enable the text browser, use the Console Redirection.

To view **System Setup**, power on the system, press F2, and click **System Setup Main Menu**.

 **NOTE:** If the operating system begins to load before you press F2, wait for the system to finish booting, and then restart the system and try again.

The options on the **System Setup Main Menu** screen are described in the following table:


Table 1. System Setup Main Menu

Option	Description
System BIOS	Enables you to configure the BIOS settings.
iDRAC Settings	Enables you to configure the iDRAC settings. The iDRAC settings utility is an interface to set up and configure the iDRAC parameters by using UEFI (Unified Extensible Firmware Interface). You can enable or disable various iDRAC parameters by using the iDRAC settings utility. For more information about this utility, see <i>Integrated Dell Remote Access Controller User's Guide</i> at https://www.dell.com/poweredgemanuals .
Device Settings	Enables you to configure device settings for devices such as storage controllers or network cards.
Service Tag Settings	Enables you to configure the System Service Tag.

System BIOS

To view the **System BIOS** screen, power on the system, press F2, and click **System Setup Main Menu > System BIOS**.

Table 2. System BIOS details

Option	Description
System Information	Provides information about the system such as the system model name, BIOS version, and Service Tag.
Memory Settings	Specifies information and options related to the installed memory.
Processor Settings	Specifies information and options related to the processor such as speed and cache size.
SATA Settings	Specifies options to enable or disable the integrated SATA controller and ports.
NVMe Settings	Specifies options to change the NVMe settings. If the system contains the NVMe drives that you want to configure in a RAID array, you must set both this field and the Embedded SATA field on the SATA Settings menu to RAID mode. You might also need to change the Boot Mode setting to UEFI . Otherwise, you should set this field to Non-RAID mode.
Boot Settings	Specifies options to specify the Boot mode (BIOS or UEFI). Enables you to modify UEFI and BIOS boot settings.
Network Settings	Specifies options to manage the UEFI network settings and boot protocols. Legacy network settings are managed from the Device Settings menu.  NOTE: Network Settings are not supported in BIOS boot mode.
Integrated Devices	Specifies options to manage integrated device controllers and ports, specifies related features, and options.
Serial Communication	Specifies options to manage the serial ports, its related features, and options.
System Profile Settings	Specifies options to change the processor power management settings, memory frequency.
System Security	Specifies options to configure the system security settings, such as system password, setup password, Trusted Platform Module (TPM) security, and UEFI secure boot. It also manages the power button on the system.
Redundant OS Control	Sets the redundant OS information for redundant OS control.
Miscellaneous Settings	Specifies options to change the system date and time.

System Information

To view the **System Information** screen, power on the system, press F2, and click **System Setup Main Menu > System BIOS > System Information**.

Table 3. System Information details

Option	Description
System Model Name	Specifies the system model name.
System BIOS Version	Specifies the BIOS version installed on the system.
System Management Engine Version	Specifies the current version of the Management Engine firmware.
System Service Tag	Specifies the system Service Tag.
System Manufacturer	Specifies the name of the system manufacturer.
System Manufacturer Contact Information	Specifies the contact information of the system manufacturer.

Table 3. System Information details (continued)

Option	Description
System CPLD Version	Specifies the current version of the system complex programmable logic device (CPLD) firmware.
UEFI Compliance Version	Specifies the UEFI compliance level of the system firmware.

Memory Settings

To view the **Memory Settings** screen, power on the system, press F2, and click **System Setup Main Menu > System BIOS > Memory Settings**.

Table 4. Memory Settings details

Option	Description
System Memory Size	Specifies the size of the system memory.
System Memory Type	Specifies the type of memory installed in the system.
System Memory Speed	Specifies the speed of the system memory.
System Memory Voltage	Specifies the voltage of the system memory.
Video Memory	Specifies the size video memory.
System Memory Testing	Specifies whether the system memory tests are run during system boot. The two options available are Enabled and Disabled . This option is set to Disabled by default.
Memory Operating Mode	Specifies the memory operating mode. The option is available and is set to Optimizer Mode , by default. Options such as Fault Resilient Mode and NUMA Fault Resilient Mode are available for support when the Advanced RAS capability processor is installed on the system.
Current State of Memory Operating Mode	Specifies the current state of the memory operating mode.
Node Interleaving	Enables or disables the Node interleaving option. Specifies if the Non-Uniform Memory Architecture (NUMA) is supported. If this field is set to Enabled , memory interleaving is supported if a symmetric memory configuration is installed. If the field is set to Disabled , the system supports NUMA (asymmetric) memory configurations. This option is set to Disabled by default.
ADDDC Settings	Enables or disables ADDDC Setting feature. When Adaptive Double DRAM Device Correction (ADDDC) is enabled, failing DRAMs are dynamically mapped out. When set to Enabled it can impact the system performance under certain workloads. This feature is applicable for x4 DIMMs only. This option is set to Disabled by default.
Memory training	<p>When option is set to Fast and memory configuration is not changed, the system uses previously saved memory training parameters to train the memory subsystems and system boot time is also reduced. If memory configuration is changed, the system automatically enables Retrain at Next boot to force one-time full memory training steps, and then go back to Fast afterward.</p> <p>When option is set to Retrain at Next boot, the system performs the force one-time full memory training steps at next power on and boot time is slowed on next boot.</p> <p>When option is set to Enabled, the system performs the force full memory training steps on every power on and boot time is slowed on every boot.</p>
Memory Map Out	This option controls DIMMs slots on the system. This option is set to Enabled by default. It allows to disable system installed DIMMs.

Table 4. Memory Settings details (continued)

Option	Description
Correctable Error Logging	Enables or disables correctable error logging. This option is set to Enabled by default.

Persistent Memory details

The **Persistent Memory** screen details can be found in the *PMem User 's Guide* at <https://www.dell.com/poweredge manuals>.

Processor Settings

To view the **Processor Settings** screen, power on the system, press F2, and click **System Setup Main Menu > System BIOS > Processor Settings**.

Table 5. Processor Settings details


Option	Description
Logical Processor	Each processor core supports up to two logical processors. If this option is set to Enabled , the BIOS displays all the logical processors. If this option is set to Disabled , the BIOS displays only one logical processor per core. This option is set to Enabled by default.
CPU Interconnect Speed	<p>Enables you to govern the frequency of the communication links among the processors in the system.</p> <p> NOTE: The standard and basic bin processors support lower link frequencies.</p> <p>The options available are Maximum data rate, 11.2 GT/s, 10.4 GT/s, and 9.6 GT/s. This option is set to Maximum data rate by default.</p> <p>Maximum data rate indicates that the BIOS runs the communication links at the maximum frequency supported by the processors. You can also select specific frequencies that the processors support, which can vary.</p> <p>For best performance, you should select Maximum data rate. Any reduction in the communication link frequency affects the performance of non-local memory access and cache coherency traffic. In addition, it can slow access to non-local I/O devices from a particular processor.</p> <p>However, if power saving considerations outweigh performance, reduce the frequency of the processor communication links. Before reducing the frequency, you must localize the memory and I/O access to the nearest NUMA node to minimize the impact to system performance.</p>
Virtualization Technology	Enables or disables the virtualization technology for the processor. This option is set to Enabled by default.
Directory Mode	Enables or disables the directory mode. This option is set to Enabled by default.
Kernel DMA Protection	This option is set to Disabled by default. It is enabled for Secure Launch (Firmware Protection) support on Windows 2022.
Adjacent Cache Line Prefetch	Optimizes the system for applications that need high utilization of sequential memory access. This option is set

Table 5. Processor Settings details (continued)



Option	Description
	to Enabled by default. You can disable this option for applications that need high utilization of random memory access.
Hardware Prefetcher	Enables or disables the hardware prefetcher. This option is set to Enabled by default.
DCU Streamer Prefetcher	Enables or disables the Data Cache Unit (DCU) streamer prefetcher. This option is set to Enabled by default.
DCU IP Prefetcher	Enables or disables the Data Cache Unit (DCU) IP prefetcher. This option is set to Enabled by default.
Sub NUMA Cluster	Enables or disables the Sub NUMA Cluster. This option is set to Disabled by default.
MADT Core Enumeration	Specifies the MADT Core Enumeration. This option is set to default in Round Robin . Linear option supports industry core enumeration whereas, Round Robin option supports Dell optimized core enumeration.
UPI Prefetch	Enables you to get the memory read started early on DDR bus. The Ultra Path Interconnect (UPI) Rx path spawns the speculative memory that is read to Integrated Memory Controller (iMC) directly. This option is set to Enabled by default.
XPT Prefetch	This option is set to Enabled by default.
LLC Prefetch	Enables or disables the LLC Prefetch on all threads. This option is set to Enabled by default.
Dead Line LLC Alloc	Enables or disables the Dead Line LLC Alloc. This option is set to Enabled by default. You can enable this option to enter the dead lines in LLC or disable the option to not enter the dead lines in LLC.
Directory AtoS	Enables or disables the Directory AtoS. AtoS optimization reduces remote read latencies for repeat read accesses without intervening writes. This option is set to Disabled by default.
Logical Processor Idling	Enables you to improve the energy efficiency of a system. It uses the operating system core parking algorithm and parks some of the logical processors in the system, which in turn allows the corresponding processor cores to transition into a lower power idle state. This option can only be enabled if the operating system supports it. It is set to Disabled by default.  NOTE: This feature is not supported if CPU Power Management is set to Maximum Performance .
AVX P1	Enables you to reconfigure the processor Thermal Design Power (TDP) levels during POST based on the power and thermal delivery capabilities of the system. TDP verifies the maximum heat the cooling system is must dissipate. This option is set to Normal by default.  NOTE: This option is only available on certain stock keeping units (SKUs) of the processors.
Dynamic SST-Performance Profile	Enables you to reconfigure the processor using Dynamic or Static Speed Select Technology. This option is set to Disabled by default.
SST-Performance Profile	Enables you to reconfigure the processor using Speed Select Technology.

Table 5. Processor Settings details (continued)

Option	Description
Intel SST-BF	Enables Intel SST-BF. This option is displayed if Performance Per Watt (operating system) or Custom (when OSPM is enabled) system profiles are selected. This option is set to Disabled by default.
Intel SST-CP	Enables Intel SST-CP. This option is displayed if Performance Per Watt (operating system) or Custom (when OSPM is enabled) system profiles are selected. This option is displayed and selectable for each system profile mode. This option is set to Disabled by default.
x2APIC Mode	Enables or disables x2APIC mode. This option is set to Enabled by default. <i>i</i> NOTE: For two processors 64 cores configuration, x2APIC mode is not switchable if 256 threads are enabled (BIOS settings: All CCD, cores, and logical processors enabled).
AVX ICCP Pre-Grant License	Enables or disables AVX ICCP Pre-Grant License. This option is set to Disabled by default.
AVX ICC Pre-Grant Level	Enables you to select between the different AVX ICC transition levels offered by Intel. This option is set to 128 heavy by default.
Dell Controlled Turbo	
Dell Controlled Turbo Settings	Controls the turbo engagement. Enable this option only when System Profile is set to Performance or Custom , and CPU Power Management is set to Performance . This item can be selected for each system profile mode. This option is set to Disabled by default. <i>i</i> NOTE: Depending on the number of installed processors, there might be up to two processor listings.
Dell AVX Scaling Technology	Enables you to configure the Dell AVX scaling technology. This option is set to 0 by default. Enter the value from 0 to 12 bins. The value that is entered decreases the Dell AVX Scaling Technology frequency when the Dell-controlled Turbo feature is enabled.
Optimizer Mode	Enables or disables the CPU performance. When this option is set to Auto , set the CPU Power Management to Max Performance. When set to Enabled , enables the CPU Power Management settings. When set to Disabled , the CPU Power Management option is disabled. This option is set to Auto by default.
CPU Physical Address Limit	Enables or disables the CPU Physical Address Limit option. When set to Enabled , it disables Multiple Keys Memory Encryption (MKTME) and sets the physical memory address to 46 bits to support older Hyper-v. When set to Disabled , the physical memory address is set to 52 bits to enable 5-level paging, the system will crash at the driver verifier DMA violation blue screen when booting with non-5-level paging-supporting operating systems (Windows 2019 and, 2016 etc.) This option is set to Enabled by default.
Number of Cores per Processor	Controls the number of enabled cores in each processor. This option is set to All by default. <i>i</i> NOTE: This setting restores to default when user changes System Profile or CPU Power Management setting of Profile Settings.

Table 5. Processor Settings details (continued)



Option	Description
Processor Core Speed	Specifies the maximum core frequency of the processor.
Processor Bus Speed	Specifies the bus speed of the processor.  NOTE: The processor bus speed option displays only when both processors are installed.
Local Machine Check Exception	Enables or disables the local machine check exception. This is an extension of the MCA Recovery mechanism providing the capability to deliver Uncorrected Recoverable (UCR) Software Recoverable Action Required (SRAR) errors to one or more specific logical processors threads receiving previously poisoned or corrupted data. When enabled, the UCR SRAR Machine Check Exception is delivered only to the affected thread rather than broadcast to all threads in the system. The feature supports operating system recovery for cases of multiple recoverable faults that are detected close, which would otherwise result in a fatal machine check event. The feature is available only on Advanced RAS processors. This option is set to Disabled by default.
Processor n	 NOTE: Depending on the number of processors, there might be up to n processors listed. The following settings are displayed for each processor:

Table 6. Processor details

Option	Description
Family-Model-Stepping	Specifies the family, model, and stepping of the processor as defined by Intel.
Brand	Specifies the brand name.
Level 2 Cache	Specifies the total L2 cache.
Level 3 Cache	Specifies the total L3 cache.
Number of Cores	Specifies the number of cores per processor.
Maximum Memory Capacity	Specifies the maximum memory capacity per processor.
Microcode	Specifies the processor microcode version.

SATA Settings

To view the **SATA Settings** screen, power on the system, press F2, and click ..

Table 7. SATA Settings details


Option	Description
Embedded SATA	Enables the embedded SATA option to be set to Off , AHCI mode , or RAID modes . This option is set to AHCI Mode by default.  NOTE: 1. No ESXi and Ubuntu OS support under RAID mode.
Security Freeze Lock	Sends Security Freeze Lock command to the embedded SATA drives during POST. This option is applicable only for AHCI Mode. This option is set to Enabled by default.
Write Cache	Enables or disables the command for the embedded SATA drives during POST. This option is set to Disabled by default.
Port n	Sets the drive type of the selected device.


Table 7. SATA Settings details (continued)

Option	Description								
	For AHCI Mode or RAID modes , BIOS support is always enabled.								
	<p>Table 8. Port n</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Options</th> <th>Descriptions</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Model</td> <td>Specifies the drive model of the selected device.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Drive Type</td> <td>Specifies the type of drive attached to the SATA port.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Capacity</td> <td>Specifies the total capacity of the drive. This field is undefined for removable media devices such as optical drives.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Options	Descriptions	Model	Specifies the drive model of the selected device.	Drive Type	Specifies the type of drive attached to the SATA port.	Capacity	Specifies the total capacity of the drive. This field is undefined for removable media devices such as optical drives.
Options	Descriptions								
Model	Specifies the drive model of the selected device.								
Drive Type	Specifies the type of drive attached to the SATA port.								
Capacity	Specifies the total capacity of the drive. This field is undefined for removable media devices such as optical drives.								

Boot Settings

You can use the **Boot Settings** screen to set the boot mode to either **BIOS** or **UEFI**. It also enables you to specify the boot order.

- **UEFI:** The Unified Extensible Firmware Interface (UEFI) is a new interface between operating systems and platform firmware. The interface consists of data tables with platform related information, boot and runtime service calls that are available to the operating system and its loader. The following benefits are available when the **Boot Mode** is set to **UEFI**:
 - Support for drive partitions larger than 2 TB.
 - Enhanced security (e.g., UEFI Secure Boot).
 - Faster boot time.

 **NOTE:** You must use only the UEFI boot mode in order to boot from NVMe drives.

- **BIOS:** The **BIOS Boot Mode** is the legacy boot mode. It is maintained for backward compatibility.

To view the **Boot Settings** screen, power on the system, press F2, and click **System Setup Main Menu > System BIOS > Boot Settings**.

Table 9. Boot Settings details



Option	Description
Boot Mode	<p>Enables you to set the boot mode of the system. If the operating system supports UEFI, you can set this option to UEFI. Setting this field to BIOS allows compatibility with non-UEFI operating systems. This option is set to UEFI by default.</p> <p> CAUTION: Switching the boot mode may prevent the system from booting if the operating system is not installed in the same boot mode.</p> <p> NOTE: Setting this field to UEFI disables the BIOS Boot Settings menu.</p>
Boot Sequence Retry	Enables or disables the Boot sequence retry feature or resets the system. When If this option is set to Enabled and the system fails to boot, the system re-attempts the boot sequence after 30 seconds. When this option is set to Reset and the system fails to boot, the system reboots immediately. This option is set to Enabled by default.
Hard-disk Failover	Enables or disables the Hard-disk failover. This option is set to Disabled by default.
Generic USB Boot	Enables or disables the generic USB boot placeholder. This option is set to Disabled by default.
Hard-disk Drive Placeholder	Enables or disables the Hard-disk drive placeholder. This option is set to Disabled by default.
Clean all Sysprep order and variables	When this option is set to None , BIOS will do nothing. When set to Yes , BIOS will delete variables of SysPrep #### and SysPrepOrder this option is a onetime option,

Table 9. Boot Settings details (continued)

Option	Description						
	will reset to none when deleting variables. This setting is only available in UEFI Boot Mode . This option is set to None by default.						
UEFI Boot Settings	<p>Specifies the UEFI boot sequence. Enables or disables UEFI Boot options.</p> <p>i NOTE: This option controls the UEFI boot order. The first option in the list will be attempted first.</p> <p>Table 10. UEFI Boot Settings</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Option</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>UEFI Boot Sequence</td> <td>Enables you to change the boot device order.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Boot Options Enable/Disable</td> <td>Enables you to select the enabled or disabled boot devices</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Option	Description	UEFI Boot Sequence	Enables you to change the boot device order.	Boot Options Enable/Disable	Enables you to select the enabled or disabled boot devices
Option	Description						
UEFI Boot Sequence	Enables you to change the boot device order.						
Boot Options Enable/Disable	Enables you to select the enabled or disabled boot devices						

Changing boot order

About this task

You may have to change the boot order if you want to boot from a USB key or an optical drive.

Steps

1. On the **System Setup Main Menu** screen, click **System BIOS > Boot Settings > UEFI Boot Settings > UEFI Boot Sequence**.
2. Use the arrow keys to select a boot device, and use the plus (+) and minus (-) sign keys to move the device down or up in the order.
3. Click **Exit**, and then click **Yes** to save the settings on exit.

i **NOTE:** You can also enable or disable boot order devices as needed.

Network Settings

To view the **Network Settings** screen, power on the system, press F2, and click **System Setup Main Menu > System BIOS > Network Settings**.

i **NOTE:** Network Settings are not supported in BIOS boot mode.

Table 11. Network Settings details

Option	Description
UEFI PXE Settings	Enables you to control the configuration of the UEFI PXE device.
PXE Device n (n = 1 to 4)	Enables or disables the device. When enabled, a UEFI PXE boot option is created for the device.
PXE Device n Settings (n = 1 to 4)	Enables you to control the configuration of the PXE device.
UEFI HTTP Settings	Enables you to control the configuration of the UEFI HTTP device.
HTTP Device n (n = 1 to 4)	Enables or disables the device. When enabled, a UEFI HTTP boot option is created for the device.
HTTP Device n Settings (n = 1 to 4)	Enables you to control the configuration of the HTTP device.
UEFI iSCSI Settings	Enables you to control the configuration of the iSCSI device.

Table 12. PXE Device n Settings details

Option	Description
Interface	Specifies NIC interface used for the PXE device.
Protocol	Specifies Protocol used for PXE device. This option is set to IPv4 or IPv6 . This option is set to IPv4 by default.
Vlan	Enables Vlan for PXE device. This option is set to Enable or Disable . This option is set to Disable by default.
Vlan ID	Shows the Vlan ID for the PXE device
Vlan Priority	Shows the Vlan Priority for the PXE device.

Table 13. UEFI iSCSI Settings screen details

Option	Description
iSCSI Initiator Name	Specifies the name of the iSCSI initiator in IQN format.
iSCSI Device1	Enables or disables the iSCSI device. When disabled, a UEFI boot option is created for the iSCSI device automatically. This is set to Disabled by default.
iSCSI Device1 Settings	Enables you to control the configuration of the iSCSI device.

Table 14. iSCSI Device1 Settings screen details

Option	Description
Connection 1	Enables or disables the iSCSI connection. This option is set to Disable by default.
Connection 2	Enables or disables the iSCSI connection. This option is set to Disable by default.
Connection 1 Settings	Enables you to control the configuration for the iSCSI connection.
Connection 2 Settings	Enables you to control the configuration for the iSCSI connection.
Connection Order	Enables you to control the order for which the iSCSI connections will be attempted.

Integrated Devices

To view the **Integrated Devices** screen, power on the system, press F2, and click **System Setup Main Menu > System BIOS > Integrated Devices**.

Table 15. Integrated Devices details

Option	Description
User Accessible USB Ports	<p>Configures the user accessible USB ports. Selecting All Ports Off disables all front and back USB ports; selecting All Ports Off (Dynamic) disables all front and back USB ports during POST. This option is set to All Ports On by default.</p> <p>When user accessible USB ports are set to All Ports Off (Dynamic) the Enable Front Ports Only option is enabled.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enable Front Ports Only: Enables or disables the front USB ports during the operating system runtime. <p>The USB keyboard and mouse still function in certain USB ports during the boot process, depending on the selection. After the boot process is complete, the USB ports will be enabled or disabled as per the setting.</p>
iDRAC Direct USB Port	The iDRAC Direct USB port is managed by iDRAC exclusively with no host visibility. This option is set to ON or OFF . When set to OFF , iDRAC does not detect any USB devices installed in this managed port. This option is set to On by default.

Table 15. Integrated Devices details (continued)

Option	Description
Integrated RAID controller	Enables or disables the integrated RAID controllers. This option is set to Enabled by default.
I/OAT DMA Engine	Enables or disables the I/O Acceleration Technology (I/OAT) option. I/OAT is a set of DMA features designed to accelerate network traffic and lower CPU utilization. Enable only if the hardware and software support the feature. This option is set to Disabled by default.
Embedded Video Controller	<p>Enables or disables the use of Embedded Video Controller as the primary display. When set to Enabled, the Embedded Video Controller will be the primary display even if add-in graphic cards are installed. When set to Disabled, an add-in graphics card is used as the primary display. BIOS will output displays to both the primary add-in video and the embedded video during POST and preboot environment. The embedded video will then be disabled right before the operating system boots. This option is set to Enabled by default.</p> <p>NOTE: When there are multiple add-in graphic cards installed in the system, the first card discovered during PCI enumeration is selected as the primary video. You might have to rearrange the cards in the slots in order to control which card is the primary video.</p>
I/O Snoop HoldOff Response	Selects the number of cycles PCI I/O can withhold snoop requests, from the CPU, to allow time to complete its own write to LLC. This setting can help improve performance on workloads where throughput and latency are critical. The options available are 256 Cycles, 512 Cycles, 1K Cycles, 2K Cycles, 4K Cycles, 8K Cycles, 16K Cycles, 32K Cycles, 64K Cycles and 128K Cycles . This option is set to 2K Cycles by default.
Current State of Embedded Video Controller	Displays the current state of the embedded video controller. The Current State of Embedded Video Controller option is a read-only field. If the Embedded Video Controller is the only display capability in the system (that is, no add-in graphics card is installed), then the Embedded Video Controller is automatically used as the primary display even if the Embedded Video Controller setting is set to Disabled .
SR-IOV Global Enable	Enables or disables the BIOS configuration of Single Root I/O Virtualization (SR-IOV) devices. This option is set to Disabled by default.
Internal SD Card Port	Enables or disables the internal SD card port of the Internal Dual SD Module (IDSDM). This option is set to On by default.
Internal SD Card Redundancy	<p>Configures the redundancy mode of the Internal Dual SD Module (IDSDM). When set to Mirror Mode, data is written on both SD cards. After failure of either card and replacement of the failed card, the data of the active card is copied to the offline card during the system boot.</p> <p>When Internal SD Card Redundancy is set to Disabled, only the primary SD card is visible to the operating system. This option is set to Disabled by default.</p>
Internal SD Primary Card	By default, the primary SD card is selected to be SD Card 1. If SD Card 1 is not present, then the controller selects SD Card 2 to be the primary SD card.
OS Watchdog Timer	If your system stops responding, this watchdog timer aids in the recovery of your operating system. When this option is set to Enabled , the operating system initializes the timer. When this option is set to Disabled (the default), the timer does not have any effect on the system.
Empty Slot Unhide	Enables or disables the root ports of all the empty slots that are accessible to the BIOS and operating system. This option is set to Disabled by default.
Memory Mapped I/O above 4 GB	Enables or disables the support for the PCIe devices that need large amounts of memory. Enable this option only for 64-bit operating systems. This option is set to Enabled by default.

Table 15. Integrated Devices details (continued)

Option	Description
Memory Mapped I/O Base	When set to 12 TB , the system maps the MMIO base to 12 TB. Enable this option for an operating system that requires 44-bit PCIe addressing. When set to 512 GB , the system maps the MMIO base to 512 GB, and reduces the maximum support for memory to less than 512 GB. Enable this option only for the 4 GPU DGMA issue. This option is set to 56 TB by default.
Mezzanine Slot Disablement	The Slot Disablement feature controls the configuration of mezzanine cards installed in the specified slots. Only mezzanine card slots that are present on your system are available for control.

Serial Communication

To view the **Serial Communication** screen, power on the system, press F2, and click **System Setup Main Menu > System BIOS > Serial Communication**.




 **NOTE:** The serial port is optional for the PowerEdge MX750c system. The Serial Communication option is applicable only if the serial COM port is installed in the system.

Table 16. Serial Communication details

Option	Description
Serial Communication	Enables the serial communication options. Selects serial communication devices Serial Device 1 in BIOS. BIOS console redirection can also be enabled, and the port address can be specified. The options available for System without serial COM port (DB9) are On without Console Redirection , On with Console Redirection , Off . This option is set to Off by default.
Serial Port Address	Enables you to set the port address for serial devices. This option is set to COM1 by default.  NOTE: Every time the system boots, the BIOS syncs the serial MUX setting that is saved in iDRAC. The serial MUX setting can independently be changed in iDRAC. Loading the BIOS default settings from within the BIOS setup utility may not always revert the serial MUX setting to the default setting of Serial Device 1.
External Serial Connector	Enables you to associate the External Serial Connector to Serial Device 1 by using this option.  NOTE: Every time the system boots, the BIOS syncs the serial MUX setting saved in iDRAC. The serial MUX setting can independently be changed in iDRAC. Loading the BIOS default settings from within the BIOS setup utility may not always revert this setting to the default setting of Serial Device 1.
Failsafe Baud Rate	Specifies the failsafe baud rate for console redirection. The BIOS attempts to determine the baud rate automatically. This failsafe baud rate is used only if the attempt fails, and the value must not be changed. This option is set to 115200 by default.
Remote Terminal Type	Sets the remote console terminal type. This option is set to VT100/VT220 by default.
Redirection After Boot	Enables or disables the BIOS console redirection when the operating system is loaded. This option is set to Enabled by default.

System Profile Settings

To view the **System Profile Settings** screen, power on the system, press F2, and click **System Setup Main Menu > System BIOS > System Profile Settings**.

Table 17. System Profile Settings details

Option	Description
System Profile	<p>Sets the system profile. If you set the System Profile option to a mode other than Custom, the BIOS automatically sets the rest of the options. You can only change the rest of the options if the mode is set to Custom. This option is set to Performance Per Watt (DAPC) by default. Other options include Performance, Performance Per Watt (OS) and Custom.</p> <p>NOTE: All the parameters on the system profile setting screen are available only when the System Profile option is set to Custom.</p>
CPU Power Management	<p>Sets the CPU power management. This option is set to System DBPM (DAPC) by default. Other option includes Maximum Performance, OS DBPM.</p>
Memory Frequency	<p>Sets the speed of the system memory. You can select Maximum Performance, Maximum Reliability or a specific speed. This option is set to Maximum Performance by default.</p>
Turbo Boost	<p>Enables or disables the processor to operate in the turbo boost mode. This option is set to Enabled by default.</p>
C1E	<p>Enables or disables the processor to switch to a minimum performance state when it is idle. This option is set to Enabled by default.</p>
C States	<p>Enables or disables the processor to operate in all available power states. C States allow the processor to enter lower power states when idle. When set to Enabled (OS controlled) or when set to Autonomous (if hardware controlled is supported), the processor can operate in all available Power States to save power, but may increase memory latency and frequency jitter. This option is set to Enabled by default.</p>
Memory Patrol Scrub	<p>Sets the memory patrol scrub mode. This option is set to Standard by default.</p>
Memory Refresh Rate	<p>Sets the memory refresh rate to either 1x or 2x. This option is set to 1x by default.</p>
Uncore Frequency	<p>Enables you to select the Uncore Frequency option. Dynamic mode enables the processor to optimize power resources across cores and uncores during runtime. The optimization of the uncore frequency to either save power or optimize performance is influenced by the setting of the Energy Efficiency Policy option.</p>
Energy Efficient Policy	<p>Enables you to select the Energy Efficient Policy option. The CPU uses the setting to manipulate the internal behavior of the processor and determines whether to target higher performance or better power savings. This option is set to Balanced Performance by default.</p>
Monitor/Mwait	<p>Enables the Monitor/Mwait instructions in the processor. This option is set to Enabled for all system profiles, except Custom by default.</p> <p>NOTE: This option can be disabled only if the C States option in the Custom mode is set to disabled.</p> <p>NOTE: When C States is set to Enabled in the Custom mode, changing the Monitor/Mwait setting does not impact the system power or performance.</p>
Workload Profile	<p>This option allows the user to specify the targeted workload of a server. It allows optimization of performance based on the workload type. This option is set to Not Configured by default.</p>
CPU Interconnect Bus Link Power Management	<p>Enables or disables the CPU Interconnect Bus Link Power Management. This option is set to Enabled by default.</p>
PCI ASPM L1 Link Power Management	<p>Enables or disables the PCI ASPM L1 Link Power Management. This option is set to Enabled by default.</p>
Intel Persistent Memory CR QoS	<p>Enables you to select the tuning Method 1 for QoS knobs and is recommended for 2-2-2 memory configuration in active directory, Method 2 for QoS knobs and is recommended</p>

Table 17. System Profile Settings details (continued)

Option	Description
	for other memory configuration in active directory or Method 3 for QoS knobs and is recommended for 1 DIMM per channel configuration. This option is set to Mode 0 by default.
Intel Persistent Memory Performance Setting	Enables you to select the NVMe performance settings depending on the workload behavior. If this option is set to BW Optimized , the performance is optimized for DDR and DDRT bandwidth. If this option is set to Latency Optimized , the performance is better DDR latency. This option is set to BW Optimized by default.

System Security

To view the **System Security** screen, power on the system, press F2, and click **System Setup Main Menu > System BIOS > System Security**.

Table 18. System Security details

Option	Description
CPU AES-NI	Improves the speed of applications by performing encryption and decryption by using the Advanced Encryption Standard Instruction Set (AES-NI). This option is set to Enabled by default.
System Password	Sets the system password. This option is set to Enabled by default and is read-only if the password jumper is not installed in the system.
Setup Password	Sets the setup password. This option is read-only if the password jumper is not installed in the system.
Password Status	Locks the system password. This option is set to Unlocked by default.
TPM Information	Indicates the type of Trusted Platform Module, if present.

Table 19. TPM 1.2 security information


Option	Description	
TPM Information		
TPM Security	<p> NOTE: The TPM menu is available only when the TPM module is installed.</p> <p>Enables you to control the reporting mode of the TPM. The TPM Security option is set to Off by default. You can only modify the TPM Status, and TPM Activation if the TPM Status field is set to either On with Pre-boot Measurements or On without Pre-boot Measurements.</p> <p>When TPM 1.2 is installed, the TPM Security option is set to Off, On with Pre-boot Measurements, or On without Pre-boot Measurements.</p>	
TPM Information	Displays the operational state of the TPM.	
TPM Firmware	Indicates the firmware version of the TPM.	
TPM Status	Specifies the TPM status.	
TPM Command	Controls the Trusted Platform Module (TPM). When set to None , no command is sent to the TPM. When set to Activate , the TPM is enabled and activated. When set to Deactivate , the TPM is disabled and deactivated. When set to Clear , all the contents of the TPM are cleared. This option is set to None by default.	
TPM Advance Settings	TPM PPI Bypass Provision	When set to Enabled , allows the Operating System to bypass Physical Presence Interface (PPI) prompts when issuing PPI Advanced Configuration and Power interface (ACPI) provisioning operations.
	TPM PPI Bypass Clear	When set to Enabled allows the Operating System to bypass Physical Presence Interface (PPI) prompts when issuing PPI Advanced Configuration and Power Interface (ACPI) clear operations.

Table 20. TPM 2.0 security information


Option	Description
TPM Information	
TPM Security	<p> NOTE: The TPM menu is available only when the TPM module is installed.</p> <p>Enables you to control the reporting mode of the TPM. The TPM Security option is set to Off by default.</p> <p>When TPM 2.0 is installed, the TPM Security option is set to On or Off. This option is set to Off by default.</p>
TPM Information	Displays the operational state of the TPM.
TPM Firmware	Indicates the firmware version of the TPM.
TPM Hierarchy	<p>Enables, disables, or clears the storage and endorsement hierarchies. When set to Enabled, the storage and endorsement hierarchies can be used.</p> <p>When set to Disabled, the storage and endorsement hierarchies cannot be used.</p> <p>When set to Clear, the storage and endorsement hierarchies are cleared of any values, and then reset to Enabled.</p>
TPM Advanced Settings	<p>TPM PPI Bypass Provision</p> <p>When set to Enabled, allows the Operating System to bypass Physical Presence Interface (PPI) prompts when issuing PPI Advanced Configuration and Power interface (ACPI) provisioning operations.</p>
	<p>TPM PPI Bypass Clear</p> <p>When set to Enabled allows the Operating System to bypass Physical Presence Interface (PPI) prompts when issuing PPI Advanced Configuration and Power Interface (ACPI) clear operations.</p>
	<p>TPM2 Algorithm Selection</p> <p>Allows the user to change the cryptographic algorithms used in the Trusted Platform Module (TPM). The available options are dependent on the TPM firmware.</p> <p>To enable TPM2 Algorithm Selection, Intel(R) TXT technology must be disabled.</p> <p>The TPM2 Algorithm Selection option supports SHA1, SHA128, SHA256, SHA512 and SM3 by detecting the TPM module. This option is set to SHA1 by default.</p>

Table 21. System Security details

Option	Description
Intel(R) TXT	Enables you to set the Intel Trusted Execution Technology (TXT) option. To enable the Intel TXT option, virtualization technology and TPM Security must be enabled with Pre-boot measurements for TPM 1.2 or set to On with SHA256 algorithm for TPM 2.0. This option is set to Off by default. It is set On for Secure Launch (Firmware Protection) support on Windows 2022.
Memory Encryption	Enables or disables the Intel Total Memory Encryption (TME) and Multi-Tenant (Intel® TME-MT). When option is set to Disabled , BIOS disables both TME and MK-TME technology. When option is set to Single Key BIOS enables the TME technology. When option is set to Multiple Keys , BIOS enables the TME-MT technology, the CPU Physical Address Limit option must be disabled for selecting Multiple Keys option. This option is set to Disabled by default.
Intel(R) SGX	Enables you to set the Intel Software Guard Extension (SGX) option. To enable the Intel SGX option, processor must be SGX capable, memory population must be compatible (minimum x8 identical DIMM1 to DIMM8 per CPU socket, not support on persistent memory configuration), memory operating mode must be set at optimizer mode, memory encryption must be enabled and node interleaving must be disabled. This option is set to Off by default. When this option is to Off , BIOS disables the SGX technology. When this option is to On , BIOS enables the SGX technology.
SGX Package Info In-Band Access	Enables you to access the Intel Software Guard Extension (SGX) package info in-band option. This option is set to Off by default.
PPMRR Size	Sets the PPMRR size.

Table 21. System Security details (continued)

Option	Description
SGX QoS	Enables or disables the SGX quality of service.
Select Owner EPOCH input type	Enables you to select Change to New random Owner EPOCHs or Manual User Defined Owner EPOCHs . Each EPOCH is 64-bit. After generating new EPOCH by selecting Change to New random Owner EPOCHs , the selection reverts back to Manual User Defined Owner EPOCHs . Software Guard Extensions Epoch n : Sets the Software Guard Extensions Epoch values.
Enable writes to SGXLEPUBKEYHASH[3:0] from OS/SW	Enables or disables the Enable writes to SGXLEPUBKEYHASH[3:0] from OS/SW. SGX LE Public Key Hash0 : Sets the bytes from 0-7 for SGX Launch Enclave Public Key Hash. SGX LE Public Key Hash1 : Sets the bytes from 8-15 for SGX Launch Enclave Public Key Hash. SGX LE Public Key Hash2 : Sets the bytes from 16-23 for SGX Launch Enclave Public Key Hash. SGX LE Public Key Hash3 : Sets the bytes from 24-31 for SGX Launch Enclave Public Key Hash.
Enable/Disable SGX Auto MP Registration Agent	Enables or disables the SGX Auto MP Registration. The MP registration agent is responsible to register the platform.
SGX Factory Reset	Enables you to reset the SGX option to factory settings. This option is set to Off by default.
Power Button	Enables or disables the power button on the front of the system. This option is set to Enabled by default.
AC Power Recovery	Sets how the system behaves after AC power is restored to the system. This option is set to Last by default. NOTE : The host system will not power on up until iDRAC Root of Trust (RoT) is completed, host power on will be delayed by minimum 90 seconds after the AC applied.
UEFI Variable Access	Provides varying degrees of securing UEFI variables. When set to Standard (the default), UEFI variables are accessible in the operating system per the UEFI specification. When set to Controlled , selected UEFI variables are protected in the environment and new UEFI boot entries are forced to be at the end of the current boot order.
In-Band Manageability Interface	When set to Disabled , this setting hides the Management Engine's (ME), HECI devices, and the system's IPMI devices from the operating system. This prevents the operating system from changing the ME power capping settings, and blocks access to all in-band management tools. All management should be managed through out-of-band. This option is set to Enabled by default. NOTE : BIOS update requires HECI devices to be operational and DUP updates require IPMI interface to be operational. This setting needs to be set to Enabled to avoid updating errors.
SMM Security Migration	Enables or disables the UEFI SMM security migration protections. It is enabled for Windows 2022 support.
Secure Boot	Enables Secure Boot, where the BIOS authenticates each pre-boot image by using the certificates in the Secure Boot Policy. Secure Boot is set to Disabled by default.
Secure Boot Policy	When Secure Boot policy is set to Standard , the BIOS uses the system manufacturer's key and certificates to authenticate pre-boot images. When Secure Boot policy is set to Custom , the BIOS uses the user-defined key and certificates. Secure Boot policy is set to Standard by default.
Secure Boot Mode	Configures how the BIOS uses the Secure Boot Policy Objects (PK, KEK, db, dbx).


Table 21. System Security details (continued)

Option	Description								
	<p>If the current mode is set to Deployed Mode, the available options are User Mode and Deployed Mode. If the current mode is set to User Mode, the available options are User Mode, Audit Mode, and Deployed Mode.</p> <p>Table 22. Secure Boot Mode</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="517 427 1481 1039"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="517 427 671 465">Options</th> <th data-bbox="676 427 1481 465">Descriptions</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="517 472 671 629">User Mode</td> <td data-bbox="676 472 1481 629"> <p>In User Mode, PK must be installed, and BIOS performs signature verification on programmatic attempts to update policy objects.</p> <p>The BIOS allows unauthenticated programmatic transitions between modes.</p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="517 636 671 875">Audit mode</td> <td data-bbox="676 636 1481 875"> <p>In Audit Mode, PK is not present. BIOS does not authenticate programmatic update to the policy objects and transitions between modes. The BIOS performs a signature verification on pre-boot images and logs the results in the image Execution Information Table, but executes the images whether they pass or fail verification.</p> <p>Audit Mode is useful for programmatic determination of a working set of policy objects.</p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="517 882 671 1039">Deployed Mode</td> <td data-bbox="676 882 1481 1039"> <p>Deployed Mode is the most secure mode. In Deployed Mode, PK must be installed and the BIOS performs signature verification on programmatic attempts to update policy objects.</p> <p>Deployed Mode restricts the programmatic mode transitions.</p> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Options	Descriptions	User Mode	<p>In User Mode, PK must be installed, and BIOS performs signature verification on programmatic attempts to update policy objects.</p> <p>The BIOS allows unauthenticated programmatic transitions between modes.</p>	Audit mode	<p>In Audit Mode, PK is not present. BIOS does not authenticate programmatic update to the policy objects and transitions between modes. The BIOS performs a signature verification on pre-boot images and logs the results in the image Execution Information Table, but executes the images whether they pass or fail verification.</p> <p>Audit Mode is useful for programmatic determination of a working set of policy objects.</p>	Deployed Mode	<p>Deployed Mode is the most secure mode. In Deployed Mode, PK must be installed and the BIOS performs signature verification on programmatic attempts to update policy objects.</p> <p>Deployed Mode restricts the programmatic mode transitions.</p>
Options	Descriptions								
User Mode	<p>In User Mode, PK must be installed, and BIOS performs signature verification on programmatic attempts to update policy objects.</p> <p>The BIOS allows unauthenticated programmatic transitions between modes.</p>								
Audit mode	<p>In Audit Mode, PK is not present. BIOS does not authenticate programmatic update to the policy objects and transitions between modes. The BIOS performs a signature verification on pre-boot images and logs the results in the image Execution Information Table, but executes the images whether they pass or fail verification.</p> <p>Audit Mode is useful for programmatic determination of a working set of policy objects.</p>								
Deployed Mode	<p>Deployed Mode is the most secure mode. In Deployed Mode, PK must be installed and the BIOS performs signature verification on programmatic attempts to update policy objects.</p> <p>Deployed Mode restricts the programmatic mode transitions.</p>								
Secure Boot Policy Summary	<p>Specifies the list of certificates and hashes that secure boot uses to authenticate images.</p>								
Secure Boot Custom Policy Settings	<p>Configures the Secure Boot Custom Policy. To enable this option, set the Secure Boot Policy to Custom option. The list below provides the descriptions of different Secure Boot Custom Policy Settings available:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Platform Key (PK) - Import, export, delete, or restore the Platform Key (PK) ● Key Exchange Key Database (KEK) - Import, export, delete, or restore entries in the key exchange key (KEK) database ● Authorized Signature Database (db) - Import, export, delete, or restore entries in the authorized signature database (db) ● Forbidden Signature Database (dbx) - Import, export, delete, or restore entries in the forbidden signature database (dbx) ● Delete All Policy Entries (PK, KEK, db, and dbx) - Restore the system manufacturer's default entries for the PK, KEK, db, and dbx database. All imported entries will be removed. ● Export Firmware Hash Values - Export values for third-party firmware images such as network controller firmware and storage controller firmware <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Select Firmware Image - This is a list of third-party firmware images that the system attempted to load on this boot. Choose an image and then select "Export" to write the SHA-256 hash value of the image to a file ○ Export Selected Entry - Write the selected database entry to a file 								

Creating a system and setup password

Prerequisites

Ensure that the password jumper is enabled. The password jumper enables or disables the system password and setup password features. For more information, see the System board jumper settings section.

 **NOTE:** If the password jumper setting is disabled, the existing system password and setup password are deleted and you need not provide the system password to boot the system.

Steps

1. To enter System Setup, press F2 immediately after turning on or rebooting your system.
2. On the **System Setup Main Menu** screen, click **System BIOS > System Security**.
3. On the **System Security** screen, verify that **Password Status** is set to **Unlocked**.
4. In the **System Password** field, type your system password, and press Enter or Tab.


Use the following guidelines to assign the system password:

- A password can have up to 32 characters.

A message prompts you to reenter the system password.

5. Reenter the system password, and click **OK**.
6. In the **Setup Password** field, type your setup password and press Enter or Tab.
A message prompts you to reenter the setup password.
7. Reenter the setup password, and click **OK**.
8. Press Esc to return to the System BIOS screen. Press Esc again.

A message prompts you to save the changes.

 **NOTE:** Password protection does not take effect until the system reboots.

Using your system password to secure your system

About this task


If you have assigned a setup password, the system accepts your setup password as an alternate system password.

Steps

1. Turn on or reboot your system.
2. Type the system password and press Enter.


Next steps

When **Password Status** is set to **Locked**, type the system password and press Enter when prompted at reboot.

 **NOTE:** If an incorrect system password is typed, the system displays a message and prompts you to reenter your password. You have three attempts to type the correct password. After the third unsuccessful attempt, the system displays an error message that the system has stopped functioning and must be turned off. Even after you turn off and restart the system, the error message is displayed until the correct password is entered.

Deleting or changing system and setup password

Prerequisites

 **NOTE:** You cannot delete or change an existing system or setup password if the **Password Status** is set to **Locked**.

Steps

1. To enter System Setup, press F2 immediately after turning on or restarting your system.
2. On the **System Setup Main Menu** screen, click **System BIOS > System Security**.
3. On the **System Security** screen, ensure that **Password Status** is set to **Unlocked**.
4. In the **System Password** field, alter or delete the existing system password, and then press Enter or Tab.
5. In the **Setup Password** field, alter or delete the existing setup password, and then press Enter or Tab.
If you change the system and setup password, a message prompts you to reenter the new password. If you delete the system and setup password, a message prompts you to confirm the deletion.
6. Press Esc to return to the **System BIOS** screen. Press Esc again, and a message prompts you to save the changes.

7. Select **Setup Password**, change, or delete the existing setup password and press Enter or Tab.

NOTE: If you change the system password or setup password, a message prompts you to reenter the new password. If you delete the system password or setup password, a message prompts you to confirm the deletion.

Operating with setup password enabled

If **Setup Password** is set to **Enabled**, type the correct setup password before modifying the system setup options.

If you do not type the correct password in three attempts, the system displays the following message:

```
Number of unsuccessful password attempts: <3> Maximum number of password attempts
exceeded. System Halted!
```

Even after you power off and restart the system, the error message is displayed until the correct password is typed. The following options are exceptions:

- If **System Password** is not set to **Enabled** and is not locked through the **Password Status** option, you can assign a system password. For more information, see the System Security Settings screen section.
- You cannot disable or change an existing system password.

NOTE: You can use the password status option with the setup password option to protect the system password from unauthorized changes.

Redundant OS Control

To view the **Redundant OS Control** screen, power on the system, press F2, and click **System Setup Main Menu > System BIOS > Redundant OS Control**.


Table 23. Redundant OS Control details

Option	Description
Redundant OS Location	<p>Enables you to select a backup disk from the following devices:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None • IDSDM • SATA Ports in AHCI mode • BOSS PCIe Cards (Internal M.2 Drives) • Internal USB <p>NOTE: RAID configurations and NVMe cards are not included, as BIOS does not have the ability to distinguish between individual drives in those configurations.</p>
Redundant OS State	<p>NOTE: This option is disabled if Redundant OS Location is set to None.</p> <p>When set to Visible, the backup disk is visible to the boot list and OS. When set to Hidden, the backup disk is disabled and is not visible to the boot list and OS. This option is set to Visible by default.</p> <p>NOTE: BIOS disables the device in hardware, so it is not accessed by the OS.</p>
Redundant OS Boot	<p>NOTE: This option is disabled if Redundant OS Location is set to None or if Redundant OS State is set to Hidden.</p> <p>When set to Enabled, BIOS boots to the device specified in Redundant OS Location. When set to Disabled, BIOS preserves the current boot list settings. This option is set to Disabled by default.</p>

Miscellaneous Settings

To view the **Miscellaneous Settings** screen, power on the system, press F2, and click **System Setup Main Menu > System BIOS > Miscellaneous Settings**.

Table 24. Miscellaneous Settings details

Option	Description
System Time	Enables you to set the time on the system.
System Date	Enables you to set the date on the system.
Asset Tag	Specifies the asset tag and enables you to modify it for security and tracking purposes.
Keyboard NumLock	Enables you to set whether the system boots with the NumLock enabled or disabled. This option is set to On by default.  NOTE: This option does not apply to 84-key keyboards.
F1/F2 Prompt on Error	Enables or disables the F1/F2 prompt on error. This option is set to Enabled by default. The F1/F2 prompt also includes keyboard errors.
Load Legacy Video Option ROM	Enables or disables the Load Legacy Video Option ROM option. This option is set to Disabled by default.
Dell Wyse P25/P45 BIOS Access	Enables or disables the Dell Wyse P25/P45 BIOS Access. This option is set to Enabled by default.
Power Cycle Request	Enables or disables the Power Cycle Request. This option is set to None by default.

iDRAC Settings

The iDRAC settings is an interface to set up and configure the iDRAC parameters by using UEFI. You can enable or disable various iDRAC parameters by using the iDRAC settings.

 **NOTE:** Accessing some of the features on the iDRAC settings needs the iDRAC Enterprise License upgrade.

For more information about using iDRAC, see *Dell Integrated Dell Remote Access Controller User's Guide* at <https://www.dell.com/idracmanuals>.

Device Settings

Device Settings enables you to configure device parameters such as storage controllers or network cards.

Dell Lifecycle Controller

Dell Lifecycle Controller (LC) provides advanced embedded systems management capabilities including system deployment, configuration, update, maintenance, and diagnosis. LC is delivered as part of the iDRAC out-of-band solution and Dell system embedded Unified Extensible Firmware Interface (UEFI) applications.

Embedded system management

The Dell Lifecycle Controller provides advanced embedded system management throughout the lifecycle of the system. The Dell Lifecycle Controller is started during the boot sequence and functions independently of the operating system.

 **NOTE:** Certain platform configurations may not support the full set of features provided by the Dell Lifecycle Controller.

For more information about setting up the Dell Lifecycle Controller, configuring hardware and firmware, and deploying the operating system, see the Dell Lifecycle Controller documentation at <https://www.dell.com/idracmanuals>.

Boot Manager

The **Boot Manager** option enables you to select boot options and diagnostic utilities.

To enter **Boot Manager**, power on the system and press F11.

Table 25. Boot Manager details

Option	Description
Continue Normal Boot	The system attempts to boot to devices starting with the first item in the boot order. If the boot attempt fails, the system continues with the next item in the boot order until the boot is successful or no more boot options are found.
One-shot Boot Menu	Enables you to access boot menu, where you can select a one-time boot device to boot from.
Launch System Setup	Enables you to access System Setup.
Launch Lifecycle Controller	Exits the Boot Manager and invokes the Dell Lifecycle Controller program.
System Utilities	Enables you to launch System Utilities menu such as Launch Diagnostics, BIOS update File Explorer, Reboot System.

PXE boot

You can use the Preboot Execution Environment (PXE) option to boot and configure the networked systems remotely.

To access the **PXE boot** option, boot the system and then press F12 during POST instead of using standard Boot Sequence from BIOS Setup. It does not pull any menu or allows managing of network devices.