



BurnInTest

BurnInTest Linux

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BurnInTest Introduction

by PassMark Software

PassMark's BurnInTest is a software tool that allows all the major sub-systems of a computer to be simultaneously tested for reliability and stability.

Anyone who has used computers for any period of time knows the importance of having a stable system. The cost of a hardware failure can be enormous. If you are lucky your data will only become inaccessible while faulty components are replaced.

If you're unlucky you can lose your files completely or have them permanently corrupted. Even if you have good backups, you can still lose days of work returning the PC to its pre-failure state. In many cases the lost data can never be replaced and businesses can be brought to their knees, with the loss of documentation, customer details and financial records.

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Table of Contents

Foreword	0
Part 1 Introduction and Overview	6
Part 2 What's New	7
Part 3 Quick Start Guide	7
Part 4 How to Purchase BurnInTest	7
Part 5 Entering A Licence Key	8
Part 6 Test Descriptions	9
1 2D Graphics Test.....	9
2 3D Graphics Test.....	10
3 Optical Drive Test.....	10
4 CPU Maths Test.....	12
5 Hard Disk and Floppy Disk Test.....	13
6 Memory (RAM) test.....	15
7 Network Test.....	16
8 Parallel Port Test.....	18
9 Serial Port Test.....	19
10 USB Test.....	20
Part 7 Test Preferences	22
1 Disk Preferences.....	22
2 CPU Math Preferences.....	24
3 Memory Preferences.....	24
4 Network Preferences.....	24
5 CD-ROM/DVD Preferences.....	25
6 Parallel Port Preferences.....	26
7 Serial Port Preferences.....	26
8 USB Test Preferences.....	27
9 Pre-test Preferences.....	27
10 Error Handling Preferences.....	27
11 Logging Preferences.....	27
Part 8 Test Selection and Duty Cycles	29

Part 9 Interpreting the results	32
1 Test Window display.....	34
2 Detailed Error log history.....	36
Part 10 Menu Options	37
Part 11 Scripting	39
Part 12 Advanced options	44
1 Maintaining Multiple Test Configurations.....	44
2 Report Information (Machine ID and Notes).....	45
3 Command Line Parameters.....	46
4 Preparing a Customer Test Certificate.....	46
Part 13 Command Line Version	48
Part 14 Other Useful Information	51
1 Contacting PassMark Software.....	52
2 System Requirements.....	52
3 Example ASCII Log file.....	53
4 Precautions for thorough and careful testing.....	54
5 Fault finding.....	56
6 Common Error Messages.....	57
7 USB Loopback Plugs.....	62
8 Making Loopback plugs.....	63
Serial port loopback plug	63
Parallel port loop back plug	64
Index	66

1 Introduction and Overview



BurnInTest is a software tool that allows all the major sub-systems of a computer to be simultaneously tested for reliability and stability. Anyone who has used computers for any period of time knows the importance of having a stable system. The cost of a hardware failure can be enormous.

If you are lucky your data will only become inaccessible while faulty components are replaced. If you're unlucky you can lose your files completely or have them permanently corrupted. Even if you have good backups, you can still lose days of work returning the PC to its pre-failure state.

In many cases the lost data can never be replaced and businesses can be brought to their knees, with the loss of documentation, customer details and financial records.

BurnInTest thoroughly exercises the hardware in a PC in a short period of time, in the same way as normal applications use a PC over a long period of time. This takes advantage of the fact that computer hardware tends to fail either very early in its life or after many thousands of hours of use.

Typically BurnInTest should be used before a PC is put into service, as a failure of a computer that isn't being used for a critical application and doesn't have any critical data is much less damaging, (especially if it is still under warranty).

BurnInTest will bring to the surface intermittent or hidden problems so that after a successfully run the computer can be used with a much higher level of confidence.

BurnInTest tests,

- The CPU via mathematical operations
- Hard drives / Floppy drive
- CD ROM and DVD
- 2D graphics
- 3D graphics
- Memory & Network connection
- Serial ports
- USB ports
- Parallel ports with loop back connectors

All these tests can be done simultaneously as the application is multithreaded.

You can use BurnInTest to,

- Avoid delivering D.O.A. (Dead on Arrival) hardware to your customers.
- Dramatically reduce your burn in times with multithreaded simultaneous testing of components.
- Build your image as a supplier of quality systems.
- Avoid costly downtime, system rebuilds and lost data.
- Test the stability of a system after configuration changes or hardware upgrades (critical for over clocking).

For more information.

To get started quickly see the Quick start page

See Interpreting the results for information of BurnInTest controls and different views

See Test Descriptions for information about each test

Have a look at what each menu option does

Find out how to purchase the software

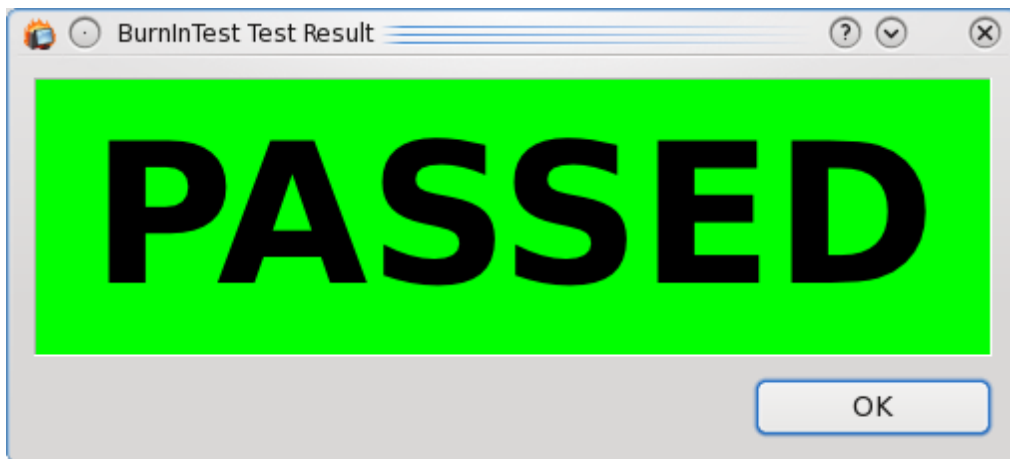
2 What's New

Please see our version history online at http://www.passmark.com/products/bitlinux_history.htm

3 Quick Start Guide

Here's a summary of the steps to go through to start testing;

1. Use the Test Duty Cycles window to select the type of tests you wish to perform (see Automatic test stop, Test selection & Duty cycles).
2. Use the Configuration, Test Preferences window to set any parameters that you wish to use, e.g which hard drive to use (see Test preferences).
3. Put paper in the printer, a data CD in the CD-drive and a floppy disk in the disk drive (if you selected these tests).
4. Click on the Go button



Test finished window showing tests passed

4 How to Purchase BurnInTest

Price

US Dollars: \$49 (single user)

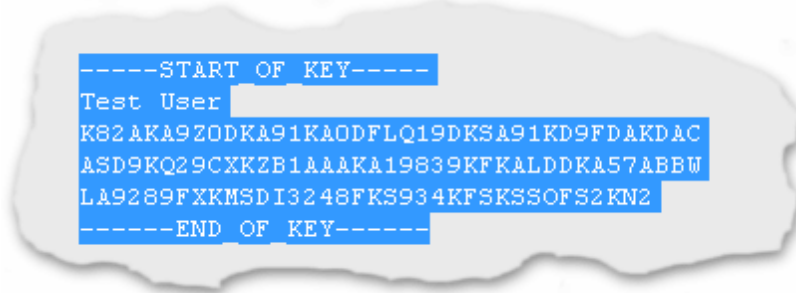
See the PassMark website <http://www.passmark.com/sales>

Please note that the Linux and Windows versions of BurnInTest are separate products.

5 Entering A Licence Key

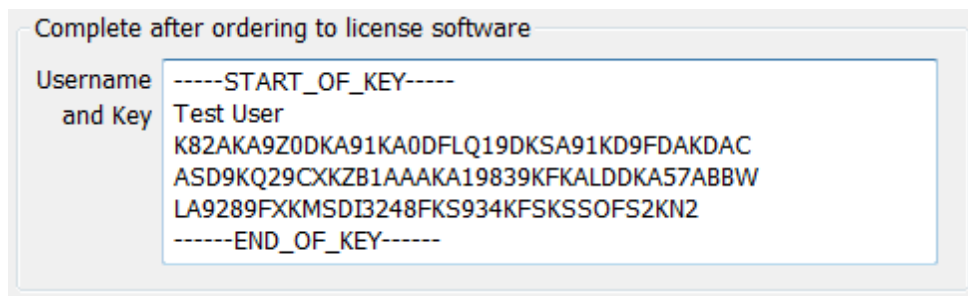
Copy your user name and key from the E-mail

- Select the entire key, including the -----START_OF_KEY----- and -----END_OF_KEY----- flags



- Copy your user name to the clipboard. This can be done by using the Edit / Copy menu item in most E-Mail programs. Alternatively you can use the CTRL-C key combination on the keyboard.

Paste your user name and key into the software



- Click on continue. If the user name and key was accepted, the program will start and the welcome screen will not be displayed again.

BurnInTest Linux Command Line

Installing a key for the command line version uses a command line argument and a file created called key.dat that contains your key;

```
./bit_cmd_line_x32 -k
```

Registers your key stored in the key.dat. When using this flag BurnInTest will expect your username/key, from (and including) the "-----START_OF_KEY-----" to (and including) the "-----END_OF_KEY-----" flags, to be stored in a file called key.dat in the same directory as BurnInTest. You will need to create a new file called key.dat, paste the key as is, it should be 6 separate lines, 1 each for the start and end flags, 1 for the username and 3 for the key, and then save the file. You will need to restart BurnInTest after registration and you can delete the key.dat file you have created.

Do not alter the savedkey.dat file, this is a file maintained by BurnInTest and altering this file will corrupt it.

6 Test Descriptions

Several tests are built into the software. Each of these tests contains one or more sub-tests designed to exercise different aspects of your computer system.

These tests can be run concurrently, with each test having it's own window and using it's own CPU thread or as individual tests. It is also possible to vary the load mix by increasing or decreasing the duty cycle for a particular test.

Each test keeps an error counter, a cycle counter and an operations counter. The significance of each of these counters is detailed with each test.

The following tests are currently available;

- 2D Graphics Test
- 3D Graphics Test
- CD and DVD Test
- CPU Maths Test
- Hard Disk and Floppy Disk Tests
- Memory (RAM) Test
- Network Test
- Parallel Port Test
- Serial Port Test
- USB Port Test

6.1 2D Graphics Test

This suite contains a number of tests that exercise Qt's QPainter graphics functions and the video card. The numbers displayed at the top of the window for this test represent how many millions of graphical operations have been performed. Each test runs for half a second. After all 3 tests have been ran the cycle count is incremented. The duty cycle, the CPU speed and the video card speed, determine how many operations can be processed during the half-second period.

The number of shapes, lines and squares (bitmaps) drawn is displayed at the top of the test window followed by K (indicating thousands), M (millions) or B (billions).

The total of these three values is displayed in the main window.

Line Drawing

Lines are drawn into window. The color is changed every 500 lines to enable the lines to be seen in the test window.

Painting Bitmaps (Squares)

A square bitmap is painted into a window as quickly as possible.

Outline shapes

Two different shapes are drawn into a window:

- An ellipse
- A square with rounded corners

The color is changed every 64 shapes to enable the shapes to be seen in the test window.

6.2 3D Graphics Test

Tests the OpenGL's graphics system.

This test creates and animates an OpenGL depth buffer with RGBA or color index mode and double buffering capabilities (for off-screen rendering for smoother graphics) to test the OpenGL functionality of the video card and it's OpenGL capabilities.

The test creates 5 spheres. Each sphere contains 32 'slices' and 32 'segments'. Making a total of $2*32*32*5 = 10240$ triangular polygons rendered for each scene.

For the 3D test a cycle is defined to be 200 frames of 3D animation. The 'operations' count represents the number of polygons displayed.

The test makes use of Qt's OpenGL graphics class called QGL. If OpenGL is not installed on your system, you will not be able to run this test (in fact you may not even be able to start BurnInTest). OpenGL can be downloaded from www.opengl.org and should come standard with all new versions of Linux distributions.

Warning: A number of manufacturers produce video cards, which have very poor software support for 3D graphics (OpenGL). This is especially the case for the cheaper, bottom of the range video cards. Poor drivers can result in strange visual artefacts appearing on the screen, poor 3D performance and system crashes.

Helpful command line tool:

[your_command_line_prompt]# glxinfo

Displays your system's OpenGL's capabilities (if any).

6.3 Optical Drive Test

Tests the CD-ROM, DVD and BluRay drives.

This test can be used with many different types of CD / DVD media, including the following types.

- Music CD
- Data CD-ROM
- Specialized test CD (see below for details)
- Data DVD-ROM
- Specialized test DVD (see below for details)
- Specialized test BluRay (see below for details)

The type of disc being used must be suitable for the test mode set in the CD / DVD preferences window however. If multiple CD / DVD players are installed in your system, you can select all or some of them from the Preferences window (see section 0, Disk preferences). Up to twenty drives can be selected for simultaneous testing.

Test Modes

Music CD playback

For a music CD, the test verifies the operation of the CD ROM and the PC's sound system by repeatedly playing a music CD. The number of cycles corresponds to the total number of times the entire CD has been played. The number of 'ops' corresponds to the number of bytes read from the CD in order to generate the sound. The duty cycle affects the time spent waiting between tracks. Choose a band you like and turn the volume up loud.

Data disk read and verify

For optical data disks, the disk is scanned with each file being read in turn. A 32bit checksum is created for each file as it is read from the disk. The disk is then re-read and the checksums verified to complete the cycle. The best data disks's to use are those, which are full and contain a good variety of files. Some large ones and some small ones. If the CD has more than 10,000 files only the 1st 10,000 will be scanned.

PassMark Test CD / DVD

This test method is the most advanced CD-ROM test mode and provides a level of in depth testing not available with the other two methods. When possible this method should be selected in preference to the other two. It allows a complete read and verify of the data on the CD, and optionally random seek testing (see Additional seeking and Seek count below).

There is the possibility to create CDs and DVDs especially for use with BurnInTest. These specialized CDs and DVDs contain a set of files that have been specifically created to thoroughly check your drive. With these CDs and DVDs, BurnInTest is able to know the layout and exact content for each file on the CD/DVD. This allows BurnInTest to read back each file and test every bit for accuracy.

PassMark Software sells these specialized CDs and DVDs but you can also make your own file set using your own CD making tool. You will still need 3rd party CD or DVD burner software to actually create the disc however.

No CD in Drive test option

This test method only attempts to detect the presence of a CD/DVD drive. No attempt is made to read from the drive. This can be a useful option when there are no discs available for testing but a basic check is still required to ensure that the drive was detected by the system. This test option is not as thorough as the other options and, if possible, one of the other options should be used.

Additional seeking and Seek count

When Additional seeking is selected (for PassMark CD/DVD's and Burn CD-RW only), seeking to different positions on the CD/DVD or CD-RW and verifying the data at this position will occur Seek Count number of times for each cycle of a file read and verify.

Display

Depending on the test the following information is displayed in the test window.

Progress bar

Displays the progress graphically for the longer CD burn phases.

Phase

Data CD and specialized CDs :

- Starting
- Checksum creation
- Searching for files

- Opening file
- Reading Test CD
- Verifying checksums
- Seeking

Files scanned

This is the number of files that have been scanned during the current cycle.

Current file

This is the name of the file that is currently being scanned. If this is in the seek phase, this will display the file and block within the file that the drive has sought to.

Bytes read

This is the total number of bytes read from the CD.

Throughput (Current and Average)

This is read speed from the CD in Megabytes per second and a conversion to standard CD Drive speed (eg. 4x). It should be noted that this measurement includes the seek and rotational latency time, so that the speed reported will always be lower than the maximum drive speed. This is especially the case for a CD with many small files. Also most drive manufacturers quote the maximum speed for their drives, the actual transfer rate is usually significantly lower than the quoted maximum. E.g. It is not unusual for a 32x speed drive to only reach a speed of 2MB/Sec, 13x.

Errors

Data CD and specialized CDs :

The number of errors detected. See Common Errors (Appendix C) for a description of the errors that may be encountered.

6.4 CPU Maths Test

The CPU test exercises and verifies a wide range of CPU instructions, at user specified loads. The user selectable sub-categories of the CPU test are:

- General purpose instructions (x86)
- Floating Point Unit (FPU) instructions (x87)
- CPU extension instructions (x86 extensions). The specific extension instructions may be selected: SSE, SSE2.
- Prime number test

The numbers displayed in the test window for this test represent how many millions of CPU operations have been performed and verified. Each different math's test is run for half a second. After all tests have been run the cycle count is incremented. The duty cycle and the CPU speed determine how many operations can be processed during the half second period. By default, a CPU test is run on each CPU core.

General purpose instructions

This test exercises and verifies correct operation of CPU instructions from the following groups:

- Integer mathematics (e.g. add, subtract, multiply and divide)
- Data transfer instructions (e.g. pushing/popping data to/from the stack)

- Bitwise logical instructions (e.g. bitwise and/or/xor)
- Shift and rotate instructions (e.g. shift data left x number of bits)
- Logical instructions (e.g. equals)
- Control transfer instructions (e.g. jump on x greater than y)
- String instructions (eg. copy a text string)

Known and random data sets are used to exercise and verify correct operation. The random numbers are generated regularly to provide a larger data set, as well as ensure that the CPU caches overflow and that this mechanism is tested.

Floating Point Unit (FPU) instructions

This test exercises and verifies correct operation of CPU instructions from the following groups:

- Floating Point math (e.g. add, subtract, multiply and divide)
- Transcendentals (e.g. sin, cos)

Extension instructions (x86 extensions)

This test exercises extensions to the x86 CPU instruction set for a variety of applications, such as multimedia.

SSE : As above, but for SSE instructions. Instructions include moving SSE registers, adding, subtracting, and multiplying. Data set: groups of 4 x 32-bit floats (e.g. a,b,c,d) where a,b,c and d are 32-bit floats.

SSE2: As for the SSE test, but for SSE2 instructions. Data set: pairs of 64-bit floats (e.g. x,y) where x,y are 64-bit floats.

Prime number

This test exercises and verifies correct operation of CPU through the use of a prime number generation algorithm.

Helpful command line tool:

```
[your_command_line_prompt]# cat /proc/cpuinfo
```

This command will show your CPU info, including speed, cache size and features.

6.5 Hard Disk and Floppy Disk Test

This suite contains a number of tests that exercise the mass storage units (Hard disk or otherwise) connected to the computer. By default, the start-up volume (with path represented by "/") is used for the hard disk and the floppy disk is represented by the mount directory in the "/etc/fstab" file, i.e. the "mnt_dir" field of the "mntent struct" as returned by a `getmntent()` system call. You can opt to test more disks/volumes by changing the Preferences Dialog (See section, 0, Disk preferences). Up to 20 drives can be selected for simultaneous testing. From this twenty it is possible to select any combination of available floppy disk and hard disks.

Partitioned drives they must be mounted before BurnInTest can test them, they also need to be of partition type ext2, ext3, reiserfs, xfs, vfat or ntfs. Due to limited NTFS support in some Linux distributions you may need to use a non-default type (eg ntfs-3g) to mount NTFS drives with read + write permissions before you can test them.

The user can select one of the following patterns or choose to automatically cycle between the patterns. This selection is done in the preferences dialog (see section, 0, Disk preferences). Possible test mode patterns are,

- Default (Cyclic)
- Sequential data pattern (0,1,2...255)
- Random data with random seeking
- High Low freq data overwrite (10101 then 00001)
- Binary data pattern 1 (10101010)
- Binary data pattern 2 (01010101)
- Zeros data pattern (00000000)
- Ones data pattern (11111111)
- Random data pattern

During each test cycle, a file is created and verified on the disk. The size of the file is equal to a certain percentage of the disks capacity and all files are created in the root directory of the drives selected. The default file size is 1.0% of the disk size. For small capacity drives, like floppy disks, there is a minimum file size of 32KB. It is possible to change the default file size percentage from the preferences window.

Each test file is filled with a coded number sequence (a Pattern) that is used to verify the correct operation of the disk when the file is verified (read). Files are created in the free space on the disk until the disk is 94% full. When the disk has reached this limit, all the test files are deleted and the test starts again. A limit of 94% is used to ensure that some space is kept for use by other applications (including the swap files).

A number of test modes perform additional testing to that described above. These are described below:

Random data with Random seeking generates 7 blocks of random data for each test disk and sequentially writes a file using the first block of random data, followed by the second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh and then the first etc, until the file size specified is reached. This file is then verified with sequential reads of data blocks from the file just written. This is followed by seeking to a block within the files created, selected at random. At random either a read and verify or a write will occur at this position on the disk. This random seek and random read/verify or write will be repeated the number of times specified by the user in the disk preferences "seek count" field. New files are written and verified with this process until the disk full level is reached. At this point, all the test files written to disk will be deleted and the cycle will be repeated.

High Low frequency data overwrite works by first writing a file with a high frequency pattern (101010101010010101...), then overwriting this with a low frequency pattern (00001000010000100001...) and then verifying that the low frequency pattern has been fully and correctly written. Note: This test pattern will write more data than it reads/verifies, this is the reason the MB Written and MB verified shown on the disk test window may not be equal.

If an error is detected in the coded pattern then the error count is incremented. The numbers of bytes written and read from the disk are displayed in the test window. The addition of these two values is displayed in the main window.

Graphical progress bars indicate if the test is currently writing or verifying (reading) information, the percentage complete for the particular file and the space remaining on the disk.

The speed of the hard disk and the duty cycle determine how quickly test files are created.

There are a few issues to aware of when interpreting the results of the disk test. These are covered in the precautions section (see section 0, Precautions for thorough and careful testing).

Note (1) To test Firewire ports using BurnInTest it is recommended that an external hard disk via the Firewire port is used in conjunction with the BurnInTest disk test. (2) Similarly, to test external memory card readers/writers or other removal drives, it is recommended that the BurnInTest disk test be used.

Helpful command line tool:

```
[your_command_line_prompt]# cat /etc/mntab
```

This command will show all the mounted disks on your system.

```
[your_command_line_prompt]# df
```

Shows the disk usage including used space and available disk space.

6.6 Memory (RAM) test

Tests the Memory in the computer.

The Memory test, tests the reliability of the RAM installed in the computer. Some of the available RAM is being used by the operating system and any other applications running. Any memory that is not already in active use will be grabbed by the Memory test.

The memory test works by writing a pattern numbers in the RAM, then verifying the numbers read from the RAM match this sequence. The pattern used will change automatically from one cycle to the next. Possible patterns are:

Sequence (0,1,2...255)

Binary 1 (10101010)

Binary 2 (01010101)

Zeros (00000000)

Ones (11111111)

There are 3 sequences that the test goes through:

1/ Memory allocation. The test will dynamically grab memory depending on how much is currently available. The amount that has been grabbed and is under test is displayed in the Test Ram Field.

2/ Writing the number sequence.

3/ Verifying the number sequence.

The total amount of free RAM is displayed in the Memory Test Window. This number should always be bigger than the Test Ram number. Some memory is always left available to avoid disk thrashing caused by the operating system swapping to disk.

For the Memory test a cycle is defined to be the number of times the above 3-step sequence is completed. The 'operations' count represents the number of bytes read or written.

It should be noted that not all RAM faults will be detected by this test. This is especially the case if the operating system and it's cache is using a large proportion of the available RAM. RAM faults may show

up as system crashes or disk errors however.

Compatibility issues

You need to have administrator privileges to run this test.

6.7 Network Test

The Network test tests your networking hardware and software. This is done by sending special ICMP_ECHO message using the Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP). The ICMP_ECHO message is more commonly known as a 'ping'. This message is echoed but to your computer by a remote host. This allows the reliability of the network connection to be determined. Up to 6 remote hosts can be selected by setting the Destination Network address in the Test Preferences window (Network preferences).

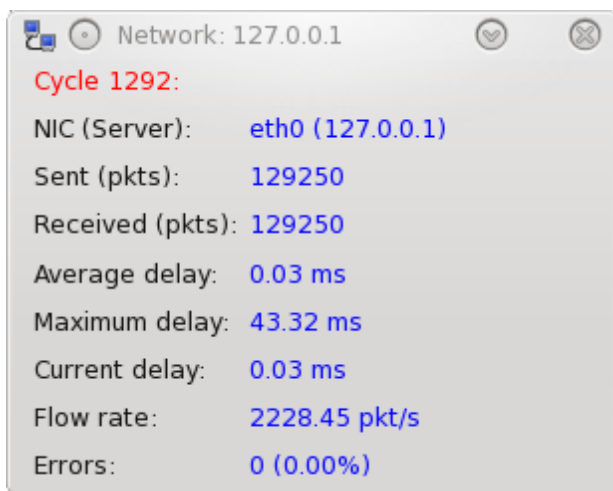
These values are used for the Network test. Each one must be a URL or an IP address (or left blank).

- A URL is the name of a network host, eg. www.hostname.com
- An IP address is a sequence of 4 numbers that correspond to a network host. eg. 169.192.0.1

The host selected must be accessible from the computer and capable of responding to the 'ping' command. PassMark recommends the selection of a local host to minimize data link problems, which are fairly common on the Internet. The IP address 127.0.0.1 can also be used for local loop back testing. It should be noted however that the loop back is done in the TCP/IP software and not on the network card, this address cannot be used when the "Test All NICs" option is checked.

The packet sent to the remote host contains a data payload and a checksum. Every time a packet is echoed from the remote host the checksum is verified and the data payload is compared byte by byte with the data that was sent. Any differences in the payload or an incorrect checksum will result in an error. The data payload is 64 bytes in length.

The amount of time BurnInTest will spend waiting for a packet can also be set in the Test Preferences window (see section 0, Network preferences).



Network test window

The meaning of the information displayed in the network test window is given below.

NIC (Server)

The NIC being tested and the address it is sending to and receiving from.

Packets Sent

The number of packets sent to the remote host.

Packets Received

The number of packets received back from the remote host. This should remain at the same level as the Packets Sent counter. If after 2 second a sent packet is not echoed, this causes a timeout error and Packets Sent will be greater than Packets received.

Average Delay

The average round trip time in milliseconds for a packet.

Max Delay

The maximum round trip time in milliseconds for a packet. The maximum values often happen at the very start of the test session. This is because the operating system is still loading and caching the required networking software.

Current delay

The round trip time in milliseconds for the last packet sent.

Bytes sent

The total number of bytes transmitted to the network.

Flow rate

The number of packets being sent per second. The duty cycle set for the Network Test determines how many packets are being sent per second.

Errors

The number of errors that have been detected and the percentage of packets that had an error are displayed. The definition of what an "error" is can be changed from the Test Preferences window (see section 0, Network preferences). Depending on the settings in the preferences window, the error count can be incremented for every detected error or alternatively it can be set to only increment when the specified error ratio is exceeded.

When the specified error ratio is exceeded, the ratio is reset to zero to avoid triggering a continuous stream of errors. Thus the ratio value displayed is the ratio of bad errors to good packets since the last time the threshold was crossed.

For the purposes of detecting a crossing of the threshold and signaling an error, the ratio is ignored until a sufficient number of packets have been sent to make the ratio valid. For example, if the ratio is set to 2%, at least 50 packets must be sent before the ratio is deemed to be valid. If the ratio is set to 0.1%, at least 1000 packets must be sent before the ratio is deemed to be valid.

Compatibility issues

You need to have administrator privileges to run this test.

6.8 Parallel Port Test

Tests the parallel communications port connected to the PC. The parallel port to be tested can be selected from the Test Preferences window (see section 0, Parallel port preferences).

A parallel port loop back plug is required to run this test. These can be purchased from the PassMark web site (www.passmark.com) or you can make them yourself (see Appendix D).

Each test cycle corresponds to 500,000 bytes of data transmission. The number of 'ops' corresponds to the number of bytes sent and received. The duty cycle affects the time spent waiting between cycles.

The parallel port selected must not already be in use by the operating system (for example by the printer or other external device), for the test to be carried out. The default on-board Parallel port settings are that Port0 is named /dev/lp0 and corresponds to the physical IO memory address 0378.



Parallel loopback plug

Parallel Port

This is the port name for the parallel port being tested. The port can be selected from the Test Preferences window.

Bytes Sent

This is the number of bytes that have been sent to the parallel port.

Bytes Received

This is the number of bytes that have received from the parallel port.

Errors

This is the number of errors detected (see Appendix C, p.48).

Throughput

This is the measured throughput for the port.

Compatibility issues

You need to have administrator privileges to run this test.

6.9 Serial Port Test

Tests the serial communications ports connected to the PC. Up to 64 serial ports may be tested simultaneously. The serial ports and test speed can be selected from the Test Preferences window (see Serial port preferences).

A serial port loop back plug per port is required to run this test. These can be purchased from the PassMark web site (www.passmark.com) or you can make them yourself (see Making Loopback plugs).



Serial loopback plug

Each test cycle corresponds to about 10 seconds of data transmission followed by a signal pin test phase. The signal pin test phase checks that the following pins on the serial port are functioning correctly.

RTS – Request to Send
CTS - Clear to Send
DTR – Data terminal ready
DSR – Data set ready

The number of 'ops' corresponds to the number of bytes sent and received. The duty cycle affects the time spent waiting between cycles.

The serial port selected must not already be in use by the operating system (for example by the mouse or an active modem), for the test to be carried out.

The speed that the serial port operates at is independent from the modem speeds. Even if you have a 56Kbit/s modem your serial port may operate at a higher speed. The maximum serial port speed depends on the type of chip installed on your motherboard. Most PCs will only do up to 115Kbit/s, so don't be alarmed if the test fails at 128Kbit/s or above.

If the "detect only" option was selected in the preferences window then the loopback test will not be performed. The presence of the serial port in the system will still be checked for however.

The following information is displayed for each port being tested.

Serial Port

This is the name for the serial port being tested. The port can be selected from the Test Preferences window. Any port between /dev/ttyS0 and /dev/ttyS63 is supported.

Speed

This is speed that the serial port is configured for. The speed can be selected from the Test Preferences window.

Bytes Sent

This is the number of bytes that have been sent to the serial port.

Bytes Received

This is the number of bytes that have received from the serial port.

Errors

This is the number of errors detected (see Appendix C, p.48).

Throughput

This is the real measured throughput for the port. This will generally be less than the Speed (see above) as there is some overhead in the code and in the data transmission itself (e.g. Stop bits).

Compatibility issues

You need to have administrator privileges to run this test.

6.10 USB Test

Tests the USB (Universal Serial Bus) communications ports connected to the PC. The number of USB devices to test can be set in the USB test preferences window.

A USB port loop back plug is required to run this test. The USB 3.0 loopback plugs can test USB3 ports at Super-speed (5Gb/s) and USB2.0 ports up to High-speed (480Mb/s). The USB 2.0 loopback plug provides a way to test USB 1.x and 2.0 (USB 2.0 supports rates up to 480Mb/sec). These can be purchased from the PassMark web site (www.passmark.com).

Using a USB3 or USB2 loopback plug and BurnInTest, it is possible to,

- Quickly check if a USB port is powered (the red LED)
- Check that data can be sent and received from the port
- Check USB errors rates and transmission speed.
- Check that the system remains stable under long periods of load
- Check USB cabling
- Concurrently check multiple USB ports at the same time.
- Check if your PC ports are super speed 5Gbits/s (USB3 only), high speed 480Mbits/sec (USB 2.0), or full speed 12Mbits/sec (USB 1.x) via a LED

Using these plugs on a system that is functioning correctly, you can expect error free loopback transfer speeds of around:

- USB 2.0 loopback plug: 5 – 7 Mbits/sec per port.
- USB 3.0 loopback plug: 80 - 100 Mbits/sec per port.

To reach this level you need to have the USB test duty cycle set to 100%. Up to 20 of these USB test plugs can be simultaneously connected to a PC (providing that free USB ports are available on the PC or on a down stream hub). Note: If required, both USB2 and USB3 loopback plugs can be used to test different USB ports simultaneously.

Each test cycle corresponds to;

- USB 2.0 loopback plug: 8000 data blocks (4000KB)
- USB 3.0 loopback plug: 1,000,000 data blocks (1 MB)

The number of Operations ('ops') corresponds to the number of bytes sent and received. The duty cycle affects the time spent waiting between cycles.

Each plug also has its own serial number stored in EPROM, on the plug, so it is possible to identify each plug when multiple plugs are connected. USB2 loopback plugs are firmware controlled and upgradeable.

The USB test sends data to the USB loopback plug in 0.5KB blocks for USB2 loopback plugs and 1KB blocks for USB3 loopback plugs. The USB loopback plug receives this data, copies it to a new buffer and transmits it back to the PC. The PC compares the data in the block for an exact match, and then builds a new packet of random data bytes before sending it back to the PC. Any differences between the data sent and received is flagged as an error.

As the low level USB protocol has some ability to detect errors and re-transmit bad data it is important to pay attention to the transfer speed. A low transfer speed may be an indicator of an intermittent or partial hardware fault. With the USB2 loopback plug an error LED will be lit when more than a defined number of recoverable bus errors occur (currently set to 4). (Note: The USB2Test software will report the number of recoverable bus errors per block). A lack of high quality cabling within or external to the PC is a typical cause of retransmission due to recoverable bus errors.

The USB2 loopback plug Error LED is reset at the start of each test if results are configured to be cleared:

- at the start of each test (Preferences, Logs, Log Clearing, Automatically clear logs at the start of each run),
- on selecting "Edit, Clear All Results" or
- on a power reset (e.g. PC sleep mode).

USB test window

The following information is displayed in the USB test window.

USB Identity

The device number, unique device serial number and the bus and port number the plug is connected to are displayed. The device number is determined by the order in which plugs are connected and disconnected and is not linked to a physical USB socket on the PC. (Note that this is different from Serial and Parallel ports). The device serial number is collected during the USB device enumeration process and comes from the memory (EEPROM) in the plug itself.

Bytes Sent

The number of Kilobytes sent to the USB device.

Bytes Rec

The number of Kilobytes received from the USB device.

Throughput

The number of Megabits of data received and transmitted in the last second.

Ave. Throughput

The average number of Megabits of data received and transmitted per second since the start of the test.

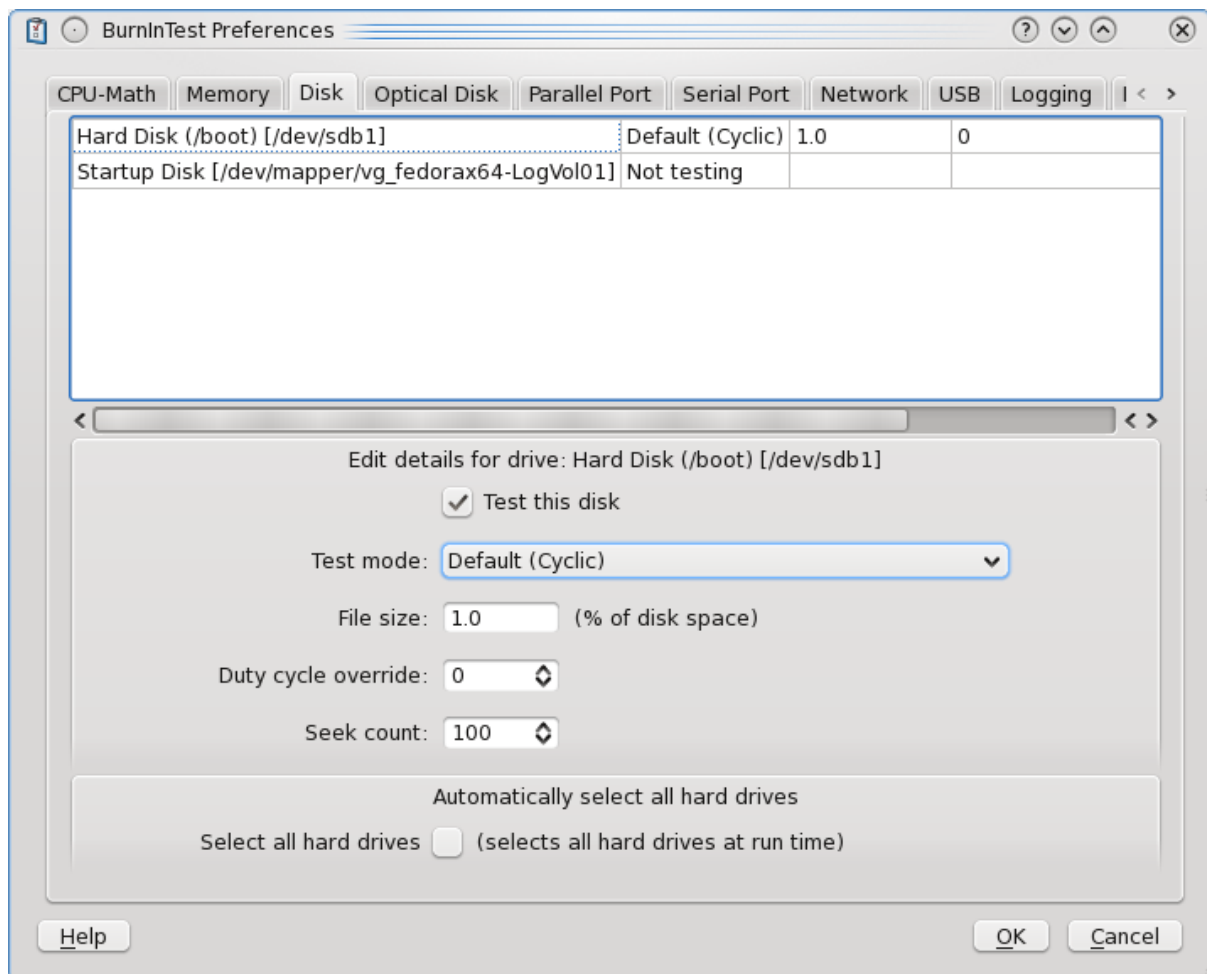
Errors

The number of errors that have occurred (i.e. Transmitted data does not match received data).

7 Test Preferences

- Disk Preferences
- CPU Math Preferences
- Memory Preferences
- Network Preferences
- CD-ROM/DVD Preferences
- Parallel Port Preferences
- Serial Port Preferences
- USB Test Preferences
- Pre-test Preferences
- Error Handling Preferences
- Logging Preferences

7.1 Disk Preferences



Disk test preferences

Partitioned drives they must be mounted before BurnInTest can test them, they also need to be of partition type ext2, ext3, reiserfs, xfs, vfat or ntfs. Due to limited NTFS support in some Linux distributions you may need to use a non-default type (eg ntfs-3g) to mount NTFS drives with read + write permissions before you can test them.

Disk Selection

These fields and buttons allow the user to select the hard and floppy disks used in the disk test.

Adding a disk

To add a disk for testing, select it in the list of available disks and then click the "Test this drive" checkbox. To test a shared network drive, the drive needs to have a drive letter mapped to it. Only those drives detected by the operating system as displayed in the drop down list.

The following settings can be configured differently for each drive: Slow drive warning threshold, File size and Test Pattern. To use the general disk drive Duty cycle for each disk just set the Duty Cycle override value to blank (no value), otherwise set the required value per disk.

Removing a disk

To remove a disk from the list, select it in the list of available disks and uncheck the "Test this drive" checkbox. The "Test Mode" field in the list will change to "Not Testing".

Up to twenty drive letters can be selected for simultaneous testing. Note: The simultaneous testing of two partitions on the same physical hard drive will result in a lot of seeking between partitions and slow down the test significantly.

Editing a disk

To edit the values for a disk, select it in the list of disks and if the "Test this drive" checkbox has been checked then the other options will become available. Any changes made to the current values will be automatically reflected in the list.

File size

The user can select the test file size and test pattern that is used with the disk test. The size of the file is equal to a certain percentage of the disks capacity. The default file size is 1.0% of the disk size. So if a disk had a total capacity of 40GB then the default size of each file would be 400MB. Setting a smaller percentage results in more files being created on the disk and the read / verify cycle occurring more quickly.

Test pattern

The test patterns that can be selected are explained in the section, "Disk test (Floppy and hard).

Seek count

For test modes that perform seeking to different positions on the disk drive (eg. Random data with random seeking), the seek count specifies the number of seeks for a particular iteration (eg. After Random data with random seeking has created 100 test files, the Seek count specifies the number of times a seek should occur between blocks within these 100 files).

Duty cycle override

To use the general disk drive Duty cycle for each disk just set the Duty Cycle override value to blank (no value), otherwise set the required value per disk.

RAW (un-partitioned) Disk Testing

When a Raw (un-partitioned) disk is detected it will be displayed in the drive columns as "Raw Disk [device name]". This will allow the device to be selected for testing, be aware that this test is designed to be run on un-partitioned devices and running the test on a partitioned device can result in corruption of the partition and data stored on the device.

7.2 CPU Math Preferences

Using the check boxes it is possible to select which maths tests will be performed and which ones will be skipped. See CPU maths test for more details.

7.3 Memory Preferences

One of the test patterns can be selected for the test or the default option Cyclic can be used, which will cycle through each test pattern.

7.4 Network Preferences

Network addresses

Up to 6 network addresses can be entered for the simultaneous testing of the connection to 6 different locations. These connections can pass via different network interface cards (NIC) or the same one. Unless the "Test All" options is selected the NIC used will depend on the TCP/IP configuration set-up of your system. Each address must be a URL or an IP address and should be located on a different machine on the network. If an IP from the

A URL is the name of a network host, eg. `www.hostname.com`

An IP address is a sequence of 4 numbers that correspond to a network host. eg. `169.192.0.1`

If less than 6 addresses need to be tested uncheck the active check box.

The host selected must be accessible from the computer and capable of responding to the 'ping' command. See the Network Test description for more details. PassMark recommends the selection of a local host to minimize data link problems, which are fairly common on the Internet.

Test all available NICs

This option will bind each entered address to a different available network card so the traffic will be correctly routed through each network card. If more network addresses are specified than there are network cards available an error will be displayed. If this option is not selected BurnInTest will not force the routing of test traffic and data routing will depend on the operating system routing table.

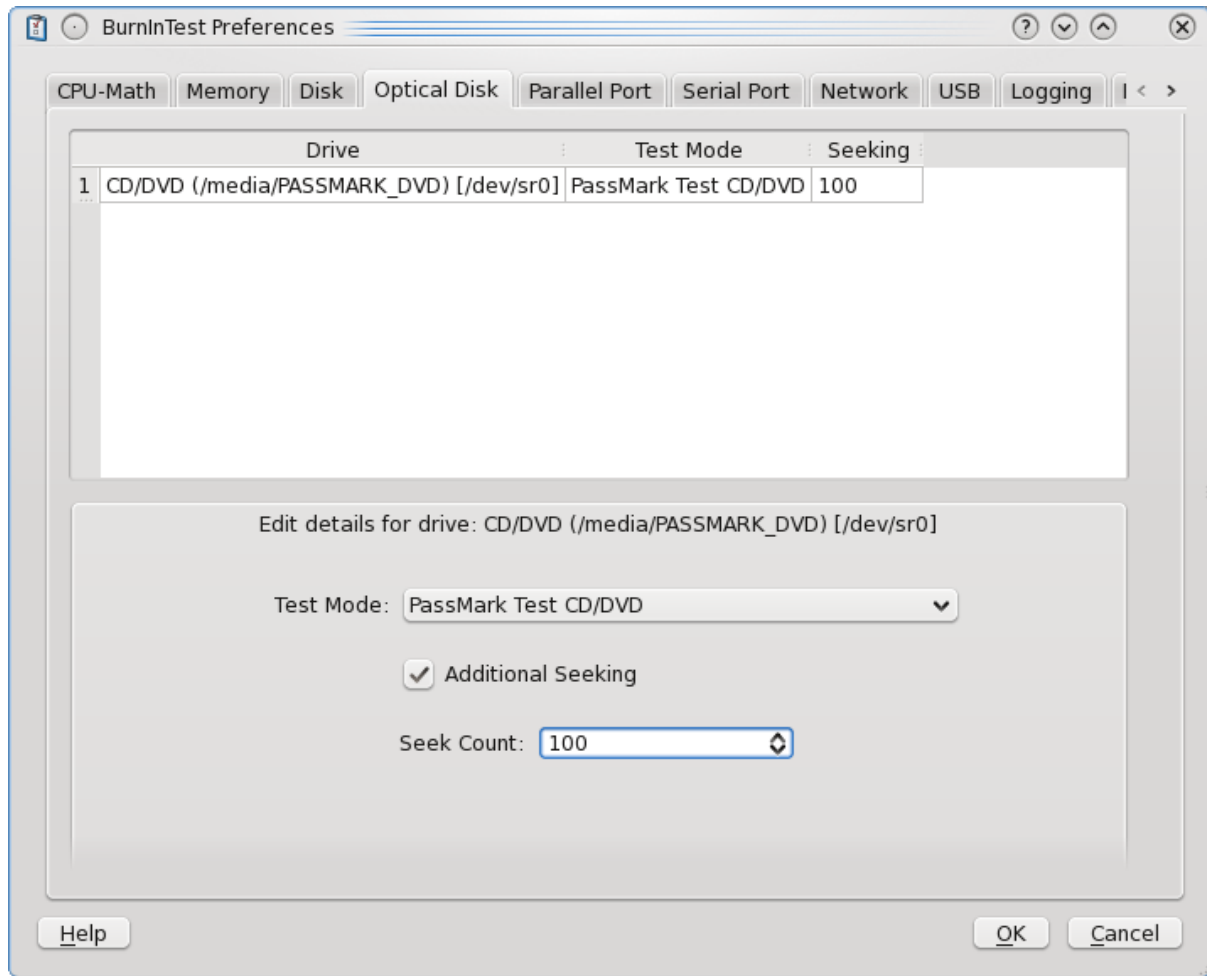
Timeout

This value determines how long BurnInTest will wait for a data packet to be sent or received before an error is reported. The value is measured in Milliseconds. 2000ms (2 seconds) is the default value.

Error handling

There are two options for handling errors that occur during the execution of the network test. BurnInTest can either log an error for every bad (or missing) packet or can be set to only log an error when the number of errors exceed a threshold set by the user. This threshold is expressed as the percentage of bad packets compared to the overall number of packets sent, the first error will be flagged only after a certain number of packets have been sent.

7.5 CD-ROM/DVD Preferences



CD-ROM/DVD test preferences

CD/DVD Selection and test method

These fields allow the user to select the CD and DVD drives to be used for the CD/DVD test.

Adding a CD/DVD drive

To add a drive letter to the list of disks to be tested, select the drive letter from the drop down list, select the test mode and click on the "Add new CD/DVD to list" button. Only those CD and DVD drives detected by the operating system as displayed in the drop down list.

Up to twenty drive letters can be selected for simultaneous testing. The CD burn test supports a maximum of 1 drive simultaneously.

The type of CD used in the actual test should match the setting in this window. See the CD Test description (page, 9) for more details about test types.

Removing a CD/DVD drive

To remove a disk from the list. Selection one or more drive letters (using CTRL / ALT while clicking) and then click on the "Remove selected CD/DVDs" button.

Additional seeking and Seek count

For PassMark CD/DVD's and Burn CD-RW only. When Additional seeking is selected, seeking to

different positions on the CD/DVD or CD-RW will occur Seek Count number of times for each cycle of file read/verify.

7.6 Parallel Port Preferences

Parallel port

The communications port that will be used by the parallel port test, eg /dev/lp0, /dev/lp1 or /dev/lp2 (only ports currently installed will be displayed). See the parallel port test for more details. See the parallel port test (Chapter 3, Parallel Port Test) for more details.

Only a single parallel port may be tested at one time.

Test type

It is possible to select either a "Detect and loopback test" or a "Detect only" test. The, detect and loopback test, requires the use of parallel port loopback plug (see Appendix D). The, detect only, test does not require a loopback plug. When possible use the loopback test as it is a more thorough test.

7.7 Serial Port Preferences

Adding a serial port

To select a serial port for testing, select the COM port number (ttyS0-63) from the right hand drop down list, select the test type, then click on the add button. Up to 64 ports can be selected for simultaneous testing.

Removing a serial port

To remove one or more a serial ports, select the COM port(s) from the left hand list then click on the remove button.

Serial port drop down list

The communications ports that will be used by the serial port test, eg ttyS0.

Test type

For each serial port it is possible to select either a "Detect and loopback test" or a "Detect only" test. The, Detect and loopback test, requires the use of serial port loopback plugs (see Appendix D). The detect only test does not require a loopback plug. When possible use the loopback test as it is a more thorough test.

Send and Receive timeouts

This is the amount of time in milliseconds that BurnInTest will wait for the successful completion of a Serial I/O operation.

Disable RTS/ CTS and DSR / DTR

The checkbox will disable the part of the serial port that checks that the signal pins are functioning correction.

RTS = Request to send pin

CTS = Request to send pin

DSR = Data set ready pin

DTR = Data Terminal ready pin

This can be useful to avoid errors when testing non-standard serial ports.

Port speed

The communications speed can be selected. Note that most serial ports do not support speeds above 115200bits/sec.

See the serial port test for more details.

7.8 USB Test Preferences

Maximum number of USB ports

This is the maximum number of USB plugs BurnInTest will attempt to connect to. A max of 20 plugs can be used at the same time.

7.9 Pre-test Preferences

You may specify the default behaviour of BurnInTest before it begins any test cycle.

None (start immediately)

Immediately starts test(s) without any warning message or reminders.

Display warning message (default)

Displays the default warning message reminding the user of some basic precautions, such as possible port conflicts and the presence of loopback plugs and cables.

Run external application

Run an external application and wait for it to exit before starting the tests.

7.10 Error Handling Preferences

Action on Error

When BurnInTest detects an error, three options are available.

1. Continue. The error counter is incremented and testing continues.
2. Continue and beep. The error counter is incremented, the computer beeps and testing continues.
3. Stop all tests. All windows (except the main window) are closed and all the tests are stopped. The failed window is then displayed.

7.11 Logging Preferences

Automatic logging

Logging to disk is switched on and off with the "Logging on" option. When disk logging is on, BurnInTest will log System information, results, result summaries, and detailed error descriptions to files based on the following user settings. This log can be viewed by clicking on the Event Log tab.

The log directory allows the directory and filename prefix to be specified. The file will automatically be appended with _YYMMDD_HHMMSS.log, .htm or .trace, specifying the Year, Month, Day, Hour, Minute & second that the disk log file was created.

A "Log detail level" may be selected for disk logging to specify the amount of information to be written to disk. The options that may be selected are:

1. Result Summary only. Produces a .log or .htm file containing system information, a summary of the tests run (eg. Which tests, the number of operations and errors per test) and a summary of the

serious and critical errors during a test run (cleared at the end of a non-scripted test run or at the end of the script for a scripted test run).

2. Normal. Produces a .log or .htm file containing the "Result Summary only" information and detailed errors (1 or 2 lines per error).

A "Trace level" may be selected for detailed disk logging to specify the amount of information to be written to disk. The options that may be selected are:

1. No Trace log. No trace log is produced. This is the default setting.
2. Activity Trace level 1. Produces a .trace with the "Normal" information and a summary of test activities (eg. The starting and stopping of tests).
3. Activity trace level 2. Produces a .trace file with the "Activity Trace level 1" information and a detailed description of the test activity.

Setting "Max file size" specifies the approximate maximum file size in terms of the number of lines in either the log or trace files.

The format of the Result summary and Normal log files may be specified to be either ASCII text or HTML via the "ASCII Format" or "HTML Format" buttons. Trace logs are always in ASCII text.

A new set of log files will be created when Logging On is switched on, any of the logging options (Log Directory, Detail Level, ASCII/HTML Format) are changed, or when BurnInTest is started with Logging switched on. The only exception is when BurnInTest is automatically stopped with a REBOOT or REBOOTEND scripting command, and then the original log files will be re-opened and appended to.

The log files are closed and available for use by another application when Logging On is switched off, any of the logging options (Log Directory, Detail Level, ASCII/HTML Format) are changed, or when BurnInTest is exited or automatically stopped with a REBOOT or REBOOTEND scripting command.

Note: Text and HTML disk logs can be manually created using "File", "Save results report". This will save System information, a result summary and the recent Detailed Error log history (up to 1000 entries).

Log Name Prefixing (Text/HTML)

If you wish to prefix the standard BurnInTest Text or HTML log filenames you can type a prefix string into the "Prefix" edit box. For example, if you want to prefix the standard BurnInTest log filenames with the text "SPECIAL_TEST_" then just enter, SPECIAL_TEST_.

Report type

The format of the Result summary and Normal log files may be specified to be either ASCII text or HTML via the "Text (ASCII)", "HTML" or "Customer certificate" buttons. This setting will also determine the format of the Trace logs.

Pre-test logging options

Test results, including the detailed error and status log history, can either be cleared each time a new test run is started or test results can be accumulated across several test runs.

Accumulating test results means that the error count, cycle count and operations count values are the total values that have been accumulated across all test runs on this machine. Accumulation will also occur across scripted reboots, sleeps and execute commands.

Log files may be appended to the existing log file or a new log file created at the start of each test run.

Three options are available for clearing/accumulating test results and creating/appending log files. These

options are:

- Clear test results and create a new log
- Clear test results and append to the existing log
- Accumulate test results and append to the existing log

Special Flags

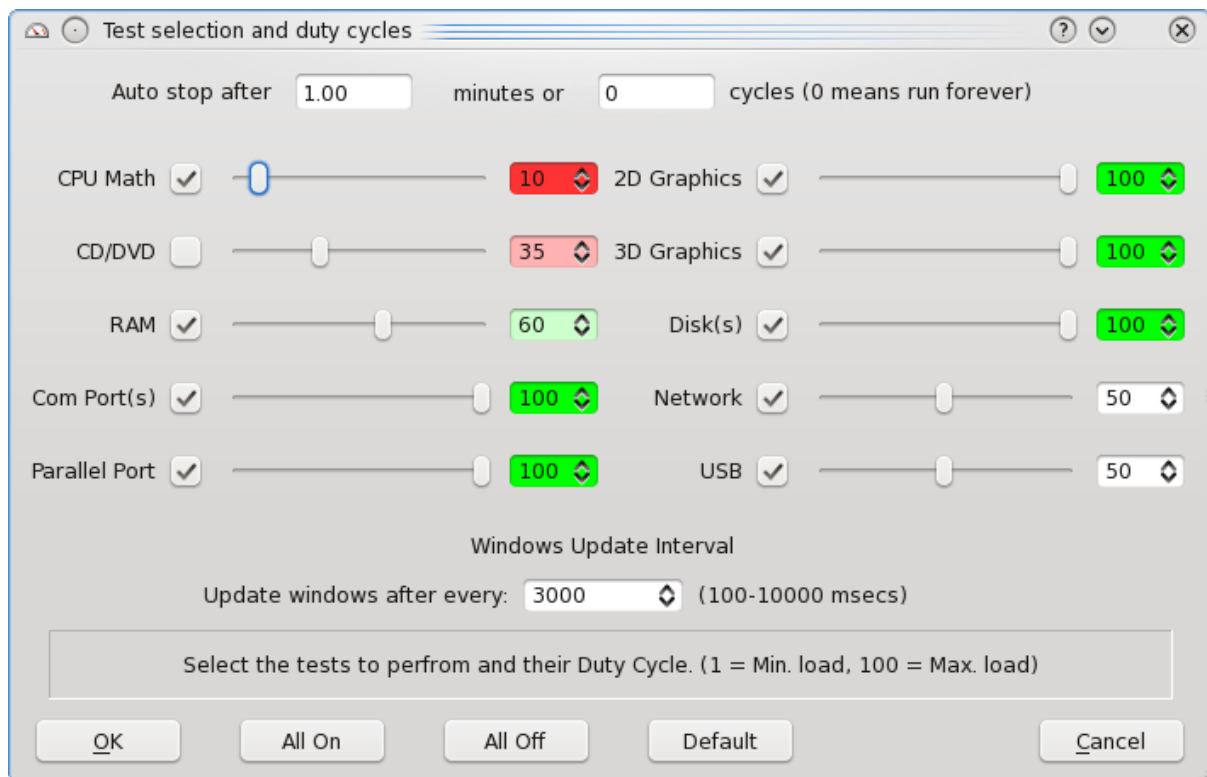
Several special flags are available to be used in the logging path and filename;

%SYSTEMSERIAL% - This will be replaced with either the serial number as set in the Report Information and if this value has not been set, the system serial number as retrieved by the dmidecode tool. For example "\logs\BitLog_%SYSTEMSERIAL%" can become "\logs\BitLog_SN123456"

%DATE% - This will be replaced with the date in YYYYMMDD format.

8 Test Selection and Duty Cycles

From this window it is possible to configure the automatic stopping of tests, select the tests to be performed and the level of load placed on the system.



Auto Stop

BurnInTest can be set to automatically stop a test run by either configuring a test duration or a number of test cycles.

Test duration

This option allows the user to select the period of time that tests are to run for. After the time has expired all windows (except the main window) are closed and all the tests are stopped.

The duration, in minutes should be entered in the “Auto Stop after n Minutes” field. A value of 0 in this field means that the tests will run until a manual Stop command is issued via the button bar/menu or the number of test cycles has been reached. The maximum test time in the unregistered shareware version is 15minutes per test. After the software is registered the maximum auto stop time is 10 days. (the registered version can also run forever if the manual stop option is selected).

Number of test cycles

This option allows the user to select the number of cycles that tests are to run for. After all current tests have undergone the configured number of cycles in testing, all windows (except the main window) are closed and all the tests are stopped.

The number of cycles should be entered in the “or n Cycles” field. A value of 0 in this field means that the tests will run until a manual Stop command is issued via the button bar/menu or the test duration has been reached.

NOTES:

- 1) Both options are based on the current test run and not accumulated results.
- 2) The test duration and number of cycles are both used to automatically stop a test run (with a logical OR). For example, if duration is set to 15 minutes and number of cycles is set to 3. The test run will be stopped when the first of either 15 minutes OR 3 cycles is reached. If you want to automatically stop a test run based only on duration, set the number of cycles to 0 (ie. Run for the set duration OR forever). If you want to automatically stop the test run only based on the number of test cycles, set the test duration to 0 (ie. Run forever OR for the set number of cycles).
- 3) If you need to run each test a single time, one after the other (ie. In series, rather than in parallel), a script should be created to: Set the number of cycles, run test1, run test2, ..., run test n. See SETCYCLES.

Test Check Boxes

Each test has an associated check box that can be used to turn the test on or off.

Slide bars and Duty cycle

Each test has a slide bar and an associated edit box. The slide bar allows the user to determine the “duty cycle” for each test. A low duty cycle means that a delay will be inserted during the execution of the test, reducing the load on the system and reducing the number of operations performed during any particular period of time. A high duty cycle corresponds to higher load.

A value can also be directly entered into the edit box. The background color of the edit box will vary from dark red to white to bright green depending on the duty cycle selected.

Buttons

The buttons at the bottom of the window allow all tests to be activated or deactivated with a single click. The default values can also be restored. The settings selected are saved when the OK button is clicked.

Selecting which tests to run

In order to help select which tests to run, here are some general guidelines.

Only select tests that match your hardware

The tests you select should correspond to the hardware installed in the PC. For example, if your computer doesn't have a serial port, there is no point having the serial port test enabled. This will only result in a lot of errors being generated.

Selecting tests for specific testing

If you suspect a problem with a particular device, (eg the RAM), leave the other tests turned off and just run this particular test at 100%. This will maximise the load on this element.

Selecting tests for general burn in testing

For a general burn in, select a variety of different tests. The RAM and Disk tests are the most important. Select the other tests based on how you plan to use the computer. For example if the machine is to be used as a server, then the Network test, Tape drive test, CPU tests and CD test should also be enabled. In general it is better to test those elements that will receive the most usage once the machine is put into active use. For example the floppy drive test could be left off, (or tested at a low duty cycle), if the floppy drive is not critical for the machines intended use.

Optimise the load

As all the tests run at the same time in different threads. Some care should be taken to ensure that important tests are not starved of the CPU and run too slowly. Thus it can be advantages to initially leave the CPU tests off and run with the other tests. Then add in the CPU tests but adjust the duty cycle down until the CPU load just hits 100%.

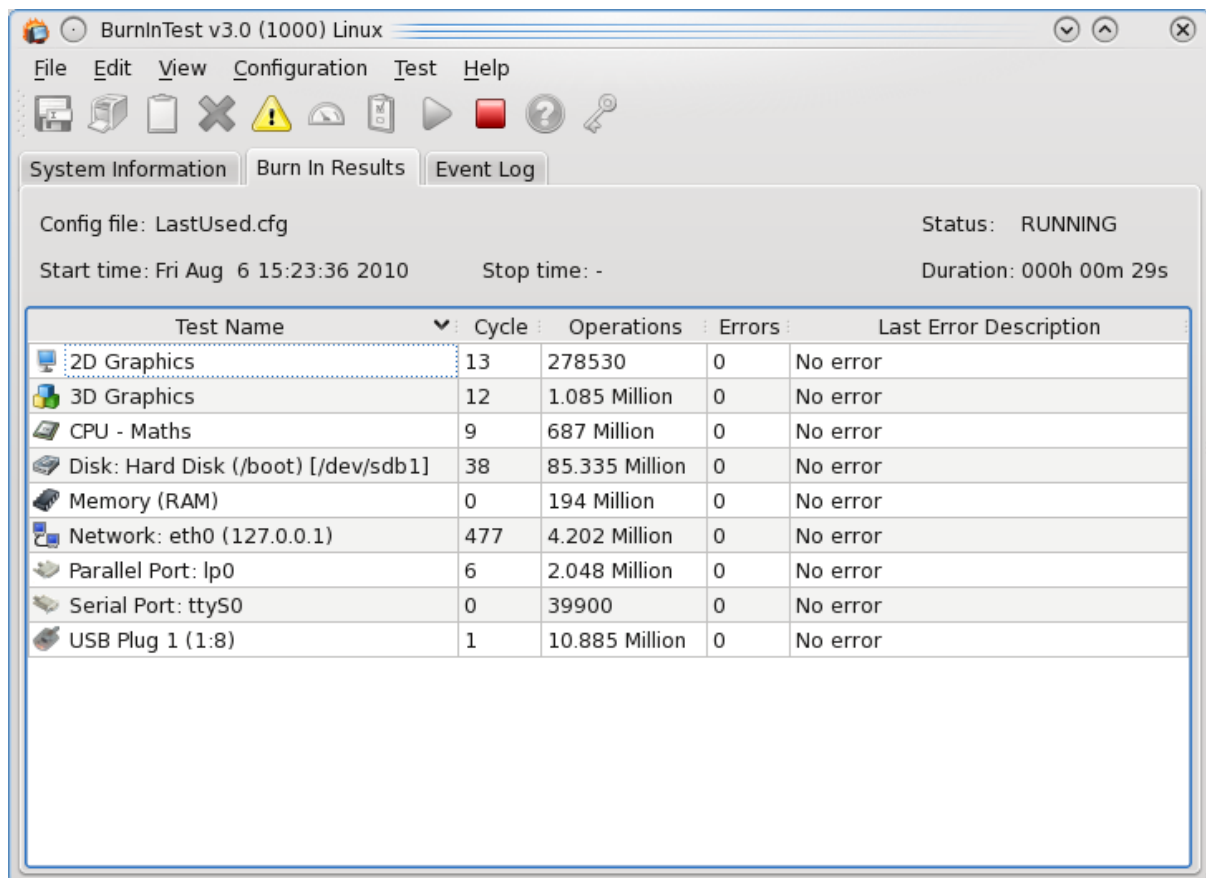
For example, assuming that the CD and disk drive are critical parts of your system, run just these tests at 100% duty cycle, then note the load on the CPU. Then add in the RAM and CPU tests at a lower duty cycle in order to fully load the CPU.

Note that there is no point trying load up the CPU to more than 100%. Adding more load once the CPU is running at 100% doesn't result in any more processing being done. The CPUs available processing time is just redistributed and all the running processes run more slowly.

Experiment

As just about everyone has different requirements don't hesitate to experiment with the settings to obtain the best result in your environment.

9 Interpreting the results



BurnInTest v3.0 (1000) Linux

File Edit View Configuration Test Help

System Information Burn In Results Event Log

Config file: LastUsed.cfg Status: RUNNING

Start time: Fri Aug 6 15:23:36 2010 Stop time: - Duration: 000h 00m 29s

Test Name	Cycle	Operations	Errors	Last Error Description
2D Graphics	13	278530	0	No error
3D Graphics	12	1.085 Million	0	No error
CPU - Maths	9	687 Million	0	No error
Disk: Hard Disk (/boot) [/dev/sdb1]	38	85.335 Million	0	No error
Memory (RAM)	0	194 Million	0	No error
Network: eth0 (127.0.0.1)	477	4.202 Million	0	No error
Parallel Port: lp0	6	2.048 Million	0	No error
Serial Port: ttyS0	0	39900	0	No error
USB Plug 1 (1:8)	1	10.885 Million	0	No error

Status display

In the main window there is a display that shows a summary of all the results of all the tests that are currently running.

Test Name

This column shows a picture depicting the test type and the name of the test. Only those tests actually running are displayed.

Cycle

The number of test cycles that have been executed for a particular test. The meaning of a 'test cycle' varies from test to test. For example, for the Hard disk test it is the number of file write / verify cycles that have occurred. See the test description (chapter 3) for more details about the significance of this field.

Ops (Operations)

The number of test operations that have been executed for a particular test. The meaning of a 'Operation' varies from test to test. For example, for the Hard disk test it is the number of bytes that have been written or verified. See the test description (chapter 3) for more details about the significance of this field. Note: The values are expressed in Units, Millions, Billions, Trillions and Quadrillions.

DEFAULT ERROR VIEW

Errors

The number of errors that have been encountered while the test has been executing. This value should

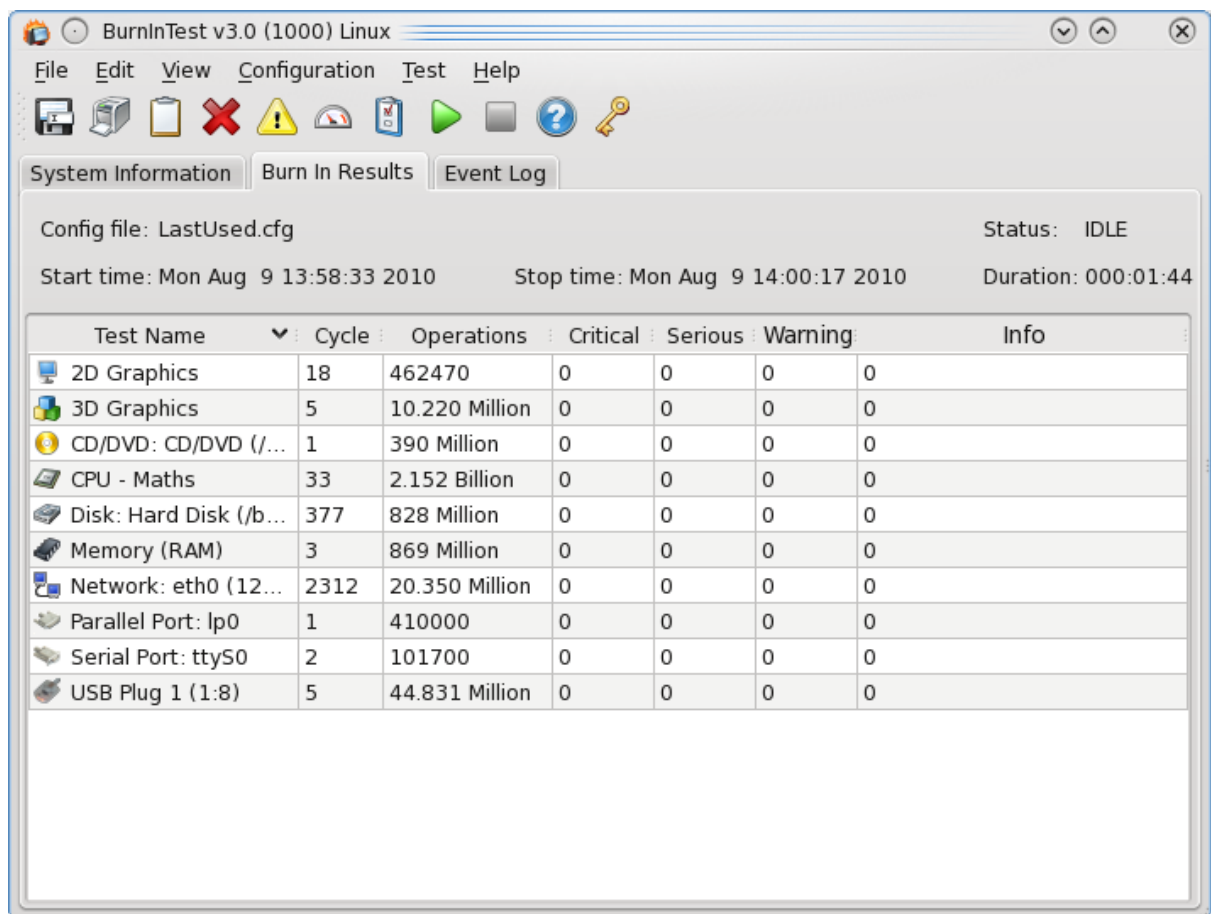
normally stay at zero. A value of greater than zero indicates there has been an error in the hardware or the software controlling the hardware. In some cases it is possible for the computer to self-detect an error. (such as the math's and disk tests). In other cases the user must check themselves that no error has occurred (eg. Is there sound coming from the speakers? Are printouts complete, clear and legible?).

Last error description

This is the description of the last error that occurred. This will give some indication as to the cause of the error. See common error messages for a description of the errors that may be encountered.

ERROR BY CATEGORY VIEW

Errors are tabulated based on their severity as defined in the file BITErrorClassification.txt. The number of errors for each test, for each level of severity: Critical, Serious, Warning and Informational will be displayed.



The screenshot shows the BurnInTest v3.0 (1000) Linux application window. The 'Burn In Results' tab is selected, displaying the following information:

- Config file: LastUsed.cfg
- Status: IDLE
- Start time: Mon Aug 9 13:58:33 2010
- Stop time: Mon Aug 9 14:00:17 2010
- Duration: 000:01:44

The table below shows the results for various tests, categorized by severity (Critical, Serious, Warning, Info).

Test Name	Cycle	Operations	Critical	Serious	Warning	Info
2D Graphics	18	462470	0	0	0	0
3D Graphics	5	10.220 Million	0	0	0	0
CD/DVD: CD/DVD (/...)	1	390 Million	0	0	0	0
CPU - Maths	33	2.152 Billion	0	0	0	0
Disk: Hard Disk (/b...)	377	828 Million	0	0	0	0
Memory (RAM)	3	869 Million	0	0	0	0
Network: eth0 (12...)	2312	20.350 Million	0	0	0	0
Parallel Port: lp0	1	410000	0	0	0	0
Serial Port: ttyS0	2	101700	0	0	0	0
USB Plug 1 (1:8)	5	44.831 Million	0	0	0	0

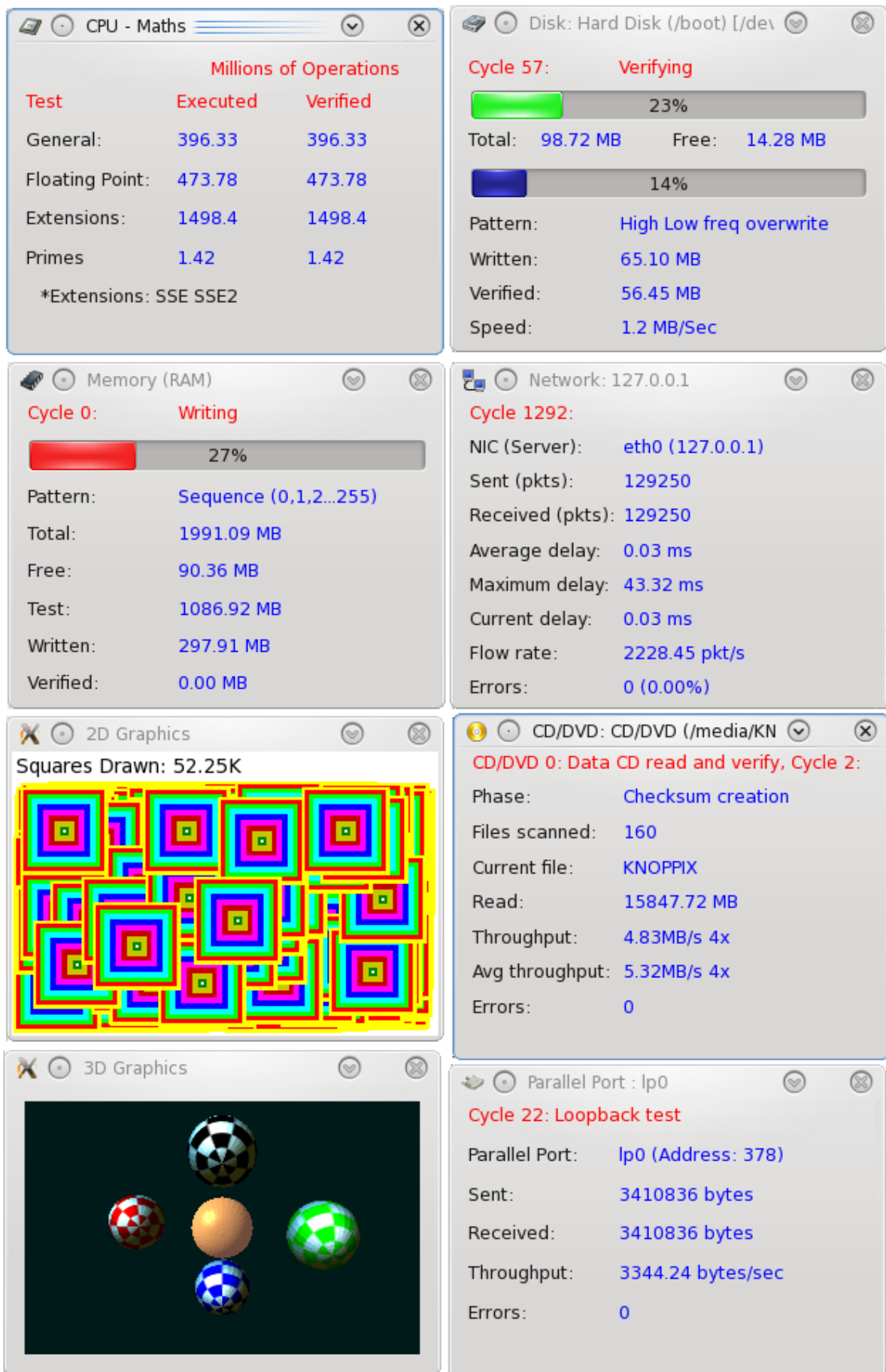
Display errors by category

See Detailed Error log history for an explanation of the logged output.

See Test Window Display for examples of each test window.

9.1 Test Window display

Each test type has its own display window. The contents of the windows are described in the various tests. An example of some of these test windows is included below.



9.2 Detailed Error log history

The detailed error log history can be opened from the 'View / Error log file' menu. It contains a record of recent errors and status messages that have occurred during a test run. It is possible to save a copy of this log of recent history using the 'File / Save test log' menu item.

The log can contain up to 1000 messages. After 1000, the oldest messages are overwritten by the newer ones. The log window is updated in real time and can left open while a test run is in progress.

Time stamp

The time stamp records the time when the event occurred. The format is, YYYY-MM-DD HH:MM:SS

Test type

The test type refers to the name of the test which originated the event. Examples are, "RAM", Floppy Disk". The word "Status", indicated that the event is not an error but just a status message.

Error Classification

Where logging records an error, the severity of this error (CRITICAL, SERIOUS, WARNING or INFORMATION) is logged. Where an informational line (related to this error) follows the error line, the error classification is not repeated (to aid determination of the number of unique errors per classification).

Details

This is a text field that contains additional information about the error (or status message). See Appendix C for a description of the errors that may be encountered. In some cases a log entry may be spread across two lines. The 1st line will contain some general information about the error and the 2nd line will contain more detail.

Some error messages may contain internal program variables (and thus be fair cryptic). These are not always intended to be interpreted by the user but help us track down faults in our software.

Configuring Error Classifications

Each of the standard errors detected by BurnInTest can be configured to include a customer specific string and error classification. The file BITErrrorClassification.txt (in the software directory) contains the error text and classification used by BurnInTest.

The file is formatted as a Comma Separated File with four fields:

1. Error number – this must not be changed by the customer;
2. Error description text – this may be changed. This must be a string enclosed by quotes;
3. Error classification – this may be changed. This must be one of the following text values (not in quotes):

CRITICAL, SERIOUS, WARNING, or INFORMATION

A number of errors may be configured to be ignored (not reported as errors), as they may be considered 'below the radar'. These are configured by setting the Error classification to NONE. These are:

- 138, "Warning: Could not lock parallel port", WARNING, PP
- 146, "Frame could not be displayed and was skipped", INFORMATION,
- 182, "Video Playback is dropping samples", WARNING,

Other errors may not be configured to be ignored in this way.

4. Customer comment – this is optional and may be changed – it is ignored by BurnInTest.

Comment lines may be inserted by using a “#” at the start of the line. These lines will be ignored by BurnInTest.

An example is shown below:

```
# PassMark BurnInTest,,  
# Error message text and classification,,  
0,"No errors",NONE,  
1,"Incorrect mathematical addition",SERIOUS,  
2,"Incorrect mathematical subtraction",SERIOUS,  
3,"Incorrect mathematical division",SERIOUS,  
4,"Incorrect mathematical multiply",SERIOUS,
```

10 Menu Options

File

Load Test Configuration

A test configuration that has been previously saved to disk can be loaded using this menu option. The loaded configuration will set all the parameters available in the ‘test duty cycles’ and ‘test preferences’ windows (see above) to the values contained within the file. Using this menu option in conjunction with the ‘Save Config as’ function it is possible to create a number of standard test configurations. See section 0, Maintaining multiple test configurations, for more information.

Save Test Configuration

This option allows the current configuration settings to be stored in a file for later use. All the values available in the ‘test duty cycles’ and ‘test preferences’ windows (see above) will be saved into a file, whose name is selected by the user. Using this menu option in conjunction with the ‘Load config’ function it is possible to create a number of standard test configurations. See section 0, Maintaining multiple test configurations, for more information. Saved configuration files can also be loaded automatically by including them on the command line.

Save Results Report

Save the current results to a location as specified by user.

Print

Allows the contents of the main window to be printed

Exit

Exits from the application.

Edit

Copy Results to Clipboard

Allows the contents of the main window to be copied to the clipboard in HTML Format. The results can then be pasted as a graphical image into other documents that support this format.

Clear All Results

Clear the results produced so far, resetting all values to zero. This is done automatically each time a new test run is started (unless the accumulated logging option is set in the preferences window).

View

Error by category

Toggles the main display between the following two error table views:

1. Number of error and last error description per TestName, and
2. Number of errors for each category per TestName (that is, CRITICAL, SERIOUS, WARNING AND INFORMATION).

Configuration

Test Selection & Duty Cycles

Displays the test set-up dialog window that allows a subset of tests to be selected for execution and a duty cycle to be set for each test. (see Chapter 5 for more details)

Test Preferences

This option allows the user to customize some aspects of the way BurnInTest works. See the description of the preferences dialog box (Chapter 4) for more details.

Report Information

Displays the report information window, which allows general report information such as the machine type, serial number, customer name and technician's name to be entered. See this section for more information.

Edit Error Classifications

Opens the error classification file default text edition to allow errors to be re-categorized and the descriptions changed.

Test

Start Test Run

Runs the tests selected in the 'Test duty cycles' window. Each test will be run in it's own window using it's own execution thread. This allows multiple tests to be executed simultaneously. The results from each test are summarized in the main window. Depending on what tests are being started, the speed of the machine and the selected duty cycles; the tests may take several seconds to start. After tests have been started the menu's and buttons are 'Greyed' out, and no another actions can take place until the tests are stopped manually or automatically.

Stop Test Run

Stops all the tests that are currently running. It may take several seconds to stop all the tests, remove test files from the disk and de-allocate system resources. If one of the test windows is the active window, Alt-F4 can also be used to stop all the tests. Individual tests cannot be stopped after they have been started, as all tests will be stopped at the same time.

Execute Script

Load a script file to execute, see scripting for more information.

Help

Help

Opens this documentation.

BurnInTest Homepage

Opens the PassMark webpage for BurnInTest Linux.

About

Displays registration information and version information for the copy of BurnInTest.

11 Scripting

BurnInTest includes a simple scripting language that allows tests to be executed in a sequence. A PASS/FAIL indication for all of the tests included in the script can be displayed at the end of the scripted test run. To achieve this you should select "Accumulate logs until manually cleared" from the Logging Preferences and results should be cleared before or at the start of the scripted test run.

Script files are ASCII text files that you can create with a text editor (e.g. notepad). The file name must end with the extension '.bits'. To start a script use the 'Test / Execute script' menu item.

Each script command must appear on its own line in the text file and the entire command must appear on a single line. (i.e. a single command can not be split across multiple lines).

The command and its parameters must be separated by one or more spaces. Comments can be included by starting the line with the '#' character.

The scripting is similar to the Windows version of BurnInTest but a few keywords are not available (REBOOT, REBOOTEND, SETPLUGIN, EXECUTEWAIT).

The following commands are available in the current version of the software

EXECUTE COMMAND

Overview:

Executes an external file and continues processing the script.

Syntax:

EXECUTE <Filename> <Parameters>

Parameters:

<Filename> The name of the file to execute. The file name must be enclosed in double quotes (""). The file must be an executable.

<Parameters> Any command line parameters which you wish to pass to your executable. If any of these parameters are filenames, you should enclose them in double quotes (""). Each new parameter should be separated with a ',' character , eg param1,param2.

Examples:

```
#Start up Notepad with some results before starting tests.  
EXECUTE "/usr/bin/emacs" "/tmp/doc.txts"  
RUN CONFIG
```

EXIT COMMAND

Syntax:

EXIT

Parameters:

none

Note: BurnInTest will exit with a return code indicating whether the tests run during the script passed or failed. An exit code of 0 means SUCCESS, while an exit code of 1 means FAILURE.

Examples:

```
RUN CONFIG
#Exit BurnInTest and return an exit code to the batch file
EXIT
```

LOAD COMMAND

Syntax:

```
LOAD "<File name>"
```

Parameters:

<File name> The full path name to a configuration file. This configuration file is expected to be in BurnInTest binary format (previously created from within BurnInTest GUI version). A partial path name can be used to load a configuration file from the BurnInTest executable directory. A loaded configuration file will over write all preferences currently selected. The file name must be enclosed in double quotes ("")

Examples:

```
#Load the low load configuration file that we created earlier
LOAD "/tmp/LowLoad.bitcfg"
```

LOADXML COMMAND

Syntax:

```
LOADXML "<File name>"
```

Parameters:

<File name> The full path name to a configuration file. This configuration file is expected to be in BurnInTest text format, such as one created for use with the BurnInTest command line version. A partial path name can be used to load a configuration file from the current BurnInTest executable directory. A loaded configuration file will over write all preferences currently selected. The file name must be enclosed in double quotes ("")

Examples:

```
#Load the low load configuration file that we created earlier
LOAD "/tmp/LowLoad.txt"
```

LOG COMMAND

Overview:

Writes text to the detailed error and status log history.

Syntax:

```
LOG <Text>
```

Parameters:

Text The text to be added to the detailed error and status log history.

Examples:

```
#Start an S1 sleep and log the start and stop times
LOG "Sleep S1 Duration 60 seconds starting"
EXECUTEWAIT SLEEPER -S1 -D 60
LOG "Sleep S1 Duration 60seconds complete"
```


LOOP

Syntax:

```
LOOP <number of iterations>
    <Tasks to repeat>
}
```

Parameters:

< number of iterations > The number of times the Tasks within brackets will be repeated.

Examples:

```
LOG "Start"
SETDURATION 1
LOOP 3
    LOG "CPU Test"
    RUN MMX
}
```

SETDURATION COMMAND

Syntax:

```
SETDURATION <Duration>
```

Parameters:

<Duration> Sets the test duration in minutes. Using this command is the same as changing the auto-stop period from the preferences window.

Examples:

```
#Set the test duration to 90 seconds
SETDURATION 1.5
```

SETCYCLES COMMAND

Syntax:

```
SETCYCLES <Number of test cycles>
```

Parameters:

< Number of test cycles > Sets the number of test cycles that will lead to an automatic stopping of the test runs after all selected tests have reached or exceeded this number of test cycles. Using this command is the same as changing the auto-stop number of cycles from the preferences window.

Examples

```
#Set the number of test cycles to 1
SETCYCLES 1

#Run each test one cycle in series.
SETCYCLES 1
SETDURATION 0
LOG "Run Maths Test"
RUN MATHS
LOG "Run MMX Test"
RUN MMX
```

Etc...

SETDUTYCYCLE COMMAND

Syntax:

SETDUTYCYCLE <Test Name> <Duty setting>

Parameters:

<Test Name> See below for a list of all test names.

<Duty setting> Sets the duty cycle for the specified test to the value specified. Values must be between 1 and 100. Using this command is the same as changing the duty cycle value from the Test duty cycle window.

Examples:

```
#Set the disk test to maximum load
SETDUTYCYCLE DISK 100
#Set the CPU test to medium load
SETDUTYCYCLE DISK 65
```

SETSERIAL COMMAND

Syntax:

SETSERIAL < Serial Number >

Parameters:

<Serial Number> The serial number string. Must be enclosed in double quotes ("").

Examples:

```
#Set the serial number
SETSERIAL "1234-shdfgdhs-GHGHG"
```

SETMACHINETYPE COMMAND

Syntax:

SETMACHINETYPE < Machine Name>

Parameters:

< Machine Name > The Machine Name. Must be enclosed in double quotes ("").

Examples:

```
#Set Machine type
SETMACHINETYPE "Dell XPS800"
```

SETNOTES COMMAND

Syntax:

SETNOTES <Notes >

Parameters:

< Notes > The Notes. Must be enclosed in double quotes ("").

Examples:

```
#Set Notes
SETNOTES "Test notes defined by the external application."
```

SETLOG COMMAND

Syntax:

```
SETLOG "<Filename>"
```

Parameters:

<Filename> The name of the log file. The file name must be enclosed in double quotes (""). This can be a path, eg "/tmp/bitlog/" and the default filename will be used, or a filename, eg "/tmp/bitlog/scriptlog" and BurnInTest will append .log to the filename before creation.

Examples:

```
#Set log file with full path
SETLOG "/tmp/plugin_log"
#Set log file with path relative to BurnInTest application path
SETLOG "plugin_log"
```

Note:

Loading a saved configuration file will overwrite this setting. The currently saved logging settings, such as trace settings, are used when loading a script.

SLEEP COMMAND

Syntax:

```
SLEEP <Delay period>
```

Parameters:

< Delay period > An integer that represents the number of milliseconds to pause before continuing with the next command in the script..

Examples:

```
#Pause 2 seconds
SLEEP 2000
```

RUN COMMAND

Syntax:

```
RUN <Test Name>
```

Parameters:

<Test Name> See below for a list of all test names.

Examples:

```
#Run the CD test with the current settings
RUN CD
#Run all the tests in the current configuration simultaneously
RUN CONFIG
```

<Test Name> Parameter

The test name parameter can takes the following values. The first value "CONFIG" is special because it does not refer to the name of an individual test. When used with the RUN command it causes all tests in the current configuration file to be started simultaneously.

```
CONFIG
MATHS
CD
DISK
```

MEMORY
NETWORK
PARALLEL
SERIAL
USB
2D
3D

Example

```
#Load my preferred test configuration
LOAD "MyConfiguration1.bitcfg"
#Override the test duration for all tests
SETDURATION 60
MESSAGE "Click on OK to start test run"
RUN MATHS
MESSAGE "Insert test discs into both the CD and DVD drive"
RUN CD
#Load my preferred test configuration for disk testing
LOAD "MyDiskConfig.bitcfg"
RUN CONFIG
```

12 Advanced options

- Maintaining multiple test configurations
- Report Information (Machine ID and Notes)
- Command Line Parameters
- Preparing a Customer Test Certificate

12.1 Maintaining Multiple Test Configurations

If you are in the business of testing many different computers then you may benefit from maintaining different test configurations. By saving a particular configuration to a file, you can avoid resetting all the parameters each time BurnInTest is used with a different computer set-up.

A configuration file contains all the parameters available in the test duty cycles and test preferences windows. The saving and loading of configuration files can be done from the menu options, 'Load Config' and 'Save Config As'. Configuration files can also be used from the command line.

Configuration files normally end in the extension 'cfg'. For example the current configuration is stored automatically in the file 'newcurrentbit.cfg'

Using this feature it is possible to make your own configuration for each computer set-up that your business encounters / builds. eg. The heavy load situation, the Disk test only configuration.

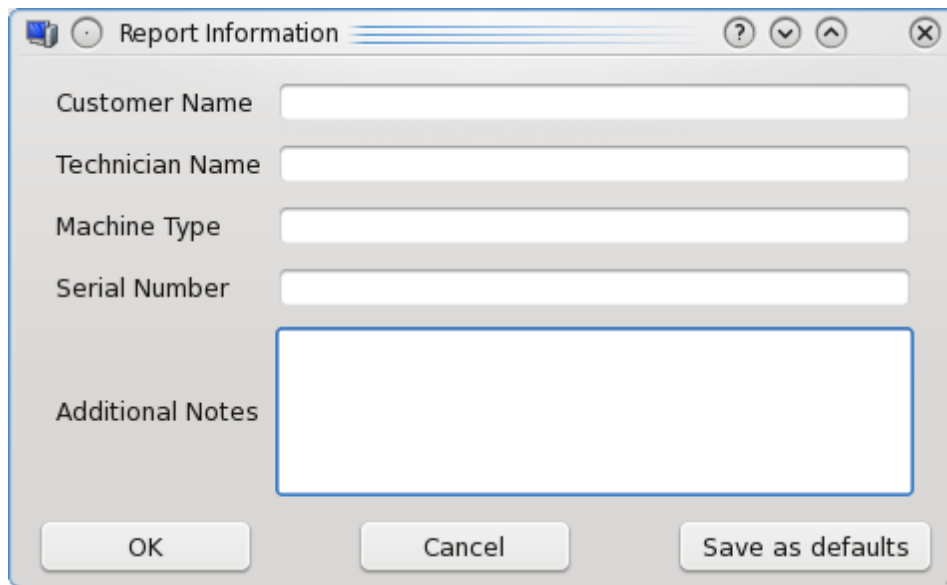
After the configuration files have been created they can be transferred between computers where BurnInTest is installed

Compatibility issues

The configuration files are not compatible between the Windows version and the Linux version.

12.2 Report Information (Machine ID and Notes)

The fields on this screen allow the entry of information related to the identity of the machine being tested. This can be an aid to users that plan to test numerous machines and need to associate the results obtained with a particular machine at a later date. Users would typically do this in order to maintain an audit trail for quality assurance reasons.



Three free form text fields are available. The information entered into this window will be displayed in saved result files, in the main window and on printed results.

Machine Type

Typically the make and model of the machine would be entered in this field, e.g. Dell Dimension T800 XPS

Serial Number

Typically the serial number would be entered here, e.g. D345-789-YT99

Notes

This is a spare text field that users may make use of to save any additional information that needs to be associated with the machine being tested or the organization doing the testing. No more than 300 characters may be entered into this field.

Certificate report information

The fields in this section allow the entry of customer specific information for the system under test. This information is used in the Customer Test Certificate report. See Preparing a Customer Test Certificate for more information about configuring a test certificate for your company.

Customer Name

The name of the Customer you are testing the system for.

Technician Name

The name of the tester.

Save As Defaults button

This button will save the contents of these three fields to disk. Each time BurnInTest starts the fields will automatically be reloaded. This can save retyping the same information over and over again.

12.3 Command Line Parameters

-C configname

BurnInTest will load the config file specified.

-D duration

Sets the test duration to the value specified in minutes

-X duration

Sets the test duration to the value specified in cycles

-d

Enables debug mode which will create a debug.log file in the same directory as the BurnInTest executable

-S script

Load the script file specified. Can be used in conjunction with -R to auto start scripts in the GUI version of BurnInTest.

-R milliseconds

Automatically start test after specified value in milliseconds

-v

Print version information and exit

-K

Keep the disk test data files on disk when an error is logged. Best used in conjunction with the "Stop on Error" option. This setting will also save the random data blocks used if running the "Random Data" and "Random Data and Seeking" disk tests.

12.4 Preparing a Customer Test Certificate

A Test Certificate is a report targeted at your customer. It includes your company details, Technician information, System summary, Result summary and a Certification statement. The report would typically be created after a test run. It is produced by (i) selecting File -> Save results report menu and the Test Certificate option or (ii) selecting Configuration -> Test Preferences and selecting a Report type of Customer certificate in Logging.

The Test Certificate is a HTML template. This HTML template will need to be modified with your company's details.

The items in the report that are specific to your customer, and likely to change frequently, can be modified from Configuration -> Report Information. This is the Customer's Name and Technician's name.

The items in the report that are specific to your company, and unlikely to change frequently, can be modified in the HTML template.

A description of the HTML template follows.

Test certificate HTML template

The default location of the HTML test certificate template is the BurnInTest directory. It must be named BITCertificateTemplate.html. This file may be modified in the BurnInTest directory. A sample BITCertificateTemplate.html is provided in the installation package.

Style

The HTML file defines the Styles for the Report in the <style> block. You can change the style, such as font size and colors by modifying the style block.

Company Logo

The first item in the <body> of the HTML file is a <table> containing your company name and logo as a gif file.

For example:

```
<p>Put your company logo here:</p>

```

You should modify the text in the first line to be your Company name, and change the logo gif filename to a file containing your company logo.

BurnInTest generated report components

BurnInTest will automatically insert 3 sections where the following marker is placed in the HTML file,

```
<!--BITCERTIFICATE-->      <!--Do not edit this line as it will be replaced by the results report-->
```

The sections are:

BurnInTest Certificate: Includes Customer name, date, technician name and BurnInTest version.

System summary: Includes summary information about the CPU, OS, RAM, video card and drives.

Result summary: Includes test start and stop times, duration, and a list of tests run with a PASS or FAIL indication.

Certification statement

The certification heading and title can be modified in the HTML file by editing the following sections:

```
<h2>Certification</h2>
<p>This document certifies that the Tests described above have been carried out by a suitably
qualified technician on the System described </p>
```

13 Command Line Version

The command line version of BurnInTest does not have a Graphical User Interface and as such does not require any graphical libraries to be installed but require ncurses to display information. This also means it is missing some of the tests from the GUI version, the 2D and 3D tests, and has a text based config file so it can be edited in a text editor. There is a 32 bit version (bit_cmd_linex32) and a 64 bit version (bit_cmd_linex64) included in the download.

Use the number keys to navigate to the different test information pages while the tests are running and use Esc to exit BurnInTest.

Notes:

Due to the limited amount of available space on the network test screen the values for the send and received packets are abbreviated to display as K (thousand), M (million) and B (billion).

Text Based Configuration File

The text based configuration file (cmdline_config.txt) can be edited in any text editor. The “#” symbol is used to comment out lines and any lines starting with a “#” will be ignored. Each section of the config file begins with a <SectionName> tag and the valid sections are;

- <Logging>
- <Notes>
- <DutyCycles>
- <Memory>
- <Disk>
- <CPU>
- <USB>
- <Network>
- <CDRWDVD>
- <Serial>
- <Parallel>
- <Errors>

For sections that can have multiple tests (eg Disk, Serial) a <Test> tag is used to add a new device and </Test> used to signify the close of that particular section. The default config file is commented with expected values for each section.

Logging Section

Flag	Meaning	Valid Keywords / Range
LogFilename	Location (path) of log file	Valid path to place log file
LogPrefix	String to prefix to log name	Text string
Format	Format of log	Ascii, HTML
LogDetailLevel	Detail level of information logged	summary, normal
TraceLevel	Trace level of information logged	0, 1, 2
MaxFileLines	Max file lines per log	100 - 10000
LogMode	Logging mode, single/multiple files	ClearAppend , AccumulateAppend , ClearNew , Timestamp

Notes Section

Flag	Meaning	Valid Keywords / Range
MachineType	One line description of the machine type	Text string
MachineSerial	Custom serial No. for this machine	Text string
Notes	One line description of extra notes	Text string

DutyCycles Section

Flag	Meaning	Valid Keywords / Range
AutoStopMinutes	Auto stop after specified minutes	0+ (0 for run forever)
AutoStopCycles	Auto stop after specified cycles	0+ (0 for run forever)
CPU	Duty cycle load	1-100
CDDVD	Duty cycle load	1-100
Memory	Duty cycle load	1-100
Serial	Duty cycle load	1-100
Parallel	Duty cycle load	1-100
Disk	Duty cycle load	1-100
Network	Duty cycle load	1-100
USB	Duty cycle load	1-100

Memory Section

Flag	Meaning	Valid Keywords / Range
TestMemory	Enable the memory test	N/A

Disk Section

Each partition being tested and it's related parameters should be enclosed in a <Test>...</Test> section. For partitioned drives they must be mounted before BurnInTest can test them, they also need to be of partition type ext2, ext3, reiserfs, xfs, vfat or ntfs. Due to limited NTFS support in some Linux distributions you may need to use a non-default type (eg ntfs-3g) to mount NTFS drives with read + write permissions before you can test them.

Flag	Meaning	Valid Keywords / Range
Device	The device or partition to be tested	Valid partition eg /dev/sdb2 or raw un-partitioned device / dev/sdc
TestMode	The test pattern	Cyclic, Sequential, HighLow, Binary1, Binary2, Zeros, Ones, Random, RandomSeeking
FileSize	File size as % of disk space	1-15
DutyCycleOverride	Duty cycle override	0 - 100
SeekCount	Seek count	0-10000

CPU Section

Flag	Meaning	Valid Keywords / Range
MathIntTest	Enable the math integer tests	N/A
MathFloatTest	Enable the math floating point tests	N/A

Network Section

Flag	Meaning	Valid Keywords / Range
IP	IP to test, one IP flag for each test, up to 6	Valid IP or 127.0.0.1
BadPacketRatio	Ratio between good and bad packets before an error is logged	0-99, set to 0 for every bad packet to generate an error.
TimeOut	Timeout in milliseconds	100 - 200000
TestAllNICs	Bind each IP to a different NIC	N/A

CD-DVD Section

Each CD/DVD device being tested and it's related parameters should be enclosed in a <Test>...</Test> section

Flag	Meaning	Valid Keywords / Range
Device	Device to test	Valid CD/DVD device
TestMode	Test to run	Music, Data, Passmark, No
Seek	Additional seek (Passmark test mode only)	0-1000

Serial Section

Each serial device being tested and it's test mode should be enclosed in a <Test>...</Test> section

Flag	Meaning	Valid Keywords / Range
Device	Device to test	ttys0 - ttys63
TestMode	Test mode for device	Loopback, Detect

These parameters are only set once for the Serial section and apply to all serial tests

DisableRTS	When specified disables RTS/CTS and DSR/DTR	N/A
SendReceive	Send/Receive timeout value in milliseconds	100-3000
BaudRate	Baud rate to set for test	110, 300, 600, 1200, 2400, 4800, 9600, 19200, 38400, 57600, 115200, 230400, Cycle115 (cycle to 115200), Cycle230 (cycle to 230400)

Parallel Section

Flag	Meaning	Valid Keywords / Range
Device	Device to test	valid parallel port lp0, lp1 etc
TestMode	Test mode for device	Loopback, Detect

USB Section

Flag	Meaning	Valid Keywords / Range
NumUSB	Max number of USB devices to test	1-10

Error Section

Flag	Meaning	Valid Keywords / Range
ActionOnError	Action to take on error	Continue, Beep, Stop

Command Line Parameters

-C configname

BurnInTest will load the config file specified.

-X

Don't automatically exit BurnInTest after tests have finished, the default behavior is BurnInTest will exit once the test run has finished.

-k

Register your key stored in the key.dat, this file needs to be created in the same directory as the BurnInTest executable. When using this flag BurnInTest will expect your username/key, from (and including) the "-----START_OF_KEY-----" to (and including) the "-----END_OF_KEY-----" flags, to be stored in a file called key.dat in the same directory as BurnInTest. You should paste the key as is, it should be 6 separate lines, 1 each for the start and end flags, 1 for the username and 3 for the key. You will need to restart BurnInTest after registration and you can delete the key.dat file you have created. **Do not alter the savedkey.dat file, this is a file maintained by BurnInTest and altering this file will corrupt it.**

-D duration

Sets the test duration to the value specified in minutes

-X duration

Sets the test duration to the value specified in cycles

-d

Enables debug mode which will create a debug.log file in the same directory as the BurnInTest executable

-p time

Sets the update interval (time between display updates) in milliseconds, allowable range 500 (.5 second) to 300,000 (5 minutes).

14 Other Useful Information

- Contacting PassMark Software
- System Requirements
- Example ASCII Log file
- Precautions for thorough and careful testing
- Fault finding
- Common Error Messages
- USB Loopback Plugs
- Making Loopback plugs
- Serial port loopback plug
- Parallel port loop back plug

14.1 Contacting PassMark Software

On the Web

You can contact PassMark on the web at:
<http://www.passmark.com>

E-Mail

For technical support questions, suggestions:
help@passmark.com

For sales & commercial issues:

sales@passmark.com
 To order online visit this page,
<http://www.passmark.com/sales>

For any other issues:

info@passmark.com

FAQ

You may also want to check out the list of Frequently Asked Questions.
<http://www.passmark.com/support/>

14.2 System Requirements

Hardware requirements:

- Intel and AMD compatible CPU.
- Recommended 256MB of memory.
- 15MB Disk space (more is required to run the disk test).
- Optional serial and parallel loop back plugs for port testing.
- A network connection for network testing.
- A CD ROM + 1 Music CD or Data CD to run the CD test.
- Optional specialized PassMark test CD/DVDs to run PassMark's CD/DVD test.

Software requirements:

Linux Component	Graphical	Command Line
Kernel	2.6.30	2.6.30
GCC	4.4.1	4.4.1
KDE	3.5	N/A
Qt	4.6.2	N/A
OpenGL	Included in Qt	N/A
libusb	0.1	0.1

Administrator privileges are required for certain tests and for gathering some system information.

Linux distributions that meet these requirement

So far, Fedora Core 11 (with Qt 4.6.2 installed), Kubuntu 10.04 and OpenSUSE KDE LiveCD (RC2) have been tested and suit these requirements. To aid us in making the software better for you, please e-mail to help@passmark.com if you have tested successfully in another Linux distribution or if you encountered issues with running BurnInTest for Linux on your system.

14.3 Example ASCII Log file

ASCII (Text) log files can be created using the logging option in the Test preferences dialog. The ASCII text log file contains all the information that is in the main test window plus some additional information such as the amount of RAM in the system and cache size for the CPU(s).

PassMark BurnInTest Log file - <http://www.passmark.com>

=====

BurnInTest v3.0 (1000) Linux

Logging detail level: Normal

SYSTEMN SUMMARY

Linux 2.6.30.10-105.fc11.x86_64

1 x Intel(R) Xeon(TM) CPU 2.80GHz

2.0 GB RAM

GENERAL

System Name: Fedorax64

Motherboard Manufacturer: Hewlett-Packard

Motherboard Model: 08B8h

Motherboard Version: Not Specified

Bios Manufacturer: Hewlett-Packard

Bios Version: 786B7 v2.08

Bios Release Date: 12/22/2005

Machine Type: type

Serial Number: serial

Notes: notes

CPUCPU Manufacturer: GenuineIntel

CPU Type: Intel(R) Xeon(TM) CPU 2.80GHz

Speed: 2800.0 MHz

CPUID: Family 15, Model 4, Stepping 1

Socket: XU1 PROCESSOR

Physical CPU's: 1

Cores per CPU: 1

Hyperthreading: No

CPU Features: MMX SSE SSE2 PAE

Cache per CPU package:

L1 Cache: 20 kB

L2 Cache: 1024 kB

MEMORY

Total Memory: 1991 MB

Available Memory: 761 MB

Memory Devices:

DIMM1 : DDR2, 1024 MB, 400 MHz

DIMM2 : DDR2, 1024 MB, 400 MHz

DIMM3 : DDR2, No Module Installed, Unknown

DIMM4 : DDR2, No Module Installed, Unknown

DETAILED EVENT LOG

LOG NOTE: 2010-08-09 16:05:26, Status, Starting test run
 LOG NOTE: 2010-08-09 16:05:29, Status, Completed started test run
 SERIOUS: 2010-08-09 16:05:31, Serial, The requested COM port could not be found
 LOG NOTE: 2010-08-09 16:10:07, Status, Test run stopped

RESULT SUMMARY

Test Start time: Mon Aug 9 16:05:26 2010
 Test Stop time: Mon Aug 9 16:10:01 2010
 Test Duration: 000h 04m 35s

Test Name	Cycles	Operations	Result	Errors	Last Error
CPU - Maths	87	5.792 Billion	PASS	0	No errors
Memory (RAM)	1	2.323 Billion	PASS	0	No errors
2D Graphics	48	1.213 Million	PASS	0	No errors
3D Graphics	13	27.587 Million	PASS	0	No errors
Disk: Hard Disk (/boot) [/dev/sdb1]	984	2.163 Billion	PASS	0	No errors
Network: eth0 (127.0.0.1)	6262	55.110 Million	PASS	0	No errors
CD/DVD: CD/DVD (/media/KNOPPIX) [/d	1	1.194 Billion	PASS	0	No errors
Parallel Port: lp0	3	1.088 Million	PASS	0	No errors
USB Plug 1 (1:8)	14	118 Million	PASS	0	No errors
Serial Port: ttyS0	5	269700	PASS	0	No errors
Serial Port: ttyS1	0	0	FAIL	1	The requested COM port could not be found

TEST RUN FAILED

Notes:

type
 serial
 notes

SERIOUS ERROR SUMMARY

SERIOUS: 2010-08-09 16:05:31, Serial, SERIOUS: The requested COM port could not be found (x 1)

14.4 Precautions for thorough and careful testing

For a hardware test to be useful several precautions need to be taken. Failure to take into account these factors may result in tests being misleading or other unwanted results.

- Stop all other applications before running BurnInTest. BurnInTest can be run in the background but it just doesn't seem prudent to do any important work when you're testing a computer to see if it will fail. In any case BurnInTest will place such a load on the system that any other applications will run at a snails pace. Not having other applications running also frees up more RAM that can be used by the Memory test.
- Back-up any important files before you start. BurnInTest can simulate many days of typical office PC use in a few hours, this increases the risk of hardware failure. Note that the testing process itself

doesn't touch any existing files on the hard disk or floppy disk.

- When testing multiple disk drives at the same time you may not want to test multiple partitions that are on the same physical drive at the same time. Doing this can result in an enormous amount of seeking between partitions and not as much reading and writing.
- PassMark recommends running BurnInTest just after you install a PC for the first time, as this is the ideal time to find a problem. The PC will be still under warranty and you can't lose any of your data (because you haven't loaded any). Any disruption caused by a failure will be minimal.
- Remember that BurnInTest does not create problems in your hardware, it just helps you find them in a controlled manner. BurnInTest doesn't use any nasty programming tricks to try and make your hardware fail. It uses the same functions and procedures that standard Linux applications and file servers use. If your computer fails when running BurnInTest, it was going to fail in the near future anyway !
- If you only want to test a particular component of the computer, turn the other tests off. There's no point using the CD-Drive when you only wanted to test the new hard drive.
- Doing a successful test run doesn't mean that the computer will never fail. Software problems, viruses, and the fact that no computer component has an unlimited life span means that precautions need to be taken. Having good BurnInTest results is NOT a substitute for making good file backups in the future.
- Because BurnInTest doesn't delete any of the existing files from a disk, this occupied portion of the disk will not be tested. Thus the more free space that the disk has before the test, the larger the portion of the disk that will be tested.
- When using the CD test with a music CD verify that the music is being played clearly through the PC's sound system.
- On some new computers, the warranty may be voided if you open up the case. Check your warranty before you start poking around in the case.
- Old computers tend to fill up with dust over the period of many years. This dust layer can cause heat build up and even short circuits. Check for dust build-up in old computers before you start.
- Check the computer has adequate ventilation & check all the fans are in good working order.
- Check that the computer isn't full of bugs. (i.e. the insect type). Depending on where you live, insects can be a real problem. The term 'Computer Bug' was coined after a dead moth was found to have shorted out one of the first computers built. In Australia, cockroaches are the most common cause of failure in microwave ovens. Recent studies have even suggested that some insects are attracted to electro-magnetic fields. So watch out !
- There are many cases where a software bug may appear to be a problem with the hardware. Knowing who or what to blame isn't easy. Check with your hardware manufacturer(s) from time to time in case they have released new software that fixes some problems they may have found. The hardware components that in general have the most problems with their 'Driver' software are, Video cards (especially the 3D functions), Sound cards and CDs.
- By using the Network test you can test both your computer and the network it is connected to. If an error does occur it may be difficult to determine the location of the error. If you are using an Internet

address then it is very likely that any transient errors are the result of problems on the Internet. The best compromise is probably to set the test address to the address of a machine on your local area network, (if you have one).

- When selecting a Serial or Parallel port to use for loop back testing, ensure that the port selected is not already in use by the system. (e.g. by a mouse or printer).
- Because of limitations in the memory test, faulty RAM errors may not be picked up by the test and faulty RAM can often manifest itself in different ways. These include disk I/O errors, system crashes and lockups.

Not all faults can be detected via software and a machine can not be deemed to be 100% fault free after testing with BurnInTest. Some reasons for this include;

- Faults may develop only after a certain period of time
- Faults may manifest themselves only in certain environmental conditions (e.g. excessive heat)
- Faults might only manifest themselves in an unusual or specific set of circumstances out of those which are tested
- Not all modes of operation for all possible hardware devices are tested
- Faults might only appear with certain combinations or versions of software / device drivers

BurnInTest is not fault-tolerant and is not designed or intended for use or resale as on-line control equipment in hazardous environments requiring fail-safe performance, such as in the operation of nuclear facilities, aircraft navigation or communication systems, air traffic control, direct life support machines, or weapons systems, in which failure of BurnInTest could lead directly to death, personal injury, or severe physical or environmental damage ("High Risk Activities"). PassMark and its suppliers specifically disclaim any express or implied warranty of fitness for High Risk Activities.

14.5 Fault finding

What follows are some hints on how to go about finding the cause of particular system instability. We don't want to try and explain the steps involved in each of these processes, they are just points that may warrant future investigation.

- Check you don't have any viruses.
- Check the drive for errors using the system's disk checking tool or with command line tools like 'fsck' or 'badblocks'.
- Check that space is available on the disk for the swap files.
- Have a look through the issues in the section, 'Precautions for thorough and careful testing'.
- Don't run all the BurnInTest tests at once. Run just the 2D graphics, then run just the 3D graphics, then just the disk, etc.. This will allow the problem to be isolated to one area.
- If you suspect hardware, and you know what you're doing, pull out all the "optional hardware", eg LAN cards, I/O cards and see if the system is more stable.
- Once again, if you know what you're doing, start swapping out components of the system to see if the fault can be localized. Obviously you'll need some spare hardware to do this.
- If you suspect Open GL problems, possibly with bad Open GL installation or missing libraries, consider running your system's OpenGL's screensaver or any OpenGL applications or games to see if problem persists. For more help, go to <http://www.opengl.org/>.
- Faulty RAM may not always be detected by the memory test. It may manifest itself as a disk fault or system crash.
- If you're really stuck you may want to try a reinstallation of your operating system on a reformatted disk. Think carefully about this option before you attempt it, there are lots of good reasons why you don't want to reformat your hard disk.

- Make sure you've got the most up to date software drivers for your hardware. Drivers are a never-ending source of problems.
- Check that you haven't ended up with an over clocked CPU and don't know about it.
- Check that you haven't purchased the cheapest and nastiest hardware in the hope of saving a couple of dollars (or pounds, francs, etc). Often it may not be the cheap hardware that causes problems but the quality and support of the software drivers that comes with the hardware that are a problem. Don't shop on price alone, check out the support and product reviews.

14.6 Common Error Messages

When BurnInTest encounters an error during a test run a short description of the error is displayed in the main window. What follows is an explanation of the common errors that may be encountered.

Incorrect mathematical addition / subtraction / division / multiply

The execution of a mathematical operation came up with the wrong result (e.g. $1 + 1 = 3$). This is a very serious error for a computer as it means the computer is incapable of execution the same sequence of instructions to get the same result. Possible reasons are faulty RAM, System bus, CPU or overheating. There is a strong chance that your computer will crash or lock up just after an error like this because if the computer can't add two numbers correctly, there is a good chance that it can't continue to run a program either.

No free memory for buffer

Operating system does not have enough free memory to allow the allocation of a buffer.

Not enough free disk space

There is not enough free space on the disk to create a test file for the Disk tests.

Test file could not be created

BurnInTest was unable to create a file on the disk in order for it to be able to run the disk tests. Check permission access to the disk. Check file write and create permissions in the root directory of the disk under test.

Error while writing to the disk

The test file could not be completely written to the disk. This could indicate a hardware error or a sudden lack of free disk space

Error writing to disk - Disk is full

The test file could not be completely written to disk because the selected hard drive is full.

Test file could not be re-opened

The test file was created successfully, but could not be reopened for verification. This could indicate a hardware error or a resource problem within the operating system.

Error while reading from the disk

The test file created on the disk can no longer be read. This could indicate a hardware error or a problem within the operating system.

Data Verify failure

This is a serious error that indicates that the data read from the disk is NOT the same as the data that was written to the disk. This could indicate a hardware error.

Disk is full or user file system limit reached

A test file could not be created on the disk being tested because the disk is full or the capacity of the file

system has been exhausted.

Could not set CD Time format

Could not get number of audio tracks

Could not play the audio track

CD-ROM failed to return status information

Cannot detect audio information on CD

No audio media in CD-ROM

These errors relate to one of the following problems.

There is not a CD in the first CD-ROM connected to the computer.

The CD in the CD-ROM is not a Music CD.

The CD is already in use by another application.

The CD has an error on it and is unreadable.

The CD is dirty, dusty or scratched and can not be read

The CD Software drivers are not correctly installed.

The CD-ROM has a hardware error.

Checksum failure for CD/DVD file

This indicates that the file read from the data CD/DVD being tested failed the checksum verification. This means that the CD/DVD Drive is unable to accurately read data from the CD/DVD being tested.

Could not open file on CD/DVD for reading

The CD/DVD drive selected could not be opened for reading as a data CD/DVD.

Error while reading file from CD/DVD

A full block of data could not be read from the data CD/DVD.

Error while searching for files on data CD/DVD

An error occurred while searching for files on a data CD/DVD. This can be the result of a corrupted (Error code 1117) or blank CD (Error code 21).

Data read from CD/DVD was incorrect

A block read from a specialized PassMark Test CD or DVD was incorrect. There was at least one byte in the block that was not the value expected. In the detailed error log there is additional information that give the number of bytes in error and displays the expected value and the value actual read from the disc. It may be that the drive is faulty but you should check that the disc is not scratched, dusty or damaged before assuming a hardware fault.

Could not determine type of Test CD/DVD

BurnInTest was expecting to find a specialized test CD/DVD in the drive selected. A specialized test CD/DVD has a specific set of files, which all have a specific file size. These disc are normally purchased from PassMark Software or made using the PassMark CD-Maker utility. BurnInTest was not able to find the correct files or the files appear to have the wrong file size. If you don't have a specialized test CD/DVD available, select one of the other two test options in the preferences window.

OpenGL is not installed or is not installed correctly

OpenGL is not installed or is not installed correctly on your system.

Error verifying data in RAM

The data written to memory is not the same as the information read from memory. This is a very serious error, much like the "Incorrect mathematical...", error above. It's highly likely that your computer is about to crash or lock up.

Error allocating RAM

The operating system was not able to allocate the amount of RAM requested by BurnInTest for the memory test. As the RAM must be allocated in a continuous block, this error can sometimes be seen as a result of free memory fragmentation.

Error connecting to network

Could not create a network socket

Could not set socket timeouts

During the establishment of a network connection an error was encountered. The Network address selected has no effect on if these errors occur. They can be the result of the following problems:

- There is no network connection configured for the computer
- The computer is physically disconnected from the network
- The Internet TCP/IP protocol is not installed on this computer

Could not allocate memory for packets

Operating system is low on resources and cannot allocate any more memory.

Could not resolve host name, check settings

The Network address selected does not seem to be correct. Try another address, or using a TCP/IP address directly. The address 127.0.0.1 is good for testing as it is an internal loop back.

Timeout sending packetTimeout waiting for packetError sending packetError receiving packetBad packet

These errors relate to one of the following problems.

The Host using the network address selected doesn't reply to 'ping' messages.

Try a different host.

There is a configuration problem in your network connection.

Your network card may be faulty.

The network itself is not reliable. The information sent was not the same as the information echoed by the remote host.

The network is congested or faulty and the packets are not being echoed within the timeout period specified in the preferences window.

Network test alarm. Error ratio exceeded

The Bad Packet ratio specified in the Network test preferences has been exceeded.

Got someone else's packet

This is not really an error. It's more of an information message. Don't worry about this message.

Bad packet. Checksum incorrect

The checksum in the echoed, incoming data packet is not correct. This indicates data corruption or a fault on the remote machine. Note that this checksum is calculated by the remote machine.

Bad packet. Corrupt data

The contents of the incoming data packet are not correct. Normally this error would not be seen as the checksum should detect the incorrect data before this error occurs.

COM port is already in use by another program

The serial port selected for the test is already in use by the operating system. This may be for the mouse, a modem or another serial device.

The requested COM port could not be found

The serial port selected for the test does not exist in this computer. This could happen if COM4 (ttyS3) is selected but the computer has only 2 serial ports, COM1 (ttyS0) and COM2 (ttyS1).

Error while opening COM port

The operating system has reported an error while trying to open the serial port selected for the test. This could be a configuration problem in the operating system. This error should not normally be seen.

Error getting current COM port configuration

Error while setting new COM port configuration

The operating system has reported an error while trying to configure the selected serial port. The most common cause for this error would be the selection of a speed that is not supported by the serial port chips installed in the computer (the UART). Most chips only support speeds up to 115Kbit/s.

Corruption. Data received didn't match data sent

BurnInTest has detected that the data received from the serial port doesn't match the data sent. This could indicate that there is a hardware problem. This type of data corruption would however be a fairly rare type of event. The more common result of a hardware failure would be the total inability to send or receive data. (see below).

Error while setting current COM port timeouts

The operating system has reported an error while trying to set the timeout periods for the data transmission and reception. This could be a configuration problem in the operating system. This error should not normally be seen.

Error while sending data to the COM port

Error while receiving from the COM port

The operating system has reported an error while trying to send / receive data through the serial port. If a device (such as a loop back plug) is not connected to the serial port then no data can be sent. If the loop back plug is connected and is not faulty, then this error may indicate a hardware fault.

COM port Clear To Send (CTS) line stuck high

COM port Clear To Send (CTS) line stuck low

COM port Data Set Ready (DSR) line stuck high

COM port Data Set Ready (DSR) line stuck low

The signal pin test phase of the serial test has failed. This might be because of an incorrectly wired up loop back plug, a cabling problem between the serial socket and the motherboard, a non standard COM port or a problem with the configuration for the COM port. A failure of the CTS pin may be caused by the associated RTS pin, to which it is looped. A failure of the DSR pin may be caused by the associated DTR pin, to which it is looped.

Parallel device driver could not detect port

This error usually occurs if the parallel port test attempts to access a parallel port, which doesn't exist (such as perhaps /dev/lp2 or /dev/lp3). It can also happen if the BIOS settings for the port are not correct. Note that the old 'bi-directional' BIOS mode is not supported. ECP or EPP mode is required.

Could not open parallel device driver

This error usually occurs if the parallel port test fails to access a parallel port, which does exist.

Corruption. Data received didn't match data sent

The data sent to the Parallel port was not the same as the data received. This may indicate a hardware problem or a missing or faulty loop back connector.

Error while sending data to the parallel port

Error while receiving data to the parallel port

The operating system has reported an error while trying send or receive data. This could be a configuration problem for the parallel port. This error should not normally been seen.

Could not detect the parallel port selected

BurnInTest was unable to find a parallel port at the location selected. Try picking another port and see the Parallel port test description (Chapter 3) for more details about port selection

File system not mounted

BurnInTest Linux does not perform mounting of drives/partitions. To run Disk Test on a drive/partition, it needs to be mounted. To find out what devices are mounted, use "df -ahPT" on the command line. A sample output is shown below:

```
[passmark@localhost src]$ df -ahPT
Filesystem      Type      Size  Used Avail Use% Mounted on
/dev/sdb2       ext3      20G   7.8G   11G   42% /
none            proc       0       0       0    -  /proc
none            sysfs      0       0       0    -  /sys
none            devpts     0       0       0    -  /dev/pts
usbfs           usbfs      0       0       0    -  /proc/bus/usb
none            tmpfs     506M    0   506M    0% /dev/shm
none            binfmt_misc 0       0       0    -  /proc/sys/fs/binfmt_misc
sunrpc          rpc_pipefs 0       0       0    -  /var/lib/nfs/rpc_pipefs
/dev/hdc        iso9660    701M   701M    0 100% /media/cdrom1
```

Permission error writing to disk

Disk Test attempts to write to and read from the disk's partitions that were configured to run. Hence, we need to have read/write access to these devices' partitions. From the command line, use "cat /etc/mtab" to see what permission you have on these devices. A sample output is shown below:

```
[passmark@localhost src]$ cat /etc/mtab
/dev/sdb2 / ext3 rw 0 0
none /proc proc rw 0 0
none /sys sysfs rw 0 0
none /dev/pts devpts rw,gid=5,mode=620 0 0
usbfs /proc/bus/usb usbfs rw 0 0
none /dev/shm tmpfs rw 0 0
none /proc/sys/fs/binfmt_misc binfmt_misc rw 0 0
sunrpc /var/lib/nfs/rpc_pipefs rpc_pipefs rw 0 0
/dev/hdc /media/cdrom1 iso9660 ro,nosuid,nodev,fscontext=system_u:object_r:removable_t,user=passmark 0 0
/dev/fd0 /media/floppy vfat ro,nosuid,nodev,fscontext=system_u:object_r:removable_t,user=passmark 0 0
```

It means the device /dev/sdb2 is mounted at "/" with "rw" (read/write permission) and is of file system type ext3. This appear to be our start-up disk and will appear as "Hard Disc (sdb2) [/]" in Disk Test Preferences. /dev/fd0 is mounted at /media/floppy with "ro" (read only permission) and is of file system type "vfat". This appear to be our floppy disk and will appear as "Media (floppy)" in Disk Test Preferences. Hence, if we are trying to run disk test on "Media (floppy)" in this case, we will get this error.

root(admin) access needed to run this test

For some tests, BurnInTest needs to be run as a super-user (i.e.system administrator or root user). To log in as a super-user, when the login-manager prompts you for a user name and a password during

start-up, you will need to use the user name “root”, followed by an administrator password. The administrator password is set-up during the installation of the operating system.

Alternatively, even if you are logged in as a non-root user from the login-manager, you can still run BurnInTest as a root user process by typing “su” (stands for super-user) at the command line from the terminal shell. You will then be prompted to enter your root password. Type “echo \$UID” to see what your user ID is. If it shows 0, it means you are “logged in” as root user in THAT SHELL. If it does not show 0, it means your password is incorrect. Check for “Caps Lock” and “Num Lock” as password is case sensitive. If you are “logged in” as root user in THAT SHELL, you can then run BurnInTest from this shell as a root user.

These tests are Serial Port test, Parallel Port test, Memory (RAM) test and Network test.

14.7 USB Loopback Plugs

USB 2.0 Loopback plugs can be used to help diagnose, troubleshoot and load test your PC's USB 1.x and 2.0 ports. Five status LEDs on the USB 2.0 Loopback plug will dramatically improve the troubleshooting and diagnostic ability of computer technicians and system integrators, who have previously been working blind.

The Red, Green and Yellow LED's on the front of this USB adapter plug provide a quick visual indication of I/O activity and if the USB bus is powered. The Orange LED will provide a quick indication whether the PC port is currently supporting the higher USB 2.0 speed (up to 480Mb/s) or the lower speed found with USB 1.x (of up to 12 Mb/s). The leftmost red LED indicates whether recoverable bus error (retransmission of data) has occurred.

These plugs are unique! They are the only true USB 2.0 loop back adapters on the market and have been especially designed for use with our BurnInTest Professional software package. They do not require an external power supply and do not require a connection to any other port on a PC. Each plug also has its own serial number stored in EPROM, on the plug, so it is possible to identify each plug when multiple plugs are connected.

Each plug also contains its own CPU and executes its own firmware (which can be upgraded in the future by download)

Technical Specifications

USB standard:	2.0 HighSpeed and FullSpeed (and is backwardly compatible with USB 1.1 and 1.0)
Plug and play:	Compliant
Physical connector:	Standard 4 wire USB (2 x Balanced Signal, 1 Voltage [VBUS], 1 Ground [GND])
USB Transfer modes:	Bulk
Voltage:	4.4V - 5.25V. (No external power supply is required)
Current:	250mA (typical operation)
Clock speed:	24Mhz
Device data buffers:	3 x 64-byte control. 4Kbyte data available
Device memory:	8KB Firmware code and data available
Case:	High impact MABS plastic
Size:	65mm x 50mm x 20mm (2.5 x 2.0 x 0.8 inches)
Weight:	35g (1.3oz)

Indicators:	Orange LED = USB2.0 (HighSpeed) or USB1.0 (FullSpeed) indicator
	Green LED = Transmit data
	Red LED 1 = Power from USB bus
	Yellow LED = Receive data
	Red LED 2 = USB bus transmission error indicator
EMC standards:	AS/NZS 3548:1995, EC
Storage Temperature:	-20 °C to + 70 °C
Usage Temperature:	0 °C to + 45°C
Max speed:	480 Mbits/sec
Model number:	PMUSB02 (rev2)
RoHS (Lead free):	Yes

For further details regarding any of the products in this section please see the PassMark website: www.passmark.com

See also

USB test

14.8 Making Loopback plugs

You can purchase high quality molded loop back plugs from PassMark or, for the serial and parallel versions, you can make your own. A loop back plug is a small connector that plugs into the serial, parallel or USB port on your computer in order to loop the data output line into the data input line. In the case of the serial and parallel plugs, it also sets a few control lines to trick the computer into thinking that an external device is connected to the port. In the case of the USB plug, an intelligent USB controller chip is required to loop the data.

You'll find below the instructions for making your own serial and parallel loop back plugs. These plugs are designed to be plugged into the small 9 pin serial port and 25 pin parallel port on your computer. In conjunction with software such as BurnInTest they allow the testing of the port.

- Serial Loopback Plug
- Parallel Loopback Plug

Warning: These are the pinouts of the plug that we have made and successfully tested with our own software on our own PC's. You use this information at your own risk! It's easy to make a mistake and we take no responsibility for the potentially serious consequences.

14.8.1 Serial port loopback plug

The serial port on IBM compatible PCs conform to the RS232 electrical standard and use a male DB-9 connector. (older PCs may use a DB-25 in which case a converter will be required). The DB-9 connector as the following 9 pins.

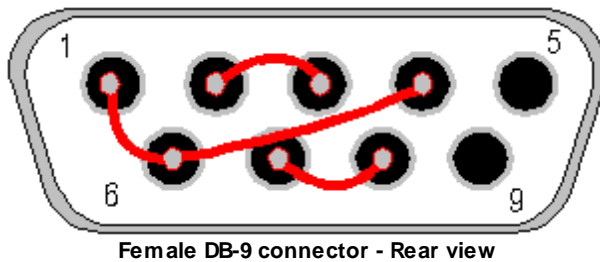
DB9 Pin	EIA Description	Description
1	DCD	Data carrier detect
2	RXD	Receive data
3	TXD	Transmit data

4	DTR	Data terminal ready
5	GND	Signal ground
6	DSR	Data set ready
7	RTS	Request to send
8	CTS	Clear to send
9	RI	Ring Indicator

To make the loop back plug the following pins need to be connected together:

- Receive and transmit (2 & 3)
- Request to send and Clear to send (7 & 8)
- Data carrier detect, Data set ready and Data terminal ready (1, 6 & 4)

This diagram shows the connections that need to be made. It's the rear view of the female DB-9 connector that's required for the plug. The red lines and gray dots show the connections that need to be made on the back of the plug.



Female DB-9 connector - Rear view

14.8.2 Parallel port loop back plug

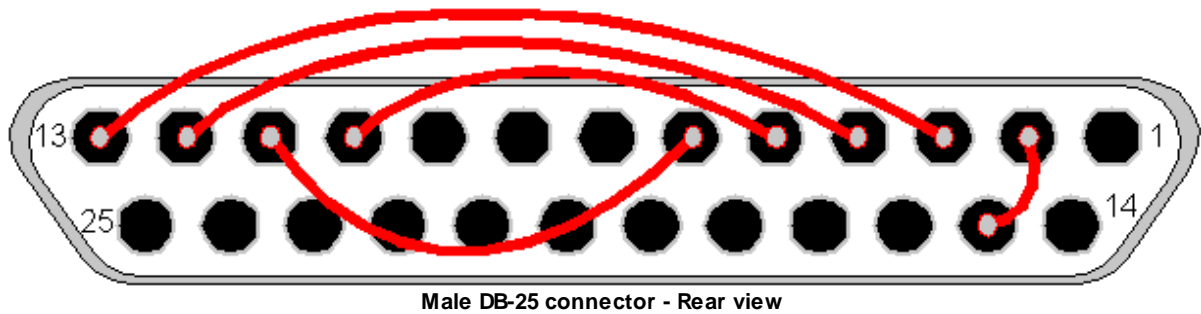
The parallel port on IBM compatible PCs have always used a DB-25 connector. However, over time several changes have taken place to the electrical interface with the introduction of enhanced and bi-directional parallel ports. We believe that this plug will work with all styles of parallel ports.

DB-25 Pin	Direction	Description
2	Out	Data bit 0 (Least significant bit)
3	Out	Data bit 1
4	Out	Data bit 2
5	Out	Data bit 3
6	Out	Data bit 4
10	In	Acknowledge status
11	In	Busy status
12	In	Paper out status
13	In	Select status
15	In	Error status

To make the loop back plug the following pins need to be connected together:

- Data 0 and Error status (Pin 2 & 15)
- Data 1 and Select status (3 & 13)
- Data 2 and Paper out status (4 & 12)
- Data 3 and Acknowledge status (5 & 10)
- Data 4 and Busy status (6 & 11)

This diagram shows the connections that need to be made. It's the rear view of the male DB-25 connector that's required for the plug. The red lines and grey dots show the connections that need to be made.



Index

- A -

Addition 12

- B -

Buy 7

- C -

CD-ROM/DVD Preferences 25
Command line arguments 46
Command line parameters 46
Command Line Version 48
Common error messages 57
Contact details 52
Contact Passmark 52
CPU 24
CPU math preferences 24

- D -

DB25 63, 64
DB9 63
Disk Preferences 22
Disk test suite 13
Division 12
Duty Cycles 29

- E -

Error messages 57
Error preferences 27

- F -

Fault finding 56
File size 13
Firewire 13
Floating point 12

- I -

Integer 12
Introduction 6

- L -

Licensing information 7
Loop back 62
Loopback 63, 64

- M -

Machine Identity 45
Maths test suite 12
Memory card readers 13
Memory preferences 24
Memory sticks 13
Menu 37
Multiplication 12

- N -

Network preferences 24
New Features 7
Notes 45

- O -

Order 7
Ordering information 7
Overview 6

- P -

Parallel 63, 64
parallel port preferences 26
Pattern 13
Pre-test preferences 27
Prices 7
Purchase 7

- R -

RAM 24
RAW disk test 22
Read (disk) 13
Registration information 7
Removable drives 13
RS232 63

- S -

Serial 63
Serial port 63
Serial port preferences 26
Started 7
Subtraction 12
Summary 7
Support 52

- T -

Test descriptions 9
Test Pattern 13
Test Selection 29
Test Selection and Duty Cycles 29
Text based configuration 48

- U -

Universal Serial Bus 62
Un-partitioned disk test 22
Upgrades 7
USB 62
USB 2.0 62
USB preferences 27
USB specifications 62

- W -

Whats new 7
write(disk) 13