

A Review Paper on Server

Vipul Dave

Department of Electronics & Communication
Vivekananda Institute of Technology, Jaipur
Jaipur, India

Abstract: A server is a system that responds across a network to provide, or help to provide, a network service. Servers can be run on dedicated computer, which is also often referred to as "SERVERS", but many networked computers are capable of hosting servers. In several cases, a computer can provide many services and have many servers running. Server is can also be considered as a system that responds to requests approached by the client (another system) across a computer network to provide any service.

INTRODUCTION

The last decade has witnessed great advances in the field of computing and communication the local management of the data and services is being decreasing, the remote management of the data is being increasing tremendously because of ease availability of servers and uploading, downloading of the data over the servers. The server not only handles the data but also provide the many other services such as mailing, data handling, multimedia etc. Servers is usually considered as only a dedicated hardware system but it also needs a dedicated software or operating system, both dedicated hardware and dedicated software used to provide service over the computer network. When two system or more are connected to each other over the network, the system which request for the service is to be considered as the CLIENT and the system who respond and fulfill the request of that particular system is to be considered as SERVER

Client: When two or more system are connected to each other over a distributed computer network the system who initiates the communication or access the shared resources is to be considered as the client. In the networking environments, computer or a system can function as a client or servers, as per circumstances occur. For example, a computer can act as a server and provide much type of resources to other machines, or it can request a resource from another computer, thereby acting as a client to that system.

SERVER-BASED NETWORKING ADVANTAGES

The following list summarizes the advantages of server-based networking:

- Centralized user accounts, security, and access controls simplify network administration.
- More powerful equipment's means more efficient access to network resources.
- Server hardware design is generally more robust , providing features such as fault-tolerant hardware and redundant systems.
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SERVER-BASED NETWORKING DISADVANTAGES

The following list summarizes the disadvantages of server-based networking

- At the worst, server failure renders a network unusable; at the least, it results in loss of network resources.
- Complex server software requires allocation expert staff, which increases expenses.
- Dedicated hardware and specialized software add to the cost of server-based networking.

TYPES OF SERVERS

Application Servers

Application Servers supply the server side of client/server application, and often the data that goes along with them, to network clients. A database server, for instance, not only supplies query-processing and data-analysis functions, but also acts as a repository for the huge amount of data often stored in a databases.

FILE AND PRINT SERVERS

File and print Servers are the mainstay of the server world because they provide basic network file storage, retrieval services, and access to networked printers-functions that define the fundamental uses of most business networks. With these servers, user can run applications locally but keep data files on the server.

MAIL SERVERS

Mail Servers handle e-mail message for users; this function might involve simply acting as a clearinghouse for local exchange of messages. However, mail servers also commonly provide "store-and-forward" services, in which the servers handle incoming e-mail message while waiting for users to access them. Likewise, the server can store outgoing message until a connection to an external mail server is established and then forward message to their intended destination.

WEB SERVER

Web Sever is designed to do a great job of sending static content out to a large number of users. The pages delivered by server are expected to be the same for everyone who visits the sever. The Web Server is originally designed to publish static documents on the Internet. The user requests a web page. The Web Server use to find the web page file in a local directory and sends it back out to the user.

DATABASE SERVER

Database Server is mainly used to store different types of data so that user can easily access the data stored on the server locally or remotely. The database server mainly

provides the other computer to access and retrieve the data stored in it, the database also provides the other data handling services such as data analysis, data manipulation, archiving etc.

Server v/s Pc

- Servers offer high reliability and dependability features that just are not available on PCs.
- Servers have proven performance advantage over PCs.
- Servers help improve productivity, reduce operating cost expenses, and lower maintenance cost

SERVER HARDWARE REQUIREMENT

A server’s primary function is to handle host computer request for network resources and other network services.

Minimum Requirement of Hardware

Item	Windows	Linux
RAM	4 GB +	4 GB +
Disk type	SATA	SATA
Disk space	1 TB	1 TB
CPU speed	1.3 GHz	1.4 GHz
Number of CPUs	Multi-core	Multi-core

Handling services request across a network invariably adds to a machine’s processing load. The higher that load, the more important it is to purchase computer with additional power to handle demands for network resources.

CONCLUSION:

Any computer on a network plays one of two basic roles: a client or a server. The relationship in between client and server is of request and response. Client request information and a server respond by providing the requested information or by denying the request

REFERENCE:

Guide to Networking Essentials (THOMSON)
Networks (Pearson)