



Server Management: Physical and Virtual Servers?

Managing large server groups across multiple locations is not for the faint of heart. IT Managers are under constant availability, budgetary, and performance scrutiny due to the centrality of servers to the IT industry. If you fail in any aspect of server management, your organization will experience sluggish performance, downtime, potential data loss, and become susceptible to cyber attacks. The stakes are elevated.

What Is Server Management?

Server management entails the continuous monitoring and maintenance of servers to ensure their optimal performance. Understanding server management extends beyond physical server management. It applies equally to the ongoing administration of software, security, and backup systems, and the same principles apply to both physical and virtual servers (or VMs).

Controlling your servers effectively to perform administrative or maintenance tasks constitutes server management. This begins with monitoring the server to enhance and optimize performance. In addition, there are numerous tasks to perform, such as updates, new setups, monitoring, optimization, capacity planning, and notifying when things do not go as planned.

If your IT team's internal resources have been stretched thin recently, investigate how [IT server management services](#) can serve as a force multiplier. Managed Services, such as [Skynats Server Management Company](#), can increase operational efficiencies and effectiveness whilst also freeing up your team to focus on more strategic endeavors.

Importance of Server Management

The process of server monitoring and management is a Tier 1 activity that all businesses strive to master. Companies rely on their server infrastructure for the vast majority of their critical IT operations, such as data storage, application hosting, email, and trading applications. Without

servers – whether remote, local, physical, or virtual – it is impossible to conduct crucial business operations.

Physical Server vs. Virtual Server?

Understanding the distinction between physical and virtual servers will help you determine the kinds of processes you require. Multiple virtual servers can now be hosted on a single physical server, resulting in a smaller hardware footprint. This is made possible by data center virtualization, which has enabled the consolidation of the functions of previously separate physical servers onto a single physical server. This consolidated approach offers key advantages in terms of cost, space, the environment, and adaptability.

Why then aren't all servers created virtually? Large virtual server farms can be difficult to manage, and some businesses prefer to run mission-critical applications on dedicated, latest-generation hardware. Second, virtual servers cannot exist without the support of at least one physical machine.