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Red Hat Enterprise Linux Release 9.2 Manual Pages on 'biosdecode.8' command

\$ man biosdecode.8

BIOSDECODE(8) System Manager's Manual BIOSDECODE(8)

NAME

biosdecode - BIOS information decoder

SYNOPSIS

biosdecode [OPTIONS]

DESCRIPTION

biosdecode parses the BIOS memory and prints information about all structures (or entry points) it knows of. Currently known entry point types are:

? SMBIOS (System Management BIOS)

Use dmidecode for a more detailed output.

? DMI (Desktop Management Interface, a legacy version of SMBIOS)

Use dmidecode for a more detailed output.

? SYSID

? PNP (Plug and Play)

? ACPI (Advanced Configuration and Power Interface)

? BIOS32 (BIOS32 Service Directory)

? PIR (PCI IRQ Routing)

? 32OS (BIOS32 Extension, Compaq-specific)

See ownership for a Compaq ownership tag retrieval tool.

? SNY (Sony-specific, not decoded)

? VPD (Vital Product Data, IBM-specific)

Use vpddecode for a more detailed output.

? FJKEYINF (Application Panel, Fujitsu-specific)

biosdecode started its life as a part of dmidecode but as more entry point types were added, it was moved to a different program.

OPTIONS

-d, --dev-mem FILE

Read memory from device FILE (default: /dev/mem)

--pir full

Decode the details of the PCI IRQ routing table

-h, --help

Display usage information and exit

-V, --version

Display the version and exit

/dev/mem

BUGS

Most of the time, biosdecode prints too much information (you don't really care about addresses) or not enough (because it doesn't follow pointers and has no lookup tables).

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SEE ALSO

dmidecode(8), mem(4), ownership(8), vpddecode(8)

dmidecode

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