

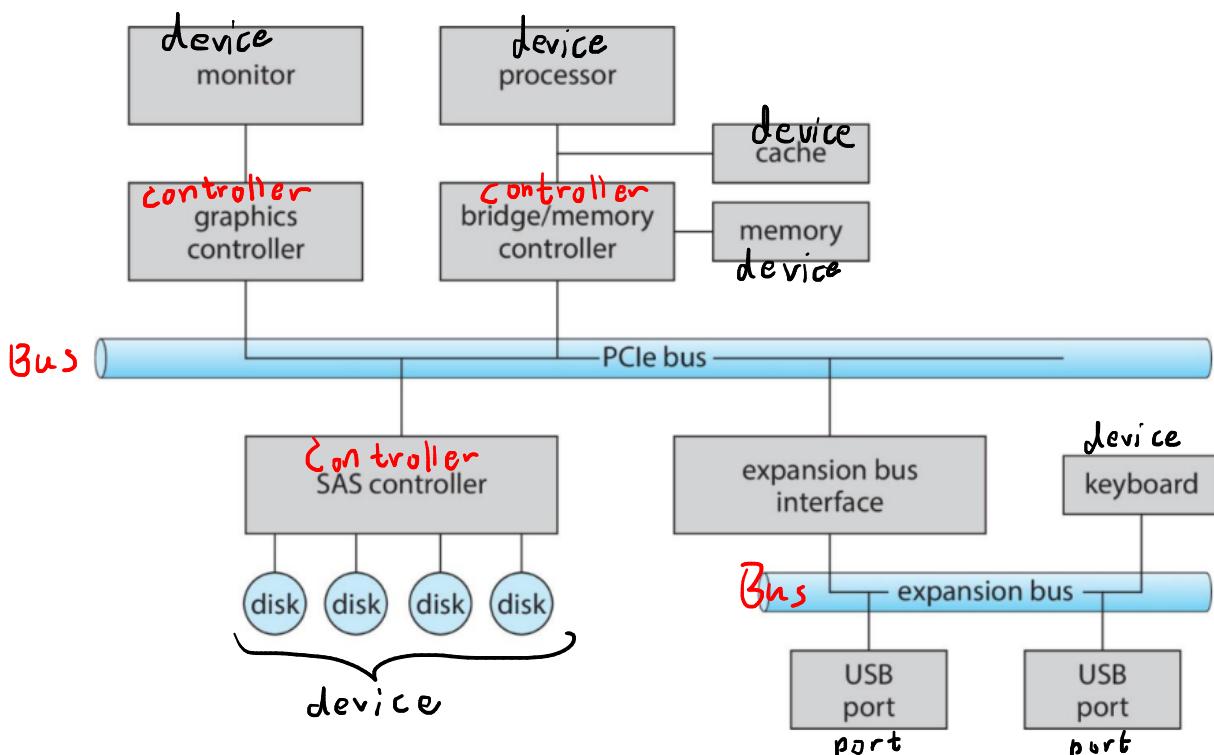
I/O Systems

ຈິງຂອງດ້າຍ

- Storage (HDD, SSD, Flash Drive)
- Transmission (LAN, Wi-Fi, Bluetooth)
- Human - Interface (Printer, Mouse, Keyboard)

Concept ແລ້ວ ຂອງ I/O

- Port
- Bus → PCIe
- Controller → ອຸປະນົກຄັງກຳ port, bus



Polling

- 1.) ລັບ busy-bit ຈາກ status register ຈົນ 0
- 2.) Host ຖະແຫຼງ set i) := read/write
- 3.) Host $\xrightarrow{\text{set}}$ ready-bit
- 4.) Controller $\xrightarrow{\text{sets}}$ busy-bit ທີ່ = execute transfer
- 5.) Controller $\xrightarrow{\text{clear}}$ busy-bit, error-bit, command-ready bit
ເມື່ອ transfer - done

ក្នុងការទិន្នន័យ I/O និង Interrupts

- Polling - សារពីការកែចម្លាយ 3 instruction cycle

→ ចូល status-bit

- CPU Interrupt-request line ← ទីន I/O

- Interrupt Handler (ទទួល Interrupt)

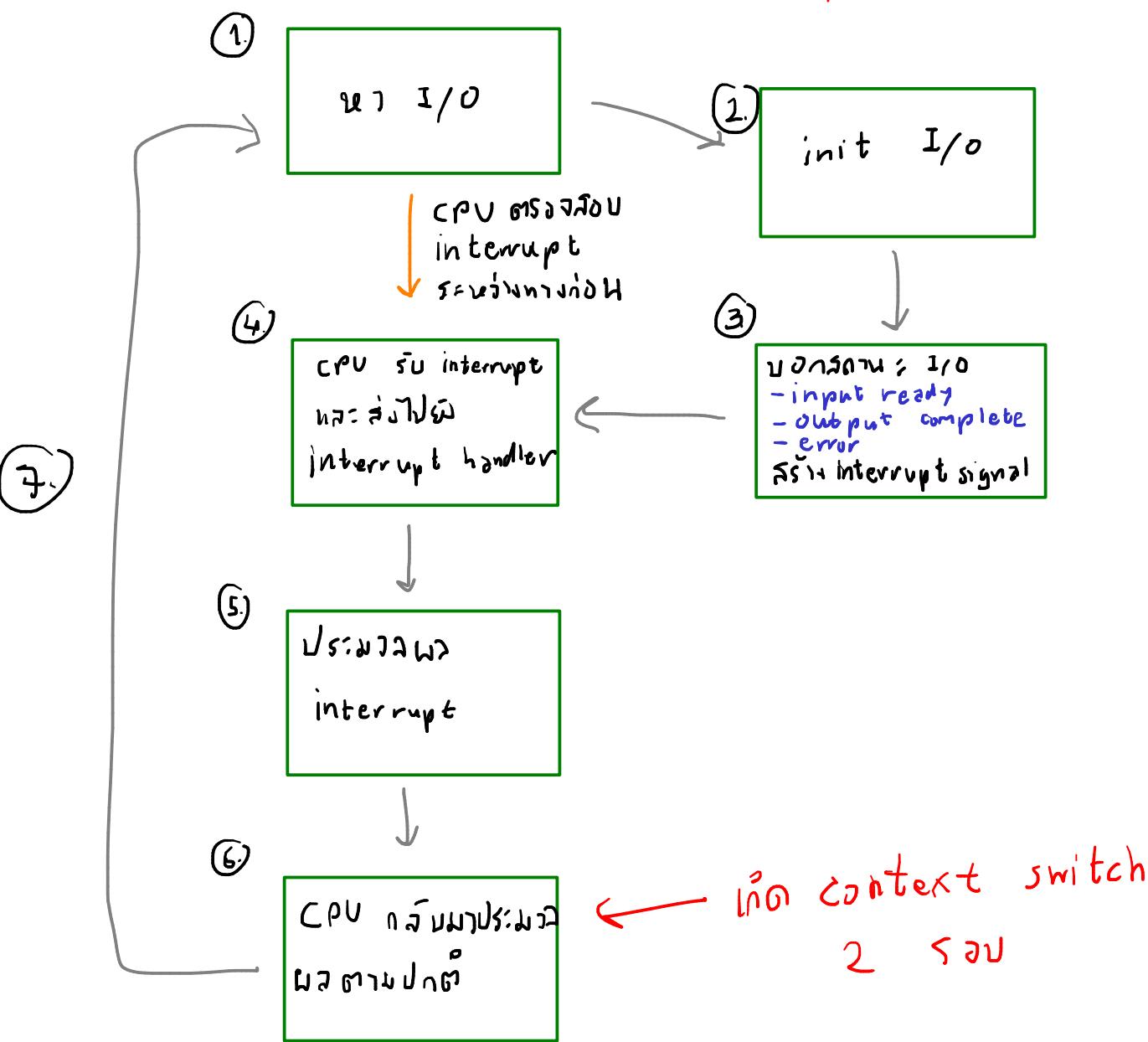
- Interrupt Vector (ទទួលដោយបានការណា handler នីមួយនេះ)

- context switch
- priority

Interrupt - Driven I/O cycle

CPU

I/O controller



- การที่ Interrupt ยังไงก็รับ exception

- Page Fault

- trap

- Multi-CPU สามารถรับ interrupt พร้อมกันได้ (ด้วย OS ดูแล)

- ต้องเร็ว

โดยปกติ OS จะ desktop จะเกิด interrupt หลังร้อน / รีบ
Server จะเกิด interrupt หลังพ้น / รีบ

Direct Memory Access

- ต้องมี hardware controller

- ใช้ส่วนรับ I/O $\xleftrightarrow{\text{ถ่ายกับ}}$ memory (RAM) โดยตรง

- โดย OS จะใช้ Command ring ควบคุม memory

- src \rightarrow dest address

- R / W mode

- นับจำนวน bytes

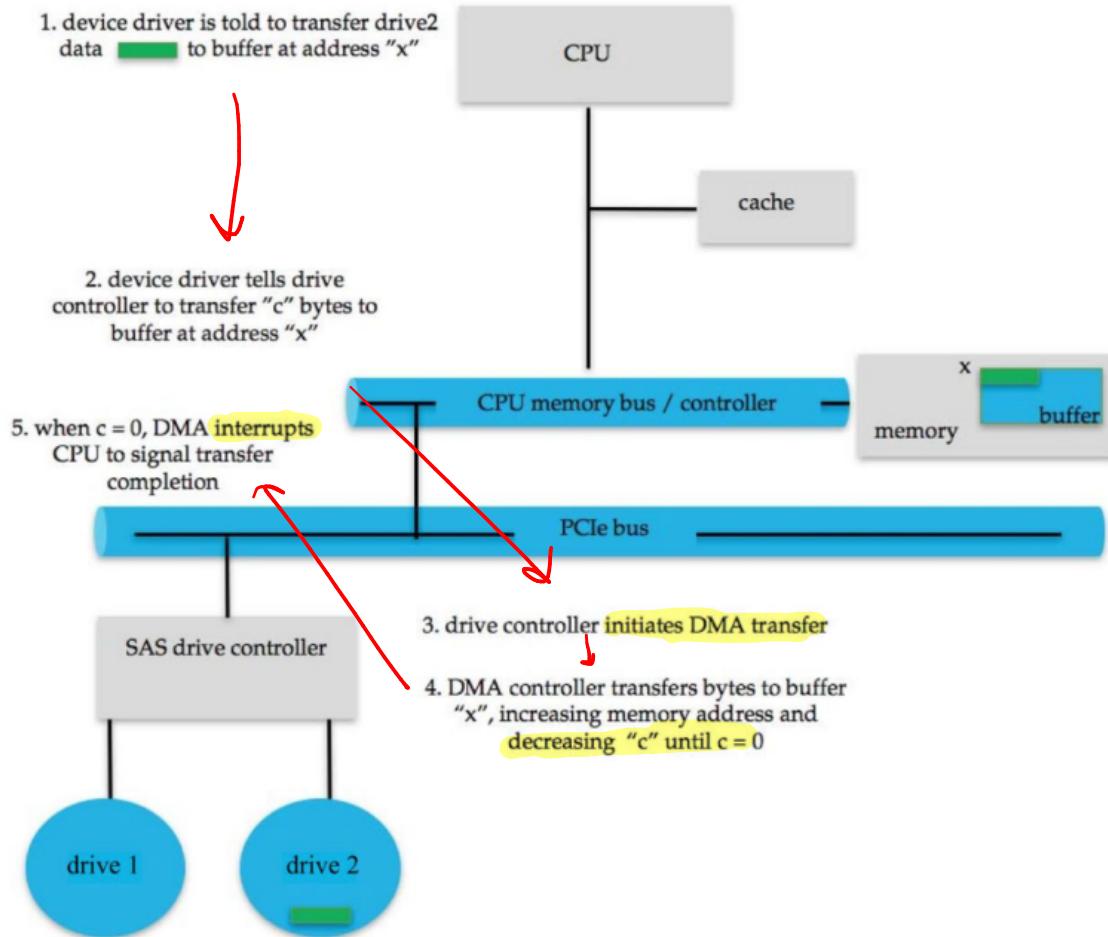
- ตำแหน่งที่ปัจจุบัน DMA controller

- Bus Mastering (steal CPU cycle)

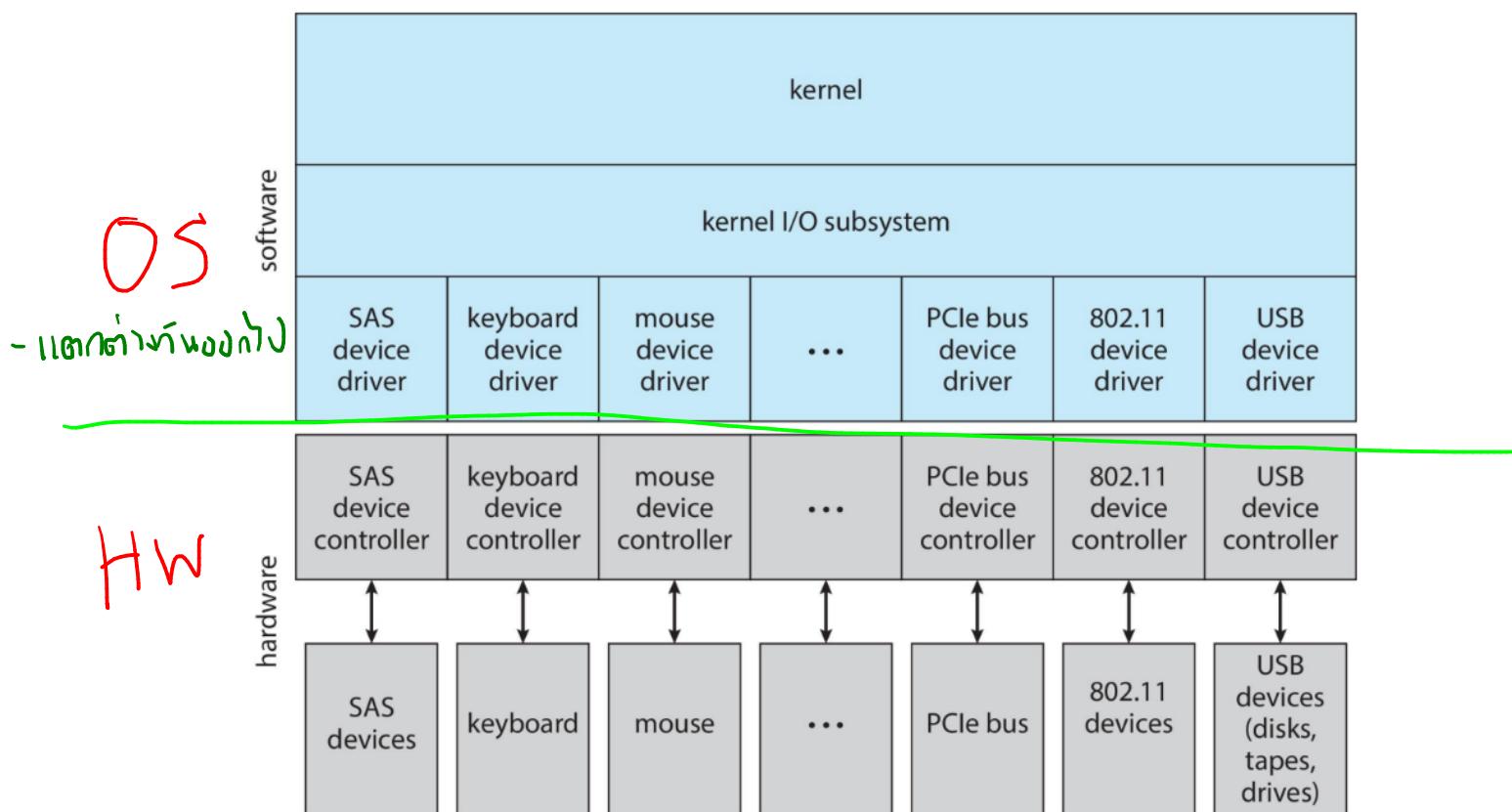
- เนื่องจากสิ่งใน DMA ทำงานเสร็จสิ้น \rightarrow ส่ง interrupt

* ถ้าเป็น virtual address จะเรียกว่า DVMA

የኢትዮጵያውያን የሰነድና ስርዓት በግልጽ



Application I/O Interface



ລົກສອນຂອງ I/O devices

Aspect	Variation	Ex.
- data - transfer mode	char, block	terminal, disk
- access method	seq, rand	modem, CD
- transfer schedule	sync, async	tape, keyboard
- sharing	dedicated, sharable	tape, keyboard
- device speed	latency, seek time	HDD, SSD
- I/O direction	R, W, R/W	CPU, GPU, disk

OS ໄ້ Group I/O ໃນ 4 ຈຳກັນ

- Block I/O
 - disk drive
 - read, write, seek
 - DMA
- Character I/O
 - keyboard, mouse
 - get(), put()
- Memory-Mapped File access
- Network Socket
 - socket interface
 - select()
 - ລົມາຮັກ ສ່ວນໄອບວຍແບບ

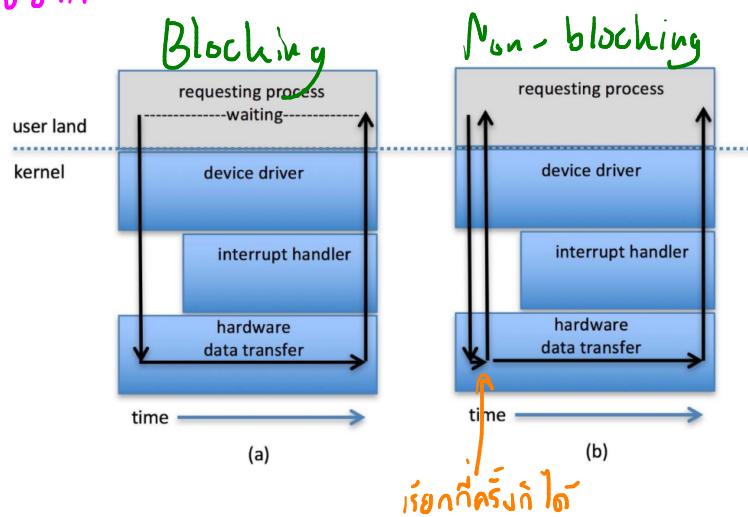
Clock & Timers

- current time
- elapsed time
- timer

ioctl()

< pipes, FIFOs, streams, queues, mailbox

- Blocking I/O → process មិនអាចធ្វើការទៅ I/O ឡើយ
- Non-Blocking I/O → I/O ត្រូវបានដោះស្រាយឡើង
- multi-thread
- Asynchronous → process នឹងអាចធ្វើការ I/O បានដោយពេលវេលា
- ទីនៅ

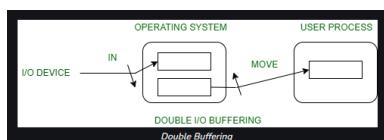


Vectorized I/O

- ដែលអាចប្រើបានបន្ទាយ I/O បានបាន
- ដែលអាចប្រើបាន system call បានបាន
- ដែលអាចប្រើបាន context switching បានបាន
- ដែលអាចប្រើបាន system call បានបាន

Kernel I/O Subsystem

- Scheduling
- Buffering - រាយការណ៍ data នៃ memory ឱ្យបានបង្ហាញបានស្ថិត
- cope speed / transfer size និងទីតាំង
- Double Buffering



- Caching - រាយការណ៍ copy [ខ្លះ]
- Spooling - រាយការណ៍ hold output ex. printer
- Device Reservation - រាយការណ៍ឱ្យកីត្តិថ្លែង device
- ក្នុងក្នុង deadlock ឡើ

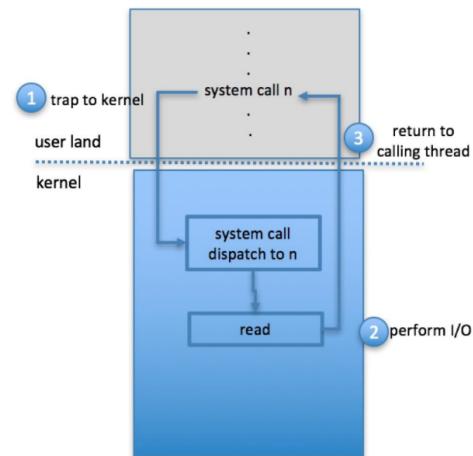


Error Handling

- OS ສາມາດ Recover จากຄວາມຝຶ່ກຫລາດຂອງ I/O ໄດ້
 - ເຮັດ -Retry
 - Return Error Code
 - ປັບທຶກລົງ Log

I/O protection

- I/O ຕັ້ງເຮັດກ່າວ System calls ໃນໆນີ້
(User ຖືສາມາດກ່າວ)



Kernel Data Structures

- ໄກສົງ state ຂອງ I/O
- ສົມລາກຂອງຮູ່ໃນການເກີນ
- ex. Windows ອະນຸ message passing

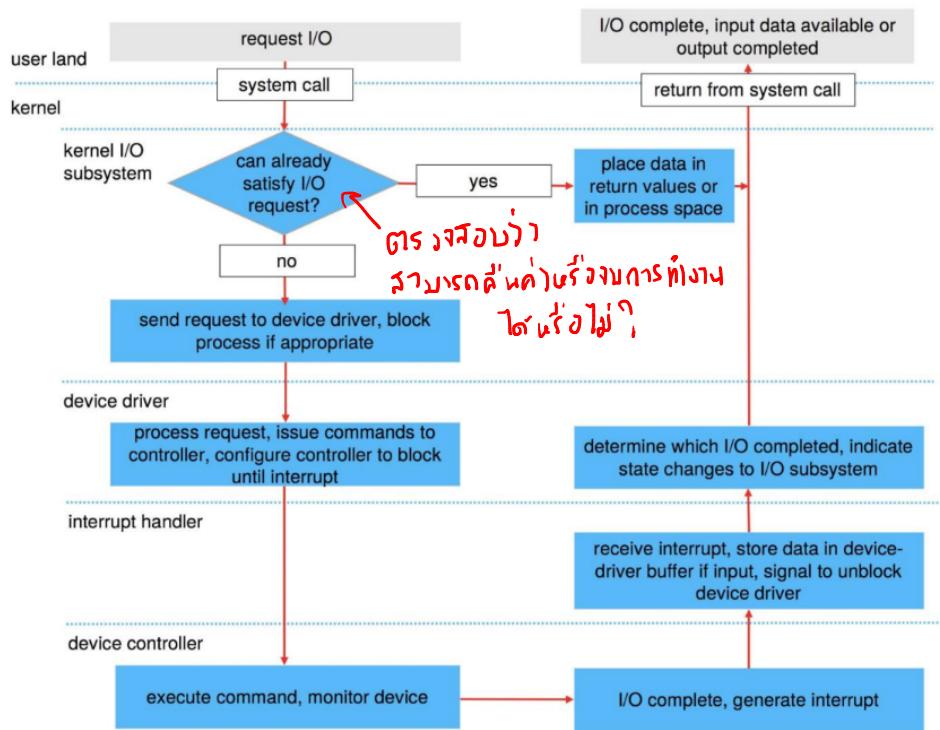
Power Management

- ອະນຸ cooling ອິນເຕດການຮົບ
- ອະນຸ mobile device ເປັນ OS First-class aspect

ex. Android

- ສຽງ tree
- ວັດໄຟ້ນຳມື້ດີ ອະນຸ → ປິດ
- ດັກໃນ tree ນຳໄລ້ ນັ້ນມີແລ້ວ → ປິດນັດ
- ພັຈັນເປົ້າ ACPI (Advance Configuration and power Interface)

Life Cycle of An I/O Request



Performance

- I/O ผ่านสื่อสารและก่อภัยความเร็ว
- CPU execute driver, kernel I/O code
- จำนวน context switching
- Data Copying
- ภายนอกฯ = Network traffic

Performance Improving

- ลดจำนวน context switches
- ลดการ copy data
- ลด interrupts ด้วย ms transfer ไฟล์ขนาดใหญ่, virtual controller
- ใช้ DMA
- ใช้ HW Queue
- Balance Spec ให้ throughput นิ่งๆ ก็ได้
- ให้ User-mode process ทำงาน kernel threads / daemons

File - System (Interface)

File



ມະນາຄາດຕັ້ງ

- Name
- Identifier
- Type
- Location
- Size
- Protection
- Datetime และ user identification
- ຂອບພລິໄຟຟ້າ

ກົມ່ວ່ານຫຸ້ນ
ໂທ Directory
Structure



ເປັນ node ເກີບ
ສ່ວນກາໃນກາງໄວ້

File

Operation

- Create
- Write
- Read
- Reposition
- Delete
- Truncate
- Open (F_i) ໂອງ content ຢູ່ການ disk ຫຼື memory
- Close (F_i) ຢູ່ການນັ້ນ disk

ອຸນການປົກໄຟວ່າ ຈະມີການຈົດກາດດັ່ງນີ້

ຜົນປົກ File

- open file table
- file pointer
- file open count

File Locking

- Shared Lock → ອະວັນ
- Exclusive lock → ອະເໜັນ
- Impossess lock
- mandatory
 - ບັນດີ
- Advisory
 - ໄລຍະນີ້

File Structure

- none ← word, bytes
- simple record structure ← CSV, \n \r
- complex structure ← XML, JSON

Access Method

- Sequential Access (ອຳນວຍຈຳນວນ)

- read next
- write next
- reset ← ໄກສາໃໝ່

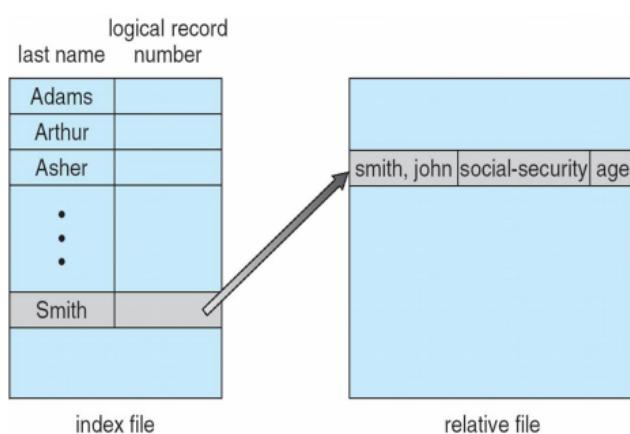
- Direct Access

- read n
- write n
- position to n
 - read next
 - write next
 - rewrite n

* n = relative block number.

ຮັບອ່ານໄຟລ໌ໄຟລ໌

- Index and Relative file



(Database?)

Disk Structure

- Disk ត្រូវបាន partitions ទៅ
- RAID
- Disk នាម FS ឬទៅក្នុងផែនក្នុងទៅ

ផ្សេងៗនៃ File System

Solaris

- tmpfs – memory-based volatile FS for fast, temporary I/O
- objfs – interface into kernel memory to get kernel symbols for debugging
- ctfs – contract file system for managing daemons
- lofs – loopback file system allows one FS to be accessed in place of another
- procfs – kernel interface to process structures
- ufs, zfs – general purpose file systems

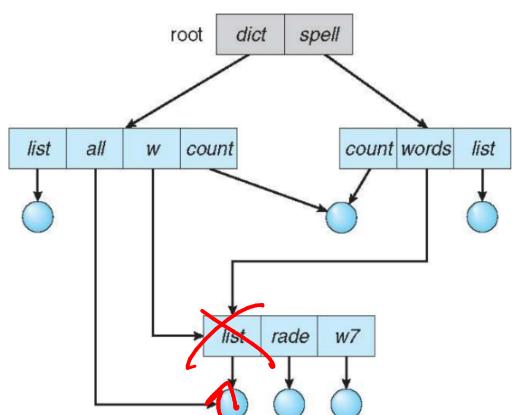
ការសំគាល់ការណ៍ឱ្យឱ្យនៃ directory

- រក File (find)
- តម្លៃង (create)
- លើ (delete)
- list
- rename
- traverse

ការចំណាំ Directory

- single-level directory → មួយ user មួយ directory តែម្ដង
→ ដំឡើង Naming, Grouping
- Two-level directory → 1 user 1 directory
→ search ធន់ខ្ពស់
 - មិថុនា path name
- Tree-Structure directory → មួយឯកជាមួយ grouping
- Acyclic-Graph Directories → មួយ file ឬជា subdirectory
ក្នុង shared របៀបក្នុង

Acyclic - Graph Directories (เพิ่มเติม)



- ไม่ aliasing (dict/w/list
spell/words/list)

ถ้าลง list สองปัจจัย ex. ลง w/list
จะทำให้เกิด dangling pointer
แบบก่อตัวๆ กัน Back pointer
แล้วล็อ้งลง pointers 9 หน่วย

→ เก็บ directory entry type 9 หน่วย

→ Link ← ใช้ลง Shortcut ไปยังไฟล์ที่ผูก

[Resolve the Link ใช้หาน各 follow pointer
ไปยังไฟล์]

General Graph Directory

→ จะรู้ได้ยังไงว่าไม่มี cycle ใน Graph ไม่?

Allow → Link File ใจดีๆ ใจดีๆ

→ Garbage Collection

→ ผู้ดูแล link จะรัน cycle detection algo.

Current Directory ทำอะไรได้บ้าง



→ pwd

→ create / delete 2 file
touch rm

Protection

→ R W X
↑ ↑ Execute
Read Write

→ Append, delete, list

binary
3 bit

←
Owner
rwx
4+2+1
7

Group

r-x

4+0+1

5

Other

r-x

4+0+1

5

มาตรฐาน 777

File - System (Implementation)

• File System Structure

‣ ຖាំង secondary storage

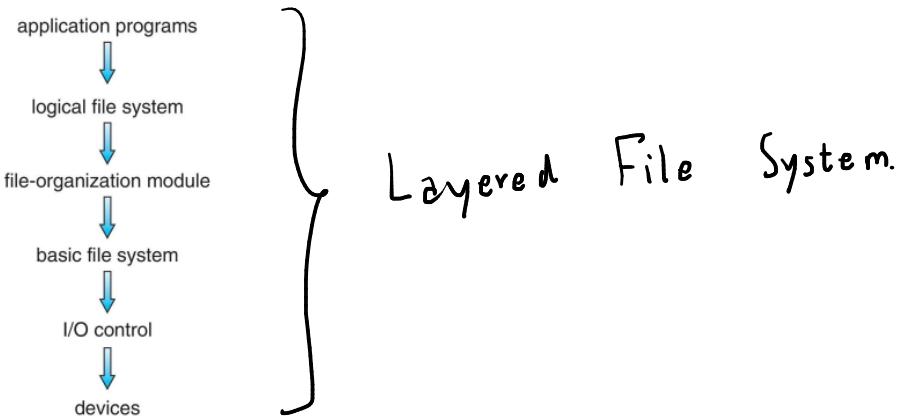
L I/O จะ perform នៅ blocks of sectors

‣ ទាយ mapping នៃវត្ថុ logical → physical

‣ ចំណាំការបង្កើតឱ្យផ្តល់ data , ការកិច្ច និងការគ្រប់គ្រង

‣ Driver ជីថាបញ្ជូន physical device.

‣ File System មែនទទួលខាងក្រោម layer



File System Layer

‣ Device Driver. - ចំណាំការ I/O នៃ I/O control layer

‣ Basic File System - រួមការងារ: ចំណាំការណ៍ធនធាននិងការកិច្ច driver

- នៅក្នុងសម្រាប់ការងារ caches, buffers

‣ File Organize Module - រួមការការងារ file , logical address
និង physical block

- រួមការងារ logical block #

↓
physical block #

- ចំណាំ free space , disk allocation

‣ Logical File System - រួមការងារ metadata ឬឯងជា

- ឯងជាឯង → file number, File handle, location
ឯងជាការ control block

- ចំណាំ directory

- និរត្រូវការពារ (protection)

នៃប្រព័ន្ធនា File System ដែលមាន layer ចំណេះតារាងបច្ចនា ហេតក្នុងការងារនេះ

* Logical Layer តាមរយៈ implement តាមភាពខ្លួន

In OS នៃ File System នេះ

- CD-ROM នូវ ISO 9660
- UNIX នូវ UFS
- Windows នូវ NTFS
- Linux ដែលអាចទាន់បាន ext 3

File System Operation

- Boot Control Block
 - ទីតាំង volume នៃ OS ពេល boot រួចរាល់
- Volume Control Block
 - ពិនិត្យ volume detail → ឱ្យ រួចរាល់ blocks , free blocks
block size , free block pointers
array.

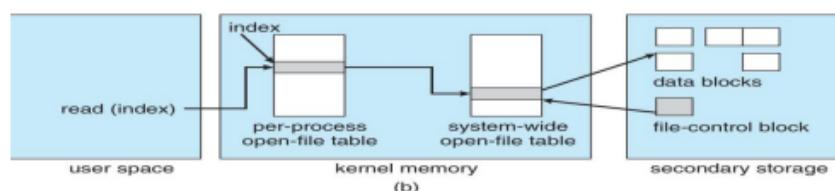
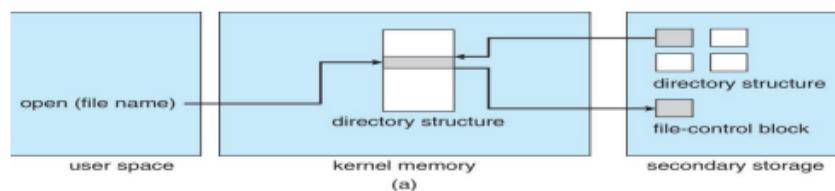
File Control Block (FCB)

- ទីតាំងរាយរបៀបឱ្យឲ្យឯកសារ (FCB per file)

In-Memory File System Structures

- Mount Table - ពិនិត្យ file system mounts, mount points, file system types.
- System-wide open-file Table
- Per-process open-file Table

- Figure 12-3(a) refers to opening a file
- Figure 12-3(b) refers to reading a file



Directory Implementation

- ▷ Linear List - รายการหนานาน (linear search)
 - ▷ Hash Table - มีการ collision เมื่อค่าไม่ลงช่อง

Allocation Method

- ▷ Contiguous (អំពីអង្គភាពបន្ទាន់ខ្លួន) displacement : R

- ទូរសព្ទ
 - កែបង្រាប
 - ចំណាំពុល

→ - តួនាទីដែលអាចរាយការណ៍ file នេះ

 - ចំណាំទូរសព្ទ

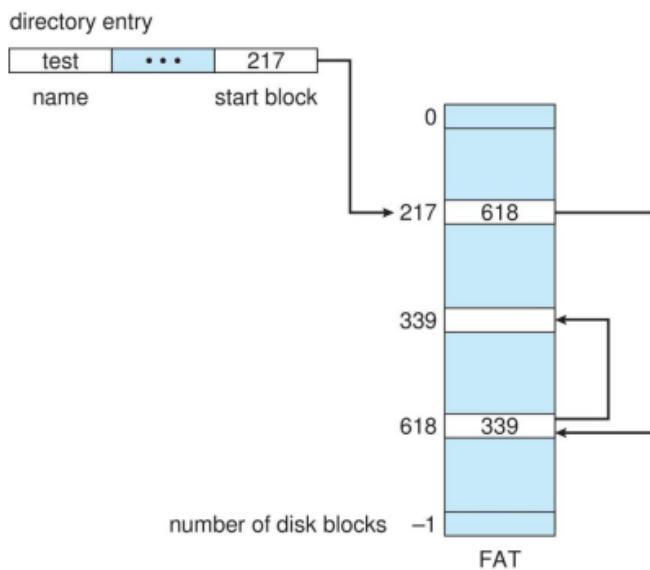
- กีด external fragmentation
ก าน 05 เอกพาร์ค รัชดา Extent-Based Systems

- ក្នុងការទូរសព្ទ នប់អំពីទូរសព្ទទាំងអស់ និងទូរសព្ទទាំងអស់ និងទូរសព្ទទាំងអស់

- Linked displacement : R + 1

- เก็บกราฟๆ แล้วเชื่อมเป็น linked-list 1/2 blocks
 - ไม่มี external fragmentation (มี internal fragmentation)
 - โครงสร้าง block จะมี pointer ไปยัง block ต่อไป
 - การค้นหาทำให้เสียเวลาจำนวนมาก (I/O, disk seek)
 - ภัยคุกคามเรื่อง Reliability

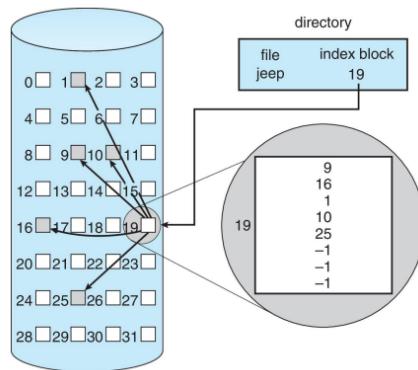
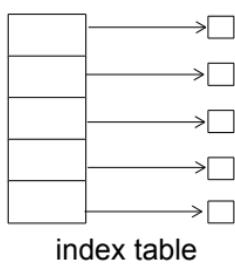
- File Allocation Table (FAT)



▷ Indexed Allocation Method

- ແຕ່ລະໄຟລ໌ຈະມີ index block of pointers ທີ່ໄດ້ຈຳ data blocks

- Logical view



Performance

- Contiguous เหมาะສິນຮັບ sequential, random
- Linked เหมาะສິນຮັບ sequential
- Indexed ຈະຫຼັບຫຼວດກ່າວເພຣະວ່າ
 - ການເຫັດຖິງ block ຈະຕົວໄວ 2 index block
ເພວຍ, 1 block ສໍາຮັບເລີນ index ຂັບອົງລື
 - clustering ຕ່າຍລະດ CPU overhead
- In NVM ຕັງເລີນໃຊ້ algorithm ອີ່
- ດັກໃຊ້ algorithm ເກົ່າງຈາກໃໝ່ປ່ອງ CPU

Free-Space Management

- ອົງ file system ຈະມີເກີນ free-space list ອີ່ສໍາເລັດຕິດຕາມ
ນີ້ນີ້ກໍ່ແນວດ້ວຍ
 - ↳ implement ອີ່ນ bit-vector ມີຄວບ bit-map

Block Number Calculation

(number of bits per word) * (number of 0-value words) + offset of first 1 bit

example :

$$\text{block size} = 4\text{KB} = 2^{12} \text{ bytes}$$

$$\text{disk size} = 2^{40} \text{ bytes (1 terabyte)}$$

$$n = 2^{40}/2^{12} = 2^{28} \text{ bits (or 32MB)}$$

if clusters of 4 blocks -> 8MB of memory

ມີຄວບກົນ

contiguous file

Linked free Space List on Disk

- นาพื้นที่เปลือกต่อเนื่องๆ กัน
- ไม่ต้อง traverse ห้าม list (ถ้านั้นก็รบกวน blocks ที่ free อีก)

Free-Space Management

- Grouping - เก็บ จํานวนช่องที่ว่างต่อเนื่อง
- Counting
- Space Maps (ZFS)
 - แบบปุ๊ມ metaslab
 - ↳ record as log

Effciency and Performance

ประสิทธิภาพขึ้นอยู่กับ

- Disk allocation and directory algorithm
- Types of data
- pre-allocation
- Fixed-Size / Vary-Size data structure

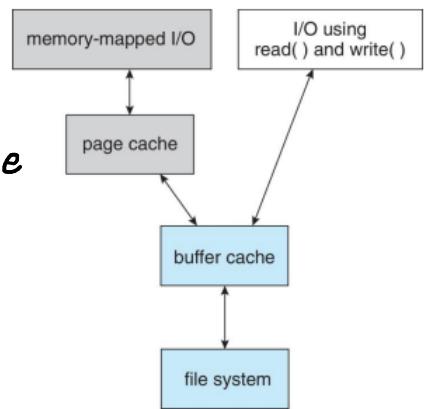
Performance

- I/O data รวม metadata ใหญ่ลงกว่า
- Buffer Cache หัก block ที่ใช้งานบ่อยๆ
- Synchronous - ขึ้นกับ CPU / OS ต้องการ , ไม่มี buffer (ใช้ disk โหลดเร็ว)
- Asynchronous - ขึ้นกับ - ร้องขอ
- หัก buffer
- Free-behind / Read-ahead * Read มากกว่า Write

Page Cache

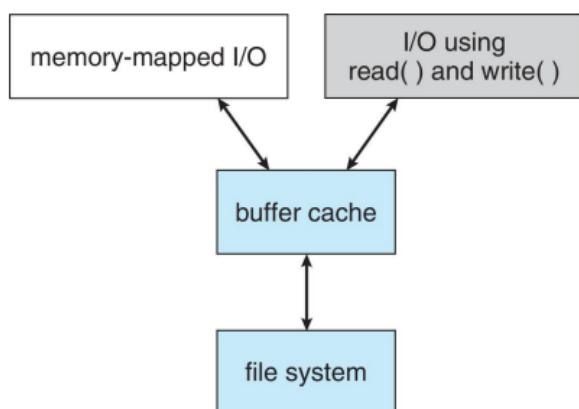
- คือ cache page ของ虚拟 memory
- memory-mapped I/O ใช้ร่วมกับ page cache
- Routine I/O ผ่าน File system หัก buffer disk cache

I/O Without a Unified Buffer Cache



Unified Buffer Cache

- វិញ្ញាន page cache នៅ = buffer cache
ដើម្បី សម្រាប់ការប្រើប្រាស់ប្រចាំថ្ងៃ (មេត្តាការលើង double buffering)



Recovery

- Consistency checking - ពួរទុកសង់ data នៃ directory structure
ក្នុង data blocks នៃ disk
និង fix inconsistencies
- រាយចាយនៃបង្ហាញក្នុង

- ធ្វើប្រព័ន្ធគ្មាន Backup នៃ restore ដើម្បីការបាយ

Log Structure File Systems (Journaling)

- ក្នុងនឹងការណែនាំ log

- បង្ហាញ log នាមខ្លួន ឬក្នុងក្នុងរបស់

- ឱតិ បង្ហាញ file system នាមខ្លួន updated

- ទិន្នន័យ asynchronous

- ជាខិលិសមិន កិច្ចសាមរូលិន transaction ដែលត្រូវការងារដោយ

- recover ទៅ ex. WAFL, APFS, HFS+

File System Internals

File System

- Computer តារាងនរាយ storage
- ក្នុងនរាយមានបំផុត partitions $\xrightarrow{\text{hold}}$ volume
- volume ជាក្នុងនរាយ partitions ក្នុង
- នៅលើ volume ក្នុង file system និងអាជីវការ

Partitions and Mounting

- partition
 - $\xleftarrow{\text{raw}}$ = មិនមែន file system
 - $\xleftarrow{\text{cooked}}$ = ជាបីជាតិ file system នឹង
- boot block \longrightarrow boot volume
 \longrightarrow boot loader
 - នូវវិធី boot-manager ដួងនរាយ OS
- Root Partition
 - នេះ OS នាំរាំង នៃ partition នេះ
 - នេះ OS នៅលើ ឱ្យការិក
 - mounted នៅលើ boot
 - partition នៅលើការ mount auto ឬ manual ក្នុង
- នូវនិធីការកែហ៊ុន mount នៃការទិន្នន័យ file system
 - ពារាងសរុប metadata រៀបចំបាននូវវិធី
 - ឯកសារ \rightarrow ក្រុម \rightarrow ឱ្យការិក
 - ឯកសារតួច \rightarrow ឱ្យការិក mount table
 - ឯកសារ \rightarrow allow access

File Sharing

- រូបនារី allow ឲ្យ user/system ឱ្យកែវ file តើមកណា
- permission តួចក្បាស់ទិន្នន័យ=អំពីរយា
 - OS សំគាល់ group, owner member
 - ដែរកើតឡើង apply ម៉ោងបច្ចុប្បន្ន

Virtual File Systems

- ពីរបៀវឌីជនក្នុង file-system នឹងមិនបាន Object-Oriented
- មាន API តែងតាំងនៃ file system នូវនាមួយណាត់

នៃ Linux មាន 2 object types

- inode, file, superblock, dentry

VFS មាន ក្រោមឱង operation ទីនេះគឺនឹង implement

Remote File Systems

- ពីរបៀនានិង share file នៃ network
 - FTP
 - NFS Distributed File System
 - Google Drive (www)

Client-Server Model

- ពីរបៀនានិង share សម្រាប់ server និង client ដើម្បី allow ឯុទ្ធនាទី network protocol ទីនេះគឺនឹង implement remote file system
- ដែលអាចចូលបានពីរបៀនានិង network ID តាមពីរបៀនានិង encryption

Distributed Information Systems

- ពីរបៀនានិង និង remote computing
aka. distributed naming services

- DNS → domain និង ip-address

- Network Information Service
 - provide
 - Username
 - password
 - user ID
 - group information

- Common Internet file system
 - ផ្លូវបានគ្រប់គ្រង network info + auth
 - ពីរបៀនានិង network log in

- Active Directory
 - distributed-naming service

- Kerberos - derived network auth protocol

- Lightweight directory-access protocol

Consistency Semantics

- เป็น criteria สำหรับการ evaluating file ใน sharing-FS
- เจาะเจง user หลาย คน ว่ามีการเข้าถึง shared-file ที่อย่างไร
 - ถ้า modify ข้อมูล user อื่น ก็จะไม่สามารถ
 - ผู้ที่เข้าไปในไฟล์ atomic
- จะเรียกว่า transaction file-session
 - open/close

UNIX

- อนุญาตให้มีการเขียนไฟล์ที่เปิดอยู่
- share pointer ณ I/O location ณ file
- physical image ร่วมกัน access ไม่ exclusive
แต่ทำให้มีเกิด process delay

Session Semantic (Open AFS)

- บนเซิร์ฟเวอร์จะมีบันทึกการเขียนไฟล์
- ภาระที่ขยาย copy ไป

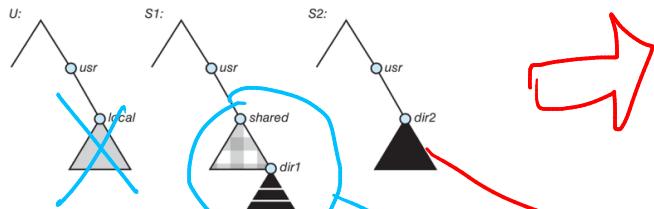
Sun Network File System (NFS)

- เป็น file system ค้าขายเบื้องต้น file ผ่าน LAN สำหรับเข้าถึงปุ่ม
- TCP, UDP

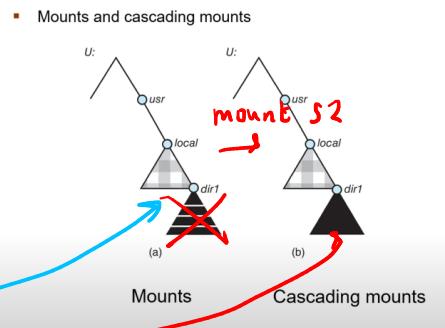
- remote directory mount ที่ local directory
- กรณี non-transparent ต้องใส่ hostname ก่อน
- ถ้าใช้ชื่อกับแบบ transparent ได้

NFS - สามารถ bridge ระหว่างที่ตั้งกันได้

▪ Three independent file systems



mount



NFS mount protocol

requirement: - ต้อง directory service server-client

- mount request เป็น RPC

- เมื่อ request แล้ว server จะให้ key ที่มีไว้บันทึก

- server ไม่เปลี่ยนแปลง

ใน NFS protocol จะมี คำสั่งมาในตานี้

- search

- read

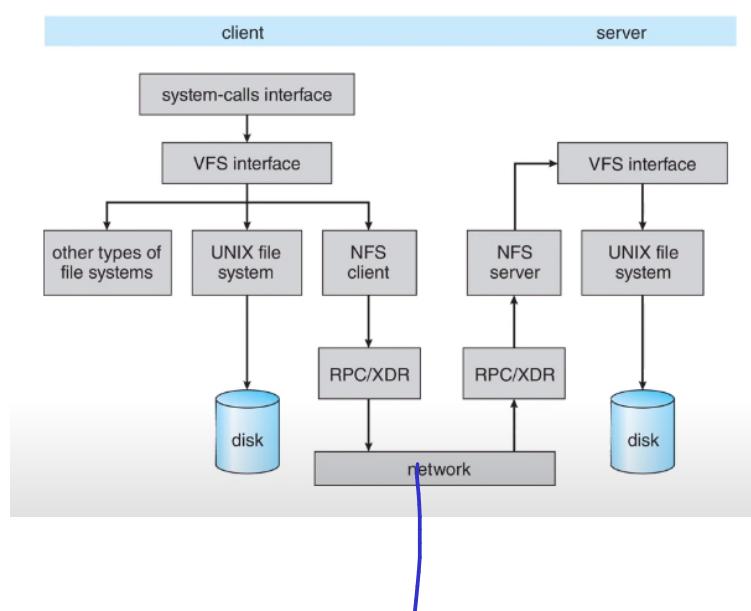
- link

- ตรวจสอบ file attributes

- R/W

* คือ stateless ต้องใช้ argument ทุกๆ ครั้ง

(คือ request ทุกครั้ง)



มีการทำ path translation