



Selection Of Linux Distribution For Front-End Computers and System- on-Chip in CERN-ATS

Federico Vaga

2023-05-24

Who am I?

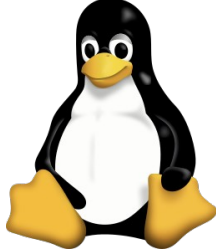
- **I work in CERN BE-CEM-EDL**
- **I'm a Software Engineer, specialised in:**
 - Low-Level Software
 - Linux kernel development
 - Linux systems

Disclaimer

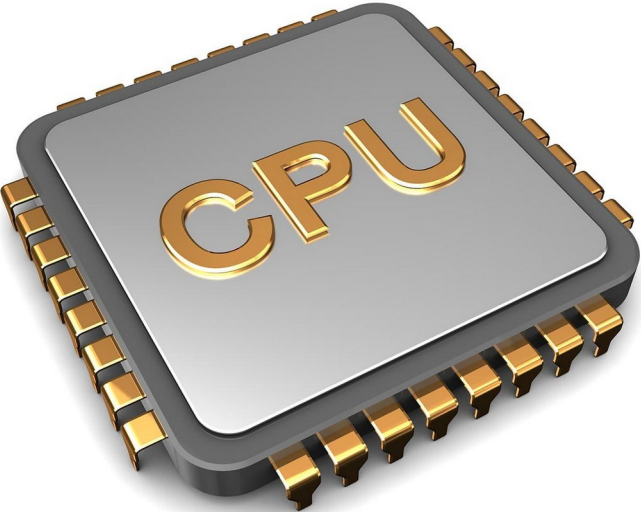
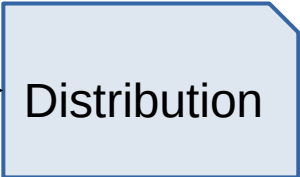
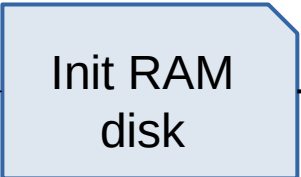
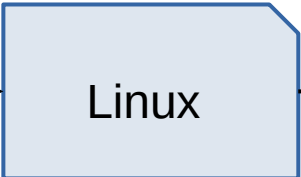
This is an on-going project

From Last SoC Working Group Meeting

How Does The Next OS Boot?

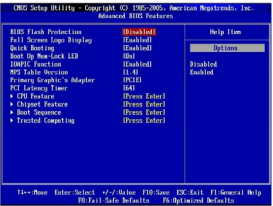


**DRA
CUT**



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

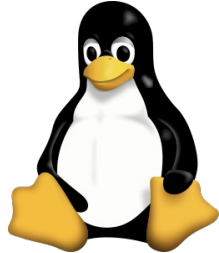
Network RAM Booting: Industrial PC



BIOS
EFI Firmware



GRUB



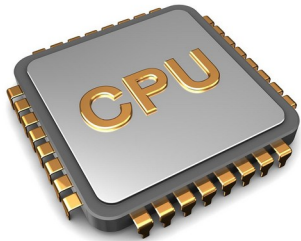
Linux

**DRA
CUT**

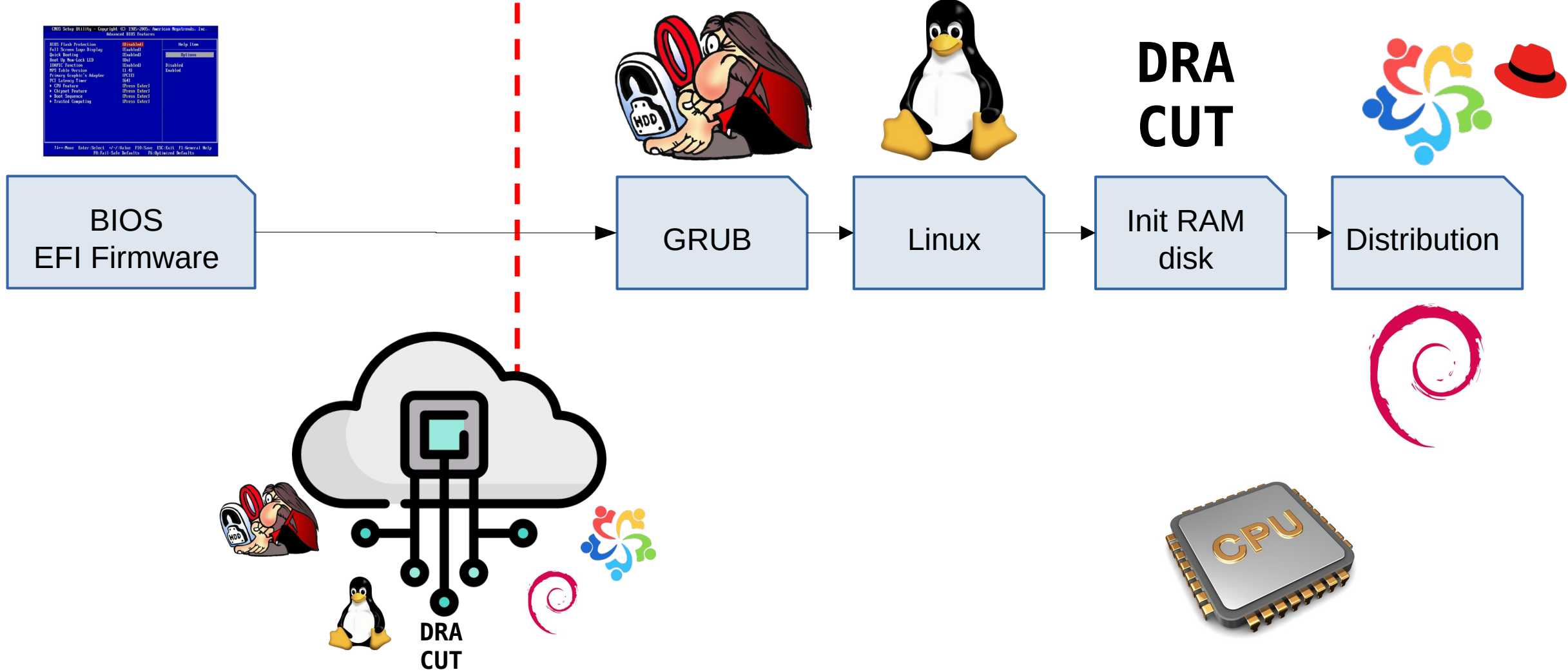
Init RAM
disk



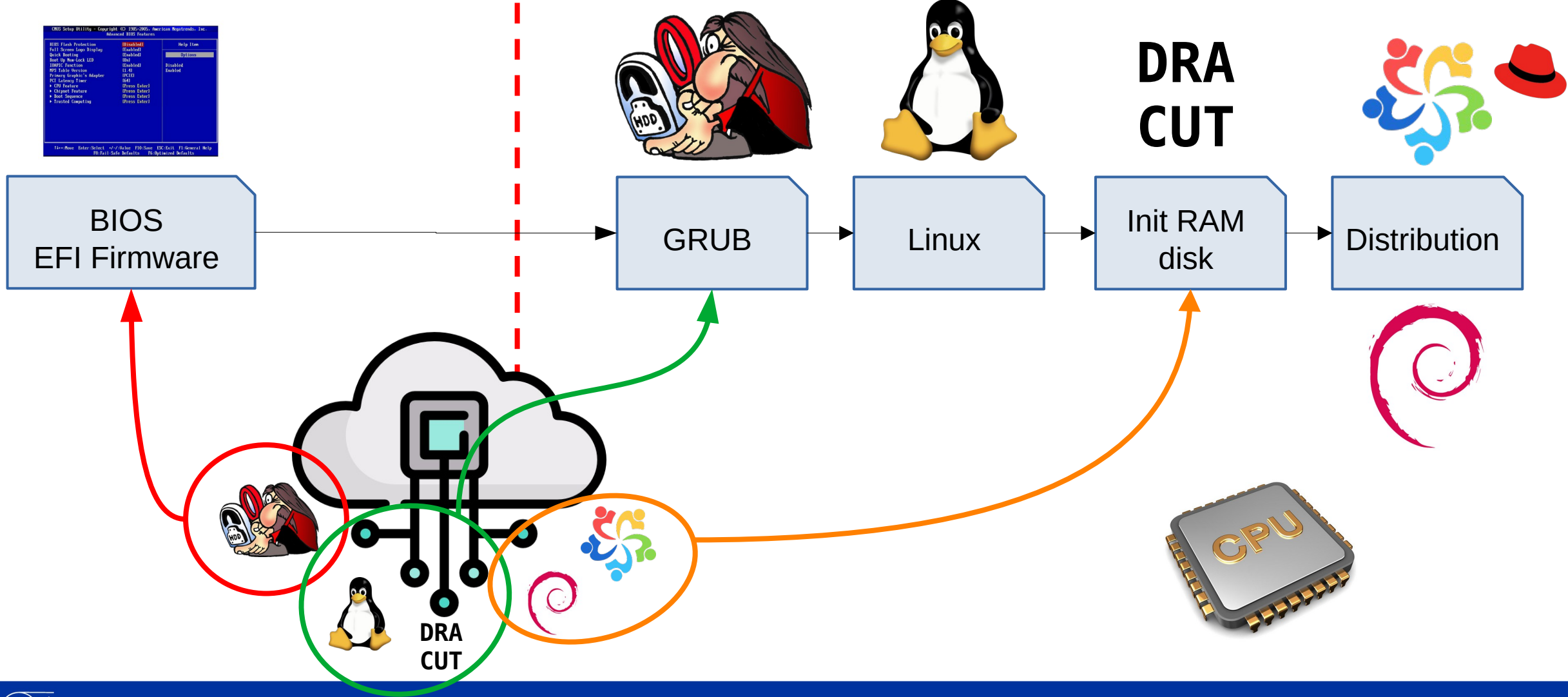
Distribution



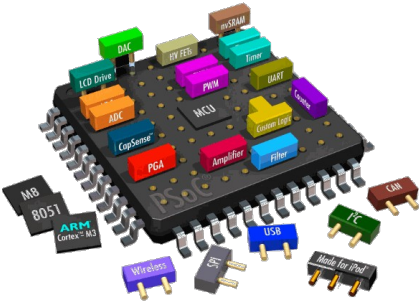
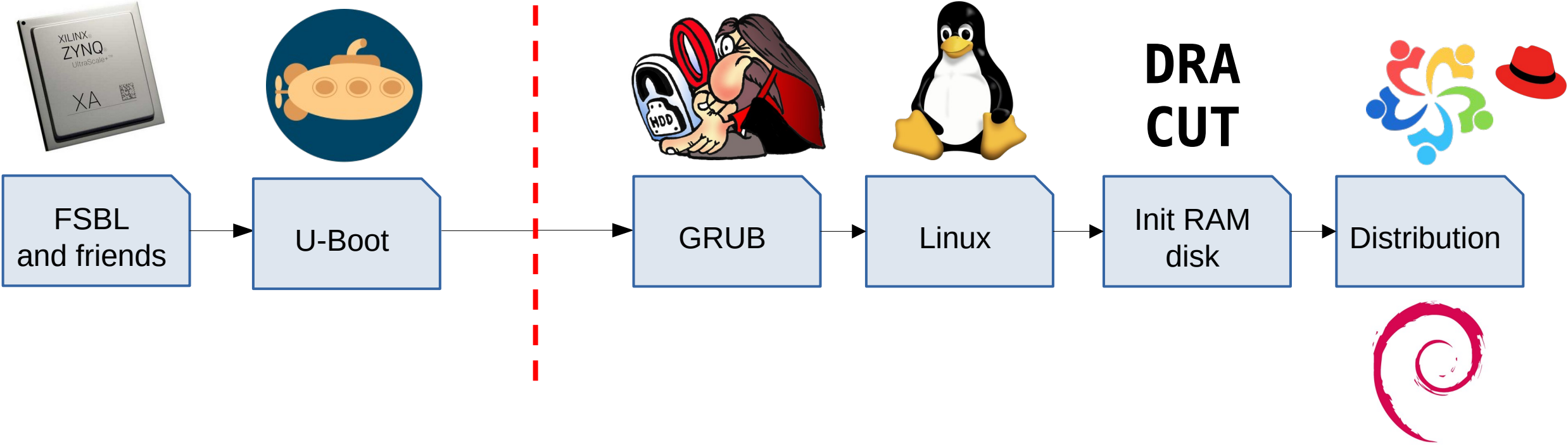
Network RAM Booting: Industrial PC



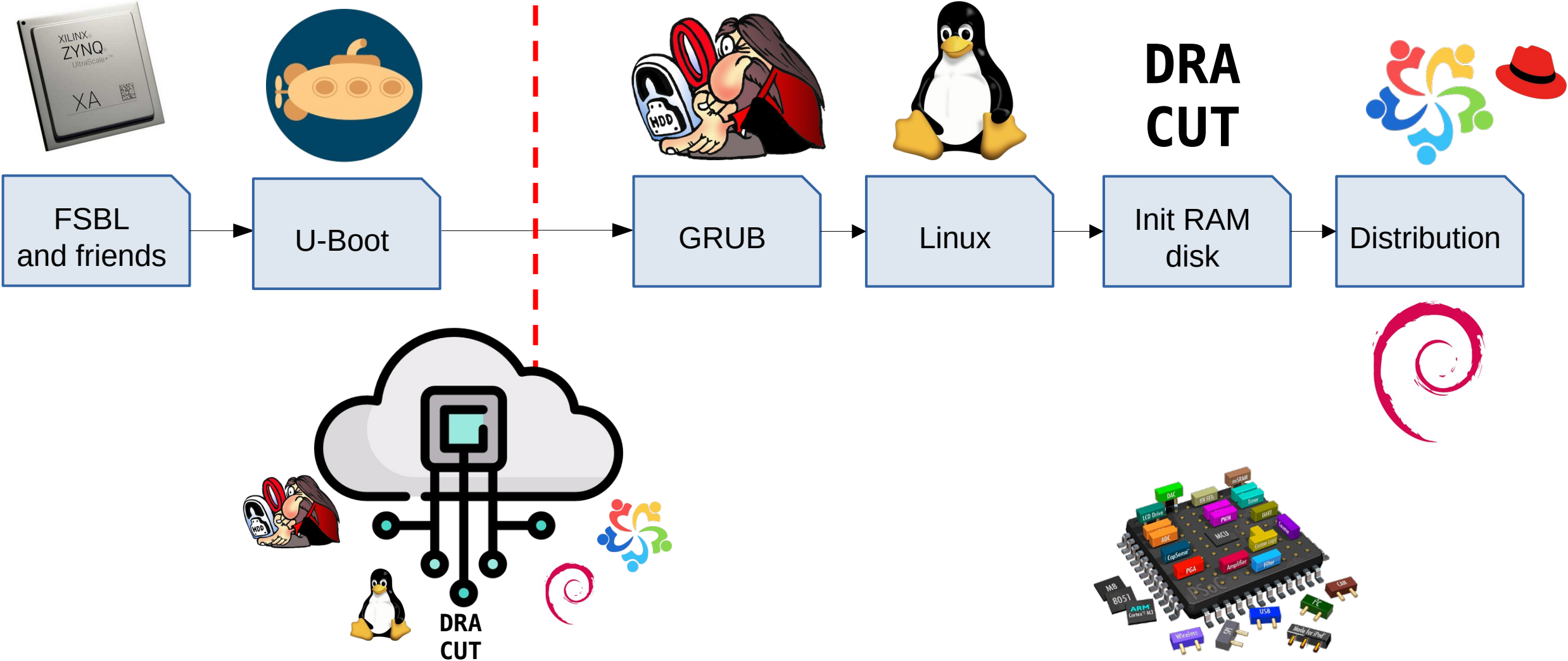
Network RAM Booting: Industrial PC



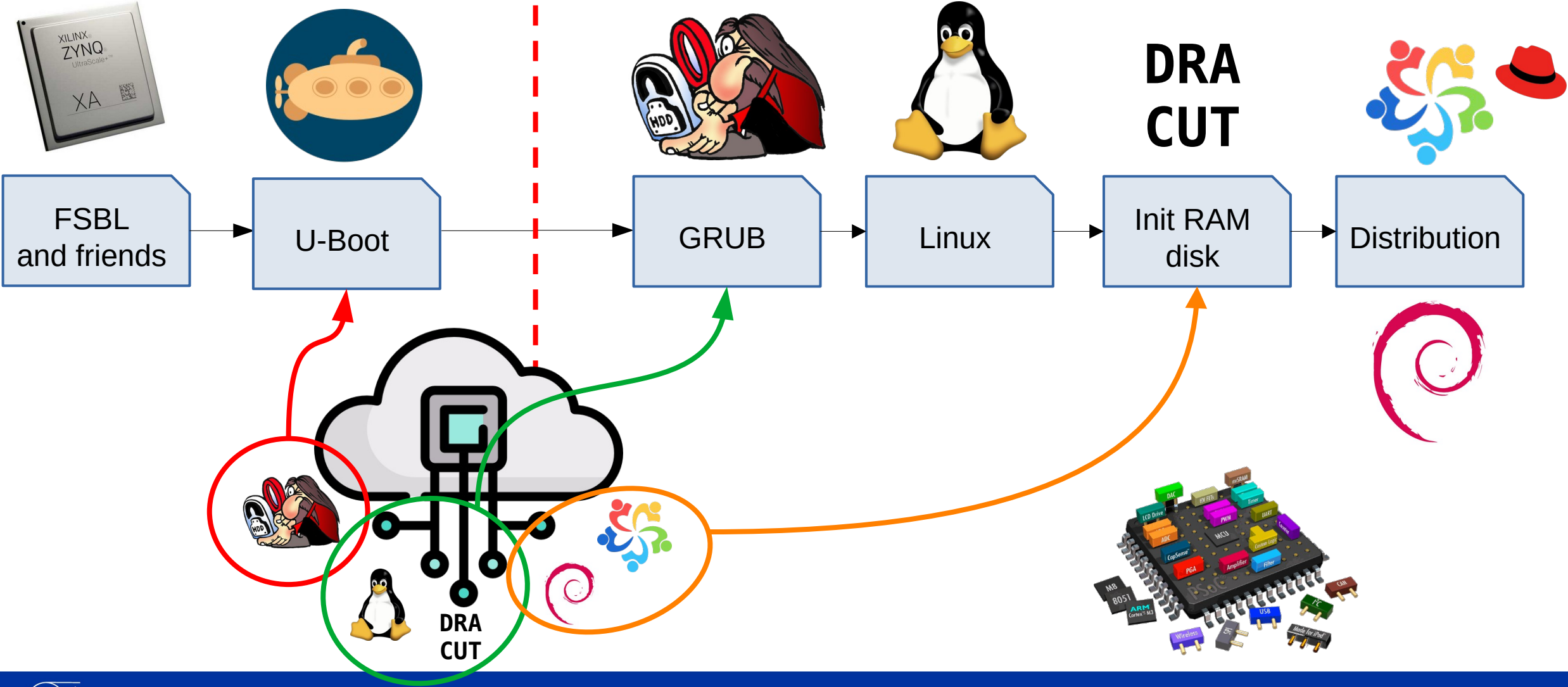
Network RAM Booting: System-on-Chip



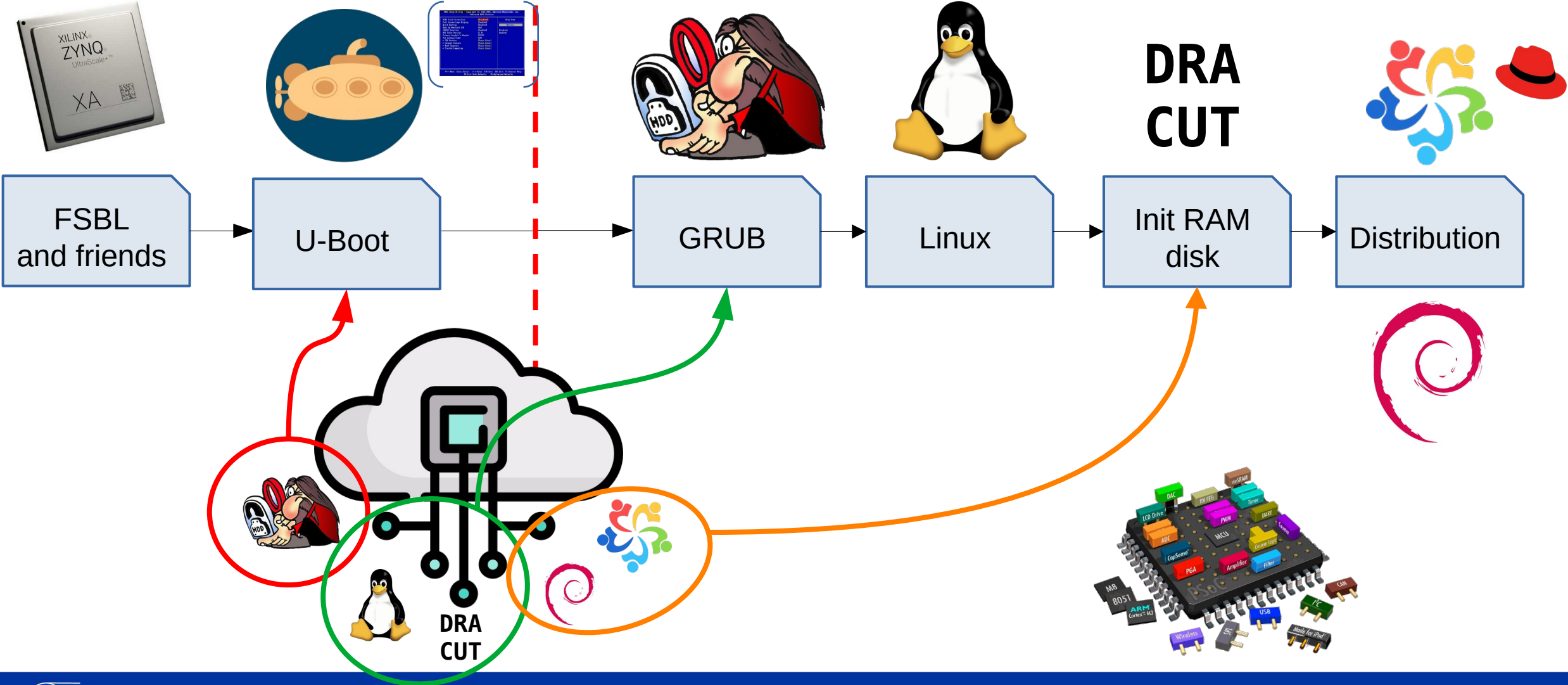
Network RAM Booting: System-on-Chip



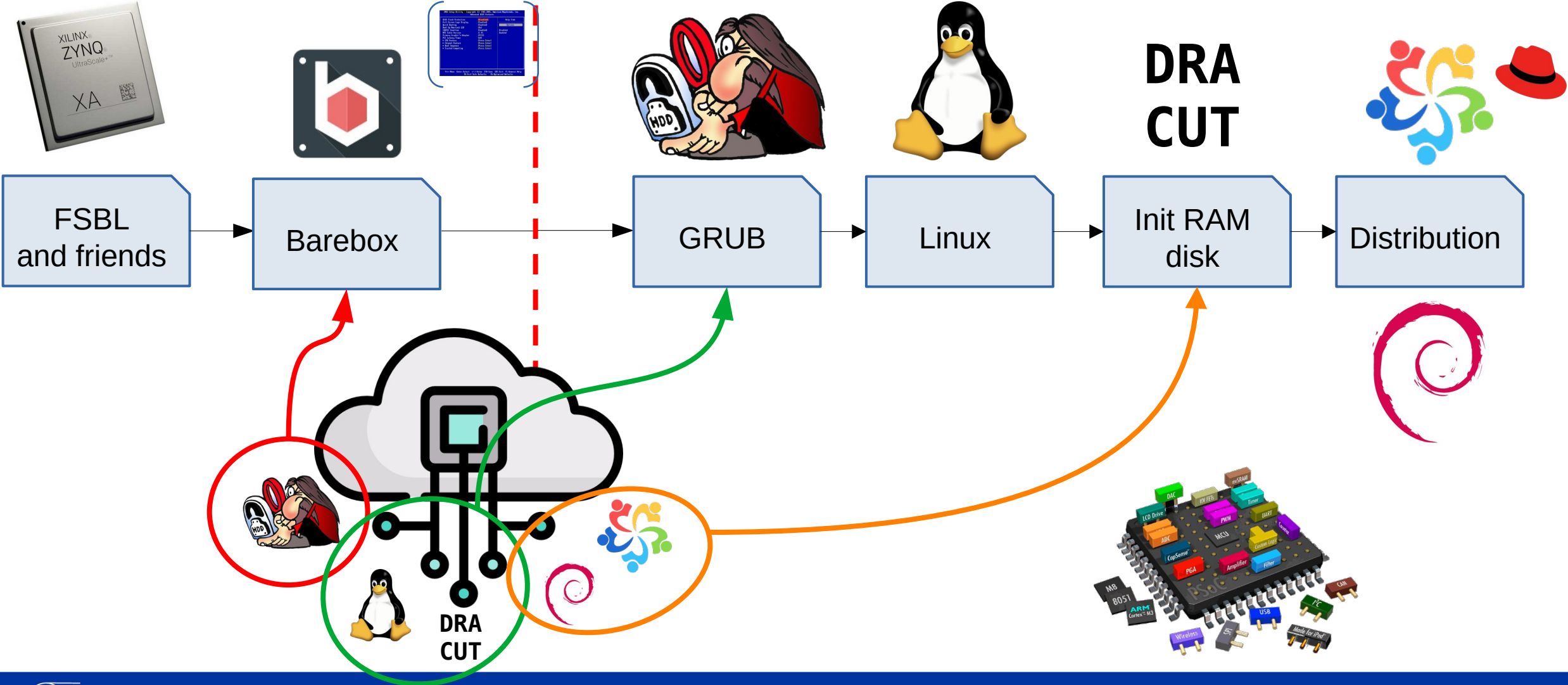
Network RAM Booting: System-on-Chip



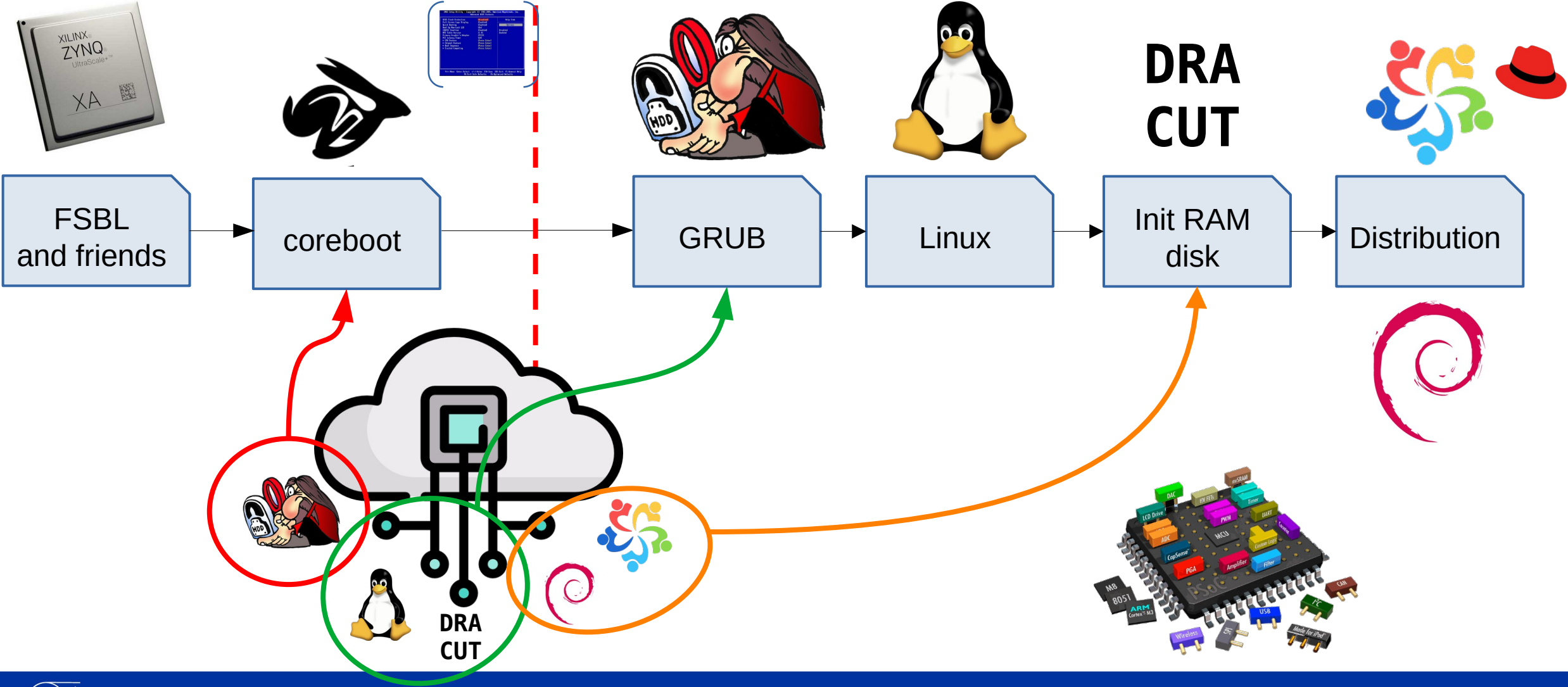
Network RAM Booting: System-on-Chip



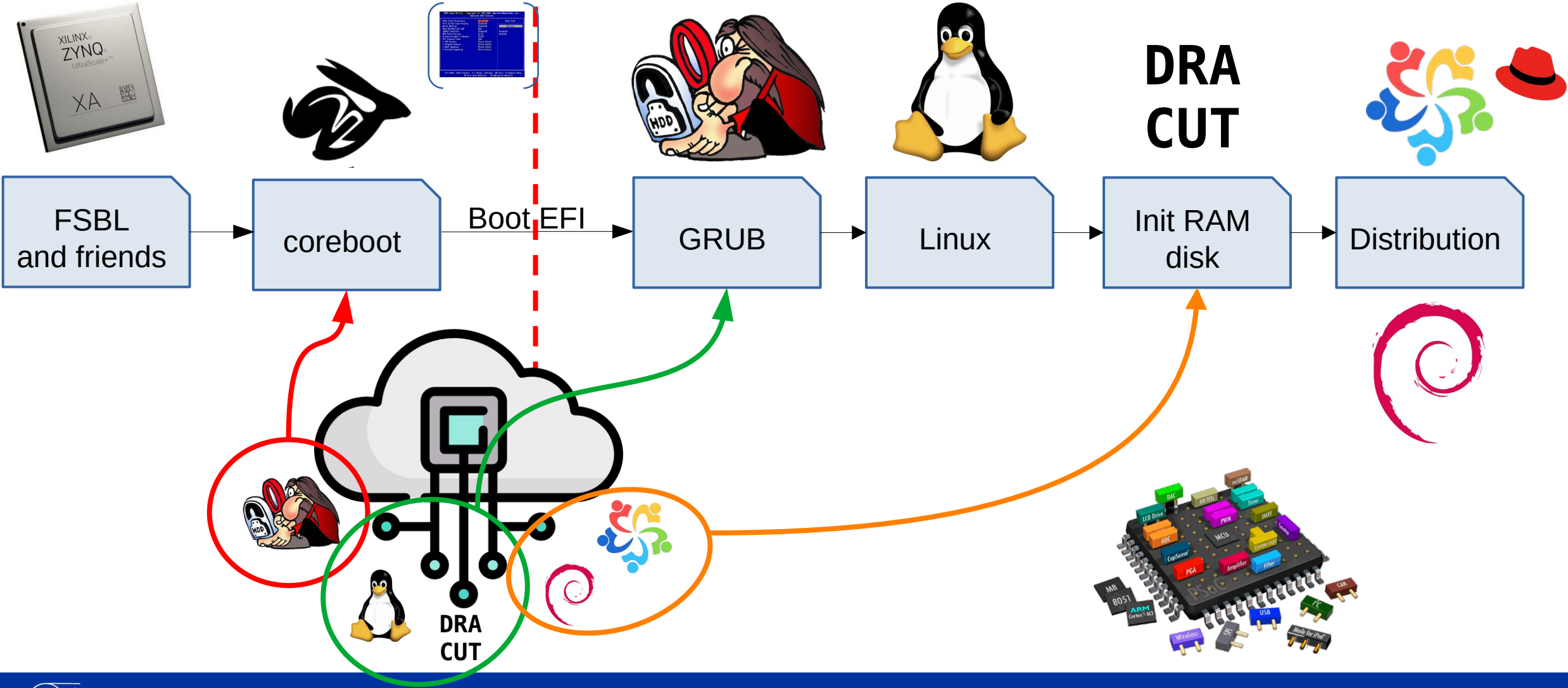
Network RAM Booting: System-on-Chip



Network RAM Booting: System-on-Chip

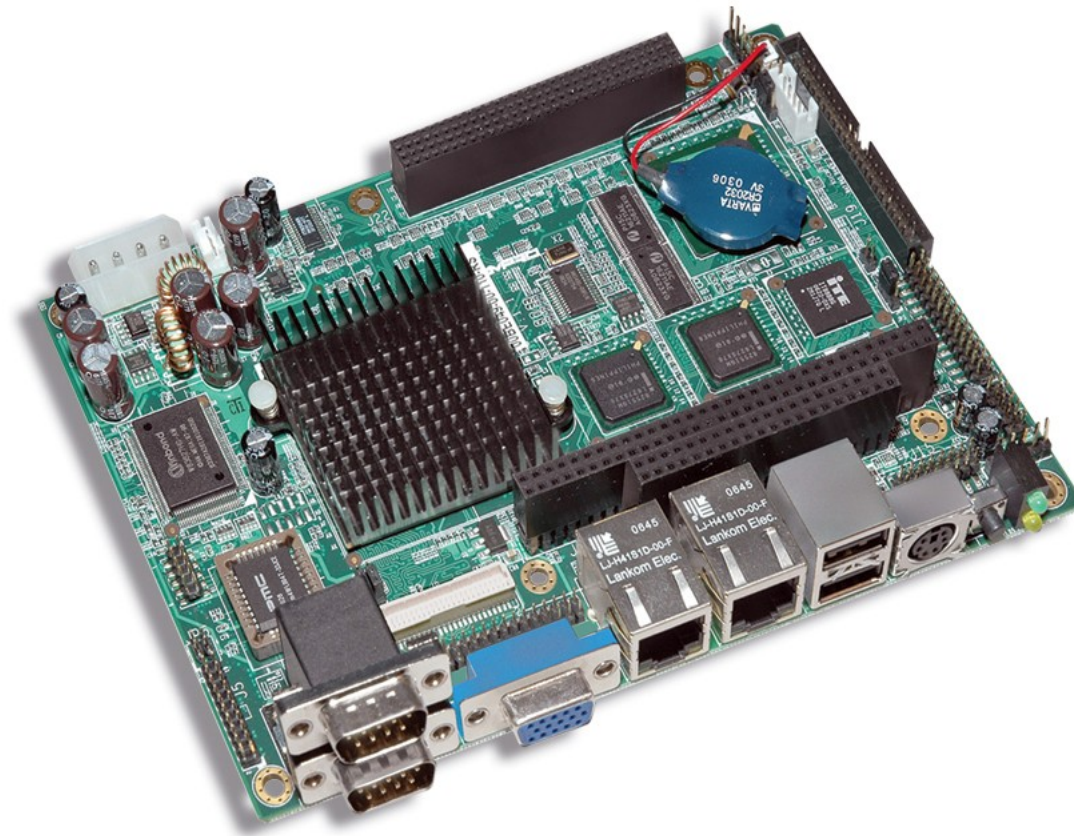


Network RAM Booting: System-on-Chip

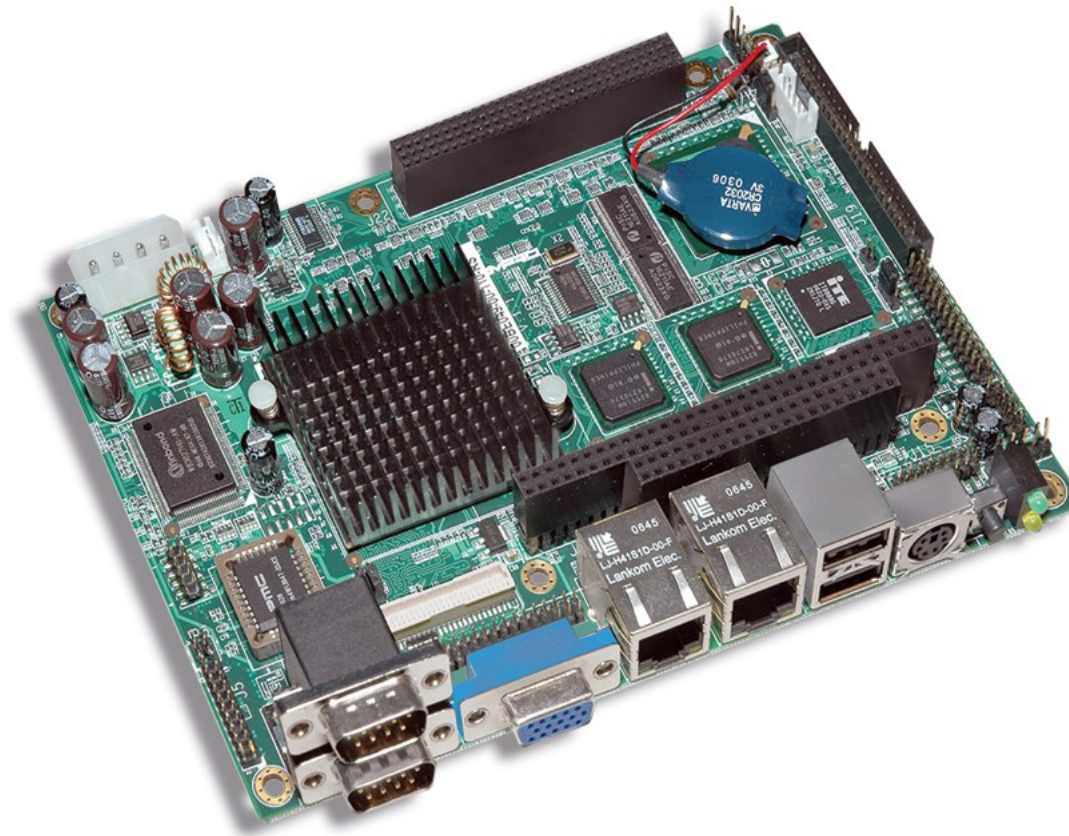


Back On Topic: OS Selection Process

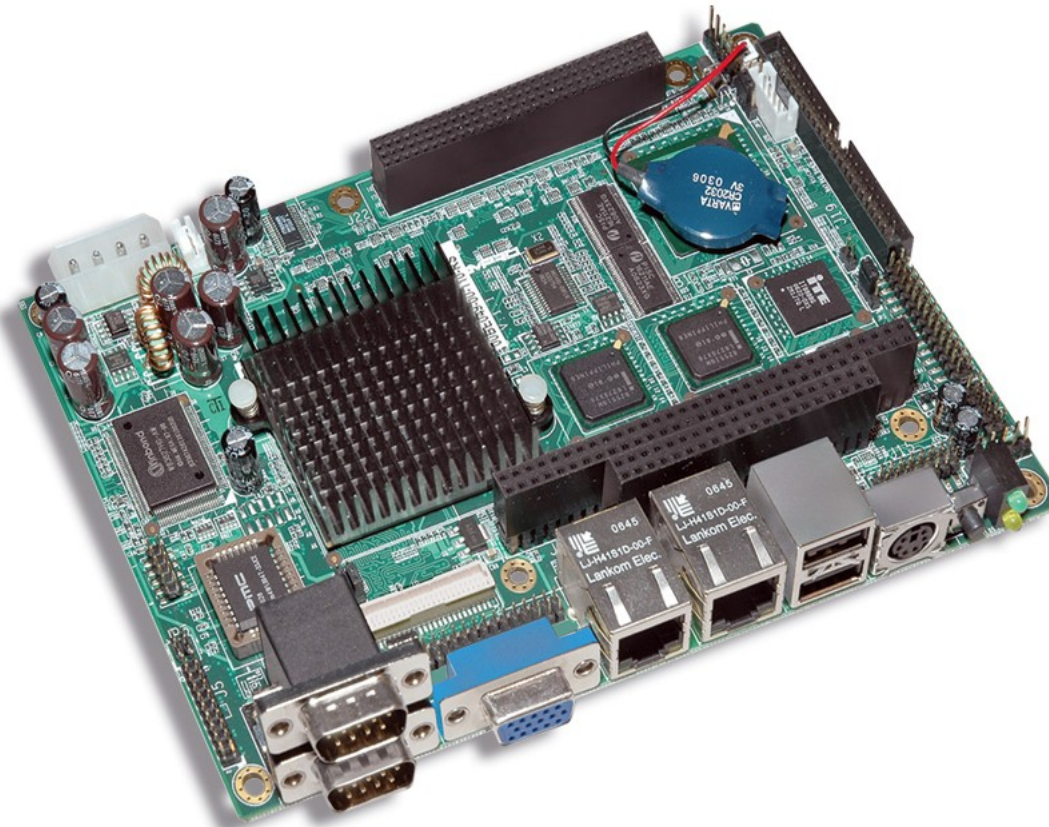
Embedded Systems



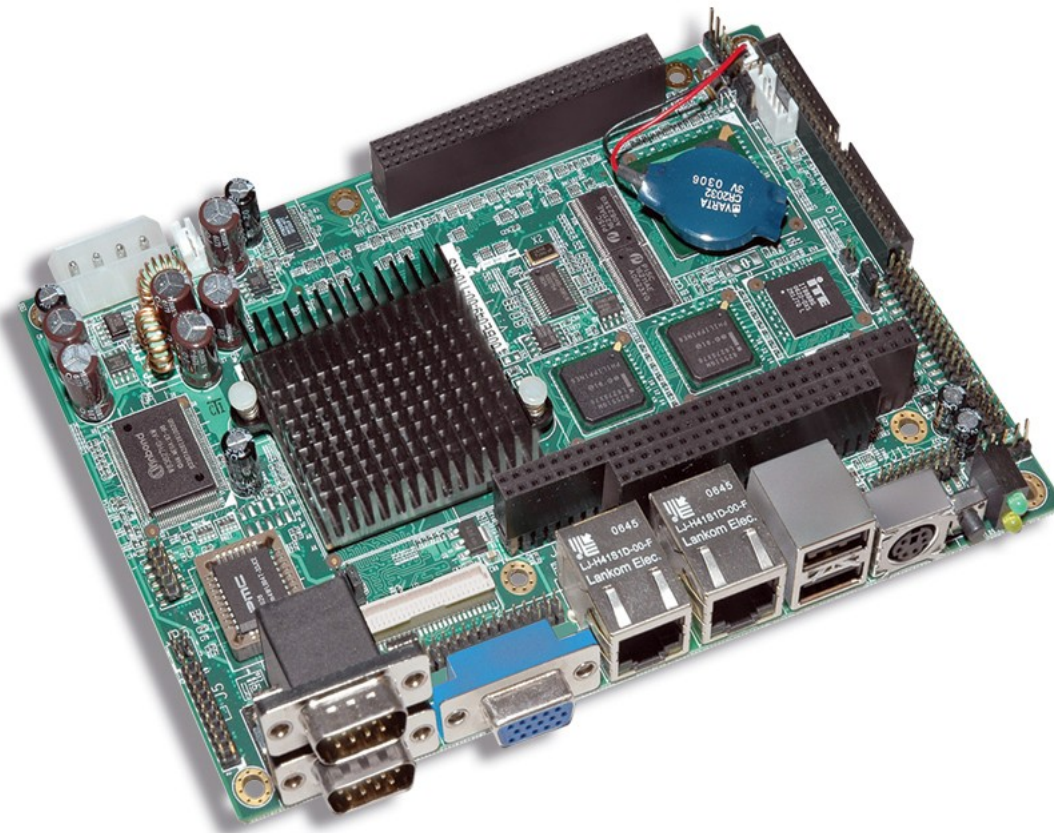
Embedded Systems



Embedded Systems



Embedded Systems



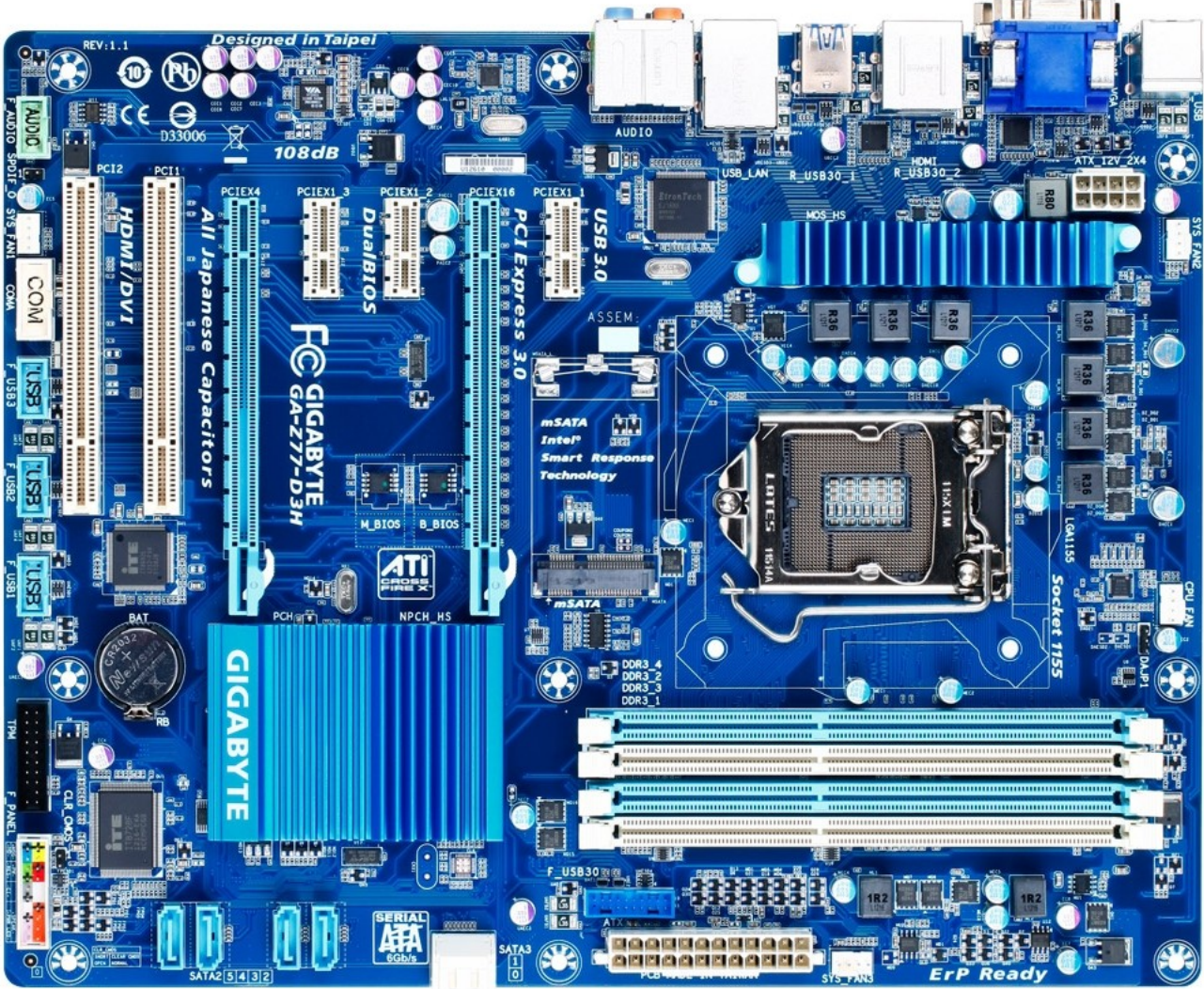
yocto
PROJECT

Definition

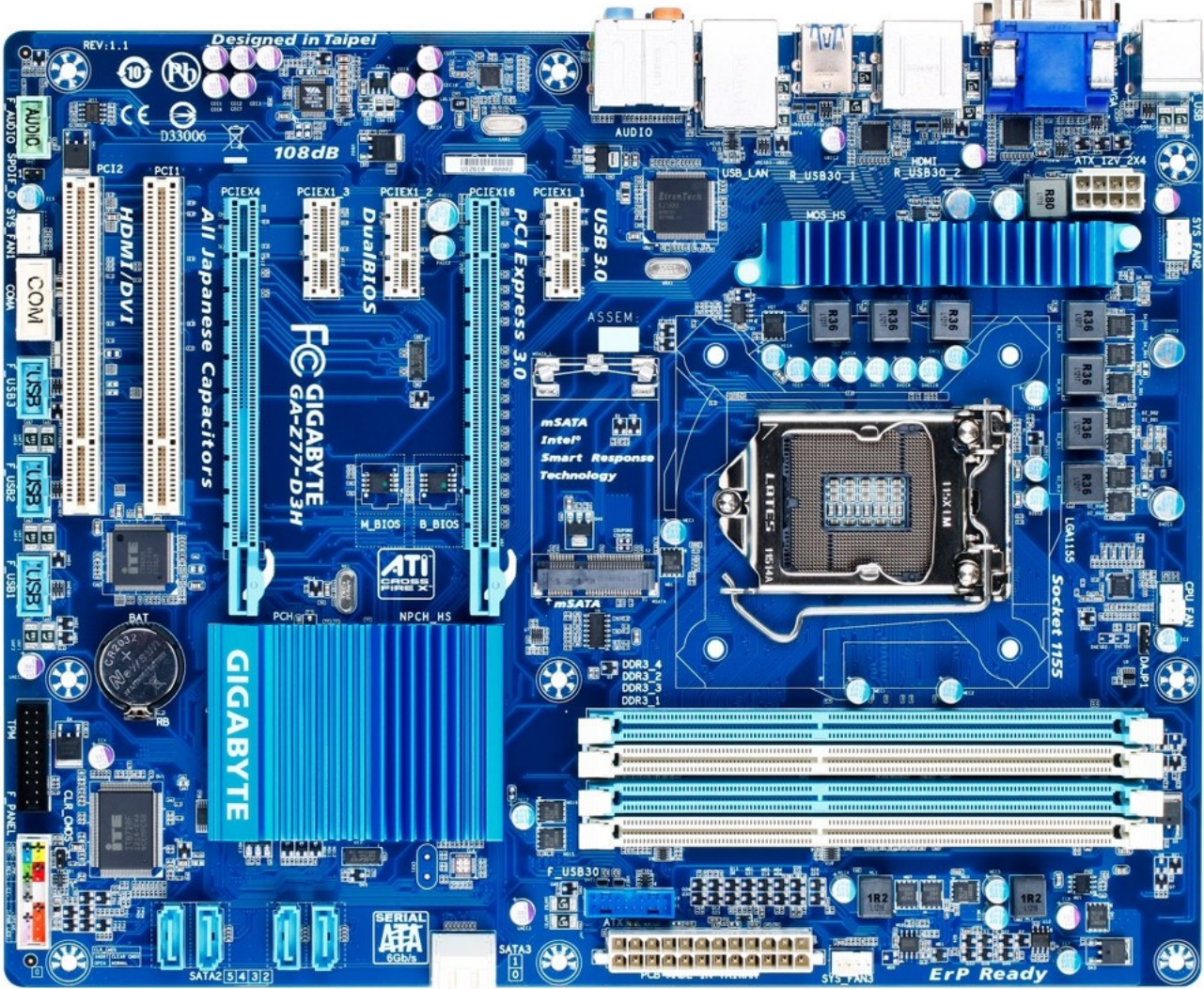
embedded system

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 ?



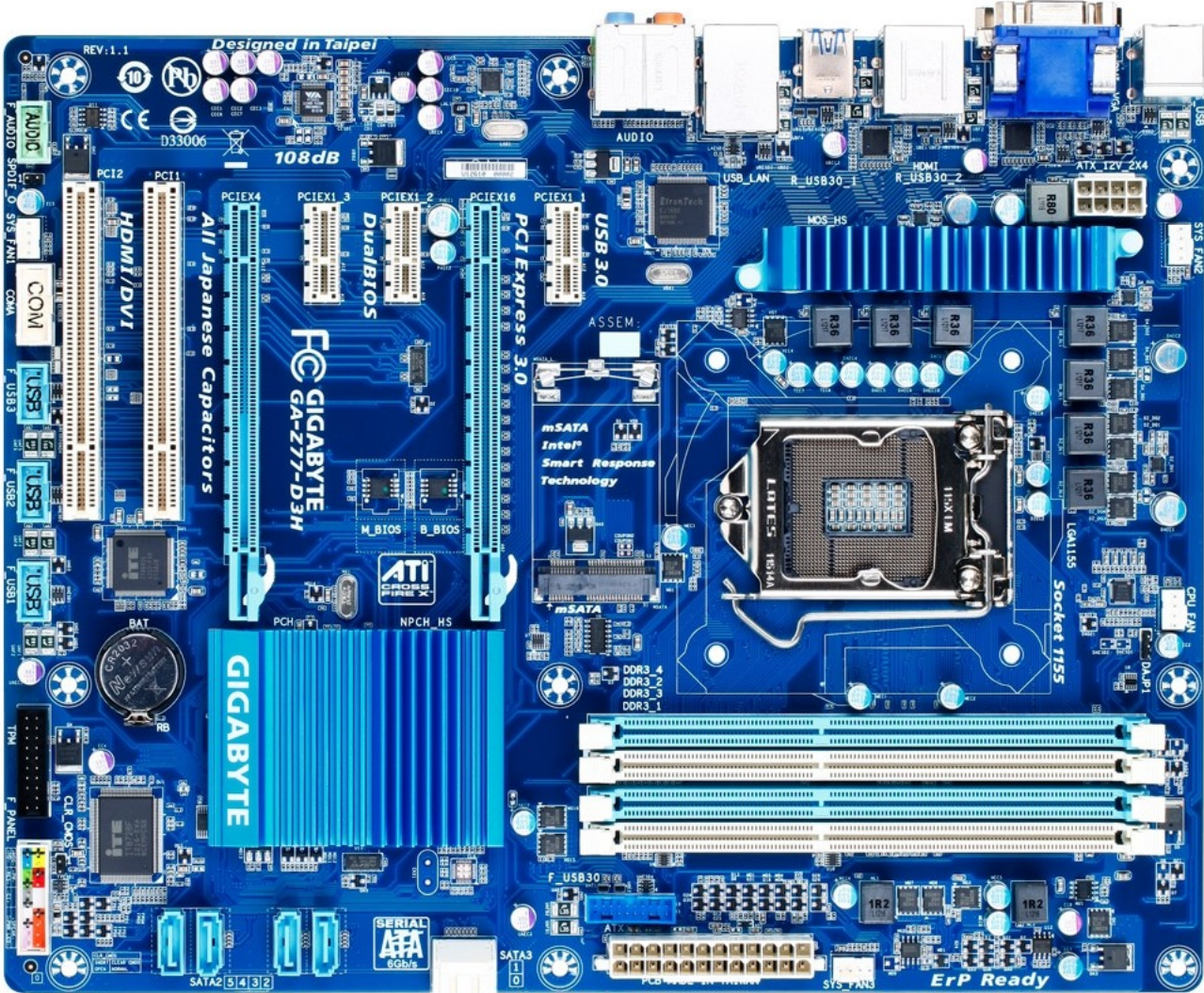
Embedded Systems ?



Embedded Systems ?



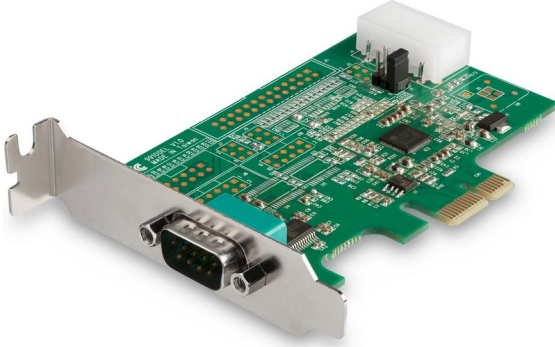
CAN Bus



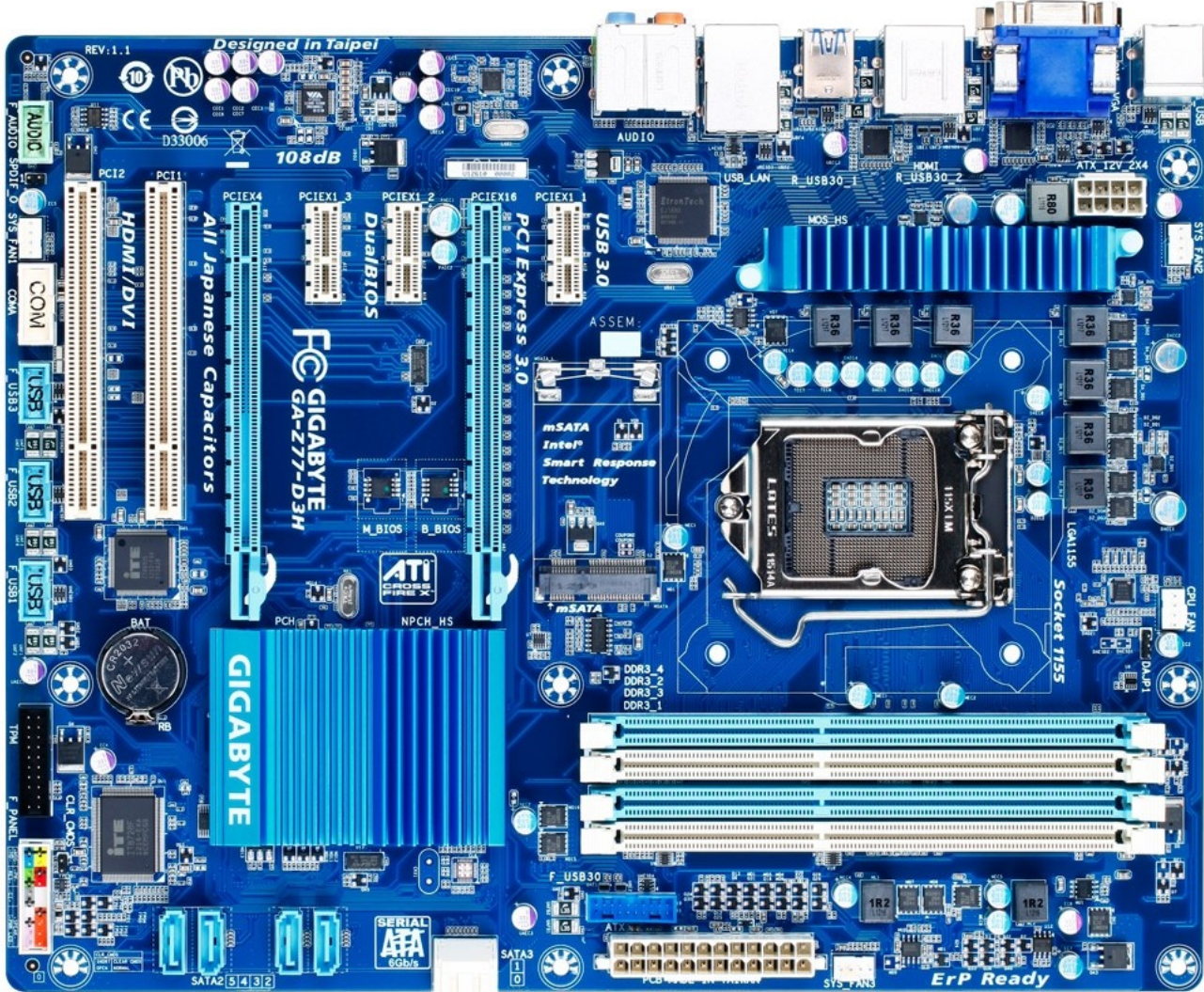
Embedded Systems ?



CAN Bus



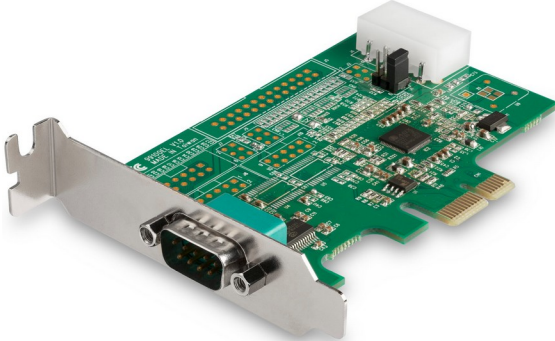
Serial Bus



Embedded Systems ?



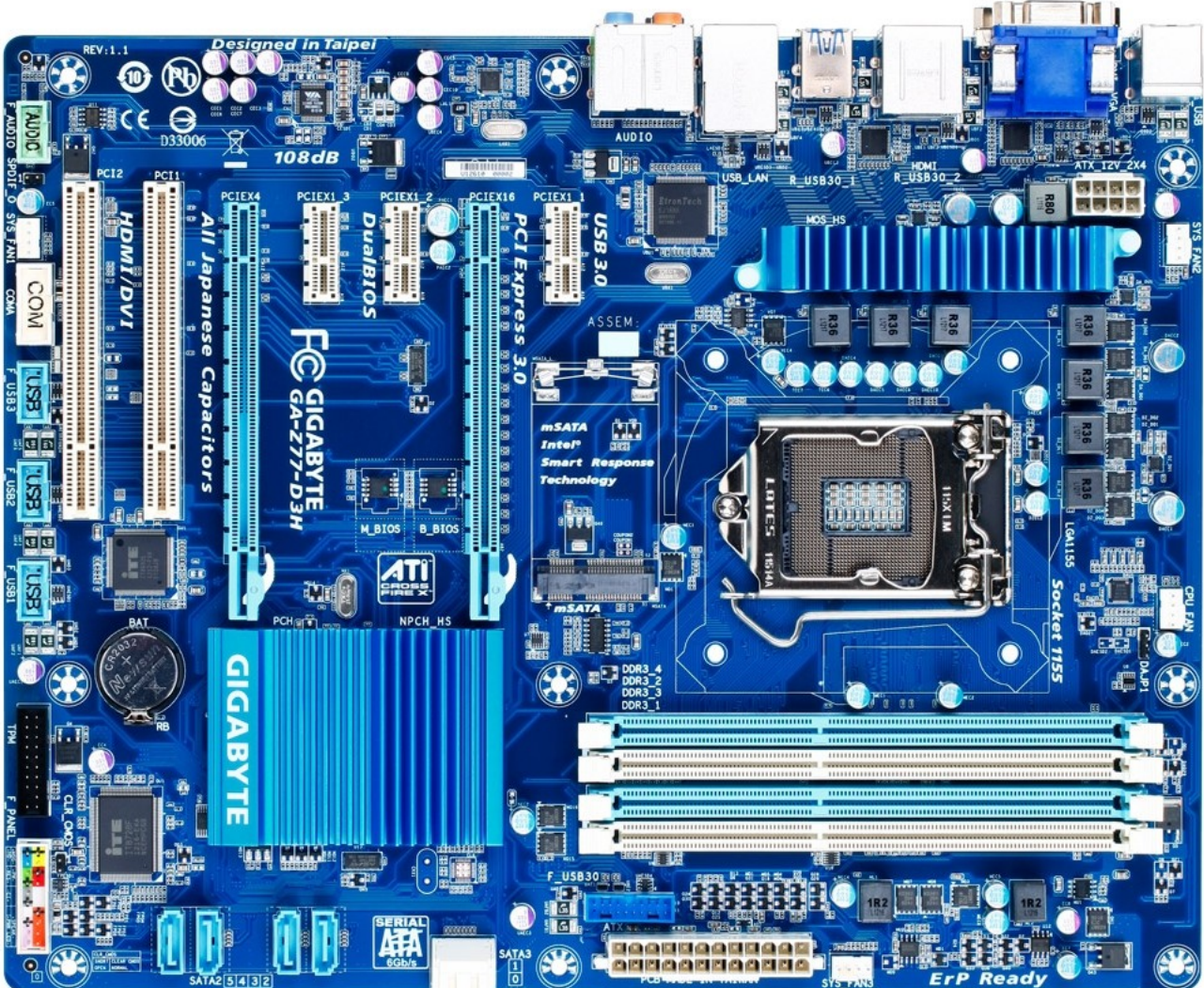
CAN Bus



Serial Bus



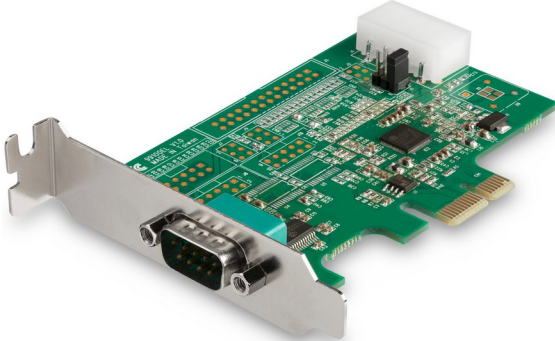
Digital IO



Embedded Systems ?



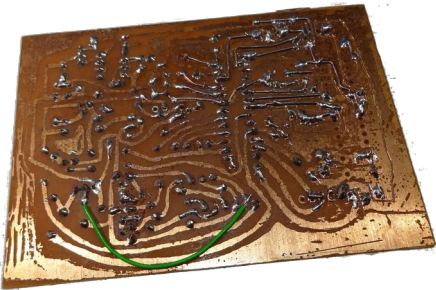
CAN Bus



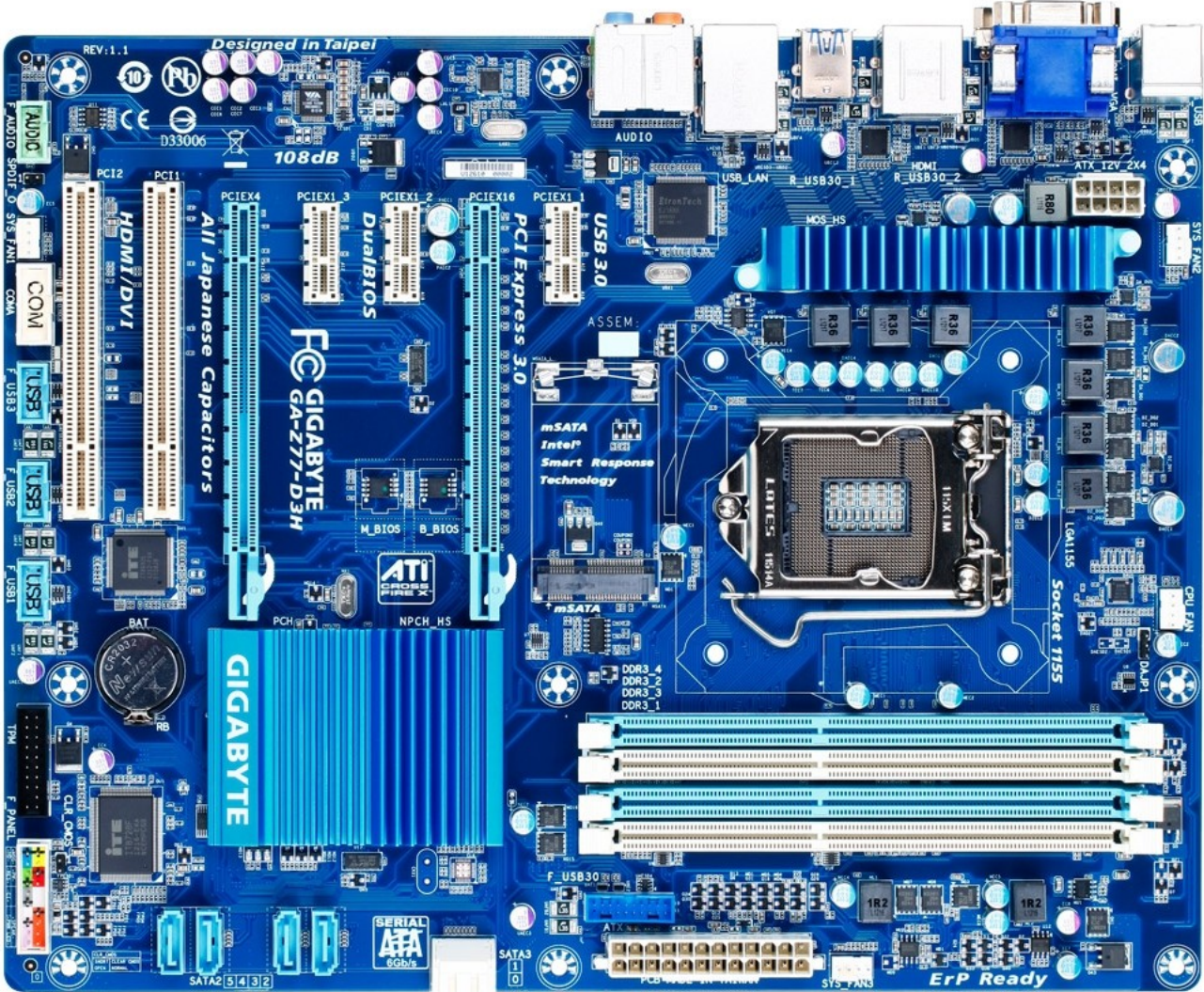
Serial Bus



Digital IO



Custom Card

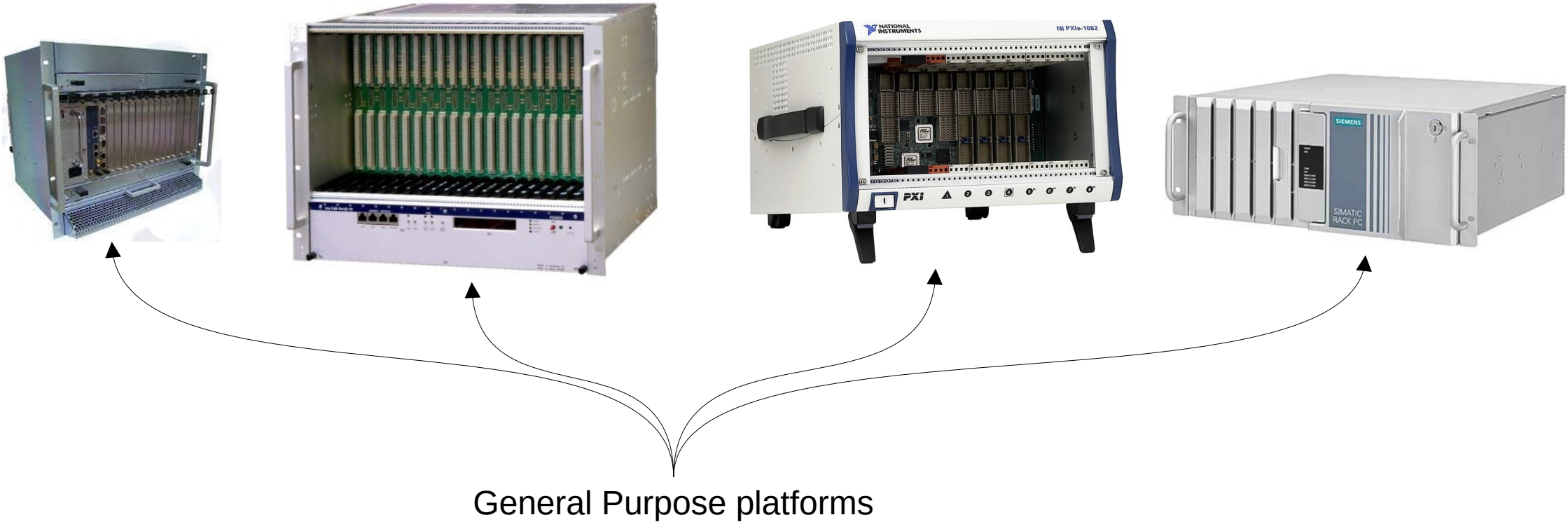


Embedded Systems ?

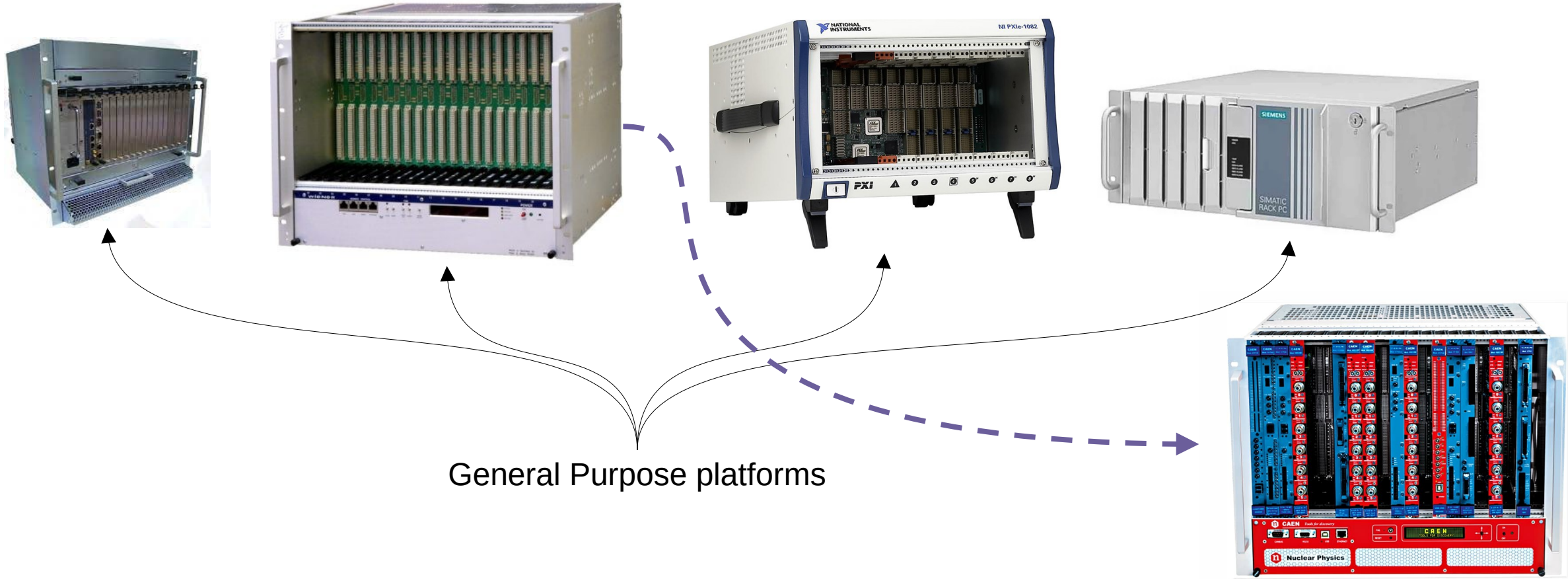
Embedded Systems ?



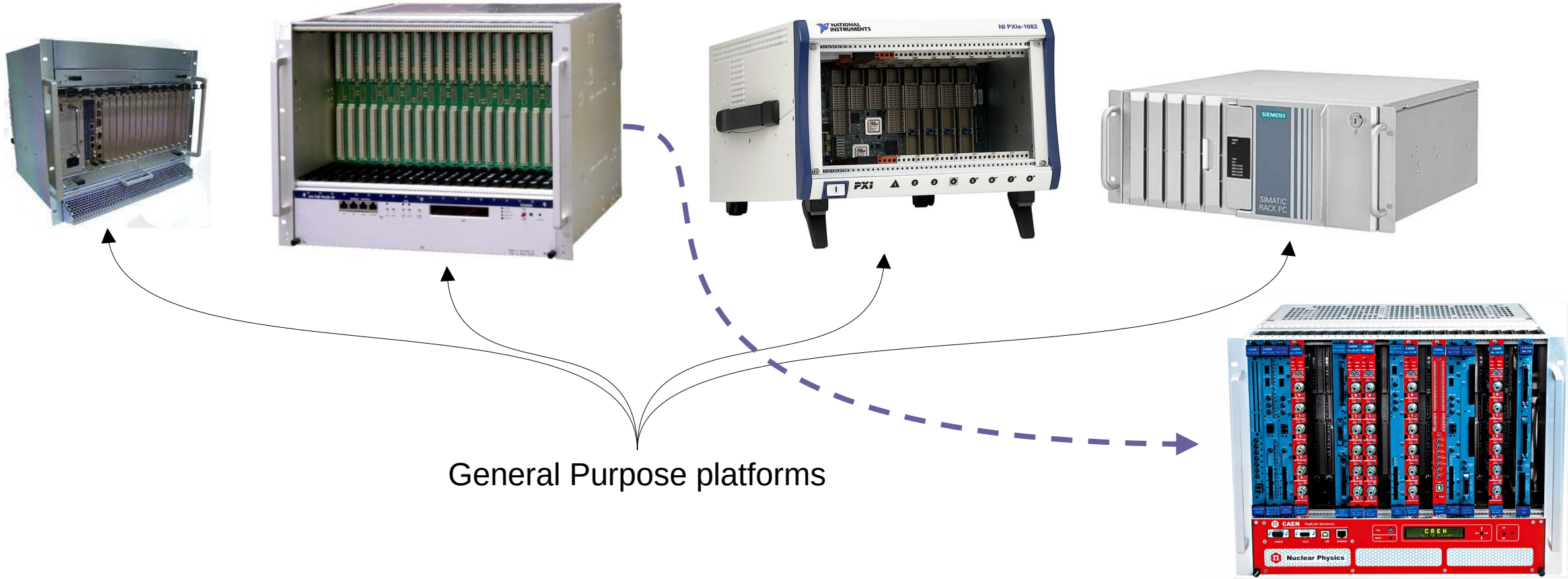
Embedded Systems ?



Embedded Systems ?



Embedded Systems !



General Purpose platforms

Embedded System

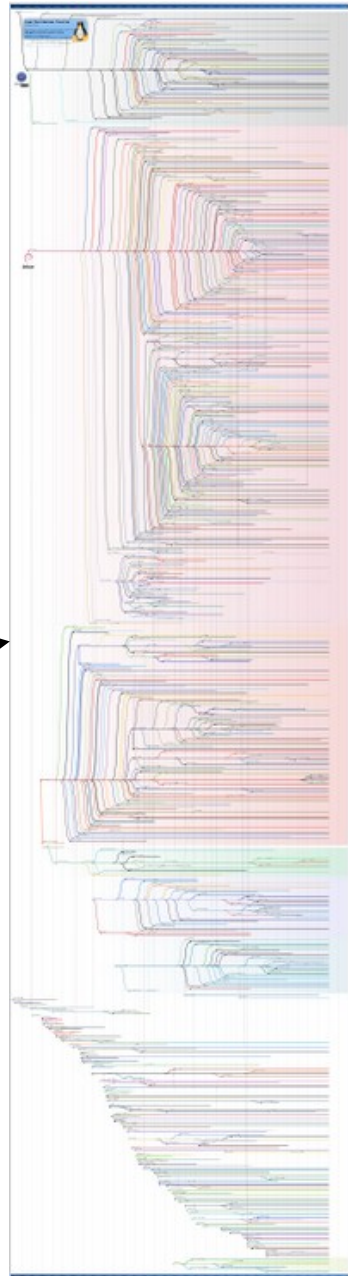
The Next Operating System

For FEC and SoC

Linux Distributions Panorama



Wikimedia picture

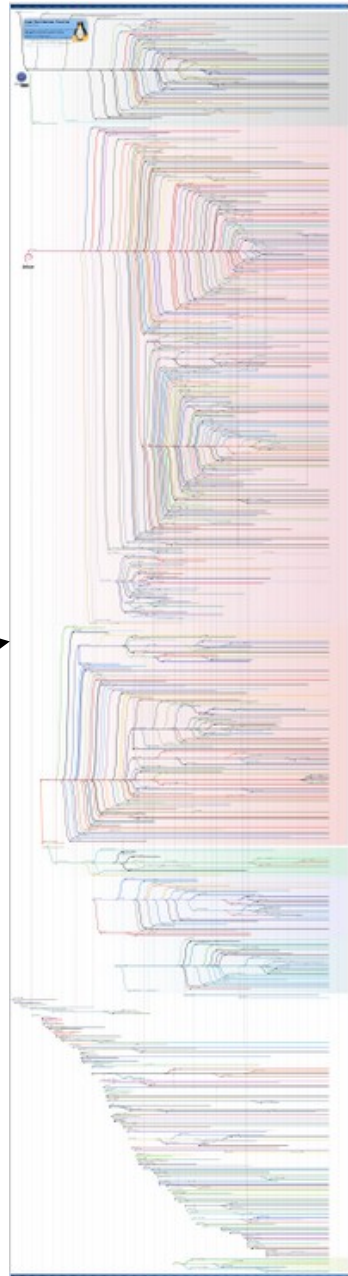


Linux Distributions Panorama

- There are hundreds of them.



Wikimedia picture

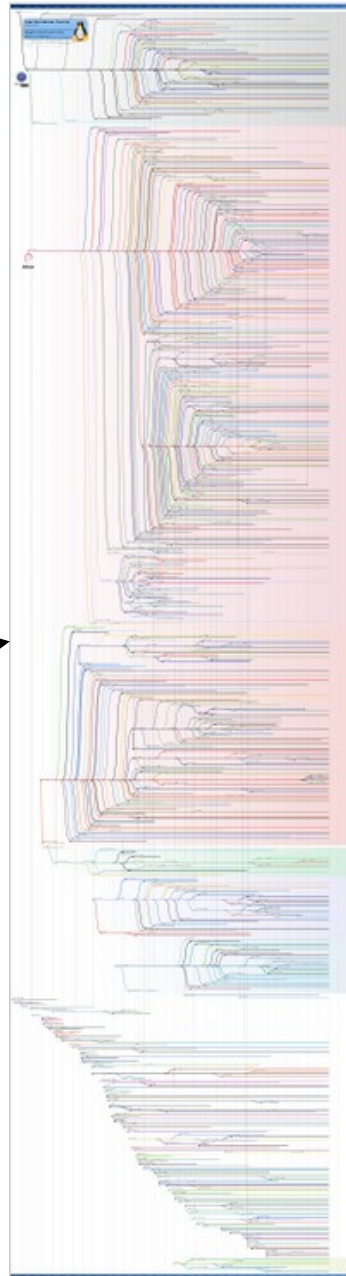


Linux Distributions Panorama

- 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

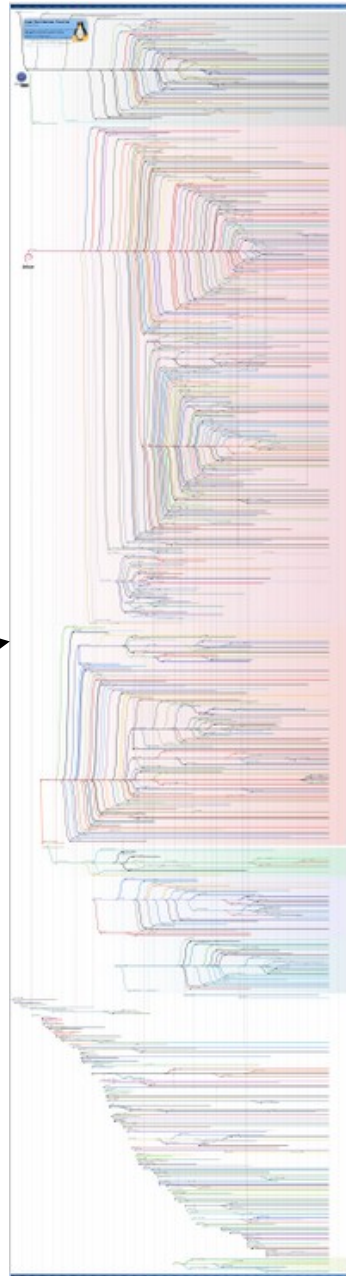


Linux Distributions Panorama

- 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
- Development could be driven by:
 - a company,
 - a community.



Wikimedia picture

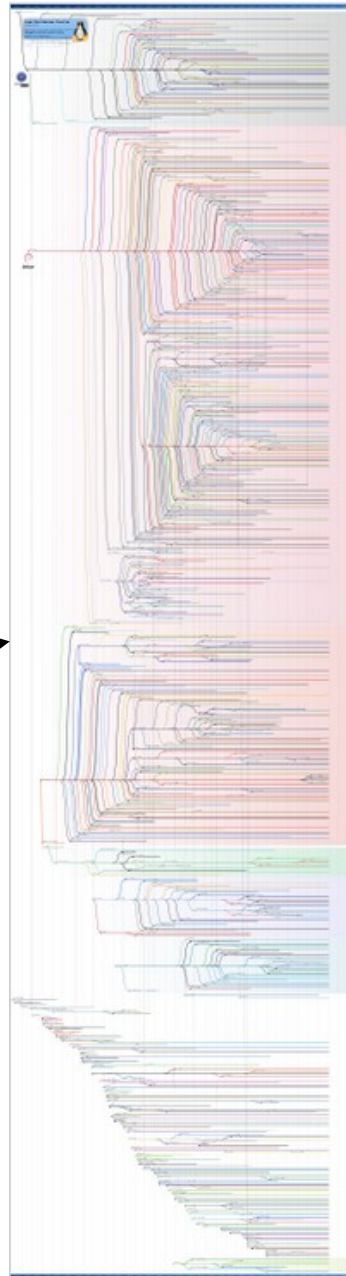


Linux Distributions Panorama

- **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
- **Development could be driven by:**
 - a company,
 - a community.
- **Governance could be driven by:**
 - a company,
 - a community.



Wikimedia picture

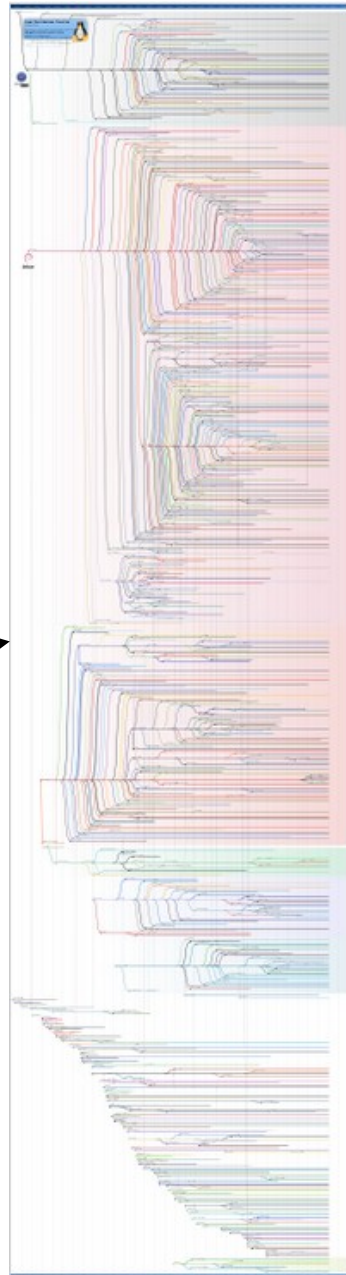


Linux Distributions Panorama

- 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
- Development could be driven by:
 - a company,
 - a community.
- Governance could be driven by:
 - a company,
 - a community.
- Each has a mission for its own existence.



Wikimedia picture

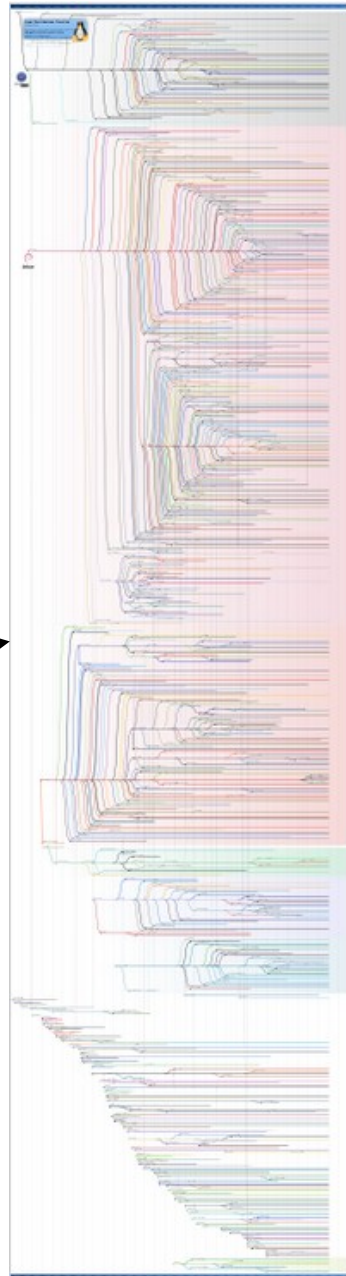


Linux Distributions Panorama

- 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
- Development could be driven by:
 - a company,
 - a community.
- Governance could be driven by:
 - a company,
 - a community.
- Each has a mission for its own existence.



Wikimedia picture



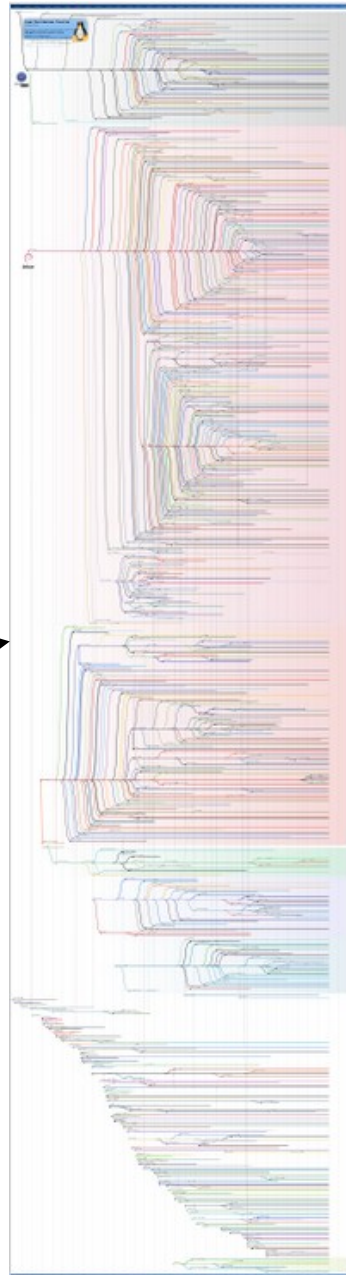
Does this matter?

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
- Development could be driven by:
 - a company,
 - a community.
- Governance could be driven by:
 - a company,
 - a community.
- Each has a mission for its own existence.



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.**



A Few Examples

A Few Examples

I'm not responsible for your choice

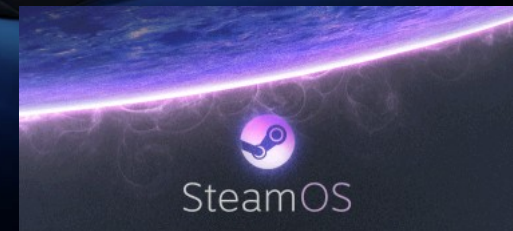








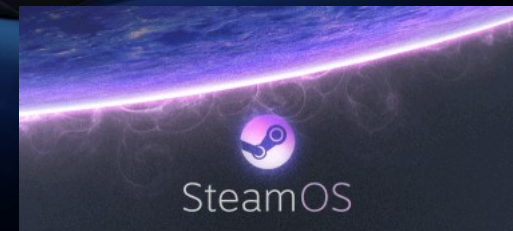


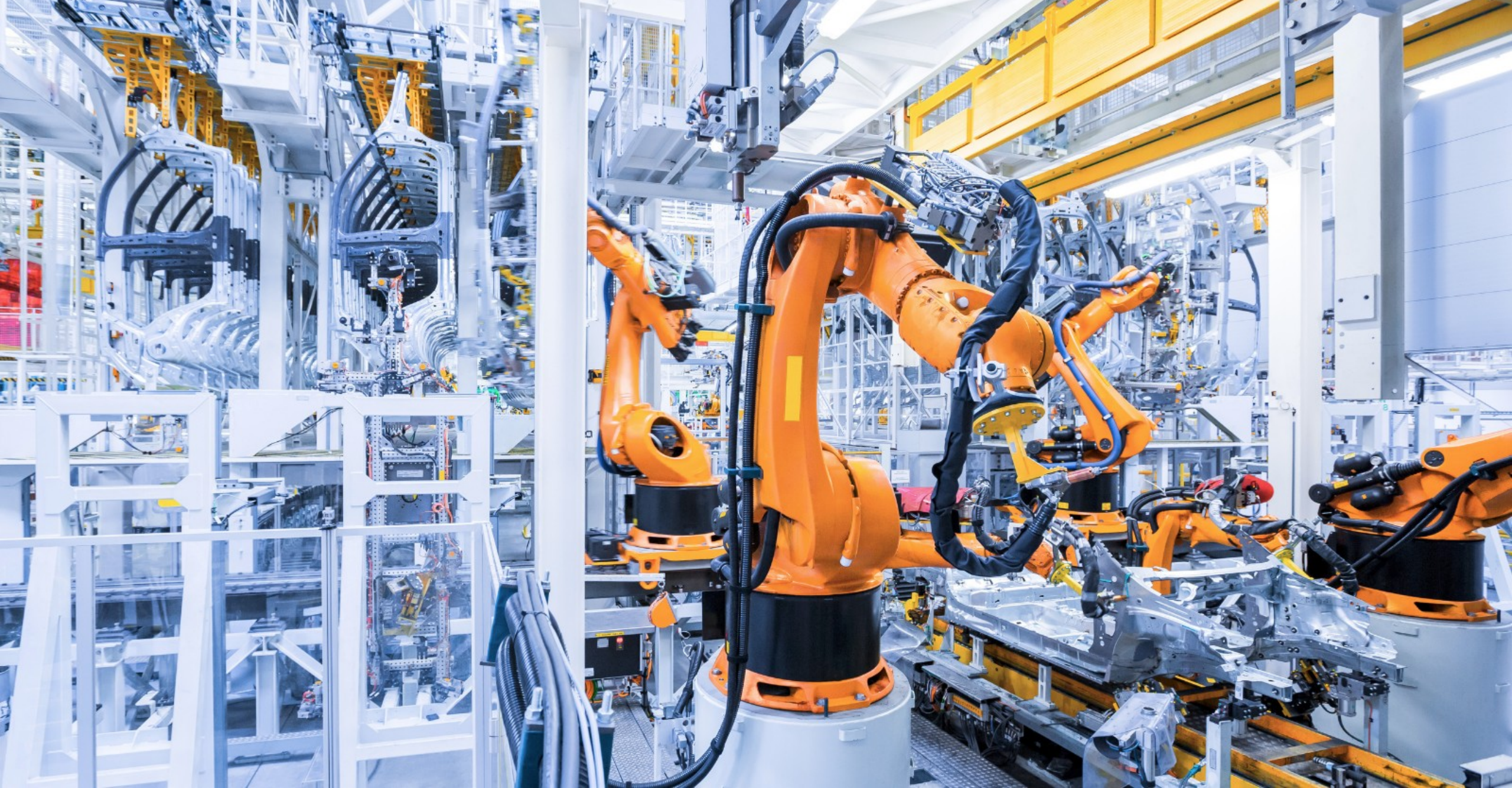


 **Windows 11**



yocto
PROJECT








BuildRoot
Making Embedded Linux Easy




CIVIL
INFRASTRUCTURE
PLATFORM

yocto
PROJECT

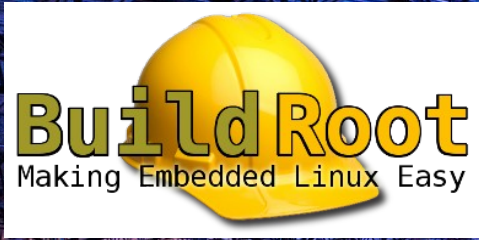


debian
GNU/Linux



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

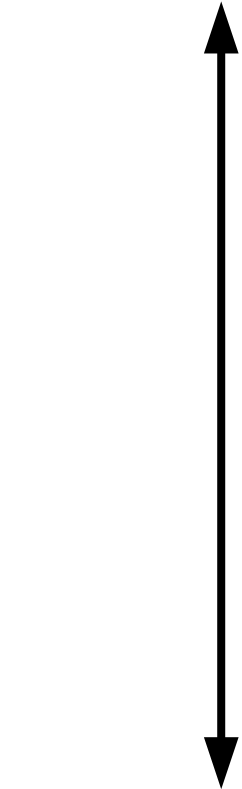
Higher Control
Higher Maintenance



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

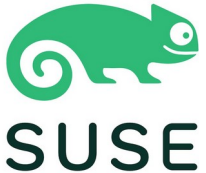


Our Operating Systems Options

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



Our Operating Systems Options

Higher Control
Higher Maintenance



The best fit 



Lower Control
Lower Maintenance



Why Two Linux Distributions?



Why Two Linux Distributions?

- **It enforces software portability**
 - Everything must work on different Linux environments



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



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



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



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)

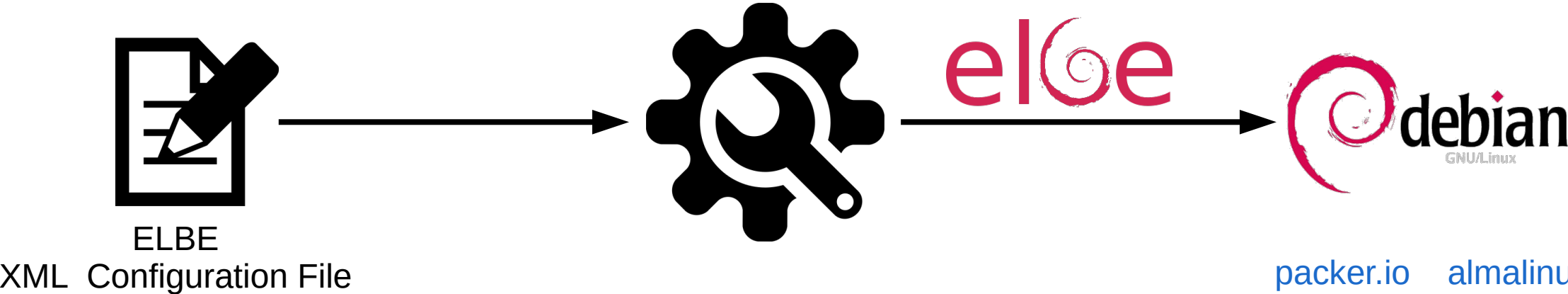
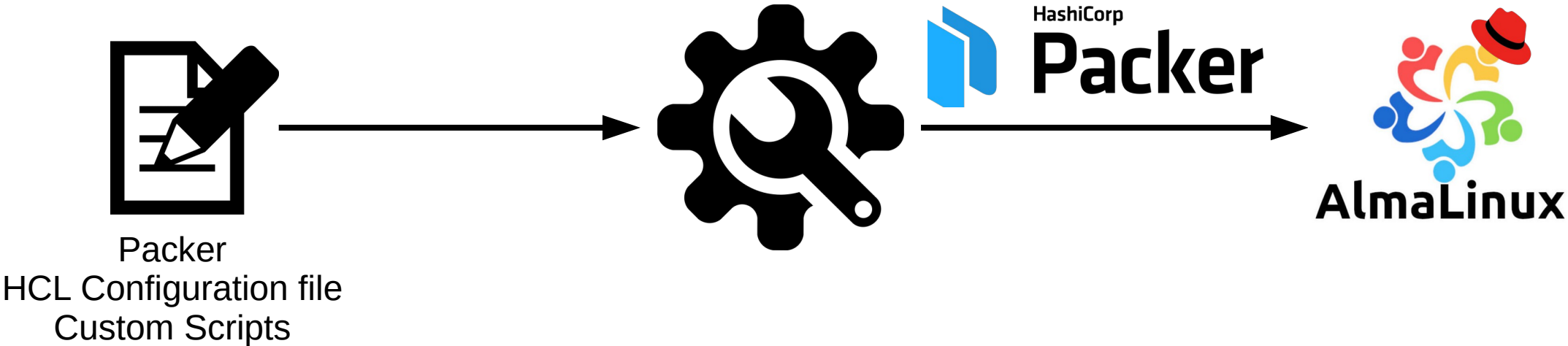


Why Two Linux Distributions?



- **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)

Building Processes



packer.io almalinux.org
elbe-rfs.org debian.org

First Choice: RHEL Family

First Choice: RHEL Family

It Is Good To Follow Recommendations

First Choice: RHEL Family

It Is Good To Follow Recommendations

Someone else is offering good services to you

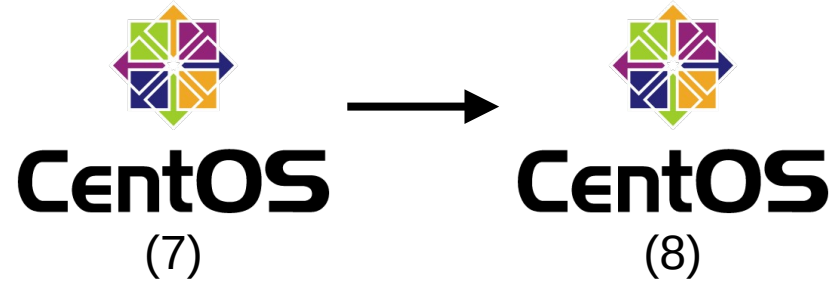
Evolution Of Our First Choice Preference



CentOS

(7)

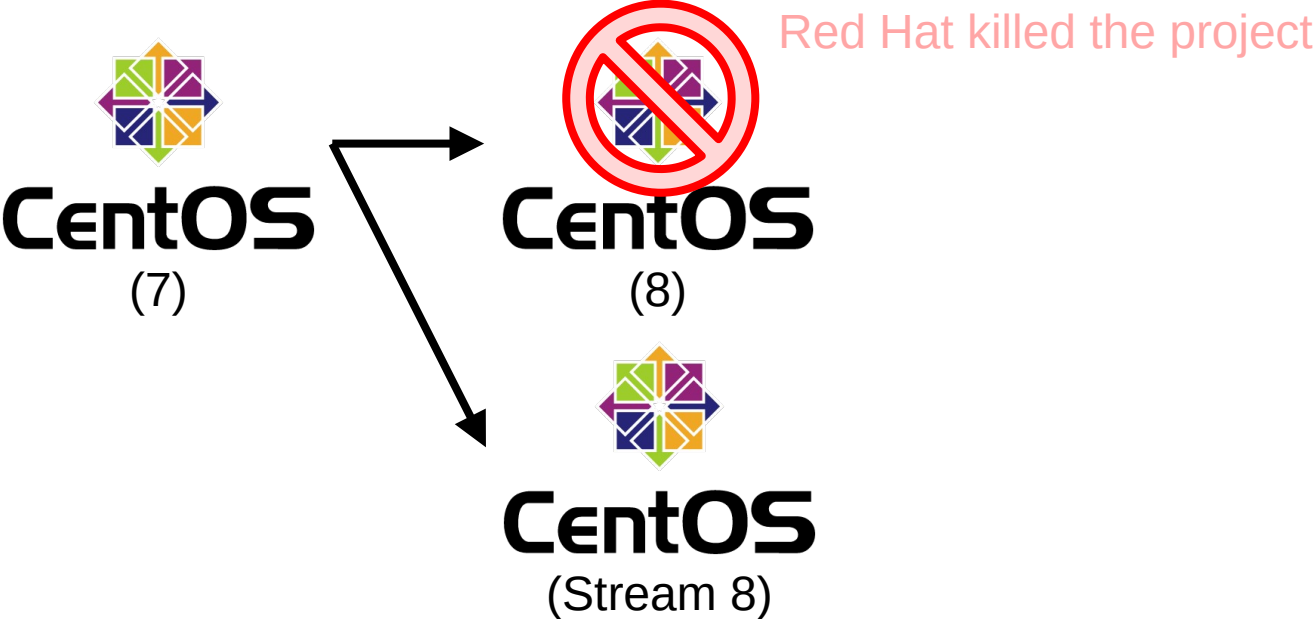
Evolution Of Our First Choice Preference



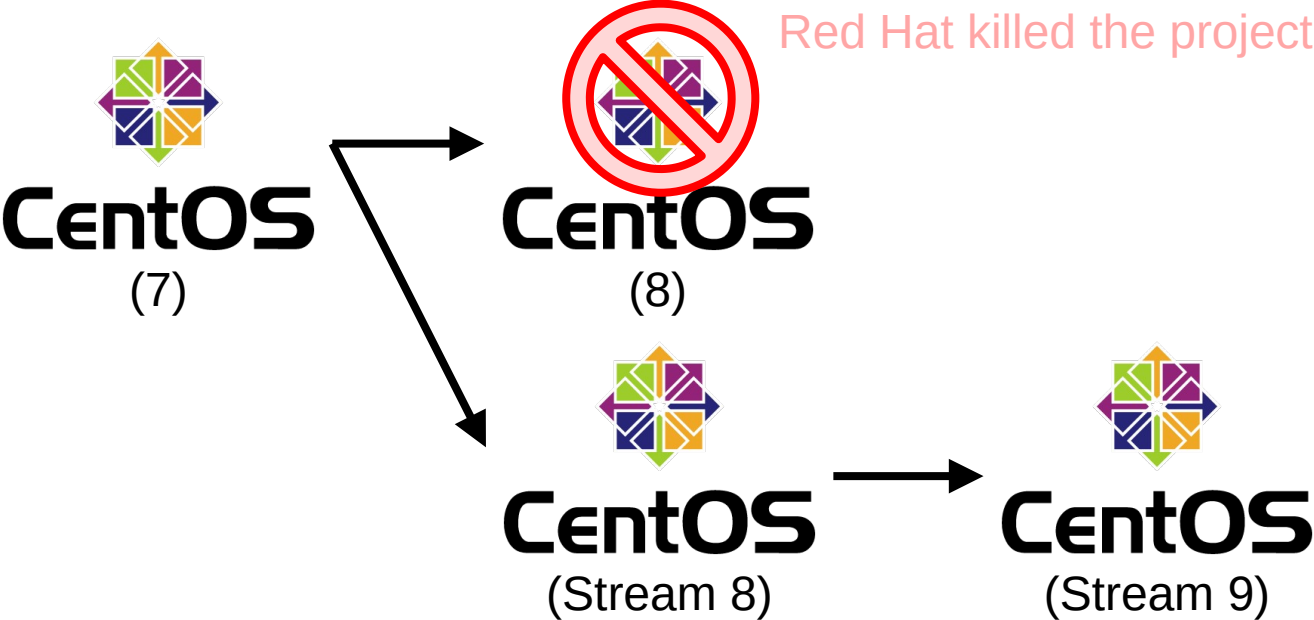
Evolution Of Our First Choice Preference



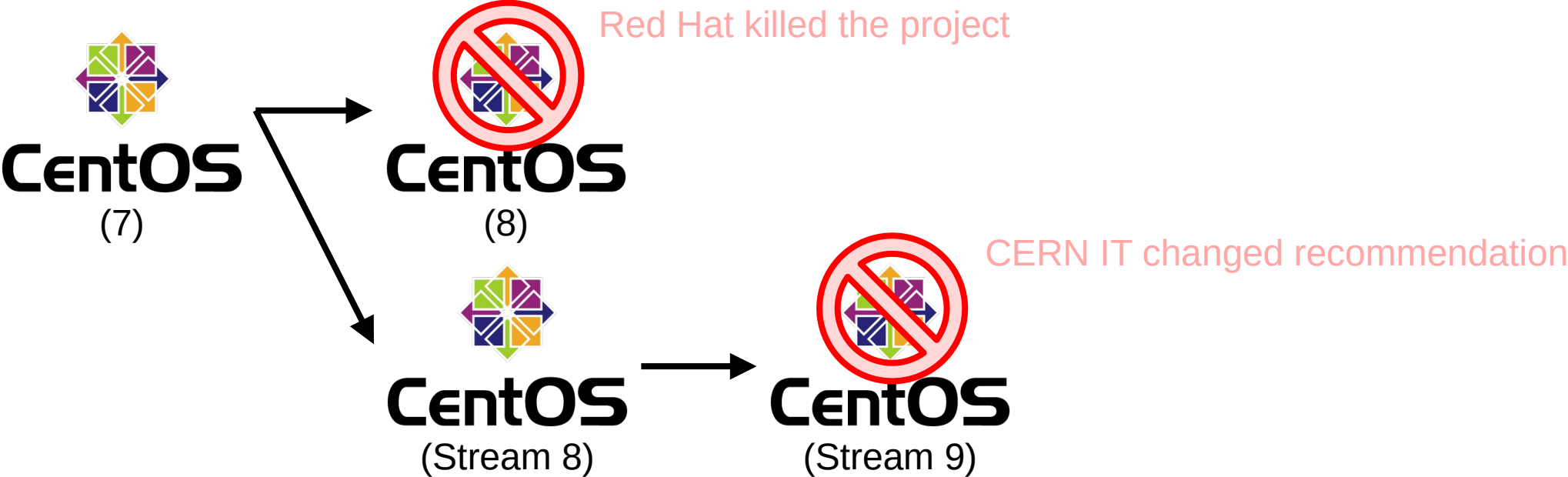
Evolution Of Our First Choice Preference



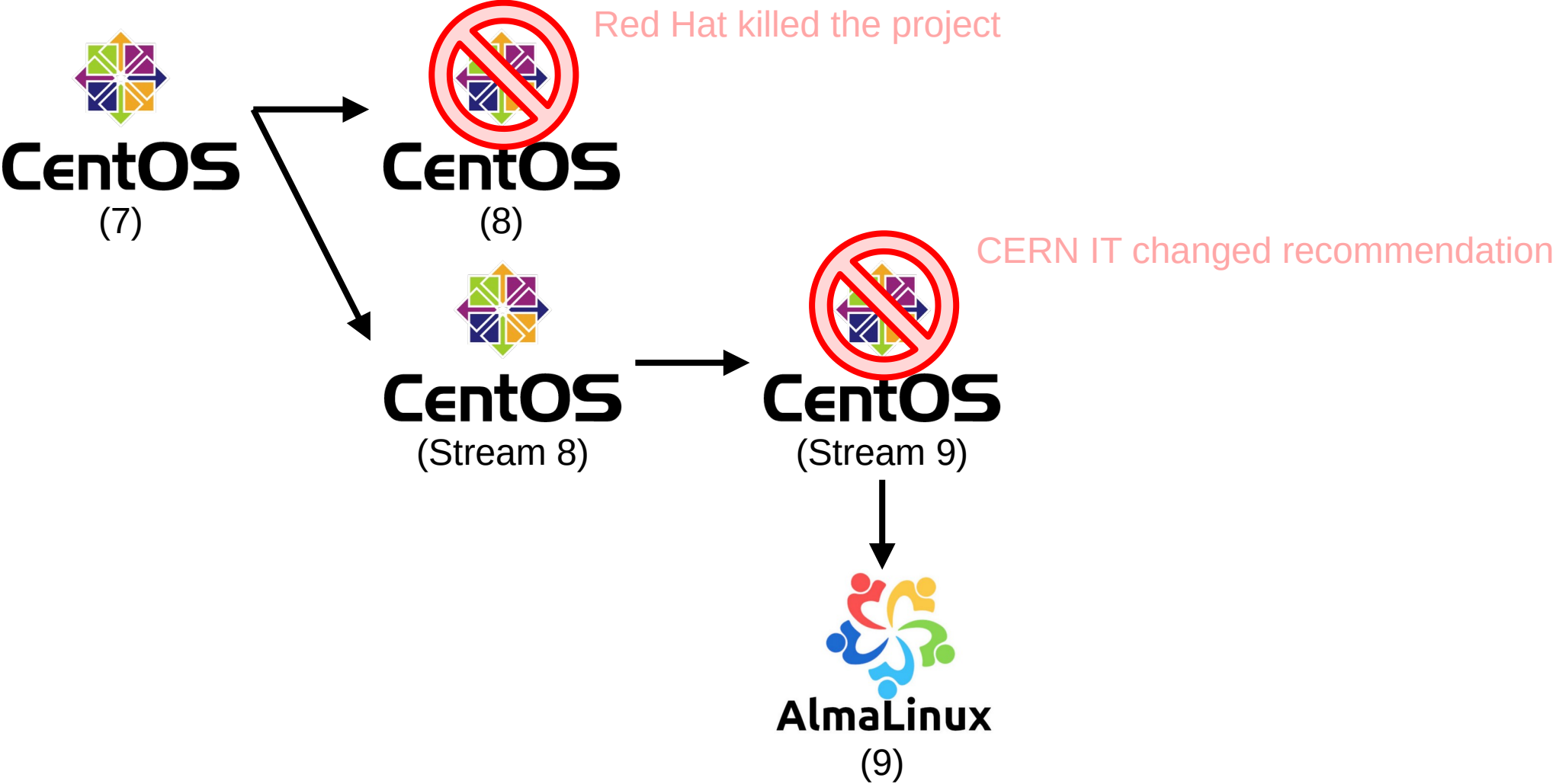
Evolution Of Our First Choice Preference



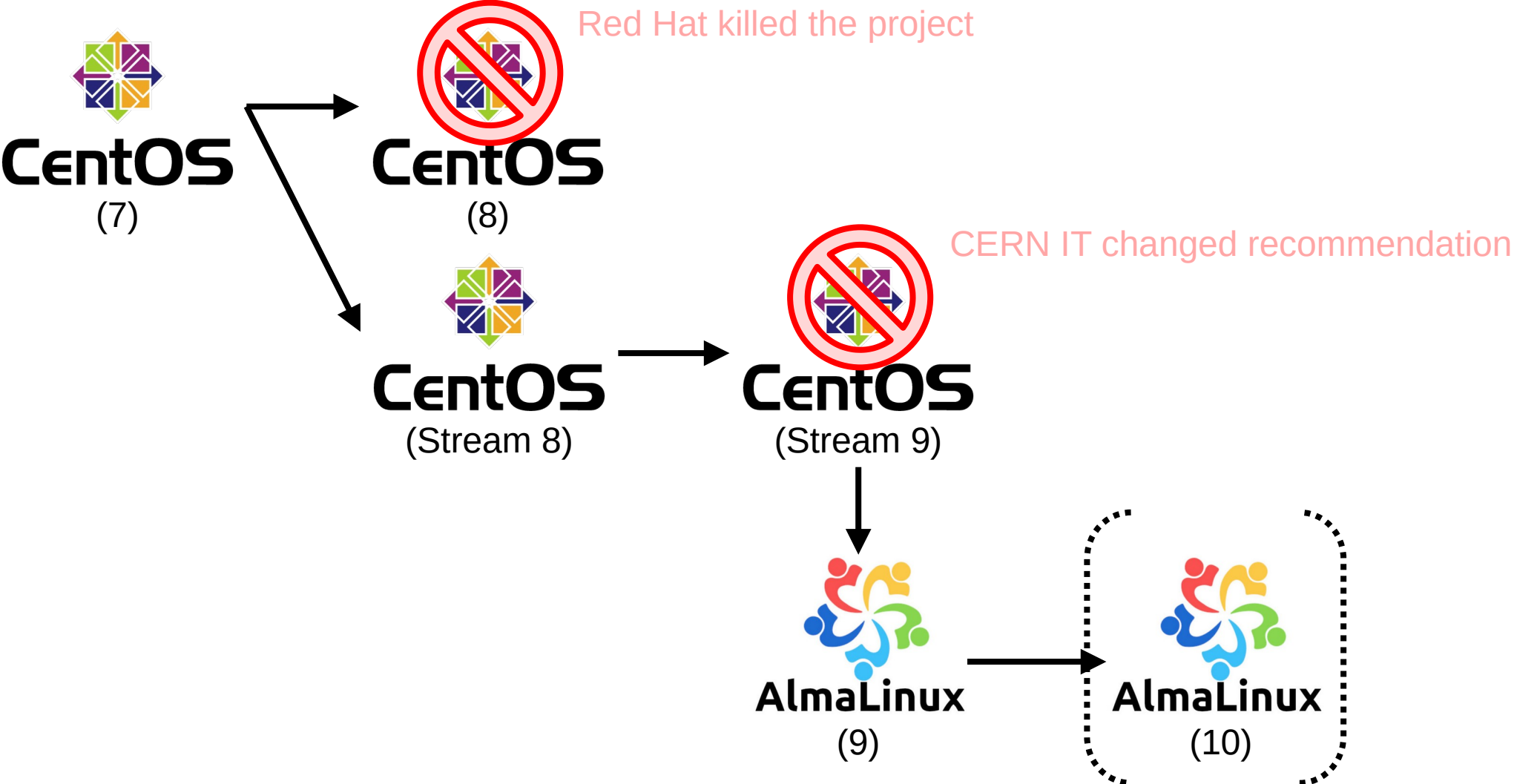
Evolution Of Our First Choice Preference



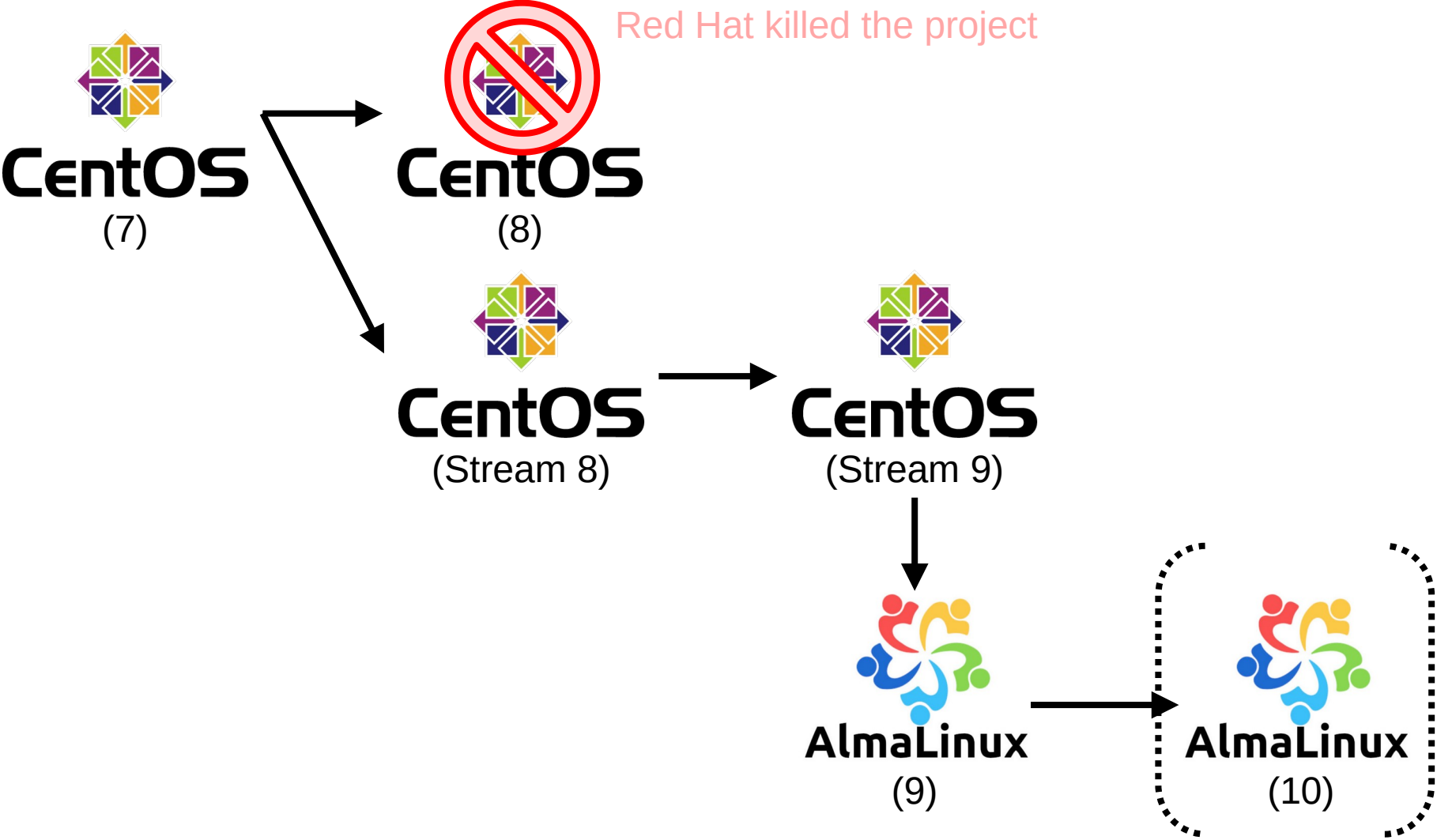
Evolution Of Our First Choice Preference



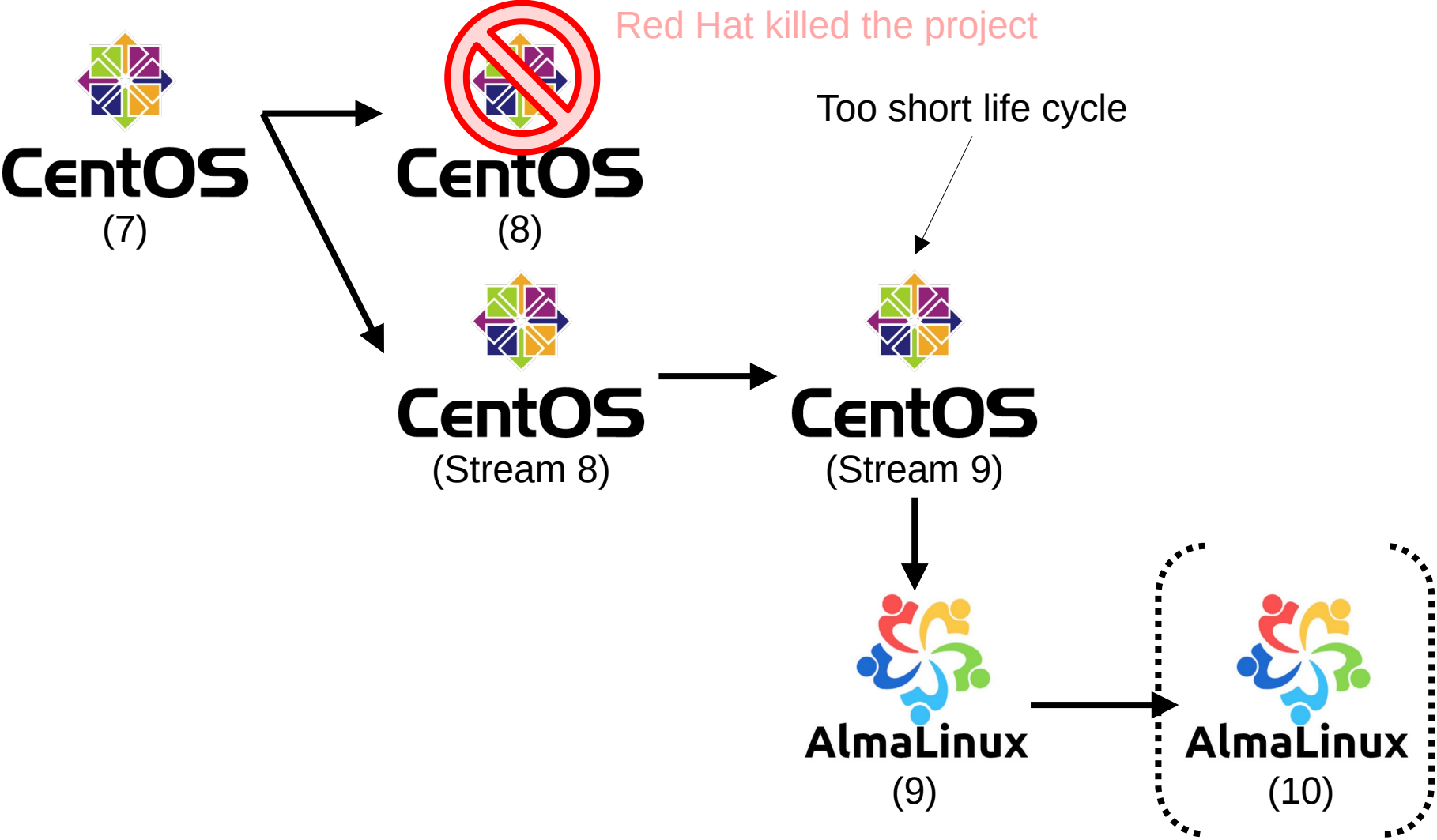
Evolution Of Our First Choice Preference



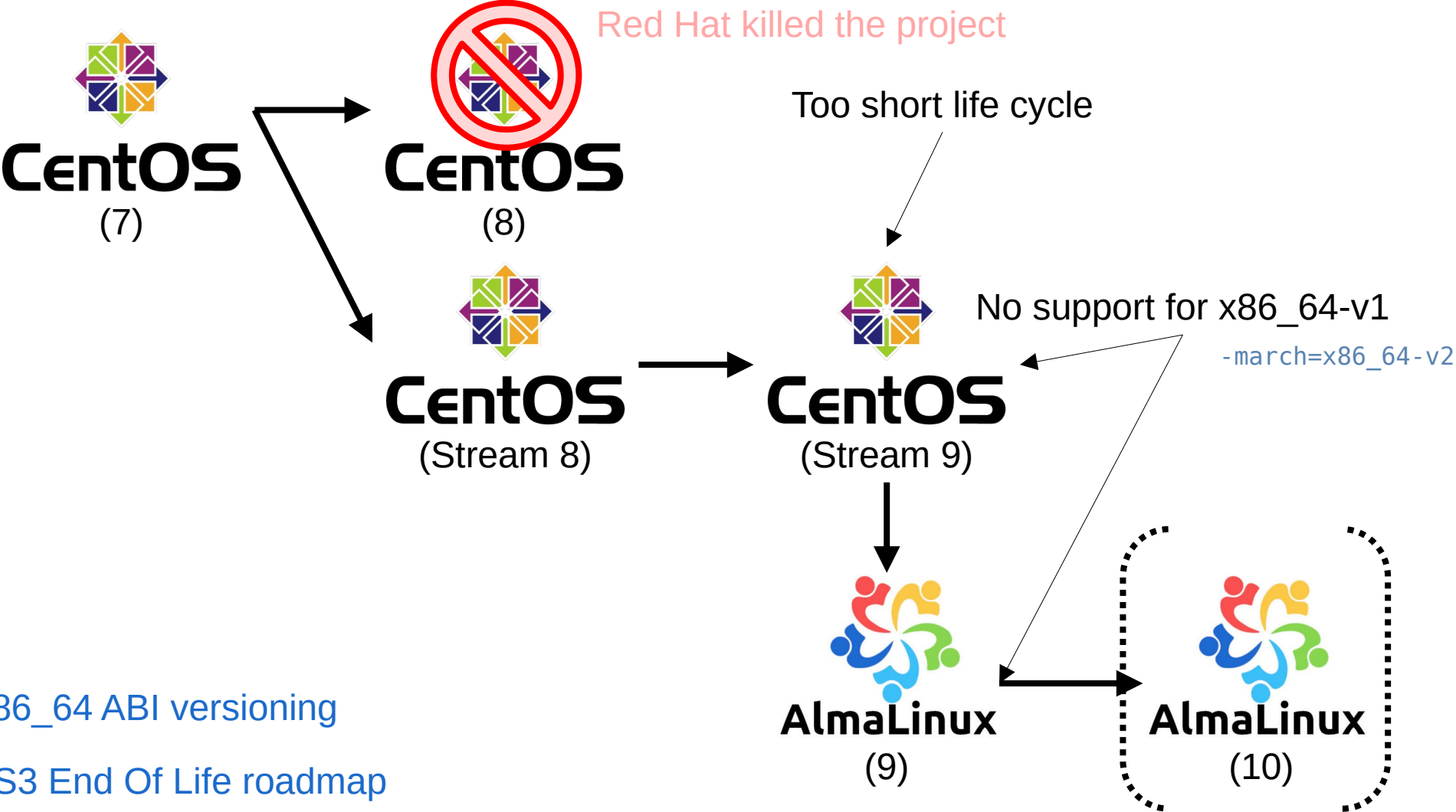
Challenges Within Red Hat Enterprise Linux Family



Challenges Within Red Hat Enterprise Linux Family



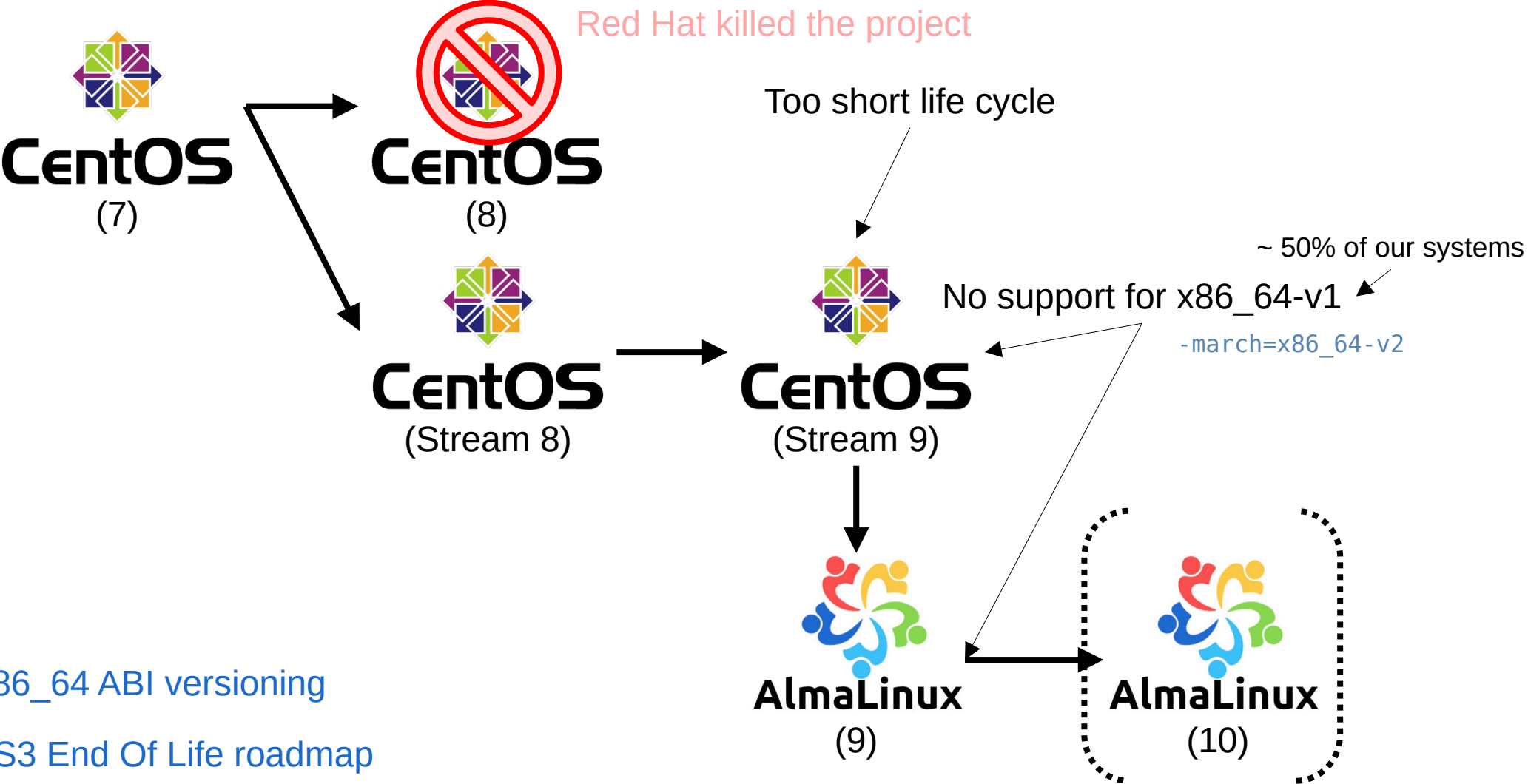
Challenges Within Red Hat Enterprise Linux Family



x86_64 ABI versioning

LS3 End Of Life roadmap

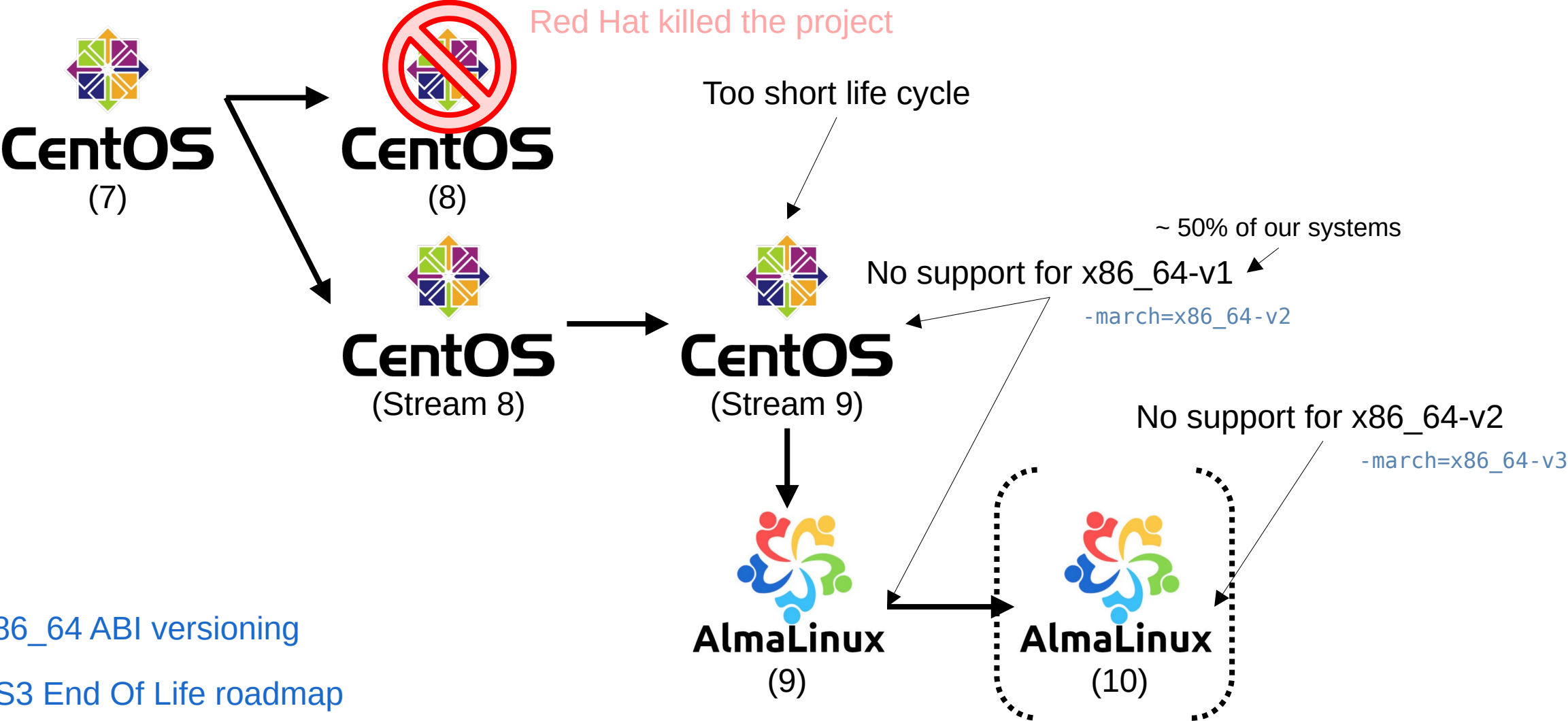
Challenges Within Red Hat Enterprise Linux Family



x86_64 ABI versioning

LS3 End Of Life roadmap

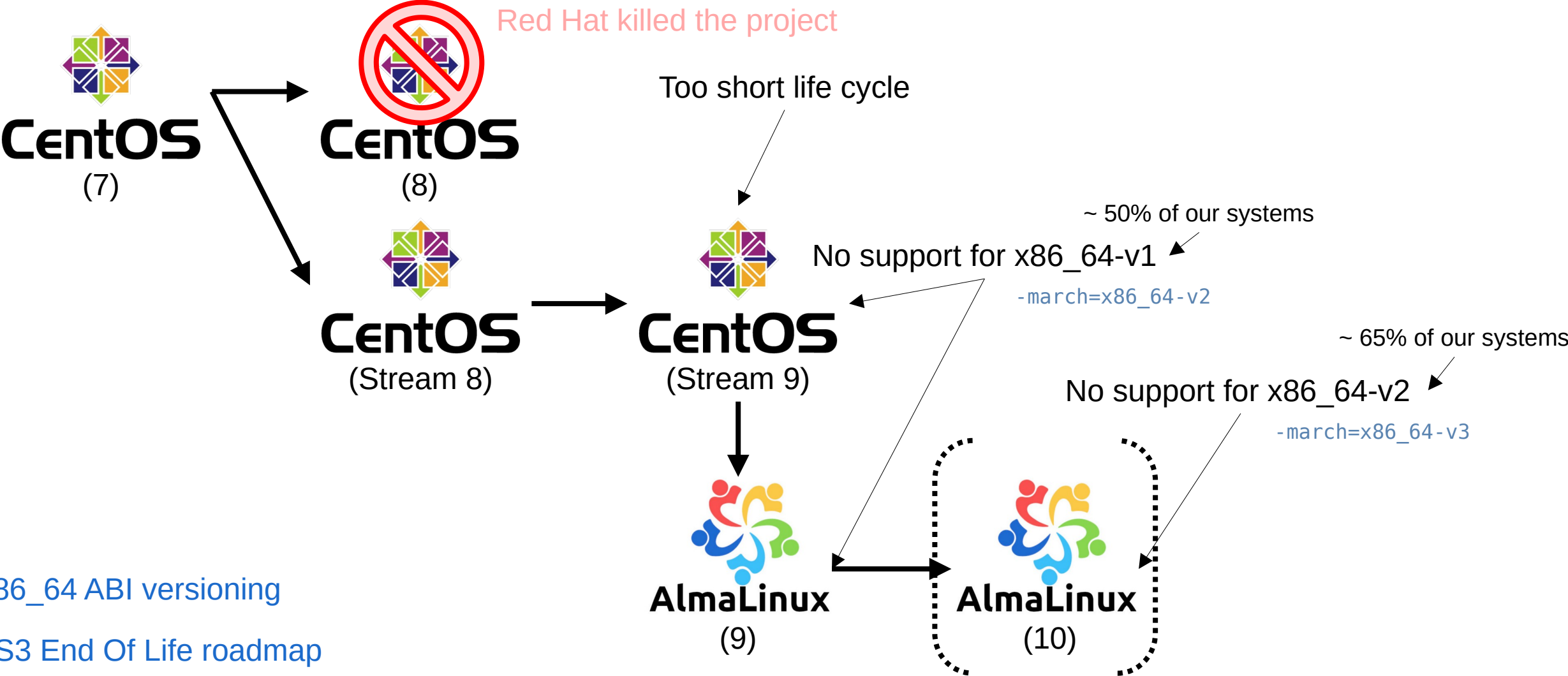
Challenges Within Red Hat Enterprise Linux Family



x86_64 ABI versioning

LS3 End Of Life roadmap

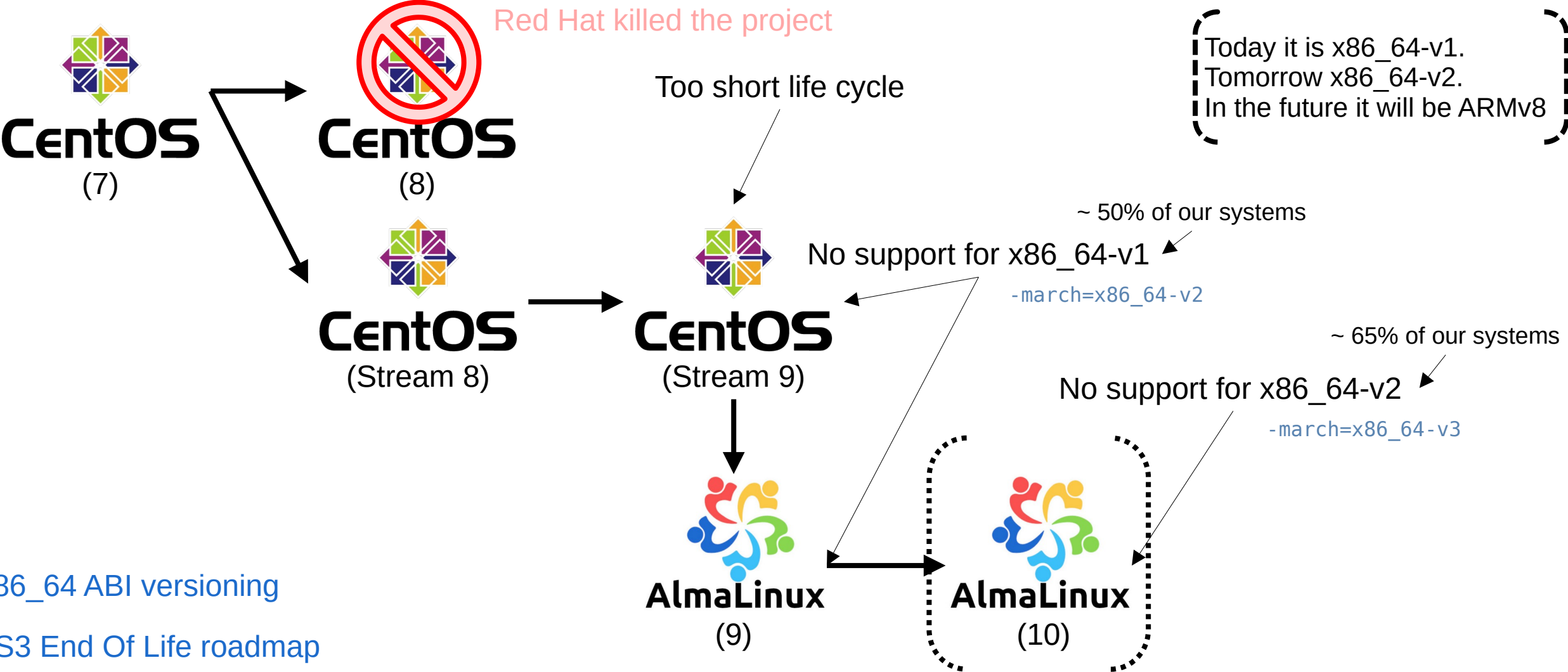
Challenges Within Red Hat Enterprise Linux Family



x86_64 ABI versioning

LS3 End Of Life roadmap

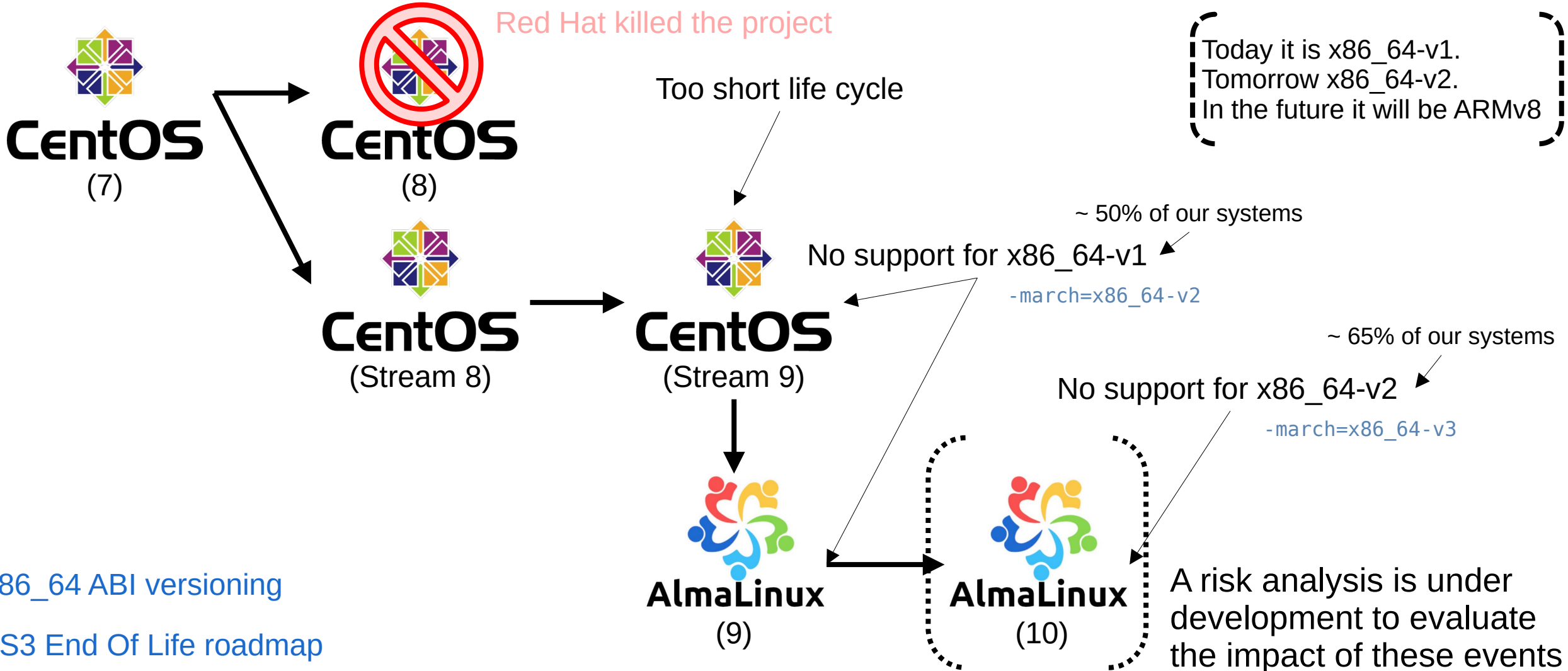
Challenges Within Red Hat Enterprise Linux Family



x86_64 ABI versioning

LS3 End Of Life roadmap

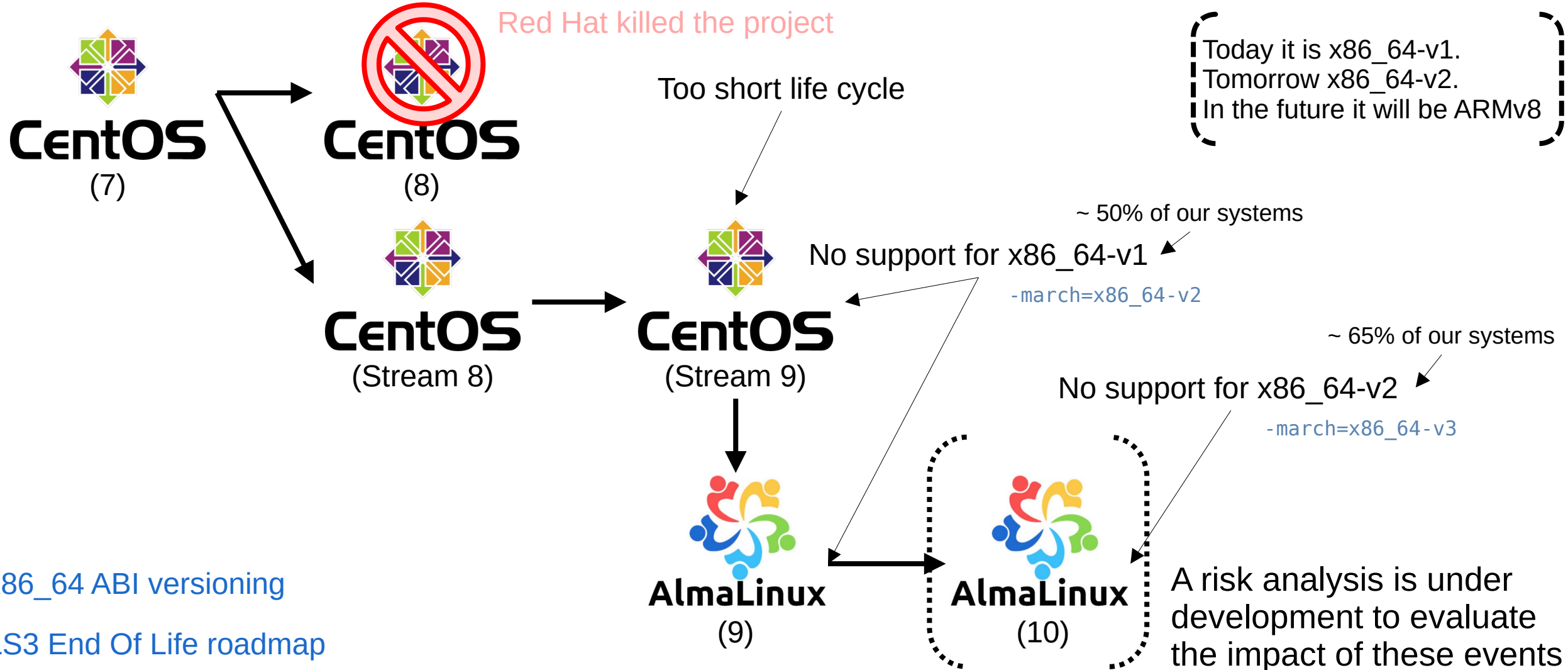
Challenges Within Red Hat Enterprise Linux Family



x86_64 ABI versioning

LS3 End Of Life roadmap

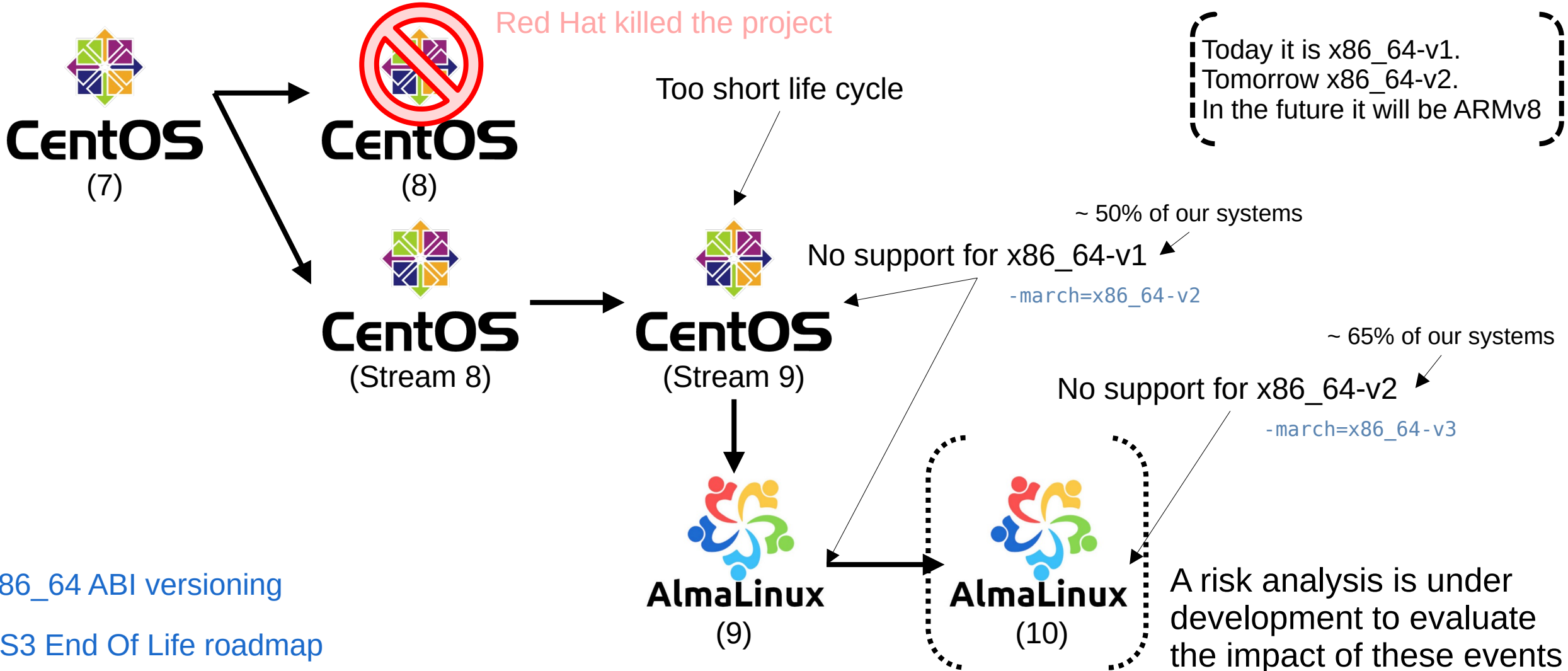
Challenges Within Red Hat Enterprise Linux Family



x86_64 ABI versioning

LS3 End Of Life roadmap

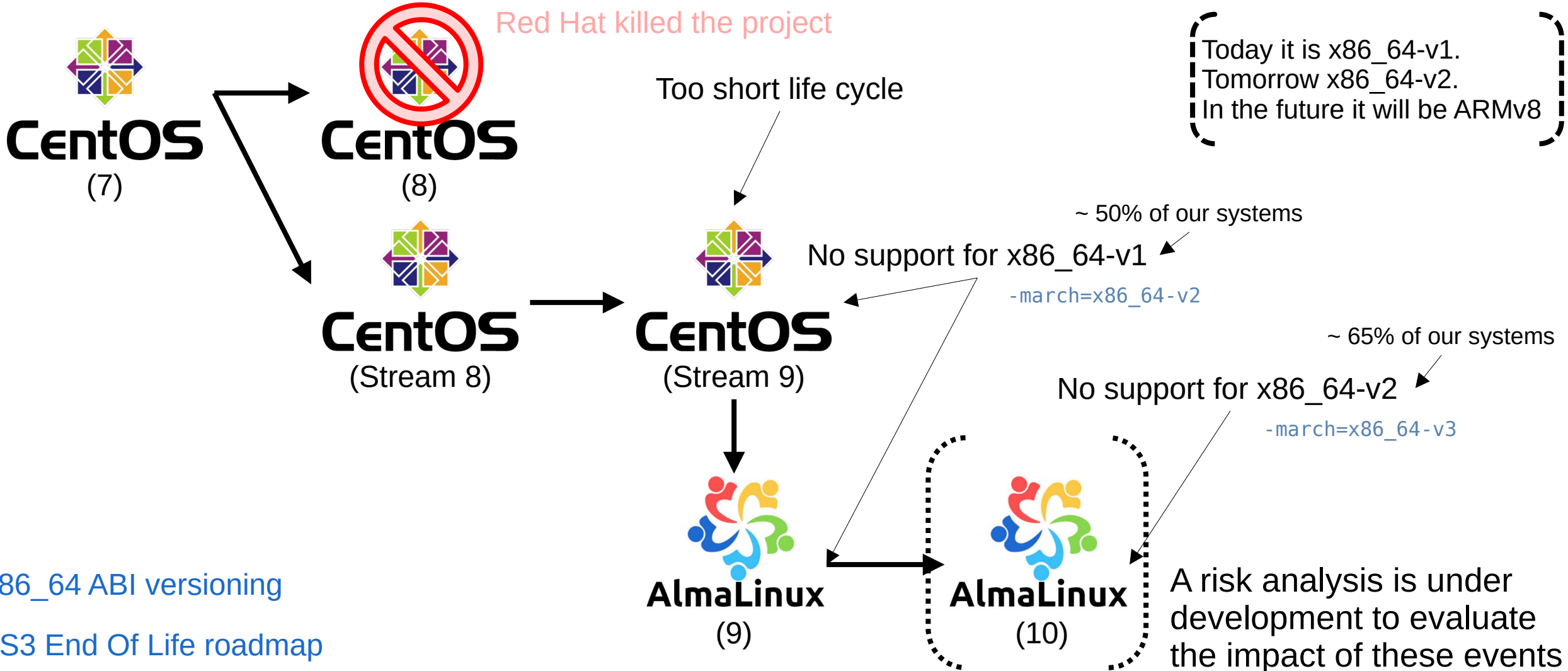
Challenges Within Red Hat Enterprise Linux Family



x86_64 ABI versioning

LS3 End Of Life roadmap

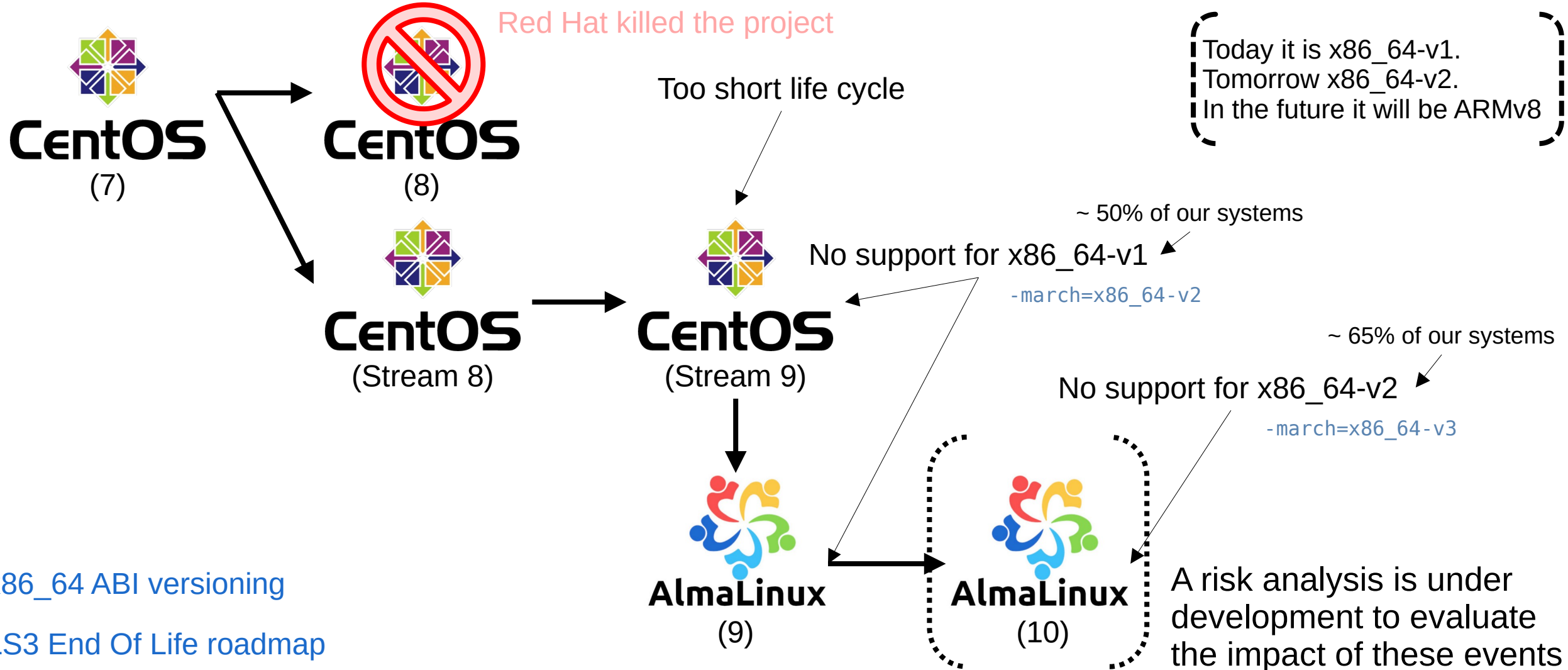
Challenges Within Red Hat Enterprise Linux Family



x86_64 ABI versioning

LS3 End Of Life roadmap

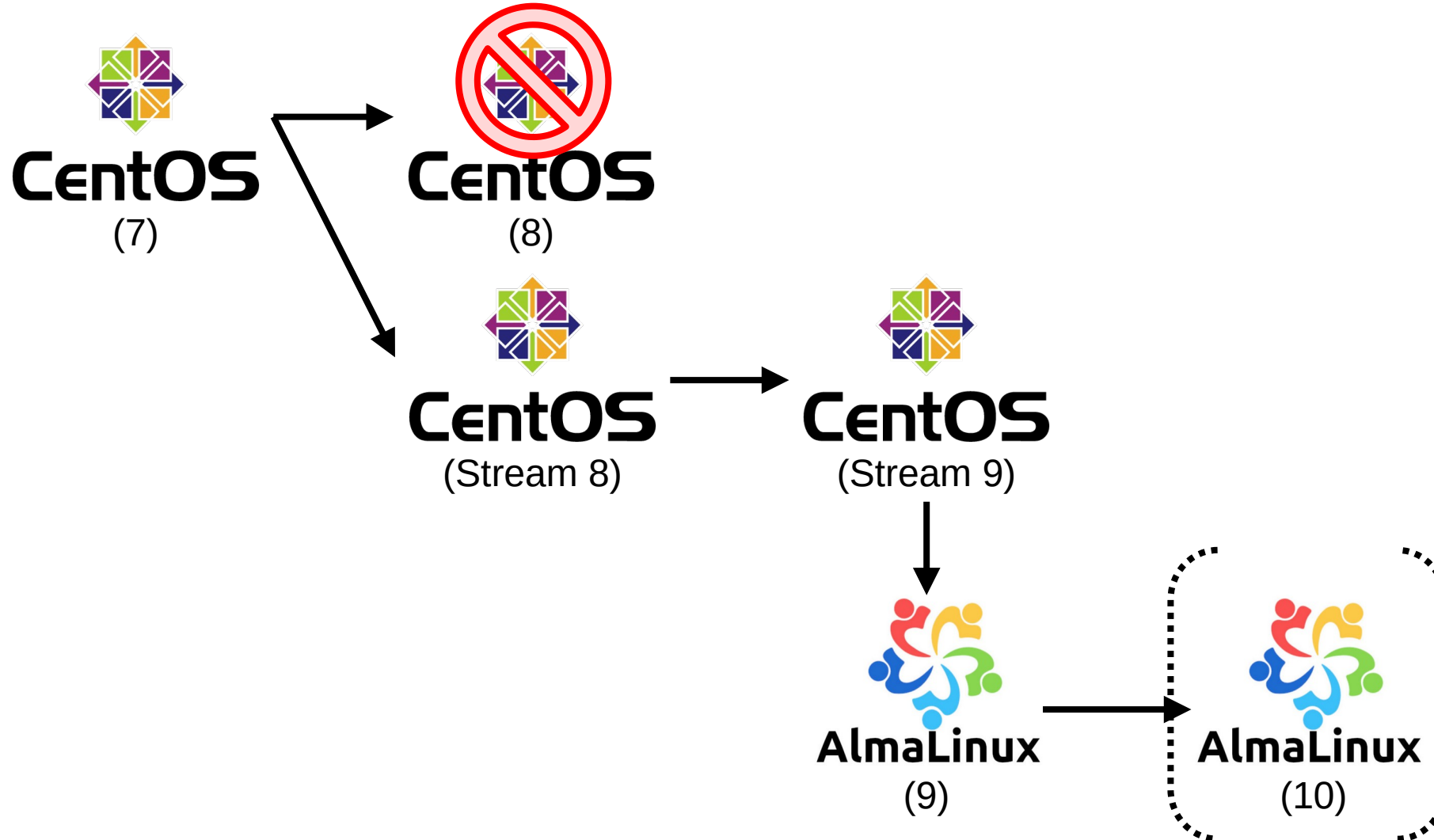
Challenges Within Red Hat Enterprise Linux Family



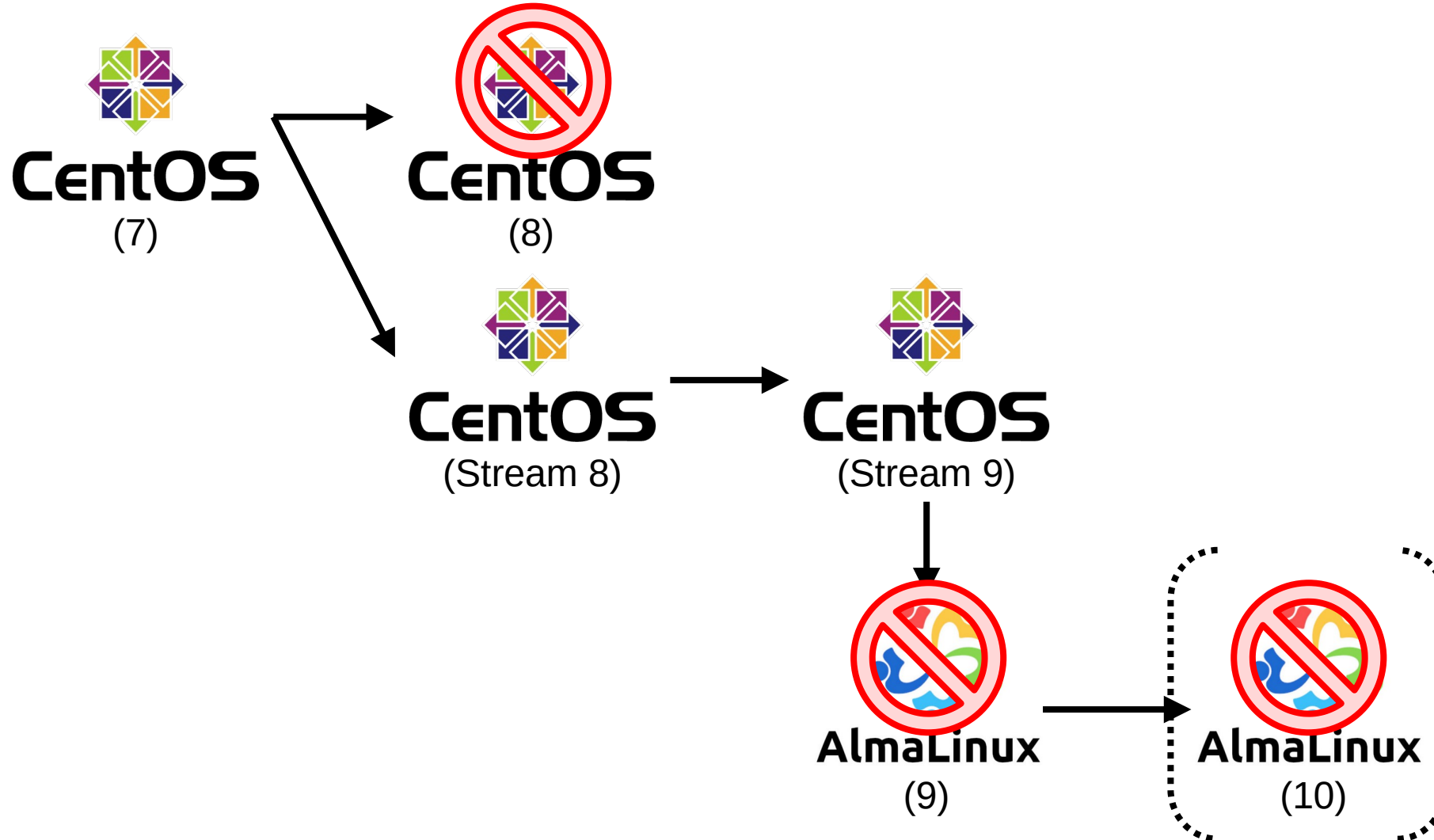
x86_64 ABI versioning

LS3 End Of Life roadmap

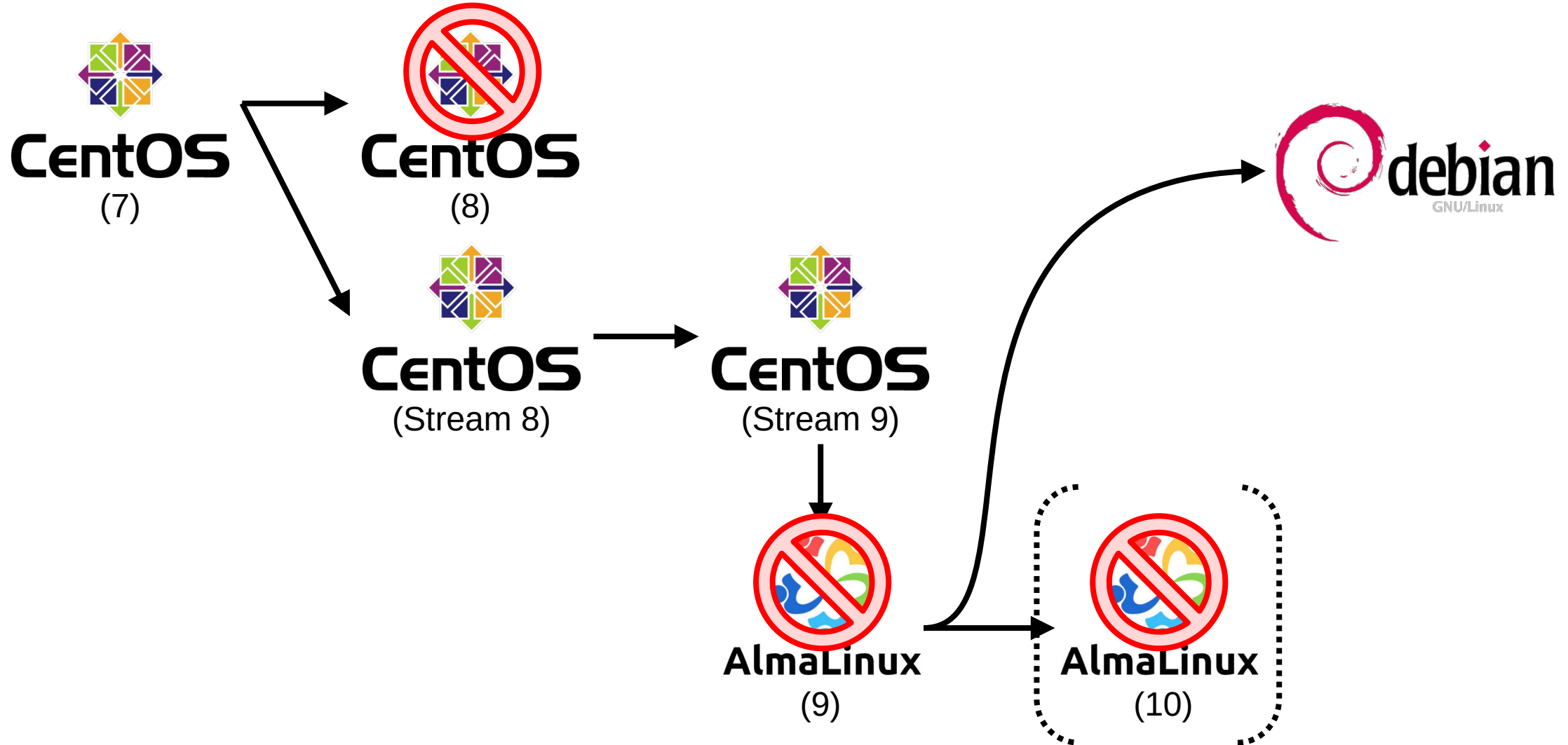
A Possible Scenario: Promote The Second Choice



A Possible Scenario: Promote The Second Choice



A Possible Scenario: Promote The Second Choice



Conclusions



Conclusions

- **Because we speak about embedded systems**
 - Not servers, nor service oriented applications.



Conclusions

- **Because we speak about embedded systems**
 - Not servers, nor service oriented applications.
- **Because we develop custom hardware and dedicated drivers/tools**
 - Hence, we want finer control over these systems.



Conclusions

- **Because we speak about embedded systems**
 - Not servers, nor service oriented applications.
- **Because we develop custom hardware and dedicated drivers/tools**
 - Hence, we want finer control over these systems.
- **Because RHEL Family of distributions aims at “server farms” and workstations**
 - aarch64 support is not there because of embedded systems, but because aarch64 is entering in “server farms”



Conclusions

- **Because we speak about embedded systems**
 - Not servers, nor service oriented applications.
- **Because we develop custom hardware and dedicated drivers/tools**
 - Hence, we want finer control over these systems.
- **Because RHEL Family of distributions aims at “server farms” and workstations**
 - aarch64 support is not there because of embedded systems, but because aarch64 is entering in “server farms”
- **Because historically we could never benefit from Red Hat support line**
 - At least not directly, we benefit from Red Hat work in terms of distribution maintenance



Conclusions

- **Because we speak about embedded systems**
 - Not servers, nor service oriented applications.
- **Because we develop custom hardware and dedicated drivers/tools**
 - Hence, we want finer control over these systems.
- **Because RHEL Family of distributions aims at “server farms” and workstations**
 - aarch64 support is not there because of embedded systems, but because aarch64 is entering in “server farms”
- **Because historically we could never benefit from Red Hat support line**
 - At least not directly, we benefit from Red Hat work in terms of distribution maintenance
- **Because we can't rely on Red Hat support if we modify packages**
 - We want control over the Linux kernel, therefore we will provide our own build from vanilla sources



Conclusions

- **Because we speak about embedded systems**
 - Not servers, nor service oriented applications.
- **Because we develop custom hardware and dedicated drivers/tools**
 - Hence, we want finer control over these systems.
- **Because RHEL Family of distributions aims at “server farms” and workstations**
 - aarch64 support is not there because of embedded systems, but because aarch64 is entering in “server farms”
- **Because historically we could never benefit from Red Hat support line**
 - At least not directly, we benefit from Red Hat work in terms of distribution maintenance
- **Because we can’t rely on Red Hat support if we modify packages**
 - We want control over the Linux kernel, therefore we will provide our own build from vanilla sources
- **Because Red Hat dropped support for x86_64-v1 and x86_64-v2 CPUs**
 - Officially confirmed by Red Hat that RHEL 10 will not support x86_64-v2



Conclusions

- **Because we speak about embedded systems**
 - Not servers, nor service oriented applications.
- **Because we develop custom hardware and dedicated drivers/tools**
 - Hence, we want finer control over these systems.
- **Because RHEL Family of distributions aims at “server farms” and workstations**
 - aarch64 support is not there because of embedded systems, but because aarch64 is entering in “server farms”
- **Because historically we could never benefit from Red Hat support line**
 - At least not directly, we benefit from Red Hat work in terms of distribution maintenance
- **Because we can’t rely on Red Hat support if we modify packages**
 - We want control over the Linux kernel, therefore we will provide our own build from vanilla sources
- **Because Red Hat dropped support for x86_64-v1 and x86_64-v2 CPUs**
 - Officially confirmed by Red Hat that RHEL 10 will not support x86_64-v2
- **Because using RHEL or derivatives requires the renovation of almost 65% of our systems**
 - Money and people must be put at work to compensate the compiler flag `-march=x86_64-v2`



Conclusions

- **Because we speak about embedded systems**
 - Not servers, nor service oriented applications.
- **Because we develop custom hardware and dedicated drivers/tools**
 - Hence, we want finer control over these systems.
- **Because RHEL Family of distributions aims at “server farms” and workstations**
 - aarch64 support is not there because of embedded systems, but because aarch64 is entering in “server farms”
- **Because historically we could never benefit from Red Hat support line**
 - At least not directly, we benefit from Red Hat work in terms of distribution maintenance
- **Because we can’t rely on Red Hat support if we modify packages**
 - We want control over the Linux kernel, therefore we will provide our own build from vanilla sources
- **Because Red Hat dropped support for x86_64-v1 and x86_64-v2 CPUs**
 - Officially confirmed by Red Hat that RHEL 10 will not support x86_64-v2
- **Because using RHEL or derivatives requires the renovation of almost 65% of our systems**
 - Money and people must be put at work to compensate the compiler flag `-march=x86_64-v2`
- **Because we have an exit strategy**
 - it is easy for us to switch between RHEL Family and Debian



Conclusions



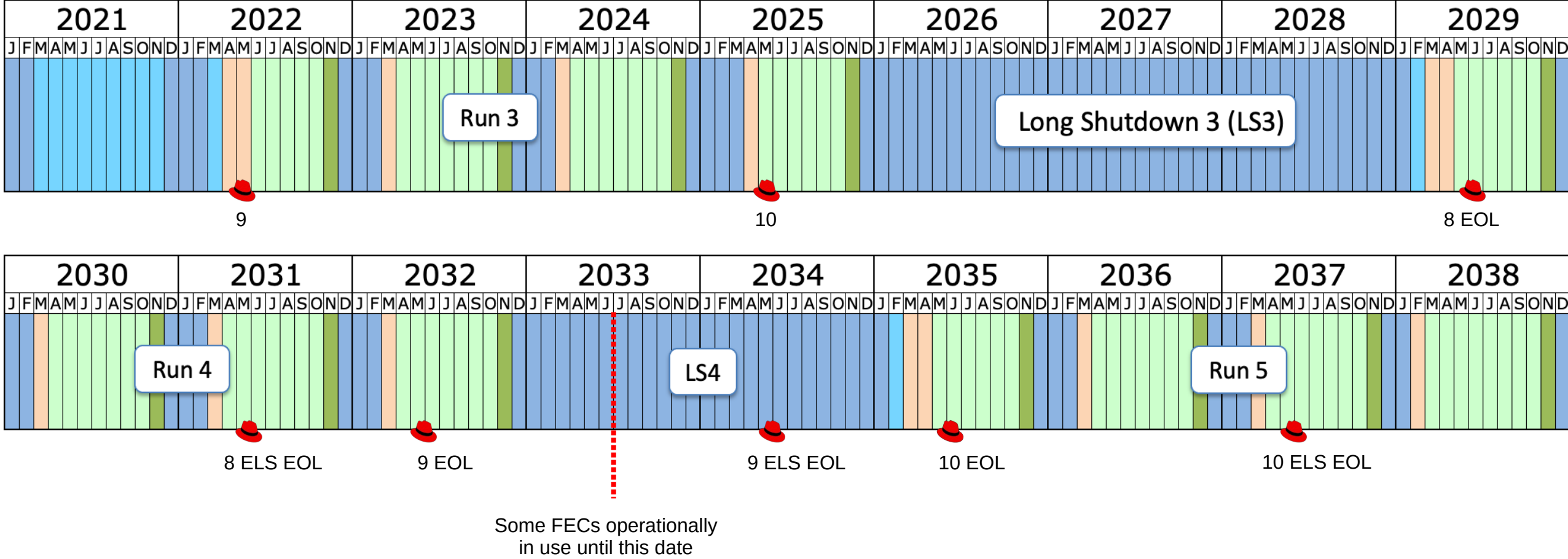
- **Because we speak about embedded systems**
 - Not servers, nor service oriented applications.
- **Because we develop custom hardware and dedicated drivers/tools**
 - Hence, we want finer control over these systems.
- **Because RHEL Family of distributions aims at “server farms” and workstations**
 - aarch64 support is not there because of embedded systems, but because aarch64 is entering in “server farms”
- **Because historically we could never benefit from Red Hat support line**
 - At least not directly, we benefit from Red Hat work in terms of distribution maintenance
- **Because we can’t rely on Red Hat support if we modify packages**
 - We want control over the Linux kernel, therefore we will provide our own build from vanilla sources
- **Because Red Hat dropped support for x86_64-v1 and x86_64-v2 CPUs**
 - Officially confirmed by Red Hat that RHEL 10 will not support x86_64-v2
- **Because using RHEL or derivatives requires the renovation of almost 65% of our systems**
 - Money and people must be put at work to compensate the compiler flag `-march=x86_64-v2`
- **Because we have an exit strategy**
 - it is easy for us to switch between RHEL Family and Debian
- **We are considering selecting Debian as our first choice, we would like to start a collaboration with CERN IT**
 - For both Industrial PCs and SoC systems (today Zynq UltraScale+)



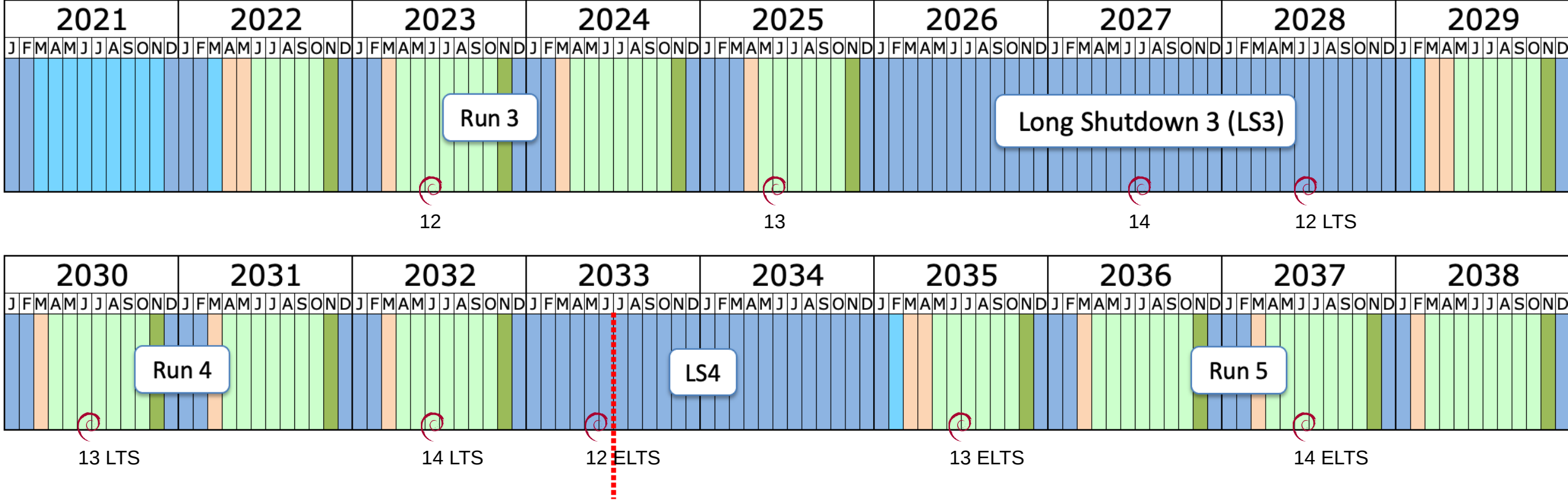
BACKUP SLIDES



FEC OS Renovation Schedule: Red Hat Enterprise Linux



FEC OS Renovation Schedule: Debian



12

13

14

12 LTS

13 LTS

14 LTS

12 ELTS

13 ELTS

14 ELTS

Some FECs operationally in use until this date

Freexian for LTS and ELTS support

