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Rohkai asked the Answer Line forum if a PC's BIOS, like an operating system or an antivirus, should be kept up to date. You should update several programs on your hard drive regularly, usually for security reasons. Many of them, including your antivirus and Windows itself, probably update automatically. (For questions about automatically updating Windows, see Should I Turn Off Automatic Updates?) But the BIOS is different. It's not even on the hard drive. And you should only update it with good reason. Unlike other programs, the Basic Input/Output System (BIOS) sits on a chip on the motherboard, and is the first code to run when you boot your PC. It tells the processor where to look for the operating system. It continues working after the bootup, facilitating communication between the OS and the hardware. Although you can update today's BIOSes, doing so is more dangerous than updating drive-based software. If something goes wrong, it could render the PC completely unbootable; you won't even be able to boot a live Linux flash drive or reinstall Windows. There's probably a way to bring the PC back to life, but it won't be easy. So when should you update your BIOS? Only if there's a problem—especially a hardware-related one—and your research suggests that the BIOS may be the cause. Research is the key to a safe BIOS update. First, find the current version of your BIOS: Select Start (Start+Run in XP), type regedit, and press ENTER. Navigate the Registry Editor's left pane, as if it were Windows Explorer, to Computer\LOCAL_MACHINE\HARDWARE\DESCRIPTION\System. In the larger, right pane, note the data fields for SystemBiosDate and SystemBiosVersion. Armed with that information, go to your PC or motherboard manufacturer's Web site to see if there's a new version available. If there is, double and triple-check to make sure it's actually for your particular hardware. Read the description to see if it might fix your problem. The Web site may offer two versions of the BIOS-updating tool—a Windows program and a special, bootable version you put on a CD or flash drive. If both are available, go with the bootable one. And follow the instructions to the letter. Read the original forum discussion. Contributing Editor Lincoln Spector writes about technology and cinema. Email your tech questions to him at answer@pcworld.com, or post them to a community of helpful folks on the PCW Answer Line forum. Follow Lincoln on Twitter, or subscribe to the Answer Line newsletter, e-mailed weekly. The BIOS is the mystical part of your computer. Invisible and little understood, it lurks in the background, exerting its influence clandestinely—at least until it stands in the way of using a new hard disk or prevents your modem from talking at full speed. Learn the secret of the BIOS cabala, however, and you can make your system faster and impregnable. BIOS stands for Basic Input/Output System and that is the electronic equivalent of the pull-starter on a lawnmower—ancient technology you need to get going but don't use again. But that's not all it is. The BIOS has assumed control of adjusting the configuration of your computer, and therefore you should know how to take advantage of it and how to push its limits. The BIOS is actually nothing more than a computer program, a set of instructions that tell the microprocessor in your computer what to do. It differs from other programs in two ways, how it is packaged and the functions it is meant to carry out. Unlike other programs, the BIOS is a permanent part of your computer. It doesn't load from disk but instead is stored in special Read-Only Memory chips. Consequently, the BIOS used to be called the ROM BIOS, though today they are more commonly called "Flash BIOS" given they use Flash memory technology, as we'll soon discuss in more detail. The program code in the BIOS differs from ordinary software in that it acts as an integral part of your computer, defining what your computer is and what it can do. It is hardware-specific, matched exactly to the circuits of your computer. From the moment it starts, it is dedicated to running your system. Even in the newest of PCs, most of the BIOS is ancient. The program code that makes up the BIOS has roots that stretch back all the way to the first IBM Personal Computer, released in 1981. Even in the newest systems, the core of this code remains functionally identical to that in decades-old machines. Like a pull-starter, this core code is only briefly active. Once you've loaded your operating system—be it Linux or any flavor of Windows from 95 to XP—the major part of the BIOS adroitly steps out of the way. Neither you nor your programs ever see the BIOS again (at least until your reboot), though portions of the BIOS are used to program low-level chipset functions and interact with system devices for power management control. The only time you're likely to become aware of your computer's BIOS is when one of these low-level functions doesn't quite match with your hardware, and part of your computer won't function right—or function at all. Also, vendors are constantly correcting little BIOS bugs (that sometimes surface under esoteric or limited conditions) to ensure proper operation of your system. The cure is to upgrade your BIOS with a new version that brings the BIOS code-base more in-line with your new peripherals. (See section, "BIOS Upgrades".) In everyday operation, however, you and your software will use core BIOS code only if you still run a prehistoric operating system such as DOS or Windows 3.1. If you're not a software archeologist, the one function of the BIOS that's most important to you was not part of the original design of the BIOS at all. It has little to do with input and output but is key to making your computer work the way you want it to. Called system setup, this BIOS function lets you adjust the hardware settings of your computer, from things as basic as setting the clock to those as powerful as adjusting the speed of your microprocessor and memory. (See related story, "BIOS System Customization".) If you want to go extreme and squeeze a few percent of hidden speed from your system, this BIOS function is your primary tool—if the maker of your computer's motherboard has chosen to give you such God-like setup power. (See related story, "BIOS Tuning".) This article will look at the BIOS from several angles, including its hardware and software underpinnings and how it works. We'll take a tour of the history, development, and operation of the BIOS. And, finally, we'll walk you beyond your current BIOS and show how you can—and should—upgrade it to keep your computer in-line with current times and technologies. Browse bio&bio's well-known and vast range of ethical and organic products by the river in the heart of Rijeka to a peaceful soundtrack. Staff are friendly and always willing to make recommendations and share nutritional information. By ExtremeTech Staff on November 26, 2001 at 10:15 am This site may earn affiliate commissions from the links on this page. Terms of use. Ah, the BIOS—can't live with it, can't live without it, to steal a phrase. But you can work with it, especially if you take a look at this site. It tells you how to flash an older BIOS so it supports newer technologies and functions, and it gives you instructions on getting in the back door of a BIOS in case a user's forgotten his password. In addition, the site gives you basic information on BIOS operation, boot-up, and power management. By ExtremeTech Staff on May 18, 2001 at 12:00 am This site may earn affiliate commissions from the links on this page. Terms of use. The BIOS Companion is designed for motherboard diagnosis and repair. It explains CMOS setup, error messages, POST codes, and more. Several sections are available for review at this site, with headlines like "BIOS ID Setting," "The Motherboard," and "Memory and Its Management." You can get the book as a PDF download here (\$15) or order it in hard copy (\$45). When a person is just getting into computers, there is a lot of new vocabulary to learn and sometimes it can all get a bit confusing. Take the terms BIOS and Firmware, for instance, do they mean the same thing or are they different? Today's SuperUser Q&A post comes to the rescue to help a confused reader with terminology. Today's Question & Answer session comes to us courtesy of SuperUser—a subdivision of Stack Exchange, a community-driven grouping of Q&A web sites. Photo courtesy of John C Bullas (Flickr). The Question SuperUser reader Koray Tugay wants to know what the difference between BIOS and Firmware is: Could anyone elaborate on what the difference between BIOS and Firmware is please? What is the difference between BIOS and Firmware? The Answer SuperUser contributors malakraslava and Tonny have the answer for us. First up, malakraslava: BIOS is Firmware for computers. As you continue to read and learn about computers, you will gain understanding about BIOS, UEFI, EFI, and so on. BIOS is an acronym for Basic Input/Output System and also known as System BIOS, ROM BIOS, or PC BIOS. It is a type of Firmware used during the booting process (power-on/start up) on IBM PC compatible computers. BIOS Firmware is built into PCs, and it is the first software they run when powered on. The name itself originates from the Basic Input/Output System used in the CP/M operating system in 1975. Firmware is a combination of persistent memory, program code, and the data stored in it. Typical examples of devices containing Firmware are embedded systems such as traffic lights, consumer appliances, digital watches, computers, computer peripherals, mobile phones, and digital cameras. The Firmware contained in these devices provides the control program for the device. Followed by the answer from Tonny: As others have already stated, BIOS is the specific name for the motherboard Firmware in older PCs. New computers these days have a technically and somewhat different kind of Firmware called UEFI or EFI. Please note that any computer will also contain other Firmware (besides BIOS/UEFI/EFI). Network cards, video cards, raid controllers, hard-drives, flash drives, SSDs, and sound cards (just to name a few) can all have Firmware embedded inside. Weirdly enough, the Firmware for video cards is often called video BIOS. This is technically incorrect. BIOS is only appropriate for referring to the start up Firmware of the motherboard itself. Have something to add to the explanation? Sound off in the comments. Want to read more answers from other tech-savvy Stack Exchange users? Check out the full discussion thread here.

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