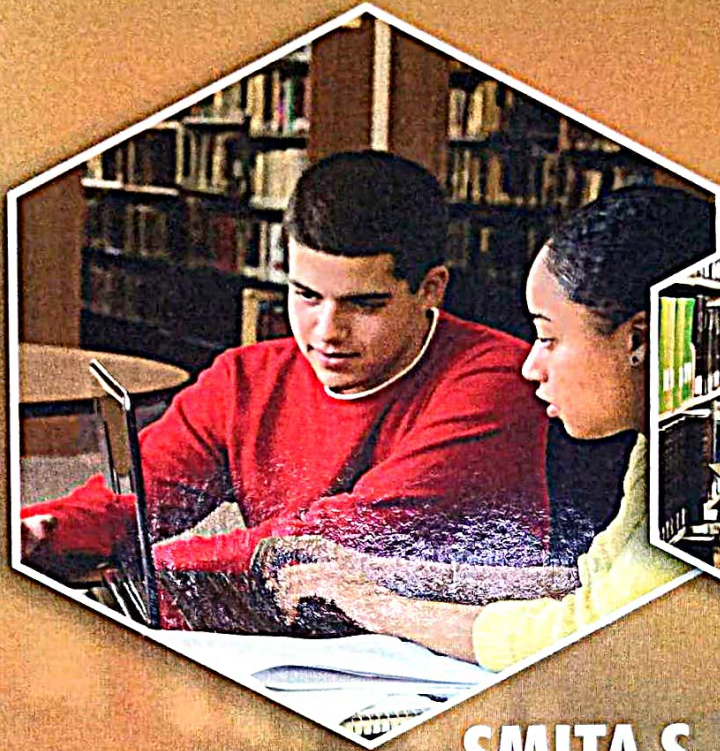
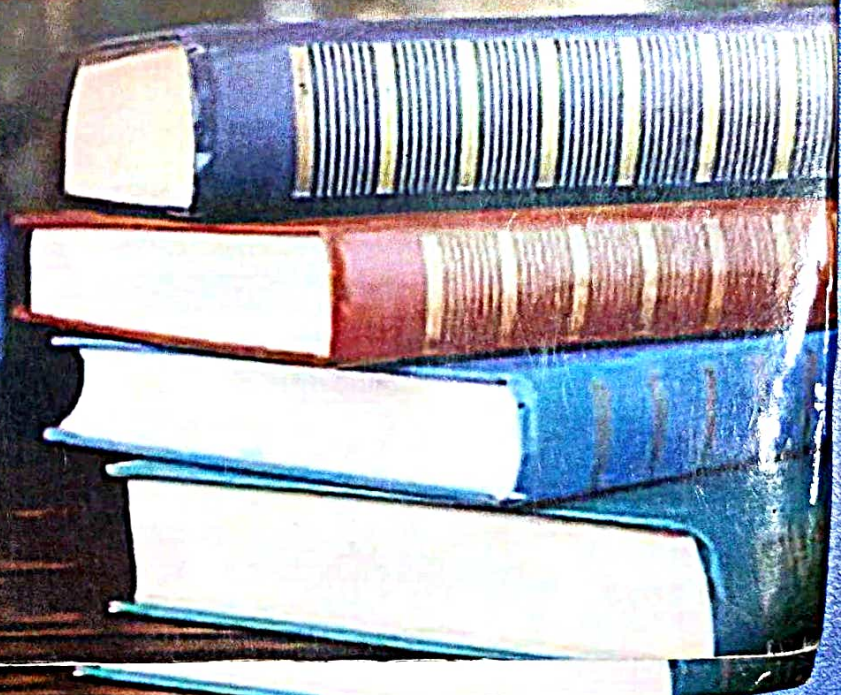


"MODERN TRENDS IN LIS STUDIES"



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MODERN TRENDS IN

SMITA S. PATIL

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REMOTE ACCESS TOOLS, METHODS AND TECHNOLOGY IN ICT

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1. INTRODUCTION

The connecting to a system from a secondary location other than the primary location of the system being accessed is called as remote access. In simple terms, remote access is the capability to connect to a computer or server over a network connection from a remotely. However, before a computer can be connected to via remote desktop technology, this involves configuring both the local computer controlling the connection and the object and remote computer to be accessed.

2. DEFINITION OF REMOTE ACCESS

1. The users have leverage to work remotely away from the institution/ office work place while maintaining access to a remote computer or network. Connection to a data-processing computer via a virtual private network or a remote desktop application from a remote location.
2. Remote desktop is refer to a software program or an operating system feature enabling applications to be run

remotely on a server while being graphically accessible locally.

3. Remote Access can be applicable for Local Area Networks (LANs), Wide Area Network (WANs) and Virtual Private Networks (VPN)

3. REMOTE ACCESS WORK PROCESS (HOW TO DOSE WORK IT)

- Remote access is typically obtained by the use of a combination of device and software, reliable network connectivity.
- The VPN has the capacity to connecting every private network to the VPN server utilizing remote access. When a user connects to a network using VPN, the software encrypts the communication before it reaches its intended destination via the internet. Every target network has a gateway or VPN server that decrypts the information and sends it to the appropriate host.
- A computer should have software that allows it to connect to a system that is housed in the organization's remote access service. If the user wants to communicate with another system in the host location, he can log in to the IP of that system and verify all of the status that is displayed in the targeted computer's desktop window.
- Remote desktop allows the user to connect to the network and applications from a distance. The application software for remote desktop is embedded into the local host operation system.
- It allows the applications to execute in a remote method on a network server which is viewed temporarily at the remote establishment of the remote connection

4. TYPE OF REMOTE ACCESS

- POINT-TO-POINT PROTOCOL (PPP)
- RADIUS (Remote Authentication Dial-In User Service)
- TACACS+ (Terminal Access Controller Access Control System+)

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- VPN (Virtual Private Network) & Tunneling
- PPTP (Point to Point Tunneling Protocol)
- L2TP (Layer Two Tunneling Protocol)
- IPSec (Internet Protocol Security)
- SSH (Secure SHell)
- IEEE 802.1x -collection of wireless protocols

5. IMPORTANT METHODS AND TECHNOLOGY OF REMOTE ACCESS

Remote access is a means of establishing a connection over the server that extends the network capacity to access. When the users are unable to connect physically, it allows them to manage and view the system in order to correct any faults or requirements.

5.1 The Physical Line

It is the direct remote access which is integrated as the direct line from the organization's LAN to the employee laptop or desktop. Direct (Physical) Line: Through the direct line control can be implemented between a computer and institution LAN. Similar line can be used to connect a home LAN and a institution LAN. This network is faster but is more expensive and have high maintenance. The direct connection offers robust speed, but the maintenance and cost are expensive. The LAN cable leads to an improper connection, which is prone to data loss and loose connection that affects productivity. So the damage causes the failure of cables because of the external conditions such as construction work and weather conditions.

5.2 The VPN (Virtual Private Network)

The other method which is established on the internet to link to the remote sites by using a virtual private network. It uses tunnel methods and encryption to manage and access the network of the company. VPN connects to remote site through the internet with encryption and tunneling techniques to access the institution network. VPN is generally used in small

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organizations. It is perfectly ideal for small-scale industries. But here the limitations are complex configurations, restrictions in the operating system and need of additional software to provide a secure connection.

5.3 The Deployment of Microsoft RDS

Remote controlled Access using RDS can be used to access the remote computer/ server on the local machine. Some other solutions like Citrix Virtual Apps, VMware, and Parallels Remote Application Server (RAS) can be used through the web browser for clientless access. The solution like Citrix XenApp and Citrix virtual Apps, remote application server, VMware that improves the RDS allows the use of a web browser to give clientless access. But here limitations are its limited support on the operating system of guest, the installation, configuration and updating it is difficult.

6. SOME RULES OF REMOTE ACCESS

- Never share logon credentials with anyone
- Use strong and memorable passwords.
- Do not use public devices like Kiosks, Web cafes, Coffee shops etc.
- Preferably use only institution email for remote access.
- Implement anti-virus and anti-spyware and Run them continuously, update it regularly.
- Only use the "administrator" when profile to update profile or make system changes.

7. ADVANTAGE

- Disaster recovery is a simple a simple process for recovering deleted documents and files from which are stored in a secured data center.
- The connections to check the correspondence should be secured and safe to prevent hacking.
- It has the freedom to work from any location.

8. DISADVANTAGE

- The remote desktop services restriction is the need for a competent RDS and constant remote desktop monitoring.
- Because the remote desktop service should have a centrally controlled RDS, the RDS's ability to endure the functional load of various computer systems has to be powerful.
- The network should be stable, and it should be adapted to fit into a perfectly aligned network. The service provider should be capable of resolving any challenges that come.
- RDS is cost effective need to require reduce cut downs the purchase of some expensive software to the entire individual desktop.

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There is a transformation in the need of library users and due to ICT, there is a change in the resources, services and products of the libraries. Every institution is now trying to compete in the national and international rankings and with the changed roles and services, the libraries and librarians are playing key role.

Main objectives of the book is To know the current trends in LIS research in India, To know about the areas of research in LIS., To determine the diversity and trends of research in LIS field

This book presents a logical, legible and easy to read introduction to Modern trends in LIS Studies. Importantly, the book surveys the latest developments of ICT technologies in the libraries and how the field is likely to modify over the next decade, this book fills that need by providing insights on how ICT technologies applied to their sphere of scientific activity. Book talk about latest trends in library services and services in the 21st century his book reviews the principles, methods and indicators of latest technologies



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