

Utilized on the manufacturing line and for system provisioning, DMIEdit™ is designed to modify platform-specific data located in the SMBIOS data structures on a computer's Read-only Memory (ROM) chip:

- System (Type 1)
- Base Board (Type 2)
- Chassis (Type 3)
- OEM String (Type 11)
- System Configuration Options (Type 12)

The SMBIOS data tables store platform specific information such as serial numbers, Universally Unique Identifier (UUID), asset tags, sensor data and any other information detailed by the System Management BIOS Specification. The tables provide a standardized information database for higher level platform management structures.

The SMBIOS specification is published by the Distributed Management Task Force, an industry organization that gathers hundreds of industry players and organizations to define the basic management structures supporting interoperability among systems from different vendors.

The DMTF undertook the first desktop management standardization effort by publishing the Desktop Management Interface (DMI) in 1994, and subsequently absorbed the DMI BIOS, a joint effort between BIOS vendors and system vendors. The SMBIOS specification was published in 1999. SMBIOS does not completely supplant DMI, but in practice the enumerations of various values within the SMBIOS tables are identical to the corresponding value maps in DMI groups and Common Information Model (CIM) classes.

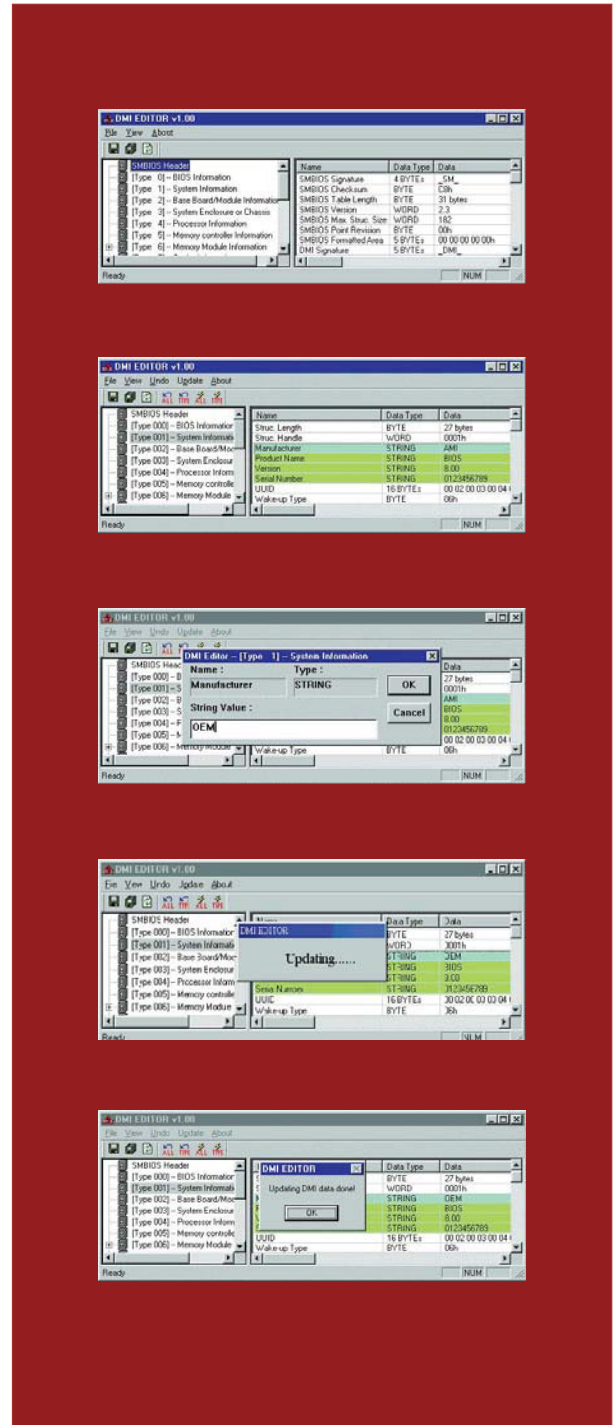
The SMBIOS specification is now at version 2.5. SMBIOS tables are utilized by many DMTF defined management structures, such as the Common Information Model (CIM) and the Desktop and mobile Architecture for System Hardware (DASH) initiative. DASH will completely supplant DMI going forward.

AMI's DMIEdit utility enables OEM manufacturers to change SMBIOS data after the BIOS has already been flashed, in order to equip different production batches or systems with appropriate information.

DMIEdit does not run on the ROM image prior to flashing; DMI data is actually stored in the "general purpose non-volatile" (GPNV) section of the system flash part.

AMI markets three versions of the DMI utility, which fit different production environments. AMIDEWIN, AMIDEEFI and AMIDELINUX provide command line and script input methodology for Microsoft®, UEFI, Windows® and Linux, respectively.

DMIEdit comes in two flavors. AMIDEWIN is an easy-to-use Windows GUI utility that displays the complete list of SMBIOS data, names and types. AMIDEEFI and AMIDELINUX provide command line based scripting environments for provisioning of DMI data. The user can use these utilities to modify the SMBIOS data and write the updated information on the BIOS ROM chip.



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