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| Analysing The Raspberry Pi as a COST-EFFECTIVE Solution for SMEs  Cardiff University School of Computer Science and Informatics | Abstract  This project will analyse the Raspberry Pi as a low energy consumption and low-cost solution for SMEs and start-ups. This will look at the Raspberry Pi vs a traditional server set up vs a cloud solution.  Rhys Connor  Supervisor: Martin Caminada Moderator: Crispin Cooper |

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Table of Contents

[Acknowledgements 2](#_Toc102386963)

[Table of Figures 8](#_Toc102386964)

[1 Introduction 12](#_Toc102386965)

[Requirement 1 12](#_Toc102386966)

[Requirement 2 12](#_Toc102386967)

[Requirement 3 12](#_Toc102386968)

[Requirement 4 12](#_Toc102386969)

[E-Waste 13](#_Toc102386970)

[2 Background 13](#_Toc102386971)

[Explanation of Services 13](#_Toc102386972)

[Pi-Hole/DNS 13](#_Toc102386973)

[NAS 15](#_Toc102386974)

[Webserver 15](#_Toc102386975)

[AD 15](#_Toc102386976)

[Honeypot 16](#_Toc102386977)

[DHCP 16](#_Toc102386978)

[CRM 17](#_Toc102386979)

[IPS and IDS 17](#_Toc102386980)

[Portainer 17](#_Toc102386981)

[Other Services to Note 18](#_Toc102386982)

[RPi 19](#_Toc102386983)

[Traditional Server Set-up 20](#_Toc102386984)

[Cloud 20](#_Toc102386985)

[Hardware Costs of Each System 21](#_Toc102386986)

[Raspberry Pi 21](#_Toc102386987)

[Cisco UCS C220-M3 21](#_Toc102386988)

[GCP 21](#_Toc102386989)

[3 Approach 21](#_Toc102386990)

[Hardware Decisions 21](#_Toc102386991)

[OS/Platform 23](#_Toc102386992)

[RPi OS 25](#_Toc102386993)

[Debian 25](#_Toc102386994)

[Proxmox vs ESXi 25](#_Toc102386995)

[GCP 27](#_Toc102386996)

[Raw Performance 28](#_Toc102386997)

[CPU/Memory 28](#_Toc102386998)

[Network 29](#_Toc102386999)

[How to Benchmark Performance of Different Services 30](#_Toc102387000)

[DNS/Pi-Hole 30](#_Toc102387001)

[AD 30](#_Toc102387002)

[Webserver 32](#_Toc102387003)

[DHCP 32](#_Toc102387004)

[NAS 33](#_Toc102387005)

[IaC 34](#_Toc102387006)

[Docker 34](#_Toc102387007)

[Portainer 34](#_Toc102387008)

[Bash 34](#_Toc102387009)

[4 Implementation 36](#_Toc102387010)

[Network Infrastructure 36](#_Toc102387011)

[Home 36](#_Toc102387012)

[DMZ 37](#_Toc102387013)

[Docker Infrastructure 37](#_Toc102387014)

[VM Infrastructure 38](#_Toc102387015)

[IaC Examples 38](#_Toc102387016)

[Portainer 38](#_Toc102387017)

[Pi Hole 38](#_Toc102387018)

[5 Results 39](#_Toc102387019)

[Raw Performance Results 39](#_Toc102387020)

[Iperf Network Performance Test 39](#_Toc102387021)

[Timed Linux Kernel Compile 41](#_Toc102387022)

[RPi 3 41](#_Toc102387023)

[RPi4 – 2Gb 42](#_Toc102387024)

[RPi4 – No FLIRC Case 45](#_Toc102387025)

[UCS C220-M3S 47](#_Toc102387026)

[RPi4 vs UCS C220-M3S 49](#_Toc102387027)

[Power Draw of Systems 49](#_Toc102387028)

[RPi 4 49](#_Toc102387029)

[UCS C220-M3S 51](#_Toc102387030)

[Comparison of RPi 4 vs UCS C220-M3S Power Draw 52](#_Toc102387031)

[Results of Performing Services on RPi 4 53](#_Toc102387032)

[DNS 53](#_Toc102387033)

[Time to Resolve 53](#_Toc102387034)

[RPi 4 – Pi-Hole 53](#_Toc102387035)

[UCS C220-M3S – Pi-Hole 54](#_Toc102387036)

[Virgin Media DNS 54](#_Toc102387037)

[BT DNS 55](#_Toc102387038)

[Google DNS 55](#_Toc102387039)

[OpenDNS 56](#_Toc102387040)

[DHCP 56](#_Toc102387041)

[RPi 4 56](#_Toc102387042)

[UCS C220-M3S 56](#_Toc102387043)

[AD 57](#_Toc102387044)

[RPi 4 57](#_Toc102387045)

[HTOP 57](#_Toc102387046)

[Results Found 57](#_Toc102387047)

[UCS C220-M3S 57](#_Toc102387048)

[NAS 57](#_Toc102387049)

[RPi 4 57](#_Toc102387050)

[HTOP Output 57](#_Toc102387051)

[Results Found 57](#_Toc102387052)

[From Client to FTP 58](#_Toc102387053)

[From FTP to Client 58](#_Toc102387054)

[UCS C220-M3S 58](#_Toc102387055)

[From Client to FTP 58](#_Toc102387056)

[From FTP to Client 58](#_Toc102387057)

[Web Server 59](#_Toc102387058)

[RPi 4 59](#_Toc102387059)

[HTOP 59](#_Toc102387060)

[Wrk Results 59](#_Toc102387061)

[12 Threads and 50 Connections 59](#_Toc102387062)

[12 Threads and 100 Connections 60](#_Toc102387063)

[12 Threads and 200 Connections 60](#_Toc102387064)

[12 Threads and 400 Connections 60](#_Toc102387065)

[12 Threads and 20 Connections for 24 Hours 61](#_Toc102387066)

[UCS C220-M3S 61](#_Toc102387067)

[HTOP 61](#_Toc102387068)

[Wrk Results 62](#_Toc102387069)

[12 threads and 50 connections 62](#_Toc102387070)

[12 threads and 100 connections 62](#_Toc102387071)

[12 threads and 200 connections 63](#_Toc102387072)

[12 threads and 400 connections 63](#_Toc102387073)

[12 Threads and 20 Connections for 24 Hours 63](#_Toc102387074)

[6 Evaluation and Analysis 64](#_Toc102387075)

[Raw Performance 64](#_Toc102387076)

[Timed Linux Kernel Compile 64](#_Toc102387077)

[RPi 4 64](#_Toc102387078)

[RPi 3 65](#_Toc102387079)

[UCS C220-M3S 66](#_Toc102387080)

[Comparison Of Systems 67](#_Toc102387081)

[Service Testing 68](#_Toc102387082)

[DNS/Pi-Hole 68](#_Toc102387083)

[Comparison of Time to Resolve 68](#_Toc102387084)

[DHCP 68](#_Toc102387085)

[AD 69](#_Toc102387086)

[NAS 69](#_Toc102387087)

[Webserver 69](#_Toc102387088)

[RPi 4 69](#_Toc102387089)

[UCS C220-M3S 69](#_Toc102387090)

[UCS C220-M3S vs RPi 4 70](#_Toc102387091)

[Energy Usage of Systems 71](#_Toc102387092)

[Energy Cost of Linux Kernel Compile 71](#_Toc102387093)

[Energy Cost of Idle Time Between Business Hours 71](#_Toc102387094)

[Energy Cost to Run Systems 72](#_Toc102387095)

[Cost To Run Analysis 72](#_Toc102387096)

[7 Example Configurations 73](#_Toc102387097)

[8 Future Work 73](#_Toc102387098)

[9 Conclusions 74](#_Toc102387099)

[Services 74](#_Toc102387100)

[DNS 74](#_Toc102387101)

[AD DC 74](#_Toc102387102)

[NAS 74](#_Toc102387103)

[DHCP 74](#_Toc102387104)

[Webserver 74](#_Toc102387105)

[10 Reflection on Learning 75](#_Toc102387106)

[Challenges Faced 75](#_Toc102387107)

[References 75](#_Toc102387108)

# Table of Figures

[Figure 1 – A Live/Production Pi-Hole dashboard using Pi-Hole’s Dark Theme 12](#_Toc102386865)

[Figure 2 - Pricing Structure for AdGuard (AdGuard, 2022) 13](#_Toc102386866)

[Figure 3 – An example Honeynet from imperva.com (Imperva, 2022) 14](#_Toc102386867)

[Figure 4 – A demo glass-isc-dhcp dashboard (Miles, 2020) 15](#_Toc102386868)

[Figure 5 - Portainer Device Management Dashboard 16](#_Toc102386869)

[Figure 6 - NoTouch Centre (Stratodesk, 2022) 17](#_Toc102386870)

[Figure 7 Mechanical Drawing of Raspberry-Pi 4 to illustrate the size of the device (Raspberry Pi Foundation, 2022) 18](#_Toc102386871)

[Figure 8 - A pricing table for Microsoft Azure (Microsoft Azure, 2022) 19](#_Toc102386872)

[Figure 9 - Hardware Requirements for Server OS Installations 20](#_Toc102386873)

[Figure 10 - Table Showing Hardware Requirements of Bitwarden (Bitwarden, Inc, 2022) 20](#_Toc102386874)

[Figure 11 – Cisco UCS M3 Boot Screen 21](#_Toc102386875)

[Figure 12 - docker-compose.yml file to Create a Pi-Hole Container 23](#_Toc102386876)

[Figure 13 - Proxmox Enterprise Licensing Costs (Proxmox, 2022) 24](#_Toc102386877)

[Figure 14 - Table of Hardware Requirements for VMWare ESXi (VMWare, 2022) 24](#_Toc102386878)

[Figure 15 - Table of Hardware Requirements for Proxmox (Proxmox, 2022) 25](#_Toc102386879)

[Figure 16 – Table from Veritis comparing CSPs (Veritis, n.d.) 26](#_Toc102386880)

[Figure 17 - Average Deviation of Linux Kernel Compile Runs (Open Benchmarking Org, 2022) 27](#_Toc102386881)

[Figure 18 - Time to Complete Linux Kernel Compile (Open Benchmarking Org, 2022) 27](#_Toc102386882)

[Figure 19 - Physical Network Example of How iperf Test Was Performed 27](#_Toc102386883)

[Figure 20 - DNS Benchmark GUI (Gibson Research Corporation, 2018) 28](#_Toc102386884)

[Figure 21 - Successful Connection of Client to AD DC 29](#_Toc102386885)

[Figure 22 - Screenshot of Webserver Main Page 30](#_Toc102386886)

[Figure 23 - Section of the /etc/dhcp/dhcpd.conf File used by isc-dhcp-server 31](#_Toc102386887)

[Figure 24 - Provision Machine Bash Script Used 33](#_Toc102386888)

[Figure 25 - Network Diagram of Home Configuration 34](#_Toc102386889)

[Figure 26 - Network Diagram of DMZ Infrastructure for UCS 35](#_Toc102386890)

[Figure 27 - Portainer Configuration for RPi 35](#_Toc102386891)

[Figure 28 - Diagram of Portainer Config for RPi 35](#_Toc102386892)

[Figure 29 - Portainer Docker Compose Example 36](#_Toc102386893)

[Figure 30 - Pihole Docker Compose Example 37](#_Toc102386894)

[Figure 31 - Table Outlining Iperf Performance of Systems 38](#_Toc102386895)

[Figure 32 - Result of Iperf Test on RPi 4 38](#_Toc102386896)

[Figure 33 - Result of Iperf Test on UCS C220-M3S 38](#_Toc102386897)

[Figure 34 - Visualisation of Iperf Results 38](#_Toc102386898)

[Figure 35 - Linux Kernel Compile Failed Attempt on RPi 4 40](#_Toc102386899)

[Figure 36 - First Run of defconfig Linux Kernel Compile on RPi 4 41](#_Toc102386900)

[Figure 37 - Second Run of defconfig Linux Kernel Compile on RPi 4 42](#_Toc102386901)

[Figure 38 - Third Run of defconfig Linux Kernel Compile on RPi 4 42](#_Toc102386902)

[Figure 39 - First Run of defconfig Linux Kernel Compile on RPi 4 with No FLIRC Case 43](#_Toc102386903)

[Figure 40 - Second Run of defconfig Linux Kernel Compile on RPi 4 with No FLIRC Case 44](#_Toc102386904)

[Figure 41 - Third Run of defconfig Linux Kernel Compile on RPi 4 with No FLIRC Case 44](#_Toc102386905)

[Figure 42 - A Failed attempt to benchmark compiling the Linux Kernel on the UCS 45](#_Toc102386906)

[Figure 43 - First Run of defconfig Linux Kernel Compile on UCS 45](#_Toc102386907)

[Figure 44 - Second Run of defconfig Linux Kernel Compile on UCS 46](#_Toc102386908)

[Figure 45 - Third Run of defconfig Linux Kernel Compile on UCS 46](#_Toc102386909)

[Figure 46 - Output of top Command from RPi 4 2GB 47](#_Toc102386910)

[Figure 47 - Output of HTOP Command from RPi 4 4GB 47](#_Toc102386911)

[Figure 48 - Table of Power Draw Readings Gathered from USB-C to USB-C Multimeter 47](#_Toc102386912)

[Figure 49 - Image of USB-C to USB-C Multimeter Reading Idle power draw of RPi 4 48](#_Toc102386913)

[Figure 50 - Multimeter Configuration to Check Accuracy of USB-C to USB-C Multimeter 48](#_Toc102386914)

[Figure 51 - Table of Power Draw Readings Gathered from Outlet Multimeter 49](#_Toc102386915)

[Figure 52 - Table of Power Draw Readings Gathered from Panduit G5 Web GUI 49](#_Toc102386916)

[Figure 53 - Power Draw as Measured from Panduit Web GUI 49](#_Toc102386917)

[Figure 54 - Power Draw as Measured from CIMC 50](#_Toc102386918)

[Figure 55 - Graph Illustrating the Power Draw of Systems 51](#_Toc102386919)

[Figure 56 - Table of Pi-Hole on RPi 4’s Time to Resolve DNS Queries 51](#_Toc102386920)

[Figure 57 - Table of Pi-Hole on UCS C220-M3S Time to Resolve DNS Queries 52](#_Toc102386921)

[Figure 58 - Table of Virgin Media’s Time to Resolve DNS Queries 52](#_Toc102386922)

[Figure 59 - Tables of BT Time to Resolve DNS Queries 53](#_Toc102386923)

[Figure 60 - Table of Google Time to Resolve DNS Queries 53](#_Toc102386924)

[Figure 61 - Table of OpenDNS Time to Resolve DNS Queries 54](#_Toc102386925)

[Figure 62 - HTOP Output Running Dhammer DHCP Stress Test 54](#_Toc102386926)

[Figure 63 - HTOP Output Running Dhammer DHCP Stress Test 54](#_Toc102386927)

[Figure 64 - HTOP Output Whilst 1 User Is Logging onto Client Machine 55](#_Toc102386928)

[Figure 65 - Table of RPi 4 NAS Transfer Times from Windows 10 Client to NAS 56](#_Toc102386929)

[Figure 66 - Table of RPi 4 NAS Transfer Times from NAS to Windows 10 Client 56](#_Toc102386930)

[Figure 67 - Table of UCS C220-M3S NAS Transfer Times from Windows 10 Client to NAS 56](#_Toc102386931)

[Figure 68 - Table of UCS C220-M3S NAS Transfer Times from NAS to Windows 10 Client 56](#_Toc102386932)

[Figure 69 - HTOP Output from Webserver Handling 400 Requests on RPi 4 57](#_Toc102386933)

[Figure 70 - Example of CLI Output from Wrk Testing RPi 4 57](#_Toc102386934)

[Figure 71 - Table of Results For 50 Connections on RPi 4 57](#_Toc102386935)

[Figure 72 - Table of Results For 100 Connections on RPi 4 58](#_Toc102386936)

[Figure 73 - Table of Results For 200 Connections on RPi 4 58](#_Toc102386937)

[Figure 74 - Table of Results For 400 Connections on RPi 4 58](#_Toc102386938)

[Figure 75 - Table of Results for 20 Connections on UCS C220-M3S Over a 24-Hour Period 59](#_Toc102386939)

[Figure 76 - HTOP Output from Webserver Handling 50 Requests on UCS C220-M3S 59](#_Toc102386940)

[Figure 77 - Example of CLI Output from Wrk Testing UCS C220-M3S 60](#_Toc102386941)

[Figure 78 - Table of Results for 50 Connections on UCS C220-M3S 60](#_Toc102386942)

[Figure 79 - Table of Results for 100 Connections on UCS C220-M3S 60](#_Toc102386943)

[Figure 80 - Table of Results for 200 Connections on UCS C220-M3S 61](#_Toc102386944)

[Figure 81 - Table of Results for 400 Connections on UCS C220-M3S 61](#_Toc102386945)

[Figure 82 - Table of Results for 20 Connections on UCS C220-M3S Over a 24-Hour Period 62](#_Toc102386946)

[Figure 83 - Table of Linux Kernel Compile Times on RPi 4 62](#_Toc102386947)

[Figure 84 - Boxplot Graph of RPi 4 Time to Compile Linux Kernel 63](#_Toc102386948)

[Figure 85 - Table of Linux Kernel Compile Times on RPi 3 63](#_Toc102386949)

[Figure 86 - Boxplot Graph of RPi 3 Time to Compile Linux Kernel 63](#_Toc102386950)

[Figure 87 - Table of Linux Kernel Compile Times on UCS C220-M3S 64](#_Toc102386951)

[Figure 88 - Boxplot Graph of UCS C220-M3S Time to Compile Linux Kernel 64](#_Toc102386952)

[Figure 89 - Bar Chart Highlighting Standard Deviation Between Systems 65](#_Toc102386953)

[Figure 90 - Bar Chart Highlighting the Average Time to Compile Across Systems 66](#_Toc102386954)

[Figure 91 - Average Requests Per Second for Webserver Running on Each System 68](#_Toc102386955)

[Figure 92 - Average Latency for Webserver Running on Each System 68](#_Toc102386956)

[Figure 93 - Table Comparing Average Time to Compile on Systems 69](#_Toc102386957)

[Figure 94 - Table Comparing Idle Power Draw of Systems 69](#_Toc102386958)

[Figure 95 - Table Outlining Energy Usage of RPi 4 in Idle Hours 70](#_Toc102386959)

[Figure 96 - Table Outlining Energy Usage of UCS C220-M3S in Idle Hours 70](#_Toc102386960)

[Figure 97 - Table Outlining Power Usage of Systems in a Working Week 70](#_Toc102386961)

[Figure 98 - Example Network Config for SME Using RPi 4 71](#_Toc102386962)

Table of Acronyms

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Domain Name Services | DNS |
| Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol | DHCP |
| Small-Medium Enterprises | SMEs |
| Network Attached Storage | NAS |
| Active Directory | AD |
| Customer Relationship Management | CRM |
| Packet Capture/Packet Analysis | PCAP/PA |
| Operating System | OS |
| Cloud Service Provider | CSP |
| Central Processing Unit | CPU |
| Error Correction Code | ECC |
| Random Access Memory | RAM |
| Double Data Rate 3 | DDR3 |
| Small Computer Systems Interface | SCSI |
| Serial Advanced Technology Attachment | SATA |
| Serial Attached SCSI | SAS |
| Redundant Array of Inexpensive Disks | RAID |
| Raspberry-Pi | RPi |
| Intrusion Prevention System | IPS |
| Intrusion Detection System | IDS |
| Not Suitable for Work | NSFW |
| Power Distribution Unit | PDU |
| Demilitarized Zone | DMZ |
| Infrastructure as Code | IaC |
| Google Cloud Platform | GCP |
| Value Added Tax | VAT |
| Virtual Machine | VM |
| Graphical User Interface | GUI |
| Cisco Integrated Management Console | CIMC |
| Unified Computing System | UCS |
| Managed Service Provider | MSP |
| Gigabyte | GB |
| Megabits Per Second | Mbps |
| Active Directory Domain Controller | AD DC |
| Samba | SMB |
| Virtual Central Processing Unit | vCPU |
| Virtual Hard Disk Drive | vHDD |
| File Allocation Table | FAT |
| Extensible File Allocation Table | exFAT |
| New Technology File System | NTFS |
| Command Line Interface | CLI |
| File Transfer Protocol | FTP |
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# 1 Introduction

The objective of this project is to analyse varying models of RPi’s as low energy consumption and low-cost solution for SMEs and start-ups. This research will look at the RPi, analyse its performance and running costs when compared to a more traditional server set up. This research will then compare the cost of these solutions to other technologies a company could also use. The project will also evaluate the reasons why companies may want to, or not want to use cloud or traditional server setups over a RPi.

This project aims to address the issue of rising energy costs and hardware costs for businesses by either initially hosting or migrating services from a traditional server or cloud infrastructure to a RPi or a cluster of RPi’s. Both the running costs and the initial hardware costs (if applicable) will be investigated during the course of this project. Some of the services that will be tested on these systems will be AD, DNS, DHCP, NAS and a company Webserver.

Although some practical uses of the RPi for business have been covered in the past, these have been typically in-depth analysis of a single-use case of the RPi for a business. For example:

* Low-Cost network monitoring system (Maulana & Al-Khowarizmi, 2021)
* Low-Cost Real-Time System monitor (Nguye, et al., 2015)
* Intrusion Detection System (de la Cruz, et al., 2016)
* Low-Cost Small Business Brewing (Acácio de Andrade, et al., 2020)

The systems that will be analysed throughout this project are a RPi 4 Model B 2GB, RPi 4 Model B 4GB and a Cisco UCS C220-M3S.

Depending on the time constraints of the project, services such as Self-Hosted Company CRM, Honeypot and a PCAP/PA server could also be investigated.

To analyse these systems there will be a compilation of metrics gathered; raw performance metrics, power drawn, and performance statistics of the services hosted on these devices. Initial assumptions are that the RPi will draw less power than traditional technologies but will also have significantly less performance. This may however be ideal for services such as AD which are not as resource intensive as PA.

The project can be broken down into the following requirements:

## Requirement 1

What is the raw performance of the RPi vs server?

## Requirement 2

What is the difference in the power draw of the RPi vs server?

## Requirement 3

Using the data pulled from Requirements 1 & 2 comparative performance per watt of the RPi vs server can be assessed.

## Requirement 4

The performance of the RPi vs server when hosting the key requirement services listed below:

* AD
* DNS
* NAS
* Company Webserver
* DHCP

This project is intended to give a detailed insight into the tools and services that SMEs could utilise a RPi for without causing any impact on regular business operations.

## E-Waste

Electronic waste (E-Waste) is the waste produced in both the production and disposal of electronic equipment. Over the past decade, technology and electrical equipment have become far more ubiquitous than in prior decades. This can be seen from the 44.7 million metric tonnes (Mt) in E-Waste generated in 2016 an increase of 3.3Mt from 2014, furthermore it was estimated in 2017 that this would increase a further 17% by 2021 (United Nations University, 2017). This project hopes to highlight to businesses that any old tech that they have can be utilised for tasks listed in requirement 4 and that if they invest in technology like a RPi 4 Model B there are other non-business critical services that the RPi 4 can undertake as the business grows from a small into a medium and even large enterprise.

# 2 Background

## Explanation of Services

### Pi-Hole/DNS

Pi-Hole is a free open-source DNS sinkhole (Pi-Hole, 2022) This can also be referred to as a network-wide advertisement blocker and DNS forwarder. Pi-Hole can be utilised by SMEs and Start-ups as a tool to manage the websites that employees can access and filter out any websites that are NSFW. This can be beneficial as it allows the company to monitor all the devices that are trying to access NSFW sites and identify any sites that may need blocking in the future. See the below Pi-Hole dashboard example:

Graphical user interface, chart

Description automatically generated

Figure – A Live/Production Pi-Hole dashboard using Pi-Hole’s Dark Theme

*Note: This configuration of Pi-Hole is running on a docker container on a Raspberry-Pi 4 Model B 4GB*

The decision to go toward Pi-Hole as opposed to the likes of AdGuard or other ad blockers is for the two reasons stated below:

* Network wide
* Open-Source

The network wide implementation of Pi-Hole allows it to be set up on one server then left to protect the network where other tools in general tend to be device level so require an additional app to be installed on the user’s device. As well as being network wide Pi-Hole is also Open-Source, this means that there is no licensing costs for the business to use this software. Unlike AdGuard which has the pricing structure shown below for personal use:

Graphical user interface, application

Description automatically generated

Figure - Pricing Structure for AdGuard (AdGuard, 2022)

* Cover a dedicated DNS server as well or is Pi-Hole sufficient?
* <https://technitium.com/dns/>
* <https://nextdns.io/>

### NAS

A NAS can be utilised in several ways for the types of businesses studied in this project. NAS can be utilised as a generally shared network drive for all users, set up as a backup location for user’s documents and folders. NAS can be employed as a shared drive with folders for individual teams that are managed using user groups. Shared folders can be configured using SMB for Linux. With Windows this is supported natively, the file system must be formatted in a format that is readable by both Windows and Linux. For example, FAT, exFAT and NTFS.

### Webserver

A webserver is utilised by businesses to host their customer-facing webpage and/or any custom internal tools that they may have built to streamline their internal processes.

### AD

AD is a Microsoft developed IdAM solution that has alternatives and applications that allow for Linux servers to be the AD for the Windows clients. Microsoft defines AD as “*Active Directory stores information about objects on the network and makes this information easy for administrators and users to find and use. Active Directory uses a structured data store as the basis for a logical, hierarchical organization of directory information.”* (Microsoft, 2022). This is beneficial for all scales of business as it can allow for the creation of users and user groups. It also allows for the management of user permissions which can help a company to secure their network and devices from end-users installing malicious software. This can all be managed through a single AD server, instead of the local user approach where system administrators would have to go through each system when someone leaves to remove their system/service accesses. AD resolves this by being the central management system for the businesses users and their permissions.

### Honeypot

A honeypot is a technological solution that imitates another server that would be of interest to a malicious attacker. This can be beneficial as these can be configured to send notifications to the IT team of the business when access is attempted. With many of these Honeypots’ companies can also implement what is known as a Honeynet, this is a network of Honeypots that mimic a full company network. See the below diagram of an example Honeynet.

Graphical user interface, diagram

Description automatically generated

Figure – An example Honeynet from imperva.com (Imperva, 2022)

### DHCP

DHCP is a protocol used within networking to provide client devices connecting to the network an IP address and all the additional network configuration information required, such as, subnet mask, DNS server and default gateway. This is under the optional requirements as a lot of business routers and ISP-provided routers will host their DHCP server making this a non-essential requirement. However, it may be beneficial for businesses to host their DHCP server like Linux’s isc-dhcp-server with a glass-isc-dhcp (Miles, 2020) web management portal. As this will allow them to have easier control over their DHCP leases and DHCP configuration than they may get with their ISP provided router. See the below example of a glass-isc-dhcp dashboard:

Graphical user interface, application

Description automatically generated

Figure – A demo glass-isc-dhcp dashboard (Miles, 2020)

### CRM

CRM is a tool used by businesses to manage their customer relationships and even store information about customers who are potential leads. This tool will typically have a Webserver and Database element to it; however, a lot of CRM companies are now offering their services as a SaaS solution. Eliminating the need for a business to host this internally on their own servers.

### IPS and IDS

PCAP/PA is often utilised within systems to perform IPS and IDS for the LAN. This is a useful tool used by security analysts to monitor network traffic and can be used to identify any atypical and/or malicious network traffic. This can be helpful to identify if the business’s internal network has been compromised or if suspicious activity is occurring on the network. This has been previously investigated using a RPi 3 Model B, this worked, however, the researchers noticed a limitation with the RAM of the system (peaking at around 90% capacity) (de la Cruz, et al., 2016). This hardware limitation is where the RPi 4 Model B 4GB or 8GB models can further the throughput capacity as this system was tested with 5 clients and peaked around 29Mbps of network traffic.

### Portainer

Portainer is “A centralised service delivery platform for containerized apps” (Portainer, 2022). This platform can be used as a web management GUI where users who are less experienced using the CLI and the management of Docker containers through the CLI. The image below shows an example of the Portainer management GUI:

Graphical user interface, application

Description automatically generated

Figure - Portainer Device Management Dashboard

### Other Services to Note

Below is a list of services that it is likely that they will not be tested within this project. However, they are noteworthy as they either already have RPi distributions of the services themselves, or they have low hardware requirements that would allow them to be run on a RPi.

* Stratodesk – Can be used by MSPs like Country Connect
* Systems monitor (Grafana)
* The use of the RPi as a Desktop – Power consumption difference to SFF PC for web browsing
* Private Cloud using Nextcloud, Own Cloud or similar services
* 3CX VoIP server <https://www.3cx.com/docs/recommended-hardware-specifications-for-3cx/>
* Mail server - <https://mailu.io/1.9/compose/setup.html>
* NTP server

Citrix describes a VDI as “the hosting of desktop environments on a central server.” (Citrix, 2022), VDI Servers are typically used in a variety of use cases as outlined below (VMWare, 2022):

* Remote Work
* Bring Your Own Device
* Task or Shift Work

VDI’s for SMEs can be used by paying an MSP like Country Connect Ltd to host the SMEs hosted desktop infrastructure meaning all the SME has to pay for is the service cost and the cost of electricity for the thin client. Alternatively, the business could host their own VDI with thin clients or RPi’s.

Stratodesk is a tool that can be utilised by MSPs to manage clients connecting to a VDI with Stratodesk's own NoTouch OS which is Linux based and allows for the MSP to manage all thin clients and their configurations through one browser. NoTouch OS also supports both x86 and ARM CPU architectures meaning Thin Clients and RPi’s can run this OS with Stratodesk offering their own RPi image for the NoTouch OS.

Graphical user interface, website

Description automatically generated

Figure - NoTouch Centre (Stratodesk, 2022)

## RPi

The RPi is a credit card sized computer that can be used for a wide range of applications from Robotics, Desktop computers, Interactive Museum exhibits and government call centres (Ltd, Raspberry-Pi. 2022). The aim of the Raspberry-Pi computers is to drive “down the cost of general-purpose computing…” (Raspberry Pi Foundation, 2022). The base cost of the RPi ranges from £34 for the 1GB Raspberry-Pi 4 Model B to £73.50 8GB Raspberry-Pi 4 Model B (The Pi Hut, 2022). Mechanical drawing of RPi 4 Model B below (Raspberry Pi Foundation, 2022):

Diagram, schematic

Description automatically generated

Figure Mechanical Drawing of Raspberry-Pi 4 to illustrate the size of the device (Raspberry Pi Foundation, 2022)

## Traditional Server Set-up

Within lots of start-ups and small to medium enterprises they would “traditionally” utilise older refurbished enterprise hardware from companies such as Intelligent Servers (Intelligent Servers, 2022) and Bargain Hardware (Bargain Hardware, 2022). Both companies offer business class refurbished IT hardware such as Servers, Workstations, and Desktop PC’s/Laptops. This hardware can be brought at a wide range of prices starting from £125 (including VAT) for a barebones server up to a £69995 for a pre-configured Dell MD3420 (Bargain Hardware, 2022).

## Cloud

Over the past decade, the utilisation of Cloud infrastructures has become more and more prevalent within large enterprise. The subscription-based offering provided by the CSP and its ease of scalability was beneficial to large companies as their hardware costs are higher than SMEs where they can also get exclusive contracts with cloud providers. These can however be costly through the subscription service option, see the below pricing for Microsoft Azure’s mid-range Virtual Machine (VM) offering (Microsoft Azure, 2022):

Graphical user interface

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Figure - A pricing table for Microsoft Azure (Microsoft Azure, 2022)

## Hardware Costs of Each System

### Raspberry Pi

Current prices of the RPi 4 Model B can be found below:

* 1GB model £34
* 2GB model £43.50
* 4GB model £54
* 8GB model £73.50

The above prices include VAT and reflect the price of the RPi 4 Model B as of February 2022 on the reseller site [The Pi Hut](https://thepihut.com) (The Pi Hut, 2022). Although the RPi 3 is no longer commercially available, the starter kits of these models can be typically found for £40-60 on resale sites such as eBay, Facebook Marketplace, and Gumtree.

### Cisco UCS C220-M3

A similar model of Cisco UCS C220-M3S like the one used for this project can be purchased as refurbished units for sale on sites like [IT in Stock](https://www.itinstock.com/cisco-ucs-c220-m3-ucsc-c220-m3s-2x-quad-core-e5-2643-330ghz-600gb-24gb-server-48623-p.asp) for £760 Ex VAT or £912 including VAT (IT in Stock, 2022).

### GCP

Although there are no initial hardware costs associated with the GCP, the substantial subscription cost associated with this negates the hardware cost in a lot of instances.

# 3 Approach

This section will outline the justification of choices for Hardware, Software and Platforms used in the project.

## Hardware Decisions

The RPi 4 B was the first edition of RPi to offer varying RAM sizes. The RPi 4 was also the first iteration of the RPi to include separate lanes to the CPU for network and USB. Prior to the RPi 4 the USB and network shared one CPU lane.

The RPi 4 has the following hardware outlined on their RPi 4 datasheet (Raspberry Pi LTD, 2019):

* Quad core 64-bit ARM-Cortex A72 @ 1.5GHz
* 1, 2 and 4 Gigabyte LPDDR4 RAM options
* H.265 (HEVC) hardware decode (up to 4Kp60)
* H.264 hardware decode (up to 1080p60)
* Supports dual HDMI display output up to 4Kp60
* IEEE 802.11 b/g/n/ac Wireless LAN
* Gigabit Ethernet port (supports PoE with add-on PoE HAT)

Comparatively, the RPi 3 has the following hardware outlined on their RPi 4 datasheet (Raspberry Pi LTD, n.d.):

* Quadcore Broadcom Cortex-A53 @ 1.4GHz
* 1GB LPDDR2 SDRAM
* IEEE 802.11.b/g/n/ac wireless LAN
* Gigabit Ethernet over USB 2.0 (maximum throughput 300Mbps)
* H.264, MPEG-4 decode (1080p30)
* H.264 encode (1080p30)

The main differences between these systems are the RAM, CPU and network. The CPU processing power according to [Pass Mark](https://www.cpubenchmark.net/) almost doubles from the RPi 3 to the RPi 4. The score of the RPi 3’s Cortex A53 gets a CPU score of 357 compared to the Cortex A72 of the RPi 4’s CPU score of 666 (PassMark Software, 2022). These scores are calculated from other user’s submissions after running the Pass Mark benchmarking software.

Although it is already known that the RPi will be less powerful than the traditional server, it is also known that Linux has lower hardware requirements than a Windows server instance (see the below table).

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Hardware Requirements | Debian 11 Server | Windows Server |
| CPU | 1GHz | 1.4GHz |
| RAM | 512MB | 512MB (2GB with Desktop Experience installed) |
| HDD | 10GB | 32GB |

Figure - Hardware Requirements for Server OS Installations

The above table must also be considered alongside the hardware requirements of the services you wish to run on the server. The table below shows an example of the hardware requirements for Bitwarden, a password manager that can be hosted on a local server:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Minimum | Recommended |
| Processor | x64, 1.4GHz | x64, 2GHz dual core |
| Memory | 2GB RAM | 4GB RAM |
| Storage | 10GB | 25GB |
| Docker Version | Engine 19+ and Compose 1.24+ | Engine 19+ and Compose 1.24+ |

Figure - Table Showing Hardware Requirements of Bitwarden (Bitwarden, Inc, 2022)

For this project the ‘Traditional’ server instance will be demonstrated using a Cisco UCS C220-M3S. This is a 1U rackmount server with 2x X79 CPU sockets, up to 512GB DDR3 ECC RAM, up to four 3.5” or up to eight 2.5” SAS/SATA drives, 2 PCIe Gen 3 slots and 2 1GE LAN interfaces on the motherboard (Cisco Systems Inc, 2017). The 2 LAN interfaces will typically be connected with one allowing access to the servers CIMC platform, this allows for remote configuration and management of the server. The second LAN port will then typically be utilised by the OS/Hypervisor installed on the system. For this project the hypervisor used will be ESXi installed onto the UCS C220-M3S. The hardware configuration of the UCS C220-M3S in this project is as follows:

* 2x Intel Xeon E5-2643 8 Core 16 thread CPUs @ 3.3GHz
* 16x 8GB 1600MHz DDR3 ECC RAM
* 1x LSI 9271-8i MegaRAID SAS Host Bus Adapter
* 4x 280GB 7200RPM 6Gb/s Toshiba HDD
* 4x 280GB 7200RPM 6Gb/s Seagate HDD

Text

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Figure – Cisco UCS M3 Boot Screen

The Cisco UCS C220-M3S, outlined above, was used in the place of the traditional server as one was available for this projects use at Cisco Systems, Green Park, Reading Lab DMZ. This allows remote access to this UCS. With this equipment available, the use of Panduit G5 IP managed PDUs gives greater insight into the power drawn by the server. Using the Cisco labs DMZ, access was available to the UCS without access to Cisco’s internal corporate network. CISCO employees were available to provide layer 1 support should issues arise.

## OS/Platform

This section will explain the platforms/OS used and why these platforms were chosen.

* Debian
* Raspian
* Proxmox/ESXi
* GCP

Hypervisors such as Proxmox/ESXi have been used to accurately represent both what is being utilised in business and what research suggests is best practice for servers. A hypervisor, also referred to as a Virtual Machine Monitor, is a piece of software that is used to create, manage, and run VMs (VMWare, 2022). Hypervisors can either be run on top of the host OS, these are classified as Type 2 hypervisors. Type 1 hypervisors behave like a lightweight OS. Use of a hypervisor has become common practice as it allows for the server’s resources to be split up into VMs that are easier to increase the CPU cores, RAM, and HDD space. Virtualisation is more cost effective when compared to traditional server installations. Virtualisation allows for Systems Administrators and IT teams to increase the power of a server with the click of a few buttons as opposed to a barebones installation where the server could be down for hours whilst old CPUs, RAM modules and SSD/HDDs are removed and new models added. The VM approach on the other hand, can take a Systems Administrators and IT team 10-20 Minutes of downtime for the service which has a lot less impact on everyday business use than the hours that may be needed for a barebones upgrade (Jackson, et al., 2020).

Following the advent of VMs, subsequentially DevOps, another approach to hosting applications became more widespread. Containerization was popularised by Docker. Docker became widely used, popular and remove the argument between Developers and Operations. Where applications wouldn’t work on the client machines/servers but would work on the developer’s machine. Docker provided a platform for Developers to build applications and run within a Docker container. Safely knowing that this will be platform independent so this removes the previous issue, where applications would run on the Developers machine and not run in the production environment. Docker Compose was then developed as a tool to enable multiple container applications, a developer could write one docker compose file and deploy a Linux-Apache-MySQL-PHP stack for a web application. See the below example of the Docker Compose file used to deploy Pi-Hole in the project:

version: "3"

# More info at https://github.com/pi-hole/docker-pi-hole/ and https://docs.pi-hole.net/

services:

  pihole:

    container\_name: pihole

    image: pihole/pihole:latest

    ports:

      - "53:53/tcp"

      - "53:53/udp"

      - "67:67/udp"

      - "80:80/tcp"

      - "443:443/tcp"

    environment:

      TZ: 'Europe/London'

      WEBPASSWORD: 'INSERT-PASSWORD'

    networks:

      your-network:

        ipv4\_address: 192.168.1.3

# Volumes store your data between container upgrades

    volumes:

      - './etc-pihole/:/etc/pihole/'

      - './etc-dnsmasq.d/:/etc/dnsmasq.d/'

    # Recommended but not required (DHCP needs NET\_ADMIN)

    #   https://github.com/pi-hole/docker-pi-hole#note-on-capabilities

    cap\_add:

      - NET\_ADMIN

    restart: unless-stopped

networks:

  your-network:

    external:

      name: name-of-your-docker-network

Figure - docker-compose.yml file to Create a Pi-Hole Container

### RPi OS

For this project the OS to be used for the RPi will be RPi OS Lite (64-bit) for the RPi 4 and used for the RPi 3 to test the raw performance of this system. This is the chosen OS as this is developed and maintained by the RPi Foundation, the version used for the testing is as follows (Raspberry Pi Foundation, 2022):

* Release date: January 28th, 2022
* System: 64-bit
* Kernel version: 5.10
* Debian version: 11 (bullseye)
* Size: 435MB
* SHA256 file integrity hash: d694d2838018cf0d152fe81031dba83182cee79f785c033844b520d222ac12f5

Testing of the Lite version would be used as this share’s similarities to the Server releases of other Linux Distributions like Debian Server, Ubuntu Server etc.

### Debian

The traditional server’s OS of choice is Debian 11 because this distro of Linux is what the RPi OS is built upon and derived from (as shown above in the RPi OS outline). With the RPi OS also being Debian 64bit and Debian based means that the commands run on a Debian machine will also be the same as the commands run on a RPi OS machine. One exception would be the leading sudo as this is not installed by default with a barebones Debian 11 Server install. Details of the version used is listed below (Debian Org, 2021):

* Release Date: December 18th, 2021
* Kernel Version: 5.10
* Size: 378MB
* SHA512 file integrity hash: c685b85cf9f248633ba3cd2b9f9e781fa03225587e0c332aef2063f6877a1f0622f56d44cf0690087b0ca36883147ecb5593e3da6f965968402cdbdf12f6dd74

### Proxmox vs ESXi

Before deciding vendors when deciding upon a hypervisor the first consideration must be Hypervisor vs Barebones installation. It was decided that a hypervisor would be used as the utilisation of this allows for better resource scaling for the services operating on the VMs (Jackson, et al., 2020).

In the case of this project, it was concluded that Proxmox would be the most suitable as Proxmox is an Open-Source software so does not require licensing. Although it does not require licensing Proxmox also offer the below licenses that cover support for the software if required:

Graphical user interface, application

Description automatically generated

Figure - Proxmox Enterprise Licensing Costs (Proxmox, 2022)

For ESXi VMWare show the following hardware requirements:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Minimum | Recommended |
| CPU | Single socket with two cores | dual socket with four or more cores per CPU |
| RAM | 4 GB | 8 GB or more |
| Network | Single 1 GbE network adapter | Dual 1 GbE network adapters |
| Storage / OS Storage | Single 4 GB drive | Redundant drives |
| Shared Storage / VM Storage | NFS, iSCSI or Fibre Channel for virtual machine storage | NFS, iSCSI or Fibre Channel for virtual machine storage |

Figure - Table of Hardware Requirements for VMWare ESXi (VMWare, 2022)

Alternatively, the hardware requirements for Proxmox are not provided as a Minimum and recommended as VMWare do however are provided as the Recommended hardware requirements with a minimum hardware for evaluation purposes, which are as follows:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Minimum | Recommended |
| CPU | 64bit | Intel EMT64 or AMD64 with Intel VT/AMD-V CPU flag |
| RAM | 1 GB | 2 GB for OS and Proxmox VE services. Plus, designated memory for guests. For Ceph or ZFS additional memory is required, approximately 1 GB memory for every TB used storage |
| Network | One NIC | Redundant Gbit NICs, additional NICs depending on the preferred storage technology and cluster setup – 10 Gbit and higher is also supported |
| Storage / OS Storage | Hard Drive | Hardware RAID with batteries protected write cache (“BBU”) or non-RAID with ZFS and SSD cache |
| Shared Storage / VM Storage | Hard Drive | For local storage use a hardware RAID with battery backed write cache (BBU) or non-RAID for ZFS. Neither ZFS nor Ceph are compatible with a hardware RAID controller. Shared and distributed storage is also possible. |

Figure - Table of Hardware Requirements for Proxmox (Proxmox, 2022)

* Why did I choose to use a Hypervisor?
  + Most industry use them
  + Allow for better resource scaling to services and VMs on these
  + Cite for Bare Metal vs Hypervisor installations
* Why ESXi and not Proxmox or Hyper-V?
  + Industry experience setting up and configuring ESXi
* Should I use Proxmox as it is free and open source? Especially as this is a cost-based report and analysis

### GCP

GCP is one of the big 3 cloud providers, these outlined below:

* Amazon Web Services
* Microsoft Azure
* Google Cloud Platform

Comparing the offerings of these three providers in the table below (Figure 15) , It can be seen that GCP has a cheaper but similar offering to AWS at the entry level and offers higher CPU counts but less RAM in the high end at similar costs to both AWS and Azure.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Machine Type | AWS | Azure | GCP |
| Smallest Instance | An instance with 2 virtual CPUs and 8 GB RAM will cost you around USD69/month. | An instance with 2 virtual CPUs and 8 GB RAM will cost you around USD70/month. | Instance with 2 virtual CPUs and 8 GB RAM will cost you around USD52/month. |
| Largest Instance | Largest instance that includes 3.84 TB RAM and 128 vCPUs will cost you around USD 3.97/hour. | Largest instance that includes 3.89 TB RAM and 128 vCPUs will cost you around USD 6.79/hour. | Largest instance that includes 3.75 TB RAM and 160 vCPUs will cost you around USD 5.32/hour. |

Figure – Table from Veritis comparing CSPs (Veritis, n.d.)

These differences mean that GCP is good to use for the comparisons in this project. As the small businesses will likely use the systems on the lower end of the scale where GCP is more cost effective.

## Raw Performance

This section will outline how the raw performance benchmarks for each system will be achieved.

### CPU/Memory

To stress-test the CPU and memory in the system the following tools can be used to test these:

* GeekBench
* Sysbench
* Hard Info
* Phoronix Test Suite

The test suite that will be used for this project will be Sysbench/GeekBench. Testing will also be performed using Phoronix Test Suite to compile Firefox and timing how long this takes to compile. Compiling an application such as Firefox or the Linux Kernel is a good raw performance test of a system as this process puts a lot of strain on both CPU and Memory in the system. This activity is also very close to the real-world use of a software build server that is utilised in a development environment. Compiling software such as the Linux Kernel, Google Chrome and Firefox is often also used for performance testing. When technology reviewers like LinusTechTips, Level1Techs and Gamers Nexus are reviewing technologies.

The commands listed below were used to install and run the raw performance benchmarks:

* wget http://phoronix-test-suite.com/releases/repo/pts.debian/files/phoronix-test-suite\_7.8.0\_all.deb
* sudo apt install gdebi-core
* sudo gdebi phoronix-test-suite\_7.8.0\_all.deb
* phoronix-test-suite --version
* phoronix-test-suite benchmark build-linux-kernel

Testing will initially start with the sysbench benchmarks, as these are the least time consuming and can give an immediate insight into the raw performance of individual components of each system. The next stage of testing will move onto the Linux Kernel compile as it is a real-world use and stresses the whole system. As highlighted by Passmark Software’s online comparison we can expect that the RPi 4 will perform about 1/10th of the performance of the UCS C220-M3S in CPU heavy workloads (Passmark Software, 2022), The below link gives a more detailed comparison of the RPi 4 CPU vs the CPU in the UCS used:

* <https://www.cpubenchmark.net/compare/ARM-Cortex-A72-4-Core-1800-MHz-vs-Intel-Xeon-E5-2643/4078vs1217>

The timed Linux kernel build provides 2 options of how to run the test:

* Defconfig
* Allmodconfig

The defconfig option builds the config file with the default settings (based on the systems architecture), where the allmodconfig builds a config file that makes as many parts of the Linux kernel as possible a module. The graphs below are taken from Open Benchmarking and illustrate the spread of data from all uploaded results of the Linux kernel build.

Chart, scatter chart

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Figure - Average Deviation of Linux Kernel Compile Runs (Open Benchmarking Org, 2022)

Chart

Description automatically generated

Figure - Time to Complete Linux Kernel Compile (Open Benchmarking Org, 2022)

### Network

To test the network performance of the devices the below physical network was used:

Diagram, timeline

Description automatically generated

Figure - Physical Network Example of How iperf Test Was Performed

To test the NIC on the devices the following commands were run:

Host A

* iperf -s

Host B

* iperf -c <IP ADDRESS OF HOST A>

In all instances the hardware of each device was connected into a gigabit switch over Cat6 cable which is rated up to gigabit speeds. This was used over Cat6a as none of the NICs used on any of the devices were capable of more than gigabit connectivity.

## How to Benchmark Performance of Different Services

This section will outline how each individual service is intended to be benchmarked.

### DNS/Pi-Hole

The performance of the DNS/Pi-Hole service will be tested using the Gibson Research Corporation’s DNS benchmark software. This software allows the testing of multiple input DNS servers, this allows for testing of both local DNS servers, ISP DNS servers and public DNS servers such as Google DNS, OpenDNS and Cloudflare DNS.

A picture containing graphical user interface

Description automatically generated

Figure - DNS Benchmark GUI (Gibson Research Corporation, 2018)

The GRC DNS benchmark software provides detailed feedback on the performance of each DNS server tested with statistics such as Cached Name, Uncached Name and DotCom lookup results. Even providing such granular detail as providing the minimum, maximum, average and reliability results for each of the types of queries.

### AD

To test the feasibility of running the RPi as an AD DC, a RPi 4 will be set up using SMB which is an open-source technology which is compatible with Windows AD. Although SMB is compatible it does not come with the full feature set of a Windows AD DC, this can be limiting as the company grows. However, for a lot of SMEs SMB is suitable as they wouldn’t use the full feature set of a dedicated Windows AD DC.

The testing will involve configuring the AD DC server to then run 5-20 Windows 10 VMs and link this to the DC and see the HTOP output whilst these VMs are joining the domain.

Graphical user interface, application

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Figure - Successful Connection of Client to AD DC

The statistics used to test the feasibility of this on each system will be as below:

* Winbind
* HTOP Output with 5 Clients connected
* Time to add client to domain

The above statistics will be gathered as follows, for winbind the log level of the server will be increased to include individual requests. This will allow for timestamps in how long authentication takes when a client queries the AD DC server. Further to this the time to join a client to the domain can be recorded on the end user side to see the real time seen by what the IT team would see when joining desktops to the domain for new starters etc.

* How do you even benchmark such a service?
* This is lightweight and typically a thousand requests can be handled per CPU core – Can’t find documentation to confirm though
* Can this be handled by the RPi? Could I set up a server and get hundreds of machines running joined to the AD?
* <https://wiki.samba.org/index.php/Setting_up_Samba_as_an_Active_Directory_Domain_Controller>
* You can run Windows 10 on ARM – Possibility for server to support this

### Webserver

To test the webserver running on the systems, the technologies listed below will be used:

* Python
* Flask
* Nginx
* Wrk

The webserver will be running using docker compose. The docker compose file will create both the Flask container hosting the static website details and the Nginx container that acts as the web proxy for the Flask container. Mapping port 80 on the host to port 8080 on the flask container. This website will be tested over HTTP, provided there is time in the project HTTPS may also be tested using a self-signed certificate or free certificate provided by LetsEncrypt.

Below is a website used for testing the webserver:

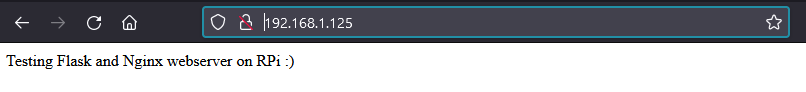


Figure - Screenshot of Webserver Main Page

To utilise wrk and test the webserver the following commands were used:

* wrk -t12 -c50 -d30s --latency http://<IP-OF-HOST>
* wrk -t12 -c100 -d30s --latency http://<IP-OF-HOST>
* wrk -t12 -c200 -d30s --latency http://<IP-OF-HOST>
* wrk -t12 -c400 -d30s --latency http://<IP-OF-HOST>
* wrk -t12 -c20 -d86400s --latency http://<IP-OF-HOST>

The above commands generate 50, 100, 200 and 400 concurrent connections using the -c command. There will also be a test of 20 connections over the duration of a day.

### DHCP

# dhcpd.conf

#

# Sample configuration file for ISC dhcpd

#

# option definitions common to all supported networks...

#option domain-name "example.org";

option domain-name-servers 8.8.8.8, 8.8.4.4;

default-lease-time 600;

max-lease-time 7200;

# The ddns-updates-style parameter controls whether or not the server will

# attempt to do a DNS update when a lease is confirmed. We default to the

# behavior of the version 2 packages ('none', since DHCP v2 didn't

# have support for DDNS.)

ddns-update-style none;

# If this DHCP server is the official DHCP server for the local

# network, the authoritative directive should be uncommented.

authoritative;

# Use this to send dhcp log messages to a different log file (you also

# have to hack syslog.conf to complete the redirection).

#log-facility local7;

# No service will be given on this subnet, but declaring it helps the

# DHCP server to understand the network topology.

#subnet 10.152.187.0 netmask 255.255.255.0 {

#}

subnet 192.168.1.0 netmask 255.255.255.0 {

}

subnet 192.168.2.0 netmask 255.255.255.0 {

    range 192.168.2.64 192.168.2.126;

    option routers 192.168.2.1;

    default-lease-time 7200;

    max-lease-time 28400;

    option domain-name-servers 8.8.8.8, 8.8.4.4;

}

Figure - Section of the /etc/dhcp/dhcpd.conf File used by isc-dhcp-server

Although it was initially thought that the time to receive a DHCP lease would be used to test the performance of the DHCP server, the ipchama/dhammer (ipchama, 2021) DHCP stress testing tool was used and a HTOP output from the VM/RPi taken. The below commands were used on the RPi 4 to initiate the stress test:

* sudo ./dhammer dhcpv4 --interface eth0 --mac-count 10000 --rps 1000 --maxlife 0 --relay-target-server-ip 192.168.1.125 --relay-source-ip 192.168.1.1

The below command was used for the traditional server set up:

* sudo ./dhammer dhcpv4 --interface ens0 --mac-count 10000 --rps 1000 --maxlife 0 --relay-target-server-ip 7.5.17.236 --relay-source-ip 7.5.17.254

By utilising the HTOP output the strain the DHCP puts on the hardware for each of the systems can be seen.

### NAS

To test running the NAS, the commands listed below are to be used on a Windows machine to generate test files of 1GB, 10GB, 100GB and 1TB:

* fsutil file createnew E:\1tb.test 1099511627776
* fsutil file createnew E:\100gb.test 107374182400
* fsutil file createnew E:\10gb.test 10737418240
* fsutil file createnew E:\1gb.test 1073741824

The time to transfer each of these files will then be recorded and from the results the average transfer speed can be calculated. Both the time to transfer and the average transfer speed can then be used to evaluate the performance of the RPi 4 vs the UCS C220-M3S.

To get an accurate time to download the code snippet below was used:

from datetime import datetime

import ftplib

FTP\_HOST = "HOSTNAME OR IP ADDRESS"

FTP\_USER = "USERNAME"

FTP\_PASS = "PASSWORD"

ftp = ftplib.FTP(FTP\_HOST, FTP\_USER, FTP\_PASS)

LocalFile1GB = 'E:\\1gb.test'

StartTime1GB = datetime.now()

with open(LocalFile1GB, "rb") as file:

    ftp.storbinary(f"STOR /uni/1gb.test", file)

TTC1GB = str(datetime.now() - StartTime1GB)

print("Time to copy 1GB File From FTP: \n" + TTC1GB)

Figure - Code Snippet to Upload File to NAS Using FTP and Python

Everything following the StartTime1GB variable was then repeated for the 10GB, 100GB and 1TB files with the time to transfer being printed and output prior to starting the next transfer. The following lines differentiated the upload and download process:

LocalFile1GB = 'E:\\1gb.test'

with open(LocalFile1GB, "wb") as file:

    ftp.retrbinary(f"RETR /uni/1gb.test", file.write)

LocalFile1GB = 'E:\\1gb.test'

with open(LocalFile1GB, "rb") as file:

    ftp.storbinary(f"STOR /uni/1gb.test", file)

Using the ftplib module in Python the upload and download can be differentiated by the storbinary and retrbinary functions. The storbinary function was used to upload the file from the Windows 10 client to the NAS using FTP, retrbinary was then used to download the file from the NAS onto the Windows 10 client using FTP.

## IaC

This section outlines the IaC scripts and processes used for each of these.

### Docker

Docker was used to run some of the services outlined above, because the declarative approach meant that the state wanted from the system is declared within the docker-compose.yml file. This is often hardware agnostic, provided the service to be run is supported on both. RedHat describe the declarative approach to IaC as the following “A declarative approach defines the desired state of the system, including what resources you need and any properties they should have, and an IaC tool will configure it for you. “ (RedHat, 2020). This ensures that the service state is the same on all systems tested.

### Portainer

To manage the Docker hosts and the containers running on them, Portainer was used with one central Portainer Host and Portainer agents being installed on each host. The command displayed below was used to install the Portainer agent on these (Portainer, 2022):

* sudo docker run -d -p 9001:9001 --name portainer\_agent --restart=always -v /var/run/docker.sock:/var/run/docker.sock -v /var/lib/docker/volumes:/var/lib/docker/volumes portainer/agent:2.9.3

The Portainer host was set up using the below command (Portainer, 2022):

* sudo docker run -d -p 8000:8000 -p 9443:9443 --name portainer \
* --restart=always \
* -v /var/run/docker.sock:/var/run/docker.sock \
* -v portainer\_data:/data \
* portainer/portainer-ce:2.9.3

Using Portainer you also gain access to a whole repository of application templates, there is also the opportunity to create and store custom templates. The custom templates allow for granular control of the containers through a web GUI. Unlike Docker which uses CLI as its management interface. Using these templates will also ensure easy reproducibility, scalability and consistency.

### Bash

In terms of IaC, a Bash script would be the imperative approach to IaC. The imperative approach involves the script/code specifying the steps required to achieve the desired state of the system. This means that all the steps required, need to be clear and executable by the system. For example, if the script/code specified yum as the package manager and this was being executed on a basic install of Debian this would not work as basic installs use apt as the default package manager. For the purpose of this project, a Bash script was used to provision the machines, setting these up with Docker, Docker Compose and adding the Portainer agent to the system.

#!/bin/bash

sudo apt-get update

sudo apt-get install pip -y

sudo apt-get install ca-certificates curl gnupg lsb-release wget -y

#install docker

curl -fsSL https://get.docker.com -o get-docker.sh

sudo sh get-docker.sh

#Install docker-compose using pip

sudo pip install --upgrade pip

sudo pip install docker-compose

#Check docker is installed and get the Portainer agent

d=$(docker --version)

if [[ $? != 0 ]]; then

    echo "Command failed."

elif [[ $d ]]; then

    echo "Docker is installed"

    #Comment out the below line to not run the portainer agent

    sudo docker run -d -p 9001:9001 --name portainer\_agent --restart=always -v /var/run/docker.sock:/var/run/docker.sock -v /var/lib/docker/volumes:/var/lib/docker/volumes portainer/agent:2.9.3

    #Uncomment the below to add a MacVLAN to the docker config - Change the subnets to match your use case

    #sudo docker network create -d macvlan --subnet=192.168.1.0/24 --gateway=192.168.1.1  -o parent=eth0 sc-net

else

    echo "Docker is not installed"

fi

#Check that docker compose is installed

dc=$(docker-compose --version)

if [[ $? != 0 ]]; then

    echo "Command failed."

elif [[ $dc ]]; then

    echo "Docker Compose is installed"

else

    echo "Docker Compose is not installed"

fi

sudo apt upgrade -y

reboot

Figure - Provision Machine Bash Script Used

### Machine Provision Script

As the OS used was Debian or RPi OS which is Debian based the following bash script could be used to setup the machines with Docker and Docker Compose as well as update the OS to the latest version:

#!/bin/bash

sudo apt-get update

sudo apt-get install pip -y

sudo apt-get install ca-certificates curl gnupg lsb-release wget -y

#install docker

curl -fsSL https://get.docker.com -o get-docker.sh

sudo sh get-docker.sh

#Install docker-compose using pip

sudo pip install --upgrade pip

sudo pip install docker-compose

#Check docker is installed and get the Portainer agent

d=$(docker --version)

if [[ $? != 0 ]]; then

    echo "Command failed."

elif [[ $d ]]; then

    echo "Docker is installed"

    #Comment out the below line to not run the portainer agent

    sudo docker run -d -p 9001:9001 --name portainer\_agent --restart=always -v /var/run/docker.sock:/var/run/docker.sock -v /var/lib/docker/volumes:/var/lib/docker/volumes portainer/agent:2.9.3

    #Uncomment the below to add a MacVLAN to the docker config - Change the subnets to match your use case

    #sudo docker network create -d macvlan --subnet=192.168.1.0/24 --gateway=192.168.1.1  -o parent=eth0 sc-net

else

    echo "Docker is not installed"

fi

#Check that docker compose is installed

dc=$(docker-compose --version)

if [[ $? != 0 ]]; then

    echo "Command failed."

elif [[ $dc ]]; then

    echo "Docker Compose is installed"

else

    echo "Docker Compose is not installed"

fi

sudo apt upgrade -y

reboot

For Debian instances run on the UCS C220-M3S, Sudo needed to be installed prior to running the script, or all instances of sudo needed to be deleted from the script.

# 4 Implementation

## Network Infrastructure

### Home

Diagram

Description automatically generated

Figure - Network Diagram of Home Configuration

The network configuration used for the RPi’s included network segregation with the home devices, IoT devices and Servers all sitting on 3 separate VLANs outlined below:

* VLAN 1 – 192.168.1.x/24
* VLAN 2 – 192.168.2.x/24
* VLAN 3 – 192.168.3.x/24

The RPi’s will operate on VLAN 3, with Docker configured with a MAC VLAN to allow for separate services to operate on different IP addresses.

### DMZ

Diagram

Description automatically generated

Figure - Network Diagram of DMZ Infrastructure for UCS

## Docker Infrastructure

For the services tested these will be run using docker compose and Portainer to manage the containers running.

A picture containing text

Description automatically generated

Figure - Portainer Configuration for RPi

A picture containing icon

Description automatically generated

Figure - Diagram of Portainer Config for RPi

The instance of Portainer is running within a Docker container on sc-pi-1, As well as Portainer sc-pi-1 is also running Pi-Hole in a container.

The below command was used to configure the MacVLAN network to allow different containers to use different IP addresses to the host:

* sudo docker network create -d macvlan --subnet=192.168.1.0/24 --gateway=192.168.1.1 -o parent=eth0 sc-net

## VM Infrastructure

For the traditional server Proxmox and VMs were used to test the services. This allows for more direct comparison of the server vs the RPi 4 as the VMs that will be hosting the services will have the following resources allocated to them:

* 4 vCPU Cores
* 2 or 4GB RAM
* 32GB vHDD

The above specs match that of the RPi 4, This will allow for comparisons to be drawn about the electricity costs of the server running X number of VMs vs a cluster of RPi 4’s.

## IaC Examples

### Portainer

version: '3'

services:

  portainer:

    image: portainer/portainer-ce:latest

    container\_name: portainer

    restart: unless-stopped

    security\_opt:

      - no-new-privileges:true

    volumes:

      - /etc/localtime:/etc/localtime:ro

      - /var/run/docker.sock:/var/run/docker.sock:ro

      - ./portainer-data:/data

    networks:

      steep-corner-net:

        ipv4\_address: 192.168.1.2

    ports:

      - 9000:9000

networks:

  steep-corner-net:

    external:

      name: sc-net

Figure - Portainer Docker Compose Example

### Pi Hole

version: "3"

# Script taken from the below github repo

# More info at https://github.com/pi-hole/docker-pi-hole/ and https://docs.pi-hole.net/

services:

  pihole:

    container\_name: pihole

    image: pihole/pihole:latest

    ports:

      - "53:53/tcp"

      - "53:53/udp"

      - "67:67/udp"

      - "80:80/tcp"

      - "443:443/tcp"

    environment:

      TZ: 'Europe/London'

      WEBPASSWORD: '@R9a=+v(Xkg9%,[W'

    # Volumes store your data between container upgrades

    networks:

      steep-corner-net:

        ipv4\_address: 192.168.1.3

    volumes:

      - './etc-pihole/:/etc/pihole/'

      - './etc-dnsmasq.d/:/etc/dnsmasq.d/'

    # Recommended but not required (DHCP needs NET\_ADMIN)

    #   https://github.com/pi-hole/docker-pi-hole#note-on-capabilities

    cap\_add:

      - NET\_ADMIN

    restart: unless-stopped

networks:

  steep-corner-net:

    external:

      name: sc-net

Figure - Pihole Docker Compose Example

# 5 Results

## Raw Performance Results

This section will analyse the results acquired by the raw performance tests below:

* Timed Linux Kernel Compile
* Iperf

### Iperf Network Performance Test

The table below shows the network performance of the systems analysed:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| System | Transfer | Bandwidth |
| RPi 4 | 1.07GB | 921Mbps |
| RPi 3 | 113MB | 94.7Mbps |
| UCS C220-M3S | 1.09GB | 934Mbps |

Figure - Table Outlining Iperf Performance of Systems

Below is a sample output from the iperf test:Text

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Figure - Result of Iperf Test on RPi 4

Text

Description automatically generated

Figure - Result of Iperf Test on UCS C220-M3S

Figure - Visualisation of Iperf Results

### Timed Linux Kernel Compile

#### RPi 3

Text

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<https://openbenchmarking.org/result/2203196-FO-RPI3RUN1804>

Text

Description automatically generated

<https://openbenchmarking.org/result/2203205-FO-RPI3RUN2568>

Text

Description automatically generated

<https://openbenchmarking.org/result/2203201-FO-RPI3RUN3300>

#### RPi4 – 2Gb

Text

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Figure - Linux Kernel Compile Failed Attempt on RPi 4

<https://openbenchmarking.org/result/2203072-FO-FIRSTRUNR33>

Text

Description automatically generated

Figure - First Run of defconfig Linux Kernel Compile on RPi 4

<https://openbenchmarking.org/result/2203070-FO-SECONDRUN71>

Text

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Figure - Second Run of defconfig Linux Kernel Compile on RPi 4

Text

Description automatically generated

Figure - Third Run of defconfig Linux Kernel Compile on RPi 4

#### RPi4 – No FLIRC Case

Text

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Figure - First Run of defconfig Linux Kernel Compile on RPi 4 with No FLIRC Case

<https://openbenchmarking.org/result/2203152-FO-RPI44GBRU67>

<https://openbenchmarking.org/result/2203150-FO-RPI44GBRU48>

Text

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Figure - Second Run of defconfig Linux Kernel Compile on RPi 4 with No FLIRC Case

<https://openbenchmarking.org/result/2203168-FO-RPI44GBRU89>

Text

Description automatically generated

Figure - Third Run of defconfig Linux Kernel Compile on RPi 4 with No FLIRC Case

<https://openbenchmarking.org/result/2203168-FO-RPI44GBRU88>

<https://openbenchmarking.org/result/2203173-FO-FIRSTRUNR50>

#### UCS C220-M3S

Text

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Figure - A Failed attempt to benchmark compiling the Linux Kernel on the UCS

Text

Description automatically generated

Figure - First Run of defconfig Linux Kernel Compile on UCS

Text

Description automatically generated

Figure - Second Run of defconfig Linux Kernel Compile on UCS

Text

Description automatically generated

Figure - Third Run of defconfig Linux Kernel Compile on UCS

<https://openbenchmarking.org/result/2203079-FO-SECONDRUN37>

<https://openbenchmarking.org/result/2203090-FO-THIRDRUND40>

#### RPi4 vs UCS C220-M3S

Compare the TTC of the Linux kernel compile

### Power Draw of Systems

#### RPi 4

Output of top command whilst running Linux kernel compile.

Text

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Figure - Output of top Command from RPi 4 2GB

A picture containing graphical user interface

Description automatically generated

Figure - Output of HTOP Command from RPi 4 4GB

The USB-C to USB-C Multimeter only highlights the volts and amps used by the RPi 4 at the time of measurement. This however means that the Power Law must be applied to calculate the watts. To do this the average voltage and current was taken to perform the calculations.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Workload | V | A | W |
| Idle | 5.25 | 0.3 | 1.575 |
| Linux Compile 1 | 5.25 | 0.8 | 4.2 |
| Linux Compile 2 | 5.25 | 0.9 | 4.725 |
| Linux Compile 3 | 5.25 | 0.7 | 3.675 |

Figure - Table of Power Draw Readings Gathered from USB-C to USB-C Multimeter

When this data was initially collected it was believed that the figures for power usage from the below Multimeter were wrong. Following this a different variety of Multimeter was ordered. This new Multimeter sits between the power brick and outlet on the wall. This confirmed that there was a slight variation to these figures however not as large a deviation as was initially suspected.

A picture containing USB-C to USB-C multi meter readings

Description automatically generated

Figure - Image of USB-C to USB-C Multimeter Reading Idle power draw of RPi 4

The above image shows the original Multimeter used that sits between the power brick and power cable for the RPi 4. This was then changed in favour of the below configuration that better matched the traditional server setup and how power draw was measured for this.

A picture containing text, wall, kitchen, indoor

Description automatically generated

Figure - Multimeter Configuration to Check Accuracy of USB-C to USB-C Multimeter

The table below shows the readings gathered from the outlet Multimeter. The average from the USB-C to USB-C Multimeter is 4.2W vs the average from the outlet Multimeter of 5.2W. This shows a 1W difference, this could be due to inefficiencies with the power brick.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Test | Average Power Draw in Watts |
| Idle | 2.1 |
| Linux Kernel Compile 1 | 5.2 |
| Linux Kernel Compile 2 | 5.3 |
| Linux Kernel Compile 3 | 5.1 |

Figure - Table of Power Draw Readings Gathered from Outlet Multimeter

#### UCS C220-M3S

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Test | Average Power Draw in Watts |
| Idle | 115 |
| Linux Kernel Compile 1 | 300 |
| Linux Kernel Compile 2 | 298 |
| Linux Kernel Compile 3 | 299 |

Figure - Table of Power Draw Readings Gathered from Panduit G5 Web GUI

Background pattern

Description automatically generated with low confidence

Figure - Power Draw as Measured from Panduit Web GUI

Table

Description automatically generated

Figure - Power Draw as Measured from CIMC

## Comparison of RPi 4 vs UCS C220-M3S Power Draw

Using the tables above (Figure 50 and Figure 51) and the data gathered from both the Multimeter and Panduit G5 PDU, a full comparison of the energy cost to complete a Linux kernel compile, the cost of the idle systems outside business hours and consequently the average cost to run each system over business hours.

The graph below (Figure 47) illustrates the power draw of each system in 3 given scenarios bullet pointed below:

* Power draw of the system in an idle state - this is the average power drawn in watts from the outlet.
* Power draw running Linux kernel compile – this is the average power drawn in watts from the outlet.
* Max power draw seen – This is the upper power draw seen from each system during stress tests and benchmarking.

Figure - Graph Illustrating the Power Draw of Systems

## Results of Performing Services on RPi 4

### DNS

#### Time to Resolve

The following sub sections will outline the time to resolve DNS queries for each type of DNS server outlined below:

* RPi 4 – Pi-Hole
* UCS C200-M3S – Pi-Hole
* Virgin Media DNS
* BT DNS
* Google DNS
* OpenDNS

##### RPi 4 – Pi-Hole

Table

Description automatically generated

Figure - Table of Pi-Hole on RPi 4’s Time to Resolve DNS Queries

##### UCS C220-M3S – Pi-Hole

Table

Description automatically generated

Figure - Table of Pi-Hole on UCS C220-M3S Time to Resolve DNS Queries

##### Virgin Media DNS

Table

Description automatically generated

Figure - Table of Virgin Media’s Time to Resolve DNS Queries

##### BT DNS

Table

Description automatically generated with medium confidence

Figure - Tables of BT Time to Resolve DNS Queries

##### Google DNS

Table

Description automatically generated

Figure - Table of Google Time to Resolve DNS Queries

##### OpenDNS

Table

Description automatically generated

Figure - Table of OpenDNS Time to Resolve DNS Queries

### DHCP

#### RPi 4

Graphical user interface

Description automatically generated

Figure - HTOP Output Running Dhammer DHCP Stress Test

#### UCS C220-M3S

Graphical user interface

Description automatically generated

Figure - HTOP Output Running Dhammer DHCP Stress Test

### AD

#### RPi 4

##### HTOP

Graphical user interface

Description automatically generated with medium confidence

Figure - HTOP Output Whilst 1 User Is Logging onto Client Machine

There were also millisecond spikes to 100% on a single thread noticed however these were not prolonged and were extremely brief spikes when adding a client to the domain.

##### Results Found

[2022/04/18 16:21:58.558371, 4] ../../source3/winbindd/winbindd\_dual.c:1658(child\_handler)

child daemon request 56

[2022/04/18 16:21:58.581028, 4] ../../source3/winbindd/winbindd\_dual.c:1666(child\_handler)

Finished processing child request 56

[2022/04/19 13:37:49.501793, 4] ../../source3/winbindd/winbindd\_dual.c:1658(child\_handler)

child daemon request 56

[2022/04/19 13:37:49.515157, 4] ../../source3/winbindd/winbindd\_dual.c:1666(child\_handler)

Finished processing child request 56

#### UCS C220-M3S

### NAS

#### RPi 4

##### HTOP Output

Text

Description automatically generated

##### Results Found

All data in the following section is recorded in seconds and rounded to two decimal places.

###### From Client to FTP

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| File/Run | 1GB | 10GB | 100GB | 1TB |
| 1 | 9.68 | 92.74 | 1076.14 | 10874.33 |
| 2 | 11.46 | 101.59 | 1069.71 | 10722.22 |
| 3 | 9.89 | 93.88 | 1064.82 | 10750.65 |
| 4 | 13.34 | 107.84 | 1127.29 | 10747.44 |
| Average | 11.09 | 99.01 | 1084.49 | 10773.66 |

Figure - Table of RPi 4 NAS Transfer Times from Windows 10 Client to NAS

###### From FTP to Client

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| File/Run | 1GB | 10GB | 100GB | 1TB |
| 1 | 13.03 | 128.96 | 1269.38 |  |
| 2 |  |  |  |  |
| 3 |  |  |  |  |
| 4 |  |  |  |  |
| Average |  |  |  |  |

Figure - Table of RPi 4 NAS Transfer Times from NAS to Windows 10 Client

#### UCS C220-M3S

###### From Client to FTP

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| File/Run | 1GB | 10GB | 100GB | 1TB |
| 1 |  |  |  |  |
| 2 |  |  |  |  |
| 3 |  |  |  |  |
| 4 |  |  |  |  |
| Average |  |  |  |  |

Figure - Table of UCS C220-M3S NAS Transfer Times from Windows 10 Client to NAS

###### From FTP to Client

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| File/Run | 1GB | 10GB | 100GB | 1TB |
| 1 |  |  |  |  |
| 2 |  |  |  |  |
| 3 |  |  |  |  |
| 4 |  |  |  |  |
| Average |  |  |  |  |

Figure - Table of UCS C220-M3S NAS Transfer Times from NAS to Windows 10 Client

### Web Server

#### RPi 4

##### HTOP

Graphical user interface

Description automatically generated

Figure - HTOP Output from Webserver Handling 400 Requests on RPi 4

##### Wrk Results

Text

Description automatically generated

Figure - Example of CLI Output from Wrk Testing RPi 4

All of the following results are provided as seen from the Wrk output.

###### 12 Threads and 50 Connections

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Thread Stats | Average | Stdev | Max | +/- Stdev |
| Latency | 44.92ms | 5.15ms | 102.82ms | 80.66 |
| Req/Sec | 89.09 | 9.57 | 121 | 73.67 |

Figure - Table of Results For 50 Connections on RPi 4

Latency Distribution

50% 43.70ms

75% 46.65ms

90% 51.22ms

99% 63.51ms

32037 requests in 30.03s, 6.26MB read

Requests/sec: 1066.96

Transfer/sec: 213.60KB

###### 12 Threads and 100 Connections

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Thread Stats | Average | Stdev | Max | +/- Stdev |
| Latency | 89.99ms | 6.88ms | 158.59ms | 81.53 |
| Req/Sec | 88.94 | 10.12 | 131 | 73.32 |

Figure - Table of Results For 100 Connections on RPi 4

Latency Distribution

50% 88.89ms

75% 92.53ms

90% 97.69ms

99% 112.33ms

31959 requests in 30.03s, 6.25MB read

Requests/sec: 1064.35

Transfer/sec: 213.08KB

###### 12 Threads and 200 Connections

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Thread Stats | Average | Stdev | Max | +/- Stdev |
| Latency | 264.15 | 333.49ms | 2.00s | 85.17 |
| Req/Sec | 88.32 | 23.22 | 180 | 73.71 |

Figure - Table of Results For 200 Connections on RPi 4

Latency Distribution

50% 101.57ms

75% 212.75ms

90% 818.47ms

99% 1.38s

31657 requests in 30.04s, 6.19MB read

Socket errors: connect 0, read 0, write 0, timeout 152

Non-2xx or 3xx responses: 5

Requests/sec: 1053.95

Transfer/sec: 211.01KB

###### 12 Threads and 400 Connections

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Thread Stats | Average | Stdev | Max | +/- Stdev |
| Latency | 263.25ms | 362.33ms | 2.00s | 86.15 |
| Req/Sec | 88.59 | 30.79 | 303 | 67.29 |

Figure - Table of Results For 400 Connections on RPi 4

Latency Distribution

50% 100.60ms

75% 114.26ms

90% 825.65ms

99% 1.57s

31668 requests in 30.07s, 6.19MB read

Socket errors: connect 0, read 0, write 0, timeout 681

Non-2xx or 3xx responses: 12

Requests/sec: 1053.30

Transfer/sec: 210.91KB

###### 12 Threads and 20 Connections for 24 Hours

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Thread Stats | Average | Stdev | Max | +/- Stdev |
| Latency | 12.34ms | 5.66ms | 1.04s | 81.99% |
| Req/Sec | 81.35 | 16.14 | 303.00 | 69.16% |

Figure - Table of Results for 20 Connections on UCS C220-M3S Over a 24-Hour Period

Running 1440m test @ http://192.168.1.125

Latency Distribution

50% 10.78ms

75% 14.17ms

90% 19.35ms

99% 33.09ms

84199747 requests in 1440.00m, 16.08GB read

Requests/sec: 974.53

Transfer/sec: 195.09KB

#### UCS C220-M3S

##### HTOP

Graphical user interface

Description automatically generated

Figure - HTOP Output from Webserver Handling 50 Requests on UCS C220-M3S

##### Wrk Results

Text

Description automatically generated

Figure - Example of CLI Output from Wrk Testing UCS C220-M3S

All of the following results are provided as seen from the Wrk output.

###### 12 threads and 50 connections

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Thread Stats | Average | Stdev | Max | +/- Stdev |
| Latency | 18.57ms | 5.72ms | 87.03ms | 79.22% |
| Req/Sec | 217.10 | 29.31 | 484 | 78.06% |

Figure - Table of Results for 50 Connections on UCS C220-M3S

Latency Distribution

50% 18.36ms

75% 20.68ms

90% 24.17ms

99% 38.63ms

77866 requests in 30.03s, 15.22MB read

Requests/sec: 2593.03

Transfer/sec: 519.10KB

###### 12 threads and 100 connections

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Thread Stats | Average | Stdev | Max | +/- Stdev |
| Latency | 36.63ms | 7.90ms | 138.48ms | 78.38% |
| Req/Sec | 219.2 | 34.97 | 474.00 | 78.42% |

Figure - Table of Results for 100 Connections on UCS C220-M3S

Latency Distribution

50% 36.89ms

75% 40.34ms

90% 44.72ms

99% 59.26ms

78625 requests in 30.03s, 15.37MB read

Requests/sec: 2618.10

Transfer/sec: 524.13KB

###### 12 threads and 200 connections

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Thread Stats | Average | Stdev | Max | +/- Stdev |
| Latency | 188.91ms | 291.71ms | 1.92s | 84.72% |
| Req/Sec | 216.54 | 53.49 | 434 | 69.36% |

Figure - Table of Results for 200 Connections on UCS C220-M3S

Latency Distribution

50% 44.21ms

75% 163.09ms

90% 698.50ms

99% 1.10s

77641 requests in 30.02s, 15.18MB read

Socket errors: connect 0, read 0, write 0, timeout 44

Requests/sec: 2586.09

Transfer/sec: 517.72KB

###### 12 threads and 400 connections

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Thread Stats | Average | Stdev | Max | +/- Stdev |
| Latency | 252.68ms | 365.45ms | 1.98s | 83.17% |
| Req/Sec | 212.67 | 68.56 | 696.00 | 68.60% |

Figure - Table of Results for 400 Connections on UCS C220-M3S

Latency Distribution

50% 45.22ms

75% 330.01ms

90% 897.28ms

99% 1.43s

76347 requests in 30.10s, 14.93MB read

Socket errors: connect 0, read 0, write 0, timeout 697

Non-2xx or 3xx responses: 8

Requests/sec: 2536.53

Transfer/sec: 507.83KB

###### 12 Threads and 20 Connections for 24 Hours

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Thread Stats | Average | Stdev | Max | +/- Stdev |
| Latency | 5.71ms | 3.30ms | 1.04s | 86.04% |
| Req/Sec | 178.53 | 40.95 | 600.00 | 70.63% |

Figure - Table of Results for 20 Connections on UCS C220-M3S Over a 24-Hour Period

Running 1440m test @ http://7.5.17.239

Latency Distribution

50% 5.20ms

75% 6.67ms

90% 8.62ms

99% 17.18ms

184394667 requests in 1440.00m, 35.20GB read

Requests/sec: 2134.20

Transfer/sec: 427.25KB

# 6 Evaluation and Analysis

## Raw Performance

### Timed Linux Kernel Compile

The below calculations were used to work out the Standard deviation for these runs:

Diagram, schematic

Description automatically generated

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| σ2 = | |  | | --- | | Σ(xi - μ)2 | |  | | N | |

σ = Standard Deviation

#### RPi 4

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Run | Time To Compile (Rounded to nearest second) |
| 1 | 2665 |
| 2 | 2684 |
| 3 | 2681 |
| 4 | 2665 |
| 5 | 2682 |
| 6 | 2684 |
| 7 | 2626 |
| 8 | 2651 |
| 9 | 2651 |
| Average | 2665 |
| Standard Deviation | 17.8 |

Figure - Table of Linux Kernel Compile Times on RPi 4

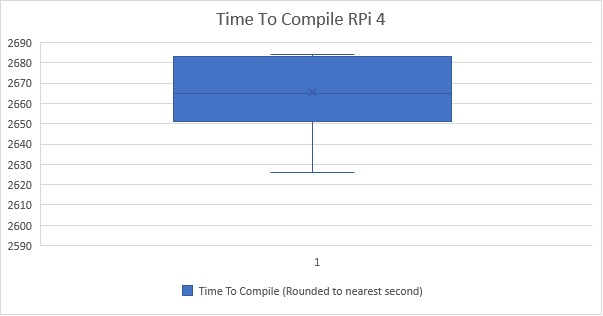


Figure - Boxplot Graph of RPi 4 Time to Compile Linux Kernel

#### RPi 3

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Run | Time To Compile |
| 1 | 11932 |
| 2 | 13656 |
| 3 | 13601 |
| 4 | 13268 |
| 5 | 13453 |
| 6 | 13502 |
| 7 | 13003 |
| 8 | 13560 |
| 9 | 13846 |
| Average | 13313 |
| Standard Deviation | 571 |

Figure - Table of Linux Kernel Compile Times on RPi 3

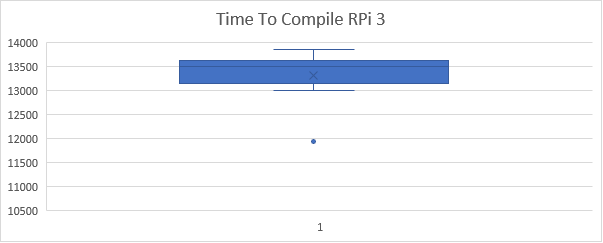


Figure - Boxplot Graph of RPi 3 Time to Compile Linux Kernel

#### UCS C220-M3S

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Run | Time To Compile |
| 1 | 167 |
| 2 | 167 |
| 3 | 167 |
| 4 | 168 |
| 5 | 167 |
| 6 | 167 |
| 7 | 169 |
| 8 | 167 |
| 9 | 167 |
| Average | 167 |
| Standard Deviation | 0.71 |

Figure - Table of Linux Kernel Compile Times on UCS C220-M3S

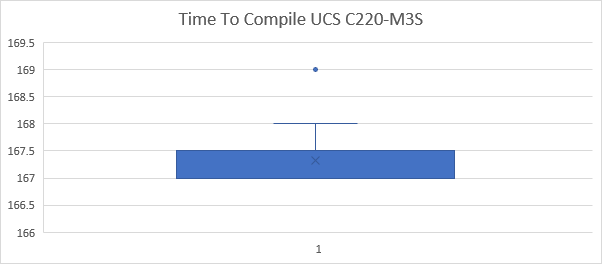


Figure - Boxplot Graph of UCS C220-M3S Time to Compile Linux Kernel

#### Comparison Of Systems

Figure - Bar Chart Highlighting Standard Deviation Between Systems

The above box plot charts for each system (Figure 77, Figure 79 and Figure 81) highlight the consistency of each system. The following points can be taken from the data found:

* UCS and RPi 4 perform more consistently
* RPi 3 has up to 10 mins of variation
* RPi 4 was the only system with no outlier

Although visually the RPi 3 looks more consistent in the box plot it was actually the least consistent in terms of variance with a standard deviation of 571s vs the 17.8s and 0.71s standard deviations of the RPi 4 and UCS C220-M3S respectively. These standard deviation figures show that the RPi 3 has a less consistent 4.3% standard deviation when compared to the RPi 4 and the UCS C220-M3S’s standard deviations of 0.67% and 0.43%. This highlights that the RPi 3 is far more inconsistent in its results, therefore resulting in inconsistencies of up to almost 10 minutes of variance. That sort of inconsistency in performance in business-critical workloads can be the critical to the business.

Figure - Bar Chart Highlighting the Average Time to Compile Across Systems

For the average time to compile of each system it can clearly be seen from the above graph that going from left to right each system gets significantly faster than the last. The below conclusions can be drawn:

* RPi 4 takes less time to compile than RPi 3
* UCS takes less time to compile than RPi 4

On average the RPi 4 takes roughly 2 hours 56 minutes less than the RPi 3. The difference in this raw processing power can be crucial to key business services. The faster time to compile of the RPi 4, along with the more consistent results for the time to compile, show evidence of more reliable performance from the RPi 4 over the RPi 3. Further to this the UCS C220-M3S performed the compile almost 42 minutes faster on average, the UCS C220-M3S also performed almost 3 hours 40 minutes faster than the RPi 3. The UCS C220-M3S when performing the kernel compile does however use 50kW to compile the Linux kernel where the RPi 4 uses 13.9kW to perform the same task. Even though the UCS C220-M3S is quicker it uses more energy to provide the same result.

## Service Testing

### DNS/Pi-Hole

#### Comparison of Time to Resolve

Pi-Hole is a DNS forwarder, as such the results were as expected with the cached DNS entries performing better than ISP DNS servers and non-cached entries performing marginally slower than the ISP DNS servers. Given the differences between the RPi 4 and the UCS C220-M3S, there were only marginal performance differences between the RPi 4 and UCS C220-M3S. These differences are only minor and could be due to the difference in networking configuration between the home set up and Cisco’s DMZ. Another consideration is the enterprise grade hardware used in Cisco’s DMZ when compared over the enthusiast grade hardware used in home.

### DHCP

It can be seen that from figures X and from Y, that the dhcp service utilises 21.2% CPU on a single thread on the RPi 4 and 5.9% on the UCS C220-M3S. This is whilst allocating 1000 DHCP leases to virtual clients generated in the dhammer script. This is far more DHCP requests than what would be received in a small enterprise.

With this large a quantity of requests being substantially more than a small enterprise would ever receive in a given second. With the low CPU draw on both systems this could be run alongside DNS running in a container on the RPi 4 utilising less than 50% CPU.

### AD

HOW AM I GONNA TEST THIS OMG

* Set up server
* Run 5-20VMs
* Grab HTOP output

### NAS

This section will outline the results of the NAS with the Download performance being the copying of the file from the NAS to Windows 10 client and Upload being the copying of the file from the Windows 10 client to the NAS. The figures below highlight the direction of where the file is going in each instance.

A picture containing diagram

Description automatically generated

Figure - Diagram of NAS Upload

Diagram

Description automatically generated

Figure - Diagram of NAS Download

For the comparison both the time to transfer and the rate of the transfer will be considered as the rate of transfer will be considered when investigating the potential bottlenecks in each system. The below calculation will be used to calculate the rate of transfer:

#### RPi 4

##### Download

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | 1GB | 10GB | 100GB | 1TB |
| Rate of Transfer |  |  |  |  |

##### Upload

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | 1GB | 10GB | 100GB | 1TB |
| Rate of Transfer | 92.31 | 103.42 | 94.42 | 97.33 |

Figure - Table of Rate of Transfer Uploading to RPi 4 NAS

Figure 95 - Chart of Rate of Transfer Uploading to RPi 4 NAS

#### UCS C220-M3S

##### Download

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | 1GB | 10GB | 100GB | 1TB |
| Rate of Transfer |  |  |  |  |

##### Upload

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | 1GB | 10GB | 100GB | 1TB |
| Rate of Transfer |  |  |  |  |

### Webserver

#### RPi 4

From the results gathered in the below Figures:

* Figure 72
* Figure 73
* Figure 74
* Figure 75

The Figures above show detailed results for how many requests were handled per second by the webserver and also metrics for the latency. It can be seen from these results that the RPi 4 can handle up to 100 concurrent requests with no errors, even jumping to 200 concurrent requests the RPi 4 drops 152 requests over a 30s period. Although this is not ideal that requests time out for a business webserver this will be suitable for most SMEs as the likelihood of them receiving over 100 concurrent requests will likely be small, however once they notice requests hitting over 100 concurrent this could then be migrated to the cloud or even a traditional server.

#### UCS C220-M3S

From the results gathered in the Figures below:

* Figure 79
* Figure 80
* Figure 81
* Figure 82

The figures above highlight the performance of the webserver that a VM with the below spec on the UCS C220-M3S:

* 4 vCPU
* 4GB RAM
* 32GB vHDD

From the figures mentioned above it can be seen that for up to 100 concurrent connections 99% of requests were responded to in under 60ms. It can also be seen that over a 30 second period the webserver can respond to/serve ≈77500 requests, this is far more than the average weekly requests seen in the data supplied by Country Connect Ltd.

#### UCS C220-M3S vs RPi 4

It can be seen from the figures below that the UCS C220-M3S handled roughly double the requests per second of the RPi 4, 180-220 vs 80-90 requests/sec. The performance difference seen was further confirmed again with the latency of the response latency from the UCS C220-M3S being half of that by the RPi 4, in the real application of this it means that customers visiting the website will have it load quicker if the website is hosted on the UCS C220-M3S than the RPi 4 however this would only be noticeable to the end user after 100 or more concurrent requests were made to the website. The RPi 4 could also however handle almost 200 requests before returning any errors where the VM running on the UCS didn’t experience these issues until

* Instantly server has less than half the response time of the RPi 4
* Can also handle double the requests/sec
* Issues arise at 200 concurrent for RPi 4 this issue is not noticed until 400 on the traditional server
* Standard deviation is pretty similar across both systems

Figure - Average Requests Per Second for Webserver Running on Each System

Figure - Average Latency for Webserver Running on Each System

## Energy Usage of Systems

This section will take the figures for power draw found earlier and apply calculations to these to calculate the Cost/kWh usage of each system. To convert the Watt figures found earlier to kWh’s the below calculation was used:

### Energy Cost of Linux Kernel Compile

The below calculation is used to determine the total power draw for full duration of the test. This calculation can be used for both the RPi 4 and for the UCS C220-M3S.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| System | Average Time to Compile | Average Power Draw | Total Power Used (kWh) Rounded to 3sf |
| RPi 4 | 2665 | 5.2 | 0.00385 |
| UCS C220-M3S | 167 | 299 | 0.01387 |

Figure - Table Comparing Average Time to Compile on Systems

Although the UCS C220-M3S compiles in less than 1/10th of the time taken by the RPi4, the RPi 4 is more energy efficient as it takes less kWh to achieve same result. This for services that the RPi 4 can run and perform on par with the

### Energy Cost of Idle Time Between Business Hours

The below calculation is used to determine the total power draw for the Idle hours between standard business operating hours. This calculation can be used for both the RPi 4 and for the UCS C220-M3S.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| System | Idle Power Draw (W) | Idle Time (Hours) | Total Power Used (kWh) |
| RPi 4 | 0.0021 | 16 | 0.0336 |
| UCS C220-M3S | 0.1150 | 16 | 1.8400 |

Figure - Table Comparing Idle Power Draw of Systems

As shown in the above table RPi 4 uses less energy on idle between 5PM and 9AM the next day.

RPi 4

* Mon 9am – Fri 5PM = 0.1344kWh
* Weekend Fri 5PM – Mon 9am = 0.1344kWh
* Week with idle over weekend = 0.2688kWh
* Assuming power off over weekend = 0.1344kWh

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| RPi 4 | Idle Time Mon - Fri | Idle Time Weekend | No Weekend Power Down | Over 52 Week period | Weekend Power Down | Over 52 Week period |
| Energy kWh | 0.1344 | 0.1344 | 0.2688 | 13.9776 | 0.1344 | 6.9888 |

Figure - Table Outlining Energy Usage of RPi 4 in Idle Hours

UCS

* Mon 9am – Fri 5PM = 7.36kWh
* Weekend Fri 5PM – Mon 9am = 7.36kWh
* Week with idle over weekend = 14.72kWh
* Assuming power off over weekend = 7.36kWh

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| UCS C220-M3S | Idle Time Mon - Fri | Idle Time Weekend | No Weekend Power Down | Over 52 Week period | Weekend Power Down | Over 52 Week period |
| Energy kWh | 7.36 | 7.36 | 14.72 | 765.44 | 7.36 | 382.72 |

Figure - Table Outlining Energy Usage of UCS C220-M3S in Idle Hours

In total over the space of a 52-week year the business could be saving between 375 and 751 kWh by migrating their core services from a traditional server to the RPi 4.

### Energy Cost to Run Systems

The below calculation is used to determine the total power draw for full duration of business hours assuming a lower bound of 50% utilisation and 90% upper bound. This calculation can be used for both the RPi 4 and for the UCS C220-M3S. As this project only covers SME’s MNE’s will not be considered for this calculation as their power utilisation would be covered on a 24/5 or 24/7 basis dependant on the company.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| System | Power Draw (kWh) | Business Hours (Hours Per Week) | Total Power Used (kWh) |
| RPi 4 – 50% | 0.0026 | 40 | 0.1040 |
| RPi 4 – 90% | 0.0047 | 40 | 0.1880 |
| UCS C220-M3S – 50% | 0.0575 | 40 | 2.3000 |
| UCS C220-M3S – 90% | 0.1035 | 40 | 4.1400 |

Figure - Table Outlining Power Usage of Systems in a Working Week

## Cost To Run Analysis

To calculate the cost to run each of the systems is extremely situational and cannot be exactly determined as what may be the cost to run for one business could be significantly lower or higher dependant on the usage of each system.

With the current rise in cost of electricity in the UK this could then equate to £105 – 210 in savings to the business per year per server assuming a 28p/kWh electricity cost. This energy saving could buy 2-4 RPi’s or even be used to reinvest into other elements of the business.

# 7 Example Configurations

Considering the points above referencing the RPi 4’s performance of business-critical services, some example configurations will be highlighted below utilising varying levels of redundancy and tools. The example below is a cluster of 4 RPi 4 4GB’s running the following configurations hardware could be purchased for £354 including VAT as of April 2022. The four RPi 4’s will be broken down as follows:

* Main company webserver on RPi 1 – Webserver
* Main company AD DC server on RPi 2 – AD
* Primary DNS and DHCP server on RPi 3 – DNS and DHCP
* Redundant DNS, AD, DHCP and webserver on RPi 4 – Redundant

Diagram

Description automatically generated

Figure - Example Network Config for SME Using RPi 4

The configuration above allows for key services to be spread across multiple RPi’s with redundancy at ≈1/3rd of the base cost of the UCS C220-M3S utilised in this project. Further to this it will provide the SME with redundancy across all business-critical services.

# 8 Future Work

Future work to be considered for the further development of this project includes the below items:

* Testing of more tools
* Deeper Analysis into the stability
* Business use cases of home assistant server
* Research into the business cost associated with downtime
* Potential testing of Win Server on RPi

The tools that could be tested further to those tested within this project include but are not exclusive to the following services:

* Systems monitor (Grafana)
* Thin Client to remote into a VDI instance
* VPN Server
* Private Cloud
* Mail server
* NTP server

These services once tested would give a broader scope to the services that could be hosted on the RPi 4 and add further depth to the types of services than what has been highlighted within this project.

# 9 Conclusions

* RPi 4 uses significantly less power
* The potential applications are limitless

## Services

### DNS

* Performs well – Predict that a full dedicated local DNS would further improve stats
* Also get added protection of blocking telemetry

### AD DC

* Doesn’t perform “Noticeably worse” – Not the most compelling argument

### NAS

* Speeds from RPi aren’t too dissimilar to that of local transfer

### DHCP

Although this service can easily be run on the RPi 4 this is often already handled by the router supplied by the ISP. For this I would not recommend the RPi 4 as this service is already covered, the RPi 4 would however be suitable if the business would like to have a glass-isc-dhcp web management for their DHCP, again however this is also often provided with

### Webserver

Using the data provided from Country Connect Ltd, it is clear that a RPi 4 could easily handle the levels of traffic going to a business that serves over 3000+ UK internet customers and provides IT MSP services to several SMEs. Although the hardware of the RPi 4 cannot be upgraded, for example adding a more powerful CPU, adding more RAM or storage etc. Utilising technologies such as Docker allows for the easy migration of this service to either the cloud or even to a more traditional rackmount server solution.

The RPi 4 does perform worse than the traditional server however when this is taken into consideration alongside the power draw of each system the RPi 4 performs extremely well. In real world application a cluster of RPi 4’s could be run for a fraction of the server’s cost in both hardware and electricity.

The RPi 4 would be a suitable webserver for any SMEs that get relatively low traffic to their website and that get less than 50-100 concurrent connections at any given time. This for example would be ideal for businesses such as a local Baker, Estate Agent, Butcher etc that will likely never expand out of the local county/town/village but would equally benefit from the customers generated through a website.

# 10 Reflection on Learning

* Became more familiar with the Linux OS
* ProxMox has very granular Firewall control
* Get occasional networking issues – unsure if this is Proxmox or the DMZ setup based
* Would have tested services earlier and gathered more data for AD

## Challenges Faced

* Blindly followed tutorials
  + Led to breaking the Pi OS\
* Proxmox Network issues – Random network Dropouts and reconnects

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