Chapter 8

Troubleshooting Fundamentals

You Will Learn...

- How to protect yourself, your hardware, and your software while solving computer problems
- What tools are needed to support personal computers
- How to isolate computer problems and devise a course of action

8

- The importance of good recordkeeping
- How to take a computer apart and put it back together

Troubleshooting Perspectives

- PC support technician
 - Works on-site
 - Closely interacts with users
 - Is responsible for the PCs
- PC service technician
 - Goes to customer site in response to a service call

8

- Bench technician
 - Works in a lab environment
 - May/may not interact with the PC user
 - Is not permanently responsible for this PC
- Help-desk technician
 - Provides telephone support

Protect Yourself, the Hardware, and the Software

- Most common threat to hardware: electrostatic discharge (ESD)
- Best protections against ESD
 - Ground strap
 - Ground mat
 - Static shielding bags

A Ground Bracelet

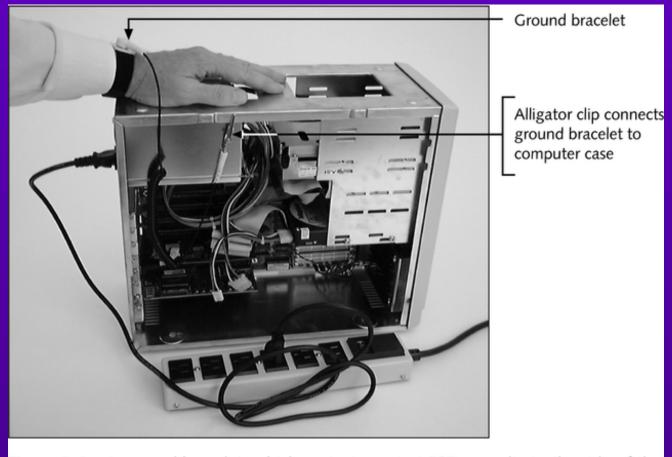


Figure 8-1 A ground bracelet, which protects against ESD, can clip to the side of the computer case and eliminates ESD between you and the case

A Ground Mat

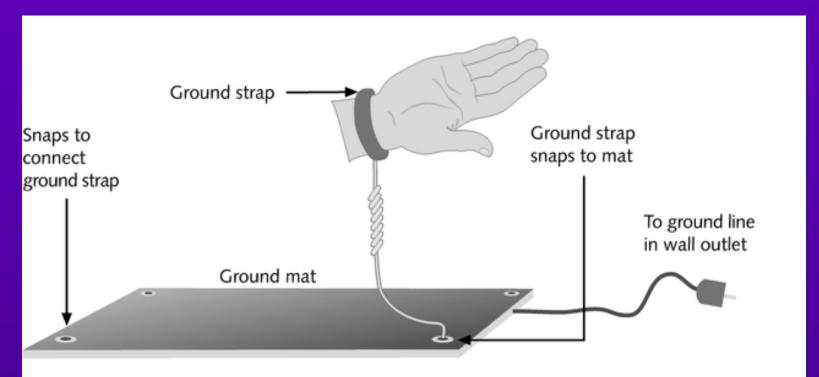


Figure 8-2 A ground bracelet can be connected to a ground mat, which is grounded by the wall outlet

Summary of Tips

- Don't touch chips of edge connectors on boards unless absolutely necessary
- Don't stack boards
- Don't touch chips with a magnetized screwdriver
- Don't use a graphite pencil to change DIP switch settings
- Don't put cards on top of/next to the monitor

Summary of Tips

- Lay components down on a grounded mat or static shielding bag
- Always turn off the PC before moving it to protect the hard drive
- When working inside a monitor, be careful not to ground yourself
- When unpacking hardware or software, remove packing tape from work area ASAP

8

- Don't place a PC on the floor where it might get kicked
- Keep disks away from magnetic fields, heat, and extreme cold
- Don't open a disk's shuttle window or touch the surface of a disk
- Using a circuit tester, always verify that the ground plug in an outlet is physically grounded

Essential Troubleshooting Tools

- Bootable rescue disk
- Flat-head screwdriver
- Phillips-head screwdriver
- Torx screwdriver
- Tweezers
- Chip extractor
- Extractor

Convenient Troubleshooting Tools

- Multimeter
- Needle-nose pliers
- Flashlight
- Ground bracelet and/or ground mat
- Small cups or bags
- Antistatic bags
- Pen and paper

- Bootable rescue disks
- Diagnostic cards and diagnostic software
- Utility software
- Virus detection software on disks

8

- Allows you to boot the PC even when hard drive fails
- Assures a "clean" boot
- Bootable disk for DOS
 - Must have the two hidden system files IO.SYS and MSDOS.SYS, and also COMMAND.COM
- Rescue disk for Windows 9x

Diagnostic Cards and Software

- POST diagnostic cards
 - Used to discover and report computer errors and conflicts at POST
- Diagnostic software
 - Used to identify hardware problems
 - Examples
 - PC-Technician (Windsor Technologies, Inc.)
 - PC-Diagnosys (Windsor Technologies, Inc.)

Utility Software for Updates and Fixes

- Designed to repair and/or maintain the software on a PC
- Requires OS to work
- Examples
 - First Aid 2000 (McAfee)
 - Oil Change (McAfee)

General Purpose Utility Software

- Used to manage a hard drive, monitor system resources, recover lost data, and secure a system
- Examples
 - Nuts & Bolts (Network Associates)
 - Norton Utilities (Symantec)
 - CheckIt98 Diagnostic Suite (Touchstone Software)

8

- F-Protect (F-PROT)
 - High-quality antivirus product with excellent scanning and removal ability
- McAfee Virus Scan (SCAN)
 - Best-known
- Norton AntiVirus (NAV)
 - Popular because of its ease of use and graphical interface

Reducing the Threat of a Virus

- Write-protect original software disks and backup copies
- Boot from your hard disk or a writeprotected disk only
- Avoid downloading from the Internet or a bulletin board, or always use a virus scan program when you do
- Use a scan utility on a regular basis

Fundamental Rules for Isolating Computer Problems

- Approach the problem systematically
- Divide and conquer
- Don't overlook the obvious
- Check the simple things first
- Make no assumptions
- Become a researcher

Fundamental Rules for Isolating Computer Problems

- Write things down
- Reboot and start over
- Establish your priorities
- Keep your cool
- Don't assume the worst
- Know your starting point

8

- Interact with the user
- Isolate the problem
 - Eliminate the unnecessary
 - Trade good for suspected bad
- Follow established guidelines toward a solution

Troubleshooting Guidelines

- Isolate the problem into one of two categories
 - Problems that prevent the PC from booting
 - Problems that occur after a successful boot

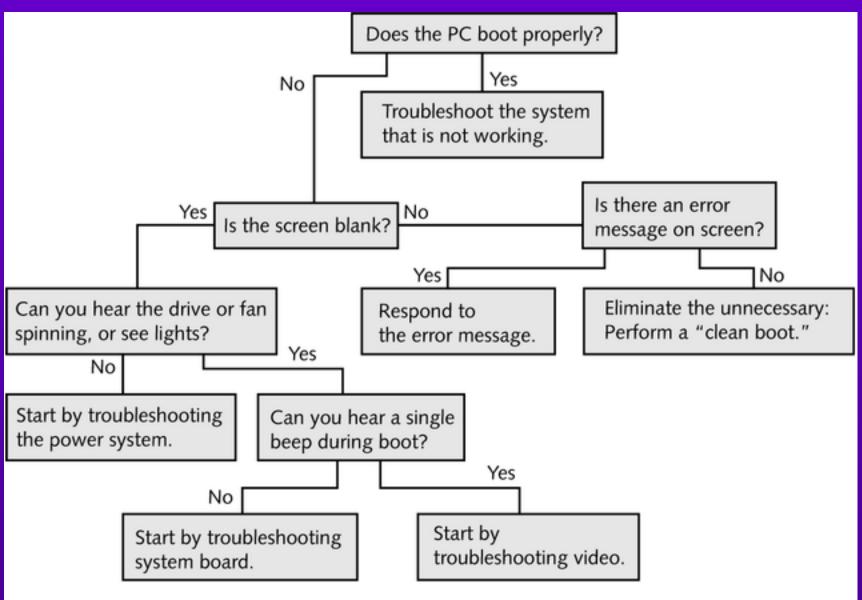


Figure 8-3 Begin PC problem solving by asking the question, "Does the PC boot up properly?"

Troubleshooting the Power System

- Any burnt parts or odors?
- Everything connected/turned on? Any loose cable connections? Computer plugged in?
- All switches turned on? Wall outlet good?
- If fan is not running, turn off computer, open case, check connections to the power supply. Are they secure? All cards securely seated?

Troubleshooting the Power System

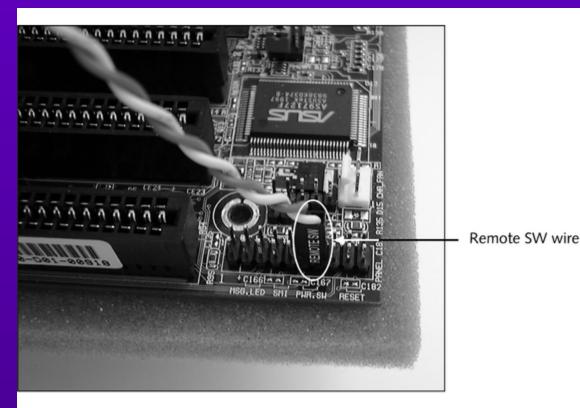


Figure 8-4 For an ATX power supply, the remote switch wire must be connected to the system board before power will come on

Troubleshooting the System Board

POST reports errors as beep codes

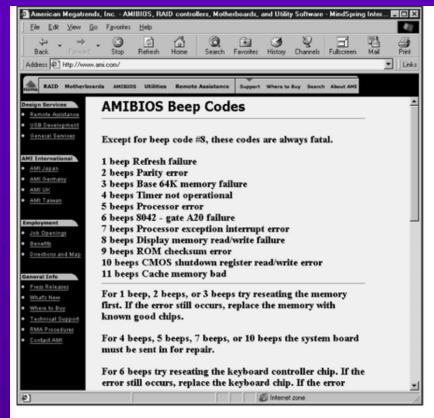


Figure 8-5 The ROM BIOS manufacturer's Web site is a good source of information about beep codes

Troubleshooting the Operating System and Hard Drive

- Try a hard boot
- Use the Windows 9x Startup Menu
- Normal
 Logged (\BOOTLOG.TXT)
 Safe Mode
 Safe Mode with network support
 Step-by-step confirmation
 Command prompt only
 Safe Mode command prompt only
 Previous version of MS-DOS
 Enter a Choice: 1

Figure 8-6 Windows 9x Startup Menu is displayed when you press F8 during startup

Problems after the Computer Boots

Software

- Try diagnostic software
- Consider reinstalling software
- Problems caused by other software

Hardware

- Isolate the problem
- Check the voltage output and power supply
- Check jumpers, DIP switches, CMOS settings
- Suspect a corrupted device driver

Software Problems after the Computer Boots

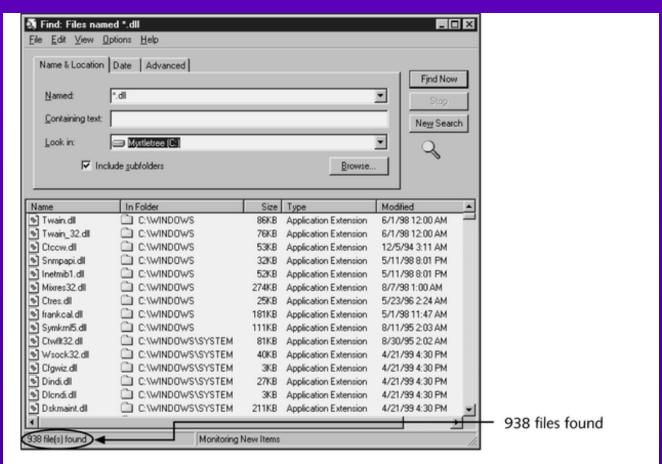


Figure 8-7 DLL files can be shared by several applications, which can be a source of problems with software

Problems with the Keyboard

- A few keys don't work
- The keyboard does not work at all
- Key continues to repeat after being released
- Keys produce wrong characters
- Major spills on the keyboard

Problems with the Monitor

- Power light (LED) does not go on, no picture
- Power LED light is on, no picture on power-up
- Power on, but monitor displays wrong characters
- Monitor flickers and/or has wavy lines

Problems with the Monitor

- No graphics display or screen goes blank when loading certain programs
- Screen goes blank 30 seconds or one minute after keyboard is left untouched
- Poor quality color display
- Picture out of focus or out of adjustment
- Crackling sound

Troubleshooting Problems with the Monitor

- Configure or change monitor settings and drivers in Windows 9x
- Change video driver configuration
- Return to standard VGA settings

Changing the Video Driver Configuration

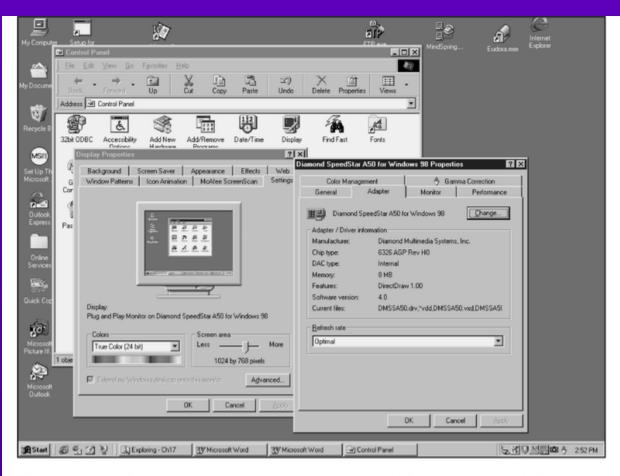


Figure 8-8 Changing the video card type in Windows 95 or Windows 98

Troubleshooting Laser Printer Problems

- Print manufacturer's test page
- Control menu

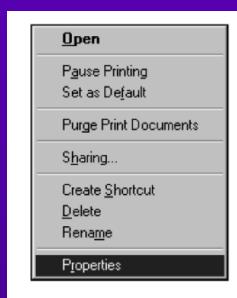


Figure 8-9 Control menu for an installed printer

Troubleshooting Laser Printer Problems

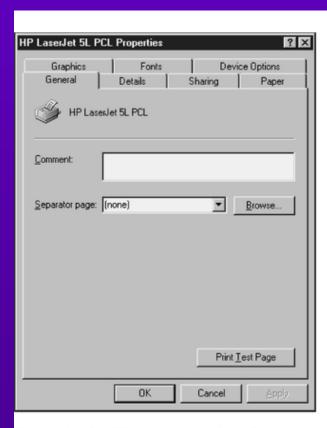


Figure 8-10 The properties box for an installed printer allows you to print a test page

Laser Printer Problems

- Printer never leaves warm-up mode
- Paper Out message
- Toner Low message, or print is irregular or light
- Paper Jam message
- White streaks appear in the print
- Print appears speckled
- Printed images are distorted

Laser Printer Problems

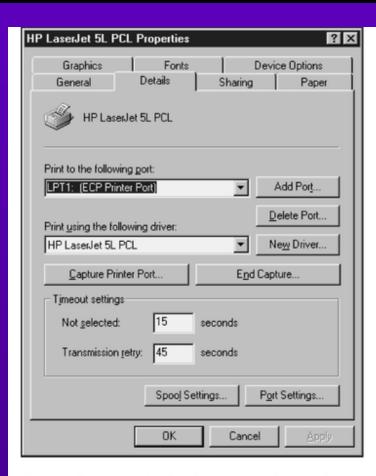


Figure 8-11 Verify that print data is being sent to the correct parallel port

- Print quality is poor
- Printer self-test works, but printing from a computer application does not work
- Print head moves back and forth, but nothing prints

- Print quality is poor
- Printing is intermittent or absent

When a PC Is Your Permanent Responsibility

- Keep accurate records of configuration data
- Keep documentation
- Prepare a bootable disk
- Organize the hard drive

Organize the Hard Drive Root Directory

- Store only startup files and necessary initialization files in the root directory
- Keep applications software and their data in separate directories

- Bootable system disk for DOS
- Rescue disk for Windows 9x

Manuals, tutorials, and Help files that provide information that a user needs in order to use a computer system or software application

Keep a record of CMOS on a floppy disk or use print screen key to print setup screens

Practical Precautions to Protect Software and Data

- Before installing new software, back up configuration files for DOS
- Back up entire \Windows\System directory if space
- Don't compress your hard drive
- Don't store data files in same directory as the software
- Back up Windows 9x files that are likely to be altered

Practical Precautions to Protect Software and Data

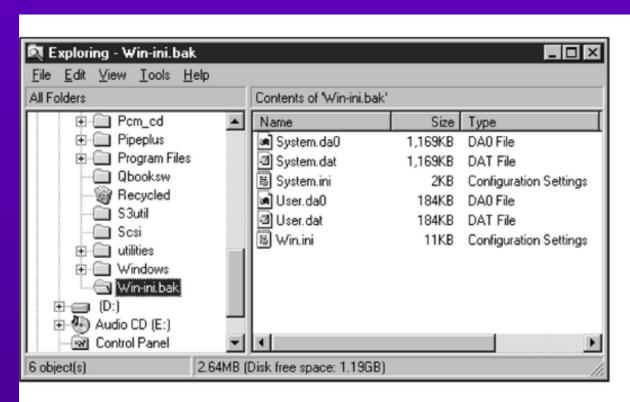


Figure 8-12 Back up Windows 9x files that are likely to be altered during an installation

Request a copy of the software on floppy disks and make a backup copy of the original disks

Back Up Data on the Hard Drive

Use utility software designed for this purpose on a regular basis

- Safety precautions
- Essential troubleshooting tools
- Resolving problems after the source has been isolated
- Defensive procedures that minimize losses if hardware or software fails
 - Backing up hardware and software
 - Write-protecting application disks
 - Keeping records and documentation