Hello world!

오상준



Hardware

CPUs

RAMs, SSDs and HDDs

Others





CPUs

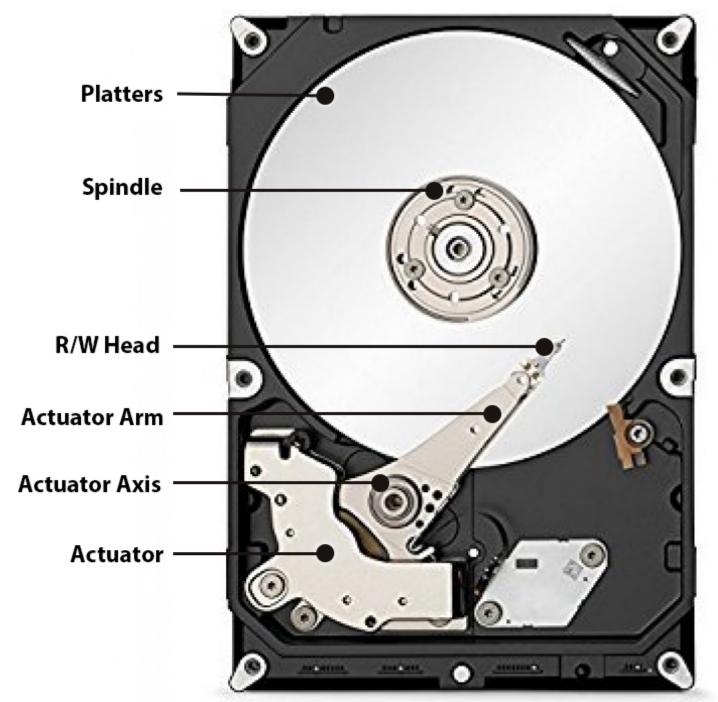
- Cores and hyperthreading
- Clock rate: 4Ghz power wall
- Instruction sets: x86(Intel), x86-64(AMD),
 RISC(ARM)
- Caches: L1-L3



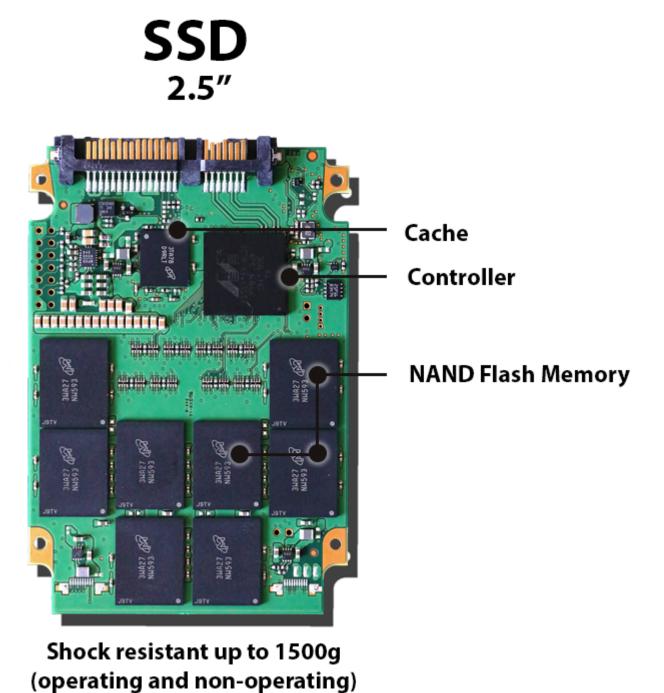


RAMs, SSDs, and HDDs

HDD 3.5"



Shock resistant up to 55g (operating)
Shock resistant up to 350g (non-operating)

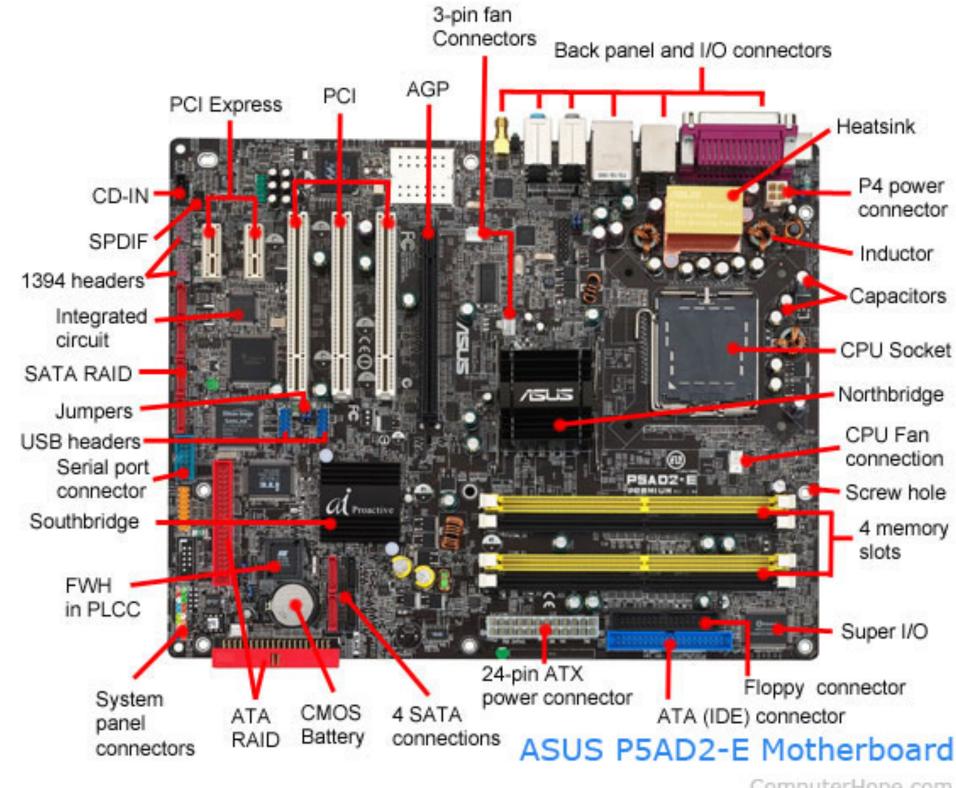


System Event	Actual Latency	Scaled Latency
One CPU cycle	0.4 ns	1 s
Level 1 cache access	0.9 ns	2 s
Level 2 cache access	2.8 ns	7 s
Level 3 cache access	28 ns	1 min
Main memory access (DDR DIMM)	~100 ns	4 min
Intel Optane memory access	<10 µs	7 hrs
NVMe SSD I/O	~25 µs	17 hrs
SSD I/O	50–150 μs	1.5–4 days
Rotational disk I/O	1–10 ms	1–9 months
Internet call: San Francisco to New York City	65 ms <mark>[3]</mark>	5 years
Internet call: San Francisco to Hong Kong	141 ms ³	11 years



Others

- The mainboard (motherboard)
- Graphical Processing Units (GPUs)
- Power supply



ComputerHope.com



Software

Operating Systems (OS)

The kernel and the shell

Processes and threads

Programming languages





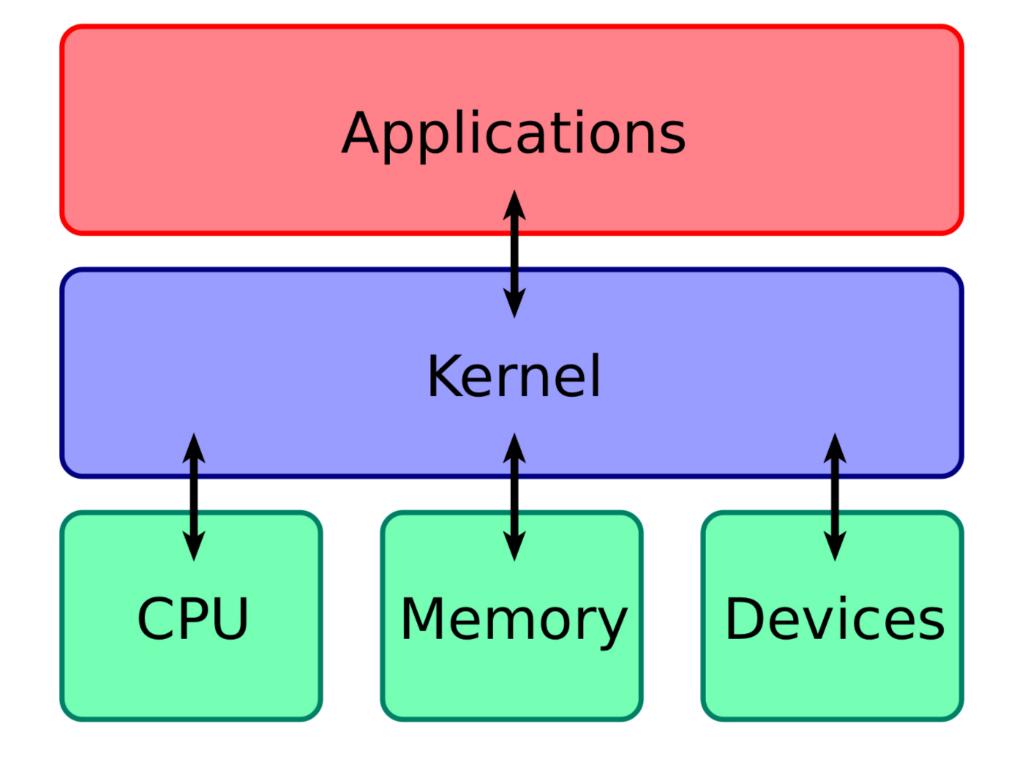
Operating Systems (OS)

- UNIX (IEEE standard POSIX-compliant)
 - FreeBSD, macOS, ...
- UNIX-like
 - Linux (Ubuntu, Ubuntu GNOME, CentOS, RHEL, ...)
- Windows



The kernel and the shell

- The kernel
 - resource management
 - process scheduling
 - user permissions





The kernel and the shell

- The shell
 - Command Line Interface (CLI)
 - sh, bash, zsh, csh, fish, ...
 - terminal emulators: Gnome terminal, iTerm2, Putty, ...
 - Graphical User Interface
 - Linux: X11 + desktop environment (GNOME, Unity, KDE, Xfce, ...)



The kernel and the shell

• 만화로 배우는 리눅스 시스템 관리

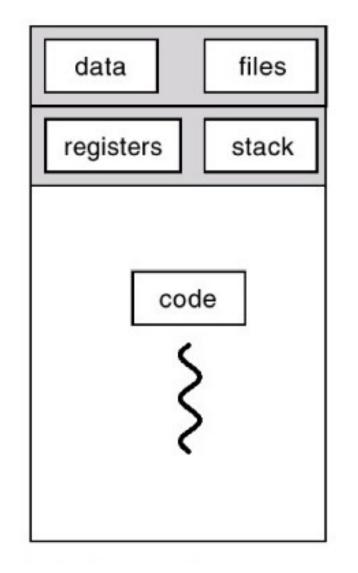
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man, ls -lah, cd, cp, mv, rename, find -name -maxdepth -exec, mount, ssh, scp, ln -s, cat, head, tail -f, wc -l, sort, uniq, comm, grep -irv, cut -d -f, sed, top, ps -ef, jobs, fg, bg, kill, pkill, history, less, vi, tar -cf -xf, xargs -I -P, tmux
```

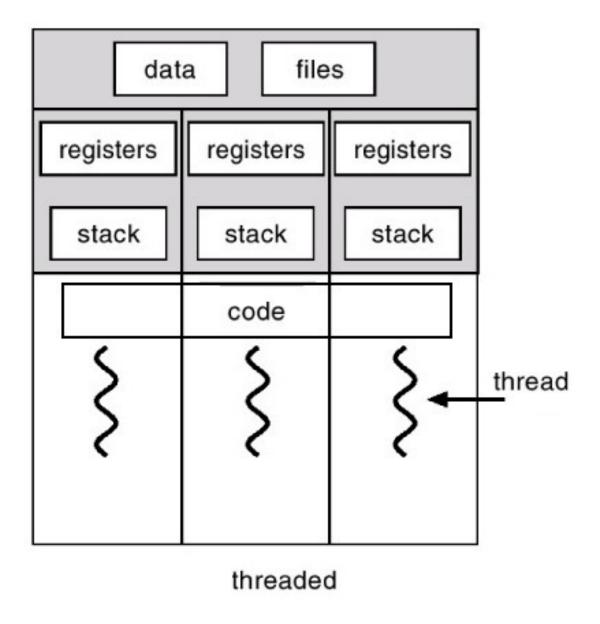


Processes and threads

threads ∈ processes

- A process has 1 or more threads
- A core executes 1 thread at a time
- Threads of the same process share address space
- Processes need Inter-Process Communications
 (IPC) to talk to each other







Programming languages

- Compiled (C, C++, Go) and interpreted languages (Java, Python, Javascript)
 - Virtual Machines (VM)
 - Just-In-Time compiling
 - Garbage Collection (GC)
 - Python's Global Interpreter Lock (GIL)
- Paradigms
 - Object-Oriented Programming
 - Functional Programming

