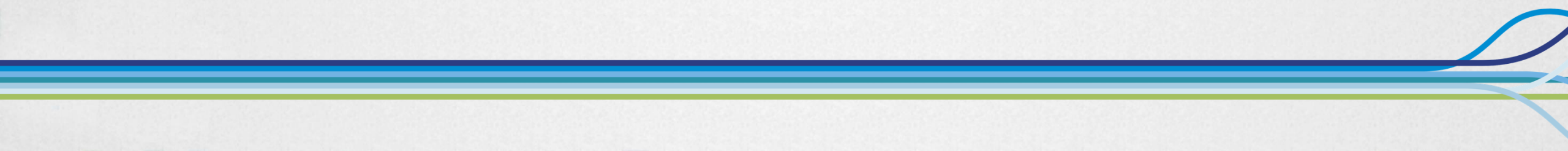




# Azure Virtual Desktop auf Azure Local

**Carsten Rachfahl – Microsoft Azure und Cloud and  
Datacenter Management MVP**





# AVD Überblick

Closing Subtext



# Vorteile von AVD auf Azure Local

Management Plain komplett in der Azure Cloud

- Microsoft kümmert sich um Bereitstellung, Skalierung und Updates

Bereitstellung von Azure Marketplace Images

- Vorbereitete und optimierte Images

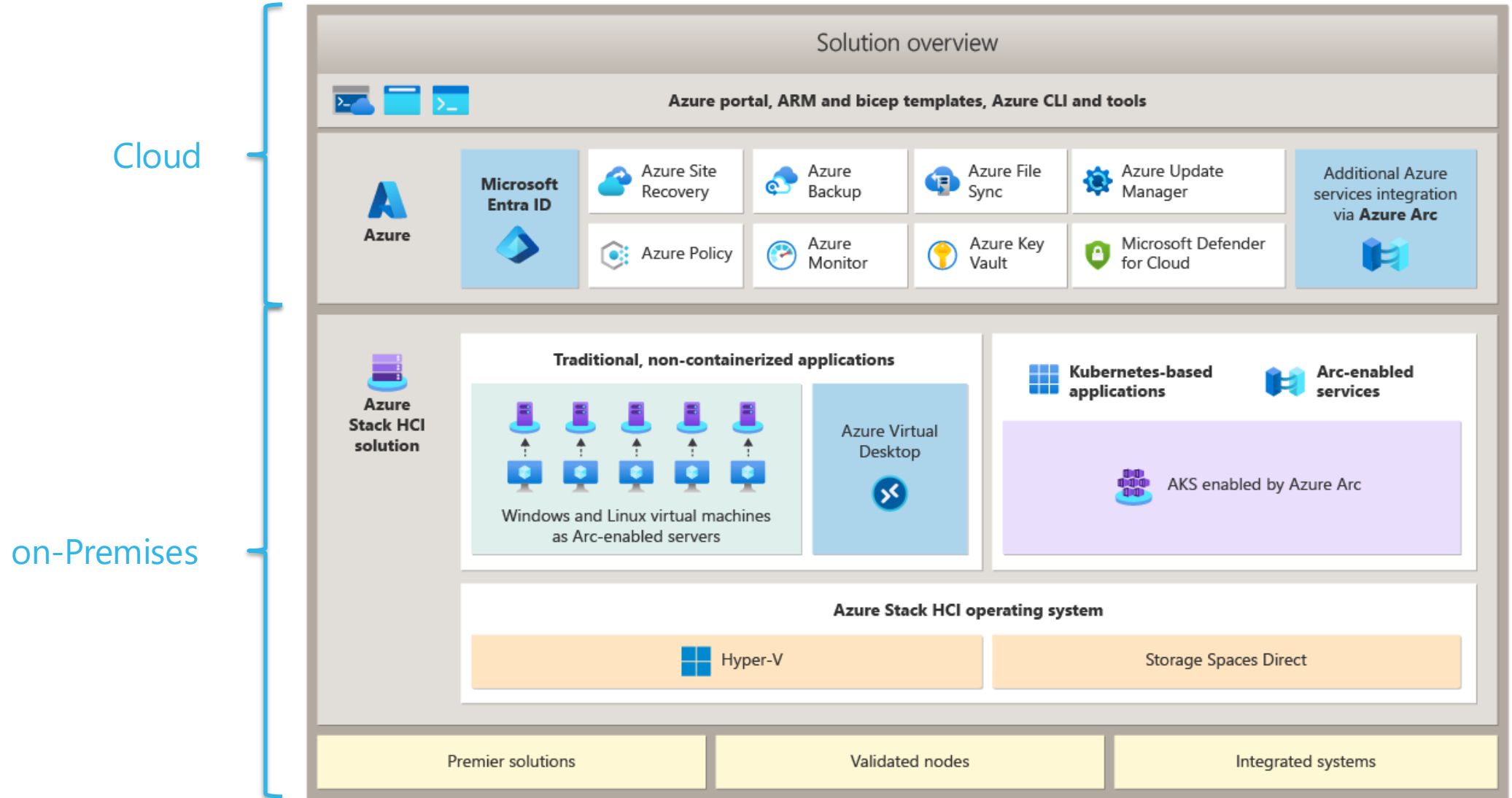
Windows 10/11 Multisession Host

- Betrieb nur in Azure und Azure Local möglich

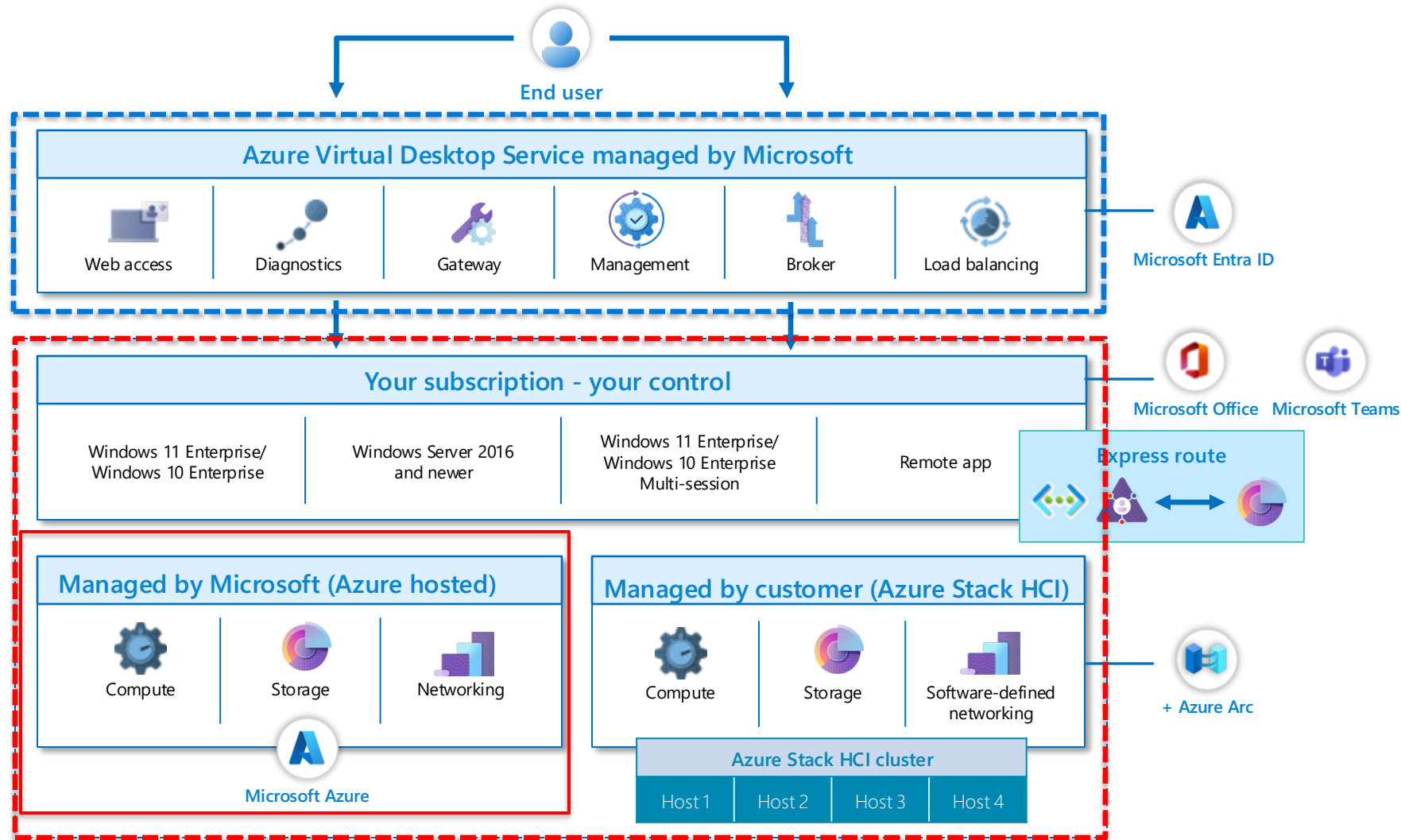


Azure Virtual  
Desktop

# Azure Virtual Desktop auf Azure Local



# AVD Architektur



Provide your employees with a secure, remote desktop experience.

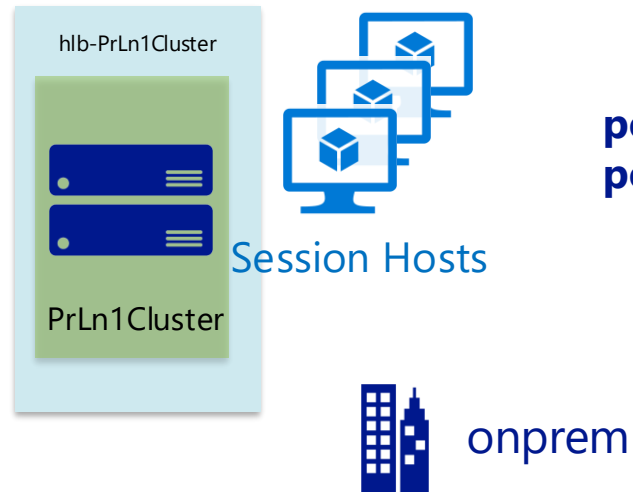
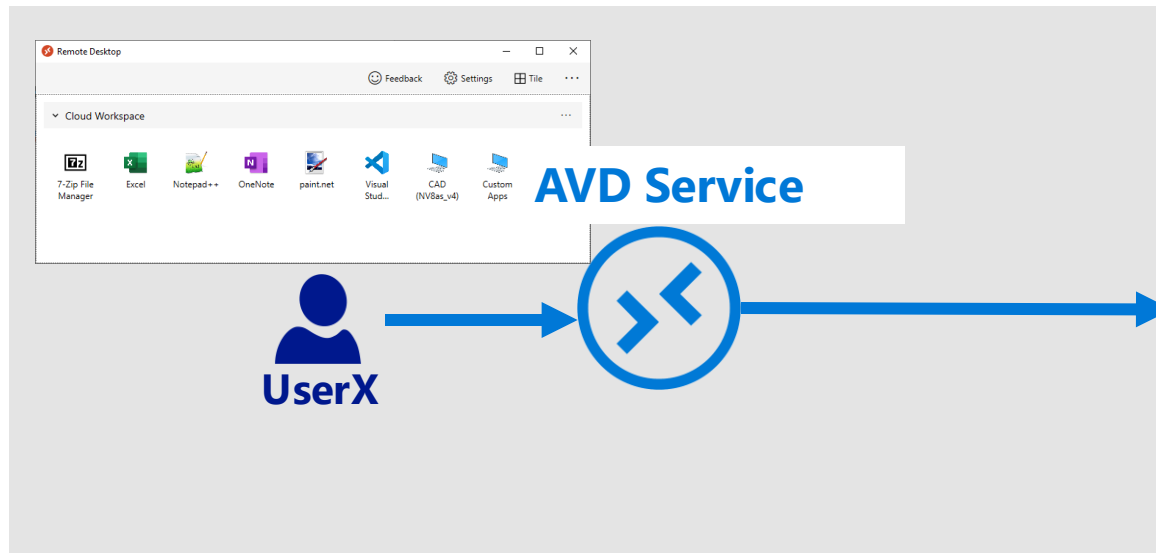


Connect from virtually any device of your choice.



Focus on the right policies and controls rather than managing infrastructure.

# Architektur



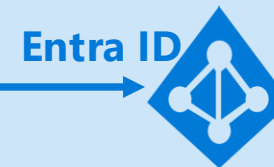
powerkurs.net  
powerkurs.local



sync'ed

Azure Subscription 

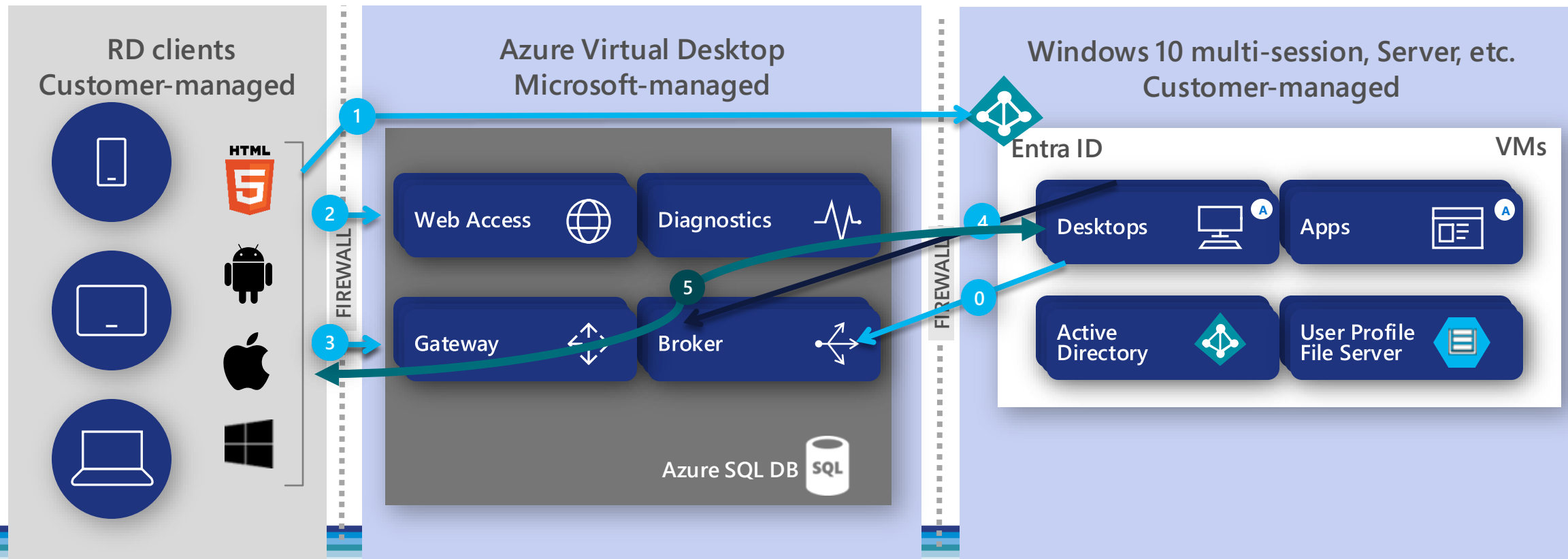
-  AVD Host Pool X
-  AVD Application Group X
-  AVD Workspace X
-  AVD Scaling Plan X



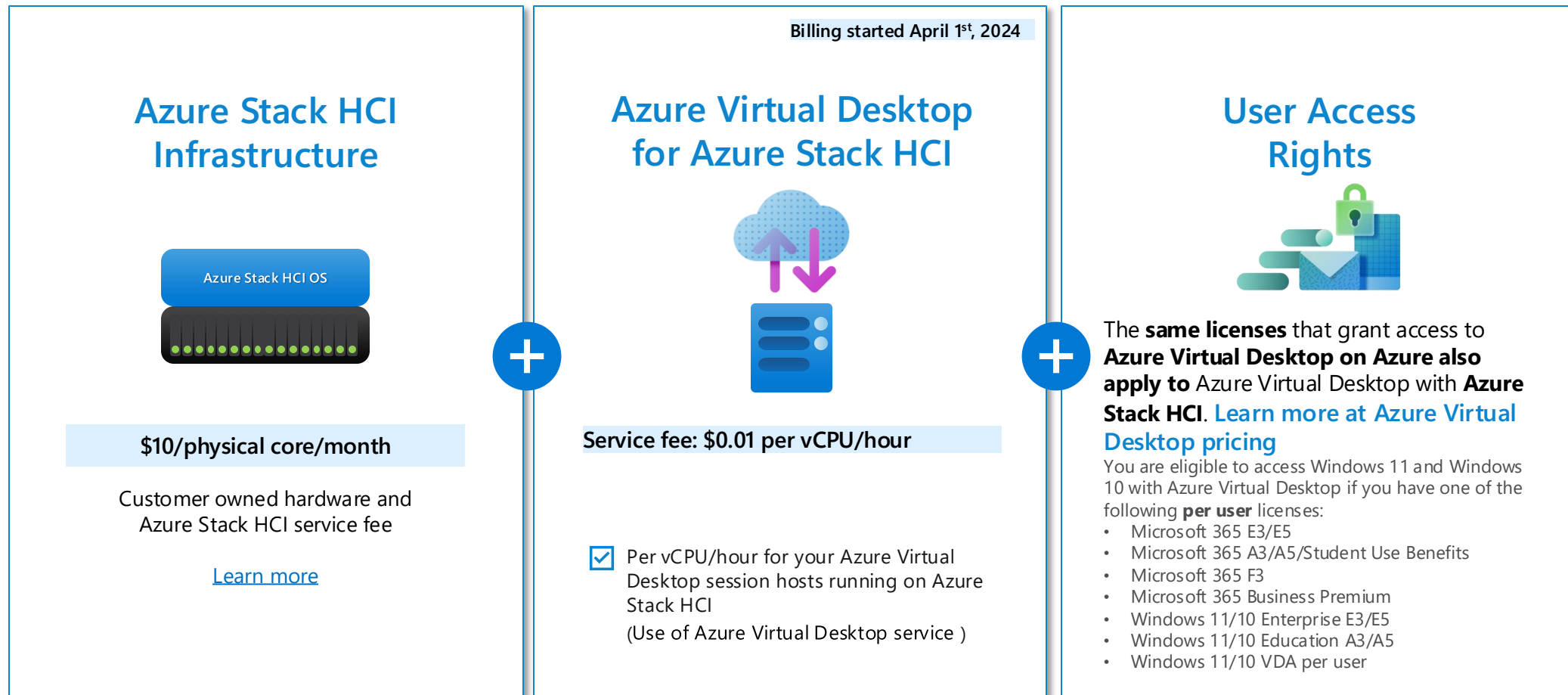


# Benutzer Verbindungs Flow

0. Wenn Session Host startet meldet er sich am Broker an
1. Benutzer startet RD Client und meldet sich an Entra ID an, welches einen Token zurück liefert
2. RD Client präsentiert Token dem Web Access, worauf der Broker die DB nach Ressourcen für den Benutzer durchsucht
3. Benutzer wählt Ressource aus und RD Client verbindet sich mit dem Gateway
4. Broker orchestriert Verbindung from Host Agent zum Gateway
5. RDP Traffic fließt zwischen RD Client und Session Host VM über WebSocket Verbindung 3 und 4



# AVD auf Azure Local Preise und Lizenzierung



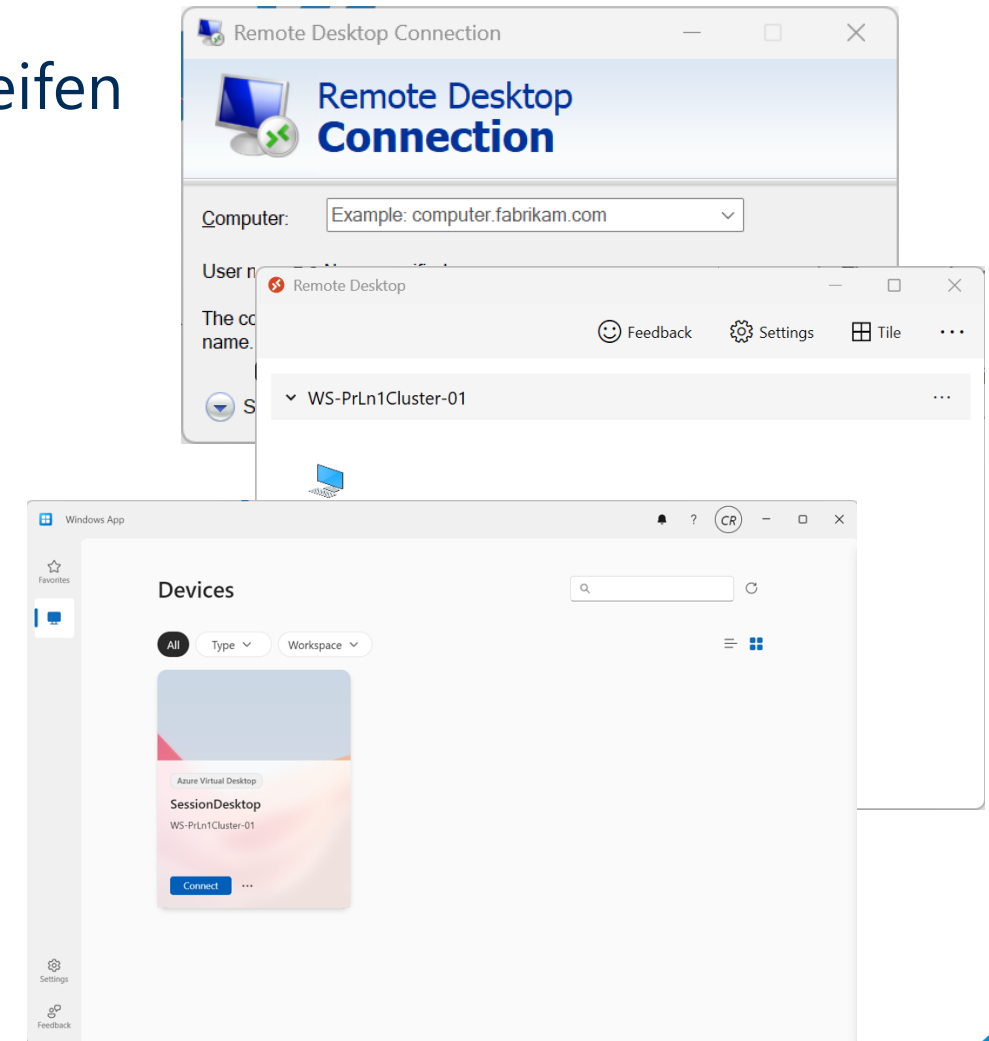


# AVD Benutzer Zugriff

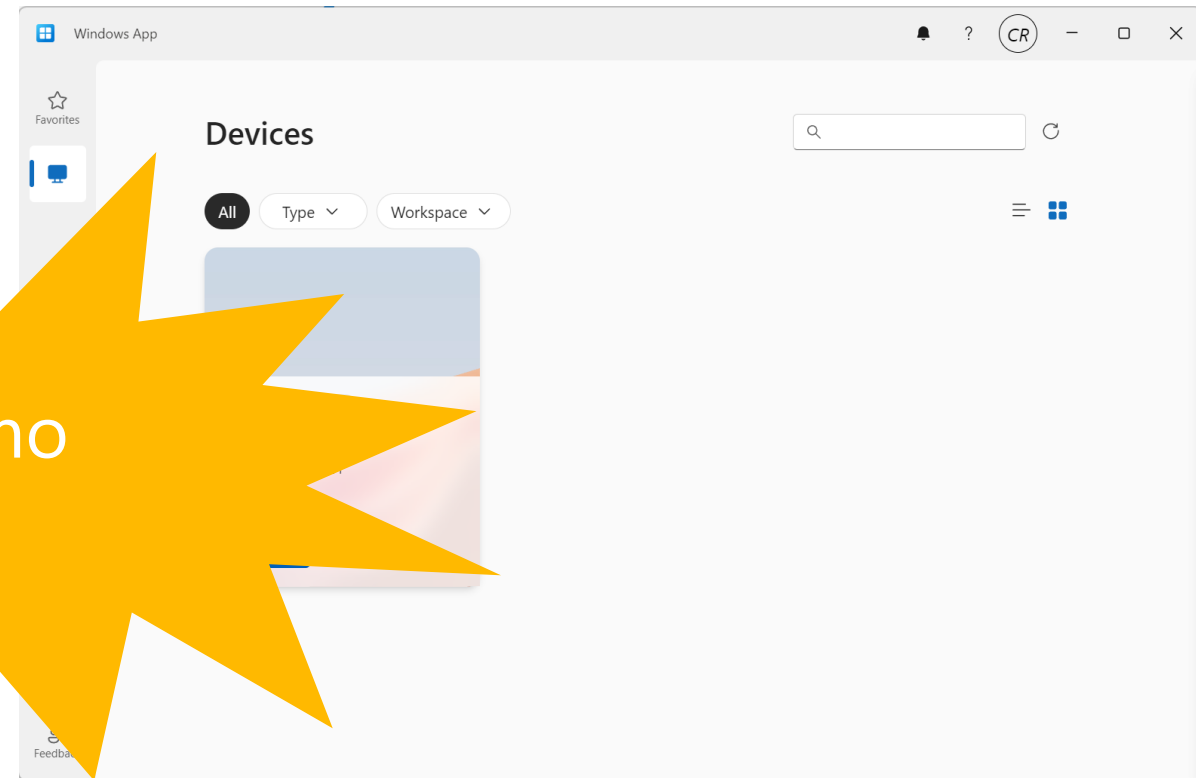
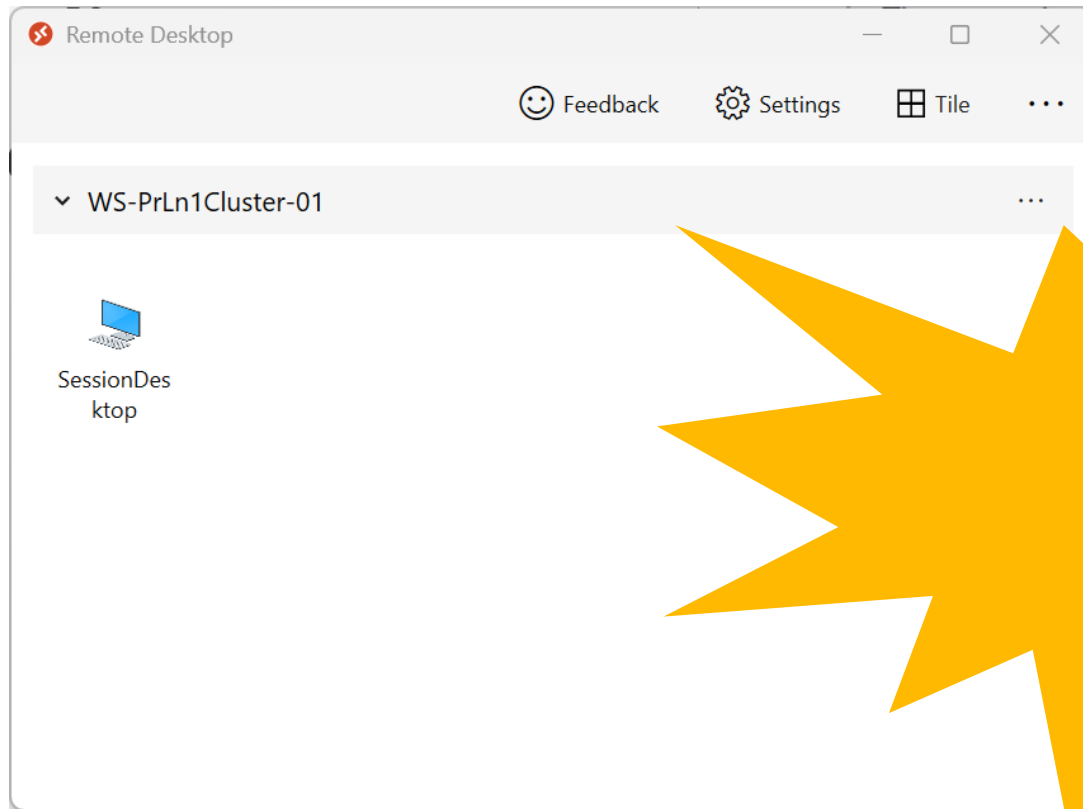
# Benutzer Zugriff

Wie können Benutzer auf die AVD Hosts zugreifen

- **MSTSC (Microsoft Terminal Server Client)**
  - Nicht möglich da die Anmeldung mit einer Entra ID erfolgt
- **Remote Desktop client (support Ende Mai 25)**
  - Windows
  - Web browser
  - macOS
  - iOS/iPadOS
  - Android/Chrome OS
- **Windows App**
  - Windows
  - macOS
  - iOS/iPadOS
  - Android/Chrome OS (preview)
  - Web browsers
  - Meta Quest VR headset (preview)



# Benutzer Zugriff

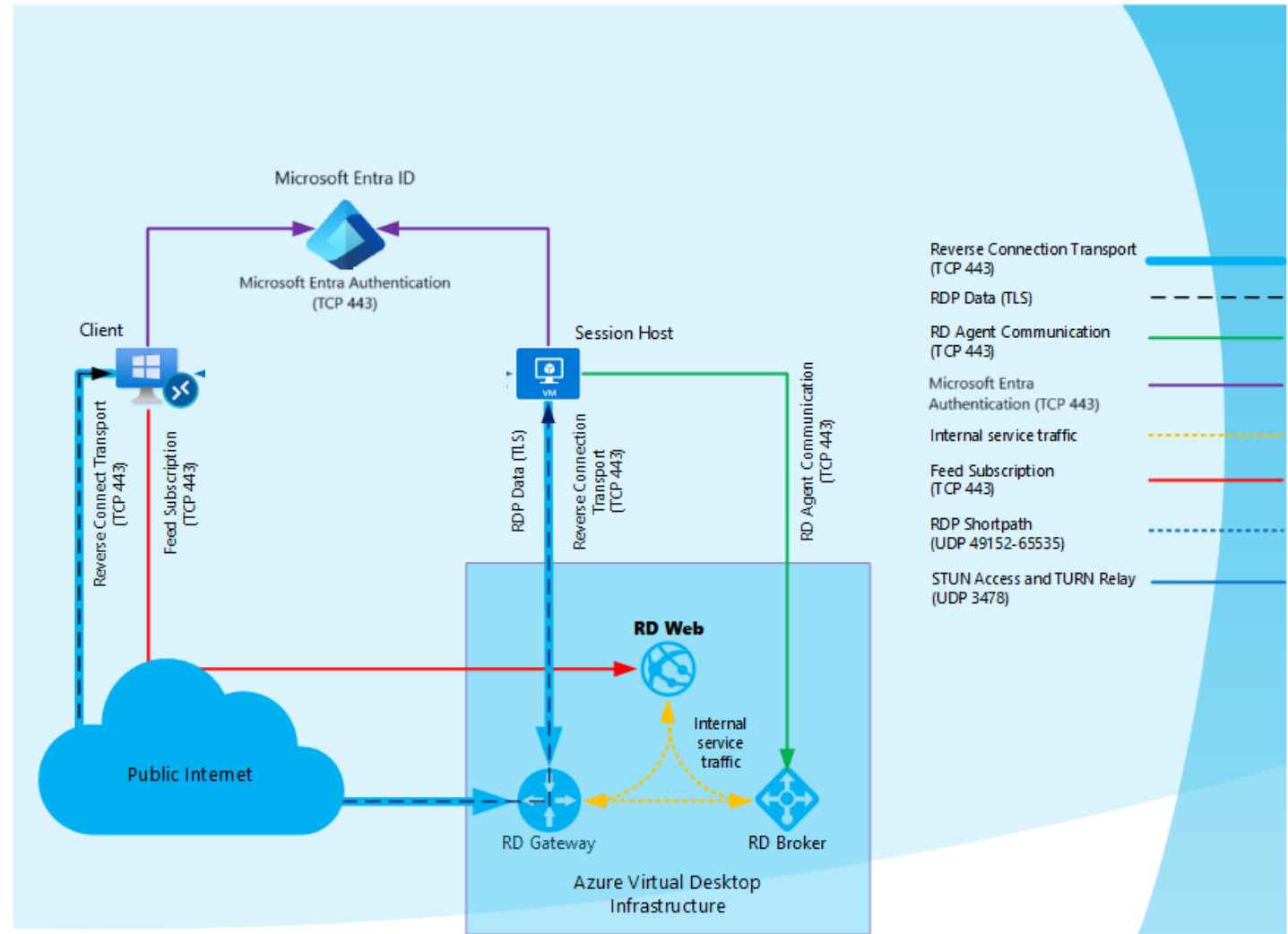
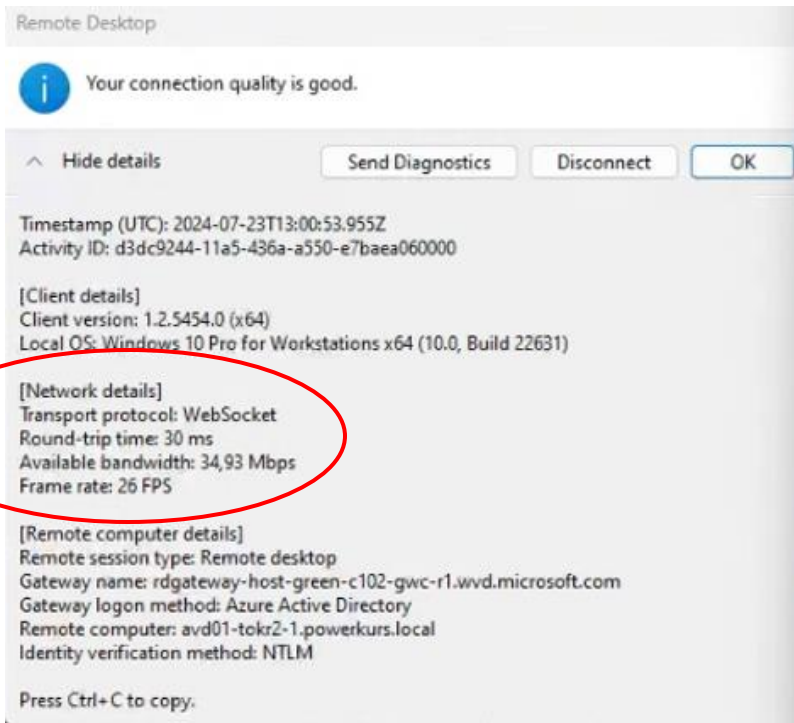


Demo

# UPD Shortpath

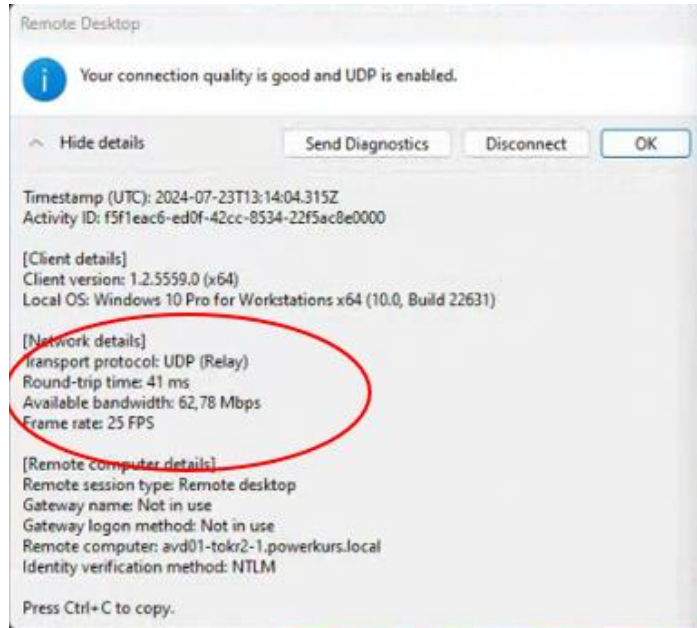


# Azure Virtual Desktop Netzwerk Zugriff via https

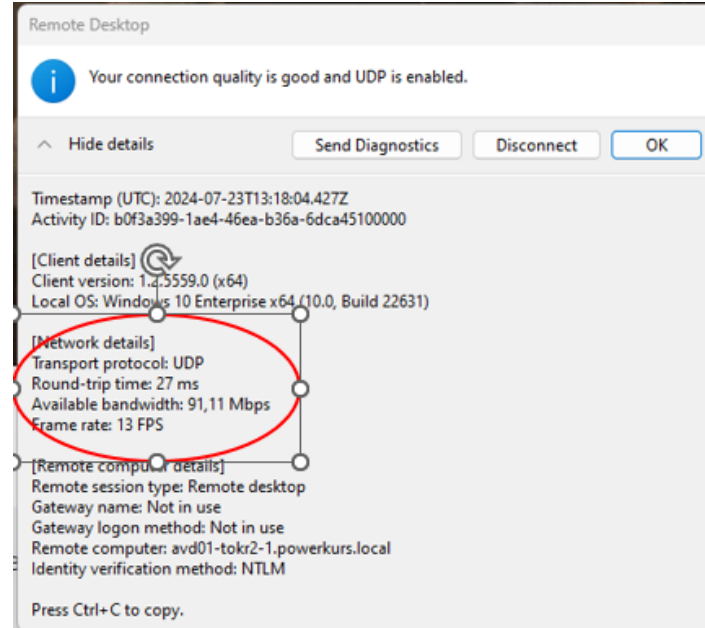




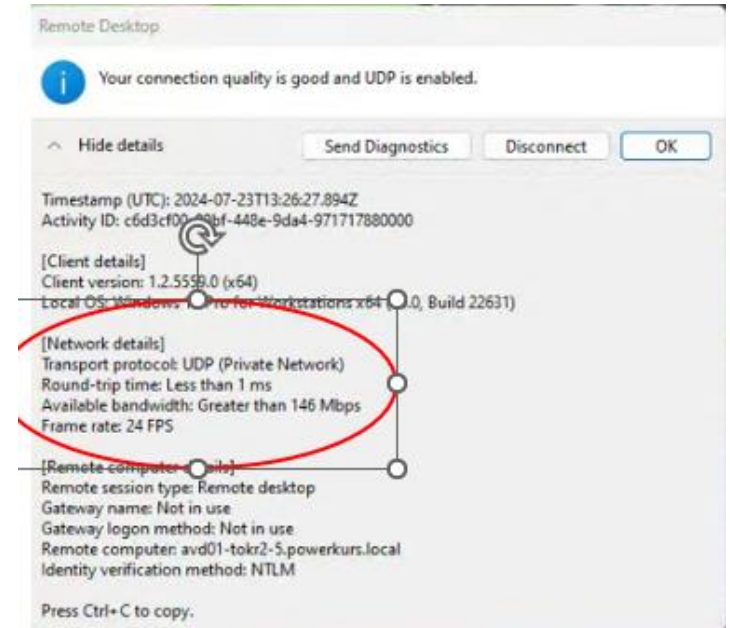
# RDP Shortpath Varianten



RDP Shortpath für Public  
Netzwerke via TURN



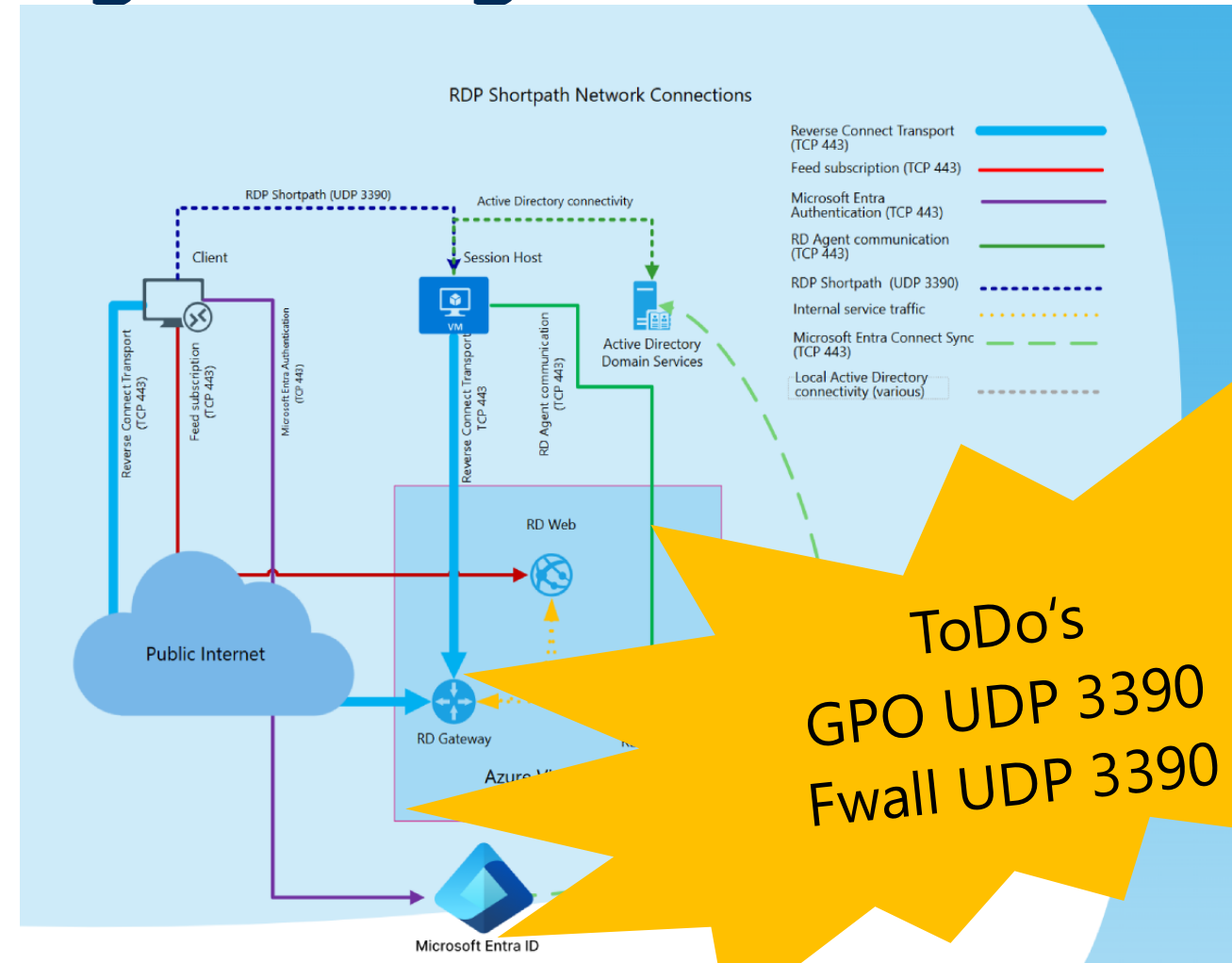
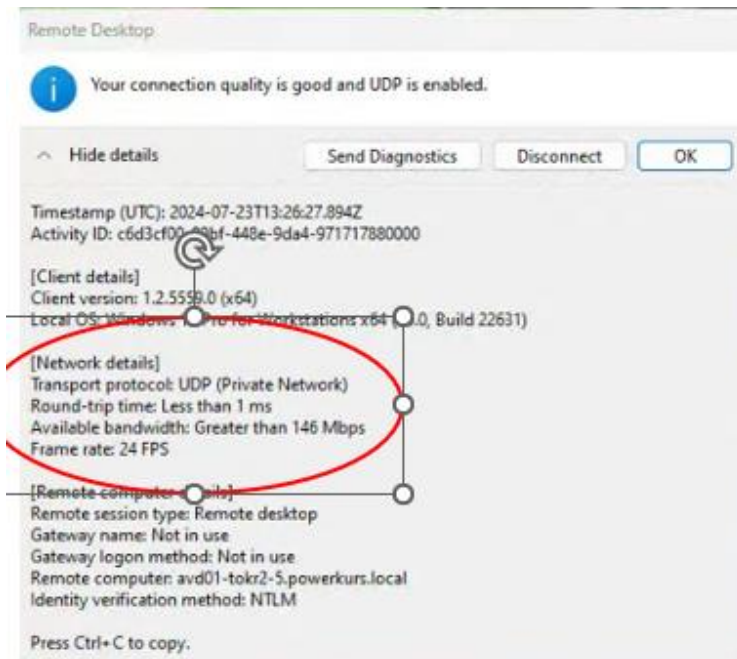
RDP Shortpath für  
Private & Public Netzwerke mit  
ICE/STUN



RDP Shortpath für gemanagte  
(Private) Netzwerke



# RDP Shortpath für gemanagte Netzwerke



# RDP Shortpath für gemanagte (Private) Netzwerke

Speed 154110 Kbps  
Activity 0 KB  
Health 13.17 s  
Text SABR, s:8 t:33.05 b:10.001-45.999 L pl:i:32 pbs:552  
Date Tue Jul 23 2024 13:26:28 GMT+0000 (Coordinated Universal Time)



Remote Desktop:



Your connection quality is good and UDP is enabled.

Hide details

Send Diagnostics

Disconnect

OK

Timestamp (UTC): 2024-07-23T13:26:27.894Z

Activity ID: c6d3cf00-89bf-448e-9da4-971717880000

[Client details]

Client version: 1.2.5559.0 (x64)

Local OS: Windows 10 Pro for Workstations x64 (10.0, Build 22631)

[Network details]

Transport protocol: UDP (Private Network)

Round-trip time: Less than 1 ms

Available bandwidth: Greater than 146 Mbps

Frame rate: 24 FPS

[Remote computer details]

Remote session type: Remote desktop

Gateway name: Not in use

Gateway logon method: Not in use

Remote computer: avd01-tokr2-5.powerkurs.local

Identity verification method: NTLM

Press Ctrl+C to copy.

Capturing from vEthernet (ComputeSwitch)

File Edit View Go Capture Analyze Statistics Telephony Wireless Tools Help

ip.addr != 34.134.60.130

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
1058...	103.726384	192.168.98.106	192.168.208.15	UDP	1279	3390 → 49485 Len=1237
1058...	103.726513	192.168.98.106	192.168.208.15	UDP	1279	3390 → 49485 Len=1237
1058...	103.726542	192.168.98.106	192.168.208.15	UDP	1279	3390 → 49485 Len=1237
1058...	103.726513	192.168.98.106	192.168.208.15	UDP	1279	3390 → 49485 Len=1237
1058...	103.726513	192.168.98.106	192.168.208.15	UDP	1279	3390 → 49485 Len=1237
1058...	103.726513	192.168.98.106	192.168.208.15	UDP	833	3390 → 49485 Len=791
1058...	103.729999	192.168.98.106	192.168.208.15	UDP	117	Continuation Data
1058...	103.739490	192.168.98.106	192.168.208.15	UDP	117	49485 → 3390 Len=75
1058...	103.755333	192.168.208.15	104.18.12.37	TCP	54	60286 → 443 [ACK] Seq=6657 Ack=11127 Win=1028 Len=0
1058...	103.756513	192.168.98.106	192.168.208.15	UDP	1287	3390 → 49485 Len=1245
1058...	103.756513	192.168.98.106	192.168.208.15	UDP	1279	3390 → 49485 Len=1237
1058...	103.756578	192.168.98.106	192.168.208.15	UDP	1279	3390 → 49485 Len=1237
1058...	103.756578	192.168.98.106	192.168.208.15	UDP	1282	3390 → 49485 Len=1240
1058...	103.756578	192.168.98.106	192.168.208.15	UDP	1279	3390 → 49485 Len=1237
1058...	103.756578	192.168.98.106	192.168.208.15	UDP	1279	3390 → 49485 Len=1237
1058...	103.756578	192.168.98.106	192.168.208.15	UDP	1279	3390 → 49485 Len=1237
1058...	103.756578	192.168.98.106	192.168.208.15	UDP	1279	3390 → 49485 Len=1237
1058...	103.756578	192.168.98.106	192.168.208.15	UDP	1279	3390 → 49485 Len=1237
1058...	103.756578	192.168.98.106	192.168.208.15	UDP	1279	3390 → 49485 Len=1237
1058...	103.756633	192.168.98.106	192.168.208.15	UDP	1279	3390 → 49485 Len=1237

Desktop <-> Client  
internal IPs

> Frame 2: 56 bytes on wire (448 bits), 56 bytes captured (448 bits) on interface \Device\NPF\_{F1959E31-E63F-4F46-8000-000000000000}

> Ethernet II, Src: Fortinet\_64:40:5f (94:ff:3c:64:40:5f), Dst: ASUSTekCOMPU\_42:9d:84 (50:eb:f6:42:9d:84)

> Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 192.168.98.106, Dst: 192.168.208.15

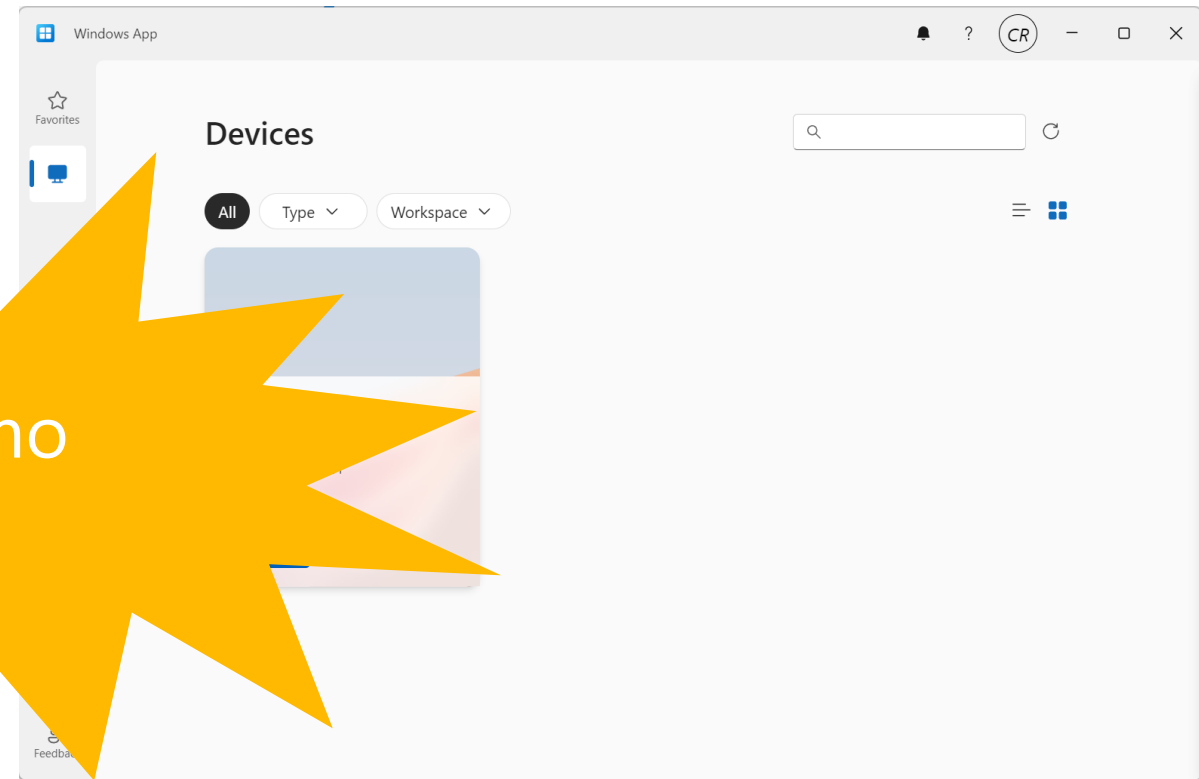
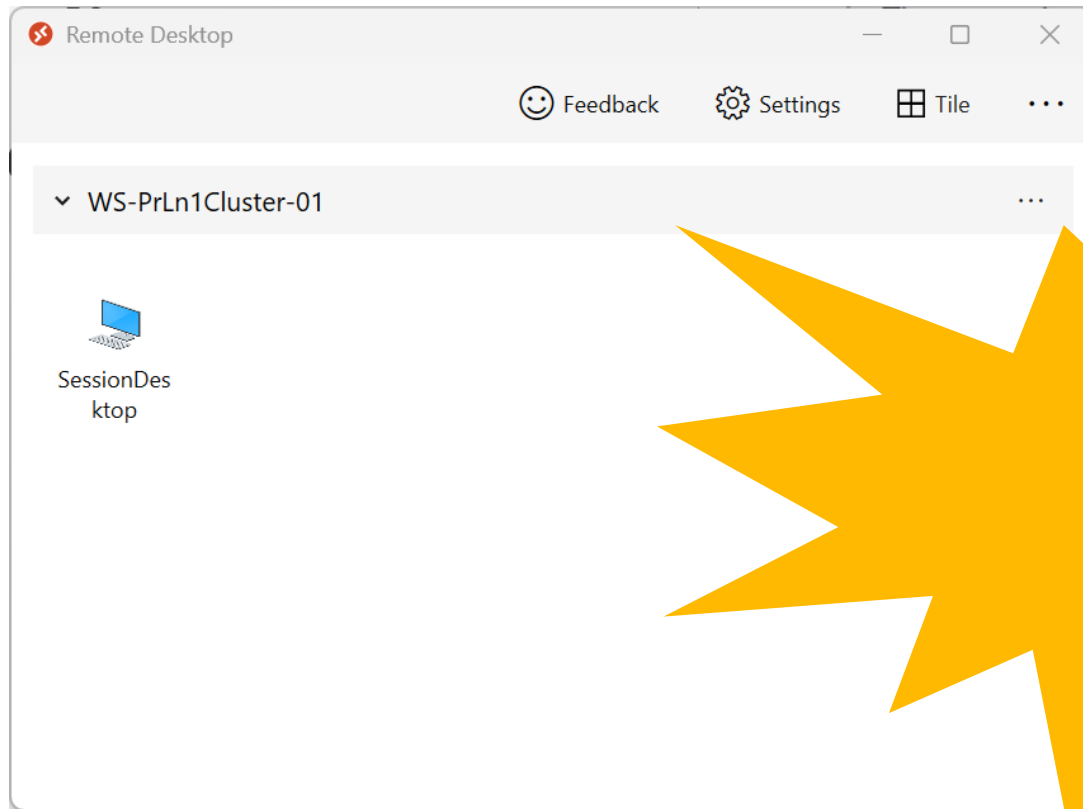
> User Datagram Protocol, Src Port: 3390, Dst Port: 49485

> Data (13 bytes)

```
0000 50 eb f6 42 9d 84 94 ff 3c 64 40 5f 08 00
0010 00 29 c0 60 00 00 7f 11 c7 98 c0 a8 62 6a
0020 d0 0f 0d 3e c1 4d 00 15 d6 98 47 01 f1 ed
0030 0c e0 1b 00 43 14 00 00
```

but now they

# Demo Short Path



Demo

# Kosten Optimierung

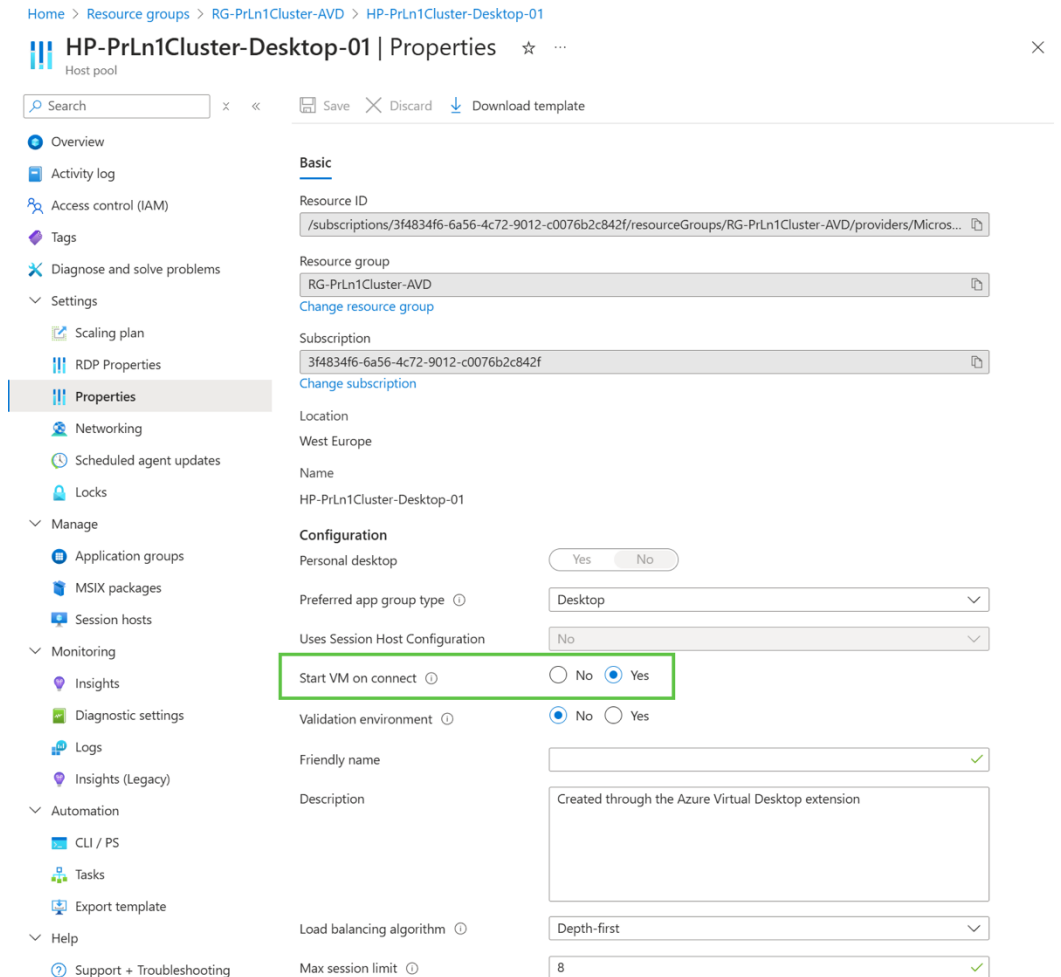


# Start VM on Connect

„Start VM on Connect“ ermöglicht das:

- **Personal Desktops** nur laufen, wenn Benutzer damit arbeitet
- **Pooled Desktops** außerhalb der Arbeitszeiten heruntergefahren werden können

**Start VM on Connect** kombiniert mit einem **Scaling Plan** ermöglicht es, vermeidbare Kosten zu sparen



The screenshot shows the Azure portal interface for the host pool **HP-PrLn1Cluster-Desktop-01**. The left sidebar contains a navigation menu with categories like Overview, Activity log, Access control (IAM), Tags, Diagnose and solve problems, Settings, Manage, Monitoring, Automation, and Help. The main pane displays the **Properties** tab for the host pool. Under the **Configuration** section, the **Start VM on connect** option is highlighted with a green box and set to **Yes** (indicated by a blue radio button). Other settings visible include **Personal desktop** (Yes/No), **Preferred app group type** (Desktop), **Uses Session Host Configuration** (No), **Validation environment** (No/Yes), **Friendly name**, **Description** (Created through the Azure Virtual Desktop extension), **Load balancing algorithm** (Depth-first), and **Max session limit** (8).

# Scaling Plan

„Scaling Plan“ ermöglicht das:

- **Session Hosts** flexibel nach Benutzer aufkommen bereitgestellt werden
- **Scale Up** wenn mehr Session Hosts benötigt werden
- **Scale Down** wenn Benutzer sich abmelden oder konsolidiert werden können

Home > Azure Virtual Desktop | Scaling plans >

## Create a scaling plan

Basics Schedules Host pool assignments Tags Review + create

Scaling plan enables you to apply schedules and preset conditions under which the autoscaling should occur for a host pool. [Learn more](#)

**Project details**

Subscription \* ⓘ Microsoft Azure Sponsorship

Resource group \* ⓘ Select a resource group [Create new](#)

Scaling plan name \* ⓘ

Location \* ⓘ West Europe

Friendly name ⓘ

Description

Time zone \* ⓘ (UTC+01:00) Amsterdam, Berlin, Bern, Rome, Stockholm, Vienna

Host pool type Pooled

Exclusion tag ⓘ

Scaling method \*

☐ Power management autoscaling  
VMs will only be turned on or off to adjust available capacity. This is the only option available if your host pools are not using session host configuration. [Learn more](#)

☐ Dynamic autoscaling (preview)  
Available capacity is managed by turning on/off existing machines and/or creating/deleting VMs. [Learn more](#)

[Review + create](#) [< Previous](#) [Next: Schedules >](#)

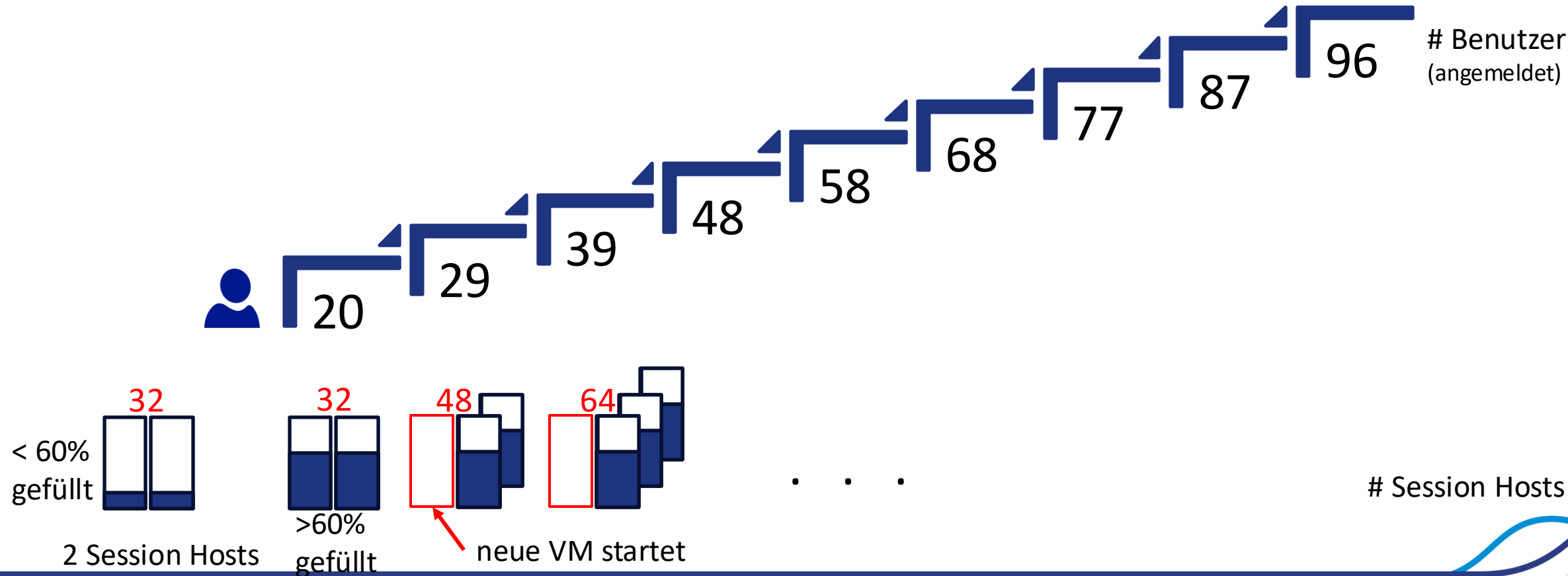


# Ramp-Up Phase

Session Host



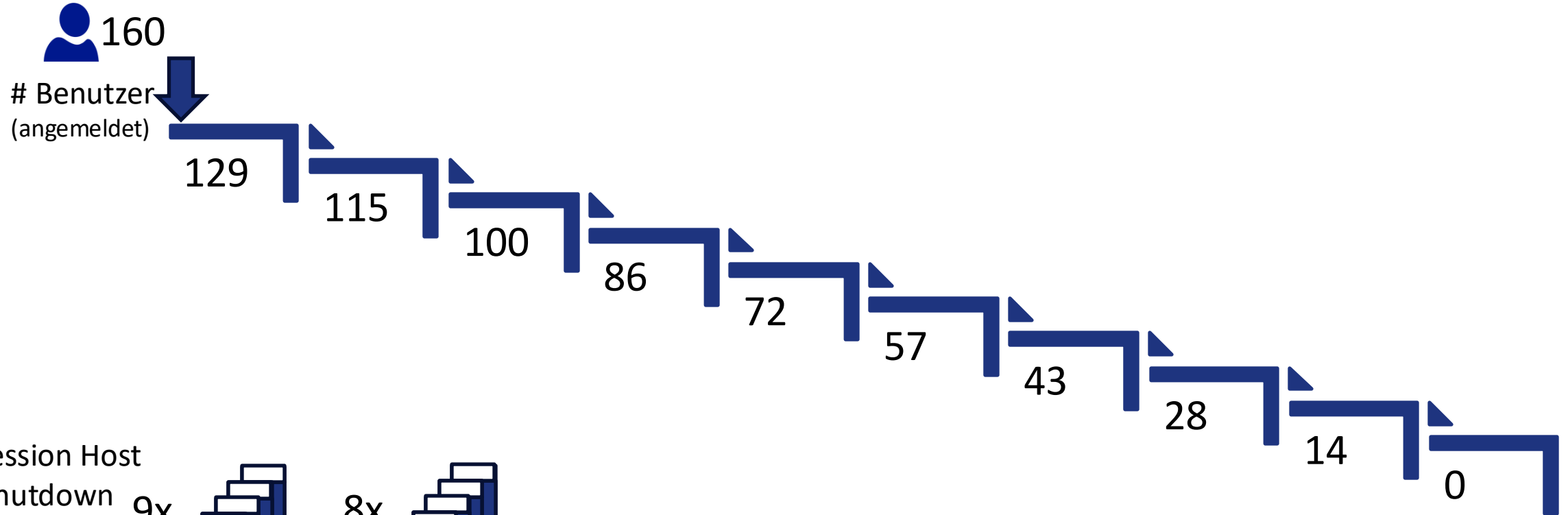
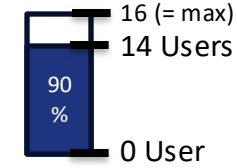
16 Angemeldete Benutzer (rmax)  
0 Benutzer



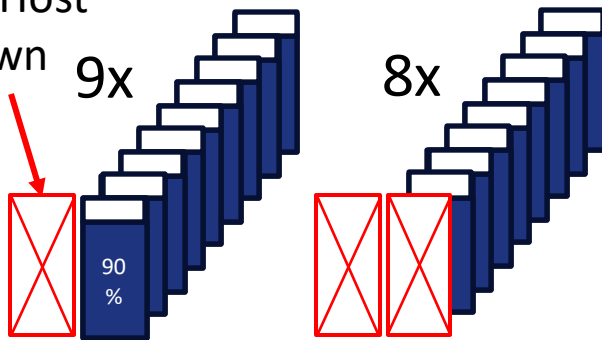
t

# Ramp-Down Phase

Session Host



Session Host shutdown



t

# Video Scaling Pläne





# GPU Unterstützung



# GPU-Unterstützung in VMs

Viele Anwendung benötigen GPUs

- grafikintensive Anwendungen
- Multisession Hosts
- KI-Anwendungen

Supportete Technologien

- Discrete Device Assignment (DDA)
- GPU Partitioning (GPU-P)

## Attaching GPUs on Azure Local

You can attach your GPUs in one of two ways for Azure Local:

- **Discrete Device Assignment (DDA)** - allows you to dedicate a physical GPU to your workload. In a DDA deployment, virtualized workloads run on the native driver and typically have full access to the GPU's functionality. DDA offers the highest level of app compatibility and potential performance.
- **GPU Partitioning (GPU-P)** - allows you to share a GPU with multiple workloads by splitting the GPU into dedicated fractional partitions.

Consider the following functionality and support differences between the two options of using your GPUs:

Expand table

Description	Discrete Device Assignment	GPU Partitioning
GPU resource model	Entire device	Equally partitioned device
VM density	Low (one GPU to one VM)	High (one GPU to many VMs)
App compatibility	All GPU capabilities provided by vendor (DX 12, OpenGL, CUDA)	All GPU capabilities provided by vendor (DX 12, OpenGL, CUDA)
GPU VRAM	Up to VRAM supported by the GPU	Up to VRAM supported by the GPU per partition
GPU driver in guest	GPU vendor driver (NVIDIA)	GPU vendor driver (NVIDIA)

Quelle: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-local/manage/gpu-preparation?view=azloc-24112#attaching-gpus-on-azure-local>



# GPU-P Demo



# Wer mehr wissen will

Video Serie mit mehr als 6 Stunden (16 Videos)

<https://bit.ly/3HLgoml>



**Azure Virtual Desktop auf Azure Local**

von Carsten Rachfahl

Playlist • Öffentlich • 16 Videos • 247 Aufrufe

Videoserie zu Azure Virtual Desktop auf Azure Local (Azure Stack HCI 23H2 aufwärts). In knapp 6,5 St... mehr

Alle abspie...

Sortieren

Alle Videos Shorts

- AVD auf Azure Local Video Serie - 1 - Intro in die Video Serie**

Carsten Rachfahl • 135 Aufrufe • vor 2 Monaten
- AVD auf Azure Local Video Serie - 2 - Die Hardware**

Carsten Rachfahl • 75 Aufrufe • vor 2 Monaten
- AVD auf Azure Local Video Serie - 3 - Azure Virtual Desktop Überblick**

Carsten Rachfahl • 66 Aufrufe • vor 2 Monaten
- AVD auf Azure Local Video Serie - 4 - benötigte Ressourcen**

Carsten Rachfahl • 53 Aufrufe • vor 2 Monaten
- AVD auf Azure Local Video Serie - 5 - Scale-out Fileserver für UPD**

Carsten Rachfahl • 76 Aufrufe • vor 1 Monat
- AVD auf Azure Local Video Serie - 6 - FSLogix konfigurieren**

Carsten Rachfahl • 68 Aufrufe • vor 1 Monat



# Q&A

Closing Subtext





# Danke an unsere Sponsoren

PLATINUM



GOLD





# Closing

Closing Subtext

