

Selfhosting

Freya Murphy

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RITlug

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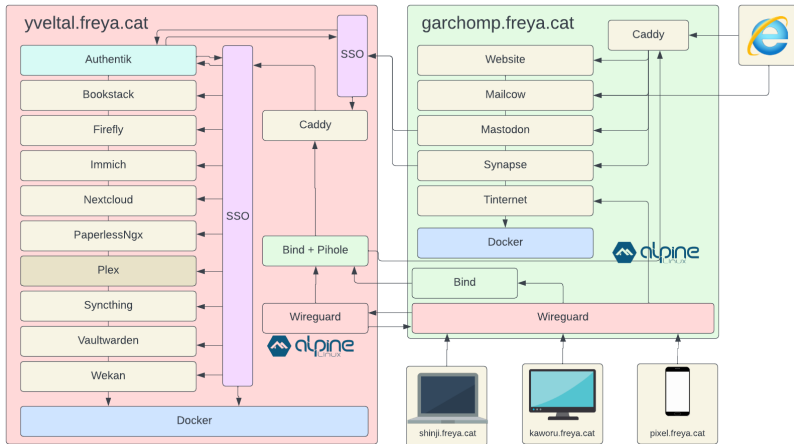
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Selfhosting?

What is it?

1. Hosting servers yourself
2. Opposite of using cloud services
 - 2.1 Its free as in freedom
3. Your own cloud

My cloud



Why should I selfhost?

1. Freedom of choice (for realz)
2. You control everything
 - 2.1 You own your data
 - 2.2 You own your resources
3. Keep your information private
 - 3.1 Private as in private
 - 3.2 Private not as in google/facebook/apple/etc
4. Again... its free!
5. Lots of fun!

Hardware

Servers

1. Big data centers
2. Expensive
3. Out of reach

Servers



Dell Optiplex :)

Prebuilts

1. Prebuilts are a good value
 - 1.1 \$60 – \$200
2. Not loud or power hungry
3. Portable
4. Easy to setup

Virtual Private Server (VPS)

1. Less maintenance
2. %99.99 uptime
3. Fast internet
4. Public IPs
5. Subscription based
 - 5.1 Affordable VPS providers exist

Operating System

Operating System

1. Linux
2. BSD
3. Proxmox

Linux

1. Better driver support
 - 1.1 Much larger community
2. More flexible
3. Better supported
4. We like linux (RITlug :3)

BSD

1. Tailord made solutions
 - 1.1 TrueNAS Core (NAS)
 - 1.2 OPNsense (Router)
2. More stable
3. Smaller community

Proxmox

1. Linux
2. VM Host
 - 2.1 Pre made tools
 - 2.2 Easy to use
 - 2.3 Clustering
3. Free-ish

Windows

dont.

Networking

Networking

1. Internet and IPs
2. DNS
3. Firewall

Internet

1. You need a Public IP
 - 1.1 Allows connections
 - 1.2 IPv6 is easy
 - 1.3 IPv4 is hard
 - 1.3.1 They be all gone
2. Static IPs are preferred
 - 2.1 Auto DNS

NAT

1. One public IP
2. Multiple devices
3. Server need's to be THE device
 - 3.1 Port forwarding

DNS

1. Only needed if you have a domain
2. Resolves Domains to IPs
3. *freya.cat* => 5.161.204.43
4. If no static IP...
 - 4.1 Auto DNS
 - 4.2 Cron Job
 - 4.2.1 <https://g.freya.cat/freya/cloudflare-autodns>

Firewall

1. Allowing everything is bad
2. Spooky packets
 - 2.1 Im gonna send some unsolicited RFCs >:)
3. Only allow wanted traffic
4. Software
 - 4.1 iptables
 - 4.2 ufw
 - 4.3 VPS firewall

Process Management

Process Management

1. Docker
2. Kubernetes
3. Virtual Machine (Proxmox)
4. Tmux
5. Services

Services

1. Run on base system
 - 1.1 Have full access
 - 1.2 Depending on running user
2. Managed by the init system
3. Usually started at boot
4. System services and base architecture
 - 4.1 Docker
 - 4.2 NetworkManager

Docker

1. Container system
 - 1.1 Containers are contained
 - 1.2 Personal network namespace
 - 1.3 Separate root file system
 - 1.4 Cannot access host unless specified
 - 1.4.1 Granular control

Docker

1. Docker images
 - 1.1 Built upon layers
 - 1.2 Multiple images can share layers
2. Can be used on any container
3. Reproducible

Docker

1. Portable
 - 1.1 Specify image for container
 - 1.2 Specify persistent volumes
 - 1.2.1 Parts of host file system

Reverse Proxy

Reverse Proxy

1. One process per port
2. Multiple services may want http (port 80)
3. Proxy connections
 - 3.1 Services listen on internal port
 - 3.2 Reverse proxy, proxies connection

Reverse Proxy

1. Caddy
 - 1.1 Auto HTTPS
 - 1.2 Simple config
2. Nginx
 - 2.1 Fast and simple
 - 2.2 More control
3. Apache

Demo!
