

# Running a Home Server

## Configurations & Considerations

7 November 2018

# Talking Points

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## Section 1

# Introduction

## About my home server

A little about my home server setup:

- 4 Physical Servers
- 7 Websites (all w/ current SSL Certs)
- 2 Radio Stations
- 530 new posts per-month across 2 Discussion Forums

Notable WWW spaces I host:

<https://ralee.org> Textboard / Futuristic Discussion Space

<https://howler.space> NCSU Campus Imageboard

<https://prettyboytellem.com> My Personal Website

## Motivation / Advantages

Why are home-servers nice?

- Complete control of your server hardware
- Minimize monthly, recurring costs
- Use existing hardware
- Personal storage accessible from anywhere
- Hands-on experience!

A home-server lets you do what you want, and you can learn a lot about how servers work!

## Motivation / Downsides

But running a server can also be messy business! You have expectations to meet as a webmaster:

- Your website is expected to just “work”
- It should always be on-line, too!

Who's responsible for:

- System setup?
- Maintenance?
- Server upgrades (hardware / software)?
- Who gets blamed for down-time?

No matter of how difficult it may be: **It's all up to you!**

## Fanmail

4. Saturday Jun 2nd What the fuck is this place even. I don't understand

I thought I just told you to not do this

What the hell is this place and  
who made it? I'm just fucking lost.

1. Monday Jan 8th '18

well this site seems different

this site is this,. can't ost anything coherent  
anyways, I eel o it by why can't just asked ate

[ncsum00t pls fix the reply system, thanks.]

[Chat/2018/80]

I can't backspace

1. Tuesday Sep 11th '18

Was the site just down?

8. Monday Jun 4th '18

is this how you comment

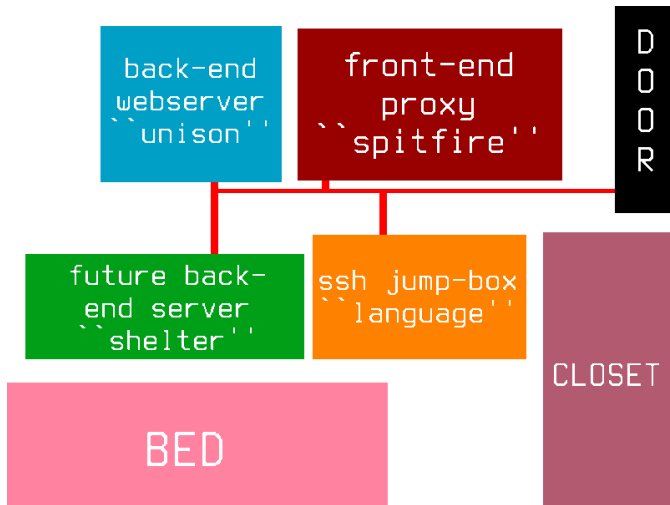
I quite liked the old design, it was uncluttered, and simple.

## Section 2

# Architecture



# My Room







## Reverse Proxy

All the hardware is set up but how will clients connect to my site?

- Only one external :80 when using DNAT
- Which domain do you want?

Solution: Use a reverse-proxy!

## Client Request Example

unison (back-end)



Response  
HTML

HTTP/1.1 GET /  
howler.space

Response  
HTML

HTTP/1.1 GET /  
ralee.org

spitfire  
(front-end)



Client

HTTP/2.0 GET /  
ralee.org

# Implications

Benefits of using the reverse-proxy:

- Map multiple domains to one port
- Centralized SSL certs
- Centralized logging
- “Gatekeeping” traffic rules
- Load Balancing

## Section 3

# Configurations

## Spitfire's Configurations

`nginx https://cdn.prettyboytellem.com/etc/  
spitfire-nginx.conf`

`icecast https://cdn.prettyboytellem.com/etc/  
spitfire-icecast.xml`

`alice-dj https://cdn.prettyboytellem.com/etc/  
spitfire-boot-alice`



# Unison's Configurations

```
lighttpd https://cdn.prettyboytellem.com/etc/  
unison-lighttpd.conf
```

## Section 4

# Unique Challenges

# DNS

DNS is how domain names (like `ralee.org`) are resolved to IP addresses. Your consumer-grade uplink is likely to have a dynamic IP address instead of a static address:

- Likely to change over time
- May change on router reboot
- Will probably change when you least want it to

Not everyone can have a static address!

## DNS / Solutions

How can we mitigate the problems of a dynamic address?

- Upgrade to a static IP (\$\$\$)
- DDNS (Dynamic DNS)
- Strictly resolve domains to IPv6
- Deal with it

## Dealing with the ISP

Your ISP thinks you're an idiot

- May block ports you “don't need”
- May throttle traffic

You may become the victim of:

- 2AM “maintainance”
- Random packet dropping
- Traffic Shaping

If you run anything abnormal (.onion, I2P) **you are suspicious to the ISP!**

## Section 5

### Conclusion