



Red Hat
Enterprise Overview & Strategy
HEPiX

May 24, 2004

Red Hat

- Headquarters: Raleigh, NC
- Founded 1993
- Operating in 16 countries
- Cash: \$930 million
- FY 04 revenue: \$126.1 million



Agenda

- What is the state of Open Source today?
- What does Red Hat do?
- How does Red Hat make Linux predictable, deployable, and sustainable?
- What is the Red Hat product set?
- What is on Red Hat's roadmap?

The state of open source today

- The open source model has proven itself
 - Delivering fully competitive operating system and application environments
- Customers are adopting open source solutions because they provide unbeatable price/performance, security, and vendor independence
- Open source is now in the mainstream
 - Suppliers – OEMs, ISVs, channels, technology integrators
 - Customers – government, corporate, academia, commerce, end users

The value of Linux

- Higher performance for CPU-intensive applications
 - Fewer servers, licenses
 - Less administrative burden
- Leverage inexpensive commodity hardware
- Flexibility through open standards
- Security and management equivalent to Unix

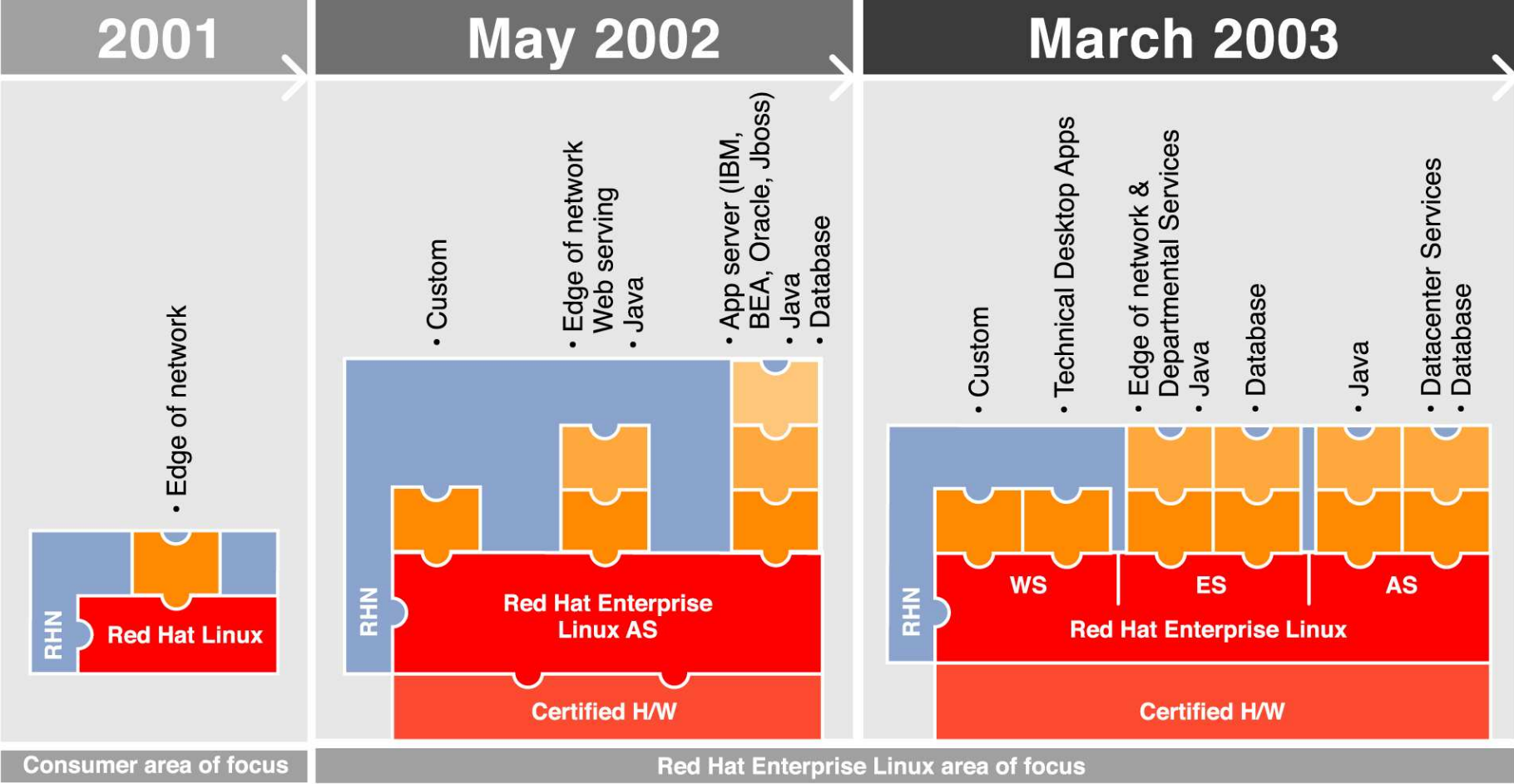
Companies deploying Linux on Intel servers saw 504% ROI over three years.

IDC, May 2003

What does Red Hat do?

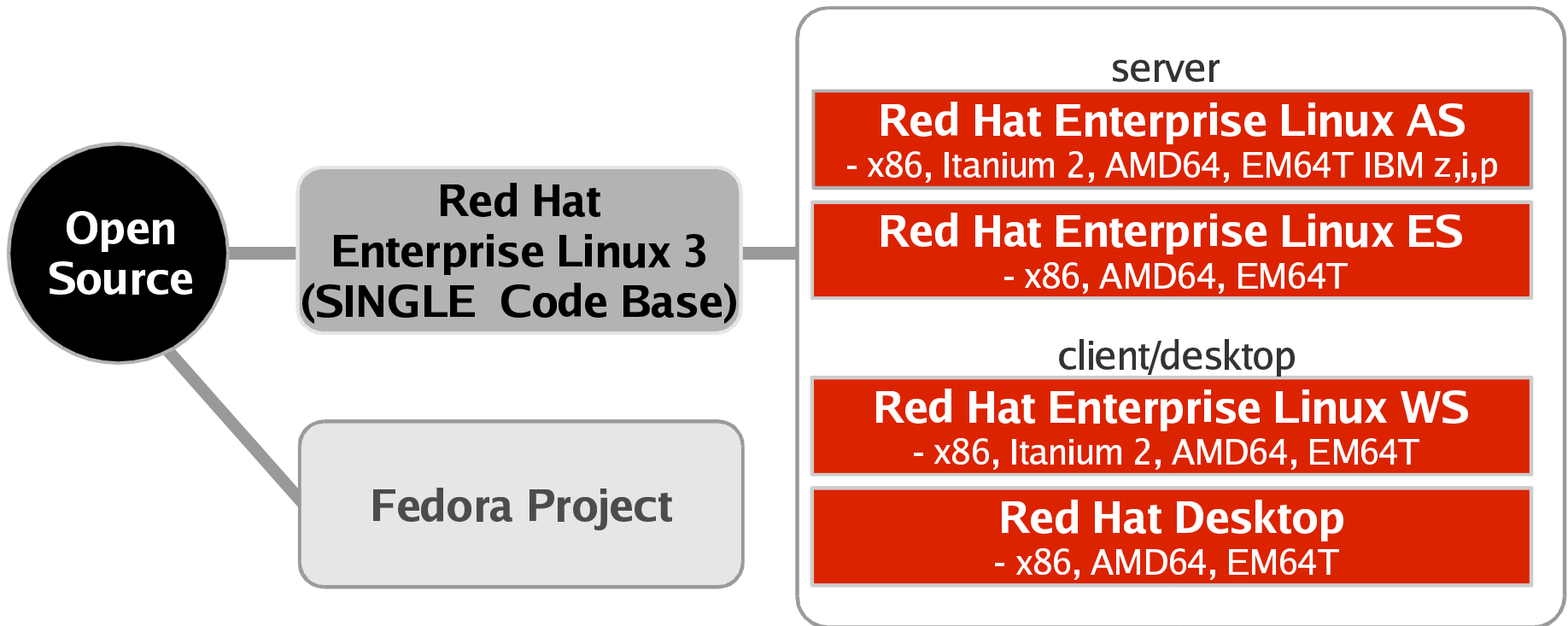
- Makes Linux predictable, deployable, and sustainable
- From an engineering standpoint:
 - Works with the community, partners, and customers
 - Develops/incorporates new features
 - Integrates open source packages, new features, drivers, bug fixes, & security updates
 - Tests, certifies, productizes, and supports the result
- From a business standpoint:
 - Engineers and sustains the platform
 - Provides services—training, consulting, support
 - *But* leverages the open source development model

Open Source Architecture



RHN=Red Hat Network

Red Hat OS products and projects



Enterprise Linux & The Fedora Project

■ Red Hat Enterprise Linux

- *Who should use it?*

Business, government, or other users looking for a stable, supported, and certified Linux

- Benefits:

Stable, reliable, broadly supported. Easy to deploy and manage. Many certified applications available. Industry-leading combination of server performance/scalability and desktop features.

■ Fedora project

- *Who should use it?*

Developer or highly technical enthusiast using Linux in non-critical computing environments

- Benefits:

Bleeding-edge technology released early and often

Enterprise Linux/Fedora Comparison

	Red Hat Enterprise Linux	Fedora Project
Release frequency	12-18 months	4-6 months
Product lifetime	5 years from release	2-3 months (after next release)
ISV certification	More than 400 supported applications	None
API/Interfaces	Standardized	Not standardized
Support duration	5+ years	none
Support level	Production/developer	none
Support availability	24x7 or 12x5	none
Response	1 hour for Priority 1	none

Red Hat Enterprise Linux 3

- The Red Hat Enterprise Linux 3 product family shipped October 2003
- Supports eight architectures
 - x86 (IA-32)
 - Itanium 2 (IA-64)
 - AMD64, EM64T *
 - IBM iSeries, pSeries
 - IBM zSeries
 - IBM s390
- A single source code base is used for all architectures
 - Greatly improves code stability and maintainability
 - Five new architectures
 - Eliminates feature skew; simplifies ISV application support

* EM64T support available with Update 2



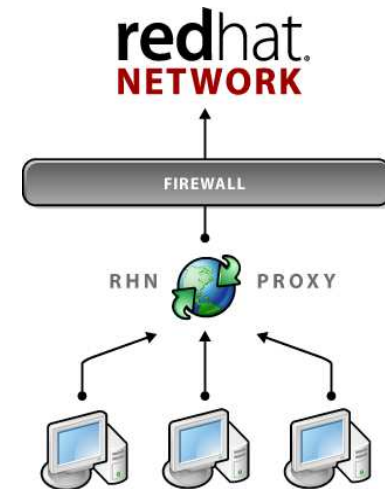
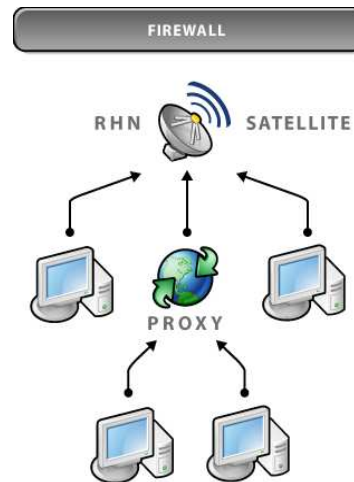
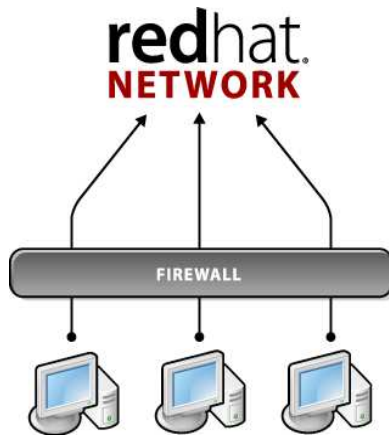
Enterprise Linux 3 feature summary

- Focus on performance, stability, availability, application development, and standards support.
 - Kernel based on 2.4.21 with numerous 2.6 features
 - Better support for large SMP, memory, and I/O configurations
 - Forward compatibility between version 2.1 and version 3
 - Greatly improved desktop environment
 - 4GB-4GB Kernel/User Memory Split
 - Enhanced standards support
 - Enhanced security features
 - Native Posix Threading Library
 - GCC 3.2 tool chain environment
 - Logical Volume Manager
 - Diskless system support

Enterprise Linux product comparison

	RHEL AS	RHEL ES	RHEL WS	Red Hat Desktop
	<i>“Advanced Server”</i>	<i>“Entry/Mid Server”</i>	<i>“Workstation/HPC”</i>	<i>“Desktop”</i>
Target Hardware	>2 CPUs >8GB memory (x86)	1-2 CPUs; up to 8GB	1-2 CPUs	1 CPU; up to 4 GB
Target Market	Large servers (e.g. database and enterprise applications)	SOHO & departmental servers (e.g. small-medium web, file, and print configs)	Technical workstations (e.g. CAD/CAM, S/W devel); HPC compute nodes	Corporate office productivity (e.g. Document creation, email, Web, IM)

RHN Architecture Options



Hosted Model

Default Architectural Option...

Features

- Simple web UI
- Introductory API layer
- Hosted database repository

* Requires Management Module

Satellite Server*

On-Premise Installation...

Features

- Local database repository
- Channel/Errata cloning & mgmt
- Channel permissions
- Off-network capability
- Bare-metal PXE Provisioning**
- Integrated network install tree**
- Configuration mgmt profiles**

** Requires Provisioning Module

Proxy Server*

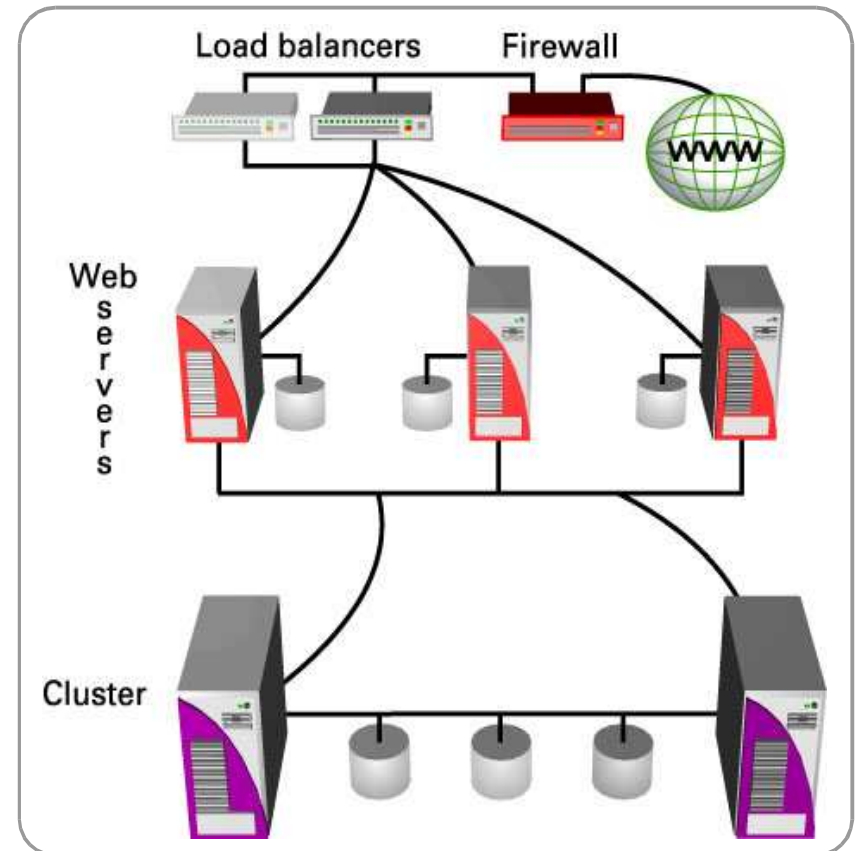
Scalability...

Features

- Works with hosted or Satellite
- Local package caching
- Single port access

Red Hat Cluster Suite

- Two clustering capabilities:
 - Cluster Manager: high availability for unmodified applications
 - Suitable for database web/file/print/mail servers
 - IP Load Balancing
 - Suitable for high-performance network configurations
- Can be used together in a 3-tier environment
 - IP load balancing for front-end
 - Apache for mid-tier web serving
 - Cluster Manager for backend database and file serving



Red Hat Enterprise Linux v.4

- Continue driving the Open Source Architecture
 - Scalable, universal Open Source OS distribution
 - Open Source Layered Products (App Server, Developer Suite)
 - Management Infrastructure (Red Hat Network)
- Maintain 7 architectures, 10 languages from RHEL 3
- OS Release Themes:
 - Linux 2.6 kernel base
 - Improved Desktop Capabilities
 - Virtualization & Storage Management
 - Class-based Resource Management
 - Security (SELinux, Auditing)
 - Distributed Management and Provisioning (via RHN)
 - Carrier Grade / Telco Environment support
 - Performance and Scalability

Futures – 2.6 kernel

- Upstream open source version available December 2003.
- New capabilities:
 - Native Posix Threading Library (NPTL)
 - Kernel IPsec
 - Asynchronous I/O
 - O(1) scheduler
 - Oprofile
 - VM improvements (Rmap VM and HugeTLBFS)
 - Improved networking: IPV6
 - Access Control Lists (ACLs)
 - I/O optimizations: Block I/O (BIO) layer and new I/O elevators
 - Interactive scheduler response tuning
- Most of these capabilities have been backported to Red Hat Enterprise Linux 3

Futures – 2.6 kernel

- Stabilization, driver support, and application support still in progress
- Initial introduction in Fedora Core 2 (May 2004)
- Available in Red Hat Enterprise Linux 4

Futures – SELinux

- NSA project that implements Mandatory Access Control (MAC) in Linux
- Security policy dictates what can and can't take place on the system
- Benefits:
 - Flexible policy model allows for different security policies for different needs
 - Flaw containment: isolates effects of application security flaws, viruses, etc.
 - Takes security decisions out of the hands of the user
 - Provides foundation for higher security levels such as Multi-Level Security (MLS)

Futures – Red Hat & SELinux

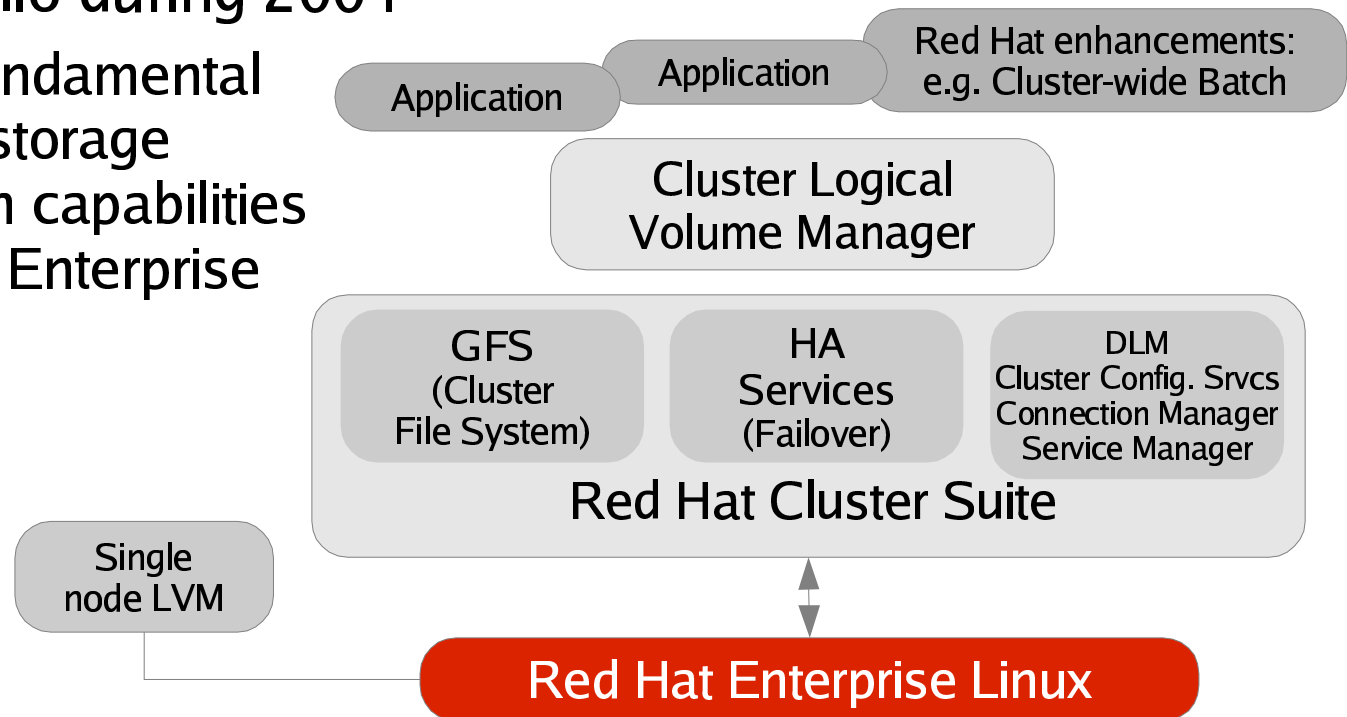
- Goal: Enable higher levels of security for all systems, not just for specialized military and intelligence deployments
- Initial introduction in Fedora Core 2 (May 2004)
- Available in Red Hat Enterprise Linux 4
- SELinux will be integrated into the OS; no separate “trusted” version
 - Traditional “trusted” approaches have been marginalized
 - Goal is to redefine paradigm of operating system security
 - Flexible model provides benefits to all users, regardless of security requirements

Futures – SELinux Example: BIND

- Uses standard BIND
 - Chroot jail not necessary
- Example Policy (named_t domain):
 - Bind to port 53 on external network interface
 - Read /etc/named.conf
 - Read and write dynamic zone files in /var/named/*
 - Execute BIND and system libraries
 - Everything else denied
- If BIND is compromised, damage is confined:
 - Only dynamic zone files may be modified
 - New binaries cannot be installed
 - Existing system files cannot be altered or removed
 - Access to internal network interface is denied
 - Other applications on the same system are unaffected

Virtualization Technologies

- Red Hat acquired Sistina Software in 2003
 - Leading provider of clustering and storage management software
- Sistina technology will be incorporated into Red Hat's core product portfolio during 2004
 - Providing fundamental server and storage virtualization capabilities for Red Hat Enterprise Linux

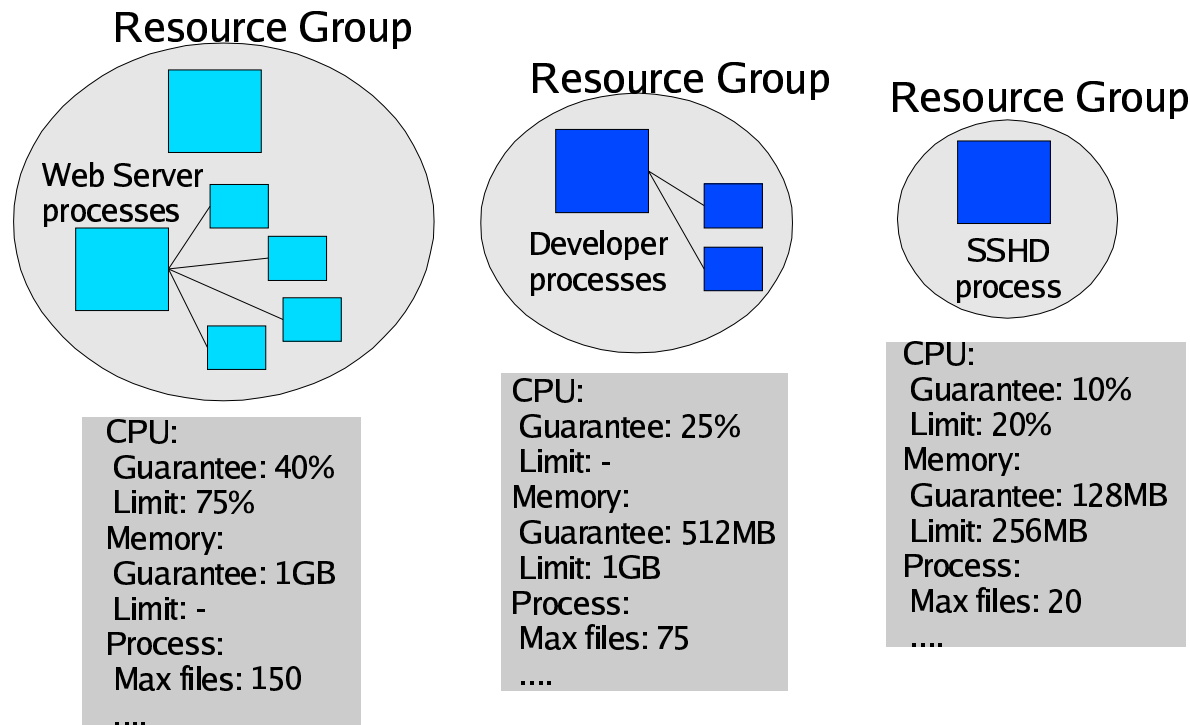


Server and Storage Virtualization

- Sistina integration will complete with the delivery of Red Hat Enterprise Linux 4
- Currently Linux is limited to a few hundred physical devices per server and 2 Terabytes for the maximum file system and device size. These limitations effectively go away in RHEL 4.
- GFS will be provided as a feature of Red Hat Cluster Suite
- New technologies will be provided:
 - Cluster Logical Volume Manager (CLVM)
 - Extension of non-cluster LVM that is included in Red Hat Enterprise Linux core products
 - Distributed Lock Manager
 - Builds on existing lock management capabilities in GFS
 - Currently based on a client-server model

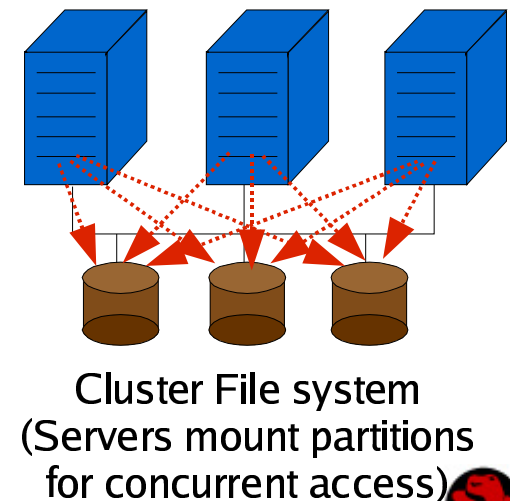
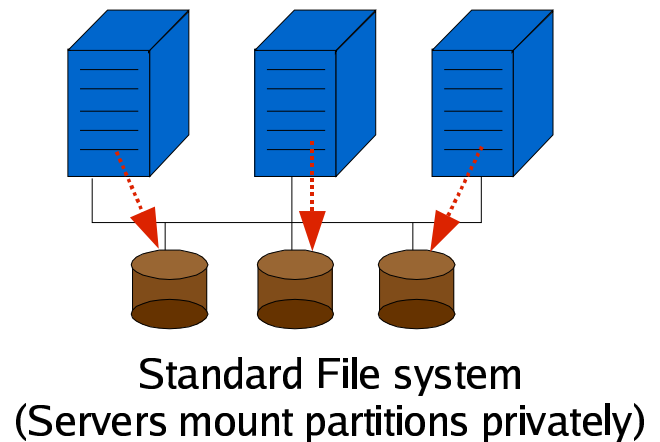
Resource Management

- Red Hat Enterprise Linux will provide Resource Management capabilities
 - Provides process group definition and resource utilization control
 - Permits applications to execute with a pre-defined Quality of Service



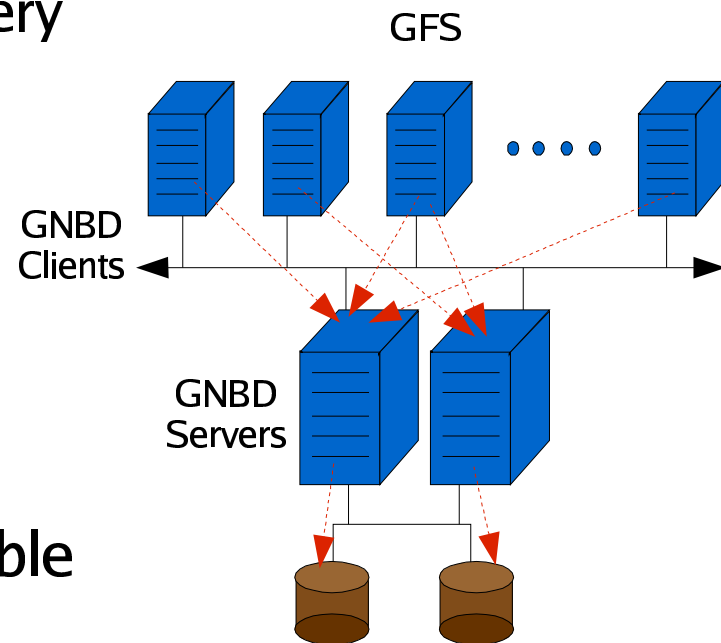
Red Hat/Sistina GFS

- Sistina's Global File System is the first virtualization technology to be delivered under the Open Source Architecture
- Delivery planned Q2-Q3, initially as a separate product
 - Full integration in 2005
- Provides a concurrent access, shared or served storage, cluster file system
- Exceptional performance & scalability
- Red Hat is currently converting code license to GPL for delivery to the community during 2004



Red Hat/Sistina GFS

- Features:
 - Fully POSIX compliant
 - Multi-node journaling, with recovery by remaining nodes after failure
 - I/O multi-pathing
- Usually configured with fully shared storage
 - E.G. Fibre Channel
- Optionally, using GNBD (Global Network Block Device) is possible to deploy GFS without fully-connected shared storage
 - Reduces cost of deployment
 - Suitable for heavily networked environments such as HPC



Additional information

- Other support options:
 - Technical Account Manager
 - On-site consulting
- Contact Information:
 - Nathan Jones, Sales Director
 - njones@redhat.com (e-mail)
 - (703) 356-2803 x62404 (tel)