



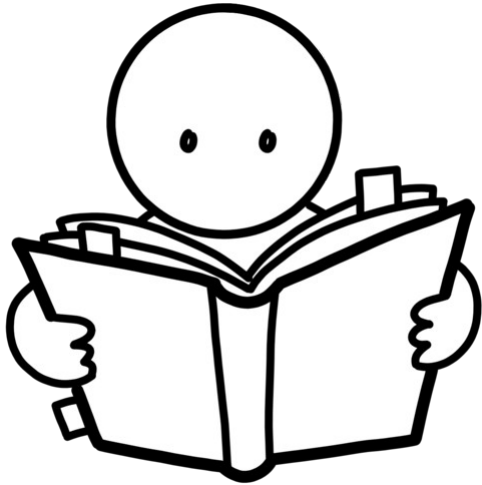
Front-End Computers Operating System A Common OS For IPC and SoC in ATS

Federico Vaga

2023-10-06

Who am I?

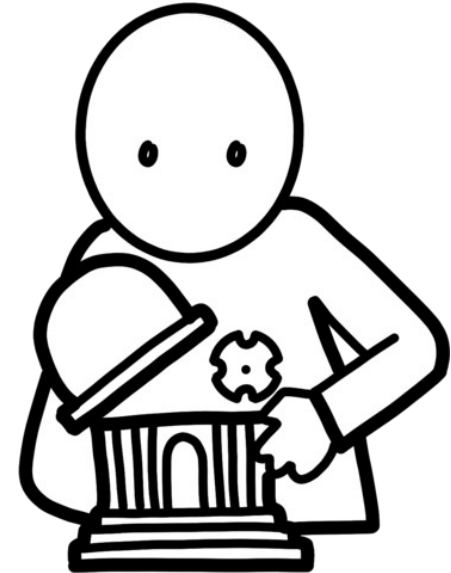
- **I work in CERN BE-CEM-EDL**
 - Beam department
 - Control Electronics and Mechatronics group
 - Electronic Design and Low level software section
- **I'm a Software Engineer, specialized in:**
 - Linux kernel development
 - Linux systems setup



Context
~ 5 min



Thinking
~ 10 min



Doing
~ 5 min

History is a gallery of pictures in which there are many copies and few originals.

~ Alexis de Tocqueville



From 2008 To 2026



intel.



5

intel.

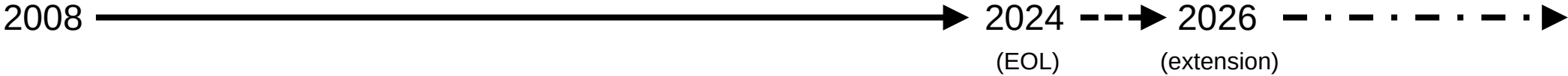
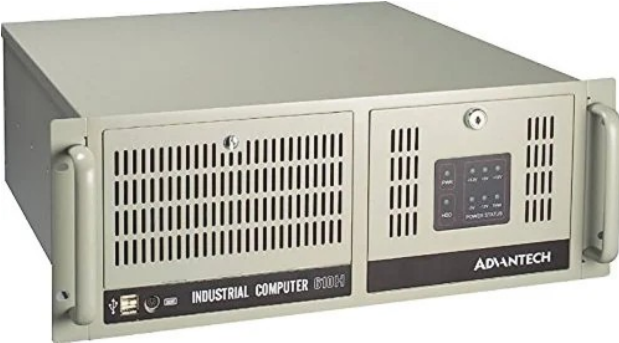


6

intel.



7



Red Hat Enterprise Linux Family Drama 2020 [1]

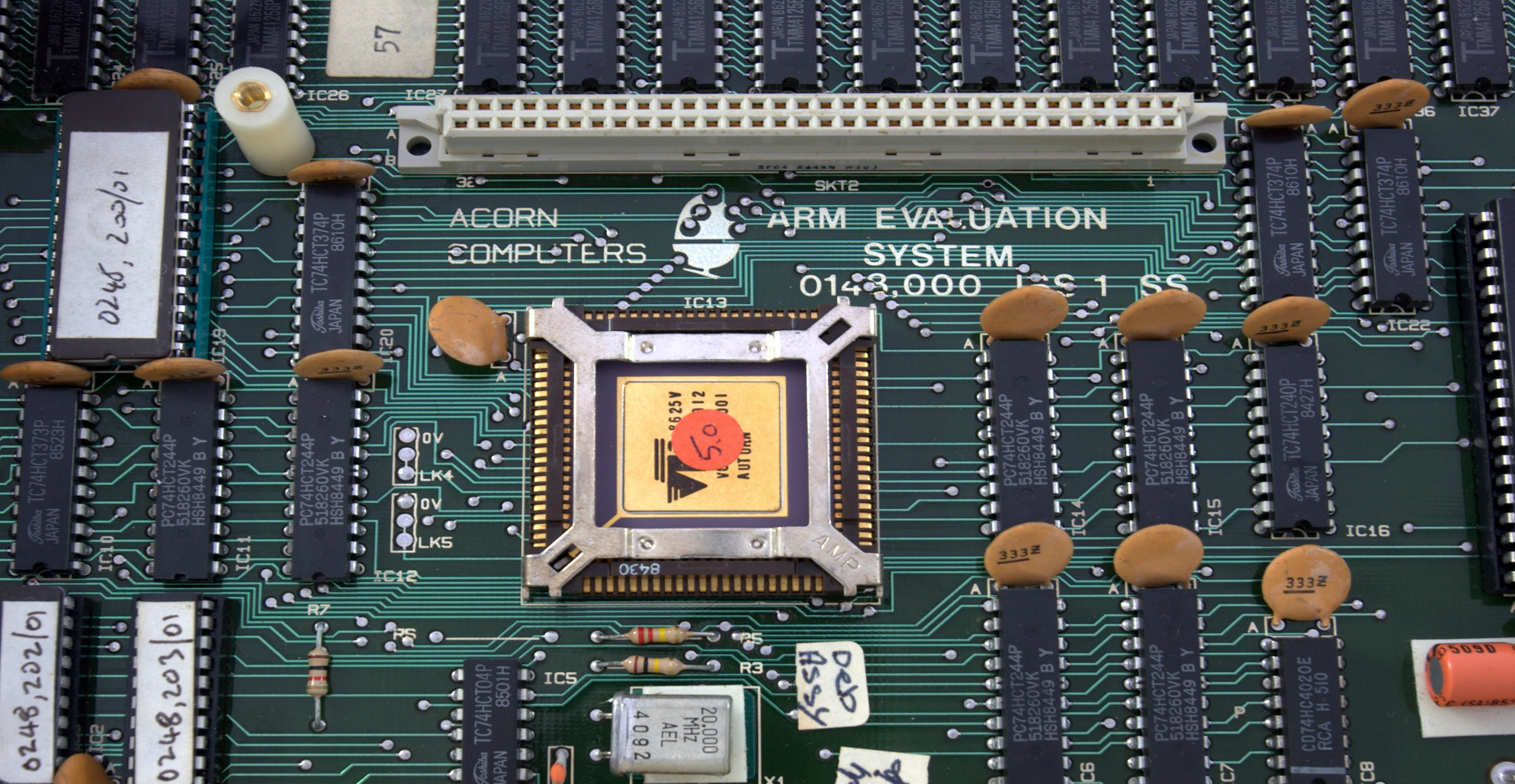
CentOS Project shifts focus to CentOS Stream



CentOS

The future of the CentOS Project is CentOS Stream, and over the next year we'll be shifting focus from CentOS Linux, the rebuild of Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL), to CentOS Stream, which tracks just *ahead* of a current RHEL release. CentOS Linux 8, as a rebuild of RHEL 8, will end at the end of 2021. CentOS Stream continues after that date, serving as the upstream (development) branch of Red Hat Enterprise Linux.

Meanwhile, we understand many of you are deeply invested in CentOS Linux 7, and we'll continue to produce that version through the remainder of the **RHEL 7** life cycle.

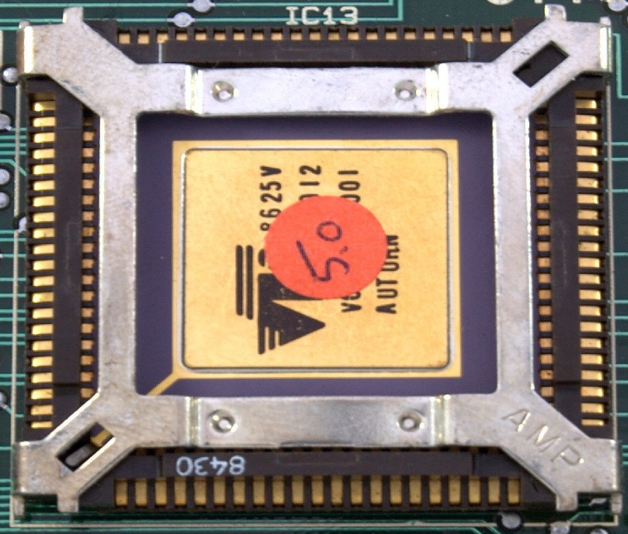


ACORN
COMPUTERS



ARM EVALUATION
SYSTEM

0143,000 1 55



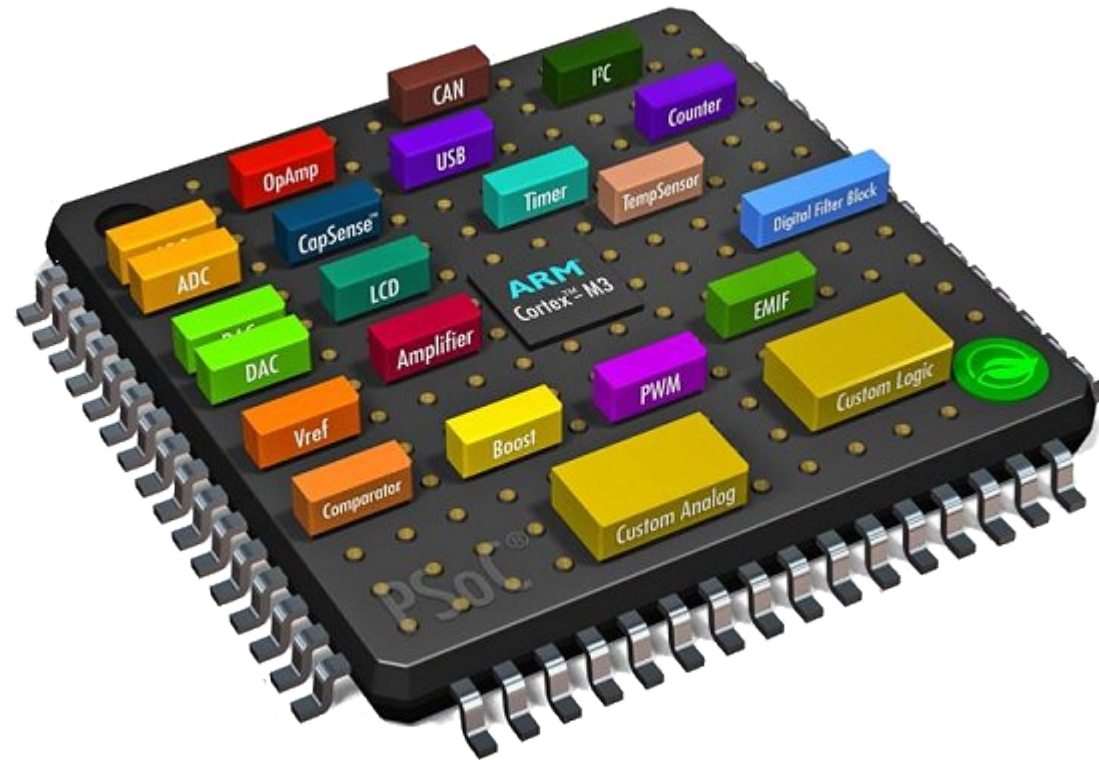
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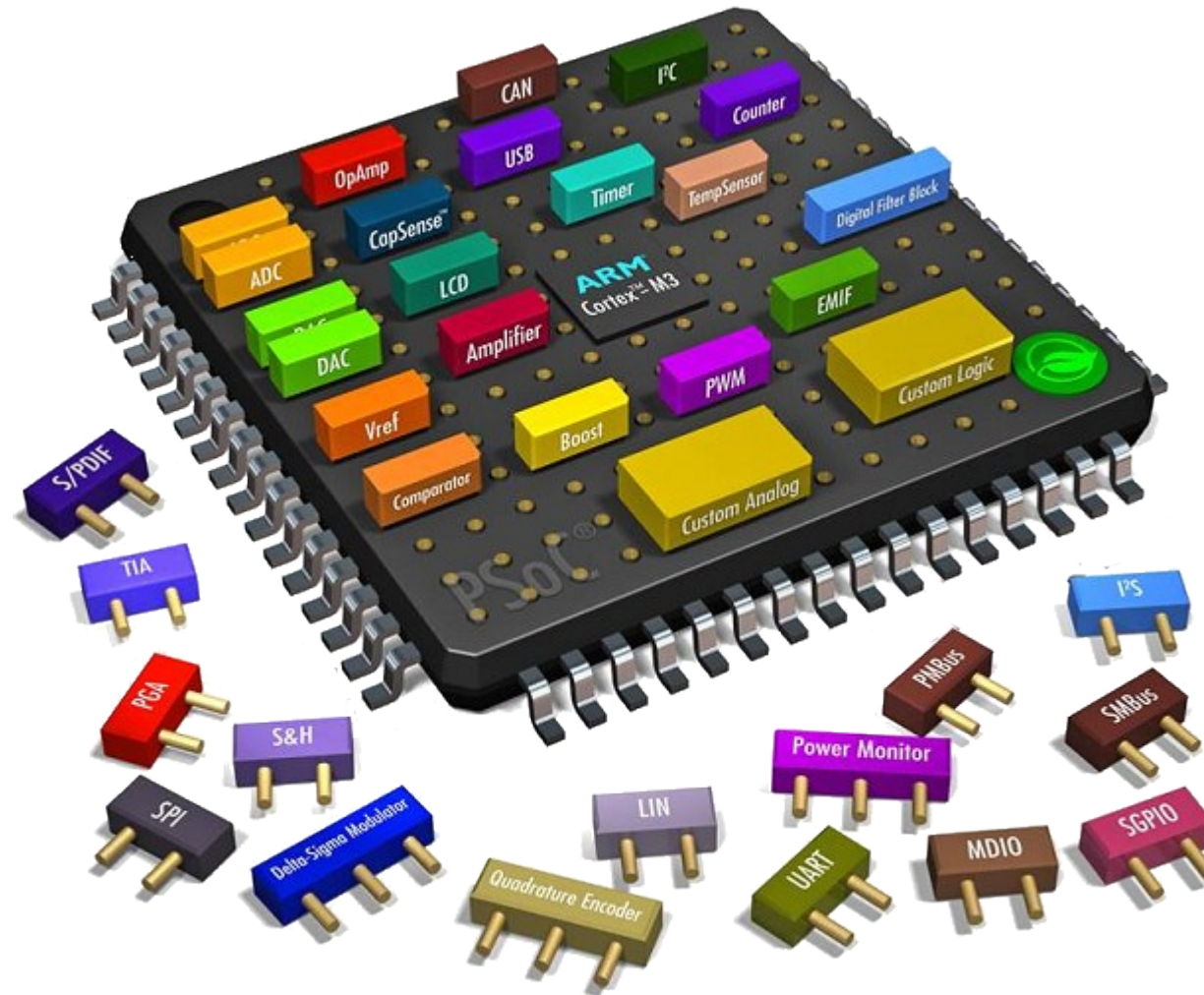
0248, 203/01



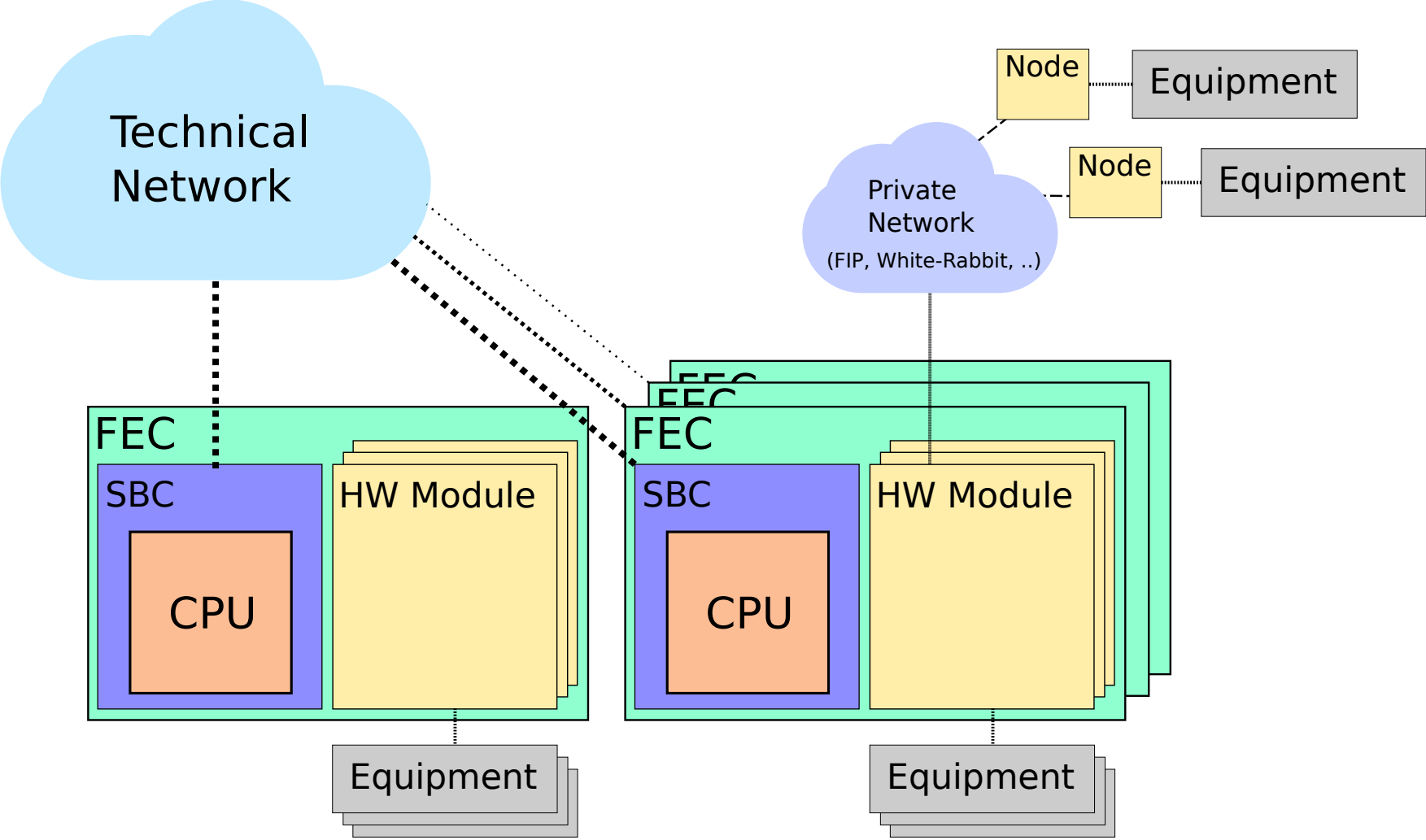
The “New” Technology: System-On-Chip



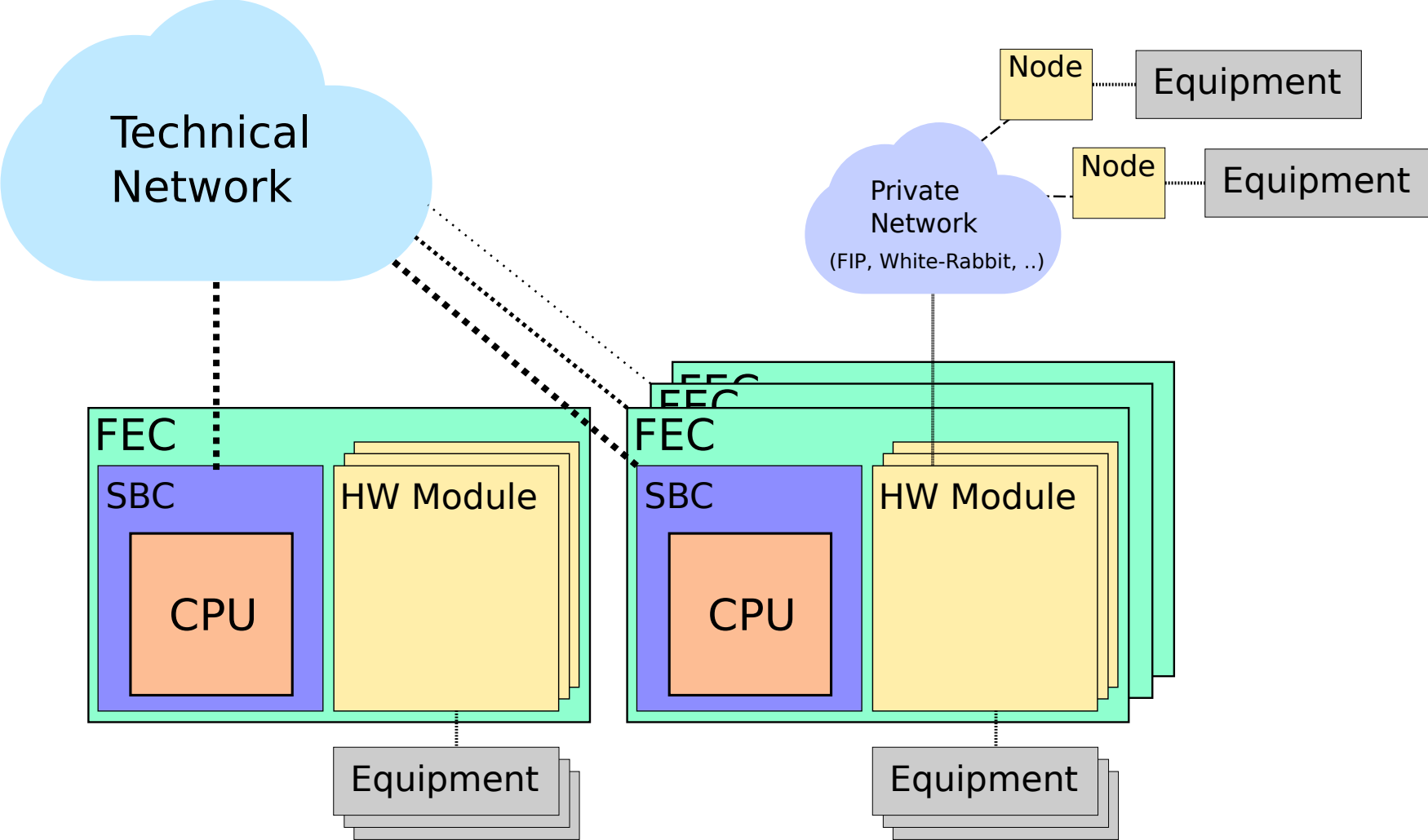
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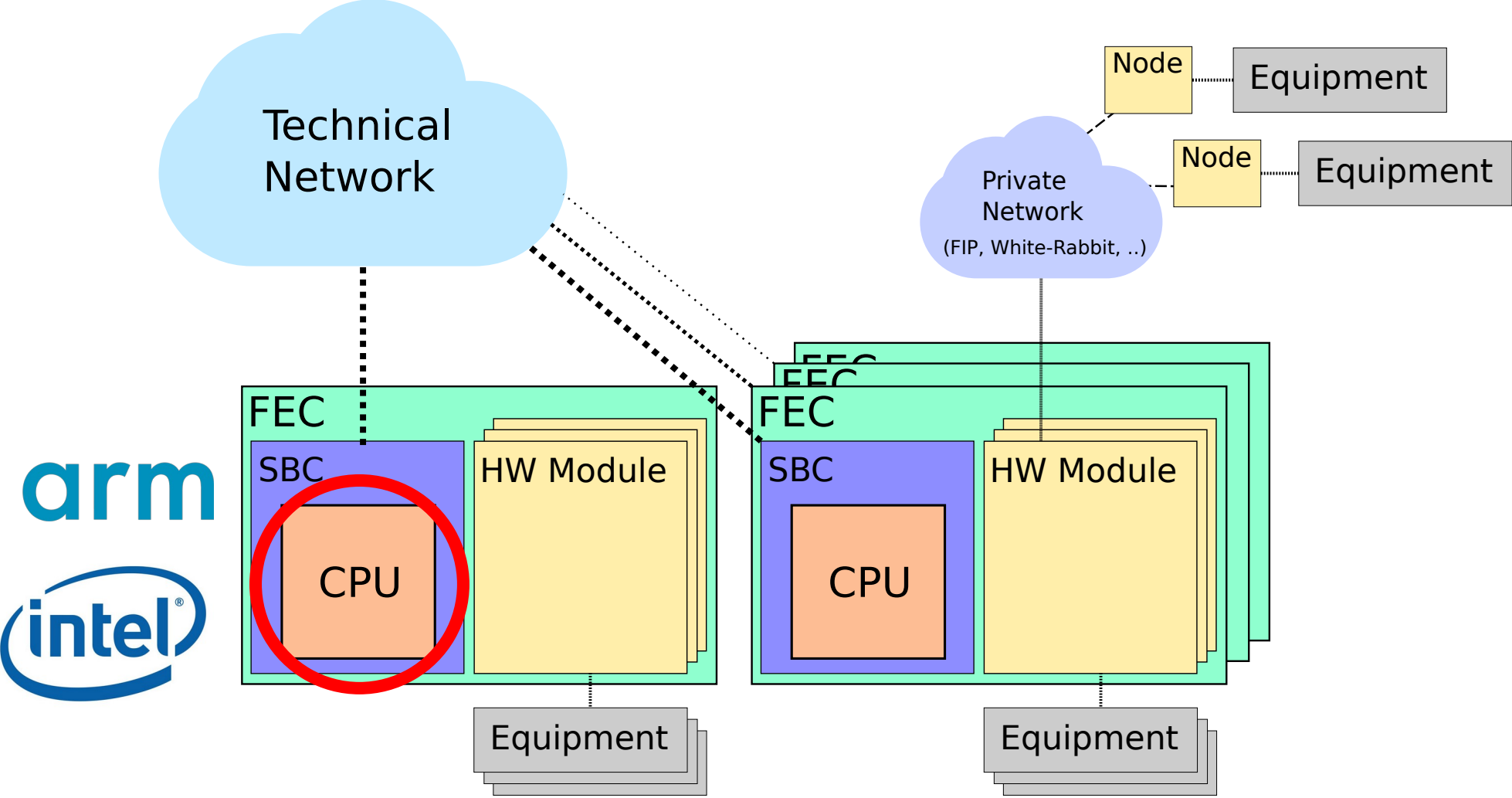
Front-End Computers (FEC): Overview



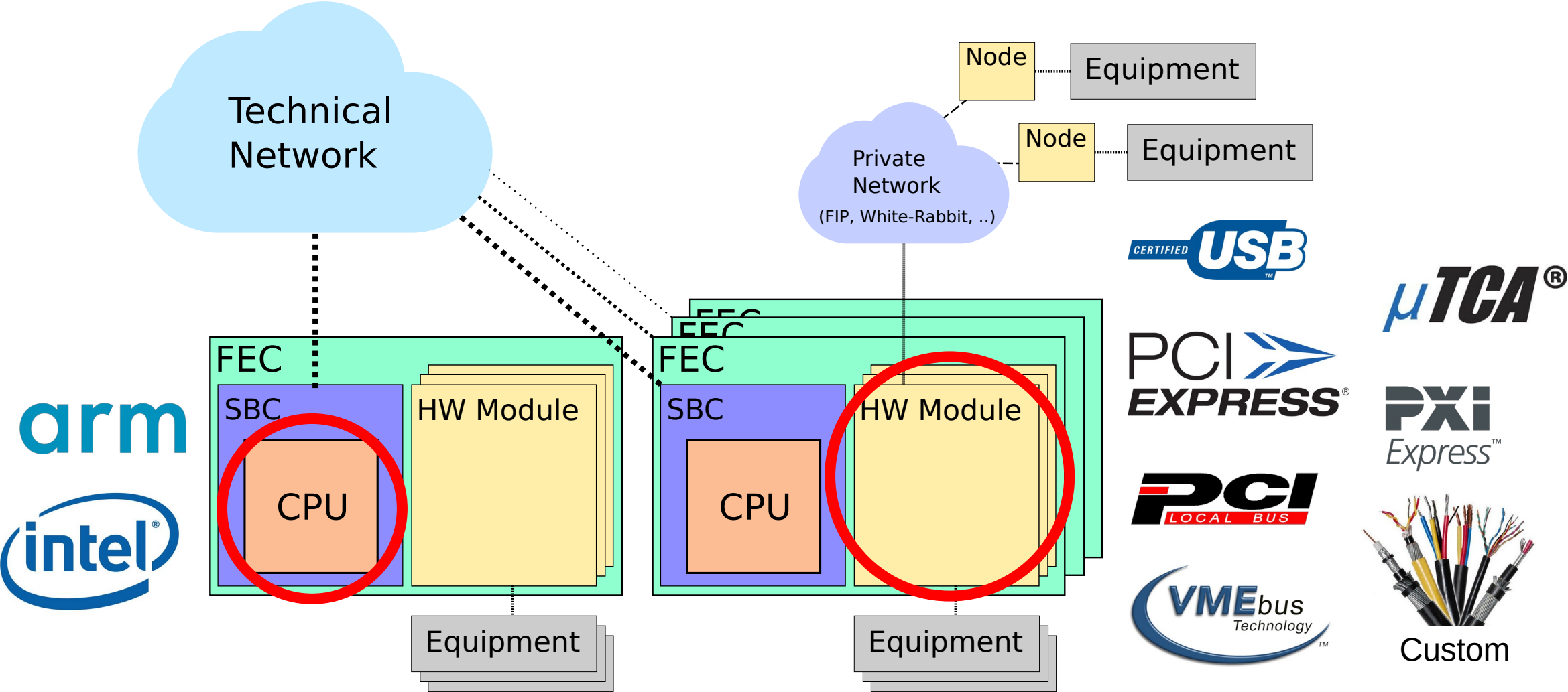
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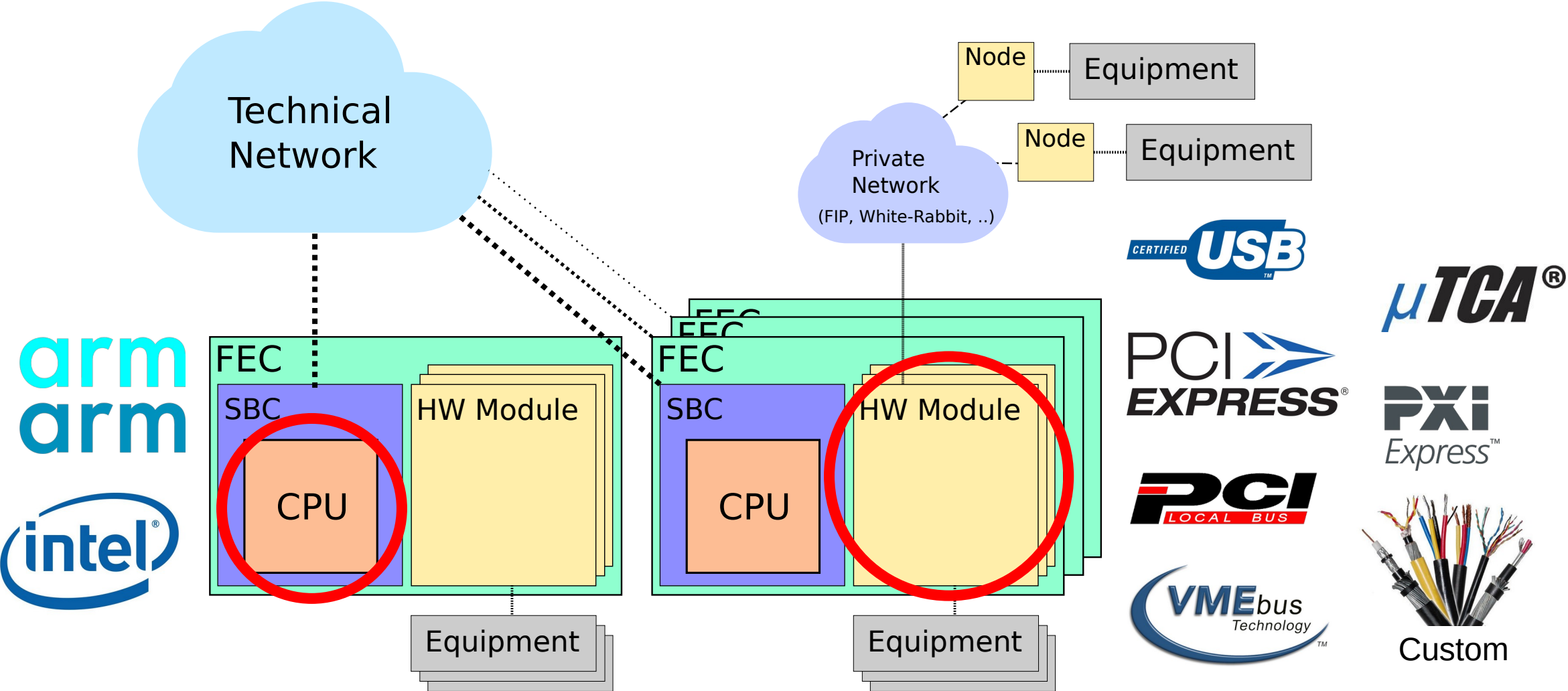
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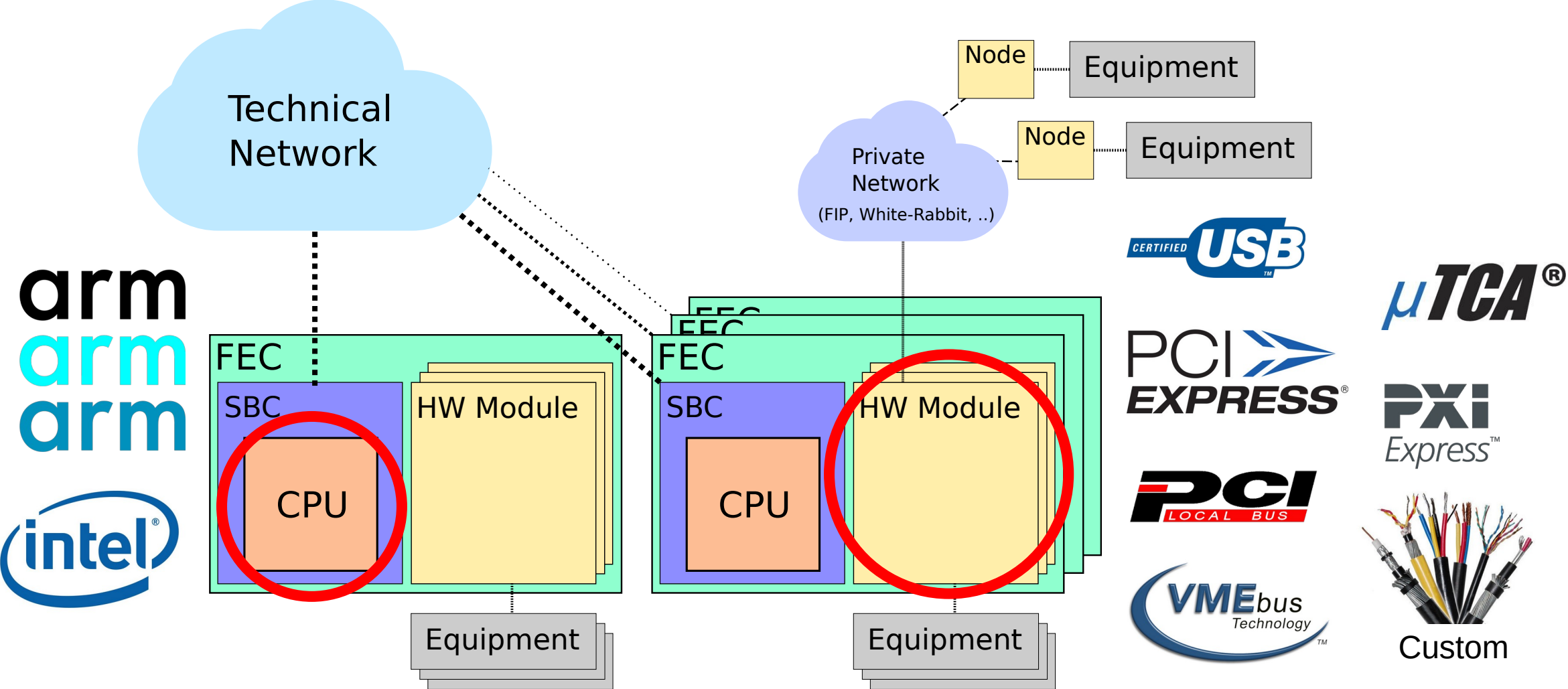
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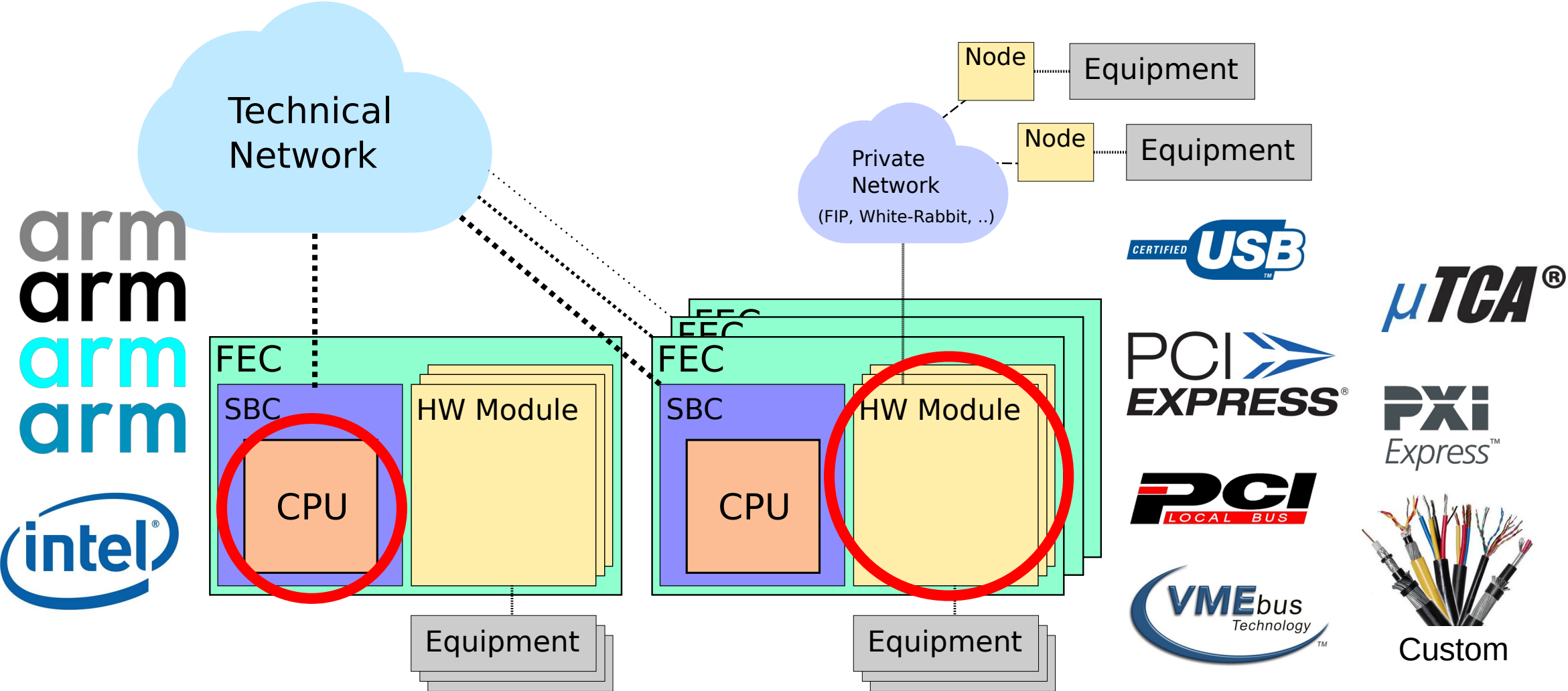
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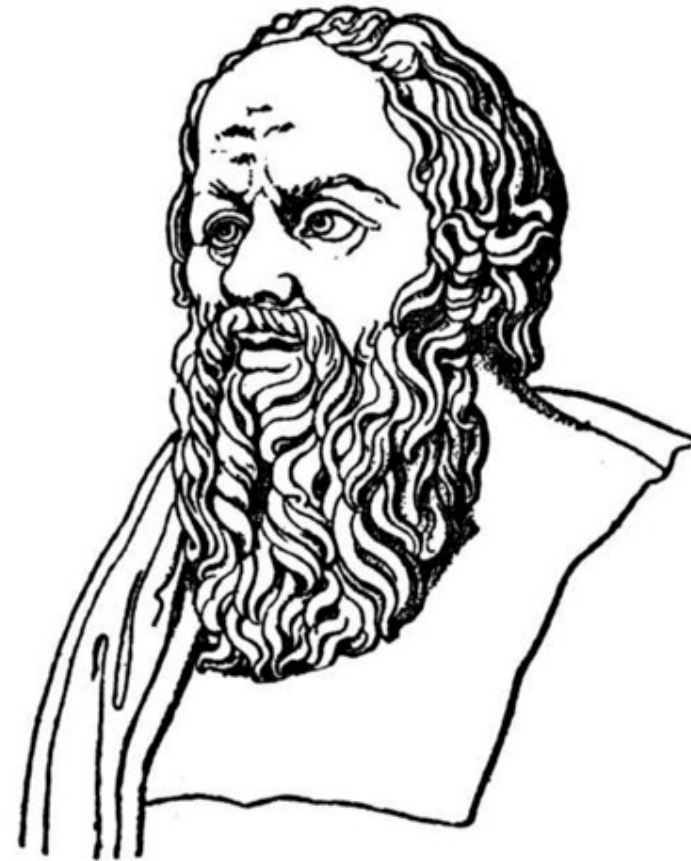


Open Questions In 2021

- **What to use after CentOS 7 On Front-End Computers?**
- **Can we reduce maintenance by running the same OS on SoC?**
- **How do we handle the need for different kernels?**
 - Different architectures
 - Different versions
 - Different configurations
- **Can we support more users with little additional effort?**
- **How hard is it to be ready for today “exotic” use cases?**

To know thyself is the beginning of wisdom.

~ Socrates

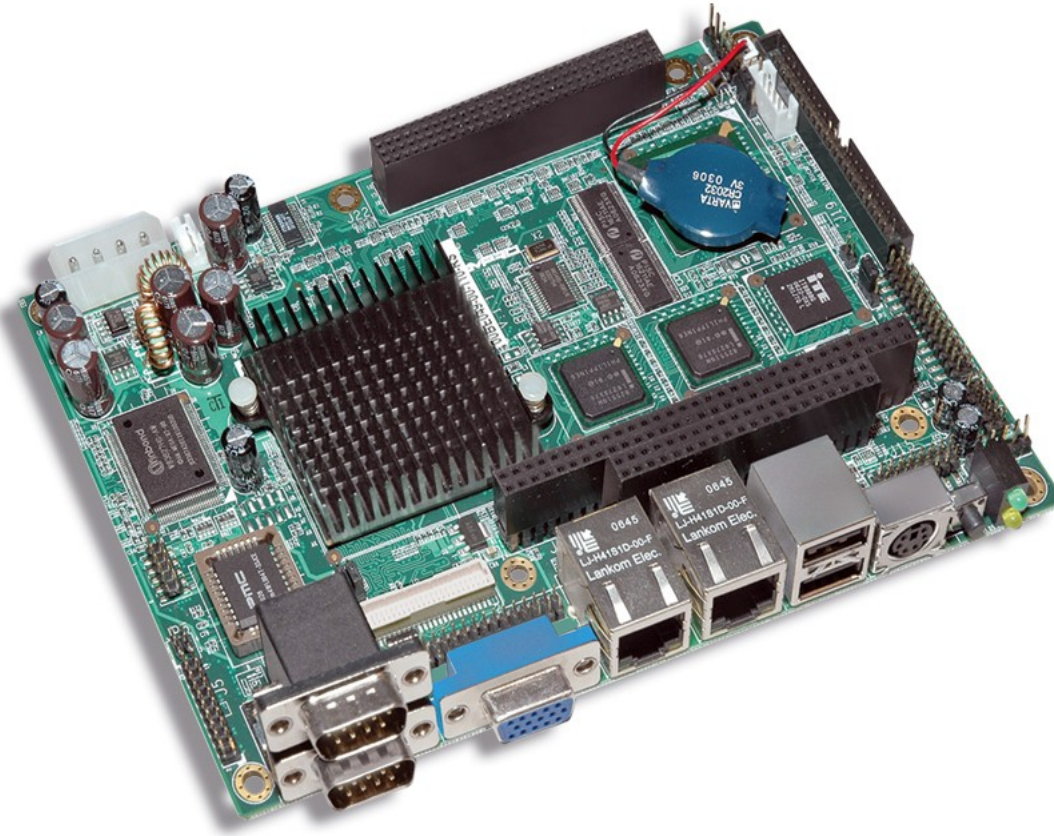


Definition

embedded system

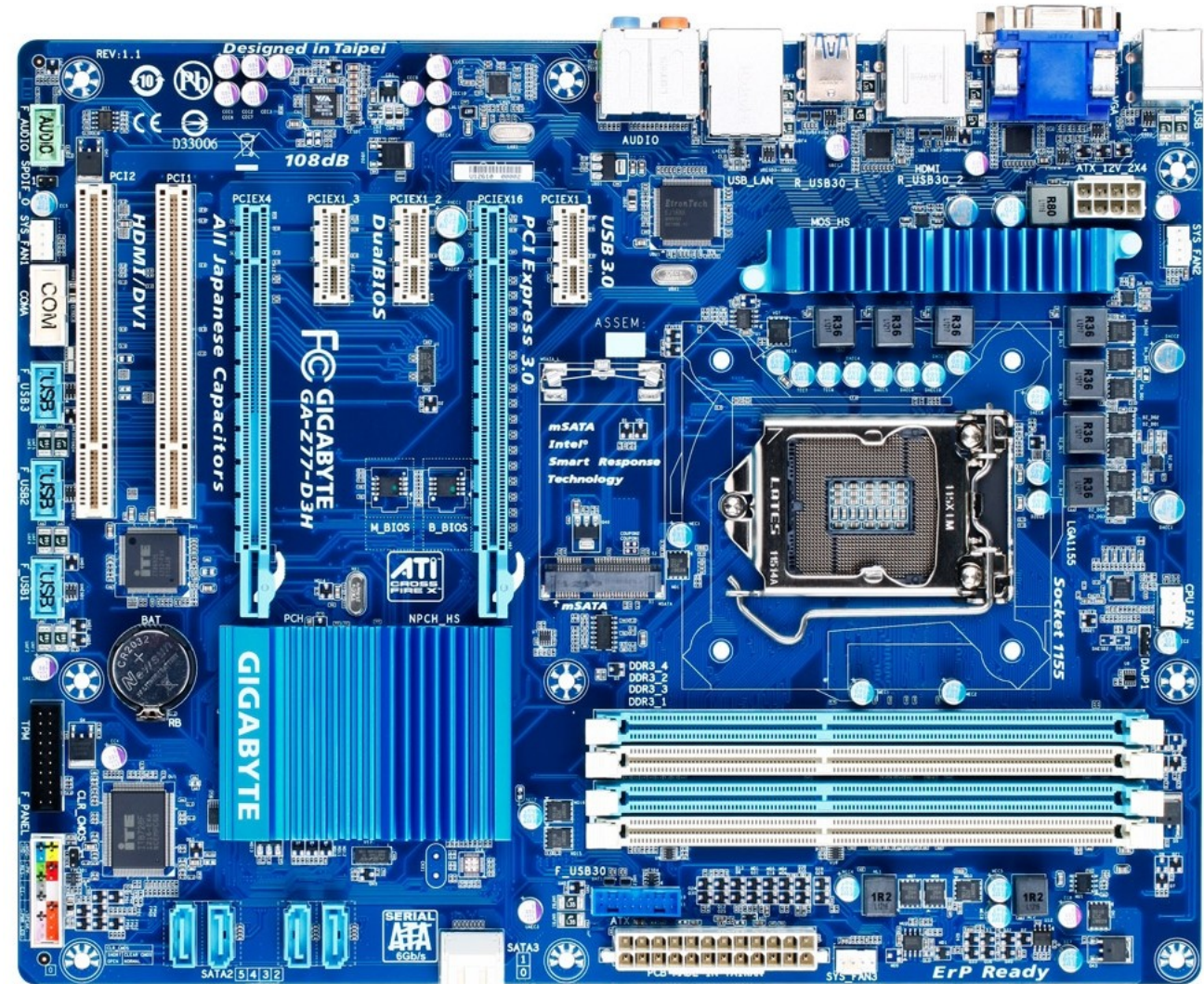
A combination of computer hardware and software, and perhaps additional mechanical or other parts, designed to perform a dedicated function. In some cases, embedded systems are part of a larger system or product.

Embedded Systems



yocto
PROJECT

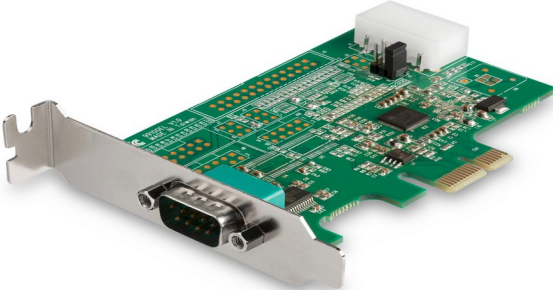
Embedded Systems



Embedded Systems ?



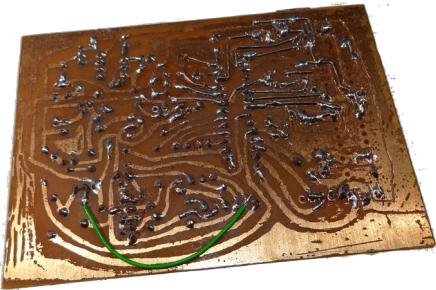
CAN Bus



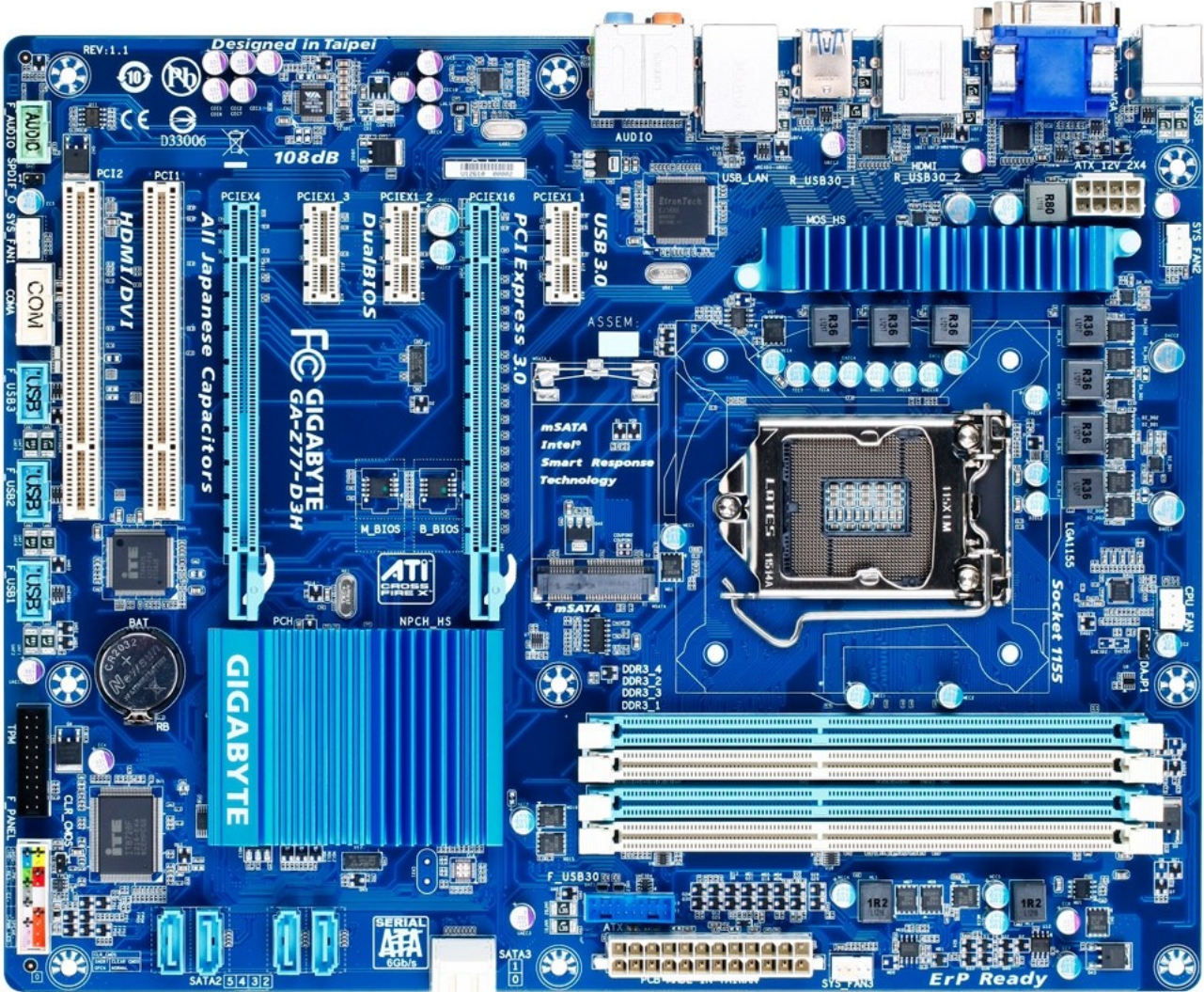
Serial Bus



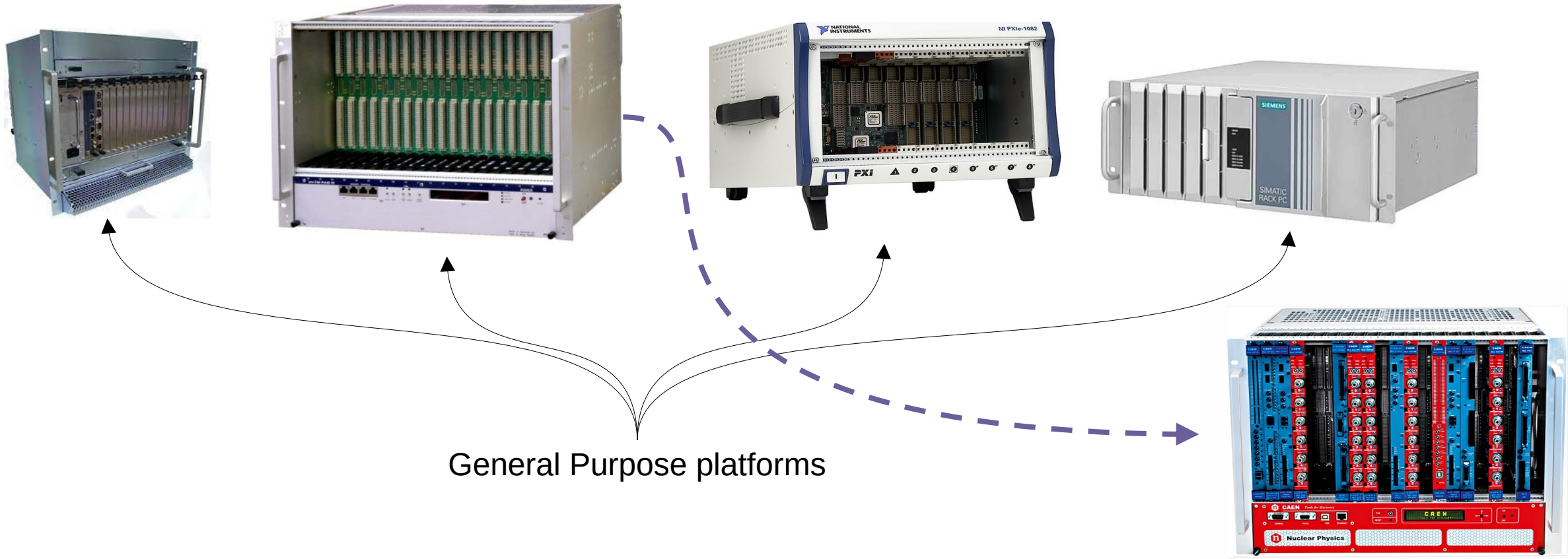
Digital IO



Custom Card



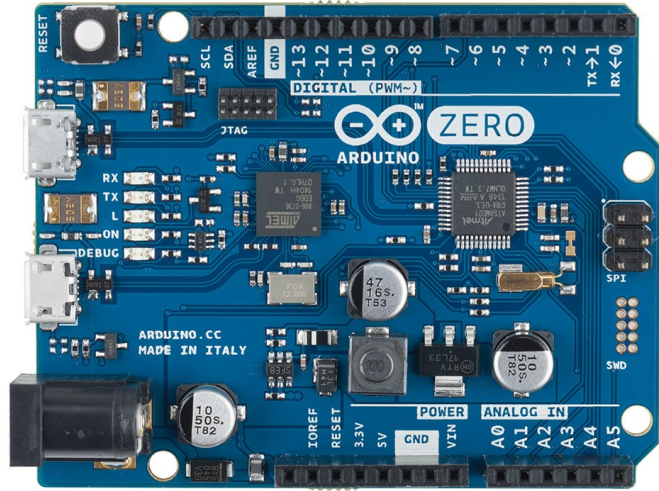
Embedded Systems !



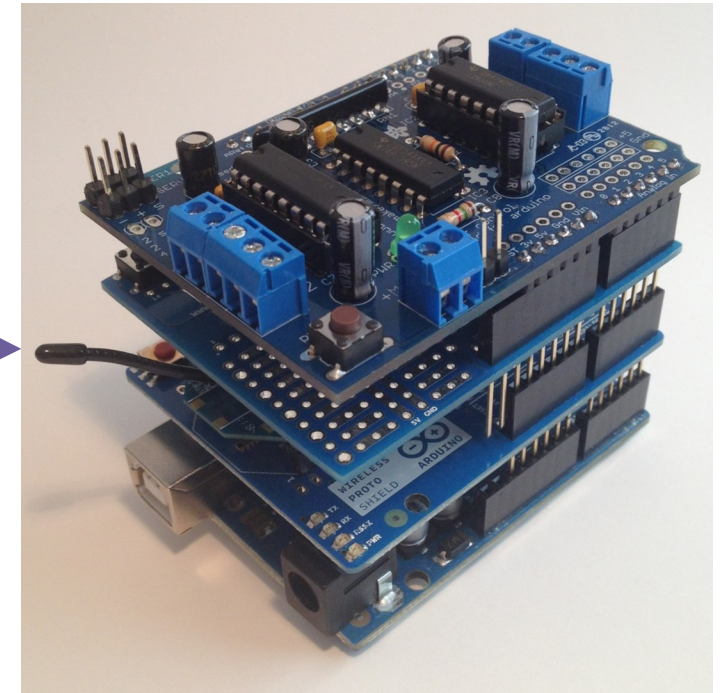
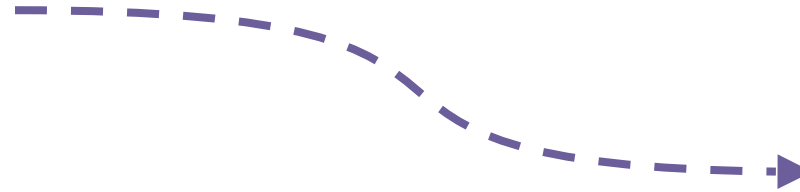
General Purpose platforms

Embedded System

Embedded Systems: An Arduino Analogy



General Purpose platform

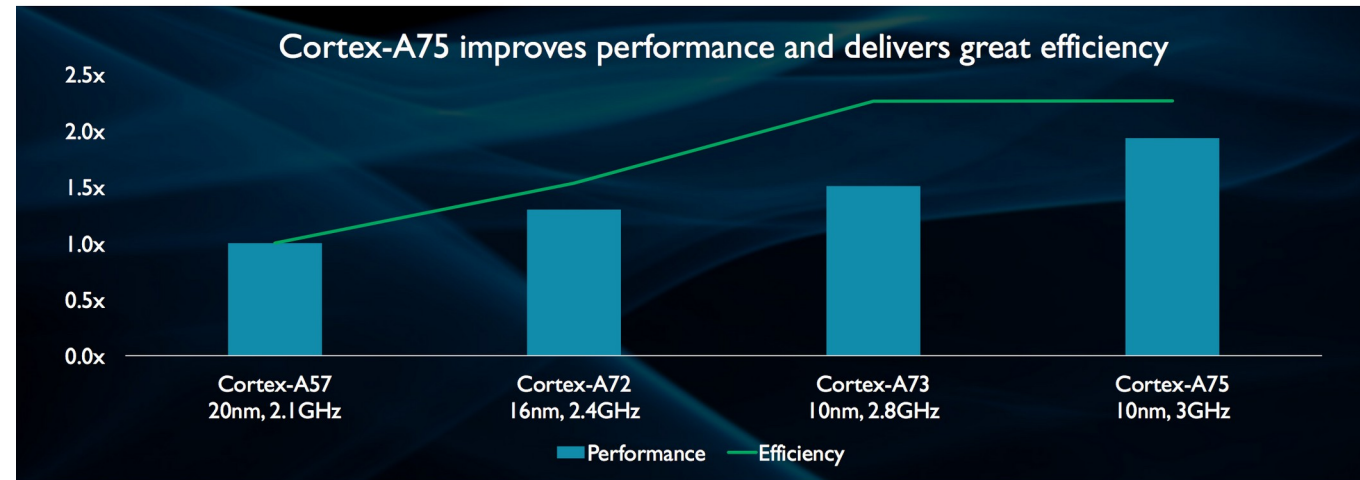


Embedded System

ARM Based SoC Getting More Powerful

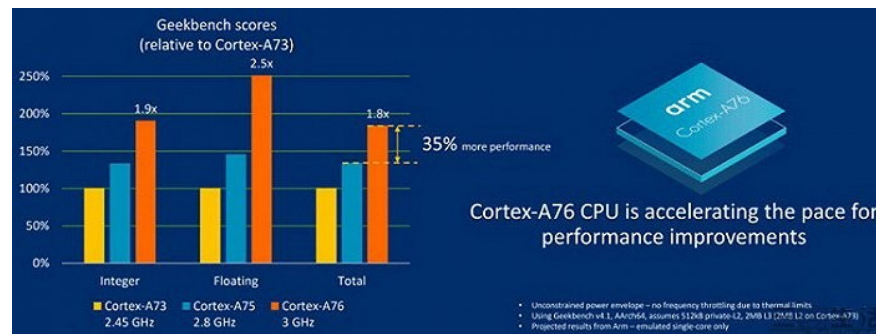


Cortex-A75: High performance, leading efficiency



Performance and efficiency per-core, at-speed using target process node

30 ©ARM 2017



Industrial-PC Or SoC Based systems Are Embedded Systems

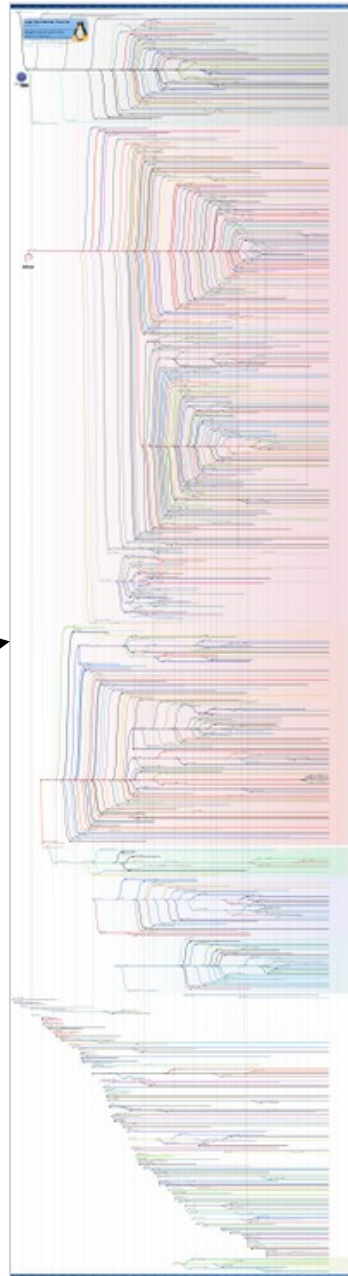
Industrial-PC and our selection of System-on-Chip comply with our performance requirement

Implement A Common OS Solution For Powerful Embedded Systems In ATS

Linux Distributions Panorama



Wikimedia picture

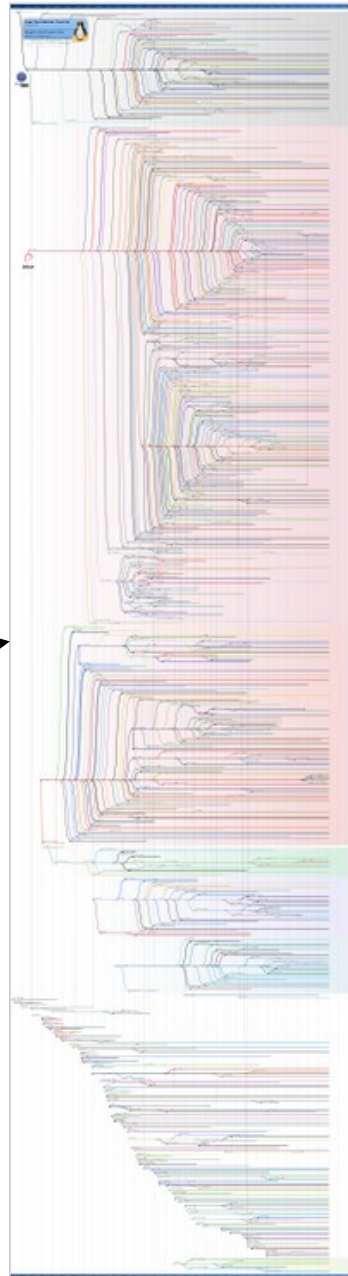


Linux Distributions Panorama

- There are hundreds of them.



Wikimedia picture

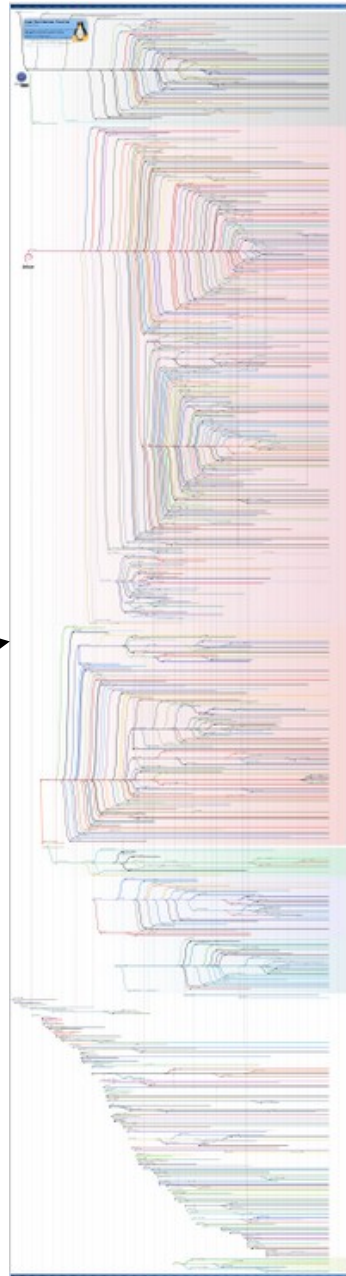


Linux Distributions Panorama

- There are hundreds of them.
- On top of Linux, they distribute open-source software
 - Technically speaking any Linux distribution would do
 - Each software follows its own governance and development life-cycle
 - May add patches



Wikimedia picture

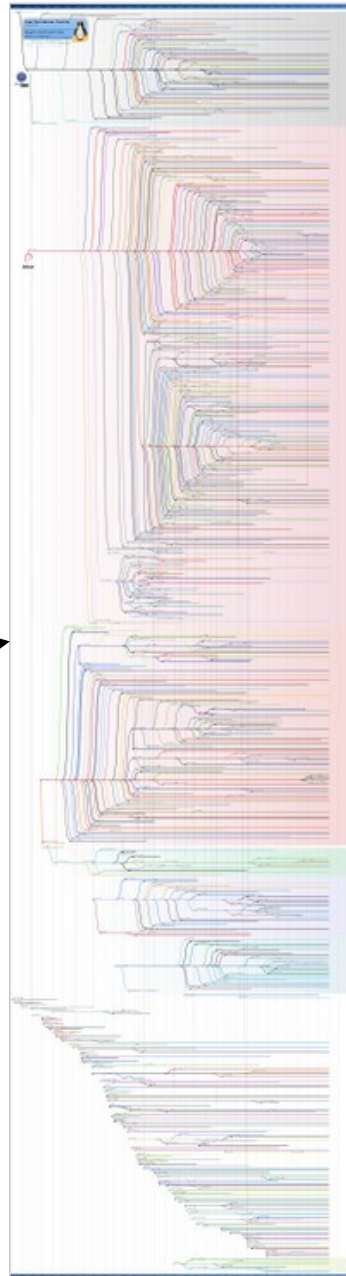


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 - a community.



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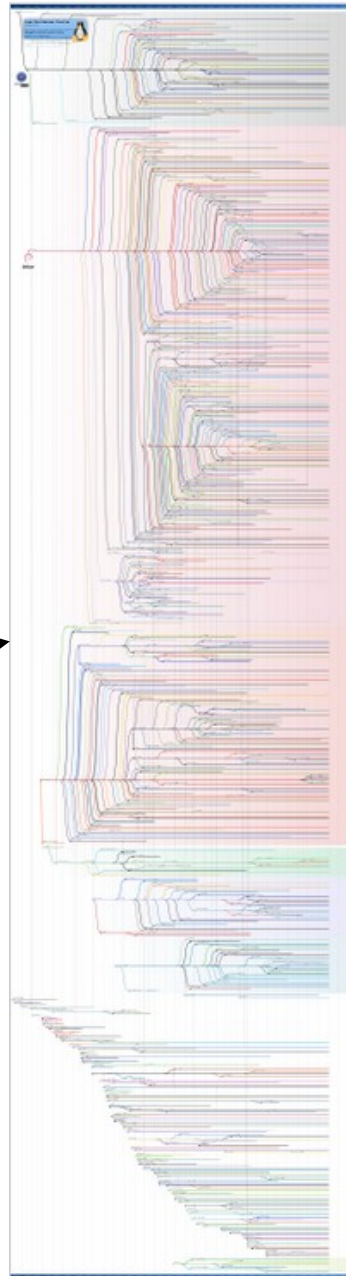


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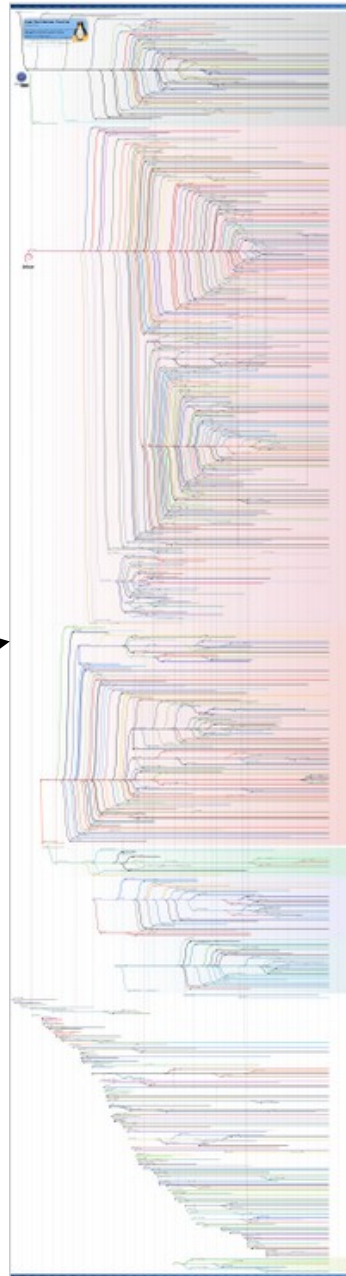


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- Each has a mission for its own existence.



Wikimedia picture

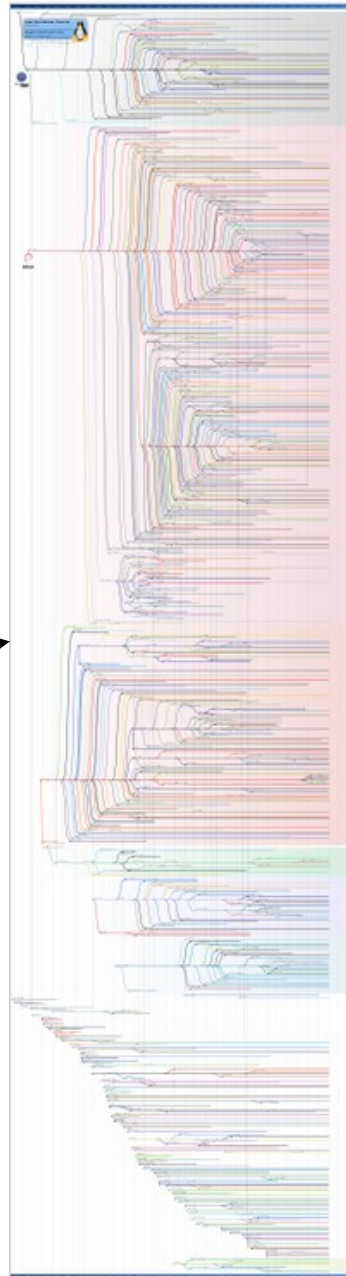


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Wikimedia picture



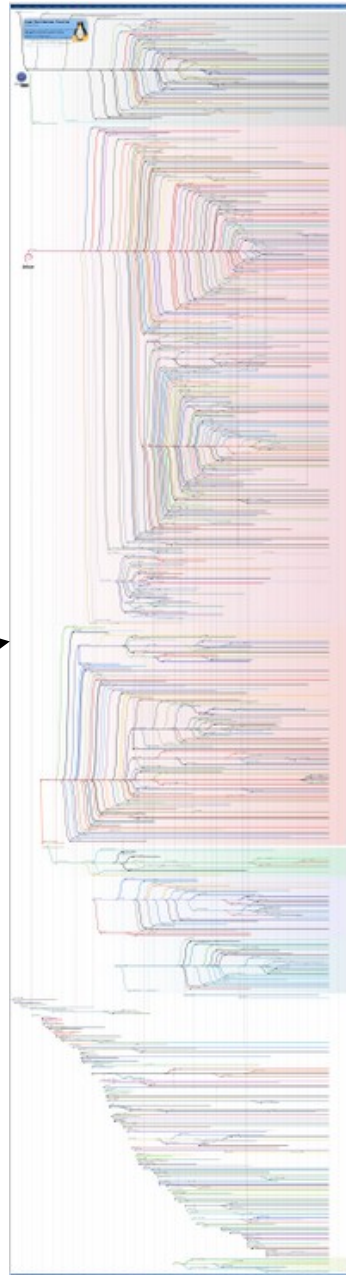
Does this matter?

Linux Distributions Panorama

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Wikimedia picture



Does this matter? YES!

It Matters Because It Affects:

- **governance priorities;**
- **community or company size;**
- **software availability, version, building, and configuration;**
- **supported architectures;**
- **the development life-cycle;**
- **the upgrade policy;**
- **the delivered support level;**
- **its maintenance;**
- **its long-term existence.**



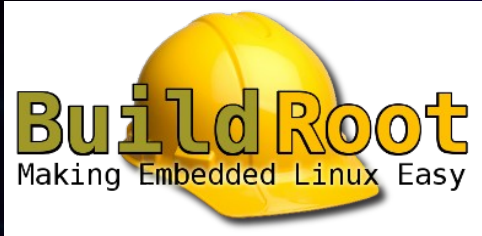








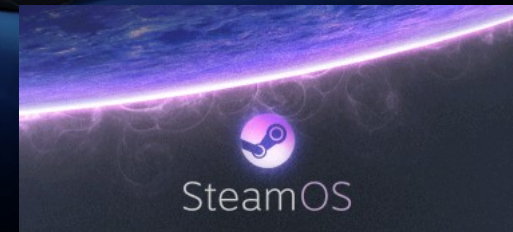




Windows 11



yocto
PROJECT








BuildRoot
Making Embedded Linux Easy




CIVIL
INFRASTRUCTURE
PLATFORM

yocto .
PROJECT



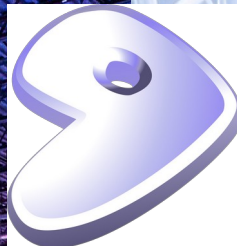
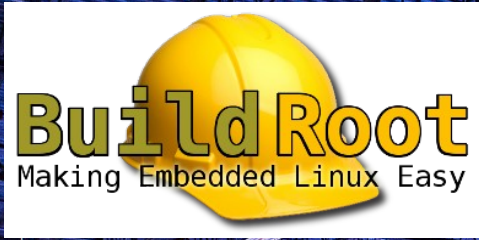
debian
GNU/Linux



Red Hat
Enterprise Linux







yocto
PROJECT



Our Operating Systems Options

Our Operating Systems Options

Higher Control
Higher Maintenance



Lower Control
Lower Maintenance

Our Operating Systems Options

Higher Control
Higher Maintenance



Lower Control
Lower Maintenance

Our Operating Systems Options

Higher Control
Higher Maintenance



Lower Control
Lower Maintenance

Our Operating Systems Options

Higher Control
Higher Maintenance



Lower Control
Lower Maintenance



Our Operating Systems Options

Higher Control
Higher Maintenance



Lower Control
Lower Maintenance



Our Operating Systems Options

Higher Control
Higher Maintenance



The control we need - The maintenance we can afford

Lower Control
Lower Maintenance

A red-bordered box containing several Linux distributions. At the top left is the 'CIVIL INFRASTRUCTURE PLATFORM' logo. Below it are the logos for 'debian GNU/Linux' (a red swirl), 'archlinux' (a blue triangle), 'SUSE' (a green chameleon), 'Red Hat Enterprise Linux' (a red hat), 'AlmaLinux' (a colorful flower-like shape), and 'ubuntu' (a colorful circle).

Our Operating Systems Options

Higher Control
Higher Maintenance



The best fit 



Lower Control
Lower Maintenance



Why Two Linux Distributions?



- **It enforces software portability**
 - Everything must work on different Linux environments
- **It reduces the Total Cost of Ownership (TCO)**
 - It reduces the exit costs and prevents lock-in
- **It is relatively cheap to *maintain* both solutions**
 - After a first investment in portability, it is easy to maintain
- **It allows us to have an exit strategy**
 - We can always easily move to the second distribution if needed
- **We will never support two distributions at the same time**
 - Only one distribution will be officially supported (primary)
 - The second distribution will be our exit strategy (secondary)



CentOS
Stream



AlmaLinux

Plan A: RHEL Family

Align To CERN Recommendation

Profit from existent infrastructure, expertise and services

Services and expertise ●

Infrastructure ●

OS ●



CentOS
Stream



AlmaLinux

Plan A: RHEL Family

Align To CERN Recommendation

Profit from existent infrastructure, expertise and services

(Plan B: Debian)

Services and expertise ●

Infrastructure ●

OS ●

Red Hat Enterprise Linux Family Drama 2022/3 [2] (for us)



9

`-march=x86_64-v2`

~ 50% of our systems are incompatible



10

`-march=x86_64-v3`

~ 65% of our systems are incompatible

The cost of these compiler flags have been estimated in more than 5 MCHF in material budget and staff

The probability of a successful replacement during 2026H1 has been estimated to be very low

x86_64 ABI versioning

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~~Plan A: RHEL Family~~
Plan B: Debian

x86_64 ABI versioning



Plan B: Debian

No hardware incompatibilities
And software flexibility

Services and expertise

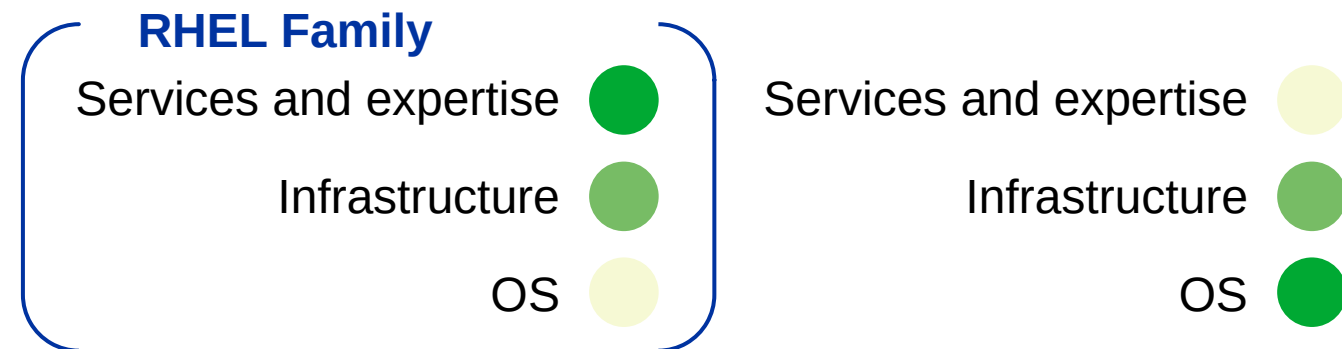
Infrastructure

OS



Plan B: Debian

No hardware incompatibilities
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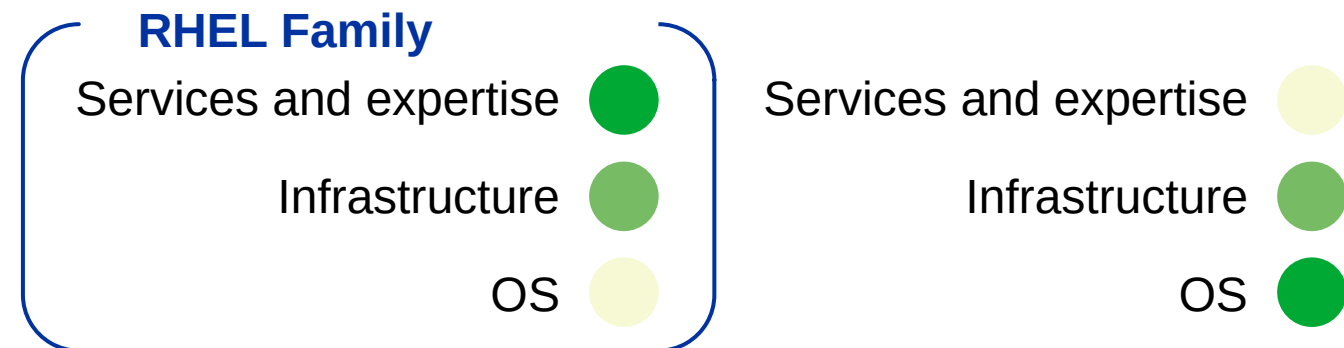


Plan B: Debian

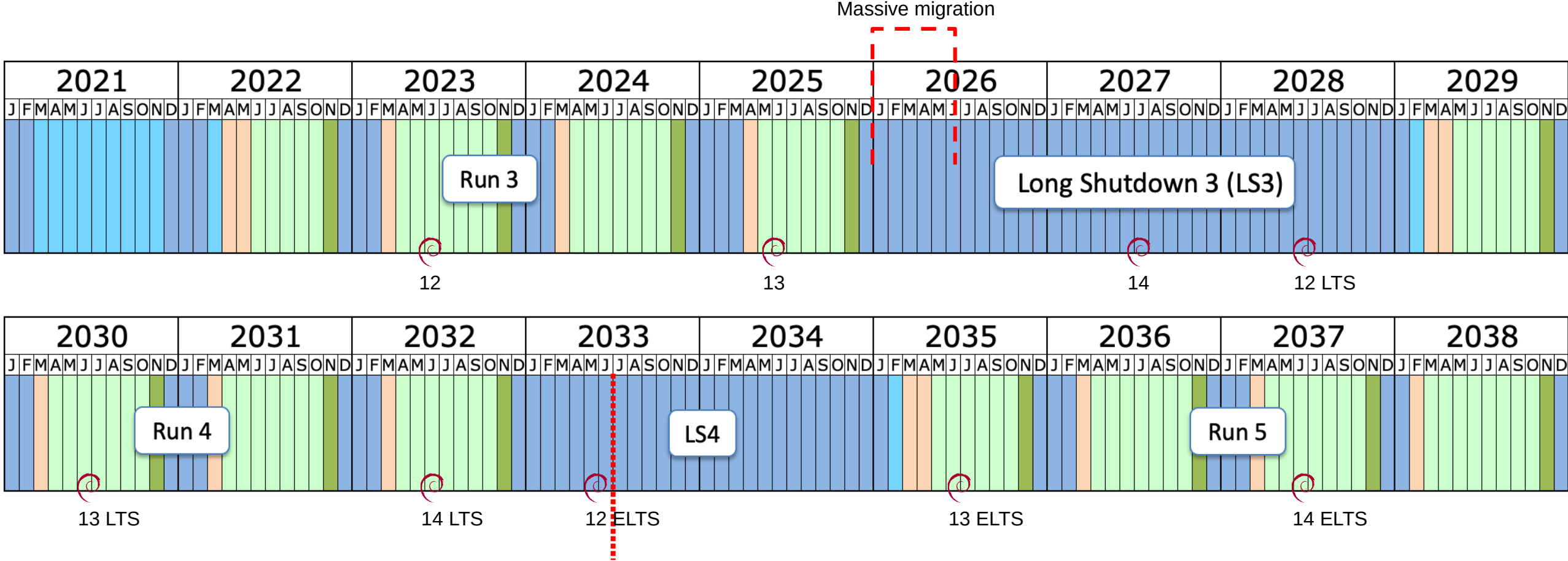
No hardware incompatibilities

And software flexibility

(Plan C: We do not have one, yet)



LHC And Debian Schedule



Some FECs operationally in use until this date

Freexian for LTS and ELTS support



Start by doing what's necessary; then do what's possible; and suddenly you are doing the impossible.

~ Francis of Assisi

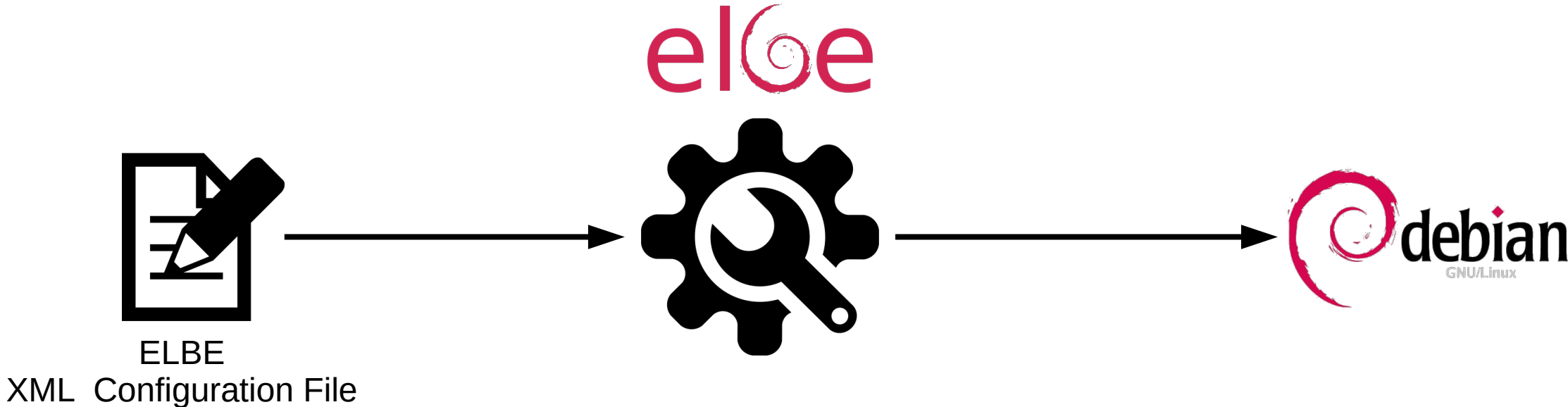


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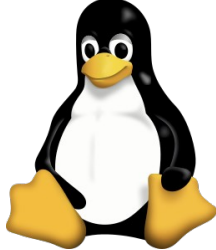


Building Processes

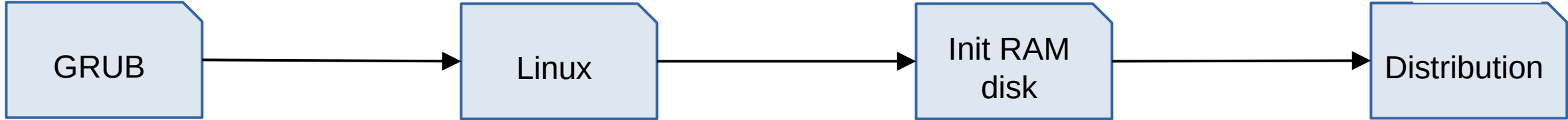


elbe-rfs.org debian.org

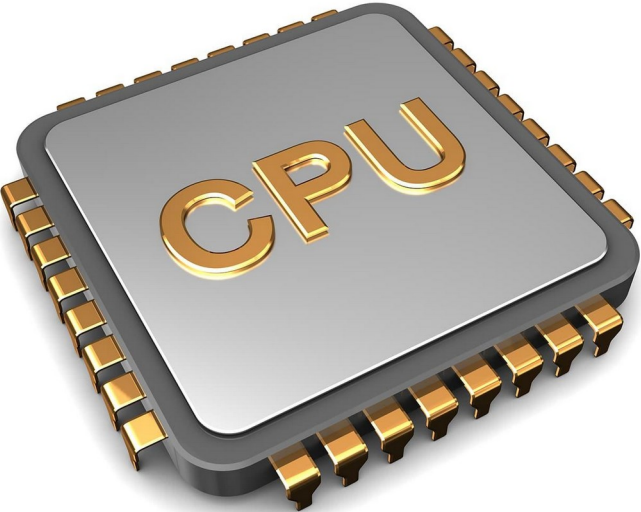
Booting Sequence



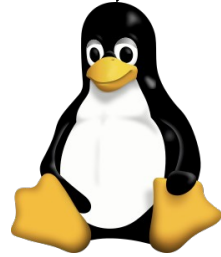
**DRA
CUT**



- www.gnu.org/software/grub
- www.kernel.org
- github.com/dracutdevs/dracut
- www.debian.org



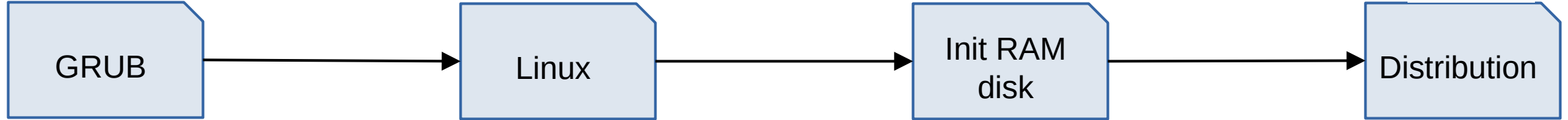
Booting Sequence



No dependencies

No dependencies

**DRA
CUT**

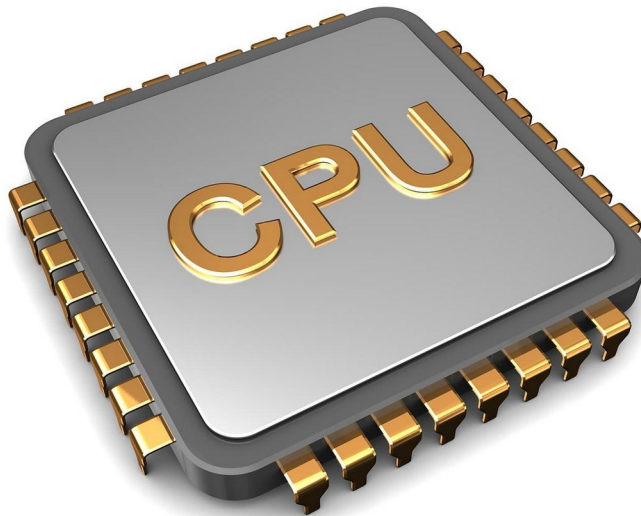


www.gnu.org/software/grub

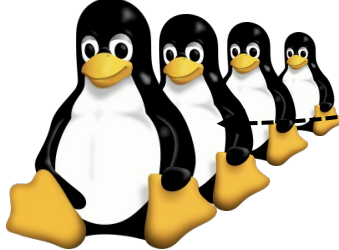
www.kernel.org

github.com/dracutdevs/dracut

www.debian.org



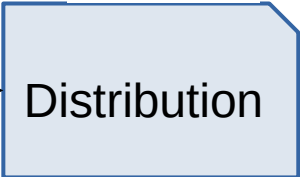
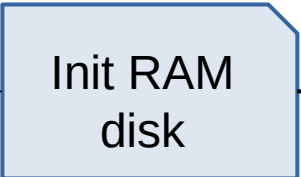
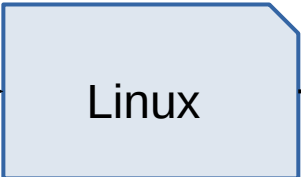
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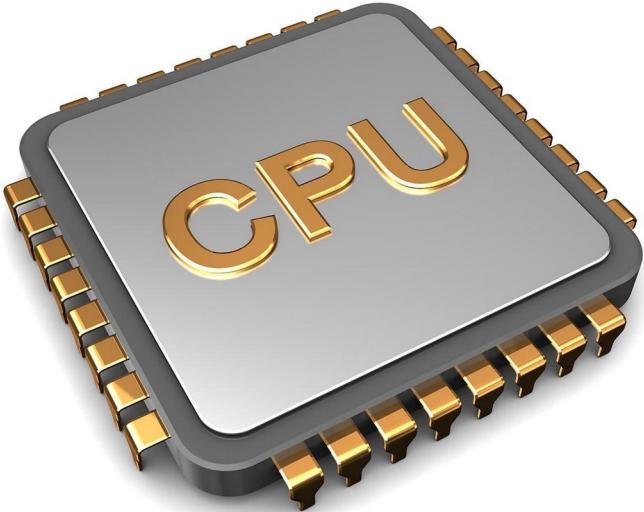
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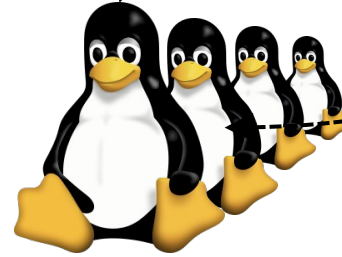
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- www.debian.org



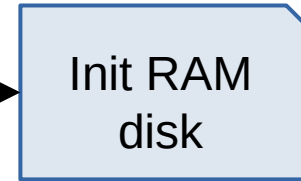
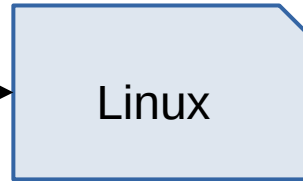
Booting Sequence



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No dependencies

**DRA
CUT**

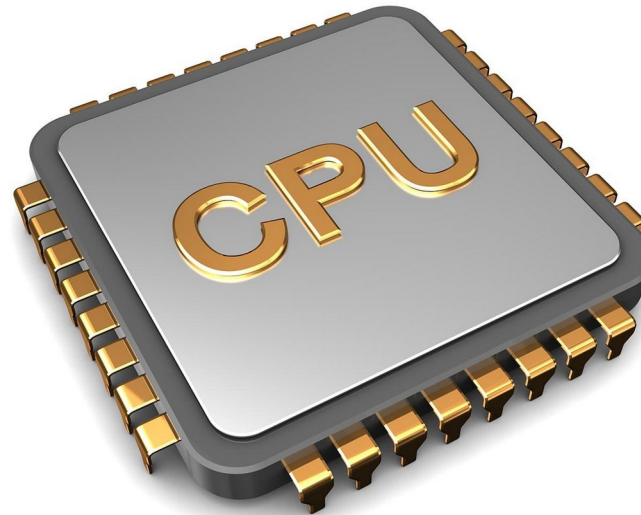


www.gnu.org/software/grub

www.kernel.org

github.com/dracutdevs/dracut

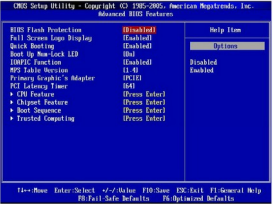
www.debian.org



Projects References

	Project	Reference	Architectures	Binary Distribution
Bootloader	fec-bootloader	GRUB (2.12)	x86_64 aarch64	Gitlab Registry
Linux	fec-os-kernel	Linux Stable (5.10.x)	x86_64 aarch64 (Zynq UltraScale+)	Gitlab Registry
Init Ramdisk	fec-os-initramfs	Dracut (057)	x86_64 aarch64	Gitlab Registry
Distribution	fec-os-distribution	Debian (12)	x86_64 aarch64	Gitlab Registry

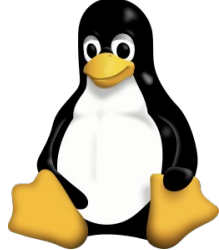
Network RAM Booting: Industrial PC



BIOS
EFI Firmware



GRUB



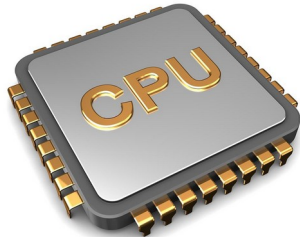
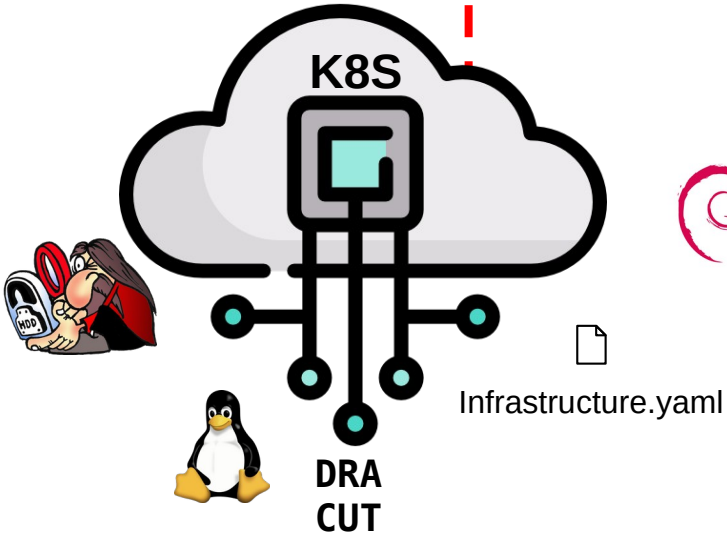
Linux

**DRA
CUT**

Init RAM
disk

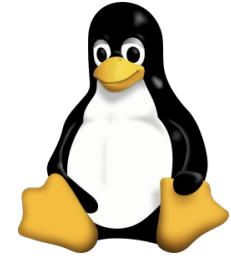
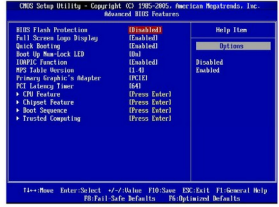


Distribution



Network RAM. Industrial PC

Using **SMBIOS**, I detect and build the Linux command line



**DRA
CUT**



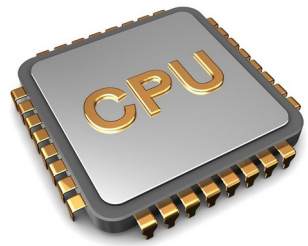
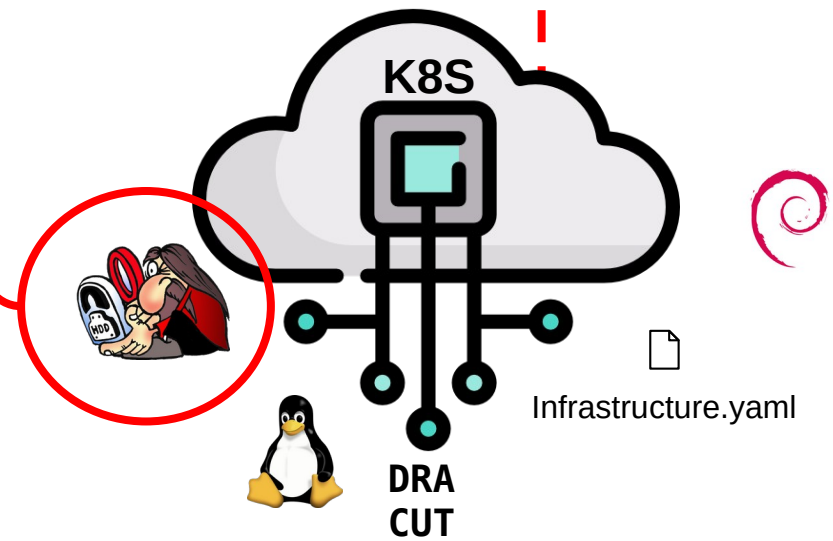
BIOS
EFI Firmware

GRUB

Linux

Init RAM
disk

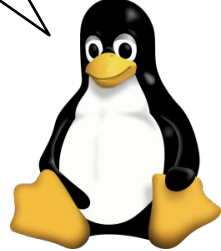
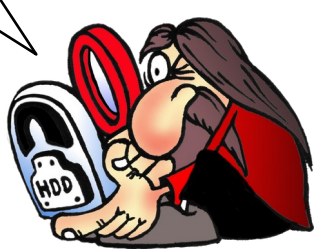
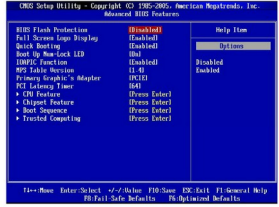
Distribution



Network RAM disk. A general PC

Using **SMBIOS**, I detect and build the Linux command line

I know everything about my hardware



DRA CUT



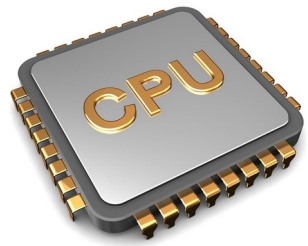
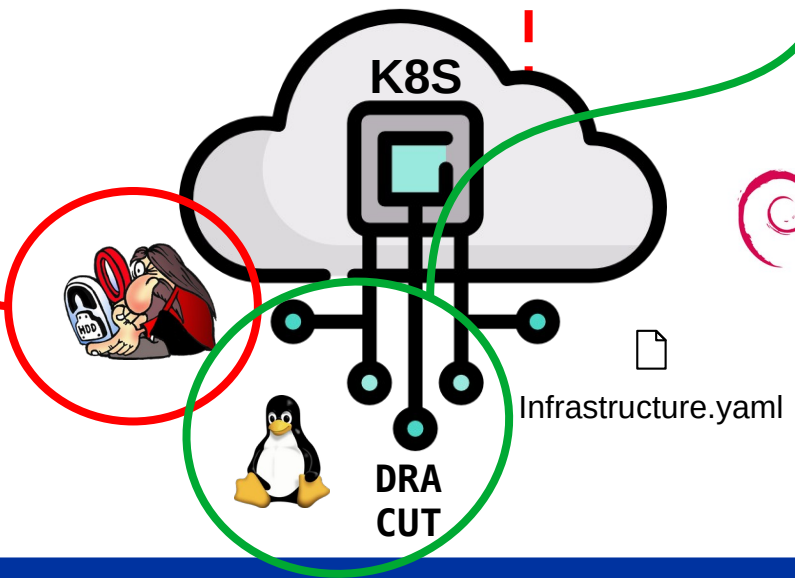
BIOS
EFI Firmware

GRUB

Linux

Init RAM
disk

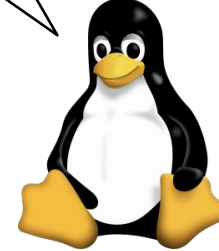
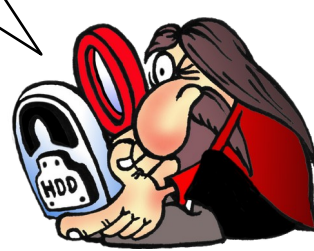
Distribution



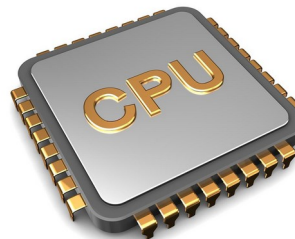
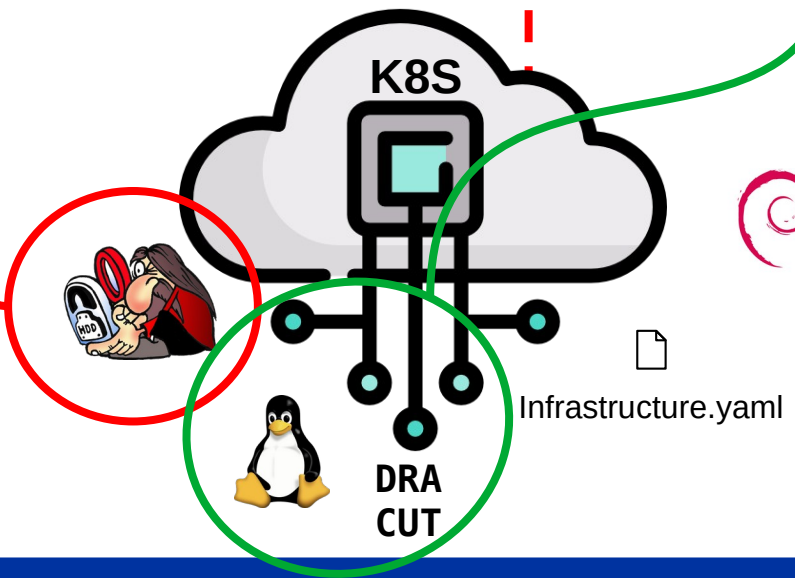
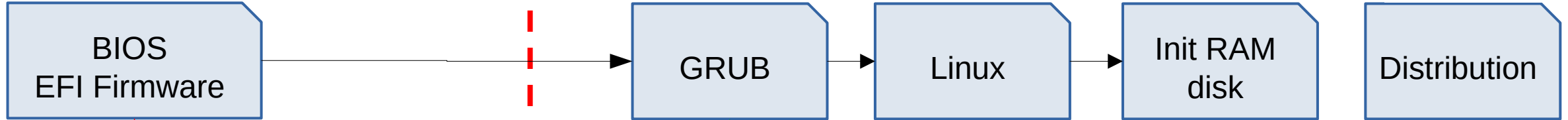
Network RAM disk. A general PC

Using **SMBIOS**, I detect and build the Linux command line

I know everything about my hardware



DRA CUT

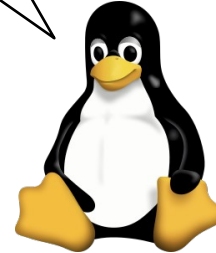
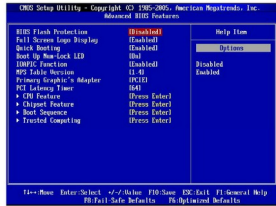


Network RAM

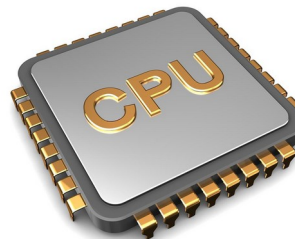
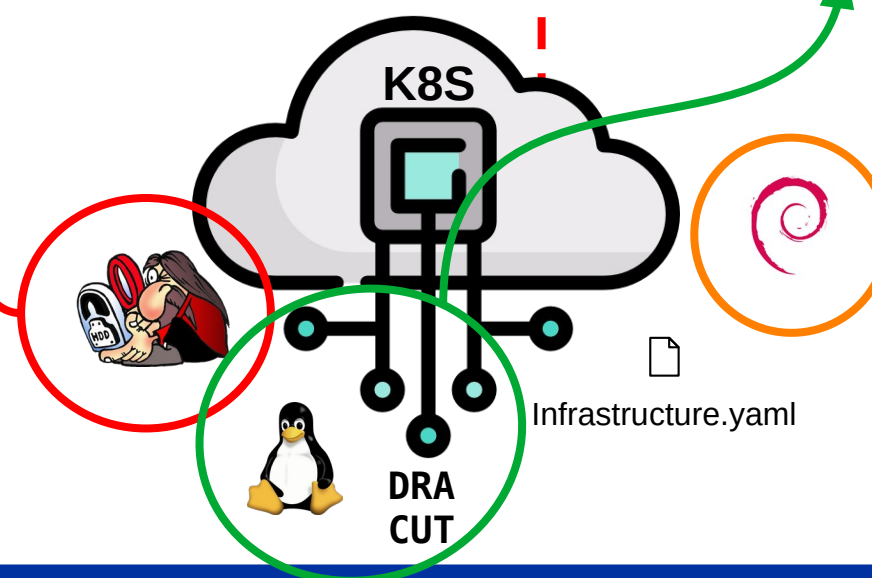
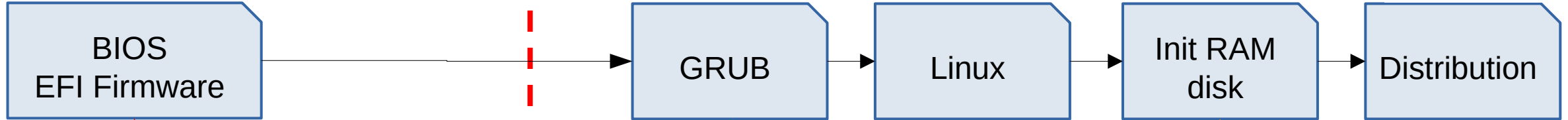
Using **SMBIOS**, I detect and build the Linux command line

I know everything about my hardware

Let me help you, to find and start the right root filesystem



DRA CUT



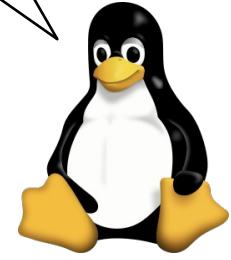
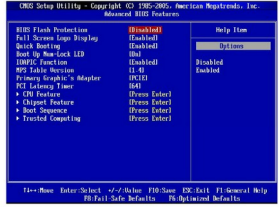
Network RAM

Using **SMBIOS**, I detect and build the Linux command line

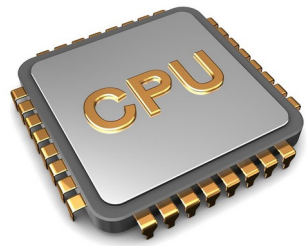
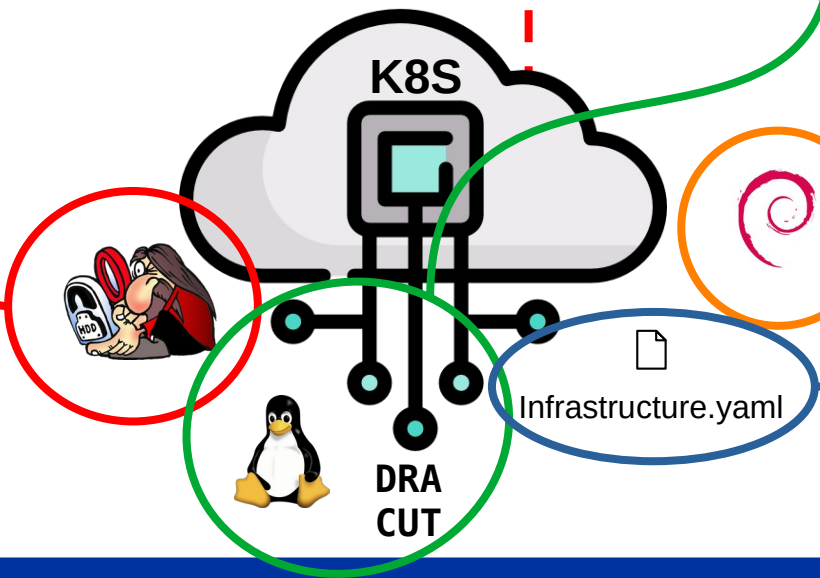
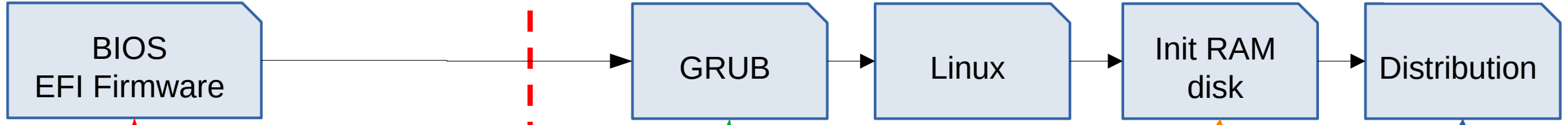
I know everything about my hardware

Let me help you, to find and start the right root filesystem

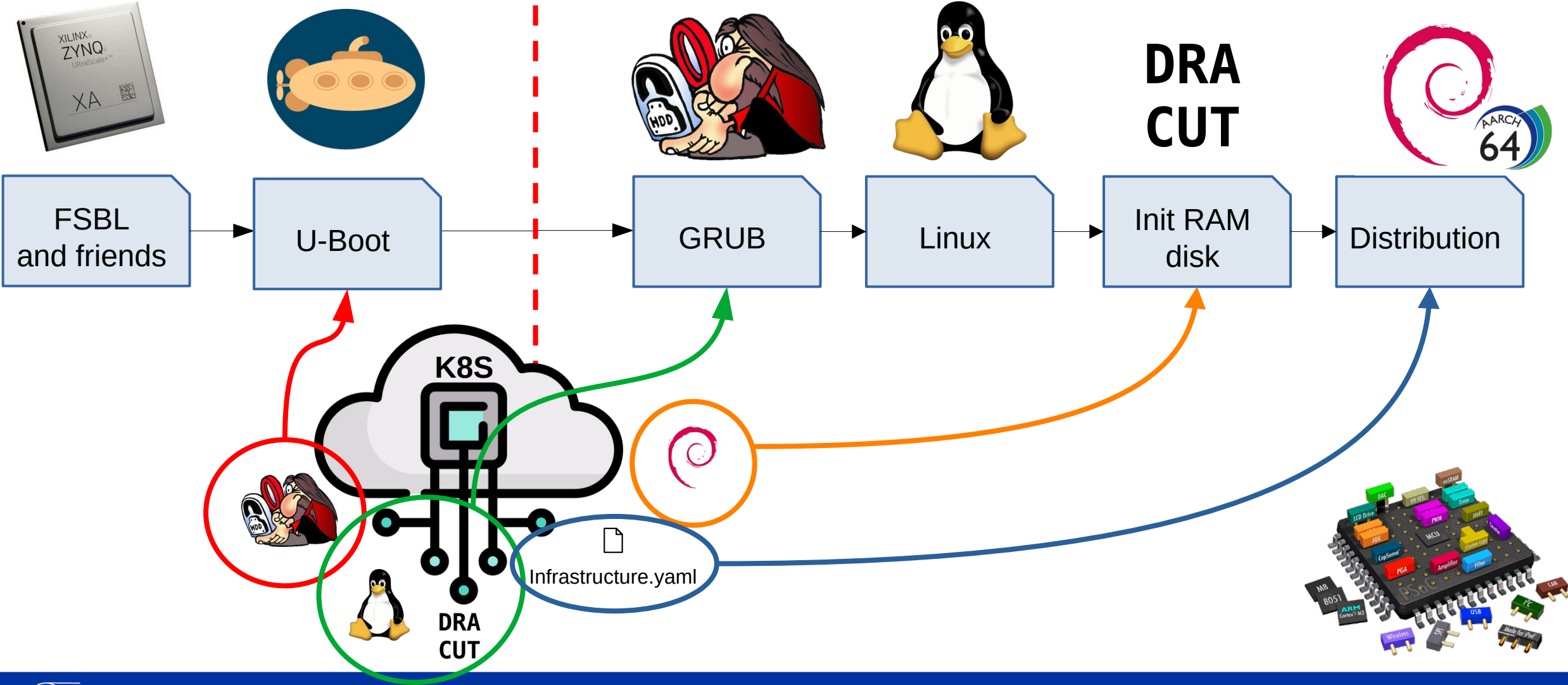
I'm totally in RAM. Thanks to **overlaysfs** you can modify me. Hence, I can auto-configure myself. By the way, I know nothing about Linux modules



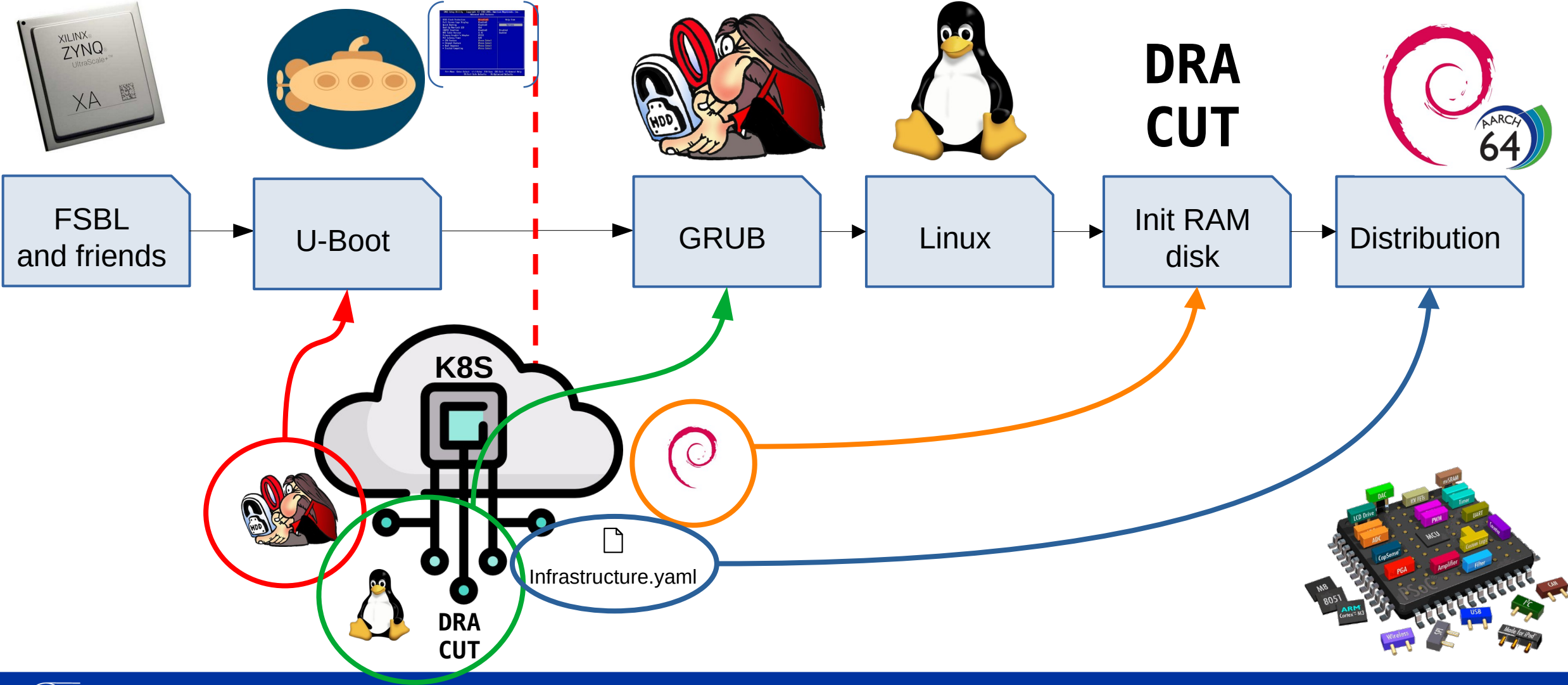
DRA CUT



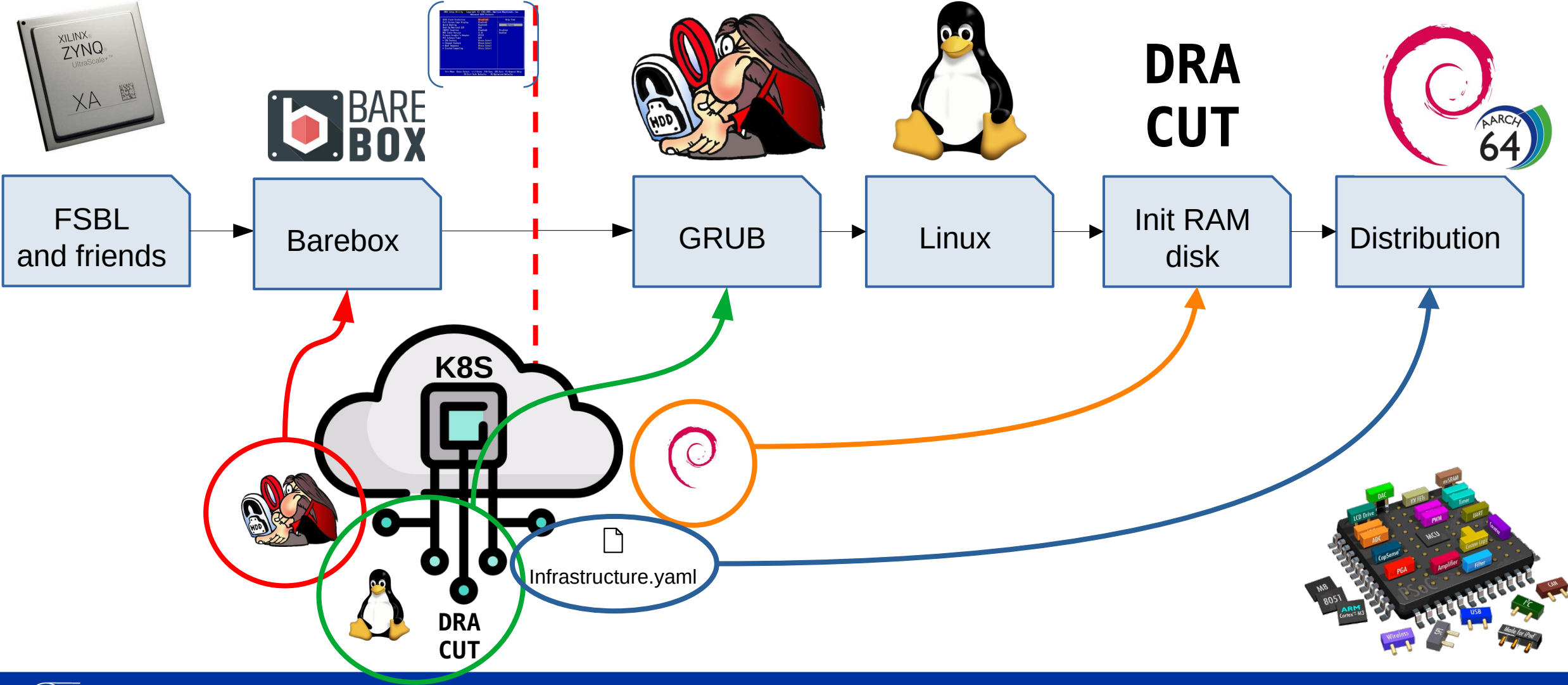
Network RAM Booting: System-on-Chip



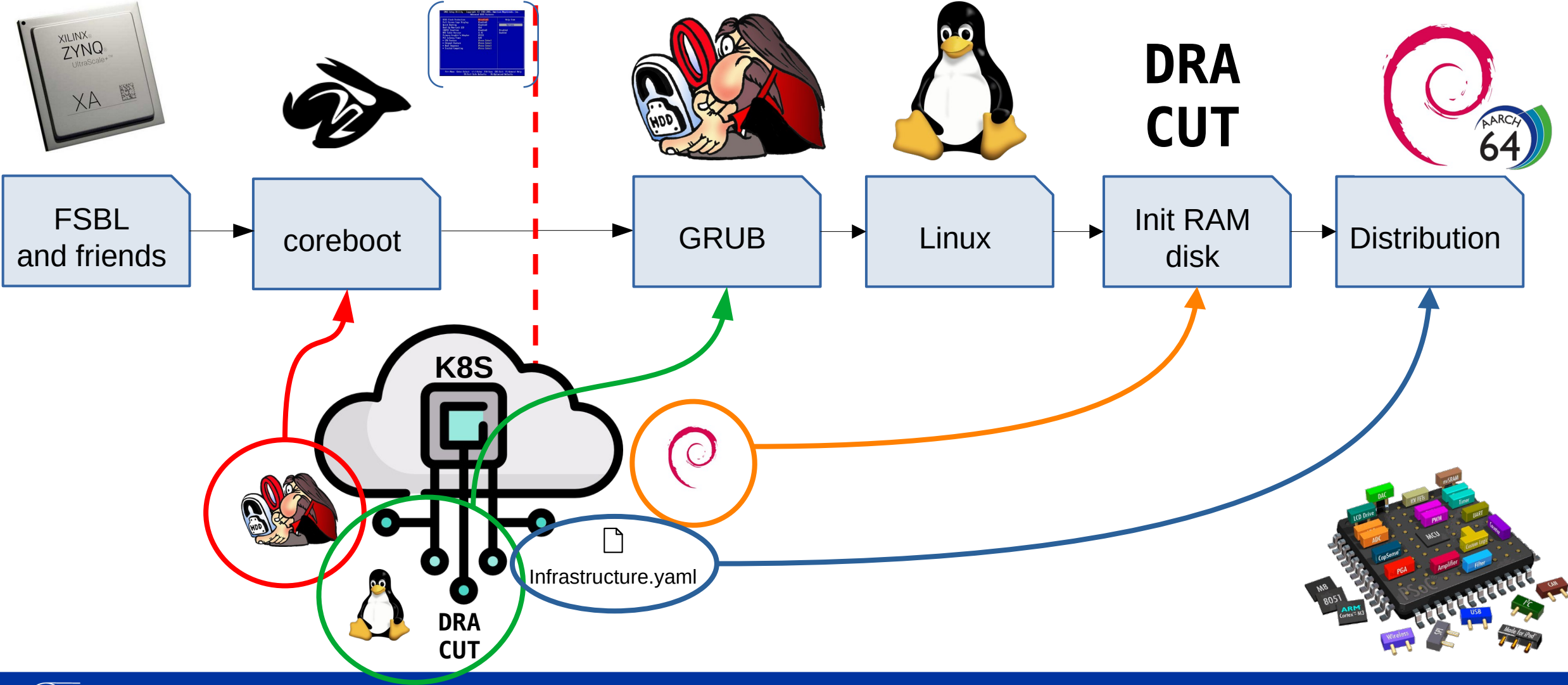
Network RAM Booting: System-on-Chip



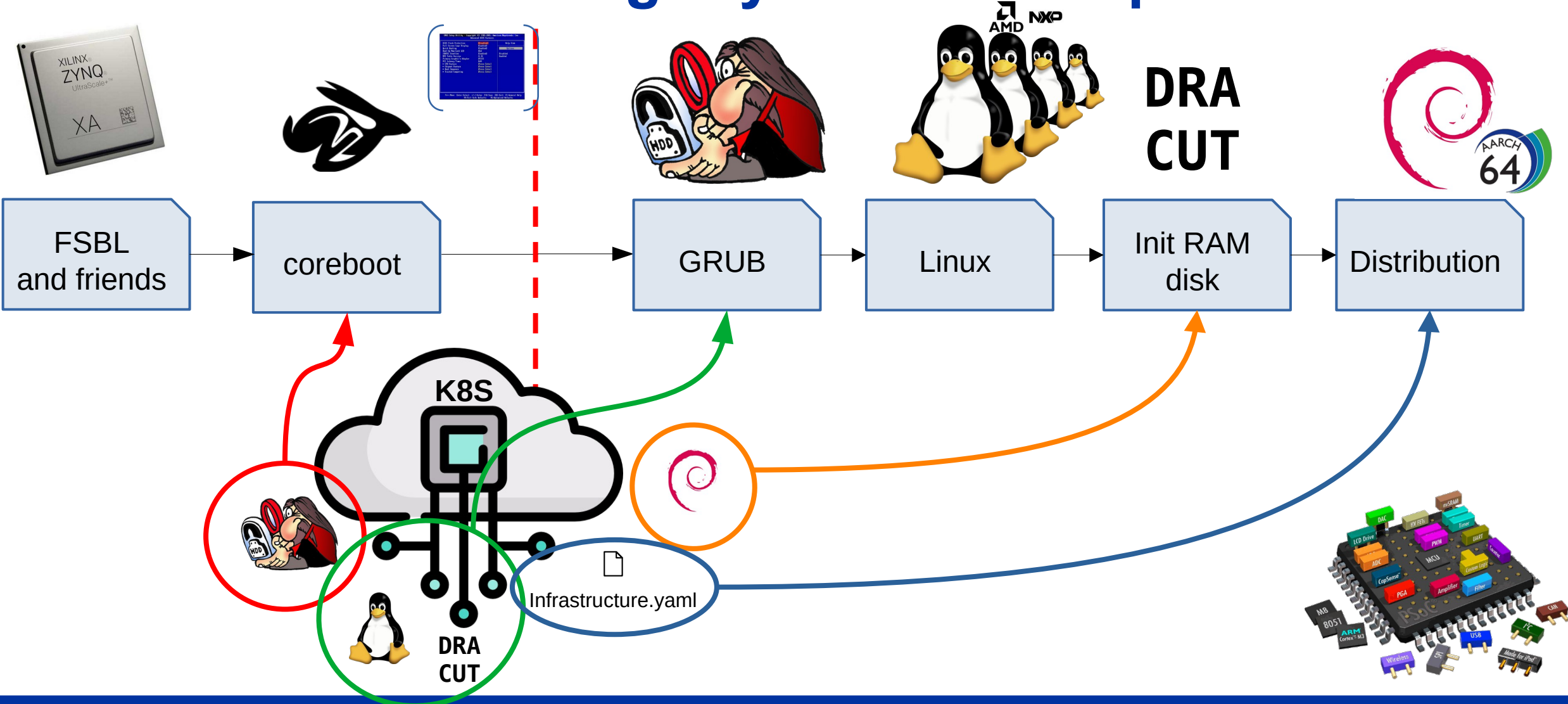
Network RAM Booting: System-on-Chip



Network RAM Booting: System-on-Chip



Network RAM Booting: System-on-Chip



Every pleasure is most valued when it is coming to an end.

~ Lucio Anneo Seneca

