

Microsoft Sharepoint 2010 with Microsoft Sharepoint Server 2010-Collaborative Approach

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ABSTRACT

This paper provides detailed description of Microsoft SharePoint 2010. This paper also provides benefits, purpose, features, business perspective and the disadvantages of SharePoint 2010. Microsoft SharePoint 2010 collaboration software provides enterprise-scale capabilities to meet business critical needs such as managing content and business processes, simplifying how people uncover and share information transversely boundaries and enabling informed decisions. Using the combined collaboration features of SharePoint 2010. Which includes Microsoft SharePoint Foundation 2010 and Microsoft SharePoint Server 2010 plus the propose and customization capabilities of Microsoft SharePoint Designer 2010, organizations can enable their users to create, manage and easily build SharePoint sites that are discoverable throughout the organization.

I. INTRODUCTION

SharePoint is launched in 2001, it is a web application platform in the Microsoft Office server suite; it also combines various functions which are usually separate applications: intranet, extranet, content management, document management, personal cloud, enterprise social networking, enterprise search, business intelligence, workflow management, web content management, and an enterprise application store. By tradition SharePoint

have been deployed for internal use in mid size businesses and large departments alongside Microsoft Exchange, Skype for Business, and Office Web Apps. Still, Microsoft's 'Office 365' Software as a service offering (which includes a version of SharePoint) has led to increased usage of SharePoint in lesser organizations. While Office 365 provides SharePoint as a service, installing SharePoint on premises typically need multiple virtual machines at least two divide physical servers [9] and is a somewhat important installation and configuration effort. The software is based on n-tier service oriented architecture. Enterprise application software (for example, email servers, ERP, BI and CRM products) often either requires or integrates with elements of SharePoint. As an application platform, SharePoint provides central management, governance, and security controls. The SharePoint display place manages Internet Information Services (IIS) via form-based management tooling.

Since the release of SharePoint 2013, Microsoft's primary channel for distribution of SharePoint has been Office 365, where the product is continuously being upgraded. New versions are released every few years, and represent a supported snapshot of the cloud software. Microsoft currently has three tiers of pricing for SharePoint 2013, including a free version (whose future is currently uncertain). SharePoint 2013 is also resold through a cloud model by many third-party vendors. The next on-premises release is SharePoint 2016, conventional to have increased

hybrid cloud incorporation. Microsoft SharePoint Server 2010 takes advantage of the best of the web to help user is more productive at work. With SharePoint 2010, user can manage and search documents, publish reports and business information, track contacts, display information from other databases, and collaborate using blogs, wikis, and conversation boards. User can use SharePoint's websites to store, track, secure, and share the entire stuff user do at work.

II. MAIN PURPOSE OF SHAREPOINT 2010

Microsoft Sharepoint 2010 provides an application platform that allows building web content management systems[1]. It allows the configuration to be done in an easy way and provide the solution areas for web applications and document supervision systems. It is a multi-purpose design that allows the use of design, management, scaling and provisioning to be done for business applications. It consists of layers that is managed and abstracted from the web server to enable the business users to take the advantage of the technical aspects of web development environment[2]. Its purpose is to provide pre-defined applications with proper functionality like intranet portals, extranets, and websites and file management applications.

A. Administration and security aspects in sharepoint 2010

Sharepoint 2010 architecture is such that it provides good administration and security features to make the services more protected to execute the least-privileged applications. Sharepoint 2010 provides a

essential administration for web application that exists on a single head waiter which is deployed in a farm. The security is provided by applying the Tenant administration and using of reconfigurable and shared resources. The management and services of the Sharepoint 2010 is more secure as it is completely managed through a centralized platform. The hosting of the administration is done on the cloud environment that provides more safety and security.

B. Service applications used in sharepoint 2010

Service applications provide functionality to the web sites that allows service and web application to run on the farm server. User profile synchronization service provides an easy way to manage the profiling of the users and it also allows the management of the search indexing locomotive. Service applications can be deployed on one server and the load balancing can also be done across many servers that are situated in a farm. Service applications are self-determining such that its arrangement is managed according to the operating nature of the farm. Service applications have their own set of processes that require certain amount of computer resources to operate the database related queries.

C. Purpose of web applications in sharepoint 2010

Web applications are the application that executes on any browser. These applications provide an interface for the user actions to be taken. It is a top-level container in Sharepoint 2010[8] farm that allows the user communication to take place. It is used to provide the mappings with associated components and set the URLs that are being defined through the central administration console. The web application

allows automatic replication to be done in the IIS configuration system that is being done after the server configuration. Web applications are independent from each other and they just interact as soon as there is a requirement. They have their own pools and can be shutdown and restart automatically.

III. BENEFITS OF SHAREPOINT

A. Provide a Simple, Familiar & Consistent User Experience

SharePoint is tightly integrated with familiar client desktop applications, e-mail and Web browsers to provide a consistent user experience that simplifies how people interact with content, processes and business data. This tight integration coupled with robust out-of-the-box functionality helps you employ services themselves and facilitates product adoption.

B. Simplify Everyday Business Activities

Take advantage of out-of-the-box workflows for initiating, tracking and reporting common business activities such as document review and approval, issue tracking and signature collection. And, you can complete these activities without any coding. Tight integration with familiar client applications, e-mail and Web browsers provides you with a simple, consistent experience.

C. Help Meet Regulatory Requirements

By specifying security settings, storage policies, auditing policies and expiration actions for business records in accordance with compliance regulations, you can help ensure your sensitive business information can be controlled and managed

effectively. And, you can reduce litigation risk for your organization[6].

D. Effectively Manage and Repurpose Content

Business users and content authors can create and submit content for approval and scheduled deployment to intranet or Internet sites. Managing multilingual satisfied is simplified through new document library templates that are specifically designed to maintain a relationship between the original version and different translations of a document[11].

E. Simplify Access to Business Data

Give your users access to business data found in common line-of-business systems like Microsoft CRM through SharePoint. Users can also produce personalized views and interactions with business systems through a browser by dragging configurable back-end connections. Enterprise-wide Managed Document Repositories help your organizations store and organize business documents in one central location.

F. Connect Employees with Information and Expertise

Enterprise Search incorporates business data along with information about documents, people and Web pages to produce comprehensive relevant results. Features like duplicate collapsing, spelling correction and alerts improve the relevance of the results so you can easily find what you need.

G. Accelerate Shared Business Processes

Without coding any custom applications, you can use smart, electronic forms–driven solutions to collect critical business information from customers, partners and suppliers through a Web browser. Built-in data validation rules help you gather accurate and consistent data that can be directly integrated into back-end systems to avoid redundancy and errors that result from manual data re-entry.

H. Share without Divulging Sensitive Information

Give your employees access to real-time, interactive Microsoft Office Excel spreadsheets from a Web browser through Excel Services running on SharePoint. Use these spreadsheets to maintain and efficiently share one central and up-to-date version while helping to protect any proprietary information embedded in the documents, such as financial models.

I. Enable Employees to make Better-informed Decisions

SharePoint makes it easy to create live, interactive business intelligence (BI) portals that assemble and display business-critical information from disparate sources, using integrated BI capabilities, such as dashboards, Web Parts, scorecards, key performance indicators (KPIs) and business data connectivity technologies. Centralized Report Center sites give users a single place for locating the latest reports, spreadsheets or KPIs.

J. Provide a Single, Integrated Platform

SharePoint is built on an open, scalable architecture with support for Web services and interoperability

standards including XML and Simple Object Access Protocol (SOAP). The service has rich, open application programming interfaces (APIs) and event handlers for lists and documents. These features provide incorporation with existing systems and the flexibility to incorporate new non-Microsoft IT investments.

IV. FEATURES OF SHAREPOINT 2010

A. Improved Social Networking Tools

SharePoint 2010 should take advantages from the addition of personal blogs, tagging and activity feeds within its social networking sites, called MySites. Microsoft's BCS (Business Connectivity Services) allows IT to link employees MySites profiles to non-SharePoint data, such as in turn from a human resources system; it also integrates with mySite. Pervasive content type like Wikis can be accessed in most content generation scenarios. It opposed to a specific template type and blogs are tuned for internal and external audiences.

Community interface within SharePoint has been given enhances, as MySites provides a user interface similar to Facebook profile pages. SharePoint 2010 has also added tagging (word labels that describe and help find content) through a centrally managed metadata service, with "tag clouds" that list common tag words so users can find content quicker. In addition, SharePoint 2010 is emulating Twitter by bringing micro blogging and activity feeds into the fold.

B. Going Offline with SharePoint Workspace

Offline access to MOSS 2007 has been a sticking point for businesses and is considered inferior to the offline capabilities of rival Lotus Notes/Domino. SharePoint 2010 catches up to Lotus Notes with SharePoint Workspace, a client application based on technology designed by Ray Ozzie's old company (Groove Networks), that makes SharePoint libraries, lists and forms accessible offline. Two types of functionality will be offered by Sharepoint Workspace; such as a peer-to-peer collaboration system based on the legacy Groove architecture, and as a client to the SharePoint server. Any given workspace will be in either the client server or peer-to-peer, but not both.

C. Application Development Tweaks

Sharepoint 2010 provides less coding for developer to deal with the improvements to design tool SharePoint Designer, tighter integration between development tool Visual Studio and SharePoint, and it also provide built-in support for Web application construction Silverlight for more multimedia interaction. Also, SharePoint Design has been tweaked in SharePoint 2010 to become a "no-code" tool to reduce the chances of code instability.

D. Better Connection to Line-of-Business Data

Earlier versions of SharePoint have had problem connecting with enterprise software systems such as CRM and ERP, despite hard work from companies like ERP Link and a joint offering from Microsoft and SAP called Duet that brings SAP data into Office.

To combine more business data in SharePoint 2010, Microsoft will rely on its BCS (Business Connectivity Services) suite. BCS helps make SharePoint 2010 the connective tissue that bridges line-of-business systems and knowledge worker systems, notes the Forrester report. Before iteration of BCS, called BDC (Business Data Catalog) could bring only line-of-business data into SharePoint. Both read and write access between business applications and SharePoint 2010 will be provided by BCS.

E. Expanding Search and Content

Management

Forrester's Koplowitz writes that the embedded search function in SharePoint 2010 is superior to previous versions because of improved scalability, query functionality and index redundancy [5]. In addition, companies that have opted for the high-end SharePoint Enterprise CAL (client access license) will have full access to FAST Search Server 2010, the search technology Microsoft acquired in 2008.

For managing business content, Microsoft has removed limitations in MOSS 2007's ECM (enterprise content management) feature. For example, lists in SharePoint now support 1 million items, and document libraries can grow to 200 million items.

V. DISADVANTAGES OF SHAREPOINT

2010

1. It takes huge amounts of resources from IT to set up and maintain.

2. User will probably need to pay expensive SharePoint consultants to implement or maintain it
3. The release cycles are slow. Upgrades are painful.
4. User can't use it on your mobile.
5. It is Heavy Weight - required lot of space and configuration.
6. Costly - Paid and user have to purchase.
7. Difficult to manage unless user have administrator who understands fundamentals of SharePoint.

VI. BUSINESS PERSPECTIVE OF SHAREPOINT 2010.

Business users need to share applications they create on their desktops with a workgroup. As it turns out the SharePoint provides a great platform that is decisive for realizing the overarching goal of extending business intelligence technology to an organization:

A. Great feature set for collaboration:

Given that Power Pivot data is stored within an Excel workbook, whatever support SharePoint provides for sharing essay versioning, workflow, easier security management, the flexibility of creating sites, sub sites or document libraries, customization of portals.

B. Increasing pervasiveness:

As SharePoint is deployed in more organizations, business users and IT are becoming more familiar with the tool as well as best practices on how to use it. Power Pivot will extend those tools, processes and leanings instead of replacing them.

C. Centralized resources:

Business users can depend on an infrastructure, where they can schedule heavy lifting to happen; where they do they have to worry about backups or management of servers.

VII. CONCLUSION

In this paper we have successfully discussed the purpose, features, business perspective and the disadvantages of SharePoint 2010. Setting up a SharePoint player's site for business is a fast, cost-effective way to facilitate team communication at the same time as create a professional-looking website. SharePoint team sites come with plenty of useful out-of-the-box features. User can also customize their sites by changing their manifestation and by adding functionalities without using other applications or doing any programming.

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