

FASTbook 5.5 SQL

Recommended System Configuration

Last Revised on: February 1, 2005

	<u>Database Server</u>	<u>Client</u>	<u>File Server</u>
Processor:	Pentium II class (or better)	Pentium Class (or better)	Pentium (or better)
Storage	9 MB SQL Engine 5 – 70+ MB Database (database will grow)	20 MB	25MB
RAM:	1024 MB (recommended) 256 MB Min	128 MB 64 Meg min	256MB
Monitor:	VGA or better	SVGA or better	VGA or better
Network Connectivity	10 base-T (or better)	10 base-T (or better)	10 base-T (or better)
Operating System	Windows 98/NT/2000/XP/2003, HP-UX, FreeBSD, Solaris, Linux	Windows 98/NT/2000/XP/ME 2003	Windows 98/NT ME/2000/XP/2003 HP-UX, FreeBSD, Linux, Novell 5.0+

Additional Considerations

(<http://community.borland.com/article/interbase/makeibscream.pdf>)

Dedicated server

The database server benefits from having a dedicated machine, even if it is not the fastest model available. Using a server for both workgroup file and print services and a database server detracts from the performance of the workstation. It is not the intended use for the machine.

If performance is a high priority, spend money more effectively by buying a dedicated machine instead of trying to increase resources such as RAM on a machine that is providing another competing service. Compare the cost of the hardware with the cost of having less than maximum performance.

Hard Disk Storage

A multi-user database server's hard drives are no place to be thrifty, especially in today's market of inexpensive storage. The performance gain of a relatively high-end I/O system is a very cost-effective way to get more bang for the buck.

The top-rated CPU and maximum memory helps. But if a cheap disk I/O interface limits the data transfer rate, then the money spent on the expensive components is wasted.

It is best to put a database on a dedicated drive, so that the database I/O doesn't compete with the operating system virtual memory paging file or other operating system I/O. (Note: This will not run on a Novell server)