

SUPER ●[®]

C7C242-CB-M
C7C242-CB-MW

USER'S MANUAL

Revision 1.0a

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Preface

This manual is written for system integrators, PC technicians and knowledgeable PC users. It provides information for the installation and use of the **SUPER** C7C242-CB-M/-MW motherboard.

Manual Organization

Chapter 1 describes the features, specifications and performance of the motherboard, and provides detailed information on the Intel C242 chipset.

Chapter 2 provides hardware installation instructions. Read this chapter when installing the processor, memory modules and other hardware components into the system.

If you encounter any problems, see **Chapter 3**, which describes troubleshooting procedures for video, memory and system setup stored in the CMOS.

Chapter 4 includes an introduction to the BIOS, and provides detailed information on running the CMOS Setup utility.

Appendix A provides BIOS Error Beep Codes.

Appendix B lists software program installation instructions.

Appendix C contains UEFI BIOS Recovery instructions.

Checklist

Congratulations on purchasing your computer motherboard from an acknowledged leader in the industry. Supermicro boards are designed with the utmost attention to detail to provide you with the highest standards in quality and performance.

Please check that the following items have all been included with your motherboard. If anything listed here is damaged or missing, contact your retailer.

The following items are included in the retail box:

- One (1) Supermicro Motherboard
- Two (2) SATA cables
- One (1) I/O shield
- One (1) Quick Reference Guide
- One (1) Antenna (for C7C242-CB-MW only)

Conventions Used in the Manual

Special attention should be given to the following symbols for proper installation and to prevent damage done to the components or injury to yourself:



Attention! Critical information to prevent damage to the components or injury to yourself.



Important: Important information given to ensure proper system installation or to relay safety precautions.



Note: Additional Information given to differentiate various models or provides information for correct system setup.

Standardized Warning Statements

The following statements are industry-standard warnings, provided to warn the user of situations which have the potential for bodily injury. Should you have questions or experience difficulty, contact Supermicro's Technical Support department for assistance. Only certified technicians should attempt to install or configure components.

Read this section in its entirety before installing or configuring components in the Supermicro chassis.

Battery Handling



Warning!

There is a danger of explosion if the battery is replaced incorrectly. Replace the battery only with the same or equivalent type recommended by the manufacturer. Dispose of used batteries according to the manufacturer's instructions

電池の取り扱い

電池交換が正しく行われなかった場合、破裂の危険性があります。交換する電池はメーカーが推奨する型、または同等のものを使用下さい。使用済電池は製造元の指示に従って処分して下さい。

警告

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警告

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Warnung

Bei Einsetzen einer falschen Batterie besteht Explosionsgefahr. Ersetzen Sie die Batterie nur durch den gleichen oder vom Hersteller empfohlenen Batterietyp. Entsorgen Sie die benutzten Batterien nach den Anweisungen des Herstellers.

Attention

Danger d'explosion si la pile n'est pas remplacée correctement. Ne la remplacer que par une pile de type semblable ou équivalent, recommandée par le fabricant. Jeter les piles usagées conformément aux instructions du fabricant.

¡Advertencia!

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את הסוללה בסוג התואם מחברת יצרן מומלצת.

סילוק הסוללות המושמות יש לבצע לפי הוראות היצרן.

هناك خطر من انفجار في حالة اسبدال البطارية بطريقة غير صحيحة فعلي

اسبدال البطارية

فقط بنفس النوع أو ما يعادلها مما أوصت به الشركة المصنعة

جخلص من البطاريات المسحمة وفقا لعمليات الشركة الصانعة

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배터리가 올바르게 교체되지 않으면 폭발의 위험이 있습니다. 기존 배터리와 동일하거나 제조사에서 권장하는 동등한 종류의 배터리로만 교체해야 합니다. 제조사의 안내에 따라 사용된 배터리를 처리하여 주십시오.

Waarschuwing

Er is ontploffingsgevaar indien de batterij verkeerd vervangen wordt. Vervang de batterij slechts met hetzelfde of een equivalent type die door de fabrikant aanbevolen wordt. Gebruikte batterijen dienen overeenkomstig fabrieksvoorschriften afgevoerd te worden.

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Warning!

Ultimate disposal of this product should be handled according to all national laws and regulations.

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この製品を廃棄処分する場合、国の関係する全ての法律・条例に従い処理する必要があります。

警告

本产品的废弃处理应根据所有国家的法律和规章进行。

警告

本產品的廢棄處理應根據所有國家的法律和規章進行。

Warnung

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¡Advertencia!

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סילוק המוצר

אזהרה!

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عند التخلص النهائي من هذا المنتج ينبغي التعامل معه وفقا لجميع القوانين واللوائح الوطنية

경고!

이 제품은 해당 국가의 관련 법규 및 규정에 따라 폐기되어야 합니다.

Waarschuwing

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Contacting Supermicro

Headquarters

Address: Super Micro Computer, Inc.
980 Rock Ave.
San Jose, CA 95131 U.S.A.

Tel: +1 (408) 503-8000

Fax: +1 (408) 503-8008

Email: marketing@supermicro.com (General Information)
support@supermicro.com (Technical Support)

Website: www.supermicro.com

Europe

Address: Super Micro Computer B.V.
Het Sterrenbeeld 28, 5215 ML
's-Hertogenbosch, The Netherlands

Tel: +31 (0) 73-6400390

Fax: +31 (0) 73-6416525

Email: sales@supermicro.nl (General Information)
support@supermicro.nl (Technical Support)
rma@supermicro.nl (Customer Support)

Website: www.supermicro.nl

Asia-Pacific

Address: Super Micro Computer, Inc.
3F, No. 150, Jian 1st Rd.
Zhonghe Dist., New Taipei City 235
Taiwan (R.O.C)

Tel: +886-(2) 8226-3990

Fax: +886-(2) 8226-3992

Email: support@supermicro.com.tw

Website: www.supermicro.com.tw

Where to Find More Information

For your system to work properly, please follow the links below to download all necessary drivers/utilities and the user's manual for your motherboard.

Supermicro product manuals: <http://www.supermicro.com/support/manuals/>

Product Drivers and utilities: <https://www.supermicro.com/wftp/driver/>

A secure data deletion tool designed to fully erase all data from storage devices can be found at our website: https://www.supermicro.com/about/policies/disclaimer.cfm?url=/wftp/utility/Lot9_Secure_Data_Deletion_Utility/

If you have any questions, please contact our support team at support@supermicro.com.

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Chapter 1

Introduction

1-1 Overview

About this Motherboard

The C7C242-CB-M/-MW motherboard supports a single Intel® Xeon® E2100 series and 8th Generation Core™ i9 (Non-K only)/ i7 (8086K and 8700K are not supported)/ i5/ i3/ Pentium®/ Celeron® series processor in an LGA1151 socket. With the Intel C242 chipset built in, the C7C242-CB-M/-MW motherboard offers substantial system performance and storage capability for overclocking platforms in a sleek package. Please refer to our website (<http://www.supermicro.com/products/>) for processor and memory support updates.

1-2 Chipset Overview

Intel C242 Express Chipset Features

- Direct Media Interface (up to 10 Gb/s transfer, Full Duplex)
- Intel Matrix Storage Technology and Intel Rapid Storage Technology
- Intel I/O Virtualization (VT-d) Support
- PCI Express 3.0 Interface (up to 8 GT/s)
- SATA Controller (up to 6Gb/sec)
- Advanced Host Controller Interface (AHCI)

1-3 Motherboard Features

CPU	Single Intel Xeon E2100 series and 8th Generation Core i9 (Non-K only)/ i7 (8086K and 8700K are not supported)/ i5/ i3/ Pentium/ Celeron processor in an LGA1151 H4 type socket	
Memory	Supports up to 64GB of unbuffered (UDIMM), ECC/ Non-ECC, DDR4 memory with speeds of up to 2666MHz	
	Dual-channel memory	
	DIMM sizes	
	UDIMM	4GB/8GB/16GB
Chipset	Intel C242 chipset	
Expansion Slots	One (1) PCI-E 3.0 x16 slot	
	Three (3) PCI-E 3.0 x1 slots	
	One (1) M-Key M.2 2242/2260/2280	
	One (1) E-Key M.2 2230 (for WiFi + BT) (<i>C7C242-CB-MW only</i>)	
Network Connections	Intel I219V Network Controller	
	One (1) RJ-45 port with Link and Activity LEDs on the I/O back panel	
I/O Devices	Hard Drive Connections	
	SATA 3.0 (6Gb/s)	Six (6) SATA ports (I-SATA0~5) via Intel C242
	USB Devices	
	One (1) USB 3.1 Gen 2 Type-C port on the I/O back panel	
	One (1) USB 3.1 Gen 2 Type-A port on the I/O back panel	
	One (1) USB 3.1 Gen 1 port via Type-C header	
	One (1) USB 3.1 Gen 1 port on the I/O back panel	
	Two (2) front accessible USB 3.1 Gen 1 ports via header	
	Three (3) USB 2.0 ports on the I/O back panel	
	Two (2) front accessible USB 2.0 ports via header	
	Keyboard/Mouse	
	One PS/2 Keyboard/Mouse port on the I/O back panel	
	Other I/O Ports	
	One (1) Serial Port header (COM1)	
One (1) Trusted Platform Module header		
Graphics		
N/A		

	<p style="text-align: center;">Audio</p> <p>One (1) High Definition Audio 7.1 channel connector supported by Realtek ALC888S on the back panel</p> <p>One (1) Front Panel Audio Header</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Super I/O</p> <p>Nuvoton NCT6792D-B</p>
BIOS	<p>256Mb AMI BIOS® SPI Flash BIOS</p> <p>SMBIOS 2.7, PCI F/W 3.0, ACPI 6.2, SPI dual/quad speed support, Real Time Clock wakeup</p>
Power Configuration	<p>ACPI Power Management (S5)</p> <p>Power-on mode for AC power recovery</p>
Health Monitoring	<p style="text-align: center;">CPU Monitoring</p> <p>Onboard monitors: +1.8V, +3.3V, +5V, +/- 12V, +3.3V Stby, +5V Stby, VBAT, HT, Memory, PCH Temperature, System Temperature, Memory Temperature</p> <p>(4+2)-phase CPU switching voltage regulator</p> <p>CPU Thermal Trip support</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Fan Control</p> <p>Three (3) 4-pin fan headers</p> <p>Multi-speed fan control via onboard Super I/O</p>
System Management	<p>PECI (Platform Environment Configuration Interface) 2.0 support</p> <p>System resource alert via SuperDoctor® 5</p> <p>SuperDoctor 5, NMI</p> <p>Chassis Intrusion header and detection</p> <p>Watch Dog Timer</p>
CD Utilities	<p>BIOS flash upgrade utility</p> <p>Drivers and software for Intel C242 chipset utilities</p>
LED Indicators	Power/suspend state
Dimensions	Micro-ATX form factor (9.6" x 9.6") (244 mm x 244 mm)

1-4 Special Features

Recovery from AC Power Loss

Basic I/O System (BIOS) provides a setting for you to determine how the system will respond when AC power is lost and then restored to the system. You can choose for the system to remain powered off, (in which case you must press the power switch to turn it back on), or for it to automatically return to a power-on state. See the Advanced BIOS Setup section to change this setting. The default setting is **Last State**.

1-5 PC Health Monitoring

This section describes the PC health monitoring features of the board. All have an onboard System Hardware Monitoring chip that supports PC health monitoring. An onboard voltage monitor will scan these onboard voltages continuously: +1.8V, +3.3V, +5V, +/- 12V, +3.3V Stby, +5V Stby, VBAT, HT, Memory Temperature, PCH Temperature, and System Temperature. Once a voltage becomes unstable, a warning is given, or an error message is sent to the screen. The user can adjust the voltage thresholds to define the sensitivity of the voltage monitor.

Fan Status Monitor with Firmware Control

PC health monitoring in the BIOS can check the RPM status of the cooling fans. The onboard CPU and chassis fans are controlled by Thermal Management via SIO.

Environmental Temperature Control

The thermal control sensor monitors the CPU temperature in real time and will turn on the thermal control fan whenever the CPU temperature exceeds a user-defined threshold. The overheat circuitry runs independently from the CPU. Once the thermal sensor detects that the CPU temperature is too high, it will automatically turn on the thermal fans to prevent the CPU from overheating. The onboard chassis thermal circuitry can monitor the overall system temperature and alert the user when the chassis temperature is too high.



Note: To avoid possible system overheating, please be sure to provide adequate airflow to your system.

System Resource Alert

This feature is available when the system is used with SuperDoctor 5 in the Windows and Linux operating systems. SuperDoctor is used to notify the user of certain system events. For example, you can also configure SuperDoctor to provide you with warnings when the system temperature, CPU temperatures, voltages, and fan speeds go beyond predefined thresholds.

1-6 ACPI Features

ACPI stands for Advanced Configuration and Power Interface. The ACPI specification defines a flexible and abstract hardware interface that provides a standard way to integrate power management features throughout a PC system, including its hardware, operating system and application software. This enables the system to automatically turn on and off peripherals such as CD-ROMs, network cards, hard disk drives and printers.

In addition to enabling operating system-directed power management, ACPI also provides a generic system event mechanism for Plug and Play, and an operating system-independent interface for configuration control. ACPI leverages the Plug and Play BIOS data structures, while providing a processor architecture-independent implementation that is compatible with Windows 7, Windows 8, and Windows 2008 Operating Systems.

Slow Blinking LED for Suspend-State Indicator

When the CPU goes into a suspend state, the chassis power LED will start to blink to indicate that the CPU is in suspend mode. When the user presses any key, the CPU will wake up, and the LED will automatically stop blinking and remain on.

1-7 Power Supply

As with all computer products, a stable power source is necessary for proper and reliable operation. It is even more important for processors that have high CPU clock rates or overclocked processors.

This motherboard accommodates 24-pin ATX power supplies. Although most power supplies generally meet the specifications required by the CPU, some are inadequate. In addition, the 12V 8-pin power connector located at JPW2 is also required to ensure adequate power supply to the system. Also your power supply must supply 1.5A for the Ethernet ports.

! Attention! To prevent damage to the power supply or motherboard, please use a power supply that contains a 24-pin and a 8-pin power connectors. Be sure to connect these connectors to the 24-pin (JPW1) and the 8-pin (JPW2) power connectors on the motherboard.

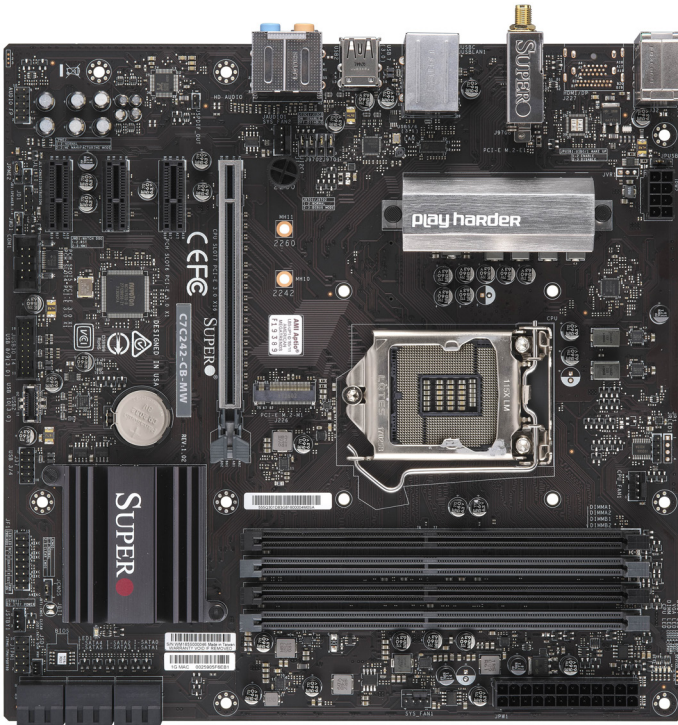
It is strongly recommended that you use a high quality power supply that meets ATX power supply Specification 2.02 or later. It must also be SSI compliant. (For more information, please refer to the web site at <http://www.ssiforum.org/>). Additionally, in areas where noisy power transmission is present, you may choose to install a line filter to shield the computer from noise. It is recommended that you also install a power surge protector to help avoid problems caused by power surges.

1-8 Super I/O

The Super I/O supports one high-speed, 16550 compatible serial communication port (UART). This UART includes a 16-byte send/receive FIFO, a programmable baud rate generator, complete modem control capability and a processor interrupt system. The UART provides legacy speed with a baud rate of up to 115.2 Kbps as well as an advanced speed with baud rates of 250 K, 500 K, or 1 Mb/s, which support higher speed modems.

The Super I/O provides functions that comply with ACPI (Advanced Configuration and Power Interface), which includes support of legacy and ACPI power management through an SMI or SCI function pin. It also features auto power management to reduce power consumption.

C7C242-CB-MW Motherboard Image



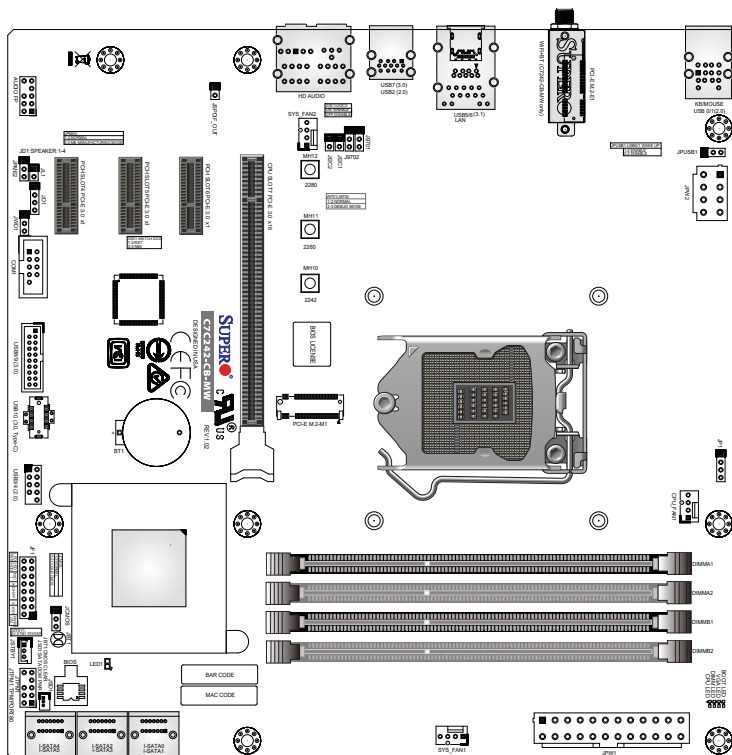
Differences between C7C242-CB-MW and C7C242-CB-M

	C7C242-CB-MW	C7C242-CB-M
PCI-E M.2 E-Key for WiFi and Bluetooth	Yes	No



Note: All graphics shown in this manual were based upon the latest PCB Revision available at the time of publishing of the manual. The motherboard you've received may or may not look exactly the same as the graphics shown in this manual.

C7C242-CB-MW Motherboard Layout



Differences between C7C242-CB-MW and C7C242-CB-M

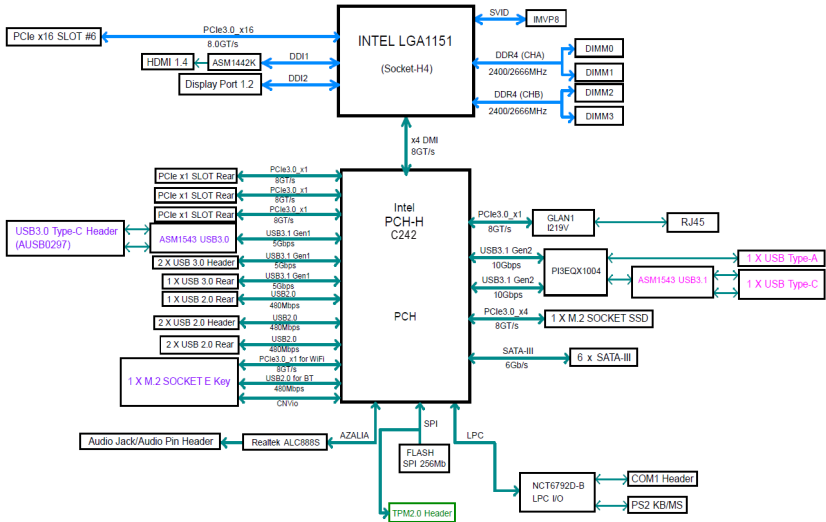
	C7C242-CB-MW	C7C242-CB-M
PCI-E M.2 E-Key for WiFi and Bluetooth	Yes	No



Important Notes to the User

- See Chapter 2 for detailed information on jumpers, I/O ports and JF1 front panel connections.
- "■" indicates the location of "Pin 1".
- Jumpers not indicated are for testing only.
- When LED1 (Onboard Power LED Indicator) is on, system power is on. Unplug the power cable before installing or removing any components.

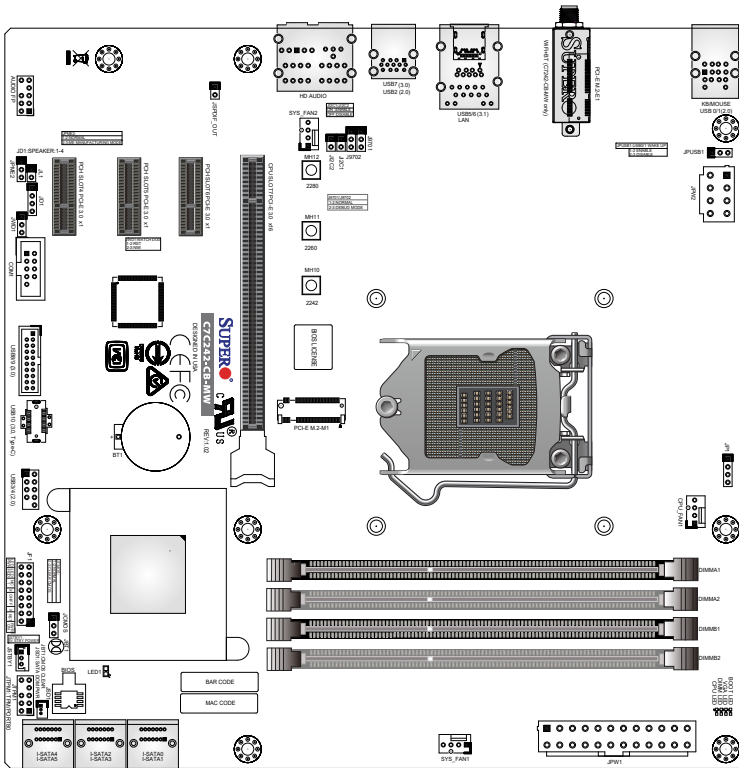
C7C242-CB-M/-MW Block Diagram



Differences between C7C242-CB-MW and C7C242-CB-M

	C7C242-CB-MW	C7C242-CB-M
PCI-E M.2 E-Key for WiFi and Bluetooth	Yes	No

C7C242-CB-M/-MW Quick Reference



Jumper	Description	Default
J9701/J9702	Manufacturing Mode	Pins 1-2 (Normal)
JBT1	Clear CMOS (onboard)	Short the pad to clear CMOS
JCMOS	Clear CMOS Jumper	Open: Normal Short: Clear CMOS
JI2C1/JI2C2	SMB to PCI-E Slots	Open (Disable)
JPME2	Intel Manufacturing Mode	Pins 1-2 (Normal)
JPUSB1	USB Wake Up	Pins 1-2 (Enable)
JWD1	Watch Dog Function Enable	Pins 1-2 (RST)

Connector	Description
Audio FP	Front Panel Audio Header
BT1	Onboard Battery
COM1	COM1 Header
CPU_FAN1	CPU Fan Header
CPU SLOT7 PCI-E 3.0 x16	PCI Express x16 Slot
PCH SLOT4/5/6 PCI-E 3.0 x1	PCI-E 3.0 x1 Slots
HD AUDIO	High Definition Audio Ports (back panel)
I-SATA0~5	SATA 3.0 Ports (6Gb/sec)
JD1	Speaker/Buzzer (Pins 1-4: External Speaker, Pins 3-4: Buzzer)
JF1	Front Control Panel Header
JL1	Chassis Intrusion Header
JPW1	24-pin ATX Main Power Connector (Required)
JPW2	+12V 8-pin CPU Power Connector (Required)
JSD1	SATA DOM (Disk On Module) Power Connector
JSPDIF_Out	Sony/Philips Digital Interface Audio Output Header
JSTBY1	Standby Power Header
JTPM1	Trusted Platform Module (TPM) Header
KB/MOUSE	PS/2 Keyboard/Mouse Port
LAN	RJ45 GbE LAN Port
PCI-E M.2-E1	PCI-E M.2 E-Key for WiFi and Bluetooth (Pre-installed, C7C242-CB-MW only)
PCI-E M.2-M1	PCI-E M.2 Connector (small form factor devices and other portable devices for high speed NVMe SSDs)

Connector	Description
SYS_FAN1/SYS_FAN2	System Fan Headers
USB0/1	Back Panel USB 2.0 Ports
USB2	Back Panel USB 2.0 Port
USB3/4	Front Panel Accessible USB 2.0 Header
USB5/6	Back Panel USB 3.1 Gen 2 Ports
USB7	Back Panel USB 3.1 Gen 1 Port
USB8/9	Front Panel Accessible USB 3.1 Gen 1 Header
USB10	Front Panel Accessible USB 3.1 Gen 1 Type-C Header

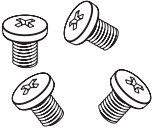
LED	Description	Color/State
BOOT LED	Bootable Device POST Status	Red: On OFF: POST Complete
CPU LED	CPU POST Status	Yellow: On
DIMM LED	DIMM POST Status	Blue: On OFF: POST Complete
LED1	Power On S3 (Suspend to RAM)	Green: On Green: Blinking
VGA LED	Onboard VGA POST Status	Green: On

Chapter 2

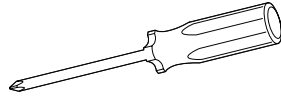
Installation

2-1 Installation Components and Tools Needed

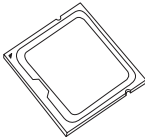
Screws



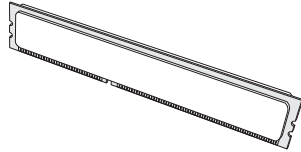
Phillips-Head Screwdriver



Intel LGA 1151 Processor



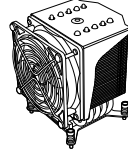
DDR4 DIMMs



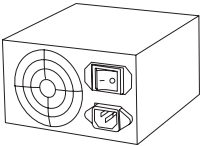
PC Chassis



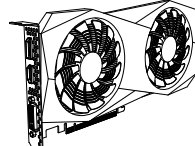
Heatsink with Fan



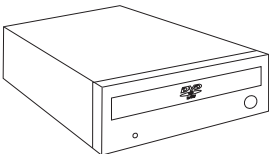
Power Supply



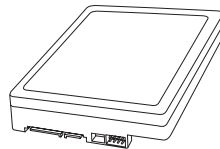
Video Card (Optional)



SATA/USB Optical Drive (Optional)



SATA Hard Disk Drive



2-2 Static-Sensitive Devices

Electrostatic-Discharge (ESD) can damage electronic components. To avoid damaging your system board, it is important to handle it very carefully. The following measures are generally sufficient to protect your equipment from ESD.

Precautions

- Use a grounded wrist strap designed to prevent static discharge.
- Touch a grounded metal object before removing the board from the antistatic bag.
- Handle the board by its edges only; do not touch its components, peripheral chips, memory modules or gold contacts.
- When handling chips or modules, avoid touching their pins.
- Put the motherboard and peripherals back into their antistatic bags when not in use.
- For grounding purposes, make sure your computer chassis provides excellent conductivity between the power supply, the case, the mounting fasteners and the motherboard.
- Use only the correct type of onboard CMOS battery. Do not install the onboard battery upside down to avoid possible explosion.

Unpacking

The motherboard is shipped in antistatic packaging to avoid static damage. When unpacking the board, make sure that the person handling it is static protected.

2-3 Processor and Heatsink Installation

! **Attention!** When handling the processor package, avoid placing direct pressure on the label area of the fan.



Important:

Always connect the power cord last, and always remove it before adding, removing or changing any hardware components. Make sure that you install the processor into the CPU socket before you install the CPU heatsink.

If you buy a CPU separately, make sure that you use an Intel-certified multi-directional heatsink only.

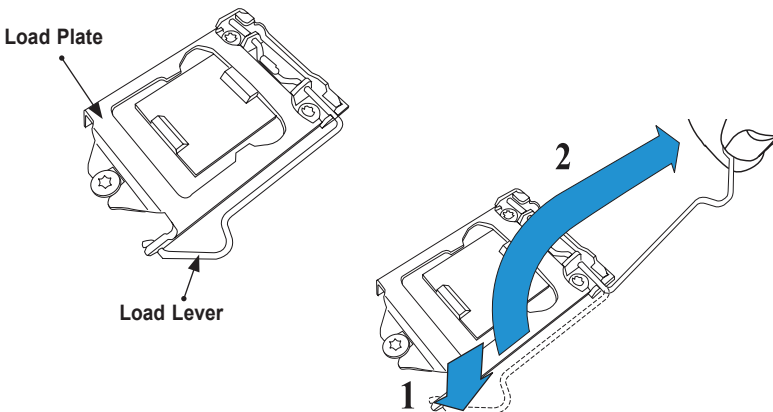
Make sure to install the system board into the chassis before you install the CPU heatsink.

When receiving a server board without a processor pre-installed, make sure that the plastic CPU socket cap is in place and none of the socket pins are bent; otherwise, contact your retailer immediately.

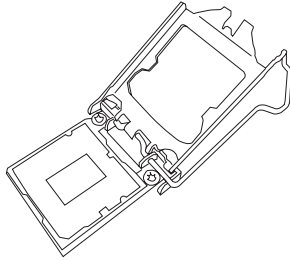
Refer to the Supermicro website for updates on CPU support.

Installing the LGA1151 Processor

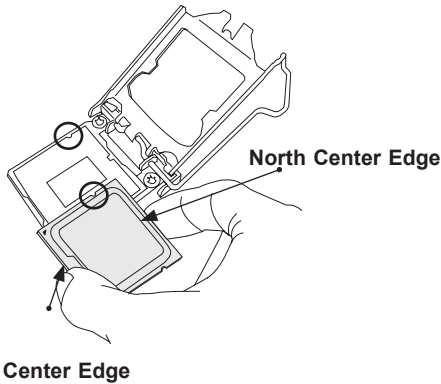
1. Press the load lever to release the load plate, which covers the CPU socket, from its locking position.



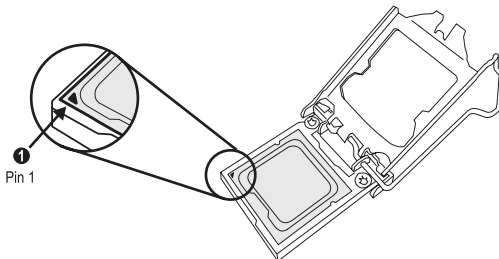
2. Gently lift the load lever to open the load plate. Remove the plastic cap.



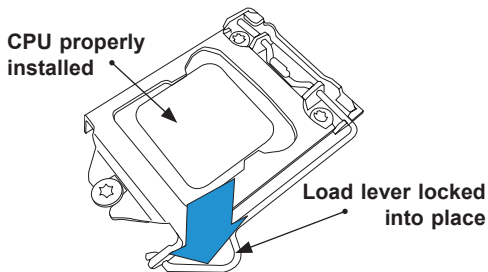
3. Use your thumb and your index finger to hold the CPU at the North center edge and the South center edge of the CPU.



4. Align the small triangle marker on the CPU to its corresponding triangle marker on the load bracket. Once it is aligned, carefully lower the CPU straight down into the socket. (Do not drop the CPU on the socket. Do not move the CPU horizontally or vertically.)



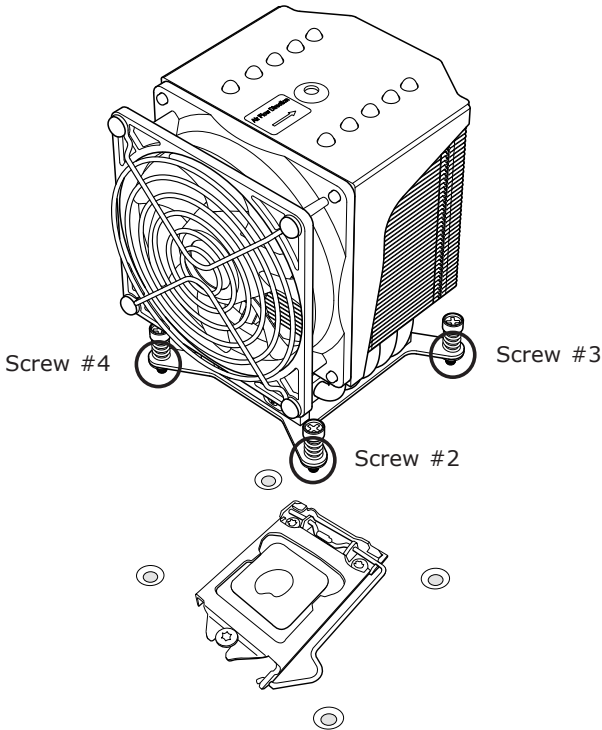
5. Do not rub the CPU against the surface or against any pins of the socket to avoid damaging the CPU or the socket.)
6. With the CPU inside the socket, inspect the four corners of the CPU to make sure that the CPU is properly installed.
7. Use your thumb to gently push the load lever down to the lever lock.
8. Close the load plate with the CPU inside the socket. Lock the "Close 1st" lever first, then lock the "Open 1st" lever second. Gently push the load levers down to the lever locks.



! Attention! You can only install the CPU inside the socket in one direction. Make sure that it is properly inserted into the CPU socket before closing the load plate. If it doesn't close properly, do not force it as it may damage your CPU. Instead, open the load plate again and double-check that the CPU is aligned properly.

Installing a CPU Heatsink

1. Apply the proper amount of thermal grease to the heatsink.
2. Place the heatsink on top of the CPU so that the four mounting holes on the heatsink are aligned with those on the retention mechanism.
3. Tighten the screws in the following order:



4. Once the screws are tightened, plug the power cord into the CPU_FAN1 connector.



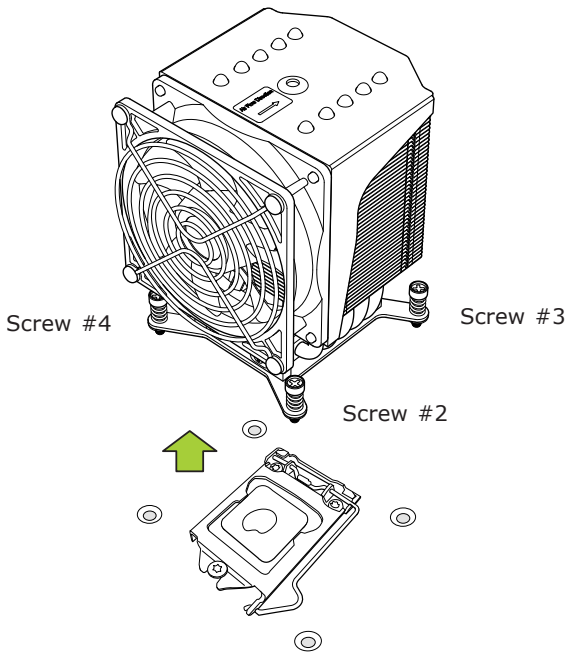
Note 1: Screw #1 is not shown in the illustration.

Note 2: Graphic drawings included in this manual are for reference only. They might look different from the components installed in your system.

Removing a Heatsink

Warning: We do not recommend that the CPU or heatsink be removed. However, if you do need to remove the heatsink, please follow the instruction below to uninstall the heatsink to avoid damaging the CPU or other components.

1. Unplug the power cord from the power supply.
2. Loosen the screws in the order below.
3. Gently wiggle the heatsink to loosen it. Do not use excessive force when wiggling the heatsink.



4. Once the heatsink is loosened, remove it from the motherboard.



Note: Screw #1 is not shown in the illustration.

2-4 Installing DDR4 Memory



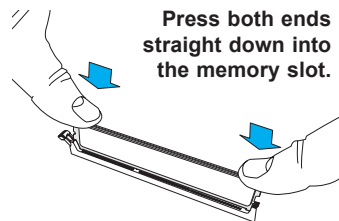
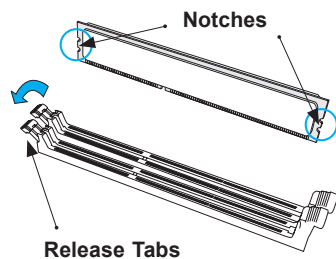
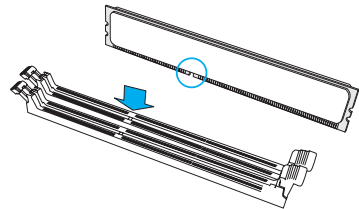
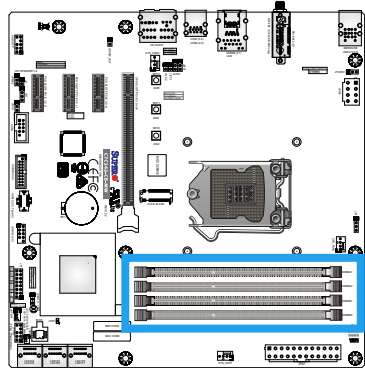
Note: Check the Supermicro website for recommended memory modules.



Attention! Exercise extreme care when installing or removing DIMM modules to prevent any possible damage.

DIMM Installation

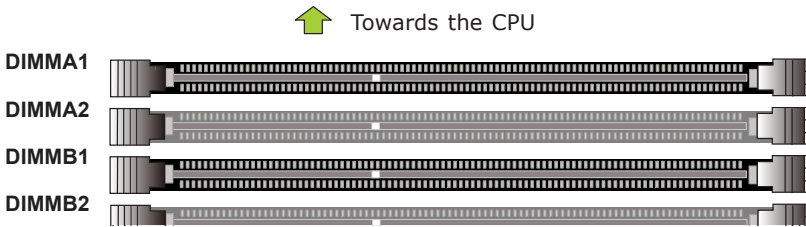
1. Insert the desired number of DIMMs into the memory slots, starting with DIMMA2, then DIMMB2, DIMMA1, and DIMMB1. For the system to work properly, please use the memory modules of the same type and speed in the same motherboard.
2. Push the release tab outwards on the locking end of the DIMM slot to unlock it.
3. Align the key of the DIMM module with the receptive point on the memory slot.
4. Align one end of the DIMM module to the receptive point on the stationary end of the slot, and the other end of the DIMM to the locking end of the slot.
5. Press down on the stationary end of the slot first, then the locking end until the module snaps into place.



Removing Memory Modules

Reverse the steps above to remove the DIMM modules from the motherboard.

Memory Support



The C7C242-CB-M/-MW supports up to 64GB of Unbuffered (UDIMM), ECC/Non-ECC DDR4 memory up to 2666MHz in four 288-pin memory slots. Populating these DIMM modules with a pair of memory modules of the same type and size will result in interleaved memory, which will improve memory performance.

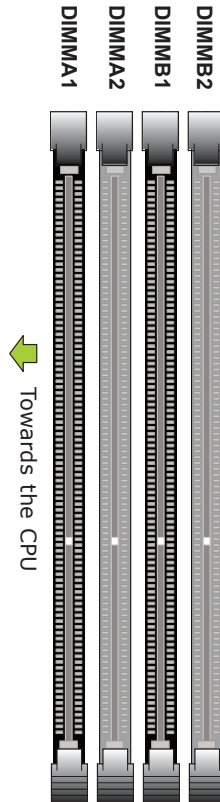


Note: Be sure to use memory modules of the same type, speed, and frequency. Mixing of memory modules of different types and speeds is not allowed.

Memory Population Guidelines

When installing memory modules, the DIMM slots should be populated in the following order: DIMMA2, DIMMB2, then DIMMA1, DIMMB1.

- Always use DDR4 DIMM modules of the same size and speed.
- Mixed DIMM speeds can be installed. However, all DIMMs will run at the speed of the slowest DIMM.



Recommended
Population

One DIMM	○	●	○	○
Two DIMM	○	●	○	●
Four DIMM	●	●	●	●

2-5 Motherboard Installation

All motherboards have standard mounting holes to fit different types of chassis. Make sure that the locations of all the mounting holes for both motherboard and chassis match. Although a chassis may have both plastic and metal mounting fasteners, metal ones are highly recommended because they ground the motherboard to the chassis. Make sure that the metal standoffs click in or are screwed in tightly. Then use a screwdriver to secure the motherboard onto the motherboard tray.



Phillips Screwdriver (1)

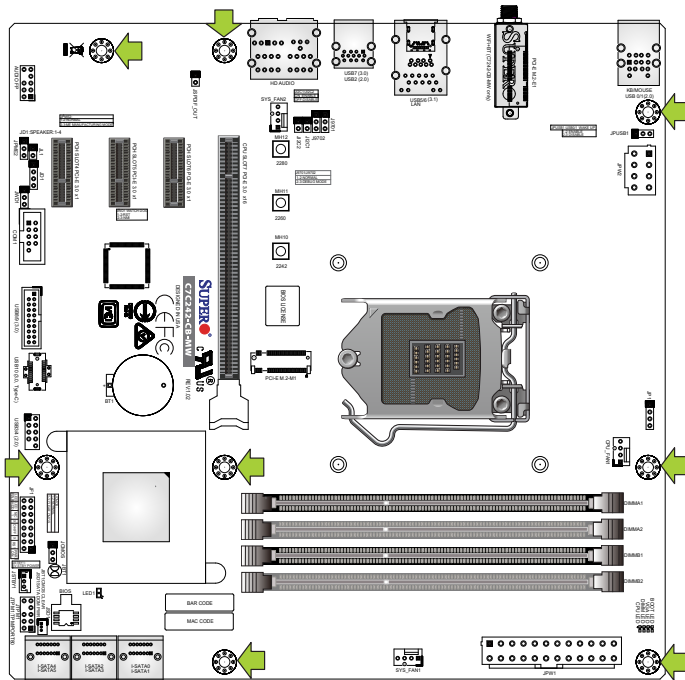


Phillips Screws (8)



Standoffs (8)
Only if Needed

Tools Needed

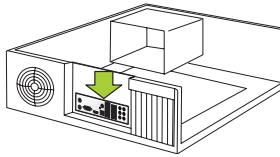


Location of Mounting Holes

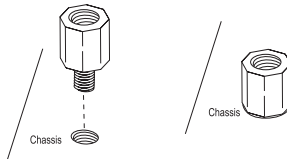
- ! Attention!** 1) To avoid damaging the motherboard and its components, please do not use a force greater than 8 lb/inch on each mounting screw during motherboard installation. 2) Some components are very close to the mounting holes. Please take precautionary measures to avoid damaging these components when installing the motherboard to the chassis.

Installing the Motherboard

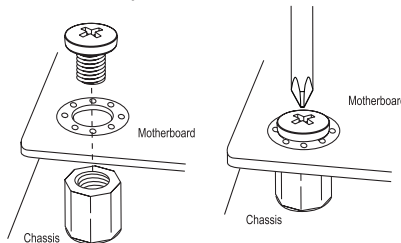
1. Install the I/O shield into the back of the chassis.



2. Locate the mounting holes on the motherboard. (See the previous page.)
3. Locate the matching mounting holes on the chassis. Align the mounting holes on the motherboard against the mounting holes on the chassis.



4. Install standoffs in the chassis as needed.
5. Install the motherboard into the chassis carefully to avoid damaging other motherboard components.



6. Using the Phillips screwdriver, insert a Phillips head #6 screw into a mounting hole on the motherboard and its matching mounting hole on the chassis.
7. Repeat Step 6 to insert remaining screws into all mounting holes.
8. Make sure that the motherboard is securely placed in the chassis.

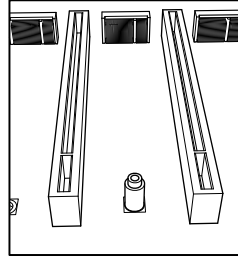


Note: Images displayed are for illustration only. Your chassis or components might look different from those shown in this manual.

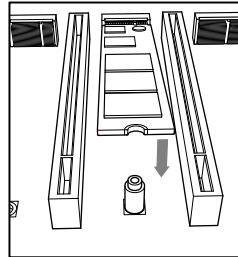
2-6 M.2 Installation (optional)

Two M.2 (one M-key, one E-key) connectors are supported by the C7C242-CB-M/-MW. M.2 devices are used for solid state storage and internal expansion. Follow the steps below in order to install an M.2 device.

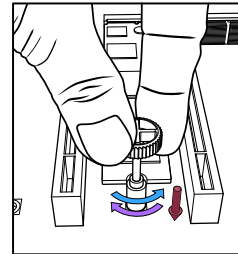
- 1) Locate one of two standoffs.
Remove and set aside screw.



- 2) Plug M.2 device into M.2 connector and lower the semi-circle notched end onto standoff.



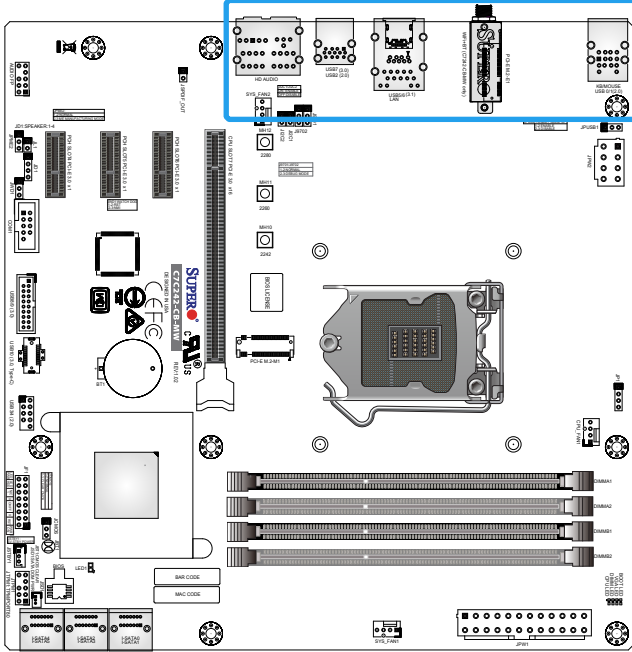
- 3) Replace screw and tighten to secure M.2 device into place. Do not over-tighten so as to avoid damaging the M.2 device.



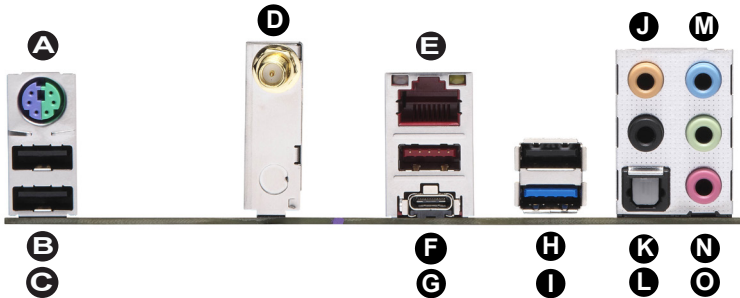
2-7 Connectors/IO Ports

The I/O ports are color coded in conformance with the industry standards. See the figure below for the colors and locations of the various I/O ports.

Back I/O Panel



A. PS/2 Keyboard/Mouse Port	G. USB 3.1 Gen 2 Port 6 (Type-C)	M. Line In
B. USB 2.0 Port 0	H. USB 2.0 Port 2 (Type-A)	N. Line Out
C. USB 2.0 Port 1	I. USB 3.1 Gen 1 Port 7 (Type-A)	O. Mic In
D. Wi-Fi + BT (<i>C7C242-CB-MW only</i>)	J. Center/LFE Out	
E. RJ-45 Gigabit Ethernet Port	K. Surround Out	
F. USB 3.1 Gen 2 Port 5 (Type-A)	L. SPDIF Out	

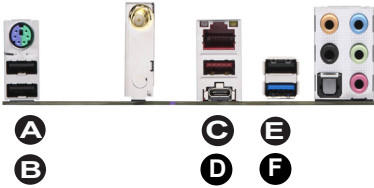


Universal Serial Bus (USB)

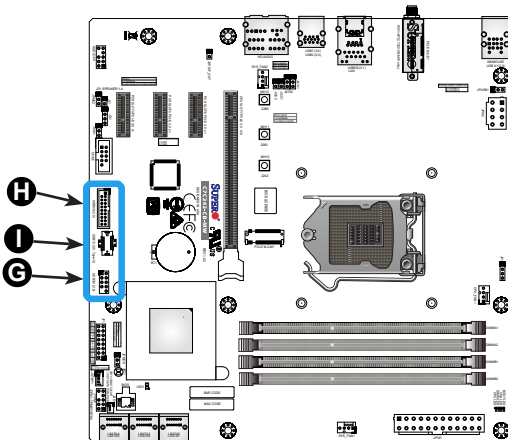
Three USB 2.0 ports (USB0/1/2), two USB 3.1 Gen 2 ports (USB5: Type-A, USB6: Type-C), and one USB 3.1 Gen 1 (USB7) port are on the I/O back panel. In addition, one USB 3.1 Gen 1 header (USB8/9), one USB 3.1 Gen 1 Type-C header (USB10), and one USB 2.0 header (USB3/4) are located on the motherboard to provide front chassis access using USB cables (not included). Refer to the tables below for pin definitions.

Front Panel USB8/9 (3.1 Gen 1) Header Pin Definitions			
Pin#	Definition	Pin#	Definition
1	VBUS	19	Power
2	Stda_SSRX-	18	USB3_RN
3	Stda_SSRX+	17	USB3_RP
4	Ground	16	Ground
5	Stda_SSRX-	15	USB3_TN
6	Stda_SSRX+	14	USB3_TP
7	Ground	13	Ground
8	D-	12	USB_N
9	D+	11	USB_P
10	Ground	X	

Front Panel USB3/4 (2.0) Header Pin Definitions			
Pin#	Definition	Pin#	Definition
1	+5V	2	+5V
3	USB_N	4	USB_N
5	USB_P	6	USB_P
7	Ground	8	Ground
9	Key	10	NC



- A. Back Panel USB0
- B. Back Panel USB1
- C. Back Panel USB5
- D. Back Panel USB6
- E. Back Panel USB2
- F. Back Panel USB7
- G. USB3/4
- H. USB8/9
- I. USB10



Ethernet Port

One Gigabit Ethernet port (LAN) is located on the I/O back panel to provide network connections. This port will accept RJ45 type cables.



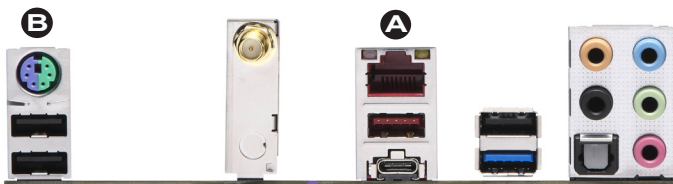
Note: Please refer to Section 2-10 LED Indicators for LAN LED information.

LAN Port Pin Definitions			
Pin#	Definition	Pin#	Definition
1	P2V5SB	10	SGND
2	TD0+	11	Act LED
3	TD0-	12	P3V3SB
4	TD1+	13	Link 100 LED (Green, +3V3SB)
5	TD1-	14	Link 1000 LED (Yellow, +3V3SB)
6	TD2+	15	Ground
7	TD2-	16	Ground
8	TD3+	17	Ground
9	TD3-	18	Ground

ATX PS/2 Keyboard/Mouse Port

The ATX PS/2 keyboard/mouse port is located above the back panel USB ports 0/1 on the motherboard.

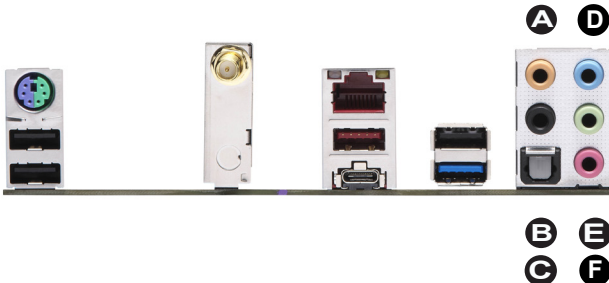
- A. LAN Port
- B. PS/2 Keyboard/Mouse Port



Back Panel High Definition Audio (HD Audio)

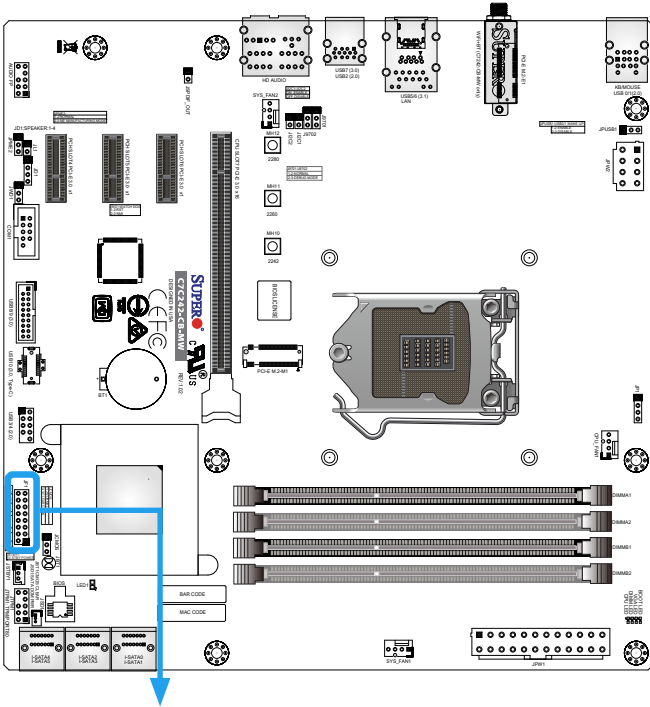
This motherboard features a 7.1+2 Channel High Definition Audio (HDA) codec that provides 10 DAC channels. The HD Audio connections simultaneously supports multiple-streaming 7.1 sound playback with 2 channels of independent stereo output through the front panel stereo out for front, rear, center and subwoofer speakers. Use the Advanced software included in the CD-ROM with your motherboard to enable this function.

- A. Center/FLE Out
- B. Surround Out
- C. S/PDIF Out
- D. Line In
- E. Line Out
- F. Mic In

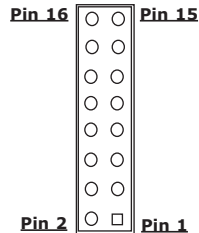
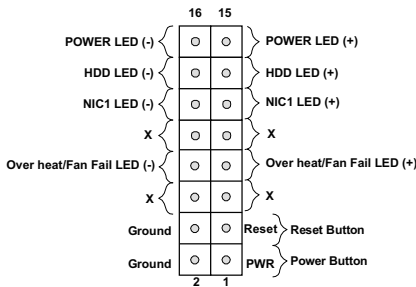


Front Control Panel

JF1 contains header pins for various buttons and indicators that are normally located on a control panel at the front of the chassis. These connectors are designed specifically for use with Supermicro chassis. See the figure below for the descriptions of the front control panel pins and LED indicators. Refer to the following section for descriptions and pin definitions.



JF1 Header Pins



Front Control Panel Pin Definitions

Power LED

The Power LED connection is located on pins 15 and 16 of JF1. Refer to the table on the right for pin definitions.

Power LED Pin Definitions (JF1)	
Pin#	Definition
15	+5V
16	Vcc

HDD LED

The HDD LED connection is located on pins 13 and 14 of JF1. Attach a cable here to indicate the status of HDD-related activities, including IDE, SATA activities. Refer to the table on the right for pin definitions.

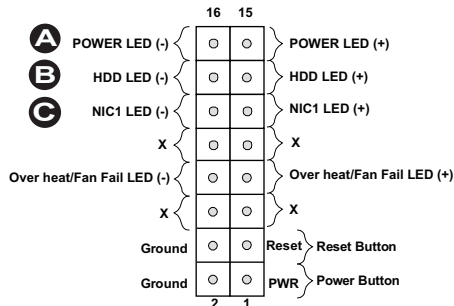
HDD LED Pin Definitions (JF1)	
Pin#	Definition
13	Vcc
14	HDD LED

NIC1 (LAN)

The NIC (Network Interface Controller) LED connection for LAN port 1 is located on pins 11 and 12 of JF1. Attach an LED indicator to this header to display network activity. Refer to the table on the right for pin definitions.

LAN LED Pin Definitions (JF1)	
Pin#	Definition
11	Vcc
12	NIC2 LED

- A. PWR LED
- B. HDD LED
- C. NIC1 LED



Reset Button

The Reset Button connection is located on pins 3 and 4 of JF1. Attach it to a hardware reset switch on the computer case to reset the system. Refer to the table on the right for pin definitions.

Reset Button Pin Definitions (JF1)	
Pin#	Definition
3	Reset Button
4	Ground

Power Button

The Power Button connection is located on pins 1 and 2 of JF1. Momentarily contacting both pins will power on/off the system. This button can also be configured to function as a suspend button (with a setting in the BIOS - see Chapter 4). To turn off the power in the suspend mode, press the button for at least four seconds. Refer to the table on the right for pin definitions.

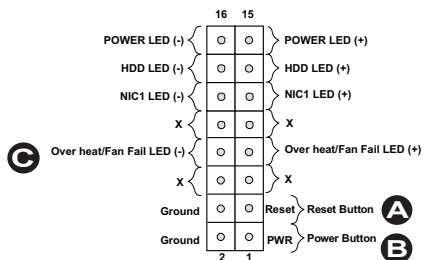
Power Button Pin Definitions (JF1)	
Pin#	Definition
1	Power Button
2	Ground

Overheat (OH)/Fan Fail

Connect an LED cable to OH/Fan Fail connections on pins 7 and 8 of JF1 to provide warnings for chassis overheat/fan failure. Refer to the table on the right for pin definitions.

OH/Fan Fail LED Pin Definitions (JF1)	
Pin#	Definition
7	Vcc
8	OH/Fan Fail LED

OH/Fan Fail Indicator Status	
State	Definition
Off	Normal
On	Overheat
Flashing	Fan Fail



- A. Reset Button
- B. PWR Button
- C. OH/Fan Fail LED

2-8 Connecting Cables

This section provides brief descriptions and pinout definitions for onboard headers and connectors. Be sure to use the correct cable for each header or connector.

ATX Main PWR & CPU PWR Connectors (JPW1 & JPW2)

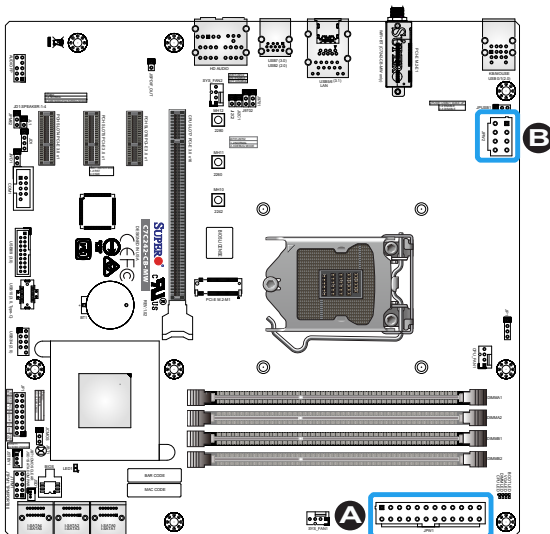
The 24-pin main power connector (JPW1) is used to provide power to the motherboard. The 8-pin CPU PWR connector (JPW2) is also required for the processor. These power connectors meet the SSI EPS 12V specification. Refer to the tables on the right and below for pin definitions.

12V 8-pin Power Connector Pin Definitions	
Pins	Definition
1-4	Ground
5-8	+12V

(Required)

ATX Power 24-pin Connector Pin Definitions (JPW1)			
Pin #	Definition	Pin #	Definition
13	+3.3V	1	+3.3V
14	-12V	2	+3.3V
15	COM	3	COM
16	PS_ON	4	+5V
17	COM	5	COM
18	COM	6	+5V
19	COM	7	COM
20	Res (NC)	8	PWR_OK
21	+5V	9	5VSB
22	+5V	10	+12V
23	+5V	11	+12V
24	COM	12	+3.3V

- A. 24-Pin ATX Main PWR
- B. 8-Pin PWR



Fan Headers

The motherboard has three fan headers. These are 4-pin fan headers. Although pins 1-3 of the fan headers are backward compatible with the traditional 3-pin fans, we recommend the use 4-pin fans to take advantage of the fan speed control. This allows the fan speeds to be automatically adjusted based on the motherboard temperature. Refer to the table on the right for pin definitions.

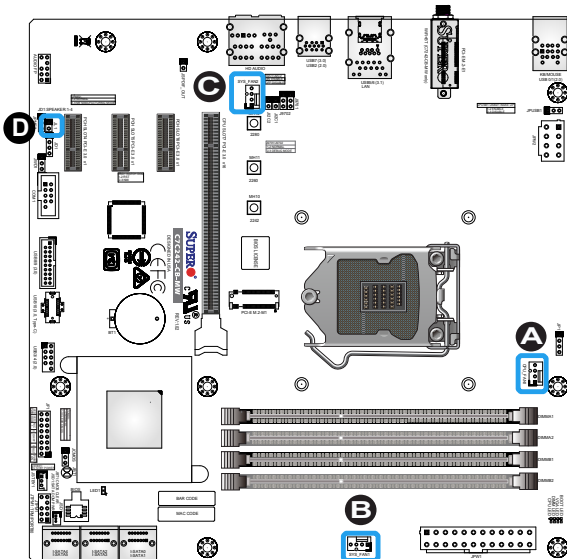
Fan Header Pin Definitions	
Pin#	Definition
1	Ground (Black)
2	2.5A/+12V (Red)
3	Tachometer
4	PWM_Control

Chassis Intrusion (JL1)

A chassis intrusion header is located at JL1 on the motherboard. Attach the appropriate cable from the chassis to inform you of a chassis intrusion when the chassis is opened.

Chassis Intrusion Header Pin Definitions (JL1)	
Pin#	Definition
1	Intrusion Input
2	Ground

- A. CPU_FAN1
- B. SYS_FAN1
- C. SYS_FAN2
- D. Chassis Intrusion Header



Speaker (JD1)

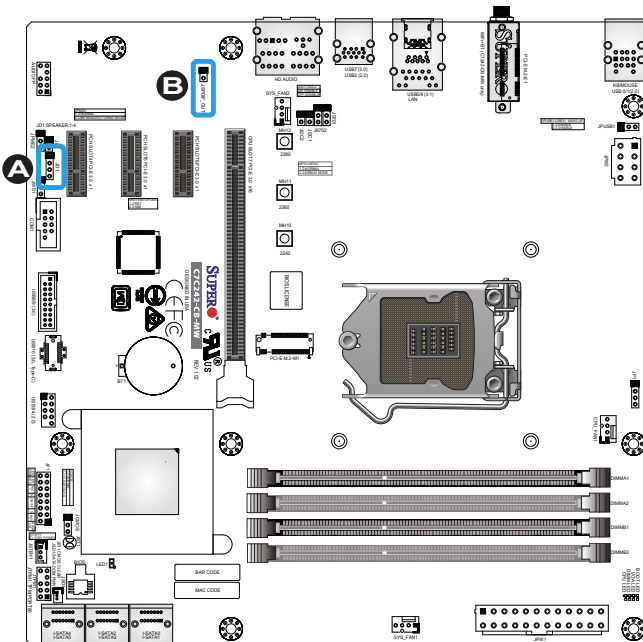
On the JD1 header, pins 3 and 4 are used for internal speaker. Close pins 3 and 4 with a cap to use the onboard speaker. If you wish to use an external speaker, close pins 1-4 with a cable. Refer to the table on the right for pin definitions.

Speaker Connector Pin Definitions	
Pin Setting	Definition
Pins 3-4	Internal Speaker
Pins 1-4	External Speaker

SPDIF_Out Header

The Sony/Philips Digital Interface (JSPDIF_Out) header is used for digital audio. Place a cap on the header for audio support. You will also need to have a cable to use the connection.

- A. Speaker
- B. SPDIF_Out Header

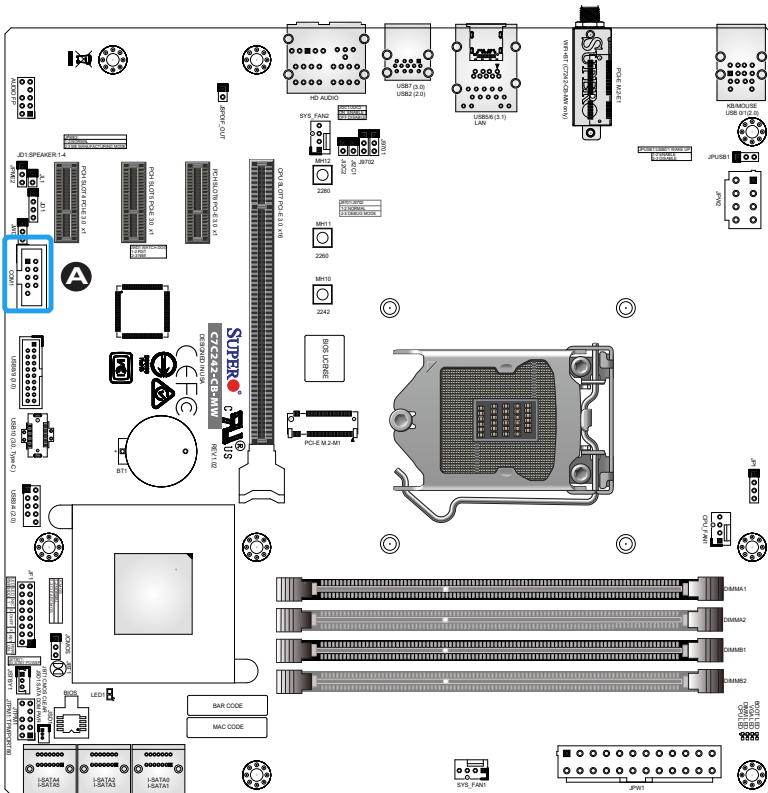


Serial Port Header (COM1)

There is one serial (COM) port header on the motherboard. COM1 is located next to the PCI-E SLOT4. Refer to the table on the right for pin definitions.

Serial/COM Port Header Pin Definitions			
Pin#	Definition	Pin#	Definition
1	DCD	6	DSR
2	RXD	7	RTS
3	TXD	8	CTS
4	DTR	9	RI
5	Ground	10	N/A

A. COM1



DOM PWR Connector (JSD1)

The Disk-On-Module (DOM) power connector, located at JSD1, provides 5V power to a solid state DOM storage device connected to one of the SATA ports. Refer to the table on the right for pin definitions.

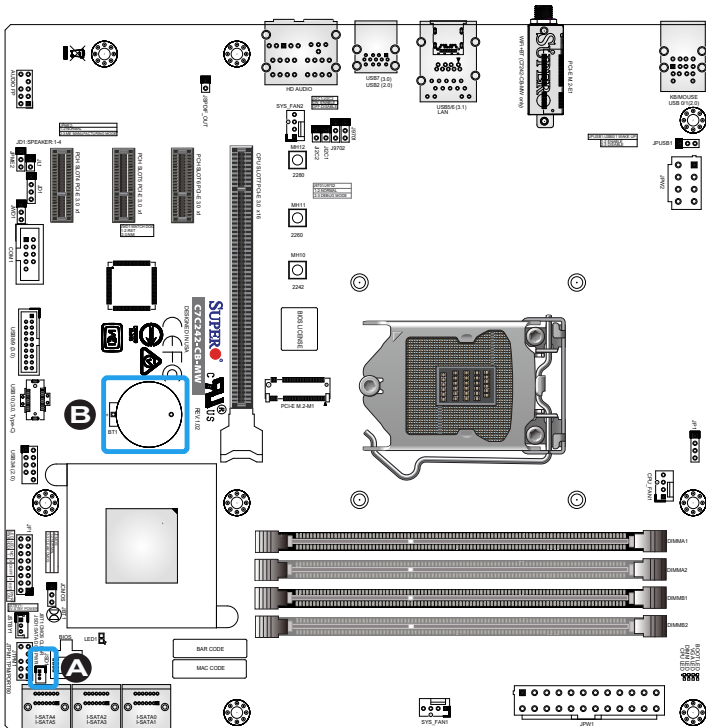
DOM PWR Pin Definitions	
Pin#	Definition
1	5V
2	Ground
3	Ground

Battery Connector

BT1 is a two-pin connector for an external CMOS battery. Refer to Chapter 3 for battery installation instructions. This connector is also used to clear the CMOS. To clear the CMOS, remove the battery, short pins 1 and 2 then install the battery.

A. DOM PWR

B. Battery Connector



Standby Power Header (JSTBY1)

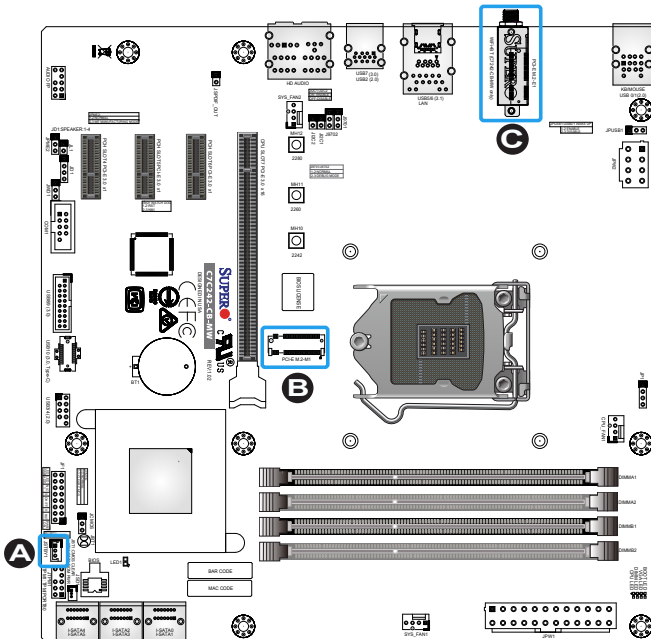
The standby power header is located at JSTBY1 on the motherboard. Refer to the table on the right for pin definitions.

Standby Power Pin Definitions	
Pin#	Definition
1	+5V Standby
2	Ground
3	Wake-up

M.2 Connectors

M.2 is formerly known as Next Generation Form Factor (NGFF). The two M.2 connectors are designed for internal mounting devices and provide M-Key 2242/2260/2280 (PCI-E M.2-M1) for native PCI-E SSD support and E-Key (PCI-E M.2-E1) dedicated support for WiFi and bluetooth devices with the ultimate performance capability in a PCI-E 3.0 interface.

- A. Standby Power Header
- B. PCI-E M.2-M1
- C. PCI-E M.2-E1 (C7C242-CB-MW only)



Front Panel Audio Header (AUDIO FP)

A 10-pin Audio header is supported on the motherboard. This header allows you to connect the motherboard to a front panel audio control panel, if needed. Connect an audio cable to the audio header to use this feature (not supplied). Refer to the table on the right for pin definitions.

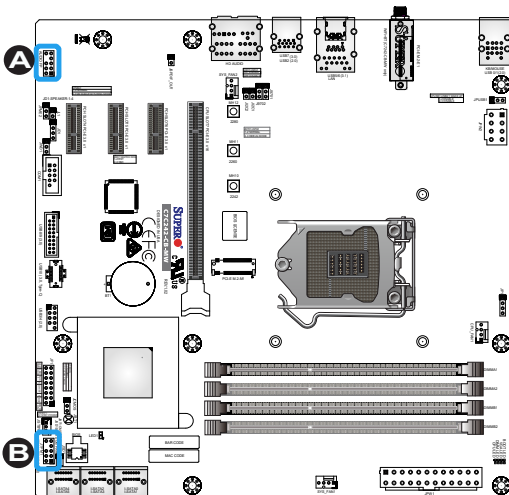
10-pin Audio Header Pin Definitions	
Pin#	Signal
1	Microphone_Left
2	Audio_Ground
3	Microphone_Right
4	Audio_Detect
5	Line_2_Right
6	Ground
7	Jack_Detect
8	Key
9	Line_2_Left
10	Ground

TPM/Port 80 Header

A Trusted Platform Module/Port 80 header is located at JTPM1 to provide TPM support and Port 80 connection. Use this header to enhance system performance and data security. Refer to the table on the right for pin definitions.

TPM/Port 80 Header Pin Definitions			
Pin#	Definition	Pin#	Definition
1	+3.3V	2	SPI_CS#
3	RESET#	4	SPI_MISO
5	SPI_CLK	6	GND
7	SPI_MOSI	8	
9	+3.3V Stdby	10	SPI_IRQ#

- A. AUDIO FP
- B. TPM/Port 80 Header



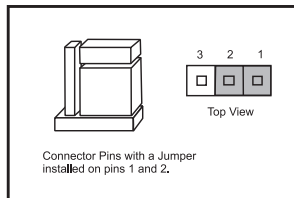
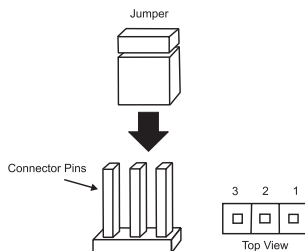
2-9 Jumper Settings

Explanation of Jumpers

To modify the operation of the motherboard, jumpers can be used to choose between optional settings. Jumpers create shorts between two pins to change the function of the connector. Pin 1 is identified with a square solder pad on the printed circuit board.



Note: On two-pin jumpers, "Closed" means the jumper is on, and "Open" means the jumper is off the pins.



JBT1 and JCMOS

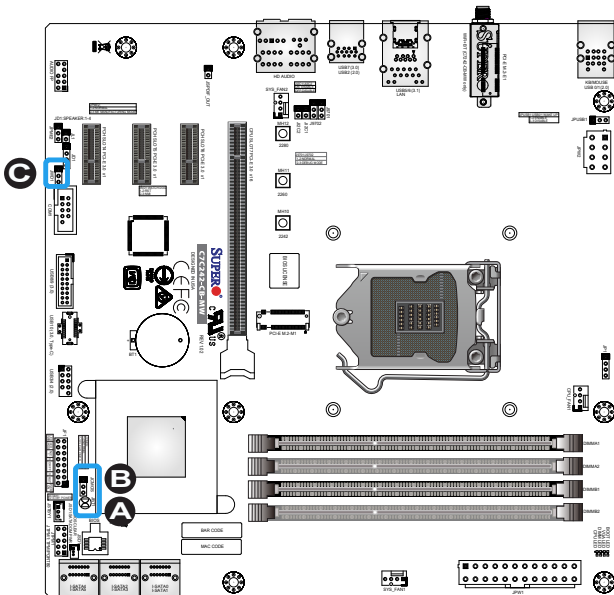
JBT1 is used to clear the saved system setup configuration stored in the CMOS chip. To clear the contents of the CMOS using JBT1, short the two pads of JBT1 with a metallic conductor such as a flathead screwdriver. JCMOS works similarly to JBT1. Close pins 2 and 3 of JCMOS to clear CMOS. This will erase all user settings and revert everything to their factory defaults.

Watch Dog Timer Enable/Disable

Watch Dog (JWD1) is a system monitor that can reboot the system when a software application hangs. Close pins 1 and 2 to reset the system if an application hangs. Close pins 2 and 3 to generate a non-maskable interrupt signal for the application that hangs. Refer to the table on the right for jumper settings.

Watch Dog Jumper Settings	
Jumper Setting	Definition
Pins 1-2	Reset (default)
Pins 2-3	NMI
Open	Disabled

- A. JBT1
- B. JCMOS
- C. JWD1

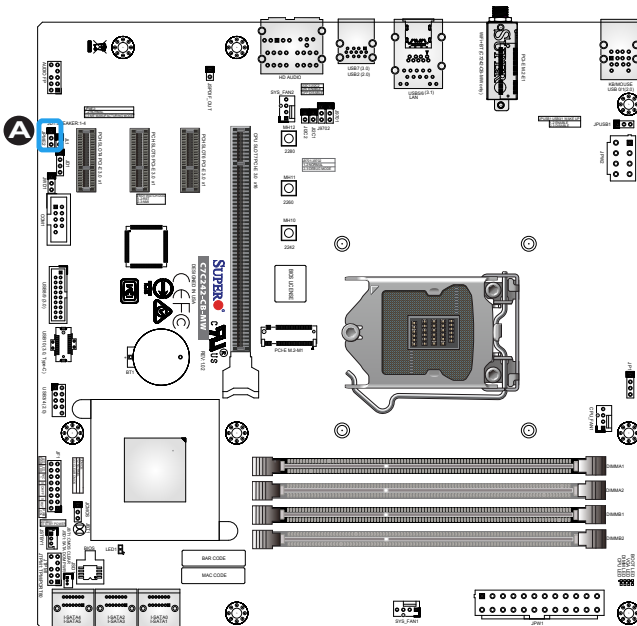


Manufacturing Mode

Close pins 2 and 3 of JPME2 to bypass SPI flash security and force the system to operate in Manufacturing Mode, allowing the user to flash the system firmware from a host server for system setting modifications. Refer to the table on the right for jumper settings.

Manufacture Mode Jumper Settings	
Pin#	Definition
1-2	Normal (Default)
2-3	Manufacture Mode

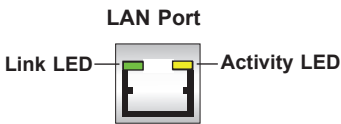
A. Manufacturing Mode



2-10 LED Indicators

LAN LEDs

One LAN port is located on the I/O back panel of the motherboard. This Ethernet LAN port has two LEDs (Light Emitting Diode). The yellow LED indicates activity, while the Link LED may be green, amber, or off to indicate the speed of the connections. Refer to the tables on the right for more information.



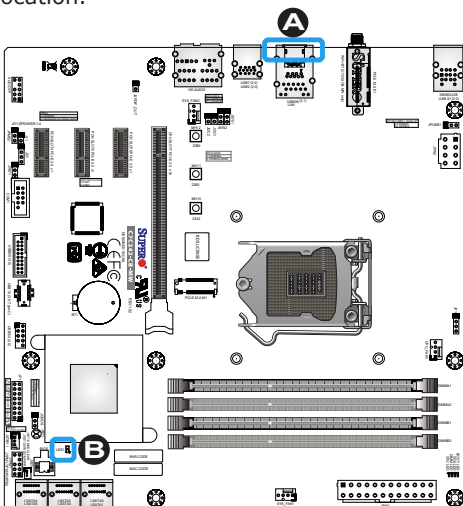
GLAN Activity Indicator LED Settings		
Color	Status	Definition
Yellow	Flashing	Active

GLAN Link Indicator LED Settings	
LED Color	Definition
Off	No Connection
Green	100Mbps/10Mbps
Amber	1 Gbps

Onboard Power LED (LED1)

An onboard power LED is located at LED1 on the motherboard. When LED1 is on, the AC power cable is connected. Make sure to disconnect the power cable before removing or installing any component. See the layout below for the LED location.

Onboard PWR LED Indicator LED Status	
Status	Definition
Off	System Off
On	System on, or System off and PWR Cable Connected



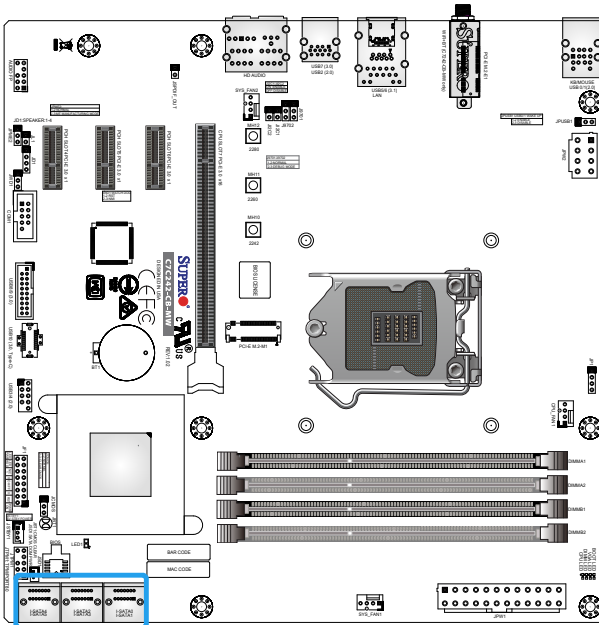
- A. LAN LEDs
- B. Onboard Power LED

2-11 Hard Drive Connections

SATA Connections (I-SATA0~I-SATA5)

Six Serial ATA (SATA) 3.0 connectors (I-SATA 0~5) are supported by the Intel C242 chip. Refer to the table below for pin definitions.

SATA 2.0/3.0 Connectors Pin Definitions	
Pin#	Signal
1	Ground
2	SATA_TXP
3	SATA_TXN
4	Ground
5	SATA_RXN
6	SATA_RXP
7	Ground



- A. I-SATA4
- B. I-SATA5
- C. I-SATA2
- D. I-SATA3
- E. I-SATA0
- F. I-SATA1



Chapter 3

Troubleshooting

3-1 Troubleshooting Procedures

Use the following procedures to troubleshoot your system. If you have followed all of the procedures below and still need assistance, refer to the 'Technical Support Procedures' and/or 'Returning Merchandise for Service' section(s) in this chapter. Always disconnect the AC power cord before adding, changing or installing any hardware components.

Before Power On

1. Make sure that the Standby PWR LED is not on. (**Note:** If it is on, the onboard power is on. Be sure to unplug the power cable before installing or removing the components.)
2. Make sure that there are no short circuits between the motherboard and chassis.
3. Disconnect all ribbon/wire cables from the motherboard, including those for the keyboard and mouse. Also, be sure to remove all add-on cards.
4. Install a CPU and heatsink (be sure that it is fully seated) and then connect the chassis speaker and the power LED to the motherboard. Check all jumper settings as well.

No Power

1. Make sure that there are no short circuits between the motherboard and chassis.
2. Make sure that all jumpers are set to their default positions.
3. Check if the 115V/230V switch on the power supply is properly set.
4. Turn the power switch on and off to test the system.

5. The battery on your motherboard may be old. Check to make sure that it still supplies ~3VDC. If it does not, replace it with a new one.

No Video

1. If the power is on, but you have no video--in this case, you will need to remove all the add-on cards and cables first.
2. Use the speaker to determine if any beep codes exist. (Refer to Appendix A for details on beep codes.)
3. Remove all memory modules and turn on the system. (If the alarm is on, check the specifications of memory modules, reset the memory or try a different one.)

Memory Errors

1. Make sure that the DIMM modules are properly installed and fully seated in the slots.
2. You should be using unbuffered Non-ECC DDR4 (up to 2666MHz) memory recommended by the manufacturer. Also, it is recommended that you use the memory modules of the same type and speed for all DIMMs in the system. Do not use memory modules of different sizes, different speeds and different types on the same motherboard.
3. Check for bad DIMM modules or slots by swapping modules between slots to see if you can locate the faulty ones.
4. Check the switch of 115V/230V power supply.

When the System is Losing the Setup Configuration

1. Please be sure to use a high quality power supply. A poor quality power supply may cause the system to lose CMOS setup information. Refer to Section 1-7 for details on recommended power supplies.
2. The battery on your motherboard may be old. Check to verify that it still supplies ~3VDC. If it does not, replace it with a new one.

3. If the above steps do not fix the Setup Configuration problem, contact your vendor for repairs.

3-2 Technical Support Procedures

Before contacting Technical Support, please make sure that you have followed all the steps listed below. Also, note that as a motherboard manufacturer, Supermicro does not sell directly to end users, so it is best to first check with your distributor or reseller for troubleshooting services. They should know of any possible problem(s) with the specific system configuration that was sold to you.

1. Please go through the 'Troubleshooting Procedures' and 'Frequently Asked Questions' (FAQ) sections in this chapter or see the FAQs on our website (<http://www.supermicro.com/support/faqs/>) before contacting Technical Support.
2. BIOS upgrades can be downloaded from our website at (<http://www.supermicro.com/support/bios/>).



Note: Not all BIOS can be flashed. Some cannot be flashed; it depends on the boot block code of the BIOS.

3. If you've followed the instructions above to troubleshoot your system, and still cannot resolve the problem, then contact Supermicro's technical support and provide them with the following information:
 - Motherboard model and PCB revision number
 - BIOS release date/version (this can be seen on the initial display when your system first boots up)
 - System configuration
 - An example of a Technical Support form is on our website at (<http://www.supermicro.com/support/contact.cfm>).
4. Distributors: For immediate assistance, please have your account number ready when placing a call to our technical support department. We can be reached by e-mail at support@supermicro.com, by phone at: (408) 503-8000, option 2, or by fax at (408) 503-8019.

3-3 Frequently Asked Questions

Question: What type of memory does my motherboard support?

Answer: The C7C242-CB-M/-MW supports up to 64GB of unbuffered Non-ECC U-DIMM DDR4. See Section 2-4 for details on installing memory.

Question: How do I update my BIOS?

Answer: It is recommended that you do not upgrade your BIOS if you are not experiencing any problems with your system. Updated BIOS files are located on our website at <http://www.supermicro.com>. Please check our BIOS warning message and the information on how to update your BIOS on our website. Select your motherboard model and download the BIOS file to your computer. Also, check the current BIOS revision to make sure that it is newer than your BIOS before downloading. To update your BIOS under the UEFI shell, please unzip the BIOS file onto a USB device formatted with the FAT/FAT32 file system. When the UEFI shell prompt appears, type `fs#` to change the device directory path. Go to the directory that contains the BIOS package you extracted earlier. Enter `flash.nsh BIOSname#.###` at the prompt to start the BIOS update process. Reboot the system when you see the message that BIOS update has completed.

! Attention! Do not shut down or reset the system while updating the BIOS to prevent possible system boot failure!

Question: I think my BIOS is corrupted. How can I recover my BIOS?

Answer: Please see Appendix C - BIOS Recovery for detailed instructions.

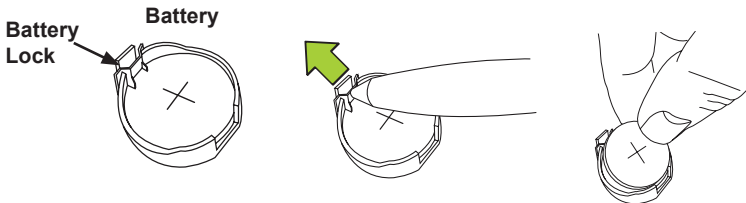
3-4 Battery Removal and Installation

Battery Removal

To remove the onboard battery, follow the steps below:

1. Power off your system and unplug your power cable.
2. Locate the onboard battery as shown below.
3. Using a tool such as a pen or a small screwdriver, push the battery lock outwards to unlock it. Once unlocked, the battery will pop out from the holder.
4. Remove the battery.

Proper Battery Disposal

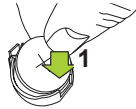
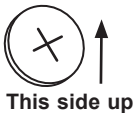


! Attention! Please handle used batteries carefully. Do not damage the battery in any way; a damaged battery may release hazardous materials into the environment. Do not discard a used battery in the garbage or a public landfill. Please comply with the regulations set up by your local hazardous waste management agency to dispose of your used battery properly.

Battery Installation

1. To install an onboard battery, follow the steps 1 and 2 above and continue below:
2. Identify the battery's polarity. The positive (+) side should be facing up.
3. Insert the battery into the battery holder and push it down until you hear a click to ensure that the battery is securely locked.

! **Attention!** When replacing a battery, be sure to only replace it with the same type.



3-5 Returning Motherboard for Service

A receipt or copy of your invoice marked with the date of purchase is required before any warranty service will be rendered. You can obtain service by calling your vendor for a Returned Merchandise Authorization (RMA) number. For faster service, you may also obtain RMA authorizations online (<http://www.supermicro.com/RmaForm/>). When you return the motherboard to the manufacturer, the RMA number should be prominently displayed on the outside of the shipping carton, and mailed prepaid or hand-carried. Shipping and handling charges will be applied for all orders that must be mailed when service is complete.

This warranty only covers normal consumer use and does not cover damages incurred in shipping or from failure due to the alteration, misuse, abuse or improper maintenance of products.

During the warranty period, contact your distributor first for any product problems.

Chapter 4

UEFI BIOS

4-1 Introduction

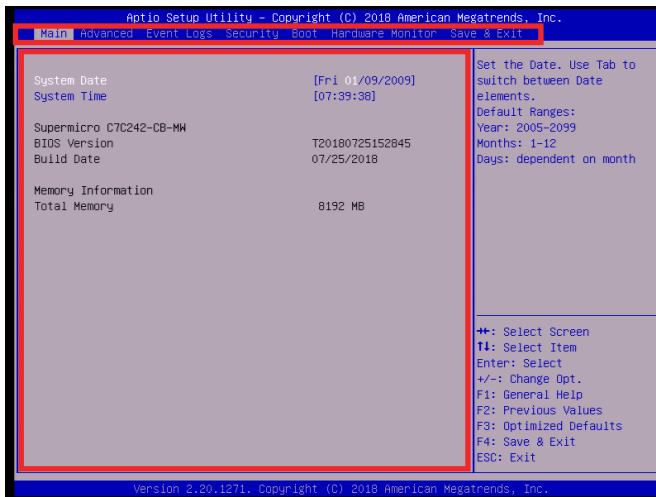
This chapter describes the AMI BIOS Setup utility for the C7C242-CB-M/-MW. The ROM BIOS is stored in a Flash EEPROM and can be easily updated. This chapter describes the basic navigation of the AMI BIOS Setup utility setup screens.



Note: For AMI BIOS Recovery, please refer to the UEFI BIOS Recovery Instructions in Appendix C.

Starting BIOS GUI Setup Utility

To enter the AMI BIOS Setup utility screens, press the <Delete> key while the system is booting up.



Each BIOS menu option is described in this manual. The Main BIOS Setup screen has two main areas. The bottom-left area is the Configuration area, and the top area is for Menu Navigation. Icons that do not respond when the mouse pointer is hovering on top are not configurable.

The AMI BIOS Setup utility uses key strokes for navigation. Use the keyboard's arrow keys to navigate up, down, left, and right throughout the menus. Use the <Enter> key to open drop down bars and confirm selections.

You may press the <F1> on any screen under the Setup Section to see a list of Hot Keys that are available. Press <F12> to print the screen.

The keyboard's Escape key <ESC> cancels the current screen and will you back to the previous screen.

How To Change the Configuration Data

The configuration data that determines the system parameters may be changed by entering the AMI BIOS GUI Setup utility. This Setup utility can be accessed by pressing at the appropriate time during system boot.



Note: For the purposes of this manual, options that are printed in **Bold** are default settings.

Warning! Do not upgrade the BIOS unless your system has a BIOS-related issue. Flashing the wrong BIOS can cause irreparable damage to the system. In no event shall Supermicro be liable for direct, indirect, special, incidental, or consequential damages arising from a BIOS update. If you have to update the BIOS, do not shut down or reset the system while the BIOS is updating. This is to avoid possible boot failure.

4-2 Main

When you first enter the AMI BIOS Setup utility, you will enter the Main setup screen. You can always return to the Main setup screen by selecting the Main tab on the top of the screen. The Main BIOS Setup screen is shown below.



System Date/System Time

Use this option to change the system time and date. Highlight *System Time* or *System Date* using the arrow keys. Enter new values through the keyboard. Press the <Tab> key or the arrow keys to move between fields. The date must be entered in Day MM/DD/YY format. The time is entered in HH:MM:SS format.



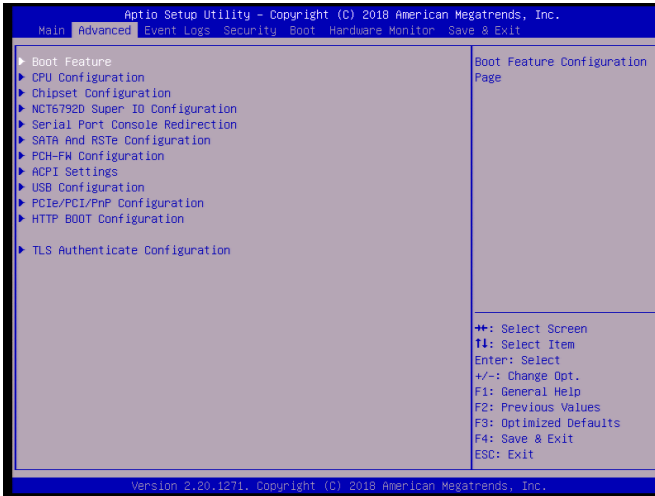
Note: The time is in the 24-hour format. For example, 5:30 P.M. appears as 17:30:00.

BIOS Version

Build Date

Total Memory

4-3 Advanced



►Boot Feature

Fast Boot

This feature enables the system to boot with a minimal set of required devices to launch. This has no effect on BBS boot options. The options are **Disabled** and Enabled.

Quiet Boot

Use this feature to select the screen display between the POST messages and the OEM logo upon bootup. Uncheck the box to display the POST messages. Check the box to display the OEM logo instead of the normal POST messages. The default is **Checked**.

Bootup Num-Lock

Use this feature to set the Power-on state for the <Numlock> key. The options are Off and **On**.

Option ROM Messages

This feature sets the display mode for Option ROM. The options are **Force BIOS** and Keep Current.

Wait for "F1" If Error

Use this feature to force the system to wait until the "F1" key is pressed if an error occurs. The options are Disabled and **Enabled**.

Re-try Boot

If this feature is enabled, the BIOS will automatically reboot the system from a specified boot device after its initial boot failure. The options are **Disabled**, Legacy Boot, and EFI Boot.

Watch Dog Function

If enabled, the Watch Dog Timer will allow the system to reset or generate NMI based on jumper settings when it is expired for more than 5 minutes. The options are **Disabled** and Enabled.

AC Loss Policy Depend on

Use this feature to set the power state after a power outage. Select Stay Off for the system power to remain off after a power loss. Select Power On for the system power to be turned on after a power loss. Select Last State to allow the system to resume its last power state before a power loss. The options are Stay Off, Power On, and **Last State**.

Power Button Function

This feature controls how the system shuts down when the power button is pressed. Select 4 Seconds Override for the user to power off the system after pressing and holding the power button for four seconds or longer. Select Instant Off to instantly power off the system as soon as the user presses the power button. The options are **Instant Off** and 4 Seconds Override.

EuP Support

This feature enables EuP support. The options are **Disabled** and Enabled.

DeepSx Power Policies

This feature enables DeepSx Mode configurations. The options are **Disabled** and Enabled in S4-S5.

►CPU Configuration**CPU Flex Ratio Override**

This feature enables CPU Flex Ratio override programming. The options are **Disabled** and Enabled.

Hardware Prefetcher (Available when supported by the CPU)

If set to Enabled, the hardware prefetcher will prefetch streams of data and instructions from the main memory to the L2 cache to improve CPU performance. The options are Disabled and **Enabled**.

Adjacent Cache Line Prefetch (Available when supported by the CPU)

Select Enabled for the CPU to prefetch both cache lines for 128 bytes as comprised. Select Disabled for the CPU to prefetch both cache lines for 64 bytes. The options are Disabled and **Enabled**.

Intel® (VMX) Virtualization Technology (Available when supported by the CPU)

Select Enabled to use the Intel Virtualization Technology to allow one platform to run multiple operating systems and applications in independent partitions, creating multiple "virtual" systems in one physical computer. The options are Disabled and **Enabled**.



Note: If there is any change to this setting, you will need to power off and restart the system for the change to take effect. Please refer to Intel's web site for detailed information.

Active Processor Cores

Enables selection of the number of the processor's core to activate. (Please refer to Intel's web site for more information.) The options are **All**, 1, 2, and 3.

Hyper-Threading (Available when supported by the OS and the CPU)

Select Enabled to enable Hyper-Threading support to increase CPU performance. The options are Disabled and **Enabled**.

BIST

Select Enabled to activate the Built-In Self Test (BIST) on reset. The options are **Disabled** and Enabled.

AES

This feature enables the processor's Advanced Encryption Standard support. The options are **Disabled** and Enabled.

Boot Performance Mode

This feature enables the selection of the default CPU performance during system boot. The options are **Max Non-Turbo Performance**, Max Battery, and Turbo Performance.

Intel® SpeedStep™

Intel SpeedStep Technology allows the system to automatically adjust processor voltage and core frequency in an effort to reduce power consumption and heat dissipation. Please refer to Intel's website for detailed information. The options are Disabled and **Enabled**.

Intel® Speed Shift Technology

This feature enables Intel Speed Shift Technology support, which allows for hardware controlled P-states. The options are **Disabled** and Enabled.

Turbo Mode

When Intel Speed Step or Speed Shift is enabled, this feature enables the processor Turbo Mode. The options are Disabled and **Enabled**.

C states

C-State architecture, a processor power management platform developed by Intel, can further reduce power consumption from the basic C1 (Halt State) state that blocks clock cycles to the CPU. Select Enabled for CPU C-State support. The options are Disabled and **Enabled**. If this feature is set to Enabled, the following features will display:

Enhanced C-states

This feature enables Enhanced C1 Power State to boost system performance. The options are Disabled and **Enabled**.

C-State Auto Demotion

When this feature is enabled, the CPU will conditionally demote C State based on un-cored auto-demote information. The options are Disabled, C1, C3, and **C1 and C3**.

C-State Un-demotion

When this feature is enabled, the CPU will conditionally undemote from demoted C3 or C1. The options are Disabled, C1, C3, and **C1 and C3**.

Package C-State Demotion

This feature enables the Package C-State demotion. The options are **Disabled** and Enabled.

Package C-State Un-demotion

When this feature is enabled, the CPU will conditionally undemote from demoted Package C-State Un-Demotion. The options are **Disabled** and **Enabled**.

CState Pre-Wake

Use this feature to enable the C-State pre wake. The options are **Disabled** and **Enabled**.

Package C-State limit

Select Auto for the AMI BIOS to automatically set the limit on the C-State package register. The options are C0/C1, C2, C3, C6, C7, C7S, C8, C9, C10, Cpu Default, and **Auto**.

► Chipset Configuration

► System Agent (SA) Configuration

► Memory Configuration

Maximum Memory Frequency

This feature selects the type/speed of the memory installed. The options are 1333, 1600, 1867, 2133, 2400, 2667, 2933, and 3200. All values are in MHz. **Default speed is auto detected.**

ECC Support

This feature enables memory ECC support. The options are **Disabled** and **Enabled**.

Max TOLUD

This feature controls the maximum TOLUD value. The options are **Dynamic**, and 1 GB~3.5 GB (in 0.25 GB increments).

Memory Scrambler

This feature enables memory scrambler support for memory error correction. The settings are **Disabled** and **Enabled**.

Fast Boot

This feature enables fast path through MRC. The settings are **Disabled** and **Enabled**.

REFRESH_2X_MODE

This feature enables 2X Refresh mode. The options are **Disabled**, 1- Enabled for WARM or HOT, and 2- Enabled HOT only.

► **DMI/OPI Configuration**

DMI Link ASPM Control

This feature enables Active State Power Management (ASPM) for the SA side of the DMI Link. The options are Disabled, L0s, **L1**, and L0sL1.

DMI Extended Sync Control

This feature enables DMI Extended Synchronization control. The options are **Disabled** and Enabled.

DMI De-emphasis Control

This feature configures DMI De-emphasis. The options are -6 dB and **-3.5 dB**.

► **PEG Port Configuration**

PEG 0:1:0

Enable Root Port

Select Enable to activate the Root Port. The options are Disabled, Enabled, and **Auto**.

Max Link Speed

Select **Auto**, Gen1, Gen2, or Gen3 to set the PEG Max Link Speed.

Max Link Width

Select **Auto**, Force X1, Force X2, Force X4, or Force X8 to set the PEG Max Link Width.

ASPM

This feature configures ASPM support for the PEG. The options are Disabled, **Auto**, ASPM L0s, ASPM L1, and ASPM L0sL1.

De-emphasis Control

This feature configures PEG De-emphasis. The options are -6 dB and **-3.5 dB**.

PEG0 Slot Power Limit Value

Enter a value for the upper power limit (in watts) supplied to the PEG slot. The default is **75**.

PEG0 Slot Power Limit Scale

This feature controls the PEG slot power limit scale. The options are **1.0x**, 0.1x, 0.01x, and 0.001x.

PEG0 Physical Slot Number

Enter a value for the physical slot number attached to this PEG port. The default is **1**.

PEG0 Max Payload size

This feature controls the max payload size for this port. The options are **Auto**, 128, and 256 TLP.

PEG 0:1:1~0:1:2 Enable Root Port

Select Enable to activate the Root Port. The options are Disabled, Enabled, and **Auto**.

Max Link Speed

Select **Auto**, Gen1, Gen2, or Gen3 to set the PEG Max Link Speed.

PEG1/2 Slot Power Limit Value

Enter a value for the upper power limit (in watts) supplied to the PEG slot. The default is **75**.

PEG1/2 Slot Power Limit Scale

This feature controls the PEG slot power limit scale. The options are **1.0x**, 0.1x, 0.01x, and 0.001x.

PEG1/2 Physical Slot Number

Enter a value for the physical slot number attached to this PEG port. The default for PEG1 is **2** and for PEG2 is **3**.

PEG1/2 Max Payload size

This feature controls the max payload size for this port. The options are **Auto**, 128, and 256 TLP.

**PEG 0:6:0
Enable Root Port**

Select Enable to activate the Root Port. The options are Disabled, Enabled, and **Auto**.

Max Link Speed

Select **Auto**, Gen1, Gen2, or Gen3 to set the PEG Max Link Speed.

Program PCIe ASPM after OpROM

This feature enables PCIe ASPM programming after OpROM. The options are **Disabled** and Enabled.

VT-d

This feature enables VT-d. The options are Disabled and **Enabled**.

GNA Device

This feature enables the SA GNA device. The options are Disabled and **Enabled**.

X2APIC Opt Out

This feature enables X2APIC Opt Out. The options are **Disabled** and Enabled.

►PCH-IO Configuration**►PCI Express Configuration****DMI Link ASPM Control**

This feature enables Active State Power Management (ASPM) for the DMI Link. The options are Disabled, L0s, L1, L0sL1, and **Auto**.

Peer Memory Write Enable

This feature enables Peer Memory Writing. The options are **Disabled** and Enabled.

►PCI Express Root Port 1~24

ASPM

This feature controls the ASPM configuration for the PCI Express Root Port. The default is **Auto**.

L1 Substates

This feature controls the L1 Substate for the PCI Express Root Port. The default is **L1.1 & L1.2**.

PCIe Speed

This feature controls the PCIe speed configuration. The default is **Auto**.

Port 61h Bit-4 Emulation

This feature enables emulation of Port 61h Bit-4 in SMM. The options are Disabled and **Enabled**.

PCIe PLL SSC

This feature enables PCIe PLL SSC. The options are Disabled and **Enabled**.

►NCT6792D Super IO Configuration

SuperIO Chip NCT6792D

►Serial Port 1 Configuration

Serial Port

This feature will Enable or Disable Serial Port 1 (COM1). Click to check the box to enable Serial Port 1. The default is **Enabled**.

Device Settings

This feature displays the current IRQ setting for Serial Port 1 (COM1).

Change Settings

This feature configures the IRQ setting for Serial Port 1 (COM1). The default is **Auto**.

►Serial Port Console Redirection

COM 1

Console Redirection

Select Enabled to enable COM Port 1 Console Redirection, which will allow a client machine to be connected to a host machine at a remote site for networking. The options are **Disabled** and Enabled.

**If the item above is set to Enabled, the following features will become available for configuration:*

►Console Redirection Settings

Terminal Type

This feature allows the user to select the target terminal emulation type for Console Redirection. Select VT100 to use the ASCII Character set. Select VT100+ to add color and function key support. Select ANSI to use the Extended ASCII Character Set. Select VT-UTF8 to use UTF8 encoding to map Unicode characters into one or more bytes. The options are **ANSI**, VT100, VT100+, and VT-UTF8.

Bits per second

Use this feature to set the transmission speed for a serial port used in Console Redirection. Make sure that the same speed is used in the host computer and the client computer. A lower transmission speed may be required for long and busy lines. The options are 9600, 19200, 38400, 57600, and **115200** (bits per second).

Data Bits

Use this feature to set the data transmission size for Console Redirection. The options are 7 (Bits) and **8 (Bits)**.

Parity

A parity bit can be sent along with regular data bits to detect data transmission errors. Select Even if the parity bit is set to 0, and the number of 1's in data bits is even. Select Odd if the parity bit is set to 0, and the number of 1's in data bits is odd. Select None if you do not want to send a parity bit with your data bits in transmission. Select Mark to add a mark as a parity bit to be sent along with the data bits. Select Space to add a Space as a parity bit to be sent with your data bits. The options are **None**, Even, Odd, Mark, and Space.

Stop Bits

A stop bit indicates the end of a serial data packet. Select 1 Stop Bit for standard serial data communication. Select 2 Stop Bits if slower devices are used. The options are **1** and **2**.

Flow Control

Use this feature to set the flow control for Console Redirection to prevent data loss caused by buffer overflow. Send a "Stop" signal to stop sending data when the receiving buffer is full. Send a "Start" signal to start sending data when the receiving buffer is empty. The options are **None** and Hardware RTS/CTS.

VT-UTF8 Combo Key Support

Select Enabled to enable VT-UTF8 Combination Key support for ANSI/VT100 terminals. The options are Disabled or **Enabled**.

Recorder Mode

Select Enabled to capture the data displayed on a terminal and send it as text messages to a remote server. The options are **Disabled** and Enabled.

Resolution 100x31

Select Enabled for extended-terminal resolution support. The options are Disabled and **Enabled**.

Legacy OS Redirection Resolution

Use this feature to select the number of rows and columns used in Console Redirection for legacy OS support. The options are **80x24** and 80x25.

Putty KeyPad

This feature selects Function Keys and KeyPad settings for Putty, which is a terminal emulator designed for the Windows OS. The options are **VT100**, LINUX, XTERMR6, SCO, ESCN, and VT400.

Redirection After BIOS POST

Use this feature to enable or disable legacy Console Redirection after BIOS POST. When the option-Bootloader is selected, legacy Console Redirection is disabled before booting the OS. When the option Always Enable is selected, legacy Console Redirection remains enabled upon OS bootup. The options are **Always Enable** and Bootloader.

► Console Redirection Settings

Redirection COM Port

This feature specifies which COM port to display Legacy OS and Legacy OpROM redirection messages to. The default is **COM1**.

Legacy OS Redirection Resolution

This feature controls the number of rows and columns supported by Legacy OS redirection. The options are 80x24 and **80x25**.

Redirection After POST

When this feature is set to Always Enabled, Legacy Console redirection will be enabled for legacy operating systems. The default is **Always Enabled**.

Serial Port for Out-of-Band Management/Windows Emergency Management Services (EMS)

The submenu allows the user to configure Console Redirection settings to support Out-of-Band Serial Port management.

Console Redirection

Select Enabled to use a COM port selected by the user for EMS Console Redirection. The options are **Disabled** and Enabled.

**If the item above is set to Enabled, the following features will become available for user configuration:*

► Console Redirection Settings

Out-of-Band Mgmt Port

The feature selects a serial port in a client server to be used by the Windows Emergency Management Services (EMS) to communicate with a remote host server. The options are **dependent on the available COM ports**.

Terminal Type

Use this feature to select the target terminal emulation type for Console Redirection. Select VT100 to use the ASCII character set. Select VT100+ to add color and function key support. Select ANSI to use the extended ASCII character set. Select VT-UTF8 to use UTF8 encoding to map Unicode characters into one or more bytes. The options are ANSI, VT100, VT100+, and **VT-UTF8**.

Bits per second

This feature sets the transmission speed for a serial port used in Console Redirection. Make sure that the same speed is used in both host computer and the client computer. A lower transmission speed may be required for long and busy lines. The options are 9600, 19200, 57600, and **115200** (bits per second).

Flow Control

Use this feature to set the flow control for Console Redirection to prevent data loss caused by buffer overflow. Send a "Stop" signal to stop data sending when the receiving buffer is full. Send a "Start" signal to start data sending when the receiving buffer is empty. The options are **None**, Hardware RTS/CTS, and Software Xon/Xoff.

The setting for each these features is displayed:

Data Bits, Parity, Stop Bits

►SATA and RSTe Configuration

SATA Controller(s)

This feature enables SATA device(s). The options are Disabled and **Enabled**.

SATA Mode Selection

This feature controls the SATA mode. The options are **AHCI** and Intel RST With Intel Optane System Acceleration.

SATA Frozen

This feature enables SATA freeze lock security support. The options are **Disabled** and Enabled.

Aggressive LPM Support

This feature enables the PCH to aggressively enter link power state. The options are Disabled and **Enabled**.

Storage Option ROM/UEFI Driver

This feature controls the execution of UEFI and Legacy Storage OpROM. The options are Do not launch, UEFI, and **Legacy**.

Serial ATA Port 0~5 Hot Plug

This feature designates the port specified for hot plugging. Set this feature to Enabled for hot-plugging support, which will allow the user to replace a SATA disk drive without shutting down the system. The options are **Disabled** and Enabled.

Spin Up Device

When this feature is disabled, all drives will spin up at boot. When this option is enabled, it will perform Staggered Spin Up on any drive this option is activated. The settings are **Disabled** and Enabled.

SATA Device Type

Use this feature to identify the type of HDD that is connected to the SATA port. The options are **Hard Disk Drive** and Solid State Drive.

▶ACPI Settings

WHEA Support

Enable this feature to support the Windows Hardware Error Architecture (WHEA) platform and provide a common infrastructure for the system to handle hardware errors within the Windows OS environment in order to reduce system crashes and enhance system recovery and health monitoring. The options are Disabled and **Enabled**.

High Precision Event Timer

Select Enabled to activate the High Precision Event Timer (HPET) that produces periodic interrupts at a much higher frequency than a Real-time Clock (RTC) does in synchronizing multimedia streams, providing smooth playback and reducing the dependency on other timestamp calculation devices, such as an x86 RDTSC Instruction embedded in the CPU. The High Performance Event Timer is used to replace the 8254 Programmable Interval Timer. The options are Disabled and **Enabled**.

Native PCIE Enable

This feature enables native PCIE support. The options are Disabled and **Enabled**.

Native ASPM

This feature enables operating system controlled ASPM. Selecting Disabled will allow the BIOS to control ASPM. The default is **Auto**.

►USB Configuration

The following information is displayed:

- **USB Module Version**
- **USB Controllers**
- **USB Devices**

Legacy USB Support

Select Enabled to support legacy USB devices. Select Auto to disable legacy support when legacy USB devices are not present. If Disable is selected, legacy USB devices will not be supported. The options are Disabled, **Enabled**, and Auto.

XHCI Hand-Off

This feature is a work-around solution for operating systems that do not support XHCI (Extensible Host Controller Interface) hand-off. The XHCI ownership change should be claimed by the XHCI driver. The settings are Disabled and **Enabled**.

USB Mass Storage Driver Support

This feature enables USB mass storage driver support. The options are Disabled and **Enabled**.

Port 60/64 Emulation

This feature enables port 60/64h emulation support, which is used to complete USB keyboard legacy support. The options are Disabled and **Enabled**.

►PCIe/PCI/PnP Configuration

PCI PERR/SERR Support

This feature enables PCI PER/SERR support. The options are **Disabled** and Enabled.

Above 4GB MMIO BIOS Assignment

Select Enabled for remapping of BIOS above 4GB. The options are **Disabled** and Enabled.

NVMe Firmware Source

This feature controls the NVMe firmware source, between AMI native support or vendor defined firmware. The default is **Vendor Defined Firmware**.

PCH SLOT4 PCI-E 3.0 X1 OPROM
PCH SLOT5 PCI-E 3.0 X1 OPROM
PCH SLOT6 PCI-E 3.0 X1 OPROM
CPU SLOT7 PCI-E 3.0 X16 OPROM

Select Disabled to deactivate the selected slot, Legacy to activate the slot in legacy mode and EFI to activate the slot in EFI mode. The options are Disabled, **Legacy**, and EFI.

Onboard LAN Option ROM type

Use this feature to select the type of option ROM installed. The options are EFI and **Legacy**.

Network Stack

Select Enabled to enable PXE (Preboot Execution Environment) or UEFI (Unified Extensible Firmware Interface) for network stack support. The options are **Disabled** and Enabled.

**If this feature is enabled, the two features below are available.*

Ipv4 PXE Support

Select Enabled to enable IPv4 PXE (Preboot Execution Environment) for boot support. If this feature is set to Disabled, IPv4 PXE boot option will not be supported. The options are Disabled and **Enabled**.

Ipv4 HTTP Support

Use this feature to enable IPv4 HTTP boot support. The options are **Disabled** and Enabled.

Ipv6 PXE Support

Select Enabled to enable IPv6 PXE (Preboot Execution Environment) for boot support. If this feature is set to Disabled, IPv6 PXE boot option will not be supported. The options are Disabled and **Enabled**.

Ipv6 HTTP Support

Use this feature to enable IPv6 HTTP boot support. The options are **Disabled** and Enabled.

IPSEC Certificate

This feature enables IPSEC certificate for Ikev. The options are Disabled and **Enabled**.

PXE boot wait time

Enter a value for the wait time (in seconds) to press the ESC key to abort the PXE boot. The default is **0**.

Media detect count

Enter a value for the number of times the presence of media will be checked. The default is **1**.

►Trusted Computing



Note: This submenu will only appear when a TPM device is installed.

Security Device Support

This feature enables BIOS support for security devices. The options are Disabled and **Enabled**.

TPM State

This feature enables the TPM device "On" state. Changing this setting will reboot the system. The options are Disabled and **Enabled**.

Pending operation

This feature schedules an operation for the security device. Changing this setting will reboot the system. The options are **None** and TPM Clear.

Device Select

This feature controls the TPM device type that is supported. The options are TPM 1.2, TPM 2.0, and **Auto**.

Current Status Information

The following information is displayed:

- **TPM Enabled Status**
- **TPM Active Status**
- **TPM Owner Status**

SMCI BIOS-Based TPM Provision Support

This feature enables Supermicro BIOS-based TPM provision support. Enabling this feature will not lock your TPM. The options are Disabled and **Enabled**.

TXT Support

This feature enables Intel Trusted Execution Technology (TXT) support. Changing this setting requires a full power cycle to take effect. The options are **Disabled** and Enabled.

►HTTP BOOT Configuration

Http Boot One Time

This feature enables HTTP Boot, which is a client-server communication based application for system deployment and configuration over a network. The options are **Disabled** and Enabled.

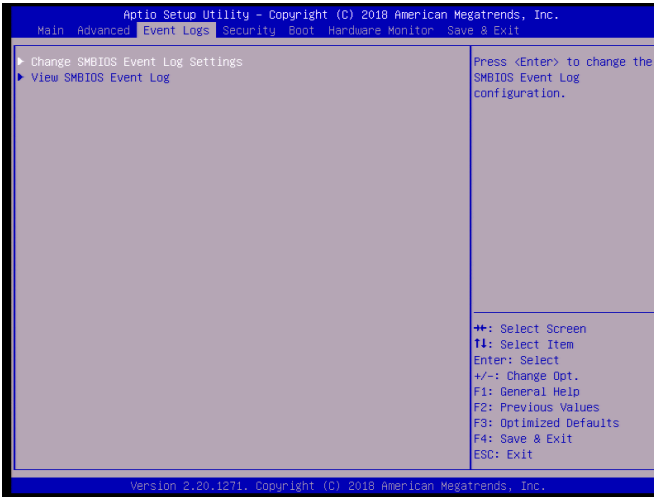
Input the description

Enter a name for HTTP Boot option.

Boot URI

Enter a value for a new Boot Option to be created according to this Boot URI. The default is **0**.

4-4 Event Logs



►Change SMBIOS Event Logs Settings

SMBIOS Event Log

This feature enables all features for SMBIOS Event Logging. The options are Disabled and **Enabled**.

Erase Event Log

This feature controls when Event Logs are erased. The options are **No**, Yes, Next reset, and Yes, Every reset.

When Log is Full

This feature controls what occurs when the SMBIOS Event Log is full. The options are **Do Nothing** and Erase Immediately.

Log System Boot Event

This feature enables logging of system boot events. The options are **Disabled** and Enabled.

MECI

The Multiple Event Count Increment (MECI) counter counts the number of occurrences that a duplicate event must happen before the MECI counter is incremented. This is a numeric value. The default value is **1**.

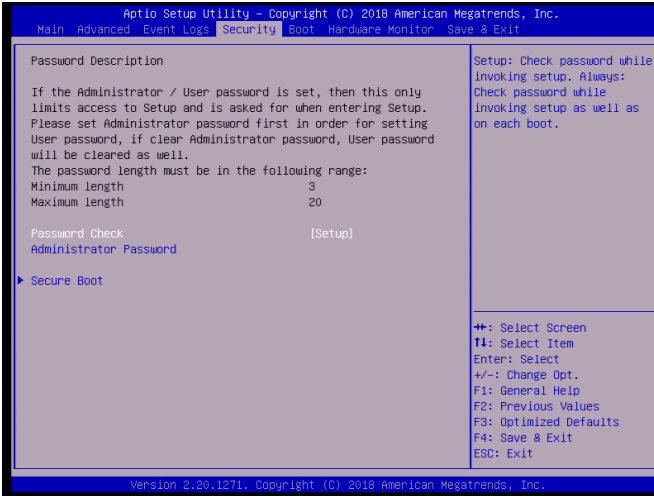
METW

This feature is used to determine how long (in minutes) the multiple event counter should wait before generating a new event log. Enter a number between 0 and 99. The default is **60**.

►View SMBIOS Event Log

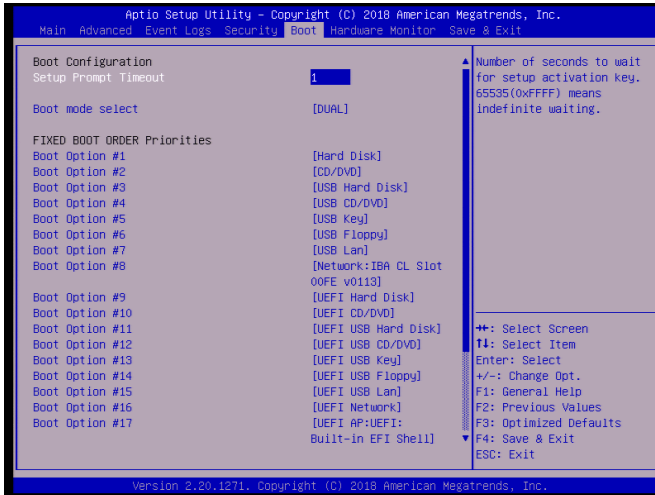
This submenu will display logged SMBIOS events.

4-5 Security



Use this menu to create Administrator and User passwords. Using **ONLY** an Administrator password limits access to BIOS setup. Using **ONLY** a User password will lock unauthorized users from booting the system and/or entering BIOS setup.

4-6 Boot



Setup Prompt Timeout

Enter a value for the number of seconds to wait for setup activation key (typically). The default is **1**.

Boot mode select

Use this feature to select the type of device to be used for system boot. The options are Legacy, UEFI, and **Dual**.

FIXED BOOT ORDER Priorities

The Boot Options below (depending on Boot Mode) prioritize the order of bootable devices from which the system will boot. Choose an entry from top to bottom to select devices.

Legacy Boot Option #1~#8

The options are Hard Disk, CD/DVD, USB Hard Disk, USB CD/DVD, USB Key, USB Floppy, USB LAN, Network: IBA CL Slot 00FE v0113, and Disabled.

UEFI Boot Option #1~#9

The options are UEFI Hard Disk, UEFI AP: UEFI: Built-in EFI Shell, UEFI CD/DVD, UEFI USB Hard Disk, UEFI USB CD/DVD, UEFI USB Key, UEFI USB Floppy, UEFI USB Lan, and UEFI Network.

DUAL Boot Option #1~#17

The options include every option from Legacy and UEFI Boot Option (above).

UEFI Hard Disk Drive BBS Priorities

Use this feature to specify the Boot Device Priority sequence from available UEFI Hard Disk Drives.

UEFI Application Boot Priorities

Use this feature to specify the Boot Device Priority sequence from available UEFI Applications. The options are **Built-in EFI Shell** and Disabled.

UEFI USB Key Drive BBS Priorities

Use this feature to specify the Boot Device Priority sequence from available UEFI USB Key Drives.

NETWORK Drive BBS Priorities

Use this feature to specify the Boot Device Priority sequence from available Network Drives. The options are **IBA CL Slot 00FE v0110** and Disabled.

Hard Disk Drive BBS Priorities

Use this feature to specify the Boot Device Priority sequence from available Hard Disk Drives.

USB Key Drive BBS Priorities

Use this feature to specify the Boot Device Priority sequence from available USB Key Drives. The options are **SMI USB DISK 110** and Disabled.

Boot Override

Saves the specified boot override and resets the system, i.e., **IBA CL Slot 00FE v0113**. Select OK to activate, otherwise, click Cancel.

IBA CL Slot 00FE v0113

Launch EFI Shell from filesystem device

This feature will attempt to launch the EFI Shell application (shell.efi) from one of the available file system devices. Select OK to activate it, otherwise, click Cancel.

For the following features, select OK to initiate, otherwise, click Cancel.

Save Changes and Exit

This feature will save the changes that have been made and will exit BIOS Setup.

Discard Changes and Exit

This feature will discard the changes that have been made and will exit BIOS Setup.

Save Changes and Reset

This feature will save the changes that have been made and will reboot the system.

Discard Changes and Reset

This feature will save the changes that have been made and will reboot the system.

Save Changes

This feature will save the changes but will remain in setup mode.

Discard Changes

This feature will discard the changes but will remain in setup mode.

Default Options

Restore Defaults

This feature will load the factory-stored optimized defaults and remain in setup mode.

Save as User Defaults

This feature will save the changes as user-specified defaults and remain in setup mode.

Restore User Defaults

This feature will load previously saved user-specified defaults and remain in setup mode.

- **VCCSA**
- **5VCC**
- **VDIMM**
- **VCPU_IO**
- **VDIMM_2.5**
- **PCH 1.0V**
- **3.3V_DL**
- **USB**
- **VCC3V**
- **VBAT**
- **VCPU_STPLL**

►Fan Control

Fan Speed Control Mode

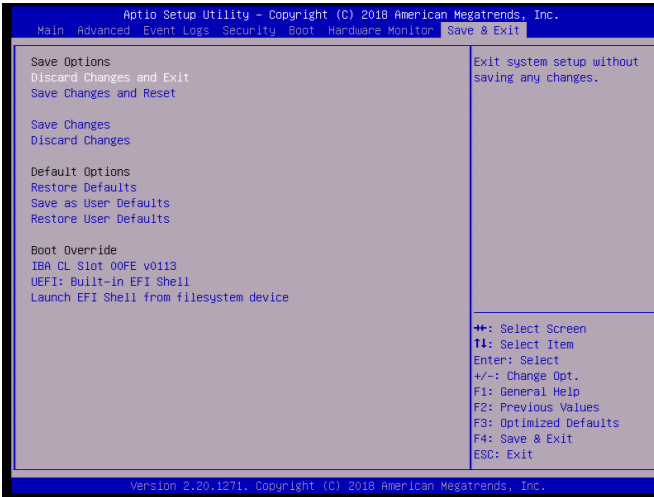
This feature allows the user to decide how the system controls the speeds of the onboard fans. The CPU temperature and the fan speed are correlative. When the CPU on-die temperature increases, the fan speed will also increase for effective system cooling. Select Full Speed to allow the onboard fans to run at full speed (of 100% Pulse Width Modulation Duty Cycle) for maximum cooling. This setting is recommended for special system configuration or debugging. Select Stable for the onboard fans to run at 50% of the Initial PWM Cycle in order to balance the needs between system cooling and power saving. This setting is recommended for regular systems with normal hardware configurations. Select Quiet to optimize for minimal fan noise and Custom to enter user-specific settings. The options are **Quiet**, Stable, Full Speed and Customize.

When Customize is selected above, the settings for **CPU_FAN1 Control**, **SYS FAN1/FAN2 Control** will appear and can be configured.

SYS FAN control

This feature controls the system fan speed control mode. The options are Auto, **PWM mode**, and DC mode.

4-8 Save & Exit



Discard Changes and Exit

This feature will discard the changes that have been made and will exit BIOS Setup.

Save Changes and Reset

This feature will save the changes that have been made and will reboot the system.

Save Changes

This feature will save the changes but will remain in setup mode.

Discard Changes

This feature will discard the changes but will remain in setup mode.

Restore Defaults

This feature will load the factory-stored optimized defaults and remain in setup mode.

Save as User Defaults

This feature will save the changes as user-specified defaults and remain in setup mode.

Restore User Defaults

This feature will load previously saved user-specified defaults and remain in setup mode.

Boot Override

The following features will restart the machine and launch the selected boot priority:

IBA CL Slot 00FE v0113 UEFI: Built-in EFI Shell

Launch EFI Shell from filesystem device

Use this feature to launch an EFI Shell application from an available filesystem device.

Notes

Appendix A

BIOS Error Beep Codes

During the POST (Power-On Self-Test) routines, which are performed each time the system is powered on, errors may occur.

Non-fatal errors are those which, in most cases, allow the system to continue with bootup. The error messages normally appear on the screen.

Fatal errors will not allow the system to continue to bootup. If a fatal error occurs, you should consult with your system manufacturer for possible repairs.

These fatal errors are usually communicated through a series of audible beeps. The numbers on the fatal error list correspond to the number of beeps for the corresponding error.

A-1 BIOS Error Beep Codes



Note: An external speaker must be connected to the motherboard in order to hear the BIOS Error Beep Codes.

BIOS Error Beep Codes		
Beep Code/LED	Error Message	Description
1 beep	Refresh	Circuits have been reset. (Ready to power up)
5 short beeps + 1 long beep	Memory error	No memory detected in the system
5 short beeps	Display error	System display error
OH LED On	System OH	System Overheat

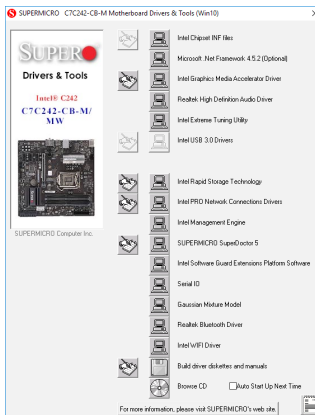
Notes

Appendix B

Software Installation Instructions

B-1 Installing Drivers

After you've installed the Windows operating system, a screen as shown below will appear. You are ready to install software programs and drivers that have not yet been installed. To install these software programs and drivers, click the icons to the right of these items. (**Note:** To install the Windows operating system, please refer to the instructions posted on our website at [http://www.supermicro.com/support/manuals/.](http://www.supermicro.com/support/manuals/))



Driver/Tool Installation Display Screen



Note 1: Click the icons showing a hand writing on the paper to view the readme files for each item. Click on a computer icon to the right of an item to install this item (from top to bottom), one at a time. After installing each item, you must reboot the system before proceeding with the next item on the list. The bottom icon with a CD on it allows you to view the entire contents of the CD.

Note 2: When making a storage driver diskette by booting into a Driver CD, please set the SATA Configuration to "Compatible Mode" and configure SATA as IDE in the BIOS Setup. After making the driver diskette, be sure to change the SATA settings back to your original settings.

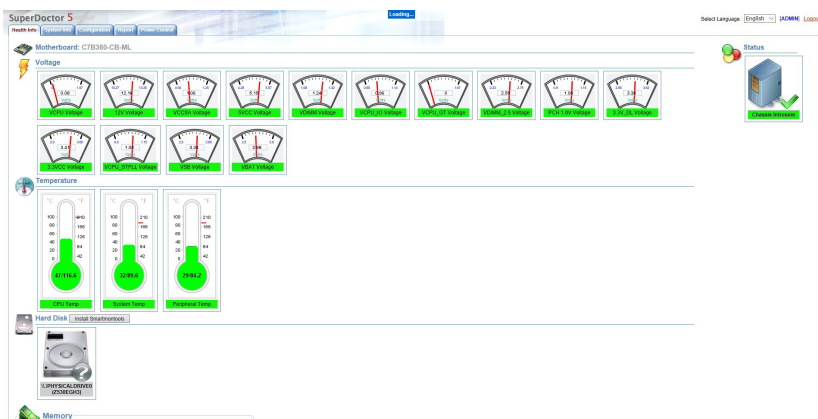
B-2 Configuring SuperDoctor® 5

The Supermicro SuperDoctor 5 is a hardware monitoring program that functions in a command-line or web-based interface in Windows and Linux operating systems. The program monitors system health information such as CPU temperature, system voltages, system power consumption, fan speed, and provides alerts via email or Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP).

SuperDoctor 5 comes in local and remote management versions and can be used with Nagios to maximize your system monitoring needs. With SuperDoctor 5 Management Server (SSM Server), you can remotely control power on/off and reset chassis intrusion for multiple systems with SuperDoctor 5 or IPMI. SD5 Management Server monitors HTTP and SMTP services to optimize the efficiency of your operation.



Note: The default Username and Password for SuperDoctor 5 is ADMIN / ADMIN. The SuperDoctor 5 program and user's manual can be downloaded from the Supermicro website at http://www.supermicro.com/products/nfo/sms_sd5.cfm.



SuperDoctor 5 Interface Display Screen-1 (Health Information)

Appendix C

UEFI BIOS Recovery Instructions

! **Attention!** Do not upgrade the BIOS unless your system has a BIOS-related issue. Flashing the wrong BIOS can cause irreparable damage to the system. In no event shall Supermicro be liable for direct, indirect, special, incidental, or consequential damages arising from a BIOS update. If you need to update the BIOS, do not shut down or reset the system while the BIOS is updating to avoid possible boot failure.

C-1 An Overview to the UEFI BIOS

The Unified Extensible Firmware Interface (UEFI) specification provides a software-based interface between the operating system and the platform firmware in the pre-boot environment. The UEFI specification supports an architecture-independent mechanism for add-on card initialization to allow the UEFI OS loader, which is stored in the add-on card, to boot up the system. UEFI offers a clean, hands-off control to a computer system at bootup.

C-2 How to Recover the UEFI BIOS Image

A UEFI BIOS flash chip consists of a recovery BIOS block and a main BIOS block (a main BIOS image). The recovery block contains critical BIOS codes, including memory detection and recovery codes for the user to flash a healthy BIOS image if the original main BIOS image is corrupted. When the system power is turned on, the recovery block codes execute first. Once this process is complete, the main BIOS code will continue with system initialization and the remaining POST (Power-On Self-Test) routines.



Note: Follow the BIOS Recovery instructions in Section C-3 for BIOS recovery when the main BIOS boot crashes. However, when the BIOS boot block crashes, you will need to follow the procedures to make a Returned Merchandise Authorization (RMA) request.

C-3 To Recover the Main BIOS Block Using a USB-Attached Device

This feature allows the user to recover the main BIOS image using a USB-attached device without additional utilities used. A USB flash device such as a USB Flash Drive, or a USB CD/DVD ROM/RW device can be used for this purpose. However, a USB hard disk drive cannot be used for BIOS recovery at this time. The file system supported by the recovery block is FAT (including FAT12, FAT16, and FAT32) which is installed on a bootable or non-bootable USB-attached device.

To perform UEFI BIOS recovery using a USB-attached device, follow the instructions below.

1. Using a different machine to download the BIOS package for your motherboard or your system from the product page available on our website at www.supermicro.com.
2. Extract the BIOS package to a USB device and rename the BIOS ROM file [BIOSname#.###] that is included in the BIOS package to SUPER.ROM for BIOS recovery use.
3. Copy the SUPER.ROM file into the Root "\\" directory of the USB device.

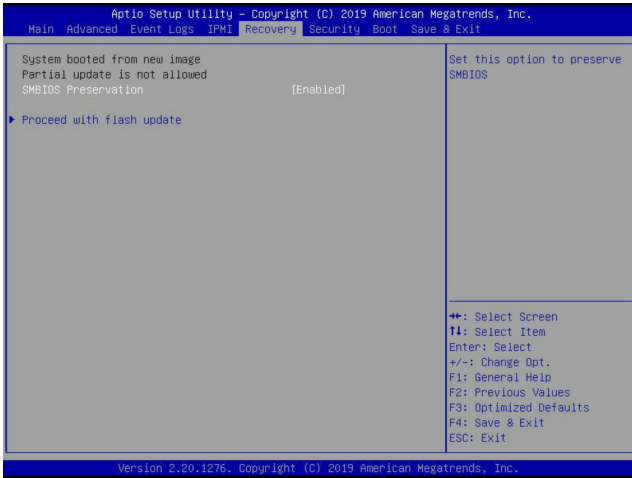



Note: Before recovering the main BIOS image, confirm that the SUPER.ROM file you have is the same version or a close version meant for your motherboard.

4. Insert the USB device that contains the SUPER.ROM file into the system before you power on the system or when the following screen appears.




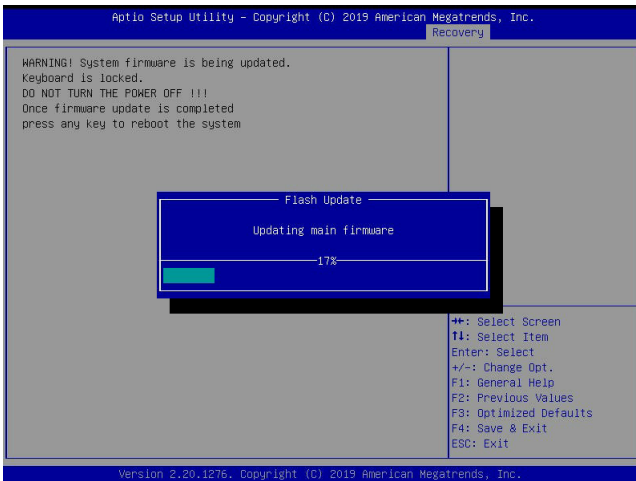
- After locating the SUPER.ROM file, the system will enter the BIOS Recovery menu as shown below.



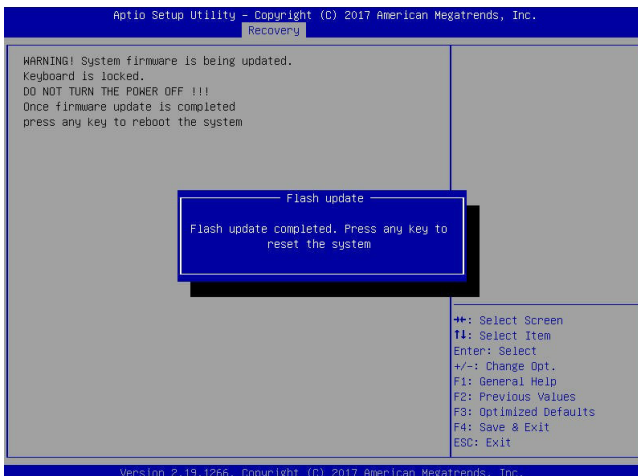
 **Note:** At this point, you may decide if you want to start the BIOS recovery. If you decide to proceed with BIOS recovery, follow the procedures below.

- When the screen as shown above displays, use the arrow keys to select the item "Proceed with flash update" and press the <Enter> key. You will see the BIOS recovery progress as shown in the screen below.

 **Note:** Do not interrupt the BIOS flashing process until it is complete.

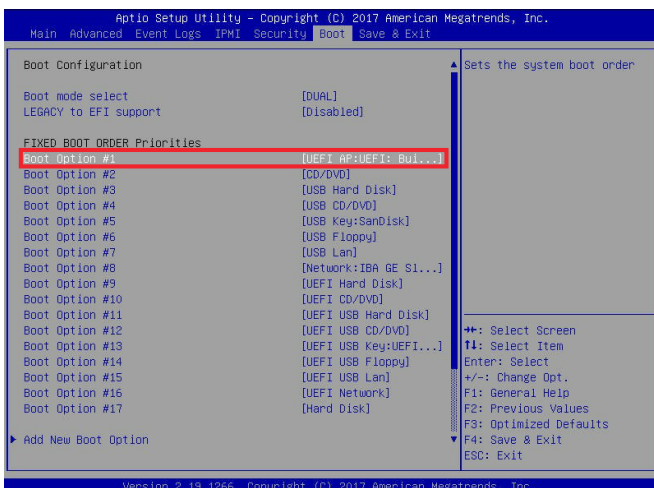


- After the BIOS recovery process is complete, press any key to re-boot the system.



Note: It is recommended that you update your BIOS after BIOS recovery. Please refer to Chapter 3 for BIOS update instructions.

- Press during system boot to enter the BIOS Setup utility. From the top of the tool bar, select Boot to enter the submenu. From the submenu list, select Boot Option #1 as shown below. Then, set Boot Option #1 to [UEFI AP:UEFI: Built-in EFI Shell]. Press <F4> to save the settings and exit the BIOS Setup utility.



- When the UEFI Shell prompt appears, type `fs#` to change the device directory path. Go to the directory that contains the BIOS package you extracted earlier in Step 2. Enter `flash.nsh` BIOS-name#.### at the prompt to start the BIOS update process.

```

UEFI Interactive Shell v2.1
EDK II
UEFI v2.50 (American Megatrends, 0x00050000)
Mapping Table
FS0: Alias(s):HD0:0B:;BLK1:
      PciRoot(0x0)/Pci(0x14,0x0)/USB(0x11,0x0)/HD(1,MBR,0x37901072,0x800,0x1
CRASH32)
BLK0: Alias(s):
      PciRoot(0x0)/Pci(0x14,0x0)/USB(0x11,0x0)
Press F8P in 1 seconds to skip startup.nsh on any other key to continue.
Shell: fs#
FS0:\> cd \EFI\BOOT
FS0:\AFUDOS> cd SNIJPM2_03162017
FS0:\AFUDOS\SNIJPM2_03162017> flash.nsh X11DFU7.314

```



Note: *Do not interrupt this process until the BIOS flashing is complete.*

```

Done.
[ Access Cmos Port Ex ]
<Read
Index 0x51: 0x1B
Done.
*****
* Program BIOS and ME (including FDT) regions...
*****
|          AMI Firmware Update Utility v5.09.01.1317          |
| Copyright (C)2017 American Megatrends Inc. All Rights Reserved. |
*****
CPUID = 50652
Reading flash ..... done
- ME Data Size checking . ok
- FFS checksums ..... ok
- Check Rom layout ..... Ok.
Erasing Boot Block ..... done
Updating Boot Block ..... done
Verifying Boot Block ..... done
_Erasing Main Block ..... 0x00132000 (0x)

```

- The screen above indicates that the BIOS update process has completed. Reboot the system when you see the screen below.

```

Verifying NCB Block ..... done
- Update success for FDR
- Update success for IE. -
- Successful Update Recovery Loader to DFR!!
- Successful Update WSR!!-
- Successful Update FIPR!!-
- Successful Update MFS, IVB1 and IVB2!!
- Successful Update FLGD and UTDK!!
- ME Entries Update SUCCESS !!
WARNING : System must power-off to have the changes take effect!!
Moving FS0:\AFUDOS\SNIJPM2_03162017\Fdtx64.efi -> FS0:\AFUDOS\SNIJPM2_03162017\
dt.smc
- [ok]
Moving FS0:\AFUDOS\SNIJPM2_03162017\afuefliv64.efi -> FS0:\AFUDOS\SNIJPM2_0316201
7\afuefl.smc
- [ok]
*****
* Please ignore this 'Shell: Cannot read from file - Device Error'
* warning message due to it does not impact flashing process.
*****
Deleting
Delete successful.
FS0:\>

```

Notes

(Disclaimer Continued)

The products sold by Supermicro are not intended for and will not be used in life support systems, medical equipment, nuclear facilities or systems, aircraft, aircraft devices, aircraft/emergency communication devices or other critical systems whose failure to perform be reasonably expected to result in significant injury or loss of life or catastrophic property damage. Accordingly, Supermicro disclaims any and all liability, and should buyer use or sell such products for use in such ultra-hazardous applications, it does so entirely at its own risk. Furthermore, buyer agrees to fully indemnify, defend and hold Supermicro harmless for and against any and all claims, demands, actions, litigation, and proceedings of any kind arising out of or related to such ultra-hazardous use or sale.