Servers: Databases, Microservices, Stackrox, Docker Block Storage and UNIX Turning 50

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- **Open source databases: Today?s viable alternative for enterprise computing** [2]

    There was a time when proprietary solutions from well-capitalized software companies could be expected to provide superior solutions to those produced by a community of dedicated and talented developers. Just as Linux destroyed the market for expensive UNIX versions, open source database management systems like EDB Postgres are forcing Oracle, Microsoft, SAP, and other premium database management products to justify their pricing. With so many large, critical applications running reliably on open source products, it?s a hard case to make.

- **5 questions everyone should ask about microservices** [3]

    The basis of the question is uncertainty in what?s going to happen once they start decomposing existing monolithic applications in favor of microservices where possible. What we need to understand is that the goal of splitting out these services is to favor deployment speed over API invocation speed.

    The main reason to split off microservices out of an existing monolith should be to isolate the development of the service within a team, completely separate from the application development team. The service engineering team can now operate at their own intervals, deploying changes weekly, daily, or even hourly if a noteworthy Common Vulnerabilities and Exposures (CVE) is applicable.

    The penalty for unknown network invocations is the trade-off to your monolith?s highly regimented deployment requirements that cause it to move at two- to three-month deployment intervals. Now, with microservice teams, you can react quicker to the business, competition,

and security demands with faster delivery intervals. Equally critical for network invocations is to look closely at how course-grained your network calls become in this new distributed architecture.

- **Stackrox Launches Kubernetes Security Platform Version 2.0** [4]

    StackRox, the security for holders and Kubernetes company, declared the general accessibility of form 2.5 of the StackRox Kubernetes Security Platform. The new form incorporates upgraded arrangement and runtime controls that empower organizations to flawlessly authorize security controls to improve use cases, including threat detection, network segmentation, configuration management, and vulnerability management.

- **Pete Zaitcev: Docker Block Storage... say what again?** [5]

    Okay. Since they talk about consistency and replication together, this thing probably provides actual service, in addition to the necessary orchestration. Kind of the ill-fated Sheepdog. They may under-estimate the amount of work necesary, sure. Look no further than Ceph RBD. Remember how much work it took for a genius like Sage? But a certain arrogance is essential in a start-up, and Rancher only employs 150 people.

    Also, nobody is dumb enough to write orchestration in Go, right? So this probably is not just a layer on top of Ceph or whatever.

    Well, it's still possible that it's merely an in-house equivalent of OpenStack Cinder, and they want it in Go because they are a Go house and if you have a hammer everything looks like a nail.

    Either way, here's the main question: what does block storage have to do with Docker?

- **Changing the face of computing: UNIX turns 50** [6]

    In the late 1960s, a small team of programmers was aspiring to write a multi-tasking, multi-user operating system. Then in August 1969 Ken Thompson, a programmer at AT&T Bell Laboratories, started development of the first-ever version of the UNIX operating system (OS).

    Over the next few years, he and his colleagues Dennis Ritchie, Brian Kernighan, and others developed both this and the C-programming language. As the UNIX OS celebrates its 50th birthday, let?s take a moment to reflect on its impact on the world we live in today.

- **[The Legendary OS once kicked by many big companies turns 50. The Story.](#)** [7]

> Maybe its pervasiveness has long obscured its roots. But Unix, the OS which proves to be legendary and, in one derivative or another, powers nearly all smartphones sold worldwide, came 50 years ago from the failure of an ambitious project involving titans like GE, Bell Labs, and MIT.
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> Still, it was something to work on, and as long as Bell Labs was working on Multics, they would also have a $7 million mainframe computer to play around with in their spare time. Dennis Ritchie, one of the programmers working on Multics, later said they all felt some stake in the victory of the project, even though they knew the odds of that success were exceedingly remote.
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> Cancellation of Multics meant the end of the only project that the programmers in the Computer science department had to work on?and it also meant the loss of the only computer in the Computer science department. After the GE 645 mainframe was taken apart and hauled off, the computer science department?s resources were reduced to little more than office supplies and a few terminals.

[Server](#)

Links:

[1] http://www.tuxmachines.org/taxonomy/term/147
[2] https://www.cio.com/article/3435397/open-source-databases-today-s-viable-alternative-for-enterprise-computing.html
[3] https://www.redhat.com/sysadmin/questions-microservices
[4] https://it.toolbox.com/blogs/shrutiumathe/stackrox-launches-kubernetes-security-platform-version-20-083019
[5] https://zaitcev.livejournal.com/257564.html
[6] https://www.developer-tech.com/news/2019/aug/30/changing-face-computing-unix-turns-50/
[7] https://thedigitalhacker.com/2019/08/30/the-legendary-os-once-kicked-by-many-big-companies-turns-50-the-story/