

Classical Problem

- Bounded-buffer problem
- Readers and Writers problem - សម្រាប់ reader នូវលទ្ធផល ឬ writer នូវលទ្ធផល
- Dining-Philosophers Problem

Solution: ជាជាន់បង្កើតនិងបញ្ចប់អ្នករបាយ

ដើម្បីបង្កើតនិងបញ្ចប់អ្នករបាយ គឺជាបច្ចុប្បន្ន ពេលបង្កើត និងបញ្ចប់នៅលើក្នុងការងារ
ស្ថាប់អ្នករបាយចាប់បើងទៅបាន (asymmetric)

Problems with Semaphore

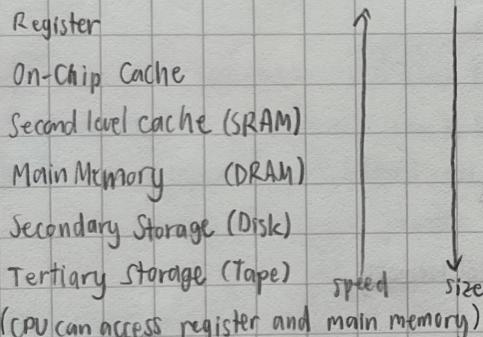
- ក្នុងការងារ
 - សុលក្ខណៈក្នុងការងារ ក្នុងការងារ
 - សុលក្ខណៈក្នុងការងារ
- } leads to deadlock and starvation

OS
MIDTERM-END

② Memory Management - Strategies

Memory Hierarchy

- taking advantage of the **locality**



Address

- Logical address = address in program instruction (virtual address)
- Physical address = address used by memory unit to access physical memory
- * translate by memory management unit (MMU)
user doesn't have to know real physical address

Memory Allocation - ផែនការអំពេលផែនការ

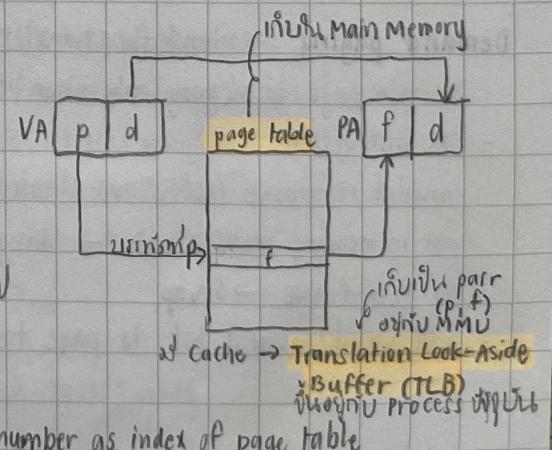
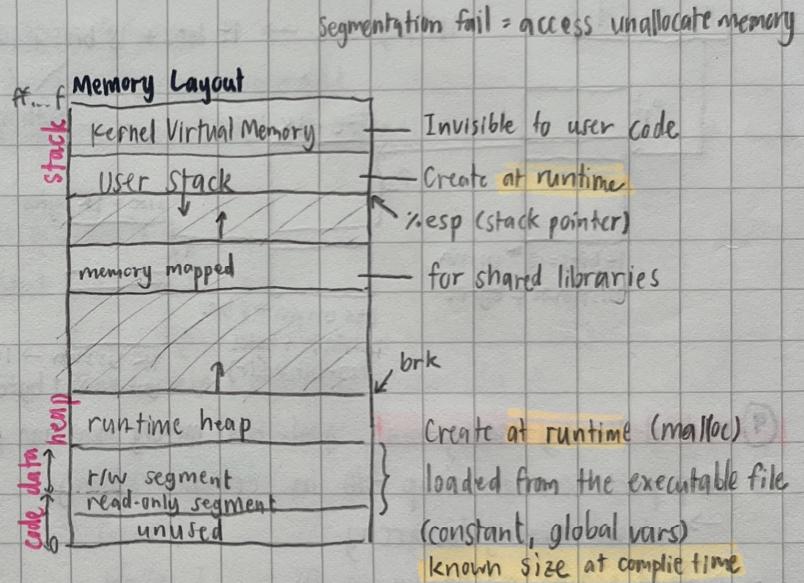
- Continuous Allocation - នាំការឃើញដោយការឃើញ
- Paging - និរការឃើញដោយការឃើញ

Frame = fixed size block in physical memory ~ ក្រឡាសម្រាប់ផ្ទាល់

Page = block of same size in logical memory ~ ក្រឡាសម្រាប់ផ្ទាល់
OS keeps track of all free frames (link list)

use **page table** to translate logical to physical address

logical address = page number + Page offset, use page number as index of page table



Effective Access Time (EAT)

$$\text{Associative lookup} = \Sigma$$

$$\text{Memory Access Time} = m$$

$$\text{Hit Ratio} = \alpha$$

$$\text{more mem access of page table} = m$$

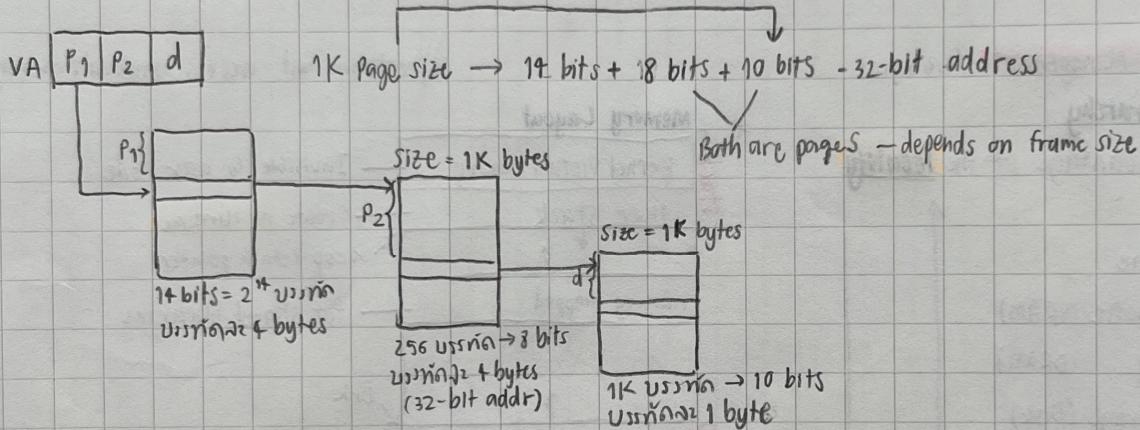
$$\text{EAT} = (\Sigma + m) \alpha + (\Sigma + 2m)(1 - \alpha)$$

└ real data access
└ TLB access

Structure of the Page Table goal: reduce page table size (W51: VA 87774)

① Hierarchical Page Table

- in page table row page Table dir
- root = outer page table
- dynamically allocated page table for only used pages
- (指向するアドレスが存在しない) = null pointer



② Hashed Page Table

- swap partition or swap file in secondary storage → extend memory hierarchy
- Demand paging mechanism in OS
 - Caching in software
 - shared address space by several processes → shared code, libraries, memory
- memory-mapped file, memory-mapped I/O

Demand paging : extend functionality of MMU

- bring a page to memory only when it is needed
- CPU instruction

invalid reference (access non-allocated) → abort

not in memory (allocated) → bring to memory

no-free-frame → Swap

- add valid/invalid bit to page table

Page Fault

MMU generates hardware interrupt **page fault interrupt**

OS called **page fault handler**

1. OS looks at another table

1. Invalid reference → abort

2. Not in memory

2. Get empty frame

3. Swap page into frame = **swap in**

4. Update tables (TLB, page table, etc)

5. Set valid bit

6. return continue signal

Page Replacement

1. if there is no free frame

use **page replacement algorithm** to select **victim frame**

2. write victim frame to disk = **swap out** + set invalid

Benefit

1. shared library → Memory-mapped shared library (read-only)

2. memory-mapped shared memory (R/W)

3. memory-mapped files = mapping disk block to page

use **read()** **written** memory command

written data to disk periodically or **close()** time

⑪ File-System Interface - ファイルシステムインターフェース

File concept abstract: can be both block and char device

File = Contiguous logical address space

- binary string + pointer

File = ファイル

File-system = ファイルシステム

File Attribute

Name - human-readable form

Identifier

Type - extension (-. -) in DOS (Windows)

Location

Size

Protection - who to read, write, execution

Time, Date and user identification

File Operations

Create

Write } at pointer location

Read

Seek - more pointer - operator for block device

Delete

Truncate

Open - move file from disk to memory

Close - move file from memory to disk

→ open-file table - tracks open files

File-open count - オープン中のファイル数

→ Locking → shared lock, Exclusive lock

Mandatory

Advisory

→ Mode R/W Text/Binary

File Structure

- Line, Fixed length, Variable length

- Formatted document, Relocatable load file

- OS like Program structures

Access Method

- Sequential access (at pointer location)
- Direct access (at some point in file)
- keep index in memory
- if large, index of index

Directory structure

- collection of nodes, containing information about all files

Disk structure

- ~~memory~~ partition → volume
- ~~multiple~~ RAID volume
- ~~multiple~~ volume/disk ~~disks~~ file system
- general-purpose file systems, special-purpose file systems
ufs, zfs, APFS
procfs, tmpfs, ctfs

Operations performed on Directory

- Search, create, delete, rename file
- List a directory
- Traverse the file system

Organize the directory logically to obtain

- Efficiency - locating a file quickly (search only within user)
- Naming - 1 file ~~of user~~ name, ~~the user~~ ~~will~~ ~~be~~ ~~able~~ ~~to~~ ~~find~~ ~~it~~
- Grouping - logical group by properties

Single-level directory : map directory to files, 1 dir for whole system (Naming and Grouping problem)

Two-level directory : ~~multiple~~ user ~~multiple~~ user of user file directory (still no grouping)

Tree-Structured directory

- Absolute or relative path name
- Current directory
- Acyclic-graph directory : shared subdirectory and file (for different user)
use Link as a pointer to physical file.
- do garbage collection

File System Mounting

- Single root mount = sub node from root (in /mnt in Linux)
- Multiple root (drive A,B,C,...) mount = create new root

File sharing to multi-user

- UserID or GroupID
grant permission
 - NFS (Network File System) - Unix protocol
CIFS Windows protocol
- } remote file system

Protection - who can do what

Read (R) Write (W) Execute (X) Append, Delete, List

Class of users on Unix R W X

owner (u:user) 1 1 1 = 7 (bin to dec)

group (g:group) 1 1 0 = 6

public (o:other) 0 0 1 = 1

chmod 761 game = RWX RW--X permission

chmod u+x game = grant X to user

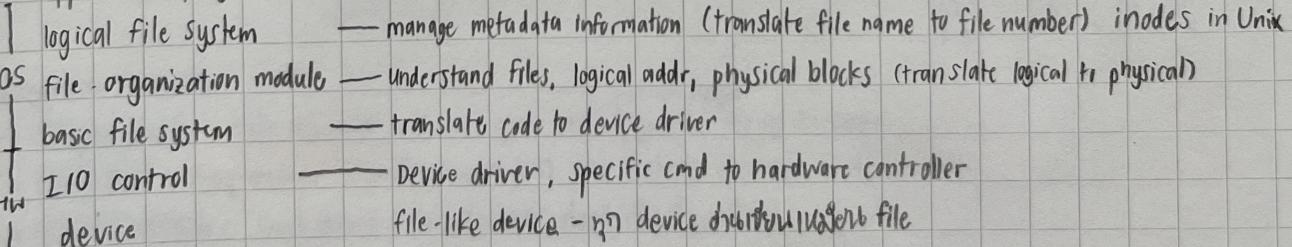
⑫ File System Implementation

File-System Structure

- 파일 시스템 구조 Virtual (Abstract) に Physical (Device Driver), 파일 시스템 관리 (mapping)
- 디스크 블록 블록/섹터
- 파일 컨트롤 블록 - 파일 정보 관리

Layered file system

application program

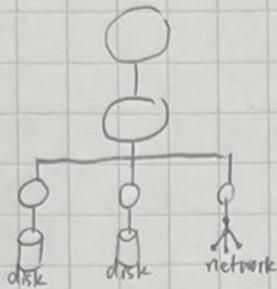


File-System Implementation

- . Boot control block - to boot OS
 - . Volume control block - volume detail
 - . File control block - file detail (inode number, permission, size, date)
- open(file) = open inode
read(file) = read information mapped from inode

Virtual File System (VFS)

- implement vnode to hold inode or network file detail
 - API for different types of file systems / network file systems
 - API to VFS interface (not type-specific)



Directory Implementation

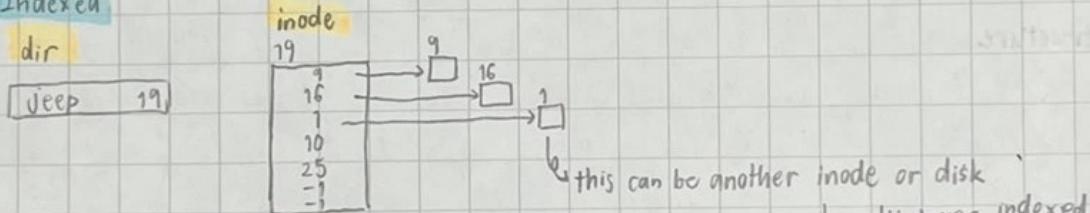
- Linear list
- Hash table

Network File System (NFS)

- access remote file across LAN in a transparent manner but not fully transparent (provide hostname)
- independent from environment (machine, OS, network arch)
- distinguish between the services provided by a mount mechanism and the actual remote-file-access services
- NFS servers are stateless

Allocation Methods

- Contiguous - 或多 block ที่ติดกันใน 1 file (บล็อกต่อริบบ์ + แนวตั้ง) เก็บอยู่ใน dir (ดูที่สุดของไฟล์)
 - ใช้ ปุ่ม
 - ห้ามการย้าย → defragmentation มากที่สุดจะดีที่สุด
- Linked - เก็บ block ที่ไม่ติดกัน block ต่อ กัน โดย block ที่เก็บ pointer ของ block ต่อไป
- Indexed
 - ห้ามหัก fragment ให้หักในรูปแบบเดียว



Free-Space Management

- use free-space list (bit vector / bitmap) corresponding to block ($1 = \text{free}, 0 = \text{busy}$)
- 2nd instruction หักใน first free-space
- use linked list

Efficiency and Performance

- ข้อดีคือการจัดเก็บข้อมูลใน disk รวดเร็วทันท่วงที data structure (fixed/varies)
- cache / synchronous / free-behind and read-ahead sequential access opt.
- read slower than write

Recovery

- consistency checking
- backup to another storage device ↪
- restore from backup
- capture transaction in the system to log file

⑬ Kernel Module

- don't load to kernel, upon demand
- Extend the functionality of the kernel without rebooting the system
- Hardware driver / special API
- ≈ resource manager

To write kernel in C

- must write init_module (to use when insmod) and module_exit (to use when rmmod)
- no standard C lib → use kernel function

Linux device

- view device as file (device file)
- character device : single char, cannot seek, serial/parallel port
- block device : entire block of data, can seek, disk/usb camera
- major number and minor number

⑭ OS security

- ภัยคุกคาม = ภัยคุกคามที่ต้อง resource ให้มาเพื่อทำร้าย (ภัยคุกคาม = ภัยคุกคาม)
- Intruder (cracker) → who breach security (≠ hacker)
- Threat (ภัยคุกคาม) and Attack (การโจมตี)

↳ Accidental / Malicious (↑↑↑)

Security Measure Levels - no absolute security ภัยคุกคามนั้นคงจะมีวิธีป้องกัน

Physical Data centers, Servers, Connected terminals

Application Malicious apps

OS Protection mechanism, logging

Network Intercepted communications, ขโมยรหัส, Break 3-way handshake TCP, ARP, DNS, DDoS

Human phishing, social-engineering (the weakest link)

* ภัยคุกคามที่ไม่สามารถป้องกันได้

Program Threats

- Trojan Horse : code segment, misuses env ex. Spyware, Pop-up browser
- Trap Door : Programmer ซ่อนไว้ด้วยตัวเอง ให้ define username and password
- Salami Attack : Small Attack (ชิ้นเล็กๆ ก็ได้) ภัยคุกคามที่น่ากลัว

- เกิดภัยคุกคามในรูป detect นี้, จำกัดวงการภายในไฟล์ที่ทำให้คอมพิวเตอร์ทำงาน
- ไฟล์นี้ก็จะไม่ตรวจพบ แม้กระทั่ง 0.01%

- Malware : Software designed to exploit, disable, or damage computer

- Ransomware : โจมตีไฟล์ ไม่สามารถเปิดไฟล์ต่อไปได้ - ไม่สามารถ backup

- Logic bombs : ทำงานเมื่อมีเงื่อนไข trigger ทำงาน

- ex. cookie monster : สร้างความเร็วๆ

- Viruses : Code fragment, Self-replicating, specific (like virus on Windows หรือ Linux)

- ไฟล์ attachment หรือ macro

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The Threat continues

- ការកែកគ្រាន់សម្រាប់ការងារ
- សិរីសំណងនៃរបៀបការងារ
- ប៊ូលានសំខាន់សំខាន់ (FinTech)
- Keystroke logger = រូបការរំភែក password និងកំណត់សម្រាប់ hardware
- OS Windows (សាមុទ្ធសារមាតាំងចុច) (Most Common, Everyone is an admin)
សាមុទ្ធសារម៉ោង = android

System and Network Threats

- Worms : Standalone program ដែលមាន sourcecode
 - port scanning : ស្ថាបីពីពីរពីរនៃពាណិជ្ជកម្ម
 - nmap : scan all ports for a response (បានអាចដឹងពីពីរដែលមានវិធាន) [threat]
 - nessus - antiscanning : គ្មានស្ថាបីគ្នា scan port នៅក្នុងប៊ូលាន
- * Kali Linux : Linux with security tools
- * honeypot : ឥន្ទុសេចក្តីដែលមានគោលការណ៍សម្រាប់បានដឹងពីពីរដែលមានវិធាន

Standard Security Attacks

- Masquerading : ប្រឡងពីរបៀបឈរបំផុះ
- Man-in-the-middle : សំរាប់ជួយប្រើប្រាស់បំផុះ / តាកដឹងទេរ។

User Authentication (ក្រសួងពីរបៀបឈរ)

- password ត្រូវបានបង្ហាញក្នុង - ឲ្យស្លួរ / សំណង់ ឬការការគេងបញ្ជីពីរបៀបឈរ
 - កំណត់ពីរបៀបឈរ, រំលែកបំលែក, ការការ
 - តាកដឹងទេរក្នុងការបង្ហាញ
 - encrypted + add salt
 - OTP
 - នាមឈើង : ឯកសារណ៍ / ឯកសារណ៍ដឹងពីពីរបៀបឈរ
- biometrics - ឯកសារណ៍បង្ហាញបញ្ជីពីរបៀបឈរ
 - រាយប៊ូលីd, រាយការ (retina)
 - ឯក hardware ទូរគម្យ
 - តាកដឹងទេរ រាយប៊ូលីណាមួយ (រាយការ password នៅក្នុងប៊ូលី)

System Admin Code of Ethics

by usenix

- ឱ្យតែ private info នៅក្នុងប៊ូលី
- ក្រប់ក្រងគោលគេងបំផុះ
- ឲ្យនរណ៍ NFR ក្នុងការងារ
- និង integrity, reliability

Security Defenses

- ផ្លូវការក្នុងការងារ
- educate users about safe computing, prevent phishing attacks
- use secure communication
- physically protect hardware
- config OS, disable unused module
- use modern SW and HW (up-to-date) / patch
- ឲ្យមេដាក់ក្នុងប៊ូលី
- antivirus, firewall
- ឱ្យបំពារក្នុងប៊ូលី (log and audit)
- ដំឡើងការគេងបំផុះ
- encrypt
- និង policy នៃការងារ

15 Container - Docker

- Program depends on OS (dependency)
- Hard to do hardware-map → scale/manage/operate
- สร้าง standard ของมีส่วนต่างๆ (deliver ไม้ pack)
- สามารถทำงานในตัว container - self contain
 - runtime environment
- Build once, run anywhere
Configure once, run anything - ถ้าเราตั้งค่าไว้แล้ว สามารถรันที่ไหนก็ได้
- shared kernel, local environment

- condor = run only when resource is available
ถ้าไม่มีทรัพยากริปป์ลงนกฟัน
- Matrix from hell → container
- Docker = code container

หลักการทํางานของ Docker Container

- Build code + แยก code ออกจาก ops
- define plugin (log, network, CPU, RAM) | Dev / Separation of concerns
- if it can run on the host, it can run in the container
- lightweight VM (ใช้สถาปัตยกรรม guest OS)
- 1 container = 1 chroot — isolated processes
- Closed environment
- Stateless (ปิดแล้วล็อกค่า)
- จะมาเรียก — plug storage
- ข้อมูล ; replica ย่อๆ

— layer file system

- เก็บเวลา — ส่วนที่ต้องแก้ไข Dockerfile
- รันเดกท์
- หุ่นยนต์

Docker Basic

- Docker abstracts storage, network, CPU, RAM Management
- virtual ENV

Architecture

daemon

client

- inside : image, containers, registry (dockerhub), services

-v : bind volume และ uidn container

--link : สร้าง docker network ใหม่

access ผ่าน link ทาง docker ของกัน

(เช่น รัน DB แล้วรัน service --link DB)

Docker Compose

- compose = a tool for defining and running multi-container
- deploy with single command

~ 1 วันสามารถรัน

Docker Swarm - distributed by Kubernetes

- orchestration for docker engine
- manager and workers → cluster

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