102: Linux

May, 2023

Audience

- Those who have some basic knowledge of how an OS works

Materials

- Filesystems overview
- Linux filesystem
- Bash command review
- Shell script flow control
- Networking

US patent

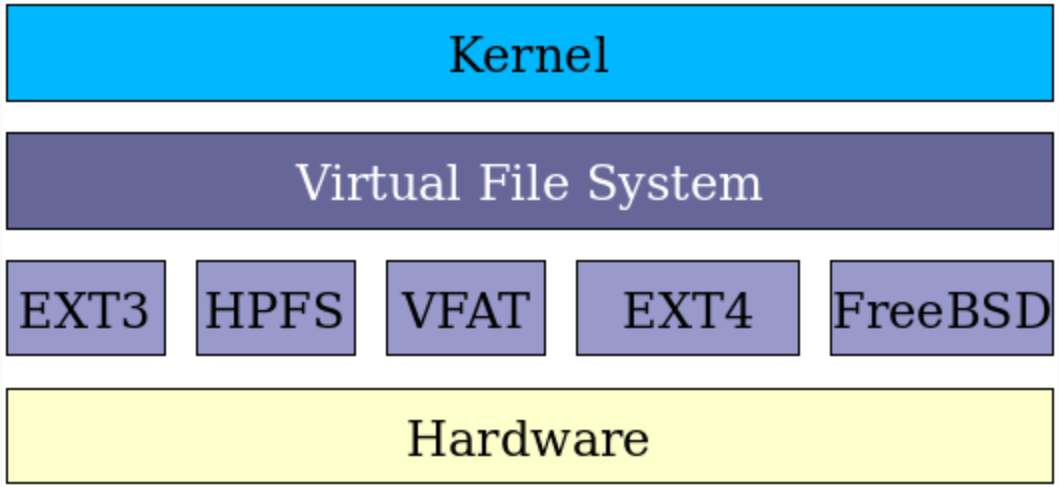
File Allocation Table (FAT) (1977~)

- FAT12 (1982, MS-DOS 1.25)
  - Volume max 32MB
  - Max no. of files: 4068
- FAT16 (1988, MS-DOS 4.0)
  - Volume max 2GB*
  - Max no. of files: 65460
- FAT32 (1996, Windows 95 OSR2)
  - Max file size: 4GB
  - Volume max 16TB*
- exFAT (2006)
  - Max file size: 16EB*
  - Volume max 128PB
- 8.3 filename and LFN
  - FILENA~1.TXT
- NTFS (1993, Windows NT 3.1)
  - Volume max 256TB-8PB*
  - Max file size: 16EB
  - encryption, compression
  - journaling

Linux and MacOS

- ext2/ext3/ext4
- btrfs
- XFS
- ZFS
- ...

- HFS/HFS+
- APFS

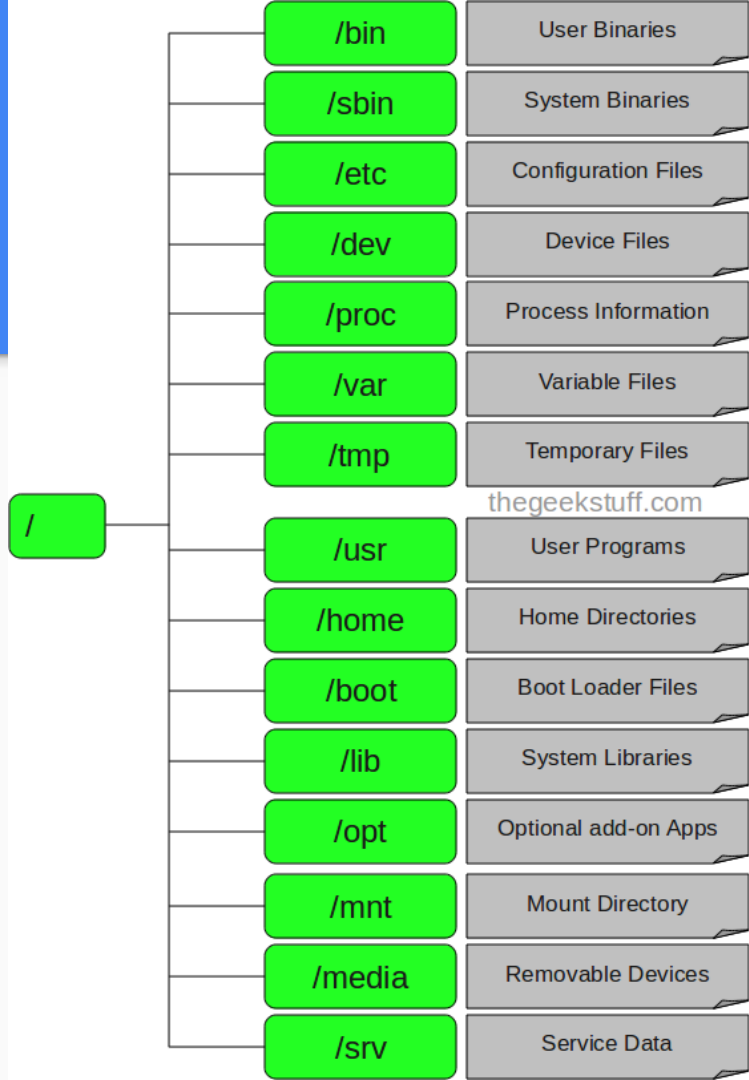


Directory/folder

```
$ ls /
```

[Filesystem Hierarchy Standard]

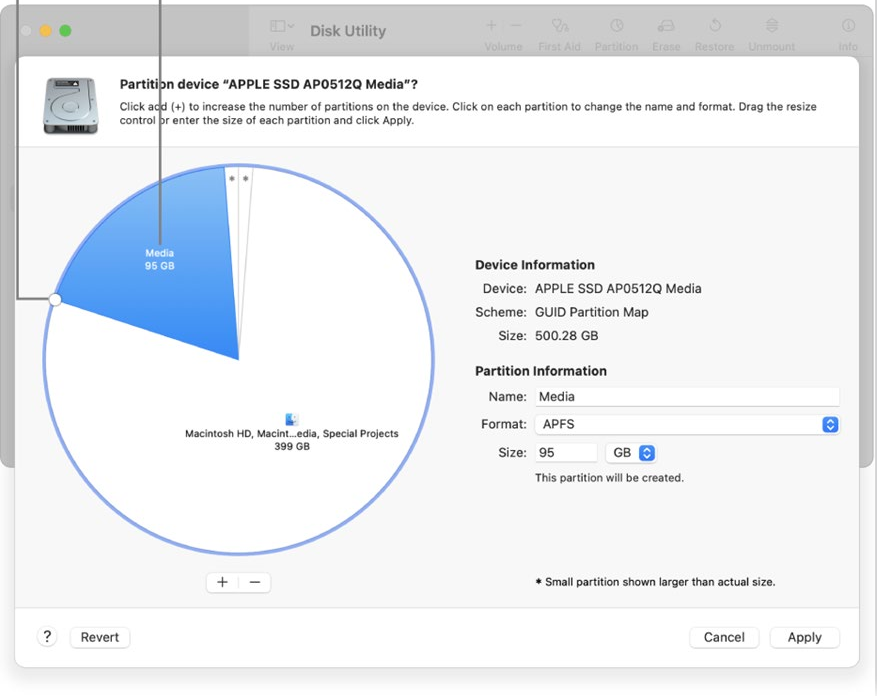
[https://www.pathname.com/fhs/pub/fhs-2.3.pdf]

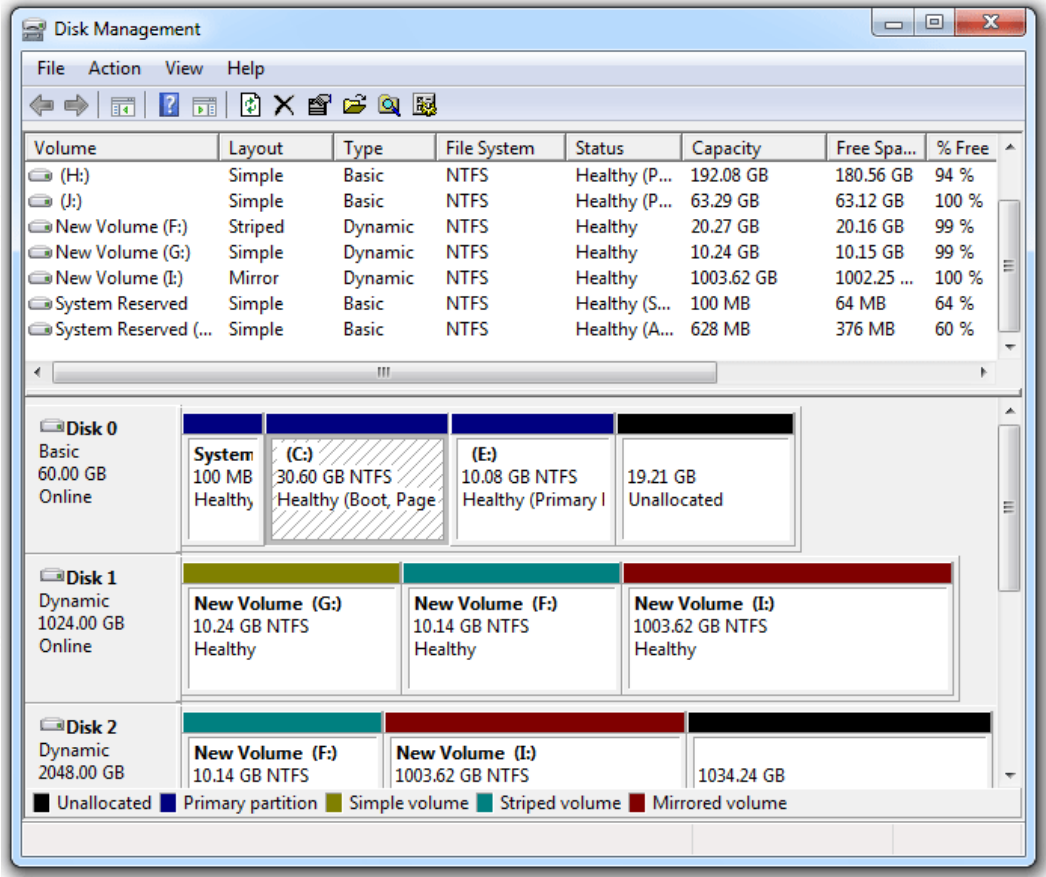


Partition vs volume

Drag to resize a volume.

Size of volume





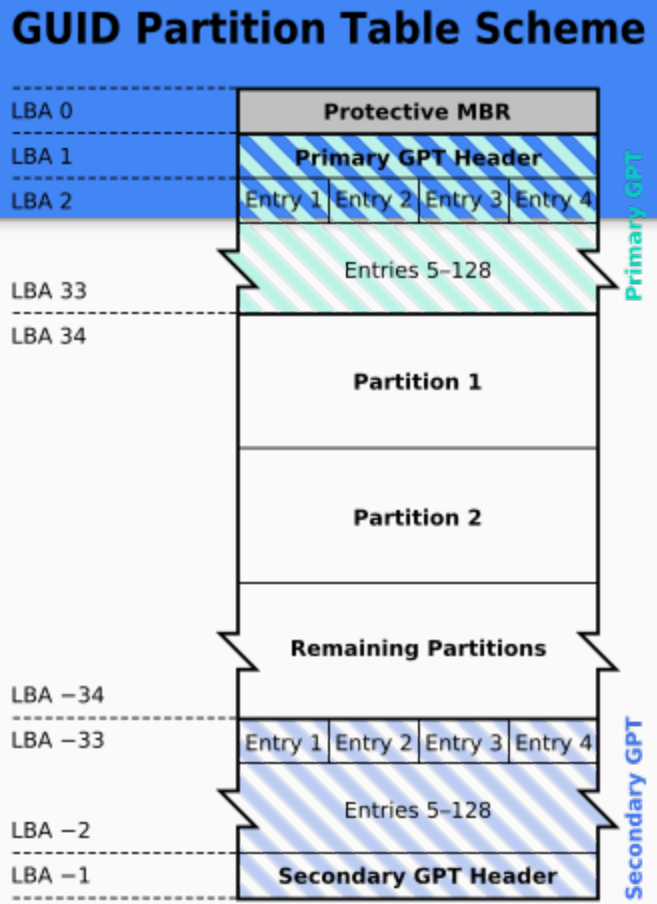
Master Boot Record (MBR) (1983)

- Boot code
  - 16 bit
  - beginning of the disk
- Partition table
  - 4 primary partitions
  - or 3 primary partitions and 1 extended partition (many logical partitions inside)
  - max 2TB disk

1990s, Intel

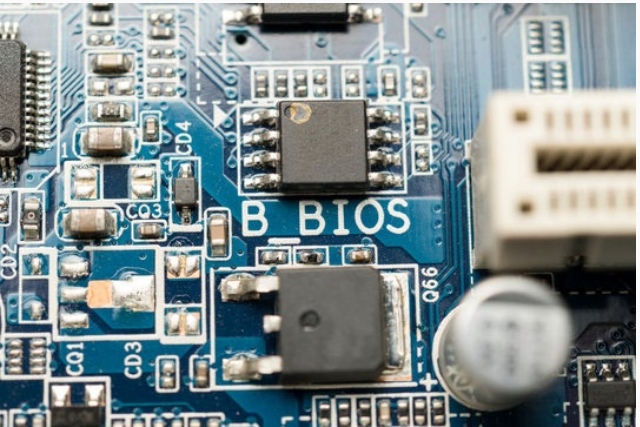
GUID Partition Table (GPT)

- No boot code
- Stored at the beginning and the end of the disk
- Max 256 partitions
- Max 64ZB disk
- Windows Vista ~ requires UEFI

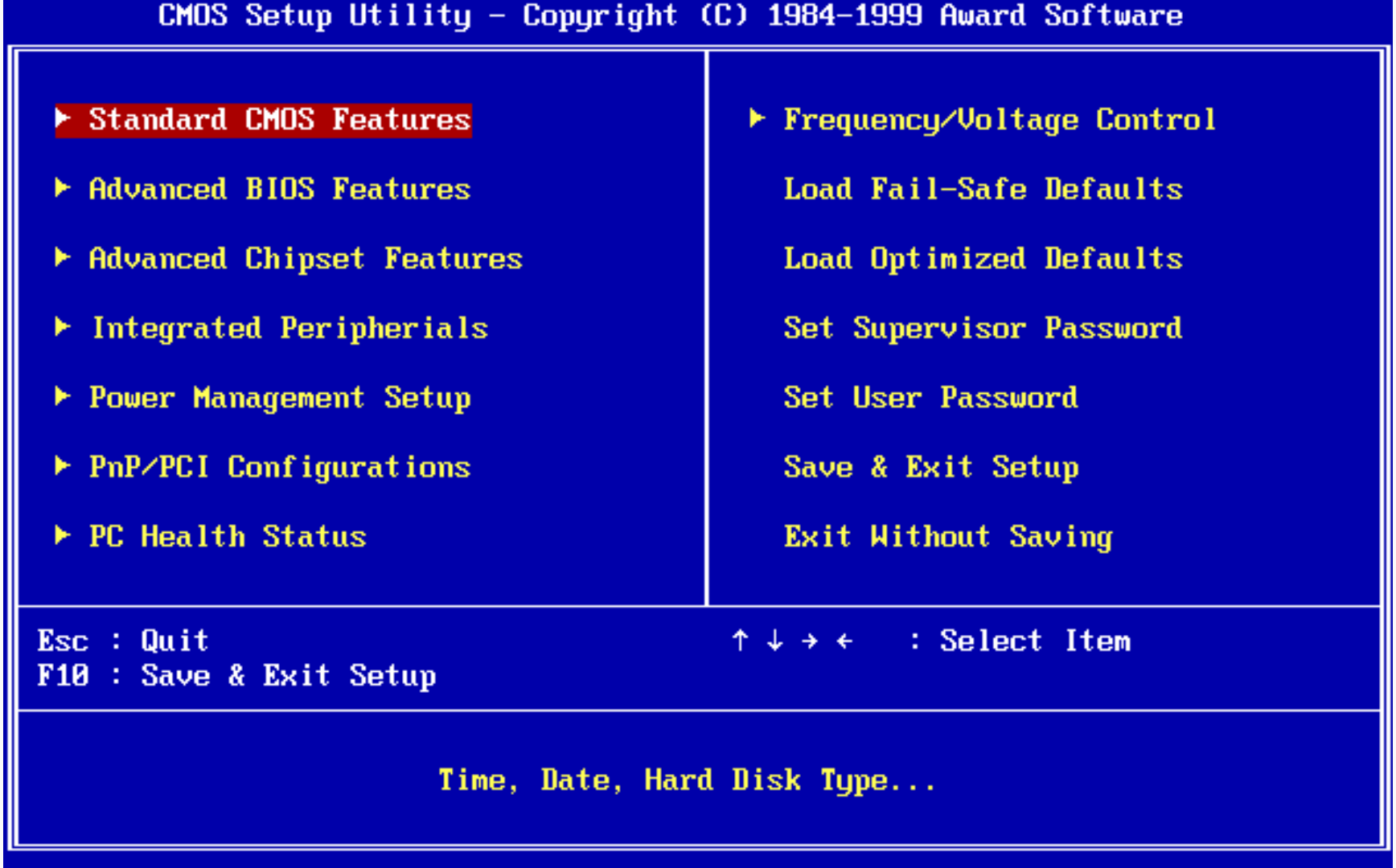


BIOS vs UEFI

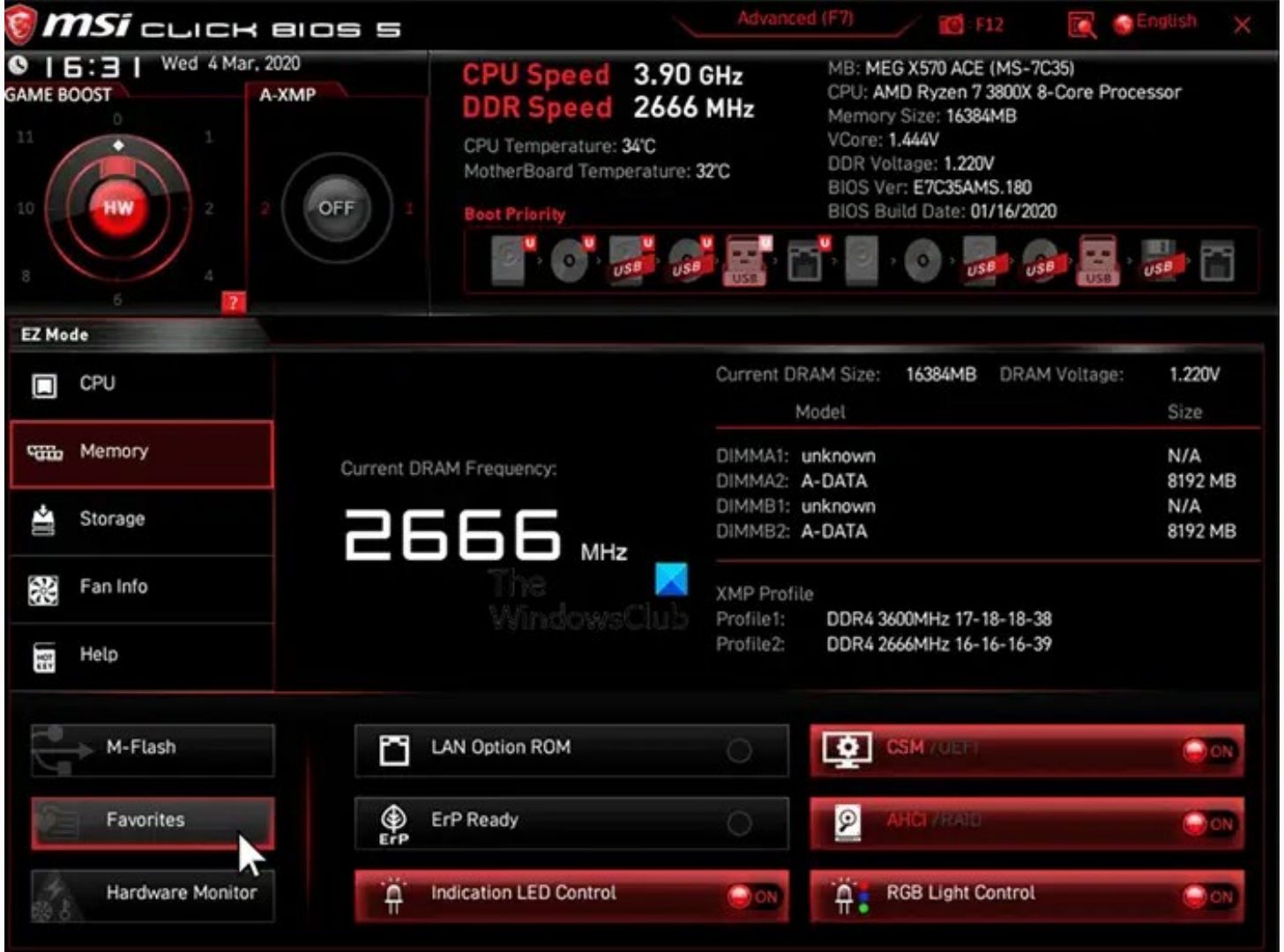
- BIOS (Basic Input/Output System) (1975)
  - initialize hardware, boot OS
  - 16 bit



- UEFI (Unified Extensible Firmware Interface) (2004)
  - initialize hardware, boot OS
  - 32/64 bit
  - support GPT
  - support mouse, network, FAT, (NTFS), secure boot*
  - boot from (ESP)/EFI/boot/bootx64.efi
  - support legacy boot using CSM


CMOS Setup Utility - Copyright (C) 1984-1999 Award Software
Standard CMOS Features
Advanced BIOS Features
Advanced Chipset Features
Integrated Peripherials
Power Management Setup
PnP/PCI Configurations
PC Health Status
Frequency/Voltage Control
Load Fail-Safe Defaults
Load Optimized Defaults
Set Supervisor Password
Set User Password
Save & Exit Setup
Exit Without Saving
Esc : Quit
F10 : Save & Exit Setup
↑ ↓ → ← : Select Item
Time, Date, Hard Disk Type...


Aptio Setup – AMI
Main Advanced AMD CBS AMD PBS Option Chipset Server Mgmt Security Boot Save & Exit
BIOS Information
Project Name MZ72-HB0-00
Project Version M02
Build Date and Time 02/05/2021 18:22:06
BMC Information
BMC Firmware Version 12.50.09
Processor Information
CPU 0 Brand String AMD EPYC 7763 64-Core Processor
CPU 1 Brand String AMD EPYC 7763 64-Core Processor
CPU Speed 2450 MHz
Processor Core 64
Microcode Patch A001114
Total Memory 524288 MB
Memory Speed 3200 MT/s
VR Information
Version 8160
AGESA PI Version
PI Version 1.0.0.0
→←: Select Screen
↑↓: Select Item
Enter: Select
+/-: Change Opt.
F1: General Help
F3: Previous Values
F9: Optimized Defaults
F10: Save & Exit
ESC: Exit
Version 2.21.1279 Copyright (C) 2021 AMI


msi CLICK BIOS 5
Advanced (F7)
F12
English
16:31 Wed 4 Mar, 2020
GAME BOOST
A-XMP
HW
OFF
CPU Speed 3.90 GHz
DDR Speed 2666 MHz
CPU Temperature: 34°C
MotherBoard Temperature: 32°C
MB: MEG X570 ACE (MS-7C35)
CPU: AMD Ryzen 7 3800X 8-Core Processor
Memory Size: 16384MB
VCore: 1.444V
DDR Voltage: 1.220V
BIOS Ver: E7C35AMS.180
BIOS Build Date: 01/16/2020
Boot Priority
EZ Mode
CPU
Memory
Storage
Fan Info
Help
Current DRAM Frequency:
2666 MHz
Current DRAM Size: 16384MB DRAM Voltage: 1.220V
Model Size
DIMMA1: unknown N/A
DIMMA2: A-DATA 8192 MB
DIMMB1: unknown N/A
DIMMB2: A-DATA 8192 MB
XMP Profile
Profile1: DDR4 3600MHz 17-18-18-38
Profile2: DDR4 2666MHz 16-16-16-39
M-Flash
Favorites
Hardware Monitor
LAN Option ROM
ErP Ready
Indication LED Control ON
CSM (UEFI) ON
AHCI /RAID ON
RGB Light Control ON

Install Linux

copy + paste text

Bash (**B**ourne **A**gain **SH**ell)

- ls
- man
- cd
- echo
- touch
- mkdir
- touch
- grep
- pwd
- cp
- mv
- rmdir
- rm
- type
- cmp
- diff
- head
- tail
- cat
- more
- less
- sleep
- history
- clear
- ps
- kill
- nano
- ln
- whoami
- useradd (adduser可)
- sudo
- usermod
- userdel
- su
- exit
- passwd
- whatis
- which
- ssh
- curl
- wget
- zip
- unzip
- tar
- find
- chmod
- chown
- ip
- ping
- nslookup
- date
- time
- users
- groups
- uname
- free
- df
- top
- systemctl
- reboot
- shutdown

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gd7BXuUQ91w

(bash) shell script

```
#!/bin/bash
```

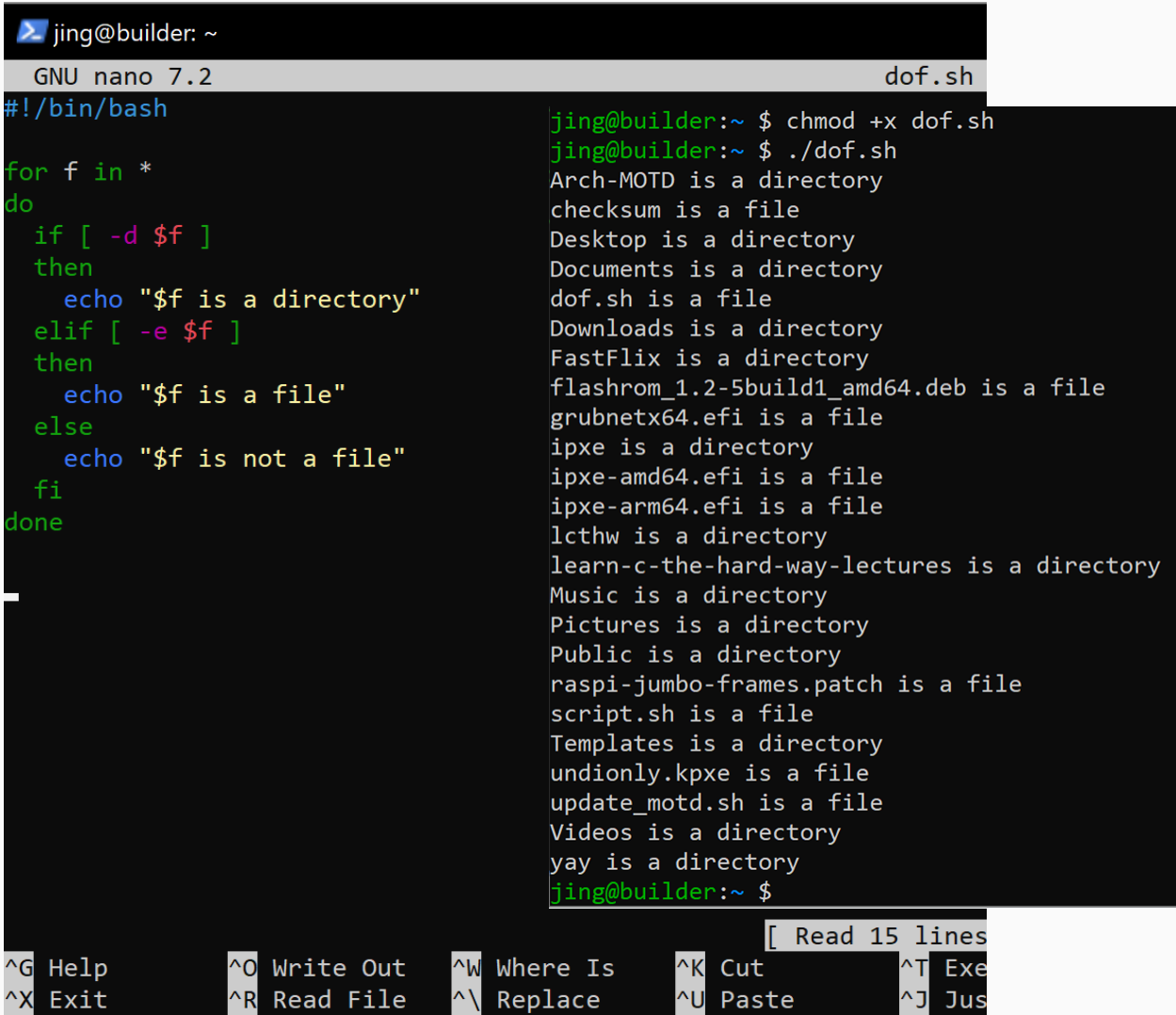
script.sh

```
for (( c=1; c<=5; c++ ))
do
   echo "Welcome $c"
done
```

```
for c in {1..5..1}
do
   echo "Welcome $c"
done
```

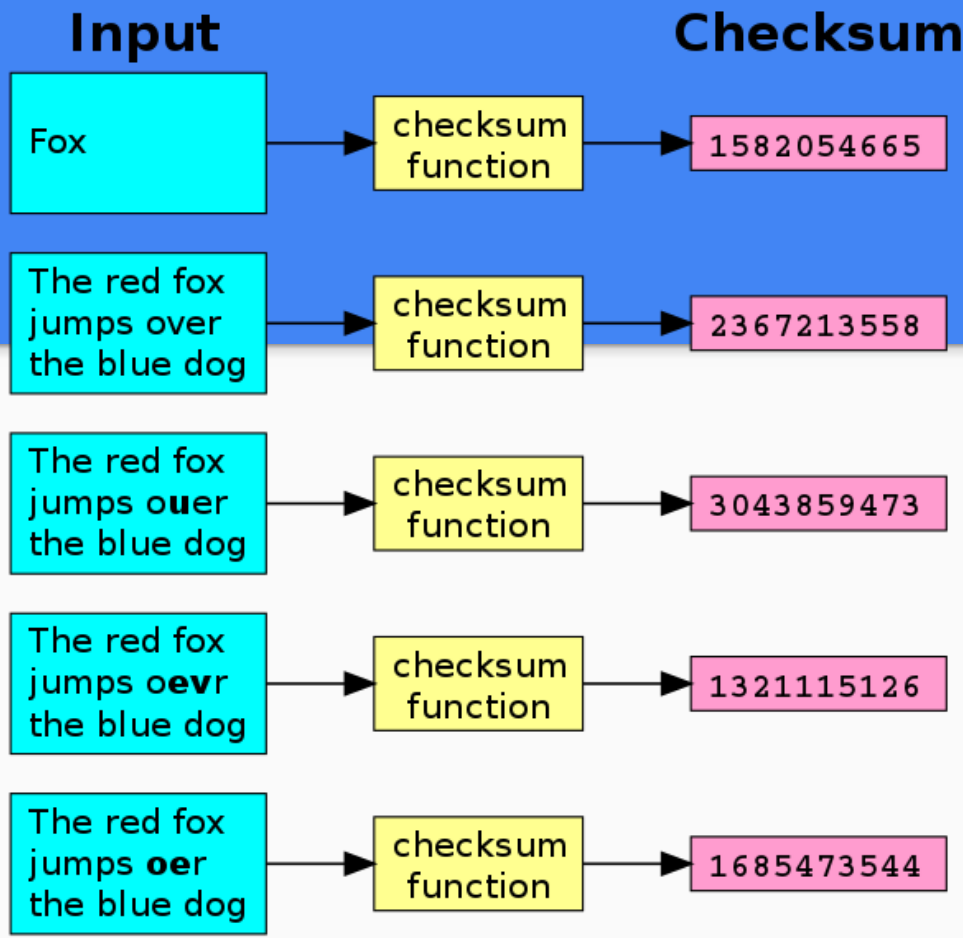
```
#!/bin/bash

for f in *
do
  if [ -d $f ]
  then
    echo "$f is a directory"
  elif [ -e $f ]
  then
    echo "$f is a file"
  else
    echo "$f is not a file"
  fi
done
```

The Linux Document Project
https://tldp.org/LDP/Bash-Beginners-Guide/html/sect_07_01.html



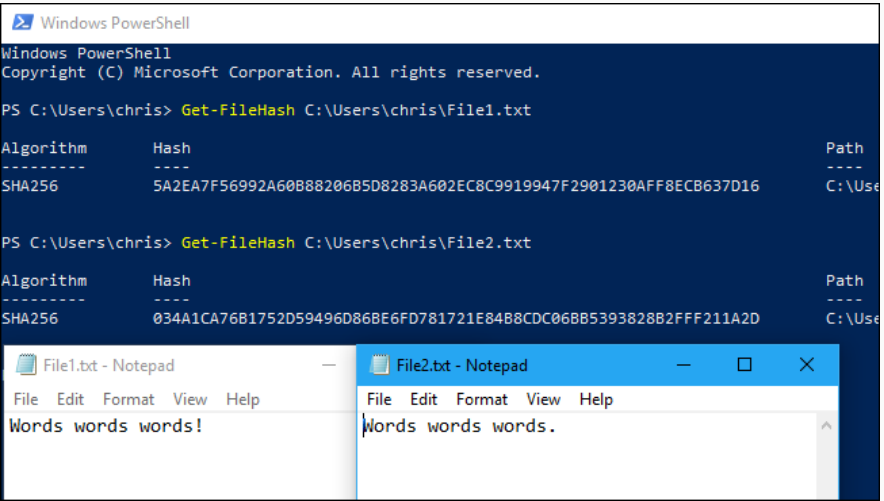
Checksum & Hash algorithm

- CRC
- CRC64
- MD5
- SHA1
- SHA256
- SHA512
- …



SHA256

- `Get-FileHash C:\file.txt -Algorithm SHA256`



https://man7.org/linux/man-pages/man1/sha256sum.1.html

```
$ sha256sum file.txt

$ echo -n "foobar" | sha256sum


$ sha256sum file.txt > file.txt.checksum

$ sha256sum -c file.txt.checksum
```

Exercise: write a shell script

Calculate the SHA256 hash of every file in a directory, and store the hash in a file.