

Microsoft Windows Virtual Desktop

The best virtual desktop experience, delivered on Azure

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Virtualization scenarios



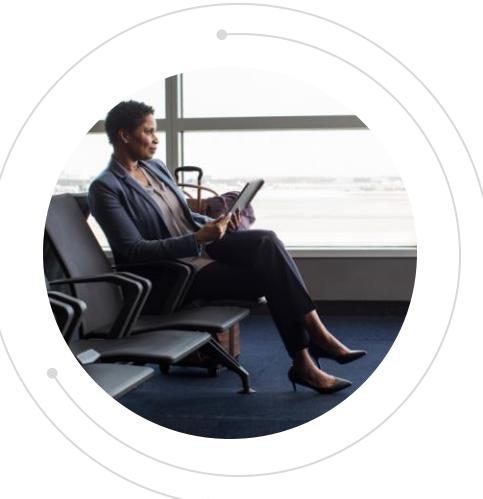
Security and regulation

Financial Services
Healthcare
Government



Elastic workforce

Mergers and acquisition
Short term employees
Contractor
and partner access



Specific employees

BYOD and mobile
Call centers
Branch workers



Specialized workloads

Design and engineering
Legacy apps
Software dev test

Windows Virtual Desktop is generally available worldwide

The best virtual desktop experience, delivered on Azure



Deliver the only multi-session
Windows 10 experience



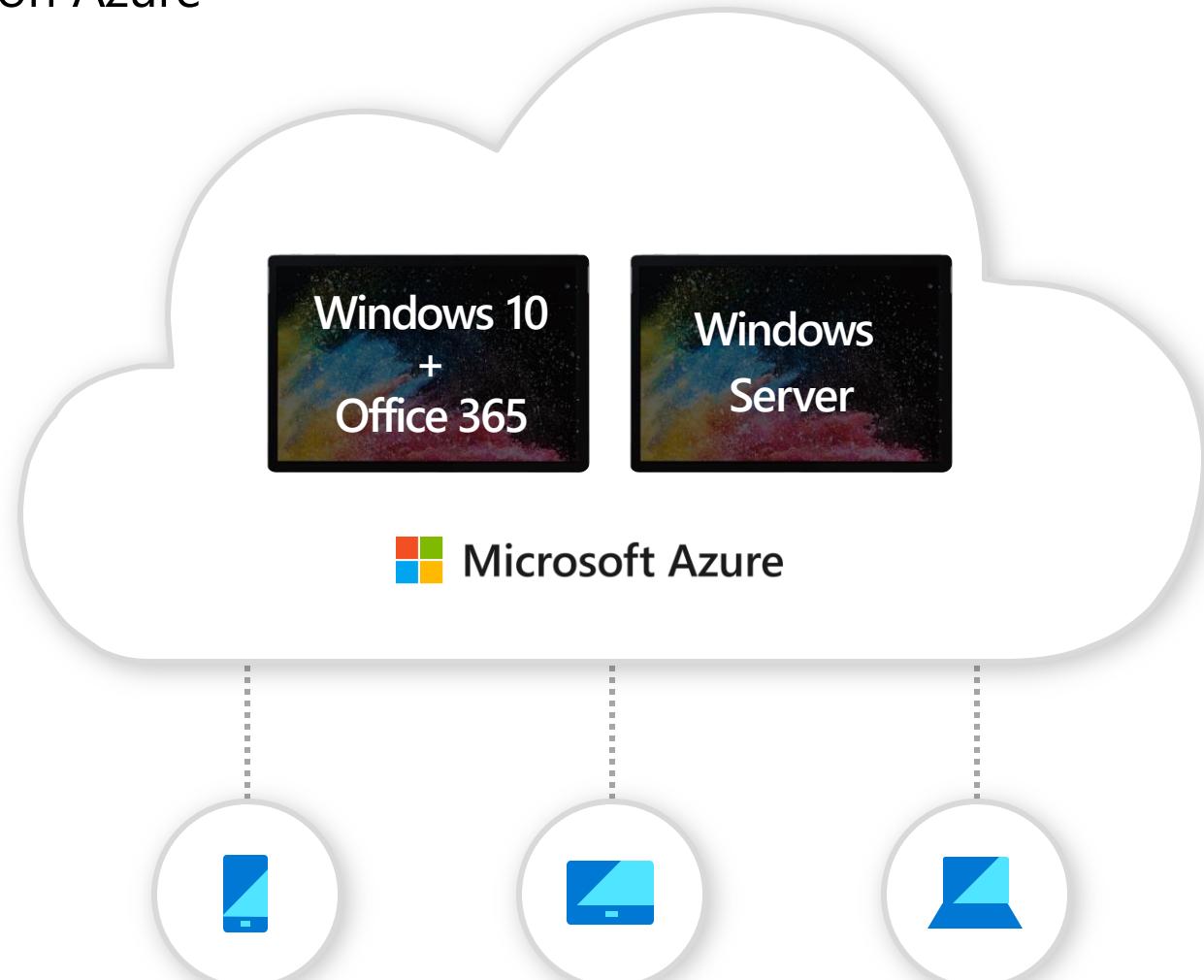
Enable optimizations for
Office 365 ProPlus



Migrate Windows Server (RDS)
desktops and apps



Deploy and scale in minutes



Most customers are already eligible for WVD



Client

Customers are eligible to access Windows 10 single and multi session and Windows 7 with Windows Virtual Desktop (WVD) if they have one of the following licenses*:

- Microsoft 365 E3/E5
- Microsoft 365 A3/A5/Student Use Benefits
- Microsoft 365 F1
- Microsoft 365 Business
- Windows 10 Enterprise E3/E5
- Windows 10 Education A3/A5
- Windows 10 VDA per user



Server

Customers are eligible to access Server workloads with Windows Virtual Desktop (WVD) if they have one of the following licenses:

- RDS CAL license with active Software Assurance (SA)

*Customers can access Windows Virtual Desktop from their non-Windows Pro endpoints if they have a Microsoft 365 E3/E5/F1, Microsoft 365 A3/A5 or Windows 10 VDA per user license.



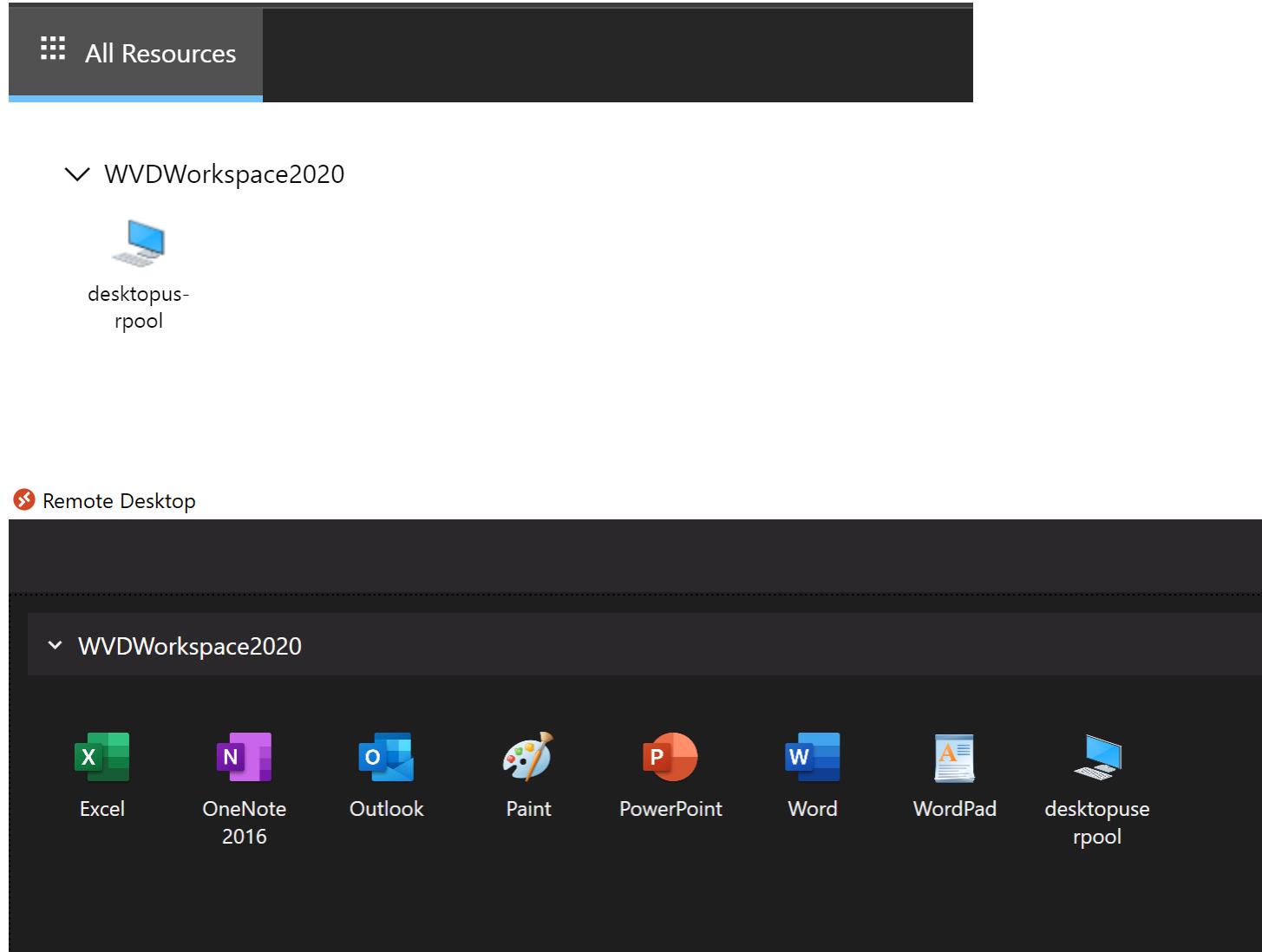
Pay only for the virtual machines (VMs), storage, and networking consumed when the users are using the service

Take advantage of options such as [one-year or three-year Azure Reserved Virtual Machine Instances](#), which can save up to 72 percent versus pay-as-you-go pricing. [Now with monthly payment options!](#)

End User Experience

DEMO

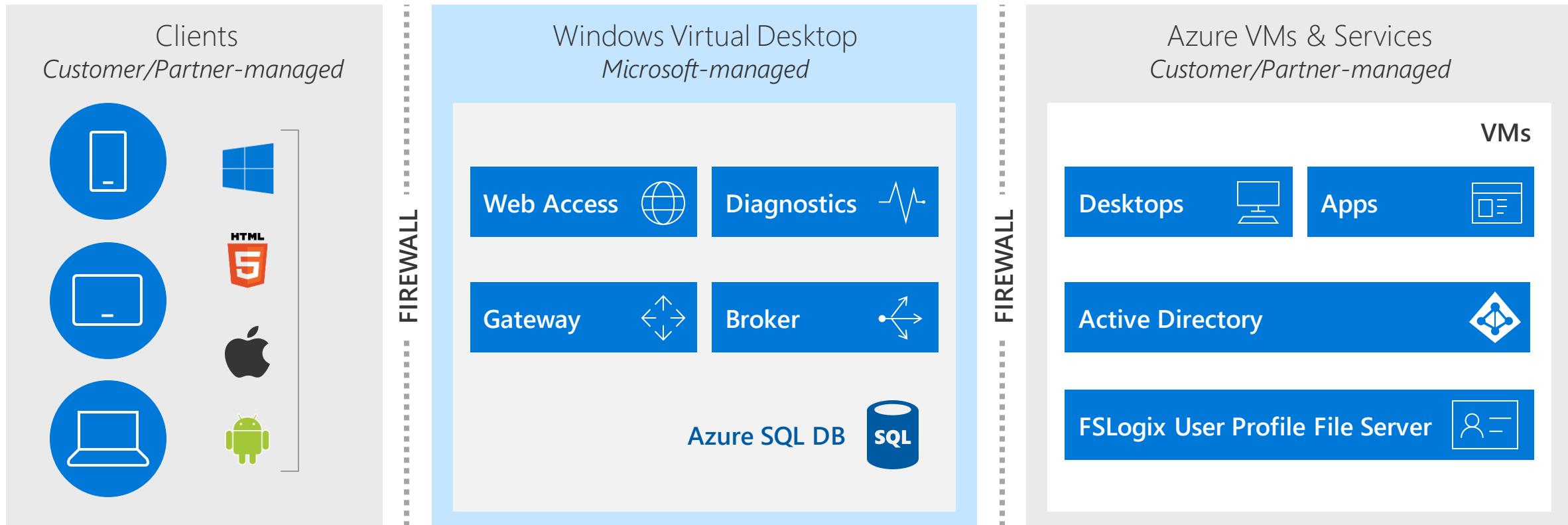
WVD Web Client & Desktop Client



WVD Architectural Overview



3 BIG PIECES





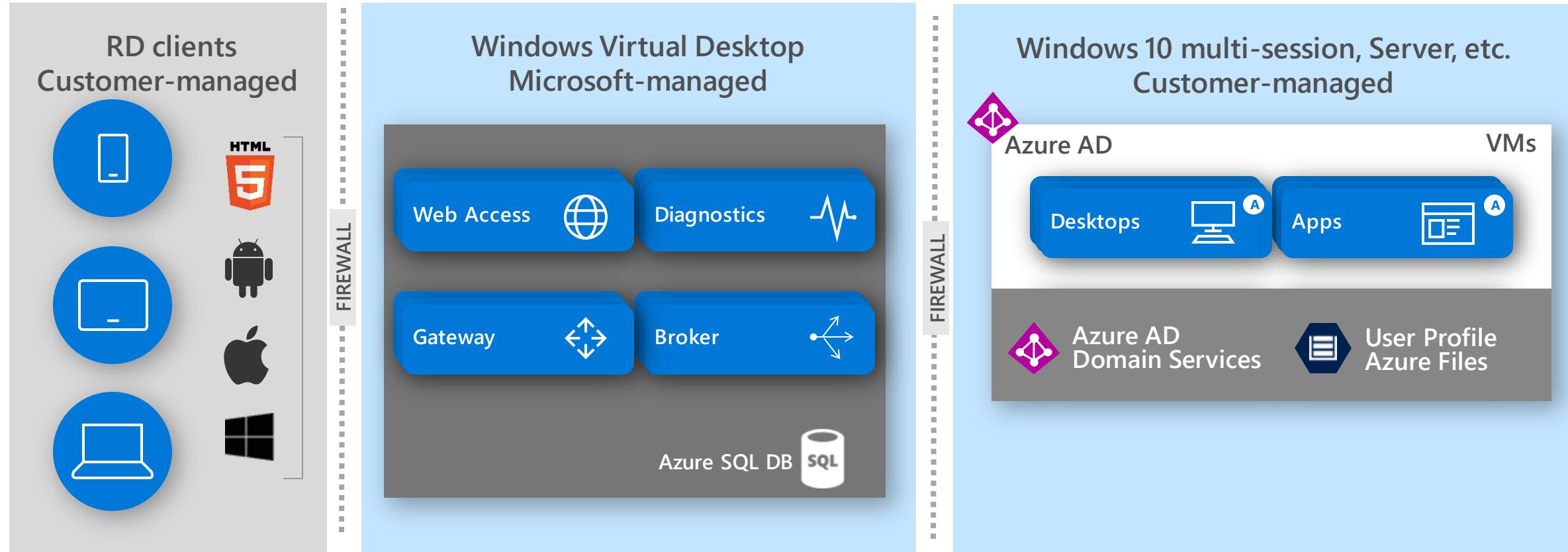
Windows Virtual Desktop

IT admins can:

- Publish remote desktops and apps to end users from pools of single or multi-session Windows VMs in Azure
- Manage and troubleshoot connections between RD Clients and Windows virtual machines

End users can:

- Connect to Windows desktops and applications from their favorite client device from anywhere on the Internet



Deploying Windows Virtual Desktop

Prerequisites

Requirements



Azure subscription



Azure Active
Directory



Determine your
identity strategy
(AD, ADDS)

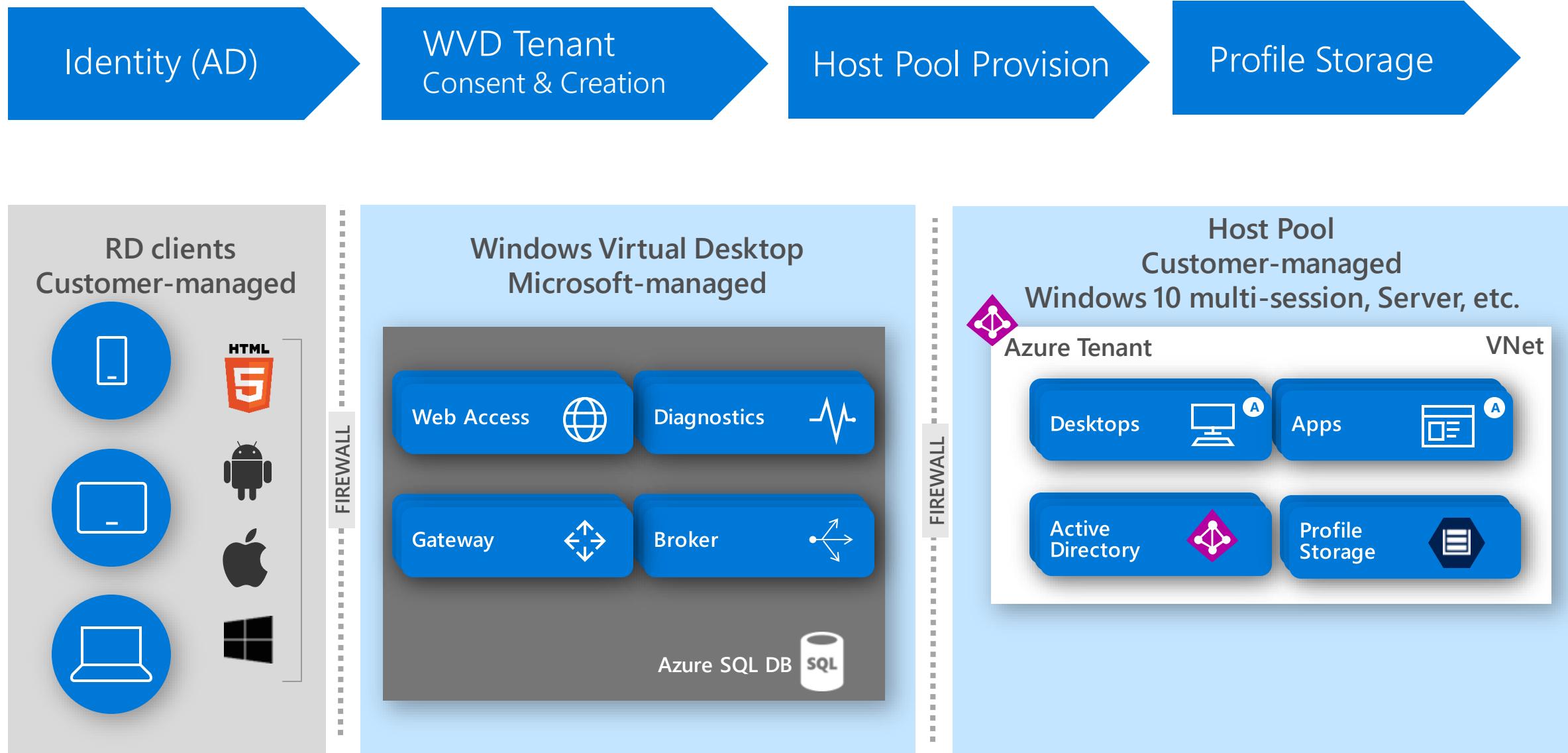


All associated Azure
resources (image,
virtual network,
storage) in one
region



Required credentials
(Azure AD, WVD
tenant, Service
principle, etc.)

Major Deployment Steps (Breakout)



Deployment Step 1: Planning Identify (AD Join)

Identity Strategies



Option

Spin up a DC in your Azure subscription.

For cloud-based organizations, use Azure AD DS.

For hybrid organizations, use VPN or ExpressRoute and make sure your on-premises DCs can be found in Azure.



Pros

Can sync with on-premises DCs if VPN or ExpressRoute is configured.
All familiar AD Group Policies can be used.
Virtual machines can be paused or stopped when needed to reduce costs.

Great for test or isolated environments that do not need connectivity to on-premises resources.
Azure AD will be your leading source for identities.

Adds additional management of a VM and Active Directory in Azure.
No AD DS or Domain Controller required in Azure.



Cons

Adds additional management of a VM and Active Directory in Azure.

AD DS will always be running resulting in a **fixed charge per month**.

Latency could be increased adding delays during user authentication to VMs.

This assumes you have an on-premises environment, not suitable for cloud only tests.

Azure Subscription and Domain Controller connectivity

- Do you have an existing Azure subscription with connectivity to domain controllers?

Implementing Windows Virtual Desktop requires an Azure subscription and access to **Active Directory Domain Services**. An existing domain is typically used but we can also use [Azure Active Directory Domain Services](#).

Session Hosts MUST be domain joined and cannot be simply managed using Intune or competing products. Domain Services may be available in various ways:

1. Azure VNETs have access to domain controllers hosted in Azure (same or other VNET).
2. Azure VNETs have access to domain controllers on-premises through ExpressRoute or S2S VPN.
3. Customer implemented Azure AD DS.

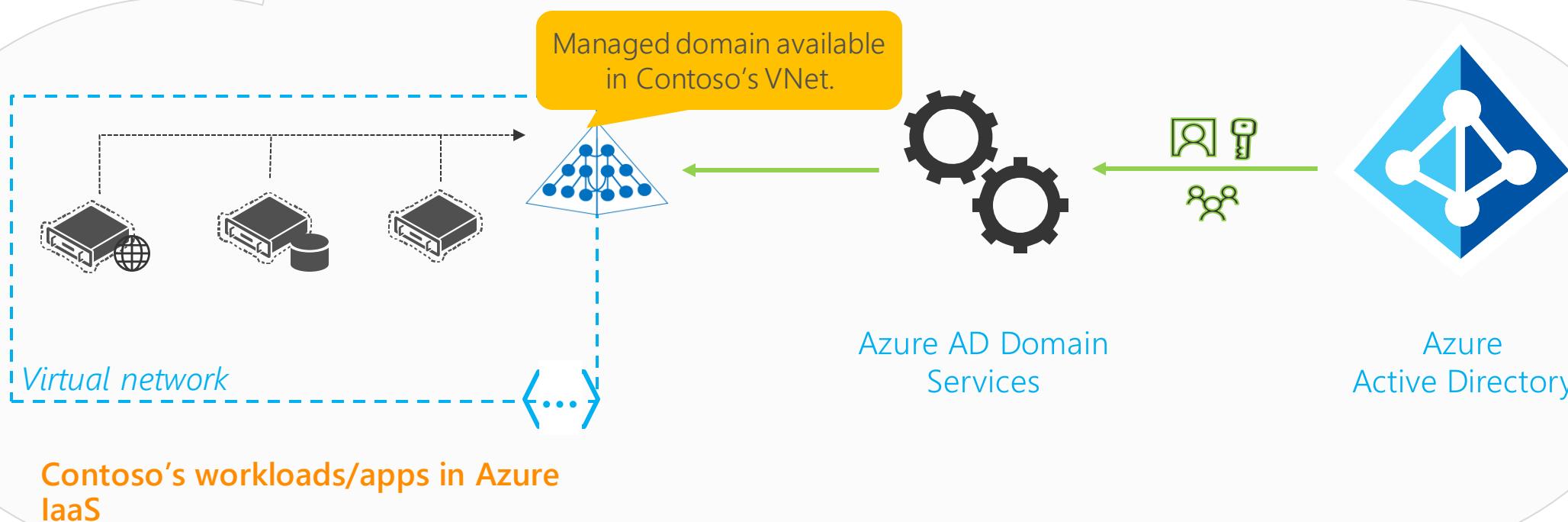
Azure Active Directory Domains Services

- This approach you would use Azure Files for storage

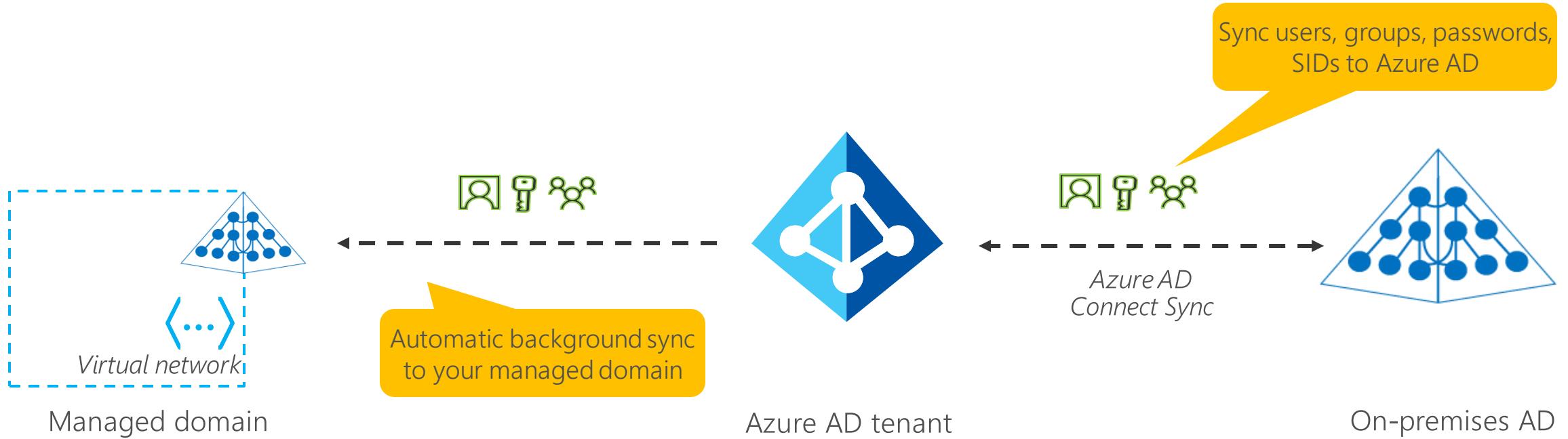
Active Directory Domain Services

- This approach you would use Scale-out File Services for storage

Azure AD Domain Services



Your managed domain is kept in-sync



Users, group memberships and passwords are synced from your Azure AD tenant.

Simple to deploy

- Cloud-only directories – no additional sync/replication software needed!
- Federated/synced directories – simply leverage your existing Azure AD Connect deployment.

Features of Azure AD Domain Services

- Simple deployment
- Single managed domain per Azure AD directory
- High availability with fault tolerance
- Automatic health detection & remediation



- Auto-sync from Azure AD – use same users, groups & passwords
- On-premises SIDs are synced to SIDHistory in your managed domain



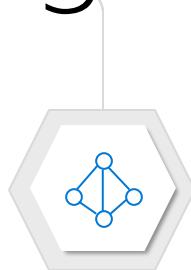
- Domain join
- Windows Integrated Authentication (Kerberos, NTLM)
- LDAP bind and LDAP read
- Secure LDAP (including over internet)



- Create custom Organizational Units (OUs)
- Administer DNS
- Group Policy.



Recommended identity setup for cloud-based organizations

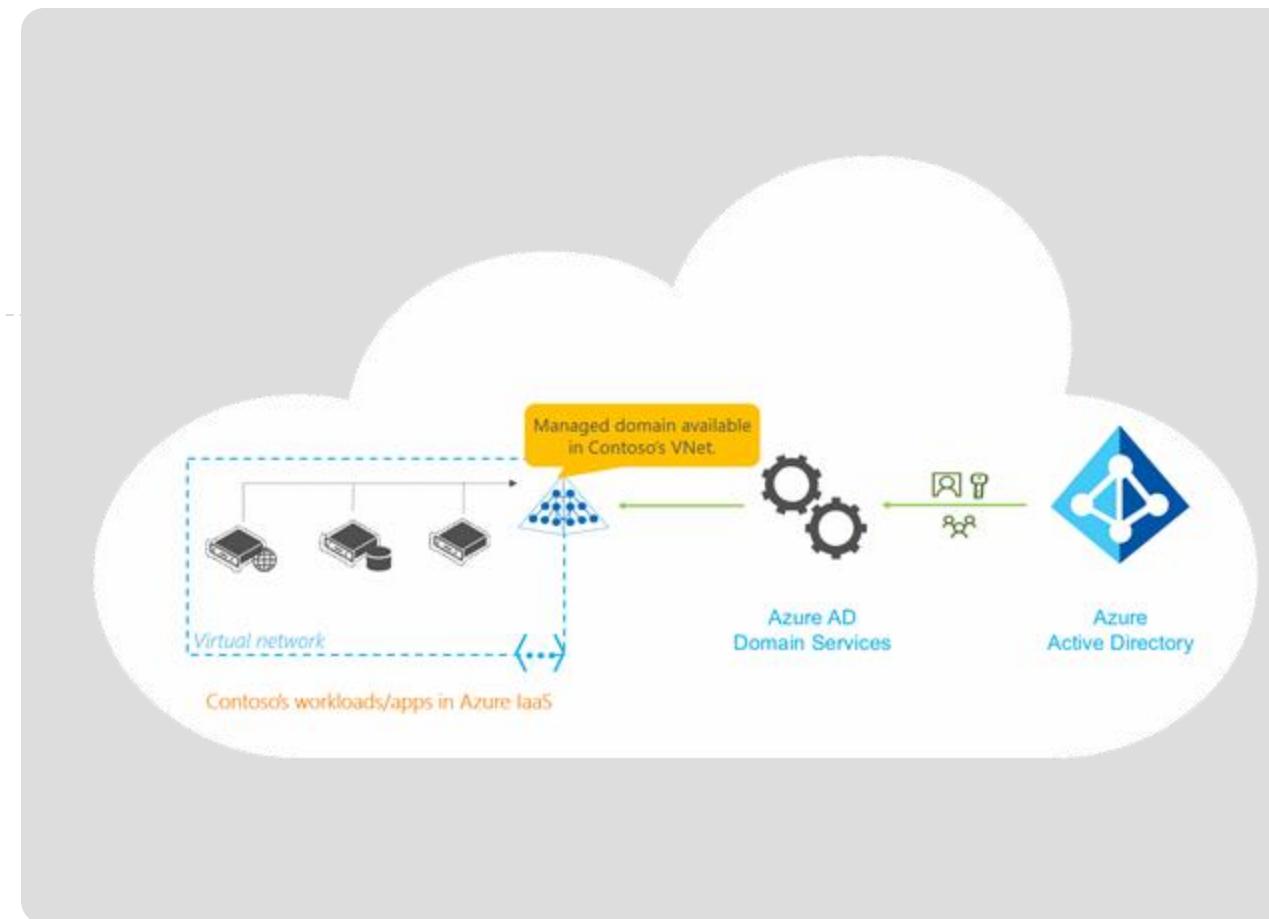


Azure AD

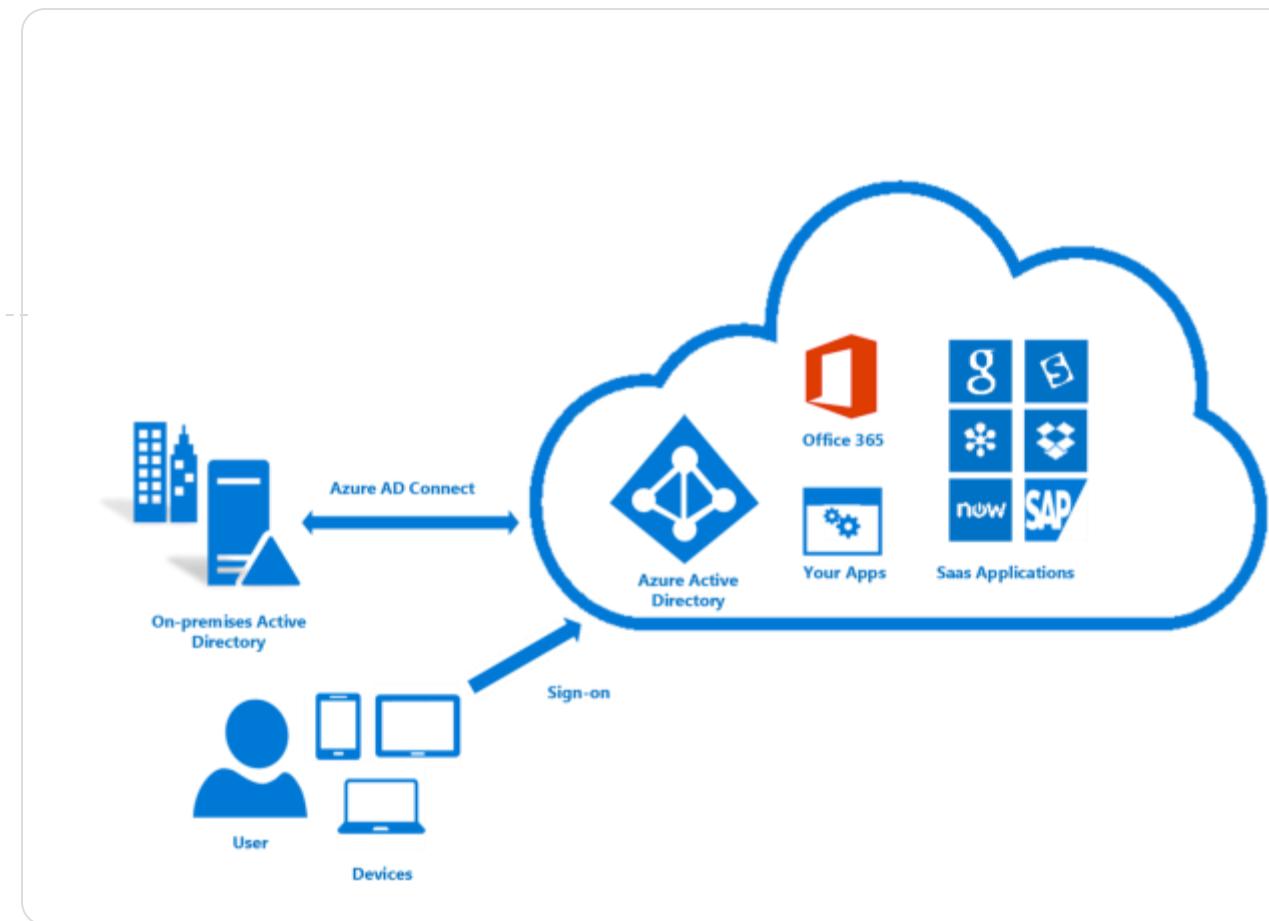
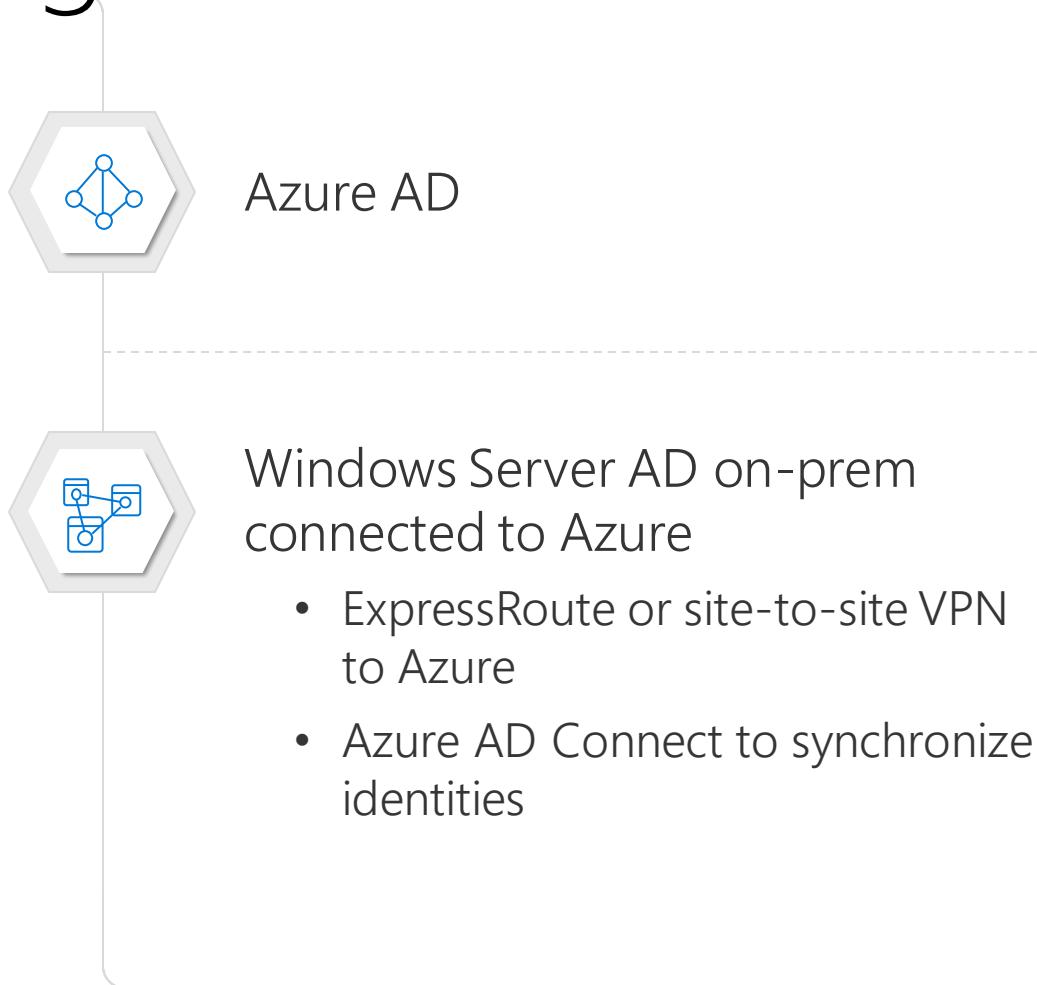


Azure AD Domain Services

- Windows Server AD run as a service by Azure
- Allows VMs to be domain-joined
- Users recognized both in Azure AD and Windows Server AD

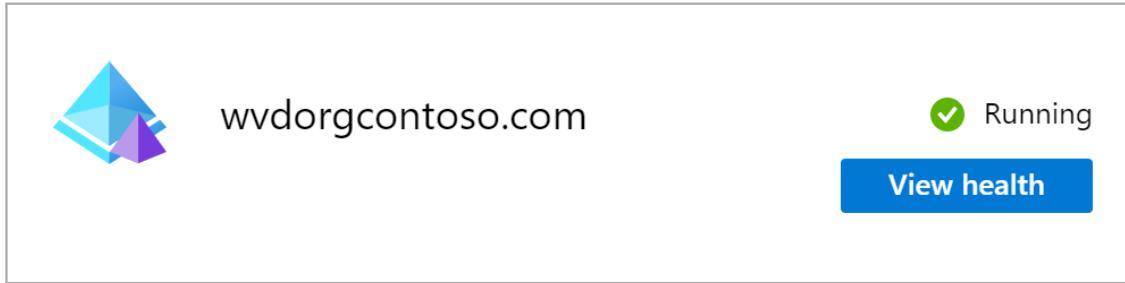


Recommended identity setup for hybrid organizations



DEMO

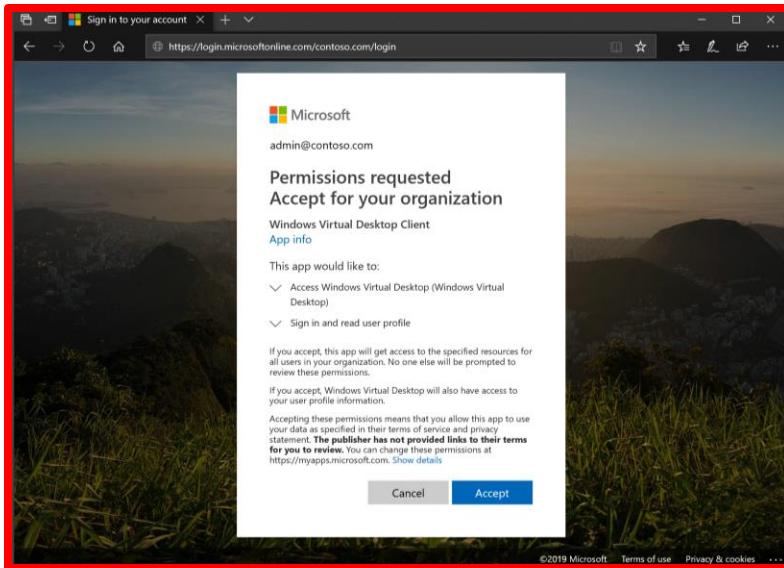
Setup



Deployment Step 2

Tenant Creation

Steps of Windows Virtual Desktop tenant provision



Grant Azure AD consent

A screenshot of the Microsoft Azure portal. The URL is https://portal.azure.com/#blade/Microsoft_AAD_IAM/ManagedAppMenuBlade/Users/eppt. The page title is "Users and groups - Microsoft Azure". It shows the "Windows Virtual Desktop - Users and groups" blade. The "Manage" section has "Users and groups" selected. A table lists two users assigned to the "Windows Virtual Desktop" application: "Admin" (User, Default Access) and "Admin" (User, TenantCreator). There are "Add user", "Edit", "Remove", and "Update Credentials" buttons at the top of the table.

Assign a TenantCreator

A screenshot of a PowerShell command window. The command shown is: `Install-Module -Name Microsoft.RDInfra -Force`. Below the command, the output shows the creation of a new tenant: `$brokerurl`, `b-51fe-4e7f`, `"d4092f2e-5`, `523828b"`, `Add-RdsA`, `1 $brokerur`, `TenantGroupName`, `UserNa`, `crosoft.com Default Tenant Group Admin@c`.

Create your tenant

Documentation: aka.ms/wvdpreview

Getting Started Guide: aka.ms/startwvd

Grant Azure AD consent

This will connect WVD tenant with your owned Azure Tenant together

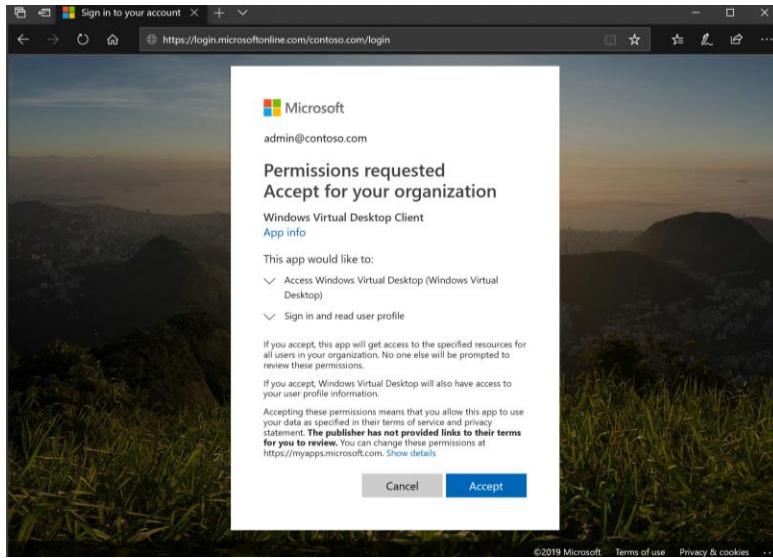
The screenshot shows the Microsoft Azure portal interface. On the left, the navigation menu is visible with various service icons. The 'Azure Active Directory' icon is highlighted with a red underline. In the main content area, the title is 'cspieter.onmicrosoft.com - Properties'. The left sidebar under 'Manage' lists several options: Users, Groups, Organizational relationships, Roles and administrators, Enterprise applications, Devices, App registrations (Preview), Application proxy, Licenses, Azure AD Connect, Custom domain names, Mobility (MDM and MAM), Password reset, Company branding, User settings, and Notifications settings. The 'Properties' option is also underlined in red. The main panel displays 'Directory properties' with fields for Name (cSpieter), Country or region (United States), Location (United States datacenters), Notification language (English), and Directory ID (f59f09fb-51fe-4e7f-a510-984671d28131). Below these are sections for Technical contact (peter@wigleven.com) and Global privacy contact. At the bottom, there's a section titled 'Access management for Azure resources' with a note about rdsteam@testtestdemo2aztest.onmicrosoft.com managing access to all Azure subscriptions and management groups in this directory, followed by 'Yes' and 'No' buttons.

Azure AD tenant ID

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL https://rdweb.wvd.microsoft.com. The page is titled 'Windows Virtual Desktop Consent Page'. It contains instructions: 'Select consent option' with options 'Server App' and 'Client App', and notes about selecting 'Client App' for front-end apps and 'Server App' for back-end web apps. It also mentions a 30-second delay between consenting. A 'Consent Option' dropdown is set to 'Server App'. An input field labeled 'AAD Tenant GUID or Name:' contains the value f59f09fb-51fe-4e7f-a510-984671d28131. A 'Submit' button is present at the bottom. At the very bottom of the page, a copyright notice reads '© 2016 - RDWeb'.

- Navigate to <https://rdweb.wvd.microsoft.com>.
- Add your Azure AD tenant ID, also referred to as the Directory ID, and hit Submit.

Steps of Windows Virtual Desktop tenant provision



Grant Azure AD consent

A screenshot of the Microsoft Azure portal. The title bar says "Microsoft Azure" and the URL is "https://portal.azure.com/#blade/Microsoft_AAD_IAM/ManagedAppMenuBlade/Users/step1". The main content area shows the "Windows Virtual Desktop - Users and groups" blade. On the left is a navigation menu with "Overview", "Getting started", "Manage" (selected), "Security", and "Activity". Under "Manage", there are "Properties", "Owners", "Users and groups" (selected), "Provisioning", "Self-service", and "Conditional Access". The right side shows a table titled "Windows Virtual Desktop - Users and groups". The table has columns: DISPLAY NAME, OBJECT TYPE, and ROLE ASSIGNED. It contains two rows: one for "Admin" (User, Default Access) and another for "Admin" (User, TenantCreator). A red box highlights the "Users and groups" section in the navigation and the table on the right.

Assign a TenantCreator

A screenshot of a PowerShell window. The title bar says "Install-Module -Name Microsoft.RDInfra". The command "Install-Module -Name Microsoft.RDInfra" is being typed. Below the command, the output shows the installation progress: "Sbrokerurl", "b-51fe-4e7f", and "d4092f2e-5". The PowerShell prompt is a large blue arrow icon. The background of the terminal shows other PowerShell commands like "Add-RdsA", "TenantGroup", and "UserName".

Create your tenant

Documentation: aka.ms/wvdpreview

Getting Started Guide: aka.ms/startwvd

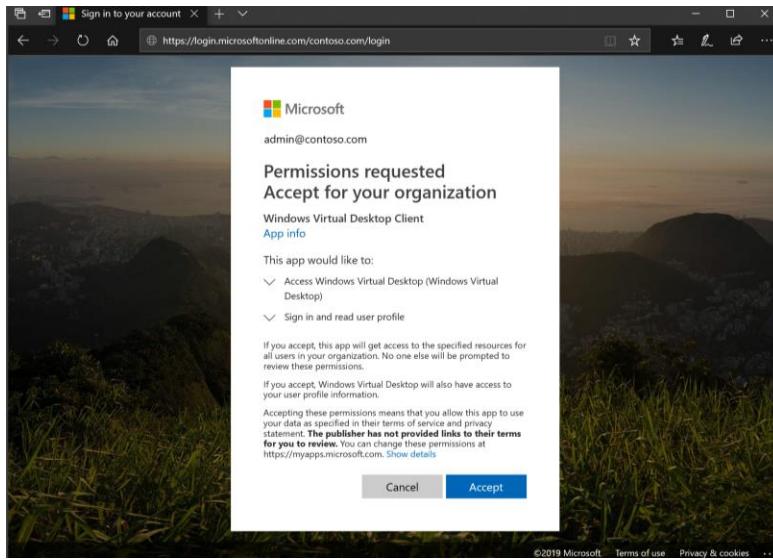
Assign the “TenantCreator” role to a user account

The screenshot shows the Microsoft Azure portal interface. The left sidebar contains various service links like Home, Dashboard, All services, etc. The main content area is titled "Windows Virtual Desktop - Users and groups" under "Enterprise applications". The "Manage" section is selected, and "Users and groups" is also selected. A table lists users assigned to the application. Two rows for "Pieter Wigleven" are shown, both marked with a green circular icon containing "PW". The first row has "Default Access" and the second row has "TenantCreator", which is highlighted with a red box.

DISPLAY NAME	OBJECT TYPE	ROLE ASSIGNED
Pieter Wigleven	User	Default Access
Pieter Wigleven	User	TenantCreator

- Log in to the [Microsoft Azure Portal](#).
- Navigate to **Azure Active Directory** from the left menu.
- Under **Manage**, click on **Enterprise applications**.
- Search for and select **Windows Virtual Desktop**.
- Under **Manage**, select **Users and groups**.
- Select **Add user**, select **Users and groups**, and search for the user to whom you want to grant permissions to perform the Windows Virtual Desktop tenant creation.
- Select the user and hit **Select**, followed by **Assign**.
- Your user should now have the role of “TenantCreator”.

Steps of Windows Virtual Desktop tenant provision



Grant Azure AD consent

A screenshot of the Microsoft Azure portal showing the "Users and groups" blade for the "Windows Virtual Desktop - Users and groups" enterprise application. The "Manage" sidebar is open, showing "Users and groups" selected. The main area shows a table with two entries:

DISPLAY NAME	OBJECT TYPE	ROLE ASSIGNED
Admin	User	Default Access
Admin	User	TenantCreator

Assign a TenantCreator

A screenshot of a PowerShell session with a red border around the command line. The command is:

```
Install-Module -Name Microsoft.RDInfra
```

The output shows the installation of the module and the creation of a new tenant:Microsoft.RDInfra
Microsoft.RDInfra.RDShell
\$brokerurl
b-51fe-4e7f
"d4092f2e-5
Add-RdsA
1 \$brokerur
UserNam
crosoft.com Default Tenant Group Admin@c
UserName

Create your tenant

Documentation: aka.ms/wvdpreview

Getting Started Guide: aka.ms/startwvd

Create a Windows Virtual Desktop tenant

- Fetch AAD Tenant ID & Subscription ID
- Import the Windows Virtual Desktop cmdlets for Windows PowerShell
- Create a new PowerShell script, modifying the bold variables to reflect your tenant ID and subscription ID, and execute the following commands. When prompted, sign in using the admin account that was assigned to the TenantCreator role.

```
PS C:\WINDOWS\system32> Install-Module -Name Microsoft.RDInfra.RDPowerShell
Import-Module -Name Microsoft.RDInfra.RDPowerShell

PS C:\WINDOWS\system32> $brokerurl = "https://rdbroker.wvd.microsoft.com"
$aadTenantId = "f59f09fb-51fe-4e7f-a510-984671d28231"
$azureSubscriptionId = "d4092f2e-5cd5-4d7d-ae58-9c328523828b"

PS C:\WINDOWS\system32> Add-RdsAccount -DeploymentUrl $brokerurl

DeploymentUrl          TenantGroupName      UserName
-----              Default Tenant Group Admin@cspieter.com
```

```
#Install PowerShell modules

Install-Module -Name Microsoft.RDInfra.RDPowerShell

Import-Module -Name Microsoft.RDInfra.RDPowerShell

# Setting Deployment context

$brokerurl = "https://rdbroker.wvd.microsoft.com"

$aadTenantId = "<value of AAD Tenant ID>"

$azureSubscriptionId = "<value of Subscription ID>"

Add-RdsAccount -DeploymentUrl $brokerurl

New-RdsTenant -Name CSPieter -AadTenantId $aadTenantId -AzureSubscriptionId
$azureSubscriptionId
```

DEMO

Setup Showcase

Windows Virtual Desktop Consent Page

Select consent option

Select "Server App" to give the consent to the back-end web app to specific tenant

Select "Client App" to give the consent to the front end client app to specific tenant

Please note that if you choose to consent to "Client App" only, then user will need to consent at every sign-in.

Also allow 30 seconds delay between consenting "Server" and "Client" apps so that the changes are propagated in Azure.

Consent Option:

AAD Tenant GUID or Name:

```
1 Connect-AzAccount -Tenant '0b83136'
2 Set-AzContext -Subscription "16fa94c"
3 Import-module Microsoft.RdInfra.RdPowershell
4 Install-module Microsoft.RdInfra.RdPowershell
5 Add-RdsAccount -DeploymentURL "https://rdbroker.wvd.microsoft.com"
6 New-RdsTenant -Name '20' -AadTenantID .21d436 -AzureSubscriptionId
```

```
PS C:\Users\sudhiraw> New-RdsTenant -Name WVDWorkspace2020 -AadTenantID
```

```
TenantGroupName : Default Tenant Group
AadTenantId    : 0b8303e8-b65a-4775-ae9d-f78bc121d436
TenantName     : WVDWorkspace2020
Description    :
FriendlyName   :
SsoAdfsAuthority:
SsoClientId    :
SsoClientSecret:
SsoClientSecretType: SharedKey
AzureSubscriptionId: a2cd96a0-bfaf-446c-a098-a697c36fa94c
LogAnalyticsWorkspaceId:
LogAnalyticsPrimaryKey:
```

Deployment Step 3: Enroll Host Pool

Host Pool Creation

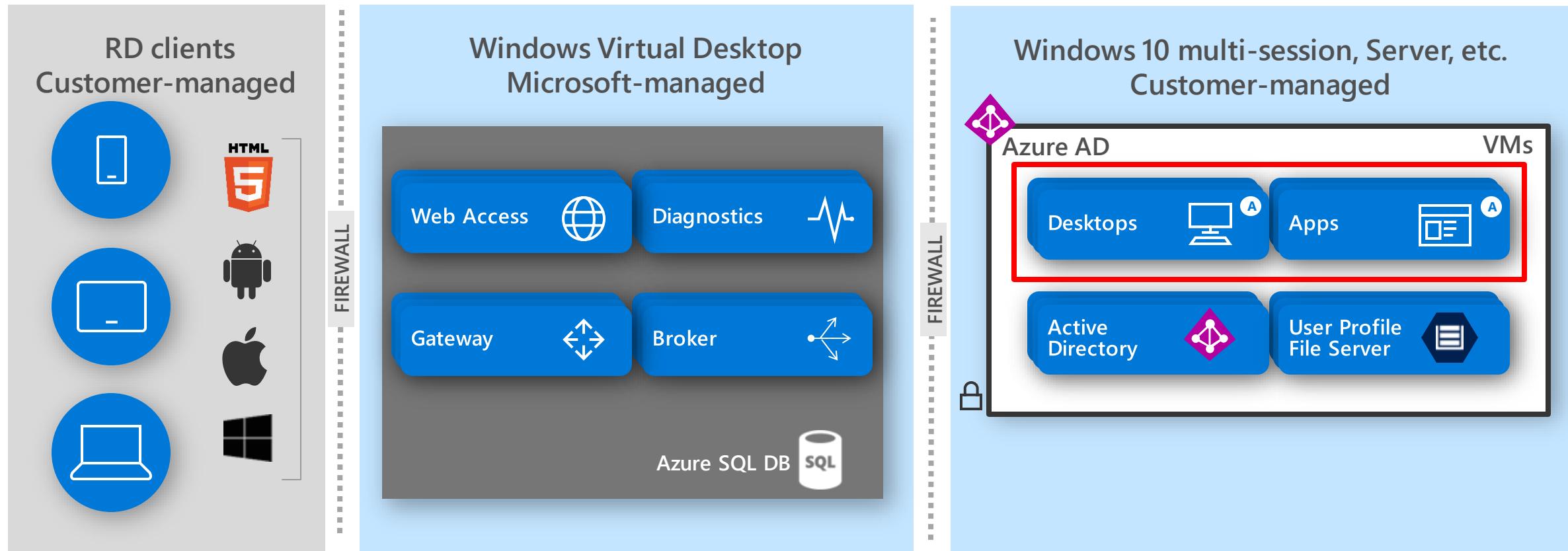
- Have VM created as RDP session host or VDI desktop host
- Join VM into Active Directory provisioned before
- Careful about Networking settings (Azure Vnet associated, DNS server pointed)

Create a host pool by following the instructions in any of these articles:

[Tutorial: Create a host pool with Azure Marketplace](#)

[Create a host pool with an Azure Resource Manager template](#)

[Create a host pool with PowerShell](#)



Demo
Host pool enrollment via
Azure Marketplace

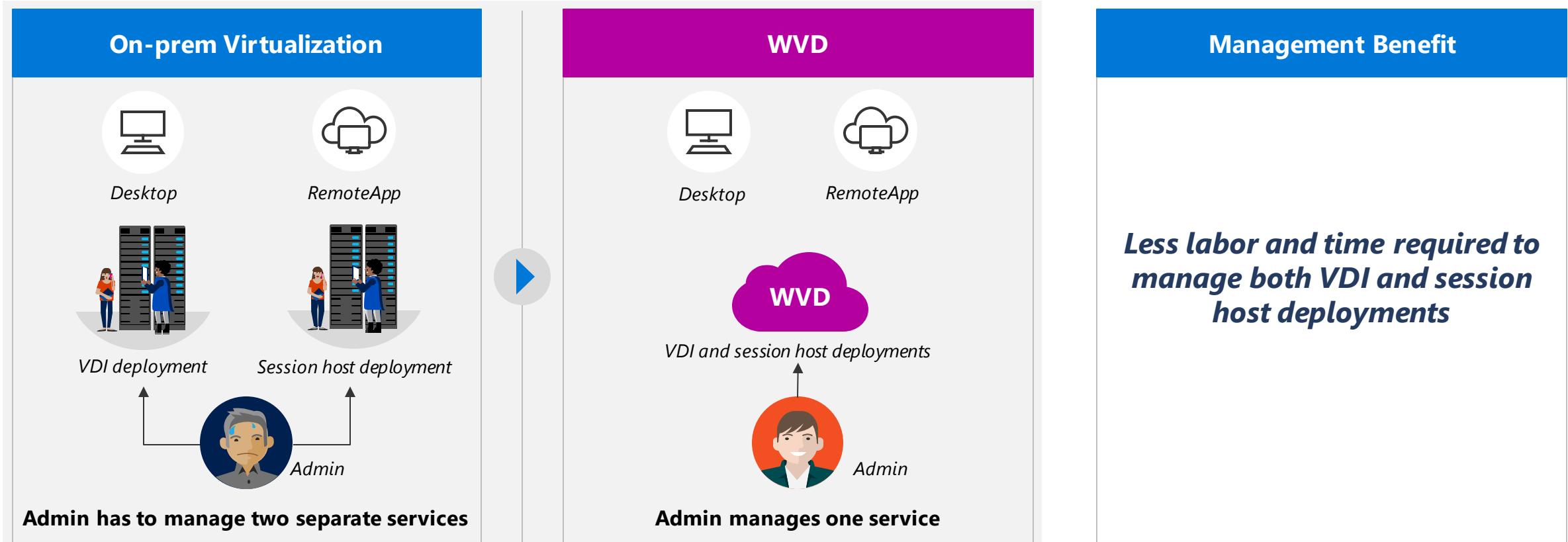
Management on WVD

One service supports both desktop &

Desktop & Application services

Customer Scenario – From on-prem virtualization to WVD

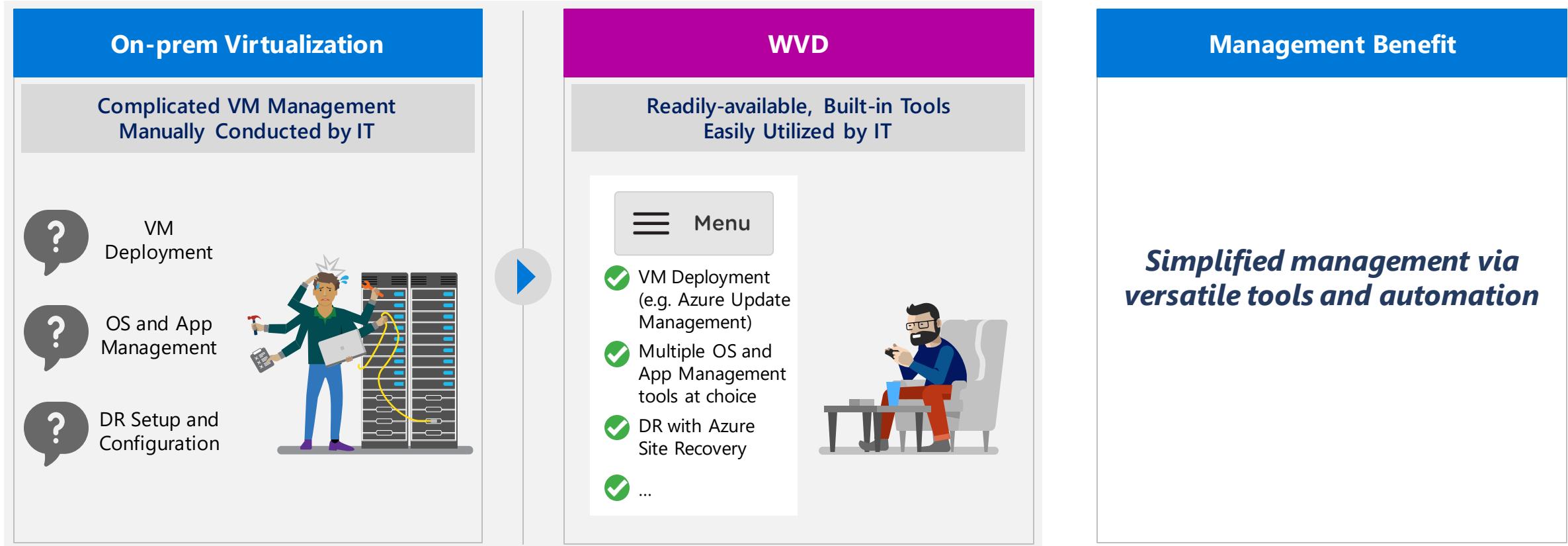
- Both desktop and RemoteApp are managed through one WVD service



Readily-available VM management tools

Customer Scenario – From on-prem virtualization to WVD

- WVD customers can leverage a broad set of VM management tools via WVD and Azure

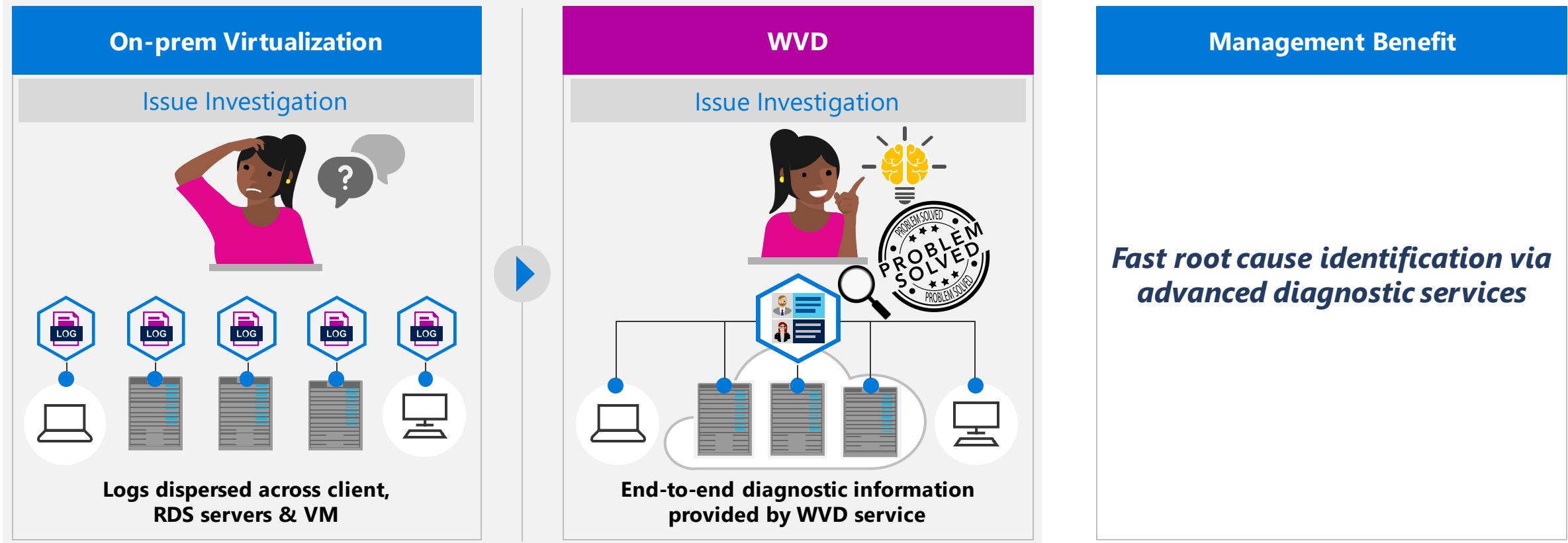


Simplified and Efficient Troubleshooting

with Diagnostic Services

Customer Scenario – From on-prem virtualization to WVD

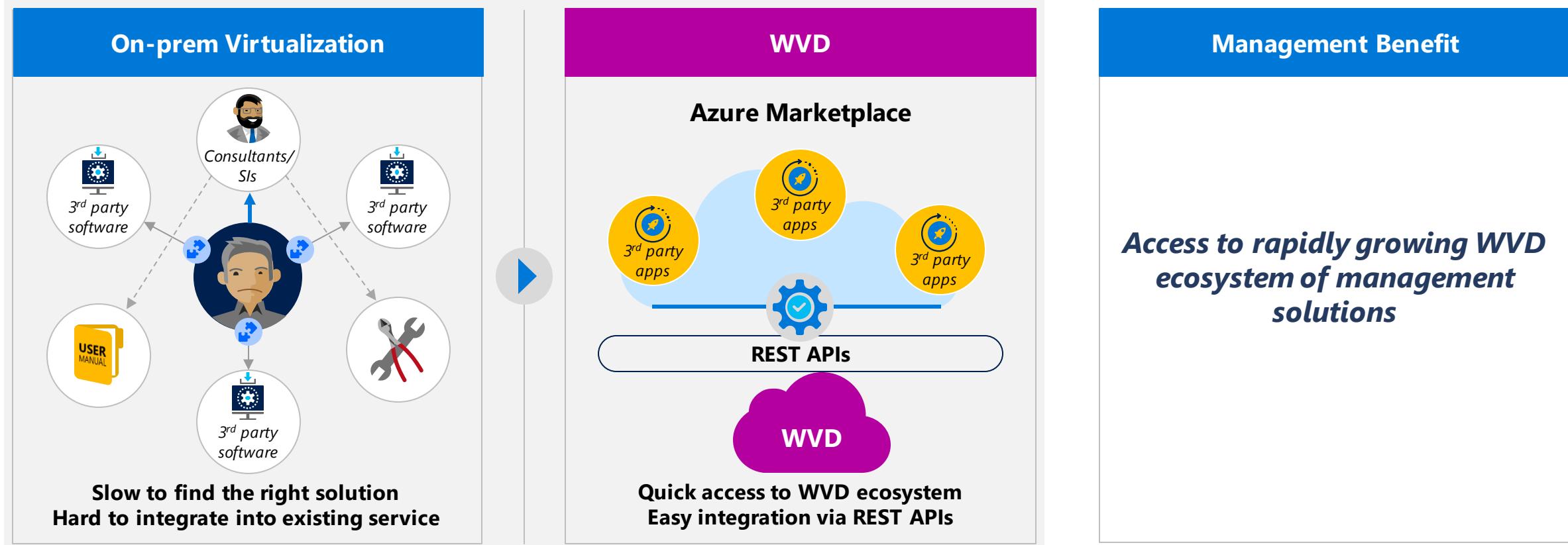
- Advanced Diagnostic Service enables WVD customers to identify root cause and fix issues more efficiently



Extensive 3rd Party Value-added Services Enabled by APIs

Customer Scenario – From on-prem virtualization to WVD

- WVD customers have access to best-of-breed management solutions, including 3rd party apps



UX management console (current)

The screenshot shows the Microsoft Windows Virtual Desktop management console interface. The top navigation bar includes the Microsoft logo, 'Windows Virtual Desktop', 'Tenants > TLWVDDemoTenant201911 > WVDHP1911', a search icon, and a user profile for 'Tiger Li RDS Owner' with a 'TL' icon.

The left sidebar has a 'WVD Tenants' section with a note to click arrows for expanding/collapsing menus. It lists 'Tenants' under 'TLWVDDemoTenant201909' and 'TLWVDDemoTenant201911', with 'WVDHP1911' selected. A message indicates that 'WVDHP1911' is currently being used by another session.

The main content area is titled 'Host pool "WVDHP1911"'. It features three tabs: 'General', 'Hosts' (which is selected), and 'App Groups'. Below the tabs are actions: '+ Add Host', 'Edit', 'Delete', 'Restart', 'Drain Mode', a 'Search' input field, and a refresh button.

A table displays host details:

Host Name	Allow New Sessions	Agent Version	Last Heart Beat	Last Updated Time
WVDHP1911-0.contoso.local	Yes	1.0.1486.900	2019-11-16T08:46:53.433Z	2019-11-16T08:28:35.109Z
WVDHP1911-1.contoso.local	Yes	1.0.1486.900	2019-11-16T09:06:42.865Z	2019-11-16T08:33:12.426Z

Pagination controls at the bottom include 'Previous' (disabled), '1', 'Next', and '»'.

Diagnostics on WVD



Here's what the diagnostics tool for Windows Virtual Desktop can do for you:

- Look up diagnostic activities (management, connection, or feed) for a single user over a period of one week.
- Gather session host information for connection activities from your Log Analytics workspace.
- Review virtual machine (VM) performance details for a particular host.
- See which users are signed in to the session host.
- Send message to active users on a specific session host.
- Sign users out of a session host.

The screenshot shows the Azure portal interface for the 'contosoapp45' App Service. The left sidebar includes links for Home, App Services, contosoapp45, Overview, Activity log, Access control (IAM), Tags, Diagnose and solve problems, and Security. The main content area displays the app service's configuration with sections for Overview, Resource group, Status, Location, Subscription, Subscription ID, and Tags. A toolbar at the top provides options like Browse, Stop, Swap, Restart, Delete, Get publish profile, and Reset publish profile. A note about Application Insights is present, and detailed resource settings are listed below.

Setting	Value
Resource group (change)	contosoapp45
Status	Running
Location	East US
Subscription (change)	Microsoft Azure
Subscription ID	9ad1f838-9299-4158-b8e5-83025f2375b7
Tags (change)	Click here to add tags

Windows performance counter thresholds

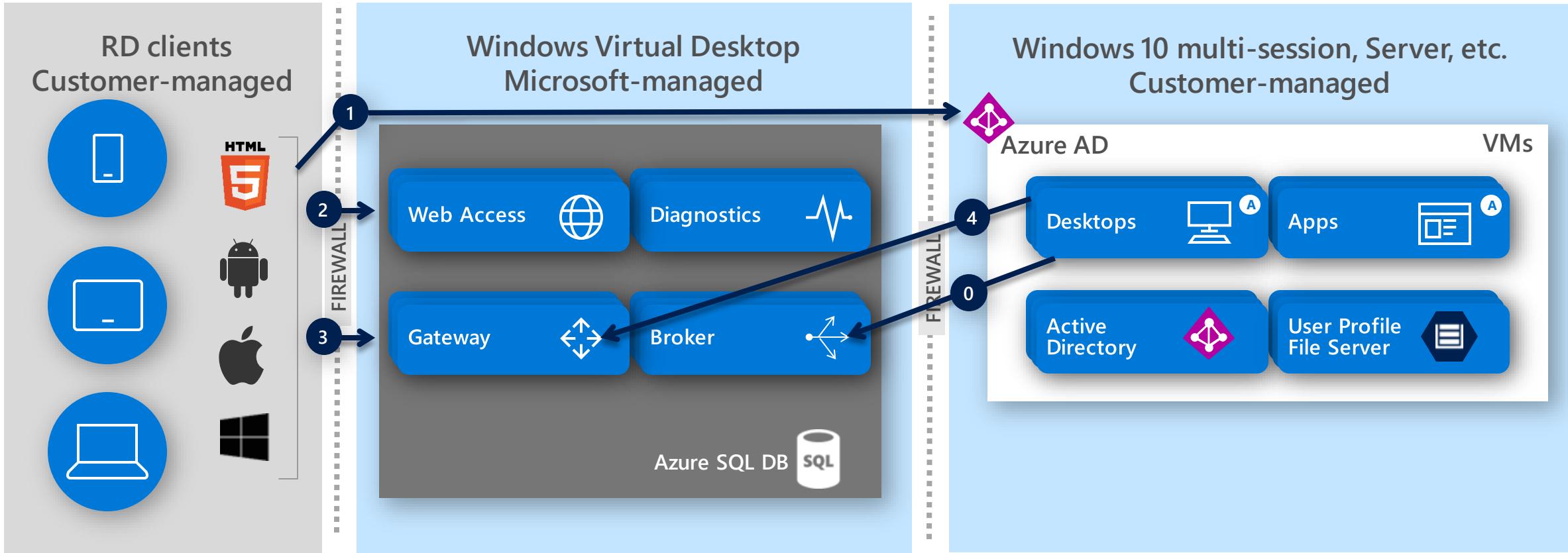
- LogicalDisk(*)\%Free Space:
 - Displays the percentage of the total usable space on the logical disk that is free.
 - Threshold: Less than 20% is marked as unhealthy.
- LogicalDisk(C):\Avg. Disk Queue Length:
 - Represents storage system conditions.
 - Threshold: Higher than 5 is marked as unhealthy.
- Memory(*)\Available Mbytes:
 - The available memory for the system.
 - Threshold: Less than 500 megabytes marked as unhealthy.
- Processor Information(*)\Processor Time:
 - Threshold: Higher than 80% is marked as unhealthy.
- User Input Delay per Session(*)\Max Input Delay:
 - Threshold: Higher than 2000 ms is marked as unhealthy.

Visit:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-desktop/deploy-diagnostics>

User Connection Flow

1. User launches RD client which connects to Azure AD, user signs in, and Azure AD returns token
2. RD client presents token to Web Access, Broker queries DB to determine resources authorized for user
3. User selects resource, RD client connects to Gateway
4. Broker orchestrates connection from host agent to Gateway
5. RDP traffic now flowing between RD client and session host VM over WebSocket connections 3 and 4

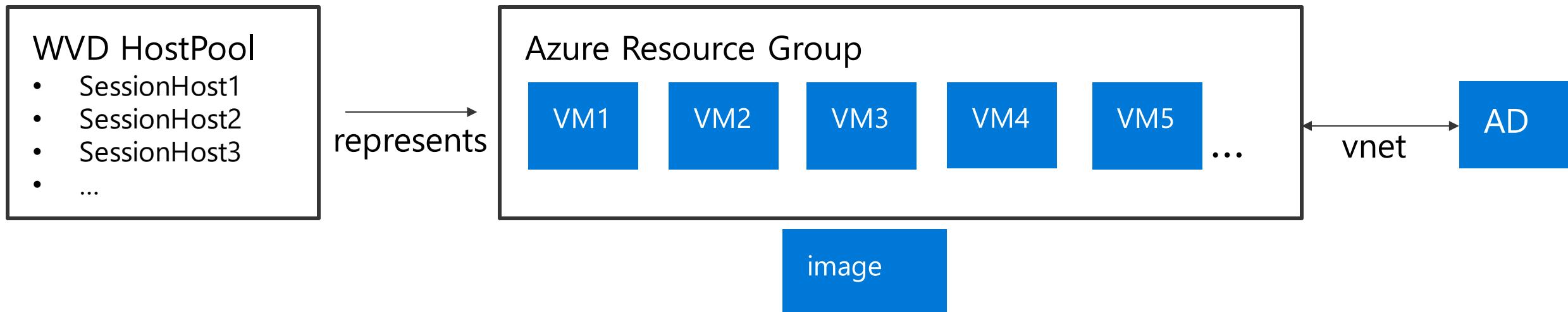


Host Pool Load-balancing Mode

Why session-based virtualization ?

Host Pool Flexibility

- Win10, Win10 MS, WinServer 12R2/16/19 or Win7 VMs
- Desktop and RemoteApps publishing
- Single or multi-session VMs
- Pooled or personal VMs
- Breadth-first or depth-first load balancing



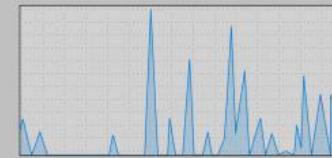


Resource Utilization

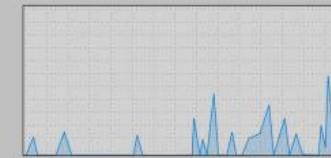
2vCPU/4GB RAM



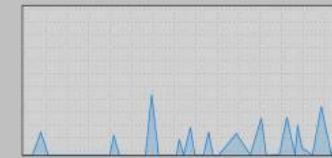
2vCPU/4GB RAM



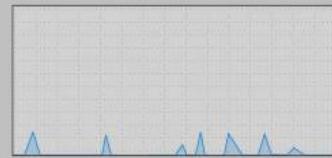
2vCPU/4GB RAM



2vCPU/4GB RAM



2vCPU/4GB RAM

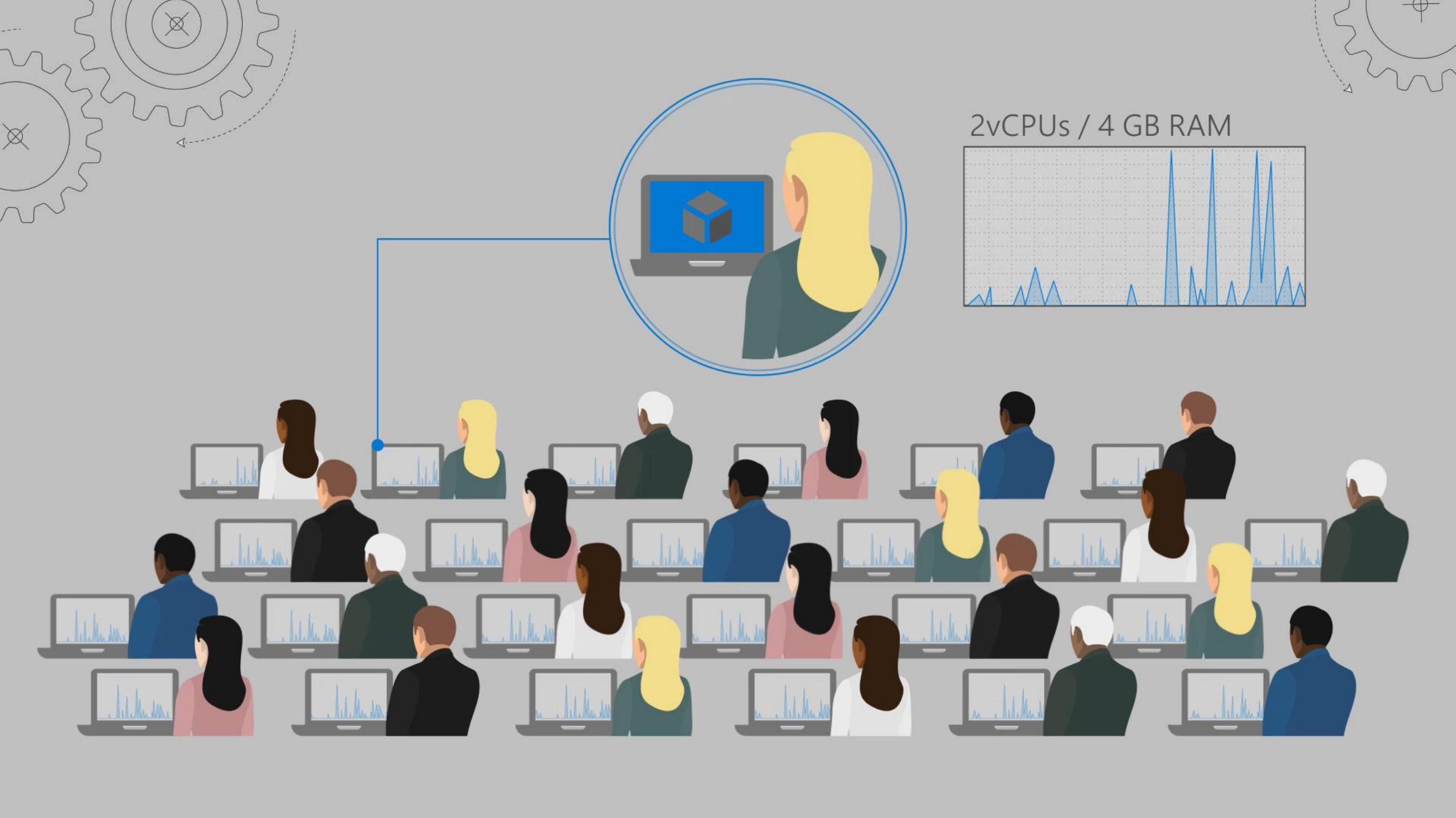


VMs

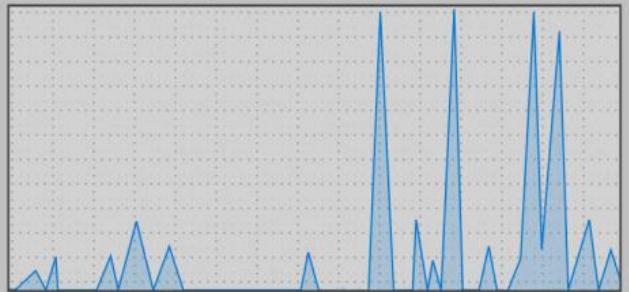


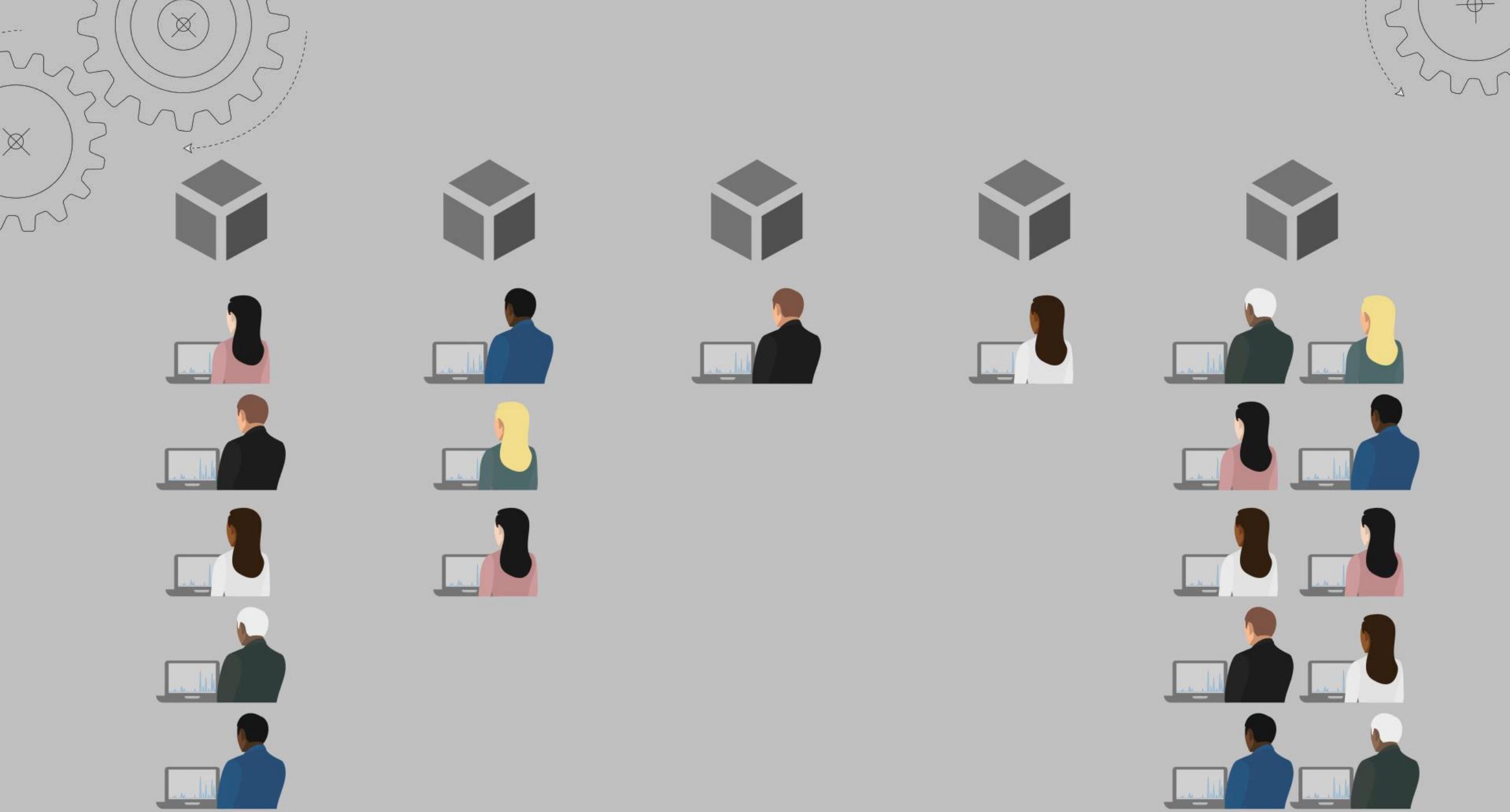
Users

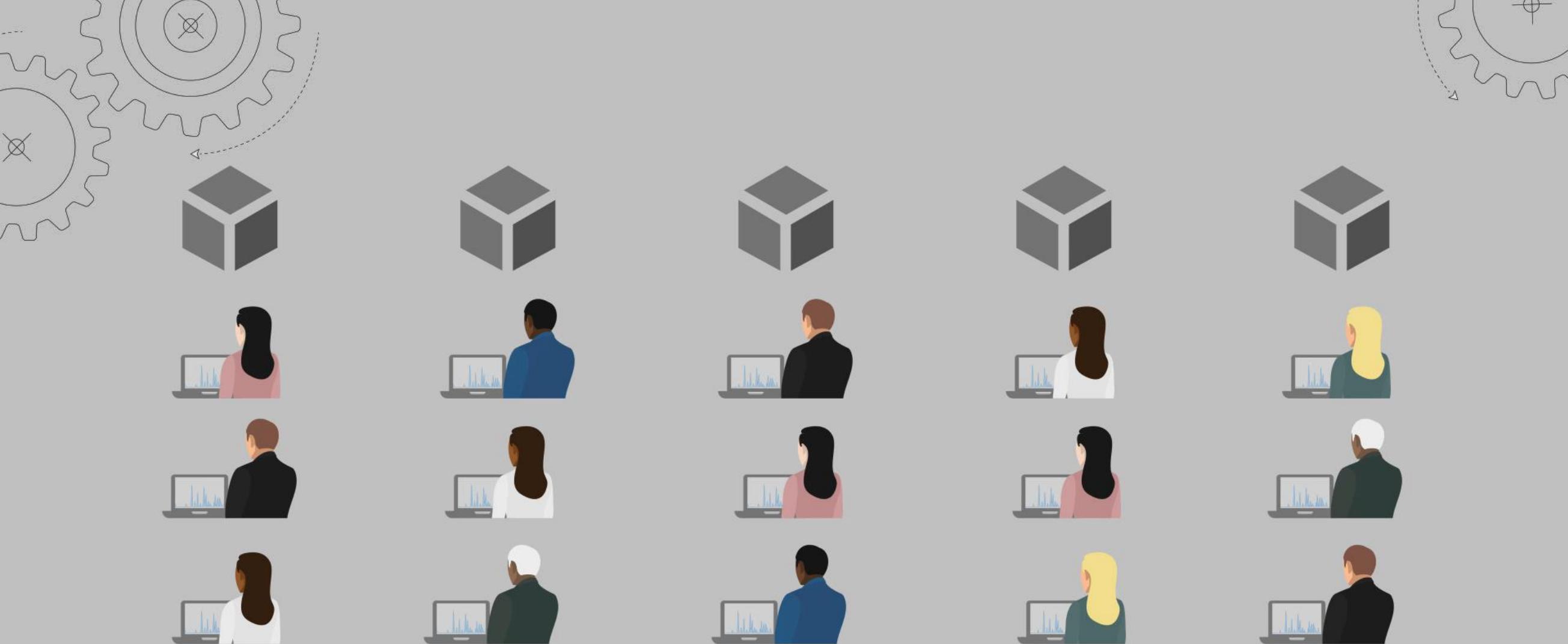




2vCPUs / 4 GB RAM







Breadth Mode

Windows Virtual Desktop

Windows Virtual Desktop is the only service that delivers simplified management, a multi-session Windows 10 experience, optimizations for Office 365 ProPlus, and support for Windows Server Remote Desktop Session Host (RDSH) desktops and apps. With Windows Virtual Desktop, you can deploy and scale your Windows desktops and apps on Azure in minutes.

Reasons to choose Windows Virtual Desktop:

- Deliver the only multi-session Windows 10 experience
- Enable optimizations for Office 365 ProPlus
- Migrate Windows Server (RDS) desktops and apps
- Deploy and scale in minutes



PREPARE

A highly scalable Windows Virtual Desktop deployment requires the use of specific patterns and practices. Designing for optimal performance and scale-out is key. Use the scenarios below to help you envision, architect, and continually refine your deployment.

VDI VS. SESSION-BASED



Deploy session hosts for a more lightweight and cost effective model when requirements for user resources are lower. Take advantage of increased application compatibility and a familiar Windows Client OS experience with a VDI deployment.

DEPLOY ANYWHERE



Deploy User VMs anywhere in the world and connect to management services at the location most suited to your needs. Connect to on-premises data/resources as needed using Azure site-to-site VPN or Express Route.

ACCESS FROM ANYWHERE



End users can connect to internal network resources securely from outside the corporate firewall through Windows Virtual Desktop.

SECURE AUTHENTICATION



Leveraging the power of Azure Active Directory and ADFS to provide secure seamless, single sign on functionality. Further enhance security through features like MFA and conditional access (CA).

SECURE ENVIRONMENT



New architecture uses reverse connect functionality from the RemoteApp and Desktop Hosts to the infrastructure roles. This eliminates the need for opening any inbound IP ports to your RemoteApp and Desktop Hosts environments, thereby increasing the isolation and security for your virtual workspace environment.

CONNECT FROM ANY DEVICE

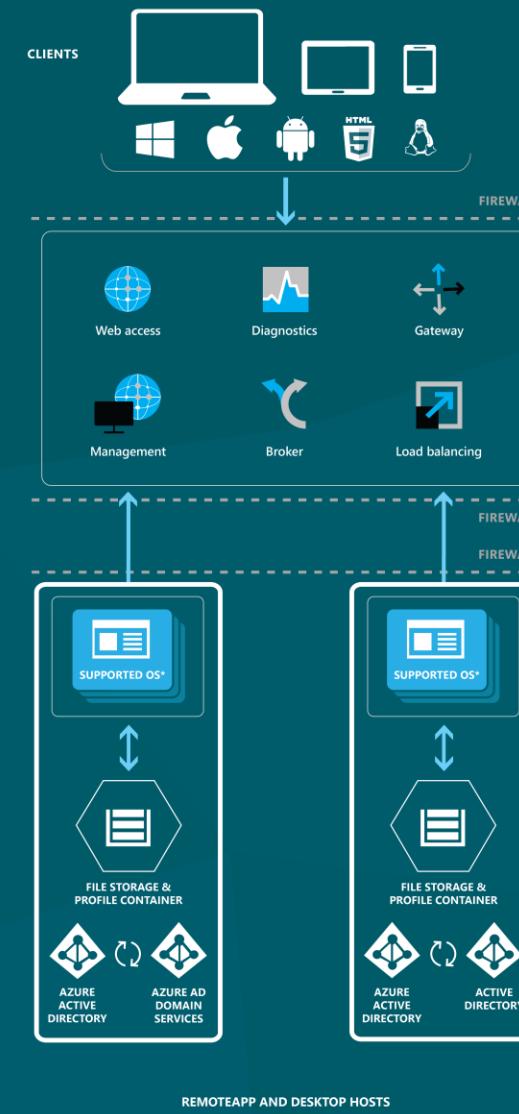


Access corporate resources from any Windows, Apple, Android, or Linux computer, tablet, or phone. Enable users to easily see their available desktops and applications from any device through WVD Web Feed.

DEPLOY

Windows Virtual Desktop services are managed by Microsoft and available to the administrator. The services automatically manage connections between the customer's users and virtual machines.

Azure Active Directory provides highly secure authentication for your users to connect from any Windows, Apple, Android, or Linux computer, tablet, or phone.



OPTIMIZE

Tuning your deployment requires instrumentation and monitoring. Use the processes below to refine your Windows Virtual Desktop deployment, keep it running, and enable scaling out (and in) as needed.

It's a good practice to continually assess the metrics and balance against running costs.

MANAGEMENT & MONITORING

Use the Windows Virtual Desktop (WVD) Diagnostics role to monitor deployments for potential bottlenecks and troubleshoot issues with user connections and administrative activities.

POWERSHELL & REST API: Use the WVD PowerShell module or the REST API to perform and automate administrative tasks such as deploying resources, configuring deployments, and troubleshooting problems. Delegate administrative capabilities using the WVD Role-based Access Control system and built-in roles.

GRAPHICAL USER INTERFACES: Use the WVD Management and Diagnostics web interfaces for manual deployment configuration, diagnostics, and troubleshooting.



SCALE: BIGGER, BETTER, FASTER

With visibility into the deployment, you can control scale with more precision. Easily add or remove resources, such as RemoteApp or desktop session host VMs, based on scale needs.

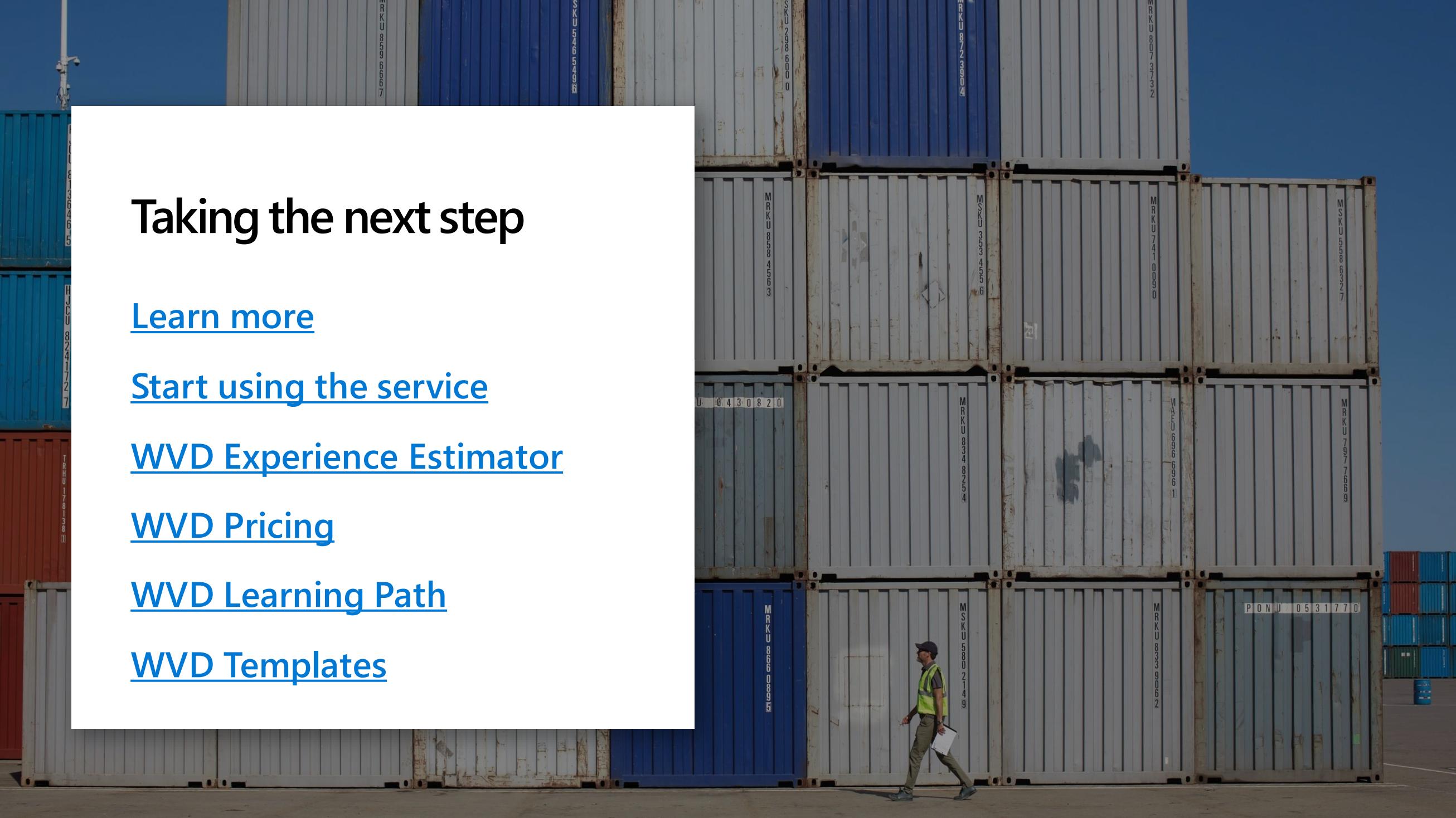
WVD deployments built on Azure can make use of Azure services, like Azure Files and Azure Compute, to easily scale as needed.

AUTOMATION: SCRIPT FOR SUCCESS

Maintaining a large deployment involves repeating administrative tasks on a regular basis. Use WVD PowerShell cmdlets to develop scripts that can be run on multiple deployments with consistent results.

LOAD TEST YOUR DEPLOYMENT

Load test the deployment with both stress tests and simulation of real-life usage. Vary the load size to avoid surprises! Ensure that responsiveness meets user requirements, and that the entire system is resilient. Create load tests with simulation tools that check your deployment's ability to meet the users' needs.



Taking the next step

[Learn more](#)

[Start using the service](#)

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[WVD Pricing](#)

[WVD Learning Path](#)

[WVD Templates](#)



Thank you.