

Making best use of windows server 2003

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The basis of technology development lies in bettering the older systems and coming to terms with enhanced functions in our information systems, etc. Without the operating system, however, the information system technology would barely come to anything. Hence, the Windows Server 2003 was developed as an enhancement to the Windows Server 2000, taking “ the best of Windows 2000 Server technology and make it easier to deploy, manage, and use.” “ The result,” as described by Microsoft, is “ a highly productive infrastructure that helps make your network a strategic asset for your organization.” The world’s leading company for operating systems, once charged with near-monopolistic practices in an anti-trust trial, further reported on the new addition to the operating system family that Microsoft continues to be famous for:

As of March 28, 2005, all Windows Server 2003 operating systems ship with Windows Server Service Pack 1 (SP1). Windows Server 2003 SP1 provides enhanced security, increased reliability, and a simplified administration to help enterprise customers across all industries... In addition, in December 2005, Standard, Enterprise, and Datacenter editions of Windows Server 2003 R2 were released, offering Active Directory, storage, and branch office enhancements for customers (“ Introducing the Windows,” 2006).

Released only recently, the Windows Server 2003 has become the talk of every computer technician today. One of its key features is its enhanced availability through improved “ clustering support.” Microsoft reports that “ clustering services” are very important to trade, where inputs and outputs, imports and exports must be clustered so as to ease organizational

functioning. Windows Server 2003 allows for just that. Besides, it helps in “scalability,” and not just “manageability.” Also according to the maker of the new operating system:

Clustering installation and setup is easier and more robust in Windows Server 2003, while enhanced network features in the product provide greater failover capabilities and high system uptime. The Windows Server 2003 operating systems supports server clusters for up to eight nodes. If one of the nodes in a cluster becomes unavailable because of failure or maintenance, another node immediately begins providing service, a process known as failover. Windows Server 2003 also supports network load balancing (NLB), which balances incoming Internet Protocol (IP) traffic across nodes in a cluster (“Introducing”).

As far as support and training are concerned, it has been confirmed that Windows Server 2003 is meant to make communications easier than before, not just between the organization and the users of the operating system, but also between the organizational users of the system and the customers of the organization. The R2 Standard Edition of the Windows Server 2003 was made by collaboration between “third-party hardware and software partners” of Microsoft (“Overview of Windows,” 2005).

Similarly, the company ensures that there are experts (Microsoft Certified Consultants) available to guide people through the process of installing any one of the following: (1) Windows Server 2003, Standard Edition; (2) Windows Server 2003, Enterprise Edition; (3) Windows Server 2003,

Datacenter Edition (for highest availability); and (4) Windows Server 2003, Web Edition (Microsoft Certified Consultants).

Seeing as Microsoft's Windows Server 2003 is targeting businesses for the most part, the operating system – truly one of its kind – is packaged with sure technical support and training. Microsoft's business is tough, and the abundance of Microsoft experts in every nation in the world proves that the Windows Server 2003 would survive in firm business.

Windows Server 2003 has training courses available with it (“ Windows Server 2003,” 2007). What is more, it is Microsoft's intention to sell more of its countless software amenities to businesses after giving the new operating system to many of them for free. Given that no other operating system company has thus far been able to meet or match the practices of the giant (“ near-monopoly”) – the Windows Server 2003 would capture its unique market until a more advanced operating system, with better availability, support, and training, arrives out of Microsoft to substitute and complement the Server 2003.

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