

# Windows Server Management: A Comprehensive Guide

Server management is a crucial aspect of maintaining a stable and secure IT infrastructure. In the Windows environment, server management involves various tasks such as monitoring server performance, configuring security settings, managing user accounts, and ensuring high availability. This article aims to provide a factual and instructive guide on server management in the Windows environment, highlighting the adjustments made to align with Windows-specific tools and processes.

## Examples:

### 1. Monitoring Server Performance:

- In Windows, you can utilize the built-in Performance Monitor tool (perfmon) to monitor various performance counters such as CPU usage, memory utilization, and disk activity. You can create custom data collector sets to collect and analyze performance data over time.
- Example command: `perfmon /res`

### 2. Configuring Security Settings:

- Windows Server provides Group Policy Management (GPMC) to centrally manage security settings across multiple servers. You can define policies related to password complexity, account lockout, firewall rules, and more.
- Example command: `gpedit.msc`

### 3. Managing User Accounts:

- Active Directory Users and Computers (ADUC) is a Windows tool for managing user accounts, groups, and organizational units (OUs). It allows you to create, modify, and delete user accounts, reset passwords, and manage group memberships.
- Example command: `dsa.msc`

### 4. Ensuring High Availability:

- Windows Server offers various technologies for achieving high availability, such as failover clustering and network load balancing. Failover clustering allows multiple servers to work together as a single logical unit, ensuring continuous availability of services.
- Example command: `failovercluster.msc`