

PROVIDING SERVICES

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*Contents

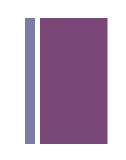
- Service Monitoring
- Email Service
- Print Service
- Data Storage
- Backup and Restore
- Remote Access Service

- Software Depot Service
- Web Services

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SERVICE MONITORING

- Warning
 - Monitoring uses Network bandwidth
 - Monitoring uses CPU & memory resources
 - Security issues
- Historical monitoring
- Real-time monitoring
 - Simple Network Monitoring Protocol (SNMP)
 - Altering Processes
- Access



EMAIL SERVICE

- Privacy policy
- Namespaces
- Reliability
- Simplicity
- Spam & virus blocking

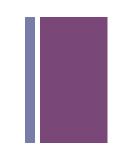
- Generality
- Automation
- Basic monitoring
- Redundancy



- Security issues
- Communication problems
- Additional
 - Encryption
 - Email retention policy
 - High level monitoring

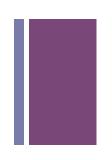
PRINTING SERVICE

- Level of centrality
 - Cost vs. Convenience
- Print architecture policy
 - General Print Architecture Policy
 - Printer spooling
 - Maintenance
 - Accounting policy
 - Printer equipment standards
 - Access policy
 - Naming policy



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PRINTING SERVICE Continue...



- System design
 - Peer-to-peer
 - Central funnel
- Documentation
 - How to print
 - List of printers
 - Printer labels
- Monitoring
- Environmental issues

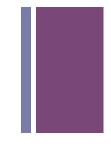
+ DATA STORAGE

■ Cost of storage

- Terminology
 - Key individual disk components
 - Spindle, Platters, Heads
 - Drive controller
 - Host bus adapter



DATA STORAGE Continue...



RAID: Redundant Array of Independent Disks

RAID 0	Stripes	Fast reads/writes; Poor reliability
RAID 1	Mirrors	Faster reads; Good reliability; very expensive
RAID 5	Distributed parity	Faster reads; Slow writes; very economical
RAID 10	Mirrored stripes	Faster reads; Best reliability; most expensive

- Volumes & File systems
- DAS: Directly Attached Storage
- NAS: Network Attached Storage
- SANs: Storage Area Networks

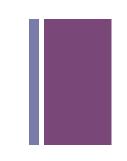


- Managing storage
 - Reframe storage as community resource
 - Conduct storage-needs assessments
 - Map groups into storage infrastructure
 - Develop an Inventory & Spares policy
 - Plan for future storage
 - Storage standards

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DATA STORAGE Continue...

- Storage as a service
 - A Storage SLA
 - Reliability
 - RAID & reliability
 - NAS & reliability
 - Choose how much reliability to afford
 - Backups
 - RAID is not a backup strategy
 - RAID mirrors as backups
 - RAID mirrors to speed backups
 - NAS and backup
 - SANs and backup
 - Monitoring



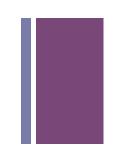
BACKUP & RESTORE

- Reasons for restore
 - Accidental file deletion
 - Disk failures
 - Archival
- Types of restores
 - Individual file restore
 - Archival backups
 - Complete restore



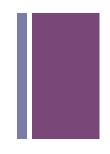
BACKUP & RESTORE Continue...

- Data recovery SLA and policy
- Backup schedule
- Time and capacity planning
- Consumable plans
- Restore process issues
- Backup automation
- Centralization
- Tape inventory





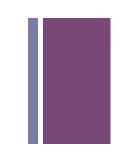
REMOTE ACCESSIBILITY SERVICE



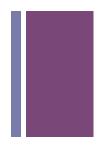
- Requirements for remote access
 - Availability of the service
 - Global technology
 - High bandwidth
- Policy for remote access
- Definition of service level
- Centralization
- Outsourcing

*SOFTWARE DEPOTS

- Understand the justification
- Understand the technical expectation
- Set the policy
 - Who may build & install the packages
 - When maintainer leaves
 - Which OSs are Supported
 - Using wrappers
 - Upgrading
 - Handling bugs
 - Deleting packages from the depot
 - Scope
 - Customer requests







- Select depot software
- Create the process manual

+ WEB SERVICES

- Web service building blocks
- The webmaster role
- Service level agreements
- Web server architecture
 - Static web servers
 - CGI servers
 - Database driven web sites
 - Multimedia servers

WEB SERVICES Continue...

- Monitoring
- Scaling for web services
 - Horizontal scaling
 - Vertical scaling
- Securing the service
 - Secure connections & certificates
 - Protecting content
 - Directory traversal
 - Form field corruption
 - SQL injections

