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Master concepts and techniques that will allow you to succeed on the SK0-004 exam for the first time with this research guide Key features Explore Virtualization, IPv4 and IPv6 Networks, Administration and More Enhanced Limited Knowledge about Server Configuration and a Function Study Guide that covers the goals of the exam certification Book Description CompTIA Server Certification is one of the top 5 IT Certificates that is a provider neutral. System administrators choose to certify the CompTIA server to gain advanced knowledge of concepts, including troubleshooting and networking. This book will initially start with the configuration of the basic network server and the configuration for each of its countless roles. The next set of chapters will present an overview of the responsibilities and tasks performed by the system administrator for managing and maintaining the network server. Moving forward, you'll learn the basic security technologies, methods, and procedures that can be applied to the server and its network. Next, you'll cover procedures and how to fix problems in general, as well as specifically for hardware, software, networks, storage devices, and security applications. Towards the end of this book we will cover a number of troubleshooting and mitigation concepts to run admin servers with ease. This guide will be supplemented with test questions and document layouts to help you get the certification you need. By the end of this book, you'll be able to easily clear Server certification. What you will learn To Understand the purpose and role of the server in the computer network Overview of computer equipment, common for network servers Detailed function and configuration of network operating systems Describe the functions and tasks of administering the network operating system Explain the various options for storing data in the computer network Details of the need, as well as the functioning and application , Network Security and Server Describe the operating elements of the network provided by the server Explain the processes and methods provided by the server Explain the processes and methods provided Related to Server Troubleshooting Who This book for this book is aimed at professionals seeking CompTIA Server certification. People from Microsoft background with basic operating system and networking skills will also find this book useful. The basic experience with the system administration is mandatory. Publish Date: February 2019 It is generally assumed that the computer network server, at least in the way we talk about it, is the hardware first and the software is second. Although it is easier to present a computer as a network server, in fact, the server is part of the software running on the computer. In its strictest definition, a server is all that provides services to fulfill requests made on it. So whoever takes our order and brings our food in the restaurant is a server and, in the same way, software running on a computer that SL's request in the database and returns the data to the requested is also a server. No matter how you imagine a server, for the sake of studying servers, let's agree that the centralized server software running the computer that provides network services is a server. With this understanding, let's look at the different roles played by a computer server and a typical computer hardware as a server. In this chapter, we will cover the following topics: The role of the server Forming Factors Service Energy Systems System heats the software while working on the server, determines the role of this server. In fact, the server can have two or more different roles at times; it depends on the software. The list of different roles that a server can perform is long, but for the purposes of the Server' exam you need to know the role and function of each of the following types of servers: Application server Database server Directory server Mail server Mess server Network services server Print and remote server server Web server Web following sections explain each of these server roles. In the current environment of Internet-enabled applications or SaaS, the application server in the cloud functions in the same way as the general description above. The application server often provides services for one or more applications and serves as a mid-level service between user requests and other server or network functions such as the database system. There are three main types of application servers. Their difference lies in what they do and where they fit into the process. Three types of application servers are: LAN application servers: This type of application server can exist within an organization's local network and provide data processing support to network users in one or more applications. They can place the entire app processing or share the processing with the user's computer. The overall implementation of this type of application server is a three-tier client/server environment in which the application server is located in the middle between the network user and the database management system. The following chart illustrates a three-tier client/server system: in a three-tier client/server system, the application server provides services to both the user and the database management system or other function-based application servers: This type of application server contains one or more script or programming language services used to request data from the database. A user's computer may have an active dashboard, status board, or specific system of script requests or service, such as Active Server (ASP), JavaServer Pages (JSP), Django, or Ruby on Rails. The app server gains access to the database and returns current or real-time data into client software. Apps/web servers: In many cases, application servers become web servers and vice versa. Any type can maintain hypertext transmission protocol (HTTP) traffic of requests and responses and interact with client browsers. A standalone web server (also called the HTTP server) typically includes several specialized scripts and database query services in addition to fulfilling the core responsibilities of a web server. The Internet-enabled application server includes the ability to deliver web content to a customer's browser. Examples of web servers/apps include IBM WebSphere, Oracle iPlanet and Apache Tomcat, as well as Microsoft Internet (IIS) information services. As shown in the previous chart, in the application server section, the database server provides an interface between customer requests, directly or through the application server, database management system, and database. In most cases, the application server transmits data requests to the database server to process and search for the requested data. The database server then returns the data back to the requesting node. In the client/server environment of the database, the backend is a database management system that performs I/O operations in the database. Software running on a host computer or application server is an interface. Requests to stream data from interface to backend and back. The directory server supports directory services. Okay, but what are catalog services? Have you ever entered the lobby of a very tall building and used a catalog board to find where in the building the person or organization was, what you need to find? Normally, you will find a name that has a location on the same line. Sound familiar? Directory services cross-refer or map cards of names, designations or locations of computer or network resources to their respective local or network addresses. Resources identified and addressed typically include disk volumes, catalogs, folders, files, input devices, output devices, and any other devices attached or installed in the system. This service is essential online. With this information, the resource is located, used and managed. Without a directory of services, addressing a network resource would be like a city where homes do not have street addresses. Effective network operation would not be possible. Directory services are also known as name services because they manage the namespace. Name space is an abstraction of data that contains a list of the names or identities of system resources, in this case, and their network addresses or locations. The namespace allows users, apps, and other services to access resources without having to know their location in advance. A directory server, or name server, is a server application that provides the organization, management, and security of a directory or name services, such as Microsoft Active Directory, Red Hat Directory Server, The Lotus Domino. A server is exactly what its name is file server suggests. There are several different types of file servers, but in file server provides data resources to other nodes on the network. The configuration of the file server is a combination of several factors, including storage capacity, access time, security, error tolerance, and, of course, budget. To best serve the organization's data needs, the file server must be configured with the right combination of these factors. File servers can serve as one of two roles: Dedicated file servers: This type of file server directly provides the file or contents of the database to customers. In this capacity, only a dedicated file server works. Unsold file servers: This type of file server supports two or more server services or functions. Each of these roles defines the method used to share data. File servers can be a file transfer protocol server (FTP), a Message Service/General Internet File System (SMB/CIFS) protocol server, an HTTP server, or a network file system (NFS) server. Another form of file server location is a network-linked storage system (NAS). Email servers, also known as mail servers or mail agent (MTA), process and transport e-mail messages to the network, before and including the Internet. The mail server emulates the functions of a person's postal workers in that it receives incoming mail and sends it to its destination, usually another mail server. The two main protocols related to mail servers and email delivery are the Simple Message Protocol (SMTP) and Protocol 3 of the Post Office (POP3). SMTP transports messages between mail servers. POP3 is a client protocol that interacts with a mail server to send and receive messages addressed to a specific user. A messaging server is a medium-sized service that receives, sends, or stores messages between client applications and services. These messages send queries, replies, and status updates between online client processes. There are two main types of messaging servers: point-to-point messaging servers: this type of messaging is communication between one customer, through a messaging server, and one customer of the recipient. While other customers can follow the messaging channel, only one customer to whom the message is addressed will receive the message. An example of a point messaging service is the Java messaging service. Post-subscription messaging servers: This type of message transmits a message from a customer (publisher) through a messaging server that includes multiple subscription clients. Subscribers indicate which categories of messages they want to receive. Customers then receive messages only from the categories they have subscribed to. An example of messaging services Faye, NATS and Redis. Network are services provided by the network server to network clients to provide basic services such as data entry/exit (I/O), displaying information, information, communication, and many others. The network service works at the OSI level. Although the Network Operating System (NOS) provides most network services, protocols and services such as the Domain Name System (DNS), host dynamic configuration protocol (DHCP), instant messaging, voice-sharing Internet protocol (VoIP), Network Time Protocol (NTP) and email can work from a centralized network service server. A printing server is a device (computer, device, or software) that accepts printing requests from customers and provides sequencing and management of a network printer, plotter, or other visualization device. A printer attached directly to a desktop computer can control the printing function through the printing queue, usually on a first-come,

first-served basis. In a network where any number of customers request printing services, access to a printer can sometimes be controversial. In addition to managing the print queue on the network, the print server can also manage or apply printing rules such as volume, color printing, and others. Modern print servers are stand-alone network devices designed for a single printing function. The following chart illustrates a wireless network that includes a print server: a wireless network that includes a print server: a wireless network that includes proxy servers, which are intermediate network services that accept network customer requests for resources from remote servers. The proxy reviews the customer's request and determines how best to provide the requested resource. Customer requests can be for a service, file or web page, among other network resources. In modern networks, proxies are web proxies that provide multiple features, such as reducing network traffic, hiding the identity of requesters and getting past IP address blocking. A proxy doesn't necessarily require a centralized network computer to work. A proxy can be on one or more user workstations, on one server on the network, or at multiple points in between. The location of a proxy is not as important as its ability to connect a user's workstation to a sought-after web server. There are several types of proxies, each of which provides a primary service. The most common types of proxies are proxies: This type of proxy, also known as application-level gateways or proxy tunneling, serves as portals between the local network and the Internet, sending and receiving constant customer requests and responses. Proxy servers facing the Internet (forward) : This type of proxy facilitates requests from their internal networks for resources from the Internet. Open proxies: These are proxy servers that will send requests and replies to anywhere on the grid or anywhere Internal proxies: This type of proxy provides several ways to protect and maintain your internal networks. Reverse proxies can perform authorization, caching, decryption and balancing load. Reverse proxies: Common use for internal proxies is a reverse proxy. This type of proxy receives requests from the Internet, such as HTTP requests, and transfers them to the appropriate internal network server for processing. RRAS is a set of Microsoft protocols configured to provide three main functions: The Windows Firewall in Windows Server 2008 replaced the main firewall function in RRASRouter: server, RRAS, can perform multi-profile routing, including IP, IPX, AppleTalk, Information Routing Protocol (RIP), Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) and Internet Group Management Protocol (IGMP) messagesRemote access: Provides remote connectivity to network and virtual private network (VPN) to customers using AppleTalk, IP or IPXRRAS includes the use of point-to-point (PPP) protocol as a transport protocol. This allows RRAS to combine router and remote access features. Everything is virtual as something, but it is not quite so. So a virtual server is like a server without being one. Well, almost. A virtual server is a logical software-enabled object that works in the memory of a physical computer. One physical computer can maintain multiple virtual servers, provided that it has the hardware resources, primarily memory, to do so. As shown in the following chart, a physical computer can support one, two, or even more virtual servers. In addition to hardware and related device drivers, the virtualization layer, known as a hypervisor, provides direct support to virtual servers, each of which occupies a memory shell. Each virtual server can support numerous virtual machines installed on the same host equipment or on other network computers: one physical computer can place one or more virtual servers for computing equipment, form factor denotes sizes, shape and other physical characteristics of the computer's body and its contents, including power source, installation for internal storage devices, motherboard and fixing, ramification, maps , a socket for the microprocessor and other slots. The image that follows shows the different form factors of the motherboard, each of which were made to fit inside the computer case of the same form factor. The ATX motherboard is mounted in the ATX computer enclosure, for example: Motherboards in five different form factors Image courtesy: VIA Technologies, Incl'ts common, especially in small networks and some home networks, to use one computer tower as a network server. Tower computers, as shown in the following image, are inside a standing enclosure or closet. Towers usually network servers. This means that the tower computer tends to have more different components and connectors than the Small Office/Home Office (SOHO) computer, even one in the tower case: tower network serverin vertical and high design design The tower body provides better cooling of the interior components. However, when tower computers are grouped, they take up more space and can create a complex arrangement arrangement. Also, the towers are not the quietest computers around. The computer equipment on which the server operates fits into the thin chassis installed in the system rack. The rack itself is usually either a two- or four-rail vertical structure. The server, or other device installed on the rack, is attached to the vertical rails using a rail kit, which consists of horizontally installed rails on which the device is located, and a fastener to attach both to vertical supports. Cables that attach to the back of the rack installed device can install on the hand control cable, which helps 1) organize the cables on the device, and 2) allow the cables to be on the sidelines when servicing or performing upgrades on the unit. The height of the strut-mounted device is in the U's stand. The rack is a block of 1.75 inches (44.45 millimeters) high. The size of the U's mounting rack will be in the vertical rack. The following chart illustrates the relative sizes of 1U, 2U, 3U and 4U semi-mount racks. Servers are more often 1U or 2U in size: Rack-installed size servers in stand-up units (U's) Electronics Industries Alliance (EIA) has set the standard for 42U strut systems in height and either 19 inches or 23 inches wide (48.3 cm to 58.4 cm). The depth of the rack can vary depending on the size of the overall structure or cabinet, as shown in the following image:1U rack servers installed in the stand-up system Image courtesy: 2018 FatCow Web HostingA Blade Server Case Home Server Blade, each of which is a smaller computer that fits into the rack in the mounted blade of the chassis case. The purpose of the blade design is to reduce the physical size, number of direct interfaces and total server system power consumption. To do this, each blade has the components needed to perform internal processing. The cooling, power, network, cable and control systems are part of the blade case or are supplied by other devices in the mount or cupboard. As shown in the following image, the blade server body supports several server blades. Each of the server blades installed on the blade server is actually a discrete server that has a processor, memory, network adapter and host bus adapter (HBA). Typically, a server blade only supports one application or service: multiple server blades in the chassis rack of the Image Courtesy: Super Micro Computer, Inc. Requirements for server system power, regardless of its shape, are higher than necessary on a desktop or laptop. Gilster's law (total computational) says: You can never tell, and all This pretty much sums up the power and cooling of the systems for the servers. The amount of energy required by the server, measured in watts, is determined by the components of the components and devices attached to it. The same goes for cooling. The required amount and type of cooling is a function of the heat generated by the components that are under power. However, whether the server is a standalone computer or a blade server in the data center, the device's power and cooling systems must provide sufficient space to power and ventilate its components. The task of selecting and installing the necessary equipment to perform these tasks is to predict the growth of systems or increase the demand for these services. The standard de facto form factor for network servers is the ATX standard (shown earlier in the image published in Form Factors). The ATX standard sets the form, fit and function of the core components of the server, primarily the motherboard, power supply (PSU) and the case. This ensures that these components are compatible and compatible. Before we get too deep into electrical systems and electricity, Let's set the meanings of several terms that you'll find in the discussion: Current: Current: Flow or Motion of Electric Charge Resistance: Wire Properties That Oppose the Current Flowwampers/Amps: Speed of Electric Current Voltage: Standard Measure for Electric Power CurrentWatts: Output Speed Of Energy Emitted, Absorbed, or Scattered: Protective: Protective Measures with Conducting Connection to Land The following sections look at different properties and applications of electricity for the network server. PSU's main function is to convert AC or direct current (DC) into a low-voltage DC that powers the internal components of the server. In North America, the predominant domestic electrical service is the 120V AC (called 110V), which has an actual range of 115V to 127V. The rest of the world (and some commercial data centers in other countries, including the U.S.) has a dc mains standard capacity of 230V, q/- 10%. In the U.S., PSU's output voltage meets the ATX standard of 3.3VDC, 5VDC and q/- 12VDC, regardless of electrical input. Because voltages can vary within a range, some systems use different numbers, although they denote similar systems. For example, the standard household voltage in the U.S. is 120V AC. Note that in the next table, the 120V in the Wye voltage pole can also deliver 208V or 240V, depending on the chain connections: Wye and Delta voltage common to USThere are two standard configurations used in electrical circuit circuits and delta. These names describe the approximate shape that everyone has on the diagram. The wye configuration connects the current line to a neutral in a kind of Y-pattern. Delta configuration connects two current carrier lines together to create a triangular The easiest way to remember is that the wye chain uses neutral and and scheme doesn't. The standard voltage in telecommunications alarms, including wireless networks, negative 48V power. All electrical circuits work with pros (positive) and minuses (negative) polarities, which gives one living side and one terrestrial side. The 110V and 230V systems connect ground communication with the negative (minus) side. The negative power of the 48V connects its land with a positive (plus) side. In case you're wondering why telecommunication systems use a negative voltage standard, it's because this voltage is safer for people, especially those climbing on the phone poles. Electrical circuits are transmitted in one of three configurations - one-step, split-phase or triple phase. Here are the basic definitions for these terms: The single-phase power phase: a two-wire AC distribution system in which one wire carries an electric current and the other wire is neutral. The following diagram illustrates the wave shape of the line's single-phase phase. Split-phase strength: a three-wire single-rp phase of AC distribution, in which two wires have an electric current and the third wire is neutral. Split-phase distribution is common for small business homes and buildings. Tritasy power: a four-wire system in which three overlapping wires carry acignc current. Each wire, and its current, are offset by other wires, as shown in the following chart. The fourth wire is neutral. The three-phase is the standard of transmission for large electrical networks, industrial use and data centers: One- and three-point currents Give a look at server power systems from within, starting with the PSU installed inside the server case. PSU modules are usually installed on the system's body during production. However, since PSUs are the number one failure point in a computer system of any size, even those PSOs that are attached during production are replaceable. The server's power needs depend on its size and installed or attached components. As the number of drives, network adapters, and RAM increases, the amount of electricity the server needs also increases. The PSU server should be more reliable and efficient to operate than the standard PSU included in a typical desktop or laptop computer. Because servers are important to networks, they need to be available, which means that their power supply must continuously and consistently provide the voltage needed to power the server. Most of the power sources available on the market, except those from more reputable manufacturers, may have lower components and require inflated performance. Although this is just one indicator of power capabilities, many computer users rely only on PSU power rating as a deciding factor choice of one. Manufacturers understand that PSU power is important to consumers, so they make sure it's very visible on the packaging and on the unit itself, as shown in the following image: the product label on the 600-watt Cooler Master Master Image courtesy: Cooler Master Technology, Inc. - The 80-plus program is a voluntary certification of computer MSUs based on their electrical efficiency. 80 is a quality threshold set as the minimum standard for operating efficiency at different load levels. Six certification levels are available, depending on the performance level of the device. Products that meet the requirements of each certification level may include a badge on packaging, marketing, and product labels, as shown in the subsequent image. The first level is the basic 80-plus certification (called White), which checks that PSU is 80 percent effective at 20, 50 and 100 percent of loads. The average level is Gold, which certifies that the units have at least 87 percent efficiency at three loads. The highest level is titanium, which checks a unit with an efficiency above 90 percent at all load levels. This following image shows the various certificates of the 80-plus program: PSU certification levels of 80-plus programs There are several factors that you should consider when choosing the power for the server for how much power you need. Below are the characteristics and features to consider when choosing PSU that is appropriate for your server: Wattage: This number represents the power requirements the server will make from PSU, as measured in watts. There are several power calculators on the web (see next screenshot) that you can use to determine the total power your server needs. It is recommended to add power for any planned server or network expansion in your initial calculations: Web Interactive Power Calculator Image courtesy: eXtreme Outer Vision, LLCConnectors and Modularity: Make sure the connectors provided by PSU are compatible with components that need to be attached and interconnected with it. Modular PSU has no built-in cables, only vessels. This minimizes the number of cables on PSU only those that are needed, which reduces clutter. Non-modular PSUs have different numbers and types of standard connectors. The connectors common to most current PSUs are: ATX 24-pin or ATX 20'4-pin main power cable connector8-contact entry-level power rating (EPS) - 8-pin PCIe 6'2-pin PCIe power cable connector4-pin peripheral cable connectorSATA Power Cable connector-efficiency: 80-plus certification is excellent, the benchmark but you should check the PSU performance rating as set from testing when actually modeling the load. An 80% rating means that 20% of PSU's energy (power) slips away like heat. Rails: In the context of PSU, the rail output is the current of one voltage. For example, the ATX PSU has one 3.3V rail, two for 5V (one for q/- 5V), two for 12V (one for q/- 12V), and 5V backup rail. External It may seem trivial, trivial, Without an external power cable with appropriate connectors for your location (country), all your careful planning and selection will be for nothing. If you are in the U.S., use the National Association of Electricity Manufacturers (NEMA) power cord and cork standards. NEMA 5-15P connectors are the most common in the U.S. In situations such as data centers with higher power ratings, a more secure connection can be wise. In such situations, a twist-lock connector, such as the NEMA 5-30R, blocks the fork head into an electrical outlet. Voltage Switching: Many PSOs include a voltage sensor that automatically detects an electric current and switches to its voltage and mode. However, not all PPPs have this capability some of them have a manual switch, and some do not have a switch at all and support only one electrical service. One way to ensure that a cluster of servers or servers is faultly and highly accessible is to include an over-powered system. Excess power grids provide a safety net due to the failure of active power supply. In its basic form, excess power supply has two separate PSUs that can power the server together, as an alternative, or with one PSU active and the other on standby. This section shows four of the excess power supplies. The transition between redundant units uses one of three configurations: OR is a mathematical process that chooses between two (or more) options, as in either of them or. In this configuration, two PSOs can either share power loading responsibilities or one of the PSOs may be on standby. In any case, when the semiconductor field transistor (MOSFET) senses a drop in the power of the unit, it switches to a backup PSU. No.1: Switching Method No.1 is common for redundant systems that have three or more power sources. In this mechanism, the No.1 PSU is a backup unit and the N units share power conversion operation.OR N-1: This method is common for PSU blade systems. Each blade is part of Group 1 and is interconnected with two or more power buses. Like other redundancy configurations, each N-1 grouping can share power conversion or be on standby: a four-band excess power supply Image is kindly provided: Some do it more than others, and cooling should reduce the thermal effect to avoid failure or intermittent problems. Electronic components found inside the server (mostly on the motherboard) that produce significant heat include microprocessors, GPUs (GRAPHIC processors), chipsets, RAM and voltage regulator (VRM) modules. From these, microprocessors (processors) and GPUs produce some of the heat inside the server. High heat conditions or a condition called heat stress can affect the lifespan or operation of electronic components. Physics tells us that when things get hot, they expand, and when they cool down, they contract. Any electronic component component continuously passes through heat and cool cycles, i.e. expansion and reduction, is emphasized, which can lead to performance problems. The bigger the difference between how hot hot hot and how cool cool is related directly to the severity of the damage. Most new computer systems and processors currently have a rating called Thermal Design Power (TDP), which is the amount of heat produced by a system or device. Here are a few examples of multiple processors maximizing the TDP rating. This value indicates the amount of heat that the cooling system needs to dissipate to keep the system running if necessary. Although there are no standards for TDP interpretation, the lower value indicates energy consumption and the heat produced below. TDP is only a general indicator of the cooling system's needs. A sample of microprocessors and their TDP-ratingsComputers, regardless of shape, shape, size or application, require a cooling system. In desktop computers, towers and some laptops, the cooling system is located inside the case. For server blades, cooling can be in the blade closet, cabinet rack, or in the computer room as a whole. Several different methods are available to cool the internal components of the computer system. Some of these systems are heritage-based and some are new. For the Server exam, you should understand the cooling systems described in the following sections. The basic air cooling system is usually the default system built into the computer body and internal components. In its simplest form, the air cooling system consists of a heat totone, thermal paste and a computer body ventilator. The heat sink is attached directly to the processor with a small amount of heat paste in between to provide a heat conductor. Air gaps between the heat and the processor can act as insulation, so the thermal paste eliminates this possibility. The thermal shell is a ribbed metal extrusion that extends the surface of the processor to allow more air to dissipate the heat. The air flow from one or more fans of the case moves through the fins heat the sink to carry the heat away. This type of heat scattering is known as passive cooling. Adding partitions, or air-flow deflectors, to passive cooling systems to specifically direct airflow can improve the efficiency of the air cooling system. Some end end of the case include not only a few fans (two or more case fans and a fan graphics card), but a partition system that directs airflow to the processor and other hot spots in the event. An alternative to cooling your computer with airflow is liquid cooling, which uses a coolant to draw heat Processor. Fluid cooling applies the thermodynamic principle that the heat from a warm object will move to a colder object. The CPU's liquid cooling system works like a cooling system in a car. In this case, liquid liquid, distilled water, is pumped through the attachment on the processor. The coolness of the water delays the heat of the processor and dissipates in the air flow. Next: Next: Shows radiator (left) and CPU mount (right): - Liquid CPU cooling system Image courtesy: Asetek In this chapter you learned that the software running on the computer, establishes its role as a server. The server can provide network customers with a variety of services, including: application servers, file servers, email servers, messaging servers, network servers, print servers, RRAS, and web servers. Different types of application servers are LAN-app servers: query-based application servers and application/web server servers. The file server is either highlighted or not dedicated. Network service servers provide basic services at the OSI level. Although NOS provides many network services and protocols, services such as DNS, DHCP, IM, VoIP, and NTP can come from network servers. Proxies are intermediate network servers that accept, execute, filter, and rewrite requests from remote customers. Types of proxies: gateway, internet cladding, open, internal and reverse. The other two types of servers you may encounter in the Server exam are RRAS, which is a type of network service server that provides firewall, router, and remote access services, and a virtual server that is a logical object with support for software running in the memory of a physical computer. Servers and computers tend to meet a certain form factor standard. The form factor denotes the size, shape, physical characteristics, and power and cooling performance of the computer case along with power, motherboard, RAM and other components installed inside the system case. The form factor standard for servers is ATX. Tower computers have a standing body or closet, as do desktop and laptop designs. Rack mounting servers are usually 1U or 2U in height with their width corresponding to the width of a rack or closet. The blade server case is a kind of cabinet in which server blades are located, each of which is the server itself. PSU converts domestic air conditioning or DC (110V or 230V) into 3.3VDC, 5VDC, and q/- 12VDC and telecommunications devices use -48V capacity. Factors to consider when selecting PSU for the server include power, connectors and modularity, efficiency rating, rails, external connection, and voltage switching. Excess food sources have two or more PPPs that can provide nutrition in combination, alternatively, or with active and reserve. The components inside the server, especially processors, GPUs, chipsets, RAM and VRM, produce heat that can heat some components. Heat stress can, and usually affects, electronic components. There are two types of cooling systems in the servers: cooling (cooling air) and liquid cooling. The passive system includes a heat sink, thermal paste and a fan enclosure. Liquid cooling systems pump distilled water through pipelines and radiators, where the heat absorbed by water is cooled before processing. In the next next We'll look at the key internal components of the server, those that use energy and need cooling. This includes processor, RAM, various bus structures, BIOS/UEFI and CMOS. These internal server components are extremely important for the overall operation of the server, so they are emphasized in the Server exam. Which of the following is not a common type of application server? LAN-app serverWeb server based on server applications, which of the following is true about file servers? A file server can only be a dedicated server server server A file can be either a dedicated or non-dedicated file server can not be virtualized file server and server database essentially the same type of server hosts protocols such as DNS, DHCP, VoIP, and NTP? The proxy File serverMessaging serverNetwork services serverYou has the task of installing and setting up a proxy server in your home network to reduce traffic from LAN to WAN. Which of the following common configurations should I use? Gateway/Internet-facingInternal-facingOpenReverseTrue or false: Virtual server of any server that hosts virtual private networks. Which of the following is the de facto form factor standard for network servers? What is the standard measurement of rack height or U? 1.75 inches2.75 inches3.50 inches50 millimeters What are the voltages produced by ATX PSU for internal server hardware components? Choose everything that applies? The 3.3VDC110VAC-5VDC/- 12VDC-48VDC230VDCa air cooling system is what type of system? ActivePassiveLiquidBaffled More Unlock this book with FREE 10-day trial comptia server+ book. comptia server+ book pdf. free comptia server+ books download. best comptia server+ book. comptia server+ sk0-004 book pdf

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