



WVD Deployment Guide v6

Virtual Desktop Service

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WVD Deployment Guide v6

Overview

This guide will provide the step by step instructions to create a Windows Virtual Desktop (WVD) deployment utilizing NetApp Virtual Desktop Service (VDS) in Azure.

The guide starts at: <https://manage.vds.netapp.com/>

This Proof of Concept (POC) guide is designed to help you quickly deploy and configure WVD in your own test Azure Subscription. This guide assumes a green-field deployment into a clean, non-production Azure Active Directory tenant.

Production deployments, especially into existing AD or Azure AD environments are very common however that process is not considered in this POC Guide. Complex POCs and production deployments should be initiated with the NetApp VDS Sales/Services teams and not performed in a self-service fashion.

This POC document will take you thru the entire WVD deployment and provide a brief tour of the major areas of post-deployment configuration available in the VDS platform. Once completed you'll have a fully deployed and functional WVD environment, complete with host pools, app groups and users. Optionally you'll have the option to configure automated application delivery, security groups, file share permissions, Azure Cloud Backup, intelligent cost optimization. VDS deploys a set of best practice settings via GPO. Instructions on how to optionally disable those controls are also included, in the event your POC needs to have no security controls, similar to an unmanaged local device environment.

WVD basics

Windows Virtual Desktop is a comprehensive desktop and app virtualization service that runs in the cloud. Here is a quick list of some of the key features and functionality:

- Platform services including gateways, brokering, licensing, and login and included as a service from Microsoft. This minimized infrastructure requiring hosting and management.
- Azure Active Directory can be leveraged as the identity provider, allowing for the layering of additional Azure security services such as conditional access.
- Users experience single sign-on experience for Microsoft services.
- User sessions connect to the session host via a proprietary reverse-connect technology. This means that no inbound ports need to be open, instead an agent creates and outbound connection to the WVD management plane which in turn connects to the end user device.
- Reverse connect even allows virtual machines to run without being exposed to the public internet enabling isolated workloads even while maintaining remote connectivity.

- WVD includes access to Windows 10 Multi Session, allowing a Windows 10 Enterprise experience with the efficiency of high density user sessions.
- FSLogix profile containerization technology is included, enhancing user session performance, storage efficiency and enhancing the Office experience in non-persistent environments.
- WVD supports full desktop and RemoteApp access. Both persistent or non-persistent, and both dedicated and multi-session experiences.
- Organizations can save on Windows licensing because WVD can leverage "Windows 10 Enterprise E3 Per User" which replaces the need for RDS CALs and significantly reduces the per-hour cost of session host VMs in Azure.

Guide scope

This guide walks you through the deployment of WVD using NetApp VDS technology from the perspective of an Azure and VDS administrator. You bring the Azure tenant and subscription with zero pre-configuration and this guide helps you setup WVD end-to-end.

This guide covers the following steps:

1. [Confirm prerequisites of the Azure tenant, Azure subscription and Azure admin account permissions](#)
2. [Collect required discovery details](#)
3. [Build the Azure environment using the purpose-built VDS for Azure Setup wizard](#)
4. [Create the first host pool with a standard Windows 10 EVD image](#)
5. [Assigning virtual desktops to Azure AD user\(s\)](#)
6. [Add users to the default app group for delivering the desktop environment to users. Optionally, create additional host pool\(s\) for delivering RemoteApp services](#)
7. [Connect as an end user via client software and/or web client](#)
8. [Connect to the platform and client services as local and domain admin](#)
9. [Optionally enable VDS' multi-factor authentication for VDS admins & WVD end users](#)
10. [Optionally walk through the entire application entitlement workflow including populating the app library, app install automation, app masking by users and security groups](#)
11. [Optionally create and manage Active Directory security groups, folder permissions and application entitlement by group.](#)
12. [Optionally configure cost optimization technologies including Workload Scheduling and Live Scaling](#)
13. [Optionally create, update and Sysprep a virtual machine image for future deployments](#)
14. [Optionally configure Azure Cloud Backup](#)
15. [Optionally disable default security control group policies](#)

Azure prerequisites

VDS uses native Azure security context to deploy the WVD instance. Before starting the VDS Setup wizard, there are a few Azure prerequisites that need to be established.

During the deployment, service accounts and permissions are granted to VDS via authentication of an existing admin account from within the Azure tenant.

Quick prerequisites checklist

- Azure Tenant with Azure AD instance (can be Microsoft 365 instance)
- Azure Subscription
- Available Azure Quota for Azure virtual machines
- Azure Admin Account with Global Admin and Subscription Ownership Roles



Detailed prerequisites are documented on [this PDF](#)

Azure administrator in Azure AD

This existing Azure admin must be an Azure AD account in the target tenant. Windows Server AD accounts can be deployed with the VDS Setup but additional steps are required to setup a sync with Azure AD (out of scope for this guide)

This can be confirmed by finding the user account in the Azure Management Portal under Users > All Users.

Name	User name	User type	Source
Toby vanRoojen	admin@.onmicrosoft.com	Member	Azure Active Directory

Global administrator role

The Azure Administrator must be assigned the Global administrator role in the Azure tenant.

To check your role in Azure AD, follow these steps:

1. Log in to the Azure Portal at <https://portal.azure.com/>
2. Search for and select Azure Active Directory
3. In the next pane to the right, click on the Users option in the Manage section
4. Click on the name of the Administrator user that you are checking
5. Click on Directory Role. In the far-right pane the Global administrator role should be listed

The screenshot shows the Microsoft Azure portal interface. On the left, there's a sidebar with various management options like Profile, Assigned roles, Groups, Applications, Licenses, Devices, Azure resources, and Authentication methods. The 'Assigned roles' option is selected. The main content area is titled 'Toby vanRoojen - Assigned roles'. It shows a table of administrative roles. One row for 'Global administrator' is highlighted with a yellow circle around its icon and name. The table includes columns for Role, Description, Resource Name, Organization, and Type.

Role	Description	Resource Name	Organization	Type
Global administrator	Can manage all aspects of Azure AD and Microsoft services th...	Directory	Organization	Built-in

If this user does not have the Global administrator role, you can perform the following steps to add it (Note that the logged in account must be a Global administrator to perform these steps):

1. From the user Directory Role detail page in step 5 above, click the Add Assignment button at the top of the detail page.
2. Click on Global administrator in the list of roles. Click the Add button.

This screenshot shows the same 'Assigned roles' page as the previous one, but with a different focus. The 'Add assignment' button at the top left is circled in yellow. The 'Global administrator' role in the list is also circled in yellow. At the bottom of the list, there's a large blue 'Add' button, which is also circled in yellow. The rest of the interface is identical to the first screenshot.

Azure subscription ownership

The Azure Administrator must also be a Subscription Owner on the subscription that will contain the deployment.

To check that the Administrator is a Subscription Owner, follow these steps:

1. Log in to the Azure Portal at <https://portal.azure.com/>
2. Search for, and select Subscriptions
3. In the next pane to the right, click on the name of the subscription to see the subscription details
4. Click on the Access Control (IAM) menu item in the pane second from the left
5. Click on the Role Assignments tab. The Azure Administrator should be listed in the Owner section.

The screenshot shows the Azure portal interface for managing access control (IAM) in a specific subscription. The left sidebar includes links for Overview, Activity log, Access control (IAM), and other management features. The main content area is titled 'Azure subscription 1 - Access control (IAM)' and displays the 'Role assignments' tab. A search bar and filter options (Type: All, Role: Owner, Scope: All scopes) are present. The table lists four items, all assigned to 'Owner' roles with 'This resource' scope. One row is highlighted, showing the Azure Administrator account ('Toby vanRoojen') with the 'Owner' role circled in yellow.

Name	Type	Role	Scope
Toby vanRoojen admin@onmicrosoft.com	User	Owner	This resource
[Redacted]	[Redacted]	Owner	This resource
[Redacted]	[Redacted]	Owner	This resource

If the Azure Administrator is not listed, you can add the account as a subscription owner by following these steps:

1. Click the Add button at the top of the page and choose the Add Role Assignment option
2. A dialog will appear to the right. Choose “Owner” in the role drop down, then start typing the username of the Administrator in the Select box. When the full name of the Administrator appears, select it
3. Click the Save button at the bottom of the dialog

The screenshot shows the Microsoft Azure Access control (IAM) interface for 'Azure subscription 1 - Access control (IAM)'. On the left, the navigation menu includes 'Overview', 'Activity log', 'Access control (IAM)', 'Diagnose and solve problems', 'Security', 'Events', 'Cost Management', 'Programmatic deployment', 'Resource groups', 'Resources', 'Usage + quotas', 'Policies', 'Management certificates', and 'My permissions'. The 'Access control (IAM)' option is selected.

In the main area, there are tabs for 'Check access', 'Role assignments' (which is selected), 'Deny assignments', 'Classic administrators', and 'Roles'. Below these tabs, it says 'Manage access to Azure resources for users, groups, service principals and managed identities at this scope by creating role assignments. Learn more'. A search bar and filters for 'Name', 'Type' (set to 'All'), 'Role' (set to 'Owner'), and 'Scope' (set to 'All scopes') are present.

A table lists three items: 'Owner' (User, Owner, All scopes). The first item has a circled 'Owner' role. The second item has a circled 'Owner' role. The third item has a circled 'Owner' role. To the right, a 'Selected members' section shows 'Toby vanRoojen admin@...' with a circled 'Save' button.

Azure compute core quota

The CWA Setup wizard and VDS portal will create new virtual machines and the Azure subscription must have available quota to successfully execute.

To check quota follow these steps:

1. Navigate to the Subscriptions module and click “Usage + Quotas”
2. Select all providers in the “providers” drop-down, select “Microsoft.Compute” in the “Providers” drop-down
3. Select the target Region in the “Locations” drop-down
4. A list of available quotas by virtual machine family should be shown

The screenshot shows the Microsoft Azure Usage + quotas interface for 'Azure subscription 1 - Usage + quotas'. The left navigation menu is identical to the previous screenshot.

The main area shows a table of service quotas. At the top, there are dropdown menus for 'All service quotas', 'Microsoft.Compute', 'East US 2', and 'Show all'. A circled 'All service quotas' dropdown is shown. The table columns are 'Quota', 'provider', 'location', 'Usage', and two empty columns. The data rows include:

Quota	provider	location	Usage		
Availability Sets	Microsoft.Compute	East US 2	0 %	0 of 2000	
Basic A Family vCPUs	Microsoft.Compute	East US 2	0 %	0 of 250	
Premium Storage Managed Disks	Microsoft.Compute	East US 2	0 %	0 of 50000	
PremiumStorageSnapshots	Microsoft.Compute	East US 2	0 %	0 of 50000	
Standard A0-A7 Family vCPUs	Microsoft.Compute	East US 2	0 %	0 of 250	
Standard A8-A11 Family vCPUs	Microsoft.Compute	East US 2	0 %	0 of 350	
Standard A2 Family vCPUs	Microsoft.Compute	East US 2	0 %	0 of 350	
Standard B5 Family vCPUs	Microsoft.Compute	East US 2	0 %	0 of 250	
Standard D Family vCPUs	Microsoft.Compute	East US 2	0 %	0 of 350	
Standard DASv4 Family vCPUs	Microsoft.Compute	East US 2	0 %	0 of 0	
Standard DAv4 Family vCPUs	Microsoft.Compute	East US 2	0 %	0 of 0	
Standard DCv3 Family vCPUs	Microsoft.Compute	East US 2	0 %	0 of 8	
Standard DS Family vCPUs	Microsoft.Compute	East US 2	0 %	0 of 350	
Standard Dg2 Family vCPUs	Microsoft.Compute	East US 2	0 %	0 of 250	

If you need to increase quota, click Request Increase and follow the prompts to add additional

capacity. For the initial deployment specifically request increased quote for the “Standard DSV3 Family vCPUs”

Collect discovery details

Once working through the CWA Setup wizard there are several questions that need to be answered. NetApp VDS has provided a linked PDF that can be used to record these selections prior to deployment. Item include:

Item	Description
VDS admin credentials	Collect the existing VDS admin credentials if you already have them. Otherwise a new admin account will be created during deployment.
Azure Region	Determine the target Azure Region based on performance and availability of services. This Microsoft Tool can estimate end user experienced based on region.
Active Directory type	The VMs will need to join a domain but can't directly join Azure AD. The VDS deployment can build a new virtual machine or use an existing domain controller.
File Management	Performance is highly dependent on disk speed, particularly as related to user profile storage. The VDS setup wizard can deploy a simple file server or configure Azure NetApp Files (ANF). For nearly any production environment ANF is recommended however for a POC the file server option provides sufficient performance. Storage options can be revised post-deployment, including using existing storage resources in Azure. Consult ANF pricing for details: https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/pricing/details/netapp/
Virtual Network Scope	A routable /20 network range is required for the deployment. the VDS setup wizard will allow you to define this range. It is important that this range does not overlap with any existing vNets in Azure or on-premises (if the two networks will be connected via a VPN or ExpressRoute).

VDS setup sections

- Login to <https://manage.vds.netapp.com/> with your VDS credentials.
- Navigate to Deployments > Add Deployment and select Microsoft Azure and Continue
- Login with the Azure admin account referenced above in the prerequisites.
- Select the appropriate Azure subscription and click Add Deployment



IaaS and platform



Azure AD domain name

The Azure AD domain name is inherited by the selected tenant.

Location

Select an appropriate **Azure Region**. This [Microsoft Tool](#) can estimate end user experienced based on region.

Network

Selecting *New Network* will allow VDS to build a /20 network in Azure based on input provided later in the wizard.

Selecting *Existing Network* will allow deployment into an existing Azure network and require the Active Directory type (see below) be an Existing Windows Server AD.

Active Directory type

VDS can be provisioned with a **new virtual machine** for the Domain Controller function or setup to leverage an existing Domain Controller.

Alternatively, VDS can deploy using an existing Active Directory if provided credentials to that domain (e.g. Global Administrator rights)



In this guide we will select New Windows Server Active Directory, which will create one or two VMs (based on choices made during this process) under the subscription.

A detailed article covering an existing AD deployment is found [here](#).

Active Directory domain name

Enter a **domain name**. Mirroring the Azure AD Domain Name from above is recommended.



If the domain entered is also used externally, additional steps need to be completed to allow access to that address from within the VDS environment. (e.g. accessing <https://www.companydomain.com> from within VDS) See this [article for more information](#).

File Management type

VDS can provision a simple file server virtual machine or setup and configure Azure NetApp Files. In production, Microsoft recommends allocating 30gb per user and we've observed that allocating 5-15 IOPS per user is required for optimal performance.



Azure NetApp Files (ANF) has a 4TiB minimum while managed disks do not have a relevant minimum size. Therefore, the minimum spend on ANF may be cost prohibitive for smaller deployments. As a point of reference, in NetApp's own Managed Desktop Service (VDMS) we default to ANF for environments with 50+ users.

In a POC (non-production) environment the file server is a low-cost and simple deployment option. However, the available performance of Azure Managed Disks can be overwhelmed by the IOPS consumption of even a moderately sized production deployment.

For example, a 4TB Standard SSD disk in azure supports up to 500 IOPS, which could only support a maximum of 100 total users at 5 IOPS/user. With ANF Premium the same sized storage setup would support 16,000 IOPS posting 32x more IOPS.

For production WVD deployments, **Azure NetApp Files is Microsoft's recommendation**.



Azure NetApp Files needs to be made available to the subscription you wish to deploy into - please contact your NetApp account rep or use this link: <https://aka.ms/azurenappfiles>

It is also required that you register NetApp as a provider to your subscription. This can be done by doing the following:

- Navigate to Subscriptions in the Azure portal
 - Click Resource Providers
 - Filter for NetApp
 - Select the provider and click Register

RDS license number

NetApp VDS can be used to deploy RDS and/or WVD environments. When deploying WVD, this field can **remain empty**.

Thinprint

NetApp VDS can be used to deploy RDS and/or WVD environments. Thinprint is an optional install that is only compatible with RDS deployments. When deploying WVD, this toggle can remain **off** (toggle left).

Notification email

VDS will send deployment notifications and ongoing health reports to the **email provided**. This can be changed later.

VMs and network

There are a variety of services that need to run in order to support a VDS environment – these are collectively referred to as the “VDS platform”.

Depending on the configuration these can include CWMGR, one or two RDS Gateways, one or two HTML5 Gateways, an FTPS server, and one or two Active Directory VMs.

Most WVD deployments leverage the Single virtual machine option, as Microsoft manages the WVD Gateways as a PaaS service.

For smaller and simpler environments that will include RDS use cases, all of these services can be condensed into the Single virtual machine option to reducing VM costs (with limited scalability). For RDS uses cases with more than 100 users the Multiple virtual machines option is advised in order to facilitate RDS and/or HTML5 Gateway scalability



Platform VM configuration

NetApp VDS can be used to deploy RDS and/or WVD environments. For RDS deployments you need to deploy and manage additional components such as Brokers and Gateways, in production these services should be run on dedicated and redundant virtual machines. For WVD, all of these services are provided by Azure as an included service and thus, the **single virtual machine** configuration is recommended.

Single VM

This is the recommended selection for deployments that will exclusively use WVD (and not RDS or a combination of the two). In a Single virtual machine deployment the following roles are all hosted on a single VM in Azure:

- CW Manager
- HTML5 Gateway
- RDS Gateway

- Remote App
- FTPS Server (Optional)
- Domain Controller role

The maximum advised user count for RDS use cases in this configuration is 100 users. Load balanced RDS/HTML5 gateways are not an option in this configuration, limiting the redundancy and options for increasing scale in the future. Again, this limit does not apply to WVD deployments, since Microsoft manages the Gateways as a PaaS service.



If this environment is being designed for multi-tenancy, a Single virtual machine configuration is not supported - neither is WVD or AD Connect.

Multiple VMs

When splitting the VDS Platform into Multiple virtual machines the following roles are hosted on dedicated VMs in Azure:

- Remote Desktop Gateway

VDS Setup can be used to deploy and configure one or two RDS Gateways. These gateways relay the RDS user session from the open internet to the session host VMs within the deployment. RDS Gateways handle an important function, protecting RDS from direct attacks from the open internet and to encrypt all RDS traffic in/out of the environment. When two Remote Desktop Gateways are selected, VDS Setup deploys 2 VMs and configures them to load balance incoming RDS user sessions.

- HTML5 Gateway

VDS Setup can be used to deploy and configure one or two HTML 5 Gateways. These gateways serve up an HTML 5 VDS access client (e.g. <https://login.cloudworkspace.com>) based on the RemoteSpark technology. Licensing for this component is typically included in the cost of VDS licensing. When two HTM5 CW Portals are selected, VDS Setup deploys 2 VMs and configures them to load balance incoming HTML5 user sessions.

Note that when using Multiple virtual machine option - even if you are only intend to support RDP connections for your RDS workloads - at least 1 HTML5 gateway is highly recommended to enable Connect to Server functionality from VDS.

- Gateway Scalability Notes

For RDS use cases, the maximum size of the environment can be scaled out with additional Gateway VMs, with each RDS or HTML5 Gateway supporting roughly 500 users. Additional Gateways can be added later with minimal NetApp professional services assistance

If this environment is being designed for multi-tenancy then the Multiple virtual machines selection is required.

Time Zone

While the end users' experience will reflect their local time zone, a default time zone needs to be selected. Select the time zone from where the **primary administration** of the environment will be performed.

Virtual Network Scope

It is a best practice to isolate VMs to different subnets according to their purpose. First, define the network scope and add a /20 range.

VDS Setup detects and suggests a range that should prove successful. Per best practices, the subnet IP addresses must fall into a private IP address range.

These ranges are:

- 192.168.0.0 through 192.168.255.255
- 172.16.0.0 through 172.31.255.255
- 10.0.0.0 through 10.255.255.255

Review and adjust if needed, then click Validate to identify subnets for each of the following:

- *Tenant*: this is the range that session host servers and database servers will reside in
- *Services*: this is the range that PaaS services like Azure NetApp Files will reside in
- *Platform*: this is the range that Platform servers will reside in
- *Directory*: this is the range that AD servers will reside in

Review & Provision

The final page provides an opportunity to review your choices. When you have completed that review, click the Validate button. VDS Setup will review all the entries and verify that the deployment can proceed with the information provided. This validation can take 2-10 minutes.

Once validation is complete the green Provision button will appear in place of the Validate button. Click on Provision to start the provisioning process for your deployment.



Task History

The provisioning process takes between 2-4 hours depending on Azure workload and the choices you made. You can follow the progress in the log by clicking the *Task History* page or wait for the email that will tell you the deployment process has completed. Deployment builds the virtual machines and Azure

components required to support both VDS and a Remote Desktop or a WVD implementation. This includes a single virtual machine that can act as both a Remote Desktop session host and a file server. In a WVD implementation this virtual machine will act only as a file server.



Install and configure AD Connect

Immediately after the install is successful, AD Connect needs to be installed and configured on the Domain Controller. In a single platform VM setup the CWMGR1 machine is the DC. The users in AD need to sync between Azure AD and the local domain.



AD Connect is a Microsoft supported product that involves managing and replicating user identity and password data. If you plan to use this configuration for production use, make sure you fully understand the configuration choices and security best practices as described by Microsoft. For example, using a task specific privileged service account for the sync credential provides a better security profile than reusing an account that belongs to an Administrator. Full details can be found at <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/hybrid/>

To install and configure AD Connect

1. Navigate to the Deployment detail page
2. Select *Platform Servers* from the *More...* tab
3. Click *Connect* from the actions column
4. Connect to the domain controller as a domain admin.
 - a. A domain admin account was automatically created as part of the deployment automation. You can get those credentials from the [Azure Key Vault](#)
5. Install AD Connect on the DC
 - a. Download installer and run the .MSI from [here](#)
 - b. Select “Use express settings”. See [this Microsoft KB](#) for more details.
 - c. Use the Azure AD Admin user from the initial deployment to authenticate into Azure AD.
 - d. Enter the Active Directory admin credentials. ("LocalAdminName" from the Azure Key Vault above)
 - i. The privileges requirements for the local AD admin can be found at <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/hybrid/reference-connect-accounts-permissions>. Enter credentials in the form of domain\account_name (E.g: mytest.onmicrosoft.com\adsyncacct)
 - e. On the Azure AD sign-on page, AD-Connect should be able to match the VDS Domain name to the Azure AD domain name automatically because they are the same. in this scenario, check the

- “Continue without matching all UPN suffixes” option to proceed since you don’t have any custom domain names to match.
- f. Domain suffix matching, including the use of custom domain names at the Azure AD level is supported for this step – consult the AD-Connect documentation for implementing advanced options.
 - g. On the “Ready to Configure” screen. Click Install
6. All users need to be present in both the local domain created in the Workspace and Azure AD. By default, AD Connect will sync new users in the local domain up to the Azure AD Users list. Its ok if you already have users in Azure AD – giving them the same username will allow AD Connect to sync their identity in both domains.
- a. Back in VDS, navigate to Workspace Details > User & Groups to manage users.
 - b. If the user already exists in Azure AD, ensure the username portion matches the Azure AD username and not the entire email address. (E.g. “tanya.jones” and not tanya.jones@mytest.onmicrosoft.com)



Users will be synced up to Azure AD and if the user already exists in Azure AD then the user identities will be synced. Password changes from VDS will sync up to Azure AD users, but Azure AD users will not be able to change their password on Azure AD unless AD-Connect Password Write Back is enabled: (<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/authentication/tutorial-enable-writeback>)

- c. Log into the Azure portal, navigate to Azure Active Directory > AD Connect to confirm that user sync has occurred. Additional details can be found in the application event logs on the domain controller VM.

Create WVD host pool

End User access to WVD virtual machines is managed by host pools , which contain the virtual machines, and app groups, which in-turn contain the users and type of user access.

To build your first host pool

1. Navigate to Workspace detail page > WVD Tab > Click the Add button in the right hand side of the WVD host pools section header.

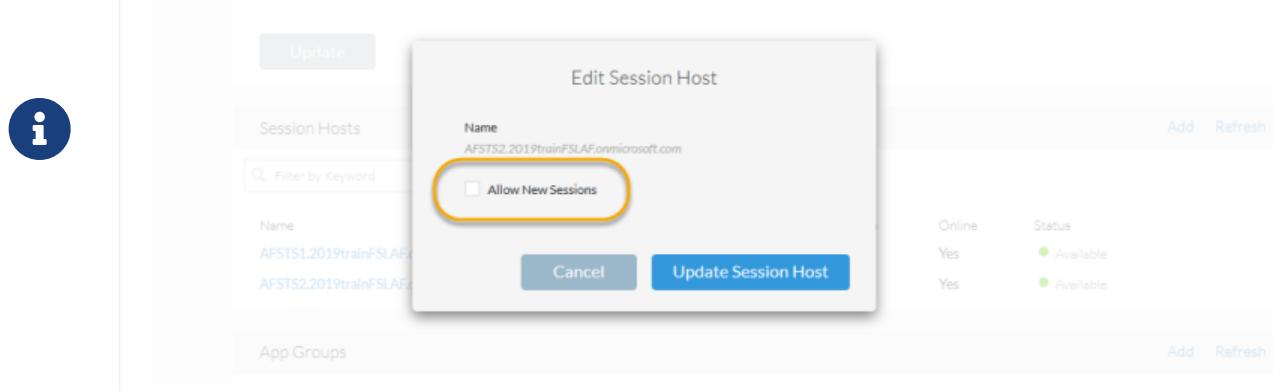
The screenshot shows the Microsoft Cloud Workspaces interface. On the left, there's a sidebar with options like Dashboard, Organizations, Deployments, Workspaces (which is selected), App Services, Service Board, Scripted Events, Admins, and Reports. The main area is titled 'TrainWVD2's Workspace (rs6a)' and shows 'WVD Details' with a Tenant ID (c565dbff-0eb5-498d-be70-54c9e5fb92b7) and an HTML5 URL (<https://rweb.wvd.microsoft.com/webclient/index.html>). There's also a 'Diagnostic Activities' section with a 'View Diagnostic Activities' link. Below this is the 'WVD Host Pools' section, which contains a table with one row: 'hostpool1' (First Host Pool, Shared, 2 Session Hosts). A search bar labeled 'Filter by Keyword' is present. At the bottom right of the host pool table, there's an 'Add' button with an arrow pointing to it.

2. Enter a name and description for your host pool.
3. Choose a host pool type
 - a. **Pooled** means multiple users will access the same pool of virtual machines with the same applications installed.
 - b. **Personal** creates a host pool where users are assigned their own session host VM.
4. Select the Load Balancer type
 - a. **Depth First** will fill the first shared virtual machine to the max number of users before starting on the second virtual machine in the pool
 - b. **Breadth First** will distribute users to all the virtual machines in the pool in a round robin fashion
5. Select an Azure virtual machines template for creating the virtual machines in this pool. While VDS will show all templates available in the subscription, we recommend selecting the most recent Windows 10 multi-user build for the best experience. The current build is Windows-10-20h1-evd. (Optionally create a Gold Image using the Provisioning Collection functionality to build hosts from a custom virtual machine image)
6. Select the Azure machine size. For evaluation purposes, NetApp recommends the D series (standard machine type for multi-user) or E series (enhanced memory configuration for heavier duty multi-user scenarios). The machine sizes can be changed later in VDS if you want to experiment with different series and sizes
7. Select a compatible storage type for the virtual machines' Managed Disk instances from the drop down list
8. Select the number of virtual machines you want created as part of the host pool creation process.

You can add virtual machines to the pool later, but VDS will build the number of virtual machines you request and add them to the host pool once its created

9. Click the Add host pool button to start the creation process. You can track progress on the WVD page, or you can see the details of the process log on the Deployments/Deployment name page in the Tasks section
10. Once the host pool is created it will appear in the host pool list on the WVD page. Click on the name of the host pool to see its detail page, which includes a list of its virtual machines , app groups, and active users

WVD Hosts in VDS are created with a setting that disallows user sessions to connect. This is by design to allow for customization prior to accepting user connections. This setting can be changed by editing the session host's settings.



Enable VDS desktops for users

As noted above, VDS creates all the elements required to support end user workspaces during deployment. Once the deployment has completed, the next step is to enable workspace access for each user you want introduced to the WVD environment. This step creates the profile configuration and end user data layer access that is the default for a virtual desktop. VDS reuses this configuration to link Azure AD end users to the WVD App Pools.

To enable workspaces for end users follow these steps:

1. Log in to VDS at <https://manage.cloudworkspace.com> using the VDS primary administrator account you created during provisioning. If you don't remember your account information, please contact NetApp VDS for assistance in retrieving it
2. Click on the Workspaces menu item, then click on the name of the Workspace that was created automatically during provisioning
3. Click on the Users and Groups tab

Cloud Workspace

All Workspaces TrainWVD2's Workspace (rs6a)

Overview Users & Groups VM Resource Workload Schedule WVD Delete Client

Groups Add

Filter by Keyword

Group Users

risk-all-users 1

Users Add/Import Refresh

Filter by Keyword

Name Username Status Connection Status

Name	Username	Status	Connection Status
Toby vanRoojen	Toby vanRoojen	Pending (Pending Cloud Workspace)	Offline
WVD User1	WVDUser1@...	Available	Offline
WVDUser1@r...	WVDUser1@r...	Available	Offline

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4. For each user that you want to enable, scroll over the username and then click on the Gear icon
5. Choose the “Enable Cloud Workspace” option

Cloud Workspace

All Workspaces TrainWVD2's Workspace (rs6a)

Overview Users & Groups VM Resource Workload Schedule WVD Delete Client

Groups Add

Filter by Keyword

Group Users

risk-all-users 1

Users Add/Import Refresh

Filter by Keyword

Name Username Status Connection Status

Name	Username	Status	Connection Status
Toby vanRoojen	Toby vanRoojen	Pending (Pending Cloud Workspace)	Offline
WVD User1	WVDUser1@...	Available	Offline
WVDUser1@r...	WVDUser1@r...	Available	Offline

Enable Cloud Workspace

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6. It takes about 30-90 seconds for the enablement process to complete. Note that the user status will change from Pending to Available

i Activating Azure AD Domain Services creates a managed domain in Azure, and each WVD virtual machine that is created will be joined to that domain. In order for traditional login to the virtual machines to work, the password hash for Azure AD users must be synced to support NTLM and Kerberos authentication. The easiest way to accomplish this task is to change the user password in Office.com or the Azure portal, which will force the password hash sync to occur. The sync cycle for Domain Service servers can take up to 20 minutes.

Enable user sessions

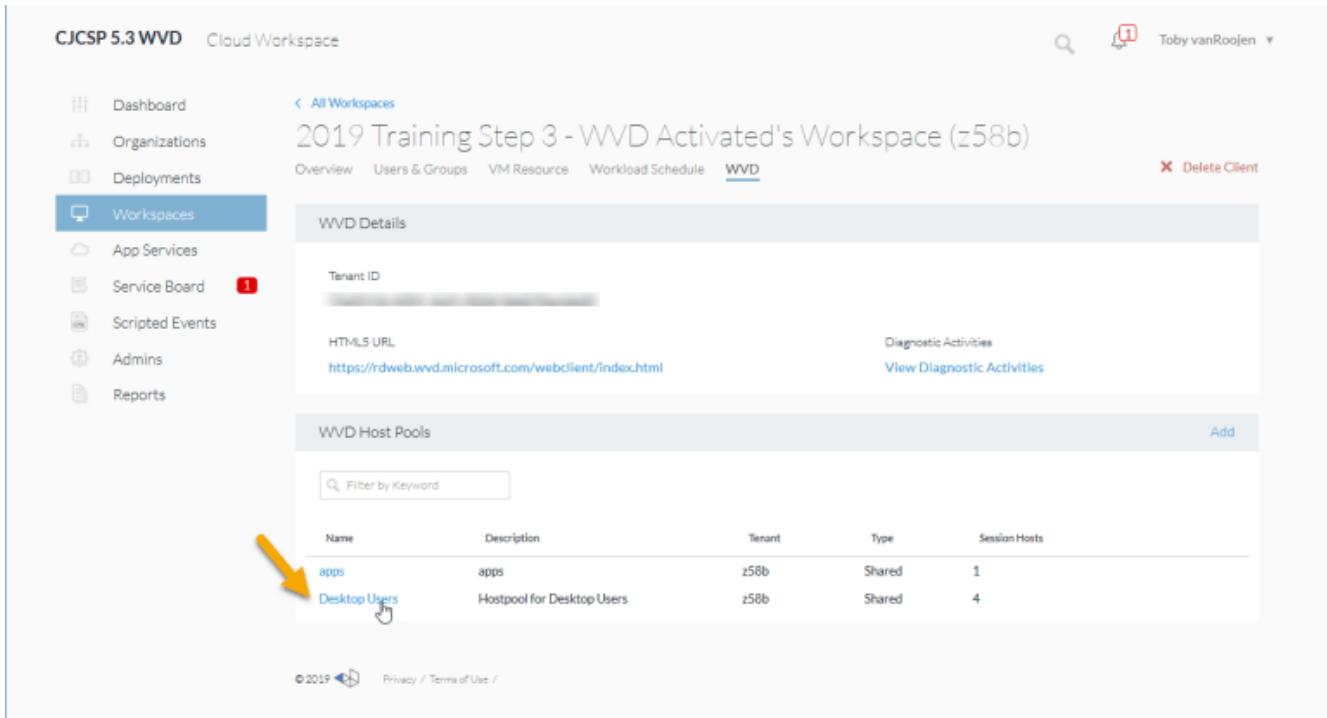
By default, session hosts are unable to accept user connections. This setting is commonly called “drain mode” as it can be used in production to prevent new user sessions, allowing the host to eventually remove all user sessions. When new user sessions are allowed on a host this action is commonly referred to as placing the session host “into rotation.”

In production it makes sense to start new hosts in drain mode because there are typically configuration tasks that need to be completed before the host is ready for production workloads.

In testing and evaluation you can immediately take the hosts out of drain mode to enable user connects and to confirm functionality.

To Enable user sessions on the session host(s) follow these steps:

1. Navigate to the WVD Section of the workspace page.
2. Click on the host pool name under “WVD host pools”.



The screenshot shows the Microsoft Cloud Workspaces interface for a workspace named "2019 Training Step 3 - WVD Activated's Workspace (z58b)". The left sidebar has a "Workspaces" menu item selected, highlighted in blue. The main content area shows "WVD Details" with fields for Tenant ID and HTML5 URL. Below this is the "WVD Host Pools" section, which includes a search bar and a table of host pools. The table has columns: Name, Description, Tenant, Type, and Session Hosts. Two host pools are listed: "apps" (Description: "apps", Tenant: "z58b", Type: "Shared", Session Hosts: 1) and "Desktop Users" (Description: "Hostpool for Desktop Users", Tenant: "z58b", Type: "Shared", Session Hosts: 4). A yellow arrow points to the "Desktop Users" row.

Name	Description	Tenant	Type	Session Hosts
apps	apps	z58b	Shared	1
Desktop Users	Hostpool for Desktop Users	z58b	Shared	4

3. Click on the name of the Session host(s) and check the box “Allow New Sessions”, Click “Update Session Host”. Repeat for all hosts that need to be placed into rotation.

The screenshot shows the 'WVD Host Pool Desktop Users' page. On the left, there's a sidebar with options like 'Dashboard', 'Organizations', 'Deployments', 'Workspaces' (which is selected), 'App Services', 'Service Board', 'Scripted Events', 'Admins', and 'Reports'. The main area has tabs for 'Overview' and 'Host Pool Details'. In 'Host Pool Details', it shows a host pool named 'Desktop Users' with a description 'Hostpool for Desktop Users' and a tenant 'z58b'. Below this, under 'Session Hosts', there's a table with four rows. The first row is highlighted with a yellow box and an arrow pointing to it from the left. The table columns are 'Name', 'Allow New Session', 'Sessions', 'Online', and 'Status'. The data is as follows:

Name	Allow New Session	Sessions	Online	Status
Z58BTS1.onmicrosoft.com	Yes	0	Yes	Available
Z58BTS2.onmicrosoft.com	Yes	0	No	NoHeartbeat
Z58BTS3.onmicrosoft.com	Yes	0	No	NoHeartbeat
Z58BTS4.onmicrosoft.com	Yes	0	No	NoHeartbeat

A modal window titled 'Edit Session Host' is open over the table. It contains a 'Name' field with 'Z58BTS1.onmicrosoft.com', a checked checkbox for 'Allow New Sessions', and two buttons: 'Cancel' and 'Update Session Host'. An orange arrow points from the left towards the 'Edit Session Host' modal.

4. The current stats of “Allow New Session” is also displayed on the main WVD page for each host line item.

Default app group

Note that the Desktop Application Group is created by default as part of the host pool creation process. This group provides interactive desktop access to all group members.

To add members to the group:

1. Click on the name of the App Group

Cloud Workspace

WVD Host Pool hostpool1

Host Pool Details

Name	Description	Host Pool Type
hostpool1	First Host Pool	Shared

Update

Session Hosts

Name	Allow New Session	Sessions	Online	Status
RS6AT51.trainwv2.azmonsoft.com	Yes	0	Yes	Available
RS6AT52.trainwv2.azmonsoft.com	Yes	0	Yes	Available

Add Refresh

Q Filter by Keyword

App Groups

Name	Description	Resource	Users	Remote Apps
Desktop Application Group	Desktop Application Group	Desktop	1	-

Add Refresh

Q Filter by Keyword

Active Users

No active users found.

2. Click on the link that shows the number of Users Added

Cloud Workspace

WVD Host Pool hostpool1

Host Pool Details

Name	Description	Host Pool Type
hostpool1	First Host Pool	Shared

Update

Session Hosts

Name	Allow New Session	Sessions	Online	Status
RS6AT51.trainwv2.azmonsoft.com	Yes	0	Yes	Available
RS6AT52.trainwv2.azmonsoft.com	Yes	0	Yes	Available

Add Refresh

Q Filter by Keyword

App Groups

Name	Description	Resource	Users	Remote Apps
Desktop Application Group	Desktop Application Group	Desktop	1	-

Add Refresh

Q Filter by Keyword

Active Users

No active users found.

<https://app.wvd.manage.cloudworkspace.com>

3. Select the users you wish to add to the app group by checking the box next to their name
4. Click the Select Users button
5. Click the Update app group button

Create additional WVD app group(s)

Additional app groups can be added to the host pool. These app groups will publish specific applications from the host pool virtual machines to the App Group users using RemoteApp.



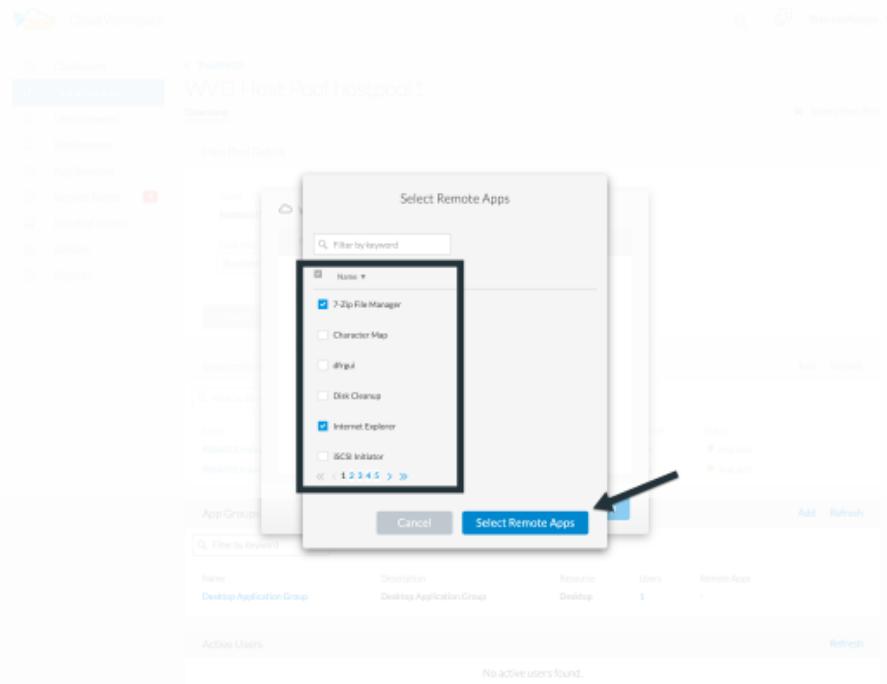
WVD only allows end users to be assigned to the Desktop App Group type or RemoteApp App Group type but not both in the same host pool, so make sure you segregate your users accordingly. If users need access to a desktop and streaming apps, a 2nd host pool is required to host the app(s).

To create a new App Group:

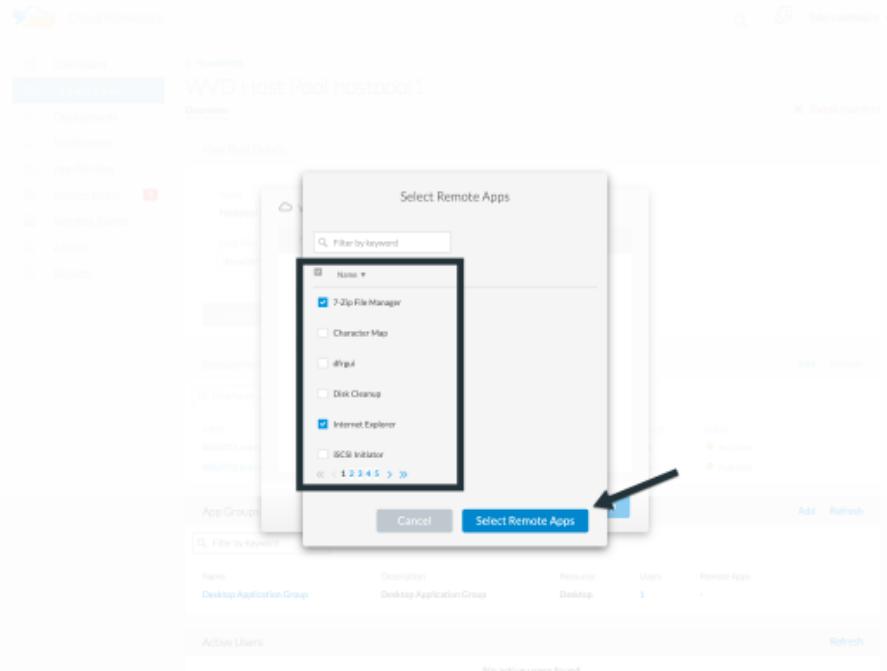
1. Click the Add button in the app groups section header

The screenshot shows the 'WVD Host Pool hostpool1' overview page. The 'Host Pool Details' section includes fields for Name (hostpool1), Description (First Host Pool), Host Pool Type (Shared), and Load Balancer Type (RoundRobin). The 'Session Hosts' section lists two hosts: RS6AT51.trainwvd2.ame.microsoft.com and RS6AT52.trainwvd2.ame.microsoft.com, both marked as available. The 'App Groups' section shows a single group named 'Desktop Application Group' with a description of 'Desktop Application Group'. An 'Add' button is highlighted with a large blue arrow pointing to it. The 'Active Users' section below shows no active users found.

2. Enter a name and description for the App Group
3. Select users to add to the group by clicking on the Add Users link. Select each user by clicking the check box next to their name, then click the Select Users button



-
4. Click the Add RemoteApps link to add applications to this App Group. WVD automatically generates the list of possible applications by scanning the list of applications installed on the virtual machine . Select the application by clicking on the check box next to the application name, then click the Select RemoteApps button.



-
5. Click the Add App Group button to create the App Group

End user WVD access

End users can access WVD environments using the Web Client or an installed client on a variety of platforms

- Web Client: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-desktop/connect-web>
- Web Client Login URL: <http://aka.ms/wvdweb>
- Windows Client: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-desktop/connect-windows-7-and-10>
- Android Client: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-desktop/connect-android>
- macOS Client: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-desktop/connect-macos>
- iOS Client: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-desktop/connect-ios>
- IGEL Thin Client: <https://www.igel.com/igel-solution-family/windows-virtual-desktop/>

Log in using the end user username and password. Note that Remote App and Desktop Connections (RADC), Remote Desktop Connection (mstsc), and the CloudWorksapce Client for Windows application do not currently support the ability to log in to WVD instances.

Monitor user logins

The host pool detail page will also display a list of active users when they log in to a WVD session.

Admin connection options

VDS Admins are able to connect to virtual machines in the environment in a variety of ways.

Connect to server

Throughout the portal, VDS Admins will find the “Connect to Server” option. By default, this function connects the admin to the virtual machine by dynamically generating local admin credentials and injecting them into a web client connection. The Admin does not need to know (and is never provided with) credentials in order to connect.

This default behavior can be disabled on a per-Admin basis as described in the next section.

.tech/Level 3 admin accounts

In the CWA Setup process there is a “Level III” admin account created. The user name is formatted as username.tech@domain.xyz

These accounts, commonly called a “.tech” account, are named domain-level administrator accounts. VDS Admins can use their .tech account when connecting to a CWMGR1 (platform) server and optionally when connecting to all other virtual machines in the environment.

To disable the automatic local admin login function and force the Level III account to be used, change this setting. Navigate to VDS > Admins > Admin Name > Check “Tech Account Enabled.” With this box checked, the VDS admin will not be automatically logged into virtual machines as a local admin and rather be prompted to enter their .tech credentials.

These credentials, and other relevant credentials, are automatically stored in the *Azure Key Vault* and can be accessed from within the Azure Management Portal at <https://portal.azure.com/>.

Optional post-deployment actions

Multi-factor authentication (MFA)

NetApp VDS includes SMS/Email MFA at no charge. This feature can be used to secure VDS Admin accounts and/or End User accounts.

[MFA Article](#)

Application entitlement workflow

VDS provides a mechanism to assign end users access to applications from a pre-defined list of applications called the Application Catalog. The Application catalog spans all managed deployments.



The automatically deployed TSD1 server must remain as-is to support application entitlement. Specifically, do not run the “convert to data” function against this virtual machine.

Application Management is detailed in this Article:
[Management.Applications.application_entitlement_workflow.html](#)

Azure AD security groups

VDS includes functionality to create, populate and delete user groups which are backed by Azure AD Security Groups. These groups can be used outside of VDS just like any other Security Group. In VDS these groups can be used to assign folder permissions and application entitlement.

Create user groups

Creating user groups is performed on the Users & Groups tab within a workspace.

Assign folder permissions by group

Permissions to view and edit folders in the company share can be assigned to users or groups.

[Management.User_Administration.manage_folders_and_permissions.html](#)

Assign applications by group

In addition to assigning applications to users individually, applications can be provisioned to groups.

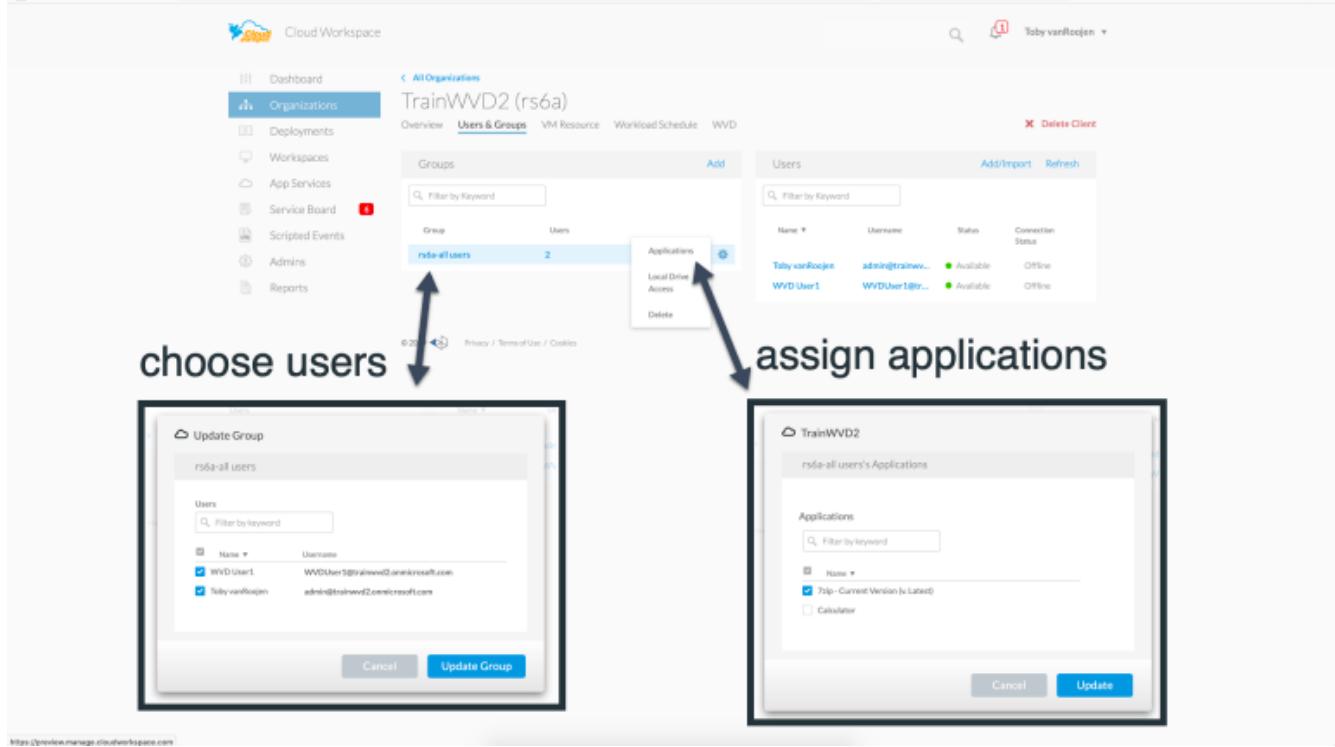
1. Navigate to the Users and Groups Detail.

The screenshot shows the 'Cloud Workspace' interface with the 'Workspaces' menu item highlighted. The main area displays 'TrainWVD2's Workspace (rs6a)' with tabs for Overview, Users & Groups (selected), VM Resource, Workload Schedule, and WVD. Under 'Users & Groups', there are sections for 'Groups' and 'Users'. A red arrow points to the 'Groups' tab. Another red arrow points to the 'Add' button in the 'Groups' section. The 'Users' section shows two entries: 'Toby vanRooijen' and 'WVD User1', both listed as available and offline.

2. Add a new group or edit an existing group.

The screenshot shows the same 'Cloud Workspace' interface as the previous one, but with a large black 'edit' label overlaid on the left side of the 'Groups' section. A red arrow points to the 'Add' button in the 'Groups' section. The 'Users' section remains the same, showing two entries: 'Toby vanRooijen' and 'WVD User1', both listed as available and offline.

3. Assign user(s) and application(s) to the group.



Configure cost optimization options

Workspace management also extends to managing the Azure resources that support the WVD implementation. VDS allows you to configure both Workload Schedules and Live Scaling to turn Azure virtual machines on and off based on end user activities. These features result in matching Azure resource utilization and spending to the actual usage pattern of end users. In addition, if you have configured a proof of concept WVD implementation you can turn the whole Deployment from the VDS interface.

Workload scheduling

Workload Scheduling is a feature that allows the Administrator to create a set schedule for the Workspace virtual machines to be on to support end user sessions. When the end of the scheduled time period is reached for a specific day of the week, VDS Stops/Deallocates the virtual machines in Azure so that hourly charges stop.

To enable Workload Scheduling:

1. Log in to VDS at <https://manage.cloudworkspace.com> using your VDS credentials.
2. Click on the Workspace menu item and then click on the name of the Workspace in the list.

Cloud Workspace

Dashboard Organizations Deployments Workspaces App Services Service Board Scripted Events Admins Reports

wvd

Workspaces

JDR Test Wvd's Workspace

Code: zbwn, Deployment: lpm, Users: 0, Status: Available

TrainWVD2's Workspace

Code: rs6a, Deployment: kjd, Users: 2, Status: Available

Refresh + New Workspace

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3. Click on the Workload Schedule tab.

Cloud Workspace

Dashboard Organizations Deployments Workspaces App Services Service Board Scripted Events Admins Reports

All Workspaces

TrainWVD2's Workspace (rs6a)

Overview Users & Groups VM Resource Workload Schedule WVD

Active Users

Resource Consumption

Deployment

trainwvd2.onmicrosoft.com (kj)

App Services

No App Services.

Workload Schedule

WVD

Company Details

Company Name	Company Code	Primary Notification Email	Phone
TrainWVD2	rs6a		
Status	Partner	Address 1	Address 2
Available	CloudJumper CSP Master		
Organization Type	Login Identifier	City	Zip Code
Client	@trainwvd2.onmicrosoft.com	Garner	
Created By	Deployment	State	Country

Contact Details

Primary Notification Email	Phone

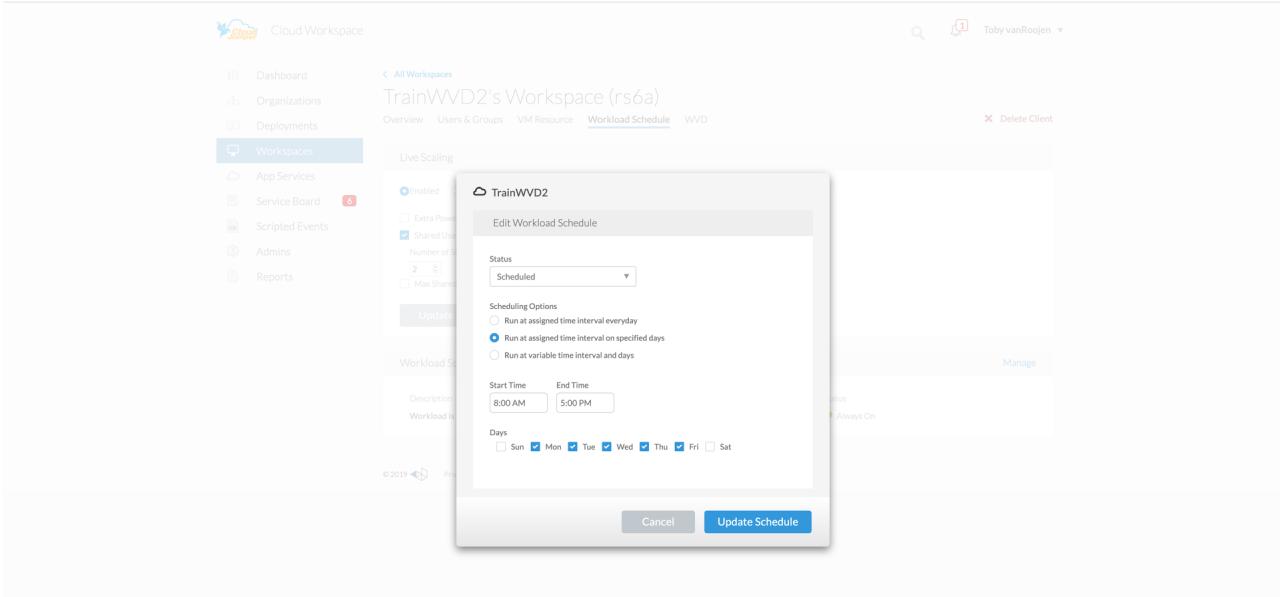
4. Click the Manage link in the Workload Schedule header.

The screenshot shows the Cloud Workspace interface with the 'Workspaces' tab selected. In the center, the 'TrainWVD2's Workspace (rs6a)' is displayed. Under the 'Workload Schedule' tab, there is a 'Live Scaling' section with options like 'Enabled' (selected), 'Extra Powered On Servers Enabled' (unchecked), 'Shared Users Per Server Enabled' (selected), and a dropdown for 'Number of Shared Users Per Server' set to 2. Below this is a 'Workload Schedule' table with one row: 'Description: Workload is running 24/7', 'Custom Scheduling: Off', and 'Status: Always On'. A large black arrow points to the 'Manage' button in the top right corner of this table.

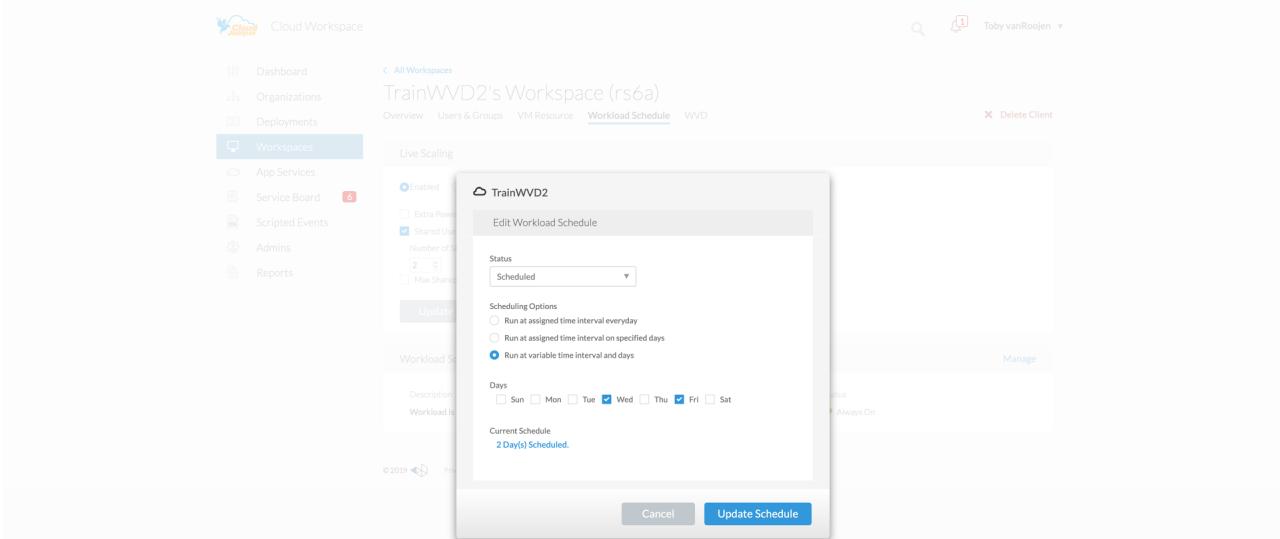
5. Choose a default state from the Status drop down: Always On (default), Always Off, or Scheduled.
6. If you choose Scheduled, the Scheduling options include:
 - a. Run at Assigned Interval every day. This option sets the schedule to be the same Start Time and End Time for all seven days of the week.

The screenshot shows the 'Edit Workload Schedule' dialog for 'TrainWVD2'. The 'Status' dropdown is set to 'Scheduled'. Under 'Scheduling Options', the radio button for 'Run at assigned time interval everyday' is selected. The 'Start Time' is set to 8:00 AM and the 'End Time' is set to 5:00 PM. At the bottom of the dialog are 'Cancel' and 'Update Schedule' buttons.

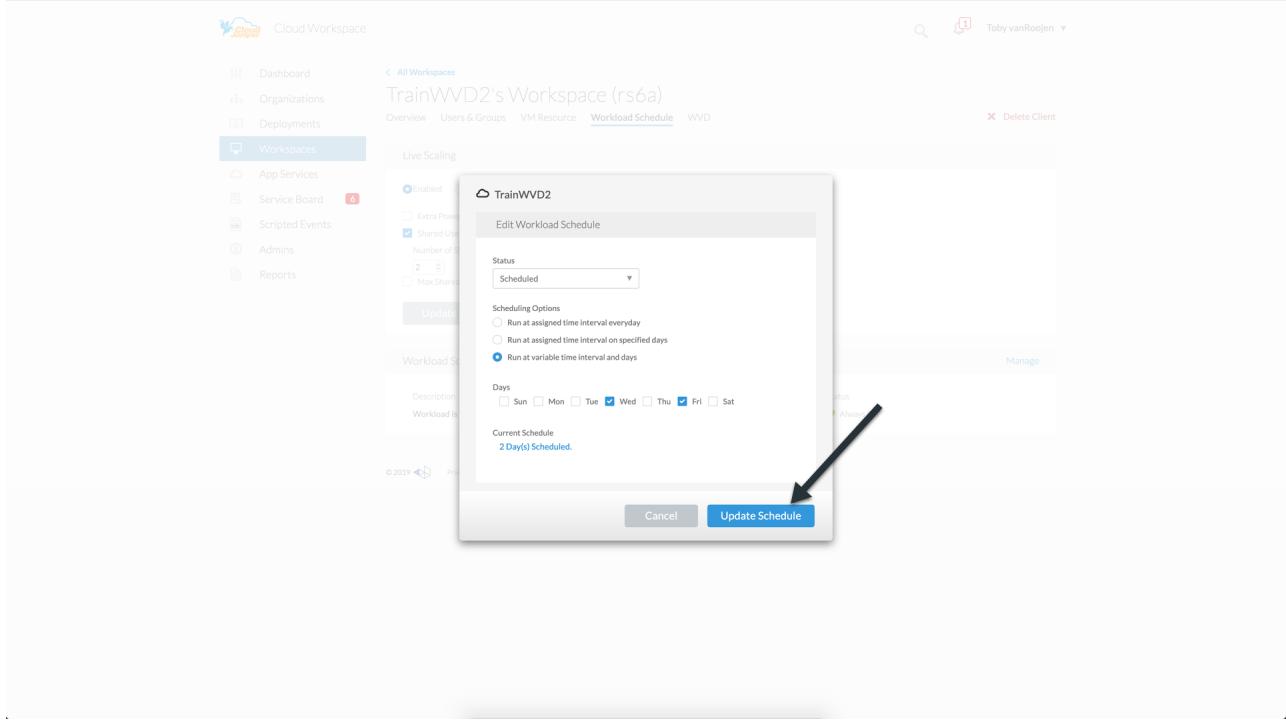
- b. Run at Assigned Interval for Specified Days. This option sets the schedule to the same Start Tie and End Time only for selected days of the week. Non-selected days of the week will cause VDS to not turn the virtual machines on for those days.



- c. Run at variable time intervals and days. This option sets the schedule to different Start Times and End Times for each selected day.



- d. Click the Update schedule button when finished setting the schedule.



Live Scaling

Live Scaling automatically turns virtual machines in a shared host pool on and off depending on concurrent user load. As each server fills up, an additional server is turned on so that it's ready when the host pool load balancer sends user session requests. For effective use of Live Scaling, choose "Depth First" as the load balancer type.

To enable Live Scaling:

1. Log in to VDS at <https://manage.cloudworkspace.com> using your VDS credentials.
2. Click on the Workspace menu item and then click on the name of the Workspace in the list.

Cloud Workspace

Dashboard Organizations Deployments Workspaces App Services Service Board (7) Scripted Events Admins Reports

wvd

Workspaces

JDR Test Wvd's Workspace

Code: zbwn, Deployment: lpm, Users: 0, Status: Available

TrainWVD2's Workspace

Code: rs6a, Deployment: kjd, Users: 2, Status: Available

Refresh + New Workspace

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3. Click on the Workload Schedule tab.

Cloud Workspace

All Workspaces

TrainWVD2's Workspace (rs6a)

Overview Users & Groups VM Resource Workload Schedule (highlighted) WVD

Active Users

Resource Consumption

Deployment

trainwvd2.onmicrosoft.com (kj)

App Services

No App Services.

Company Details

Company Name: TrainWVD2, Company Code: rs6a

Status: Available, Partner: CloudJumper CSP Master

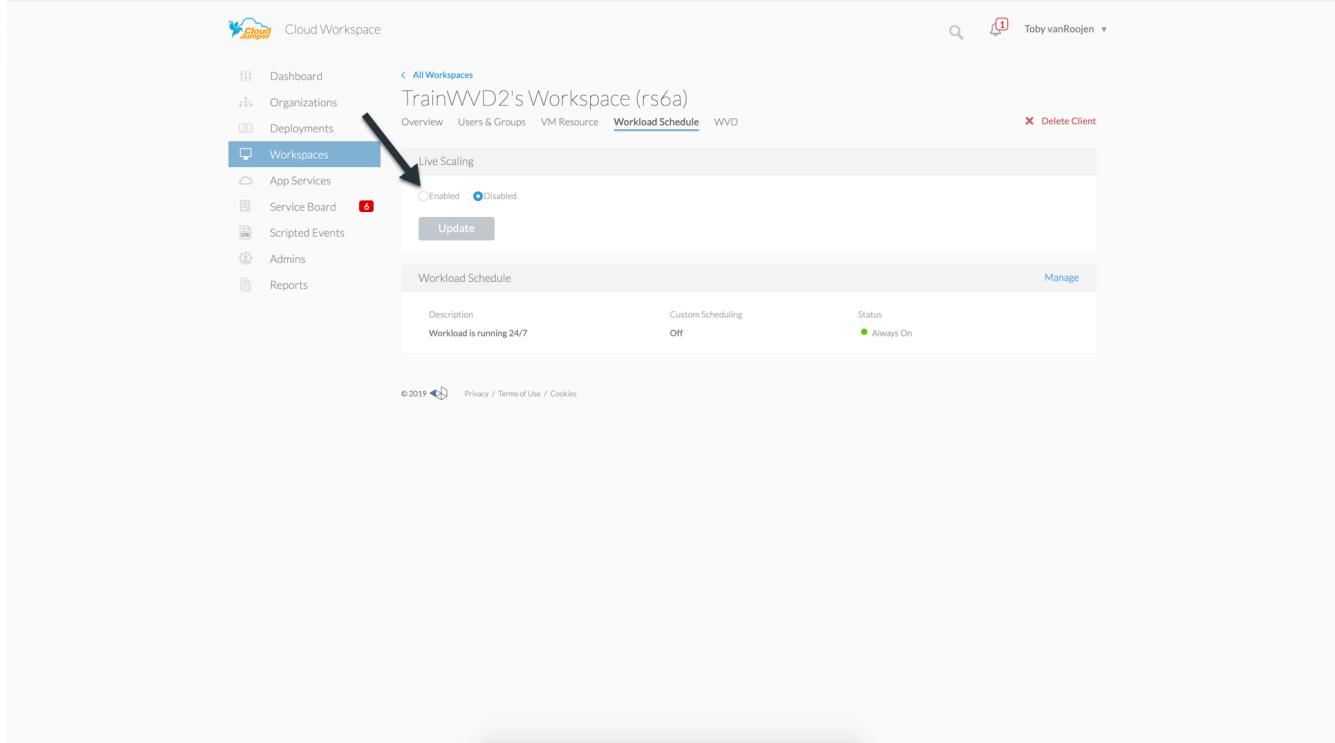
Organization Type: Client, Login Identifier: @trainwvd2.onmicrosoft.com

Created By: Deployment

Contact Details

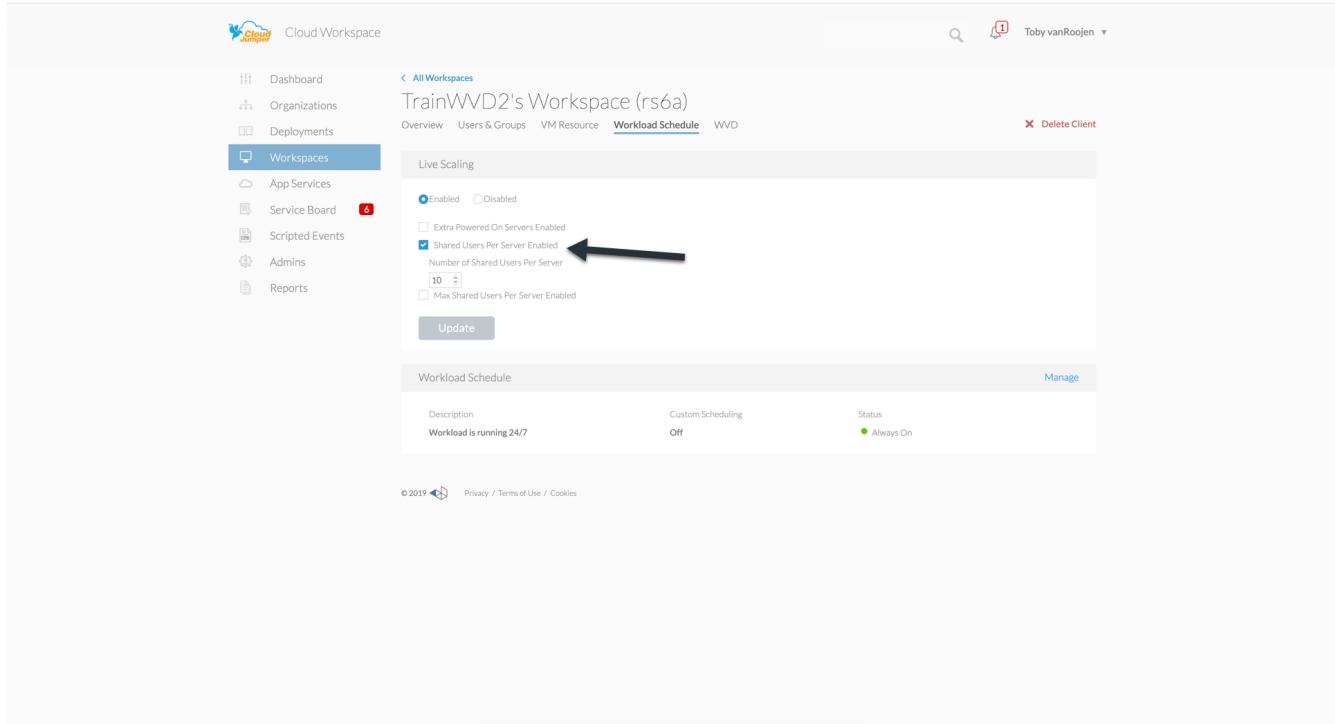
Primary Notification Email, Phone, Address 1, Address 2, City: Garner, Zip Code, State, Country

4. Click the Enabled radio button in the Live Scaling section.



The screenshot shows the Microsoft Cloud Workspaces interface. The left sidebar has 'Workspaces' selected. The main area shows 'TrainWVD2's Workspace (rs6a)' with tabs for Overview, Users & Groups, VM Resource, **Workload Schedule**, and WVD. In the 'Workload Schedule' section, there is a 'Live Scaling' panel with two radio buttons: 'Enabled' (selected) and 'Disabled'. Below it is a 'Workload Schedule' table with columns for Description, Custom Scheduling, and Status.

5. Click the Max Number of Users Per Server and enter the max number. Depending on virtual machine size, this number is typically between 4 and 20.



The screenshot shows the Microsoft Cloud Workspaces interface. The left sidebar has 'Workspaces' selected. The main area shows 'TrainWVD2's Workspace (rs6a)' with tabs for Overview, Users & Groups, VM Resource, **Workload Schedule**, and WVD. In the 'Workload Schedule' section, there is a 'Live Scaling' panel with two radio buttons: 'Enabled' and 'Disabled'. Below it is a 'Workload Schedule' table with columns for Description, Custom Scheduling, and Status. The 'Shared Users Per Server Enabled' checkbox is checked, and the input field shows the value '10'.

6. OPTIONAL – Click the Extra Powered On Servers Enabled and enter a number of additional servers that you want on for the host pool. This setting activates the specified number of servers in addition to the actively filling server to act as a buffer for large groups of users logging on in the same time window.

The screenshot shows the Cloud Workspace interface. On the left, there's a sidebar with options like Dashboard, Organizations, Deployments, Workspaces (which is selected), App Services, Service Board, Scripted Events, Admins, and Reports. The main area shows a workspace named "TrainWVD2's Workspace (rs6a)". At the top right, there's a search bar, a notification icon with '1' (highlighted with a red box), and a user profile for "Toby vanRoojen". Below the workspace name, there are tabs for Overview, Users & Groups, VM Resource, Workload Schedule (which is active and highlighted with a blue bar), and WVD. A "Delete Client" button is also visible. The central part of the screen displays a "Workload Schedule" configuration dialog. It has two tabs: "Enabled" (selected) and "Disabled". Under "Enabled", there are checkboxes for "Extra Powered On Servers Enabled" (unchecked), "Shared Users Per Server Enabled" (checked), and "Max Shared Users Per Server Enabled" (unchecked). A dropdown menu shows the value "10". An "Update" button is at the bottom of this dialog. Below the dialog, there's a "Workload Schedule" table with three columns: Description, Custom Scheduling, and Status. The description is "Workload is running 24/7", custom scheduling is "Off", and status is "Always On". There's also a "Manage" link next to the status column. At the bottom of the page, there's a footer with copyright information: "© 2019 Cloud Workspace" and links to Privacy / Terms of Use / Cookies.



Live Scaling currently applies to all Shared resource pools. In the near future each pool will have independent Live Scaling options.

Power down the entire deployment

If you plan to only use your evaluation deployment on a sporadic, non-production basis you can turn off all the virtual machines in the deployment when you are not using them.

To turn the Deployment on or off (i.e. turn off the virtual machines in the deployment), follow these steps:

1. Log in to VDS at <https://manage.cloudworkspace.com> using your VDS credentials.
2. Click on the Deployments menu item.

Cloud Workspace

Dashboard Deployments Workspaces App Services Service Board Scripted Events Admins Reports

Active Users

Resource Consumption Last 7 Days

Recent Provisioning Activity

Partner	Provisioned Item	Type	Clients	Last Updated	Status
534	TrainWVD2	Workspace	1	Aug 13, 2019 4:40 PM	Available
534		Workspace	1	Aug 5, 2019 2:07 PM	Available
534	JDR Test Wvd	Workspace	1	Jul 23, 2019 2:15 AM	Available
534	CJ Test Company-Delete Me-2019-07-18 07:47:21-137	Workspace	1	Jul 18, 2019 4:47 AM	Available
Oad		Workspace	1	Jul 9, 2019 7:20 AM	Available
801		Workspace	1	Jun 18, 2019 12:57 PM	Available
534	Kyle App Test	Workspace	1	Jun 14, 2019 6:42 AM	Available
86a	CJ CW 5.2 Tech Demo	Workspace	1	Jun 12, 2019 3:01 PM	Available
173		Workspace	1	May 23, 2019 6:17 AM	Available
534		Workspace	1	May 21, 2019 11:59 AM	Available

< < 1 2 3 > >>

Clients by Volume

Partner	Company Name	Code	Deployment	Users
534				30
173				27
Oad				19
86f				13

<https://preview.manage.cloudworkspace.com/#/deployments>

Scroll your cursor over the line for the target Deployment to display the Configuration gear icon.

Cloud Workspace

Dashboard Deployments Workspaces App Services Service Board Scripted Events Admins Reports

wvd

⚠ You have 16 deployment(s) which require manual intervention for completion

Deployment	Code	Version	Infrastructure Platform	Clients	Connection	Status
trainwvd2.onmicrosoft.com	kjd	5.3	Azure	1	Online	Available
wvdgpu.onmicrosoft.com	ceb	5.2	Azure	-	Offline	Available

Refresh + New Deployment

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3. Click on the gear, then choose Stop.

Cloud Workspace

Dashboard

Organizations

Deployments

Workspaces

App Services

Service Board

Scripted Events

Admins

Reports

wvd

Refresh + New Deployment

You have 16 deployment(s) which require manual intervention for completion

Deployment	Code	Version	Infrastructure Platform	Clients	Connection	Status
trainwvd2.onmicrosoft.com	kjd	5.3	Azure	1	● Online	● Available
wvdgpu.onmicrosoft.com	ceb	5.2	Azure	-	● Offline	● Available

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4. To stop or restart a deployment, follow steps 1-3 and then choose Start.

Cloud Workspace

Dashboard

Organizations

Deployments

Workspaces

App Services

Service Board

Scripted Events

Admins

Reports

wvd

Refresh + New Deployment

You have 16 deployment(s) which require manual intervention for completion

Deployment	Code	Version	Infrastructure Platform	Clients	Connection	Status
trainwvd2.onmicrosoft.com	kjd	5.3	Azure	1	● Online	● Available
wvdgpu.onmicrosoft.com	ceb	5.2	Azure	-	● Offline	● Available

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It may take several minutes for all the virtual machines in the deployment to stop or start.

Create and manage VM images

VDS contains functionality for creating and managing virtual machine images for future deployments.

To reach this functionality, navigate to: VDS > Deployments > Deployment Name > Provisioning Collections. The “VDI Image Collection” features are documented here: <https://flightschool.cloudjumper.com/cwms/provisioning-collections/>

Configure Azure cloud backup service

VDS can natively configure and manage Azure Cloud Backup, an Azure PaaS service for backing up virtual machines. Backup Policies can be assigned to individual machines or groups of machine by type or host pool. Details are found here: [Management.System_Administration.configure_backup.html](#)

Select app management/policy mode

By default, VDS implements a number of Group Policy Objects (GPO) that lock down the end user workspace. These policies prevent access to both core data layer locations (ex: c:\) and the ability to perform application installations as an end user.

This evaluation is intended to demonstrate the capabilities of Window Virtual Desktop, so you have the option to remove the GPOs so that you can implement a “basic workspace” that provides the same functionality and access as a physical workspace. To do this, follow the steps in the “Basic Workspace” option.

You can also choose to utilize the full Virtual Desktop management feature set to implement a “Controlled Workspace”. These steps include creating and managing an application catalog for end user application entitlement and using Administrator level permissions to manage access to both applications and data folders. Follow the steps in the “Controlled Workspace” section to implement this type of workspace on your WVD host pools.

Controlled WVD workspace (default policies)

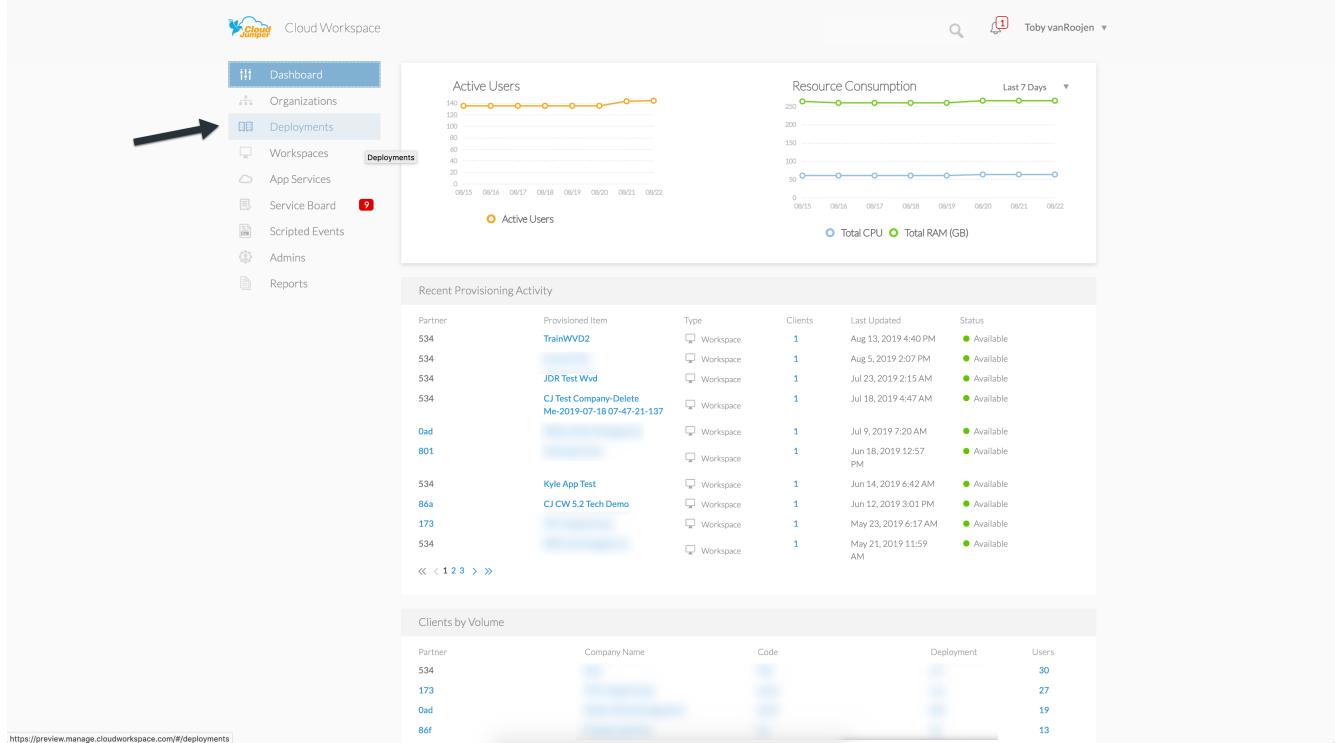
Using a controlled workspace is the default mode for VDS deployments. The polices are applied automatically. This mode requires VDS Administrators to install applications and then end users are granted access to the application via a shortcut on the session desktop. In a similar fashion, access to the data folders are assigned to end users by creating mapped shared folders and setting up permissions to see only those mapped drive letters instead of the standard boot and/or data drives. To manage this environment, follow the steps below to install applications and provide end user access.

Reverting to basic WVD workspace

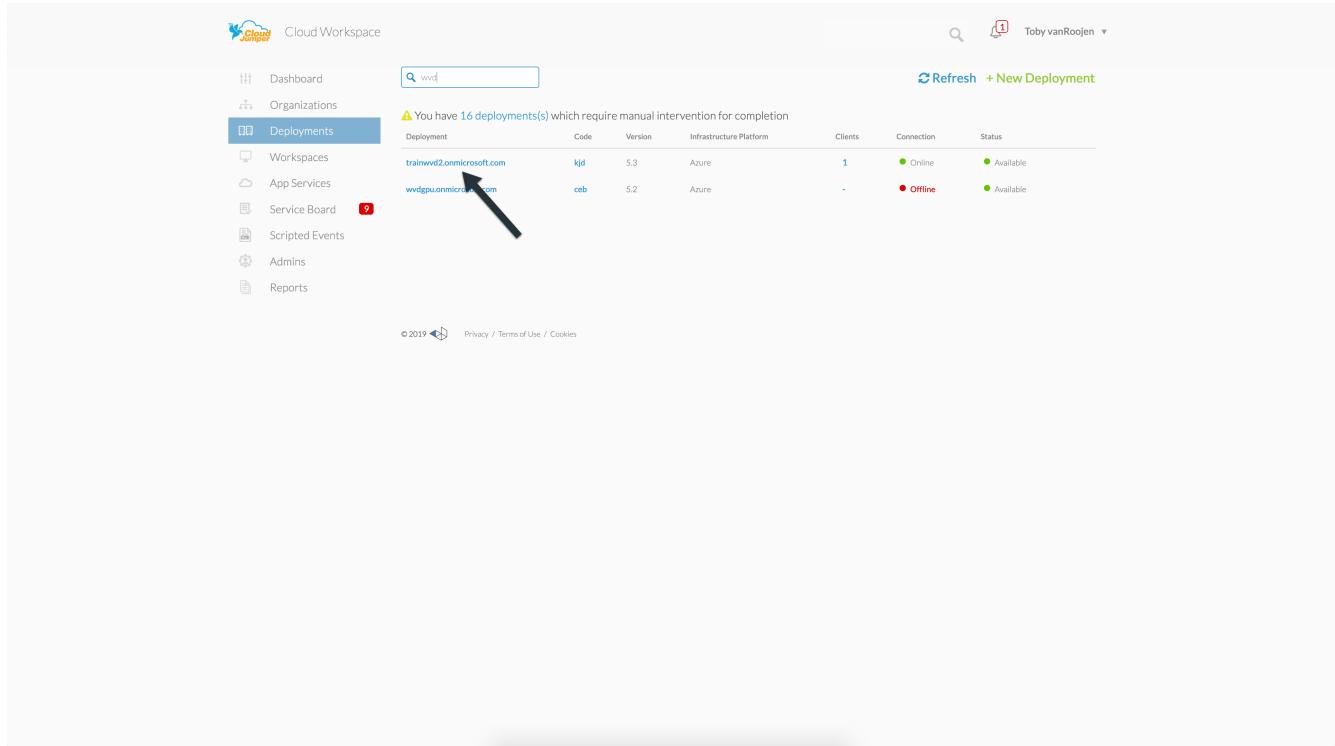
Creating a basic workspace requires disabling the default GPO policies that are created by default.

To do this, follow this one-time process:

1. Log in to VDS at <https://manage.cloudworkspace.com> using your primary admin credentials.
2. Click on the Deployments menu item on the left.



3. Click on the name of your Deployment.



4. Under the Platform Servers section (mid page on right), scroll to the right of the line for CWMGR1 until the gear appears.

Cloud Workspace

All Deployments

trainwvd2.onmicrosoft.com (kjd)

Deployment Details

Workloads

Profile Server

Platform Servers

Platform Processes

Refresh

CWMGR1

Platform Servers

Name	CPU	RAM (GB)	Status
CWMGR1	2	4	Online

Connect

5. Click on the gear and choose Connect.

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CWMGR1

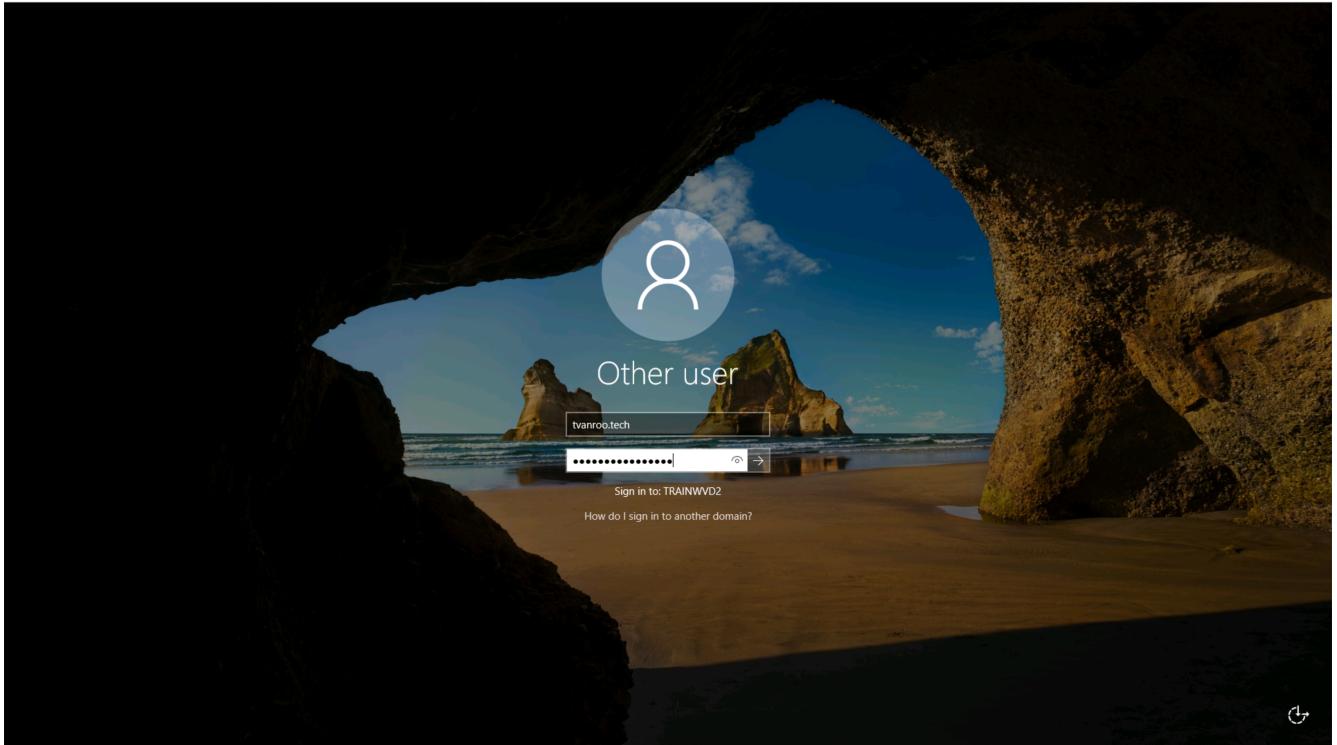
Platform Servers

Name	CPU	RAM (GB)	Status
CWMGR1	2	4	Online

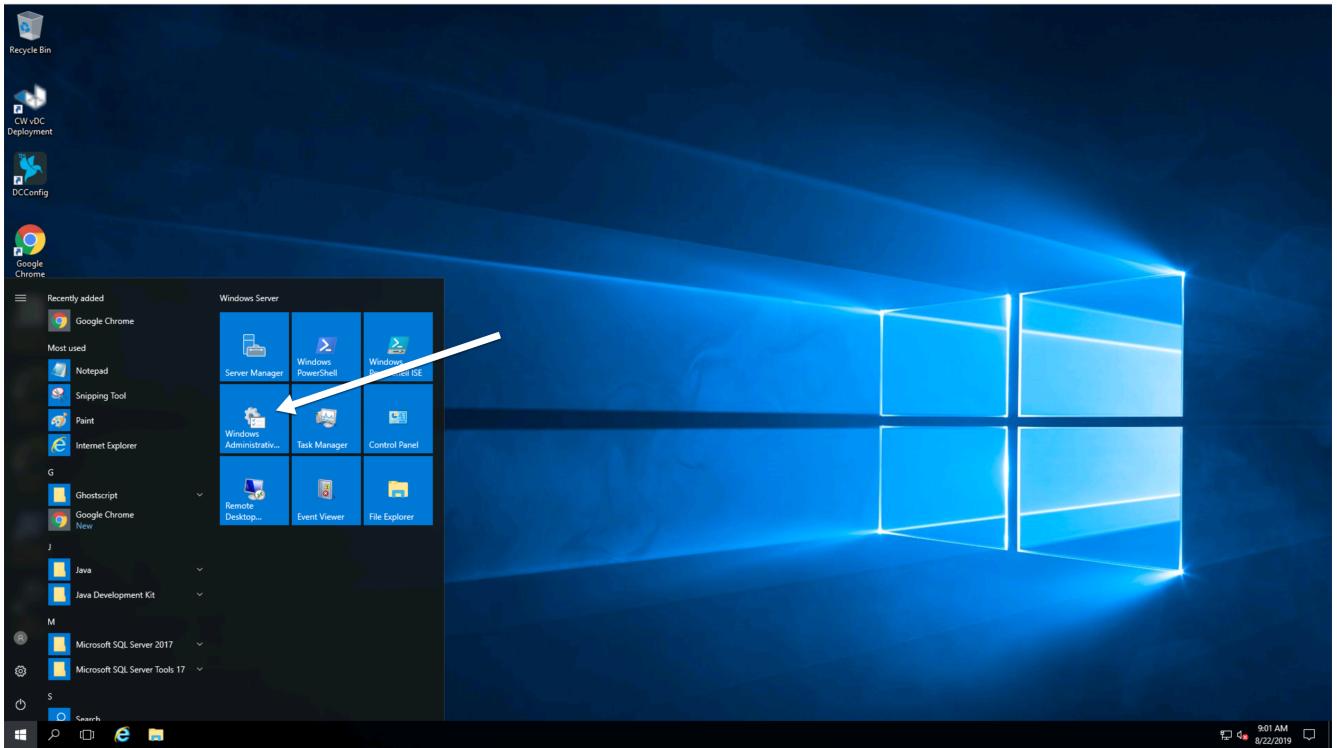
Backup

Connect

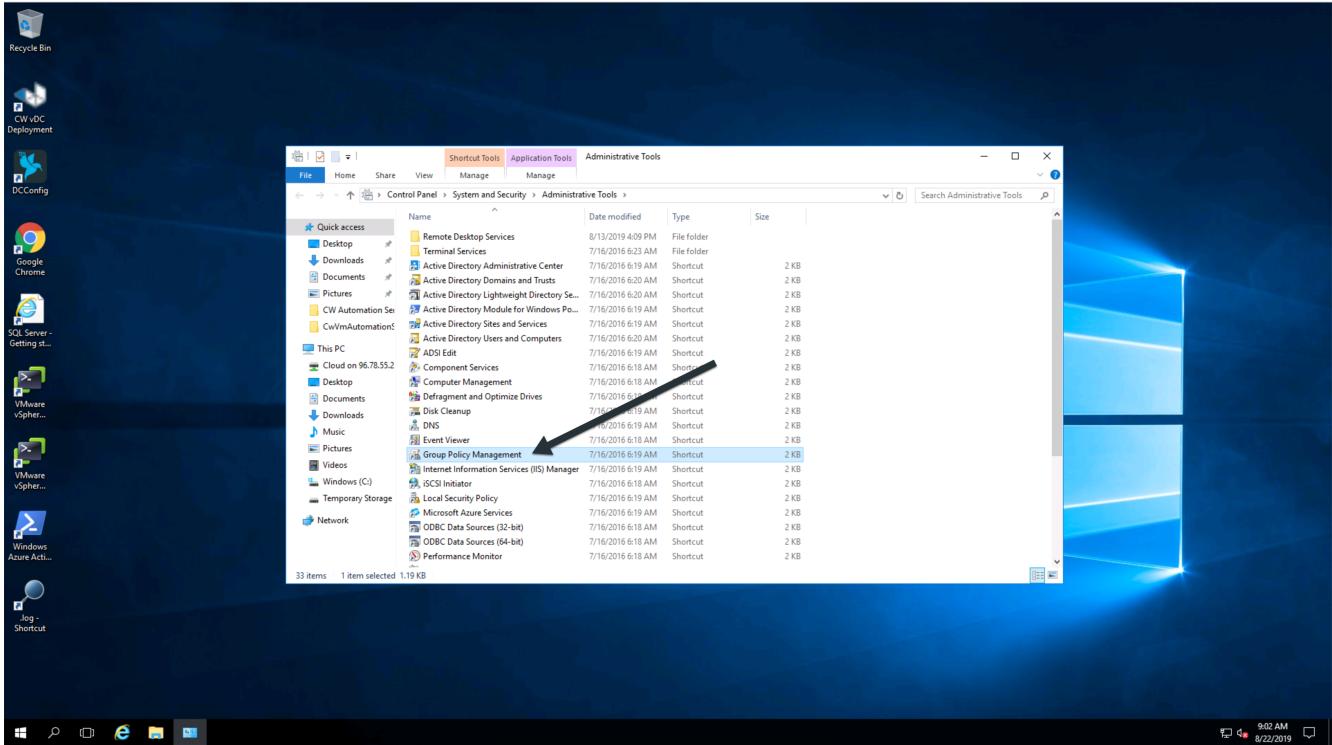
6. Enter the “Tech” credentials you created during provisioning to log on to the CWMGR1 server using HTML5 access.



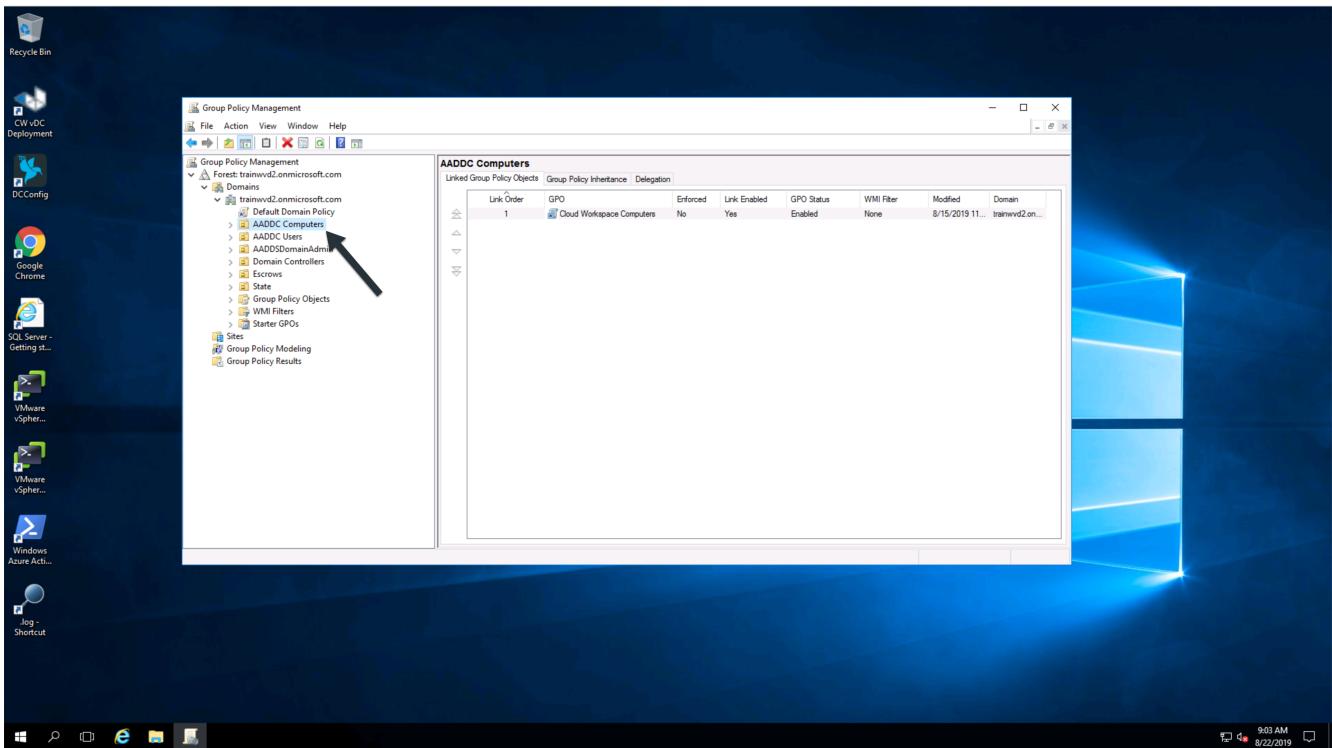
7. Click the Start (Windows) menu, choose Windows Administrative Tools.



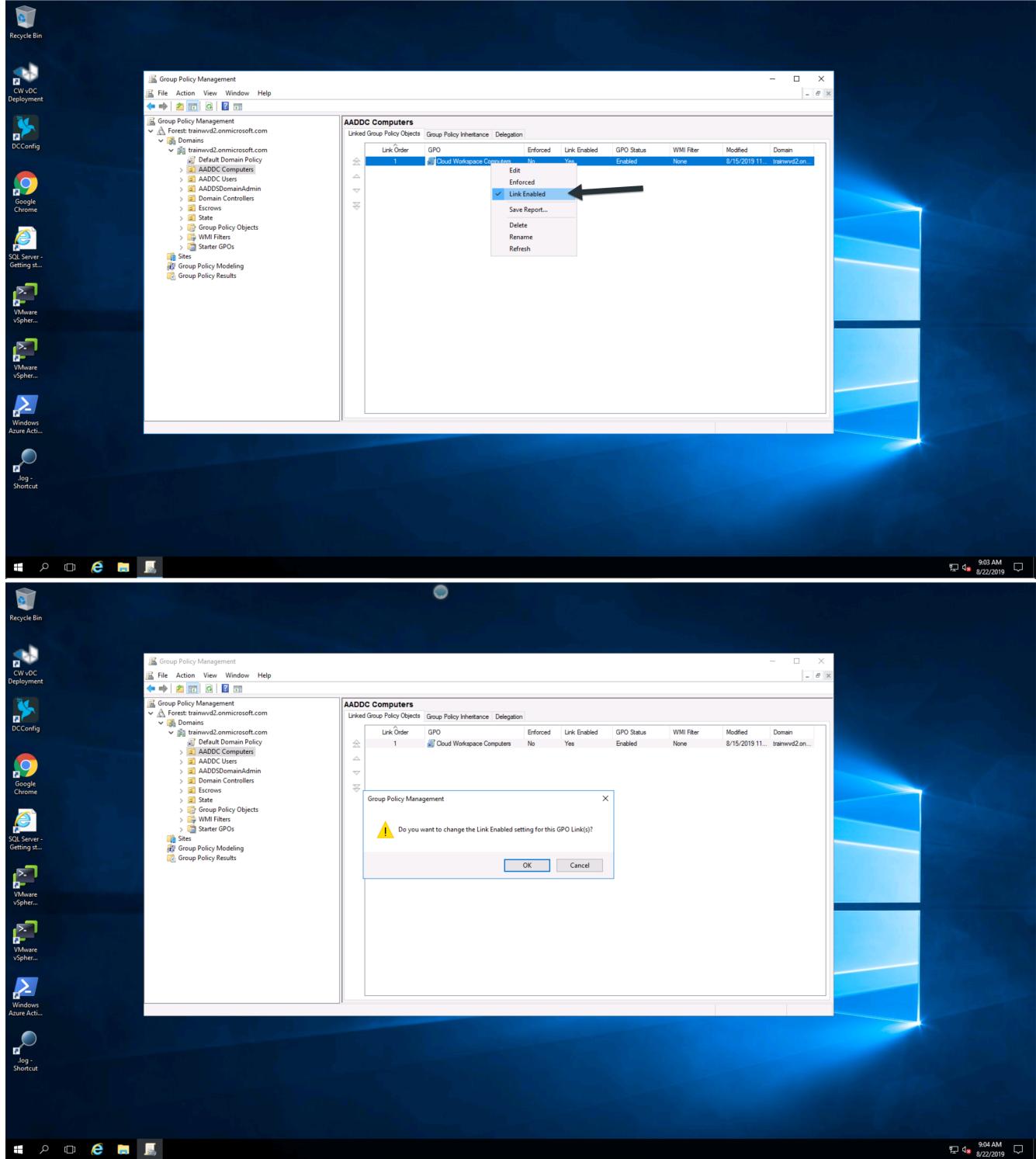
8. Click the Group Policy Management icon.



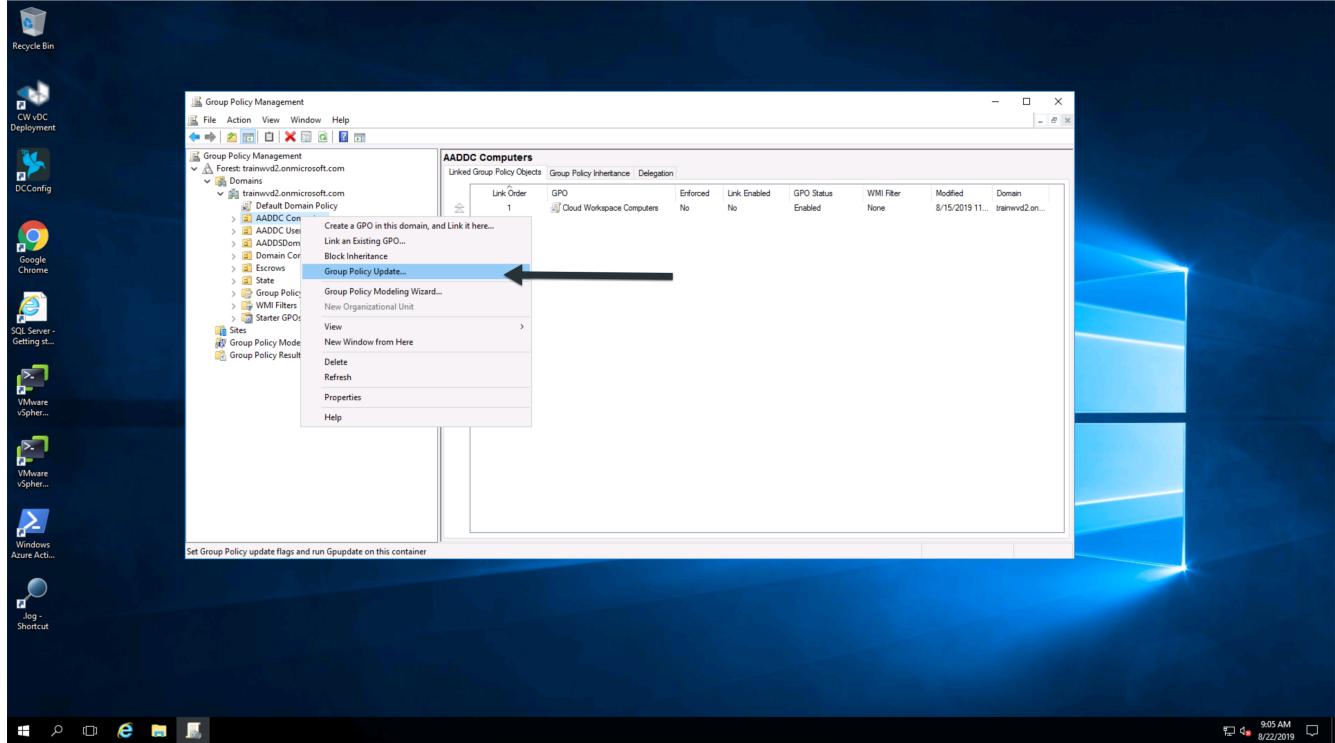
9. Click on the AADDC Users item in the list in the left pane.



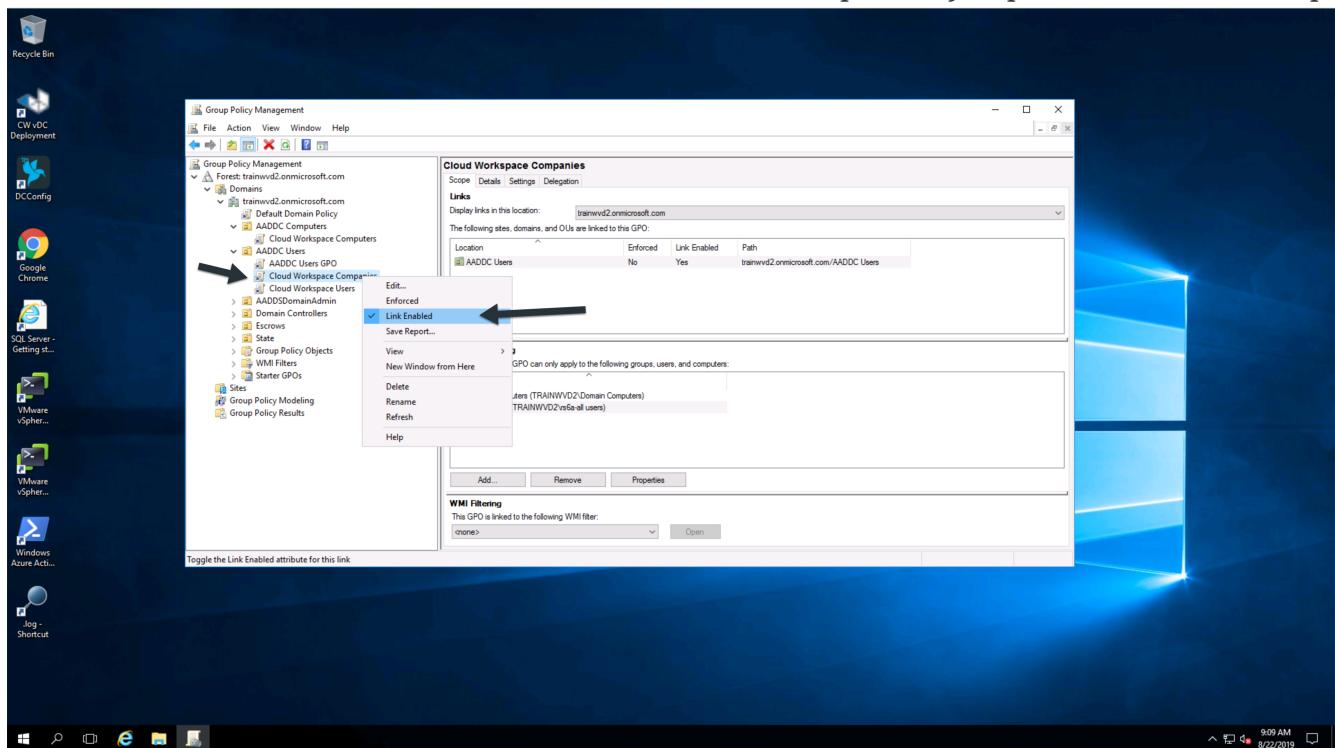
10. Right click on the "Cloud Workspace Users" policy in the list on the right pane, then deselect the "Link Enabled" option. Click OK to confirm this action.

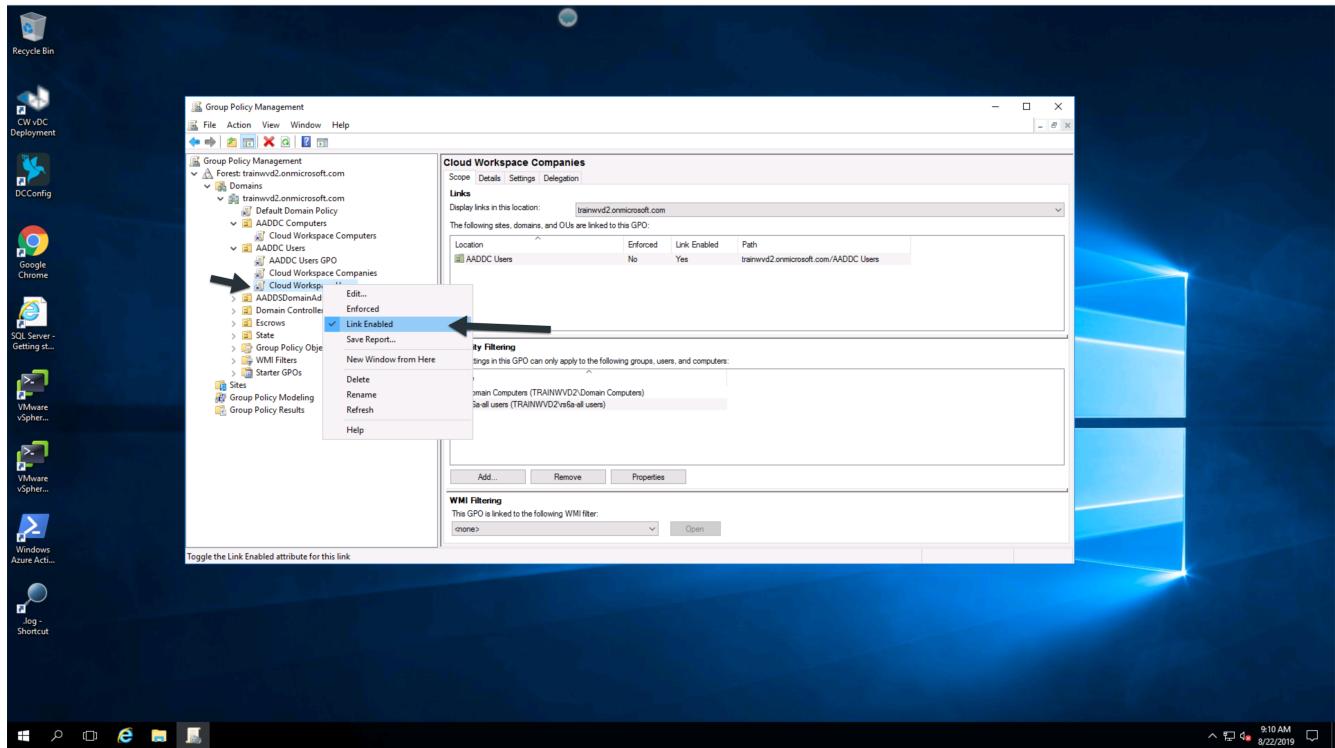


11. Select Action, Group Policy Update from the menu, then confirm that you want to force a policy update on those computers.



12. Repeat steps 9 and 10 but select “AADDC Users” and “Cloud Workspace Companies” as the policy to disable the Link. You do not need to force a Group Policy update after this step.





13. Close the Group Policy Management editor and Administrative Tools windows, then Log Off.



These steps will provide a basic workspace environment for end users. To confirm, log in as one of your end user accounts – the session environment should not have any of the Controlled Workspace restrictions like hidden Start menu, locked down access to the C:\ drive, and hidden Control Panel.

 The .tech account that was created during deployment has full access to install applications and change security on folders independent of VDS. However, if you want end users from the Azure AD domain to have similar full access, you should add them to the Local Administrators group on each virtual machine.

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