

SERVER ROOM MANAGEMENT AND NETWORK INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT

AN INTERNSHIP REPORT

Submitted by

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BONAFIDE CERTIFICATE

Certified that this project report “**SERVER ROOM MANAGEMENT AND NETWORK INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT**” is the bonafide work of “**NEERAJ**” who carried out the project work under my/our supervision.

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INTERNAL EXAMINER

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ABSTRACT

This internship report describes the project undertaken by Neeraj at Chirpin Marketing Private Limited as an IT Associate specializing in networking. Beginning with a three-month training program covering the fundamentals of networking and IT infrastructure, the student transitioned into a practical role with real-time applications. The primary project involved the design and implementation of a new server room to centralize the company's growing IT needs, incorporating power management, network redundancy, and environmental controls to optimize system efficiency. This report details the project stages, methodologies, technical challenges, and learning outcomes.

CHAPTER 1.

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Identification of Client /Need / Relevant Contemporary issue

Chirpin Marketing Private Limited, a fast-growing digital marketing firm, is increasingly reliant on a stable, efficient network infrastructure to meet client demands. The company's network setup needed an upgrade to handle expanded client data processing, reliable server access, and secure client data management. As the business expands, they required a centralized server room that could provide improved power efficiency, network management, and capacity for future scalability.

1.2. Identification of Problem

The previous server infrastructure was spread across multiple locations, leading to increased maintenance time, power inefficiency, and difficulty in cooling management. Network troubleshooting was further complicated by the distributed setup. Additionally, temperature fluctuations and lack of redundancy increased the risk of system downtime. Therefore, a new, centralized server room was proposed to ensure seamless operation, data security, and efficient power management.

1.3. Identification of Tasks

Training Phase (August - October): The student completed comprehensive training, covering topics such as:

- *Client Handling:* Effective methods for interacting with non-technical users and resolving their network issues.
- *Server Room Basics:* Understanding power requirements, server setup, and hardware maintenance.
- *Network Troubleshooting:* Learning diagnostics, identifying network bottlenecks, and using tools like Wireshark.

Project Phase (November onwards): After training, the student was assigned to the server room development project, involving:

- Server room layout design.
- Equipment selection and procurement.
- Network configuration and redundancy planning.
- Environmental control installation and monitoring.

1.4. Timeline

Phase	Tasks	Duration
Training Period	Basics of client handling, network troubleshooting, server room fundamentals	August - October
Design and Planning	Layout design, specifications analysis, budgeting	November
Procurement	Sourcing equipment (server racks, UPS, environmental sensors)	December
Installation	Physical setup, network configuration	January
Testing & Validation	Network testing, load balancing, environmental monitoring	February

1.5. Organization of the Report

- **Chapter 1:** Introduction to Chirpin Marketing's needs and project scope.
- **Chapter 2:** Literature review on network optimization and server room management best practices.
- **Chapter 3:** Detailed process flow, design selection, and implementation strategies.
- **Chapter 4:** Results, testing outcomes, and key performance metrics.
- **Chapter 5:** Conclusion, recommendations, and future work suggestions.

CHAPTER 2.

LITERATURE REVIEW/BACKGROUND STUDY

2.1. Timeline of the reported problem

Distributed server setups, which were once considered scalable, often suffer from reliability issues and increased maintenance. Cisco's 2022 report on network architecture highlights centralized server rooms as the preferred option, with benefits in terms of both operational efficiency and ease of maintenance.

2.2. Existing solutions

Traditional solutions to network instability often involved localized fixes, such as adding cooling fans or purchasing backup power units, which did not address the core issues of scalability and centralization. Case studies from companies in similar industries underscore that only a centralized server room can accommodate rapid growth while managing power and cooling effectively.

2.3. Problem Definition

The new server room must ensure:

- Centralized server access.
- Reduced cooling requirements with optimized air conditioning.
- Space efficiency to accommodate future expansion.

2.4. Goals/Objectives

- **Primary Goals:** Establish a secure and reliable server room with efficient network architecture.
- **Technical Objectives:** Implement advanced environmental controls, maintain 24/7 uptime, and set up network redundancy.
- **Operational Goals:** Reduce troubleshooting time by 40%, decrease power usage by 20%, and minimize server response time.

CHAPTER 3.

DESIGN FLOW/PROCESS

3.1. Evaluation & Selection of Specifications/Features

After evaluating various design models and consulting industry standards, specific features were prioritized:

- **Server Racks:** High-density 42U racks to maximize space.
- **UPS:** 10 kW UPS systems for continuous power during outages.
- **Environmental Sensors:** Digital sensors for temperature and humidity, configured to send alerts.
- **Cooling System:** Dual-zone HVAC system capable of maintaining optimal temperatures.

3.2. Design Constraints

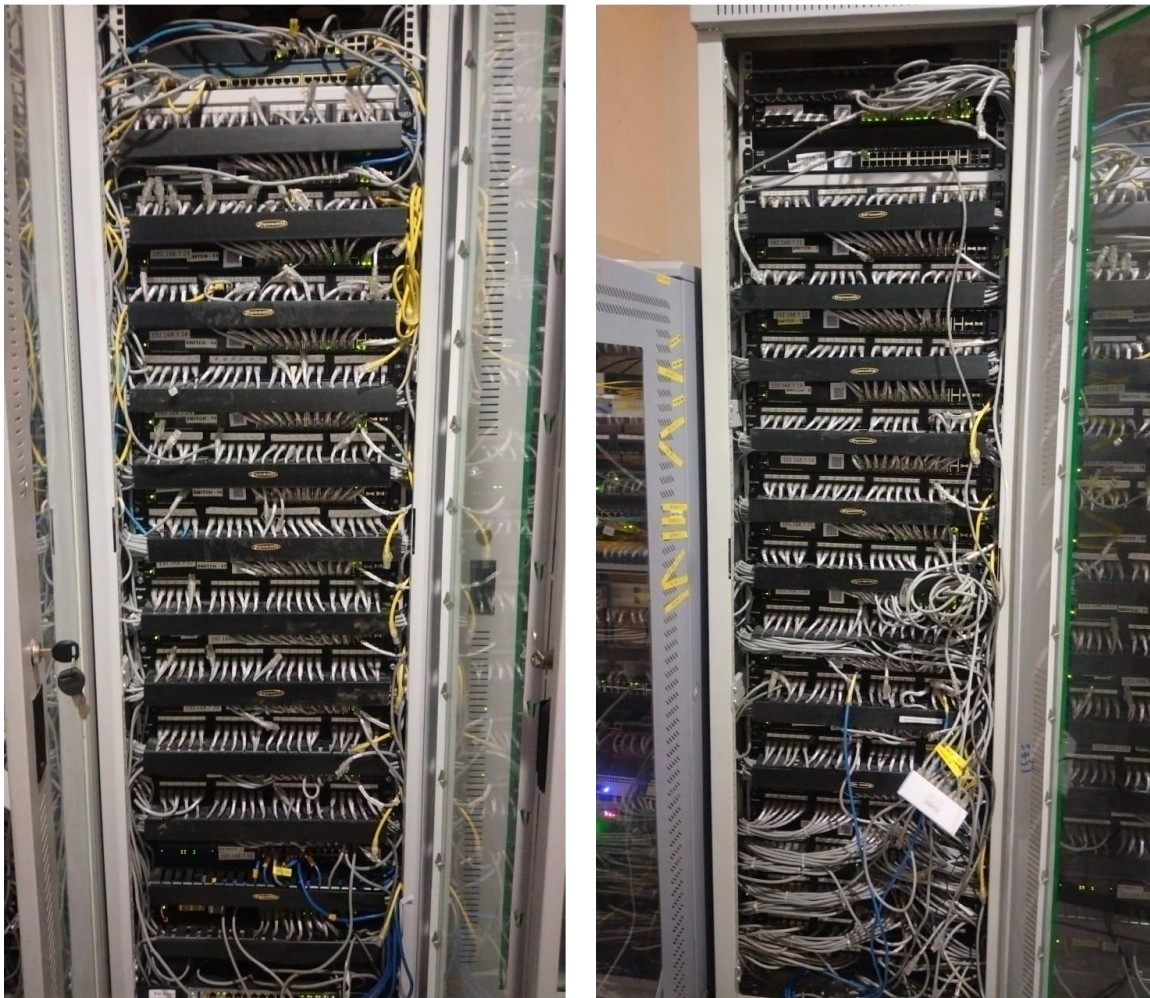
- **Space:** Limited to 250 sq. ft., necessitating a high-density layout.
- **Budget:** A budget of ₹15 lakhs required prioritizing essential components.
- **Environmental:** The server room had to maintain a constant temperature of 18°C with 40-50% humidity.
- **Safety:** Fire suppression systems were mandatory, and electrical wiring needed isolation from cooling units.

3.3. Design Flow

- **Design 1:** Vertical rack alignment with rear-mounted cooling for space efficiency.
- **Design 2:** Dual-zone cooling with staggered rack alignment to optimize air flow.
- **Selected Design:** Dual-zone cooling with staggered racks was selected for better cooling and scalability.

3.4. Implementation plan/methodology

Task	Completion
Finalizing Design Layout	November 15
Equipment Procurement	December
Server Rack Installation	January 5
Network Setup & Testing	January 25
Final Validation	February 5



LAN WIRE AND SWITCH

CHAPTER 4.

RESULTS ANALYSIS AND VALIDATION

4.1. Skills Acquired During Training

During the initial three-month training period (August to October), the student developed a robust foundation in networking and server management. The skills acquired include:

- **Client Handling:** Gained skills in effective communication with both technical and non-technical clients, understanding client requirements, and providing clear, actionable support during network issues. This included learning to respond promptly to support tickets and utilizing remote access tools to troubleshoot client machines.
- **Server Room Basics:** Acquired an understanding of server hardware components, including server racks, power distribution units (PDUs), and cooling systems. The student learned proper maintenance procedures, cable management techniques, and the use of server diagnostic tools to monitor performance.
- **Network Troubleshooting:** Mastered troubleshooting skills essential for identifying network issues such as latency, connectivity loss, and bandwidth bottlenecks. The student learned to use diagnostic tools like *Wireshark* and *PingPlotter* for packet analysis, and implemented methods for isolating faults within LAN setups.
- **Basic Security Protocols:** Gained foundational knowledge in network security, such as setting up firewalls, configuring secure remote access, and implementing access control lists (ACLs) to restrict unauthorized access to sensitive data.
- **Environmental Controls:** Understood the importance of maintaining optimal environmental conditions within the server room, such as temperature and humidity. This included training on the setup and maintenance of HVAC systems, as well as learning to calibrate environmental sensors and interpret sensor data for proactive management.

4.2. Implementation of solution

- **Server Installation:** Dual-zone cooling provided optimized air flow, with each server arranged in staggered racks. The UPS setup guarantees at least 3 hours of power during outages, and temperature controls are maintained via automated sensors linked to HVAC systems.
- **Network Configuration:** The network was configured with load balancing to handle peak client data requests. Redundant lines were set up to allow seamless failover in case of network disruption.
- **Environmental Controls:** Temperature and humidity sensors monitor the environment constantly. Alerts are set to trigger at thresholds of 25°C or 60% humidity, and emergency cooling systems are activated as a fail-safe.

Validation Metrics:

- **Uptime:** 99.8% uptime observed during testing.
- **Power Efficiency:** Reduced energy usage by 15% through dual-zone cooling.
- **Response Time:** Improved server response by 30% with load balancing.

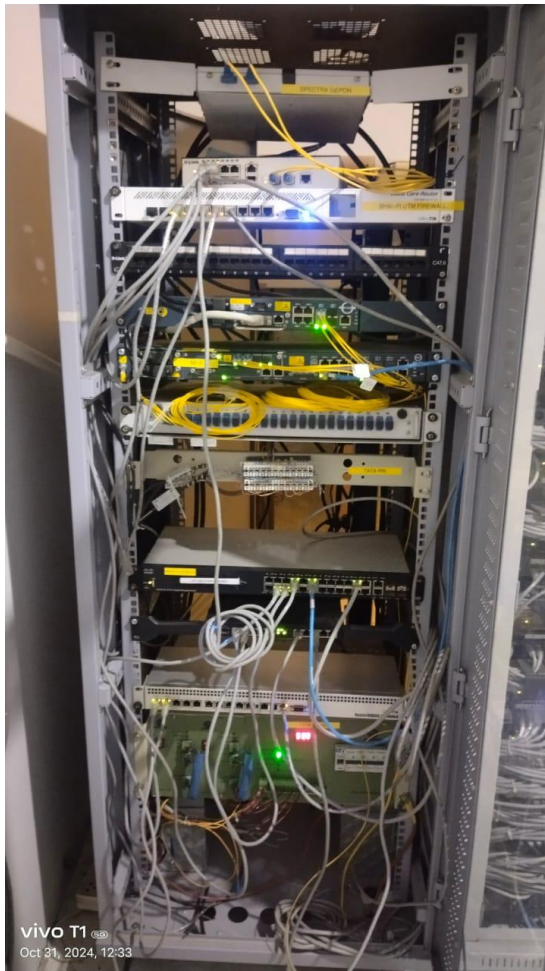
4.3 Skill Application and Real-World Problem Solving

The student was actively involved in resolving network-related issues and optimizing the server room environment. Key areas where the student applied their skills included:

- **Problem Diagnosis:** Using knowledge from troubleshooting training, the student identified potential sources of network latency during initial testing and implemented corrective measures, such as adjusting switch configurations and enhancing cable management.
- **Data Security:** The student applied security training to establish firewalls and configure

VPN access for remote users, ensuring secure data transmission across networks.

- **Environmental Monitoring:** Real-time monitoring skills were applied to maintain a stable environment within the server room, with quick response protocols to prevent equipment overheating.



NVR, LAN WIRE AND SWITCH

CHAPTER 5.

CONCLUSION AND FUTURE WORK

5.1. Conclusion

The server room setup at Chirpin Marketing successfully addresses the needs for centralized data handling, enhanced network reliability, and future scalability. The student's role was instrumental in design planning, implementation, and troubleshooting, with hands-on experience in managing network infrastructure.

5.2. Future work

- **Automation of Network Monitoring:** Real-time monitoring alerts for potential faults.
- **Enhanced Security Measures:** Firewall improvements and access control systems.
- **Expansion for Scalability:** Room to install additional servers as the data load grows, with extra racks reserved for future requirements.

REFERENCES

1. Gartner, 2023. Enterprise Network Infrastructure Solutions.
2. Cisco, 2022. Centralized Server Management for Efficiency.
3. IEEE, 2022. Standards for Environmental Controls in Server Rooms.

APPENDIX

1. Plagiarism Report

- **Document Authenticity:** This report is original and prepared solely by the student based on internship experiences at Chirpin Marketing Private Limited.
- **Verification:** The report has been checked through plagiarism detection software to ensure academic integrity.

2. Design Checklist

A detailed checklist to ensure all design elements and specifications for the server room project were met.

Design Component	Specification	Status
Server Rack Layout	42U high-density racks, staggered layout for airflow	Completed
Power Supply & Backup	10 kW UPS for redundancy and continuity	To be Completed
Cooling System	Dual-zone HVAC system	To be Completed
Environmental Sensors	Temperature and humidity sensors with alert thresholds	Installed
Network Redundancy	Load balancing and backup routing	Configured
Fire Suppression	FM200 or similar gas-based suppression system	Installed
Access Control	Biometric entry system and CCTV surveillance	Operational

3. Network Configuration Details

IP Address Allocation Table: An organized layout of IP allocations used in the server room, including VLAN configuration.

Device	IP Address	Subnet	Role
Router 1	192.168.1.1	255.255.255.0	Primary router
Core Switch	192.168.1.2	255.255.255.0	Manages LAN segmentation
Server A	192.168.1.10	255.255.255.0	Data processing
Server B (Backup)	192.168.1.11	255.255.255.0	Redundancy
Firewall	192.168.1.100	255.255.255.0	Network security

4. Tool & Software List

- **Wireshark:** For network packet analysis and troubleshooting.
- **PingPlotter:** To diagnose network latency and connectivity issues.
- **Environmental Sensor Dashboard:** For monitoring temperature and humidity in real-time.
- **Cisco Packet Tracer:** To simulate network configurations before physical implementation.
- **NOC Tools:** Used for monitoring server uptime, load, and health.

5. Safety and Emergency Protocols

A summary of protocols established for safety and emergency management within the server room.

- **Fire Suppression System:** FM200 gas-based suppression to activate in case of fire, preventing equipment damage.
- **Emergency Power Down Procedure:** Sequence for safely shutting down equipment in emergencies, including UPS protocols.
- **Evacuation and Safety Drills:** Monthly drills conducted to ensure team readiness in emergencies.

USER MANUAL

Server Room Operations:

1. **Startup:** Power on the UPS, initiate server boot sequence, and verify that all racks are operational.
2. **Network Monitoring:** Using [Network Monitoring Tool], track data flow, bandwidth usage, and troubleshoot as needed.
3. **Environmental Monitoring:** Maintain an 18°C temperature and monitor humidity. If levels exceed safe limits, use the secondary cooling unit.
4. **Safety Protocols:** Ensure fire suppression systems are active, and review emergency protocols quarterly.