Sistema Operacional







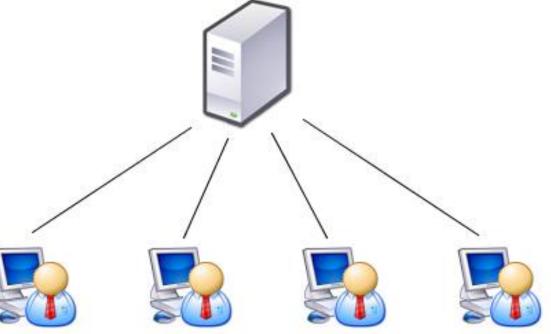
- Segundo Tanenbaum, existem dois modos distintos de conceituar um sistema operacional:
- visão top-down pela perspectiva do usuário ou programador:
 - é uma abstração do hardware, fazendo o papel de intermediário entre o software (programas) e os componentes físicos do computador, o (hardware); ou
- numa visão bottom-up, de baixo para cima:
 - é um gerenciador de recursos, i.e., que controla quais aplicações (processos) podem ser executadas, quando devem ser executadas e quais recursos (memória, disco, periféricos) podem ser utilizados.
- Um sistema operacional é projetado para ocultar detalhes de hardware de baixo nível e para criar uma máquina abstrata que fornece às aplicações serviços de alto nível.

Sistemas Operacionais de Rede

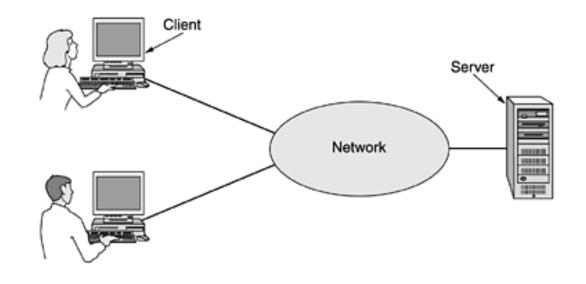
- Um Sistema Operacional de Redes é um conjunto de módulos que ampliam os sistemas operacionais, complementando-os com um conjunto de funções básicas, e de uso geral, que tornam transparente o uso de recursos compartilhados da rede
 - Unix
 - Linux
 - Solaris
 - Novell Netware
 - Mac Os
 - Windows NT, Windows 2000, Windows 2003, Windows XP,
 Windows Vista, Windows Server 2008, Windows Server 2012, Windows 7, Windows 8 e Windows 10.

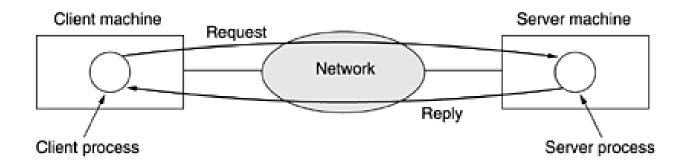
Arquitetura Cliente – Servidor

- Caracteriza-se pela implementação de computadores com maior poder de processamento e armazenamento(servidor);
- Administração da rede é centralizada;
- Melhora a organização e segurança da rede.



Arquitetura Cliente – Servidor







Animação em 3D - Batalha épica Windows x Linux (Quem vencerá?)

<u>SO</u>
 Windows\Anima o em 3D Batalha pica Windows x Linux Quem vencer .mp4

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v= 5A8Uct
 1Gzw

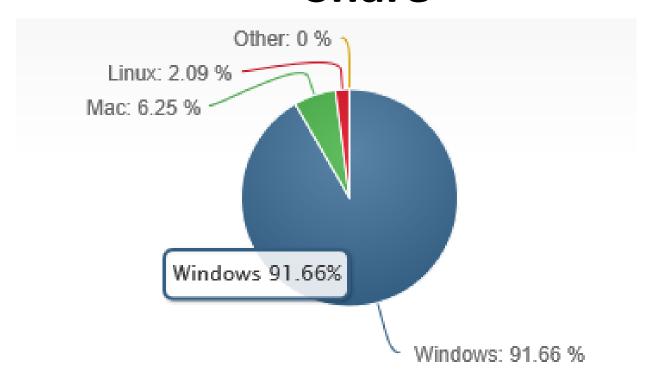
Mundo Real

Sistemas operacionais de computadores pessoais

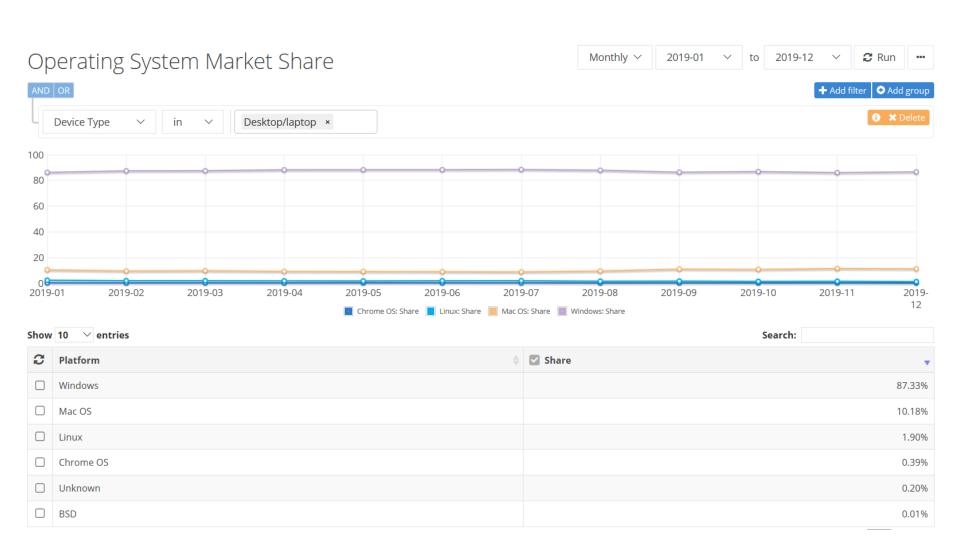
- Os sistemas operacionais para computadores pessoais são amplamente usados no dia a dia em netbooks, notebooks, computadores de mesa, etc. Seu objetivo é fornecer uma boa interface, permitindo que o usuário realize as tarefas que necessita de forma prática e intuitiva.
- Estes sistemas operacionais são amplamente utilizados para pacotes de escritório (editores de texto, planilhas eletrônicas), internet e aplicativos em geral.

https://netmarketshare.com

Desktop Operating System Market Share



• https://www.netmarketshare.com/operating-system-market-share.aspx?qprid=8&qpcustomd=0



Sistemas operacionais de servidores

- Diferentemente dos sistemas operacionais para computadores pessoais, o objetivo dos sistemas operacionais para servidores é servir o maior número de usuários ao mesmo tempo, permitindo a eles compartilhar recursos de hardware e software.
- Os sistemas operacionais de servidores podem fornecer diferentes tipos de serviços, como por exemplo: servidor de arquivos, servidor web (hospedagem de site, e-mail, proxy, entre outros) servidor de autenticação, backup, compartilhamento, entre outros.
- Assim como acontece nos sistemas operacionais para computadores pessoais, os sistemas operacionais para servidores possuem suas distribuições específicas, uma vez que sua função é diferenciada e que necessita de um *hardware* específico para seu pleno funcionamento (na grande maioria dos casos).

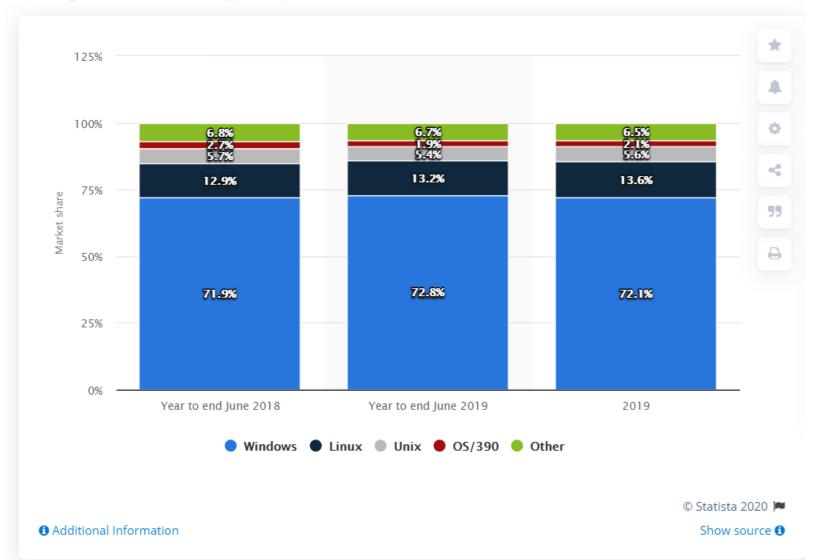
https://www.statista.com/statistics/915085/global-server-share-by-os/



No Brasil, Linux perde para Windows até mesmo no uso em servidores

- O relatório aponta que apenas 22% dos servers nacionais são equipados com Linux (contando também com as distribuições Unix), enquanto o SO da Microsoft já ocupa uma fatia de 72%.
- Para se ter uma ideia, em 2010, o sistema aberto dominava 40% dos servidores brasileiros — isso mostra o quanto sua popularidade vem caindo rapidamente.
- 18 abr 2016 16h45
- https://www.tecmundo.com.br/linux/103797-brasil-linux-perde-windows-mesmo-para-usoservidores.htm

Share of the global server market by operating system in 2018 and 2019



https://www.statista.com/statistics/915085/global-server-share-by-os/

https://w3techs.com/technologies/comparison/os-linux,os-windows

A história do Windows - TecMundo

A história do Windows - TecMundo.mp4

A história do Windows - TecMundo – YouTube



Windows Server

- O Windows Server é um sistema operacional para servidores que permite a um computador gerenciar funções de rede, tais como, servidor para impressão, controlador de domínio, servidor web e servidor de arquivos.
- Como um sistema operacional para servidores, ele é também a plataforma para aplicativos para servidores adquiridos de forma separada, como o Exchange Server ou o SQL Server.

Evolution of the Microsoft NOS

- Network operating system, or "NOS," is the term used to describe
 a networked environment in which various types of resources, such
 as user, group, and computer accounts, are stored in a central
 repository that is controlled by administrators and accessible to
 end users. Typically, a NOS environment is comprised of one or
 more servers that provide NOS services, such as authentication,
 authorization, and account manipulation, and multiple end users
 that access those services.
- Microsoft's first integrated NOS environment became available in 1990 with the release of Windows NT 3.0, which combined many features of the LAN Manager protocols and of the OS/2 operating system. The NT NOS slowly evolved over the next eight years until Active Directory was first released in beta form in 1997.

- Under Windows NT, the "domain" concept was introduced, providing a way to group resources based on administrative and security boundaries. NT domains were flat structures limited to about 40,000 objects (users, groups, and computers). For large organizations, this limitation imposed superficial boundaries on the design of the domain structure. Often, domains were geographically limited as well because the replication of data between domain controllers (i.e., servers providing the NOS services to end users) performed poorly over high-latency or lowbandwidth links. Another significant problem with the NT NOS was delegation of administration, which typically tended to be an all-or-nothing matter at the domain level.
- Microsoft was well aware of these limitations and the need to rearchitect its NOS model into something that would be much more scalable and flexible. It looked to LDAP-based directory services as a possible solution.

- Servidor de arquivos: Armazena arquivos de diversos usuários.
- Servidor de impressão: Controla todo o serviço de impressão de documentos.
- Servidor de Fax: Servidor para transmissão e recepção automatizada de fax pela Internet, disponibilizando também a capacidade de enviar, receber e distribuir fax em todas as estações da internet.
- Servidor web: Armazena páginas de um determinado site, requisitados pelos clientes através de browsers.
- Servidor de e-mail: Armazena, envia e recebe mensagens de correio eletrônico.

- Servidor de banco de dados: Possui e manipula informações contidas em um banco de dados
- **Servidor DNS:** Servidores responsáveis pela conversão de endereços de sites em endereços IP e vice-versa.
- Servidor DHCP: O DHCP permite que todos os micros da rede recebam suas configurações de rede automaticamente a partir de um servidor central, sem que você precise ficar configurando os endereços manualmente.
- Servidor proxy: Servidor que atua como um cache, armazenando páginas da internet recém-visitadas, aumentando a velocidade de carregamento destas páginas ao chamá-las novamente.

- Servidor de imagens: Tipo especial de servidor de banco de dados, especializado em armazenar imagens digitais.
- Servidor FTP: Permite acesso de outros usuários a um disco rígido ou servidor. Esse tipo de servidor armazena arquivos para dar acesso a eles pela internet.
- Servidor de virtualização: permite a criação de máquinas virtuais (servidores isolados no mesmo equipamento) mediante compartilhamento de hardware, significa que, aumentar a eficiência energética, sem prejudicar as aplicações e sem risco de conflitos de uma consolidação real.

- Servidor de sistema operacional: permite compartilhar o sistema operacional de uma máquina com outras, interligadas na mesma rede, sem que essas precisem ter um sistema operacional instalado, nem mesmo um HD próprio.
- Servidor de Diretório: armazena informações sobre objetos em rede de computadores e disponibiliza essas informações a usuários e administradores desta rede (Active Directory - componente do Microsoft Windows).

Windows Server 2016, the Cloud-ready operating system!

- The Cloud puts new demands on your organization to innovate faster in order to compete effectively. You make decisions every day about how to balance traditional IT responsibilities with cloud innovation. At the same time, your organization faces increased security threats from outside and within. For these reasons and more, organizations adopt Cloud computing at different rates. Windows Server 2016 is the Cloud-ready operating system that supports your current workloads while introducing new technologies that make it easy to transition to Cloud computing when you are ready. It delivers powerful new layers of security along with Azure-inspired innovation for the applications and infrastructure that power your business.
- Windows Server 2016 delivers a flexible and cost-efficient platform for your datacenter, using the same compute, storage and network virtualization features that power the Azure public cloud.

Editions and Overview

- Windows Server 2016 editions have been streamlined to better support today's changing business requirements. Windows Server 2016 will be released in the following editions:
 - Windows Server 2016 **Datacenter**: For highly virtualized datacenter and cloud environments.
 Includes new datacenter functionality including shielded virtual machines, software-defined networking, storage spaces direct and storage replica.
 - Windows Server 2016 Standard: For physical or minimally virtualized environments.
 - Windows Server 2016 Essentials: For small businesses with up to 25 users and 50 devices.
 Essentials is a good option for customers using the Foundation edition, which is not available for Windows Server 2016.
- Windows Server 2016 MultiPoint Premium Server: Enables multiple users to access one computer; available only for academic licensing.*
- Windows Storage Server 2016: For dedicated OEM storage solutions. Available in Standard and Workgroup editions through the OEM channel.
- Microsoft Hyper-V Server 2016: Free hypervisor download

https://www.serversdirect.co.uk/content/windows-server-2016

Comparison of Standard and Datacenter editions of Windows Server 2016

Locks and Limits

| Locks and Limits | Windows Server 2016 Standard | Windows Server 2016 Datacenter |
|-------------------------------------|---|---|
| Maximum number of users | Based on CALs | Based on CALs |
| Maximum SMB connections | 16,777,216 | 16,777,216 |
| Maximum RRAS connections | unlimited | unlimited |
| Maximum IAS connections | 2,147,483,647 | 2,147,483,647 |
| Maximum RDS connections | 65535 | 65535 |
| Maximum number of 64-bit sockets | 64 | 64 |
| Maximum number of cores | unlimited | unlimited |
| Maximum RAM | 24 TB | 24 TB |
| Can be used as virtualization guest | Yes; 2 virtual machines, plus one Hyper-V host per license | Yes; unlimited virtual machines , plus one Hyper-V host per license |
| Server can join a domain | yes | yes |

https://docs.microsoft.com/pt-br/windows-server/get-started/2016-edition-comparison

System Requirements

- The following are estimated system requirements Windows Server 2016. If your computer has less than the "minimum" requirements, you will not be able to install this product correctly. Actual requirements will vary based on your system configuration and the applications and features you install.
- Unless otherwise specified, these minimum system requirements apply to all installation options (Server Core, Server with Desktop Experience, and Nano Server) and both Standard and Datacenter editions.

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows-server/get-started/system-requirements

System Requirements

Processor

 Processor performance depends not only on the clock frequency of the processor, but also on the number of processor cores and the size of the processor cache. The following are the processor requirements for this product:

Minimum:

- 1.4 GHz 64-bit processor
- Compatible with x64 instruction set
- Supports NX and DEP
- Supports CMPXCHG16b, LAHF/SAHF, and PrefetchW
- Supports Second Level Address Translation (EPT or NPT)
- <u>Coreinfo</u> is a tool you can use to confirm which of these capabilities your CPU has.

RAM

The following are the estimated RAM requirements for this product:

Minimum:

- 512 MB (2 GB for Server with Desktop Experience installation option)
- ECC (Error Correcting Code) type or similar technology

System Requirements

Storage controller and disk space requirements

- Computers that run Windows Server 2016 must include a storage adapter that is compliant with the PCI Express architecture specification. Persistent storage devices on servers classified as hard disk drives must not be PATA. Windows Server 2016 does not allow ATA/PATA/IDE/EIDE for boot, page, or data drives.
- The following are the estimated minimum disk space requirements for the system partition.

Minimum: 32 GB

Network adapter requirements

Network adapters used with this release should include these features:

Minimum:

- An Ethernet adapter capable of at least gigabit throughput
- Compliant with the PCI Express architecture specification.
- Supports Pre-boot Execution Environment (PXE).
- A network adapter that supports network debugging (KDNet) is useful, but not a minimum requirement.

Install Server Core

- When you install Windows Server for the first time, you have the following installation options:
 - Windows Server Standard
 - Windows Server Standard with Desktop Experience
 - Windows Server Datacenter
 - Windows Server Datacenter with Desktop Experience
- The Server Core option reduces the space required on disk and the potential attack surface, so we recommend that you choose the Server Core installation unless you have a particular need for the additional user interface elements and graphical management tools that are included in the Server with Desktop Experience option. If you do feel you need the additional user interface elements, see Install Server with Desktop Experience.
- With the Server Core option, the standard user interface (the Desktop Experience) is not installed; you manage the server using the command line, Windows PowerShell, or by remote methods.

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows-server/get-started/getting-started-with-server-core

Install Server with Desktop Experience

- When you install Windows Server 2016 using the Setup wizard, you can choose between Windows Server 2016 and Windows Server (Server with Desktop Experience). The Server with Desktop Experience option is the Windows Server 2016 equivalent of the Full installation option available in Windows Server 2012 R2 with the Desktop Experience feature installed. If you do not make a choice in the Setup wizard, Windows Server 2016 is installed; this is the Server Core installation option.
- The Server with Desktop Experience option installs the standard user interface and all tools, including client experience features that required a separate installation in Windows Server 2012 R2. Server roles and features are installed with Server Manager or by other methods. Compared with the Server Core option, it requires more space on disk, and has higher servicing requirements, so we recommend that you choose the Server Core installation unless you have a particular need for the additional user interface elements and graphical management tools that are included in the Server with Desktop Experience option.

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows-server/get-started/getting-started-with-server-with-desktop-experience

Versões, requisitos e métodos de instalação Windows Server

- https://docs.microsoft.com/pt-br/windowsserver/get-started/server-basics
- https://docs.microsoft.com/pt-br/windowsserver/get-started/2016-edition-comparison
- https://willianspereira.com/planejando-a-instalacao-do-windows-server-2016/
- https://willianspereira.com/requisitos-do-sistemawindows-server-2016/

Windows Server 2019

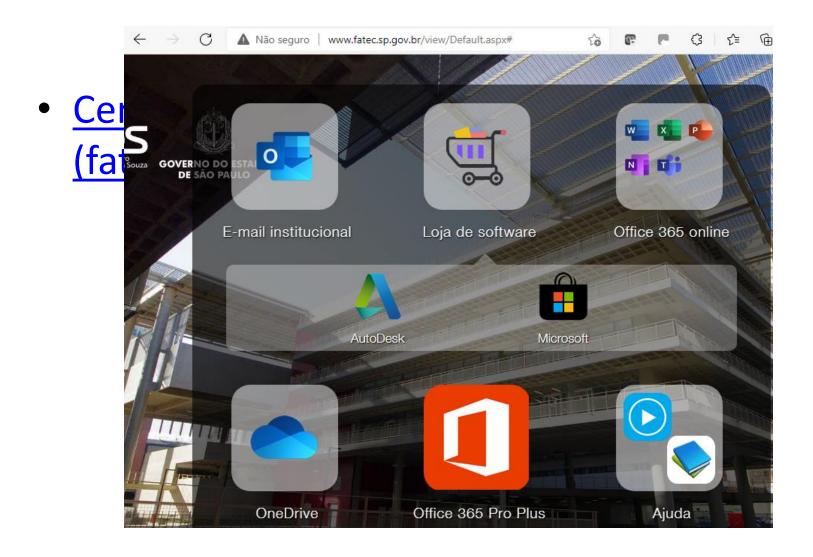
Novidades no Windows Server 2019 | Microsoft Docs

Download Virtualbox

 https://www.oracle.com/br/virtualization/virt ualbox/

Download Windows Server

Baixar a ISO do Sistema Operacional Windows Server 2016 ou 2019 (datacenter ou standard) da loja de software da FATEC ou do site da Microsoft (NÃO INSTALAR NADA NESTE MOMENTO!)





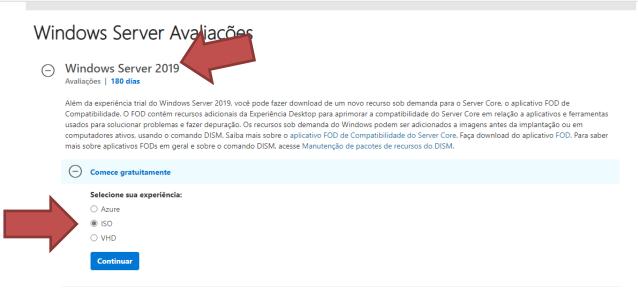
Download free software

Gain access to full versions of professional developer tools for free to help you build code and deploy on your Azure subscription.

Download software

| Windows Server 2016 Datacenter | Operating System | Windows | 64 bits | Inglês |
|--|------------------|---------|---------|--------------------|
| Windows Server 2016 Datacenter | Operating System | Windows | 64 bits | Português – Brasil |
| Windows Server 2019 Datacenter (updated Sep- | Operating System | Windows | 64 bits | Inglês |
| Windows Server 2019 Datacenter (updated Sep- | Operating System | Windows | 64 bits | Português – Brasil |
| | | | | |

| Windows Server 2019 Standard (updated Sept Operating System | Windows | 64 bits | Inglês |
|---|---------|---------|--------------------|
| Windows Server 2019 Standard (updated Sept Operating System | Windows | 64 bits | Português – Brasil |



Experimente o Windows Server 2019 no Microsoft Evaluation Center

Instalando o Windows Server

 https://docs.microsoft.com/pt-br/windowsserver/get-started/getting-started-withserver-with-desktop-experience

Instalação Windows Server

 https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ptBzCUAI ioA

 Windows Server 2016 - Instalação passo-apasso.mp4 1:25 - 7:30



Instalação Windows Server(Virtualbox)

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8G6ZTu8
 qANM

 Installing Windows Server 2016 on VirtualBox.mp4 4:45 - fim

