
Red Hat High Availability Clustering with (EX436) Exam

Cursusduur: 5 Dagen Cursuscode: RH437

Beschrijving:

In Red Hat® Enterprise Clustering and Storage Management with Exam (RH437) doet u intensieve praktijkervaring op met opslagbeheer, de Red Hat Cluster Suite en de gedeelde-opslagtechnologie van het Red Hat Global File System (GFS). Deze vierdaagse cursus is bedoeld voor senior Linux®-systeembeheerders en legt een sterke nadruk op labactiviteiten. Aan het einde van de cursus hebben deelnemers geleerd om gedeelde-opslag- en -serverclusters te implementeren en te beheren, met netwerkdiensten met een hoge beschikbaarheid binnen een bedrijfskritische zakelijke omgeving. Een Red Hat Certified Engineer (RHCE®) die deze cursus succesvol afrond kan deelnemen aan het EX436, Red Hat Certified Specialist in High Availability Clustering exam

Red Hat® Enterprise Clustering and Storage Management with Exam (RH437) provides intensive, hands-on experience with storage management, Red Hat Cluster Suite, and the shared storage technology delivered by Red Hat Global File System (GFS). Created for senior Linux® system administrators, this 4-day course has a strong emphasis on lab-based activities. At the end of the course, students will have learned to deploy and manage shared storage and server clusters that provide highly available network services to a mission-critical enterprise environment.

A Red Hat Certified Engineer (RHCE®) who successfully completes this course is prepared to take the EX436, Red Hat Certified Specialist in High Availability Clustering exam

Doelgroep:

Nederlands:

Een ervaren Linux-systeembeheerder die verantwoordelijk is voor het beheer van gedeelde opslag op één of meerdere Linux-systemen, een ervaren Linux-systeembeheerder die verantwoordelijk is voor het onderhouden van een service met hoge beschikbaarheid via clustertechnologie, en een RHCE die interesse heeft in het behalen van een Red Hat Certificate of Expertise of de titel Red Hat Certified Datacenter Specialist (RHCD) of Red Hat Certified Architect (RHCA).

=====

English:

An experienced Linux system administrator responsible for managing shared storage across 1 or more Linux systems, an experienced Linux system administrator responsible for maintaining a high-availability service using cluster technology, an RHCE interested in earning a Red Hat Certificate of Expertise, a Red Hat Certified Datacenter Specialist (RHCD) or a Red Hat Certified Architect (RHCA) credential.

Doelstelling:

- Install and configure the Red Hat High Availability Add-On
 - Create and manage highly available services
 - Work with shared storage (iSCSI) and configure multipathing
 - Configure GFS2 file systems
 - Configure XFS® file systems
 - Work with the Red Hat Storage Server
-

Vereiste kennis en vaardigheden:

Nederlands:

Een RHCE-certificering of vergelijkbare ervaring

=====

English:

RHCE certification or equivalent experience

Examens en certificering

EX436, Red Hat Certified Specialist in High Availability Clustering exam

Vervolg cursussen:

- RH401, Red Hat Enterprise Deployment and Systems Management
 - RHS333, Red Hat Enterprise Security Network Services
 - RH442, Red Hat Enterprise Performance Tuning
-

Cursusinhoud:

Storage technologies

- Storage Requirements
- NAS vs. SAN
- Configuring an iSCSI initiator
- Configuring an iSCSI target
- Authentication
- udev rule configuration
- I/O scheduler
- Multipath device configuration
- Cluster configuration tools
- Setting up clustered logical volumes
- Lock management
- Planning for and growing online GFS
- Monitoring tools
- Journal configuration and management
- Cluster tools
- Failover domains
- Hierarchical resource ordering
- High-availability services

iSCSI

- iSCSI as a shared storage device
- NAS vs. SAN
- Configuring an iSCSI initiator
- Configuring an iSCSI target
- Authentication
- udev rule configuration
- I/O scheduler
- Multipath device configuration
- Cluster configuration tools
- Setting up clustered logical volumes
- Lock management
- Planning for and growing online GFS
- Monitoring tools
- Journal configuration and management
- Cluster tools
- Failover domains
- Hierarchical resource ordering
- High-availability services

- NAS vs. SAN
- Configuring an iSCSI initiator
- Configuring an iSCSI target
- Authentication
- udev rule configuration
- I/O scheduler
- Multipath device configuration
- Cluster configuration tools
- Setting up clustered logical volumes
- Lock management
- Planning for and growing online GFS
- Monitoring tools
- Journal configuration and management

- NAS vs. SAN
- Configuring an iSCSI initiator
- Configuring an iSCSI target
- Authentication
- udev rule configuration
- I/O scheduler
- Multipath device configuration
- Cluster configuration tools
- Setting up clustered logical volumes
- Lock management
- Planning for and growing online GFS
- Monitoring tools
- Journal configuration and management
- Cluster tools
- Failover domains
- Hierarchical resource ordering
- High-availability services

Red Hat Cluster Suite overview

- Design and elements of clustering

- NAS vs. SAN
- Configuring an iSCSI initiator
- Configuring an iSCSI target
- Authentication
- udev rule configuration
- I/O scheduler
- Multipath device configuration
- Cluster configuration tools
- Setting up clustered logical volumes
- Lock management
- Planning for and growing online GFS
- Monitoring tools
- Journal configuration and management
- Cluster tools
- Failover domains
- Hierarchical resource ordering
- High-availability services

Logical Volume Management

- LVM review

- NAS vs. SAN
- Configuring an iSCSI initiator
- Configuring an iSCSI target
- Authentication
- udev rule configuration
- I/O scheduler
- Multipath device configuration
- Cluster configuration tools
- Setting up clustered logical volumes
- Lock management
- Planning for and growing online GFS
- Monitoring tools
- Journal configuration and management

Quorum and the cluster manager

- Intracluster communication
- NAS vs. SAN
- Configuring an iSCSI initiator
- Configuring an iSCSI target
- Authentication
- udev rule configuration
- I/O scheduler
- Multipath device configuration
- Cluster configuration tools
- Setting up clustered logical volumes
- Lock management
- Planning for and growing online GFS
- Monitoring tools
- Journal configuration and management
- Cluster tools
- Failover domains
- Hierarchical resource ordering
- High-availability services

Fencing and failover

- Fencing components
- NAS vs. SAN
- Configuring an iSCSI initiator
- Configuring an iSCSI target
- Authentication
- udev rule configuration
- I/O scheduler
- Multipath device configuration
- Cluster configuration tools
- Setting up clustered logical volumes
- Lock management
- Planning for and growing online GFS
- Monitoring tools
- Journal configuration and management
- Cluster tools
- Failover domains
- Hierarchical resource ordering
- High-availability services

Quorum disk

- Heuristic configuration

Resource Group Manager (rgmanager)

- Resource groups and recovery
- NAS vs. SAN
- Configuring an iSCSI initiator
- Configuring an iSCSI target
- Authentication
- udev rule configuration

- Cluster tools
- Failover domains
- Hierarchical resource ordering
- High-availability services

- NAS vs. SAN
- Configuring an iSCSI initiator
- Configuring an iSCSI target
- Authentication
- udev rule configuration
- I/O scheduler
- Multipath device configuration
- Cluster configuration tools
- Setting up clustered logical volumes
- Lock management
- Planning for and growing online GFS
- Monitoring tools
- Journal configuration and management
- Cluster tools
- Failover domains
- Hierarchical resource ordering
- High-availability services

Kernel Device Management

- udev features

- NAS vs. SAN
- Configuring an iSCSI initiator
- Configuring an iSCSI target
- Authentication
- udev rule configuration
- I/O scheduler
- Multipath device configuration
- Cluster configuration tools
- Setting up clustered logical volumes
- Lock management
- Planning for and growing online GFS
- Monitoring tools
- Journal configuration and management
- Cluster tools
- Failover domains
- Hierarchical resource ordering
- High-availability services

- NAS vs. SAN
- Configuring an iSCSI initiator
- Configuring an iSCSI target
- Authentication
- udev rule configuration
- I/O scheduler
- Multipath device configuration
- Cluster configuration tools
- Setting up clustered logical volumes
- Lock management
- Planning for and growing online GFS
- Monitoring tools
- Journal configuration and management
- Cluster tools

- Cluster tools
- Failover domains
- Hierarchical resource ordering
- High-availability services

Global File System (GFS) 2

- Implementation and configuration
- NAS vs. SAN
- Configuring an iSCSI initiator
- Configuring an iSCSI target
- Authentication
- udev rule configuration
- I/O scheduler
- Multipath device configuration
- Cluster configuration tools
- Setting up clustered logical volumes
- Lock management
- Planning for and growing online GFS
- Monitoring tools
- Journal configuration and management
- Cluster tools
- Failover domains
- Hierarchical resource ordering
- High-availability services

- NAS vs. SAN
- Configuring an iSCSI initiator
- Configuring an iSCSI target
- Authentication
- udev rule configuration
- I/O scheduler
- Multipath device configuration
- Cluster configuration tools
- Setting up clustered logical volumes
- Lock management
- Planning for and growing online GFS
- Monitoring tools
- Journal configuration and management
- Cluster tools
- Failover domains
- Hierarchical resource ordering
- High-availability services

- NAS vs. SAN
- Configuring an iSCSI initiator
- Configuring an iSCSI target
- Authentication
- udev rule configuration
- I/O scheduler
- Multipath device configuration
- Cluster configuration tools
- Setting up clustered logical volumes
- Lock management
- Planning for and growing online GFS
- Monitoring tools
- Journal configuration and management
- Cluster tools

- I/O scheduler
- Multipath device configuration
- Cluster configuration tools
- Setting up clustered logical volumes
- Lock management
- Planning for and growing online GFS
- Monitoring tools
- Journal configuration and management
- Cluster tools
- Failover domains
- Hierarchical resource ordering
- High-availability services

- NAS vs. SAN
- Configuring an iSCSI initiator
- Configuring an iSCSI target
- Authentication
- udev rule configuration
- I/O scheduler
- Multipath device configuration
- Cluster configuration tools
- Setting up clustered logical volumes
- Lock management
- Planning for and growing online GFS
- Monitoring tools
- Journal configuration and management
- Cluster tools
- Failover domains
- Hierarchical resource ordering
- High-availability services

- Failover domains
- Hierarchical resource ordering
- High-availability services

Device mapper and multipathing

- Mapping targets

- Failover domains
- Hierarchical resource ordering
- High-availability services

- NAS vs. SAN
- Configuring an iSCSI initiator
- Configuring an iSCSI target
- Authentication
- udev rule configuration
- I/O scheduler
- Multipath device configuration
- Cluster configuration tools
- Setting up clustered logical volumes
- Lock management
- Planning for and growing online GFS
- Monitoring tools
- Journal configuration and management
- Cluster tools
- Failover domains
- Hierarchical resource ordering
- High-availability services

Nadere informatie:

Neem voor nadere informatie of boekingen contact op met onze Customer Service Desk 030 - 60 89 444

info@globalknowledge.nl

www.globalknowledge.com/nl-nl/

Iepenhoeve 5, 3438 MR Nieuwegein