CSGE602055 Operating Systems
CSF2600505 Sistem Operasi
Week 09: Storage, Firmware, Bootloader, & Systemd

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`https://os.vlsm.org/`
Always check for the latest revision!

REV240 14-Sep-2020

Operating Systems 2020-2[2]) — **PJJ from HOME**
ZOOM: International [Tue 08-10] — A/Matrix [Tue 10-12]

Week	Schedule	Topic	OSC10[1])
Week 00	15 Sep - 21 Sep 2020	Overview 1, Virtualization & Scripting	Ch. 1, 2, 18.
Week 01	22 Sep - 28 Sep 2020	Overview 2, Virtualization & Scripting	Ch. 1, 2, 18.
Week 02	29 Sep - 05 Oct 2020	Security, Protection, Privacy, & C-language.	Ch. 16, 17.
Week 03	06 Oct - 12 Oct 2020	File System & FUSE	Ch. 13, 14, 15.
Week 04	13 Oct - 19 Oct 2020	Addressing, Shared Lib, & Pointer	Ch. 9.
Week 05	20 Oct - 26 Oct 2020	Virtual Memory	Ch. 10.
Week 06	27 Oct - 16 Nov 2020	Concurrency: Processes & Threads	Ch. 3, 4.
	29 Oct 2020	Maulid Nabi	
Week 07	17 Nov - 23 Nov 2020	Synchronization & Deadlock	Ch. 6, 7, 8.
Week 08	24 Nov - 30 Nov 2020	Scheduling + W06/W07	Ch. 5.
Week 09	01 Dec - 07 Dec 2020	Storage, Firmware, Bootloader, & Systemd	Ch. 11.
Week 10	08 Dec - 16 Dec 2020	I/O & Programming	Ch. 12.
	09 Dec 2020	Pil Kada	

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[1]Silberschatz et. al.: **Operating System Concepts**, 10th Edition, 2018.
[2]This information will be on **EVERY** page two (2) of this course material.

☐ **Text Book** — Any recent/decent OS book. Eg. (**OSC10**) Silberschatz et. al.: **Operating System Concepts**, 10th Edition, 2018. See also `http://codex.cs.yale.edu/avi/os-book/OS10/`.

☐ **Resources**

  ☐ **SCELE** — https://scele.cs.ui.ac.id/course/view.php?id=3020. The enrollment key is **XXX**.

  ☐ **Download Slides and Demos from GitHub.com** `https://github.com/UI-FASILKOM-OS/SistemOperasi/`

  ☐ **Problems** — `https://rms46.vlsm.org/2/`: 195.pdf (W00), 196.pdf (W01), 197.pdf (W02), 198.pdf (W03), 199.pdf (W04), 200.pdf (W05), 201.pdf (W06), 202.pdf (W07), 203.pdf (W08), 204.pdf (W09), 205.pdf (W10).

☐ **Build your own Virtual Guest** `https://osp4diss.vlsm.org/`

Agenda

Week 09 Storage, Firmware, Bootloader, & Systemd: Topics[1]

- Storage
- Storage Arrays
- BIOS
- Loader
- Systemd

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[1]Source: ACM IEEE CS Curricula 2013

Week 09 Storage, Firmware, Bootloader, & Systemd: Learning Outcomes[1]

- Storage [Usage]
- Storage Arrays [Usage]
- BIOS [Usage]
- Loader [Usage]
- Systemd [Usage]

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[1]Source: ACM IEEE CS Curricula 2013

Storage, Firmware, Bootloader, & Systemd

- Reference: (OSC10-ch11)
- Storage Capacity (2019)[1]
  - Legacy 3.5" Floppy Disk (1.4MB) – obsolete?
    - SuperDisk (up to 240 MB) — never took off.
  - 4.7" Compact Disc (700MB) – obsolete?
    - 4.7" Digital Versatile Disc (up to 9GB) – ?
    - 4.7" Blu Ray (up to 128 GB) $\Rightarrow$ DVD++.
  - Tape Cartridge (up to 15TB)
    - Robotic System (up to 250 PB per unit)
    - NASA, Google, Microsoft are still using this!
    - Cheap but slow.
  - Hard Disk Drives (up to 16 TB).
    - From Perpendicular Magnetic Recording to
      Shingled Magnetic Recording technology (+25% – writing problems).
    - Mechanical Disk Arm Scheduling (Until When?).
  - Solid-State Disks (up to 16 TB).
    - SSD Price > HDD Price.
    - Write Speed >> Read Speed.
    - (What is a) Flash Disk?

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[1]Subject to change

Storage Failure Rates

- MTTDL: Mean Time To Data Loss
- MTTF: Mean Time To Failure
- BackBlaze (Cloud Backup Services)

https://www.extremetech.com/computing/

170748-how-long-do-hard-drives-actually-live-for
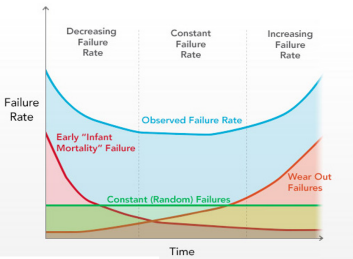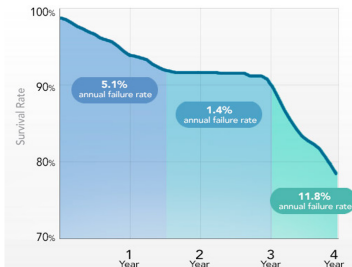
Figure: BackBlaze — Failure Rates of 25000 DISKS

Storage Management

- Attached-Storage.
    - Host-Attached Storage: via I/O.
    - Network-Attached Storage (NAS): via distributed FileSystem.
    - Storage Area Network (SAN): dedicated Network.
- Formating
    - Low Level (Physical)
    - High Level (FileSystem)
- Boot Block
- Disk Partition
    - "MBR"-scheme
        - upto 4 primary partition
        - upto 2 TB disk
    - "GPT"-scheme
        - "unlimited" partition
        - "unlimited" disk
        - redundancy
- Swap Space Management: On Partition or FileSystem?

RAID: Redundant Array of In* Disks

- RAID 0, 1, 5, 6, 10, 100
- Note (http://www.commodore.ca/windows/raid5/raid5.htm):
    - RAID was created to enhance data performance, reliability and availability.
    - Striping, parity checking and mirroring are three primary functions of RAID systems.
    - RAID performs its functions transparent to the operating system.
    - Systems are typically defined by ranks consisting of five disks each connected to one or two Disk Array Controllers.
    - Different RAID levels provide varying degrees of speed and data protection.
- Problems with RAID
- Stable-Storage Implementation

BIOS, Boot, & Systemd

- Firmware
  - BIOS: Basic Input Output System.
  - UEFI: Unified Extensible Firmware Interface.
  - ACPI: Advanced Configuration and Power Interface.
- Operating System (Boot) Loader
  - BOOTMGT: Windows Bootmanager / Bootloader.
  - LILO: Linux Loader.
  - GRUB: GRand Unified Bootloader.
- Operating System Initialization
  - Init (legacy)
  - UpStart
  - Systemd

Legacy BIOS

- Check Settings.
- Initialize CPU & RAM.
- POST: Power-On Self-Test.
- Initialize ports, LANS, etc.
- Load a Boot Loader.
- Handover to the Boot Loader.
- Provides "Native" (obsolete) Drivers only (not loadable).
- Provides "INT" services .
- Limitation.
    - Technology of 1970s.
    - 16 bits software.
    - 20 bits address space (1 MB).
    - 31 bits disk space (2 TB).

BIOS

Figure: BIOS

UEFI
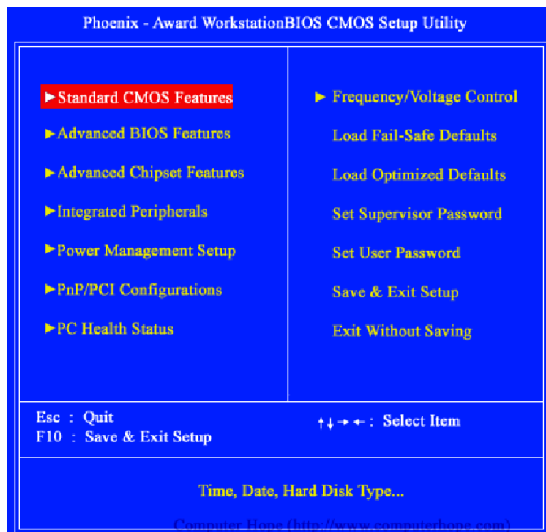
- A Firmware Specification, not an Implementation!
- No (INT) service after boot.
- HII: Human Interface Infrastructure.
- Protected Mode.
- Flexible.
    - Technology of 2000s.
    - writen in C.
    - (third party) loadable drivers and tools.
    - Emulate Legacy BIOS transition (MBR block, INT service).
    - UEFI Shell: environment shell for diagnostic (no need for DOS).
- Problems
    - Who controls the Hardware?
    - Is "Secure Boot" a good thing?
    - How about a **NASTY/LOCKING/TROJAN** UEFI implementation?
    - Different **DRIVERS**.

UEFI

Figure: UEFI

Platform Initialization (PI) Boot Phases
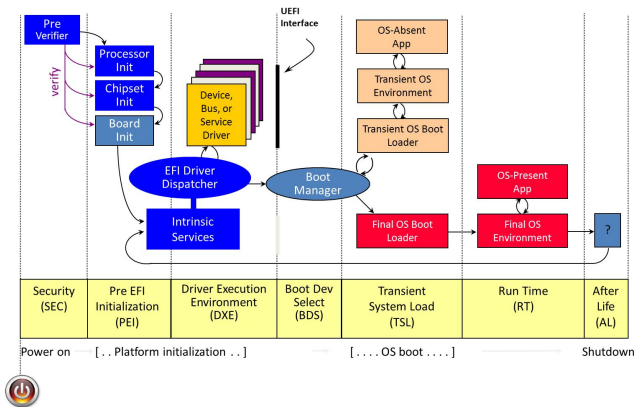
Figure: UEFI Boot Process[1].

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[1]Source Jarslstrom - 2014 - www.tianocore.org

Operating System (Boot) Loader

- General
  - How/Where to start the operating system?
  - What to do?
  - How many ways to boot?
  - How many types of OS?
- Disk Partition
  - MBR: Master Boot Record (1983).
  - GPT: GUID (Globally Unique Identifiers) Partition Table (2010s).
- GRUB: GRand Unified Boot system
  - Stage 1: a small boot.img inside the MBR.
  - Stage 1.5 (core.img): FileSystem drivers after MBR.
  - Stage 2: Kernel Selection: Windows, Linux, BSD, etc.
- GRUB2
  - More flexible than GRUB legacy.
  - More automated than GRUB legacy.
  - Accept MBR and GPT.
  - Stage 1.5 (core.img): generated from diskboot.img.
  - No 1024 cylinder restriction.

Figure: GRUB[1].

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[1]Source Shmuel Csaba Otto Traian 2013

init (SYSV legacy)

- File: /etc/inittab.
- Folders: /etc/rcX.d — X = runlevel.
    - Seven (7) different runlevels:
        - 0 (shutdown).
        - 1 (single-user/admin).
        - 2 (multi-user non net).
        - 3 (standard).
        - 4 (N/A).
        - 5 (3+GUI).
        - 6 (reboot).
    - SXX-YYY: Start
    - KXX-YYY: Kill.
- One script at a time in order.
- dependency is set manually.
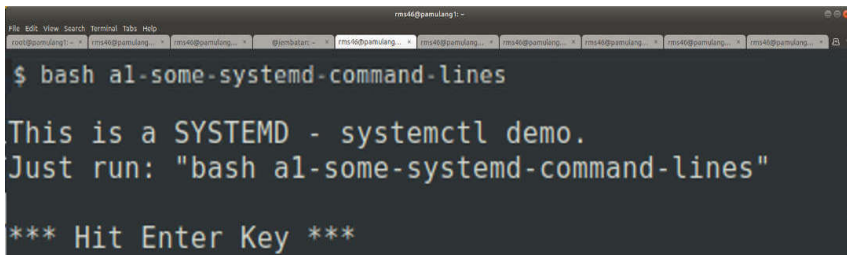
UpStart - Ubuntu

- Developer: Ubuntu.
- Folder: /etc/init/.
- Control: initctl.
    - initctl list – listing all processes managed by upstart.
- better support for hotplug devices.
- cleaner service management.
- faster service management.
- asynchronous.

The All New "systemd"

- Replaces (SYSV) init and UpStart.
    - better concurency handling: Faster!
    - better dependencies handling: No more "S(tarts)" and "K(ills)".
    - better crash handling: automatic restart option.
    - better security: group protection from anyone including superusers.
    - simpler config files: reliable and clean scripts.
    - hotplug: dynamic start/stop.
    - supports legacy systems (init).
    - overhead reducing.
    - unified management way for all distros.
    - bloated: doing more with more resources.
    - linux specific: NOT portable.

systemctl 01

```
for II in          \
   'systemctl list-unit-files | head -8; echo "(...)";
       systemctl list-unit-files| tail -8' \
   'systemd-analyze blame | wc -l; echo "===";
       systemd-analyze blame | head -15' \
   'systemctl --full  | wc -l; echo "===";
       systemctl --full  | head -10' \
   'systemctl list-units  | wc -l; echo "===";
       systemctl list-units  | head -10' \
   'systemctl list-units |grep .service|wc -l;echo "===";
       systemctl list-units|grep .service|head -10' \
   'systemctl list-units  | grep ssh.service' \
   'systemctl status ssh.service' \
   'systemctl is-enabled ssh' \
   'journalctl' \
   'journalctl -b' \
do
...
```
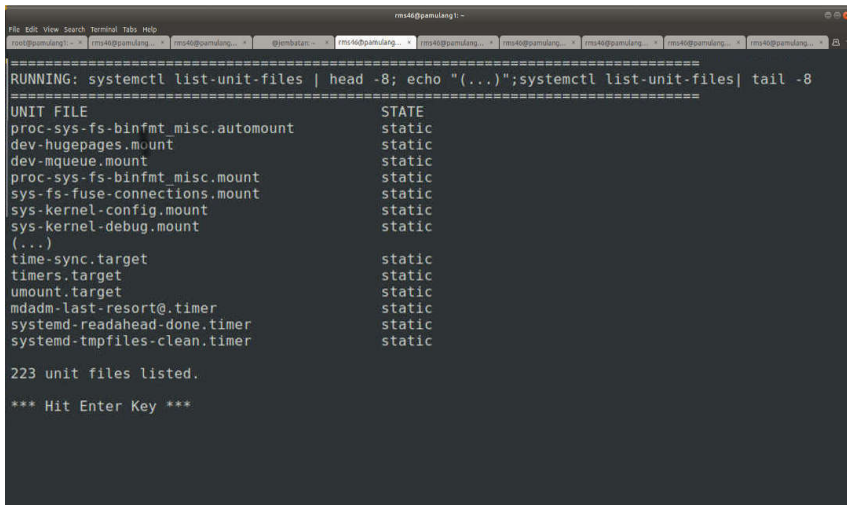
Figure: bash a1-some-systemd-command-lines

systemctl 03

Figure: systemctl list-unit-files

Figure: systemd-analyze blame

systemctl 05

Figure: systemctl –full; systemctl list-units

Figure: systemctl status ssh.service

Figure: systemctl is-enabled ssh

Week 09: Check List

- ☐ Check this out:
  - ☐ **Starting Point:** https://os.vlsm.org/
    - This page is https://os.vlsm.org/Slides/check09.pdf.
  - ☐ **SCELE:** https://scele.cs.ui.ac.id/course/view.php?id=3020
  - ☐ **OSP4DISS:** https://osp4diss.vlsm.org/
- ☐ **Read any** recent and decent Operating Systems TextBook chapter(s) that are related to this week topic. Write a **TOP 10 LIST** about what you think is important.
- ☐ Week 09: Assignment (more details in **os09.pdf**).
  1. TBA.
- ☐ TBA.
- ☐ The "Assignment Day" is every Thursday morning.
- ☐ The "Deadline Day" will be the begining of the week after.
- ☐ Revisit/add your own Weekly Log.
- ☐ **Study Hard**! No more TABULA RASA. Jolan Tru!

The End

- ☐ This is the end of the presentation.
- ☒ This is the end of the presentation.
- This is the end of the presentation.