**M2 – Explain the goals of fault management**

**Introduction**

In this assignment, I will explain the goals of fault management. I will explain briefly fault management. After, I will explain the aim of fault management, how to prevent fault management, the failing of fault management and the necessary of it.

1. **What is fault management?**

Fault management is a process when it manages all of the faults in a network. These faults can be to detect, correct or isolates any malfunctions in a network. As this is a fault management, you can expect it to deal with any situation that the network comes across. The management allows the order to put the major to minor issues to be resolved. This is a clever technique as it allows the network to clear the major problem first and then the minor issue. There is a list full of what fault management does. They are two types of fault management; and they are passive and active. Passive does all the alerting work. Once they are alerted, they pass it on to active, which does the entire job. This could require blocking any unauthorised access to a person. This could be a fault. If the passive fault management does not alert, it will not detect any sort of trouble that is sorting the network. This is the whole purpose of the fault management. This system does all the blocking, detecting and correcting of the management.

1. **Why is this necessary?**

The necessary of using fault management is that it maintains the mistakes of the system. Nobody would expect a system to be perfect. They will always be mistakes and errors on the system. To erase these errors, you can use fault management for these issues. This is necessary as it removes any malware from the system, and any major or minor issues. If not prevented from the system, the user could face the computer at risk. Having malware on the system would create more errors on the system and it could potentially have all the details if not taken seriously. This is necessary for companies. They would need to run their network day in and out. This management would be necessary, because companies would need to complete work for the company to make the brand bigger and more popular.

1. **What is the aim?**

The aim of the fault management, as stated before, it would make the computer much faster, remove any malware to secure the network. Any user would want their computer to be fast and secure. Finding errors on the computer can be very difficult, and using fault management allows you to do so. Obviously, they are more softwares that allow you to do so, but fault management detects, corrects and isolates any errors on the computer. It gets any major errors and minor errors. These errors are important because minor errors and lead to major errors and major errors, of course, need fixing.

1. **What are the consequences of failing?**

The consequences of failing fault management are that you can have faults that you cannot do nothing. This can lead to a heap of problems to the network. One main consequence is that it can crash/slow the whole network down. This is because if one computer were infected, it would spread on to the other computers, which lead to the network being crashed. Unless you report these failings, you cannot fix the network. Professional IT experts may need to be called for these problems to be fixed. Meanwhile, you need to use temporary computers for the network to be up again. This would take a long time for the network to be rebooted again. In addition, it would take time to fix these faults. These failings can cause every workstation to be slow, and the information that you sent to each other would be disrupted, or not sent.