

Server — NAS

Private Sicherheitskopien vor Erdbeben,
kosmischer Hintergrundstrahlung und dem BKA schützen

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- NFS

Easy vs. Awesome

Easy:

D-Link DNS-320



- **CPU:** Marvell 88F6281, 800MHz, ARMv5
- **RAM:** 128 MB
- **SATA:** 2x SATA II
- **OS:** Firmware (Embedded Linux)

Easy vs. Awesome

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Awesome:

HP Proliant Microserver N40L



- **CPU:** AMD Turion II Neo N40L, 2x 1,5 GHz, AMD64
- **RAM:** 2 – 16 GB
- **SATA:** 5x SATA II
- **OS:** n/a

KVM

Kernel-based Virtual Machine



- Hypervisor
- Benötigt Prozessor-Unterstützung für Hardware-Virtualisierung:
Intel (Intel VT) oder AMD (AMD-V)
`$ egrep 'vmx|svm' /proc/cpuinfo`
- Im Linux-Kernel seit 2.6.20
- Paravirtualisierung durch Virtio

QEMU



- “Quick Emulator”
- Kann verschiedene Prozessorarchitekturen emulieren:
i386, x86_64, arm, mips, ppc, ...
- Emulator für Geräte (Festplatten, Netzwerk-, Sound- und Grafikkarten)

libvirt & virt-manager

libvirt



- Bibliothek/API/Daemon zur Konfiguration/Steuerung von verschiedenen Virtualisierungsumgebungen

virt-manager



- Grafisches Frontend für libvirt
- Remote-Zugriff auf verschiedene libvirt-Instanzen

RAID

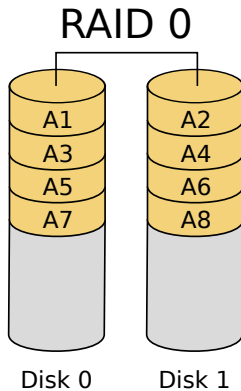
Redundant Array of Independent/Inexpensive Disks

RAID

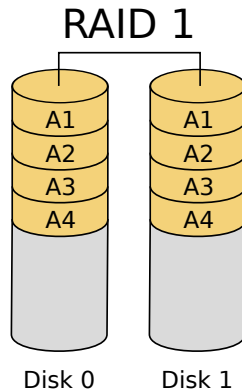
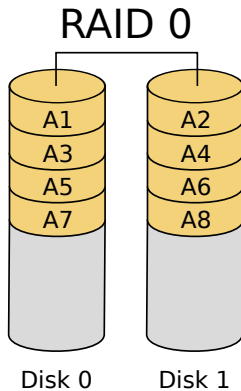
Erhöhung von Ausfallsicherheit/Performance von Festplatten

- Hardware-RAID
- Host-RAID
- Software-RAID

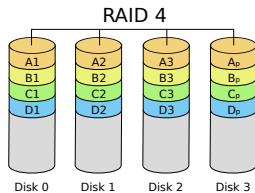
RAID



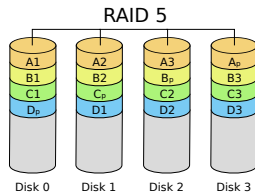
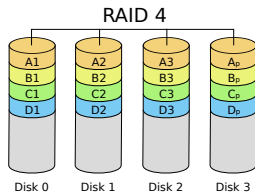
RAID



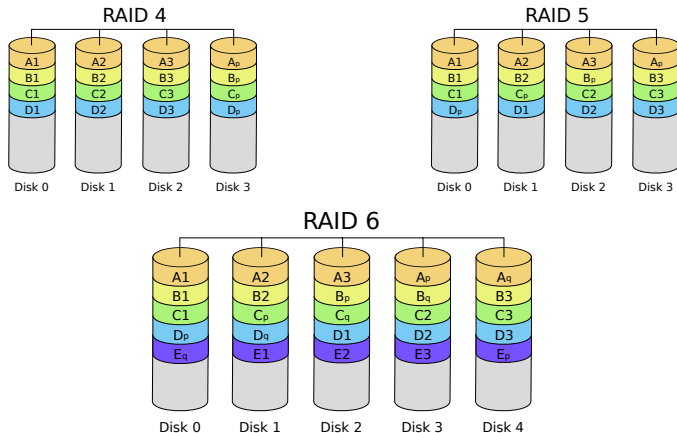
RAID



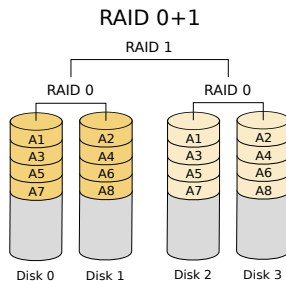
RAID



RAID

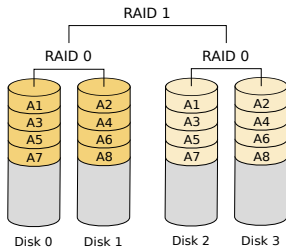


RAID

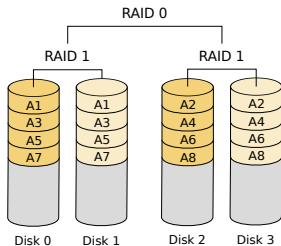


RAID

RAID 0+1

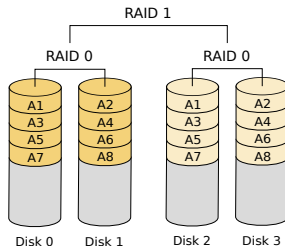


RAID 1+0

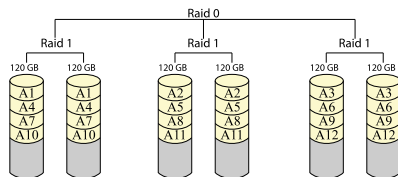
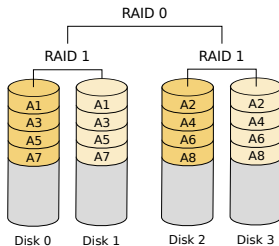


RAID

RAID 0+1



RAID 1+0



RAID

Redundant Array of Independent/Inexpensive Disks

RAID-Level	n (Anzahl Festplatten)	k (Nettokapazität)	S (Ausfallsicherheit)
0	≥ 2	n	0
1	≥ 2	1	$n - 1$
4	≥ 3	$n - 1$	1
5	≥ 3	$n - 1$	1
6	≥ 4	$n - 2$	2
1+0	$i \times j$ ($i, j \geq 2$)	$\frac{n}{2}$	$S_{min} = i - 1$ $S_{max} = j(i - 1) = ji - j$
0+1	$i \times j$ ($i, j \geq 2$)	$\frac{n}{2}$	$S_{min} = j - 1$ $S_{max} = (j - 1)i = ji - i$
\vdots	\vdots	\vdots	\vdots

LVM

Logical Volume Manager

LVM

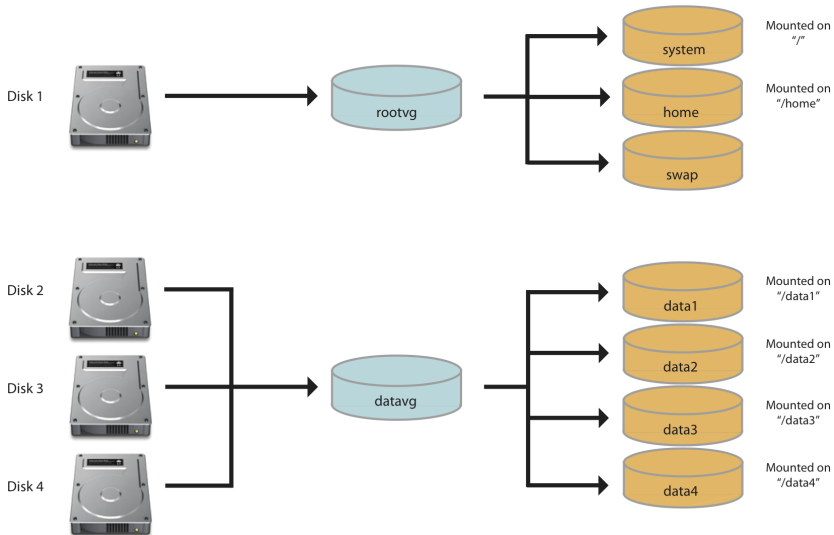
Dynamische Partitionierung über Festplattengrenzen hinweg

- Physical Volume
- Volume Group
- Logical Volume

Physical Volumes

Volume Groups

Logical Volumes

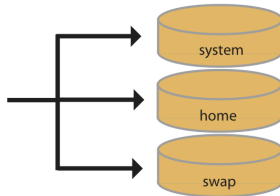


Physical Volumes

Volume Groups

Logical Volumes

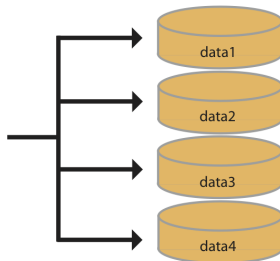
RAID 1
»Mirroring«



Mounted on
"/"

Mounted on
"/home"

RAID 5
»Striping«



Mounted on
"/data1"

Mounted on
"/data2"

Mounted on
"/data3"

Mounted on
"/data4"

LUKS

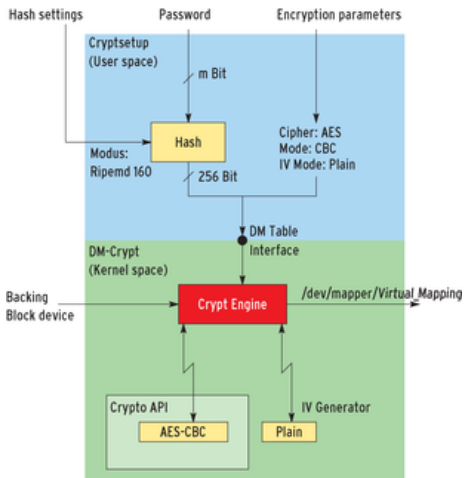
Linux Unified Key Setup



LUKS

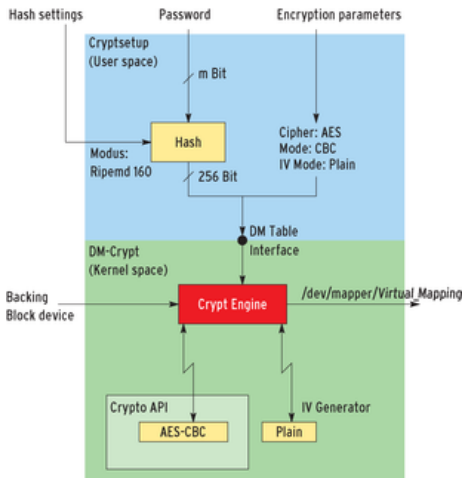
Festplattenverschlüsselung mit Header

- dm-crypt (Kerneltreiber)
- cryptsetup (Userspace-Tool)

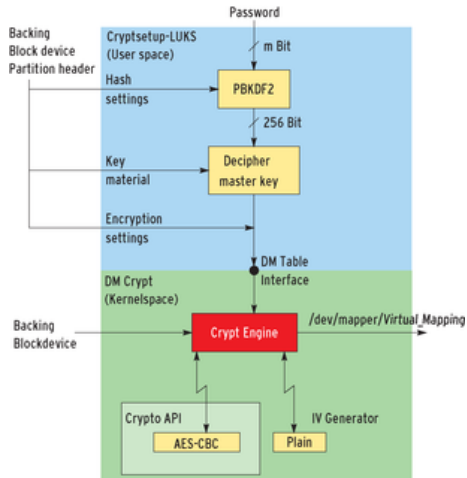


Plain cryptsetup

URL: http://www.markus-gattol.name/ws/dm-crypt_luks.html



Plain cryptsetup



cryptsetup with LUKS

URL: http://www.markus-gattol.name/ws/dm-crypt_luks.html

ZFS

Features

- Integrierte RAID- und LVM-Funktionen
- Sicherstellung von (Nutz-)Datenintegrität
- Scrubbing
- Copy-on-write
 - Transaktionen
 - Snapshots
- Verschlüsselung, Komprimierung

Historie

- Solaris 10 → OpenSolaris → OpenIndiana (illumos) → FreeBSD

ZFS

ZFS on Linux

Don't try this at home!

ZFS on Linux is experimental software! (leider)

ZFS

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Kernel-Treiber

<http://zfsonlinux.org/>

FUSE

<http://zfs-fuse.net/>

CIFS

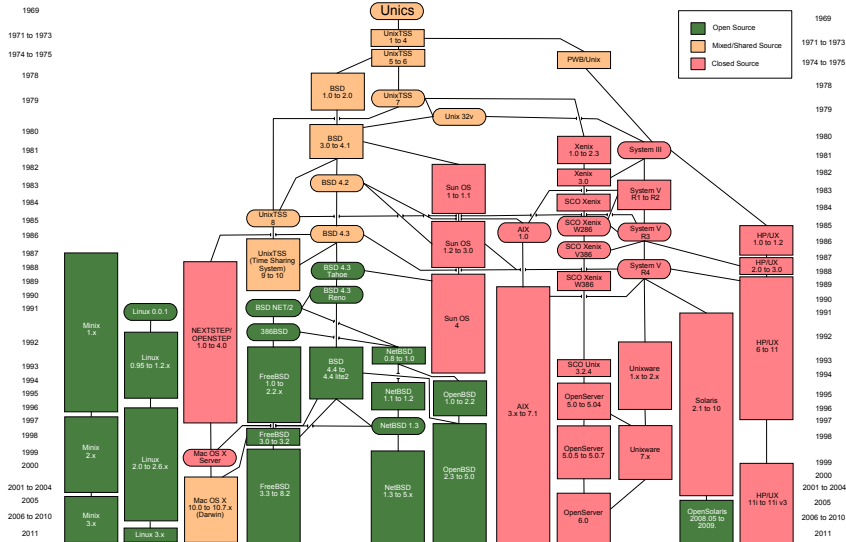
Common Internet File System

- Datei- und Druckerfreigabe
- Erweiterung von SMB (Server Message Block)
 - Freie Server-Implementierung Samba
- SMB2 (Windows Vista/Windows Server 2008) — ab Samba 3.5
- SMB 2.1 (Windows 7/Windows Server 2008 R2)
- SMB 3 (Windows 8/Windows Server 2012)

NFS

Network File System

- NFSv3 (1995)
- NFSv4 (2000)
- UNIX-spezifisch



File:Unix history-simple.svg, Revision as of 17:10, 23 June 2012 – Source: Wikimedia Commons, License: CC-BY-SA-3.0

URL: http://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?title=File:Unix_history-simple.svg&oldid=73135501

GPL vs. the Rest



GPL-kompatibel

- LGPL
- BSD-2, BSD-3
- MIT

Nicht GPL-kompatibel

- BSD-4
- CDDL-1.0
- Apache-2.0
- MPL-2.0
- EPL-1.0

