



OpenCore

Reference Manual (0.5.~~6~~.7)

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- **Resources**
Directory used for storing media resources, such as audio files for screen reader support. See [UEFI Audio Properties](#) section for more details.
- **Tools**
Directory used for storing supplemental tools.
- **OpenCore.efi**
Main booter driver responsible for operating system loading.
- **vault.plist**
Hashes for all files potentially loadable by OC Config.
- **config.plist**
OC Config.
- **vault.sig**
Signature for vault.plist.
- **nvr.plist**
OpenCore variable import file.
- **opencore-YYYY-MM-DD-HHMMSS.txt**
OpenCore log file.

[Note: It is not guaranteed that paths longer than OC_STORAGE_SAFE_PATH_MAX \(128 characters including 0-terminator\) will be accessible within OpenCore.](#)

3.2 Installation and Upgrade

To install OpenCore reflect the Configuration Structure described in the previous section on a EFI volume of a GPT partition. While corresponding sections of this document do provide some information in regards to external resources like ACPI tables, UEFI drivers, or kernel extensions (kexts), completeness of the matter is out of the scope of this document. Information about kernel extensions may be found in a separate Kext List document available in OpenCore repository. Vaulting information is provided in Security Properties section of this document.

OC config, just like any property lists can be edited with any stock textual editor (e.g. nano, vim), but specialised software may provide better experience. On macOS the preferred GUI application is Xcode. For a lightweight cross-platform and open-source alternative ProperTree editor can be utilised.

For BIOS booting a third-party UEFI environment provider will have to be used. **DuetPkg** is one of the known UEFI environment providers for legacy systems. To run OpenCore on such a legacy system you can install **DuetPkg** with a dedicated tool: **BootInstall**.

For upgrade purposes refer to **Differences.pdf** document, providing the information about the changes affecting the configuration compared to the previous release, and **ChangeLog.md** document, containing the list of modifications across all published updates.

3.3 Contribution

OpenCore can be compiled as an ordinary EDK II. Since UDK development was abandoned by TianoCore, OpenCore requires the use of EDK II Stable. Currently supported EDK II release (potentially with patches enhancing the experience) is hosted in [acidanthera/audk](#).

The only officially supported toolchain is **XCODE5**. Other toolchains might work, but are neither supported, nor recommended. Contribution of clean patches is welcome. Please do follow EDK II C Codestyle.

Required external package dependencies include **EfiPkg** and **MacInfoPkg**.

To compile with **XCODE5**, besides Xcode, one should also install **NASM** and **MTOC**. The latest Xcode version is recommended for use despite the toolchain name. Example command sequence may look as follows:

```
git clone https://github.com/acidanthera/audk UDK
cd UDK
git clone https://github.com/acidanthera/EfiPkg
git clone https://github.com/acidanthera/MacInfoPkg
git clone https://github.com/acidanthera/OpenCorePkg
source edksetup.sh
make -C BaseTools
```

```
build -a X64 -b RELEASE -t XCODE5 -p OpenCorePkg/OpenCorePkg.dsc
```

Listing 1: Compilation Commands

For IDE usage Xcode projects are available in the root of the repositories. Another approach could be Sublime Text with EasyClangComplete plugin. Add `.clang_complete` file with similar content to your UDK root:

```
-I/UefiPackages/MdePkg
-I/UefiPackages/MdePkg/Include
-I/UefiPackages/MdePkg/Include/X64
-I/UefiPackages/MdeModulePkg
-I/UefiPackages/MdeModulePkg/Include
-I/UefiPackages/MdeModulePkg/Include/X64
-I/UefiPackages/EfiPkg
-I/UefiPackages/EfiPkg/Include
-I/UefiPackages/EfiPkg/Include/X64
-I/UefiPackages/AppleSupportPkg/Include
-I/UefiPackages/OpenCorePkg/Include
-I/UefiPackages/MacInfoPkg/Include
-I/UefiPackages/UefiCpuPkg/Include
-IInclude
-include
/UefiPackages/MdePkg/Include/Uefi.h
-fshort-wchar
-Wall
-Wextra
-Wno-unused-parameter
-Wno-missing-braces
-Wno-missing-field-initializers
-Wno-tautological-compare
-Wno-sign-compare
-Wno-varargs
-Wno-unused-const-variable
-DOC_TARGET_NOOPT=1
-DNO_MSABI_VA_FUNCS=1
```

Listing 2: ECC Configuration

Warning: Tool developers modifying `config.plist` or any other OpenCore files must ensure that their tool checks for `opencore-version` NVRAM variable (see Debug Properties section below) and warn the user if the version listed is unsupported or prerelease. OpenCore configuration may change across the releases and the tool shall ensure that it carefully follows this document. Failure to do so may result in this tool to be considered as malware and blocked with all possible means.

3.4 Coding conventions

Just like any other project we have conventions that we follow during the development. All third-party contributors are highly recommended to read and follow the conventions listed below before submitting their patches. In general it is also recommended to firstly discuss the issue in Acidanthera Bugtracker before sending the patch to ensure no double work and to avoid your patch being rejected.

Organisation. The codebase is structured in multiple repositories which contain separate EDK II packages. `AppleSupportPkg` and `OpenCorePkg` are primary packages, and `EfiPkg`, `MacInfoPkg.dsc` are dependent packages.

- Whenever changes are required in multiple repositories, separate pull requests should be sent to each.
- Committing the changes should happen firstly to dependent repositories, secondly to primary repositories to avoid automatic build errors.
- Each unique commit should compile with `XCODE5` and preferably with other toolchains. In the majority of the cases it can be checked by accessing the CI interface. Ensuring that static analysis finds no warnings is preferred.

Failsafe: 0

Description: Maximum number of bytes to search for. Can be set to 0 to look through the whole ACPI table.

6. Mask

Type: plist data

Failsafe: Empty data

Description: Data bitwise mask used during find comparison. Allows fuzzy search by ignoring not masked (set to zero) bits. Can be set to empty data to be ignored. Must equal to **Replace** in size otherwise.

7. OemTableId

Type: plist data, 8 bytes

Failsafe: All zero

Description: Match table OEM ID to be equal to this value unless all zero.

8. Replace

Type: plist data

Failsafe: Empty data

Description: Replacement data of one or more bytes.

9. ReplaceMask

Type: plist data

Failsafe: Empty data

Description: Data bitwise mask used during replacement. Allows fuzzy replacement by updating masked (set to non-zero) bits. Can be set to empty data to be ignored. Must equal to **Replace** in size otherwise.

10. Skip

Type: plist integer

Failsafe: 0

Description: Number of found occurrences to be skipped before replacement is done.

11. TableLength

Type: plist integer

Failsafe: 0

Description: Match table size to be equal to this value unless 0.

12. TableSignature

Type: plist data, 4 bytes

Failsafe: All zero

Description: Match table signature to be equal to this value unless all zero.

In the majority of the cases ACPI patches are not useful and harmful:

- Avoid renaming devices with ACPI patches. This may fail or perform improper renaming of unrelated devices (e.g. EC and ECO), be unnecessary, or even fail to rename devices in select tables. For ACPI consistency it is much safer to rename devices at I/O Registry level, as done by WhateverGreen.
- Avoid patching `_OSI` to support a higher level of feature sets unless absolutely required. Commonly this enables a number of hacks on APTIO firmwares, which result in the need to add more patches. Modern firmwares generally do not need it at all, and those that do are fine with much smaller patches.
- Try to avoid hacky changes like renaming `_PRW` or `_DSM` whenever possible.

Several cases, where patching actually does make sense, include:

- Refreshing HPET (or another device) method header to avoid compatibility checks by `_OSI` on legacy hardware. `_STA` method with `if ((OSFL () == Zero)) { If (HPTE) ... Return (Zero)` content may be forced to always return 0xF by replacing `A0 10 93 4F 53 46 4C 00` with `A4 0A 0F A3 A3 A3 A3 A3`.
- To provide custom method implementation with in an SSDT, for instance, to report functional key presses on a laptop, the original method can be replaced with a dummy name by patching `_Q11` with `XQ11`.

Tianocore AcpiAml.h source file may help understanding ACPI opcodes.

`DevirtualiseMmio`. This means that the firmware will be able to directly communicate with this memory region during operating system functioning, because the region this value is in will be assigned a virtual address.

The addresses written here must be part of the memory map, have `EfiMemoryMappedIO` type and `EFI_MEMORY_RUNTIME` attribute (highest bit) set. To find the list of the candidates the debug log can be used.

2. Comment

Type: plist string

Failsafe: Empty string

Description: Arbitrary ASCII string used to provide human readable reference for the entry. Its implementation defined whether this value is used.

3. Enabled

Type: plist boolean

Failsafe: false

Description: This address will be devirtualised unless set to `true`.

5.4 Quirks Properties

1. AvoidRuntimeDefrag

Type: plist boolean

Failsafe: false

Description: Protect from boot.efi runtime memory defragmentation.

This option fixes UEFI runtime services (date, time, NVRAM, power control, etc.) support on many firmwares using SMM backing for select services like variable storage. SMM may try to access physical addresses, but they get moved by boot.efi.

Note: Most but Apple and VMware firmwares need this quirk.

2. DevirtualiseMmio

Type: plist boolean

Failsafe: false

Description: Remove runtime attribute from select MMIO regions.

This option reduces stolen memory footprint from the memory map by removing runtime bit for known memory regions. This quirk may result in the increase of KASLR slides available, but is not necessarily compatible with the target board without additional measures. In general this frees from 64 to 256 megabytes of memory (present in the debug log), and on some platforms it is the only way to boot macOS, which otherwise fails with allocation error at bootloader stage.

This option is generally useful on all firmwares except some very old ones, like Sandy Bridge. On select firmwares it may require a list of exceptional addresses that still need to get their virtual addresses for proper NVRAM and hibernation functioning. Use `MmioWhitelist` section to do this.

3. DisableSingleUser

Type: plist boolean

Failsafe: false

Description: Disable single user mode.

This is a security option allowing one to restrict single user mode usage by ignoring `CMD+S` hotkey and `-s` boot argument. The behaviour with this quirk enabled is supposed to match T2-based model behaviour. Read this article to understand how to use single user mode with this quirk enabled.

4. DisableVariableWrite

Type: plist boolean

Failsafe: false

Description: Protect from macOS NVRAM write access.

This is a security option allowing one to restrict NVRAM access in macOS. This quirk requires `OC_FIRMWARE_RUNTIME` protocol implemented in `FwRuntimeServicesOpenRuntime.efi`.

Note: This quirk can also be used as an ugly workaround to buggy UEFI runtime services implementations that fail to write variables to NVRAM and break the rest of the operating system.

5. `DiscardHibernateMap`

Type: plist boolean

Failsafe: false

Description: Reuse original hibernate memory map.

This option forces XNU kernel to ignore newly supplied memory map and assume that it did not change after waking from hibernation. This behaviour is required to work by Windows, which mandates to preserve runtime memory size and location after S4 wake.

Note: This may be used to workaround buggy memory maps on older hardware, and is now considered rare legacy. Examples of such hardware are Ivy Bridge laptops with Insyde firmware, like Acer V3-571G. Do not use this unless you fully understand the consequences.

6. `EnableSafeModeSlide`

Type: plist boolean

Failsafe: false

Description: Patch bootloader to have KASLR enabled in safe mode.

This option is relevant to the users that have issues booting to safe mode (e.g. by holding `shift` or using `-x` boot argument). By default safe mode forces 0 slide as if the system was launched with `slide=0` boot argument. This quirk tries to patch `boot.efi` to lift that limitation and let some other value (from 1 to 255) be used. This quirk requires `ProvideCustomSlide` to be enabled.

Note: The necessity of this quirk is determined by safe mode availability. If booting to safe mode fails, this option can be tried to be enabled.

7. `EnableWriteUnprotector`

Type: plist boolean

Failsafe: false

Description: Permit write access to UEFI runtime services code.

This option bypasses `RX` permissions in code pages of UEFI runtime services by removing write protection (WP) bit from `CR0` register during their execution. This quirk requires `OC_FIRMWARE_RUNTIME` protocol implemented in [FwRuntimeServicesOpenRuntime.efi](#).

Note: ~~The necessity of this quirk is determined by early boot crashes of the firmware~~ [This quirk may potentially weaken firmware security, please use RebuildAppleMemoryMap if your firmware supports memory attributes table \(MAT\).](#)

8. `ForceExitBootServices`

Type: plist boolean

Failsafe: false

Description: Retry `ExitBootServices` with new memory map on failure.

Try to ensure that `ExitBootServices` call succeeds even with outdated `MemoryMap` key argument by obtaining current memory map and retrying `ExitBootServices` call.

Note: The necessity of this quirk is determined by early boot crashes of the firmware. Do not use this unless you fully understand the consequences.

9. [ProtectCsmRegionProtectMemoryRegions](#)

Type: plist boolean

Failsafe: false

Description: Protect ~~CSM region areas from relocation~~ [memory regions from incorrect access.](#)

~~Ensure that CSM memory regions are marked as ACPI NVS to prevent boot.efi or XNU from relocating or using them~~ [Some firmwares incorrectly map select memory regions:](#)

- [CSM region can be marked as boot services code or data, which leaves it as free memory for XNU kernel.](#)
- [MMIO regions can be marked as reserved memory and stay unmapped, but may be required to be accessible at runtime for NVRAM support.](#)

[This quirk attempts to fix types of these regions, e.g. ACPI NVS for CSM or MMIO for MMIO.](#)

Note: The necessity of this quirk is determined by artifacts and sleep wake issues. ~~As `AvoidRuntimeDefrag` resolves a similar problem, no known firmwares should, and boot failures. In general only very old firmwares need this quirk. Do not use this unless you fully understand the consequences.~~

10. `ProtectSecureBoot`

Type: plist boolean

Failsafe: false

Description: Protect UEFI Secure Boot variables from being written.

Reports security violation during attempts to write to db, dbx, PK, and KEK variables from the operating system.

Note: This quirk mainly attempts to avoid issues with NVRAM implementations with problematic defragmentation, such as select Insyde or MacPro5,1.

11. `ProtectUefiServices`

Type: plist boolean

Failsafe: false

Description: Protect UEFI services from being overridden by the firmware.

Some modern firmwares including both hardware and virtual machines, like VMware, may update pointers to UEFI services during driver loading and related actions. Consequentially this directly breaks other quirks that affect memory management, like `DevirtualiseMmio`, `ProtectCsmRegion`, or `ShrinkMemoryMap`, and may also break other quirks depending on the effects of these.

Note: On VMware the need for this quirk may be diagnosed by “Your Mac OS guest might run unreliably with more than one virtual core.” message.

12. `ProvideCustomSlide`

Type: plist boolean

Failsafe: false

Description: Provide custom KASLR slide on low memory.

This option performs memory map analysis of your firmware and checks whether all slides (from 1 to 255) can be used. As `boot.efi` generates this value randomly with `rdrand` or pseudo randomly `rdtsc`, there is a chance of boot failure when it chooses a conflicting slide. In case potential conflicts exist, this option forces macOS to use a pseudo random value among the available ones. This also ensures that `slide=` argument is never passed to the operating system for security reasons.

Note: The necessity of this quirk is determined by OCABC: `Only N/256 slide values are usable!` message in the debug log. If the message is present, this option is to be enabled.

13. `RebuildAppleMemoryMap`

Type: plist boolean

Failsafe: false

Description: Generate Memory Map compatible with macOS.

Apple kernel has several limitations in parsing UEFI memory map:

- Memory map size must not exceed 4096 bytes as Apple kernel maps it as a single 4K page. Since some firmwares have very large memory maps (approximately over 100 entries) Apple kernel will crash at boot.
- Memory attributes table is ignored. `EfiRuntimeServicesCode` memory statically gets RX permissions, and all other memory types get RW permissions. Since some firmware drivers may write to global variables at runtime, Apple kernel will crash at calling UEFI runtime services, unless driver `.data` section has `EfiRuntimeServicesData` type.

To workaround these limitations this quirk applies memory attributes table permissions to memory map passed to Apple kernel and optionally attempts to unify contiguous slots of similar types if the resulting memory map exceeds 4 KB.

Note 1: Since many firmwares come with incorrect memory protection table this quirk often comes in pair with `SyncRuntimePermissions`.

Note 2: The necessity of this quirk is determined by early boot failures. This quirk replaces `EnableWriteUnprotector` on firmwares supporting memory attributes table (MAT).

14. SetupVirtualMap

Type: plist boolean

Failsafe: false

Description: Setup virtual memory at SetVirtualAddresses.

Select firmwares access memory by virtual addresses after SetVirtualAddresses call, which results in early boot crashes. This quirk workarounds the problem by performing early boot identity mapping of assigned virtual addresses to physical memory.

Note: The necessity of this quirk is determined by early boot failures. Currently new firmwares with memory protection support (like OVMF) do not support this quirk due to acidanthera/bugtracker#719.

15. ~~ShrinkMemoryMap~~~~Type: plist boolean~~~~Failsafe: false~~~~Description: Attempt to join similar memory map entries.~~

~~Select firmwares have very large memory maps, which do not fit Apple kernel, permitting up to 64 slots for runtime memory. This quirk attempts to unify contiguous slots of similar types to prevent boot failures.~~

~~*Note:* The necessity of this quirk is determined by early boot failures. It is rare to need this quirk on Haswell or newer. Do not use unless you fully understand the consequences.~~

16. SignalAppleOS

Type: plist boolean

Failsafe: false

Description: Report macOS being loaded through OS Info for any OS.

This quirk is useful on Mac firmwares, which behave differently in different OS. For example, it is supposed to enable Intel GPU in Windows and Linux in some dual-GPU MacBook models.

17. SyncRuntimePermissions

Type: plist boolean

Failsafe: false

Description: Update memory permissions for runtime environment.

Some firmwares either fail to properly handle runtime permissions:

- They incorrectly mark OpenRuntime as not executable in the memory map.
- They incorrectly mark OpenRuntime as not executable in the memory attributes table.
- They lose entries from the memory attributes table after OpenRuntime is loaded.
- They mark items in the memory attributes table as read-write-execute.

This quirk tries to update memory map and memory attributes table to correct this.

Note: The necessity of this quirk is determined by early boot failures either in macOS or in Linux/Windows. In general only firmwares released in 2018 or later are affected.

6 DeviceProperties

6.1 Introduction

Device configuration is provided to macOS with a dedicated buffer, called `EfiDevicePropertyDatabaseEfiDevicePathPropertyData`. This buffer is a serialised map of DevicePaths to a map of property names and their values.

Property data can be debugged with `gfxutil`. To obtain current property data use the following command in macOS:

```
ioreg -lw0 -p IODeviceTree -n efi -r -x | grep device-properties |  
sed 's/.*<///;s/>.*//' > /tmp/device-properties.hex &&  
gfxutil /tmp/device-properties.hex /tmp/device-properties.plist &&  
cat /tmp/device-properties.plist
```

6.2 Properties

1. Add

Type: `plist dict`

Description: Sets device properties from a map (`plist dict`) of device paths to a map (`plist dict`) of variable names and their values in `plist metadata` format. Device paths must be provided in canonic string format (e.g. `PciRoot(0x0)/Pci(0x1,0x0)/Pci(0x0,0x0)`). Properties will only be set if not present and not blocked.

Note: Currently properties may only be (formerly) added by the original driver, so unless a separate driver was installed, there is no reason to block the variables.

2. Block

Type: `plist dict`

Description: Removes device properties from a map (`plist dict`) of device paths to an array (`plist array`) of variable names in `plist string` format.

6.3 Common Properties

Some known properties include:

- `device-id`
User-specified device identifier used for I/O Kit matching. Has 4 byte data type.
- `vendor-id`
User-specified vendor identifier used for I/O Kit matching. Has 4 byte data type.
- `AAPL,ig-platform-id`
Intel GPU framebuffer identifier used for framebuffer selection on Ivy Bridge and newer. Has 4 byte data type.
- `AAPL,snb-platform-id`
Intel GPU framebuffer identifier used for framebuffer selection on Sandy Bridge. Has 4 byte data type.
- `layout-id`
Audio layout used for AppleHDA layout selection. Has 4 byte data type.

8 Misc

8.1 Introduction

This section contains miscellaneous configuration entries for OpenCore behaviour that does not go to any other sections

8.2 Properties

1. Boot

Type: plist dict

Description: Apply boot configuration described in Boot Properties section below.

2. BlessOverride

Type: plist array

Description: Add custom scanning paths through bless model.

Designed to be filled with `plist string` entries containing absolute UEFI paths to customised bootloaders, for example, `\EFI\Microsoft\Boot\bootmgfw.efi` for Microsoft bootloader. This allows unusual boot paths to be automatically discovered by the boot picker. Designwise they are equivalent to predefined blessed path, such as `\System\Library\CoreServices\boot.efi`, but unlike predefined bless paths they have highest priority.

3. Debug

Type: plist dict

Description: Apply debug configuration described in Debug Properties section below.

4. Entries

Type: plist array

Description: Add boot entries to boot picker.

Designed to be filled with `plist dict` values, describing each load entry. See Entry Properties section below.

5. Security

Type: plist dict

Description: Apply security configuration described in Security Properties section below.

6. Tools

Type: plist array

Description: Add tool entries to boot picker.

Designed to be filled with `plist dict` values, describing each load entry. See Entry Properties section below.

Note: Select tools, for example, [UEFI Shell](#), are very dangerous and **MUST NOT** appear in production configurations, especially in vaulted ones and protected with secure boot, as they may be used to easily bypass secure boot chain.

8.3 Boot Properties

1. [ConsoleAttributes](#)

Type: [plist integer](#)

Failsafe: [0](#)

Description: [Sets specific attributes for console.](#)

[Text renderer supports colour arguments as a sum of foreground and background colors according to UEFI specification. The value of black background and black foreground \(0\) is reserved. List of colour names:](#)

- [0x00 — EFI_BLACK](#)
- [0x01 — EFI_BLUE](#)
- [0x02 — EFI_GREEN](#)
- [0x03 — EFI_CYAN](#)
- [0x04 — EFI_RED](#)
- [0x05 — EFI_MAGENTA](#)
- [0x06 — EFI_BROWN](#)
- [0x07 — EFI_LIGHTGRAY](#)

- [0x08](#) — [EFI_DARKGRAY](#)
- [0x09](#) — [EFI_LIGHTBLUE](#)
- [0x0A](#) — [EFI_LIGHTGREEN](#)
- [0x0B](#) — [EFI_LIGHTCYAN](#)
- [0x0C](#) — [EFI_LIGHTRED](#)
- [0x0D](#) — [EFI_LIGHTMAGENTA](#)
- [0x0E](#) — [EFI_YELLOW](#)
- [0x0F](#) — [EFI_WHITE](#)
- [0x00](#) — [EFI_BACKGROUND_BLACK](#)
- [0x10](#) — [EFI_BACKGROUND_BLUE](#)
- [0x20](#) — [EFI_BACKGROUND_GREEN](#)
- [0x30](#) — [EFI_BACKGROUND_CYAN](#)
- [0x40](#) — [EFI_BACKGROUND_RED](#)
- [0x50](#) — [EFI_BACKGROUND_MAGENTA](#)
- [0x60](#) — [EFI_BACKGROUND_BROWN](#)
- [0x70](#) — [EFI_BACKGROUND_LIGHTGRAY](#)

Note: This option may not work well with [System](#) text renderer. Setting a background different from black could help testing proper GOP functioning.

2. HibernateMode

Type: plist string

Failsafe: None

Description: Hibernation detection mode. The following modes are supported:

- None — Avoid hibernation for your own good.
- Auto — Use RTC and NVRAM detection.
- RTC — Use RTC detection.
- NVRAM — Use NVRAM detection.

3. HideAuxiliary

Type: plist boolean

Failsafe: false

Description: Hides auxiliary entries from picker menu by default.

An entry is considered auxiliary when at least one of the following applies:

- Entry is macOS recovery.
- Entry is [macOS Time Machine](#).
- [Entry is](#) explicitly marked as Auxiliary.
- Entry is system (e.g. Clean NVRAM).

To see all entries picker menu needs to be reloaded in extended mode by pressing **Spacebar** key. Hiding auxiliary entries may increase boot performance for multidisk systems.

4. HideSelf

Type: plist boolean

Failsafe: false

Description: Hides own boot entry from boot picker. This may potentially hide other entries, for instance, when another UEFI OS is installed on the same volume and driver boot is used.

5. PickerAttributes

Type: plist integer

Failsafe: 0

Description: Sets specific attributes for picker.

~~Builtin picker supports colour arguments as a sum of foreground and background colors according to UEFI specification. The value of black background and black foreground (Different pickers may be configured through the attribute mask containing OpenCore-reserved (BIT0~BIT15) and OEM-specific (0) is reserved. List of colour names BIT16~BIT31) values.~~

Current OpenCore values include:

- `0x000x0001` — `EFIOC_BLACKATTR_USE_VOLUME_ICON`, provides custom icons for boot entries:
 - `0x01.VolumeIcon.icns` — file at `EFI_BLUEPreboot` root for APFS.
 - `0x02.VolumeIcon.icns` — `EFI_GREEN` file at volume root for other filesystems.
 - `0x03<TOOL_NAME>.icns` — file for `EFI_CYANTools`.

Volume icons can be set in Finder.

- `0x040x0002` — `EFIOC_REDATTR_USE_DISK_LABEL_FILE`, provides custom rendered titles for boot entries:
 - `0x05.disk_label` — (`EFI.disk_MAGENTAlabel_2x`) file near bootloader for all filesystems.
 - `0x06<TOOL_NAME.lbl` — (`EFI<TOOL_BROWNAME.l2x`) file near tool for Tools.

Prerendered labels can be generated via `diskLabel` utility or `bles` command. When disabled or missing text labels (`.contentDetails` or `.disk_label.contentDetails`) are to be rendered instead.

- `0x070x0004` — `EFIOC_LIGHTGRAYATTR_USE_GENERIC_LABEL_IMAGE`, provides predefined label images for boot entries without custom entries. May give less detail for the actual boot entry.
- `0x080x0008` — `EFIOC_DARKGRAYATTR_USE_ALTERNATE_ICONS`
- `0x09` — `EFI_LIGHTBLUE`
- `0x0A` — `EFI_LIGHTGREEN`
- `0x0B` — `EFI_LIGHTCYAN`
- `0x0C` — `EFI_LIGHTRED`
- `0x0D` — `EFI_LIGHTMAGENTA`
- `0x0E` — `EFI_YELLOW`
- `0x0F` — `EFI_WHITE`
- `0x00` — `EFI_BACKGROUND_BLACK`
- `0x10` — `EFI_BACKGROUND_BLUE`
- `0x20` — `EFI_BACKGROUND_GREEN`
- `0x30` — `EFI_BACKGROUND_CYAN`
- `0x40` — `EFI_BACKGROUND_RED`
- `0x50` — `EFI_BACKGROUND_MAGENTA`
- `0x60` — `EFI_BACKGROUND_BROWN`
- `0x70` — `EFI_BACKGROUND_LIGHTGRAY`, changes used icon set to an alternate one if it is supported. For example, this could make a use of old-style icons with a custom background colour.

Note: This option may not work well with System text renderer. Setting a background different from black could help testing proper GOP functioning.

6. PickerAudioAssist

Type: plist boolean

Failsafe: false

Description: Enable screen reader by default in boot picker.

For macOS bootloader screen reader preference is set in `preferences.efires` archive in `isV0Enabled.int32` file and is controlled by the operating system. For OpenCore screen reader support this option is an independent equivalent. Toggling screen reader support in both OpenCore boot picker and macOS bootloader FileVault 2 login window can also be done with `Command + F5` key combination.

Note: screen reader requires working audio support, see `UEFI Audio Properties` section for more details.

7. PollAppleHotKeys

Type: plist boolean

Failsafe: false

Description: Enable modifier hotkey handling in boot picker.

In addition to `action hotkeys`, which are partially described in `PickerMode` section and are normally handled by Apple BDS, there exist modifier keys, which are handled by operating system bootloader, namely `boot.efi`. These keys allow to change operating system behaviour by providing different boot modes.

On some firmwares it may be problematic to use modifier keys due to driver incompatibilities. To workaround this problem this option allows registering select hotkeys in a more permissive manner from within boot picker. Such extensions include the support of tapping on keys in addition to holding and pressing `Shift` along with other keys instead of just `Shift` alone, which is not detectible on many PS/2 keyboards. This list of known modifier hotkeys includes:

- `CMD+C+MINUS` — disable board compatibility checking.

- `CMD+K` — boot release kernel, similar to `kcsuffix=release`.
- `CMD+S` — single user mode.
- `CMD+S+MINUS` — disable KASLR slide, requires disabled SIP.
- `CMD+V` — verbose mode.
- `Shift` — safe mode.

8. ShowPicker

Type: plist boolean

Failsafe: false

Description: Show simple boot picker to allow boot entry selection.

9. TakeoffDelay

Type: plist integer, 32 bit

Failsafe: 0

Description: Delay in microseconds performed before handling picker startup and `action hotkeys`.

Introducing a delay may give extra time to hold the right `action hotkey` sequence to e.g. boot to recovery mode. On some platforms setting this option to at least 5000–10000 microseconds may be necessary to access `action hotkeys` at all due to the nature of the keyboard driver.

10. Timeout

Type: plist integer, 32 bit

Failsafe: 0

Description: Timeout in seconds in boot picker before automatic booting of the default boot entry. Use 0 to disable timer.

11. PickerMode

Type: plist string

Failsafe: Builtin

Description: Choose boot picker used for boot management.

Picker describes underlying boot management with an optional user interface responsible for handling boot options. The following values are supported:

- `Builtin` — boot management is handled by OpenCore, a simple text only user interface is used.
- `External` — an external boot management protocol is used if available. Otherwise `Builtin` mode is used.
- `Apple` — Apple boot management is used if available. Otherwise `Builtin` mode is used.

Upon success `External` mode will entirely disable all boot management in OpenCore except policy enforcement. In `Apple` mode it may additionally bypass policy enforcement. ~~To implement External mode See [OpenCanopy plugin for an example of a custom user interface](#) may utilise [OcBootManagementLib](#). Reference example of external graphics interface is provided in test driver.~~

OpenCore built-in boot picker contains a set of actions chosen during the boot process. The list of supported actions is similar to Apple BDS and in general can be accessed by holding `action hotkeys` during boot process. Currently the following actions are considered:

- `Default` — this is the default option, and it lets OpenCore built-in boot picker to loads the default boot option as specified in Startup Disk preference pane.
- `ShowPicker` — this option forces picker to show. Normally it can be achieved by holding `OPT` key during boot. Setting `ShowPicker` to `true` will make `ShowPicker` the default option.
- `ResetNvram` — this option performs select UEFI variable erase and is normally achieved by holding `CMD+OPT+P+R` key combination during boot. Another way to erase UEFI variables is to choose `Reset NVRAM` in the picker. This option requires `AllowNvramReset` to be set to `true`.
- `BootApple` — this options performs booting to the first found Apple operating system unless the default chosen operating system is already made by Apple. Hold `X` key to choose this option.
- `BootAppleRecovery` — this option performs booting to Apple operating system recovery. Either the one related to the default chosen operating system, or first found in case default chosen operating system is not made by Apple or has no recovery. Hold `CMD+R` key combination to choose this option.

Note 1: Activated `KeySupport`, ~~`AppleUsbKbDxe`~~`OpenUsbKbDxe`, or similar driver is required for key handling to work. On many firmwares it is not possible to get all the keys function.

Note 2: In addition to OPT OpenCore supports **Escape** key to display picker when **ShowPicker** is disabled. This key exists for Apple picker mode and for firmwares with PS/2 keyboards that fail to report held OPT key and require continual presses of **Escape** key to enter the boot menu.

Note 3: On Macs with problematic GOP it may be difficult to access Apple BootPicker. To workaroud this problem even without loading OpenCore **BootKicker** utility can be blessed.

8.4 Debug Properties

1. [AppleDebug](#)

Type: [plist boolean](#)

Failsafe: [false](#)

Description: [Enable boot.efi debug log saving to OpenCore log.](#)

[Note: This option only applies to 10.15.4 and newer.](#)

2. [DisableWatchDog](#)

Type: [plist boolean](#)

Failsafe: [false](#)

Description: Select firmwares may not succeed in quickly booting the operating system, especially in debug mode, which results in watch dog timer aborting the process. This option turns off watch dog timer.

3. [DisplayDelay](#)

Type: [plist integer](#)

Failsafe: [0](#)

Description: Delay in microseconds performed after every printed line visible onscreen (i.e. console).

4. [DisplayLevel](#)

Type: [plist integer, 64 bit](#)

Failsafe: [0](#)

Description: EDK II debug level bitmask (sum) showed onscreen. Unless **Target** enables console (onscreen) printing, onscreen debug output will not be visible. The following levels are supported (discover more in [DebugLib.h](#)):

- [0x00000002](#) (bit 1) — [DEBUG_WARN](#) in [DEBUG](#), [NOOPT](#), [RELEASE](#).
- [0x00000040](#) (bit 6) — [DEBUG_INFO](#) in [DEBUG](#), [NOOPT](#).
- [0x00400000](#) (bit 22) — [DEBUG_VERBOSE](#) in custom builds.
- [0x80000000](#) (bit 31) — [DEBUG_ERROR](#) in [DEBUG](#), [NOOPT](#), [RELEASE](#).

5. [Target](#)

Type: [plist integer](#)

Failsafe: [0](#)

Description: A bitmask (sum) of enabled logging targets. By default all the logging output is hidden, so this option is required to be set when debugging is necessary.

The following logging targets are supported:

- [0x01](#) (bit 0) — Enable logging, otherwise all log is discarded.
- [0x02](#) (bit 1) — Enable basic console (onscreen) logging.
- [0x04](#) (bit 2) — Enable logging to Data Hub.
- [0x08](#) (bit 3) — Enable serial port logging.
- [0x10](#) (bit 4) — Enable UEFI variable logging.
- [0x20](#) (bit 5) — Enable non-volatile UEFI variable logging.
- [0x40](#) (bit 6) — Enable logging to file.

Console logging prints less than all the other variants. Depending on the build type ([RELEASE](#), [DEBUG](#), or [NOOPT](#)) different amount of logging may be read (from least to most).

Data Hub log will not log kernel and kext patches. To obtain Data Hub log use the following command in macOS:

```
ioreg -lw0 -p IODeviceTree | grep boot-log | sort | sed 's/.*<(.*)>.*\/\1/' | xxd -r -p
```

UEFI variable log does not include some messages and has no performance data. For safety reasons log size is limited to 32 kilobytes. Some firmwares may truncate it much earlier or drop completely if they have no memory.

2. Auxiliary
Type: plist boolean
Failsafe: false
Description: This entry will not be listed by default when `HideAuxiliary` is set to `true`.
3. Comment
Type: plist string
Failsafe: Empty string
Description: Arbitrary ASCII string used to provide human readable reference for the entry. It is implementation defined whether this value is used.
4. Enabled
Type: plist boolean
Failsafe: false
Description: This entry will not be listed unless set to `true`.
5. Name
Type: plist string
Failsafe: Empty string
Description: Human readable entry name displayed in boot picker.
6. Path
Type: plist string
Failsafe: Empty string
Description: Entry location depending on entry type.
 - **Entries** specify external boot options, and therefore take device paths in `Path` key. These values are not checked, thus be extremely careful. Example: `PciRoot(0x0)/Pci(0x1,0x1)/.../EFI/COOL.EFI`
 - **Tools** specify internal boot options, which are part of bootloader vault, and therefore take file paths relative to `OC/Tools` directory. Example: `ShellOpenShell.efi`.

9 NVRAM

9.1 Introduction

Has `plist dict` type and allows to set volatile UEFI variables commonly referred as NVRAM variables. Refer to `man nvram` for more details. macOS extensively uses NVRAM variables for OS — Bootloader — Firmware intercommunication, and thus supplying several NVRAM is required for proper macOS functioning.

Each NVRAM variable consists of its name, value, attributes (refer to UEFI specification), and its GUID, representing which ‘section’ NVRAM variable belongs to. macOS uses several GUIDs, including but not limited to:

- 4D1EDE05-38C7-4A6A-9CC6-4BCCA8B38C14 (APPLE_VENDOR_VARIABLE_GUID)
- 7C436110-AB2A-4BBB-A880-FE41995C9F82 (APPLE_BOOT_VARIABLE_GUID)
- 8BE4DF61-93CA-11D2-AA0D-00E098032B8C (EFI_GLOBAL_VARIABLE_GUID)
- 4D1FDA02-38C7-4A6A-9CC6-4BCCA8B30102 (OC_VENDOR_VARIABLE_GUID)

Note: Some of the variables may be added by PlatformNVRAM or Generic subsections of PlatformInfo section. Please ensure that variables of this section never collide with them, as behaviour is undefined otherwise.

For proper macOS functioning it is often required to use OC_FIRMWARE_RUNTIME protocol implementation currently offered as a part of `FwRuntimeServicesOpenRuntime` driver. While it brings any benefits, there are certain limitations which arise depending on the use.

1. Not all tools may be aware of protected namespaces.
When `RequestBootVarRouting` is used `Boot-`prefixed variable access is restricted and protected in a separate namespace. To access the original variables tools have to be aware of `OC_FIRMWARE_RUNTIME` logic.
2. Assigned NVRAM variables are not always allowed to exceed 512 bytes.
This is true for `Boot-`prefixed variables when `RequestBootVarFallback` is used, and for overwriting volatile variables with non-volatile on UEFI 2.8 non-conformant firmwares.

9.2 Properties

1. Add

Type: `plist dict`

Description: Sets NVRAM variables from a map (`plist dict`) of GUIDs to a map (`plist dict`) of variable names and their values in `plist metadata` format. GUIDs must be provided in canonic string format in upper or lower case (e.g. 8BE4DF61-93CA-11D2-AA0D-00E098032B8C).

Created variables get `EFI_VARIABLE_BOOTSERVICE_ACCESS` and `EFI_VARIABLE_RUNTIME_ACCESS` attributes set. Variables will only be set if not present and not blocked. To overwrite a variable add it to `Block` section. This approach enables to provide default values till the operating system takes the lead.

Note: If `plist` key does not conform to GUID format, behaviour is undefined.

2. Block

Type: `plist dict`

Description: Removes NVRAM variables from a map (`plist dict`) of GUIDs to an array (`plist array`) of variable names in `plist string` format.

3. LegacyEnable

Type: `plist boolean`

Failsafe: `false`

Description: Enables loading of NVRAM variable file named `nvram.plist` from EFI volume root.

This file must have root `plist dictionary` type and contain two fields:

- `Version` — `plist integer`, file version, must be set to 1.
- `Add` — `plist dictionary`, equivalent to `Add` from `config.plist`.

Variable loading happens prior to `Block` (and `Add`) phases. Unless `LegacyOverwrite` is enabled, it will not overwrite any existing variable. Variables allowed to be set must be specified in `LegacySchema`. Third-party scripts may be used to create `nvram.plist` file. An example of such script can be found in `Utilities`. The use of

third-party scripts may require `ExposeSensitiveData` set to `0x3` to provide `boot-path` variable with OpenCore EFI partition UUID.

WARNING: This feature is very dangerous as it passes unprotected data to your firmware variable services. Use it only when no hardware NVRAM implementation is provided by the firmware or it is incompatible.

4. LegacyOverwrite

Type: `plist boolean`

Failsafe: `false`

Description: Permits overwriting firmware variables from `nvr.plist`.

Note: Only variables accessible from the operating system will be overwritten.

5. LegacySchema

Type: `plist dict`

Description: Allows setting select NVRAM variables from a map (`plist dict`) of GUIDs to an array (`plist array`) of variable names in `plist string` format.

You can use `*` value to accept all variables for select GUID.

WARNING: Choose variables very carefully, as `nvr.plist` is not vaulted. For instance, do not put `boot-args` or `csr-active-config`, as this can bypass SIP.

6. WriteFlash

Type: `plist boolean`

Failsafe: `false`

Description: Enables writing to flash memory for all added variables.

Note: This value is recommended to be enabled on most firmwares, but is left configurable for firmwares that may have issues with NVRAM variable storage garbage collection or alike.

To read NVRAM variable value from macOS one could use `nvr` by concatenating variable GUID and name separated by `:` symbol. For example, `nvr 7C436110-AB2A-4BBB-A880-FE41995C9F82:boot-args`.

A continuously updated variable list can be found in a corresponding document: [NVRAM Variables](#).

9.3 Mandatory Variables

Warning: These variables may be added by `PlatformNVRAM` or `Generic` subsections of `PlatformInfo` section. Using `PlatformInfo` is the recommend way of setting these variables.

The following variables are mandatory for macOS functioning:

- `4D1EDE05-38C7-4A6A-9CC6-4BCCA8B38C14:FirmwareFeatures`
32-bit `FirmwareFeatures`. Present on all Macs to avoid extra parsing of SMBIOS tables
- `4D1EDE05-38C7-4A6A-9CC6-4BCCA8B38C14:FirmwareFeaturesMask`
32-bit `FirmwareFeaturesMask`. Present on all Macs to avoid extra parsing of SMBIOS tables.
- `4D1EDE05-38C7-4A6A-9CC6-4BCCA8B38C14:MLB`
`BoardSerialNumber`. Present on newer Macs (2013+ at least) to avoid extra parsing of SMBIOS tables, especially in `boot.efi`.
- `4D1EDE05-38C7-4A6A-9CC6-4BCCA8B38C14:ROM`
Primary network adapter MAC address or replacement value. Present on newer Macs (2013+ at least) to avoid accessing special memory region, especially in `boot.efi`.

9.4 Recommended Variables

The following variables are recommended for faster startup or other improvements:

- `7C436110-AB2A-4BBB-A880-FE41995C9F82:csr-active-config`
32-bit System Integrity Protection bitmask. Declared in XNU source code in `csr.h`.
- `4D1EDE05-38C7-4A6A-9CC6-4BCCA8B38C14:ExtendedFirmwareFeatures`
Combined `FirmwareFeatures` and `ExtendedFirmwareFeatures`. Present on newer Macs to avoid extra parsing of SMBIOS tables

- `4D1EDE05-38C7-4A6A-9CC6-4BCCA8B38C14:ExtendedFirmwareFeaturesMask`
Combined `FirmwareFeaturesMask` and `ExtendedFirmwareFeaturesMask`. Present on newer Macs to avoid extra parsing of SMBIOS tables.
- `4D1EDE05-38C7-4A6A-9CC6-4BCCA8B38C14:HW_BID`
Hardware `BoardProduct` (e.g. `Mac-35C1E88140C3E6CF`). Not present on real Macs, but used to avoid extra parsing of SMBIOS tables, especially in `boot.efi`.
- `4D1EDE05-38C7-4A6A-9CC6-4BCCA8B38C14:HW_MLB`
Hardware `BoardSerialNumber`. Override for `MLB`. Present on newer Macs (2013+ at least).
- `4D1EDE05-38C7-4A6A-9CC6-4BCCA8B38C14:HW_ROM`
Hardware `ROM`. Override for `ROM`. Present on newer Macs (2013+ at least).
- `7C436110-AB2A-4BBB-A880-FE41995C9F82:prev-lang:kbd`
ASCII string defining default keyboard layout. Format is `lang-COUNTRY:keyboard`, e.g. `ru-RU:252` for Russian locale and ABC keyboard. Also accepts short forms: `ru:252` or `ru:0` (U.S. keyboard, compatible with 10.9). Full decoded keyboard list from `AppleKeyboardLayouts-L.dat` can be found here. Using non-latin keyboard on 10.14 will not enable ABC keyboard, unlike previous and subsequent macOS versions, and is thus not recommended in case you need 10.14.
- `7C436110-AB2A-4BBB-A880-FE41995C9F82:security-mode`
ASCII string defining FireWire security mode. Legacy, can be found in `IOFireWireFamily` source code in `IOFireWireController.cpp`. It is recommended not to set this variable, which may speedup system startup. Setting to `full` is equivalent to not setting the variable and `none` disables FireWire security.
- `4D1EDE05-38C7-4A6A-9CC6-4BCCA8B38C14:UIScale`
One-byte data defining `boot.efi` user interface scaling. Should be `01` for normal screens and `02` for HiDPI screens.
- `4D1EDE05-38C7-4A6A-9CC6-4BCCA8B38C14:DefaultBackgroundColor`
Four-byte RGBA data defining `boot.efi` user interface background colour. Standard colours include `BF BF 00` (Light Gray) and `00 00 00 00` (Syrah Black). Other colours may be set at user's preference.

9.5 Other Variables

The following variables may be useful for certain configurations or troubleshooting:

- `7C436110-AB2A-4BBB-A880-FE41995C9F82:boot-args`
Kernel arguments, used to pass configuration to Apple kernel and drivers. There are many arguments, which may be found by looking for the use of `PE_parse_boot_argn` function in the kernel or driver code. Some of the known boot arguments include:
 - `acpi_layer=0xFFFFFFFF`
 - `acpi_level=0xFFFF5F` (implies `ACPI_ALL_COMPONENTS`)
 - `batman=VALUE` (`AppleSmartBatteryManager` debug mask)
 - `batman-nosmc=1` (disable `AppleSmartBatteryManager` SMC interface)
 - `cpus=VALUE` (maximum number of CPUs used)
 - `debug=VALUE` (debug mask)
 - `io=VALUE` (`IOKit` debug mask)
 - `keepsyms=1` (show panic log debug symbols)
 - `kextlog=VALUE` (kernel extension loading debug mask)
 - `nv_disable=1` (disables NVIDIA GPU acceleration)
 - `nvda_drv=1` (legacy way to enable NVIDIA web driver, removed in 10.12)
 - `npci=0x2000` (legacy, disables `kIOPCIConfiguratorPFM64`)
 - `lapic_dont_panic=1`
 - `slide=VALUE` (manually set KASLR slide)
 - `smcdebug=VALUE` (`AppleSMC` debug mask)
 - `-amd_no_dgpu_accel` (alternative to WhateverGreen's `-radvesa` for new GPUs)
 - `-nehalem_error_disable`
 - `-no_compat_check` (disable model checking)
 - `-s` (single mode)
 - `-v` (verbose mode)
 - `-x` (safe mode)

There are multiple external places summarising macOS argument lists: [example 1](#), [example 2](#).

- `7C436110-AB2A-4BBB-A880-FE41995C9F82:booterctfg`

- * 2 — AppleLoggingStdErrSet/AppleLoggingStdErrPrint (StdErr or serial?)
- * 4 — AppleLoggingFileSet/AppleLoggingFilePrint (BOOTER.LOG/BOOTER.OLD file on EFI partition)
- debug=VALUE — deprecated starting from 10.15.
 - * 1 — enables print something to BOOTER.LOG (stripped code implies there may be a crash)
 - * 2 — enables perf logging to /efi/debug-log in the device three
 - * 4 — enables timestamp printing for styled printf calls
- level=VALUE — deprecated starting from 10.15. Verbosity level of DEBUG output. Everything but 0x80000000 is stripped from the binary, and this is the default value.

Note: To ~~quickly~~ see verbose output from `boot.efi` on ~~versions~~ [modern macOS versions enable AppleDebug option. This will save the log to general OpenCore log. For versions before 10.15.4 set bootercfg to log=1. This will print verbose output onscreen.](#)

- 7C436110-AB2A-4BBB-A880-FE41995C9F82:bootercfg-once
Booter arguments override removed after first launch. Otherwise equivalent to `bootercfg`.
- [7C436110-AB2A-4BBB-A880-FE41995C9F82:efiboot-perf-record](#)
[Enable performance log saving in boot.efi. Performance log is saved to physical memory and is pointed by efiboot-perf-record-data and efiboot-perf-record-size variables. Starting from 10.15.4 it can also be saved to OpenCore log by AppleDebug option.](#)
- 7C436110-AB2A-4BBB-A880-FE41995C9F82:fmm-computer-name
Current saved host name. ASCII string.
- 7C436110-AB2A-4BBB-A880-FE41995C9F82:nvda_drv
NVIDIA Web Driver control variable. Takes ASCII digit 1 or 0 to enable or disable installed driver.
- 7C436110-AB2A-4BBB-A880-FE41995C9F82:StartupMute
Mute startup chime sound in firmware audio support. 8-bit integer. The value of 0x00 means unmuted. Missing variable or any other value means muted. This variable only affects Gibraltar machines (T2).
- 7C436110-AB2A-4BBB-A880-FE41995C9F82:SystemAudioVolume
System audio volume level for firmware audio support. 8-bit integer. The bit of 0x80 means muted. Lower bits are used to encode volume range specific to installed audio codec. The value is capped by `MaximumBootBeepVolume` AppleHDA layout value to avoid too loud audio playback in the firmware.

10 PlatformInfo

Platform information is comprised of several identification fields generated or filled manually to be compatible with macOS services. The base part of the configuration may be obtained from `MacInfoPkg` package, which itself generates a set of interfaces based on a database in YAML format. These fields are written to three select destinations:

- SMBIOS
- Data Hub
- NVRAM

Most of the fields specify the overrides in SMBIOS, and their field names conform to EDK2 `SmBios.h` header file. However, several important fields reside in Data Hub and NVRAM. Some of the values can be found in more than one field and/or destination, so there are two ways to control their update process: manual, where one specifies all the values (the default), and semi-automatic, where (`Automatic`) only select values are specified, and later used for system configuration.

To inspect SMBIOS contents `dmidecode` utility can be used. Version with macOS specific enhancements can be downloaded from `Acidanthera/dmidecode`.

10.1 Properties

1. `Automatic`

Type: plist boolean

Failsafe: false

Description: Generate PlatformInfo based on `Generic` section instead of using values from `DataHub`, `NVRAM`, and `SMBIOS` sections.

Enabling this option is useful when `Generic` section is flexible enough. When enabled `SMBIOS`, `DataHub`, and `PlatformNVRAM` data is unused.

2. `UpdateDataHub`

Type: plist boolean

Failsafe: false

Description: Update Data Hub fields. These fields are read from `Generic` or `DataHub` sections depending on `Automatic` value.

3. `UpdateNVRAM`

Type: plist boolean

Failsafe: false

Description: Update NVRAM fields related to platform information.

These fields are read from `Generic` or `PlatformNVRAM` sections depending on `Automatic` value. All the other fields are to be specified with `NVRAM` section.

If `UpdateNVRAM` is set to `false` the aforementioned variables can be updated with `NVRAM` section. If `UpdateNVRAM` is set to `true` the behaviour is undefined when any of the fields are present in `NVRAM` section.

4. `UpdateSMBIOS`

Type: plist boolean

Failsafe: false

Description: Update SMBIOS fields. These fields are read from `Generic` or `SMBIOS` sections depending on `Automatic` value.

5. `UpdateSMBIOSMode`

Type: plist string

Failsafe: Create

Description: Update SMBIOS fields approach:

- `TryOverwrite` — `Overwrite` if new size is \leq than the page-aligned original and there are no issues with legacy region unlock. `Create` otherwise. Has issues with some firmwares.
- `Create` — Replace the tables with newly allocated `EfiReservedMemoryType` at `AllocateMaxAddress` without any fallbacks.

11 UEFI

11.1 Introduction

UEFI (Unified Extensible Firmware Interface) is a specification that defines a software interface between an operating system and platform firmware. This section allows to load additional UEFI modules and/or apply tweaks for the onboard firmware. To inspect firmware contents, apply modifications and perform upgrades UEFITool and supplementary utilities can be used.

11.2 ~~Properties~~Drivers

~~AudioType: plist dict Failsafe: None Description: Configure audio backend support described in section below.~~

~~Audio support provides a way for upstream protocols to interact with the selected hardware and audio resources. All audio resources should reside in \EFI\OC\Resources\Audio directory. Currently the only supported audio file format is WAVE PCM. While it is driver dependent which audio stream format is supported, most common audio cards support 16-bit signed stereo audio at 44100 or 48000 Hz.~~

~~Audio file path is determined by audio type, audio localisation, and audio path. Each filename looks as follows: audio_type_audio_localisation_audio_path.wav. For unlocalised files filename does not include the language code and looks as follows: audio_type_audio_path.wav.~~

- ~~• Audio type can be OCEFIAudio for OpenCore audio files or AXEFIAudio for macOS bootloader audio files.~~
- ~~• Audio localisation is a two letter language code (e.g. en) with an exception for Chinese, Spanish, and Portuguese. Refer to for the list of all supported localisations.~~
- ~~• Audio path is the base filename corresponding to a file identifier. For macOS bootloader audio paths refer to . For OpenCore audio paths refer to . The only exception is OpenCore boot chime file, which is OCEFIAudio_VoiceOver_Boot.wav.~~

~~Audio localisation is determined separately for macOS bootloader and OpenCore. For macOS bootloader it is set in preferences.efires archive in systemLanguage.utf8 file and is controlled by the operating system. For OpenCore the value of prev-lang:kbd variable is used. When native audio localisation of a particular file is missing, English language (en) localisation is used. Sample audio files can be found in .~~

~~ConnectDriversType: plist boolean Failsafe: false Description: Perform UEFI controller connection after driver loading.~~

~~This option is useful for loading drivers following UEFI driver model as they may not start by themselves. Examples of such drivers are filesystem or audio drivers. While effective, this option may not be necessary for drivers performing automatic connection, and may slightly slowdown the boot.~~

~~Note: Some firmwares, made by Apple in particular, only connect the boot drive to speedup the boot process. Enable this option to be able to see all the boot options when having multiple drives.~~

~~DriversType: plist array Failsafe: None Description: Load selected drivers from OC/Drivers directory.~~

~~Designed to be filled with string filenames meant to be loaded as UEFI drivers. Depending on the firmware a different set of drivers may be required. Loading an incompatible driver may lead your system to unbootable state or even cause permanent firmware damage. Some of the known drivers [include are listed below](#):~~

ApfsDriverLoader	APFS file system bootstrap driver adding the support of embedded APFS drivers in bootable APFS containers in UEFI firmwares —
AudioDxe	HDA audio support driver in UEFI firmwares for most Intel and some other analog audio controllers. Refer to acidanthera/bugtracker#740 for known issues in AudioDxe.
ExFatDxe	Proprietary ExFAT file system driver for Bootcamp support commonly found in Apple firmwares. For Sandy Bridge and earlier CPUs ExFatDxeLegacy driver should be used due to the lack of RDRAND instruction support. —OC_FIRMWARE_RUNTIME protocol implementation that increases the security of OpenCore and Lilu by supporting read-only and write-only NVRAM variables. Some commonly used quirks, e.g. RequestBootVarRouting, require this driver for proper function. Due to the nature of being a runtime driver, i.e. functioning in parallel with the target operating system, it cannot be implemented within OpenCore itself, but is bundled with OpenCore releases.—
HfsPlus	Proprietary HFS file system driver with bless support commonly found in Apple firmwares. For Sandy Bridge and earlier CPUs HfsPlusLegacy driver should be used due to the lack of RDRAND instruction support.
Hiidatabase*	HII services support driver from MdeModulePkg. This driver is included in most firmwares starting with Ivy Bridge generation. Some applications with the GUI like UEFI Shell may need this driver to work properly.
EnhancedFatDxe	FAT filesystem driver from FatPkg. This driver is embedded in all UEFI firmwares, and cannot be used from OpenCore. It is known that multiple firmwares have a bug in their FAT support implementation, which leads to corrupted filesystems on write attempt. Embedding this driver within the firmware may be required in case writing to EFI partition is needed during the boot process.
NvmExpressDxe*	NVMe support driver from MdeModulePkg. This driver is included in most firmwares starting with Broadwell generation. For Haswell and earlier embedding it within the firmware may be more favourable in case a NVMe SSD drive is installed.
OpenCanopy*	OpenCore plugin implementing graphical interface.
OpenRuntime*	OpenCore plugin implementing OC_FIRMWARE_RUNTIME protocol.
OpenUsbKbdDxe*	USB keyboard driver adding the support of AppleKeyMapAggregator protocols on top of a custom USB keyboard driver implementation. This is an alternative to builtin KeySupport, which may work better or worse depending on the firmware.
VBoxHfs	HFS file system driver with bless support. This driver is an alternative to a closed source HfsPlus driver commonly found in Apple firmwares. While it is feature complete, it is approximately 3 times slower and is yet to undergo a security audit.
XhciDxe*	XHCI USB controller support driver from MdeModulePkg. This driver is included in most firmwares starting with Sandy Bridge generation. For earlier firmwares or legacy systems it may be used to support external USB 3.0 PCI cards.

[Driver marked with * are bundled with OpenCore.](#) To compile the drivers from UDK (EDK II) use the same command you ~~do~~ normally use for OpenCore compilation, but choose a corresponding package:

```
git clone https://github.com/acidanthera/audk UDK
cd UDK
source edksetup.sh
make -C BaseTools
build -a X64 -b RELEASE -t XCODE5 -p FatPkg/FatPkg.dsc
build -a X64 -b RELEASE -t XCODE5 -p MdeModulePkg/MdeModulePkg.dsc
```

11.3 Tools

Standalone tools may help to debug firmware and hardware. Some of the known tools are listed below. While some tools can be launched from within OpenCore many should be run separately either directly or from Shell.

To boot into OpenShell or any other tool directly save `OpenShell.efi` under the name of `EFI\BOOT\BOOTX64.EFI` on a FAT32 partition. In general it is unimportant whether the partition scheme is GPT or MBR.

While the previous approach works both on Macs and other computers, an alternative Mac-only approach to bless the tool on an HFS+ or APFS volume:

```
sudo bless --verbose --file /Volumes/VOLNAME/DIR/OpenShell.efi \  
--folder /Volumes/VOLNAME/DIR/ --setBoot
```

Listing 3: Blessing tool

Note 1: You may have to copy `/System/Library/CoreServices/BridgeVersion.bin` to `/Volumes/VOLNAME/DIR`.

Note 2: To be able to use `bless` you may have to disable System Integrity Protection.

Note 3: To be able to boot you may have to disable Secure Boot if present.

Some of the known tools are listed below (builtin tools are marked with *):

<code>BootKicker*</code>	Enter Apple BootPicker menu (exclusive for Macs with compatible GPUs).
<code>ChipTune*</code>	Test BeepGen protocol and generate audio signals of different style and length.
<code>CleanNvram*</code>	Reset NVRAM alternative bundled as a standalone tool.
<code>GopStop*</code>	Test GraphicsOutput protocol with a simple scenario.
<code>HdaCodecDump*</code>	Parse and dump High Definition Audio codec information (requires AudioDxe).
<code>KeyTester*</code>	Test keyboard input in SimpleText mode.
<code>MemTest86</code>	Memory testing utility.
<code>OpenControl*</code>	Unlock and lock back NVRAM protection for other tools to be able to get full NVRAM access when launching from OpenCore.
<code>OpenShell*</code>	OpenCore-configured UEFI Shell for compatibility with a broad range of firmwares.
<code>PavpProvision</code>	Perform EPID provisioning (requires certificate data configuration).
<code>VerifyMsrE2*</code>	Check CFG Lock (MSR 0xE2 write protection) consistency across all cores.

11.4 OpenCanopy

OpenCanopy is a graphical OpenCore user interface that runs in External PickerMode and relies on `OpenCorePkg OcBootManagementLib` similar to the builtin text interface.

OpenCanopy requires graphical resources located in `Resources` directory to run. Sample resources (fonts and images) can be found in `OcBinaryData` repository.

OpenCanopy provides full support for `PickerAttributes` and offers a configurable builtin icon set. The default chosen icon set depends on the `DefaultBackgroundColor` variable value. For Light Gray Old icon set will be used, for other colours — the one without a prefix.

Predefined icons are put to `\EFI\OC\Resources\Image` directory. Full list of supported icons (in `.icns` format) is provided below. Missing optional icons will use the closest available icon. External entries will use `Ext`-prefixed icon if available (e.g. `OldExtHardDrive.icns`).

- `Cursor` — Mouse cursor (mandatory).
- `Selected` — Selected item (mandatory).
- `Selector` — Selecting item (mandatory).
- `HardDrive` — Generic OS (mandatory).
- `Apple` — Apple OS.

- [AppleRecv](#) — Apple Recovery OS.
- [AppleTM](#) — Apple Time Machine.
- [Windows](#) — Windows.
- [Other](#) — Custom entry (see [Entries](#)).
- [ResetNVRAM](#) — Reset NVRAM system action or tool.
- [Shell](#) — Entry with UEFI Shell name (e.g. [OpenShell](#)).
- [Tool](#) — Any other tool.

Predefined labels are put to [\EFI\OC\Resources\Label](#) directory. Each label has [.1b1](#) or [.12x](#) suffix to represent the scaling level. Full list of labels is provided below. All labels are mandatory.

- [EFIBoot](#) — Generic OS.
- [Apple](#) — Apple OS.
- [AppleRecv](#) — Apple Recovery OS.
- [AppleTM](#) — Apple Time Machine.
- [Windows](#) — Windows.
- [Other](#) — Custom entry (see [Entries](#)).
- [ResetNVRAM](#) — Reset NVRAM system action or tool.
- [Shell](#) — Entry with UEFI Shell name (e.g. [OpenShell](#)).
- [Tool](#) — Any other tool.

Label and icon generation can be performed with bundled utilities: [disklabel](#) and [icnspack](#). Please refer to [sample data](#) for the details about the dimensions.

WARNING: [OpenCanopy](#) is currently considered experimental and is not recommended for everyday use. Refer to [acidanthera/bugtracker/#759](#) for more details regarding the current limitations.

11.5 [OpenRuntime](#)

[OpenRuntime](#) is an [OpenCore](#) plugin implementing [OC_FIRMWARE_RUNTIME](#) protocol. This protocol implements multiple features required for [OpenCore](#) that are otherwise not possible to implement in [OpenCore](#) itself as they are needed to work in runtime, i.e. during operating system functioning. Feature highlights:

- [NVRAM namespaces](#), allowing to isolate operating systems from accessing select variables (e.g. [RequestBootVarRouting](#) or [ProtectSecureBoot](#)).
- [NVRAM proxying](#), allowing to manipulate multiple variables on variable updates (e.g. [RequestBootVarFallback](#)).
- [Read-only and write-only NVRAM variables](#), enhancing the security of [OpenCore](#), [Lilu](#), and [Lilu](#) plugins, like [VirtualSMC](#), which implements [AuthRestart](#) support.
- [NVRAM isolation](#), allowing to protect all variables from being written from an untrusted operating system (e.g. [DisableVariableWrite](#)).
- [UEFI Runtime Services memory protection management to workaround read-only mapping](#) (e.g. [EnableWriteUnprotector](#)).

11.6 [Properties](#)

1. [Audio](#)

Type: [plist dict](#)

Failsafe: [None](#)

Description: [Configure audio backend support described in \[Audio Properties\]\(#\) section below.](#)

[Audio support](#) provides a way for upstream protocols to interact with the selected hardware and audio resources. All audio resources should reside in [\EFI\OC\Resources\Audio](#) directory. Currently the only supported audio file format is [WAVE PCM](#). While it is driver-dependent which audio stream format is supported, most common audio cards support 16-bit signed stereo audio at 44100 or 48000 Hz.

[Audio file path](#) is determined by audio type, audio localisation, and audio path. Each filename looks as follows: [\[audio type\]_\[audio localisation\]_\[audio path\].wav](#). For unlocalised files filename does not include the language code and looks as follows: [\[audio type\]_\[audio path\].wav](#).

- [Audio type can be OCEFIAudio for OpenCore audio files or AXEFIAudio for macOS bootloader audio files.](#)
- [Audio localisation is a two letter language code \(e.g. en\) with an exception for Chinese, Spanish, and Portuguese. Refer to APPLE_VOICE_OVER_LANGUAGE_CODE definition for the list of all supported localisations.](#)
- [Audio path is the base filename corresponding to a file identifier. For macOS bootloader audio paths refer to APPLE_VOICE_OVER_AUDIO_FILE definition. For OpenCore audio paths refer to OC_VOICE_OVER_AUDIO_FILE definition. The only exception is OpenCore boot chime file, which is OCEFIAudio_VoiceOver_Boot.wav.](#)

[Audio localisation is determined separately for macOS bootloader and OpenCore. For macOS bootloader it is set in preferences.efires archive in systemLanguage.utf8 file and is controlled by the operating system. For OpenCore the value of prev-lang:kbd variable is used. When native audio localisation of a particular file is missing, English language \(en\) localisation is used. Sample audio files can be found in OcBinaryData repository.](#)

2. [ConnectDrivers](#)

Type: [plist boolean](#)

Failsafe: [false](#)

Description: [Perform UEFI controller connection after driver loading.](#)

[This option is useful for loading drivers following UEFI driver model as they may not start by themselves. Examples of such drivers are filesystem or audio drivers. While effective, this option may not be necessary for drivers performing automatic connection, and may slightly slowdown the boot.](#)

[Note: Some firmwares, made by Apple in particular, only connect the boot drive to speedup the boot process. Enable this option to be able to see all the boot options when having multiple drives.](#)

3. [Drivers](#)

Type: [plist array](#)

Failsafe: [None](#)

Description: [Load selected drivers from OC/Drivers directory.](#)

[Designed to be filled with string filenames meant to be loaded as UEFI drivers.](#)

4. [Input](#)

Type: [plist dict](#)

Failsafe: [None](#)

Description: [Apply individual settings designed for input \(keyboard and mouse\) in Input Properties section below.](#)

5. [Output](#)

Type: [plist dict](#)

Failsafe: [None](#)

Description: [Apply individual settings designed for output \(text and graphics\) in Output Properties section below.](#)

6. [Protocols](#)

Type: [plist dict](#)

Failsafe: [None](#)

Description: [Force builtin versions of select protocols described in Protocols Properties section below.](#)

[Note: all protocol instances are installed prior to driver loading.](#)

7. [Quirks](#)

Type: [plist dict](#)

Failsafe: [None](#)

Description: [Apply individual firmware quirks described in Quirks Properties section below.](#)

11.7 Audio Properties

1. [AudioCodec](#)

Type: [plist integer](#)

Failsafe: [empty string0](#)

Description: [Codec address on the specified audio controller for audio support.](#)

Normally this contains first audio codec address on the builtin analog audio controller (HDEF). Audio codec addresses, e.g. 2, can be found in the debug log (marked in bold):

```
OCAU: 1/3 PciRoot(0x0)/Pci(0x1,0x0)/Pci(0x0,0x1)/VenMsg(<redacted>,00000000) (4 outputs)
OCAU: 2/3 PciRoot(0x0)/Pci(0x3,0x0)/VenMsg(<redacted>,00000000) (1 outputs)
OCAU: 3/3 PciRoot(0x0)/Pci(0x1B,0x0)/VenMsg(<redacted>,02000000) (7 outputs)
```

As an alternative this value can be obtained from IOHDACodecDevice class in I/O Registry containing it in IOHDACodecAddress field.

2. AudioDevice

Type: plist string

Failsafe: [empty string](#)

Description: Device path of the specified audio controller for audio support.

Normally this contains builtin analog audio controller (HDEF) device path, e.g. `PciRoot(0x0)/Pci(0x1b,0x0)`. The list of recognised audio controllers can be found in the debug log (marked in bold):

```
OCAU: 1/3 PciRoot(0x0)/Pci(0x1,0x0)/Pci(0x0,0x1)/VenMsg(<redacted>,00000000) (4 outputs)
OCAU: 2/3 PciRoot(0x0)/Pci(0x3,0x0)/VenMsg(<redacted>,00000000) (1 outputs)
OCAU: 3/3 PciRoot(0x0)/Pci(0x1B,0x0)/VenMsg(<redacted>,02000000) (7 outputs)
```

As an alternative `gfxutil -f HDEF` command can be used in macOS. Specifying empty device path will result in the first available audio controller to be used.

3. AudioOut

Type: plist integer

Failsafe: 0

Description: Index of the output port of the specified codec starting from 0.

Normally this contains the index of the green out of the builtin analog audio controller (HDEF). The number of output nodes (N) in the debug log (marked in bold):

```
OCAU: 1/3 PciRoot(0x0)/Pci(0x1,0x0)/Pci(0x0,0x1)/VenMsg(<redacted>,00000000) (4 outputs)
OCAU: 2/3 PciRoot(0x0)/Pci(0x3,0x0)/VenMsg(<redacted>,00000000) (1 outputs)
OCAU: 3/3 PciRoot(0x0)/Pci(0x1B,0x0)/VenMsg(<redacted>,02000000) (7 outputs)
```

The quickest way to find the right port is to bruteforce the values from 0 to N - 1.

4. AudioSupport

Type: plist boolean

Failsafe: false

Description: Activate audio support by connecting to a backend driver.

Enabling this setting routes audio playback from builtin protocols to a dedicated audio port (`AudioOut`) of the specified codec (`AudioCodec`) located on the audio controller (`AudioDevice`).

5. MinimumVolume

Type: plist integer

Failsafe: 0

Description: Minimal heard volume level from 0 to 100.

Screen reader will use this volume level, when the calculated volume level is less than `MinimumVolume`. Boot chime sound will not play if the calculated volume level is less than `MinimumVolume`.

6. PlayChime

Type: plist boolean

Failsafe: false

Description: Play chime sound at startup.

Enabling this setting plays boot chime through builtin audio support. Volume level is determined by `MinimumVolume` and `VolumeAmplifier` settings and `SystemAudioVolume` NVRAM variable.

Note: this setting is separate from `StartupMute` NVRAM variable to avoid conflicts when the firmware is able to play boot chime.

7. VolumeAmplifier

Type: plist integer

Failsafe: 0

Description: Multiplication coefficient for system volume to raw volume linear translation from 0 to 1000.

Volume level range read from `SystemAudioVolume` varies depending on the codec. To transform read value in [0, 127] range into raw volume range [0, 100] the read value is scaled to `VolumeAmplifier` percents:

$$RawVolume = MIN\left(\frac{SystemAudioVolume * VolumeAmplifier}{100}, 100\right)$$

Note: the transformation used in macOS is not linear, but it is very close and this nuance is thus ignored.

11.8 Input Properties

1. [KeyFiltering](#)

Type: [plist boolean](#)

Failsafe: [false](#)

Description: [Enable keyboard input sanity checking.](#)

[Apparently some boards like GA Z77P-D3 may return uninitialised data in EFI_INPUT_KEY with all input protocols. This option discards keys that are neither ASCII, nor are defined in the UEFI specification \(see tables 107 and 108 in version 2.8\).](#)

2. KeyForgetThreshold

Type: plist integer

Failsafe: 0

Description: Remove key unless it was submitted during this timeout in milliseconds.

`AppleKeyMapAggregator` protocol is supposed to contain a fixed length buffer of currently pressed keys. However, the majority of the drivers only report key presses as interrupts and pressing and holding the key on the keyboard results in subsequent submissions of this key with some defined time interval. As a result we use a timeout to remove once pressed keys from the buffer once the timeout expires and no new submission of this key happened.

This option allows to set this timeout based on your platform. The recommended value that works on the majority of the platforms is 5 milliseconds. For reference, holding one key on VMware will repeat it roughly every 2 milliseconds and the same value for APTIO V is 3-4 milliseconds. Thus it is possible to set a slightly lower value on faster platforms and slightly higher value on slower platforms for more responsive input.

3. KeyMergeThreshold

Type: plist integer

Failsafe: 0

Description: Assume simultaneous combination for keys submitted within this timeout in milliseconds.

Similarly to `KeyForgetThreshold`, this option works around the sequential nature of key submission. To be able to recognise simultaneously pressed keys in the situation when all keys arrive sequentially, we are required to set a timeout within which we assume the keys were pressed together.

Holding multiple keys results in reports every 2 and 1 milliseconds for VMware and APTIO V respectively. Pressing keys one after the other results in delays of at least 6 and 10 milliseconds for the same platforms. The recommended value for this option is 2 milliseconds, but it may be decreased for faster platforms and increased for slower.

4. KeySupport

Type: plist boolean

Failsafe: false

Description: Enable internal keyboard input translation to `AppleKeyMapAggregator` protocol.

This option activates the internal keyboard interceptor driver, based on `AppleGenericInput` aka (`AptioInputFix`), to fill `AppleKeyMapAggregator` database for input functioning. In case a separate driver is used, such as [AppleUsbKbDxe](#) [OpenUsbKbDxe](#), this option should never be enabled.

5. KeySupportMode

Type: plist string

Failsafe: empty string

Description: Set internal keyboard input translation to `AppleKeyMapAggregator` protocol mode.

- **Auto** — Performs automatic choice as available with the following preference: `AMI`, `V2`, `V1`.
- **V1** — Uses UEFI standard legacy input protocol `EFI_SIMPLE_TEXT_INPUT_PROTOCOL`.
- **V2** — Uses UEFI standard modern input protocol `EFI_SIMPLE_TEXT_INPUT_EX_PROTOCOL`.
- **AMI** — Uses APTIO input protocol `AMI_EFIKEYCODE_PROTOCOL`.

Note: Currently V1, V2, and AMI unlike Auto only do filtering of the particular specified protocol. This may change in the future versions.

6. `KeySwap`

Type: plist boolean

Failsafe: false

Description: Swap `Command` and `Option` keys during submission.

This option may be useful for keyboard layouts with `Option` key situated to the right of `Command` key.

7. `PointerSupport`

Type: plist boolean

Failsafe: false

Description: Enable internal pointer driver.

This option implements standard UEFI pointer protocol (`EFI_SIMPLE_POINTER_PROTOCOL`) through select OEM protocols. The option may be useful on Z87 ASUS boards, where `EFI_SIMPLE_POINTER_PROTOCOL` is broken.

8. `PointerSupportMode`

Type: plist string

Failsafe: empty string

Description: Set OEM protocol used for internal pointer driver.

Currently the only supported variant is `ASUS`, using specialised protocol available on select Z87 and Z97 ASUS boards. More details can be found in `LongSoft/UefiTool#116`.

9. `TimerResolution`

Type: plist integer

Failsafe: 0

Description: Set architecture timer resolution.

This option allows to update firmware architecture timer period with the specified value in 100 nanosecond units. Setting a lower value generally improves performance and responsiveness of the interface and input handling.

The recommended value is 50000 (5 milliseconds) or slightly higher. Select ASUS Z87 boards use 60000 for the interface. Apple boards use 100000. You may leave it as 0 in case there are issues.

11.9 Output Properties

1. `TextRenderer`

Type: plist string

Failsafe: `BuiltinGraphics`

Description: Chooses renderer for text going through standard console output.

Currently two renderers are supported: `Builtin` and `System`. `System` renderer uses firmware services for text rendering. `Builtin` bypassing firmware services and performs text rendering on its own. Different renderers support a different set of options. It is recommended to use `Builtin` renderer, as it supports HiDPI mode and uses full screen resolution.

UEFI firmwares generally support `ConsoleControl` with two rendering modes: `Graphics` and `Text`. Some firmwares do not support `ConsoleControl` and rendering modes. `OpenCore` and `macOS` expect text to only be shown in `Graphics` mode and graphics to be drawn in any mode. Since this is not required by UEFI specification, exact behaviour varies.

Valid values are combinations of text renderer and rendering mode:

- `BuiltinGraphics` — Switch to `Graphics` mode and use `Builtin` renderer with custom `ConsoleControl`.

- `SystemGraphics` — Switch to `Graphics` mode and use `System` renderer with custom `ConsoleControl`.
- `SystemText` — Switch to `Text` mode and use `System` renderer with custom `ConsoleControl`.
- `SystemGeneric` — Use `System` renderer with system `ConsoleControl` assuming it behaves correctly.

The use of `BuiltinGraphics` is generally straightforward. For most platforms it is necessary to enable `ProvideConsoleGop`, set `Resolution` to `Max`.

The use of `System` protocols is more complicated. In general the preferred setting is `SystemGraphics` or `SystemText`. Enabling `ProvideConsoleGop`, setting `Resolution` to `Max`, enabling `ReplaceTabWithSpace` is useful on almost all platforms. `SanitiseClearScreen`, `IgnoreTextInGraphics`, and `ClearScreenOnModeSwitch` are more specific, and their use depends on the firmware.

Note: Some Macs, namely `MacPro5,1`, may have broken console output with newer GPUs, and thus only `BuiltinGraphics` may work for them.

2. `ConsoleMode`

Type: `plist string`

Failsafe: Empty string

Description: Sets console output mode as specified with the `WxH` (e.g. `80x24`) formatted string.

Set to empty string not to change console mode. Set to `Max` to try to use largest available console mode. Currently `Builtin` text renderer supports only one console mode, so this option is ignored.

Note: This field is best to be left empty on most firmwares.

3. `Resolution`

Type: `plist string`

Failsafe: Empty string

Description: Sets console output screen resolution.

- Set to `WxH@Bpp` (e.g. `1920x1080@32`) or `WxH` (e.g. `1920x1080`) formatted string to request custom resolution from GOP if available.
- Set to empty string not to change screen resolution.
- Set to `Max` to try to use largest available screen resolution.

On HiDPI screens `APPLE_VENDOR_VARIABLE_GUID UIScale` NVRAM variable may need to be set to `02` to enable HiDPI scaling in `Builtin` text renderer, FileVault 2 UEFI password interface, and boot screen logo. Refer to `Recommended Variables` section for more details.

Note: This will fail when console handle has no GOP protocol. When the firmware does not provide it, it can be added with `ProvideConsoleGop` set to `true`.

4. `ClearScreenOnModeSwitch`

Type: `plist boolean`

Failsafe: `false`

Description: Some firmwares clear only part of screen when switching from graphics to text mode, leaving a fragment of previously drawn image visible. This option fills the entire graphics screen with black color before switching to text mode.

Note: This option only applies to `System` renderer.

5. [`DirectGopCacheMode`](#)

Type: `plist string`

Failsafe: `Empty string`

Description: [Cache mode for builtin graphics output protocol framebuffer.](#)

[Tuning cache mode may provide better rendering performance on some firmwares. Providing empty string leaves cache control settings to the firmware. Valid non-empty values are: `Uncacheable`, `WriteCombining`, and `WriteThrough`.](#)

[*Note:* This option is not supported on most hardware \(see `acidanthera/bugtracker#755` for more details\).](#)

6. `DirectGopRendering`

Type: `plist boolean`

Gibraltar machines (T2) and is not supported before macOS High Sierra (10.13). Instead older macOS versions use AppleHDA protocol, which is currently not implemented.

Only one set of audio protocols can be available at a time, so in order to get audio playback in OpenCore user interface on Mac system implementing some of these protocols this setting should be enabled.

Note: Backend audio driver needs to be configured in UEFI **Audio** section for these protocols to be able to stream audio.

2. **AppleBootPolicy**

Type: plist boolean

Failsafe: false

Description: Reinstalls Apple Boot Policy protocol with a builtin version. This may be used to ensure APFS compatibility on VMs or legacy Macs.

Note: Some Macs, namely `MacPro5,1`, do have APFS compatibility, but their Apple Boot Policy protocol contains recovery detection issues, thus using this option is advised on them as well.

3. [AppleDebugLog](#)

[Type: plist boolean](#)

[Failsafe: false](#)

[Description: Reinstalls Apple Debug Log protocol with a builtin version.](#)

4. **AppleEvent**

Type: plist boolean

Failsafe: false

Description: Reinstalls Apple Event protocol with a builtin version. This may be used to ensure File Vault 2 compatibility on VMs or legacy Macs.

5. **AppleImageConversion**

Type: plist boolean

Failsafe: false

Description: Reinstalls Apple Image Conversion protocol with a builtin version.

6. **AppleKeyMap**

Type: plist boolean

Failsafe: false

Description: Reinstalls Apple Key Map protocols with builtin versions.

7. **AppleSmcIo**

Type: plist boolean

Failsafe: false

Description: Reinstalls Apple SMC I/O protocol with a builtin version.

This protocol replaces legacy `VirtualSmc` UEFI driver, and is compatible with any SMC kernel extension. However, in case `FakeSMC` kernel extension is used, manual NVRAM key variable addition may be needed.

8. **AppleUserInterfaceTheme**

Type: plist boolean

Failsafe: false

Description: Reinstalls Apple User Interface Theme protocol with a builtin version.

9. **DataHub**

Type: plist boolean

Failsafe: false

Description: Reinstalls Data Hub protocol with a builtin version. This will drop all previous properties if the protocol was already installed.

10. **DeviceProperties**

Type: plist boolean

Failsafe: false

Description: Reinstalls Device Property protocol with a builtin version. This will drop all previous properties if it was already installed. This may be used to ensure full compatibility on VMs or legacy Macs.

11. **FirmwareVolume**
Type: plist boolean
Failsafe: false
Description: Forcibly wraps Firmware Volume protocols or installs new to support custom cursor images for File Vault 2. Should be set to **true** to ensure File Vault 2 compatibility on everything but VMs and legacy Macs.
Note: Several virtual machines including VMware may have corrupted cursor image in HiDPI mode and thus may also require this setting to be enabled.
12. **HashServices**
Type: plist boolean
Failsafe: false
Description: Forcibly reinstalls Hash Services protocols with builtin versions. Should be set to **true** to ensure File Vault 2 compatibility on platforms providing broken SHA-1 hashing. Can be diagnosed by invalid cursor size with `UIScale` set to 02, in general platforms prior to APTIO V (Haswell and older) are affected.
13. **OSInfo**
Type: plist boolean
Failsafe: false
Description: Forcibly reinstalls OS Info protocol with builtin versions. This protocol is generally used to receive notifications from macOS bootloader, by the firmware or by other applications.
14. **UnicodeCollation**
Type: plist boolean
Failsafe: false
Description: Forcibly reinstalls unicode collation services with builtin version. Should be set to **true** to ensure UEFI Shell compatibility on platforms providing broken unicode collation. In general legacy Insyde and APTIO platforms on Ivy Bridge and earlier are affected.

11.11 Quirks Properties

1. **ExitBootServicesDelay**
Type: plist integer
Failsafe: 0
Description: Adds delay in microseconds after `EXIT_BOOT_SERVICES` event.

This is a very ugly quirk to circumvent "Still waiting for root device" message on select APTIO IV firmwares, namely ASUS Z87-Pro, when using FileVault 2 in particular. It seems that for some reason they execute code in parallel to `EXIT_BOOT_SERVICES`, which results in SATA controller being inaccessible from macOS. A better approach should be found in some future. Expect 3-5 seconds to be enough in case the quirk is needed.
2. **IgnoreInvalidFlexRatio**
Type: plist boolean
Failsafe: false
Description: Select firmwares, namely APTIO IV, may contain invalid values in `MSR_FLEX_RATIO` (0x194) MSR register. These values may cause macOS boot failure on Intel platforms.
Note: While the option is not supposed to induce harm on unaffected firmwares, its usage is not recommended when it is not required.
3. **ReleaseUsbOwnership**
Type: plist boolean
Failsafe: false
Description: Attempt to detach USB controller ownership from the firmware driver. While most firmwares manage to properly do that, or at least have an option for, select firmwares do not. As a result, operating system may freeze upon boot. Not recommended unless required.
4. **RequestBootVarFallback**
Type: plist boolean
Failsafe: false
Description: Request fallback of some Boot prefixed variables from `OC_VENDOR_VARIABLE_GUID` to `EFI_GLOBAL_VARIABLE_GUID`.

This quirk requires `RequestBootVarRouting` to be enabled and therefore `OC_FIRMWARE_RUNTIME` protocol implemented in `FwRuntimeServicesOpenRuntime.efi`.

By redirecting `Boot` prefixed variables to a separate GUID namespace we achieve multiple goals:

- Operating systems are jailed and only controlled by OpenCore boot environment to enhance security.
- Operating systems do not mess with OpenCore boot priority, and guarantee fluent updates and hibernation wakes for cases that require reboots with OpenCore in the middle.
- Potentially incompatible boot entries, such as macOS entries, are not deleted or anyhow corrupted.

However, some firmwares do their own boot option scanning upon startup by checking file presence on the available disks. Quite often this scanning includes non-standard locations, such as Windows Bootloader paths. Normally it is not an issue, but some firmwares, ASUS firmwares on APTIO V in particular, have bugs. For them scanning is implemented improperly, and firmware preferences may get accidentally corrupted due to `BootOrder` entry duplication (each option will be added twice) making it impossible to boot without cleaning NVRAM.

To trigger the bug one should have some valid boot options (e.g. OpenCore) and then install Windows with `RequestBootVarRouting` enabled. As Windows bootloader option will not be created by Windows installer, the firmware will attempt to create it itself, and then corrupt its boot option list.

This quirk forwards all UEFI specification valid boot options, that are not related to macOS, to the firmware into `BootF###` and `BootOrder` variables upon write. As the entries are added to the end of `BootOrder`, this does not break boot priority, but ensures that the firmware does not try to append a new option on its own after Windows installation for instance.

5. `RequestBootVarRouting`

Type: plist boolean

Failsafe: false

Description: Request redirect of all `Boot` prefixed variables from `EFI_GLOBAL_VARIABLE_GUID` to `OC_VENDOR_VARIABLE_GUID`.

This quirk requires `OC_FIRMWARE_RUNTIME` protocol implemented in `FwRuntimeServicesOpenRuntime.efi`. The quirk lets default boot entry preservation at times when firmwares delete incompatible boot entries. Simply said, you are required to enable this quirk to be able to reliably use Startup Disk preference pane in a firmware that is not compatible with macOS boot entries by design.

6. `UnblockFsConnect`

Type: plist boolean

Failsafe: false

Description: Some firmwares block partition handles by opening them in By Driver mode, which results in File System protocols being unable to install.

Note: The quirk is mostly relevant for select HP laptops with no drives listed.

Partition table holds up to 128 entries
Main partition table begins at sector 2 and ends at sector 33
First usable sector is 34, last usable sector is 419430366
Partitions will be aligned on 2048-sector boundaries
Total free space is 4029 sectors (2.0 MiB)

Number	Start (sector)	End (sector)	Size	Code	Name
1	2048	1023999	499.0 MiB	2700	Basic data partition
2	1024000	1226751	99.0 MiB	EF00	EFI system partition
3	1226752	1259519	16.0 MiB	0C01	Microsoft reserved ...
4	1259520	419428351	199.4 GiB	0700	Basic data partition

```
Command (? for help): c
Partition number (1-4): 4
Enter name: BOOTCAMP
```

```
Command (? for help): w
```

Final checks complete. About to write GPT data. THIS WILL OVERWRITE EXISTING PARTITIONS!!

```
Do you want to proceed? (Y/N): Y
OK; writing new GUID partition table (GPT) to \\.\physicaldrive0.
Disk synchronization succeeded! The computer should now use the new partition table.
The operation has completed successfully.
```

Listing 4: Relabeling Windows volume

How to choose Windows BOOTCAMP with custom NTFS drivers?

Third-party drivers providing NTFS support, such as NTFS-3G, Paragon NTFS, Tuxera NTFS or Seagate Paragon Driver break certain macOS functionality, including Startup Disk preference pane normally used for operating system selection. While the recommended option remains not to use such drivers as they commonly corrupt the filesystem, and prefer the driver bundled with macOS with optional write support (command or GUI), there still exist vendor-specific workarounds for their products: Tuxera, Paragon, etc.

12.2 Debugging

Similar to other projects working with hardware OpenCore supports auditing and debugging. The use of NOOPT or DEBUG build modes instead of RELEASE can produce a lot more debug output. With NOOPT source level debugging with GDB or IDA Pro is also available. For GDB check OpenCore Debug page. For IDA Pro you will need IDA Pro 7.3 or newer, refer to Debugging the XNU Kernel with IDA Pro for more details.

To obtain the log during boot you can make the use of serial port debugging. Serial port debugging is enabled in Target, e.g. 0xB for onscreen with serial. OpenCore uses 115200 baud rate, 8 data bits, no parity, and 1 stop bit. For macOS your best choice are CP2102-based UART devices. Connect motherboard TX to USB UART RX, and motherboard GND to USB UART GND. Use screen utility to get the output, or download GUI software, such as CoolTerm.

Note: On several motherboards (and possibly USB UART dongles) PIN naming may be incorrect. It is very common to have GND swapped with RX, thus you have to connect motherboard “TX” to USB UART GND, and motherboard “GND” to USB UART RX.

Remember to enable COM port in firmware settings, and never use USB cables longer than 1 meter to avoid output corruption. To additionally enable XNU kernel serial output you will need debug=0x8 boot argument.

12.3 Tips and Tricks

1. How to debug boot failure?

Normally it is enough to obtain the actual error message. For this ensure that:

- You have a DEBUG or NOOPT version of OpenCore.

- Logging is enabled (1) and shown onscreen (2): `Misc → Debug → Target = 3`.
- Logged messages from at least `DEBUG_ERROR (0x80000000)`, `DEBUG_WARN (0x00000002)`, and `DEBUG_INFO (0x00000040)` levels are visible onscreen: `Misc → Debug → DisplayLevel = 0x80000042`.
- Critical error messages, like `DEBUG_ERROR`, stop booting: `Misc → Security → HaltLevel = 0x80000000`.
- Watch Dog is disabled to prevent automatic reboot: `Misc → Debug → DisableWatchDog = true`.
- Boot Picker (entry selector) is enabled: `Misc → Boot → ShowPicker = true`.

If there is no obvious error, check the available hacks in `Quirks` sections one by one. For early boot troubleshooting, for instance, when OpenCore menu does not appear, using `UEFI Shell` may help to see early debug messages.

2. How to customise boot entries?

OpenCore follows standard Apple Bless model and extracts the entry name from `.contentDetails` and `.disk_label.contentDetails` files in the booter directory if present. These files contain an ASCII string with an entry title, which may then be customised by the user.

3. How to choose the default boot entry?

OpenCore uses the primary `UEFI` boot option to select the default entry. This choice can be altered from `UEFI Setup`, with the `macOS Startup Disk` preference, or the `Windows Boot Camp Control Panel`. Since choosing `OpenCore's BOOTx64.EFI` as a primary boot option limits this functionality in addition to several firmwares deleting incompatible boot options, potentially including those created by `macOS`, you are strongly encouraged to use the `RequestBootVarRouting` quirk, which will preserve your selection made in the operating system within the `OpenCore` variable space. Note, that `RequestBootVarRouting` requires a separate driver for functioning.

4. What is the simplest way to install macOS?

Copy online recovery image (`*.dmg` and `*.chunklist` files) to `com.apple.recovery.boot` directory on a `FAT32` partition with `OpenCore`. Load `OpenCore Boot Picker` and choose the entry, it will have a `(dmg)` suffix. Custom name may be created by providing `.contentDetails` file.

To download recovery online you may use `macrecovery.py` tool from `MacInfoPkg`.

For offline installation refer to `How to create a bootable installer for macOS` article. Apart from `App Store` and `softwareupdate` utility there also are third-party tools to download an offline image.

5. Why do online recovery images (*.dmg) fail to load?

This may be caused by missing `HFS+` driver, as all presently known recovery volumes have `HFS+` filesystem.

6. Can I use this on Apple hardware or virtual machines?

Sure, most relatively modern Mac models including `MacPro5,1` and virtual machines are fully supported. Even though there are little to none specific details relevant to Mac hardware, some ongoing instructions can be found in `acidanthera/bugtracker#377`.

7. Why do Find&Replace patches must equal in length?

For machine code (`x86` code) it is not possible to do differently sized replacements due to relative addressing. For `ACPI` code this is risky, and is technically equivalent to `ACPI` table replacement, thus not implemented. More detailed explanation can be found on `AppleLife.ru`.

8. How can I migrate from AptioMemoryFix?

Behaviour similar to that of `AptioMemoryFix` can be obtained by installing `FwRuntimeServicesOpenRuntime` driver and enabling the quirks listed below. Please note, that most of these are not necessary to be enabled. Refer to their individual descriptions in this document for more details.

- `ProvideConsoleGop` (`UEFI` quirk)
- `AvoidRuntimeDefrag`
- `DiscardHibernateMap`
- `EnableSafeModeSlide`
- `EnableWriteUnprotector`
- `ForceExitBootServices`
- `ProtectCsmRegionProtectMemoryRegions`
- `ProvideCustomSlide`