Texte à traduire

Les serveurs

There are both similarities and differences between desktop computers and servers. Most servers are based on X86/X64 CPUs and can run the same code as an X86/X64 desktop computer. Unlike most desktop computers, however, physical servers often include multiple CPU sockets and error correcting memory. Servers also generally support a far greater quantity of memory than most desktop computers.

Because server hardware typically runs mission-critical workloads, server hardware manufacturers design servers to support redundant components. A server might for instance be equipped with redundant power supplies and redundant network interfaces. These redundant components allow a server to continue to function even if a key component fails.

Server hardware also differs from desktop hardware in terms of its form factor. Modern desktop computers often exist as mini towers, designed to be placed under a desk. Although there are still some vendors that offer tower servers, most servers are designed to be rack mounted. […]

Another key difference between desktop computer and a server is the operation system. A desktop operating system might be able to perform some server-like functionality but isn’t designed or licensed to take the place of a server operating system. Windows 10, for example, is a desktop operating system. Some Windows 10 editions include Hyper-V, Microsoft’s virtual machine platform. Even though both Windows 10 and Windows Server can run Hyper-V, Windows 10’s hypervisor is intended to be primarily used for development purposes, whereas the version of Hyper-V included with Windows Server is designed for running production virtual servers.

Source : <https://whatis.techtarget.com/definition/server>