Linux backup tools

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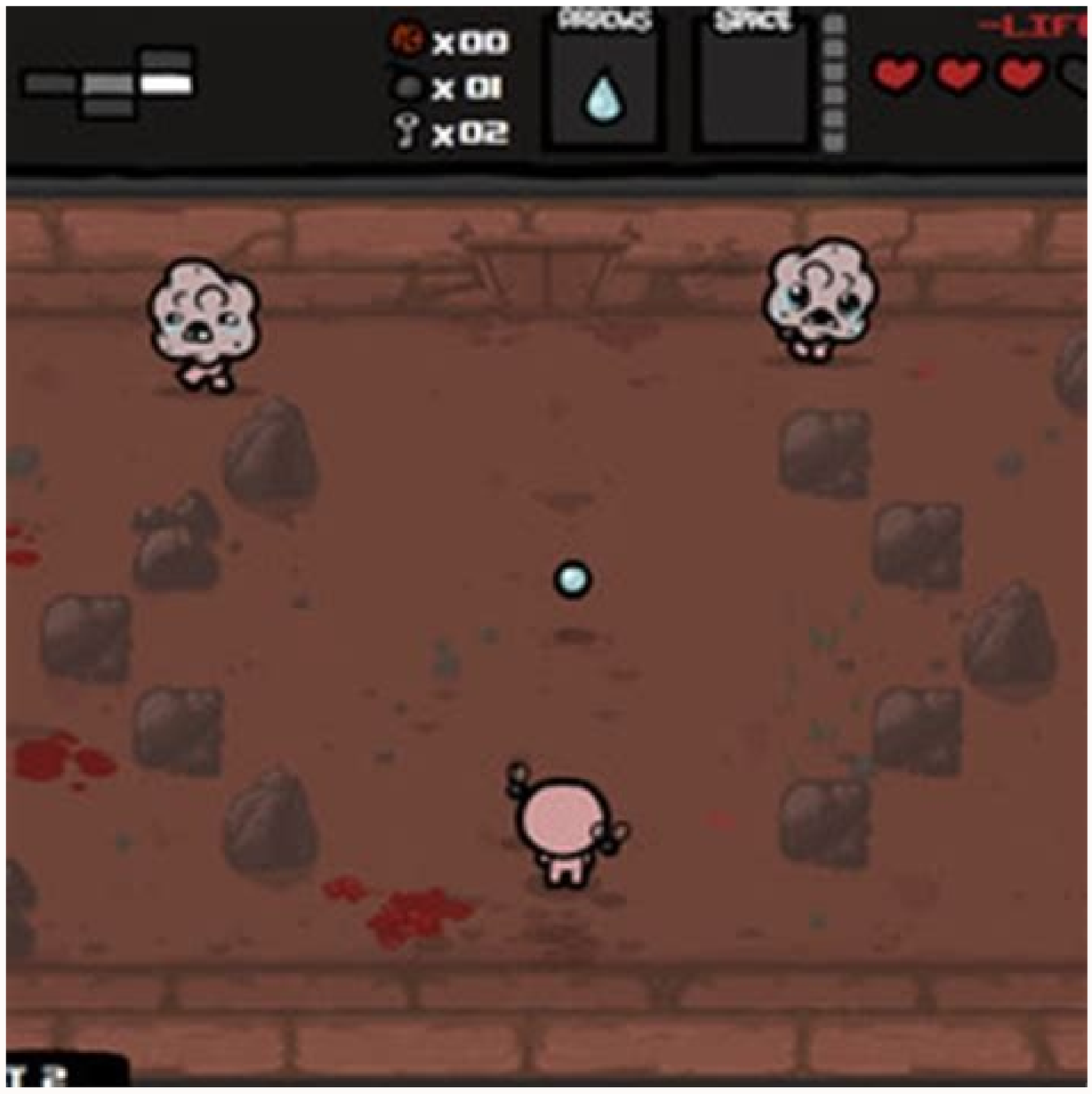

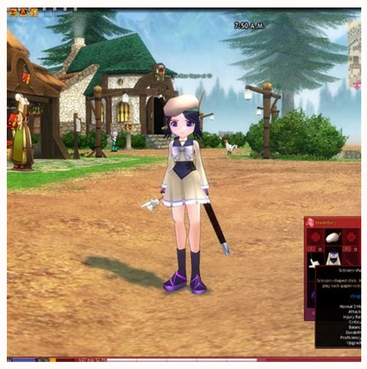

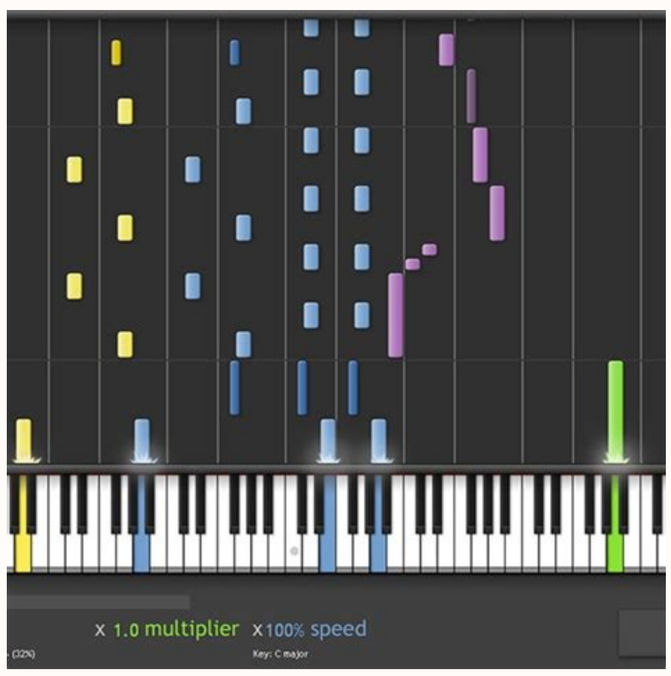

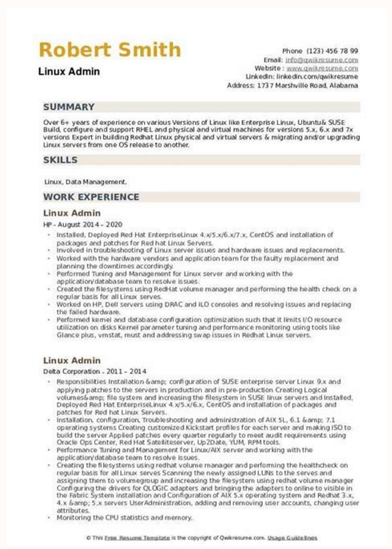

Robert Smith

Linux Admin

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SUMMARY

Over 6+ years of experience on various Versions of Linux like Enterprise Linux, Ubuntu& SUSE Build, configure and support RHEL and physical and virtual machines for versions 5.x, 6.x and 7x versions Expert in building Redhat Linux physical and virtual servers & migrating and/or upgrading Linux servers from one OS release to another.

SKILLS

Linux, Data Management.

WORK EXPERIENCE

Linux Admin

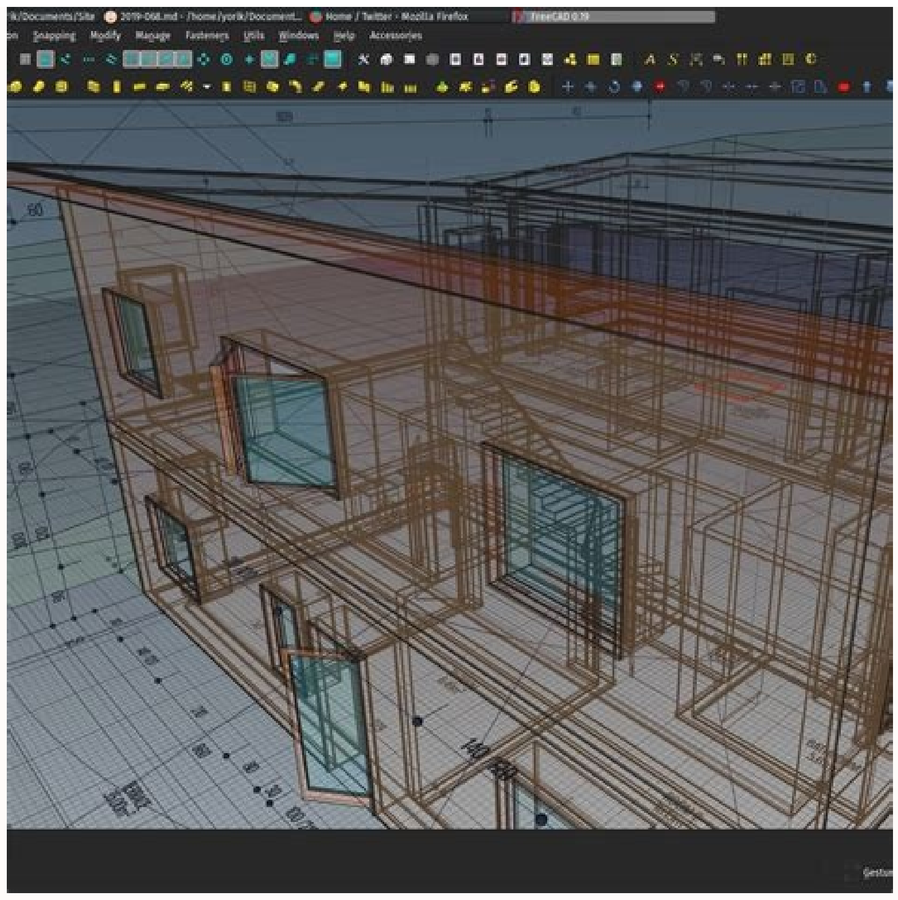
HP - August 2014 – 2020

- Installed, Deployed Red Hat EnterpriseLinux 4.x/5.x/6.x/7.x, CentOS and installation of packages and patches for Redhat Linux Servers.
- Involved in troubleshooting of Linux server issues and hardware issues and replacements.
- Worked with the hardware vendors and application team for the faulty replacement and planning the downtimes accordingly.
- Performed Tuning and Management for Linux server and working with the application/database team to resolve issues.
- Created the filesystems using RedHat volume manager and performing the health check on a regular basis for all Linux serves.
- Worked on HP, Dell servers using DRAC and ILO consoles and resolving issues and replacing the failed hardware.
- Performed kernel and database configuration optimization such that it limits I/O resource utilization on disks Kernel parameter tuning and performance monitoring using tools like Glance plus, vmstat, must and addressing swap issues in Redhat Linux servers.

Linux Admin

Delta Corporation - 2011 – 2014

- Responsibilities Installation & configuration of SUSE enterprise server Linux 9.x and applying patches to the servers in production and in pre-production Creating Logical volumes& file system and increasing the filesystem in SUSE linux servers and Installed, Deployed Red Hat EnterpriseLinux 4.x/5.x/6.x, CentOS and installation of packages and patches for Red hat Linux Servers.
- Installation, configuration, Troubleshooting and administration of AIX 5L, 6.1 & 7.1 operating systems Creating customized Kickstart profiles for each server and making ISO to build the server Applied patches every quarter regularly to meet audit requirements using Oracle Ops Center, Red Hat Satelliteserver, Up2date, YUM, RPM tools.
- Performance Tuning and Management for Linux/AIX server and working with the application/database team to resolve issues.
- Creating the filesystems using redhat volume manager and performing the healthcheck on regular basis for all Linux serves Scanning the newly assigned LUNs to the sieves and assigning them to volumegroup and increasing the filesystem using redhat volume manager Configuring the drivers for QLOGIC adapters and bringing the adapters to online to visible in the fabric Systems installation and Configuration of AIX 5.x operating systems and Redhat 3.x, 4.x & 5.x servers UserAdministration, adding and removing user accounts, changing user attributes.
- Monitoring the CPU statistics and memory.



Linux backup tools web interface. Linux backup tools reddit. Linux backup tools free. Arch linux backup tools. Linux backup tools comparison. Linux backup tools open source. Linux backup tools command line. Debian linux backup tools.

Encryption is an interesting thing. The first time I saw encryption in action was on a friend’s Gentoo Linux laptop that could only boot if the USB key with the boot partition and decryption key was inserted. Cool stuff, from a geek point-of-view. Fast forward, and revelations from Edward Snowden and ongoing concerns about government snooping are slowly bringing encryption and privacy tools into the mainstream. Even if you’re not worried about a Big Brother or some shady spy-versus-spy scenario, encryption can still protect your identity and privacy if your laptop is stolen. Think of all the things we keep on laptops: contact information, financial information, and client and company information. All of that data is worthy of protection. Luckily, Linux users have access to several tools for the affordable price of free. There are three main methods for protecting the data on your laptop, each with its own strengths and weaknesses. 1. OpenPGP and email encryption Using Pretty Good Privacy (PGP) encryption to protect email isn’t anything new. While the original PGP implementation is proprietary, the OpenPGP specification was written in 1997. OpenPGP makes use of public-key cryptography, which means every keypair comes with a private and public key. You use a private key (that you keep secret) to unlock and sign files, while a public key (that you give away to people) can be used to encrypt files to you and verify files you’ve signed. In the context of email, your plaintext email is encrypted with a public key into either a file or ASCII cycphertext (which looks random to people and machines) that can only be read by someone with the matching private key. In basic terms, this means that the email is encrypted before it leaves your PC, so no amount of snooping on the email server you’re using will allow someone to see the contents of the file. This is known as end-to-end encryption. (Metadata, like the subject line, recipients, and time sent are all left in plaintext, however.) The most widely used implementation of this standard (as far as Linux users are concerned) is GNU Privacy Guard (or GnuPG or GPG). To create a GnuPG keypair using the command line, use gpg —gen-key. Most modern Linux distributions come with GnuPG preinstalled. If it isn’t, it can be easily found using your distribution’s package manager, usually with the name gpg. While you can use GPG on the command line, it’s often easier to create and manage keys using a GUI program. The GnuPG team provides the GNU Privacy Assistant (GPA) GUI to create and manage keys. If you prefer a KDE-compatible interface, you can install Kleopatra, while GNOME 3 users might prefer GNOME’s Seahorse. GnuPG is also available for Windows using GPG4Win, which provides Windows versions of both Kleopatra and GPA. Before you can encrypt files or email with OpenPGP, you’ll need to create your first keypair. When you create your key you’ll need to provide (at minimum) a name and email address to help identify the key. You’ll also need to provide a key strength. While a 2,048-bit key is considered pretty safe, a 4,096-bit key will provide more protection, though at the expense of slightly longer times for key creation, encryption, and decryption. You can use a GUI to create your keys if you’re not confident about the command line. How you set up GnuPG for use with your email will vary depending on the client you use. If you use Mozilla’s Thunderbird, you’ll need to install the Enigmail extension. Both KDE’s KMail and GNOME’s Evolution support OpenPGP natively. KDE’s online documentation provides a manual for GPG integration with KMail, and Fedora has a great how-to for Evolution. There are a few browser plugins like Mailvelope (which offers add-ons for both Chromium/Chrome and Firefox) that work pretty well for those who prefer webmail. GnuPG provides a great in-depth online manual on how OpenPGP works and how to use the GnuPG tools. If you’re using Kleopatra, many of the steps outlined in PCWorld’s tutorial on GPG4Win will apply to Linux as well. 2. Encrypted containers Not everything you want to keep secret or secure is a text file or email. To secure groups of files, some people prefer to use encrypted containers. Containers are handy because they’re portable. In its simplest form, a container is a lot like a zip file that’s encrypted. That file can be in your home folder, copied to a USB drive, stored in the cloud, or put anywhere else that’s convenient. Setting up a container and key using Tomb is really easy, if you’re comfortable with the command line. The most basic container can be a zip or gzipped tar file (.tar.gz) that you encrypt using OpenPGP. The downside to such a simple container is that you have to delete the plaintext (decrypted) file once you’re finished with it. If you have to modify or add files in the archive, you basically have to delete the old file and encrypt a new one. A simpler and more secure way to handle containers is to use VeraCrypt (the successor to TrueCrypt). VeraCrypt is capable of creating encrypted containers of fixed size, which can help obscure the size of the files in the container. There’s a good tutorial on VeraCrypt’s website that explains how to create such a container. The good thing about using a VeraCrypt container is that you can access its contents using VeraCrypt on both Windows and Linux. Finally, there’s a tool called Tomb. Tomb is little more than a script, but it makes creating and managing containers and keys for dm-crypt really easy. The dm-crypt utility is standard to Linux and is its built-in disk encryption engine (I’ll get to more on that in a bit), but it can also be used to create containers. Tomb’s usage is quite simple, and the project website offers useful guidance. 3. Whole-disk encryption Sometimes, it can just be easier to encrypt everything on your system. That way, there’s little need to worry (for the most part) about what files are stored where. Everything is protected, so long as your PC is off. Windows users may recall that VeraCrypt (or TrueCrypt) can encrypt drive partitions and entire disks. This can be done on Linux as well, but most users will likely prefer to use Linux’s built-in disk encryption tool, dm-crypt. A partition tree viewed with lsblk. Note that the encrypted partition /dev/sda3 is host to the LVM partitions that are mounted to the root directory (/) and swap, while the boot partition (/dev/sda2) is unencrypted. By itself, dm-crypt and its tool cryptsetup are very basic and can be a little cumbersome, since dm-crypt can only use a single key. Most people prefer to use Linux Unified Key Setup (LUKS) to manage keys for an encrypted device, which allows up to eight keys to be used with dm-crypt, such that any one key or passphrase supplied can unlock the drive. When using dm-crypt to encrypt a drive, a passphrase must be entered at boot time to unlock it. I should also note that LUKS and dm-crypt are the underlying programs that Tomb uses to work its magic. Setting up dm-crypt, LUKS, and optionally LVM (logical partitions) can be a messy task for a newbie. For users who feel up to the task, the Arch Linux Wiki has a great guide on using LUKS and dm-crypt to encrypt a system. For those less inclined to get down and dirty with terminal commands, there’s an option to use LVM and LUKS drive encryption when you install Ubuntu or Debian. There are a couple pitfalls when using whole-disk encryption. First off the boot partition (/boot) is usually left unencrypted, since the system has to boot to an initial ramdisk to get itself going. The system can’t do that if the ramdisk and boot partition are unreadable. (You actually can encrypt the boot partition, but it takes extra steps and is a bit more tricky.) The consequence of this is that it if someone got their hands on your PC, they could theoretically install a modified kernel that could harvest your passphrase. It’s an unlikely scenario, but technically possible. This can be circumvented by placing your boot partition on a USB thumb drive that you keep separate from the system. The minute you turn on your PC and unlock the disk, files on the system can be read as though it weren’t encrypted at all. If your laptop is stolen and you don’t have a screen lock enabled, someone could simply compromise your system as long as it has power (which is very similar to device encryption on an Android phone). Finally, SSDs present special problems because of the way they allocate and clear (or don’t clear) cells. You can still use an SSD with disk encryption, but extra steps should be taken when preparing the drive. Even with a few pitfalls, I consider using disk encryption on laptops to be a very good practice. While encrypting desktops is less common because they are stolen less frequently, everyone has seen someone leave a laptop at a coffee shop or on a chair on campus. I rest a little easier knowing that if my laptop is ever lifted, I’m only losing a device, not my privacy along with it. Local backup is a useful and necessary part of securing your data against catastrophe, but with the advent of broadband and inexpensive online storage, you've got little reason to not back up critical files to the cloud as well.Photo by jared.Earlier this week we asked you to share your favorite online backup solutions. Now we're back to share the five most popular solutions Lifehacker readers use to back up their data online and keep it secure in the event that some unforeseen event at their on-site location—fire, flood, theft, someone casts Chain Lighting in the server room—wipes out their local backup.Note: When contenders in the Hive Five have a free option, we've listed that first, followed by the first level of paid backup they provide. For additional levels and packages click on the name of the backup service for more information.For additional information on both both Hive Five contenders and other online backup solutions, you can check out this comprehensive comparison chart.G/O Media may get a commissionCrashPlan (Windows/Mac/Linux/Open Solaris, Basic [No online storage] Free, Premium [Unlimited] $4.50 per month) CrashPlan takes an interesting approach with their backup software. You can download the software for free and use it to perform local backups on your computer and home network as well as back up data to a friend's computer if they are also running CrashPlan (so it's sort of off-site if a friend's running it). They don't offer any free introductory plans for online storage like most other online backup providers, but their rate for an unlimited personal account is on par with other providers. The software is very user friendly, and even if you're not sure if you want to commit to paying for an online backup service, it's worth a download just to automate your local backups. If your data goes kaput, you can restore it using the software or you can order a hard copy of your data. Mozy (Windows/Mac, Basic [2GB] Free, Home Premium [Unlimited] $4.95 per month)Mozy is an automated backup solution. Once you install the Mozy client on your computer, it will back up any files you specify at the frequency you specify. Mozy can back up files while they are open—so that huge presentation you've been working on for the last few hours will be backed up even if you're still working with it. Mozy also backs up based on file changes, only uploading the portion of a file that has changed and not the entire file all over again (meaning quicker incremental backups after the initial backup). Mozy stores previous versions of your files for easy restoration, and in addition to restoring all your files by downloading them, you can also order a backup on physical media for a fee. Dropbox (Windows/Mac/Linux, Basic [2GB] Free, Pro [50GB] $9.99 per month)Once you install Dropbox, a folder, appropriately called "My Dropbox", is placed in the Documents area of your computer. Anything you put into this folder will be synced with your Dropbox account. You can sync files, share files by making the folder they are in public, and restore a previous version of your file—Dropbox keeps a change log going back 30 days. All your files are also accessible via the Dropbox web site, which is great for those times you're at a computer where you don't have Dropbox installed, but you still want to access a document. If you want to sync a folder without putting it directly inside the main My Dropbox folder, you can do that with a little elbow grease, too. Dropbox doesn't have an unlimited option like the rest, but if all you want to back up is your most important documents, it certainly works as off-site backup, and it provides data redundancy on every computer you install it on. The popular cross-platform file-syncing application Dropbox is a hit among Lifehacker readers, but…Read moreJungle Disk (Windows/Mac/Linux, Pricing: $2 per month + Per GB Fees) Jungle Disk takes a different approach to backup on several different levels. Rather than offering a flat rate pricing for unlimited storage, Jungle Disk operates on a fee system. You pay $2 a month per account plus a fee per GB of data used. The fee structure per GB is currently: $0.15 for storage, $0.10 for upload, and $0.17 for download. On the upside, in the face of fee structure you can use your Jungle Disk as a networked disk drive in addition to a remote backup location. Jungle Disk is great at backup, but you can also use it with any application you'd like that can write to a network drive. A bonus for small-volume users is that for small amounts of data, you'll pay less than other backup solutions per month and have a lot more flexibility with how you use your remote storage. Carbonite (Windows/Mac, Unlimited Storage $4.58 per month)Carbonite is the other contender in this week's Hive Five that doesn't offer a free basic account with teaser storage. They have a simple pricing plan: $54.95 for a year of unlimited storage from a single computer. Like Mozy, Carbonite also offers block-level incremental backup to speed up the backup process. You can access your files through a web-based interface when you are away from home, and you can use the Carbonite application to restore all or some of your files at any time. Carbonite does not provide a hard copy of your data upon request, so get ready for some heavy downloading time if you've got a lot of data you need to restore. Now that you've had a chance to look over the five most popular contenders for best online backup, it's time to cast a vote for your favorite: Have a tip, trick, or tool for online backup? Surprised your favorite didn't make the cut? Let's hear it in the comments.

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