

1.3.2 Windows Server 2016 User Interface Facts

Windows Server 2016 uses Server Manager to manage the system from a graphical administration console. It also provides the PowerShell command line environment that can be used to manage the system using a non-graphical user interface. You can configure and manage either the local server or remote servers using Server Manager or Windows PowerShell.

The following table describes the tools used to administer Windows Server 2016.

Tool	Description
Server Manager	<p>After installing Windows Server 2016, you use Server Manager set up the server using the following steps:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Configure this local server.2. Add roles and features.3. Create a server group (Optional). <p>Options available from the Manage menu are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Add Roles and Features■ Remove Roles and Features■ Add Servers■ Create Server Group■ Server Manager Properties <p>You can access server management tools through the Tools menu. Tools are automatically added to the Tools menu when additional server roles and services are installed.</p> <p>Roles and Server Groups display the status of each server and role. The status refresh time can be configured in Manage > Server Manager Properties. A server, server group, or role displayed in red indicates a problem. The following information displays for the local server, all servers, and installed roles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Manageability■ Events■ Services (if applicable)■ Performance■ BPA results
PowerShell	<p>Windows PowerShell is a command line shell scripting language that allows you to administer, maintain, and configure the system. Designed for system administration, Windows PowerShell uses <i>cmdlets</i> to control and automate the administration of the Windows operating system and applications that run on Windows. PowerShell:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Is built on the .NET Framework.■ Automates administrative tasks.■ Uses PowerShell commands called cmdlets that:<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Allow you to manage the system from a command line.■ Use a verb and a noun separated by a hyphen. For example, Get-Help, Get-Process, and Start-Service.■ Can execute single commands or large scripts.■ Allow you to string together the actions of two or more cmdlets, known as <i>pipelining</i> or <i>piping</i>. In pipelining, output from one cmdlet is sent to the input of another cmdlet. <p>PowerShell provides help for each cmdlet using the Get-Help cmdlet. You can use the Update-Help cmdlet to download and install the newest versions of help topics for modules installed on your computer.</p>

Windows Server 2016 provides a graphical user interface similar to that found in Windows 10.

Windows Server 2016 can also be installed without a graphical user interface.

The following table identifies interface elements used to navigate the graphical user interface in Windows Server 2016:

Feature	Description
Desktop	The desktop encompasses the entire graphical user interface. Key desktop features include:

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Icon shortcuts for applications and files stored on the desktop. Shortcuts are identified by a small back arrow in the lower left corner of the icon.▪ Recycle Bin holds all deleted files. Deleted files can be restored from the Recycle Bin. If the file is deleted from the Recycle Bin, it is also deleted from the file system.▪ Program windows display the application interface for applications running on the computer.<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ A program window can be minimized, maximized, or closed using the icons in the upper right corner of the window. Selecting the maximize (middle) button of a maximized window will return the window to its pre-maximized size.▪ Program windows can be moved and resized.
Start Menu	<p>Access the Start menu using the Start button located in the lower left corner of the desktop. The Start menu is used to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Start programs.▪ Access utilities used to configure and manage the system.▪ Access the current user's files and folders. <p>Key parts of the Start menu include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ The Start menu provides access to the applications installed on the computer. When you select an application's tile, the application launches.<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Tiles displayed on the right side of the Start menu are pinned to it. A pinned application is always displayed on the Start menu for easy access.▪ Applications listed on the left are sorted in several ways:<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ The tiles at the top of the list are dynamically placed there based on frequency of use. Applications that are used the most appear in this list.▪ Tiles for applications that were recently added are placed below the most used tiles.▪ The rest of the tiles are sorted alphabetically.▪ The Power button is displayed at the bottom left of the Start menu. Clicking this button lists system shut down options, including:<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Sleep▪ Shut down▪ Restart▪ Hibernate▪ The far left side of the Start menu lists links to various utilities:<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ The User icon allows you to:<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Change your account settings▪ Lock the screen▪ Sign out of the system▪ Switch user accounts▪ The Network icon allows you to browse the network for shared resources.▪ The File Explorer icon provides access to the file system.▪ The Settings icon launches the Settings app.
Tiles	<p>Tiles replace application icons in Windows Server 2016. Two types of tiles are used:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Standard application tiles. Selecting an application tile starts the associated application.▪ Live tiles. Like a standard tile, selecting a live tile starts an application. However, live tiles can also display dynamic content such as news headlines or current weather information.
Taskbar	<p>The <i>taskbar</i> is the bar that runs along the bottom of the screen by default. Be aware of the following facts about the taskbar:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ The Start button is located on the left end of the taskbar.▪ Applications can be pinned to the taskbar for easy access.▪ Icons for running applications appear to the right of pinned application icons.▪ The notification area is displayed at the right end of the taskbar. The notification area displays:<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ The current date and time▪ Notifications from the Windows operating system, such as the results from the latest antimalware scan▪ System management icons for networks, sound volume, and removable devices▪ Application icons
Start Menu Shortcuts	<p>Shortcuts for commonly used Windows utilities are displayed when you right-click the Start menu icon, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Programs and Features▪ Power Options▪ Event Viewer▪ System▪ Device Manager▪ Network Connections▪ Disk Management

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Computer Management▪ Command Prompt▪ Command Prompt (Admin)▪ Task Manager▪ Control Panel▪ File Explorer▪ Search▪ Run▪ Shut down or sign out▪ Desktop
Virtual Desktops	Windows Server 2016 allows you to define and use multiple desktops. One set of applications can be displayed on one virtual desktop, while others are displayed in another virtual desktop. Add, switch between, and manage virtual desktops using the Task View icon in the taskbar.

Windows Server 2016 is available in three editions:

- Windows Server 2016 Essentials
- Windows Server 2016 Standard
- Windows Server 2016 Datacenter