

Windows Me Setup Log Files

OBJECTIVES

1. Locate log files in Windows Millennium.
2. Create and examine the log file BOOTLOG.TXT.
3. Examine the log file DETLOG.TXT.
4. Examine the log file NETLOG.TXT.
5. Examine the log file SETUPLOG.TXT.

RESOURCES

1. Marcraft 8000 Trainer
2. Windows Millennium installed on hard drive



Troubleshooting

DISCUSSION

The Windows Me operating system maintains a number of log files that track system performance and can be used to assess system failures. These log files are SETUPLOG.TXT, NETLOG.TXT, and DETLOG.TXT and are stored in the system's root directory. All three are text files that can be viewed with a text editor such as WordPad and can be printed out. These filenames are indicative of the types of information they log. During a Logged mode startup, the system will attempt to boot in Normal mode, but will keep an error log file called BOOTLOG.TXT (Bootup Log) that tracks the events of the startup procedure and the outcome of those events. Similarly, the SETUPLOG.TXT (Installation and Setup Log) file tracks the events of the Installation and/or Setup process. The DETLOG.TXT (Detection Log) file monitors the presence of detected hardware devices and identifies the parameters for them. Likewise, the NETLOG.TXT (Network Log) file monitors the installation and configuration of your network connection.

WARNING

Unless specifically instructed to do so, do not save any changes to the information contained in these four files.

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Troubleshooting

PROCEDURE

BOOTLOG.TXT

The BOOTLOG.TXT file contains the sequence of events conducted during the system startup, and is located in the root directory (C:\). A boot log can be created by pressing the SHIFT + F8 keys during startup, or by starting Windows Me at the command prompt using the Windows Me Startup disk.

1. Create a BOOTLOG.TXT file at startup

- a. Turn on the power to the system.
- b. Select Windows Millennium and press the ENTER key.
- c. Press and hold down the CTRL key.
- d. Press the DOWN ARROW key to highlight "2. Logged (\BOOTLOG.TXT)", and press the ENTER key.

2. Locate the log files with the Search tool

- a. Use the path Start\Search, and then select Files or Folders.
- b. Make certain that the C: drive is selected in the Look in box.
- c. In the "Named" box, type ***log.txt**, and click the Search Now button. Your window will look similar to Figure 28-1.

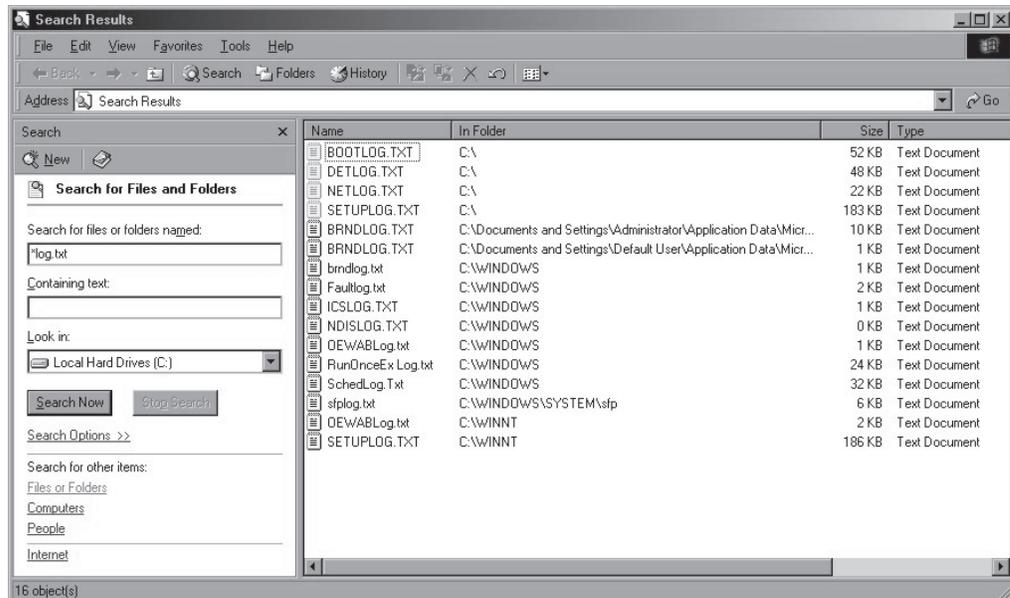


Figure 28-1:
Search Results

- d. In the *Listing Display* window, click the Name column button, and then click the In Folder column button.
- e. Record the information for the first four files in Table 28-1.

*NOTE: You may need to use the horizontal scroll bar at the bottom of the window to see all of the information for the first four *log.txt files.*

3. Open and examine the BOOTLOG.TXT file

- a. Double-click the *Bootlog.Txt* file icon to open the file in *Notepad*.
- b. Click the Maximize button to expand the *Notepad* window as shown in Figure 28-2.

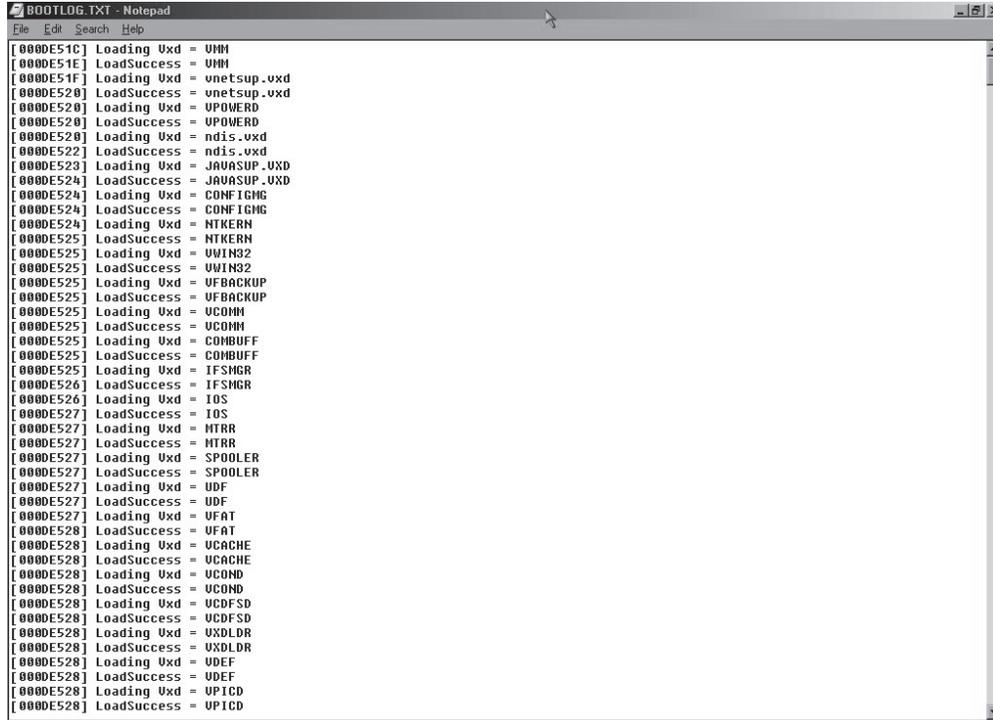


Figure 28-2:
BOOTLOG.TXT File

In the first group, the system loads the VxD drivers. These drivers are shown to be successfully loaded by a line beginning "Loading Vxd=", followed by a line reading "LoadSuccess=".

- c. Record the names of the first and last VxD drivers to be loaded, and record whether or not they loaded successfully in Table 28-2.

The next group can be checked to verify if the system-critical VxD drivers have been initialized. These drivers are shown to be successfully initialized by a line beginning "SYSCRITINIT=", followed by a line reading "SYSCRITINITSUCCESS=".

- d. Record the names of the first and last VxD drivers to be initialized, and record whether or not it was done successfully in Table 28-3.

The next group shows the initialization of the VxD device drivers. These devices are shown to be successfully initialized by a line beginning "DEVICEINIT=", followed by a line reading "DEVICEINITSUCCESS=".

- e. Record the names of the first and second devices to be initialized, and record whether or not it was done successfully in Table 28-4.

The next group, which may be found inside the device initialization group, shows the dynamic loading and initialization of the system device drivers. These devices are shown to be successfully initialized by a line beginning "Dynamic load device" followed by a line reading "Dynamic init device", then "Dynamic init success", and finally "Dynamic load success".

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- ___ f. Record the names of the first and second devices to be dynamically loaded and initialized, and record whether or not it was done successfully in Table 28-5.

The next group confirms the initialization of the system VxDs. These devices are shown to be successfully initialized by a line beginning "INITCOMPLETE=", followed by a line reading

"INITCOMPLETESUCCESS=".

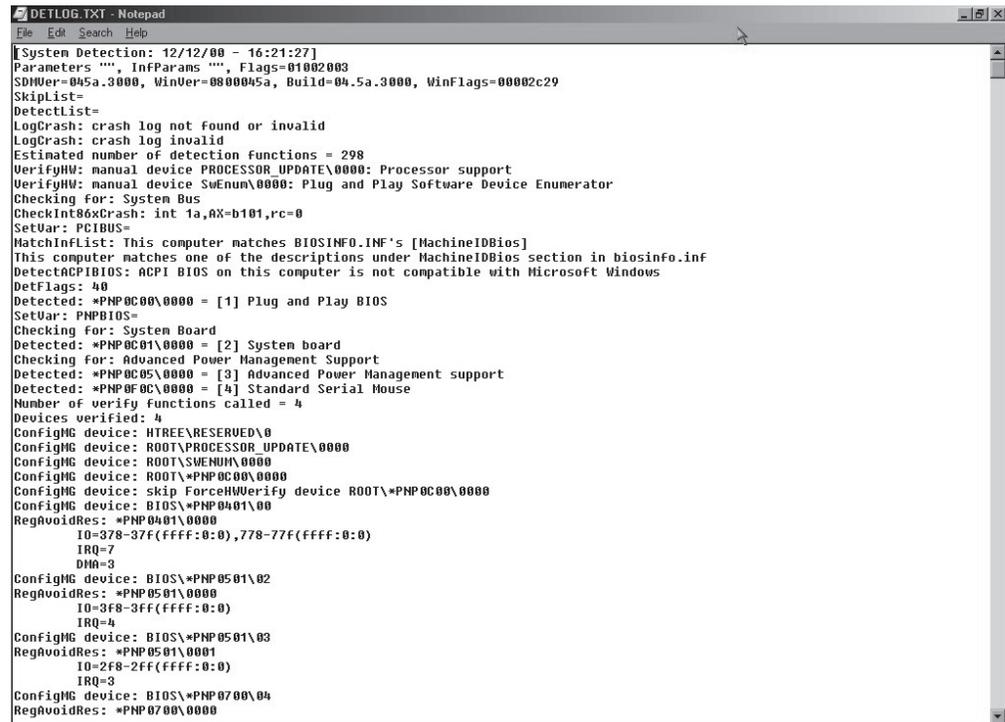
- ___ g. Record the names of the first and last VxD initializations to be confirmed, and record whether or not it was done successfully in Table 28-6.

The final section begins with the line "Initializing KERNEL". This describes the loading of the various parts of the operating system kernel and its support drivers. These steps are shown to be successful by a line beginning "LoadStart=", followed by a line reading "LoadSuccess=".

- ___ h. Record the names of the first and last kernel parts to be loaded, and record whether or not it was done successfully in Table 28-7.

DETLOG.TXT

The DETLOG.TXT file is stored in the system's root directory (C:\) and is used in the recovery after an operating system crash. DETLOG.TXT can be edited or created in two different ways. First, it is created after a normal hardware setup. Second, it can be created or edited after a failed hardware setup. When a system crashes during the hardware detection portion of the startup procedure, a temporary DETCRASH.LOG (Detect Crash) log file is created. The file contains information about the detection module that was running when the crash occurred. DETCRASH.LOG is a binary file and cannot be read directly. However, a text version of this file is created and named DETLOG.TXT, as depicted in Figure 28-3.



```
DETLOG.TXT - Notepad
File Edit Search Help
[System Detection: 12/12/00 - 16:21:27]
Parameters "", InfParams "", Flags=01002003
SDIVer=045a.3000, WinVer=0800045a, Build=04.5a.3000, WinFlags=00002c29
SkipList=
DetectList=
LogCrash: crash log not found or invalid
LogCrash: crash log invalid
Estimated number of detection functions = 298
VerifyHW: manual device PROCESSOR_UPDATE\0000: Processor support
VerifyHW: manual device SxEnum\0000: Plug and Play Software Device Enumerator
Checking For: System Bus
CheckInt6xCrash: int 1a,AX=b101,rc=0
SetVar: PCIBUS=
MatchInList: This computer matches BIOSINFO.INF's [MachineIDBios]
This computer matches one of the descriptions under MachineIDBios section in biosinfo.inf
DetectACPIBIOS: ACPI BIOS on this computer is not compatible with Microsoft Windows
DetFlags: 40
Detected: *PNP0C00\0000 = [1] Plug and Play BIOS
SetVar: PNPBIOS=
Checking For: System Board
Detected: *PNP0C01\0000 = [2] System board
Checking For: Advanced Power Management Support
Detected: *PNP0C05\0000 = [3] Advanced Power Management support
Detected: *PNP0F0C\0000 = [4] Standard Serial Mouse
Number of verify functions called = 4
Devices verified: 4
ConfigMG device: HTREE\RESERVED\0
ConfigMG device: ROOT\PROCESSOR_UPDATE\0000
ConfigMG device: ROOT\SXENUM\0000
ConfigMG device: ROOT\*PNP0C00\0000
ConfigMG device: skip ForceHWVerify device ROOT\*PNP0C00\0000
ConfigMG device: BIOS\*PNP0401\00
RegAvoidRes: *PNP0401\0000
IO=378-37F(FFFF:0:0),778-77F(FFFF:0:0)
IRQ=7
DMA=3
ConfigMG device: BIOS\*PNP0501\02
RegAvoidRes: *PNP0501\0000
IO=3F8-3FF(FFFF:0:0)
IRQ=4
ConfigMG device: BIOS\*PNP0501\03
RegAvoidRes: *PNP0501\0001
IO=2F8-2FF(FFFF:0:0)
IRQ=3
ConfigMG device: BIOS\*PNP0700\04
RegAvoidRes: *PNP0700\0000
```

Figure 28-3:
DETLOG.TXT File

1. Open and examine the DETLOG.TXT file

- a. In the menu bar, click the File menu and then select Open.
- b. In the *Open* window, scroll to the right and then double-click the *DETLOG.TXT*.

NOTE: If the file is not visible type DETLOG.TXT in the File name box and be sure that you are looking at Local Disk (C:), and click the Open button.

- c. If *DETLOG.TXT* is too large for *Notepad* to open, you will be asked to use *WordPad* to read it.
- d. Record the information of the first line in Table 28-8.
- e. In Table 28-9, record the first item to be checked, which begins with "Checking for".
- f. Record the number of functions called, and the number of devices detected/verified in Table 28-10.

NETLOG.TXT

The NETLOG.TXT file is stored in the system's root directory (C:\) and is used in the troubleshooting of network problems. This file, as shown in Figure 28-4, is created at the installation of a Network Interface Card (NIC) and its accompanying software setup.

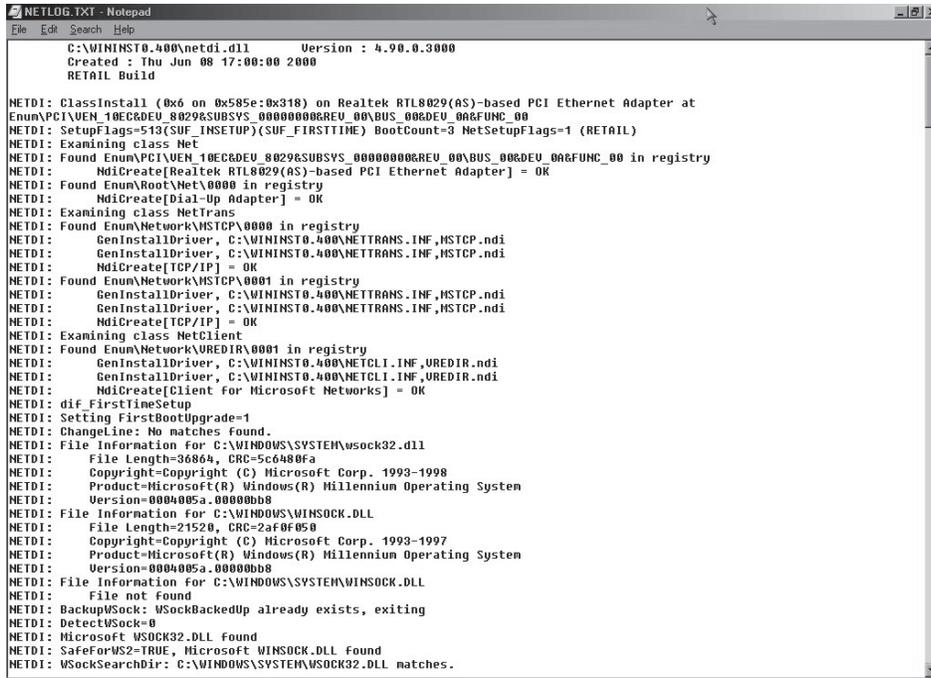


Figure 28-4:
NETLOG.TXT File

1. Open and examine the NETLOG.TXT file

- a. Open the *NETLOG.TXT* file from drive C: in *Notepad* in the same manner as in Step 1a above.
- b. Click the Maximize button to expand the *Notepad* window.
- c. In Table 28-11 record the first three devices listed, which are identified by "NdiCreate" at the beginning of the lines.

NOTE: The device is enclosed inside a set of square brackets, [], or a set of parentheses, ().

- d. Close the *NETLOG.TXT* file *Notepad* window.

SETUPLOG.TXT

The SETUPLOG.TXT file holds setup information that was established during the installation process. The file is stored in the system's root directory (C:\) and is used in safe recovery situations. Entries are added to the file as they occur in the setup process, as shown in Figure 28-5. Therefore, the file can be read to determine what action was being taken when a setup failure occurred.

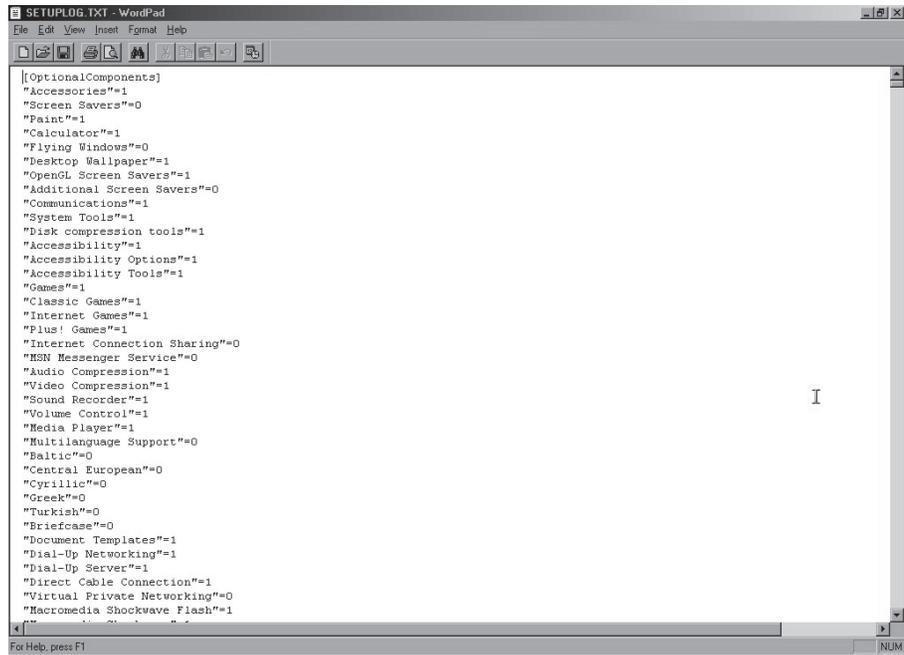


Figure 28-5:
SETUPLOG.TXT File

1. **Open and examine the SETUPLOG.TXT file**
 - a. Open the *SETUPLOG.TXT* from drive C: in the same manner as in Step 1a above.
 - b. Click the Maximize button to expand the *Notepad* window.
 - c. Record the name of the first section in Table 28-12.
 - d. Record the name of the last section in Table 28-13.
 - e. Close the *SETUPLOG.TXT* file *Notepad* window.

2. **Exit the Notepad program and turn off the computer**

TABLES

Table 28-1

Search Results of *log.txt Search:	

Table 28-2

First Group Drivers Load Status:		
Which One	Driver	Status

Table 28-3

System Critical Drivers Load Status:		
Which One	Critical Driver	Status

Table 28-4

Device Drivers Load Status:		
Which One	Device Driver	Status

Table 28-5

Dynamically Loaded & Device Initialization Load Status:		
Which One	Device	Status

Table 28-6

Initialization of System VxD Device Load Status:		
Which One	Device	Status

Table 28-7

Initialization of Kernel Driver and Load Status:		
Which One	Kernel Driver	Status

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Table 28-8

1st Line of DETLOG.TXT File

Table 28-9

“Checking For:”

Table 28-10

Functions Called:	
Devices Detected/Verified:	

Table 28-11

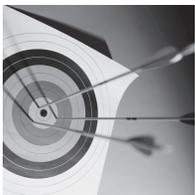
NdiCreate Items:	

Table 28-12

Name of First Section [SETUPLOG.TXT]:

Table 28-13

Name of Last Section [SETUPLOG.TXT]:



Feedback

LAB QUESTIONS

1. How do you tell if a VxD device driver initializes correctly?
2. What file monitors the use of the file VMM.VXD?
3. Was a screen saver loaded at installation? (0=no, 1=yes)
4. What is the NETLOG.TXT file used for?