

Re: installation causes power cycle?

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- *From:* "Brian K. White" <brian@xxxxxxxx>
 - *Date:* Thu, 27 Dec 2007 12:42:18 -0500
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----- Original Message -----

From: "RC" <rcaddy@xxxxxxxxxxxx>

Newsgroups: comp.unix.sco.misc

To: <distro@xxxxxxx>

Sent: Thursday, December 27, 2007 4:57 AM

Subject: installation causes power cycle?

I purchased a new Intel DG33FBC MB with an Intel E2200 Dual Core processor and 2 GB memory. I have used a 430watt power supply and a 680 watt power supply. I am installing SCO Openserver 5.0.7 on a 250GB WD hard drive with a SCSI cd-rom, set at id 5 using and AHA-2940 controller. I can get the install cd to boot and I will type in my bootstring and the system will appear to start the install and then power off and then back on again. After powering back up it will typically recycle the power at various stages of booting the cd. I have actually let it sit at the boot prompt for over an hour to see if it would reboot, but it did not. Any ideas would be appreciated.

Start with running memtest86 for an hour or preferably over night. Then see if anything else reboots it, like the same linux cd you used to get memtest.

If a linux live cd doesn't cause it to reboot, then:

Perhaps you haven't consulted sco hardware compatibility list?

Granted theres hardly any selection there, but, when you uase any hardware that hasn't been vetted by someone, be it sco themselves or a hardware vendor or system builer who builds, tests, and warrantees sco boxes (Seneca Data is one such), then you takes your chances simple as that. Usually most things work. But, untill someone proves a particular item, or combo, it could be incompatible.

If anything else does make it reboot, then, and this is purely hardware diagnostic 101, not anything sco specific,:

Start with unplugging everything possible from the motherboard but ram, video, keyboard, and a plain ide cdrom, remove all cards like the 2940 (if

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it's built-in, just don't plug any devices in, thus the ide cd). Same for external cables, unplug and network, serial, printer, scsi... Try to stress the system using a live-cd. If it still fails under that minimal, stripped down config, and you can't spot any bios options that help when you change them, then you can start swapping out those few remaining pieces with others, find other ram, find another cpu, find another motherboard, swap them out one at a time until it works, or return it all as defective and start over.

If it does run ok under that s