

Computer beeps, Computer error lookup table based on BIOS and CMOS beep sounds.

When you start your computer, you hear beeping sounds and can't boot into Windows? Did you know that most computer hardware problems can be diagnosed based on the beeping sounds coming from the BIOS speaker? Refer to the computer error lookup table below, which uses CMOS beeping sounds, to diagnose your device's condition.

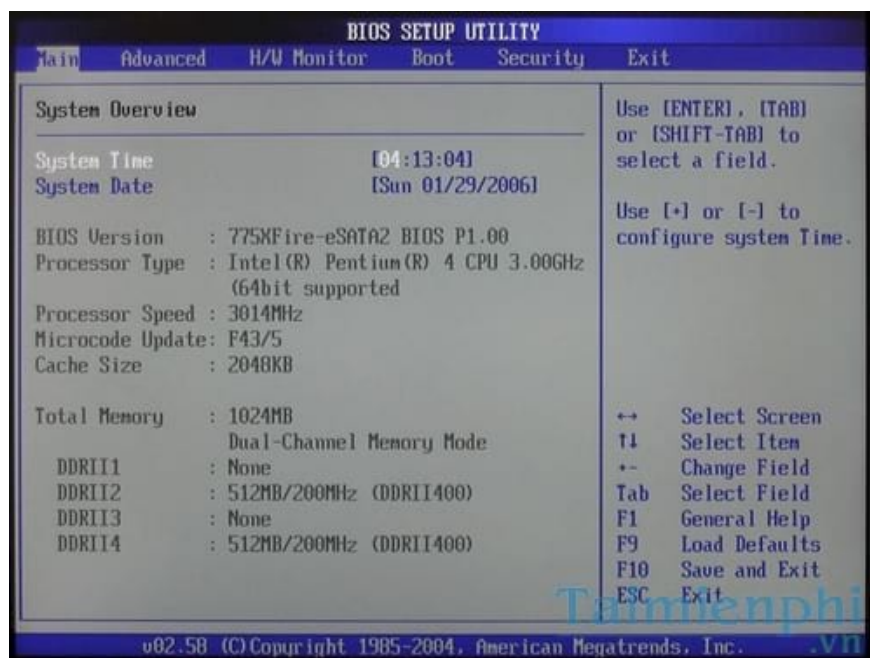
In a computer case , if the processor is the brain of the computer, then **the motherboard** , also known as **the mainboard** , is **the heart** of the computer, where other parts of the computer connect and communicate with each other. Usually, computer users don't pay attention to these sounds, but if you have some knowledge of computer hardware, the noises coming from your computer are a way **to detect signs that your PC is malfunctioning** .



These beeping sounds usually come from a small speaker attached to your computer's motherboard. Each time it starts up, it beeps to inform the user of the computer's **current status** . Therefore, when unusual beeping sounds appear, it's time to check your computer's hardware. However, each motherboard manufacturer uses a different type of BIOS chip, and each BIOS chip has its own unique way of producing the sound. The way to access the BIOS also differs accordingly. Therefore, in this article, Taimienphi will share with readers a computer error lookup table based on BIOS beeping sounds for the two most common BIOS types: Phoenix and AMI.

Computer error lookup table based on BIOS and CMOS beep sounds.

Describe computer errors via BIOS, CMOS, and AMI beep sounds.

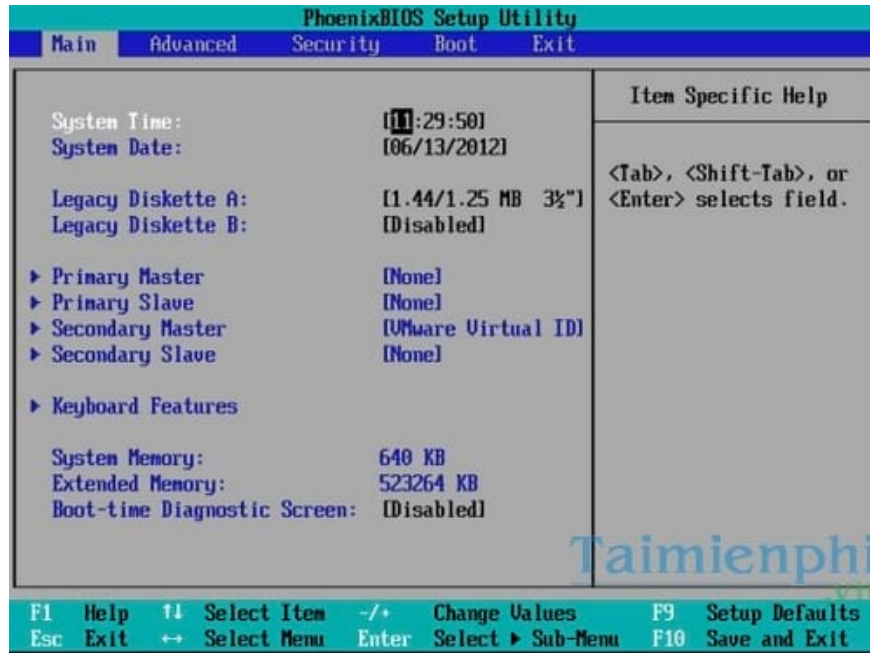


- **A short beep:** When the computer starts up, a short beep sounds, indicating that the system has booted up and is displaying test results on the screen.
- **Two short beeps:** This sound means your RAM is not recognized. However, first check your graphics card (if you have one). Remove both the RAM and graphics card, clean them and the slots, then reconnect each device to test. If it works properly, check for any error messages on the screen. If there are none, your memory has a parity error. Reinstall the RAM and restart. If the error persists, try swapping the RAM slots.
- **Three short beeps:** This error is essentially the same as the two short beeps notification.
- **4 beeps:** Basically similar to the 2 short beeps. However, it could also be due to a faulty motherboard clock setting. You can try resetting the date and time in the BIOS or replacing the CMOS battery to check the situation.
- **Five short beeps:** Reinstall the RAM. If that doesn't work, you may need to replace the motherboard.
- **Six short beeps:** The chip on the motherboard that controls the keyboard is not working. However, you should first try plugging the keyboard back in or using a different keyboard. If the situation does not improve, then it's time to replace the motherboard.
- **7 short beeps:** The CPU is faulty and needs replacing. However, to be sure, you should remove the CPU, clean the pins and contact surfaces, and then reattach it to test again.
- **Eight short beeps:** Graphics card is not working. Reconnect the graphics card. If it continues beeping, the cause is either a faulty card or a defective memory chip. Replace the graphics card.
- **Nine short beeps:** Your BIOS is faulty. Install a new BIOS.
- **10 short beeps:** Your problem is with the CMOS. It's best to replace the motherboard.
- **11 short beeps:** The cache memory chip on the motherboard is faulty. Replace the motherboard.

- **One long beep, three short beeps:** RAM error. Try cleaning the RAM pins and slot, then reinsert it into a different slot. If there is no improvement, you will need to replace the RAM.

- **1 long beep, 8 short beeps:** Video test failed. Reconnect the graphics card.

Describe computer errors via BIOS and CMOS Phoenix beeping sounds.



1-1-3: Your computer cannot read the configuration information stored in CMOS.

1-1-2: Mainboard malfunction.

1-1-4: The BIOS needs to be replaced.

1-2-1: The clock chip on the motherboard is faulty.

1-2-2: The motherboard is having problems.

1-2-3: The motherboard is having problems.

1-3-1: You need to replace the motherboard.

1-3-3: You need to replace the motherboard.

1-3-4: The motherboard is having problems.

1-4-1: The motherboard is faulty.

1-4-2: Check your RAM.

2-_-_-: A long beep after two beeps means your RAM is having problems.

3-1-_-: One of the chips on the motherboard is faulty. You may need to replace the motherboard.

3-2-4: The keyboard test chip is faulty.

3-3-4: Your computer cannot find the graphics card. Try plugging the graphics card back in, or try the onboard graphics card (if available), or a different card.

3-4-_: Your graphics card is not working.

4-2-1: A chip on the motherboard is faulty.

4-2-2: Check if there's a problem with the keyboard. If not, then the motherboard is the problem.

4-2-3: Check if there's a problem with the keyboard. If not, then the motherboard is the problem.

4-2-4: One of the add-on cards plugged into the motherboard is faulty. Try unplugging each device to identify the cause.

4-3-1: Motherboard error.

4-3-2: Motherboard error.

4-3-3: Motherboard error.

4-3-4: The onboard clock is broken. Try going into the BIOS and resetting the date and time. If the clock still doesn't work, try replacing the CMOS battery.

4-4-1: Error related to the serial port. Try reconnecting the port to the motherboard to see if that works. If not, you need to find a jumper to disable this serial port.

4-4-2: Similar to error 4-4-1, but this time it's a parallel port.

4-4-3: There is a problem with the digital coprocessor. If the problem is serious, it is best to replace the motherboard.

Above is a summary article with a lookup table for computer errors via BIOS and CMOS beep sounds that Taimienphi wants to share with readers. Hopefully, with this simple sound during computer startup, readers will be able to diagnose the problem with their device and find a solution. During the process of checking and testing errors through BIOS beep sounds, sometimes you need to access the BIOS to reset some configurations. The way to access the BIOS varies depending on the computer model; however, readers can also refer to the shortcut keys to access Boot Option and BIOS for various models that we have shared previously.

The CMOS battery provides power to the BIOS, allowing it to save information when the computer's power cord is suddenly unplugged. Therefore, the CMOS battery plays a very important role. If the CMOS battery is dead, you need to replace it. To learn how to choose and replace a CMOS battery correctly, please refer to the CMOS battery replacement guide that Taimienphi has provided.

CMOS and BIOS are closely related. Often, the "BIOS checksum error" is due to insufficient power supply to the CMOS. To find the cause and fix the BIOS checksum error, please refer to the article **on fixing BIOS checksum errors** on Thuthuat.taimienphi.vn.

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