Razon John Kyle R

Lessons that will be learned

* Choosing a correct administrative model
* What are the three administrative model
* What kind of maintenance is prevention host maintenance
* Causes of a no administrative model

Written Report

* Prevention Host Maintenance

Before the computer and networking environment can be managed effectively an organization and its IT group must first define how the task will be assigned and managed. The job of delegating responsibility for the network defines the organization’s administrative model. If there is no administrative model, the environment is managed chaotically, and the bulk of work is usually made up of firefighting. Server updates and modifications must more frequently be performed on the spot without proper testing. Also, when administrative or maintenance tasks are not performed correctly or consistently, securing the environment and auditing administrative events are nearly impossible.

We want a maintenance  that is regularly performed on a piece of equipment to lessen the likelihood of it failing. It is routine maintenance that is scheduled based on data insights. A preventive maintenance task is performed while the equipment is still working so it does not break down unexpectedly and create unplanned downtime. In terms of the complexity of this maintenance strategy, it falls between reactive maintenance (or run-to-failure ) and predictive maintenance.

To choose or define the correct administrative model the organization must discover what services are needed in each location and where the administrators with the skill to manage these services are located.

**The Centralized Model**

The centralized administration model is simple in concept: All the IT-related administration is controlled by one group, usually located at one physical location. In the centralized model, all the critical servers are housed in one or a few locations instead of distributed at each location. This arrangement allows for a central backup and always having the correct IT staff member available when a server fails.

**The Distributed Administration Model**

The distributed administration model is the opposite of the centralized model in that tasks can be divided among IT and non-IT staff members in various locations. The rights to perform administrative tasks can be granted based on geography, department, or job function. Also, administrative control can be granted for a specific network service such as From the Library of Robert Ryan ptg domain name system (DNS) or Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP). This allows separation of server and workstation administration without giving unqualified adminis-rators the rights to modify network settings or security.

**The Mixed Administration Model**

The mixed administration model is a mix of administrative responsibilities, using both centralized and distributed administration. One example could be that all security policies and standard server configurations are defined from a central site or headquarters, but the implementation and management of servers are defined by physical location, limiting administrators from changing configurations on servers in other locations.

**References**

* [**https://www.fiixsoftware.com/maintenance-strategies/preventative-maintenance/**](https://www.fiixsoftware.com/maintenance-strategies/preventative-maintenance/)
* **https://drive.google.com/file/d/13JGYmXREsyQd-vpc1acAdGyCnD4l1oT2/view**