

M1120 Reliability Test Setup

for DV stage - WYHQ/Reliability use only

Hugo / Reliability Engineering
2023/11/27





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How to un/install the test sample

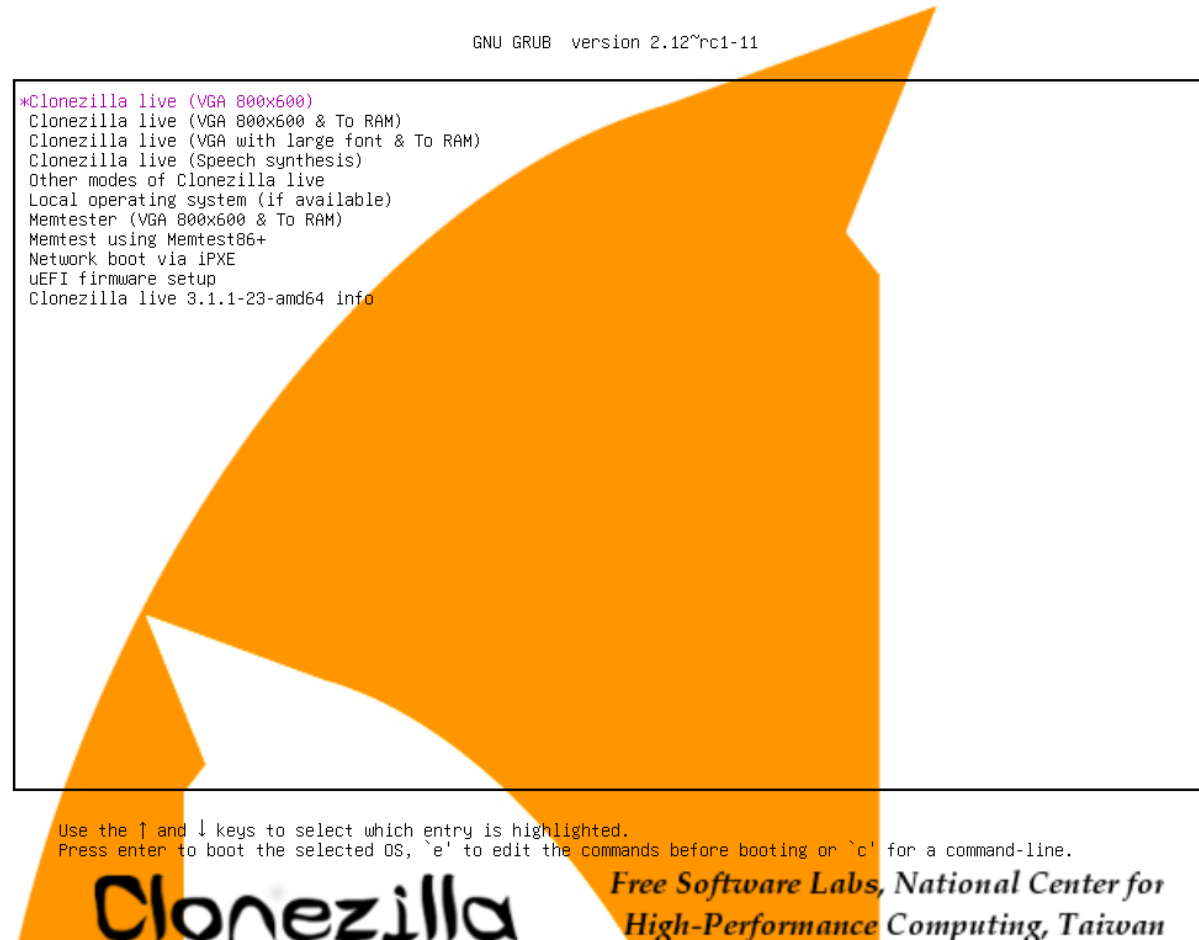
Clone Linux OS

with Clonezilla expert mode



Clone Linux OS

1) Boot into Clonezilla through USB (you can download the image from [here](#))

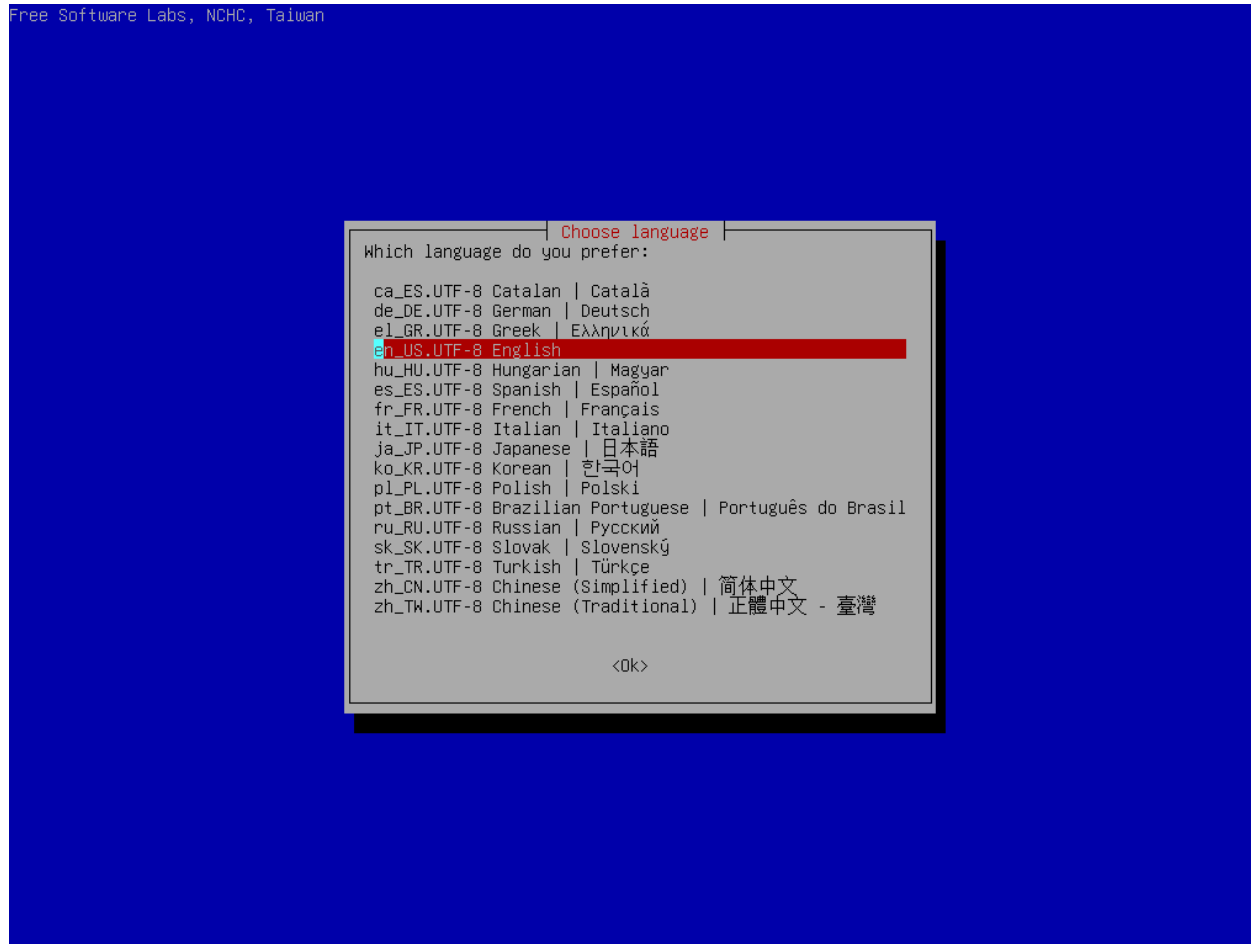


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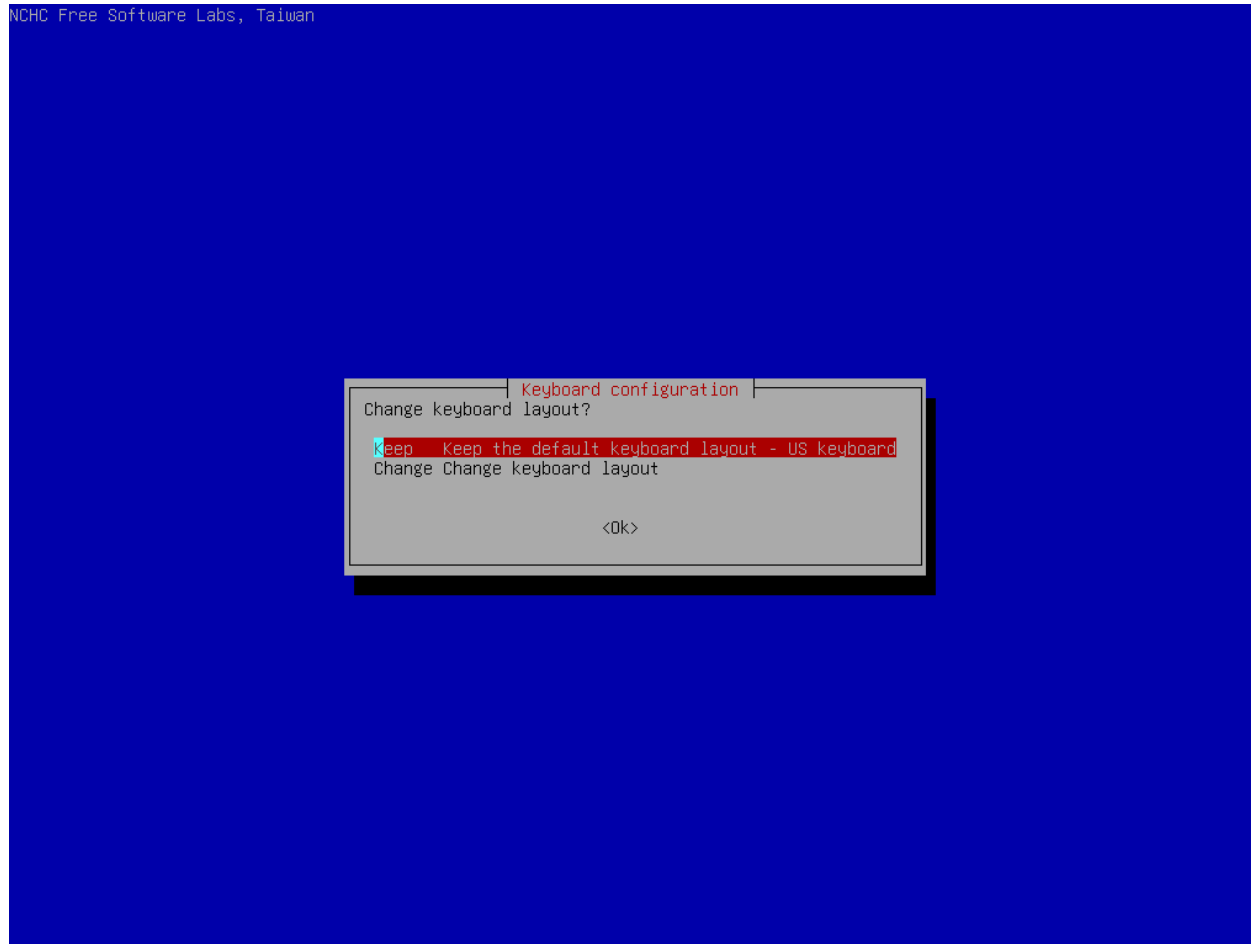
Clone Linux OS

2) Choose your preferred language



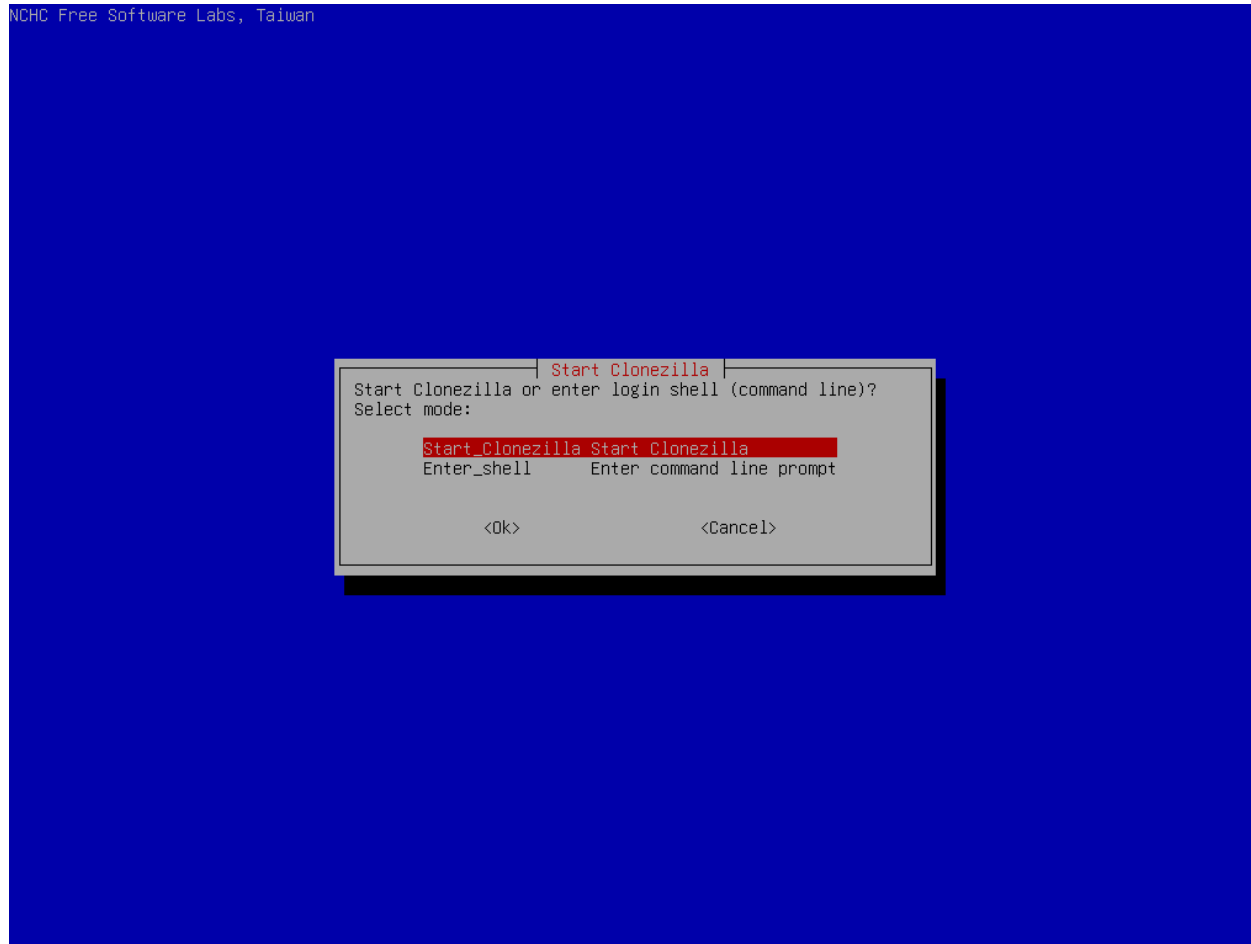
Clone Linux OS

3) Choose your keyboard layout



Clone Linux OS

4) Start Clonezilla



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Clone Linux OS

5) Choose 'device-device' mode

```
NCHC Free Software Labs, Taiwan

Clonezilla - Opensource Clone System (OCS)

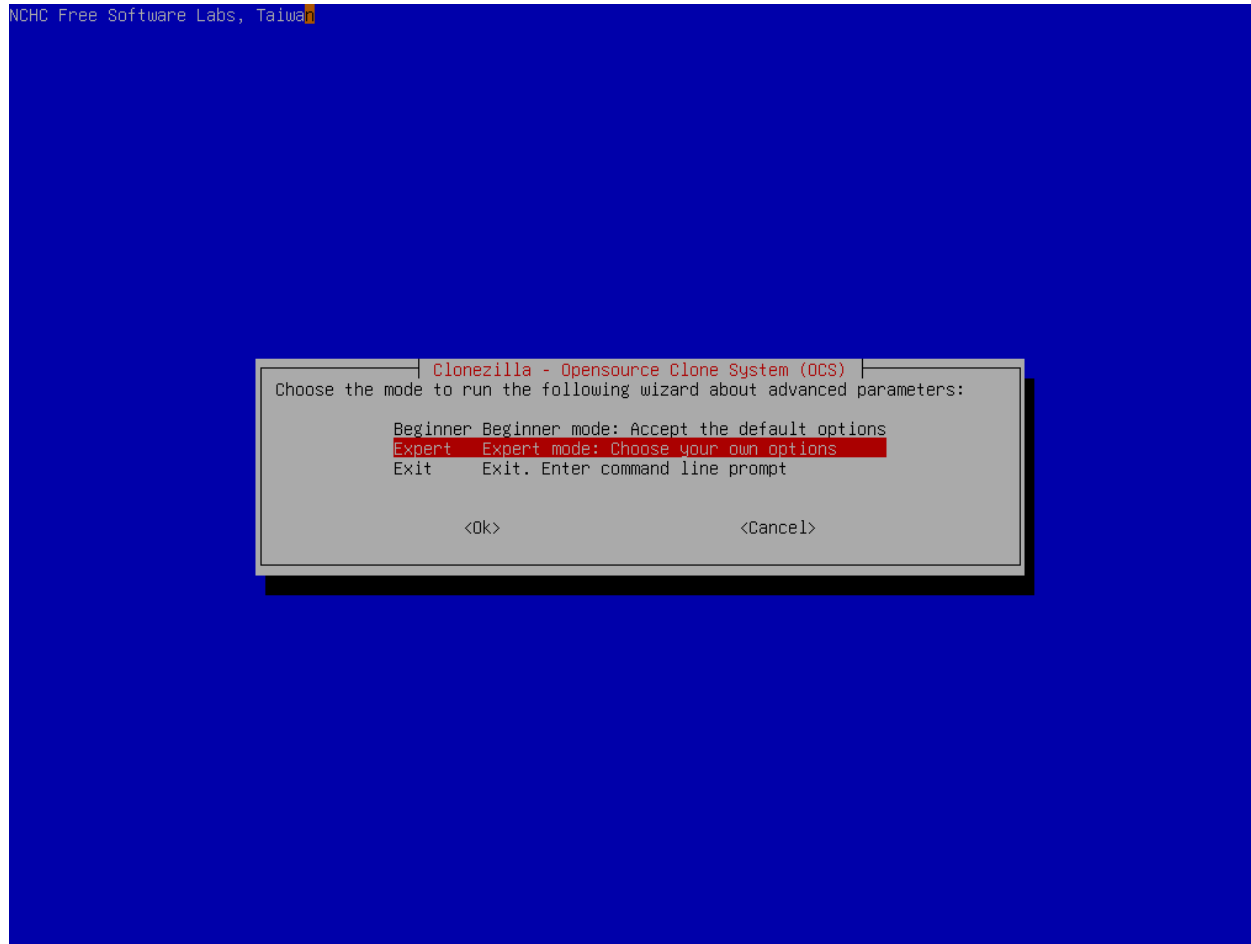
*Clonezilla is free (GPL) software, and comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY*
///Hint! From now on, if multiple choices are available, you have to press space key to mark your selection. An asterisk (*)
will be shown when the selection is done///
Two modes are available, you can
(1) clone/restore a disk or partition using an image
(2) disk to disk or partition to partition clone/restore.
Besides, Clonezilla lite server and client modes are also available. You can use them for massive deployment
Select mode:

device-image work with disks or partitions using images
device-device work directly from a disk or partition to a disk or partition
remote-source Enter source mode of remote device cloning
remote-dest   Enter destination mode of remote device cloning
lite-server   Enter_Clonezilla_live_lite_server
lite-client   Enter_Clonezilla_live_lite_client

<Ok> <Cancel>
```

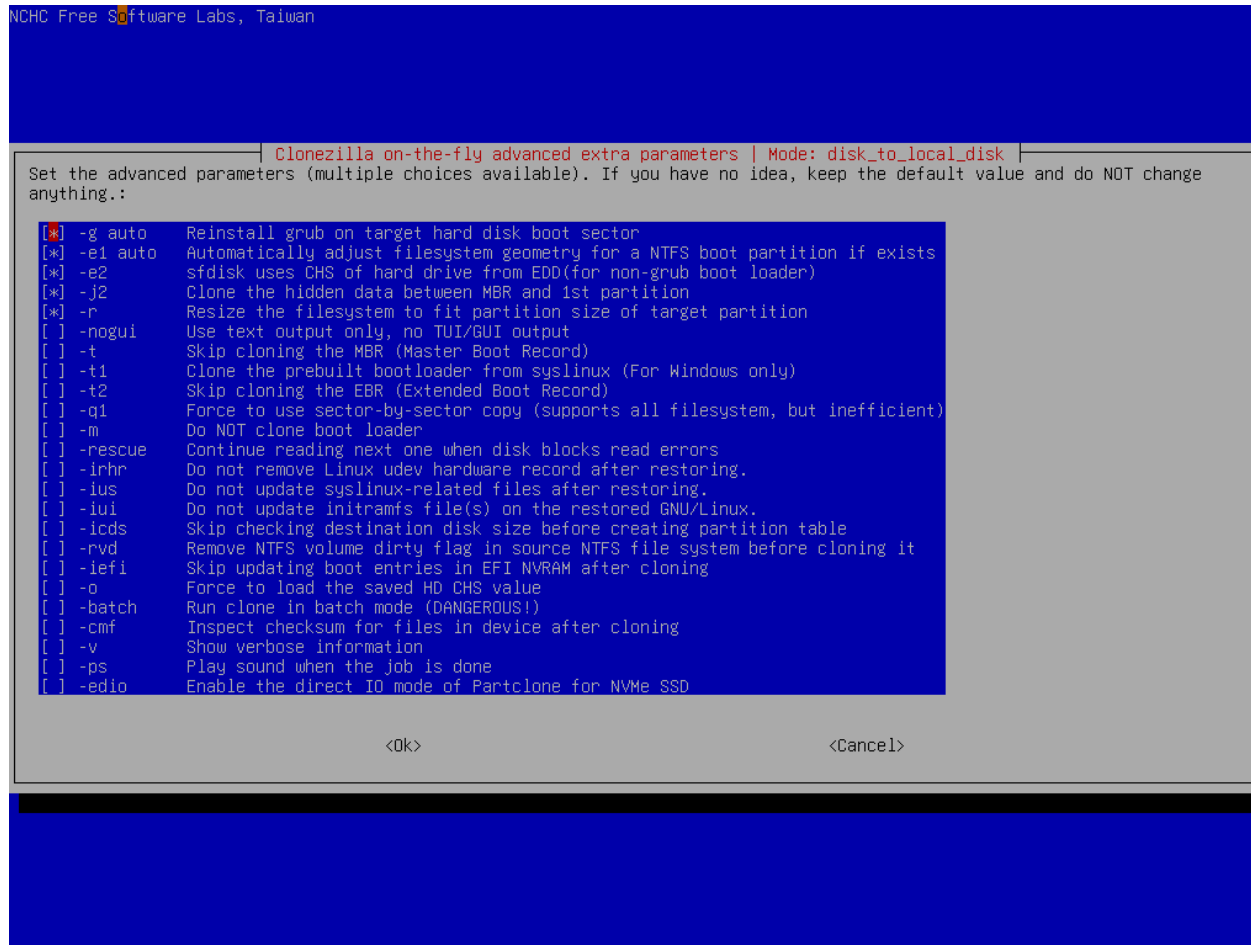

Clone Linux OS

6) Choose 'Expert' mode



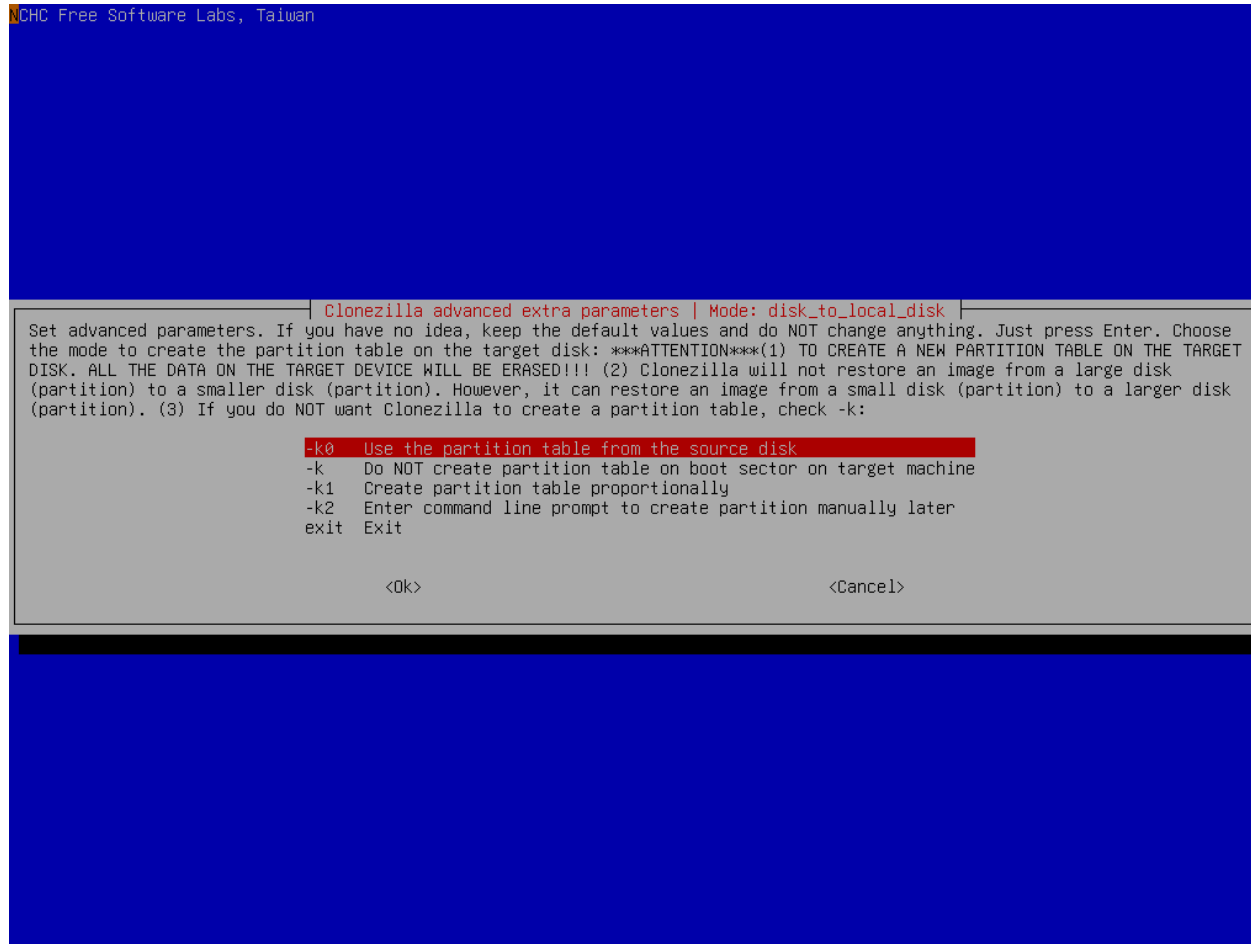
Clone Linux OS

7) Unselect '-g auto' and Select '-q1' then continue



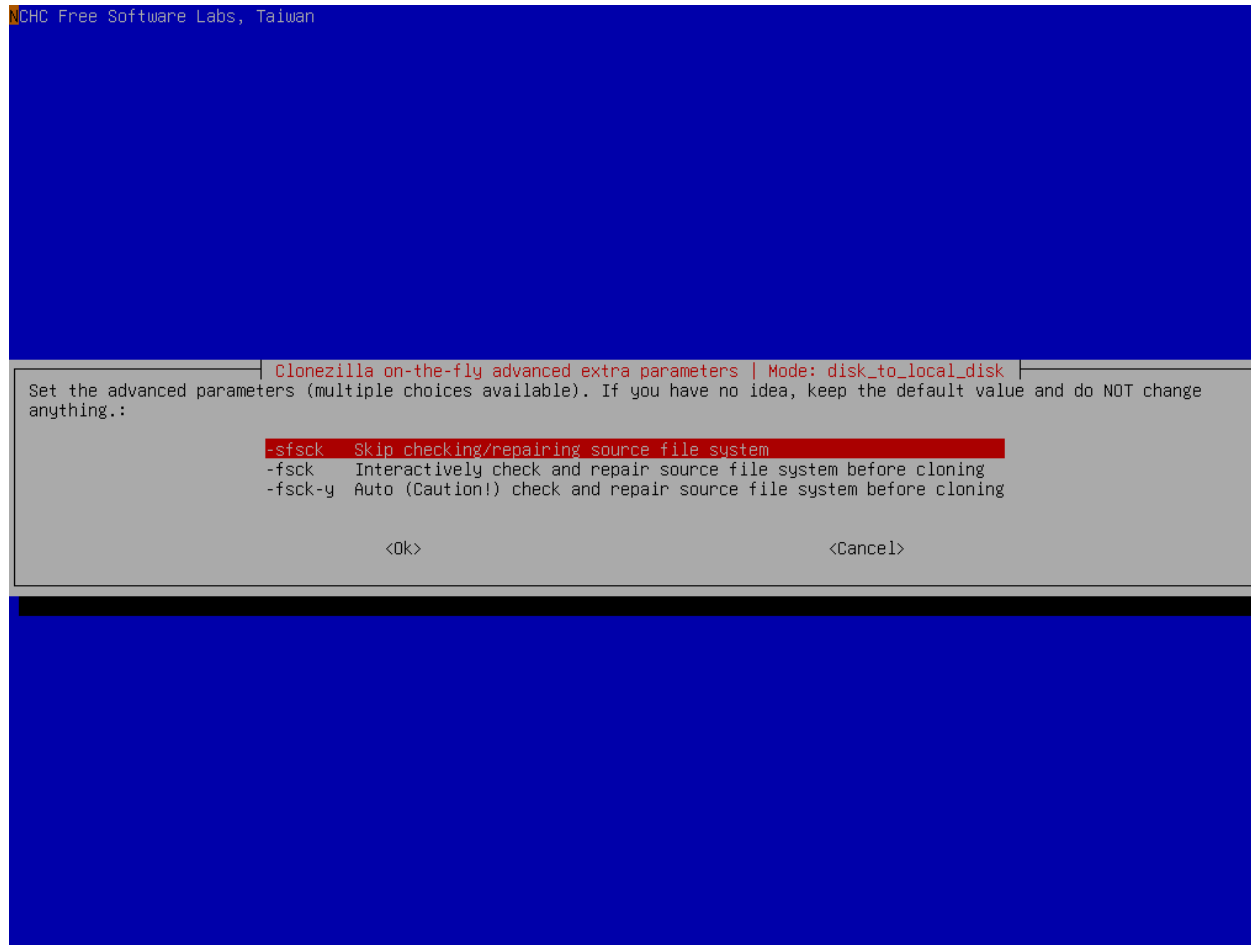
Clone Linux OS

8) Choose '-k0' Use the partition table from the source disk



Clone Linux OS

9) Choose '-sfsck' Skip checking/repairing source file system



Clone Linux OS


10) Wait for it to complete and enjoy your OS


```

Partclone
Partclone v0.3.27 http://partclone.org
Starting to back up device (/dev/sda2) to device (/dev/sdb2)

Calculating bitmap... Please wait... done!
File system:  EXTFS
Device size:   7.3 GB = 1783296 Blocks
Space in use:  4.3 GB = 1053736 Blocks
Free Space:    3.0 GB = 729560 Blocks
Block size:    4096 Byte

Elapsed: 00:00:02 Remaining: 00:00:02   Rate: 52.87GB/min
Current Block: 531968   Total Block: 1783296

Data Block Process:
 40.83%

Total Block Process:
 29.83%

```

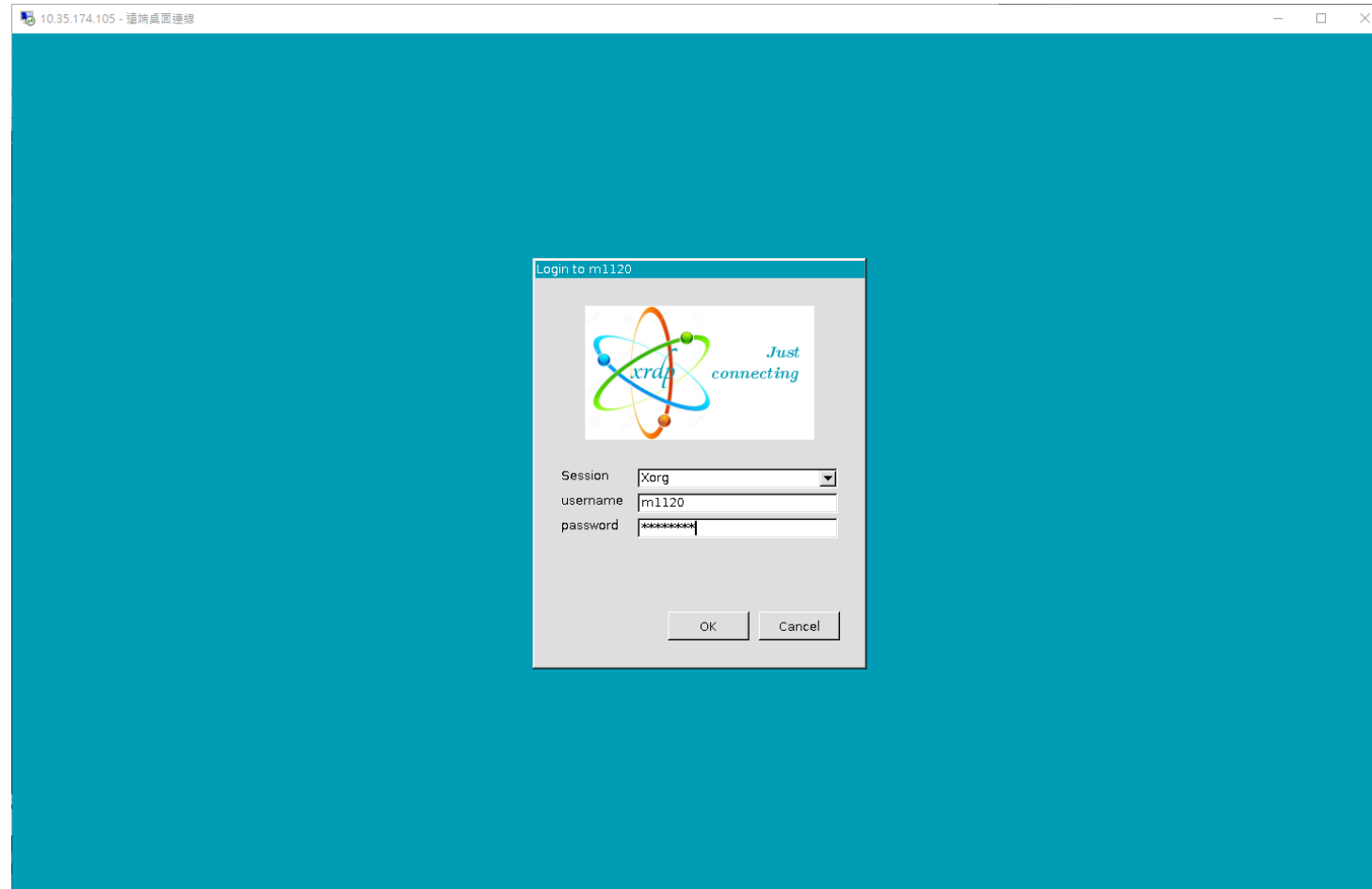
Change Hostname

preparing for remote control



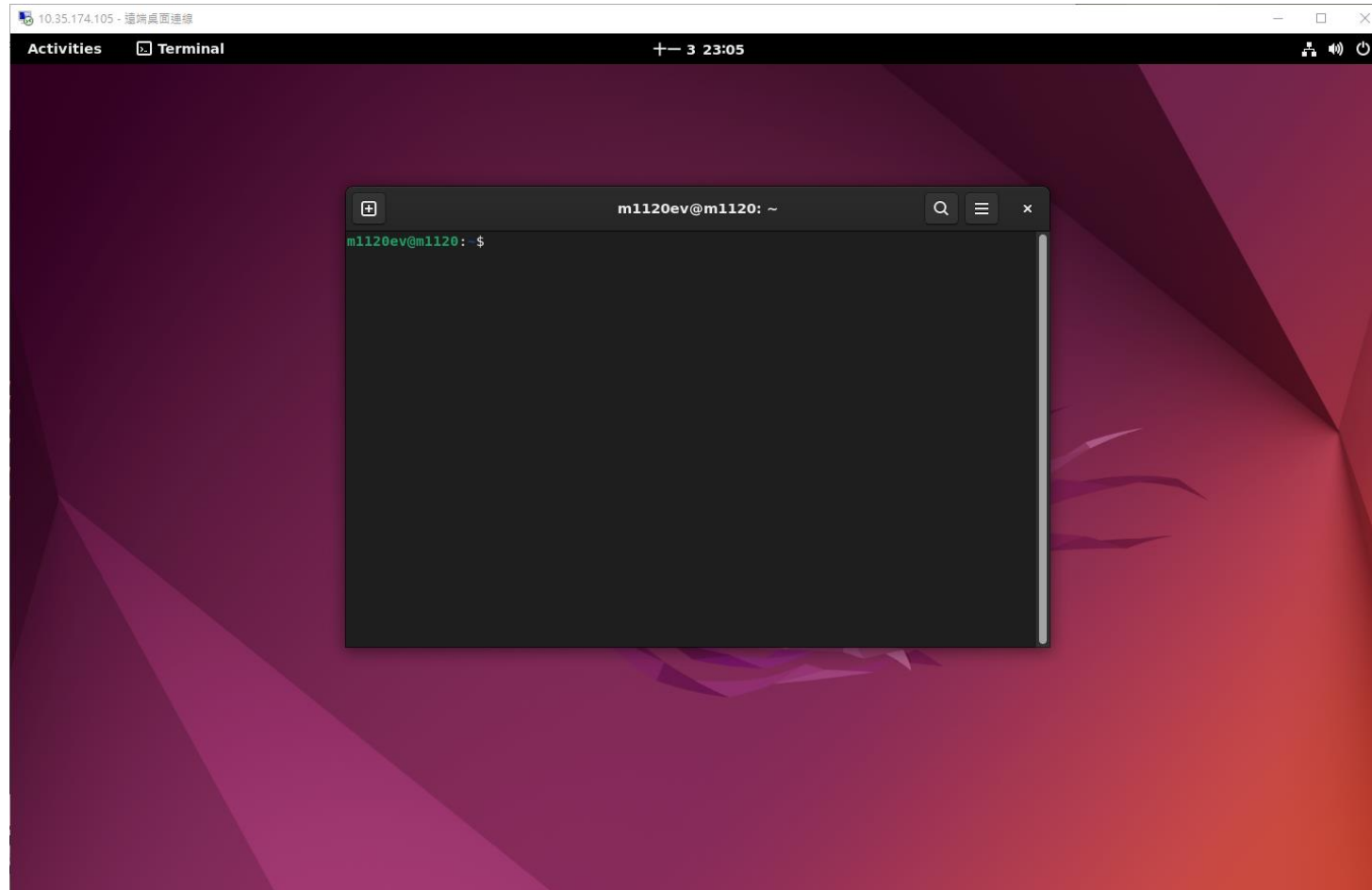
Change Hostname

1) Use remote desktop to login to Ubuntu [m1120/p@ssw0rd]



Change Hostname

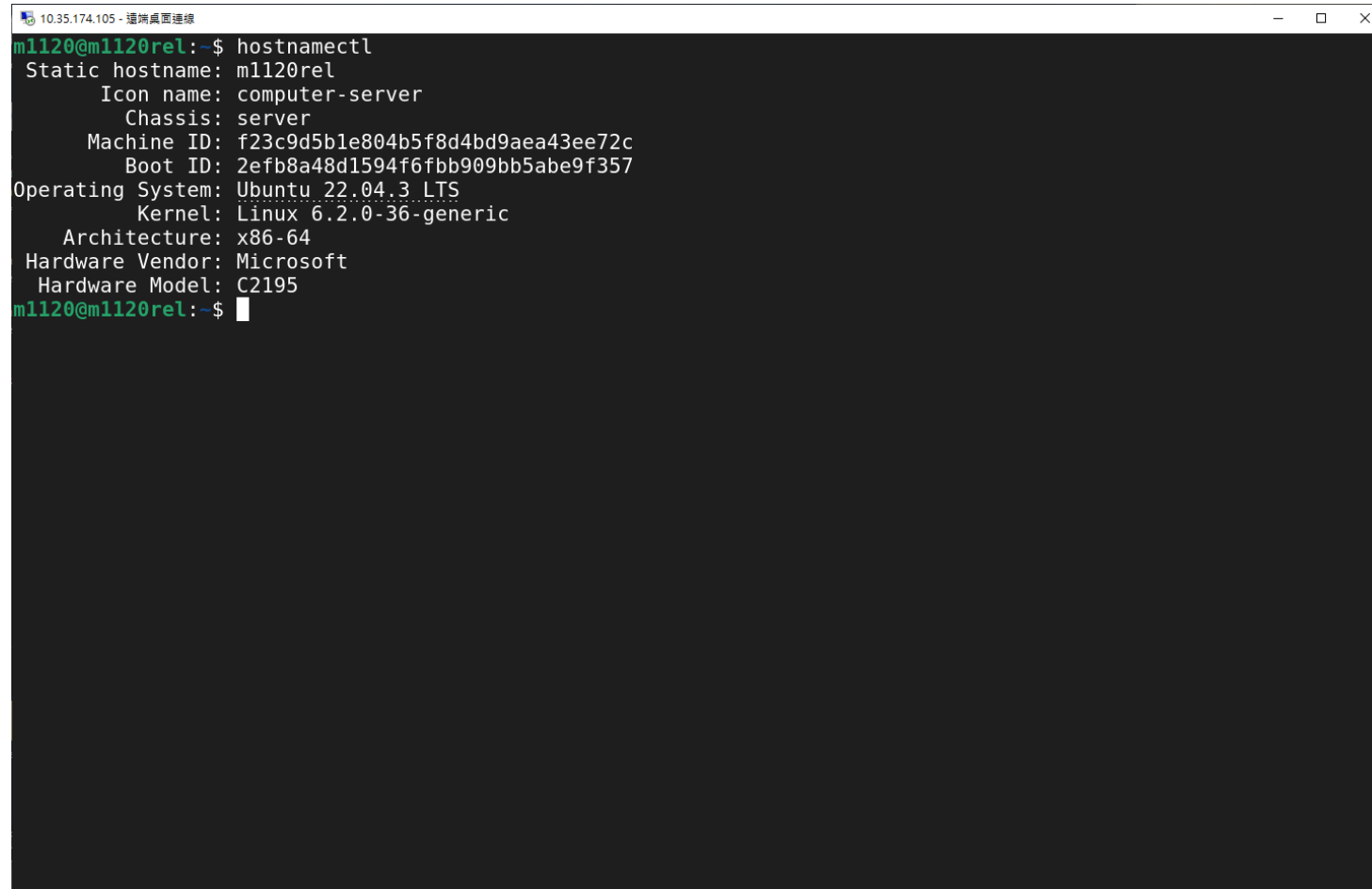
2) Press Ctrl+T to open a terminal window



Tips:
F11: maximize current window
Ctrl/Shift/+: increase text size
Ctrl/-: decrease text size

Change Hostname

3) Type **hostnamectl** to check the hostname

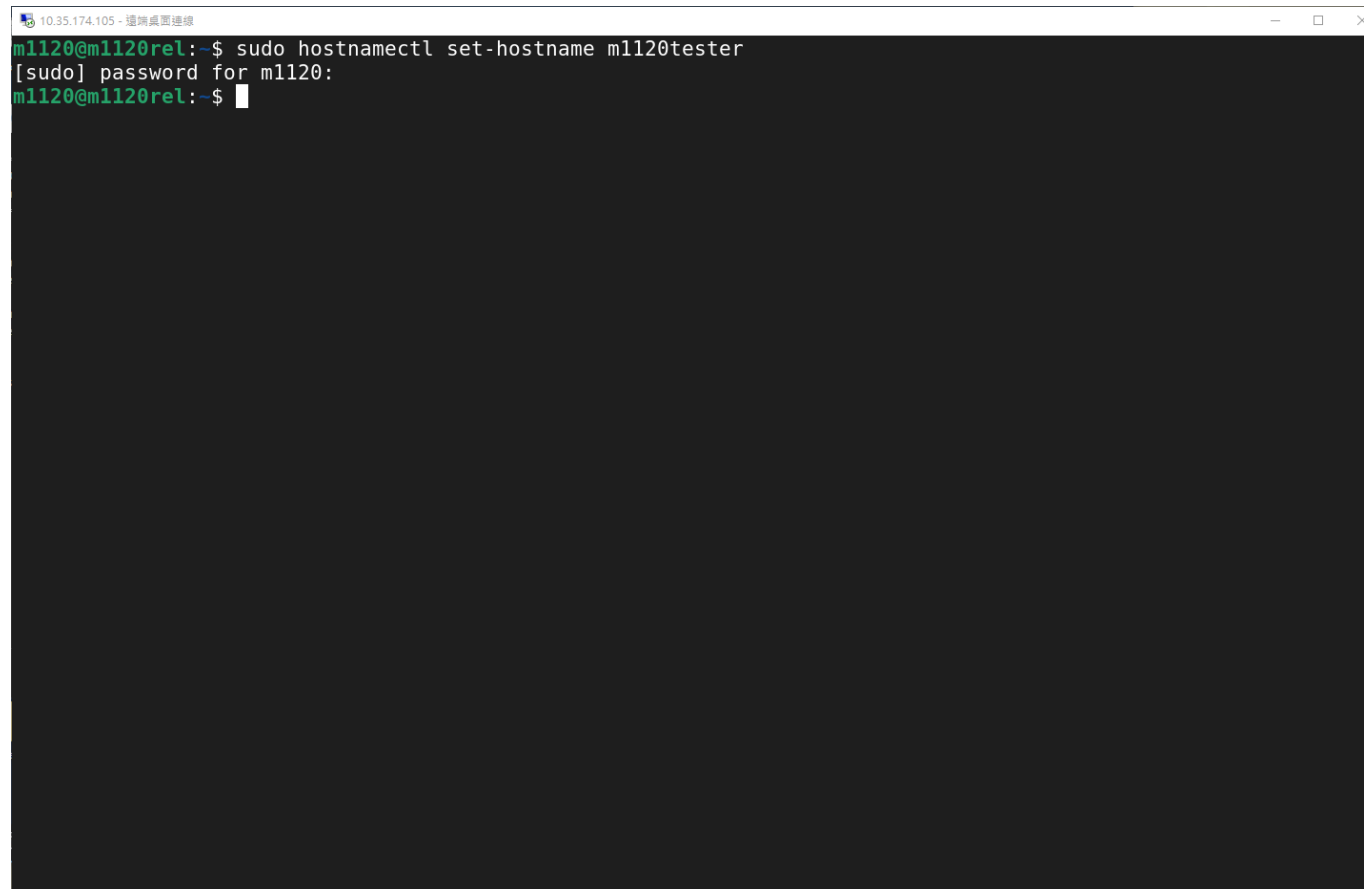


```
10.35.174.105 - 遠端桌面連線
m1120@m1120rel:~$ hostnamectl
Static hostname: m1120rel
          Icon name: computer-server
          Chassis: server
          Machine ID: f23c9d5b1e804b5f8d4bd9aea43ee72c
          Boot ID: 2efb8a48d1594f6fbb909bb5abe9f357
Operating System: Ubuntu 22.04.3 LTS
          Kernel: Linux 6.2.0-36-generic
          Architecture: x86-64
          Hardware Vendor: Microsoft
          Hardware Model: C2195
m1120@m1120rel:~$
```

Change Hostname

4) Type

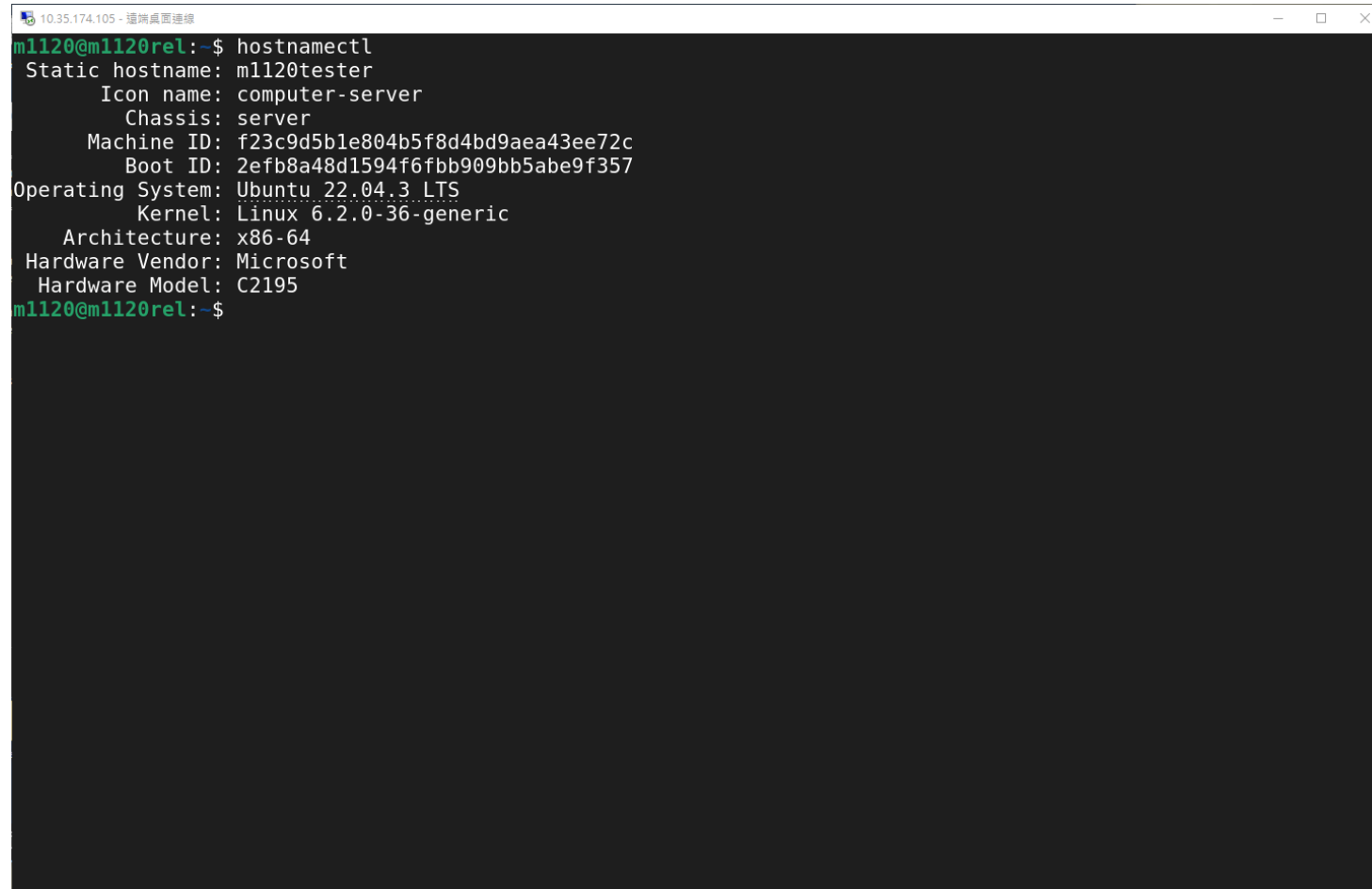
sudo hostnamectl set-hostname <desiredname> to change the hostname



```
10.35.174.105 - 遠端桌面連線
m1120@m1120rel:~$ sudo hostnamectl set-hostname m1120tester
[sudo] password for m1120:
m1120@m1120rel:~$
```

Change Hostname

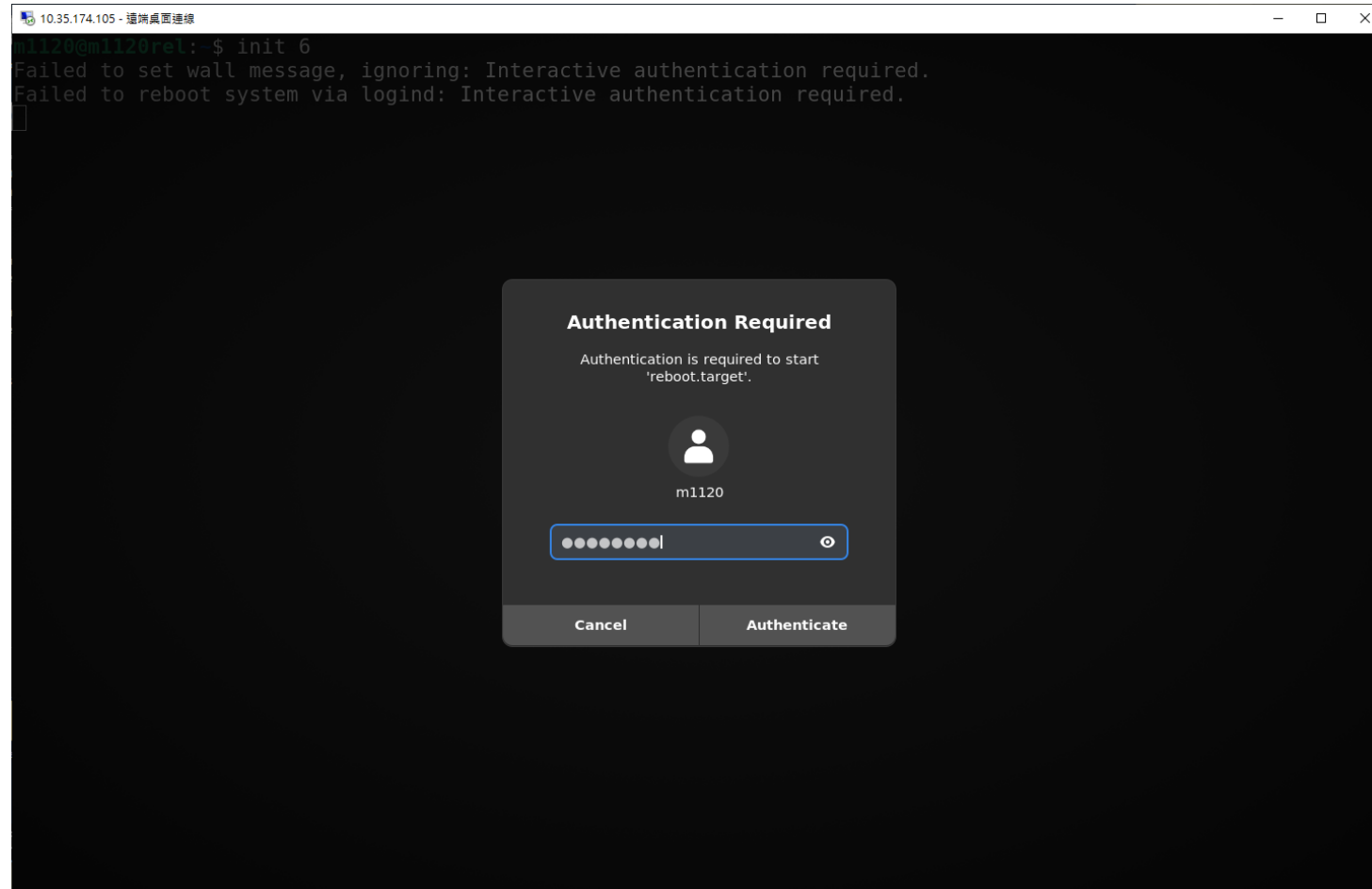
5) Type **hostnamectl** to check the hostname is changed



```
10.35.174.105 - 遠端桌面連線
m1120@m1120rel:~$ hostnamectl
Static hostname: m1120tester
          Icon name: computer-server
          Chassis: server
          Machine ID: f23c9d5b1e804b5f8d4bd9aea43ee72c
          Boot ID: 2efb8a48d1594f6fbb909bb5abe9f357
Operating System: Ubuntu 22.04.3 LTS
          Kernel: Linux 6.2.0-36-generic
          Architecture: x86-64
          Hardware Vendor: Microsoft
          Hardware Model: C2195
m1120@m1120rel:~$
```

Change Hostname

6) Type **init 6** to reboot the system, make sure the new hostname is taking effect



Scripts We Run

Understanding all the scripts



Scripts We Run

In M1120 DV, we use Ubuntu to execute almost all the reliability environmental tests due to the Cerberus stress firmware can only work under Linux.

I created several scripts and already placed in the OS; the scripts will execute by itself if it boot up, but since there were different test condition, we might need to modify the test duration or anything, so we still need to understand it.

All script were placed in /home/m1120/BFT/

And these scripts were controlled by rc-local.service, this is the function like the startup under Windows; and this file was placed in /etc/rc.local.

Scripts We Run

The scripts we used are the followings;

Run_BFT.sh; for collecting firmware and other device info on M1120

Run_FIO.sh; for generating workload for Cerberus (aka Manticore)

Run_SDR.sh; for collecting SDR every min

Run_LionTemp.sh; for collecting Cerberus die temperature

After boot up, the Run_FIO.sh, Run_SDR.sh and Run_LionTemp.sh will be executed by rc-local.service; Run_BFT.sh will be execute every 5min. After target cycles of Run_BFT finished, the rc-local.service will collect all the logs and placed in /home/m1120/BFT/BFT_Logs.

The temporary logs will be in /home/m1120/BFT/BFT_Logs_Temp and /home/m1120/BFT/M1120_DV_BFT_\$timestamp.

Scripts We Run

A proper BFT log will look like this →

The Tools I used here -

BIOS : dmidecode

BMC : ipmitool

SCM CPLD: ipmitool

TPM : eltt2

Lion/BMC Link Speed : lspci

Sensor Reading : ipmitool

```
**** M1120 Configuration and Check Item ****

- BIOS Version      : C2195.0.8S.3A99.GN.1.2
- BMC Version       : 1.08
- SCM CPLD Version  : 66 66 66 32 34 64 31 33
- BMC MAC Address   : 5c:fe:9e:0b:a2:54
- TPM Version       : 15.23.17664.0
- Lion Link Status  : Speed 32GT/s (ok), Width x4 (ok)
- BMC Link Status   : Speed 5GT/s (ok), Width x1 (ok)

**** M1120 Sensor Reading ****

P12V_AUX_SCM | 12.26 Volts | ok
P5V_AUX_SCM  | 5.10 Volts  | ok
P3V3_AUX_SCM | 3.34 Volts  | ok
P3V_BAT_SCM  | 3.12 Volts  | ok
TI_Inlet_TMP | no reading  | ns
TI_Inlet_HUM | no reading  | ns
RS_Inlet_TMP | 31 degrees C | ok
RS_Inlet_HUM | 32 percent  | ok
PWM_1        | 75 percent  | ok
Fan_1A       | 24640 RPM   | ok
Fan_1B       | 22680 RPM   | ok
Fan_2A       | 24780 RPM   | ok
Fan_2B       | 22680 RPM   | ok
Fan_3A       | 24780 RPM   | ok
Fan_3B       | 22680 RPM   | ok
Fan_4A       | 24780 RPM   | ok
Fan_4B       | 22680 RPM   | ok
Fan_5A       | 24780 RPM   | ok
Fan_5B       | 22680 RPM   | ok
Fan_6A       | 24780 RPM   | ok
Fan_6B       | 22680 RPM   | ok
SEL          | disabled    | ns

**** M1120 BASIC FUNCTION RESULT ****

- BIOS Version Check      : PASS
- BMC Version Check       : PASS
- SCM CPLD Version Check  : PASS
- BMC MAC Address Check   : PASS
- TPM Version Check       : PASS
- Lion Link Speed Check   : PASS
- BMC Link Speed Check    : PASS
- Sensor Readings Check   : PASS

** BFT FINAL RESULT      : PASS ** [20231121_192357]
```


Scripts We Run

An example of FIO log will look like this;

Since this is the ram disk virtualized by Manticore, we don't care about the IOPS, just make sure the test duration is correct and there's no error messages.

```
throughput-test-job: (g=0): rw=read, bs=(R) 128KiB-128KiB, (W) 128KiB-128KiB, (T) 128KiB-128KiB, ioengine=libaio, iodepth=64
...
fio-3.28
Starting 12 processes

throughput-test-job: (groupid=0, jobs=12): err= 0: pid=2760: Wed Nov  8 01:52:56 2023
read: IOPS=103k, BW=12.6GiB/s (13.5GB/s)(111TiB/9000007msec) Test Duration
  slat (usec): min=5, max=1148.4k, avg=115.52, stdev=2688.69
  clat (usec): min=87, max=4912.6k, avg=7338.79, stdev=63872.62
  lat (usec): min=105, max=5114.8k, avg=7454.39, stdev=64888.13
  clat percentiles (usec):
    | 1.00th=[ 1221],  5.00th=[ 1827], 10.00th=[ 1876],
    | 20.00th=[ 2474], 30.00th=[ 3097], 40.00th=[ 3326],
    | 50.00th=[ 3916], 60.00th=[ 4490], 70.00th=[ 5473],
    | 80.00th=[ 6521], 90.00th=[ 8160], 95.00th=[ 9503],
    | 99.00th=[ 13042], 99.50th=[ 16581], 99.90th=[1333789],
    | 99.95th=[1753220], 99.99th=[2122318]
  bw ( MiB/s): min= 10, max=57092, per=100.00%, avg=12891.65, stdev=1081.20, samples=215943
  iops       : min= 82, max=456740, avg=103131.16, stdev=8649.53, samples=215943
  lat (usec) : 100=0.01%, 250=0.01%, 500=0.01%, 750=0.01%, 1000=0.01%
  lat (msec) : 2=12.51%, 4=37.59%, 10=45.62%, 20=3.94%, 50=0.12%
  lat (msec) : 100=0.01%, 250=0.01%, 500=0.04%, 750=0.01%, 1000=0.05%
  lat (msec) : 2000=0.11%, >=2000=0.02%
  cpu        : usr=0.61%, sys=8.15%, ctx=123495463, majf=2, minf=24782
  IO depths  : 1=0.1%, 2=0.1%, 4=0.1%, 8=0.1%, 16=0.1%, 32=0.1%, >=64=100.0%
    submit   : 0=0.0%, 4=100.0%, 8=0.0%, 16=0.0%, 32=0.0%, 64=0.0%, >=64=0.0%
    complete : 0=0.0%, 4=100.0%, 8=0.0%, 16=0.0%, 32=0.0%, 64=0.1%, >=64=0.0%
    issued rwts: total=927208912,0,0,0 short=0,0,0 dropped=0,0,0
    latency   : target=0, window=0, percentile=100.00%, depth=64

Run status group 0 (all jobs):
  READ: bw=12.6GiB/s (13.5GB/s), 12.6GiB/s-12.6GiB/s (13.5GB/s-13.5GB/s), io=111TiB (122TB), run=9000007-9000007msec

Disk stats (read/write):
  nvme4n1: ios=927187105/0, merge=0/0, ticks=3266060001/0, in_queue=3266060001, util=100.00%
```

Scripts We Run

A normal pretest SEL Log will look like this -

```
ipmiutil sel version 3.18
-- BMC version 1.05, IPMI version 2.0
SEL Ver 51 Support 02, Size = 4099 records (Used=4, Free=4095)
RecId Date/Time      SEV Src_ Evt_Type__ Sens# Evt_detail - Trig [Evt_data]
0001 01/13/70 01:45:25 INF BMC  Management Subsystem Health #ee Other FW HAL error 6f [a1 00 ff]
0002 01/13/70 01:47:08 INF BMC  OEM(e1) #ef - 6f [03 00 ff]
0003 01/13/70 01:47:08 INF BMC  OEM(e1) #ef - 6f [03 10 00]
0004 01/13/70 01:47:08 INF BMC  OEM(e1) #ef - 6f [03 20 00]
ipmiutil sel, completed successfully
```

0001 : CPLD boot SEL (from CFG0 to CFG1 boot)

0002 to 0004 : System config didn't match with inventory.json

- Above entries are expected logs, can be ignored

```
ipmiutil sel version 3.18
-- BMC version 1.05, IPMI version 2.0
SEL Ver 51 Support 02, Size = 4095 records (Used=0, Free=4095)
RecId Date/Time      SEV Src_ Evt_Type__ Sens# Evt_detail - Trig [Evt_data]
Firmware Log (SEL) is empty
ipmiutil sel, completed successfully
```

- Above log means SEL is empty (Known Issue: [Bug 1480424](#))

Scripts We Run

A Lion temperature Log will look like this -

It's generating automatically by Lion itself,
We use header cable/UART to collect the
temperature readings from Lion.

The only value we care about is Channel 7;
We'll use the value to check the workload.

```
Row 0 0x10 otp idfuse read 0x50a19913 and readback is 0x50a19913
Row 1 count 0x10 otp idfuse read 0x80ffff09 and readback is 0x80ffff09
Running AES, SHA and UPKA0-15 in continous loop
Channel 1 - PCIE0: TSEN_CH1_DATA = 821 Output Raw = 202 Output Temp = 49
Channel 2 - PCIE1: TSEN_CH2_DATA = 823 Output Raw = 200 Output Temp = 50
Channel 3 - UPKA0 : TSEN_CH3_DATA = 818 Output Raw = 205 Output Temp = 48
Channel 4 - UPKA1 : TSEN_CH4_DATA = 819 Output Raw = 204 Output Temp = 48
Channel 5 - NQM: TSEN_CH5_DATA = 814 Output Raw = 209 Output Temp = 46
Channel 6 - BCP: TSEN_CH6_DATA = 816 Output Raw = 207 Output Temp = 47
Channel 7 - Middle: TSEN_CH7_DATA = 814 Output Raw = 209 Output Temp = 46

Row 0 0x10 otp idfuse read 0x50a19913 and readback is 0x50a19913
Row 1 count 0x10 otp idfuse read 0x80ffff09 and readback is 0x80ffff09
Running AES, SHA and UPKA0-15 in continous loop
Channel 1 - PCIE0: TSEN_CH1_DATA = 821 Output Raw = 202 Output Temp = 49
Channel 2 - PCIE1: TSEN_CH2_DATA = 824 Output Raw = 199 Output Temp = 50
Channel 3 - UPKA0 : TSEN_CH3_DATA = 817 Output Raw = 206 Output Temp = 47
Channel 4 - UPKA1 : TSEN_CH4_DATA = 818 Output Raw = 205 Output Temp = 48
Channel 5 - NQM: TSEN_CH5_DATA = 815 Output Raw = 208 Output Temp = 46
Channel 6 - BCP: TSEN_CH6_DATA = 816 Output Raw = 207 Output Temp = 47
Channel 7 - Middle: TSEN_CH7_DATA = 814 Output Raw = 209 Output Temp = 46

Row 0 0x10 otp idfuse read 0x50a19913 and readback is 0x50a19913
Row 1 count 0x10 otp idfuse read 0x80ffff09 and readback is 0x80ffff09
Running AES, SHA and UPKA0-15 in continous loop
Channel 1 - PCIE0: TSEN_CH1_DATA = 819 Output Raw = 204 Output Temp = 48
Channel 2 - PCIE1: TSEN_CH2_DATA = 823 Output Raw = 200 Output Temp = 50
Channel 3 - UPKA0 : TSEN_CH3_DATA = 817 Output Raw = 206 Output Temp = 47
Channel 4 - UPKA1 : TSEN_CH4_DATA = 819 Output Raw = 204 Output Temp = 48
Channel 5 - NQM: TSEN_CH5_DATA = 815 Output Raw = 208 Output Temp = 46
Channel 6 - BCP: TSEN_CH6_DATA = 819 Output Raw = 204 Output Temp = 48
Channel 7 - Middle: TSEN_CH7_DATA = 815 Output Raw = 208 Output Temp = 46

Row 0 0x10 otp idfuse read 0x50a19913 and readback is 0x50a19913
Row 1 count 0x10 otp idfuse read 0x80ffff09 and readback is 0x80ffff09
Running AES, SHA and UPKA0-15 in continous loop
Channel 1 - PCIE0: TSEN_CH1_DATA = 822 Output Raw = 201 Output Temp = 49
Channel 2 - PCIE1: TSEN_CH2_DATA = 825 Output Raw = 198 Output Temp = 50
Channel 3 - UPKA0 : TSEN_CH3_DATA = 820 Output Raw = 203 Output Temp = 48
Channel 4 - UPKA1 : TSEN_CH4_DATA = 819 Output Raw = 204 Output Temp = 48
Channel 5 - NQM: TSEN_CH5_DATA = 817 Output Raw = 206 Output Temp = 47
Channel 6 - BCP: TSEN_CH6_DATA = 817 Output Raw = 206 Output Temp = 47
Channel 7 - Middle: TSEN_CH7_DATA = 815 Output Raw = 208 Output Temp = 46

Row 0 0x10 otp idfuse read 0x50a19913 and readback is 0x50a19913
Row 1 count 0x10 otp idfuse read 0x80ffff09 and readback is 0x80ffff09
Running AES, SHA and UPKA0-15 in continous loop
Channel 1 - PCIE0: TSEN_CH1_DATA = 822 Output Raw = 201 Output Temp = 49
Channel 2 - PCIE1: TSEN_CH2_DATA = 826 Output Raw = 197 Output Temp = 51
Channel 3 - UPKA0 : TSEN_CH3_DATA = 819 Output Raw = 204 Output Temp = 48
Channel 4 - UPKA1 : TSEN_CH4_DATA = 819 Output Raw = 204 Output Temp = 48
Channel 5 - NQM: TSEN_CH5_DATA = 818 Output Raw = 205 Output Temp = 48
Channel 6 - BCP: TSEN_CH6_DATA = 818 Output Raw = 205 Output Temp = 48
Channel 7 - Middle: TSEN_CH7_DATA = 816 Output Raw = 207 Output Temp = 47
```

Scripts We Run

Long story short, the BFT/SDR/FIO will run for a specific of time/cycle, and LionTemp will generate automatically so we cannot control the time or cycle.

To modify the test duration, all we have to do is to edit the file TestDurarion.cfg under directory /home/m1120/BFT, the unit is minute.

```
m1120@SPHT2:~/BFT$ ls
BFT_Logs      cerberus      eltt2          mprime      Run_BFT.sh  Run_LionTemp.sh  TestDuration.cfg
BFT_Logs_Temp diskspd-for-linux M1120_DV_BFT_20231124_174517 Reset.sh  Run_FIO.sh  Run_SDR.sh
m1120@SPHT2:~/BFT$ cat TestDuration.cfg
720
```

After modified the specific duration, you can use Reset.sh in the same directory to clear all test logs, and then reboot to start the test.

Scripts We Run - Result Collector

After a test is finished, you can use this script to collect the logs from Ubuntu, but make sure your laptop is connected to it though network. **You can modify the Setup area for different number of samples as you desired.**

```
@echo off
SetLocal EnableDelayedExpansion
title=M1120_DV_Log_Collector

:Setup

set /a TotalBlade=2
set SampleName[1]=SPHT1
set SampleName[2]=SPHT2

for /l %%n in (1, 1, %TotalBlade%) do (
    echo [ - Collecting Data from !SampleName[%%n]! ]
    rm -rf .\Test_Logs\!SampleName[%%n]!
    mkdir .\Test_Logs\!SampleName[%%n]!
    pscp.exe -p -r -pw p@ssw0rd m1120@!SampleName[%%n]!:/home/m1120/BFT/BFT_Logs/* .\Linux_Logs\!SampleName[%%n]!\ > nul
)

pause
```

Download the Scripts : [HERE!](#)

Scripts We Run - Result Checker

Following script will help you to check the BFT logs, **it's a simple script for checking all BFT logs you executed and give you an instant result.** And you can modify the setup area for different number of samples too.

```
@echo off
title=M1120_DV_BFT_Log_Check
setlocal EnableDelayedExpansion

set /a TotalBlade=2
set SampleName[1]=SPHT1
set SampleName[2]=SPHT2

echo.
echo =====
echo [Step 1/3] Creating timestamp ...
echo =====

:SETUP

::SET_TIME_STAMP_AND_CREATE_NEW_FOLDER
Powershell get-date -Format "{yyyyMMdd_HH:mm:ss}" > Timestamp.txt
set /p Timestamp=<.\Timestamp.txt
del Timestamp.txt

timeout /t 2 /nobreak > nul

echo.
echo =====
echo [Step 2/3] Checking test data ...
echo =====

:START

echo. >> __M1120_AC_Result_%Timestamp%.log
echo ===== >> __M1120_AC_Result_%Timestamp%.log
echo /// TEST RESULTS /// >> __M1120_AC_Result_%Timestamp%.log
echo ===== >> __M1120_AC_Result_%Timestamp%.log

for /L %%n in (1, 1, %TotalBlade%) do (
setlocal enabledelayedexpansion

set A_PASSED=0
set A_FAILED=0
set A_CYCLE=0

for /d %%d in (Test_Logs\!SampleName[%%n]!\M1120_DV_BFT_*) do (
set /a A_CYCLE+=1

:: USE_SINGLE_TEST_RESULT_TO_CHECK
findstr /S /i /c:"** BFT FINAL RESULT : FAIL ***" %%d\* > nul
if !errorlevel! == 0 set /a A_FAILED+=1
findstr /S /i /c:"** BFT FINAL RESULT : PASS ***" %%d\* > nul
if !errorlevel! == 1 set /a A_PASSED+=1
)
```

```
:: TYPE_PASS_AND_FAIL_SUMMARY_OF_ALL_DUTS
echo [ !SampleName[%%n]! ] >> __M1120_AC_Result_%Timestamp%.log
echo - Cycles: !A_CYCLE! >> __M1120_AC_Result_%Timestamp%.log
echo - Pass: !A_PASSED! >> __M1120_AC_Result_%Timestamp%.log
echo - Fail: !A_FAILED! >> __M1120_AC_Result_%Timestamp%.log
echo ===== >> __M1120_AC_Result_%Timestamp%.log

endlocal
)

echo.
echo =====
echo [Step 3/3] Collecting failed tests ...
echo =====
echo.

echo. >> __M1120_AC_Result_%Timestamp%.log
echo ===== >> __M1120_AC_Result_%Timestamp%.log
echo /// FAILED TESTS /// >> __M1120_AC_Result_%Timestamp%.log
echo ===== >> __M1120_AC_Result_%Timestamp%.log

for /L %%n in (1, 1, %TotalBlade%) do (
setlocal enabledelayedexpansion

echo [ !SampleName[%%n]! ] >> __M1120_AC_Result_%Timestamp%.log

for /d %%d in (Test_Logs\!SampleName[%%n]!\M1120_DV_BFT_*) do (
set /a A_CYCLE+=1

:: USE_SINGLE_TEST_RESULT_TO_CHECK
findstr /S /i /c:"** BFT FINAL RESULT : FAIL ***" %%d\* > nul
if !errorlevel! == 0 (
echo %%n-xxd | awk -F_ '{print $4,$5}' >> __M1120_AC_Result_%Timestamp%.log
)
)

echo ===== >> __M1120_AC_Result_%Timestamp%.log

endlocal
)

echo =====
echo Data collection is completed.
echo =====
echo.
```



```
=====
/// TEST RESULTS ///
=====
[ SPHT1 ]
- Cycles: 9
- Pass: 7
- Fail: 2
=====
[ SPHT2 ]
- Cycles: 7
- Pass: 7
- Fail: 0
=====

/// FAILED TESTS ///
=====
[ SPHT1 ]
20231123 111511
20231123 112816
=====
[ SPHT2 ]
=====
```

Scripts We Run - Known Issue

Since the stress firmware on Manticore is a non-official version, there are some known issues that we confirmed with Microsoft, so it can be ignored.

1) Ramdisk or Cerberus controller will disappear from time to time

- a) Use command `$ lsblk | grep 32M` to check the ram disk
- b) Use command `$ lspci -d 1b4b:c003` to check the controller
- c) If above command didn't print anything, it means those item were lost

2) FIO test will fail from time to time and cannot execute again

- a) Check the FIO.log under directory `/home/m1120/BFT/BFT_Logs` after test
- b) Sometimes the ram disk size became 0M from 32M after FIO failed

These 2 issues were not resolved, the only thing we can do is reboot/AC cycle to bring them back; AC power cycle is recommended for higher success rate.

Swap the M1120

how to un/install the test sample



Swap the M1120 - Preparation

Because we do not have enough C2195 (as a fixture), in some circumstances we might have to change the M1120 (as test sample) and continue the validation.

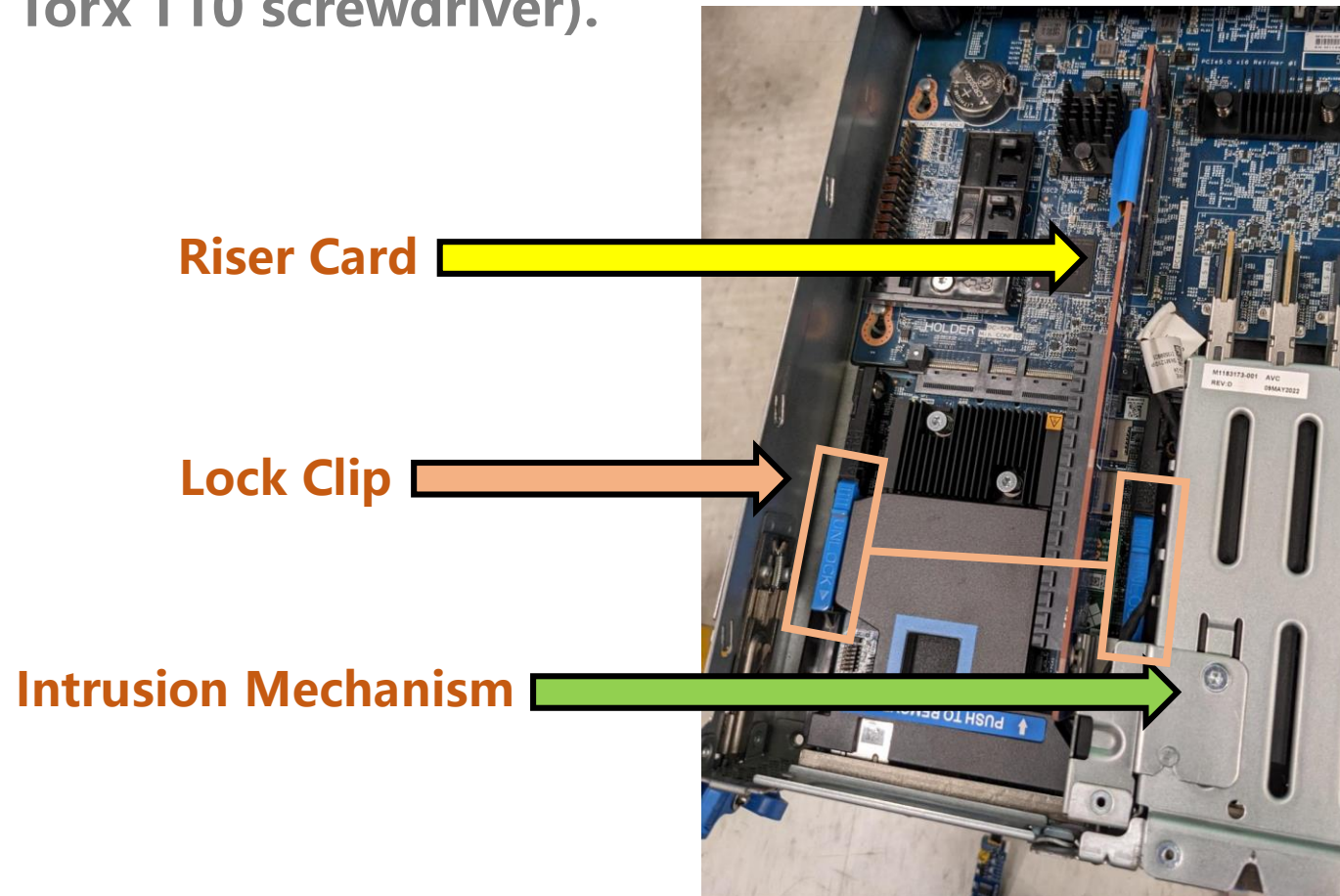
As previous mentioned, the Lion temperature must be recorded by UART cable, therefore, instead of changing the M1120 itself, we also have to connect the UART cable for logging the Lion temperature.

In following pages, I will show you how to install/uninstall the M1120 into the C2195 and connect/disconnect the UART cable when you have to do it.

We will need to use a **Torx T10 screwdriver** to proceed.

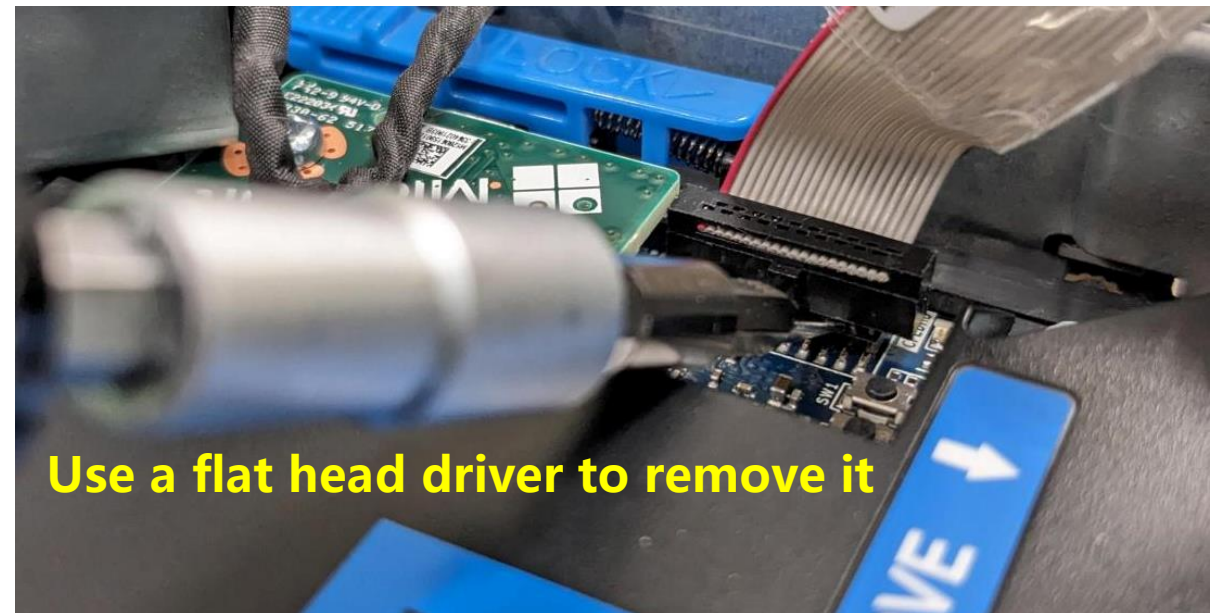
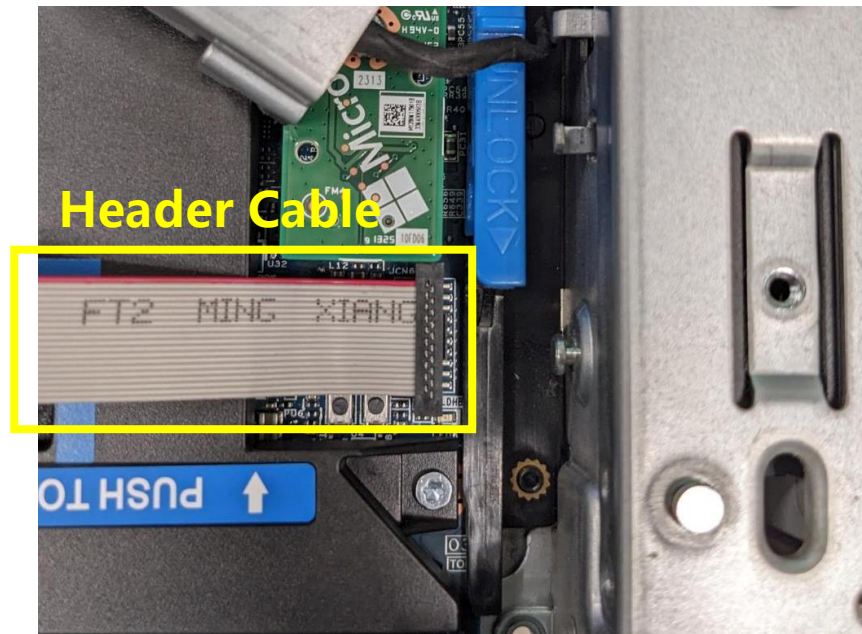
Swap the M1120 - Disassembly

After removing the top cover, you will see the M1120 on the front-left side of C2195 as it showed below, we need to remove the riser card and the intrusion mechanism first (use the Torx T10 screwdriver).



Swap the M1120 - Disassembly

After removing the intrusion mechanism, we need to remove the header cable from JCN6 (on M1120 side). Be careful, the header cable is very fragile, **I would recommend to use a flat head driver to remove it (like I showed below).**



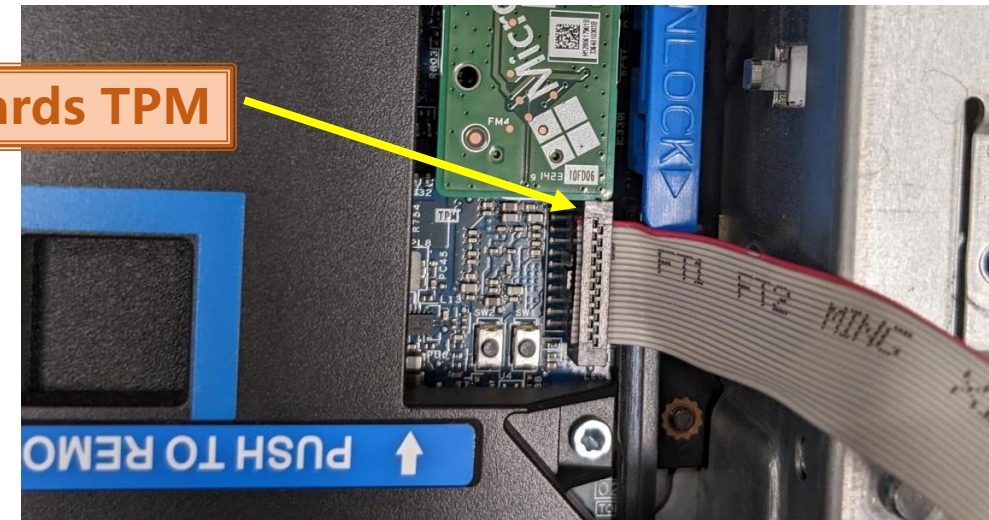
Swap the M1120 - Assembly

When the header cable is removed, you can just unlock the clip and push the M1120 out of sample. For installing the M1120, just reverse these steps.

Be aware, there are 2 types of header cables, no matter which one you get, just keep the red line toward to TPM card and install back in the JCN6.



Type A

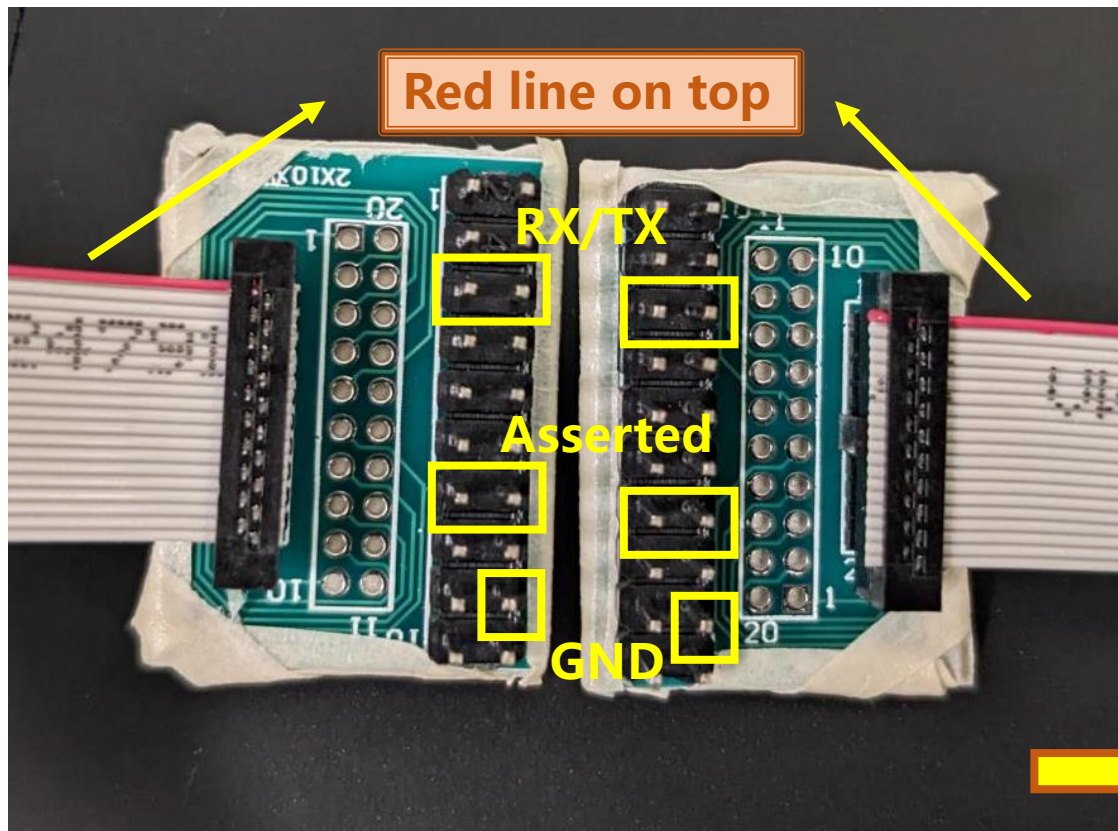


Type B

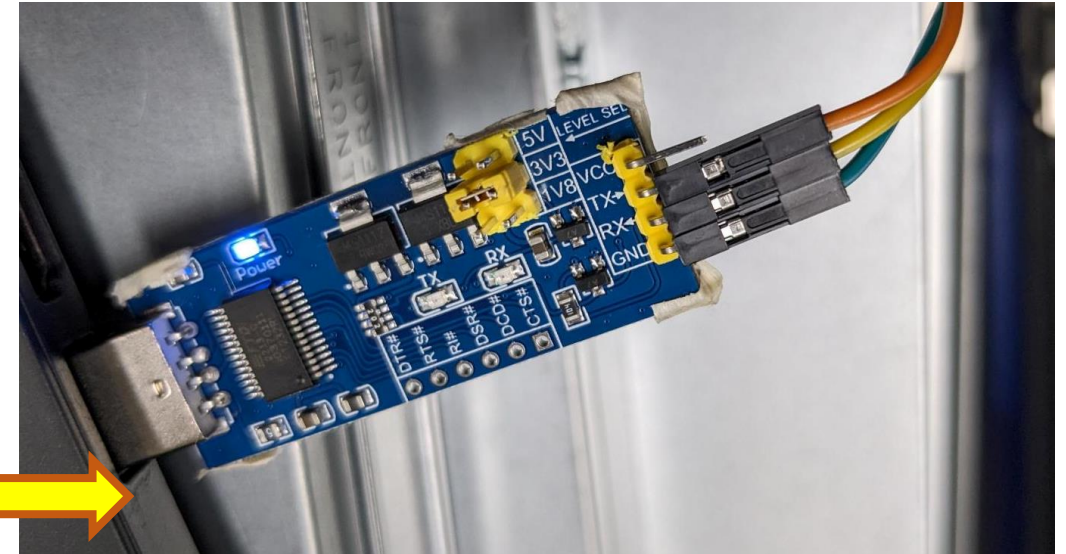
Red line towards TPM

Swap the M1120 - Assembly

The header cable should be connected to USB UART cable, but sometimes it fall apart; following the below instruction to assemble with female header wires.



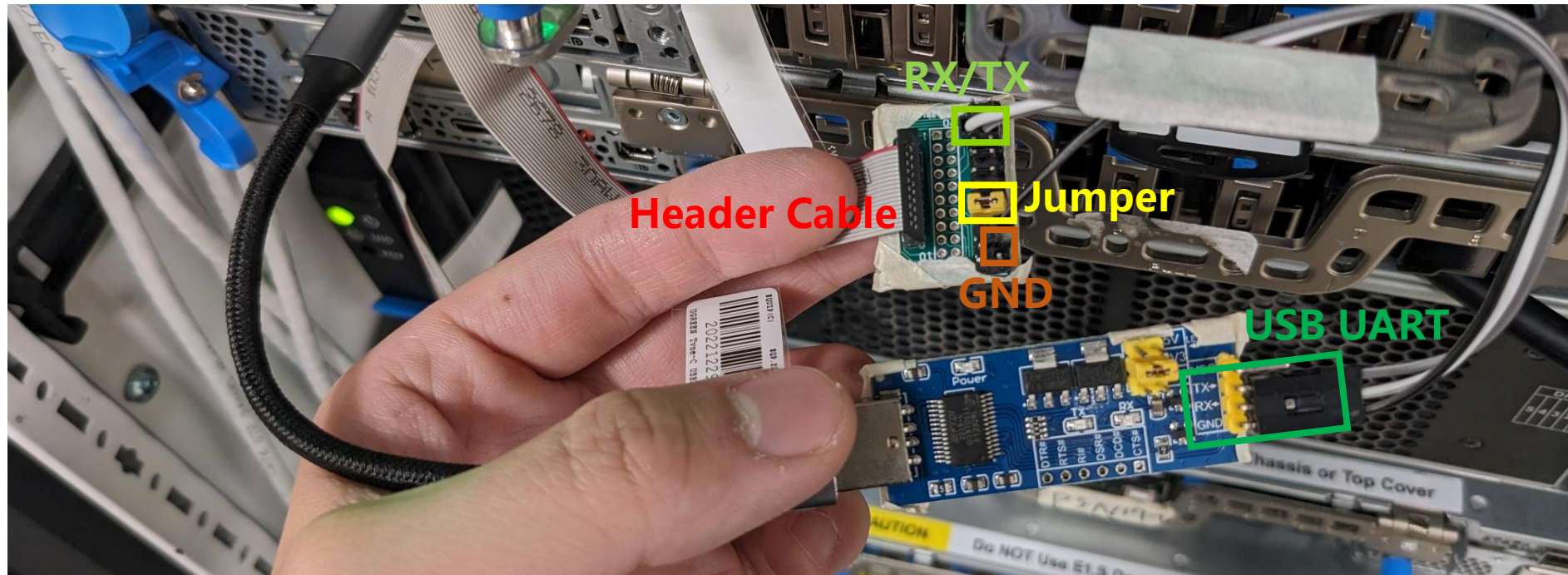
5 - RX
6 - TX
13/14 - Asserted with Jumper
Pin 18 - GND



Connect with USB UART

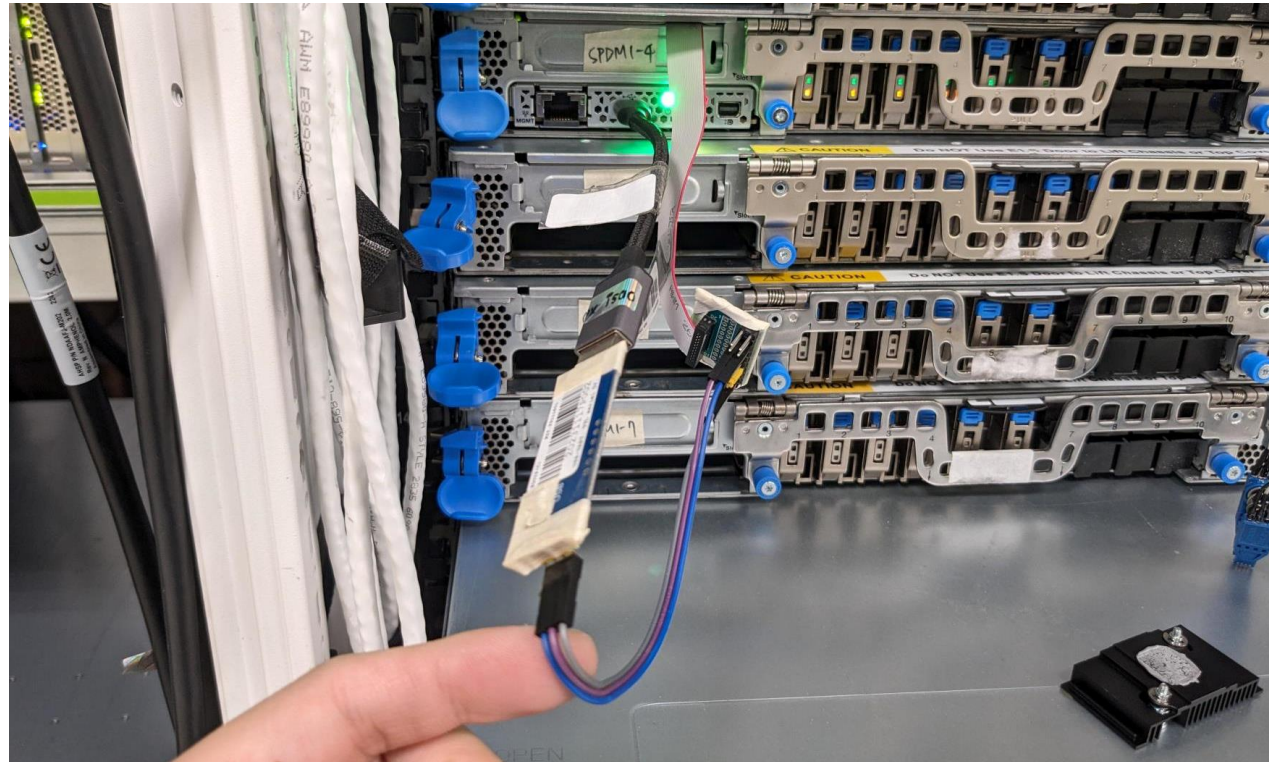
Swap the M1120

The following photo is the overview of header cable and USB UART cable, **pin 13/14 must be asserted by jumper for keeping the stress firmware active.** If you power on the C2195 without pin 13/14 of JCN6 asserted, the stress firmware will not retain and will need to flash again with Dediprog.



Swap the M1120

Remember to connect the USB UART to a Type C-to-A converter cable and connect in back to sample itself, so that the C2195 can capture the Lion temperature logs though UART cable.





thanks mate