NETWORKING & SYSTEM ADMINISTRATION LAB

Experiment No.: 1

Name: ARUN BABU

Roll No: 37

Batch: MCA-A

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Aim

Prepare a comparison between study of specifications of desktop and server class computers.

Procedure

DESKTOP COMPUTERS

A desktop computer is a personal computer designed for regular use at a single location on or near a desk due to its size and power requirements. The most common configuration has a case that houses the power supply, motherboard (a printed circuit board with a microprocessor as the central processing unit, memory, bus, certain peripherals and other electronic components), disk storage (usually one or more hard disk drives, solid state drives, optical disc drives, and in early models a floppy disk drive); a keyboard and mouse for input; and a computer monitor, speakers, and, often, a printer for output. The case may be oriented horizontally or vertically and placed either underneath, beside, or on top of a desk.

SERVER CLASS COMPUTERS

A server is a computer or system that provides resources, data, services, or programs to other computers, known as clients, over a network. In theory, whenever computers share resources with client machines they are considered servers. There are many types of servers, including web servers, mail servers, and virtual servers.

COMPARISON

SERVER	DESKTOP
It has multiple processes for faster access	It has a single processor in most cases
The files are stored at a secure location	The files are present at the individual's desktop
It has mirrored hard drives which have the backup of the data on the servers	• It has a single hard drive, if it fails you lose the data
It requires more than one power supply	It has only one power supply
It is more secure to viruses, malware and cyber threats	It is vulnerable to viruses, malware and cyber threats
The hardware parts are costly	The hardware parts are not costly
It offers higher processing power, memory and storage	It has lower processing power, memory and storage