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*I confirm that I understand my coursework needs to be submitted online via Google Classroom under the relevant module page before the deadline in order for my assignment to be accepted and marked. I am fully aware that late submissions will be treated as non-submission and a mark of zero will be awarded.*

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## 1 Introduction:

Windows Server 2022 Standard offers enhanced support for container technologies, such as Docker and Kubernetes, for deploying and managing applications in Windows and Linux containers. Compared to previous versions, container image sizes have been reduced by an impressive 40%, resulting in a 30% faster startup time and lower storage and data transfer overhead (thefutureofthings.com, 2024).

### 1.1 Windows Server Manager:

Windows Server Manager is a Server management console (Ashiedu, 2021). It is used to manage multiple Windows Servers from a single console (Ashiedu, 2021). The major selling point for this tool is that it eliminates the need to use RDP to manage remote servers (Ashiedu, 2021). It also allows you to install, or remove server features on remote servers (Ashiedu, 2021). Moreover, you can create server groups making it easy to manage identical servers (Ashiedu, 2021). You can group servers by tasks they perform or by location (Ashiedu, 2021).

## 2 Aim and Objectives:

The aim of this workshop is to understand the process of installation roles and features in windows server 2022 that helps to host a static website.

The main Objective of this workshop are maintained below:

- Install the required roles and features on Windows Server to enable website hosting.
- Configure the Internet Information Services Manager to add and manage a new website.
- Place the downloaded website template in a proper folder inside the server.
- Update the hosts file so the website can be accessed using the custom domain chainsummit.local.

### 3 Customization:

Customization is the process of changing something to suit our needs. Our Windows Server 2022 will be customized in this workshop by changing its name, disabling Internet Explorer's enhanced security and checking for updates, adding a user via a graphical user interface (GUI), turning on remote desktop, adding a new user via Shell, and more.

**Step 1:** Open the Server Manager dashboard on your Windows Server. From there, choose the option “Add roles and features.” This is the starting point for adding new server functions. You must do this before enabling the Web Server role.

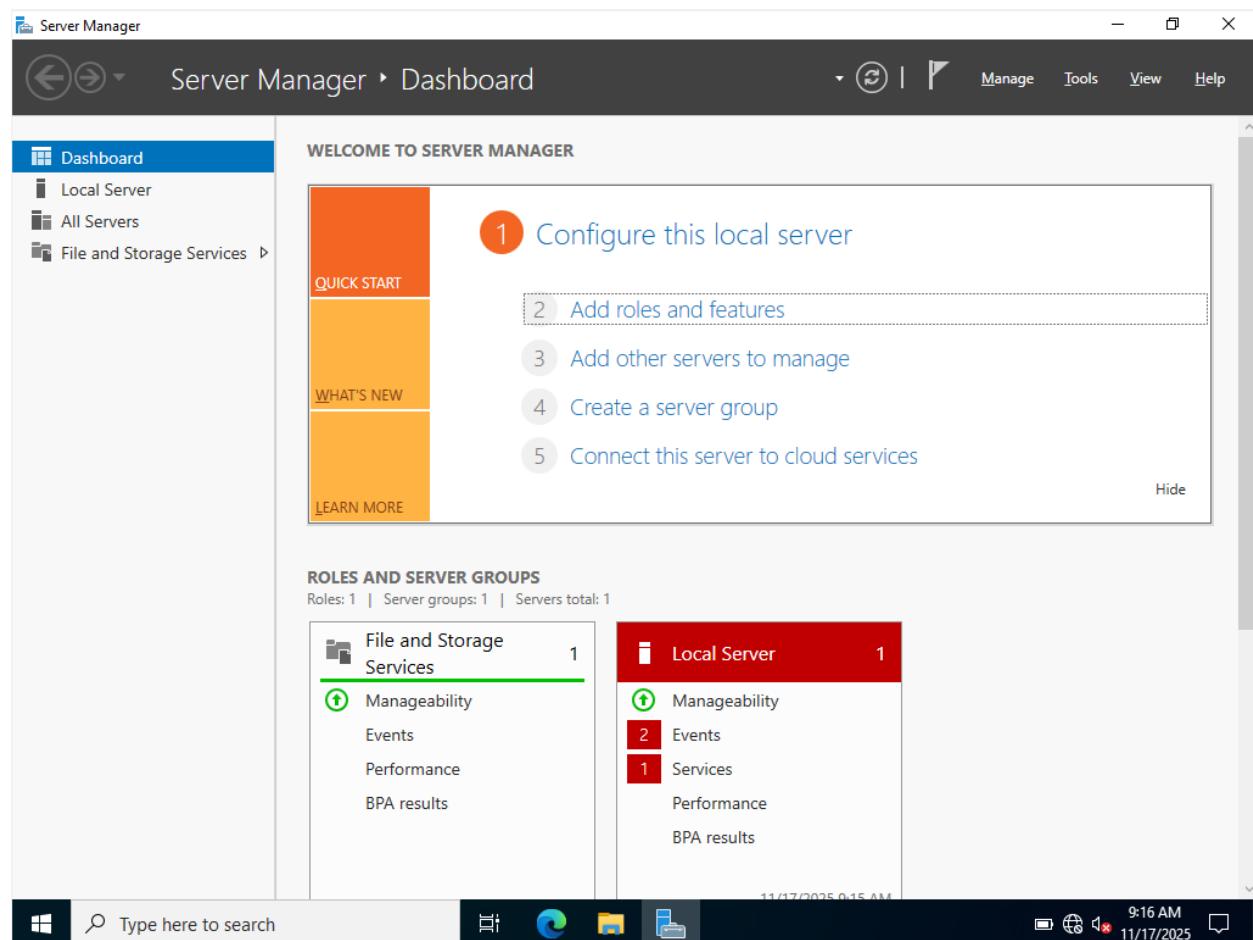


Figure 1: Server Manager Dashboard

**Step 2:** Click the “Next” button to continue the installation wizard. This moves you forward to the next section of the setup. At this point, there is nothing to change yet. You are simply confirming the wizard’s introduction page.

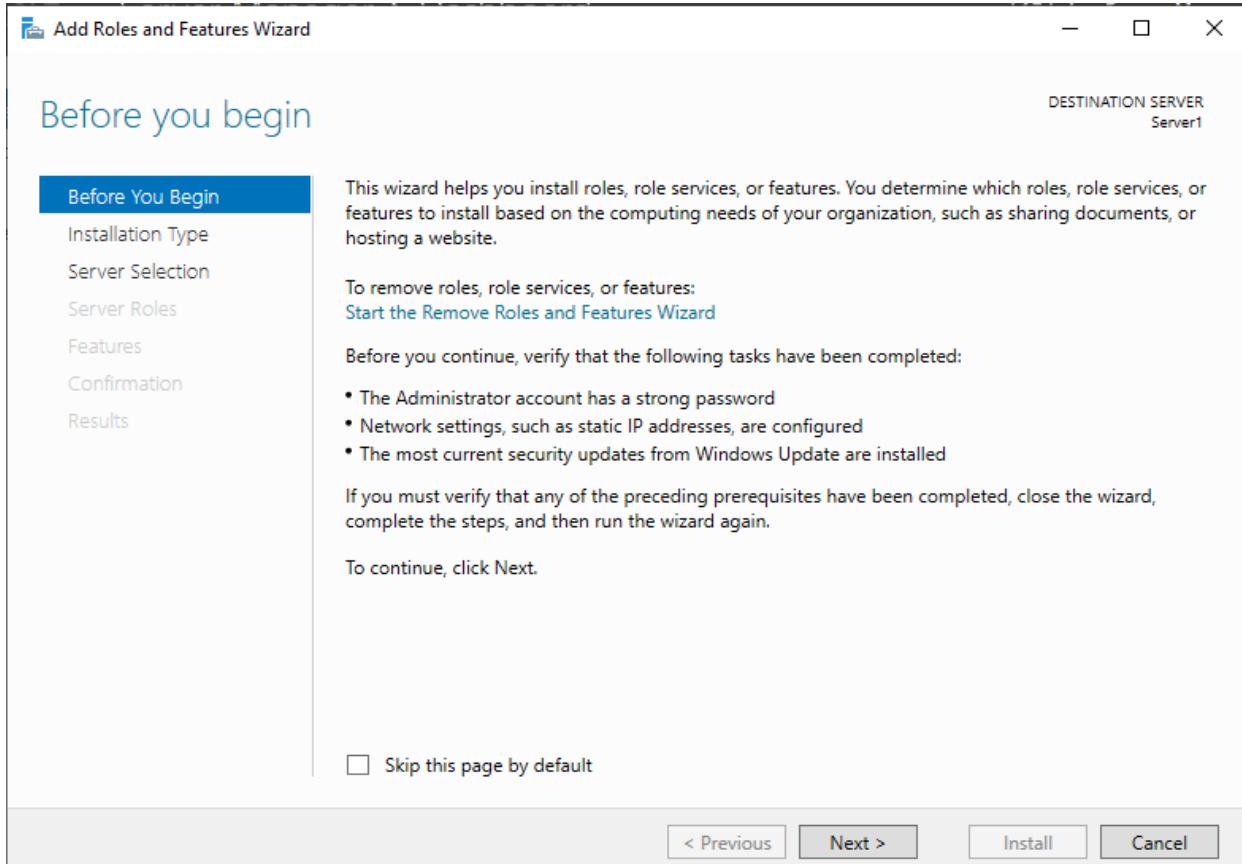


Figure 2: Before You Begin

**Step 3:** Select the option role based or feature based installation. This tells Windows that you want to add a server role. It is used for installing services like IIS. This is the correct option when hosting a website.

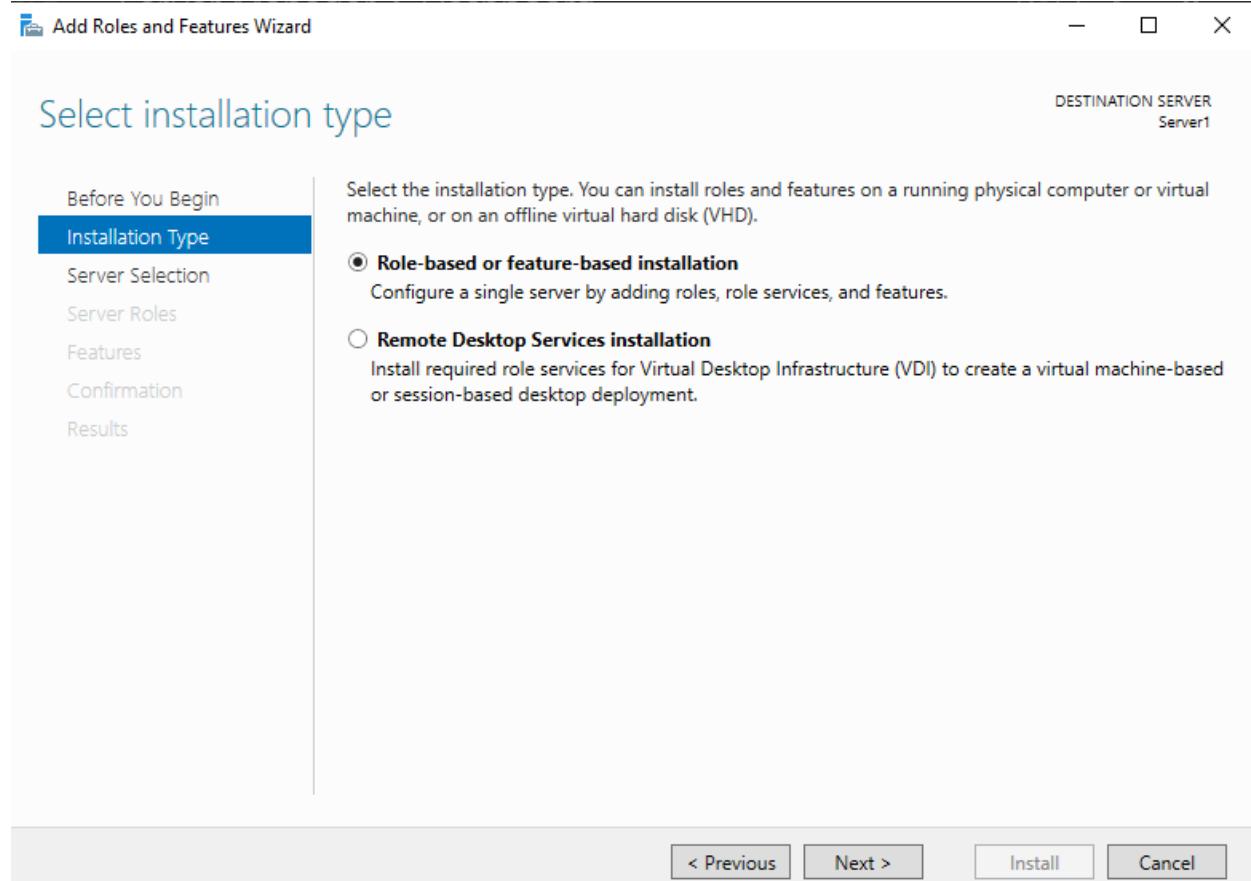


Figure 3: Installation Type

**Step 4:** Click “Next” without changing any settings on this page. The server selection is usually correct by default. This ensures you install roles on the same server you’re logged into. No modifications are needed in this step.

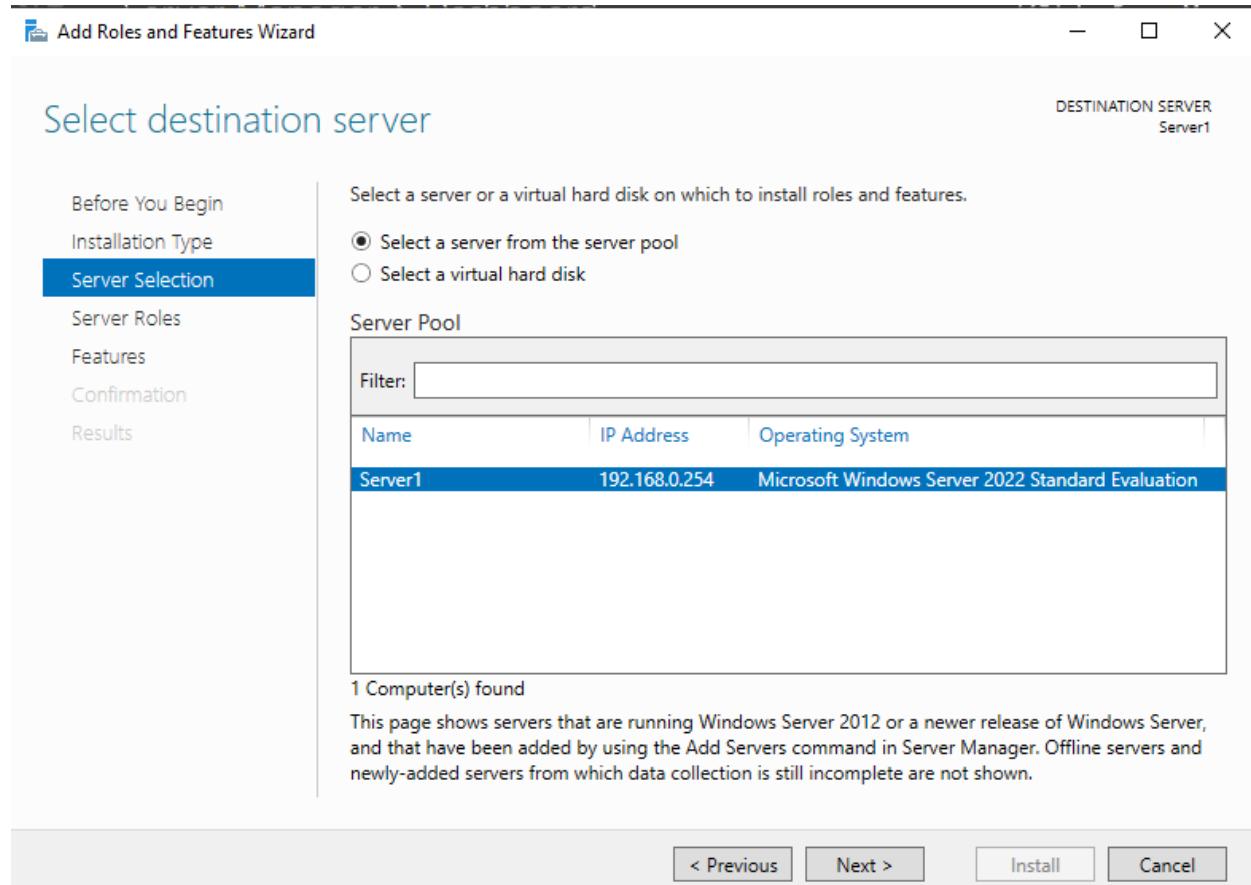


Figure 4: Server Selection

**Step 5:** Check the box for Web Server IIS. This adds the actual role required to host a website. IIS allows your server to run web applications and static sites. Without this role, your website cannot be accessed.

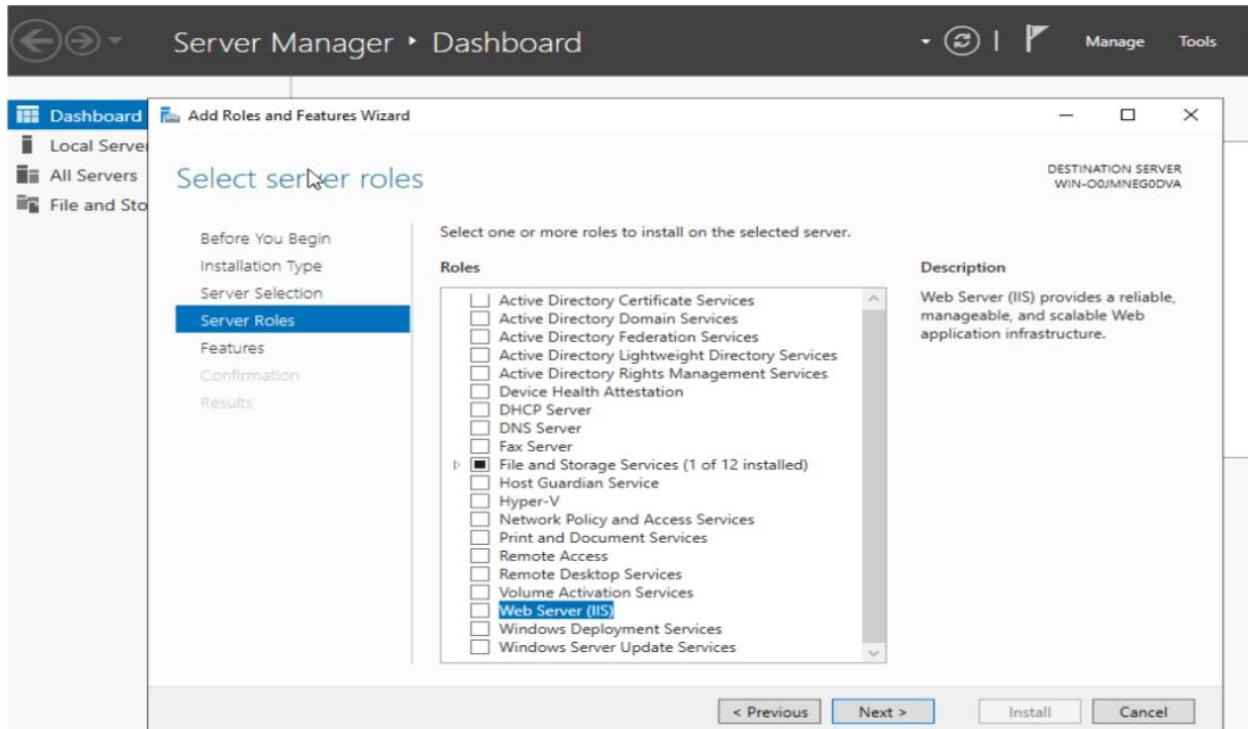


Figure 5: Server Roles

**Step 6:** Click the “Add Features” button when prompted. This includes all supporting components required for IIS. Windows automatically selects the needed features for proper function. You must accept this to continue installation smoothly.

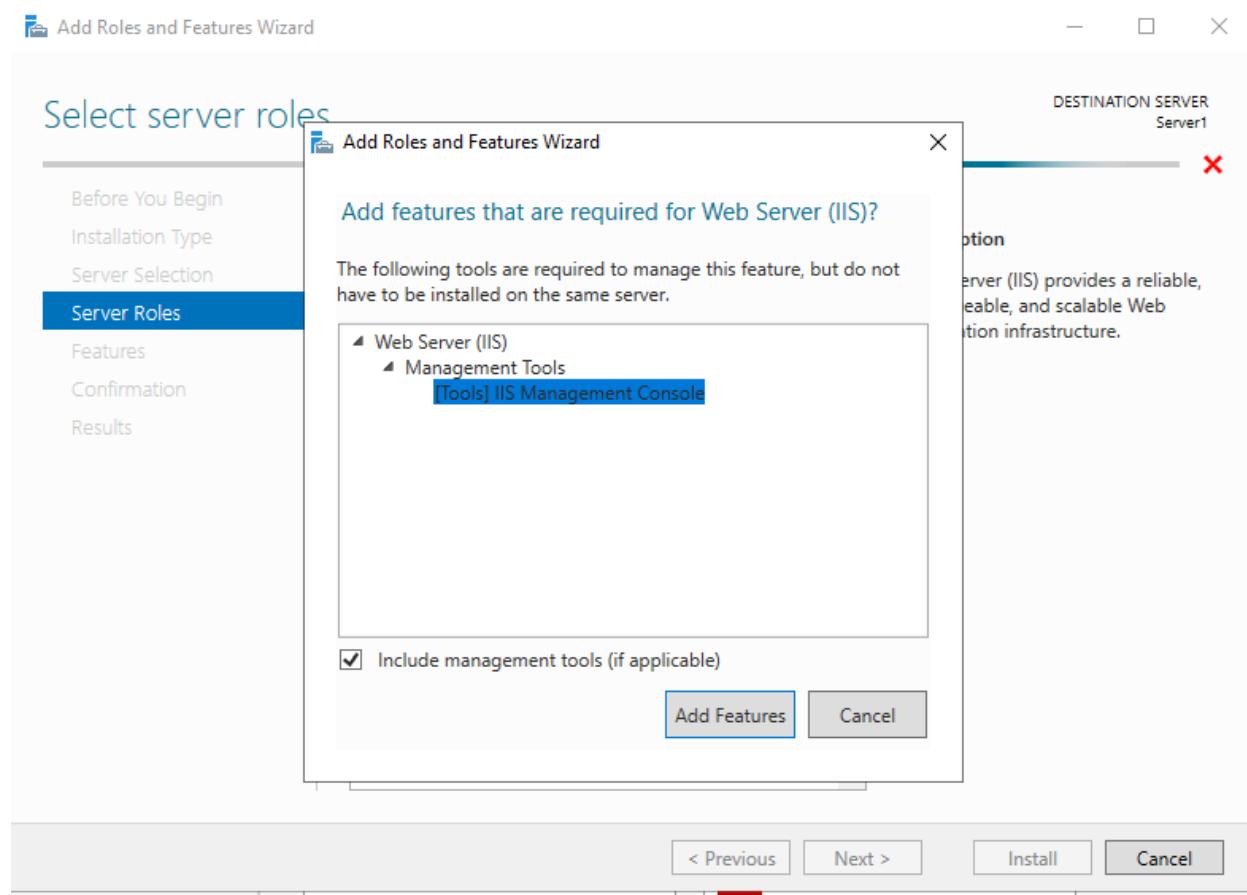


Figure 6: Add Roles and Features Wizard

**Step 7:** The Web Server role is now included. Click “Next” to proceed through the wizard. You won’t need to change anything here. Just confirm the additions and move forward.

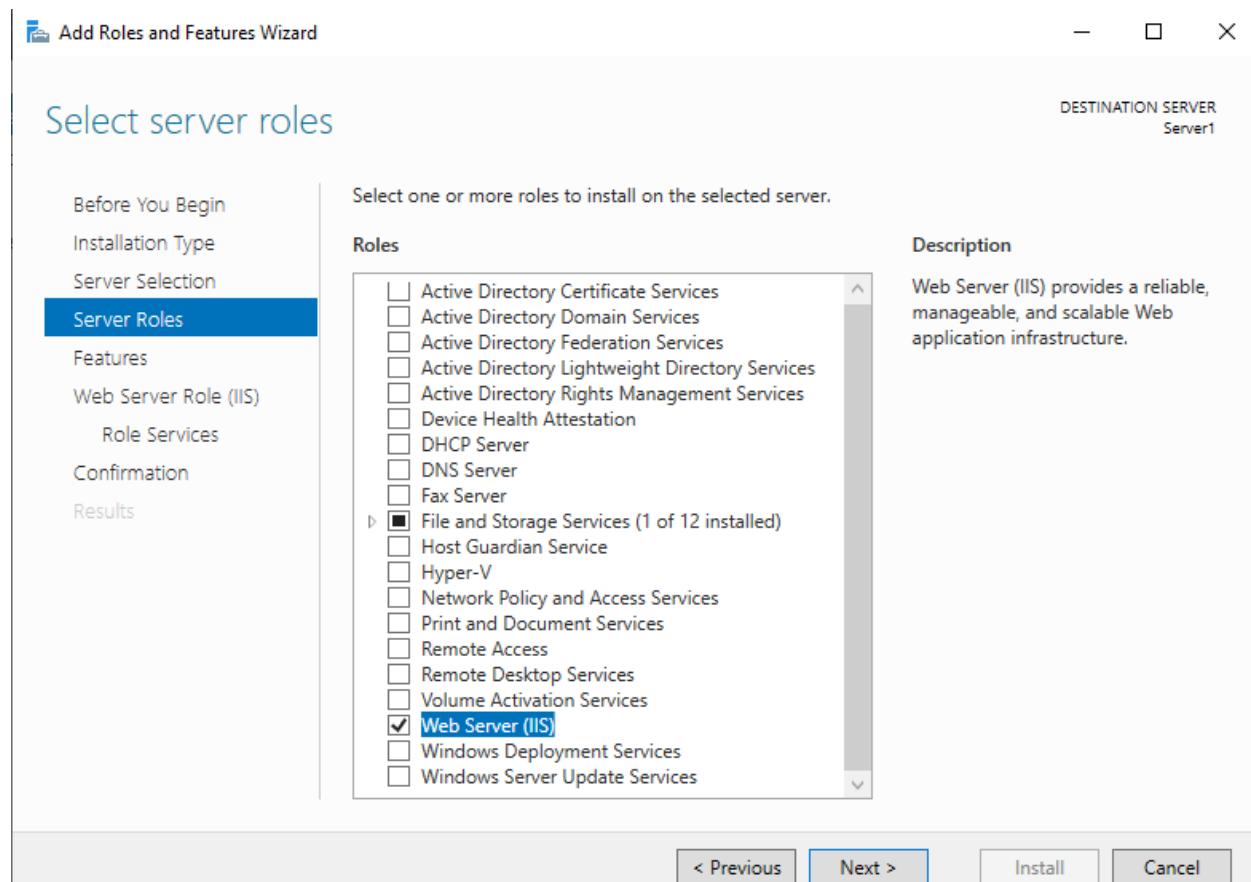


Figure 7: Next Wizard

**Step 8:** Again, click “Next” to continue with default values. IIS provides many optional components but defaults are enough. The basic features are sufficient for hosting a static website. Advanced options are not needed for this workshop.

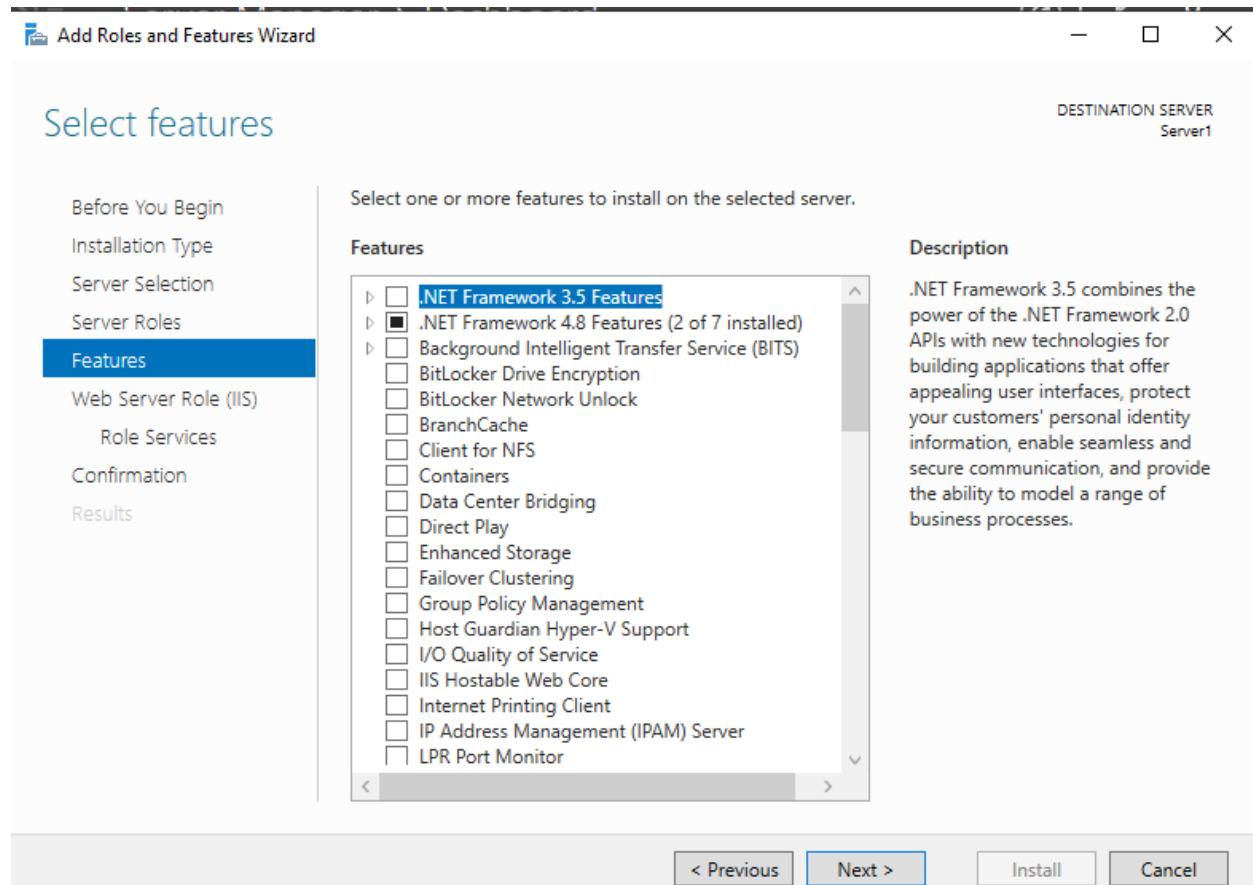


Figure 8: Next Wizard Default Values

**Step 9:** Click “Next” on the features page. This confirms that you accept the standard configuration. You do not need to modify the available optional settings. The installation wizard continues using default selections.

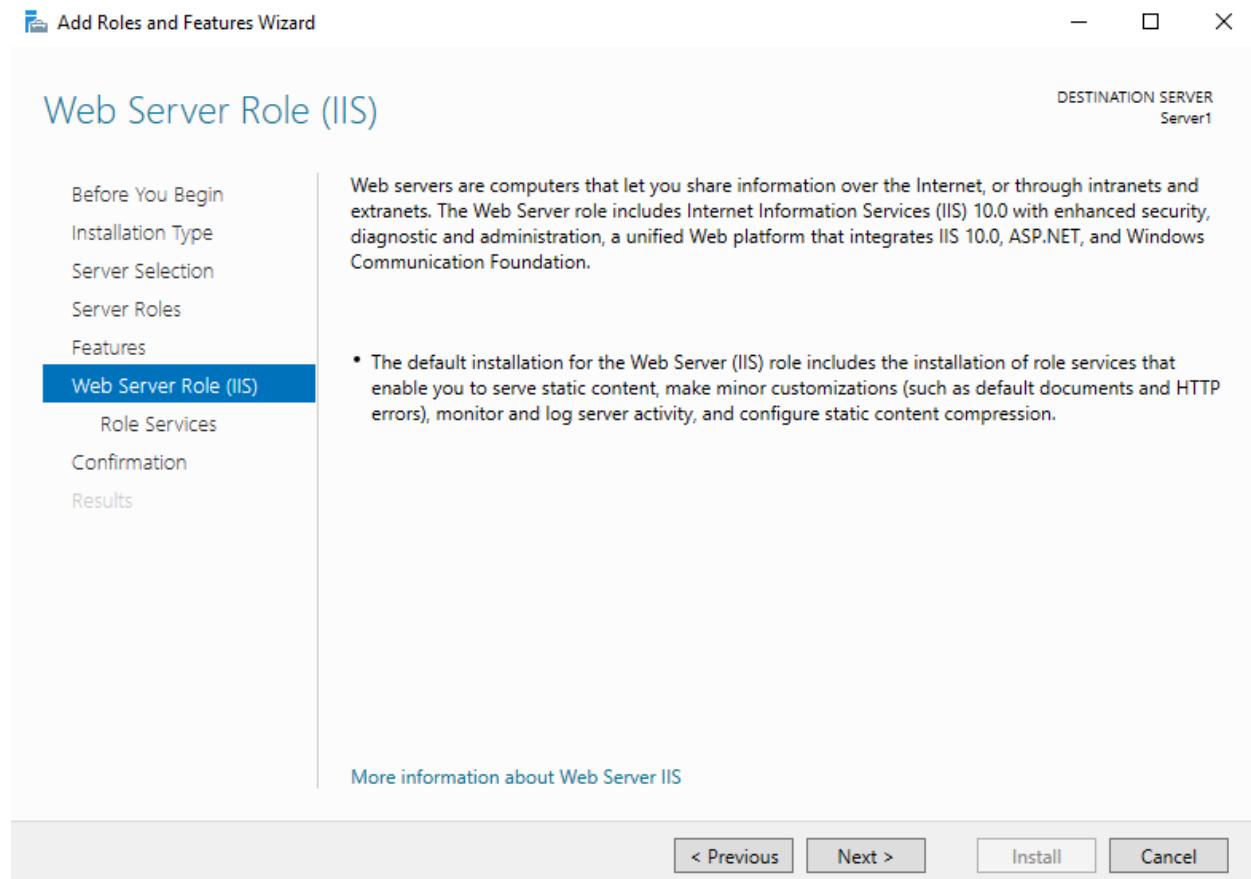


Figure 9: Confirm Standard Configuration

**Step 10:** Press “Next” again without changing anything. This repeats the confirmation process for another IIS settings page. It ensures that all selected components remain unchanged. You simply continue toward the installation screen.

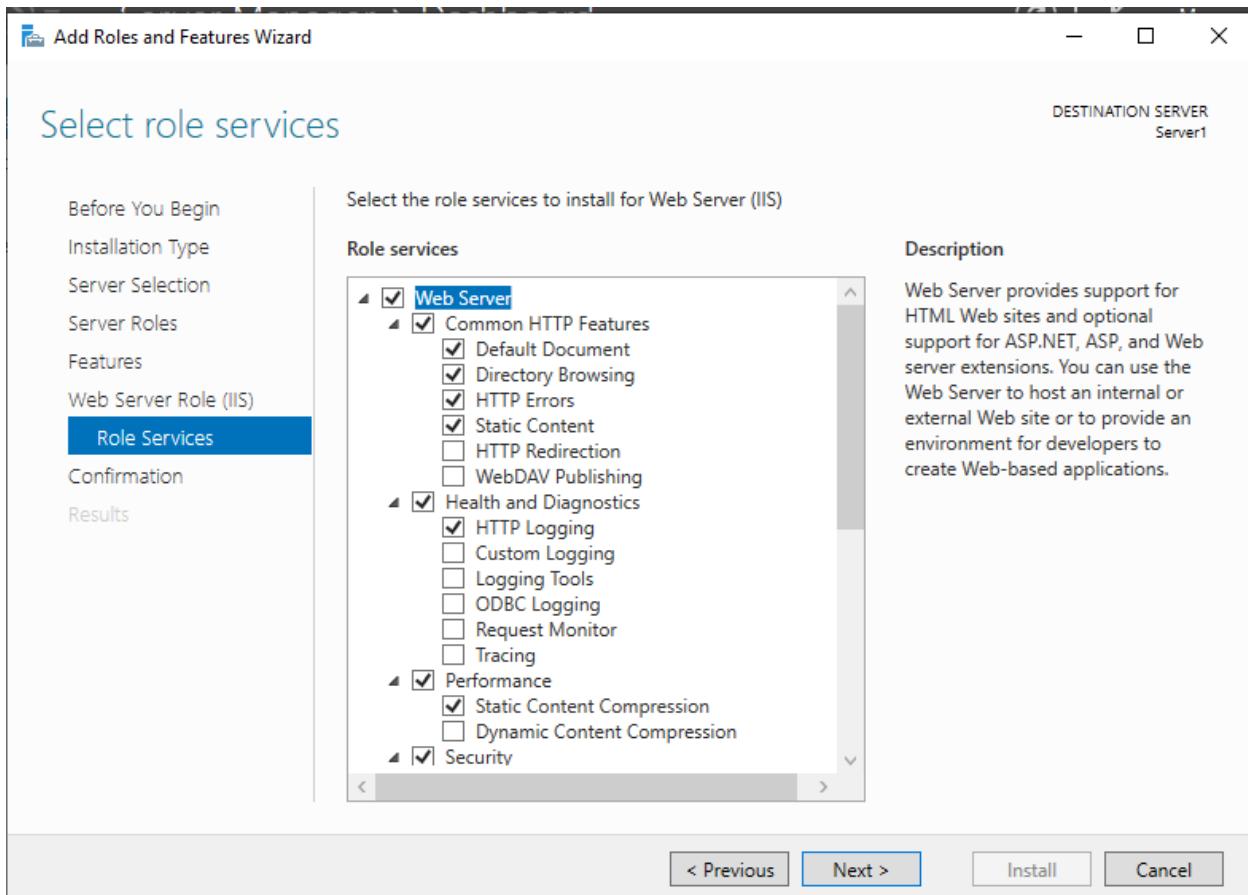


Figure 10: Next to Another IIS Settings Page

**Step 11:** Check the option “Restart the destination server automatically if required.” This allows the server to reboot on its own if installation needs it. Click “Yes” when prompted to confirm your choice. This avoids installation failure due to pending restarts.

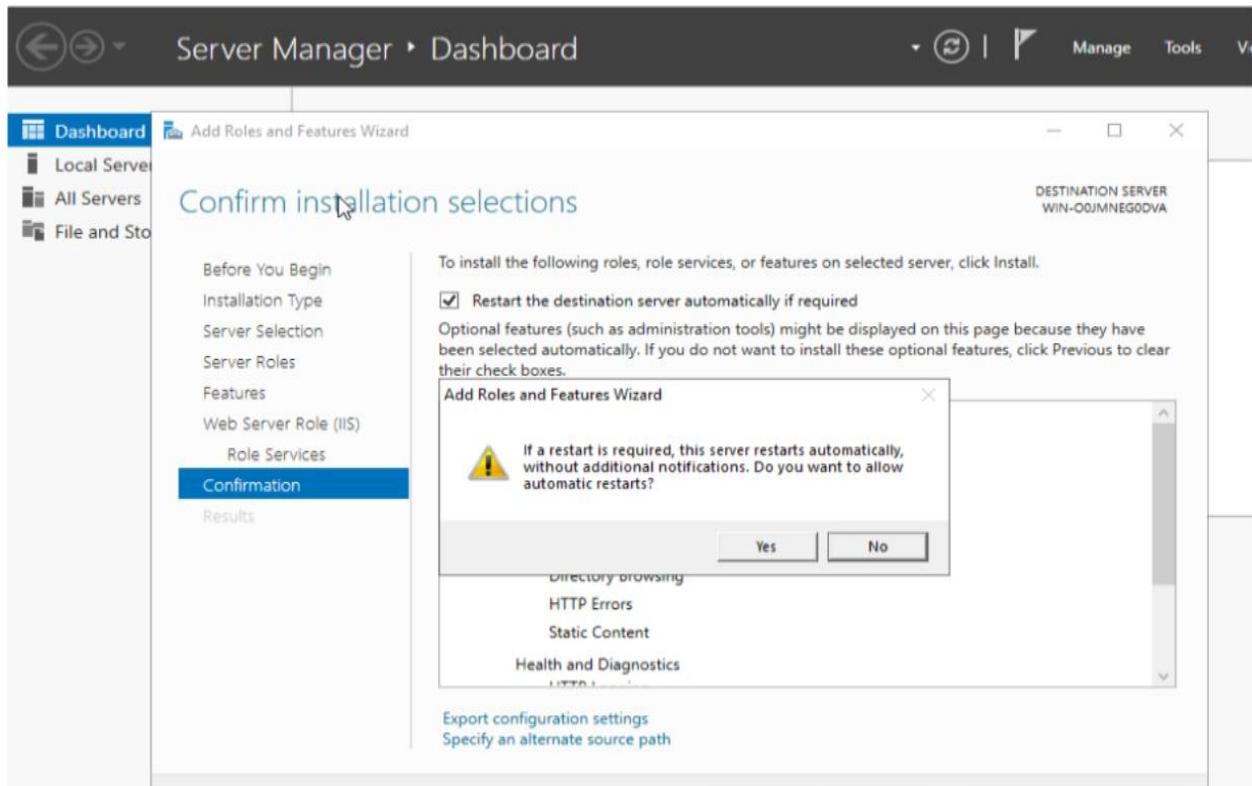


Figure 11: Restart Destination Server

**Step 12:** The installation process begins. The server is now adding the IIS role and features. This may take a few minutes depending on system speed. Wait until the progress bar reaches 100%.

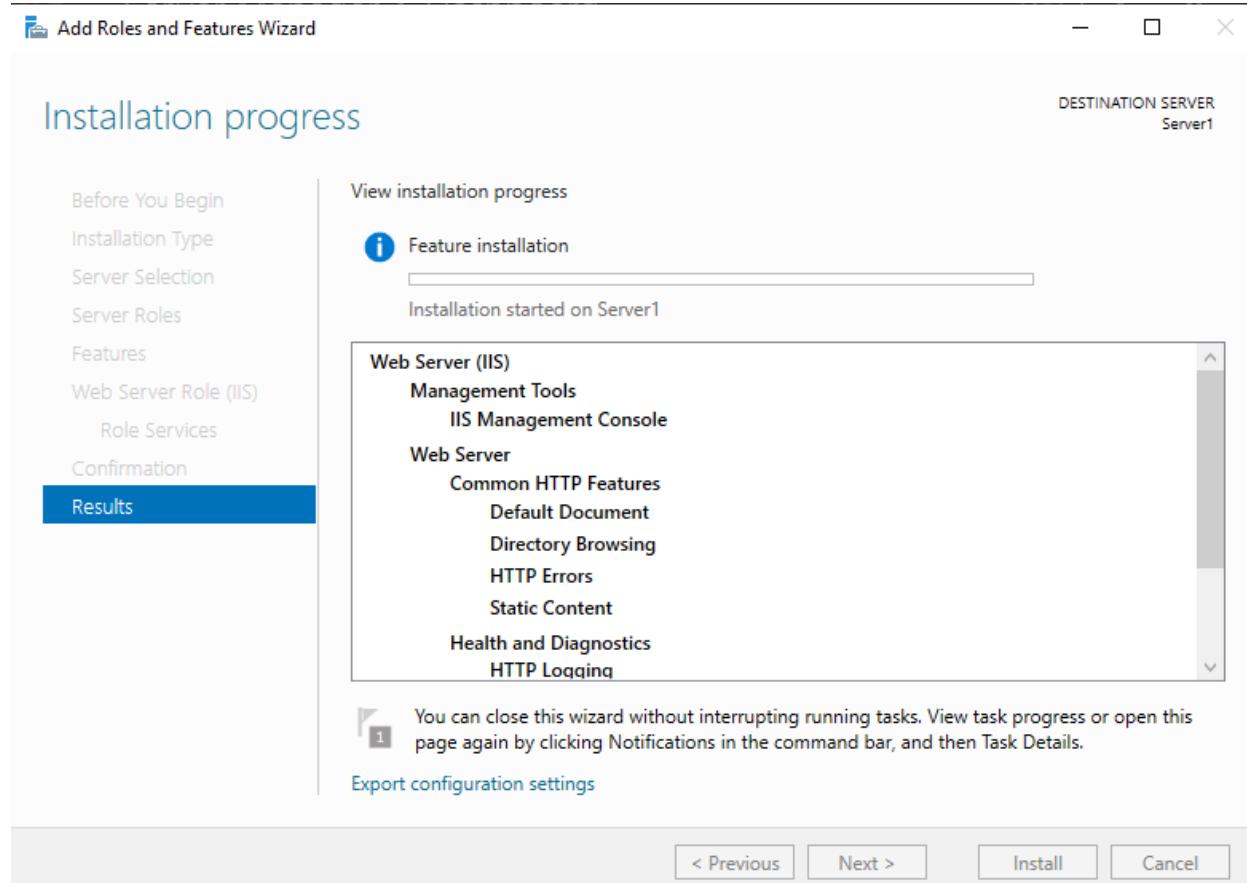


Figure 12: Features Installation

**Step 13:** Once installation is complete, go to the Tools menu in Server Manager. Find Internet Information Services (IIS) Manager in the list. Click it to open the IIS management console. This is where you control and configure your websites.

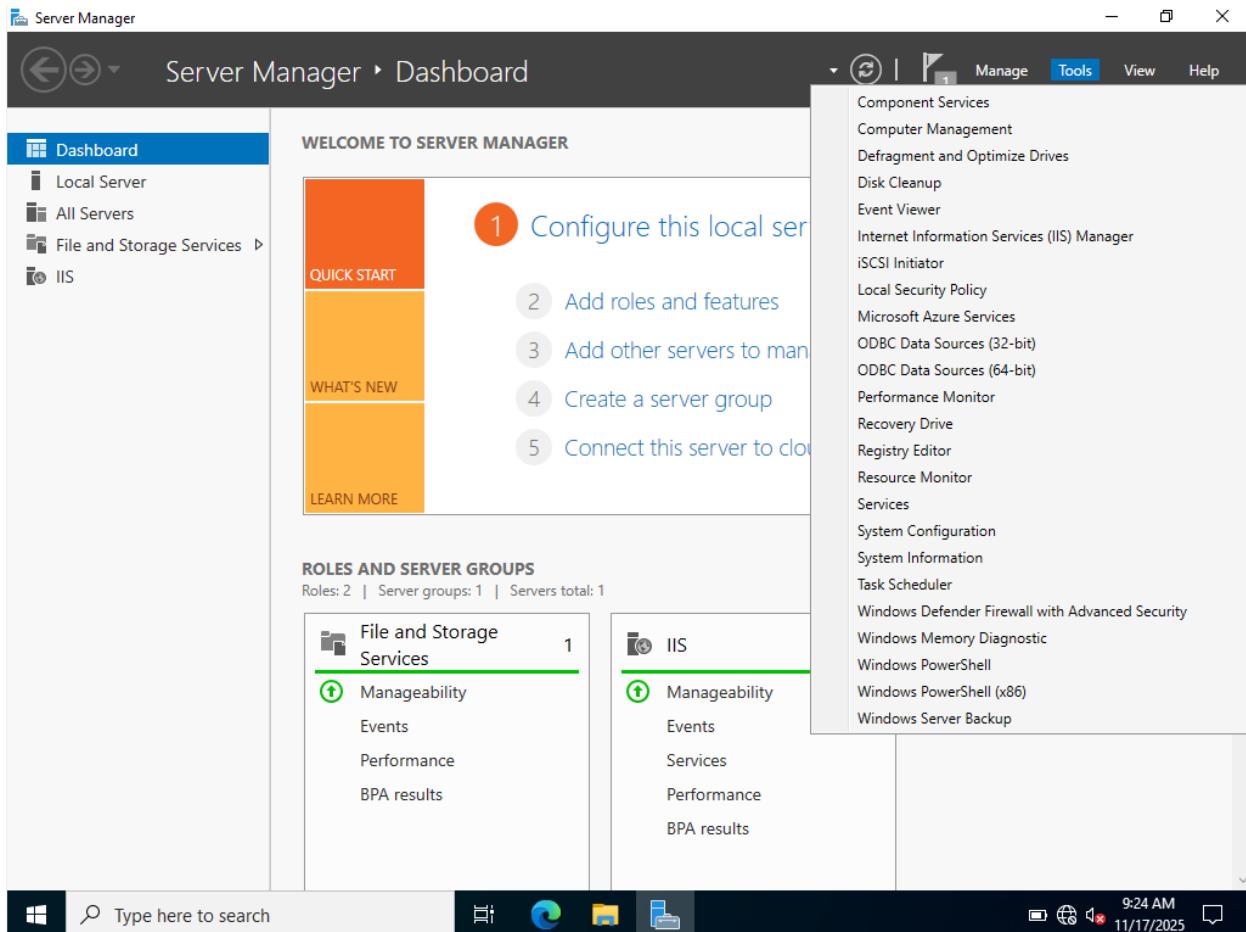


Figure 13: Tools Menu

**Step 14:** IIS Manager opens, showing server information. On the left side, your server's name will appear. This panel lets you manage all web-related features. The server's name is the root location for website settings.

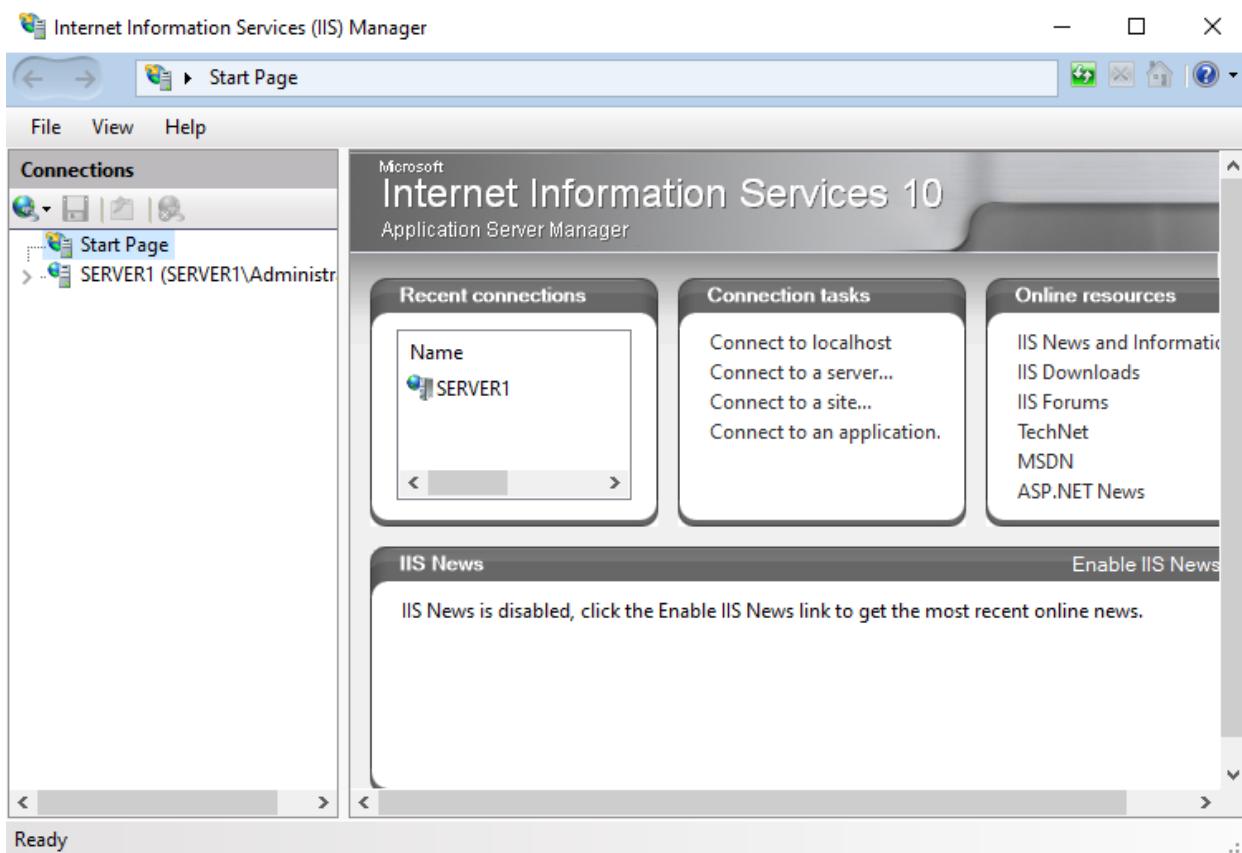


Figure 14: Internet Information Services

**Step 15:** Click the dropdown arrow beside your server's name. This reveals different categories such as Sites. Expand the Sites menu as well. You will now see the list of websites hosted on the server.

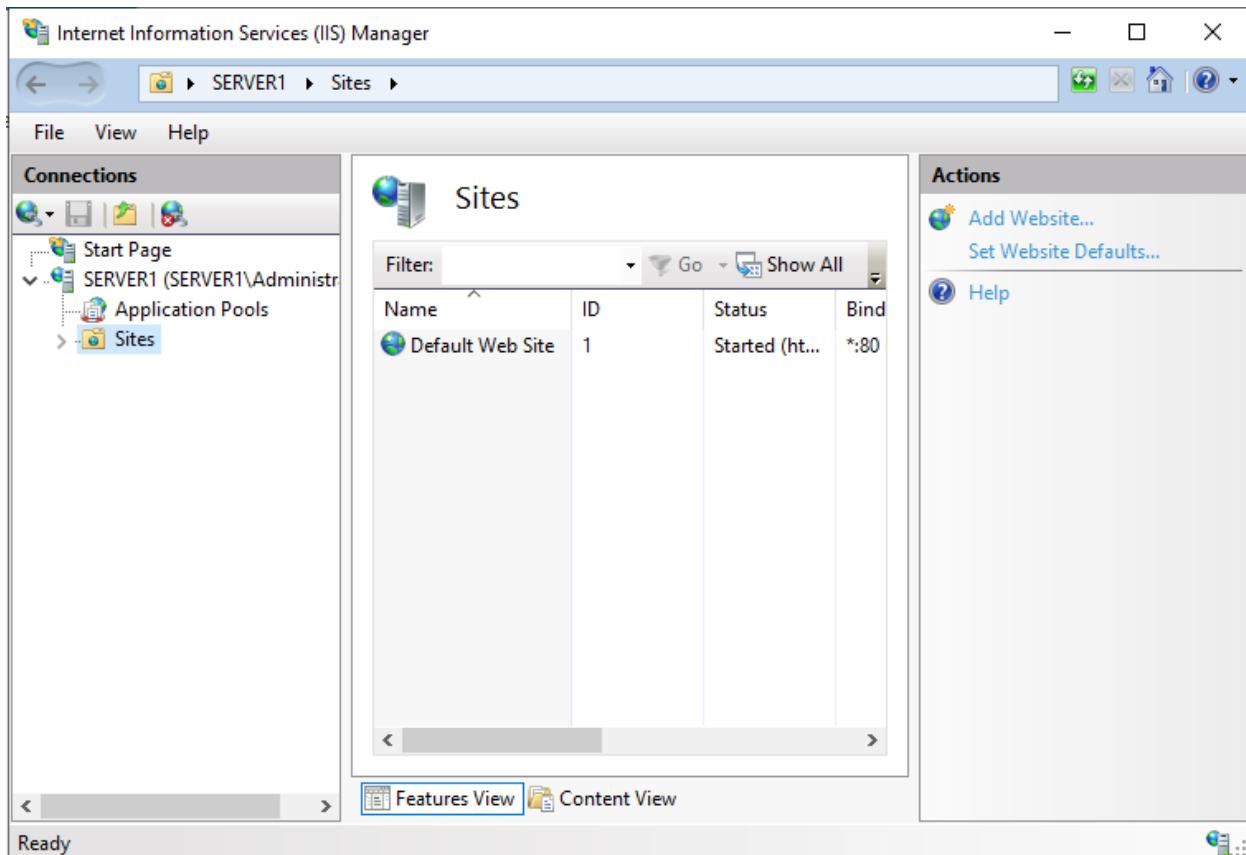


Figure 15: Sites Menu

**Step 16:** Under Sites, you will notice only one site, the Default Web Site. Right-click on Sites to add your own website. Choose Add Website from the context menu. This opens the form to create a new site.

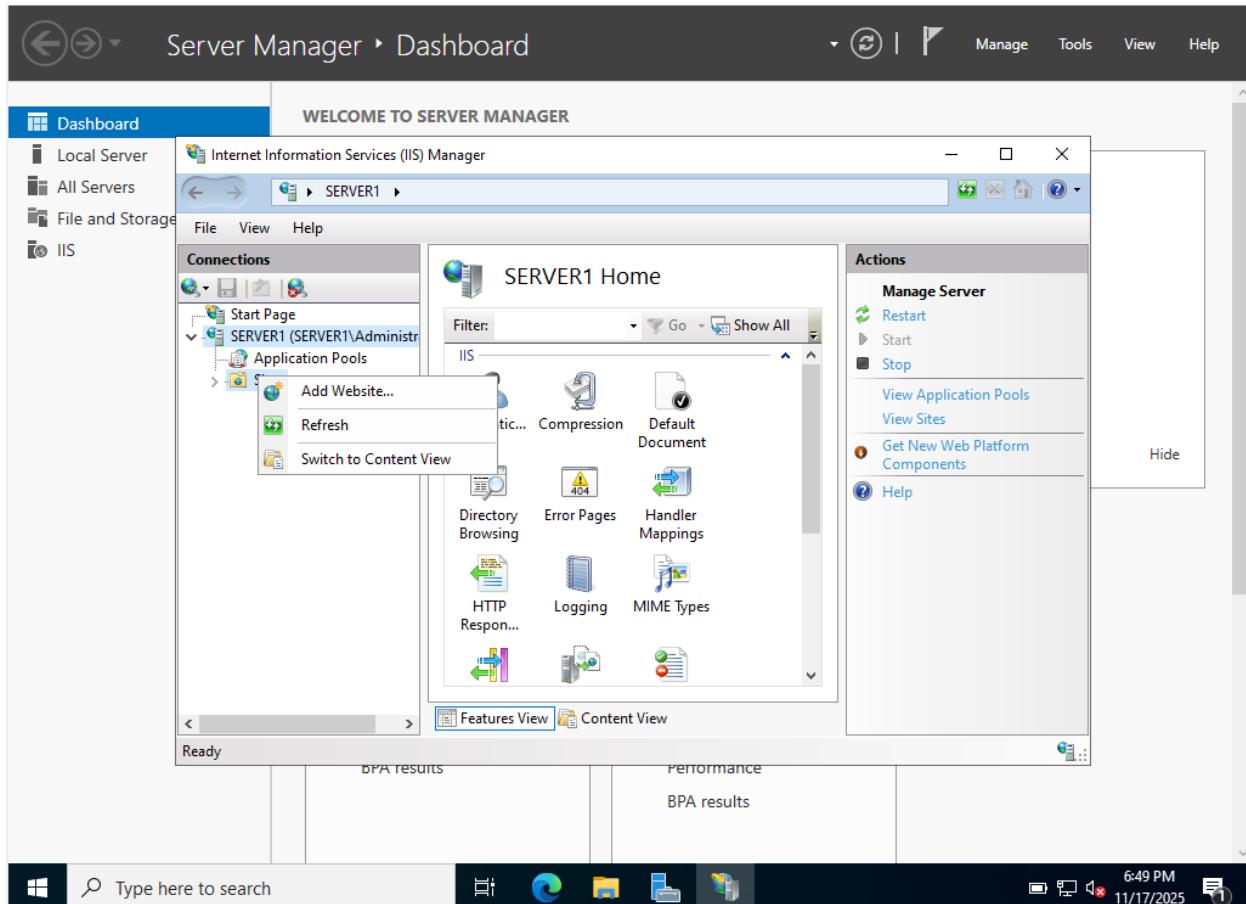


Figure 16: Create A New Site

**Step 17:** Fill in the website details in the Add Website window. Type **Chain summit .local** in the Site Name field. Choose the folder where your template files were copied as the Physical Path. Enter **chainsummit.local** again in the Host Name box.

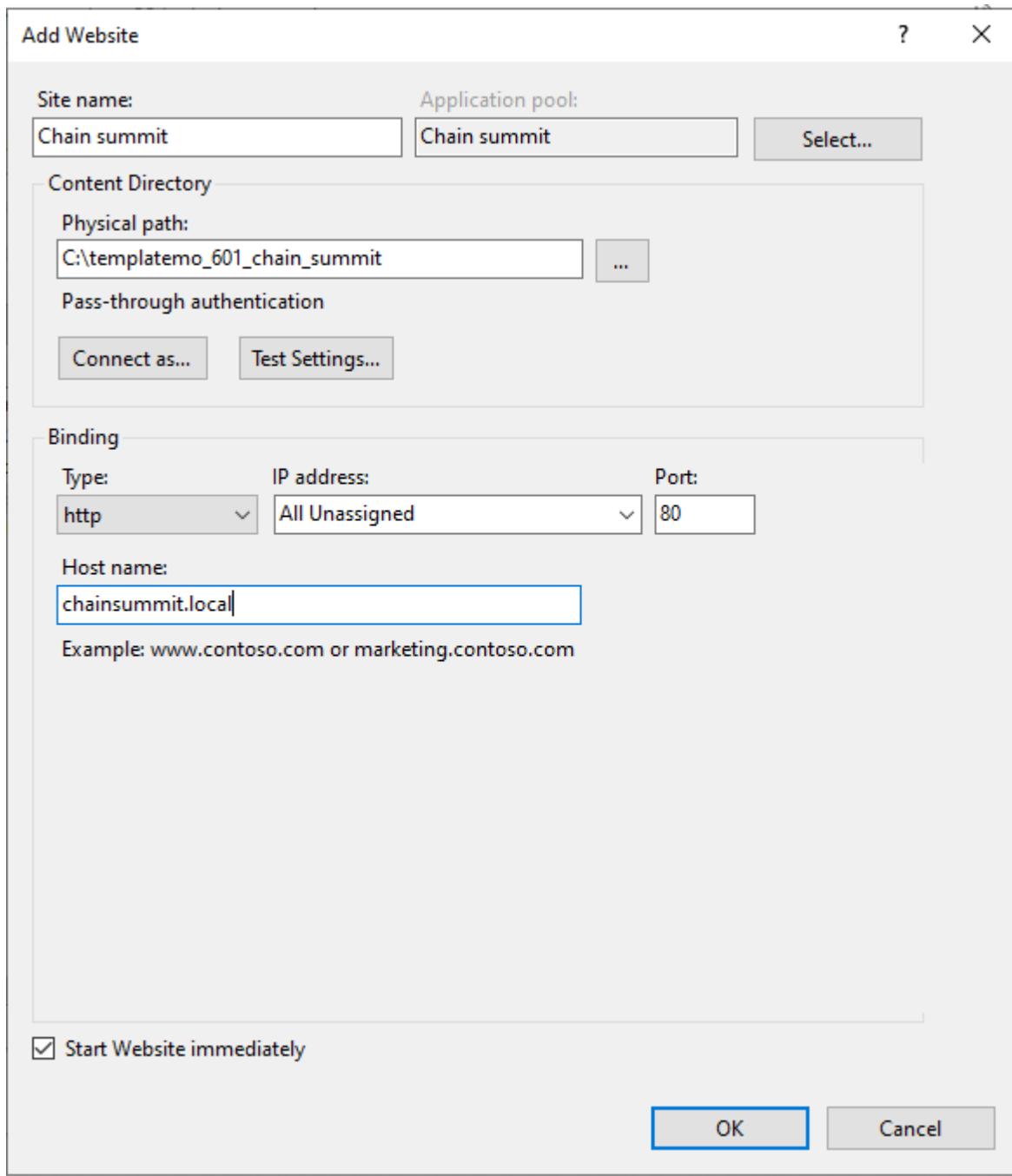


Figure 17: Website Details

**Step 18:** Your new site will now appear under the Sites list. To view it, open a browser and type **chainsummit.local** in the address bar. The server should load your website if everything is correct. This confirms that IIS recognizes your new site.

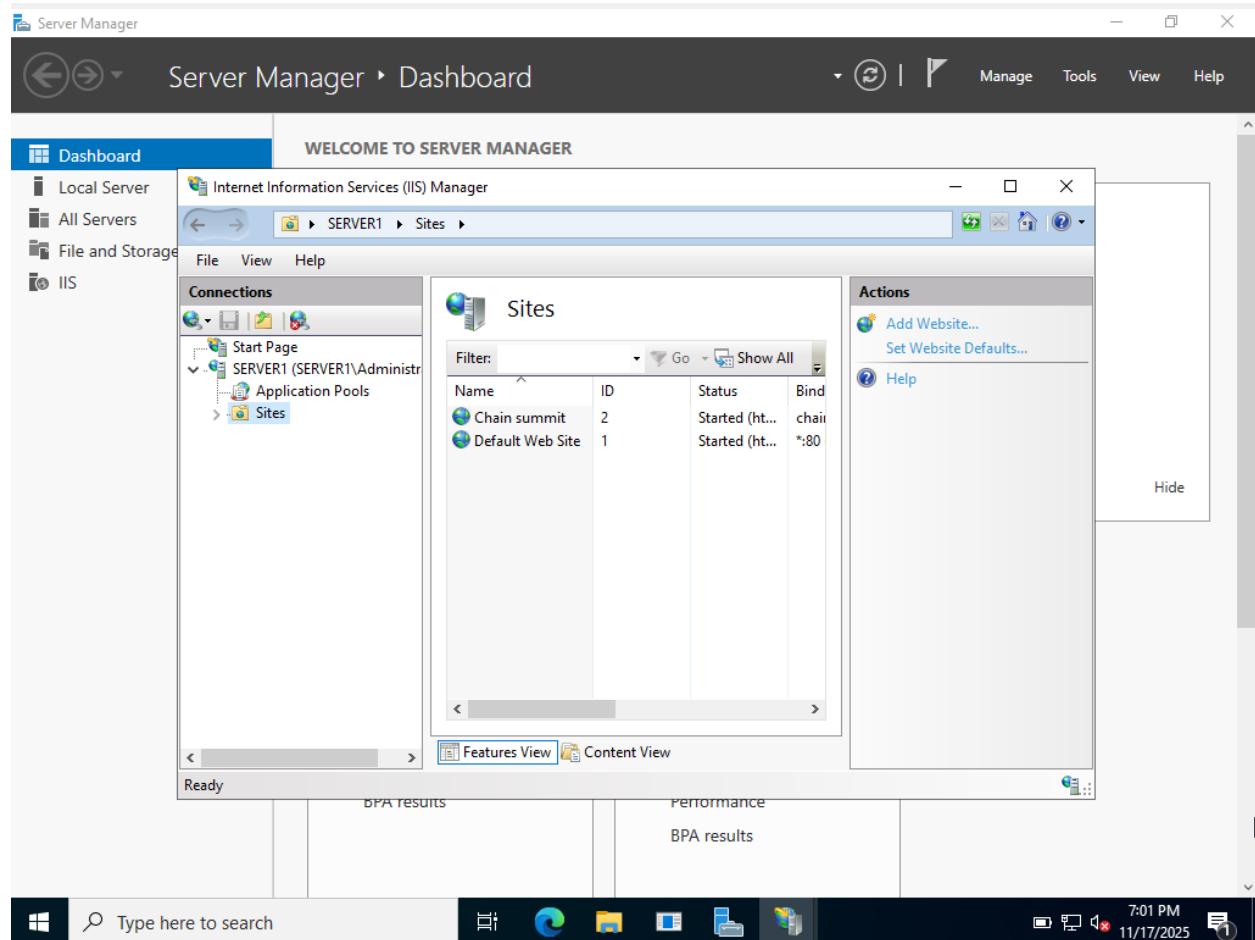


Figure 18: Address Bar

**Step 19:** If the site does not open, do not worry. This usually means Windows cannot map the hostname to the server. It is a common issue when using a local domain name. The solution is to edit the hosts file manually.

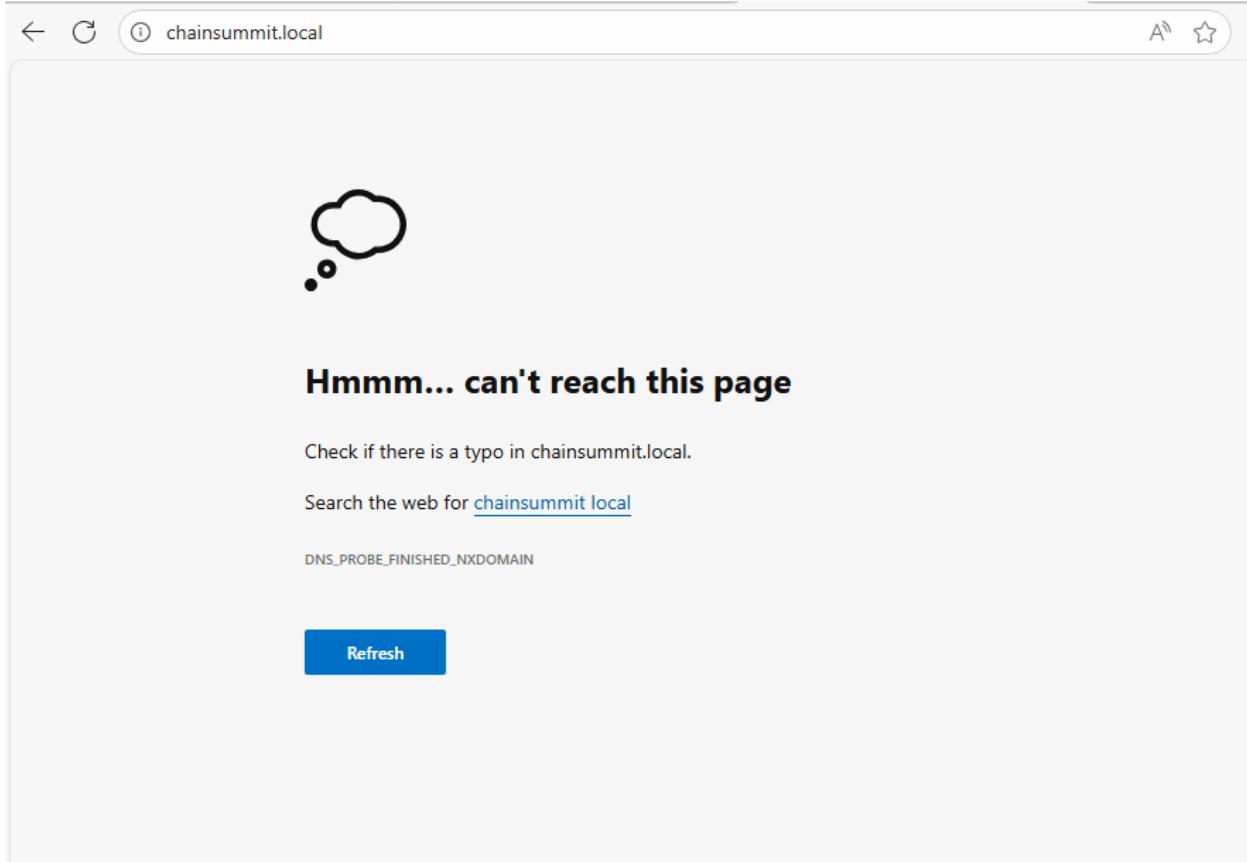


Figure 19: Can't Reach This Page

**Step 20:** Open the hosts file located at: C:/Windows/System32/drivers/etc/hosts  
Use Notepad to open the file. This file lets your computer map domain names to IP addresses.

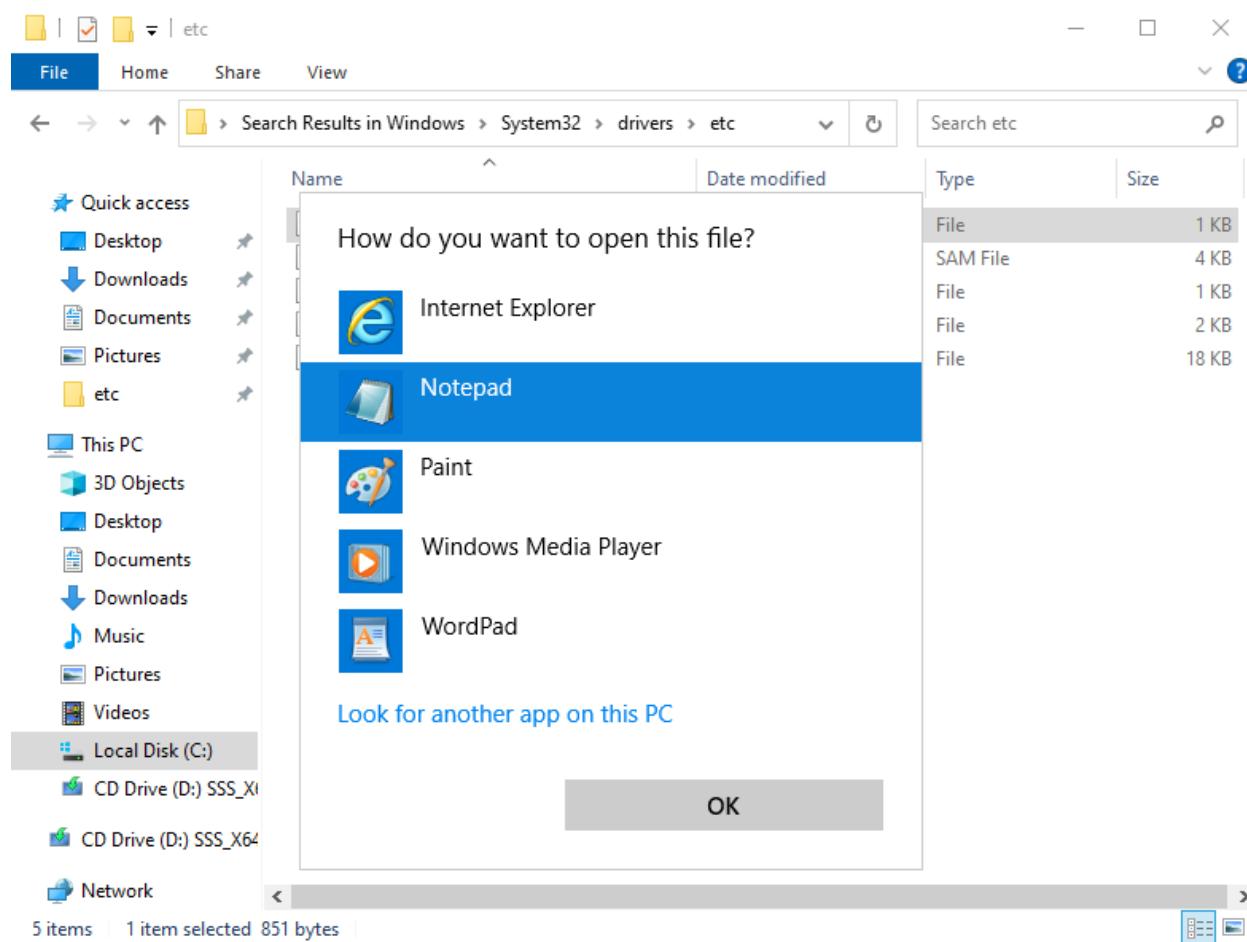
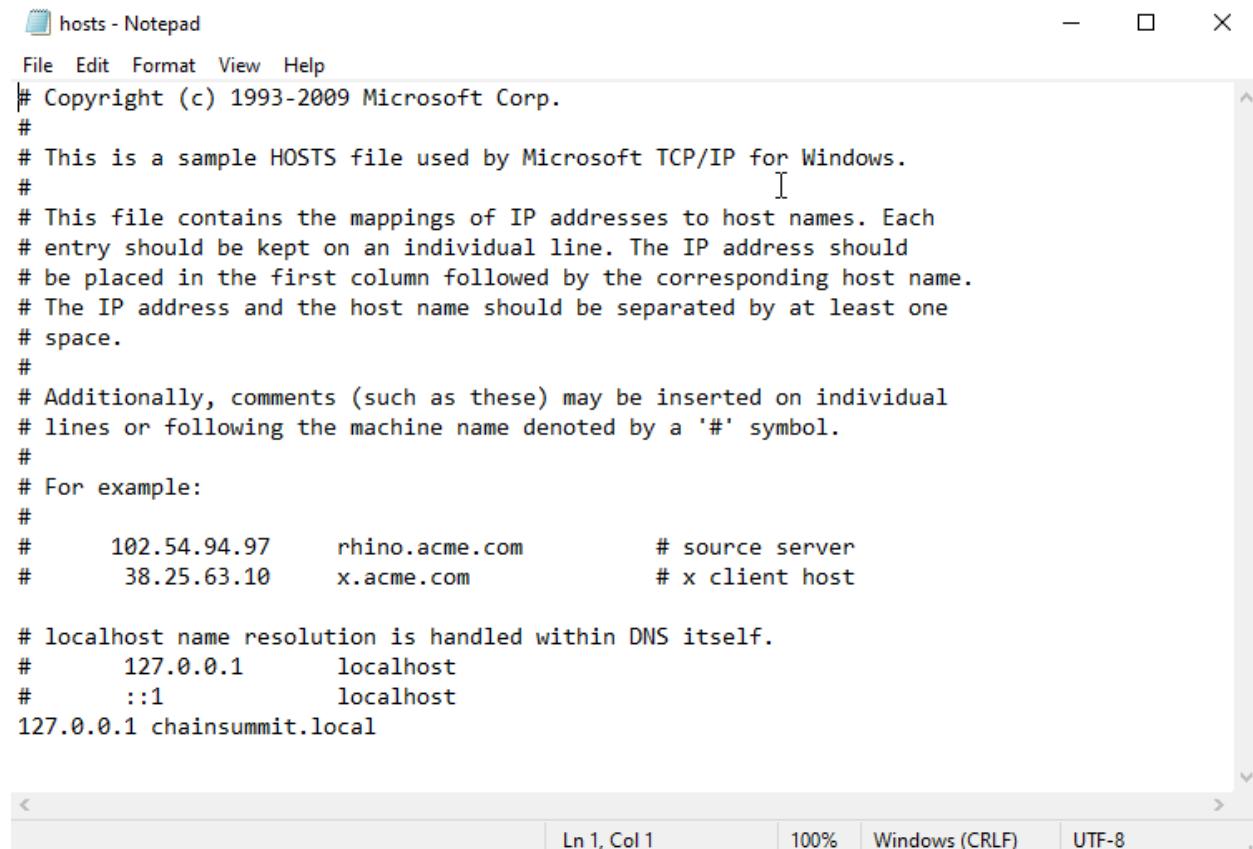


Figure 20: Use Notepad to Open

**Step 21:** Add the entry **127.0.0.1 chainsummit.local** This forces your computer to recognize the custom domain. Save the file after adding the line. Now the system knows where to find your website.



The screenshot shows a Windows Notepad window titled "hosts - Notepad". The window contains the standard sample HOSTS file text, followed by a new line: "127.0.0.1 chainsummit.local". The Notepad interface includes a menu bar (File, Edit, Format, View, Help), a status bar at the bottom (Ln 1, Col 1, 100%, Windows (CRLF), UTF-8), and standard window controls (minimize, maximize, close).

```
# Copyright (c) 1993-2009 Microsoft Corp.  
#  
# This is a sample HOSTS file used by Microsoft TCP/IP for Windows.  
#  
# This file contains the mappings of IP addresses to host names. Each  
# entry should be kept on an individual line. The IP address should  
# be placed in the first column followed by the corresponding host name.  
# The IP address and the host name should be separated by at least one  
# space.  
#  
# Additionally, comments (such as these) may be inserted on individual  
# lines or following the machine name denoted by a '#' symbol.  
#  
# For example:  
#  
#      102.54.94.97    rhino.acme.com        # source server  
#      38.25.63.10    x.acme.com            # x client host  
  
# localhost name resolution is handled within DNS itself.  
#      127.0.0.1    localhost  
#      ::1          localhost  
127.0.0.1 chainsummit.local
```

Figure 21: Save Notepad File

**Step 22:** Reload the browser page after saving the host's file. Your website should now load correctly. This confirms the domain has been mapped successfully. Your static website is now fully hosted on Windows Server.

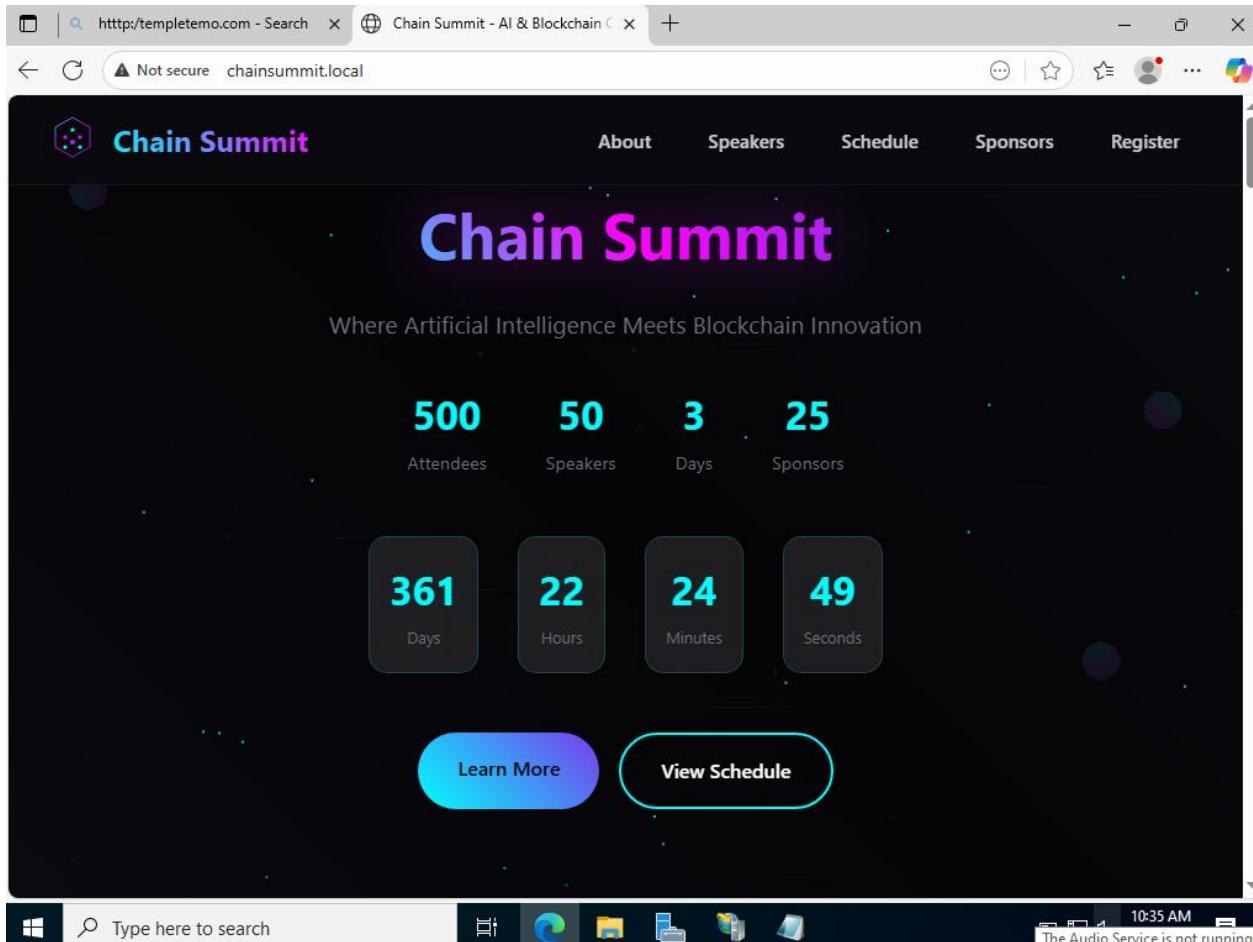


Figure 22: Successfully Hosted On Windows Server

#### 4 Conclusion:

The workshop successfully focuses on how to install and configure the Web Server role in Windows Server 2022 and host a static website using a local domain. From enabling the required features of the server to setting up IIS, adding a new website, and mapping a custom hostname using the host's file, you learned each step in this process. In such a way, this will ensure that your server actually serves web content and a website can be smoothly accessed with chainsummit.local.

Overall, it forms a complete foundation for basic website hosting and IIS configuration understanding within the environment of Windows Server.

**References:**

TheFutureOfThings.com (n.d.) *Key features and benefits of Windows Server 2022 Standard Edition*. Available at: <https://thefutureofthings.com/22169-key-features-and-benefits-of-windows-server-2022-standard-edition/>

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iTechGuides.com (n.d.) *Windows Server Manager explained plus how to use it*. Available at: <https://www.itechguides.com/server-manager/>

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