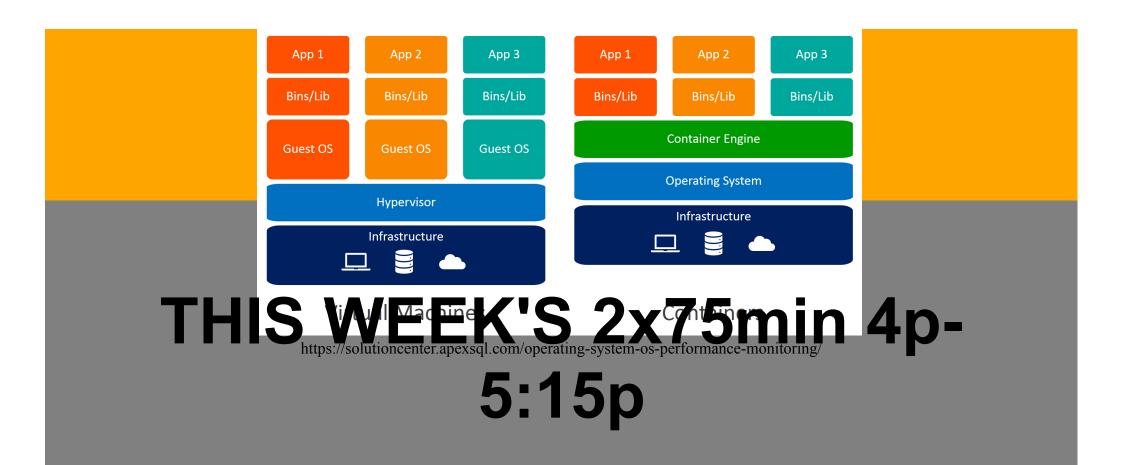
INTRO TO OPERATING SYSTEMS

VIRTUAL MACHINES/QUBES OS and CONTAINERIZATION/ORCHESTRATION



- ◆ Emulation (5m)
- ♦ Virtual Machines (40m)

- ♦ Load Balancing (15m)
- ♦ Containerization (20m)
- ♦ Guest: Kubernetes/Docker/Rancher (60m)

◆ Emulation (5m)



https://www.instructables.com/id/How-to-run-a-game-emulator/

- ♦ Emulation (10m)
- ♣ Pick OS on Pr1mos: Like SQL server on Linux (mostly file system emu)
- Early Retro Gaming: Timing Problems
- ♣ DOSBox W3.1, W95 for current
- Cygwin: Early Linux-on-Windows (NT, W95)

◆ Emulation (10m)



Dual Boot is a Pain: Apple/Windows Linux/Windows (click)

- Configuration is a Pain: Tweaks, Libraries, Versions, Server Management (click)
- Reliability: Migrate OS Image to New Hardware (click)

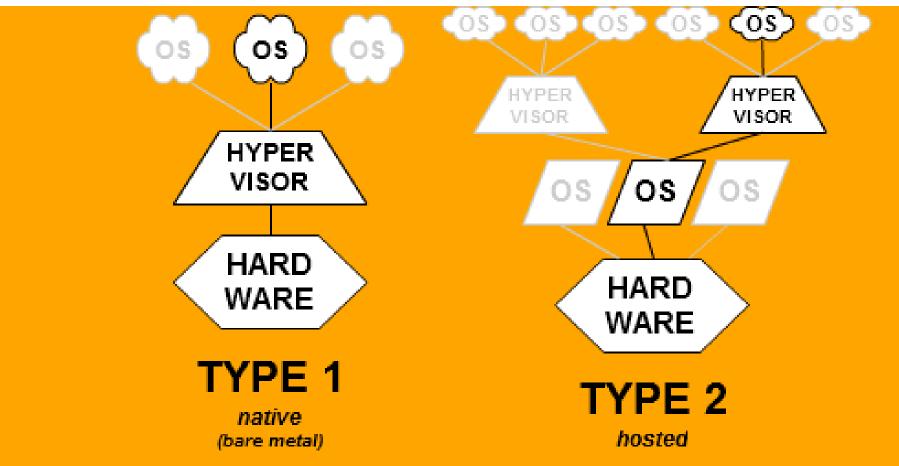
Cloning: Copy OS Image to New Hardware (click)

StrongFencing/Sandboxing: Separate projects and users for security, SLA/performance (click)

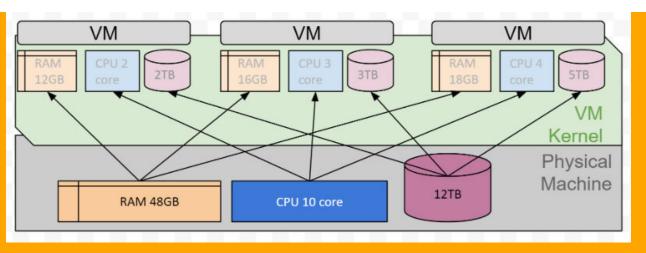
https://www.makeuseof.com/tag/reasons-dual-boot-linux/ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ubuntu_version_history https://www.cloudwards.net/best-small-business-server/ https://pcparamediccharlotte.com/tag/disk-cloning/ https://www.slideshare.net/securityxploded/automating-malware-analysis

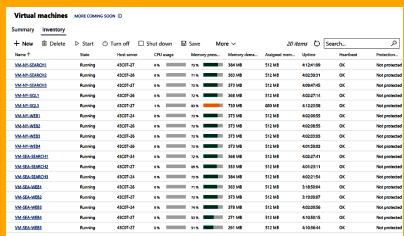
- Virtual Machines ARE NOT:
- Virtual Reality
- Virtual Memory
- Virtual Desktop (similar)
- ♣ Java VM (AVM: Application Virtual Machine) (MRE: Managed Runtime Environment) (similar)

♦ Virtual Machines ARE:
♣ Usually Hypervisor-based Emulations of GUEST OS's on a HOST OS or BARE METAL



- ♦ Virtual Machines ARE:
- <u>♣ Leading Type 1 Hypervisors</u>: KVM, VMWARE ESXi, Xen, MSFT Hyper-V





https://actusdigital.com/virtual-machine-vs-physical-server/ https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows-server/manage/windows-admin-center/use/manage-virtual-machines

♦ Virtual Machines ARE:

Usually for <u>Cloud Providers</u> to Make Better Use of Big Servers

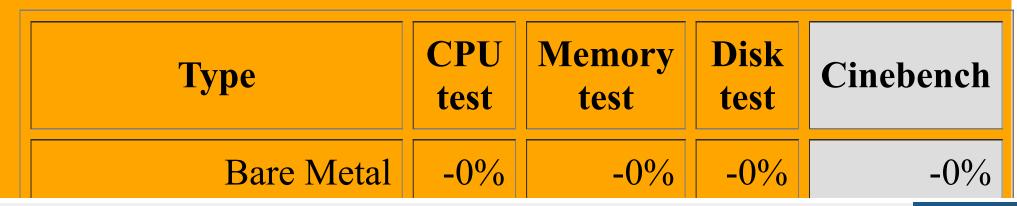
- Esp. for single-threaded single-core apps on multicore CPUs
- Esp. for bursty requirements per user
- Esp. when remote infrastructure ok or even required
- ♣ Usually for <u>Cloud Users</u> to Have Scalability, Reliability, Shared Costs
- Esp. when performance is not the only consideration

- Esp. when keeping machines patched and connected
- Esp. when lots of small-transaction, global customer traffic, when lots of small-transaction, global customer traffic, when lots of small-transaction, global customer traffic, when lots of small-transaction, global customer
- * The Miles Phyling fan Mares Alegns Eyersteins ine? Back to Batch?
- ♣ The New Professi or Not

<u>Rutkowska</u>

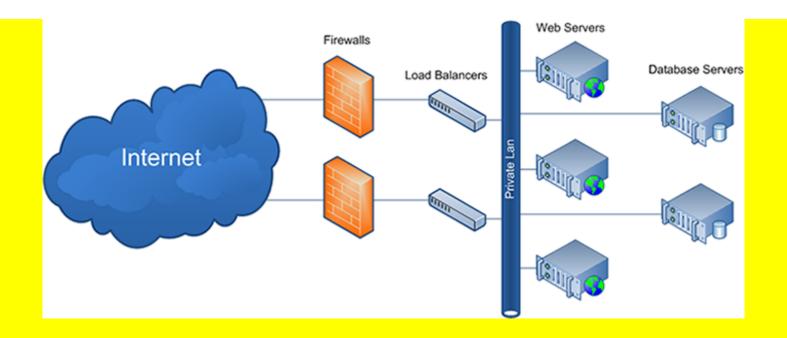
- Interesting from a Performance Pt of View
- Was slow, no longer so

- 5-10% slow-down for cpu, more for disk/net i/o VMWARE 2007 BARE METAL 2018 REDDIT 2019
- Each VM uses 300-500MB of memory by itself
- More jobs per machine because of overlapping idle
- * Without Machines ARE And and Cated Ceager vs REPRINGERS in MERS in Market Loimpressed)
- ➡ ★ENDIN 2048 to maximize/manage resource utilization

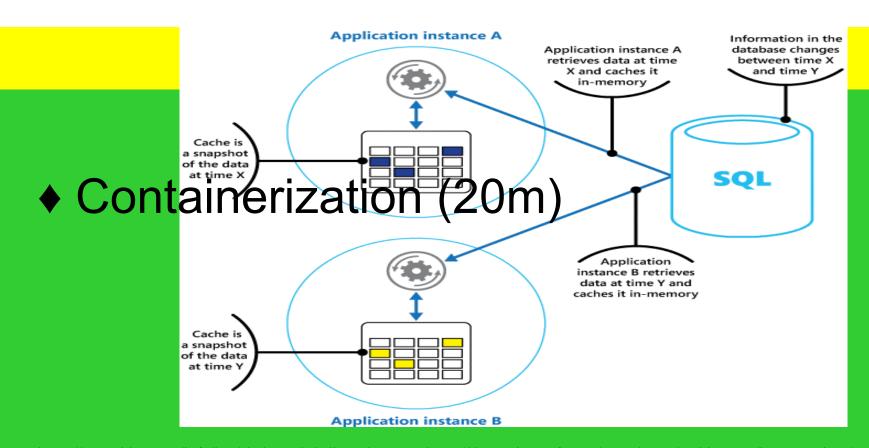


	Bhyve	-19%	-63%	-25%	-8%
	ESXi	-1%	-4%	-30%	+1%
	HyperV	-6%	-18%	-1%	-2%
	KVM/KVMCPU/IDE	-10%	-1%	-50%	-2%
	KVM/HostCPU/VirtIO	-1%	-4%	-1%	-2%

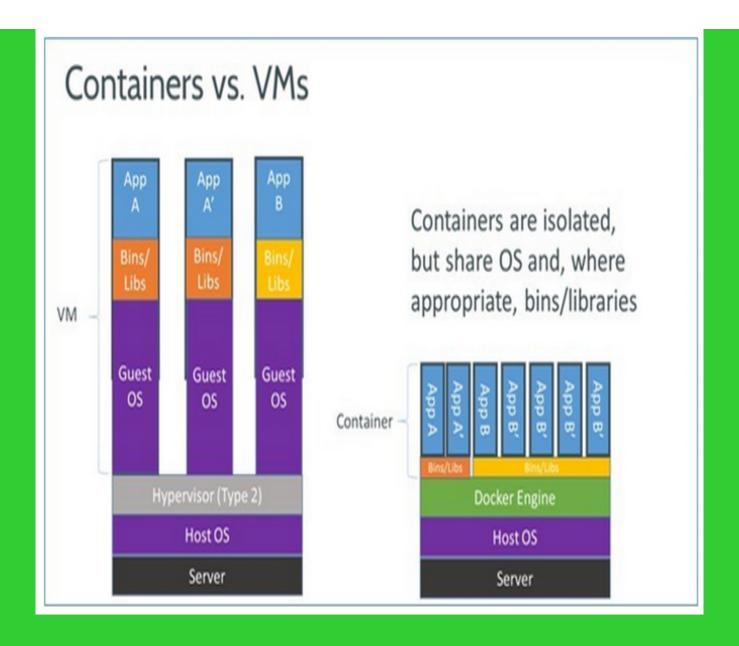
- ◆ Load Balancing (5m)
- Server Load Balancing IS:



- ♣ Traditionally, for multiple web/sql servers w/millions of users
- ♣ Round robin, random, fewest connx, least load, hashed, sticky

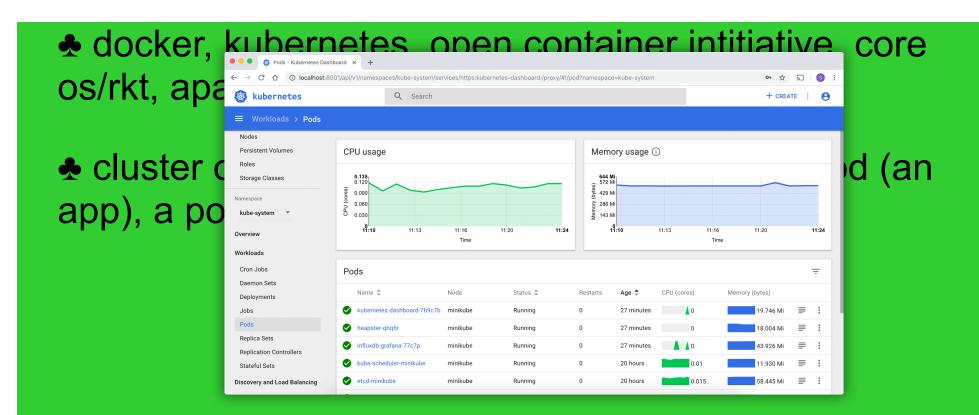


https://www.idaq.com/info/load-balanced-dedicated-servers https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/architecture/best-practices/caching





 $https://www.zdnet.com/article/what-is-docker-and-why-is-it-so-darn-popular/\ https://rancher.com/blog/2018/2018-08-02-journey-from-cattle-to-k8s/$



https://kubernetes.io/docs/tasks/access-application-cluster/web-ui-dashboard/

- Spinning up or down a pod is 5-15sec
- Spinning up or down a vm is 1-10min

- Containers include libraries minimized for App, BUT NOT other OS parts
- Containers are [security--] while VMs are [security++]

https://stackoverflow.com/questions/30869185/kubernetes-pod-creation-speed

