

ADMINISTRACIJA OTVORENIH OPERACIJSKIH SUSTAVA



Lokalna administracija I.:
Boot process, Disk

Linux boot

BIOS obavlja radnje specifične za hardware

BIOS pokreće boot kôd s označenog uređaja

MBR – Master Boot record

Pokreće se bootloader s opcijama boot-a

GRUB, LILO...

Start kernela

Driveri...

Procesi u /etc direktoriju

PID 1 i svi ostali procesi

Linux bootloaderi

- Dva najčešća
 - **LILO**
 - Agnostičan prema datotečnim sustavima
 - Koristi „sirove” podatke s diska s predefiniranim pozicijama diska
 - **GRUB**
 - Razumije ext2, ext3 i ext4
- Postoje još
 - SYSLINUX (Za boot s USB-a ili CD-a)
 - Razumije FAT, NTFS
 - Loadlin (za boot iz DOS-a ili Win9x)

Kratka povijest procedure pokretanja sustava na Linuxu

- Dugi niz godina, prvi proces koji se pokreće na Linuxu bio je init (PID=1)
- On je bio "parent" proces svim kasnijim procesima i bio je zadužen da pri pokretanju sustava pokrene i ostale procese
- Startanje servisa se odvijalo kroz SysV/init **skripte** (skripta per servis, indeksiranje redoslijeda)
- Service, chkconfig

CentOS6 vs 7

Item	RHEL6/CentOS6	RHEL7/CentOS7
Boot	init process	systemd - Move in parallel Faster booting
Linux kernel	2.6.x-x	3.10.x-x
File System	ext4	xfs
NIC	eth0 Start Number is 0	eno1 : en = Ether Net , o = On bord ens1 : en = Ether Net , s = PCI Start Number is 1
Log	rsyslog	journal(Binary) と rsyslog(Text)
ntp	ntpd	chronyd
FW	iptables	firewalld or iptables (Only one can be used)
Location of runtime data after boot	/var/run	/run

Systemd (system and service manager) 1/2

- Zamjenio „init.d“ (SysVInit)
- Kreirao ga Red Hat
- Prednosti:
 - Brže boot-anje jer „deamons“ se pokreću u paraleli
 - Jednostavno za developere jer ne moraju razmišljati koji deamon moram pokrenuti prvo...
 - Deamons se sam može restartati (npr. kod crash-a)
 - Deamons se može sam zaustaviti/pokrenuti po potrebi
 - Bolja sigurnost – auditd (ako netko provali sustav – **biti će zabilježeno** - jer taj deamon se ne može ugasiti/zaustaviti! Čak ni sa root ovlastima)
 - Svaki proces ima svoju cgroup
 - "bye bye, shell scripts for starting services"

Prije i poslije...

```
[donnie@centos-class: /etc/rc5.d]$ ls
K01smartd      K75quota_nld      S10network      S26haldaemon
K02oddjobd     K76ypbind       S11auditd       S26udev-post
K05wdaemon     K84wpa_supplicant S11portreserve S28autofs
K10saslauthd    K86cgred        S12rsyslog      S55sshd
K15htcacheclean K87restorecond  S13cpuspeed     S56xinetd
K15httpd        K88sssd         S13irqbalance   S58ntpd
K15svnserve    K89netconsole   S13rpcbind     S70spice-vdagentd
K35vncserver   K89rdisc        S15mdmonitor   S80postfix
K50dnsmasq     K92pppoe-server  S22messagebus  S82abrt-ccpp
K50kdump        K95firstboot   S23NetworkManager S82abrt
K60nfs          K95rdma         S24nflock      S90crond
K61nfs-rdma    K99rngd        S24rpcgssd     S90psacct
K69rpccsvcgssd S01sysstat    S25blk-availability S95atd
K73winbind     S02lvm2-monitor  S25cups        S99certmonger
K75cgconfig    S08ip6tables   S25netfs       S99local
K75ntupdate    S08iptables   S26acpid
[donnie@centos-class: /etc/rc5.d]$
```

```
[root@dev ~]# pstree
systemd—ModemManager—2*[{ModemManager}]
ModemManager—dhclient
dhclient—2*[{NetworkManager}]
NetworkManager—2*[{abrt-dbus}]
abrt-dbus—2*[{abrt-watch-log}]
abrt
abrt—accounts-daemon—2*[{accounts-daemon}]
accounts-daemon—alsactl
alsactl—at-spi-bus-laun—dbus-daemon—{dbus-daemon}
dbus-daemon—3*[{at-spi-bus-laun}]
at-spi-bus-laun—3*[{at-spi2-registr}]
at-spi2-registr—(at-spi2-registr)
atd
atd—audisdp—sedispatch
audisdp—2*[{audisdp}]
audisdp—{auditd}
auditd—avahi-daemon—avahi-daemon
avahi-daemon—bluetoothd
bluetoothd—caribou—2*[{caribou}]
caribou—chronyd
chronyd—colord—2*[{colord}]
colord—crond
crond—cupsd
cupsd—2*[{dbus-daemon}—{dbus-daemon}]
dbus-daemon—dbus-launch
dbus-launch—dconf-service—2*[{dconf-service}]
dconf-service—dnsmasq—dnsmasq
dnsmasq—dockerd
dockerd—docker-containe—10*[{docker-containe}]
dockerd—13*[{dockerd}]
dockerd—evolution-caLEN—5*[{evolution-caLEN}]
dockerd—evolution-sourc—2*[{evolution-sourc}]
dockerd—firewalld
firewalld—fprintd
fprintd—gconfd-2
gconfd-2—gdm
gdm—Xorg—3*[{Xorg}]
Xorg—gdm-session-wor—2*[{gdm-session-wor}]
gdm-session-wor—gnome-session
gnome-session—abrt-applet—(abrt-applet)
abrt-applet—evolution-alarm—5*[{evolution-alarm}]
evolution-alarm—5*[{gnome-settings-}]
gnome-settings—gnome-shell—QtWebEngineProc—QtWebEngineProc—12*[{QtWebEngineProc}]
gnome-shell—HipChat.bin—QtWebEngineProc—QtWebEngineProc—5*[{QtWebEngineProc}]
HipChat.bin—firefox—769*[{firefox}]
firefox—ibus-daemon—ibus-dconf—3*[{ibus-dconf}]
ibus-dconf—ibus-engine-sim—2*[{ibus-engine-sim}]
ibus-engine-sim—2*[{ibus-daemon}]
ibus-daemon—6*[{gnome-shell}]
gnome-shell—nautilus—3*[{nautilus}]
nautilus—seapplet—2*[{seapplet}]
seapplet—ssh-agent
```

Systemd (system and service manager) 2/2

- **systemctl** upravlja različitim tipovima systemd objekata koji se popularno zovu **units**
- ako želimo pogledati vrste, `systemctl -t help`
- uobičajeni tipovi unita:
 - **services** - imaju **.services** ekstenziju - sistemski servisi
 - **socket units** - **.socket** ekstenzija i koriste se za upravljanje IPC-a (inter-process komunikacija)
 - **path units** - **.path** ekstenzija i koriste se za odgađanje aktivacije servisa dok se ne dogodi neka zadana promjena na filesystemu (npr.spooling servisi koji koriste direktorije za spooling)

Korisne komande

- `systemctl poweroff` – gašenje računala
- `systemctl reboot` – reboot računala
- `systemctl status name.service` – provjera da li servis radi
- `systemctl enable name.service` – pokretanje servisa prilikom bootanja
- `systemctl start name.service` - pokretanje servisa odmah
- `systemctl list-unit-files --type service` - lista svih servisa i provjera da li rade
- `systemctl --failed` - koji servisi se nisu pokrenuli

Par linkova...

- The Tragedy of systemd
 - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=o_Alw9bGogo
- Why "systemd"?
 - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=KftuGM_yIKq

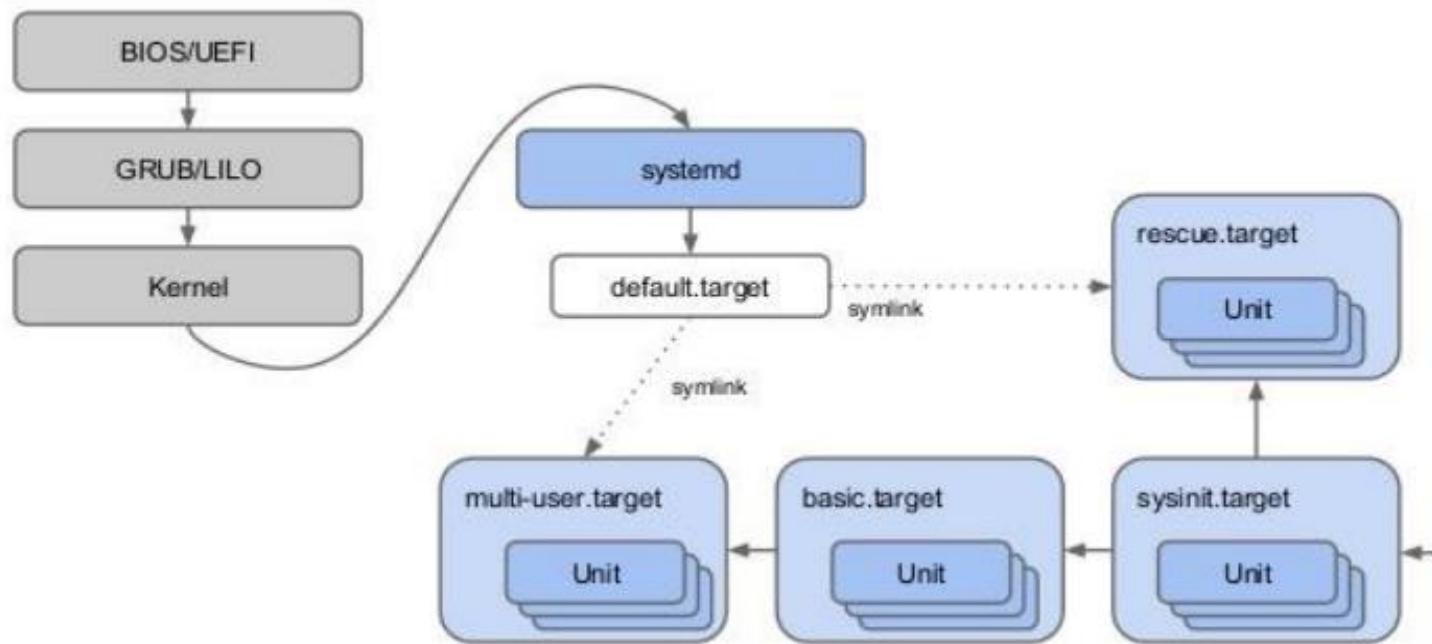
Demo

- Pokretanja httpd servisa

**BOOT proces +
demo**

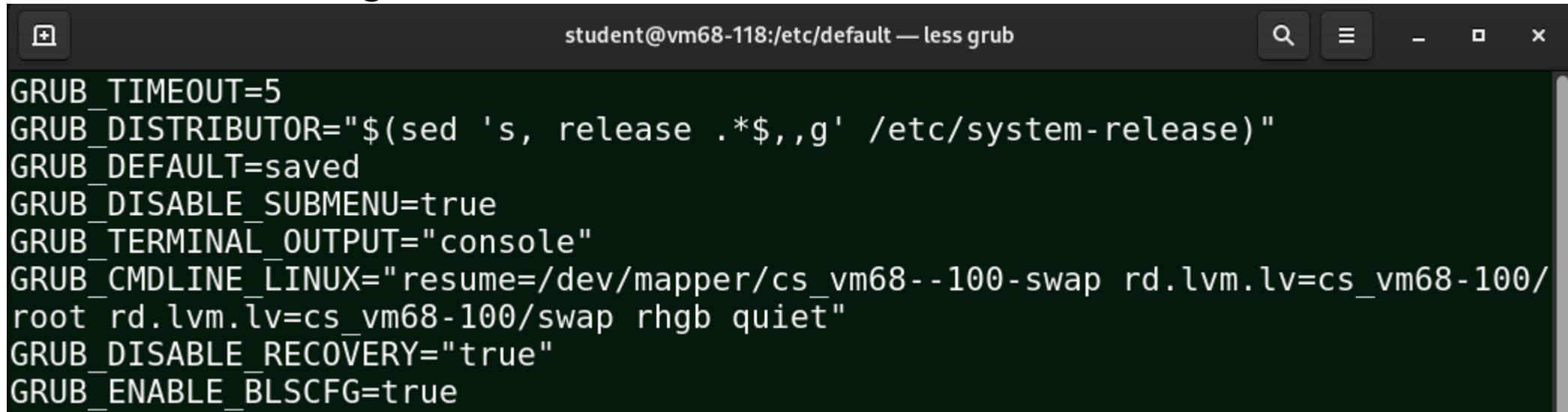
Boot process – CentOS 7

systemd boot process



GRUB (Grand Unified Bootloader)

- GRUB v2
- Konfiguracijske datoteke:
 - /boot/grub2/grub.cfg
 - /etc/default/grub



A screenshot of a terminal window titled "student@vm68-118:/etc/default — less grub". The window shows the configuration file for GRUB. The content of the file is as follows:

```
GRUB_TIMEOUT=5
GRUB_DISTRIBUTOR="$(sed 's, release .*$,,g' /etc/system-release)"
GRUB_DEFAULT=saved
GRUB_DISABLE_SUBMENU=true
GRUB_TERMINAL_OUTPUT="console"
GRUB_CMDLINE_LINUX="resume=/dev/mapper/cs_vm68--100-swap rd.lvm.lv=cs_vm68-100/
root rd.lvm.lv=cs_vm68-100/swap rhgb quiet"
GRUB_DISABLE_RECOVERY="true"
GRUB_ENABLE_BLSCFG=true
```

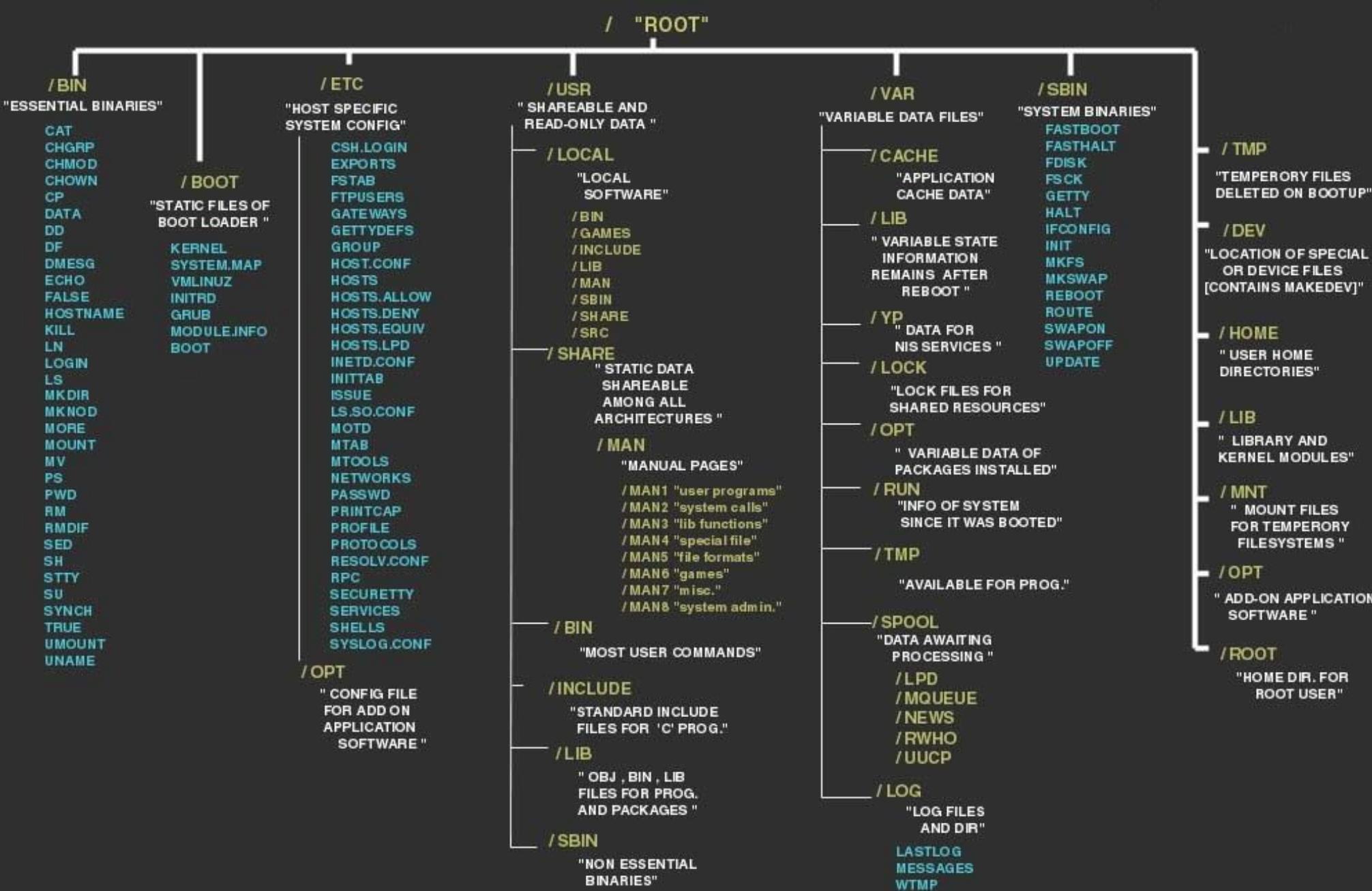
Boot – intrd/intramfs

- Sadržaj boot direktorija
- Initramfs - initial ram disk file system
- PID 1 – systemd
 - system and service manager

```
[student@vm68-118 ~]$ ls /boot
config-5.14.0-142.el9.x86_64
config-5.14.0-165.el9.x86_64
config-5.14.0-171.el9.x86_64
efi
grub2
initramfs-0-rescue-514619100fc74016aff194acd9ceed2d.img
initramfs-5.14.0-142.el9.x86_64.img
initramfs-5.14.0-165.el9.x86_64.img
initramfs-5.14.0-171.el9.x86_64.img
loader
symvers-5.14.0-142.el9.x86_64.gz
symvers-5.14.0-165.el9.x86_64.gz
symvers-5.14.0-171.el9.x86_64.gz
System.map-5.14.0-142.el9.x86_64
System.map-5.14.0-165.el9.x86_64
System.map-5.14.0-171.el9.x86_64
vmlinuz-0-rescue-514619100fc74016aff194acd9ceed2d
vmlinuz-5.14.0-142.el9.x86_64
vmlinuz-5.14.0-165.el9.x86_64
vmlinuz-5.14.0-171.el9.x86_64
[student@vm68-118 ~]$
```

USER	PID	%CPU	%MEM	VSZ	RSS	TTY	STAT	START	TIME	COMMAND
root	1	0.8	0.4	106312	16092	?	Ss	11:58	0:02	/usr/lib/systemd/systemd rhgb --switched-root -
-system	--deserialize	31								

Diskovi i particije pod Linuxom



Gdje je C:
CDROM?
Gdje su diskovi?

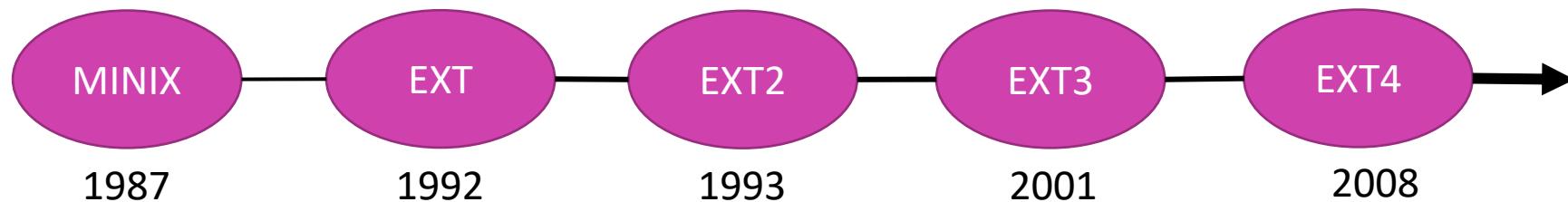
Datotečni sustav

- Datotečni sustav može se definirati kao način pohranjivanja podataka na određeni način kako bi se mogli lako pronaći kada je to potrebno.
- Ovisno o operativnom sustavu, ovisi o tome koja je vrsta datotečnog sustava podržana.
 - Glavna svrha datotečnog sustava je olakšati korisnicima i operativnom sustavu pohranjivanje datoteka na određeni način tako da sve strane mogu s lakoćom pohraniti ili dohvatiti datoteke.
 - Kao što naziv kaže, datotečni sustav bavi se datotekama i direktorijima koji bi se trebali čuvati u uređaju za pohranu (disk, USB, netdrive...) pomoću bilo kojeg operativnog sustava. Operativni sustav samo igra ulogu posrednika koji olakšava prijenos podataka na uređaj za pohranu kako bi se oni tamo mogli pohraniti.

Linux datotečni sustavi

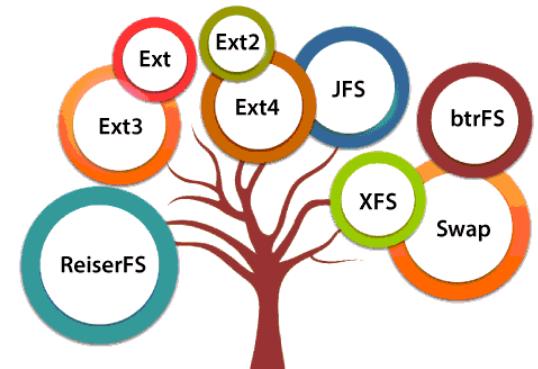
- Windows koristi: FAT i NTFS
- Linux ih ima oko 100...
 - Najpoznatiji datotečni sustavi:
 - EXT (*extended file system*) familiji (ext, ext2, ext3, ext4)
 - XFS (razvio Silicon Graphics)
- Linux koristi dva tipa particije:
 - data partitions
 - swap - za virtualnu memoriju (gdje to Windows zapisuje?)

Linux datotečni sustav



- Minix - veličina particije do 64MByte
- EXT - veličina particije do 2GiByte, veličina naslova datoteke do 265 karaktera
- EXT2 - nadogradnja EXT, podrška za Linux kernel
 - problemi sa korupcijom podataka
 - problemi sa fragmentacijom diska
- EXT3 - nadogradja EXT2, veličina particije do 2TByte
- EXT4 - veličina particije do 16TiByte
 - podrška za journaling
- XFS - veličina particije do 8EiByte
 - default za RedHat
- OpenZF - veličina particije do 16EiByte

Types of Linux File System



Particiniranje diskova

- DEMO
- Naredbe:
 - fdisk
 - lsblk
 - parted
 - df
 - du

Pitanja?



Hvala na pažnji!