

# Unit - 1

**Installing Windows Server** : Prepare an installation plan, Prepare the server hardware, Set up the server hardware, Install an operating system

# Systems Administrator

- A system administrator is a professional who maintains computer systems, servers, and networks of their clients.
- They are required to understand the specific requirement of their clients and accordingly recommend or suggest computer systems designs for them.

# Systems Administrator Job Roles and Responsibilities

- Systems administrators are **responsible for managing** the server and network hardware lifecycles, documentation, and security.
- The sysadmin may also **advise the business on emerging technologies** and may have a role in capacity planning.
- The primary skill of a systems administrator is **problem-solving**.
- Sysadmins typically have a **variety of skills and work** with a wide range of technologies.

# Common Sysadmin Responsibilities

- Installing, configuring, and managing server hardware, applications, and network components
- Managing the server lifecycle
- Monitoring server performance
- Providing capacity planning and growth
- Managing user and group accounts for access control
- Troubleshooting

# Common Sysadmin Responsibilities

- Working with other information technology (IT) teams, possibly including the service desk, developers, desktop support
- Accepting escalated service desk tickets
- Managing different technologies, such as databases, virtualization, cloud, backups, disaster recovery
- Managing network services, such as web, email, name resolution, Internet protocol (IP) address configuration
- Providing documentation
- Advising the business on security policies, and implementing those policies

# Servers Versus Workstations

- **Workstations** are usually assigned to **end users**.
  - These devices do not tend to have **redundant hardware** and often do not have high-performance capabilities.
  - Workstations also typically have a **client OS** installed.
  - These OSs are **optimized** for a single user

- **Server** hardware is designed for high performance and redundancy.
  - Often, a server includes **multiple** network interface cards (NICs), power supplies, and HDDs.
  - The server may **also have** a great deal of random access memory (RAM) and multiple powerful central processing units (CPUs).
  - The server's **form factor** may be measured in 1.75 inch (44.45 mm) units that permit it to be installed into standardized server racks.
  - The server will be 19" wide and one or more units high. Servers typically have a **server OS** installed.

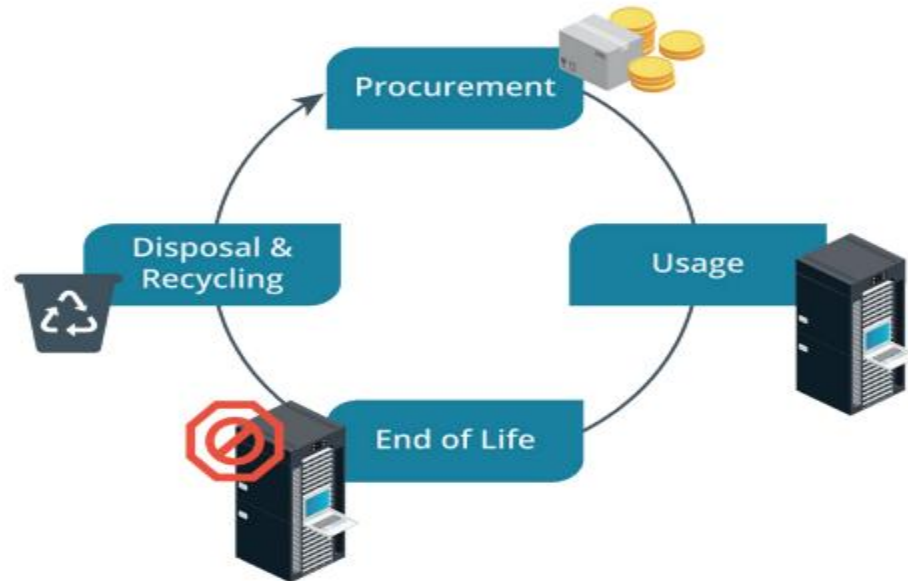
# Servers Versus Workstations

Workstation Characteristics	Server Characteristics
Assigned to end user	Secured in a server room
No redundant hardware	Redundant hardware
No high-performance hardware	High-performance hardware
Client OS optimized for a single user	Server operating system optimized for multiple users
Applications optimized for a single user	Applications optimized for multiple users
Elegant graphical user interface	Limited or no graphical user interface
Desktop or laptop form factor	Rack-mounted form factor
Microsoft Windows 10	Microsoft Windows Server 2019
Ubuntu Desktop Linux	Red Hat Enterprise Linux 8 (RHEL 8)
MacOS	



# Server Lifecycle

- Server administrators are responsible for the lifecycle of the server.
- The term "lifecycle" normally specifies four phases: procurement, usage, end of life, and disposal/recycling.



# The Four Major Subsystems

- Computer systems are specified based on the **four major subsystems**, which are also useful measurements for the system's performance.
- The **four subsystems** are the following:
  - **Processor**—the CPU represents the amount of processing power the system has available.
  - **Memory**—the RAM represents storage capacity available to the CPU for quick access to data.

# The Four Major Subsystems

- **Storage**—the storage drives represent storage capacity and access speeds available for the OS and user data.
- **Network**—the capacity for sending and receiving information across the network.

Prepare the server hardware, Set up the server hardware

- Servers are available in a tower form factor, much like a standard workstation, or in a rack-mounted form factor.
- They could also be deployed as **blades**.

# Prepare the server hardware, Set up the server hardware

- **Tower Form Factor:** A server with a tower form factor fits easily into space not normally designed for large servers.
  - This is useful in *small offices* or other settings where a traditional NOC is not available.
  - Tower servers are arranged on *shelves or tables*, where they are easily accessed.
  - Tower form factors are *less space efficient* than rack-mounted servers, however.
  - Towers consume *space vertically*.



Server in the tower form factor, very similar in size and appearance to a typical workstation.

# Prepare the server hardware, Set up the server hardware

- Blade Form Factor: Servers may also be deployed as blades.
  - Multiple blade servers are *installed* in a single chassis, or blade enclosure.
  - Each blade has its *own* CPU, memory, and storage connections, but all share redundant power supplies, cooling, and other components.
  - The blades themselves are *hot swappable* in the event of a failure.
  - Blades and blade enclosures are particularly *useful* for web servers, virtualization servers, and clustering.



*Server in the blade form factor, installed within a chassis. (Image by Mikhail Starodubov © 123RF.com)*



*Server rack holding multiple components. (Image © 123RF.com)*



# Installation of Windows Server 2012 R2 in VMWare




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Player | [Play] [Full Screen] [Close]


Home  
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## Welcome to VMware Workstation 16 Player




### Create a New Virtual Machine

Create a new virtual machine, which will then be added to the top of your library.




### Open a Virtual Machine

Open an existing virtual machine, which will then be added to the top of your library.




### Download a Virtual Appliance

Download a virtual appliance from the marketplace. You can then open it in Player.



### Help

View online help.



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New Virtual Machine Wizard

**Welcome to the New Virtual Machine Wizard**  
A virtual machine is like a physical computer; it needs an operating system. How will you install the guest operating system?

Install from:  

☐ Installer disc:  
DVD RW Drive (E:)

☐ Installer disc image file (iso):  
C:\en\_windows\_server\_2012\_R2\_vl\_x64\_by\_AG\_09. Browse...

☒ I will install the operating system later.  
The virtual machine will be created with a blank hard disk.

Help < Back Next > Cancel

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DVD RW Drive (E:)

☒ Installer disc image file (iso):

C:\en\_windows\_server\_2012\_R2\_vl\_x64\_by\_AG\_09... Browse...

Windows Server 2012 R2 detected.

This operating system will use Easy Install. [What's this?](#)

☐ I will install the operating system later.

The virtual machine will be created with a blank hard disk.

Help

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New Virtual Machine Wizard

Browse for ISO Image

< > ↕ > MALHI's (F:) > Server 2012 R2 🔍 Search Server 2012 R2

Organize ▾ New folder

Downloads  
Music  
Pictures  
Videos  
Local Disk (C:)  
SD (D:)  
MALHI's (F:)  
MALHI's (F:)  
Server 2012 R2  
SD (D:)  
Network

Name	Date modified	Type
en_windows_server_2012_r2_x64_dvd_270...	6/22/2017 9:28 AM	Disc Image File

File name: en\_windows\_server\_2012\_r2\_x64\_dvd\_270794t CD-ROM images (\*.iso)

Open Cancel



Player    



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### New Virtual Machine Wizard

**Easy Install Information**  
This is used to install Windows Server 2012.

Windows product key

Version of Windows to install


Personalize Windows

Full name:

Password:  (optional)

Confirm:

☐ Log on automatically (requires a password)



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New Virtual Machine Wizard

Easy Install Information

This is used to install Windows Server 2012.

Windows product key

NRQGR-98KFX-JYVMF-TTTHY-KD6PB

Version of Windows to install

Windows Server 2012 R2 Datacenter

Personalize Windows

Full name: MALHI

Password: [dots] (optional)

Confirm: [dots]

☒ Log on automatically (requires a password)

Help

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FileHomeInsertDrawDesignTransitionsAnimationsSlide ShowRecordReviewViewHelpTell me what you want to do

PasteNew SlideClipboardSlides

LayoutResetSection

B I U S ab

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Slide 10 of 10

English (United States)

Accessibility: Investigate

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Installation of Windows Server 2012 R2 in VMWare - PowerPoint

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New Virtual Machine Wizard

Name the Virtual Machine

What name would you like to use for this virtual machine?

Virtual machine name:

Windows Server 2012

Location:

C:\Users\MALHI\Documents\Virtual Machines\Windows Server 2

Browse...

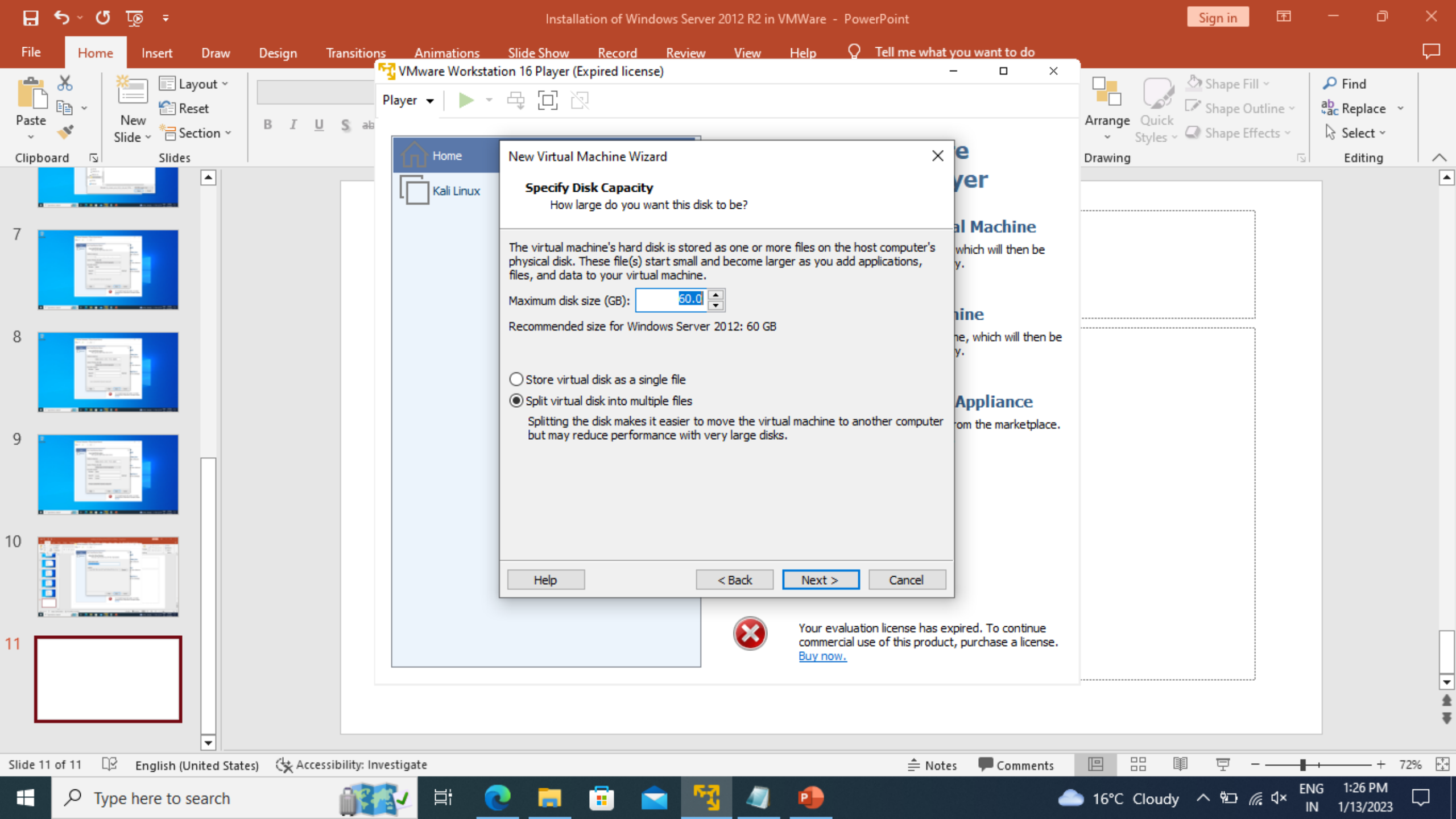
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PasteNew SlideClipboardSlides

LayoutResetSection

B I U S ab

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12

Slide 12 of 12

English (United States)

Accessibility: Investigate

Installation of Windows Server 2012 R2 in VMWare - PowerPoint

Sign in

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New Virtual Machine Wizard

Ready to Create Virtual Machine

Click Finish to create the virtual machine and start installing Windows Server 2012 and then VMware Tools.

The virtual machine will be created with the following settings:

Name:Windows Server 2012

Location:C:\Users\MALHI\Documents\Virtual Machines\Windo...

Version:Workstation 16.2.x

Operating System:Windows Server 2012

Hard Disk:60 GB, Split

Memory:1024 MB

Network Adapter:NAT

Other Devices:CD/DVD, USB Controller, Printer, Sound Card

Customize Hardware...

☒ Power on this virtual machine after creation

< Back

Finish

Cancel

✖

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ArrangeQuick StylesDrawing

Shape FillShape OutlineShape Effects

FindReplaceSelectEditing

Notes

Comments

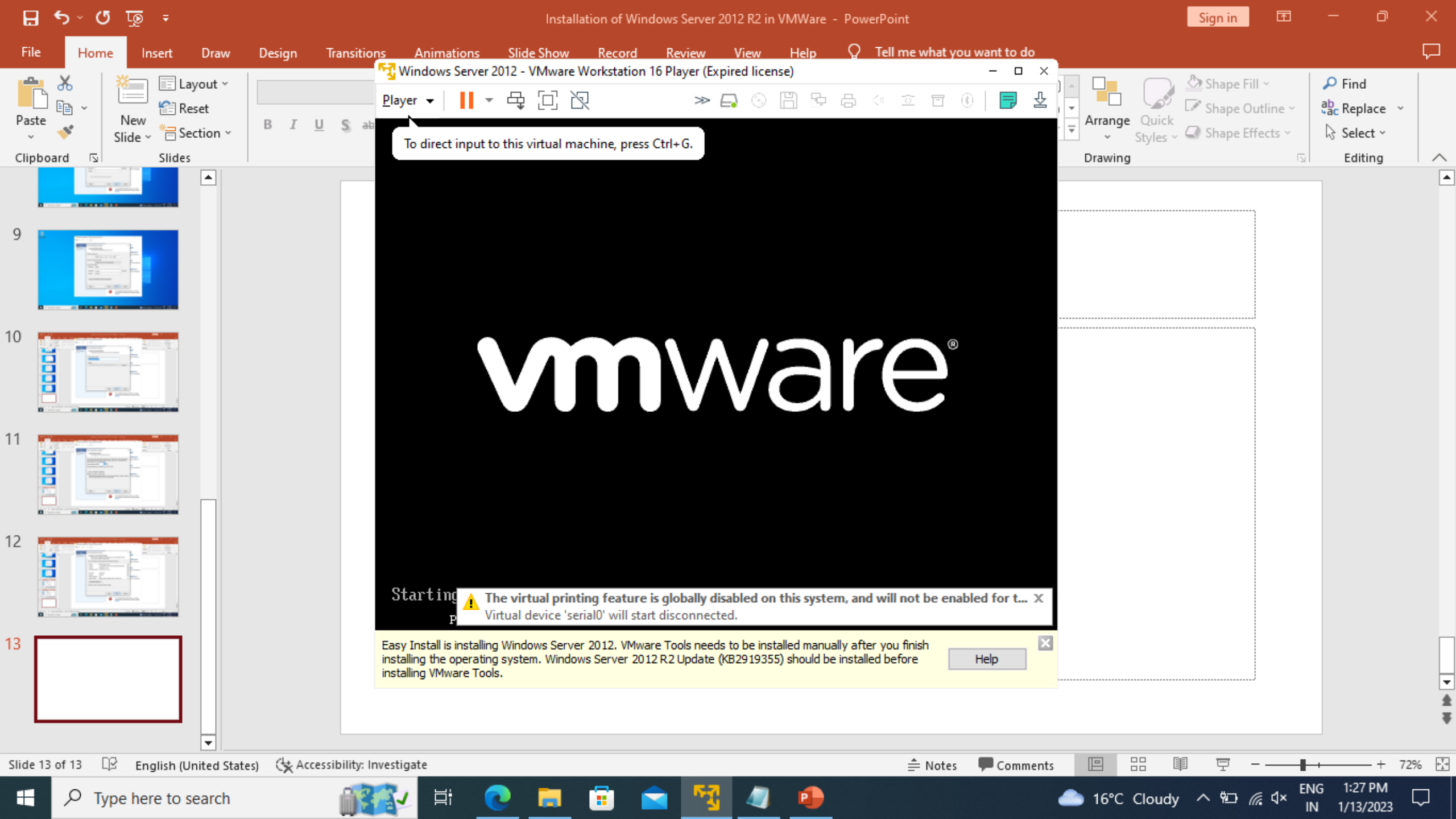
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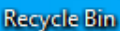
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ENG IN

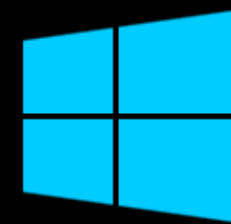
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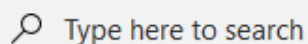
Player |     



 Click in the virtual screen to send keystrokes

Easy Install is installing Windows Server 2012. VMware Tools needs to be installed manually after you finish installing the operating system. Windows Server 2012 R2 Update (KB2919355) should be installed before installing VMware Tools.

Help



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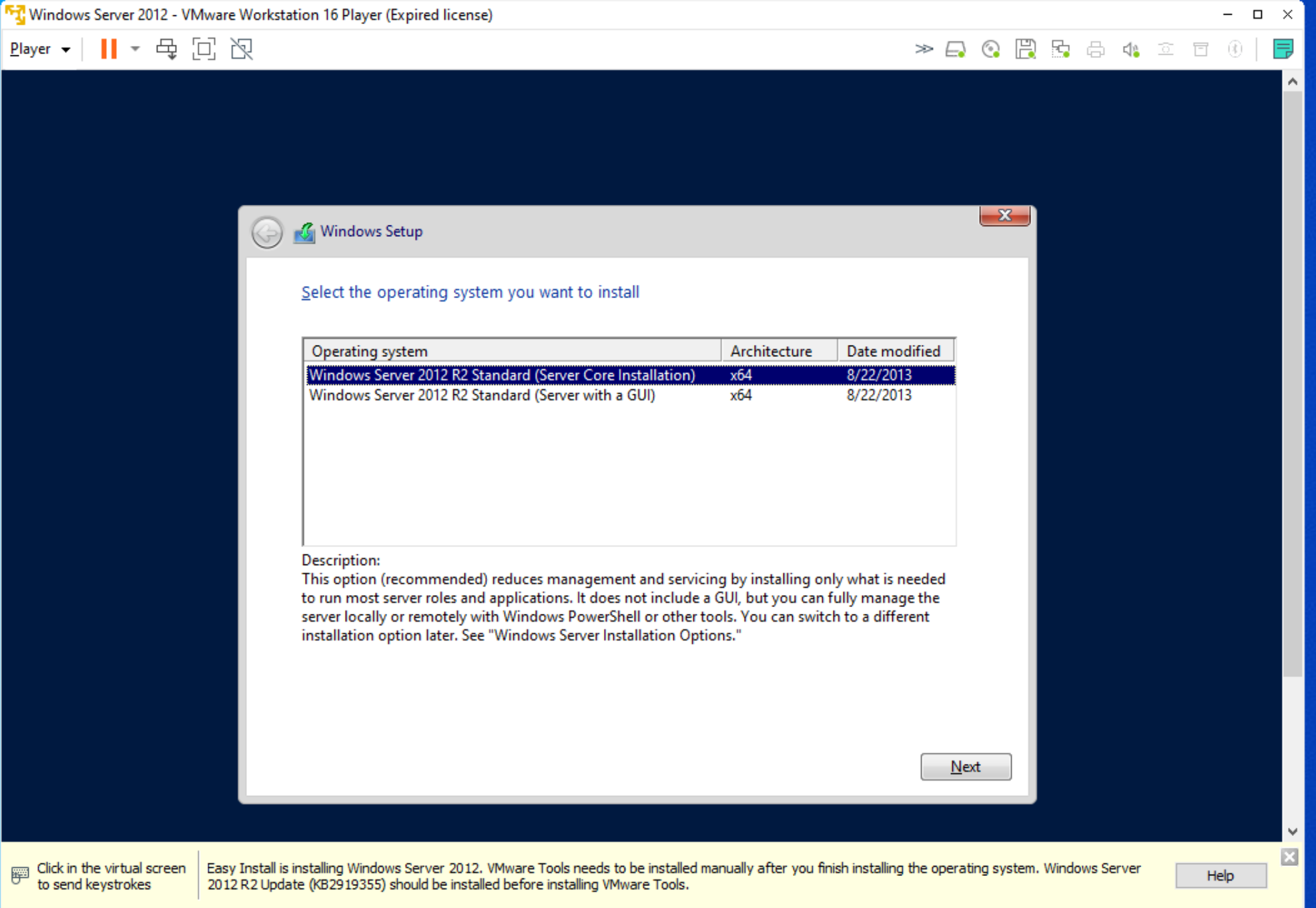
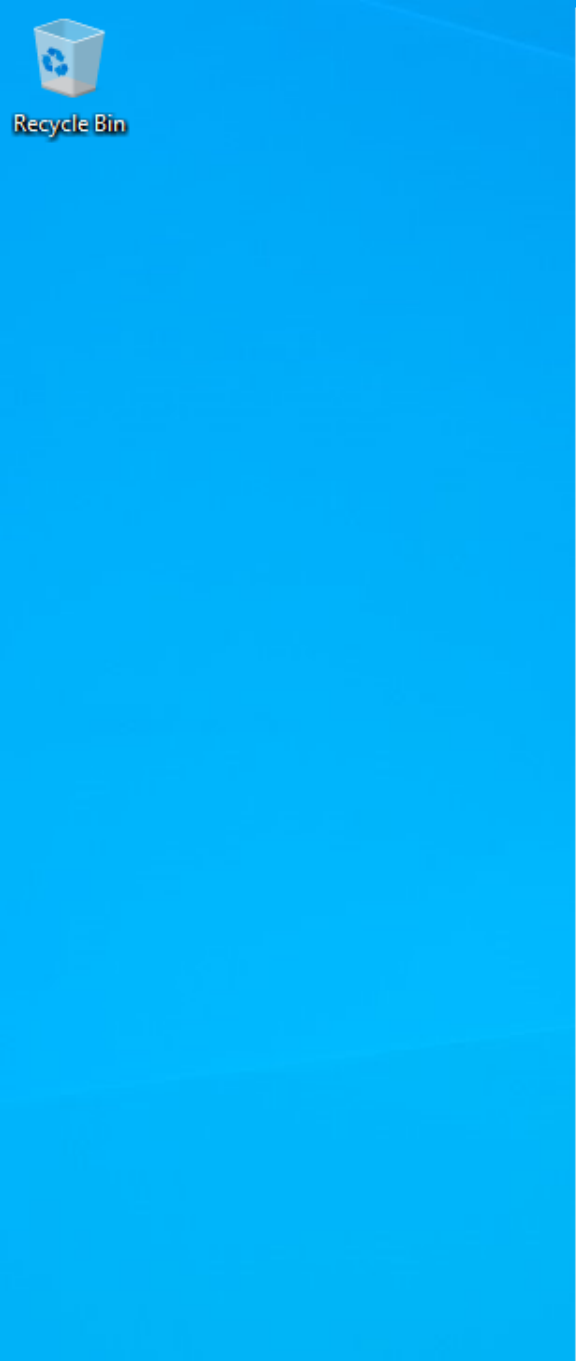


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**Windows Setup**

Select the operating system you want to install

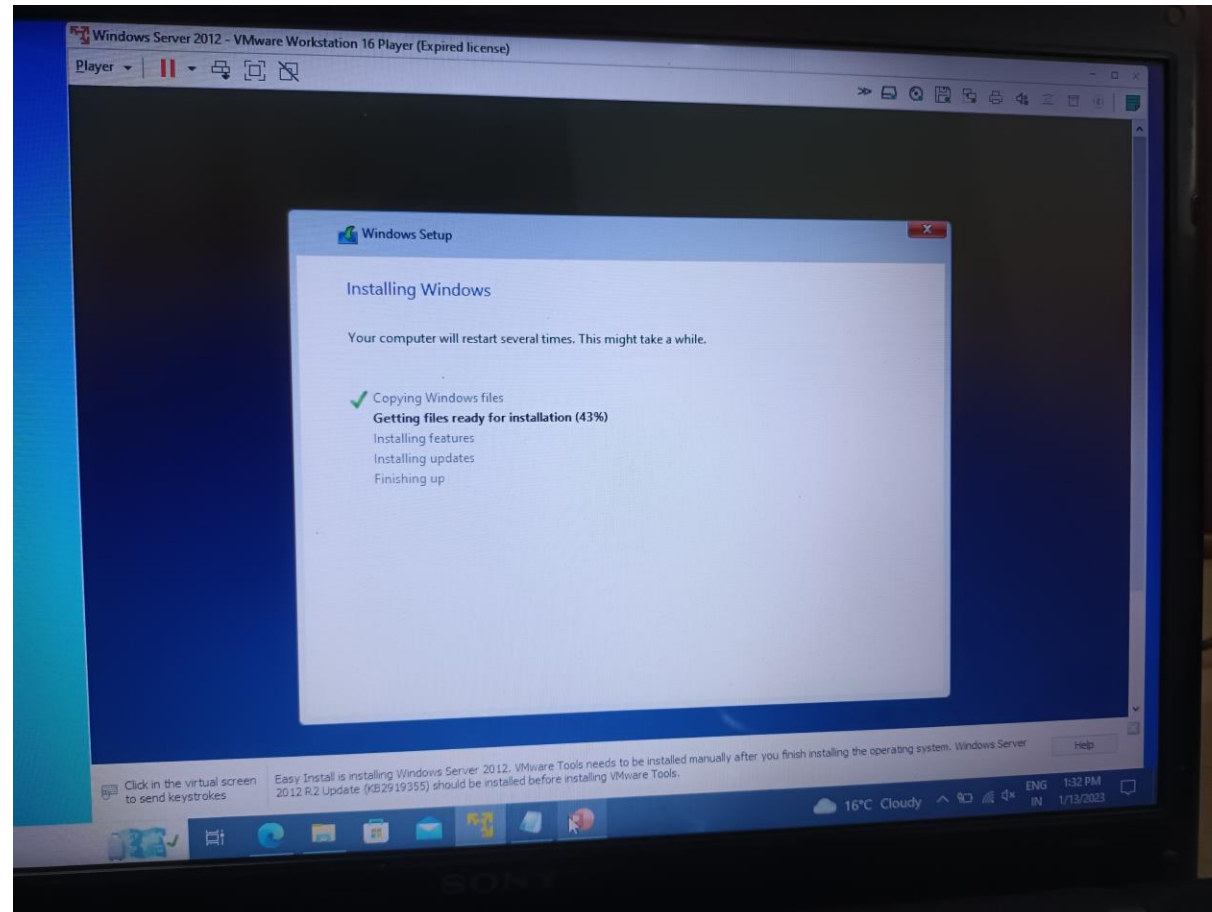
Operating system	Architecture	Date modified
Windows Server 2012 R2 Standard (Server Core Installation)	x64	8/22/2013
Windows Server 2012 R2 Standard (Server with a GUI)	x64	8/22/2013

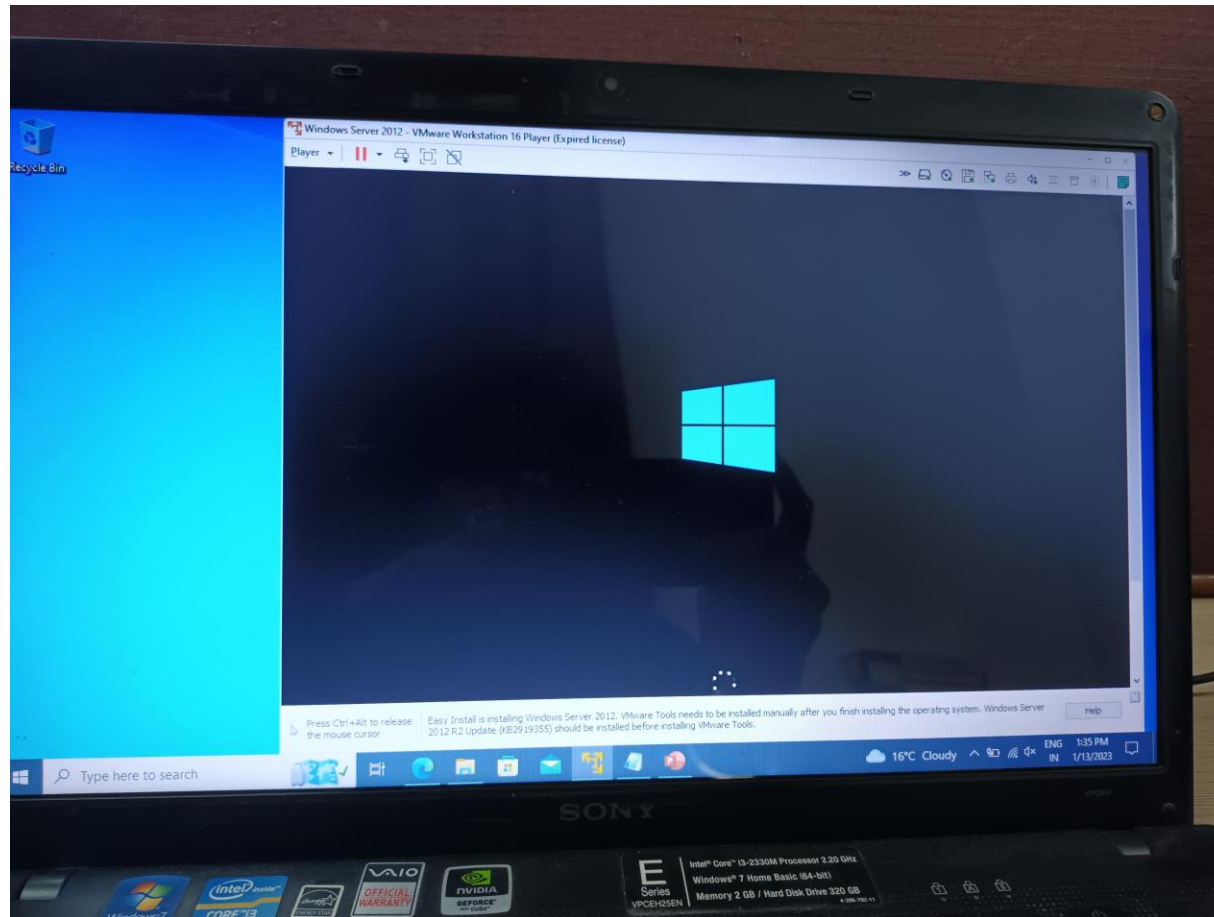
Description:  
This option (recommended) reduces management and servicing by installing only what is needed to run most server roles and applications. It does not include a GUI, but you can fully manage the server locally or remotely with Windows PowerShell or other tools. You can switch to a different installation option later. See "Windows Server Installation Options."

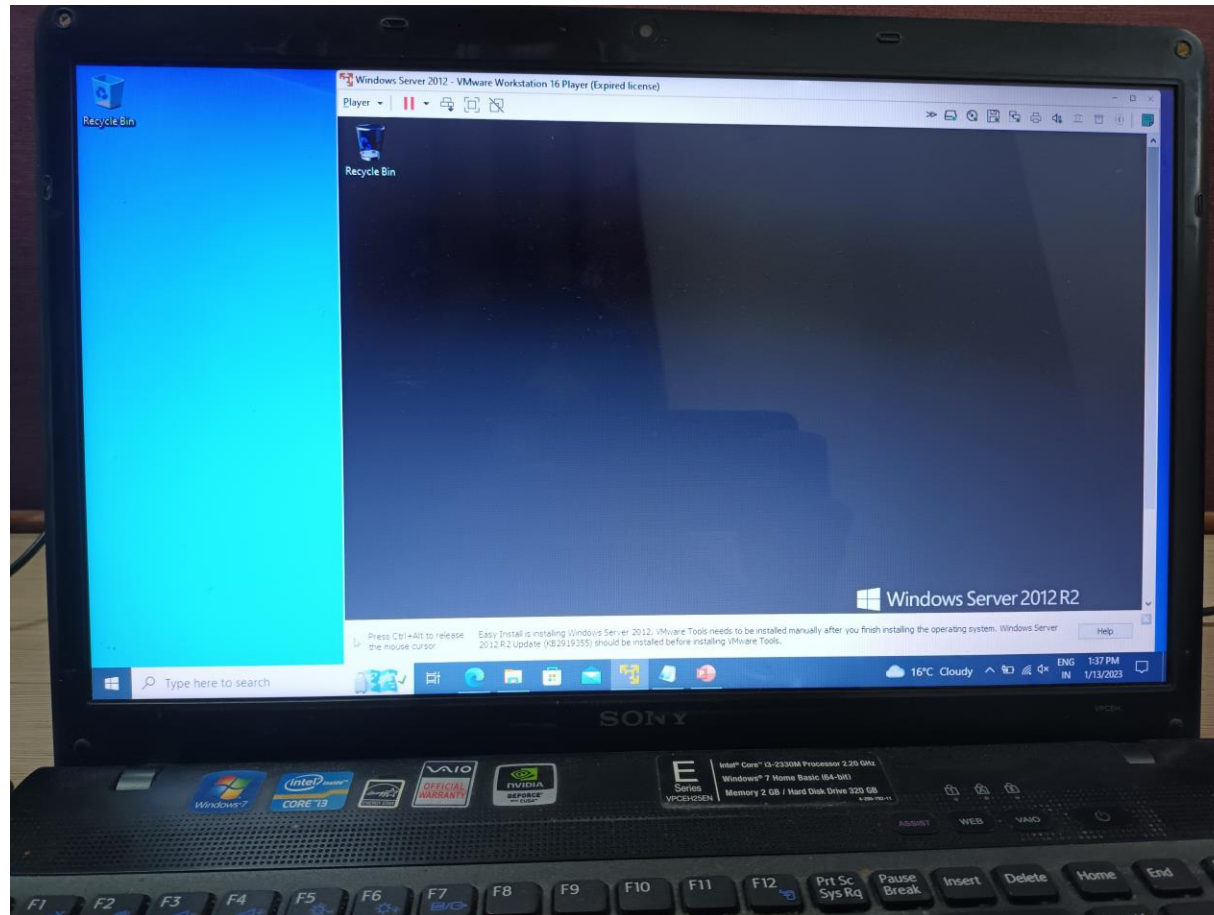
Next

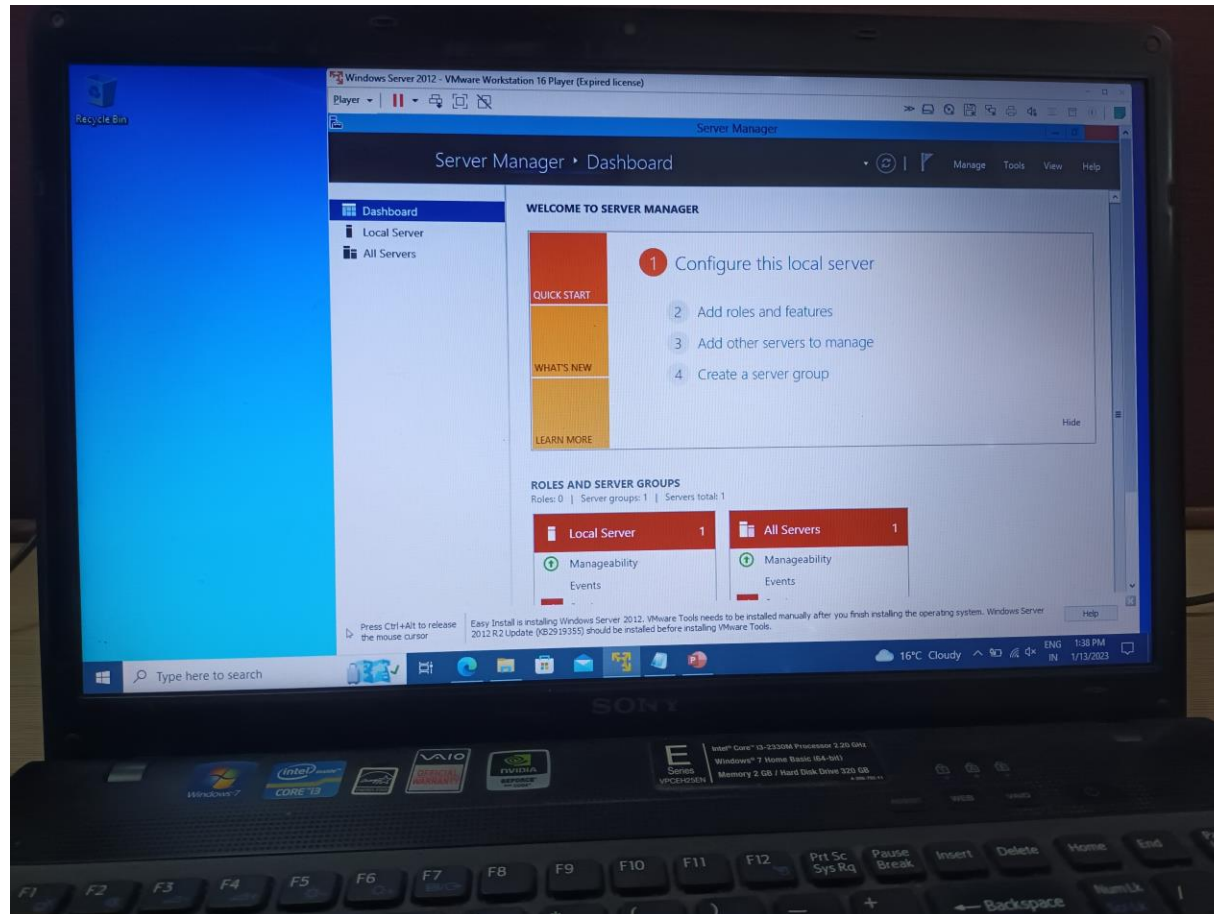
- Select a Server with a GUI option

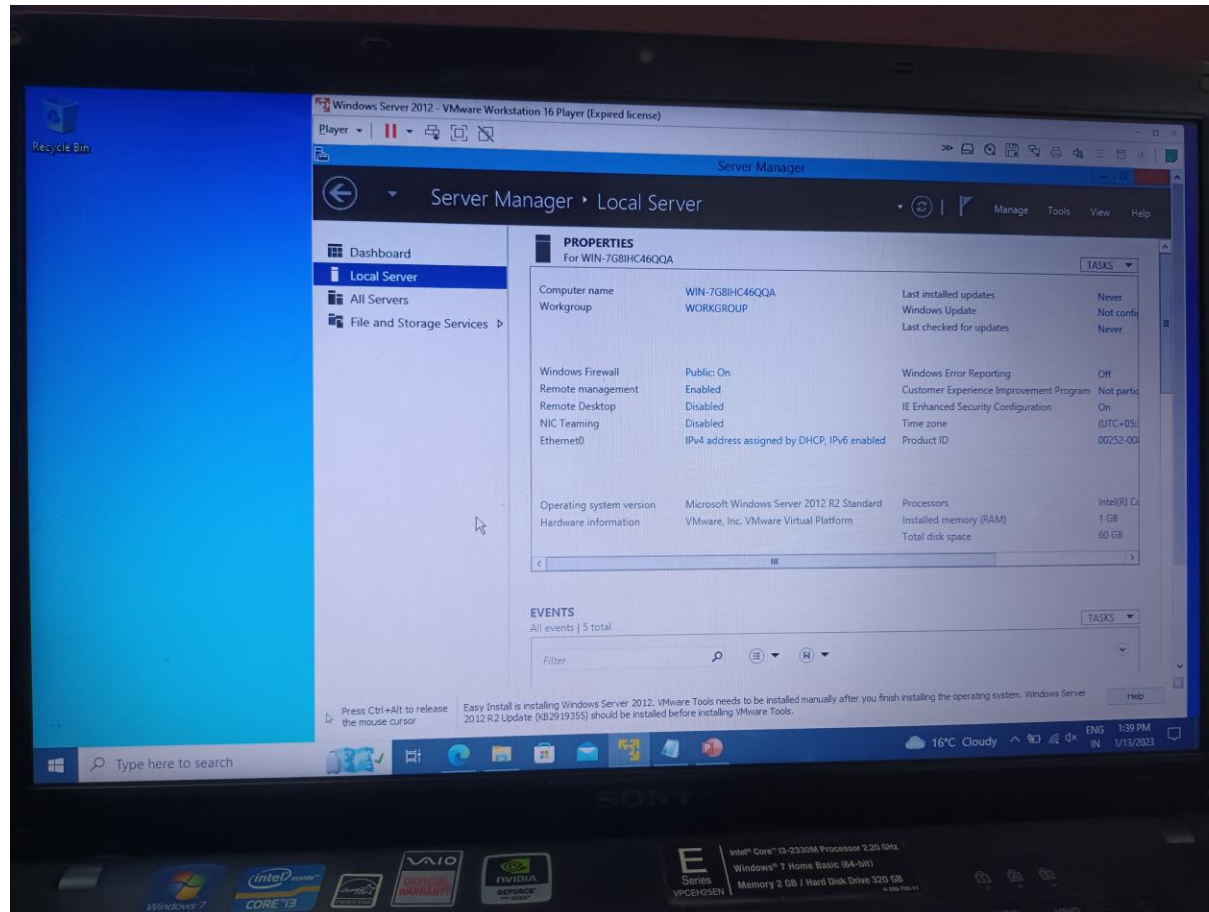


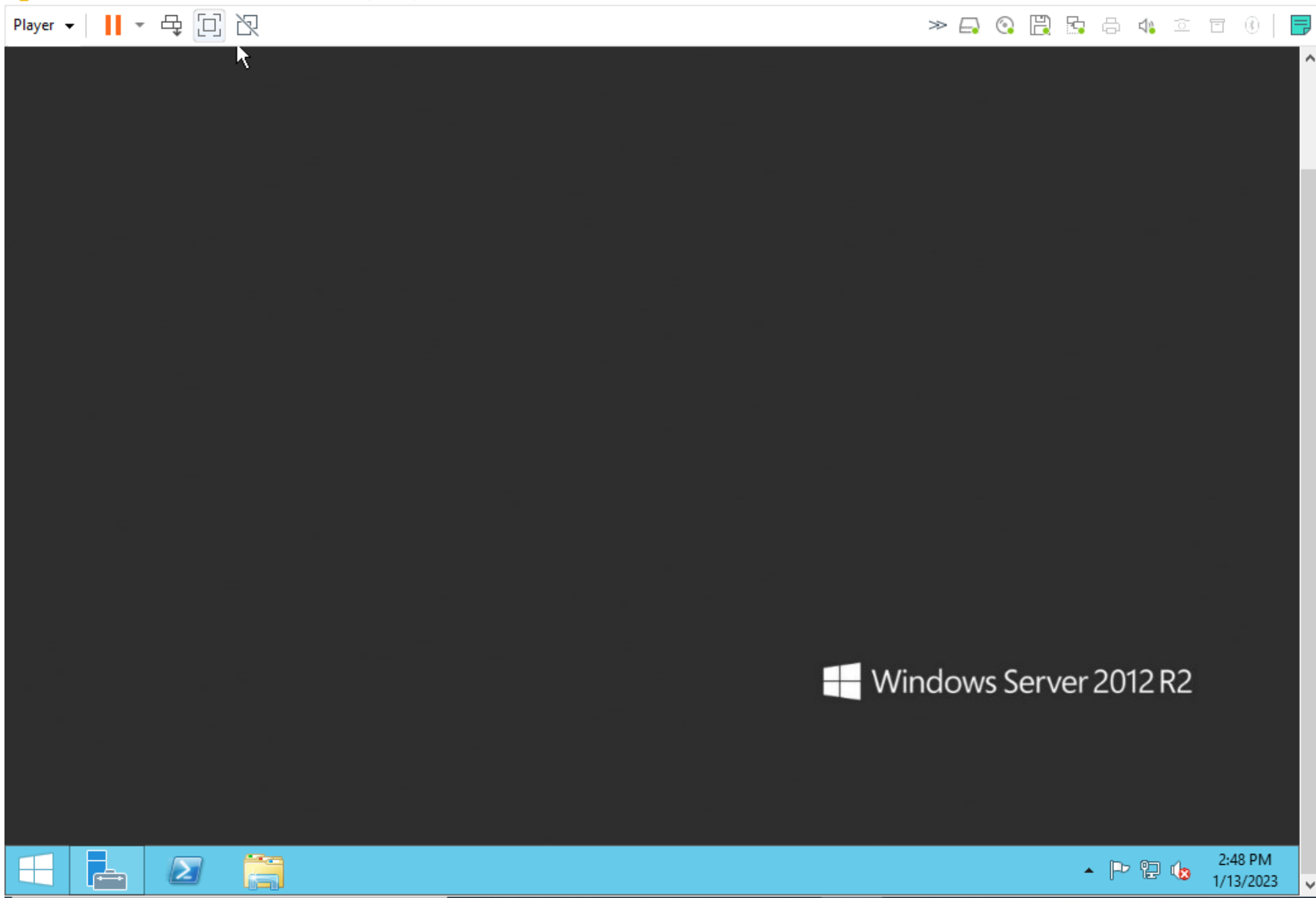












- **Configuring Network :**  
Manage network cabling,  
Configure network interface  
cards, implement IP  
addressing and network  
infrastructure services

# Manage network cabling

- Sysadmins may be **responsible for** managing network cabling and connectivity.
- While some IT departments have a **separate** network team, often, the server admin team still manages some parts of networking.

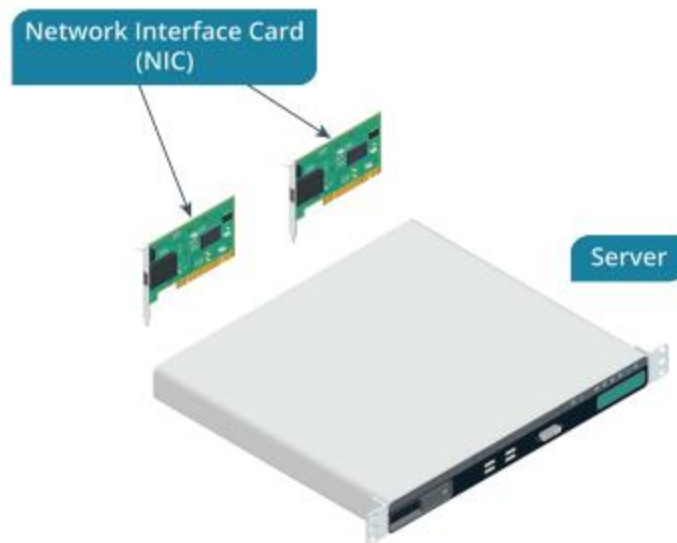


# Manage network cabling

- **Redundant Networking:** Redundant networking refers to eliminating single points of failure in the network infrastructure.
  - Such redundancy is usually implemented in a mesh topology, where there are multiple communications paths through multiple network devices.
  - Redundancy is particularly important for servers.

# Manage network cabling

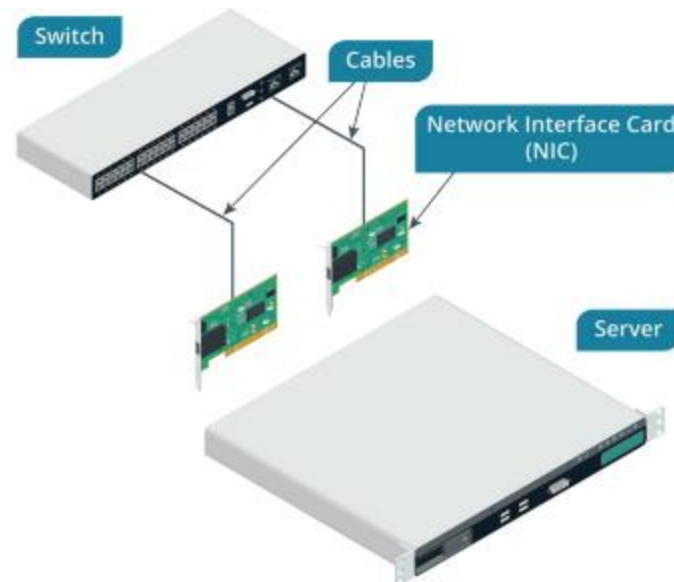
- Server Redundancy: The first area of network redundancy for a server is multiple NICs.
  - Like any other component, NICs can fail, which would take a server with a single NIC offline.
  - For this reason, many servers ship with multiple NICs integrated into the motherboard.



Server with redundant NICs. (Images © 123RF.com)

# Manage network cabling

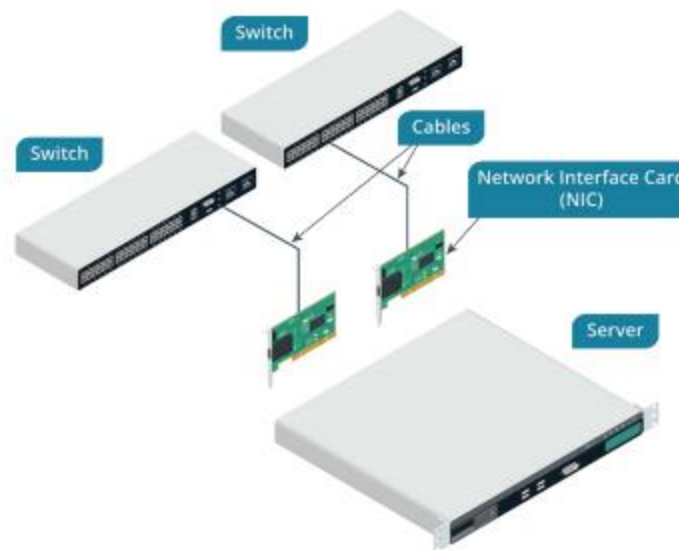
- Media and Switch Redundancy: The next component is **redundant network media**.



*Server with redundant NICs plugged into one switch. (Images © 123RF.com)*

# Manage network cabling

- The other layer of **redundancy is network switching**.



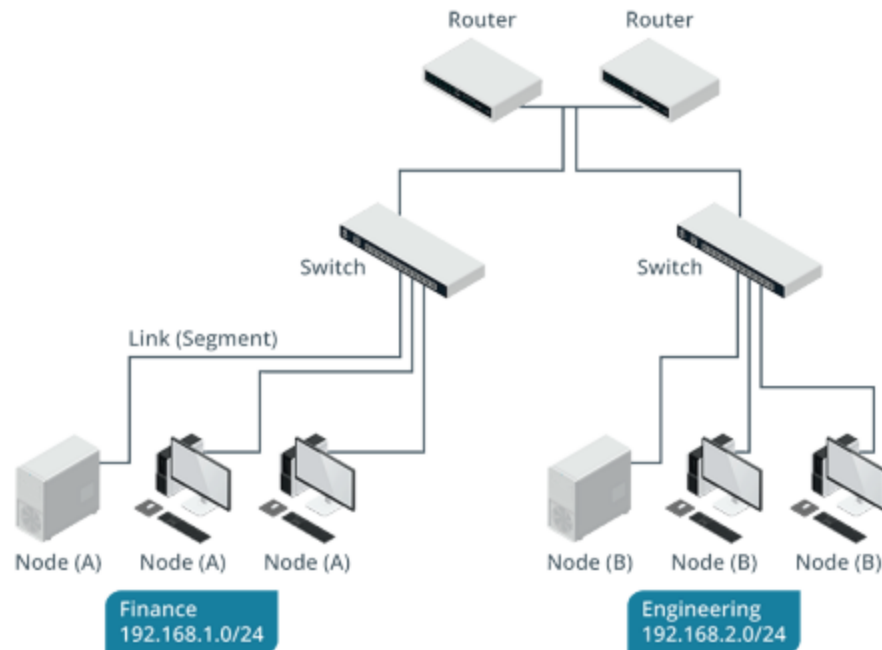
*Server with redundant NICs plugged into redundant switches. (Images © 123RF.com)*

# Manage network cabling

- **Router Redundancy**: Each network segment is connected to other segments **via a router**.
  - If the router **fails**, the network segment is isolated from the rest of the network.
  - A **standby router** may be configured to take over if the primary router goes offline.

# Manage network cabling

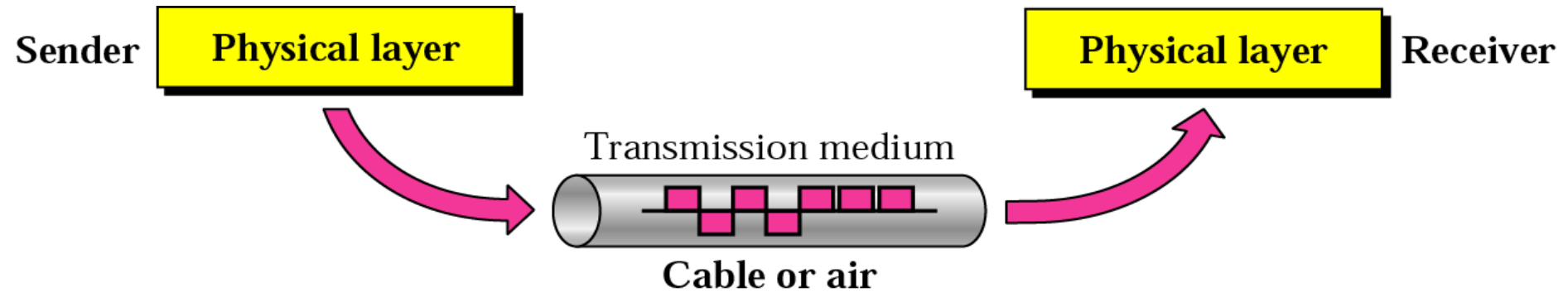
- Router Redundancy:



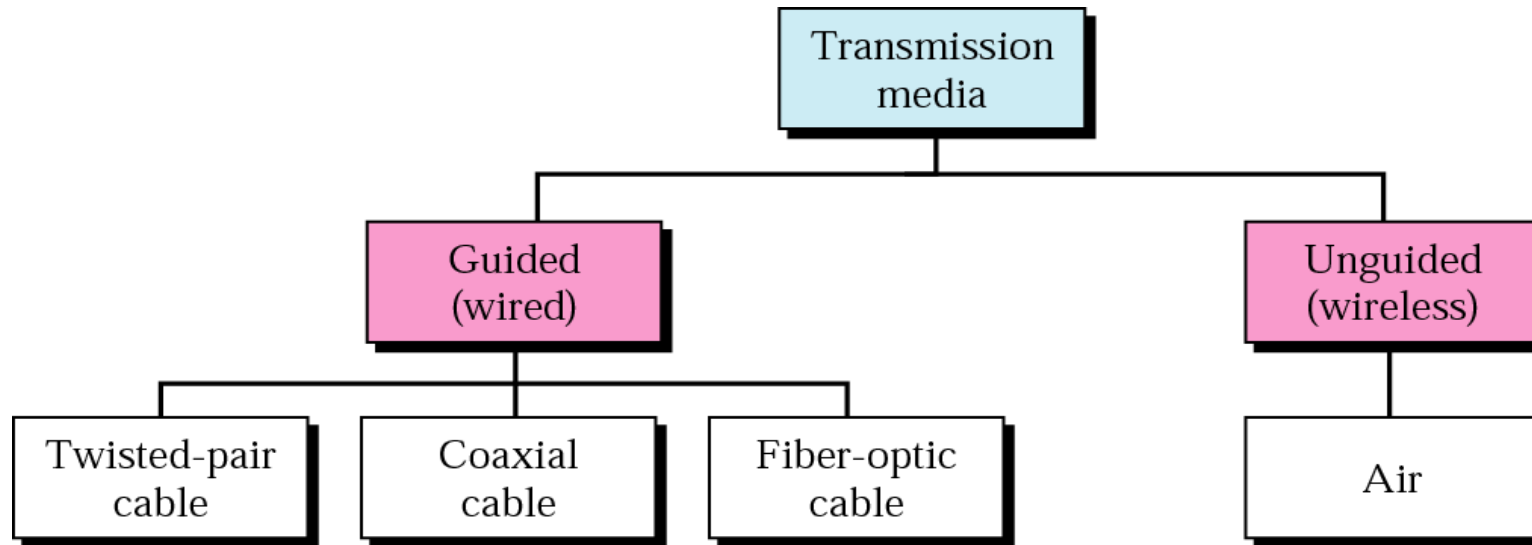
Redundant routers between network segments. (Images © 123RF.com)



# Transmission Media Types



## Classes of transmission media



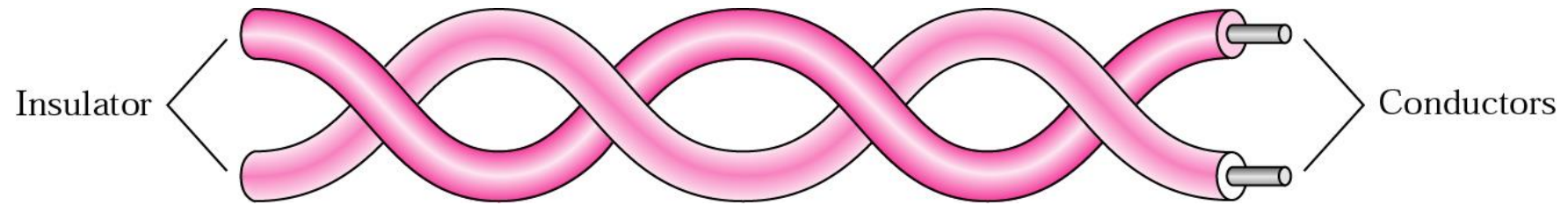


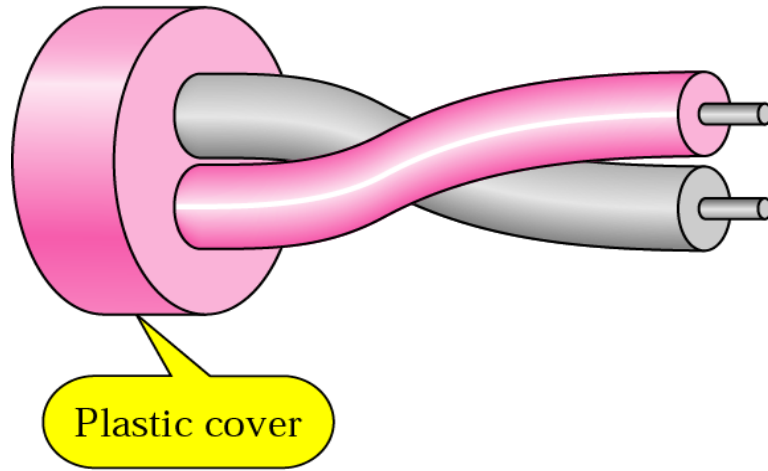
# Guided Media

Twisted-Pair Cable

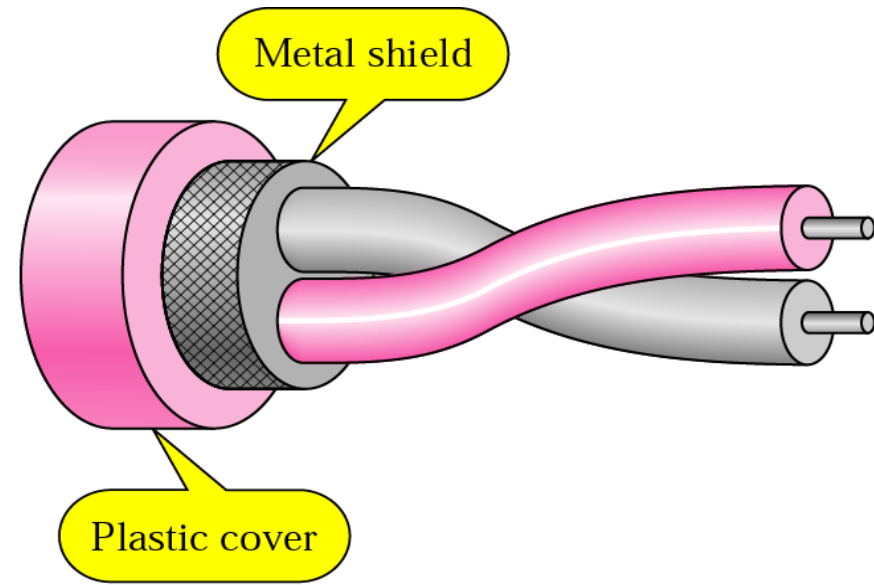
Coaxial Cable

Fiber-Optic Cable

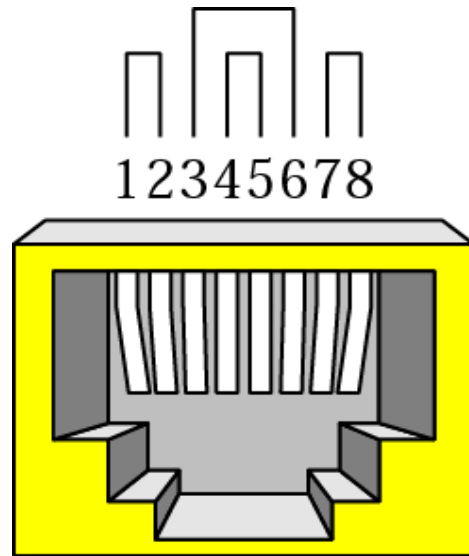




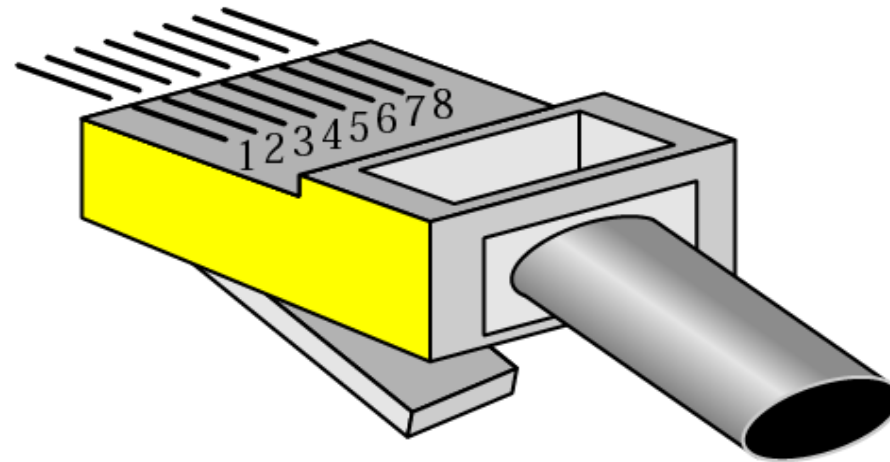
a. UTP



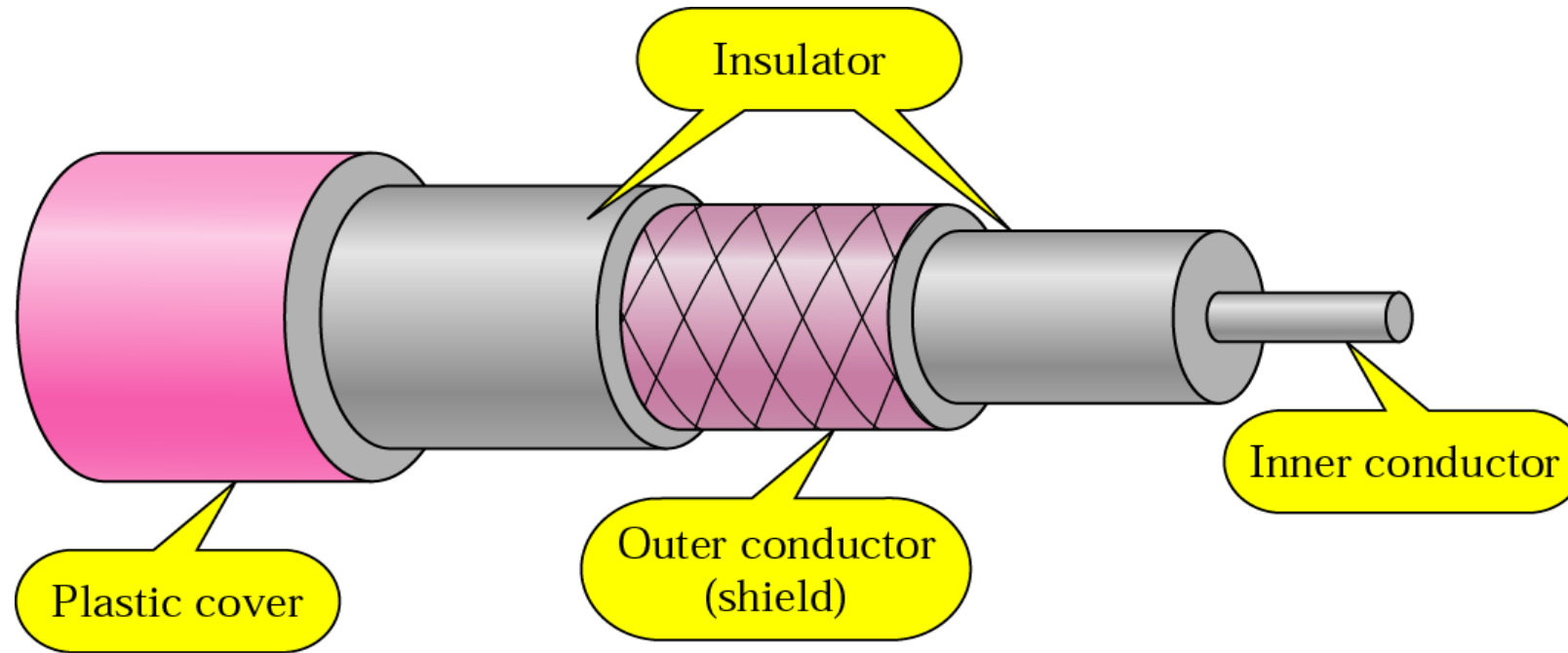
b. STP

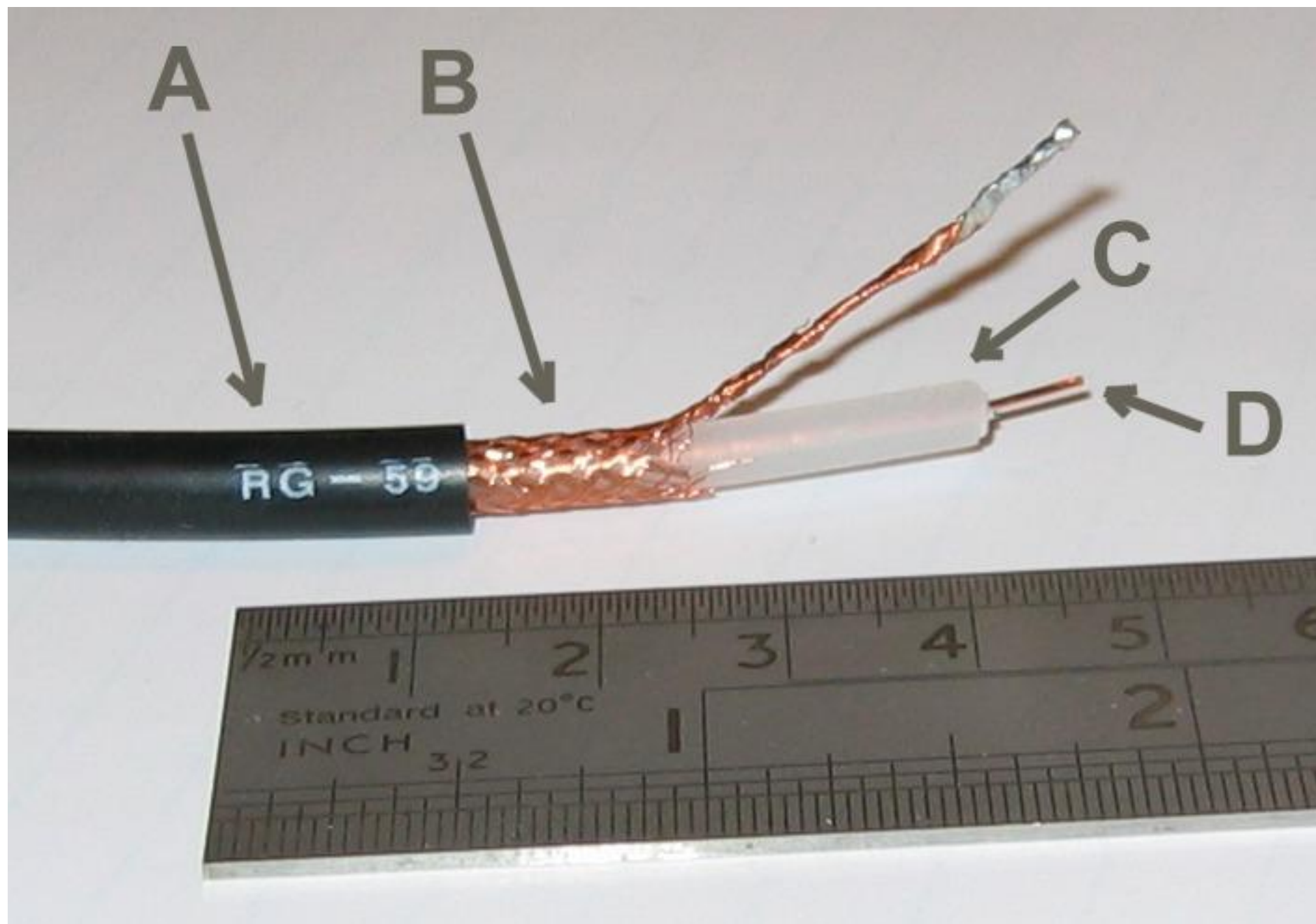


RJ-45 Female



RJ-45 Male





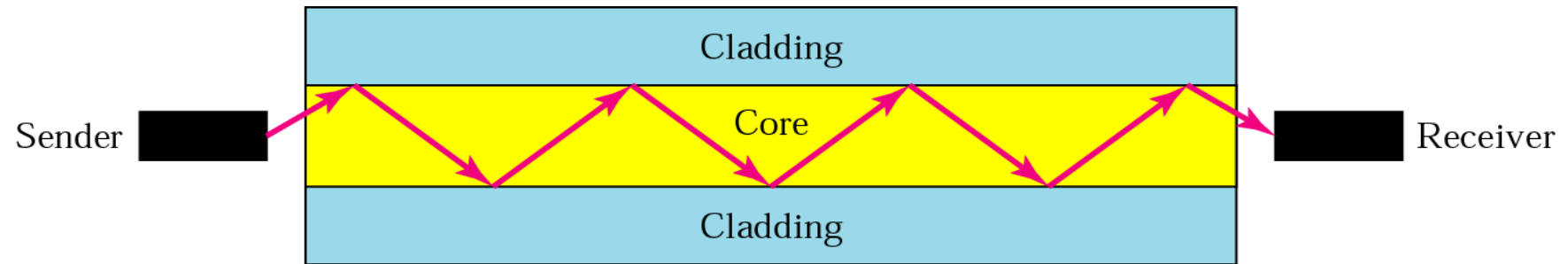
A section of RG-59 cable with its end stripped.

A: outer plastic sheath

B: copper braid shield

C: inner dielectric insulator

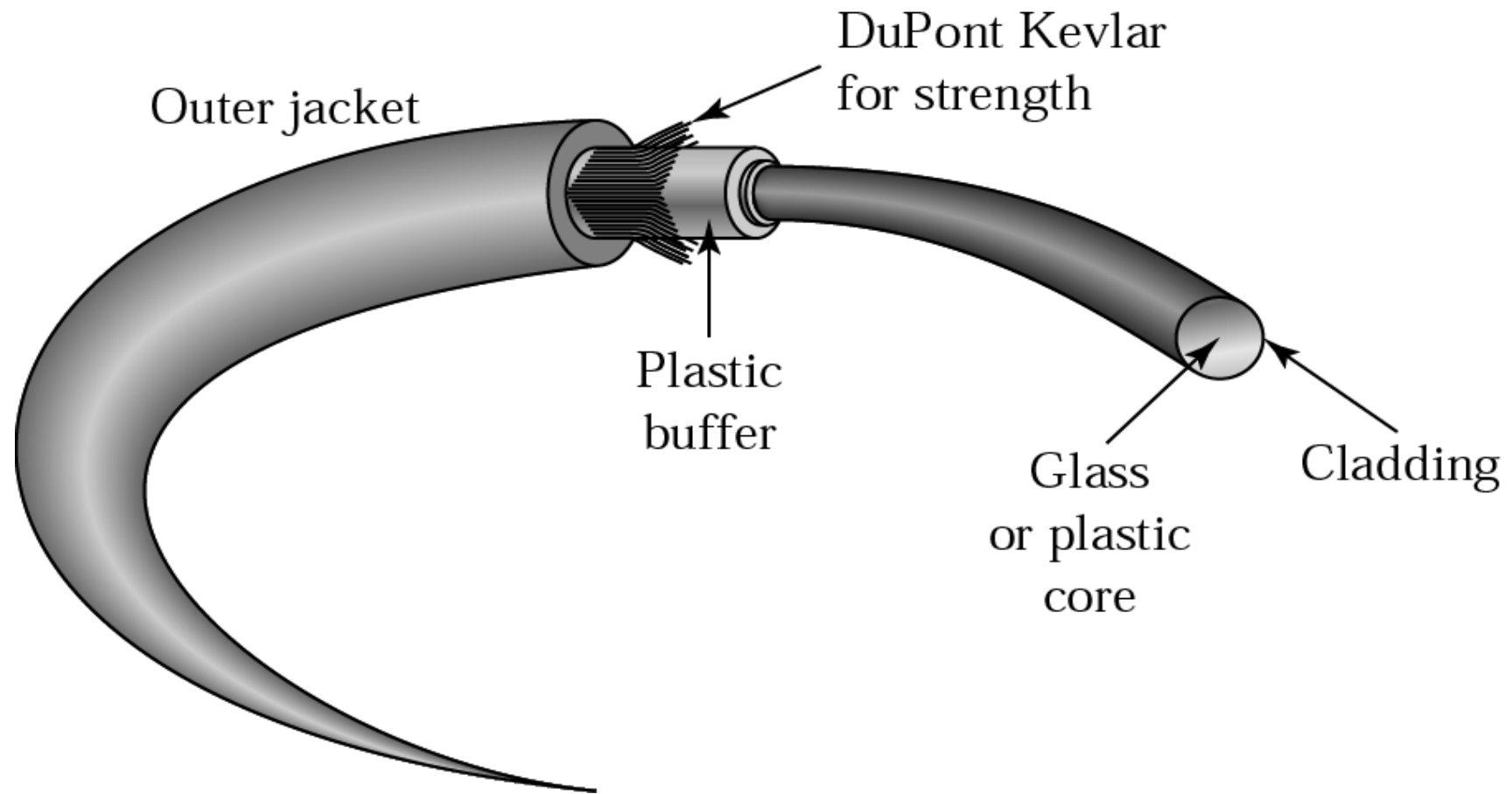
D: copper-plated core (sometimes solid core)



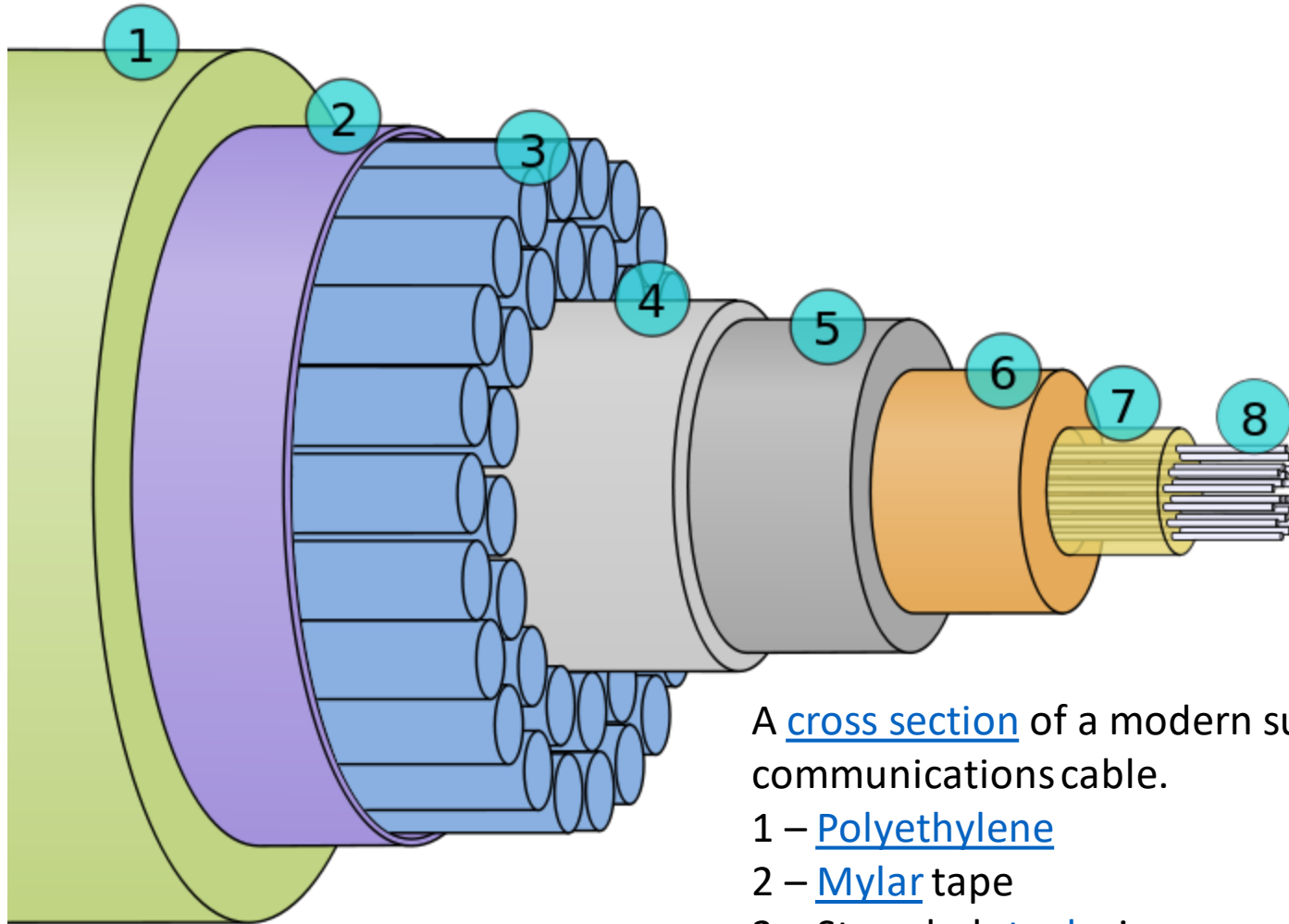




## *Fiber construction*



DuPont Kevlar is a para-aramid (aromatic polyamide) fiber that comes in different forms, each suited to a specific set of consumer and industrial applications.



A [cross section](#) of a modern submarine communications cable.

- 1 – [Polyethylene](#)
- 2 – [Mylar](#) tape
- 3 – Stranded [steel](#) wires
- 4 – [Aluminium](#) water barrier
- 5 – [Polycarbonate](#)
- 6 – [Copper](#) or aluminium tube
- 7 – [Petroleum jelly](#)
- 8 – [Optical fibers](#)

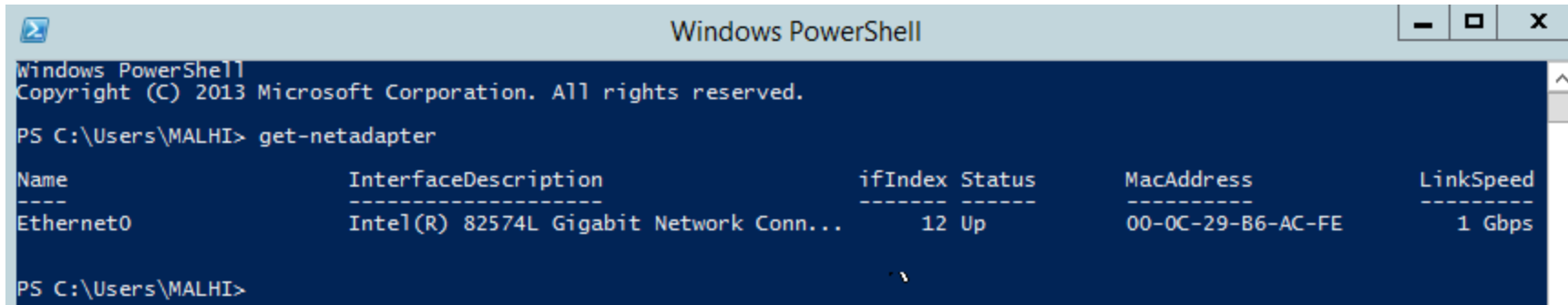


Configure network interface cards, implement IP addressing

- First method: open the network and sharing center
  - Then open change adapter settings
  - Now select the network adapter
  - Right click on respective network adapter and then select the properties
  - Then select (TCP/IPv4) option and click on properties
  - Then new pop up window reflects and fill the recommended IP and other entries

Configure network interface cards, implement IP addressing

- **Second method is:**
- **NIC configuration with get-netadapter**
  - Open the powershell
  - Type the command **get-netadapter**
  - **It will** list all wired and wireless NICs on the local system



```
Windows PowerShell
Copyright (C) 2013 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

PS C:\Users\MALHI> get-netadapter

Name                InterfaceDescription          ifIndex Status      MacAddress           LinkSpeed
-----                -
Ethernet0           Intel(R) 82574L Gigabit Network Conn... 12 Up         00-0C-29-B6-AC-FE    1 Gbps

PS C:\Users\MALHI>
```

## network infrastructure services

- Network infrastructure refers to the hardware and software that enable network connectivity and communication between users, devices, apps, the internet, and more.
- Network infrastructure can be a mix of hardware devices, software applications, and network services, including:
  - **Hardware infrastructure** typically includes routers, switches, hubs, repeaters, gateways, bridges, and modems.
  - **Software infrastructure** includes monitoring and management tools and operating systems.
  - **Network services** include networking protocols such as TCP, UDP, and IP addressing.

# network infrastructure services

- Network Infrastructure Services are customized as per the requirements.



- **Creating a Virtual Environment:** Create virtual servers, Create virtual switches

