The article "Server Operating Systems for E-Business: Features and Functions" by Nijaz Bajgoric focuses on the critical role of server operating systems (SOS) in ensuring the availability and reliability of e-business platforms. It outlines the main architectures of business computing systems, emphasizing the transition from mainframes to client/server architectures. In an e-business context, SOS must meet stringent requirements, including near-zero downtime, high reliability, scalability, and support for various networking services.

Enterprise servers, essential for business-critical applications, are categorized into high-end, mid-range, and entry-level servers, varying in cost, performance, and capacity. The article highlights the distinctions between desktop and server operating systems, noting that server OSs are designed for multi-user and multi-tasking environments.

Popular server operating systems include various versions of UNIX, Windows NT/2000 Server, and Linux distributions, each offering unique advantages. The article discusses the importance of SOS's continuous or "always-on" computing features, such as high reliability, availability, scalability (RAS), and integrated management services.

The evaluation framework, RASSIM (Reliability, Availability, Scalability, Serviceability, Integrability, and Management-Maintenance), assesses SOS performance. The piece also mentions advancements in fault tolerance, dynamically loadable kernels, and clustering technologies, contributing to the high uptime required for e-business operations. Ultimately, selecting an appropriate SOS depends on the specific needs and complexity of the business.

**Sources**:

Bajgoric, N. (2003, January 1). *EBSCO Publishing Service Selection Page - EHOST2*. EBSCOhost Business Source Ultimate. <https://web-p-ebscohost-com.ezproxy.bellevue.edu/ehost/pdfviewer/pdfviewer?vid=0&sid=c26ef2df-6e4d-40e7-87dc-4fe2dd7876ad%40redis>