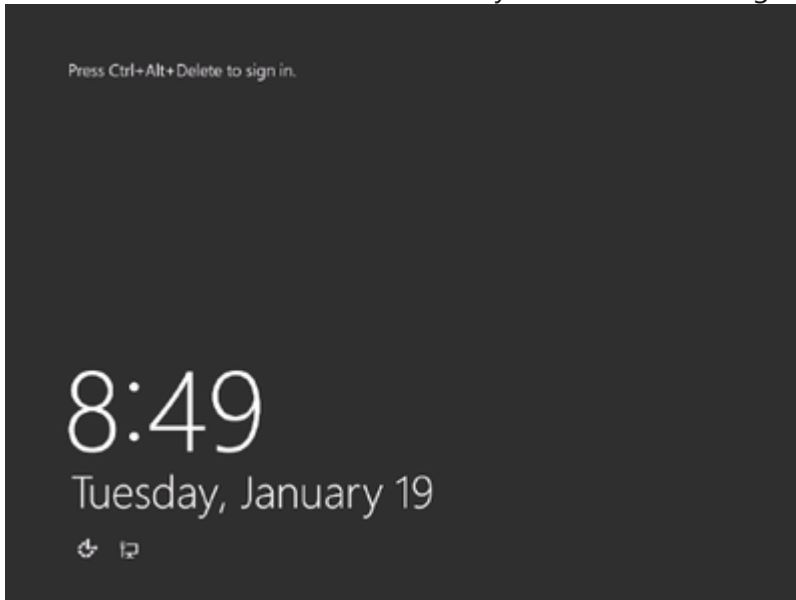


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Symptoms

1. The VM screenshot shows the OS fully loaded and waiting for the credentials



2. There's no connectivity to the virtual machine on its VIP or DIP, verified with [VM Port Scanner](#).
3. In **WinGuestAnalyzer\Health Signal** tab you will see the service is currently in **not Running** state:



4. If you pull the Guest OS Logs, you'll see that the DHCP service, *DHCP Client* is not starting or failing to start. This could be due to a hang, crash of this service or any required service to be run before it.

Log Name: System
 Source: Service Control Manager
 Date: 12/16/2015 11:19:36 AM
 Event ID: 7022
 Task Category: None
 Level: Error
 Keywords: Classic
 User: N/A
 Computer: RcnSharePoint.rcnradio.net
 Description:
 The DHCP Client service hung on starting.

Log Name: System
 Source: Service Control Manager
 Date: 2/25/2016 11:59:08 AM
 Event ID: 7001
 Task Category: None
 Level: Error
 Keywords: Classic
 User: N/A
 Computer: WEGSFES19305.dir.svc.accenture.com
 Description:
 The DHCP Client service depends on the Network Store Interface service which failed to start because
 The service cannot be started, either because it is disabled or because it has no enabled devices ass

Log Name: System
 Source: Service Control Manager
 Date: 12.08.2016 15:35:22
 Event ID: 7000
 Task Category: None
 Level: Error
 Keywords: Classic
 User: N/A
 Computer: <computer name>
 Description:
 The DHCP Client Service service failed to start due to the following error:
 The account specified for this service is different from the account specified for other services run

5. It could also be that you don't see any attempt to start this service during the booting time and this would be if the service was indeed disabled.

Brownbag Video

- [DHCP Client service is not starting on an Azure VM](#) 

Root Cause Analysis


The DHCP Client service is not running on the Virtual Machine. This happen on the following scenarios and the RCA will depend on which of the following:

1. DHCP Client service was set to disabled
2. DHCP Client is crashing, the RCA will depend on the dump from the process.
3. DHCP Client is hanging, , the RCA will depend on the dump from the process.
4. Another required service is not running, the RCA will depend on why the other service was not starting

Note:

- Please bear in mind that this article applies only for the service DHCP *Client* and not DHCP Server.
- ***DHCP Server in Azure is not supported and will not work in Azure VMs***

Tracking close code for this volume

Root Cause	Product	Support Topic	Cause Tracking code	Bug
1	Azure Virtual Machine  Windows	<i>Routing Azure Virtual Machine V3\Cannot Connect to my VM\Failure to connect using RDP or SSH port</i>	<i>Root Cause - Windows Azure\Virtual Machine\Guest OS - Windows\Isolated\Windows Services not starting/crashing</i>	

To know how to flag a bug on a case please refer to [How to do Proper Case Coding](#)

Customer Enablement

- [Cannot RDP to Azure Virtual Machines because the DHCP Client service is disabled](#) 

Service Reference

		Windows Server 2008 R2 - Windows 7	Windows Server 2012 - Windows
<i>Startup account</i>		NT AUTHORITY\LocalService	NT AUTHORITY\LocalService
<i>Startup Type</i>		Automatic (2)	Automatic (2)
<i>Service Dependency</i>	<i>Driver - Startup type</i>	TDX - System (1) AFD - System (1)	TDX - System (1) AFD - System (1)
	<i>Service - Startup type</i>	NSI - Auto (2)	NSI - Auto (2)
<i>ImagePath</i>		%SystemRoot%\system32\svchost.exe -k LocalServiceNetworkRestricted -p	%SystemRoot%\system32\svchost. -k LocalServiceNetworkRestricted
<i>Shared Container with</i>		DHCP eventlog AudioSrv BthHFSrv LmHosts FCRegSvc vmacthlp vmacthlp	DHCP eventlog AudioSrv LmHosts AppIDSvc vmacthlp

Refresher / Training Template

- For the purpose of training or following along with this TSG, you can use the following link to deploy a VM with this scenario built-in. You will need to enable JIT for the VM. This lab is not to be shared with customers.



Mitigation

For sections where you need to troubleshoot the problematic process, execute its troubleshooting for the <PROCESS NAME> with **DHCP**

Backup OS disk

▼ Click here to expand or collapse this section

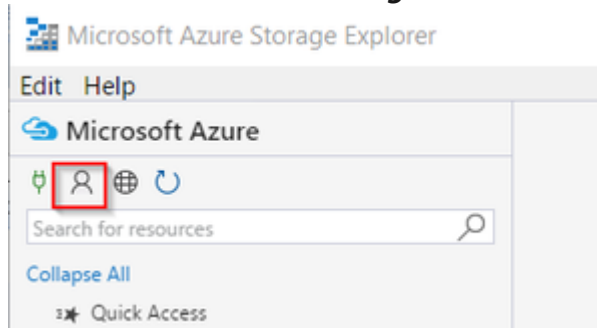
1. Before doing anything, please validate if this is an encrypted VM. On ASC check on the Resource Explorer on the VMCard for the value *OS Disk Encrypted*

OS Disk Lease Id	0d69a55c-0317-40fa-a032-b1f3550f3775
OS Disk Lease Acquired	True
OS Disk Billing Validated	True
OS Disk Encrypted	False
Billing Code	Windows_IaaS
Billing is Created from Marketplace Image	N/A
Billing Tag GUID	00000000-0000-0000-0000-000000000000

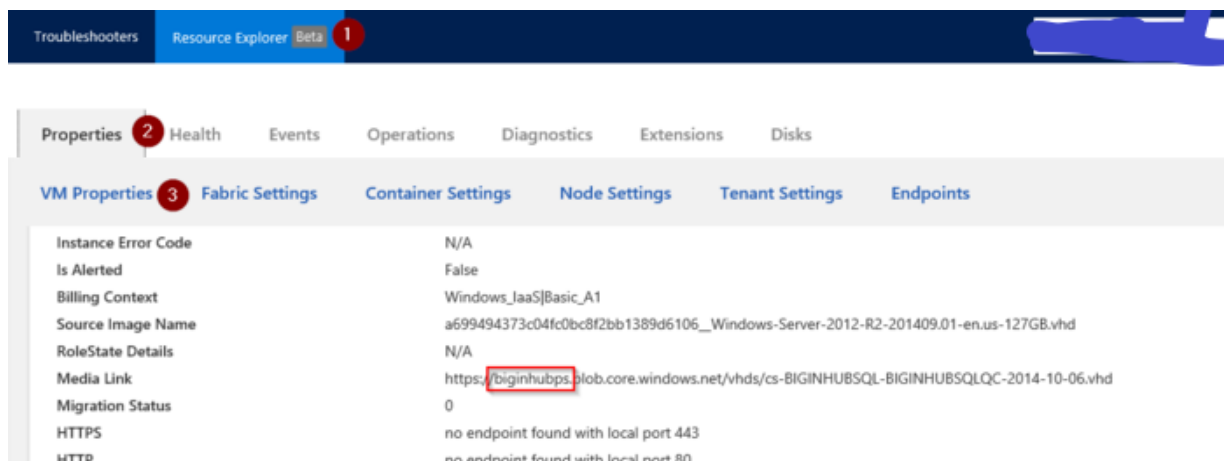
2. If the OS Disk is encrypted, then proceed to [Unlock an encrypted disk](#)
3. Now proceed to do a copy of the OS disk, this will help in case of a rollback for recovery or RCA in a later stage
4. Power the machine down and once it is stopped de-allocated to do the copy.
5. Create a snapshot
 1. If the **disk is unmanaged**, this could be done by using [Microsoft Azure Storage Explorer](#) or [Azure Powershell](#)

1. Using [Microsoft Azure Storage Explorer](#)

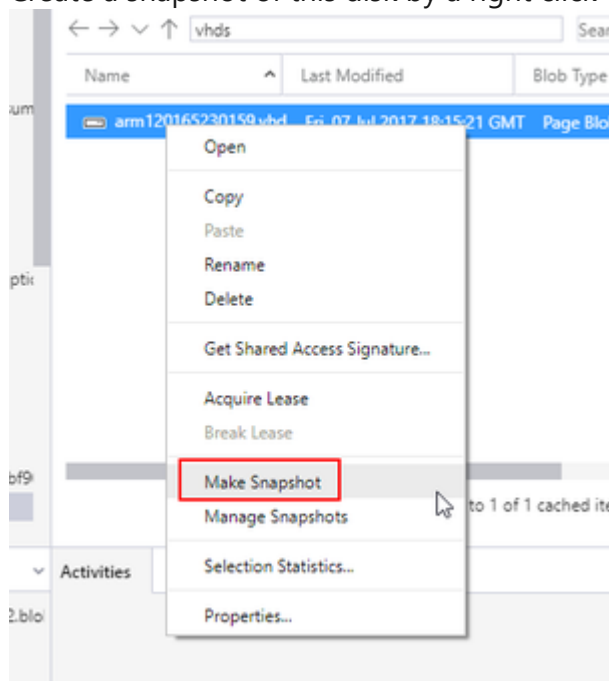
1. Once the customer download the tool, proceed to add the Azure account details so you can access the storage accounts
2. Click on **Add Account Settings** then ***Add an account...***



3. Go to the storage account where the OS disk is, you can see this on ASC under *Resource Explorer* on *Properties* in the *VM Properties* card



4. Create a snapshot of this disk by a right click over the disk and select *Make Snapshot*



2. Using [Azure Powershell](#)

1. You can follow [How to Clone a disk using Powershell](#)

2. If the **disk is managed**, use Azure portal to take a snapshot

1. Sign in to the Azure portal.
2. Starting in the upper-left, click New and search for snapshot.
3. In the Snapshot blade, click Create.
4. Enter a Name for the snapshot.
5. Select an existing Resource group or type the name for a new one.
6. Select an Azure datacenter Location.
7. For Source disk, select the Managed Disk to snapshot.
8. Select the Account type to use to store the snapshot. We recommend Standard_LRS unless you need it stored on a high performing disk.
9. Click Create.

ONLINE Troubleshooting

ONLINE Approaches

Please be aware that the Serial Console Feature option will be today possible in:

1. Azure Resource Management VMs (ARM)
2. Public cloud

Whenever you are in a middle of a troubleshooting and you find the step <<<<<**INSERT MITIGATION**>>>>, proceed to replace that steps with the mitigation section that you need referred below

[Using Windows Admin Center \(WAC\)](#)

▼ Click here to expand or collapse this section

WAC is supported on ARM VMs running Windows Server 2016 or later (not Win10 or any other Windows client version, and not 2012R2/2012/2008R2 versions of Windows Server

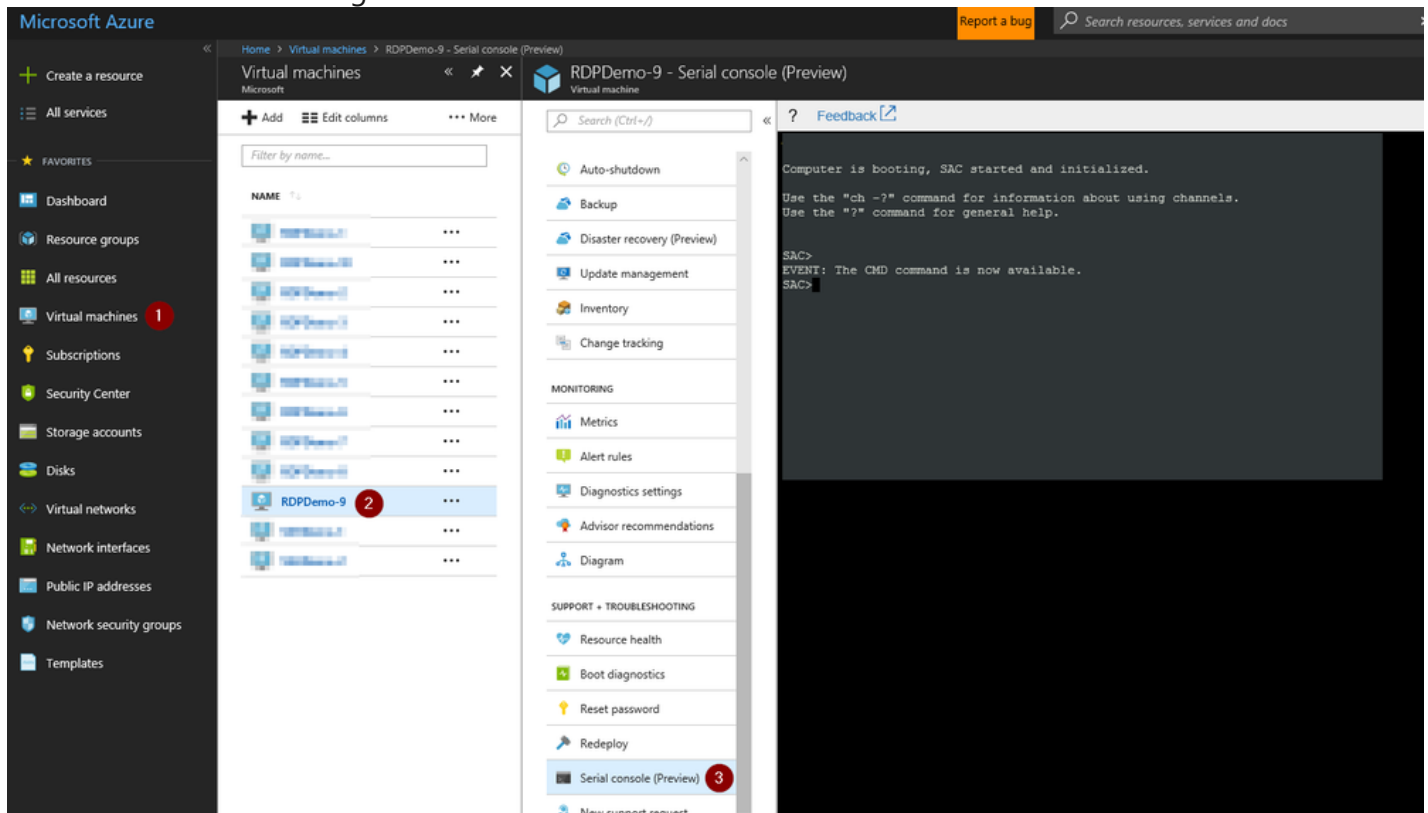
See [How To Access Thru Windows Admin Center](#)

Using [Serial Console Feature](#)

▼ Click here to expand or collapse this section

Applies only for ARM VMs

1. In the portal on the VM blade you will have an extra option called *Serial Console* click there
2. If EMS was enabled on the Guest OS, SAC will be able to connect successfully and then you will have a screenshot as the following:



1. If EMS does not connect, it means the Guest OS was not setup to use this feature:
 1. If the issue that you have will repro on a restart and if the customer is OK to enable this feature, you enable this feature. For details refer to [Serial Console](#) on the *How to enable this feature*

2. If on the other hand, the issue will not repro on a restart, then you will need to skip this section and go on normally with the **OFFLINE troubleshooting** section
3. Create a channel with a CMD instance. Type `cmd` to start the channel, you will get the name of the channel

```
SAC>cmd
The Command Prompt session was successfully launched.
SAC>
EVENT: A new channel has been created. Use "ch -?" for channel help.
Channel: Cmd0001
SAC>
```

4. Switch to the channel running the CMD instance

```
ch -si 1
SAC>ch -si 1
```

5. Once you hit enter, it will switch to that channel

```
? Feedback
Name: Cmd0001
Description: Command
Type: VT-UTF8
Channel GUID:
Application Type GUID:
Press <esc><tab> for next channel.
Press <esc><tab>0 to return to the SAC channel.
Use any other key to view this channel.
```

6. Hit enter a second time and it will ask you for user, domain and password:

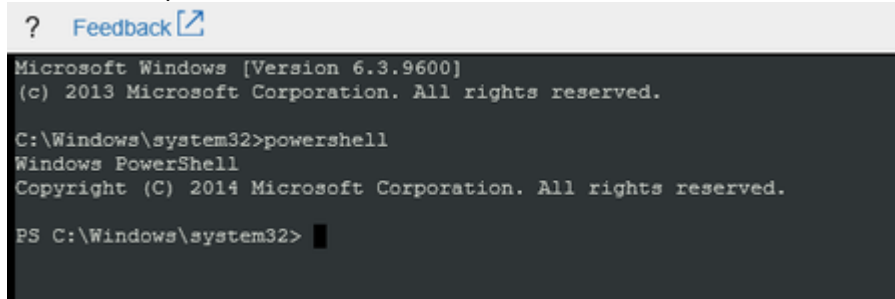
```
? Feedback
Please enter login credentials.
Username:
```

1. If the machine has connectivity, you could use either local or domain IDs. If you want to use a local ID, for domain just add the hostname of the VM
 2. If the machine doesn't have connectivity, you could try to use domains IDs however this will work if only the credentials are cached on the VM. In this scenario, it is suggested to use local IDs instead.
7. Once you add valid credentials, the CMD instance will open and you will have the prompt for you to start your troubleshooting:

```
? Feedback
Microsoft Windows [Version 6.3.9600]
(c) 2013 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.
C:\Windows\system32>
```

1. At this point, you can do your troubleshooting in bash (CMD) or else, you could start a powershell instance:

1. To launch a powershell instance, run `powershell`

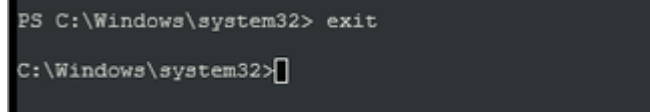


```
? Feedback [link]
Microsoft Windows [Version 6.3.9600]
(c) 2013 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

C:\Windows\system32>powershell
Windows PowerShell
Copyright (C) 2014 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

PS C:\Windows\system32>
```

2. To end the powershell instance and return to CMD, just type `exit`



```
PS C:\Windows\system32> exit

C:\Windows\system32>
```

8. <<<<INSERT MITIGATION>>>>

Using [Remote Powershell](#)

- Click here to expand or collapse this section

Using [Remote CMD](#)

- Click here to expand or collapse this section

Using [Custom Script Extension](#) or [RunCommands Feature](#)

- Click here to expand or collapse this section

Using [Remote Registry](#)

- Click here to expand or collapse this section

Using [Remote Services Console](#)

- Click here to expand or collapse this section

ONLINE Mitigations

1. Open a CMD instance and based on what you see in health signal you are going to act differently. Start by confirming the current state of the service:

```
sc query DHCP
```

2. If the service is shown as:

1. *Starting/Stopping*, then refer to the *DHCP service is crashing/hanging* section
2. *Stopped*, check if the service was disabled or if it is crashing or getting stopped by some other process
 1. Try to start the service

```
sc start DHCP
```

1. If you start it with no issues, then the service was just stopped by some other process before but right now your access was restored
2. If the service fails with error:
 1. 5 - *ACCESS DENIED*. Refer to the *DHCP service fails due to Access Denied* section
 2. 1053 - *ERROR_SERVICE_REQUEST_TIMEOUT*. Refer to the *DHCP service is crashing/hanging* section
 3. 1058 - *ERROR_SERVICE_DISABLED*. Refer to the *DHCP service is disabled* section
 4. 1059 - *ERROR_CIRCULAR_DEPENDENCY*. Refer to the *DHCP service fails due to dependency* section
 5. 1067 - *ERROR_PROCESS_ABORTED*. Refer to the *DHCP service is crashing/hanging* section
 6. 1068 - *ERROR_SERVICE_DEPENDENCY_FAIL*. Refer to the *DHCP service fails due to dependency* section
 7. 1069 - *ERROR_SERVICE_LOGON_FAILED*. Refer to the *DHCP service fails due to logon failure* section
 8. 1070 - *ERROR_SERVICE_START_HANG*. Refer to the *DHCP service is crashing/hanging* section
 9. 1077 - *ERROR_SERVICE_NEVER_STARTED*. Refer to the *DHCP service is disabled* section
 10. 1079 - *ERROR_DIFFERENCE_SERVICE_ACCOUNT*. Refer to the *DHCP service different startup account from the shared container* section
 11. 1753 . Refer to the *DHCP service fails due to dependency* section

DHCP service is stopped due to Access Denied error

▼ Click here to expand or collapse this section

1. Download the [Process Monitor tool](#)  on this VM by

1. Attaching a remote shared folder as the volume Z:

```
net use z: "<REMOTE SHARED FOLDER>" /persistent:no
```

2. Downloading the tool directly from the SAC console. Open a powershell instance and then run:

```
md c:\temp
remove-module psreadline
$source = "https://download.sysinternals.com/files/ProcessMonitor.zip"
$destination = "c:\temp\ProcessMonitor.zip"
$wc = New-Object System.Net.WebClient
$wc.DownloadFile($source,$destination)
```

3. Or attaching an utility disk

2. Now start a procmon trace

```
procmon /Quiet /Minimized /BackingFile c:\temp\ProcMonTrace.PML
```

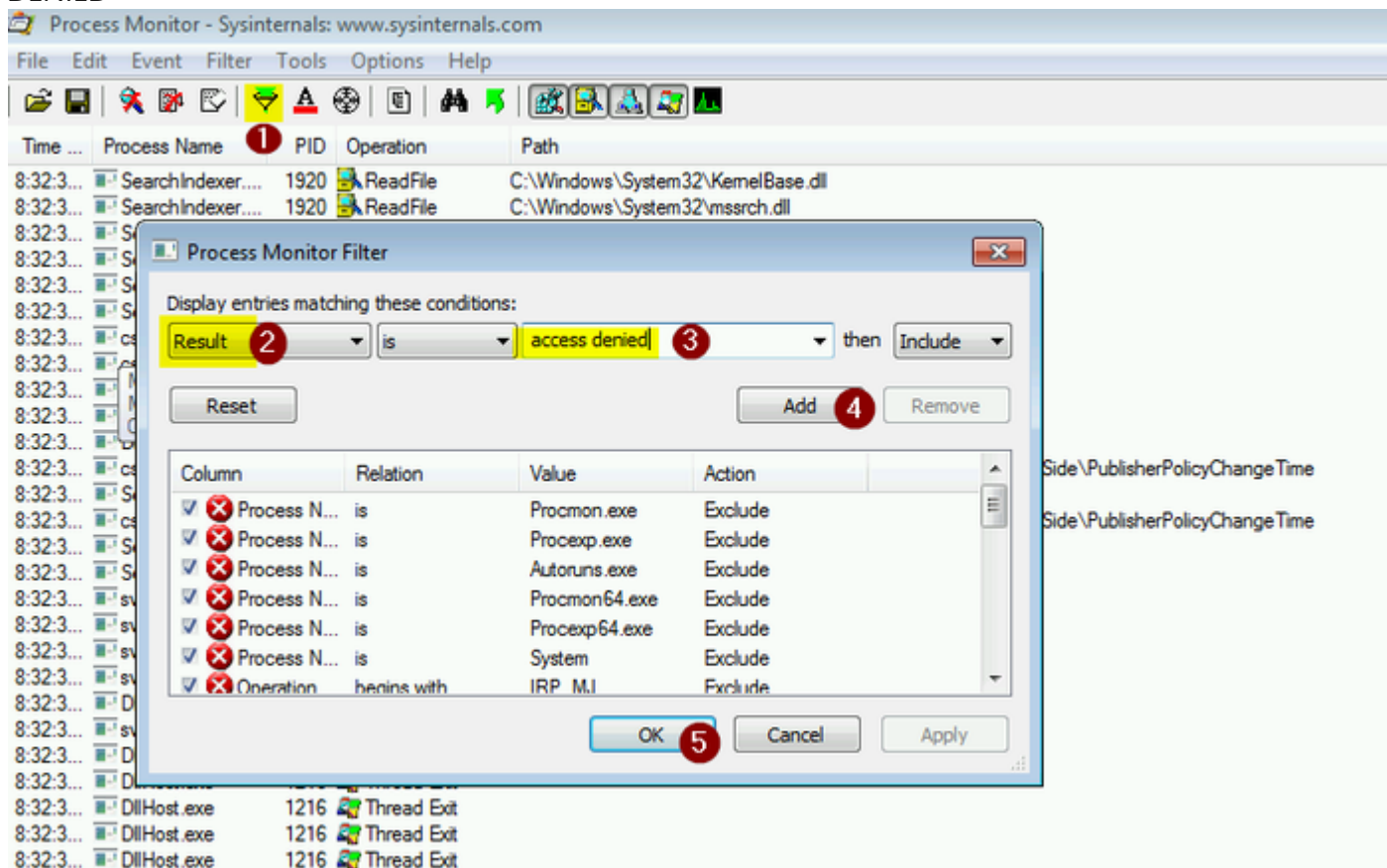
3. Now reproduce the issue which in this case is try to start the service that is giving access deny:

```
sc start <PROCESS NAME>
```

4. When it failed, go ahead and terminate the Process Monitor trace

```
procmon /Terminate
```

5. Collect the file `c:\temp\ProcMonTrace.PML` and open it up on procmon and filter by *Result is ACCESS DENIED*



6. Now fix the registry or folder/files that is on the output. Usually this is a lack of access from the logon account used on the service for those entries. To know which is the correct ACL you can check on a healthy machine.

1. For folder/files you can use SAC to change this by working with the `takeown` and `icacls` commands
2. For registry, you can use SAC as well to modify this permissions on an elevated powershell instance:
 1. Run the following script:

```

$registry = "HKLM:\"+<SPECIFY THE REST OF THE REGISTRY PATH>
$id = "<MISSING ID>" #This could be like "NT AUTHORITY\SYSTEM" for the built-in SYSTEM account

#Load the current ACL object of your registry
$acl = Get-Acl $registry

#Create the new ACL with the missing access
$rule = New-Object System.Security.AccessControl.RegistryAccessRule ($id,"FullControl","AllC

#Modify the ACL object and update the registry with the new ACL object
$acl.SetAccessRule($rule)
$acl | Set-Acl -Path $registry

```

2. If you get the error *Requested registry access is not allowed*, then it means that you will also need to update the ownership of the registry. Doing this on SAC is a bit complicated so it is better to work in offline:


1. Shutdown the VM
2. Get a copy of the VHD (snapshot)
3. Attach this copy on a rescue VM
4. Mount the hive on regedit (like BROKENSYSTEM/BROKENSOFTWARE)
5. Then use the registry editor GUI by doing right click over the registry and selecting *Permissions*
6. Then proceed normally as if you are working with File/Folders
7. Once this is complete, unload the hive and detach the disk
8. Swap your modified disk with the original disk
9. Turn on the VM

DHCP service is crashing/hanging

▼ Click here to expand or collapse this section

1. If the service status is stuck in *Starting/Stopping*, then try to stop the service:

```
sc stop <PROCESS NAME>
```


1. If you can do it successfully, see if you can start it again normally. If you can then there may be a timing issue with other services but for now the issue is mitigated. Monitor this service to see if it crashes again over time.
2. Collect a user mode dump from this process:
 1. Download [Procdump tool](#)  in a new or existing data disk which is attached to a working VM from the same region.
 2. Detach the disk containing the files needed from the working VM and attach to your broken VM. We are calling this disk the *Utility disk*
 3. Then the CMD instance proceed to take a sample of this hang process:

```
procdump.exe -s ''<NUMBER OF SECONDS APART>' -n ''<NUMBERS OF DUMPS>' -ma ''<PROCESS NAME>''
```



- On the example below, we are taking 3 dumps 5sec apart from the nsi

```
procdump.exe -s 5 -n 3 -ma nsi
```

3. Create a [DTM Workspace](#)  and upload these dump files

4. Now engage GES for a dump analysis:

1. Cutting a problem with the following details:

- Product: **Windows Svr 2008 R2 Datacenter** or **Windows Svr 2012 R2 Datacenter** or **Windows Svr 2016 Datacenter** as appropriate
- Support topic: **Routing Windows V3\System Performance\An application or process hangs or crashes**
- Problem Description:

```
===== <start copy> =====
The OS cannot come all the way up due to services that hangs
Symptoms description:

SR#
VM name
Service affected
Files uploaded into a DTM workspace
===== <end copy> =====
```

- These routing will route you to a Windows team however since we need to engage GES, override the routing to
 - For Premier cases: **Windows EE Premier** queue
 - For Professional cases: **Windows EE Pro** queue

2. Follow the Windows EE action plan

DHCP service is disabled

▼ Click here to expand or collapse this section

1. Change the service configuration to its default value. Check on the *Service Reference* section to know which is the default startup type:

1. If you want to set the service to *Automatic*, then:

```
sc config <PROCESS NAME> start= auto
```

or

```
Set-Service "PROCESS NAME" -StartupType Automatic
```

2. If you want to set the service to *Manual*, then:

```
sc config <PROCESS NAME> start= demand
```

or

```
Set-Service "PROCESS NAME" -StartupType Manual
```

2. Now just start the service

```
sc start <PROCESS NAME>
```

or

```
Start-Service "PROCESS NAME"  
(Get-Service "PROCESS NAME").DependentServices | Restart-Service -Force
```

3. Now query its status once again to ensure the service is running:

```
sc query <PROCESS NAME>
```

or

```
Get-Service "PROCESS NAME"
```

4. Retry your access

DHCP service fails due to dependency

▼ Click here to expand or collapse this section

Check on the *Service Reference* section which are the services/drivers that you have as dependency, then you will need to troubleshoot ***each of them*** following this logic:

1. Query which is the current state of the process:

```
sc query <PROCESS NAME>
```

2. If the process is stop then:

1. Validate the process was not disabled:

1. Get the process configuration:

```
sc qc <PROCESS NAME>
```

2. If *START_TYPE* is shown as disabled, then just change this settings to its default. Refer to the *Service Reference* section to know which is the default startup value:

```
sc config <PROCESS NAME> start= <DEFAULT VALUE>
```

3. Restart your VM so the every service dependent to this process, will start now in the proper order
4. Retry your access
2. If you ruled out if the process was disabled, then checking from the *Service Reference* section:
 1. If the process that is not starting is a driver then, it is best to run SFC to ensure the OS is healthy

```
dism.exe /online /cleanup-image /restorehealth
```

1. If you cannot restore its health, refer to the *Escalation* section
2. If the process is a service, then:
 1. Query which are the current service dependency for our process:

```
sc query <PROCESS NAME>
```

2. Now compare this with the Service Reference section to know which are the default service dependencies for this service:
 1. If the services listed on *DependOnService* key are the same as the default values as per the chart above, you will need to troubleshoot that separately follow the same logic that you performed in here with every service listed on *DependOnService* key
 2. However if you notice some extra service listed on the dependencies from your VM outside of the default values, you could update this with the default value:

```
sc config <PROCESS NAME> depend= "<DEPENDENCIES SEPARATED BY />"
```

3. Restart your VM so the every service dependent to this process, will start now in the proper order
4. Retry your access
3. If you cannot restore its health, refer to the *Escalation* section

DHCP service fails due to logon failure

▼ Click here to expand or collapse this section

Check on the *Service Reference* section to get which is the Startup account this service should have.

1. This means that the startup account of this service was changed. Changed this back to its default:


```
sc config <PROCESS NAME> obj= "<DEFAULT VALUE>"
```

or

```
Set-ItemProperty -Path 'HKLM:\SYSTEM\CurrentControlSet\Services\<PROCESS NAME>' -name "ObjectName" -value
```

2. Now start the service

```
sc start <PROCESS NAME>
```

or

```
Start-Service "PROCESS NAME"
(Get-Service "PROCESS NAME").DependentServices | Restart-Service -Force
```

3. Retry your access

DHCP service different startup account from the shared container

▼ Click here to expand or collapse this section

Refer to the *Service Reference* section to get which is the Startup account and ImagePath key value this service should have.

1. This means that the startup account and/or the container environment from the service was changed. Changed this back to its default values:

```
sc config <PROCESS NAME> obj= <STARTUP ACCOUNT>
sc config <PROCESS NAME> binPath= "<IMAGEPATH VALUE>"
```

2. Now start the service

```
sc start <PROCESS NAME>
```

3. Retry your access

OFFLINE Troubleshooting

For CRP machines, at any point that you follow end to end any of the OFFLINE mitigation and that doesn't work

OFFLINE Approaches

Whenever you are in a middle of a troubleshooting and you find the step <<<<<**INSERT MITIGATION**>>>>>, proceed to replace that steps with the mitigation section that you need referred below.

Information

For more in-depth information on these operations, please review: [Windows Partitions in Non-Boot Scenarios RDP-SSH](#).

Using [Recovery Script](#)

► Click here to expand or collapse this section

Using [OSDisk Swap API](#)

► Click here to expand or collapse this section

Using [VM Recreation scripts](#)

► Click here to expand or collapse this section

OFFLINE Mitigations

1. Now open an elevated CMD and run the following script:

1. Please refer to the *Service Reference* section to get the following details to complete these on the script below:

- *<STARTUP TYPE>* (Note: use the number only, not the whole string. Use 2, not Automatic (2))
- *<IMAGE PATH>*
- *<STARTUP ACCOUNT>*
- *<DRIVER/SERVICE NAME>* if applies

2. For *<PROCESS NAME>*, this is referred right under the *Mitigation* section

```
reg load HKLM\BROKENSYSTEM f:\windows\system32\config\SYSTEM

REM Set default values back on the broken service
reg add "HKLM\BROKENSYSTEM\ControlSet001\services\<PROCESS NAME>" /v start /t REG_DWORD /d <STARTUP TYPE>
reg add "HKLM\BROKENSYSTEM\ControlSet001\services\<PROCESS NAME>" /v ImagePath /t REG_EXPAND_SZ /d "<IMAG
reg add "HKLM\BROKENSYSTEM\ControlSet001\services\<PROCESS NAME>" /v ObjectName /t REG_SZ /d "<STARTUP AC
reg add "HKLM\BROKENSYSTEM\ControlSet001\services\<PROCESS NAME>" /v type /t REG_DWORD /d 16 /f


reg add "HKLM\BROKENSYSTEM\ControlSet002\services\<PROCESS NAME>" /v start /t REG_DWORD /d <STARTUP TYPE>
reg add "HKLM\BROKENSYSTEM\ControlSet002\services\<PROCESS NAME>" /v ImagePath /t REG_EXPAND_SZ /d "<IMAG
reg add "HKLM\BROKENSYSTEM\ControlSet002\services\<PROCESS NAME>" /v ObjectName /t REG_SZ /d "<STARTUP AC
reg add "HKLM\BROKENSYSTEM\ControlSet002\services\<PROCESS NAME>" /v type /t REG_DWORD /d 16 /f

REM Enable default dependencies from the broken service
reg add "HKLM\BROKENSYSTEM\ControlSet001\services\<DRIVER/SERVICE NAME>" /v start /t REG_DWORD /d <STARTU
reg add "HKLM\BROKENSYSTEM\ControlSet002\services\<DRIVER/SERVICE NAME>" /v start /t REG_DWORD /d <STARTU

reg unload HKLM\BROKENSYSTEM
```

Note: this will assume that the disk is drive F:, if this is not your case, update the letter assignment.

After starting the server, you can run `sc qc <PROCESS NAME>` to verify the settings:

[https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/previous-versions/windows/it-pro/windows-server-2012-R2-and-2012/cc742055\(v=ws.11\)](https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/previous-versions/windows/it-pro/windows-server-2012-R2-and-2012/cc742055(v=ws.11)) 

Escalate

1. If this doesn't work out, please reach out to the [Unable to RDP-SSH SME channel on teams](#) ☑ for advise providing the case number, issue description and your question

After work - Cleanup

If you are uncertain that we may need this snapshot by the end of this case for RCA purposes, then just leave it.

1. If the issue is already fix and no further RCA analysis is needed, then proceed to remove the OS Disk backup we created at the beginning of the case
 1. If the **disk is managed** using the portal so the snapshot section and select the snapshot you created previously as a backup.
 2. If the **disk is unmanaged** then
 1. If this is an CRP Machine - ARM, then no further action is required
 2. If this is an Classic - RDP machine, then
 1. Check the storage account where the OS disk of this machine is hosted using [Microsoft Azure Storage Explorer](#) ☑ right click over the disk and select *Managed Snapshots*
 2. Proceed to delete the snapshot of the broken machine

Need additional help or have feedback?

<i>To engage the Azure RDP-SSH SMEs...</i>	<i>To provide feedback on this page...</i>	<i>To provide kudos on this page...</i>
<p>Please reach out to the RDP-SSH SMEs ☑ for faster assistance.</p> <p>Make sure to use the Ava process for faster assistance.</p>	<p>Use the RDP-SSH Feedback form to submit detailed feedback on improvements or new content ideas for RDP-SSH.</p> <p>Please note the link to the page is required when submitting feedback on existing pages! If it is a new content idea, please put N/A in the Wiki Page Link.</p>	<p>Use the RDP-SSH Kudos form to submit kudos on the page. Kudos will help us improve our wiki content overall!</p> <p>Please note the link to the page is required when submitting kudos!</p>