XFX Motherboard Series

GeForce 8300 (MI-A78U-8309)
GeForce 8200 (MI-A78S-8209)
GeForce 8100 (MI-A78V-8109)

AMD Socket AM2+ Processor Motherboards

User Guide

Table of Contents

Chapter 1 Introduction

1.1 Package Checklist

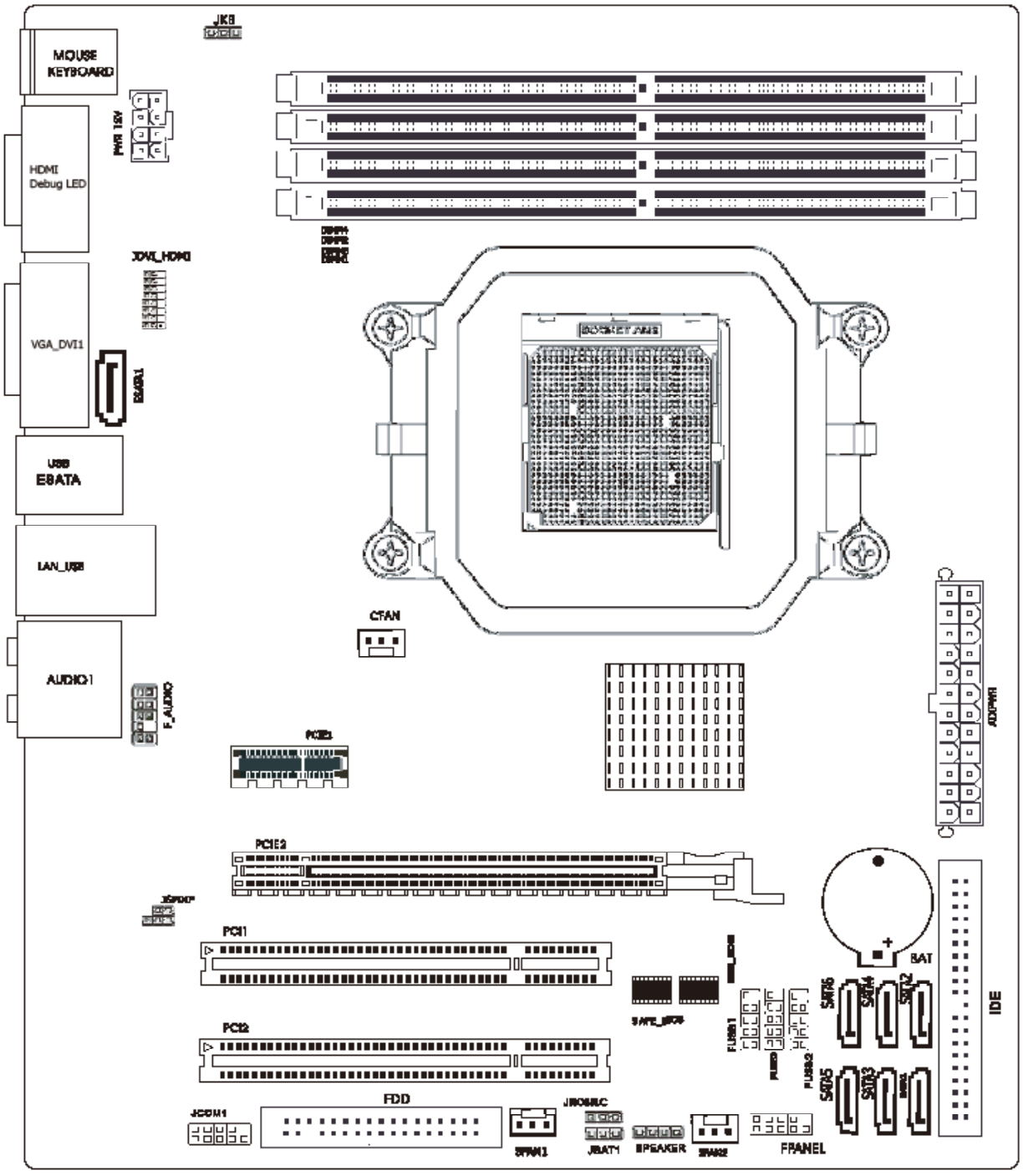
- HDD Cable X 1
- Rear I/O Panel X 1
- Quick Installation Guide X 1
- Driver/Utility CD X 1
- Serial ATA Power Cable X 1
- SATA Single Cable X 1
- FDD Cable X 1

The items listed above are for reference only, and are subject to change without notice.

1.2 Specifications

CPU	- Supports AMD® Socket AM2+/ AM2 processors: - AMD Phenom™FX / Phenom™ / Athlon™ 64 FX / Athlon™ 64 X2 Dual-Core/ Athlon™ 64 / Sempron™ /Cool 'n' Quiet Technology - Supports Hyper Transport Bus 5200/2000 MT/s (HT 3.0/1.0)
Chipset/VGA	- NVIDIA GeForce 8100 chipset/graphics (for MI-A78V-8109 only) - NVIDIA GeForce 8200 chipset/graphics (for MI-A78S-8209 only) - NVIDIA GeForce 8300 chipset/graphics (for MI-A78U-8309 only)
Main Memory	- Supports 4 x 1.8V DDR2 DIMM sockets supporting up to 8 GB of system memory - Supports Dual channel memory architecture - Supports for DDR2 1066/800/667 MHz memory modules
BIOS	- 2 x 8Mbit AMI BIOS, Supports Plug&Play - Supports Advanced Power Management ACPI,STR - Supports 2x SYS FAN, 1x CPU FAN - CPU temperature, Fan speed, System Voltage monitoring
I/O Chipset	- Winbond W83627
Integrated Ports	- 1 x PS/2 Keyboard port, 1 x PS/2 Mouse Port - 1 x DVI port - 1 x Debug LED (Optional) - 1 x HDMI port - 1 x VGA port - 1 x RJ45 port - 10 x USB 2.0 ports, USB 1.1 is compliant - 6 x SATA ports by BGA , Maximum Speed to 3Gb/s,support for SATA RAID 0, RAID 1 and RAID 0+1, 5 - 1 x IDE connector, support up to two IDE devices. - Supports ATA 133/100/66/33 - 1 x Floppy Drive, supports 360K/720K/1.2M/1.44M/2.88M floppy disk
Sound	- Supports Realtek® ALC 888 codec - Supports 8 channel HD Audio,24 bit Audio Codec - High Definition Audio - Supports for S/PDIF In/Out (via internal SPDIF header) - Front Panel Jumper, provides stereo MIC port on front panel
Onboard LAN	- Onboard Marvell® 88E8056 PCIe LAN(10/100/1000 Mbit)
Expansion Slots	- 1 x PCI Express x1 slot - 1 x PCI Express x16 slot(PCI Express 2.0) - 2 x PCI slots - Support PCI Bus interface v2.2 compliant
OS Supports	- Microsoft Windows Vista/XP/2000
Form Factor	- Mirco ATX (245 X 230 mm)
Additional Features	- SmartPower - HybridSLI - GeForce® Boost - HybridPower - NVIDIA PureVideo HD support (not avialable for MI-A78V-8109)

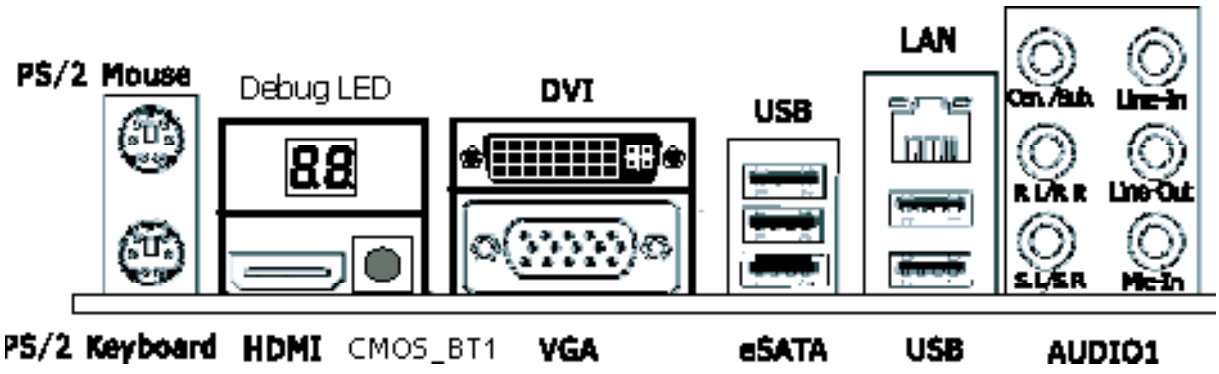
1.3 Mainboard Layout



(This picture is only for reference)

1.4 Connecting Rear Panel I/O Devices

The rear I/O part of these mainboard provides the following I/O ports:



(This picture is only for reference)

- PS/2 Keyboard: Connects to PS/2 keyboard.
- PS/2 Mouse: Connects to PS/2 mouse.
- Debug LED: Display error code.
- HDMI:Connects to multimedia devices of HDMI protocol.
- CMOS BT1: This button is for clear CMOS if you press this button on any environment.
- DVI: Connects to monitor input.
- VGA: Connects to monitor input.
- eSATA:Connects to peripherial SATA devices. The SATA cable one side insert ESTA1 connect, another side can insert SATA1,SATA2,SATA3,SATA4.
- USB: Connects to USB devices such as scanner, digital speakers, monitor, mouse, keyboard, hub, digital camera, joystick etc.
- LAN: Connects to Local Area Network.

- AUDIO1:
  Cen./Sub. (Center / Subwoofer): Connects to the center and subwoofer channel in the 7.1 channel audio system.
  R.L./R.R. (Rear Left / Rear Right): Connects to the rear left and rear right channel in the 7.1 channel audio system.
  S.L./S.R. (Surround Left / Surround Right): Connects to the surround left and surround right channel in the 7.1 channel audio system.
  Line-In: Connects to the line out from external audio sources.
  Line-Out: Connects to the front left and front right channel in the 7.1-channel or regular 2-channel audio system.
  Mic-In: Connects to the plug from external microphone.

Chapter 2 Hardware Setup

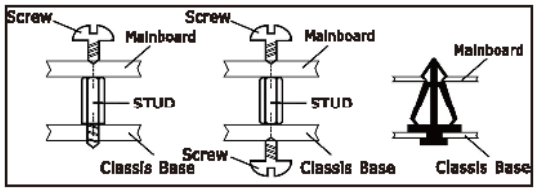
2.1 Choosing a Computer Chassis

The mainboard and its component layouts illustrated in this chapter were based mainly on model "MI-A78U-8309", unless specifically stated.

- Choose a chassis big enough to install this mainboard.
- As some features for this mainboard are implemented by cabling connectors on the mainboard to indicators and switches or buttons on the chassis, make sure your chassis supports all the features required.
- If there is possibility of adopting some more hard drives, make sure your chassis has sufficient power and space for them.
- Most chassis have alternatives for I/O shield located at the rear panel. Make sure the I/O shield of the chassis matches the I/O port configuration of this mainboard. You can find an I/O shield specifically designed for this mainboard in its package.

2.2 Installing Mainboard

Most computer chassis have a base with many mounting holes to allow the mainboard to be securely attached, and at the same time, prevent the system from short circuits. There are two ways to attach the mainboard to the chassis base: (1) with studs, or (2) with spacers. Basically, the best way to attach the board is with studs. Only if you are unable to do this should you attach the board with spacers. Line up the holes on the board with the mounting holes on the chassis. If the holes line up and there are screw holes, you can attach the board with studs. If the holes line up and there are only slots, you can only attach with spacers. Take the tip of the spacers and insert them into the slots. After doing this to all the slots, you can slide the board into position aligned with slots. After the board has been positioned, check to make sure everything is OK before putting the chassis back on.



Always power off the computer and unplug the AC power cord before adding or removing any peripheral or component. Failing to do so may cause severe damage to your mainboard and/or peripherals. Plug in the AC power cord only after you have carefully checked everything.

To install this mainboard:

1. Locate all the screw holes on the mainboard and the chassis base.
2. Place all the studs or spacers needed on the chassis base and have them tightened.
3. Face the mainboard's I/O ports toward the chassis's rear panel.
4. Line up all the mainboard's screw holes with those studs or spacers on the chassis.
5. Install the mainboard with screws and have them tightened.

To prevent shorting the PCB circuit, please REMOVE the metal studs or spacers if they are already fastened on the chassis base and are without mounting-holes on the mainboard to align with.

2.3 Installation of the CPU and CPU Cooler

Before installing the CPU, please comply with the following conditions:

1. Please make sure that the mainboard supports the CPU.
2. Please take note of the one indented corner of the CPU. If you install the CPU in the wrong direction, the CPU will not insert properly. If this occurs, please change the insert direction of the CPU.
3. Please add an even layer of heat sink paste between the CPU and CPU cooler.
4. Please make sure the CPU cooler is installed on the CPU prior to system use, otherwise overheating and permanent damage of the CPU may occur.
5. Please set the CPU host frequency in accordance with the processor specifications. It is not recommended that the system bus frequency be set beyond hardware specifications since it does not meet the required standards for the peripherals. If you wish to set the frequency beyond the proper specifications, please do so according to your hardware specifications including the CPU, graphics card, memory, hard drive, etc.

2.3.1 Installation of the CPU

1. Unlock the socket by pressing the lever sideways, then lift it up to a 90°.

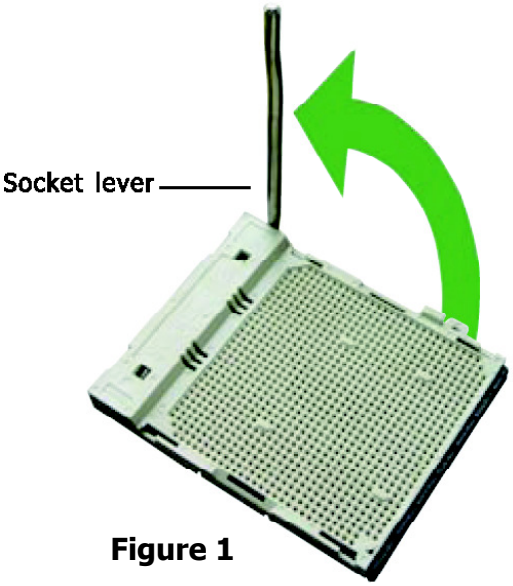


Figure 1

4. When the CPU is in place, push down the socket lever to secure the CPU. The lever clicks on the side tab to indicate that it is locked.

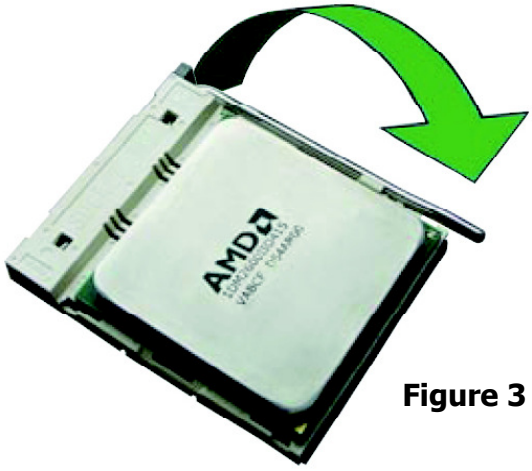


Figure 3

2. Position the CPU above the socket such that the CPU corner with the gold triangle matches the socket corner with a small triangle.
3. Carefully insert the CPU into the socket until it fits place.

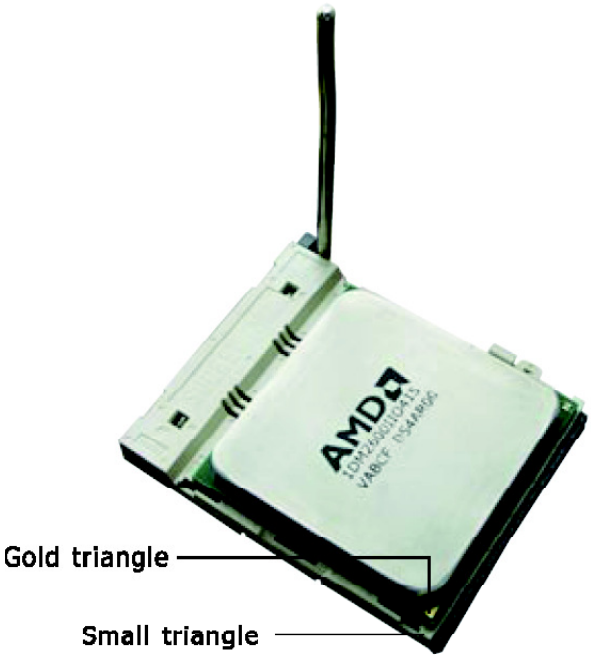


Figure 2

2.3.2 Installation of the CPU Cooler

For proper installation, please kindly refer to the instruction manuals of your CPU Cooler.

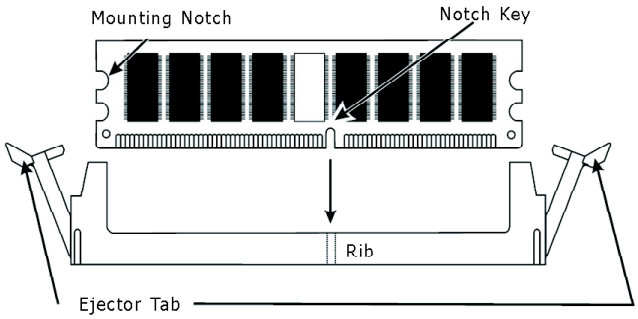
2.4 Installation of Memory Modules

This mainboard provides four 240-pin DDRII (Double Data Rate) DIMM slots, and supports Dual Channel Memory Technology. For dual channel configuration, you always need to install two identical (the same brand, speed, size and chip-type) memory modules in the DDRII DIMM slots to activate Dual Channel Memory Technology. Otherwise, it will operate at single channel mode.

Static electricity can damage the electronic components of the computer or optional boards. Before starting these procedures, ensure that you are discharged of static electricity by touching a grounded metal object briefly.

To install system memory:

1. Power off the computer and unplug the AC power cord before installing or removing memory modules.
2. Locate the DIMM slot on the board.
3. Hold two edges of the DIMM module carefully, keep away from touching its connectors.
4. Align the notch key on the module with the rib on the slot.



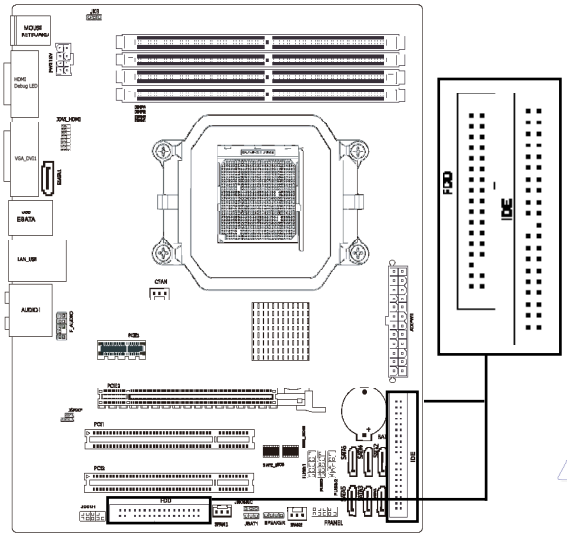
5. Firmly press the module into the slots until the ejector tabs at both sides of the slot automatically snap into the mounting notch. Do not force the DIMM module in with extra force as the DIMM module only fits in one direction.
6. To remove the DIMM modules, push the two ejector tabs on the slot outward simultaneously, and then pull out the DIMM module.

Under POWER ON:

- The LED of PWR_LED will light on.
- The LED of LED_DIMM1 will light on while DIMM1 slocket be installed Memory.
- The LED of LED_DIMM2 will light on while DIMM2 slocket be installed Memory.
- The LED of LED_DIMM3 will light on while DIMM3 slocket be installed Memory.
- The LED_DIMM4 will light on while DIMM4 slocket be installed Memory.

2.5 Connecting Peripheral Devices

2.5.1 Floppy and IDE Disk Drive Connectors



Each of the IDE port connects up to two IDE drives at Ultra ATA 133/100/66/33 mode by one 40-pin, 80-conductor,and 3-connector Ultra ATA/66 ribbon cables.
Connect the single end (blue connector) at the longer length of ribbon cable to the IDE port of this board, the other two ends (gray and black connector) at the shorter length of the ribbon cable to the connectors of your hard drives.

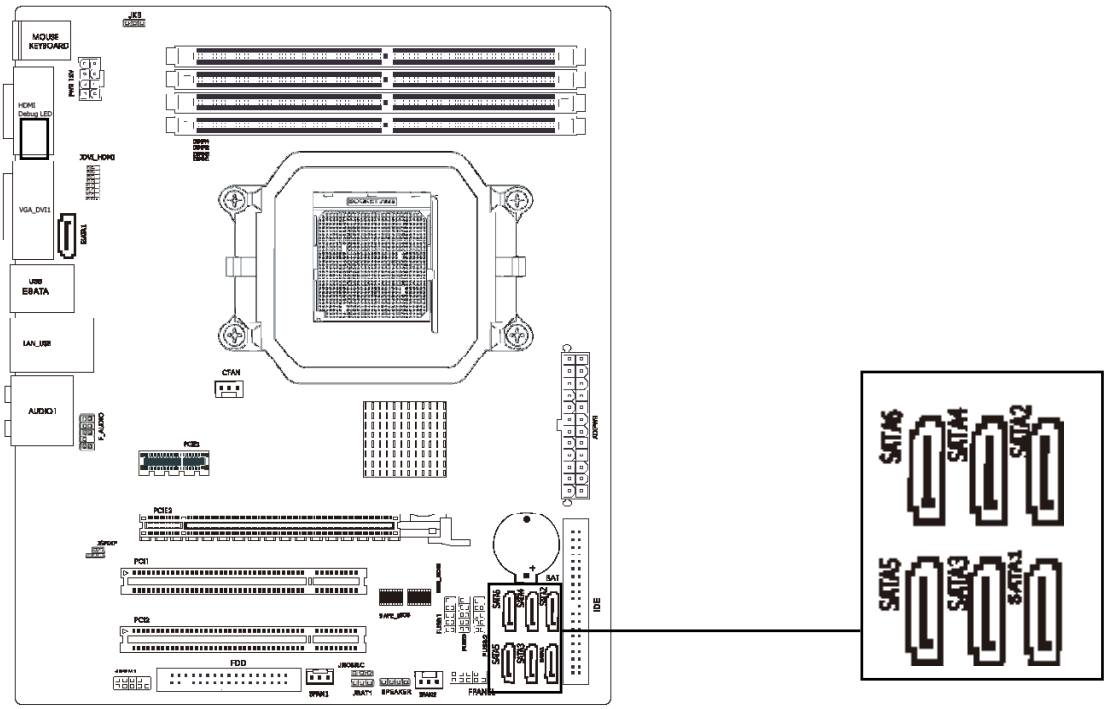
Make sure to configure the "Master" and "Slave" relation before connecting two drives by one single ribbon cable. The red line on the ribbon cable must be aligned with pin-1 on both the IDE port and the hard-drive connector.

The FDD connector connects up to two floppy drives with a 34-wire, 2-connector floppy cable.Connect the single end at the longer length of ribbon cable to the FDD on the board, the two connectors on the other end to the floppy disk drives connector. Generally you need only one floppy disk drive in your system.

The red line on the ribbon cable must be aligned with pin-1 on both the FDD port and the floppy connector.

2.5.2 Serial ATA Connectors

Each SATA connector serves as one single channel to connect one SATA device by SATA cable.



2.5.3 PCI and PCI Express slots

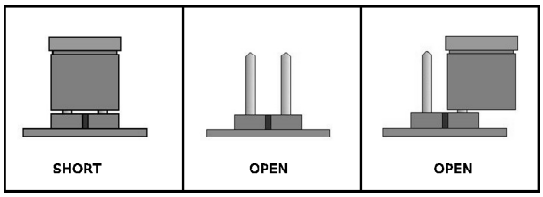
Install PCI Express X1 graphics card into slot "PCIE1".
Install PCI Express X16 graphics card into slot "PCIE2".
Install PCI card into slots "PCI1" or "PCI2" .

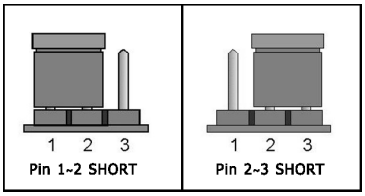
Chapter 3 Jumpers & Headers Setup

3.1 Checking Jumper Settings

- For a 2-pin jumper, plug the jumper cap on both pins will make it CLOSE (SHORT). Remove the jumper cap, or plug it on either pin (reserved for future use) will leave it at OPEN position.

- For 3-pin jumper, pin 1~2 or pin 2~3 can be shorted by plugging the jumper cap in.



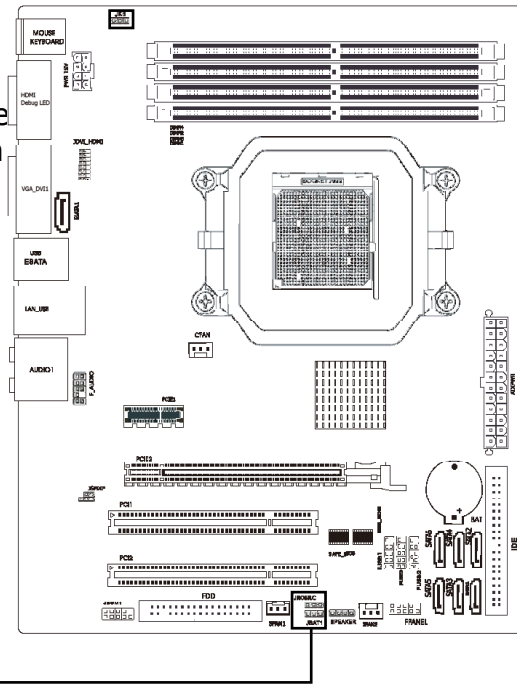


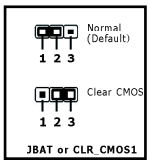
How to identify the PIN1 jumpers?
Please check the motherboard carefully, the PIN1 is marked by "1" or white thick line.

3.2 CMOS Memory Clearing Header

The time to clear the CMOS memory occurs when (a) the CMOS data becomes corrupted, (b) you forgot the supervisor or user password preset in the BIOS menu, (c) you are unable to boot-up the system because the CPU ratio/clock was incorrectly set in the BIOS menu, or (d) whenever there is modification on the CPU or memory modules.

This header uses a jumper cap to clear the CMOS memory and have it reconfigured to the default values stored in BIOS.





- Pins 1 and 2 shorted (Default): Normal operation.
- Pins 2 and 3 shorted: Clear CMOS memory.
- The button of CMOS_BT1 on back panel, if press this button on any environment, the function is same with Pins 2 and 3 be shorted.

JBIOSSLC	
NC	Dual_BIOS
1-2	Standard BIOS
2-3	Overclock BIOS

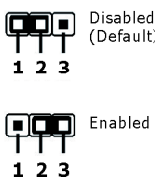
- When the boot is from standard BIOS,the LEDA1 LED on board will light on; if the boot is from Overclock BIOS, the LEDB1 LED on board will light on.

To clear the CMOS memory and load in the default values:

1. Power off the system.
2. Set pin 2 and pin 3 shorted by the jumper cap. Wait for a few seconds. Set the jumper cap back to its default settings --- pin 1 and pin 2 shorted.
3. Power on the system.
4. For incorrect CPU ratio/clock settings in the BIOS, press <Del> key to enter the BIOS setup menu right after powering on system.
5. Set the CPU operating speed back to its default or an appropriate value.
6. Save and exit the BIOS setup menu.

3.3 Keyboard Power Function(JKB)

Pin 1-2 short: Disabled power on by keyboard
Pin 2-3 short: Support power on by keyboard

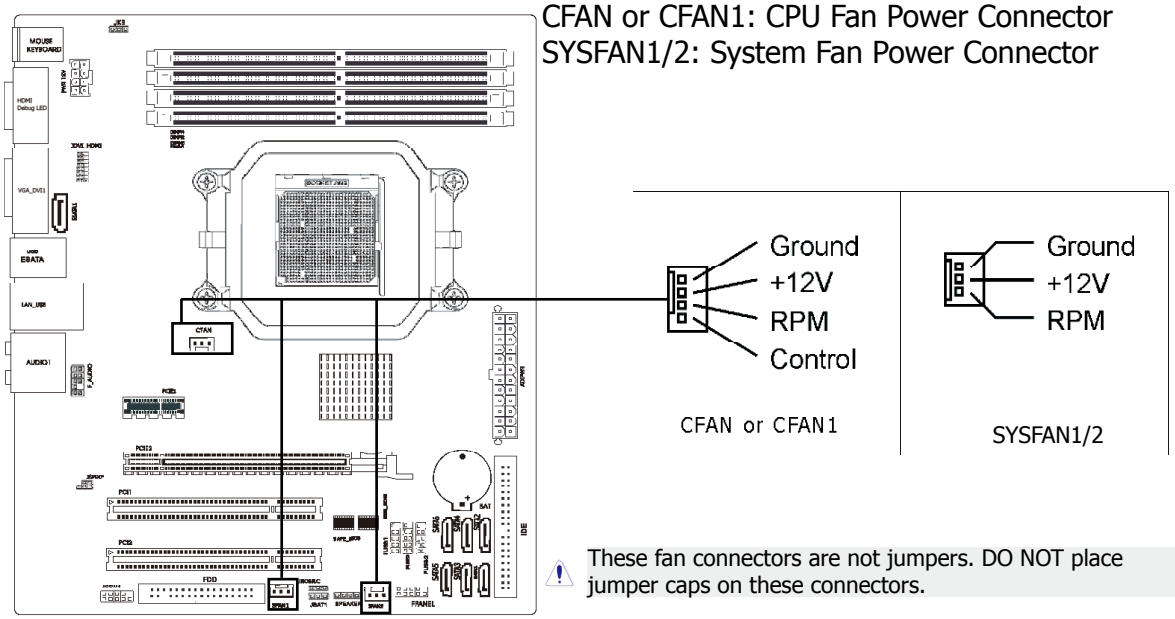


3.4 FAN Power Connectors

These connectors each provide power to the cooling fans installed in your system.

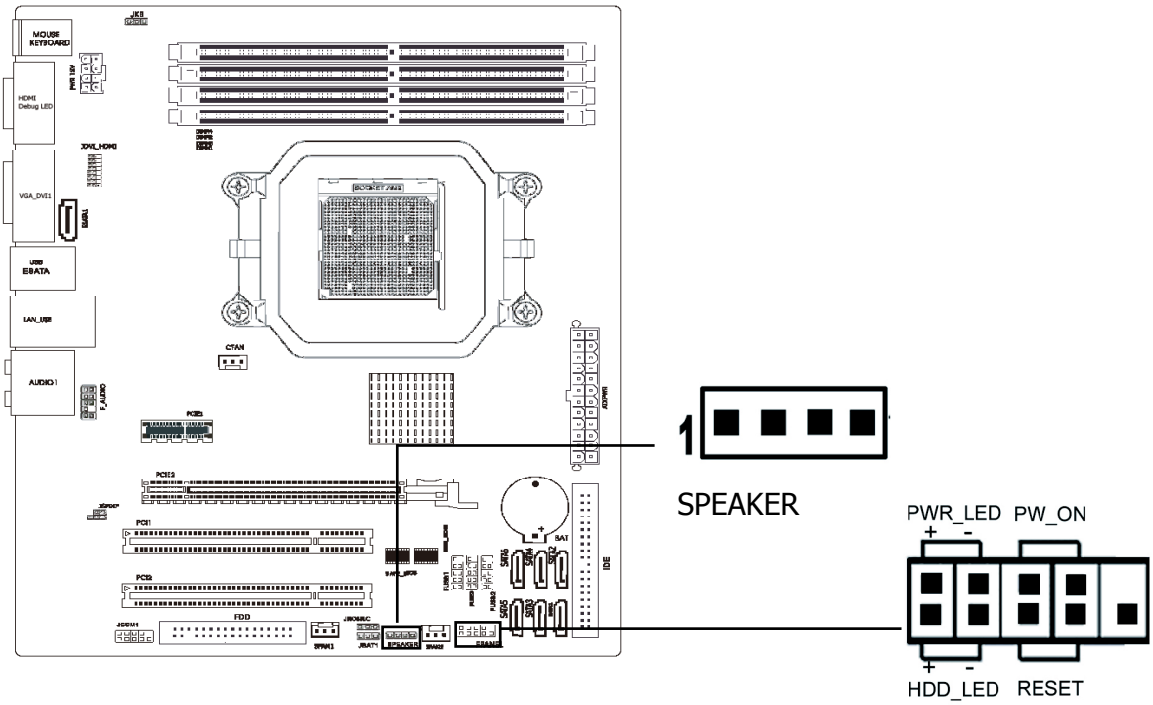
CFAN or CFAN1: CPU Fan Power Connector

SYSFAN1/2: System Fan Power Connector



These fan connectors are not jumpers. DO NOT place jumper caps on these connectors.

3.5 Front Panel Switches & Indicators Headers



HDD_LED (Hard Driver LED Header)

Connect the HDD LED cable to these PINs, in order to see the HDD status

RESET (Reset Control)

This connector connects to the case-mounted reset switch for rebooting your computer without having to turn off your power switch. This is a preferred method of rebooting in order to prolong the lift of the system's power supply.

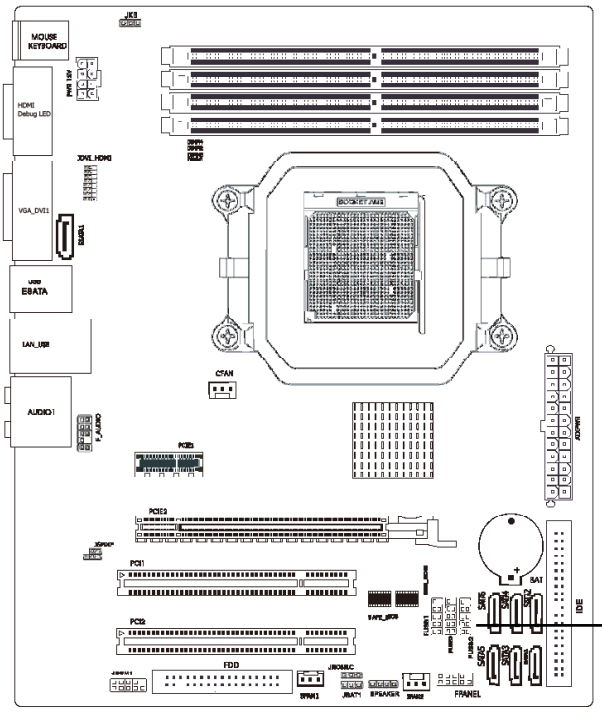
PWR-ON (Power Button)

This connector connects to the case-mounted power switch to power ON/OFF the system.

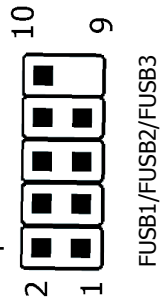
SPEAKER (Speaker)

This 4-pin connector connects to the case-mounted speaker. You should follow the instruction of the speaker cable.

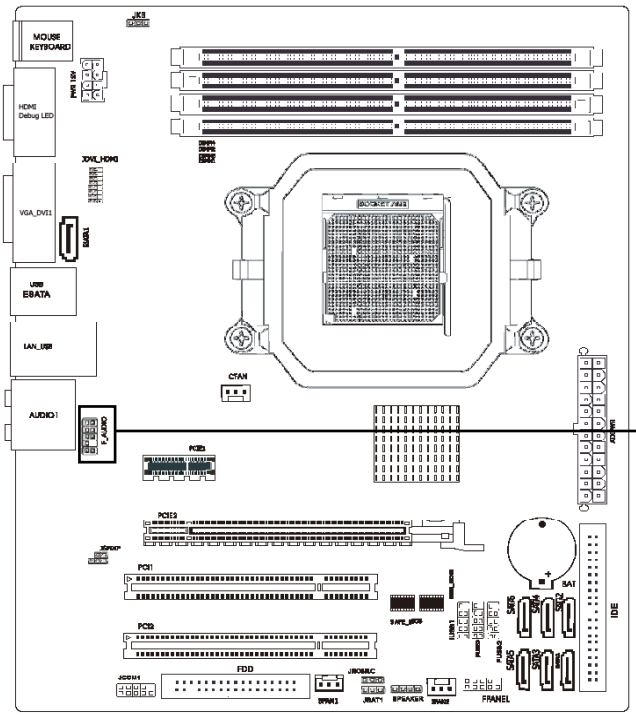
3.6 Additional USB Port Headers



Pin	Pin Assignment	Pin	Pin Assignment
1	VCC	2	VCC
3	Data 0-	4	Data 0-
5	Data 0+	6	Data 0+
7	Ground	8	Ground
9	No Pin	10	NC

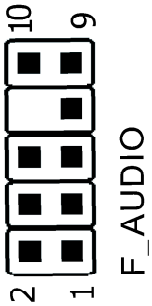


3.7 Front Panel Audio Connection Header



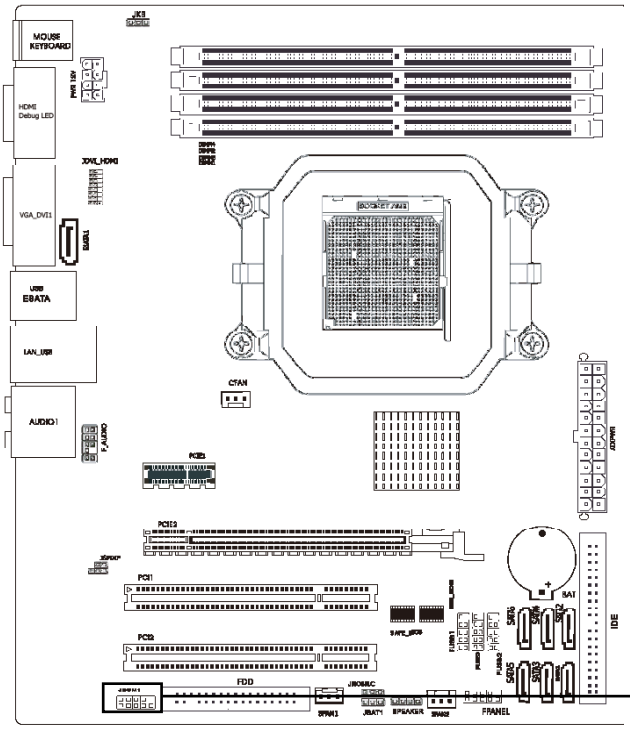
HD Audio:

Pin No.	Definition
1	PORT1L
2	AGND
3	PORT1R
4	NC
5	PORT2R
6	SENSE1
7	SENSE
8	No Pin
9	PORT2L
10	SENSE2



3.8 Serial Port Header (Optional)

This JCOM1 header supports a serial port module.

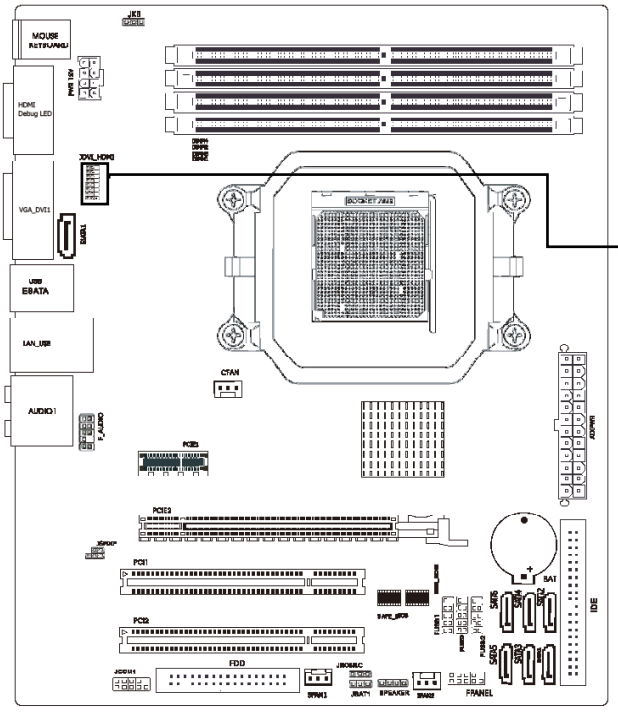


Pin	Pin Assignment	Pin	Pin Assignment
1	DCD	2	RXD
3	TXD	4	DTR
5	GND	6	DSR
7	CTS	8	RTS
9	RI		

3.9 JDVI_HDMI Jumper Setting

This JDVI_HDMI jumper has the function for DVI or HDMI setting:

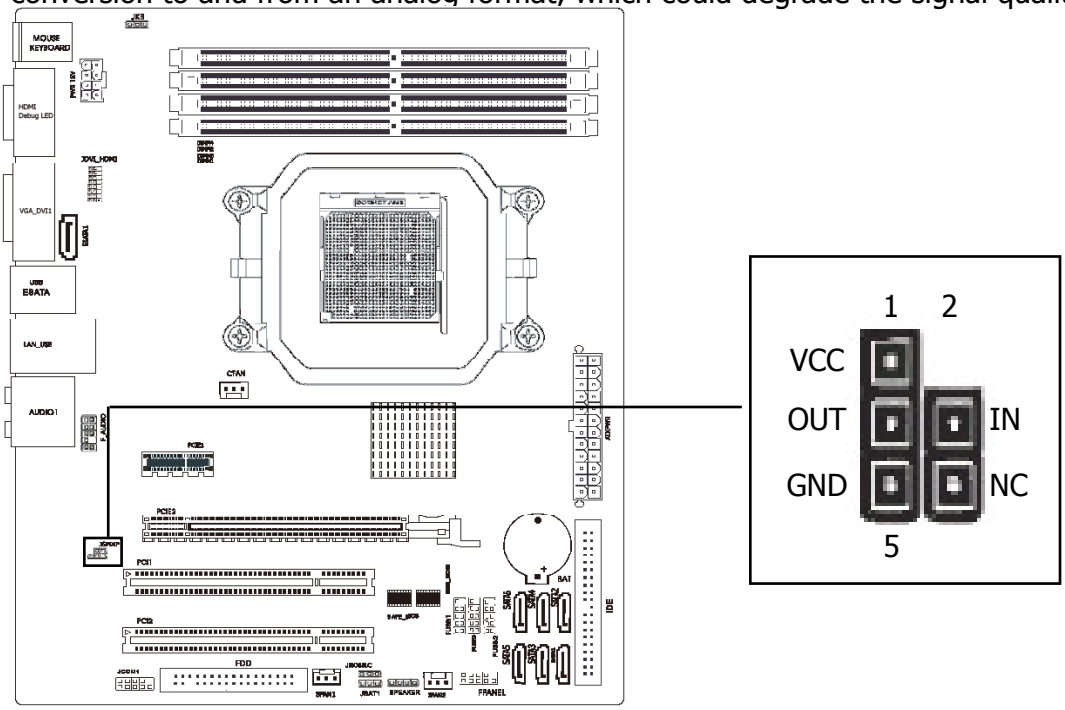
- If the Pin1-2 be shorted, DVI has function of display, Onboard VGA also can dispaly at the same time.
- If the Pin2-3 be shorted, HDMI has function of display, Onboard VGA also can dispaly at the same time.



Pin No.	Display
1-2	DVI
2-3	HDMI

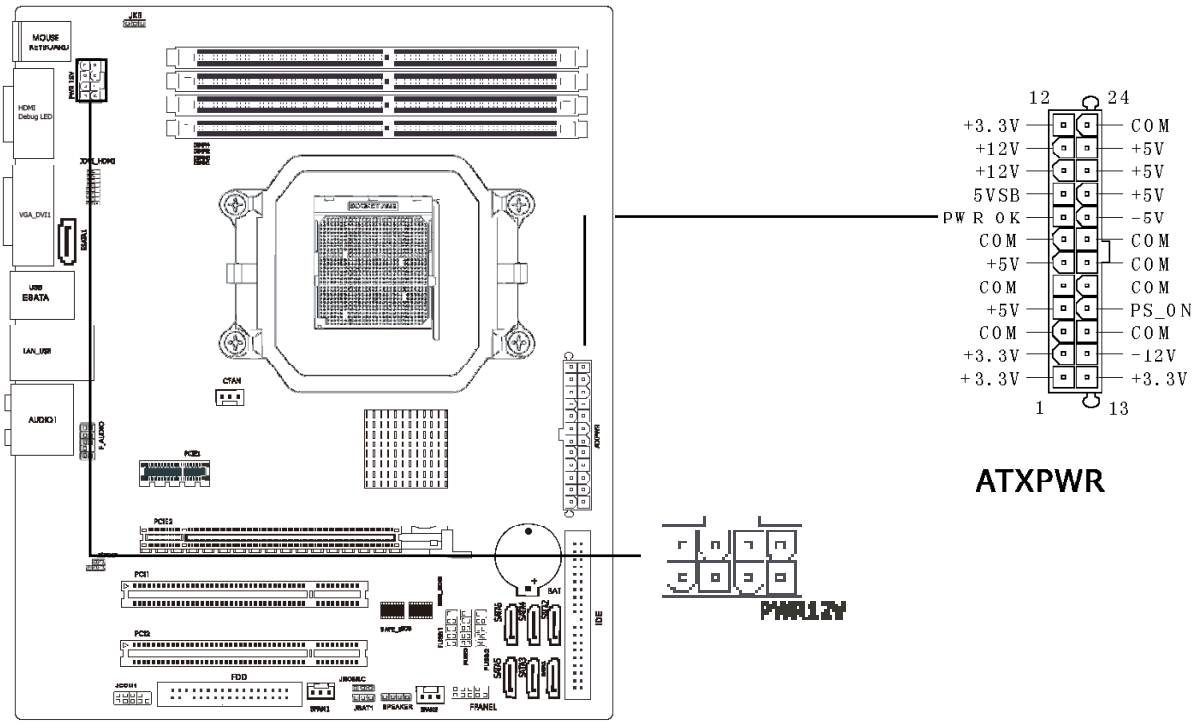
3.10 S/PDIF Output Connection Header **(Optional)**

S/PDIF (Sony/Philips Digital Interface) is a standard audio transfer file format. It is usually found on digital audio equipment such as a DAT (Digital Audio Tape) machine or audio processing device. It allows the transfer of audio from one file to another without the conversion to and from an analog format, which could degrade the signal quality.



3.11 ATX Power Input Connectors

This mainboard provides two power connectors to connect power supplier.



Chapter 4 BIOS Setup Utility

BIOS stands for Basic Input and Output System. It was once called ROM BIOS when it was stored in a Read-Only Memory (ROM) chip. Now manufacturers would like to store BIOS in EEPROM which means Electrically Erasable Programmable Memory. BIOS used in this series of mainboard is stored in EEPROM, and is the first program to run when you turn on your computer.

BIOS performs the following functions:
1. Initializing and testing hardware in your computer (a process called "POST", for Power On Self Test).
2. Loading and running your operating system.
3. Helping your operating system and application programs manage your PC hardware by means of a set of routines called BIOS Run-Time Service.

4.1 About BIOS Setup

BIOS Setup is an interactive BIOS program that you need to run when:
1. Changing the hardware of your system. (For example: installing a new Hard Disk etc.)
2. Modifying the behavior of your computer. (For example: changing the system time or date, or turning special features on or off etc.)
3. Enhancing your computer's behavior. (For example: speeding up performance by turning on shadowing or cache)

4.2 To Run BIOS Setup

First access BIOS setup menu by pressing <F1> key after "POST" is complete (before OS is loaded). After the first BIOS be setupped(or loaded default values) and save, the <DEL> key will be pressed if you will enter BIOS setup menu.

4.3 About CMOS

CMOS is the memory maintained by a battery. CMOS is used to store the BIOS settings you have selected in BIOS Setup. CMOS also maintains the internal clock. Every time you turn on your computer, the BIOS Looks into CMOS for the settings you have selected and configures your computer accordingly. If the battery runs out of power, the CMOS data will be lost and POST will issue a "CMOS invalid" or "CMOS checksum invalid" message. If this happens, you have to replace the battery and check and configure the BIOS Setup for the new start.

4.4 The POST (Power On Self Test)

POST is an acronym for Power On Self Test. This program will test all things the BIOS does before the operating system is started. Each of POST routines is assigned a POST code, a unique number which is sent to I/O port 080h before the routine is executed.

4.5 BIOS Setup — CMOS Setup Utility

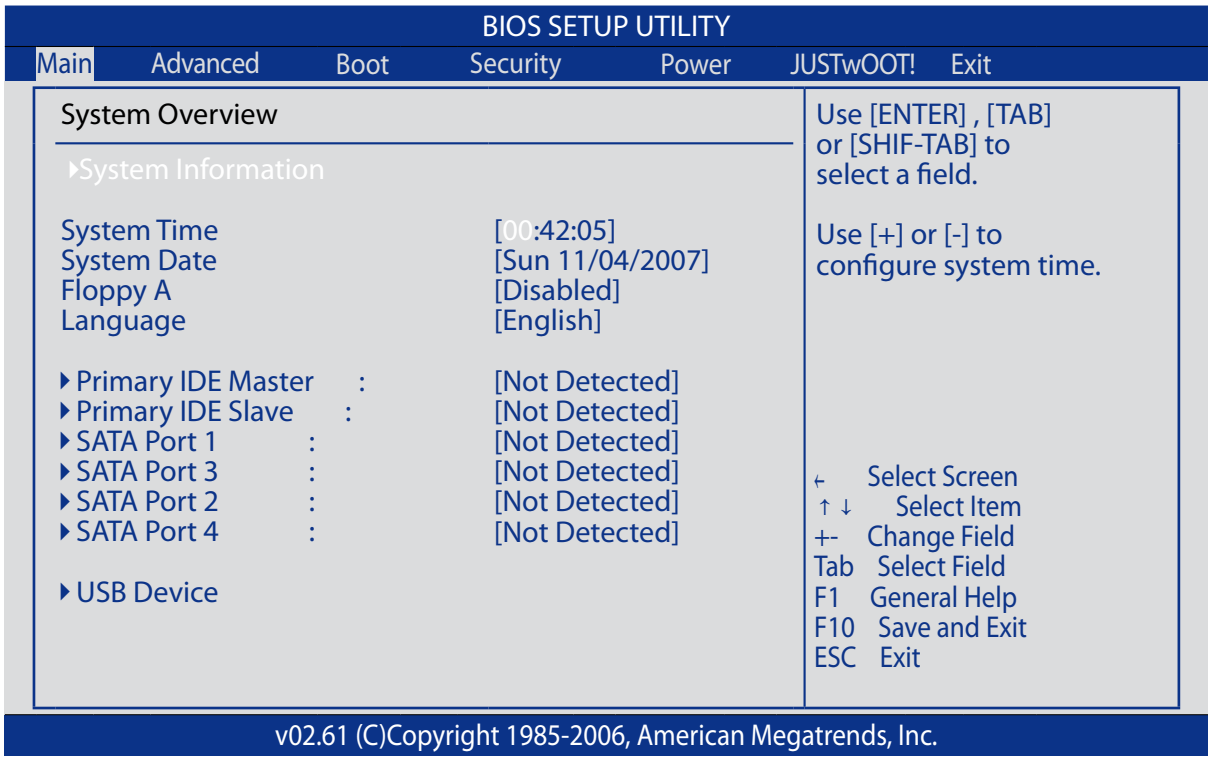
- *In order to increase system stability and performance, our engineering staff is constantly improving the BIOS menu. The BIOS setup screens and descriptions illustrated in this manual are for your reference only, and may not completely match with what you see on your screen.*
- *Do not change the BIOS parameters unless you fully understand its function.*

4.5.1 CMOS Setup Utility

After powering up the system, the BIOS message appears on the screen,when the first time or when CMOS setting wrong, there is following message appears on the screen , but if the first BIOS be setuped(or loaded default values) and save, the <DEL> key will be pressed if you will enter BIOS setup menu.

Press F1 to Run SETUP

If this message disappears before you respond, restart the system by pressing <Ctrl> + <Alt>+ <Del> keys, or by pressing the reset button on computer chassis. Only when these two methods should be fail that you restart the system by powering it off and then back on. After pressing <F1> or <Del> key, the main menu appears.



This is the System Overview, The System Time, System Date, Primary IDE information, SATA port information and Memory size display.

- IDE Configuration
  Click <Press Enter> key to enter its submenu, it will be display IDE configuration, also you can set the ATA/IDE, SATA function from the options and set the IDE boot order, or set it as IDE Master, Slave within them.
- Floppy Configuration
  Click <Press Enter> key to enter its submenu, it will be display floppy configuration, and this item sets the type of floppy drives installed.

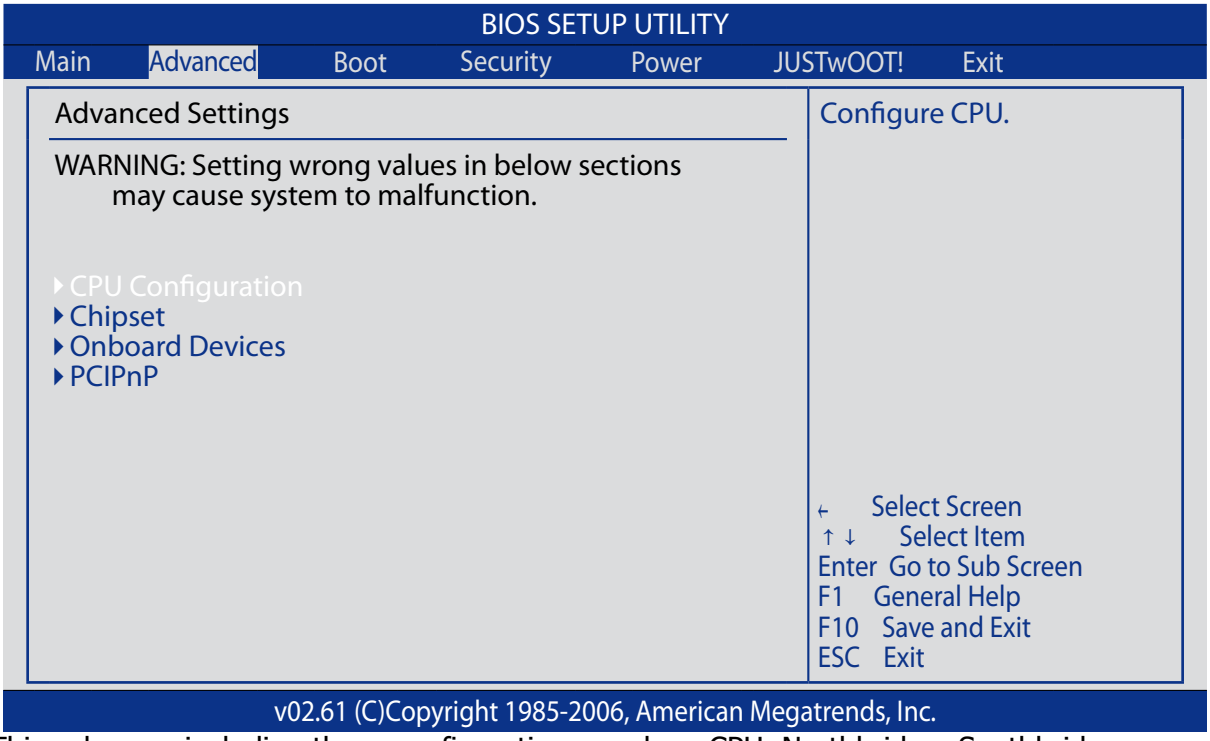
4.5.2 Control Keys

Press F1 to pop up a small help window that describes the appropriate keys to use and the possible selections for the highlighted item.

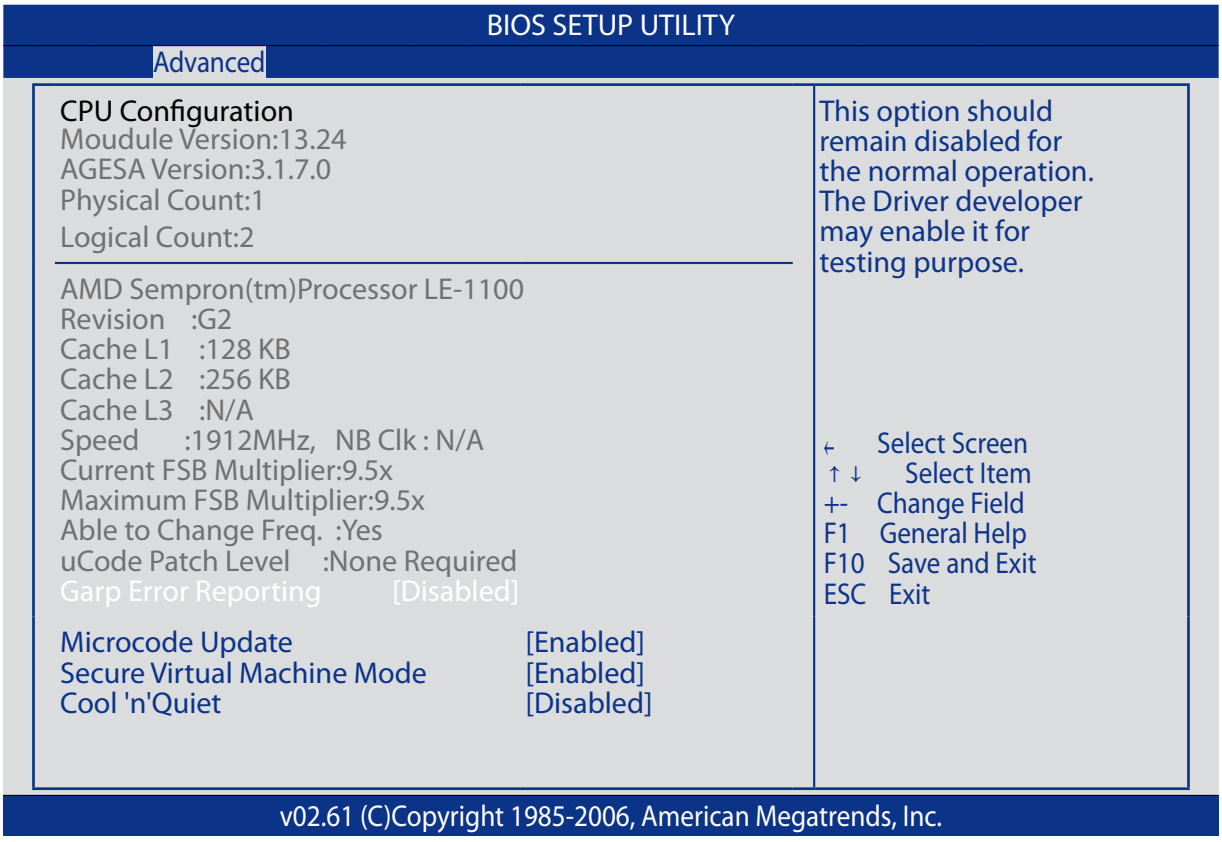
Please check the following table for the function description of each control key.

Control Key(s)	Function Description
← / →	Move cursor left or right to select Screens
↑ / ↓	Move cursor up or down to select items
+/-/PU/PD	To Change option for the selected items
<Enter>	To bring up the selected screen
<ESC>	Main Menu - Quit and not save changes into CMOS Status Page Setup Menu and Option Page Setup Menu - Exit current page and return to Main Menu
<F1>	General help
<F2/F3>	Change Colors
<F5>	Restore the previous CMOS value from CMOS, only for Option Page Setup Menu
<F7>	Discard Changes
<F8>	Load Failsafe Defaults
<F9>	Load Optimal Defaults
<F10>	Save configuration changes and exit setup

4.5.3 Advanced Setting



This submenu including these configurations, such as CPU, Northbridge, Southbridge, Onboard Device, only CPU Configuration submenu dispay diallog box as follwoing.

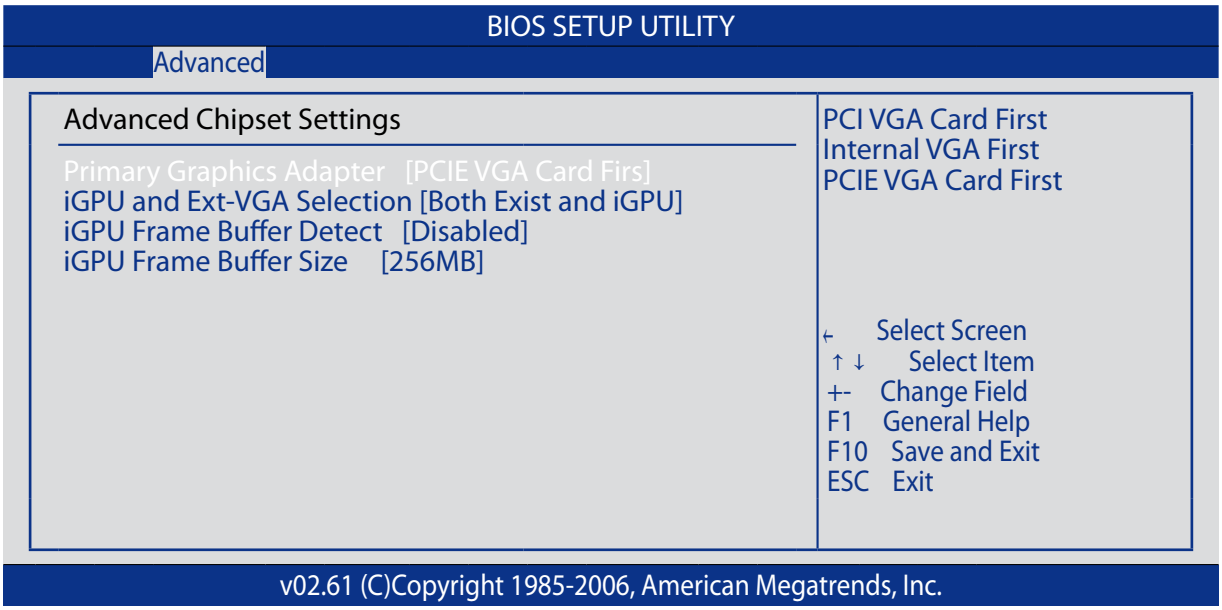


This is CPU related parameter and CPU setting.

- CPU Configuration
  Click <Press Enter> key to enter its submenu, it will be display configureted CPU information, including Module Version, Manufacturer , CPU type, Frequency, FSB Speed, Cache L1 , Cache L2 and so on.

- Chipset

Click <Press Enter> key to enter its submenu, that can select primary graphics adapter from optional items, or set Internal VGA or External VGA CARD to display.



- The LED of HYBRID_LED will gliter if the option of "iGPU and Ext-VGA Selection" be selected "Both Exist and iGPU" and PCIE2 socket be installed exterend card.

- Onboard Device

Click <Press Enter> key to enter its submenu, it will be dispay south bridge chipset configuration, and these items can set LAN, USB, AUDIO,HDMI/DVI and PCIE function from AUTO or Enabled or Disabled states.

- PCIPnP

Clear NVRAM

This item for clearing NVRAM during system boot.
Optional:Yes,No

Plug & Play O/S

This item lets the BIOS configure all the devices in the system or lets the operating system configure plug and play (PnP) devices not required for boot if your system has a Plug and Play operating system.
Optional:Yes,No

PCI Latency Timer

This item sets value in units of PCI clocks for PCI device latency timer register.
Optional:32,64,96,128,160,192,224,248

Allocate IRQ to PCI VGA

This item assigns IRQ to PCI VGA card if card requests IRQ or doesn't assign IRQ to PCI VGA card even if card requests an IRQ.
Optional:Yes,No

Palette Snooping

This item informs the PCI devices that an ISA graphics device is installed in the system so the card will function correctly.
Optional:Disabled,Enabled

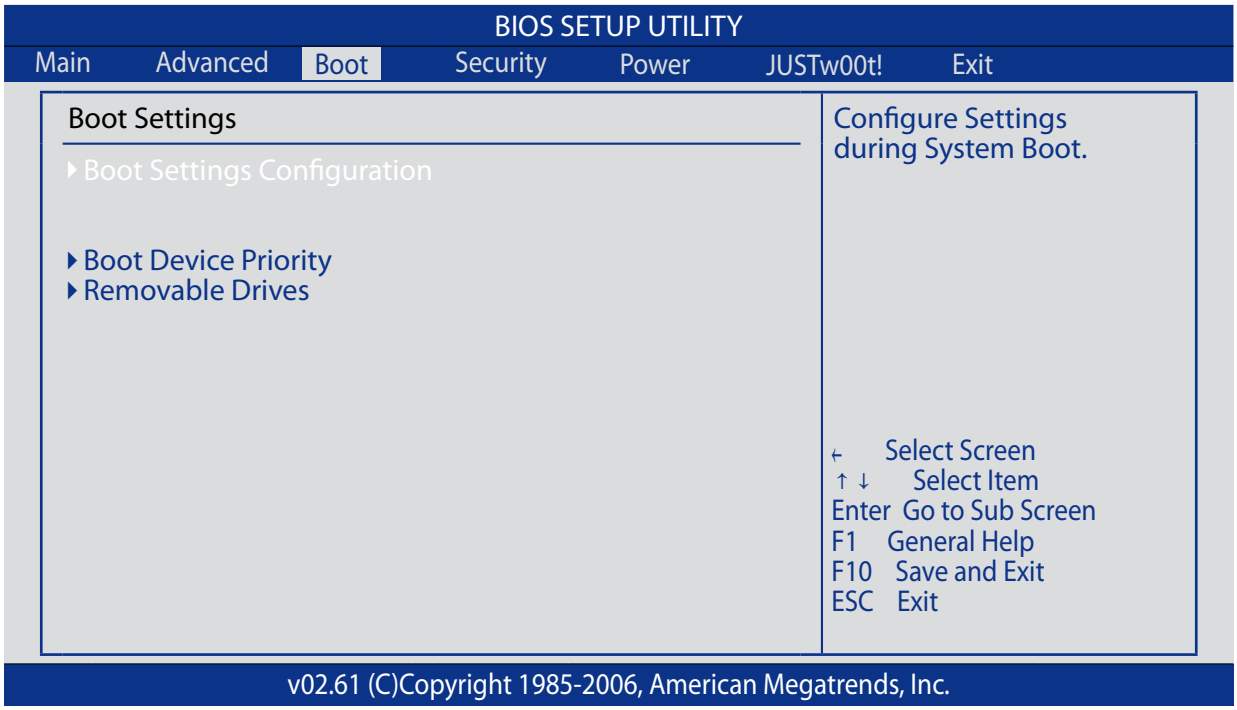
PCI IDE BusMaster

This item uses PCI busmastering for BIOS reading / writing to IDE derives.
Optional:Disabled,Enabled

OffBoard PCI/ISA IDE Card

This item works for most PCI IDE cards, some PCI IDE cards may require this to be set to the PCI slot number that is holding the card.
Optional:Auto,PCI Slot1~6

4.5.4 Boot Setting



- Boot Settings Configuration

Click <Press Enter> key to enter its submenu, it will be display boot setting configuration,and the all functions allow BIOS to skip certain tests while booting, whether displays normal POST messages or OEM Logo instead of POST messages through sets the Quit Boot.

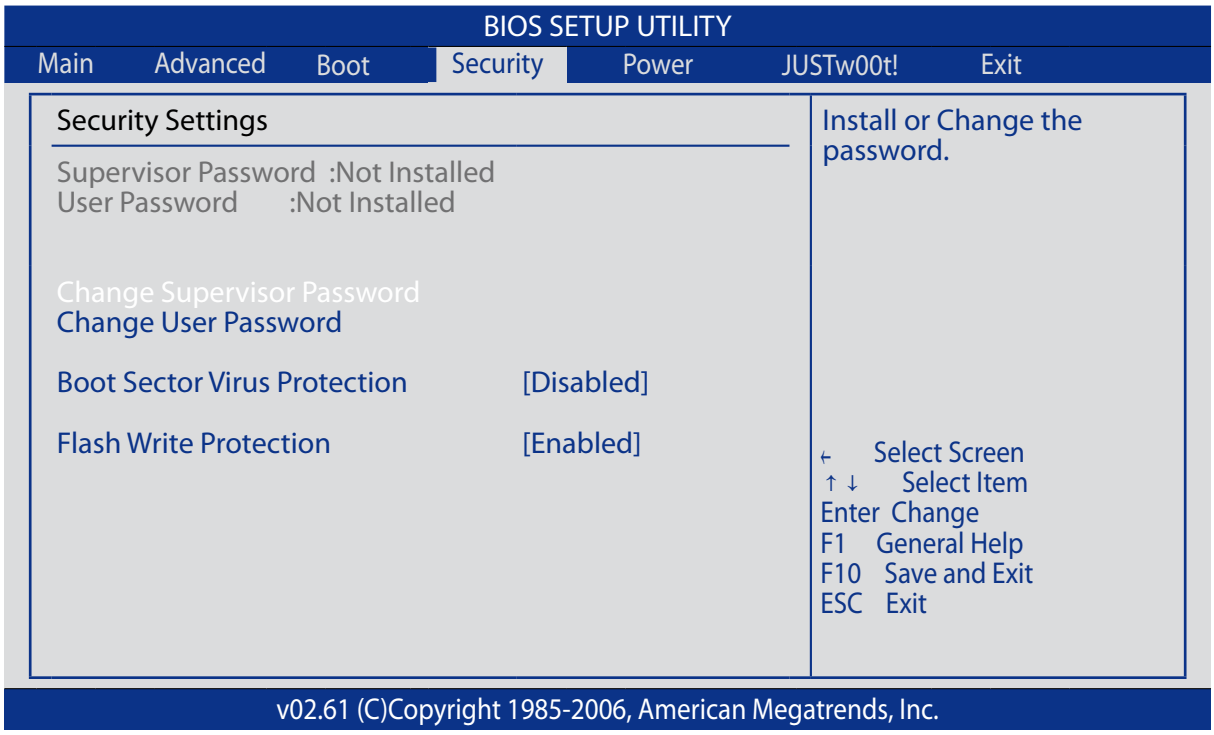
- Boot Device Priority

Click <Press Enter> key to enter its submenu, it will be display specifies the boot sequence from the available devices.

- Removable Drives

Click <Press Enter> key to enter its submenu, it will be display specifies the boot device priority sequence from available removable drives.

4.5.5 Security Settings

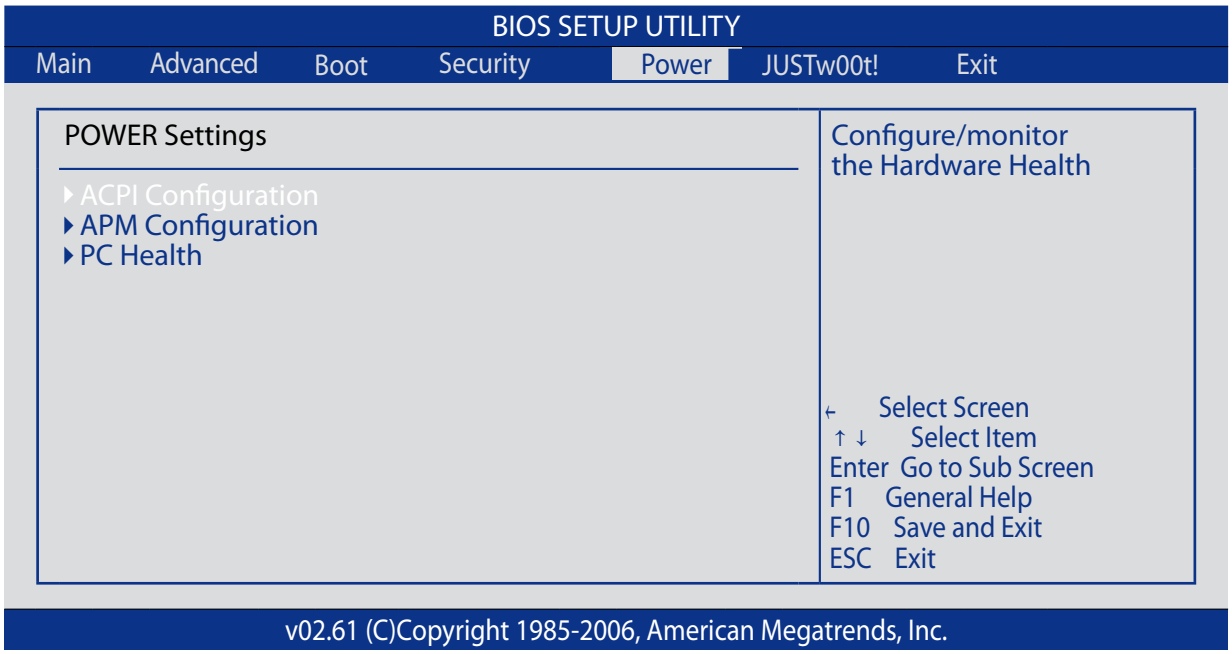


This item allows you to Chage Supervisor/User Password, Type the password, up to eight characters, and press <Enter>. The password typed now will clear any previously entered password from CMOS memory. You will be asked toconfirm the password. Type the password again and press <Enter>.

Note: Don't forget your password. If you forget the password, you will have to open the computer case and clear all information in the CMOS before you can start up the system. But by doing this, you will have to reset all previously set options.

You may also press <Esc> to abort the selection.

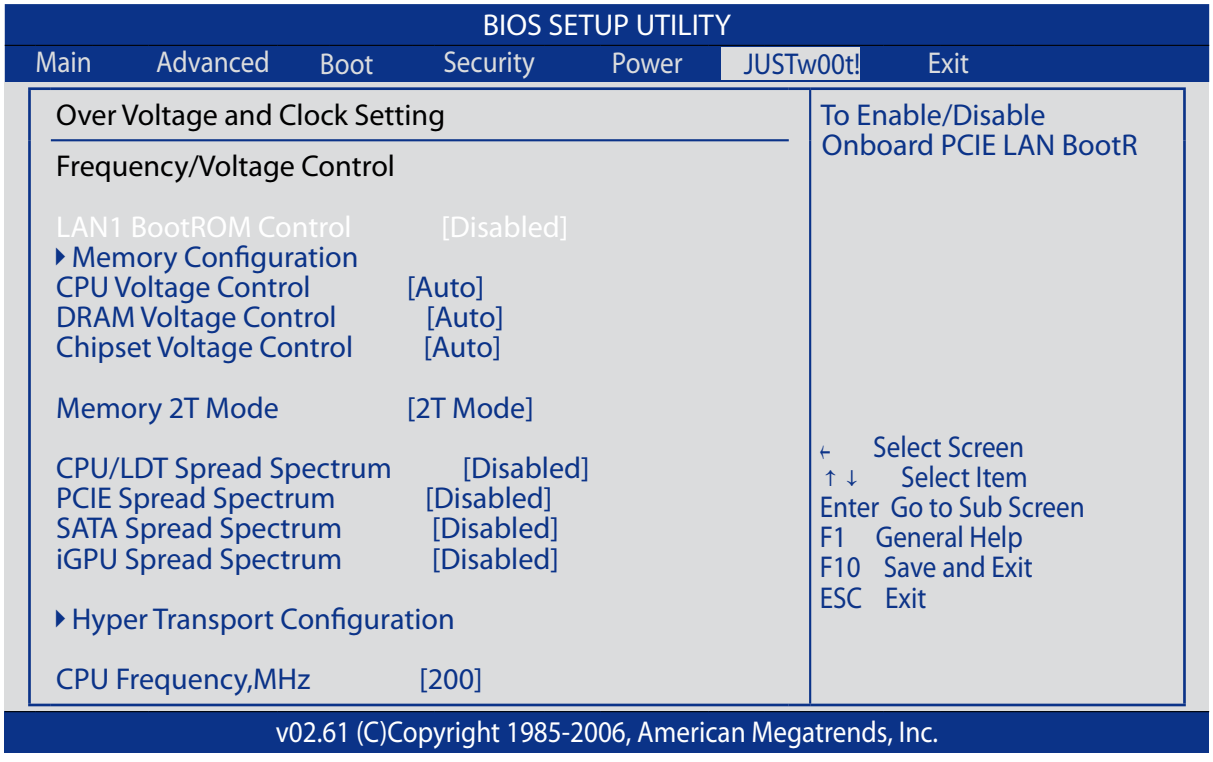
4.5.6 Power Setting



- ACPI Configuration
  These options allow you to manage General/Advanced/Chipset ACPI Configuration, for the Gerneral ACPI Advanced Configuration, Suspend mode there are three mode for selection, S1(POS), S3(STR),and AUTO, the function explains to following:
  S1(POS): Enables the system to enter the ACPI S1(Power on Suspend)sleep state(default), In S1 sleep state, the system appears suspended any stays in a low power mode. The system can be resumed at any time.

  S3(STR): Enables the system to enter the ACPI S3(Suspend to RAM)sleep state. In S3 sleep state. When signaled by a wake-up device or event, the system resumes to its working state exactly where it was left off.
- APM Configuration
  Click <Press Enter> key to enter its submenu, APM Configuration Template Manager allows you to manage Power Managerment default or custom configuration templates.
- PC Health
  Click <Press Enter> key to enter its submenu, it will be display hardware health configuration, including System temperature, CPU temperature, FAN speed and all kinds of voltages.

4.5.7 JUSTw00t! Setting(OverClock Settings)



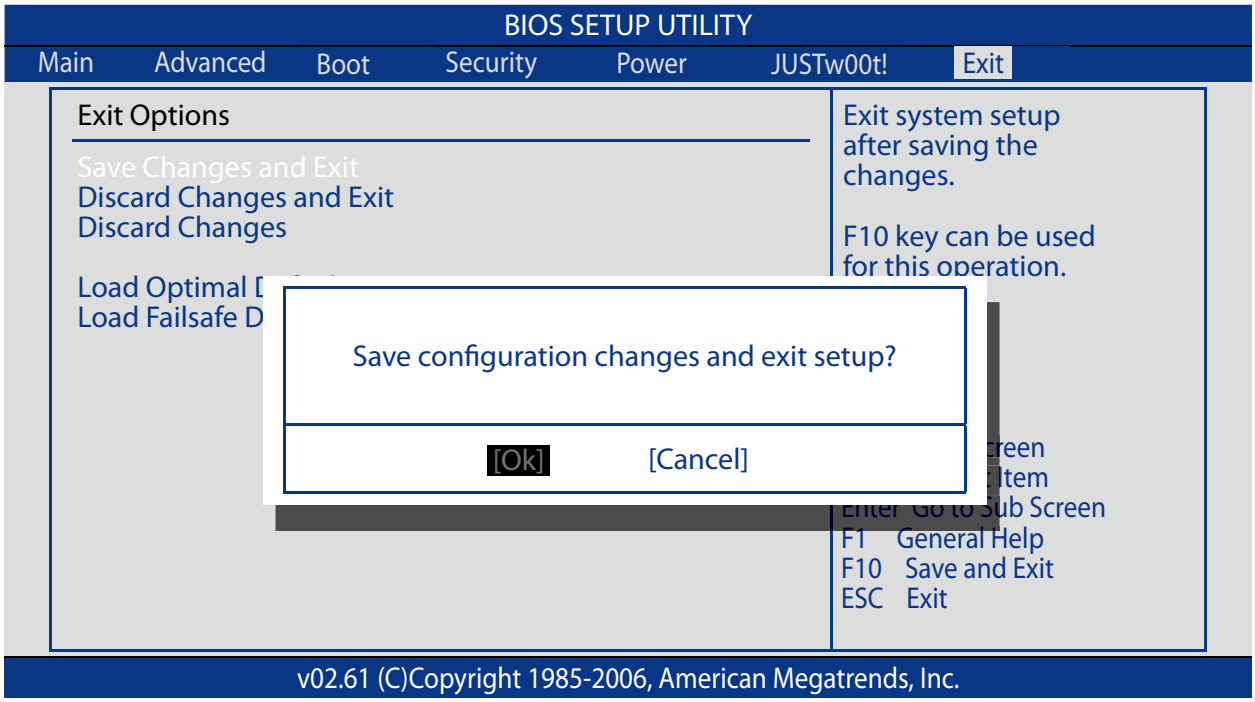
These options allow you to manage LAN BootRom Contor, CPU Voltage Control, Dram Voltage,Chipset Voltage Contorl, Memory Mode, and so on. .

And the option of CPU Frequency,MHz allows you overclock CPU clock, the Min is 200MHz, the Max is 400, per keyin "+"/"-" to select clock.

4.5.8 Exit Options

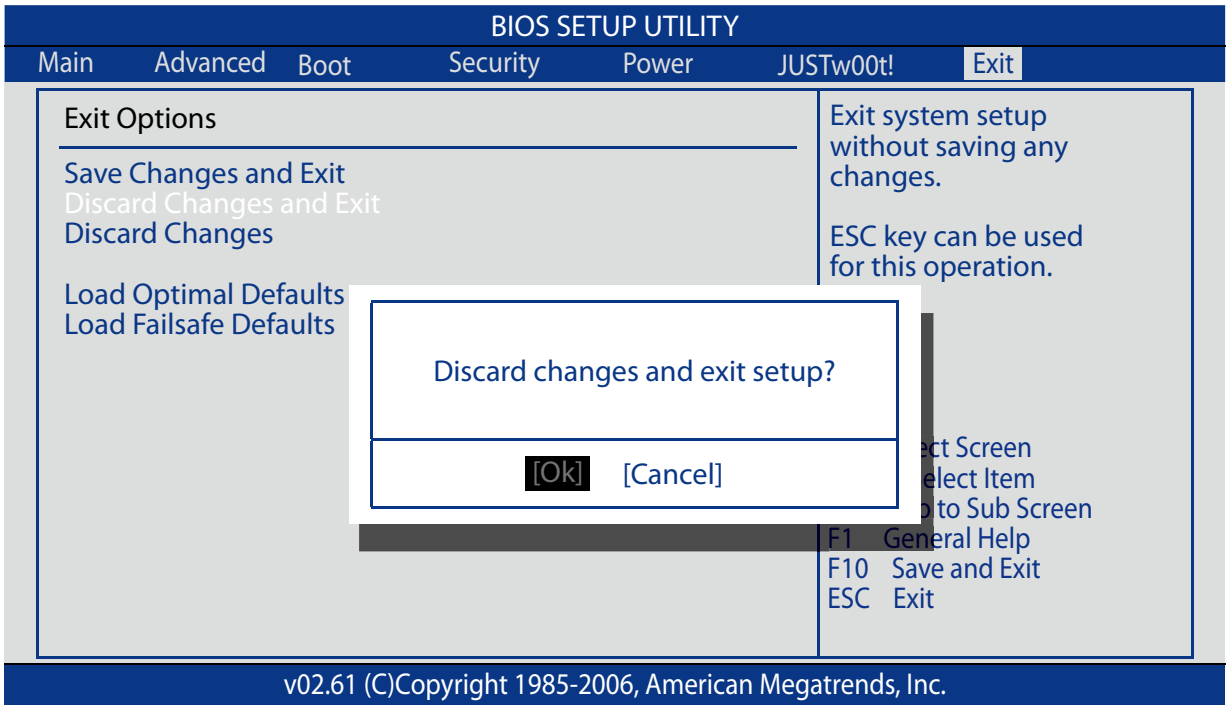
Save Changes and Exit

Highlight this item and select <Ok>,then press <Enter> to save the changes that you have made in the Setup Utility and exit the Setup Utility. Or press <Cancel> to return to the main menu.



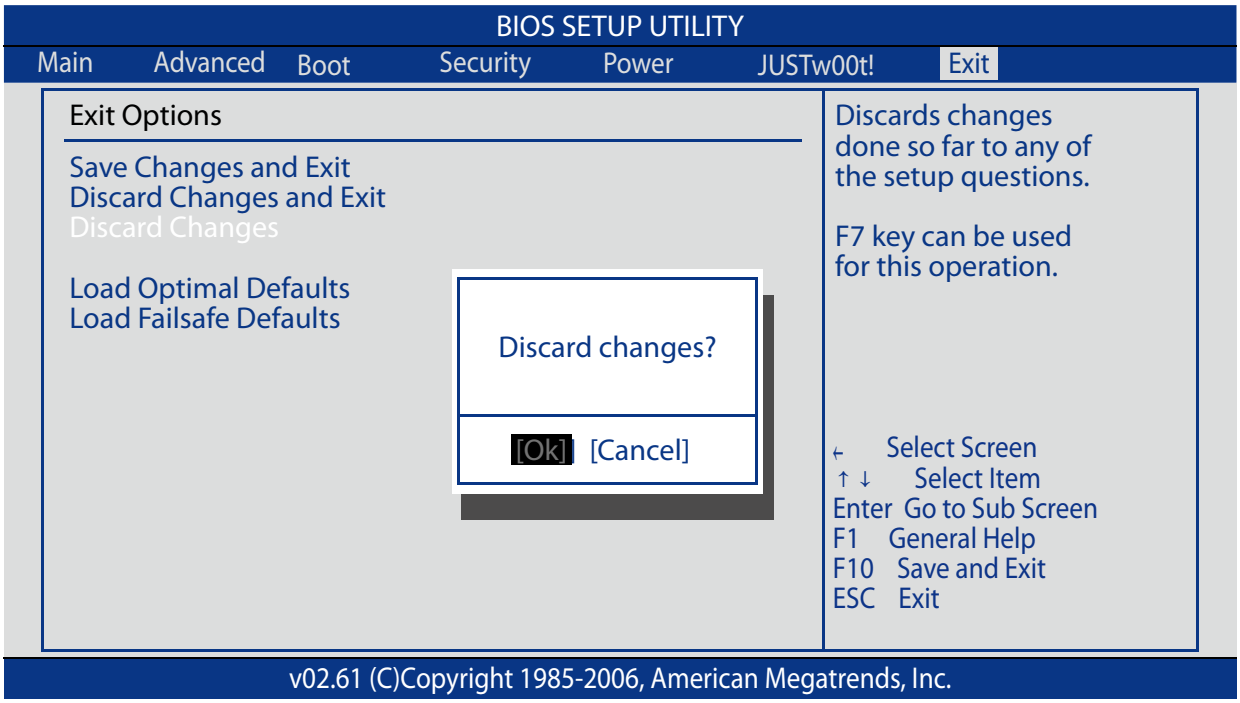
Discard Changes and Exit

Highlight this item and select <Ok>,then press <Enter> to discard any changes that you have made in the Setup Utility and exit the Setup Utility. Or press <Cancel> to return to the main menu.



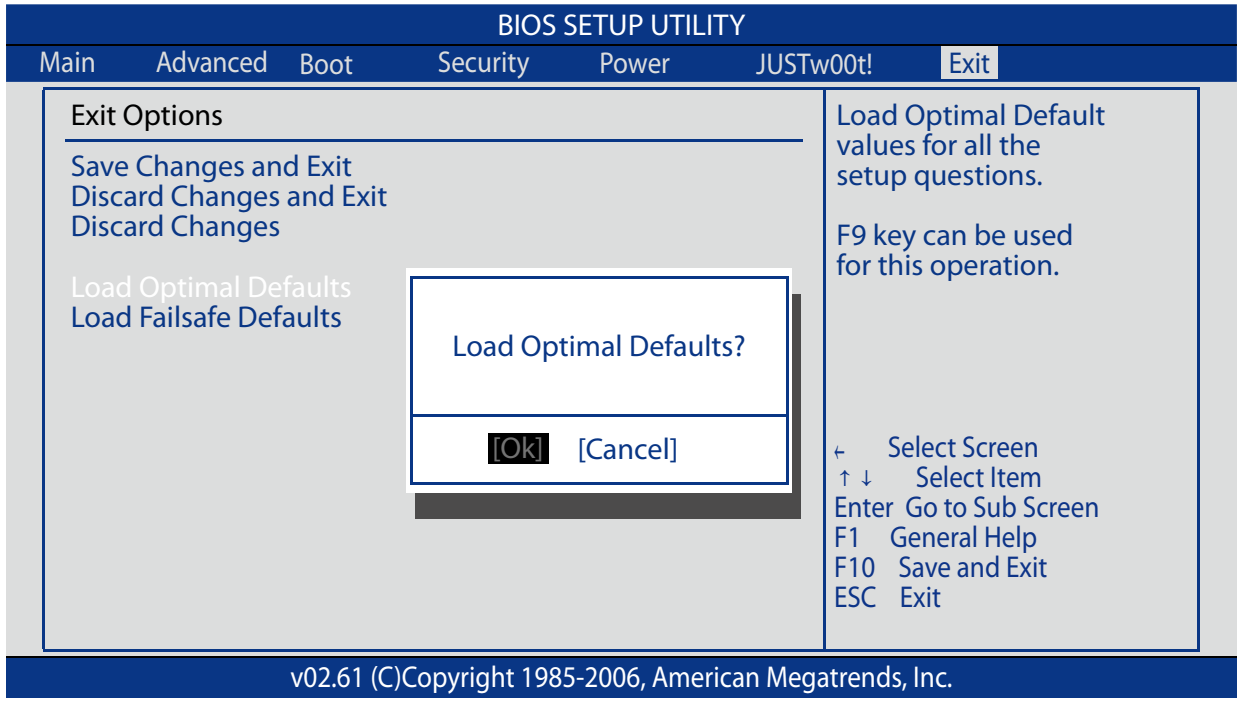
Discard Changes

Sleect <Ok>and press <Enter> to discard changes and exit, or press <Cancel> to return to the main menu.



Load Optimized Defaults

This option opens a dialog box that let you install optimized defaults for all appropriate items in the Setup Utility. Select <OK> and then <Enter> to install the defaults. select <Cancel> and then <Enter> to not install the defaults. The optimized defaults place demand on the system that may be greater than the performance level of the components, such as the CPU and the memory. You can cause fatal errors or instability if you install the optimized defaults when your hardware does not support them. If you only want to install setup defaults for a specific option, select and display that option, and then press <F9>.



Load Failsafe Defaults

This option opens a dialog box that lets you install fail-safe defaults for all appropriate items in the Setup Utility: Select <Ok> and the <Enter> to install the defaults. Select<Canel> and then <Enter> to not install the defaults. The fail-safe defaults place no great demand on the system and are generally stable. If your system is not functioning correctly, try installing the fail-safe defaults as a first step in getting your system working properly again. If you only want to install fail-safe defaults for a specific option, select and display that option, and then press <F8>.