

CompTIA A+ Core 1 Exam 220-1101

Lesson 3



Troubleshooting PC Hardware

Objectives

- Apply troubleshooting methodology
- Configure BIOS/UEFI
- Troubleshoot power and disk issues
- Troubleshoot system and display issues

Lesson 3

Topic 3A

Apply Troubleshooting Methodology

Best Practice Methodology

- Problem solving
 - Causes, symptoms, consequences
- Context
 - Corporate policies, procedures, impacts
- CompTIA troubleshooting model
 1. Identify the problem
 2. Establish a theory
 3. Test the theory
 4. Establish an action plan
 5. Verify full system functionality
 6. Document findings

Identify the Problem

- Gather information from users
 - Identify user changes
 - Inquire regarding environmental or infrastructure changes
- Perform backups before making changes

Establish and Test a Theory

- Establish a theory
 - From possible causes to probable cause
- Conduct internal or external research
 - Physical inspection
 - Internal documentation and support resources
 - External vendor and forum resources
- Question the obvious
 - Attention to detail
 - Step through what should happen
 - Compartmentalize the issue

Establish a New Theory or Escalate

- Establish a new theory
 - Question the obvious (again)
 - Consider alternatives/workarounds
 - Take system “back to base”
- Escalate
 - Escalation paths
 - Communicate support case status

Implement a Plan of Action

- Next steps
 - Repair, replace, workaround
 - Risks from costs and impacts
- Establish a plan of action
 - Consider impacts
 - Consider corporate policies, procedures, and impacts before implementing changes
- Implement the solution
 - Change management and scheduling
 - Refer to vendor instructions

Verify and Document

- Verify full system functionality
 - Perform tests
 - Obtain user acceptance
- Implement preventive measures
- Document findings, actions, and outcomes
 - Ticketing systems

Review Activity: Troubleshooting Methodology

- Best Practice Methodology
- Identify the Problem
- Establish and Test a Theory
- Establish a New Theory or Escalate
- Implement a Plan of Action
- Verify and Document

Lesson 3

Topic 3B

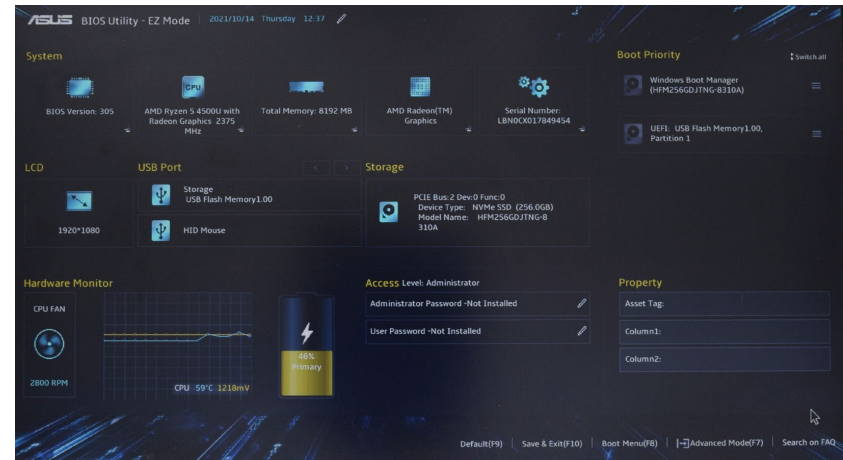
Configure BIOS/UEFI

BIOS and UEFI

- System firmware
- Basic Input/Output System (BIOS)
- Unified Extensible Firmware Interface (UEFI)
- Accessing system setup



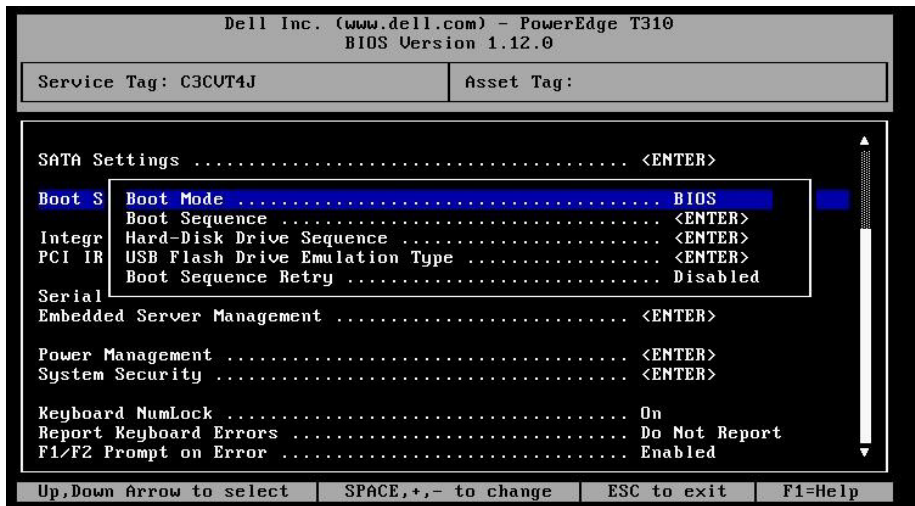
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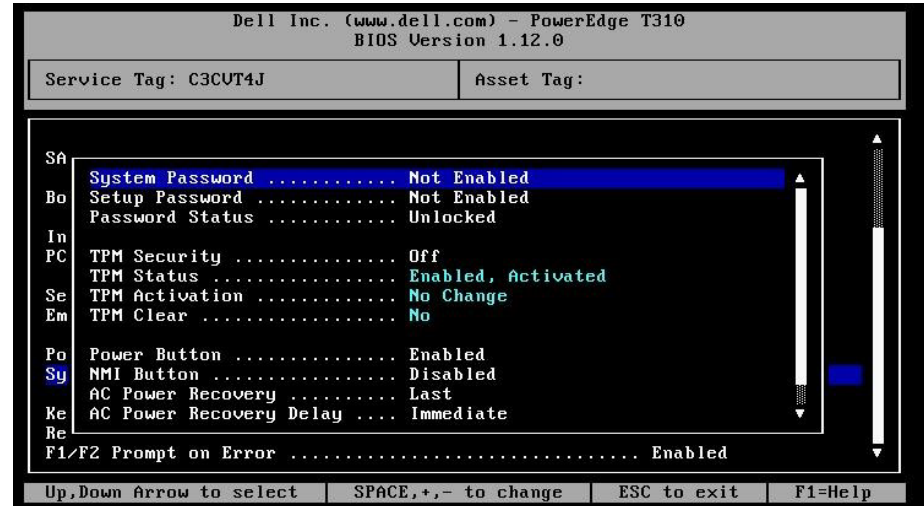
Boot and Device Options

- Boot device selection and priority
- USB permissions
- Fan considerations

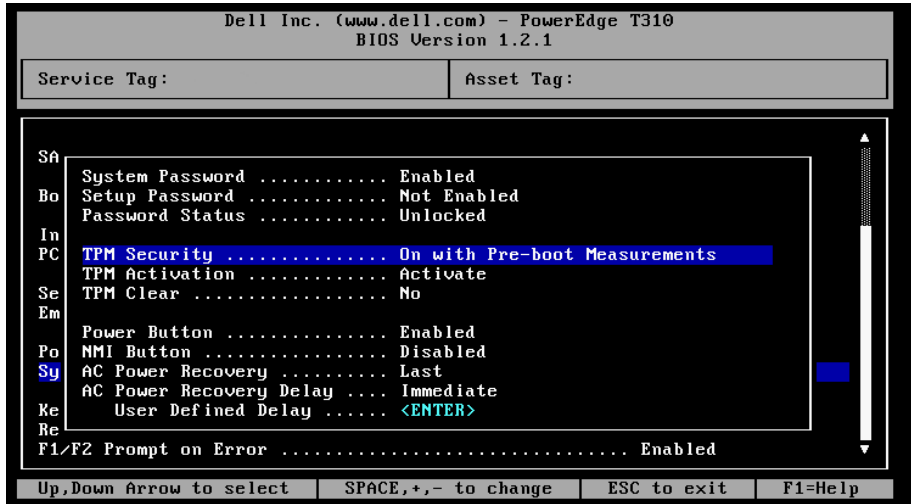


Boot Passwords and Secure Boot

- System password
- User password
- Secure boot



Trusted Platform Modules



- Encryption and cryptographic keys
- Hashes
- Trusted platform module (TPM)
 - Root of trust
 - Secure key storage
- Hardware security module (HSM)

Review Activity: BIOS/UEFI

- BIOS and UEFI
- Boot and Device Options
- Boot Passwords and Secure Boot
- Trusted Platform Modules

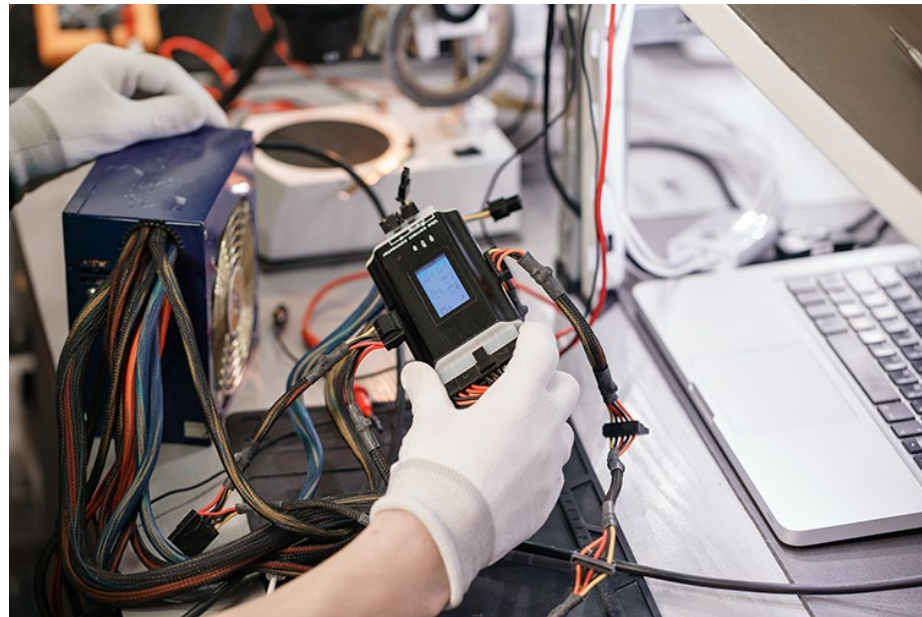
Lesson 3

Topic 3C

Troubleshoot Power and Disk Issues

Troubleshoot Power Issues

- No power symptoms
 - No indicator lights
 - Fans do not start
- Possible causes
 - Circuit fault or power blackout
 - Socket fault
 - Switches and cables/connectors
 - Overloaded and faulty devices
- Power supply testing

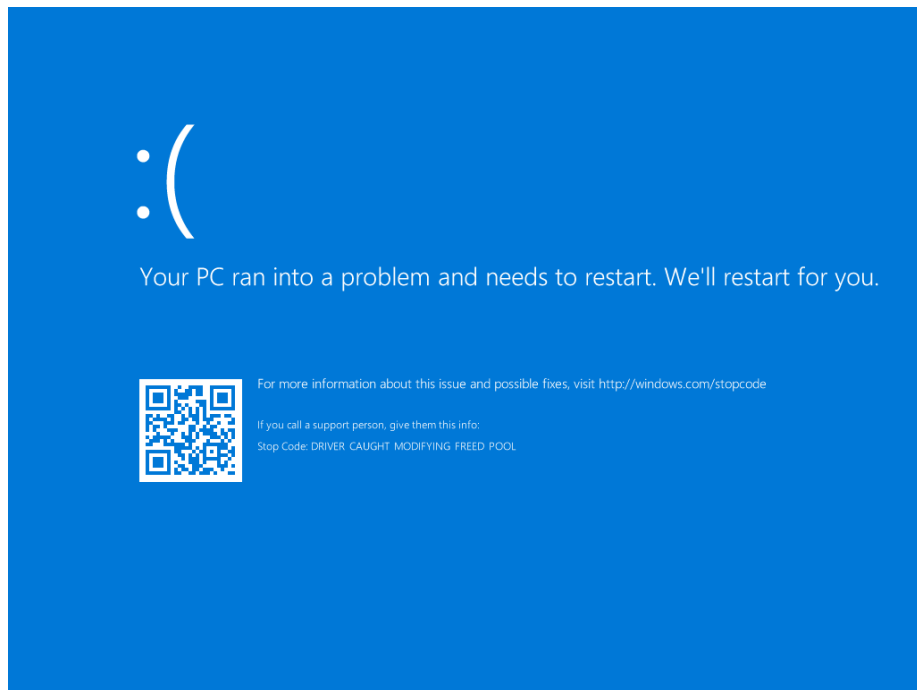


Konstantin Malkov @123RF.com

Troubleshoot POST Issues

- Power-on self-test (POST)
- Black screen
 - Failed firmware update
 - Faulty cabling/connector/device
 - Faulty PSU or CPU
- Beep codes

Troubleshoot Boot Issues



Screenshot courtesy of Microsoft

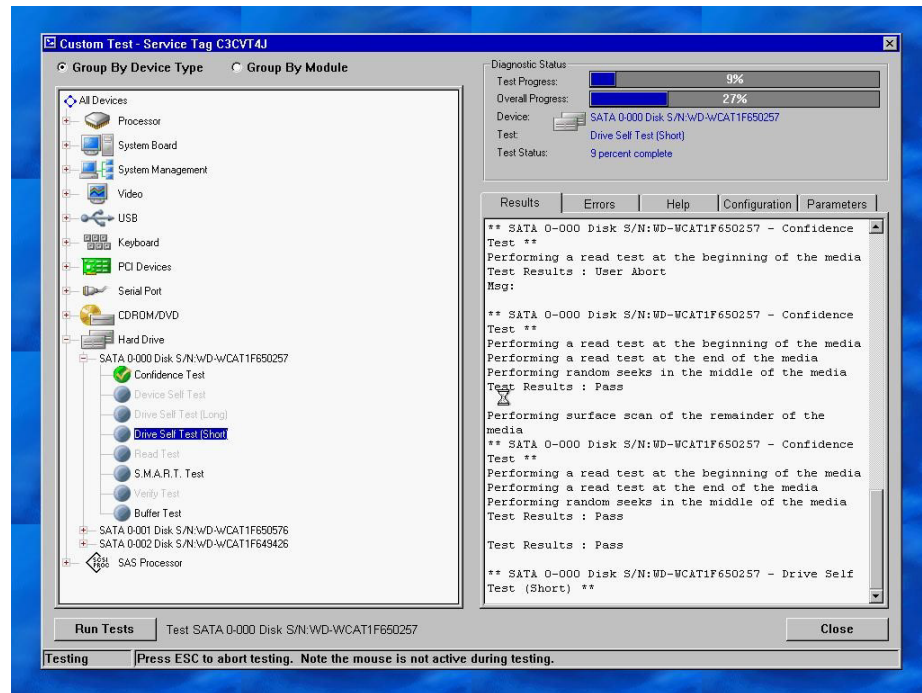
- Boot device
 - Boot sequence
 - Power and data connectors and cabling
- Boot sector
 - Damage to boot/partition records
- OS errors and crash screens
 - Hardware fault or OS/driver fault

Troubleshoot Drive Availability

- Unusual noises
- Light-emitting diode (LED) status indicators
 - No LED activity
 - Constant LED activity
- Missing drives in OS
- Read/write failure
- Blue Screen of Death (BSoD)

Troubleshoot Drive Reliability and Performance

- Self-monitoring, Analysis, and Reporting Technology (SMART)
 - Report errors
- Vendor and third-party diagnostic utilities
 - Input/output operations per second (IOPS) measurement
 - Benchmark performance without interference from OS/app causes
- Data loss/corruption
 - Bad sectors and bad blocks
- Backup and data recovery



Troubleshoot RAID Failure

LSI Corp Config Utility For Dell PERC H200 v7.01.09.00 (2010.03.22)

View Volume -- SAS2008

Volume 1 of 1
Identifier
Type RAID 1
Size(GB) 232
Status Inactive

Manage Volume

| Slot Num | Device | Identifier | RAID Disk | Hot Spr | Drive Status | Pred Fail | Size (GB) |
|----------|--------|----------------------|-----------|---------|--------------|-----------|-----------|
| 1 | ATA | WDC WD2502ABYS-13B05 | Yes | No | Inactive | No | 232 |
| --- | | | Yes | No | Missing | --- | ----- |

F10 = System Services
F11 = BIOS Boot Manager
F12 = PXE Boot

One 2.40 GHz Quad-core Processor, Bus Speed:4.80 GT/s, L2/L3 Cache:1 MB/8 MB

System Memory Size: 4.0 GB, System Memory Speed: 1067 MHz

Broadcom NetXtreme II Ethernet Boot Agent v5.0.5
Copyright (C) 2000-2009 Broadcom Corporation
All rights reserved.
Press Ctrl-S to Configure Device (MAC Address - 842B2B19E291)

Dell PERC H200/6Gbps SAS HBA BIOS
MPT2BIOS-7.01.09.00 (2010.03.22)
Copyright 2000-2009 LSI Corporation.

Integrated RAID exception detected:
Volume (Hd1:079) is currently in state INACTIVE/OPTIMAL
Enter the Dell PERC H200/HBA Configuration Utility to investigate!

Press Ctrl-C to start Dell PERC H200/HBA Configuration Utility..

- RAID array degraded
 - Backup
 - Replace failed device
- RAID device not found
 - Controller seating/cables/connectors
 - Drivers
 - RAID configuration utility

Review Activity: Power and Disk Issues

- Troubleshoot Power Issues
- Troubleshoot POST Issues
- Troubleshoot Boot Issues
- Troubleshoot Drive Availability
- Troubleshoot Drive Reliability and Performance
- Troubleshoot RAID Failure

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Topic 3D

Troubleshoot System and Display Issues

Troubleshoot Component Issues

- Intermittent shutdown and application crashes
 - Software versus hardware causes
- Overheating and burning smells
 - Clean chassis, heatsinks, and fans
 - Verify airflow
- Physical damage
 - Bent pins and other connector/cabling damage
 - Component/adaptor seating (chip creep)
 - Capacitor swelling

Troubleshoot Performance Issues

- Check for overheating
 - CPU throttling/overheating
- Check for misconfigurations
 - What has changed?
- Verify the problem
 - Use diagnostic software to quantify performance loss
 - Identify best opportunity for upgrade (compute, storage, networking)
- Rule out operating system/app/configuration/networking issues

Troubleshoot Inaccurate System Date/Time

- Problems caused by inaccurate date/time
- Real time clock (RTC) battery replacement

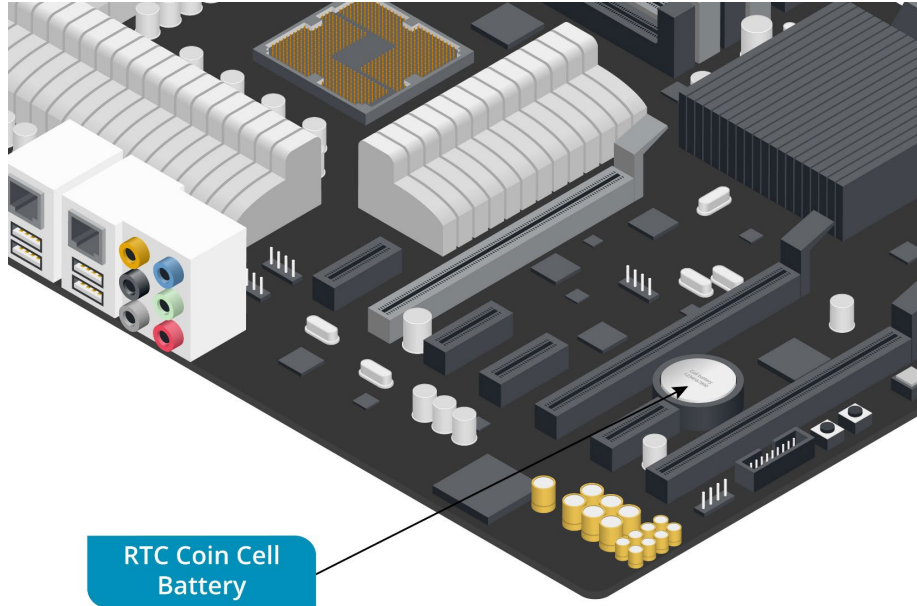


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Troubleshoot Missing Video Issues

- Incorrect data source
 - Adapter outputs and monitor inputs
 - On-screen display (OSD)
- Physical cabling issues
 - Damaged connectors
 - Cable application/performance
- Burned-out bulb
- Intermittent projector shutdown

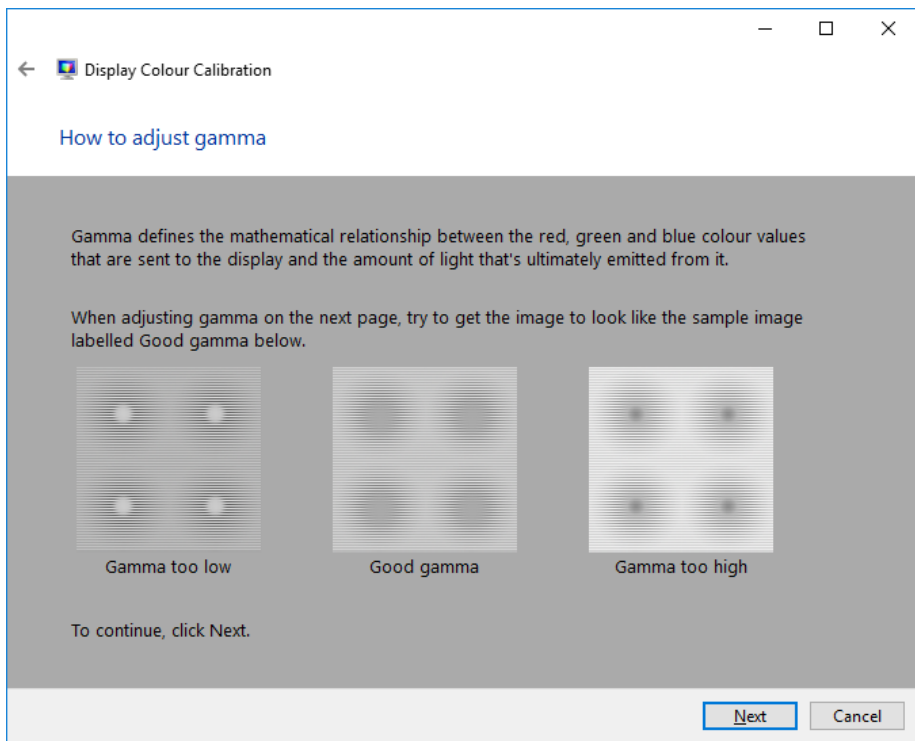


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Troubleshoot Video Quality Issues (Slide 1 of 2)

- Dim image
 - OSD controls
 - Power saving modes
 - Backlight failure
- Fuzzy image
- Flashing screen
 - Faulty connector, display elements/backlight, or video card

Troubleshoot Video Quality Issues (Slide 2 of 2)



Screenshot courtesy of Microsoft

- Dead pixels
- Burn-in
- Incorrect color display
 - Accurate calibration
 - Connector/adaptor/cable faults
- Audio issues

Review Activity: System and Display Issues

- Troubleshoot Component Issues
- Troubleshoot Performance Issues
- Troubleshoot Inaccurate System Date/Time
- Troubleshoot Missing Video Issues
- Troubleshoot Video Quality Issues

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Summary