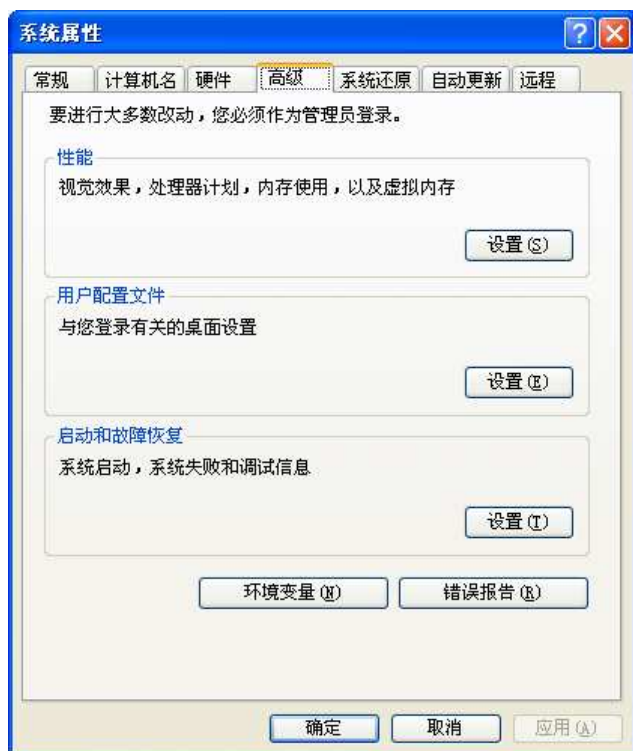


生成 Windows DUMP file 的方法

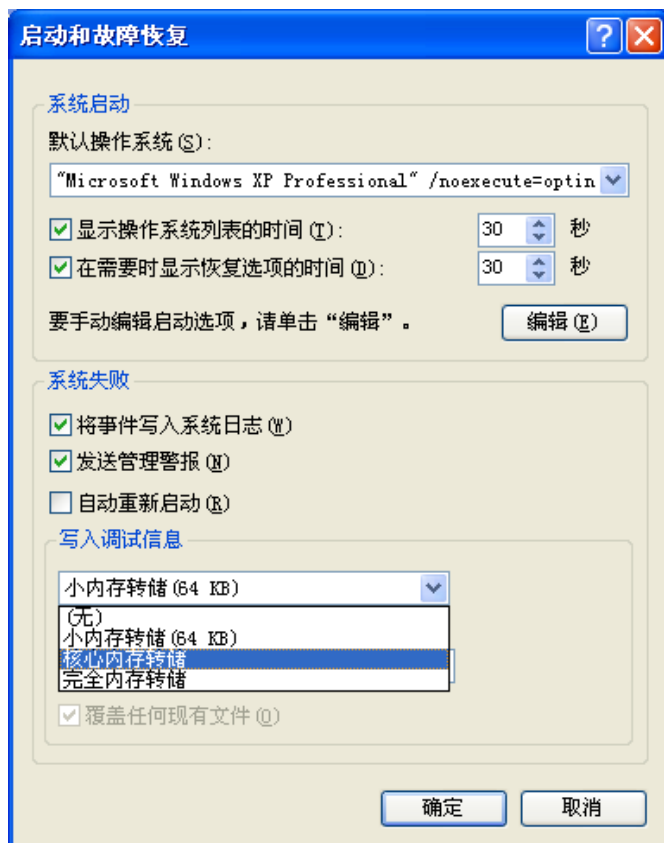
1. 进入系统后在我的电脑上点右键，选择属性



2. 切换到“高级”选项卡，选择“启动和故障恢复”



3. 建议去掉“自动重新启动”选项，这样当蓝屏时，会停留在蓝屏画面。并且建议选择“核心内存转储”。这样生成的文件大小比较合适。



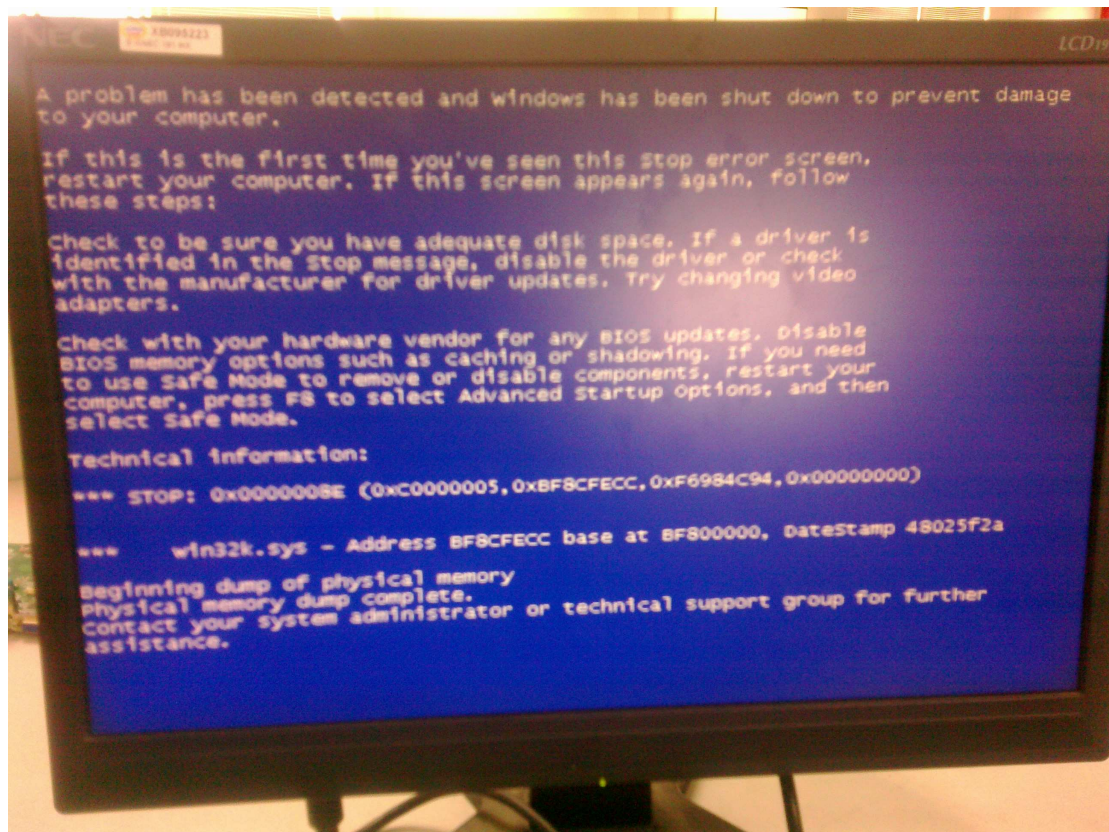
4.测试方法。

对于 PS2 键盘可以在注册表如下位置创建 CrashOnCtrlScroll 类型为 REG_DWORD 值 1
HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SYSTEM\CurrentControlSet\Services\i8042prt\Parameters
重启之后按下键盘上的右 Ctrl 再连续拍 2 次 Scroll Lock 即可生成一次蓝屏
(XP/VISTA/Win7 等都有效)

对于 USB 键盘可以在注册表如下位置创建 CrashOnCtrlScroll 类型为 REG_DWORD 值 1
HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SYSTEM\CurrentControlSet\Services\kbdhid\Parameters\
操作方法与上同。需要注意的是：这个方法对于 XP 无效。

5.生成的蓝屏

这个结果是之前文章中提到 `SendMessage(HWND)-1,0x180,0,0`; 产生的蓝屏。



需要特别注意的是：某些情况下会出现无法生成 Dump File 的 Blue Screen .比如：收到一个 NMI 的报告。这种情况通常是 ISA/LPC 上面的设备出现问题导致的。

5.12.1.4 NMI (Non-Maskable Interrupt)

Non-Maskable Interrupts (NMIs) can be generated by several sources, as described in Table 5-21.

Table 5-21. NMI Sources

Cause of NMI	Comment
SERR# goes active (either internally, externally using SERR# signal, or using message from processor)	Can instead be routed to generate an SCI, through the NMI2SCI_EN bit (Device 31:Function 0, TCO Base + 08h, Bit 11).
IOCHK# goes active using SERIRQ# stream (ISA system Error)	Can instead be routed to generate an SCI, through the NMI2SCI_EN bit (Device 31:Function 0, TCO Base + 08h, Bit 11).
SECSTS Register Device 31: Function F0 Offset 1Eh, bit 8.	This is enabled by the Parity Error Response Bit (PER) at Device 30: Function 0 Offset 04, bit 6.
DEV_STS Register Device 31:Function F0 Offset 06h, bit 8	This is enabled by the Parity Error Response Bit (PER) at Device 30: Function 0 Offset 04, bit 6.
GPIO[15:0] when configured as a General Purpose input and routed as NMI (by GPIO_ROUT at Device 31: Function 0 Offset B8)	This is enabled by GPI NMI Enable (GPI_NMI_EN) bits at Device 31: Function 0 Offset: GPIOBASE + 28h bits 15:0

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