

Servers: Kubernetes, Red Hat, USENET and Solaris

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[HPE launches container platform, aims to be 100% open source Kubernetes](#) [2]

Hewlett Packard Enterprise launched its HPE Container Platform, a Kubernetes container system designed to run both cloud and on-premises applications.

On the surface, HPE Container Platform will face an uphill climb as all the top cloud providers have Kubernetes management tools and instances and IBM with Red Hat has a big foothold for hybrid cloud deployments and the container management that goes with it.

HPE, which recently outlined a plan to make everything a service, is betting that the HPE Container Platform can differentiate itself based on two themes. First, HPE is pledging that its container platform will be 100% open source Kubernetes compared to other systems that have altered Kubernetes. In addition, HPE Container Platform will be able to run across multiple environments and provide one management layer.

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[Virtio-networking: first series finale and plans for 2020](#) [3]

Let's take a short recap of the Virtio-networking series that we've been running the past few months. We've covered a lot of ground! Looking at this series from a high level, let's revisit some of the topics we covered:

[...]

For those who didn't crack and made it all the way here, we hope this series helped you clarify the dark magic of virtio and low-level networking both in the Linux kernel and in DPDK.

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[Inside the Book of Red Hat \[4\]](#)

Shared stories are the cornerstone of community. And in open organizations like Red Hat?where community is paramount?shared stories are especially important to the collective identity that binds participants together.

At Red Hat, we're quite fond of the stories that inform our shared history, purpose, and culture. We've just collected some of them in a new version of the Book of Red Hat, which is available now.

Here are just three of the community-defining moments the book recounts.

- ## [The Early History of Usenet, Part III: File Format \[5\]](#)

When we set out to design the over-the-wire file format, we were certain of one thing: we wouldn't get it perfectly right. That led to our first decision: the very first character of the transmitted file would be the letter "A" for the version. Why not a number on the first line, including perhaps a decimal point? If we ever considered that, I have no recollection of it. A more interesting question is why we didn't use email-style headers, a style later adopted for HTTP. The answer, I think, is that few, if any, of us had any experience with those protocols at that time. My own personal awareness of them started when I requested and received a copy of the Internet Protocol Transition Workbook a couple of years later ? but I was only aware of it because of Usenet. (A few years earlier, I gained a fair amount of knowledge of the ARPANET from the user level, but I concentrated more on learning Multics.)

Instead, we opted for the minimalist style epitomized by 7th Edition Unix. In fact, even if we had known of the Internet (in those days, ARPANET) style, we may have eschewed it anyway. Per a later discussion of implementation, the very first version of our code was a shell script. Dealing with entire lines as single units, and not trying to parse headers that allowed arbitrary case, optional white space, and continuation lines was certainly simpler!

[...]

Sending a date and an article title were obvious enough that these didn't even merit much discussion. The date and time line used the format generated by the `ctime()` or `asctime()` library routines. I do not recall if we normalized the date and time to UTC or just ignored the question; clearly, the former would have been the proper choice. (There is an interesting discrepancy here. A reproduction of the original announcement clearly shows a time zone. Neither the RFC nor the `ctime()` routine had one. I suspect that announcement was correct.) The most interesting question, though, was about what came to be called newsgroups.

We decided, from the beginning, that we needed multiple categories of articles ? newsgroups. For local use, there might be one for academic matters ("Doctoral orals start two weeks from tomorrow"), social activities ("Reminder: the spring picnic is Sunday!"), and more. But what about remote sites? The original design had one relayed newsgroup: NET. That is, there would be no distinction between different categories of non-local articles.

● [From humble Unix sysadmin to brutal separatist suppressor to president of Sri Lanka](#)^[6]

A former Unix sysadmin has been elected the new president of Sri Lanka, giving hope to all those IT workers who fear they are trapped in a role where the smallest of decisions can have catastrophic consequences if it goes wrong.

Gotabaya Rajapaksa, younger brother of former president Mahindra, won the popular vote in an election held on Saturday (16 November). He is notable to The Register's readership for his stint working in America as a Solaris system integrator and later as a Unix sysadmin for a Los Angeles university.

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Source URL: <http://www.tuxmachines.org/node/130657>

Links:

[1] <http://www.tuxmachines.org/taxonomy/term/147>

[2] <https://www.zdnet.com/article/hpe-launches-container-platform-aims-to-be-100-open-source-kubernetes/>

[3] <https://www.redhat.com/en/blog/virtio-networking-first-series-finale-and-plans-2020>

[4] <https://www.redhat.com/en/blog/inside-book-red-hat>

[5] http://www.circleid.com/posts/20191118_the_early_history_of_usenet_part_iii_file_format/

[6] https://www.theregister.co.uk/2019/11/18/ex_unix_sysadmin_elected_president_sri_lanka/