



Troubleshooting

Virtual Desktop Service

NetApp
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Troubleshooting

Troubleshooting Failed VDS Actions

Overview

Much of the logging that happens in VDS is not exposed in the web UI due to the sheer volume of it. More detailed logs are found on the end point. These logs are described below.

In VDS v5.4+, the logs are found in the following folder path:

```
C:\programdata\cloudworkspace
```

In previous version of VDS, they can reside in the following paths:

```
C:\Program Files\CloudWorkspace\  
C:\Program Files\CloudJumper\  
C:\Program Files\IndependenceIT\
```



File type also varies by VDS version, log files are either .txt or .log files found in sub-folders of the above outlined path.

Automation logs

CW VM Automation Service log

```
CwVmAutomationService.log
```

The CW VM Automation service is a Windows Service that is responsible for the management of all Virtual Machines in the deployment. As a Windows Service it is always running in a deployment, but has two main modes of operation: Scheduled Task Mode and Event Mode.

Scheduled Task Mode consists of activities that are performed on the VMs as part of a schedule, including collection sizing and performance data, rebooting VMs, checking on state (on or off) vs rule sets generated by the Workload Schedule and Live Scaling features. The logs denote these action types in the 5th column with names like "Daily Actions", "Weekly Actions" and "Daily Maintenance". If you are troubleshooting questions like "Why did Server X reboot last night at 2:00 am" or "Why is this server on when I think it should be off" then the scheduled tasks for those specific VMs are usually the best place to look.

Event Mode is activated when a user or other VDS Service such as the CW Automation Service asks for a Task to be completed. Examples of this type of activity include a user request to Create a new Server or CW Automation requesting the sizing and state of servers to be checked because more users were added to the workspace. These events typically have log entries with both the event name "Create Server" and the actual name of the VM right next to it (ex: Create Server NNXTS2). When troubleshooting these types of events, its usually best to scroll to the bottom of the log and then to an upwards search for the VM name. You can then scroll up more rows to see where the process started.

CW Automation Service log

CWAutomationService.log

The CW Automation Service log is the primary Windows service for managing the components of a Workspace deployment. It runs the tasks required to manage users, applications, data devices, and policy. In addition, it can create tasks for the CW VM Automation Service when changes need to be made to size, count, or state of the VMs in the deployment.

Like the CW VM Automation Service, the CW Automation service executes both scheduled tasks and event driven tasks, with the latter being the more frequent type. The log for the CW Automation Service starts each line with the entity and action being worked on (ex: Start Server NNXTS1) so searching for the entity name from the bottom of the file is the quickest way to find the specific log lines that apply to the task.

CW Agent Service log

CwAgent.log

The CW Agent Service performs all the tasks that are local to a specific VM, including checking the resource levels and utilization for the VM, checking that the VM has a valid certificate for TLS traffic, and checking to see if the mandatory reboot period has been reached. Besides checking on detail information on these tasks, this log can also be used to check for unexpected VM restarts or unexpected network or resource activity.

CWManagerX log

CWManagerX.log

CWManagerX is a web service that provides the communication link between the local Deployment and the VDS global control plane. Tasks and data requests that originate in the VDS Web Application or VDS API are communicated to the local deployment through this web service. From there, the tasks and requests are directed to the appropriate web service (described above) or in rare cases directly to Active Directory. Since this is mostly a communications link there isn't much logging that occurs during normal communication, but this log will contain errors when the communication link is broken or performing incorrectly.

DC Config log

DCCConfig.log

DC Config is a Windows application that provides Deployment specific configuration parameters that are not exposed in the VDS Web Application interface. The DC Config log details the activities runs when configuration changes are made in DC Config.

CAVDCDeployment log

CAVDCDeployment.log

CW vDC Deployment is a Windows application that performs the tasks necessary to create a Deployment in Azure. The log tracks the configuration of the Cloud Workspace windows services, default GPOs, and routing and resource rules.

Miscellaneous logs

CwVmAutomationService-Installing.log

CwAgent-Installing.log

The remaining logs track the installation of the Windows Services and application described above. Since VDS services auto-update when a new version is targeted at that specific deployment, these logs track the upgrade process since the Service or application typically needs to be off while being upgraded. If you find the Services are consistently Stopped these logs can help identify if a failed upgrade to a specific service is the cause. In these cases, we would expect to see an error in these logs detailing why the upgrade failed.

Accessing logs and reviewing information

When requested actions like cloning a server, adding a user or restoring a backup you'll get feedback in the VDS UI.

+

Servers							Add	Refresh
							Filter by Keyword	
Name	Type	Machine Size	RAM	CPU	Online Status	Status		
DVYTS1	Power User	Standard_B2s	4 GB	2	● Online	● Failed (Restore Failed)		
DVYTSD1	Shared	Standard_B2s	4 GB	2	● Online	● Available		

1. VDS keeps detailed logs and exposes some of them on the Task History section of the Deployments page in VDS. Click on View can show details of the listed tasks.

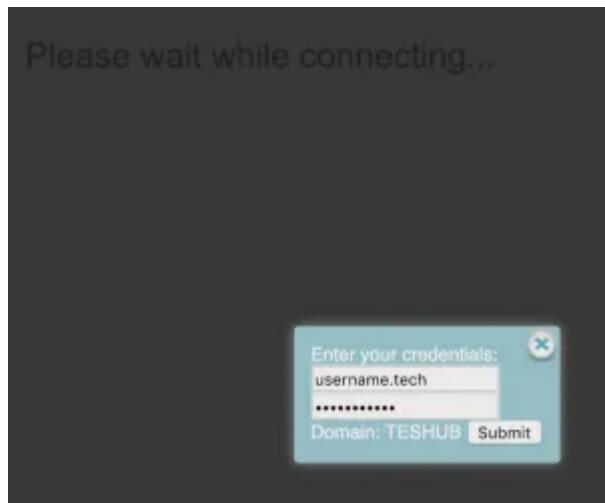
Task History			
Start	End	Filter by Keyword	Refresh
Date / Time	Operation	Details	Code
Feb 5, 2019 11:38 AM	Start Server	Server Name: DVYTSD1 Requested By: toby@cjfsp	dvy
Feb 5, 2019 11:35 AM	Generate Server Access Credentials	See Extended Details	dvy
Feb 5, 2019 11:34 AM	Delete Server	Server Name: DVYTS3 Re	
Feb 5, 2019 11:33 AM	Stop Server	Server Name: DVYTS3 Re	
Feb 5, 2019 11:32 AM	Stop Server	Server Name: DVYTSD1 F	
Feb 5, 2019 11:29 AM	Restore Server	Server Name: DVYTS1 Re	
Feb 5, 2019 11:26 AM	Restore Server	Server Name: DVYTS1 R	
Feb 5, 2019 11:20 AM	Update Server Backup Schedule	Modified by: toby@cjfsp	
Feb 5, 2019 11:18 AM	Restore Server	Server Name: DVYTSD1 Requested by: toby@cjfsp	dvy
Feb 5, 2019 11:17 AM	Update Default Backup Schedule	Server Type: TS	lit
Feb 5, 2019 11:16 AM	Restore Server	Server Name: DVYTSD1 Requested by: toby@cjfsp	dvy
Feb 5, 2019 11:16 AM	Generate Server Access Credentials	See Extended Details	dvy
Jan 29, 2019 10:35 PM	Stop Server	Server Name: DVYTSD1 Requested By: toby@cjfsp	dvy
Jan 29, 2019 10:35 PM	Stop Server	Server Name: DVYTS1 Requested By: toby@cjfsp	dvy
Jan 29, 2019 10:35 PM	Stop Server	Server Name: DVYTS3 Requested By: toby@cjfsp	dvy
« < 1 2 3 > »			

2. Sometimes the Task History does not contain enough details to identify the true root cause. In order to keep the Task History section usable and not overwhelmed by all logged events, only a subset of task information is presented here. For a deeper look the text log files referenced above can provide more details.

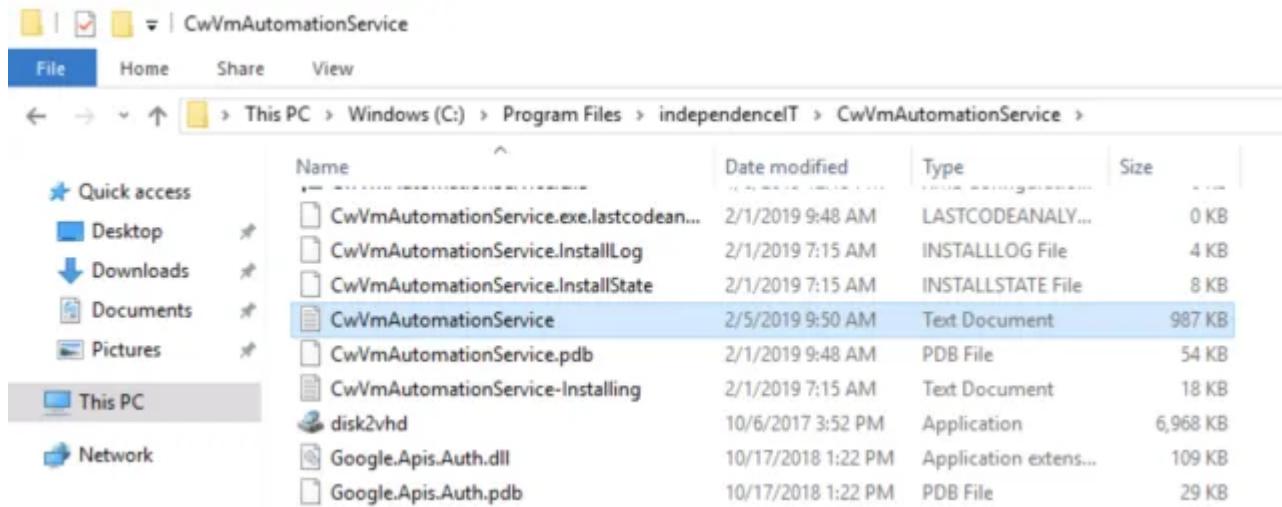
a. To access this log, navigate to the Deployments Section and click the Gear Icon next to the CWMGR1 VM, then click Connect (or in the case of the CwAgent log, connect to the appropriate VM)

The screenshot shows the Microsoft Cloud Workload Management (CWM) interface. On the left, there's a navigation sidebar with options like Dashboard, Organizations, Data Centers (which is selected), Workspaces, App Services, Service Board (with 15 notifications), Scripted Events, Admins, and Reports. The main area is titled 'All Data Centers' and shows the 'ada' data center. Below the title, there are tabs for Overview, Resource Defaults, Backup Defaults, and Provisioning Collections. The Overview tab is active, displaying 'Data Center Details' for 'teshub.onmicrosoft.com (ada)'. It includes sections for Data Center Code ('ada'), Hypervisor ('Azure'), Resource Allocation Type ('MachineSize'), Domain ('teshub.onmicrosoft.com'), and RDP Gateway ('ada-rds.ada.cloudworkspace.app'). The 'Profile Server' table at the bottom shows one entry: 'CWMGR1' with 'Status' as 'Up', 'CPU' as '2', 'RAM (GB)' as '4', and a 'Backup' icon. A 'Connect' button is visible next to the server entry.

3. When connecting to a Platform Server (Like the CWMGR1) you will not be automatically logged into the server (unlike connecting to a server in the tenant). You'll need to login with a Level3 .tech account.



4. Then navigate to the path as shown above and open the log file.



5. This text file contains a log of all events, listed from oldest to newest:

```

CvVmAutomationService - Notepad
File Edit Format View Help
2019-01-08 18:19:23,883 DEBUG [IITServiceBaseProgram .Run :193 ] Main -Started CvVmAutomationService v5.2.18340.2212
2019-01-08 18:19:23,945 INFO [IITServiceBaseProgram .Run :193 ] Main -Arguments =
2019-01-08 18:19:25,898 DEBUG [Config .LoadConfig :388 ] CreateAndStartThreads -Loaded configuration from DB
2019-01-08 18:19:25,961 DEBUG [VmAutomationService .startAllInfrastructureServers:185 ] CreateAndStartThreads -Starting All Infrastructure Servers
2019-01-08 18:19:27,328 DEBUG [VmAutomationService .startAllInfrastructureServers:196 ] CreateAndStartThreads -Starting CMGR1
2019-01-08 18:19:27,335 DEBUG [VmAutomationService .startAllInfrastructureServers:207 ] CreateAndStartThreads -1 Infrastructure Servers Running
2019-01-08 18:19:27,336 DEBUG [HypervisorAzureRM .PowerOnVM :543 ] Main -VM CMGR1 is already powered on
2019-01-08 18:19:27,601 DEBUG [VmAutomationService .StartServiceHypervisor :362 ] CreateAndStartThreads -WCF Service Available at : http://localhost:871
2019-01-08 18:19:27,633 DEBUG [VmAutomationService .StartServiceVMActions :400 ] CreateAndStartThreads -WCF Service Available at : http://localhost:871
2019-01-08 18:19:27,742 DEBUG [VmAutomationService .ceCreateDeleteChangeServers:422 ] CreateAndStartThreads -WCF Service Available at : http://localhost:871
2019-01-08 18:19:27,859 DEBUG [VmAutomationService .StartServiceEveryServer :381 ] CreateAndStartThreads -WCF Service Available at : http://localhost:871
2019-01-08 18:19:27,915 INFO [ThreadBase .InitRunDone :118 ] Download vOC Tools -Starting Download vOC Tools Thread
2019-01-08 18:19:27,945 INFO [ThreadBase .InitRunDone :118 ] Monthly Actions -Starting Monthly Actions Thread
2019-01-08 18:19:27,961 INFO [ThreadBase .InitRunDone :118 ] Daily Actions -Starting Daily Actions Thread
2019-01-08 18:19:28,023 INFO [ThreadBase .InitRunDone :118 ] Daily Maintenance -Starting Daily Maintenance Thread
2019-01-08 18:19:28,023 DEBUG [ThreadActionMonthly .ComputeRunTime :38 ] Monthly Actions -Will Run in 2d:11h:40m:32s
2019-01-08 18:19:28,055 INFO [ThreadBase .InitRunDone :118 ] Maintenance Weekly -Starting Maintenance Weekly Thread
2019-01-08 18:19:28,055 DEBUG [ThreadActionDaily .ComputeRunTime :73 ] Daily Actions -Will Run in 8d:11h:40m:32s
2019-01-08 18:19:28,078 INFO [ThreadBase .InitRunDone :118 ] Reload Configuration -Starting Reload Configuration Thread
2019-01-08 18:19:28,078 DEBUG [ThreadBase .InitRunDone :118 ] Workflow Scheduling -Starting Workflow Scheduling Thread
2019-01-08 18:19:28,086 INFO [ThreadBase .InitRunDone :118 ] Monitor Server Up -Starting Monitor Server Up Thread
2019-01-08 18:19:28,195 INFO [ThreadBase .InitRunDone :118 ] Monitoring Ram -Starting Monitoring Ram Thread
2019-01-08 18:19:28,211 INFO [ThreadBase .InitRunDone :118 ] Monitoring Cpu -Starting Monitoring Cpu Thread
2019-01-08 18:19:28,228 DEBUG [ThreadDailyMaintenance .ComputeRunTime :44 ] Daily Maintenance -Will Run in 8d:1h:31m:31s
2019-01-08 18:19:28,242 INFO [ThreadBase .InitRunDone :118 ] Create Backups -Starting Create Backups Thread
2019-01-08 18:19:28,273 DEBUG [ThreadWeeklyMaintenance .ComputeRunTime :37 ] Maintenance Weekly -Will Run in 8d:5h:41m:31s at 1/13/2019 12:01 AM
2019-01-08 18:19:28,273 DEBUG [ThreadBase .RunNow :41 ] CreateAndStartThreads -Wake Up Thread-Daily Actions
2019-01-08 18:19:28,992 DEBUG [ThreadBase .RunNow :41 ] CreateAndStartThreads -Wake Up Thread-Download vOC Tools
2019-01-08 18:19:28,992 INFO [ThreadBase .Run :62 ] Daily Actions -Thread Daily Actions Requested to be Run
2019-01-08 18:19:28,992 INFO [ThreadBase .Run :62 ] Download vOC Tools -Thread Download vOC Tools Requested to be Run
2019-01-08 18:19:29,008 DEBUG [ThreadActionDaily .DoActions :81 ] Daily Actions -Started Daily Actions
2019-01-08 18:19:29,523 DEBUG [ActionSddOperations .SetSddCStatus :136 ] CreateAndStartThreads -Setting Status of ADA Primary to Available
2019-01-08 18:19:29,586 DEBUG [ActionInstallService .DoAction :67 ] Daily Actions -CMGR1-ActionInstallService-CvVmAutomationServ
2019-01-08 18:19:29,804 DEBUG [ActionInstallService .ShouldDoAction :302 ] Daily Actions -CMGR1-CvVmAutomationService v5.2.18340.2212 is
2019-01-08 18:19:29,929 DEBUG [VmAutomationService .CreateAndStartThreads :82 ] CreateAndStartThreads -Ended CreateAndStartThreads
2019-01-08 18:19:30,476 DEBUG [ActionInstallService .WriteDataToDatabase :375 ] Daily Actions -Wrote CvVmAutomationService data to database
2019-01-08 18:19:30,492 DEBUG [ThreadActionDaily .UpdateDataAgentOnAllServers :424 ] Daily Actions -Waiting for 1 Servers to be Updated

```

6. When opening a support case with NetApp VDS, being able to provide the errors found here will SIGNIFICANTLY accelerate the speed to resolution.

Internet Connection Quality Troubleshooting

Symptoms

Dropped users connections requiring a reconnect. Laggy interface response, general performance problems that don't appear to be related to resource (RAM/CPU) loads.

Cause

When users report performance issues, dropped user connections or a laggy interface, the most common cause is not resources at all but rather the network connections between the customer and the datacenter. These connections run through their ISP, various internet backbone carriers and ultimately into the datacenter. Along the way the data traverses multiple stops. Each of these hops can introduce network latency, lost packets and jitter, all of these can contribute to the perceived performance of the desktop computing environment in the virtual desktop.

Tier 1 triage and troubleshooting will include basic steps like confirming resources (RAM, CPU and HDD Space) are sufficient but once that is completed, testing the network connectivity is a great next step in the troubleshooting process.

Resolution

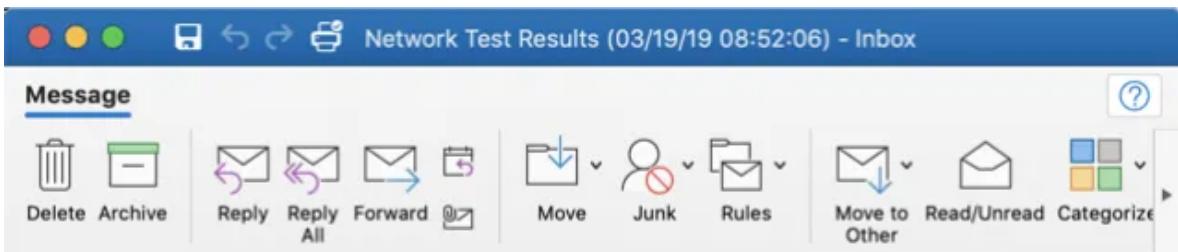
Primary option: NetApp VDS Windows client has built-in diagnostic tools

The diagnostic test can be run and delivered to your email, all from within the virtual desktop Client.

1. Click on the preferences icon (four horizontal lines on the top menu bar)
2. Click Help
3. Click Network Test

4. Enter the user name experiencing the issues, click Run
5. Once complete, enter your email address to receive an email report
6. Review the report to troubleshoot potential connection issues





Network Test Results (03/19/19 08:52:06)



cloudworkspaceclient

Toby vanRoojen

Tuesday, March 19, 2019 at 8:52 AM

[Show Details](#)

Network Test Results:

API address resolved successfully

API is reachable

Username: toby.vanroojen@cloudjumper.com

Gateway: fcf-rds.fcf.cloudworkspace.app

Tenant: rjb5.fcf.cloudworkspace.app

Gateway resolved to: 13.82.216.254

Gateway is reachable

fcf-rds.fcf.cloudworkspace.app	90.02ms
fcf-rds.fcf.cloudworkspace.app	96.65ms
fcf-rds.fcf.cloudworkspace.app	93.32ms
fcf-rds.fcf.cloudworkspace.app	90.35ms
fcf-rds.fcf.cloudworkspace.app	88.85ms
fcf-rds.fcf.cloudworkspace.app	91.81ms
fcf-rds.fcf.cloudworkspace.app	91.39ms
fcf-rds.fcf.cloudworkspace.app	95.21ms
fcf-rds.fcf.cloudworkspace.app	92.3ms
fcf-rds.fcf.cloudworkspace.app	92.2ms
fcf-rds.fcf.cloudworkspace.app	90.68ms
fcf-rds.fcf.cloudworkspace.app	93.51ms
fcf-rds.fcf.cloudworkspace.app	93.08ms
fcf-rds.fcf.cloudworkspace.app	1019.5ms
fcf-rds.fcf.cloudworkspace.app	90.74ms
fcf-rds.fcf.cloudworkspace.app	3109.41ms
fcf-rds.fcf.cloudworkspace.app	92.28ms
fcf-rds.fcf.cloudworkspace.app	90.4ms
fcf-rds.fcf.cloudworkspace.app	88.61ms
fcf-rds.fcf.cloudworkspace.app	90.88ms
fcf-rds.fcf.cloudworkspace.app	93.46ms
fcf-rds.fcf.cloudworkspace.app	92.99ms
fcf-rds.fcf.cloudworkspace.app	95.7ms
fcf-rds.fcf.cloudworkspace.app	90.11ms
fcf-rds.fcf.cloudworkspace.app	92.49ms
fcf-rds.fcf.cloudworkspace.app	94.54ms
fcf-rds.fcf.cloudworkspace.app	89.77ms
fcf-rds.fcf.cloudworkspace.app	94.84ms
fcf-rds.fcf.cloudworkspace.app	91.9ms
fcf-rds.fcf.cloudworkspace.app	91.62ms
fcf-rds.fcf.cloudworkspace.app	94.07ms
fcf-rds.fcf.cloudworkspace.app	92.1ms
fcf-rds.fcf.cloudworkspace.app	91.91ms
fcf-rds.fcf.cloudworkspace.app	99.07ms
fcf-rds.fcf.cloudworkspace.app	93.89ms
fcf-rds.fcf.cloudworkspace.app	89.78ms
fcf-rds.fcf.cloudworkspace.app	92.65ms
fcf-rds.fcf.cloudworkspace.app	92.26ms
fcf-rds.fcf.cloudworkspace.app	94.82ms
fcf-rds.fcf.cloudworkspace.app	92.64ms

Average Latency: 191.04ms

Secondary option: Manual analysis using PingPlotter

To confirm the client's network connection is the culprit you can run the free utility PingPlotter. This utility sends a ping every few seconds and reports on the speed (latency) of the round trip of that ping. It also notes the packet loss (PL) percentage at each hop along the route. When high latency and/or high packet loss is observed it is a good indication that the performance issues are caused by the quality of the internet connection at the hop that is displaying those issues.

1. Download and install [Ping Plotter](#) (Available for MacOS, Windows and iOS).
2. Enter the gateway of the data center in which the tenant is deployed.
3. Let it run for several minutes. Ideally while the performance issues or disconnections are being experienced.
4. Capture the data by choosing “Save Image...” from the File Menu if it is needed for additional troubleshooting.

Enable Desktop Wallpaper for User Sessions

Overview

By default remote sessions have Wallpaper display disabled to improve performance. The result is a black wallpaper that users often wish to customize. This setting can be changed with a simple GPO edit

Instructions:

1. Login to a platform server (e.g. CWMGR1) using level3 .tech account
2. Open Group Policy Management Console
3. Locate the rdsh GPO (labeled as “company code” rdsh (e.g. “xyz1 rdsh”)) Right click “xyz1 rdsh” GPO, choose edit
 - a. In Azure AD Domain Services the GPO is called “AADDC “Computers > Cloud Workspace Computers”
4. Modify the Policy: Computer Configuration > Policies > Administrative Templates > Windows Components > Remote Desktop Services > Remote Desktop Session Host > Remote Session Environment > Remove remote desktop wallpaper set this to Disabled

The screenshot displays two Group Policy Management windows side-by-side, illustrating the configuration of 'Cloud Workspace Computers' across different environments.

Azure AD (Left Window):

- Snapshots:** Default Domain Policy, AADDC-Computers.
- Cloud Workspace Computers:** General tab selected. Context menu is open over the table, showing options like 'Edit...', 'Enabled', 'Link Enabled', 'Save Report...', 'View', 'New Window from Here', 'Delete', 'Rename', 'Refresh', 'Help', and 'User Configuration (Enabled)'.
- Administrative Templates:** Preferences, Wireless Settings, Folders, Control Panel Settings, Local Users and Groups.
- User Configuration (Enabled):** No settings defined.

Internal AD (Right Window):

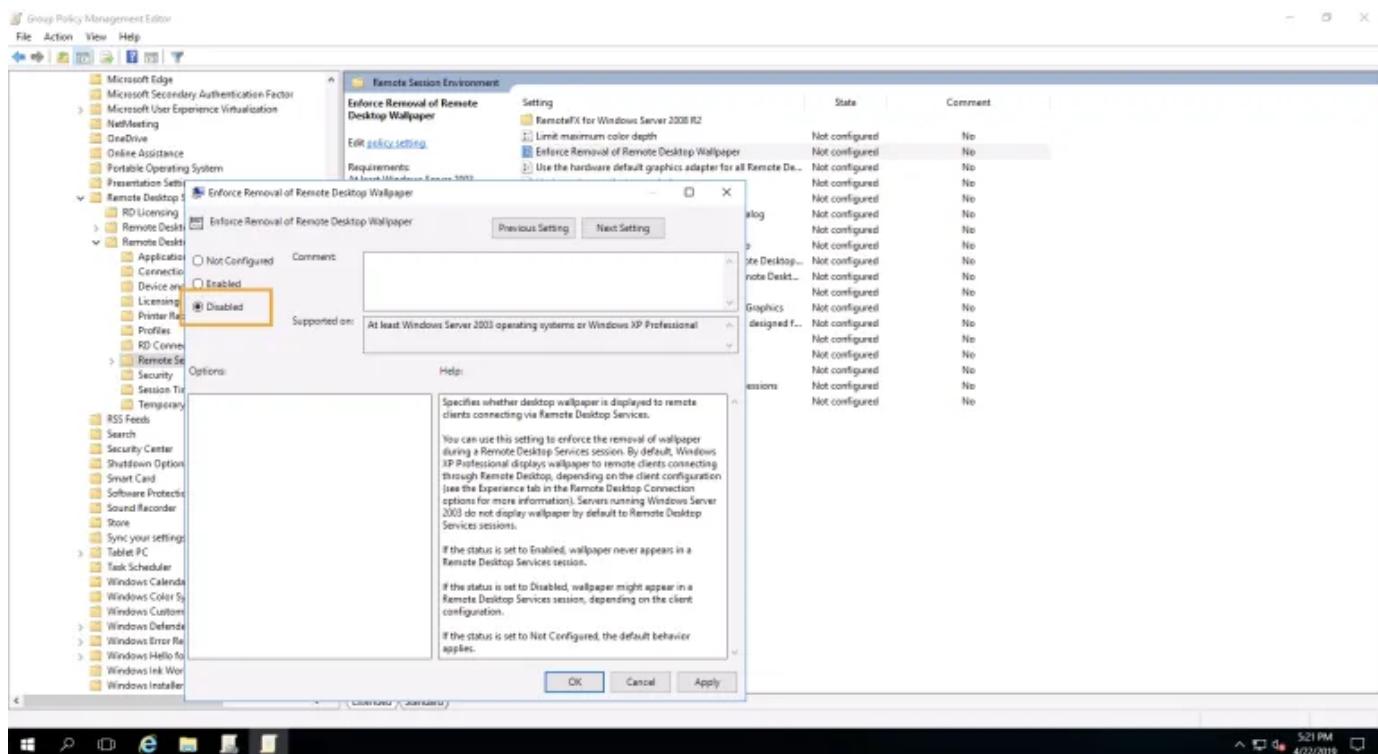
- Snapshots:** Default Domain Policy, AADDC-Computers.
- Cloud Workspace Computers:** General tab selected. Context menu is open over the table, showing options like 'Edit...', 'Enabled', 'Link Enabled', 'Save Report...', 'View', 'New Window from Here', 'Delete', 'Rename', 'Refresh', 'Help', and 'User Configuration (Enabled)'.
- Administrative Templates:** Preferences, Wireless Settings, Folders, Control Panel Settings, Local Users and Groups.
- User Configuration (Enabled):** No settings defined.

Bottom Window: Remote Session Environment (Edit policy setting)

Setting: `Force Removal of Remote Desktop Wallpaper`

Setting	Status	Comment
<code>Force Removal of Remote Desktop Wallpaper</code>	Not configured	No
<code>Use the hardware default graphics adapter for RemoteFX</code>	Not configured	No
<code>Limit maximum display resolution</code>	Not configured	No
<code>Limit number of sessions</code>	Not configured	No
<code>Remove "Disconnected" option from Shut Down menu</code>	Not configured	No
<code>Remove Windows Security item from Start menu</code>	Not configured	No
<code>Use advanced RemoteFX graphics for Remote Desktop sessions</code>	Not configured	No
<code>Prioritize H.264/WF-100 graphics mode for Remote Desktop sessions</code>	Not configured	No
<code>Configure Luma compression for RemoteFX data</code>	Not configured	No
<code>Configure image quality for RemoteFX Adaptive Graphics</code>	Not configured	No
<code>Enable RemoteFX encoding for RemoteFX clients designed for Windows Server 2008 R2</code>	Not configured	No
<code>Configure RemoteFX Adaptive Graphics</code>	Not configured	No
<code>Start a program on connection</code>	Not configured	No
<code>Always show desktop on connection</code>	Not configured	No
<code>Allow desktop composition for remote desktop sessions</code>	Not configured	No
<code>Do not allow font smoothing</code>	Not configured	No

Actions: Edit, Filter On, Filter Options..., Re-Apply Filter, All Tasks, Help.



Troubleshooting Printing Issues

Error

Printing to the local printer from the cloud desktop is not working.

Remote Desktop Services with ThinPrint

VDS optionally includes ThinPrint for Remote Desktop Services (RDS) deployments. The software and licensing are automatically configured at initial deployment. If ThinPrint is in use, the following sections can help troubleshooting issues with printing.

Cause

There are a variety of methods to connect to the cloud desktop. These method differ in how they perform printing functions and thus knowing which type of access is in use is necessary for troubleshooting:

1. Using CloudJumper's access client on a Windows device
 - a. ThinPrint runs on the local device and relays communication between the printer and the cloud desktop
2. Using the HTML5 browser on any device
 - a. The browser will present the printed document as a PDF to download and print locally
3. Using a manually configured RDP client (usually) on a Mac or Linux machine
 - a. Local printers are shared with the cloud desktop by manually configuring "Local Resources" in the RDP Client.

Resolution

1. Attempt to print a document from the local device to confirm that the local device is successfully connecting

to the printer.

2. Uninstall and re-install ThinPrint if using the Access Client on a Windows device. <https://www.thinprint.com/en/resources-support/software/clientsandtools/>
3. Make a note of the access type and the results of the first two steps in a new case with CloudJumper Support.

Azure Virtual Desktop

VDS does not implement any printing solution or unique printing configuration for AVD environments. Printing questions should be directed to Microsoft or (if one was implemented) the printing technology vendor.

Azure vCPU Core Quota

View Current Quota

1. Log into the Azure console and navigate to the Subscriptions module and click Quotas. Next, select all providers in the providers drop-down, select show all in the far-right drop down and select the Azure region in which your Cloud Workspace is deployed.

The screenshot shows the 'Microsoft Azure - Usage + quotas' page. In the left sidebar, 'Usage + quotas' is selected under 'Settings'. The main area displays a table with columns: QUOTA, PROVIDER, and LOCATION. A dropdown menu for 'LOCATION' is open, showing a list of Azure regions with checkboxes. Most regions have checkboxes checked, indicating they have quotas assigned. The regions listed are: Select all, Australia Central, Australia Central 2, Australia East, Australia Southeast, Brazil South, Canada Central, Canada East, Central India, Central US, East Asia, East US, East US 2, France Central, France South, Global, Japan East, Japan West, Korea Central, Korea South, and North Central US. A tooltip says 'No quotas & Select the provider in the dropdown'.

2. Then you'll see how much you're consuming vs. how much quota you have available. In the image below, CloudJumper is consuming 42 CPUs out of the 350 CPUs available for the BS family of VMs.
Increasing Quota

You can use each Microsoft Azure resource up to its quota. Each subscription has separate quotas and usage is tracked per subscription. If you reach a quota cap, you can request an increase via Help + Support. Learn more

[Request Increase](#)

All service quotas	All providers	East US	Show all
d			
QUOTA	PROVIDER	LOCATION	USAGE
Standard B5 Family vCPUs	Microsoft.Compute	East US	<div style="width: 12%;">12 %</div> 42 of 350
Static Public IP Addresses	Microsoft.Network	East US	<div style="width: 1%;">1 %</div> 1 of 200
Public IP Addresses	Microsoft.Network	East US	<div style="width: 0%;">0 %</div> 2 of 1000
Load Balancers	Microsoft.Network	East US	<div style="width: 0%;">0 %</div> 1 of 1000
StandardSSDStorageDisks	Microsoft.Compute	East US	<div style="width: 0%;">0 %</div> 11 of 25000
Premium Storage Managed Disks	Microsoft.Compute	East US	<div style="width: 0%;">0 %</div> 1 of 25000
DDoS customized policies	Microsoft.Network	East US	<div style="width: 0%;">0 %</div> 0 of 200
DDoS Protection Plans	Microsoft.Network	East US	<div style="width: 0%;">0 %</div> 0 of 1
DirectDriveDisks	Microsoft.Compute	East US	<div style="width: 0%;">0 %</div> 0 of 20
DNS servers per Virtual Network	Microsoft.Network	East US	<div style="width: 0%;">0 %</div> 0 of 20
Frontend IP Configurations per Load B...	Microsoft.Network	East US	<div style="width: 0%;">0 %</div> 0 of 200
Inbound Rules per Load Balancer	Microsoft.Network	East US	<div style="width: 0%;">0 %</div> 0 of 250
Inbound rules per Network Interface	Microsoft.Network	East US	<div style="width: 0%;">0 %</div> 0 of 500

3. If you want to increase your quota, click Request Increase and tell it what you want to increase (99% of the time this will be compute/CPUs).

Home > Subscriptions > Microsoft Azure - Usage + quotas > New support request > Basics

New support request X

HELP + SUPPORT

1 Basics >

2 Problem >

3 Contact information >

Basics X

NEW SUPPORT REQUEST

Try our new case submission experience to submit your request →

* Issue type
Service and subscription limits (quotas)

* Subscription
Microsoft Azure (01d239c7-c2a9-494d-8a22-6c11afc3bc2d)

Can't find your subscription? [Show more](#) ⓘ

* Quota type
Compute/VM (cores/vCPUs) subscription limit increases

* Support plan
Cloud Solution Provider

Next

The screenshot shows the Microsoft Azure 'New support request' wizard. The left sidebar has three steps: 1. Basics, 2. Problem, and 3. Contact information. The main panel is titled 'Basics' and contains fields for issue type (selected as 'Service and subscription limits (quotas)'), subscription (selected as 'Microsoft Azure (01d239c7-c2a9-494d-8a22-6c11afc3bc2d)'), quota type (selected as 'Compute/VM (cores/vCPUs) subscription limit increases'), and support plan (selected as 'Cloud Solution Provider'). A 'Next' button is at the bottom.

4. Select the region your Cloud Workspace is deployed in and the VM family you want to increase quota for.

The screenshot shows the Microsoft Azure 'New support request' wizard at the 'Quota details' step. The left sidebar lists three steps: 1. Basics (Completed), 2. Problem (Current), and 3. Contact information. The main area is titled 'Problem' and 'NEW SUPPORT REQUEST'. It contains fields for 'Severity' (set to 'C - Minimal impact'), 'Quota details' (with a note to 'Provide details for your quota request'), and 'File upload' (with a placeholder 'Select a file'). To the right, the 'Quota details' section is expanded, showing fields for 'Deployment model' (Resource Manager), 'Location' (East US), 'SKU family' (BS Series), and a table for 'SKU SERIES' with rows for 'BS Series' (CURRENT: 350, NEW LIMIT: 9001). A link to 'Learn about Compute (cores/vCPUs) quota increase requests' is also present. At the bottom are 'Next' and 'Save and continue' buttons.

5. Enter your contact info and click Create to submit the request to Microsoft. They are usually VERY fast at increasing this.

Unlocking User Accounts

Overview

Unlocking a locked account for an End User is a simple process that resolves a moderately common issue that end users report.

After four failed login attempts the User will be locked out. The duration is 30 minutes unless the customer account has password complexity enabled, in which case the lockout can only be performed manually.

The user account can be unlocked from the list of users on the Users & Groups page in the Workspaces or from the User Detail page.

Users & Groups Page

Users				Add/Import	Refresh
<input type="text" value="toby"/>					
Name ▾	Username	Status	Connection Status		
Toby vanRoojen	toby.vanroojen...	● Available	● Account Locked		
« < 1 2 > »					

Users				Add/Import	Refresh
<input type="text" value="toby"/>					
Name ▾	Username	Status	Connection Status		
Toby vanRoojen	toby.vanroojen...	● Available	● Account Locked	Unlock	Locked
« < 1 2 > »				Delete	Unlock

User Detail Page

User Details

Status & Connection Details

Username
toby.vanroojen

Connection Status
Account Locked

Status
Available

Phone Email

Login Identifier
ng6demo

Partner
Demo
Customers

First Name Last Name
Toby vanRoojen

Created By
toby.vanroojen@cloudjumper.net

Created On
11/10/2016
5:30 pm

Troubleshooting Virtual Machine Performance

NetApp offers customers insight into troubleshooting server performance for users/apps. All companies consume resources differently based on the number of end users logged in at once, application use, if SQL Standard is installed vs. SQL Express, etc. so it is important to be able to review what is happening when a user reports performance issues.

Overview

Every app is different, and even the same software being run by the same number of users can have different resource consumption patterns. This is why it helps to understand the apps your users are running and what truly powers that app. Is it CPU, RAM or storage? These considerations will help focus your troubleshooting.

In our experience, these have proven to be generally true statements to help you begin:

CPU: this is usually the culprit/limiting factor if the app in question is home-grown and/or an Excel issue
 RAM: this is usually the culprit/limiting factor if SQL Standard is used
 Storage: this is usually a contributing factor if disk consumption is greater than 90%.



If SQL Express is used, it is likely a limiting factor – it limits RAM consumption to 1 GB, which will be under the software vendor's required specs.

Using nightly resource reports

VDS sends nightly reports with information about each VM. There is a lot of useful information in that report, including recommendations on whether to increase or decrease resources. Here are a few excerpts:

This image shows whether you should increase or decrease CPU/RAM on VMs for a given workspace.

Company Code	Pool	Run Date PDT	Allocation Type	# Servers	# Users	Max Active Users	Ram GB Per User	CPU Per User	Max Ram %	Max CPU %	Recommended Change RAM	Recommended Change CPU	Ram GB	CPUs
[REDACTED]	D1	2018-07-30 09:12 AM	Unknown	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No Change	No Change	0	0
[REDACTED]	D1	2018-07-30 09:12 AM	Unknown	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No Change	No Change	0	0
[REDACTED]	SHARED	2018-07-30 09:12 AM	Fixed	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Need More Data	Need More Data	6	2

In the image below, we can see that there is a column that shows how long it has been since the server has been rebooted.

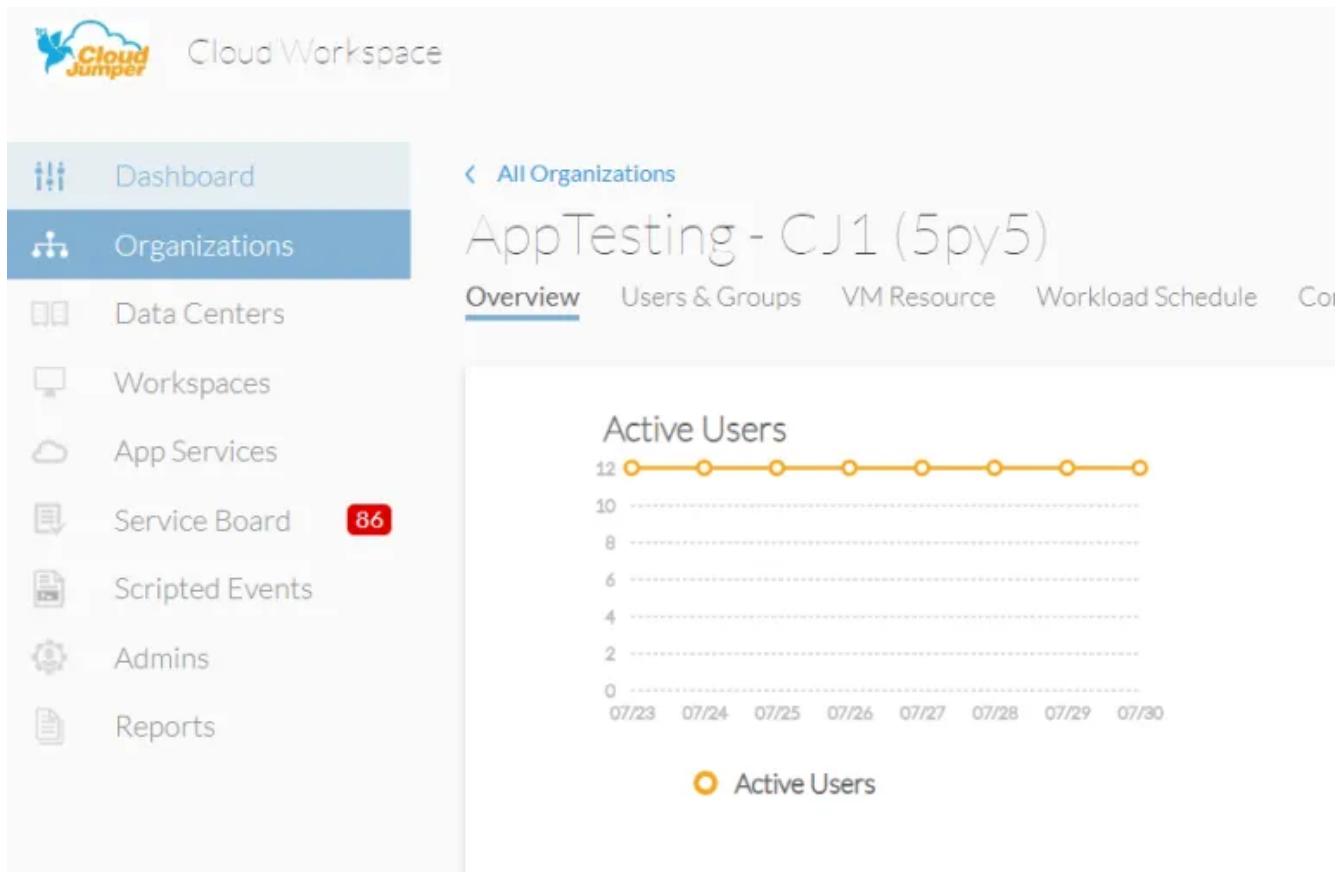
Time Since Last Reboot (dd:hh:mm)	Time Zone	RAM GB	CPUs
38:20:17	(UTC-08:00) Pacific Time (US & Canada)	4	2
146:00:46	(UTC-08:00) Pacific Time (US & Canada)	4	2

In this image we can see storage provisioned vs. consumed – this becomes a good topic to investigate briefly at first or once you have validated that CPU/RAM are not the issue.

Drive Total Space GB	Drive Used Space GB	Drive Free Space GB
63	15.63	47.82

Viewing CPU/RAM resource consumption in real-time

1. Log into VDS, then click the Organizations module and select the organization in question.



2. You can locate what server the user is logged into by locating them in the users section.

Overview **Users & Groups** VM Resource Workload Schedule Contact Info **X Delete Client**

Groups **Add** Users **Add/Import** Refresh

Filter by Keyword

Group	Users
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]

Name	Username	Status	Connection Status
Test Doug	TestDoug@CJ1...	● Active	Offline
		● Active	Offline

3. Next, scroll down until you see the Servers section – locate the server the user reporting the issue is logged into and click the settings wheel, then connect.

Servers **Add** Refresh

Filter by Keyword

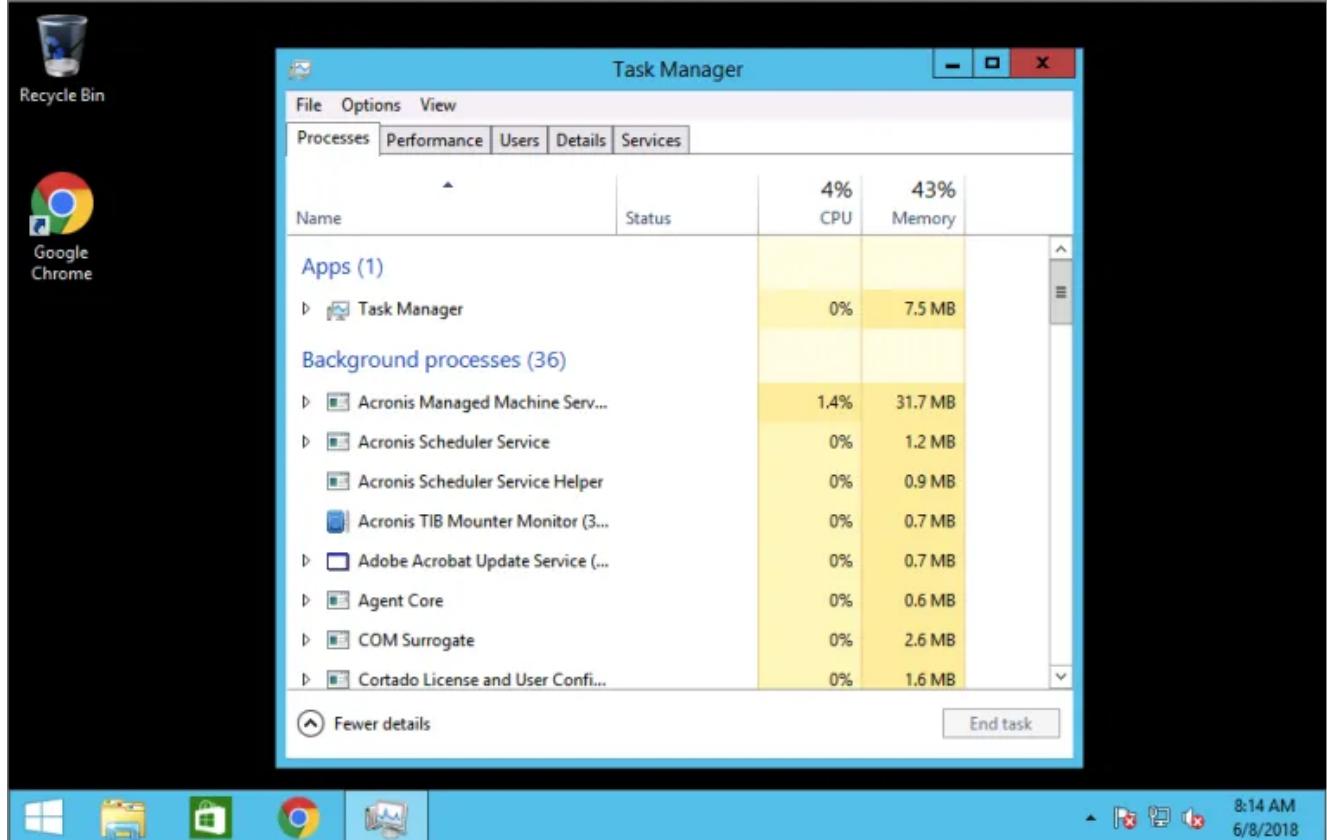
Name	Type	RAM	CPU	Online Status	Status
SPY5TSD1	Shared	8 GB	2	● Online	● Available

Connect

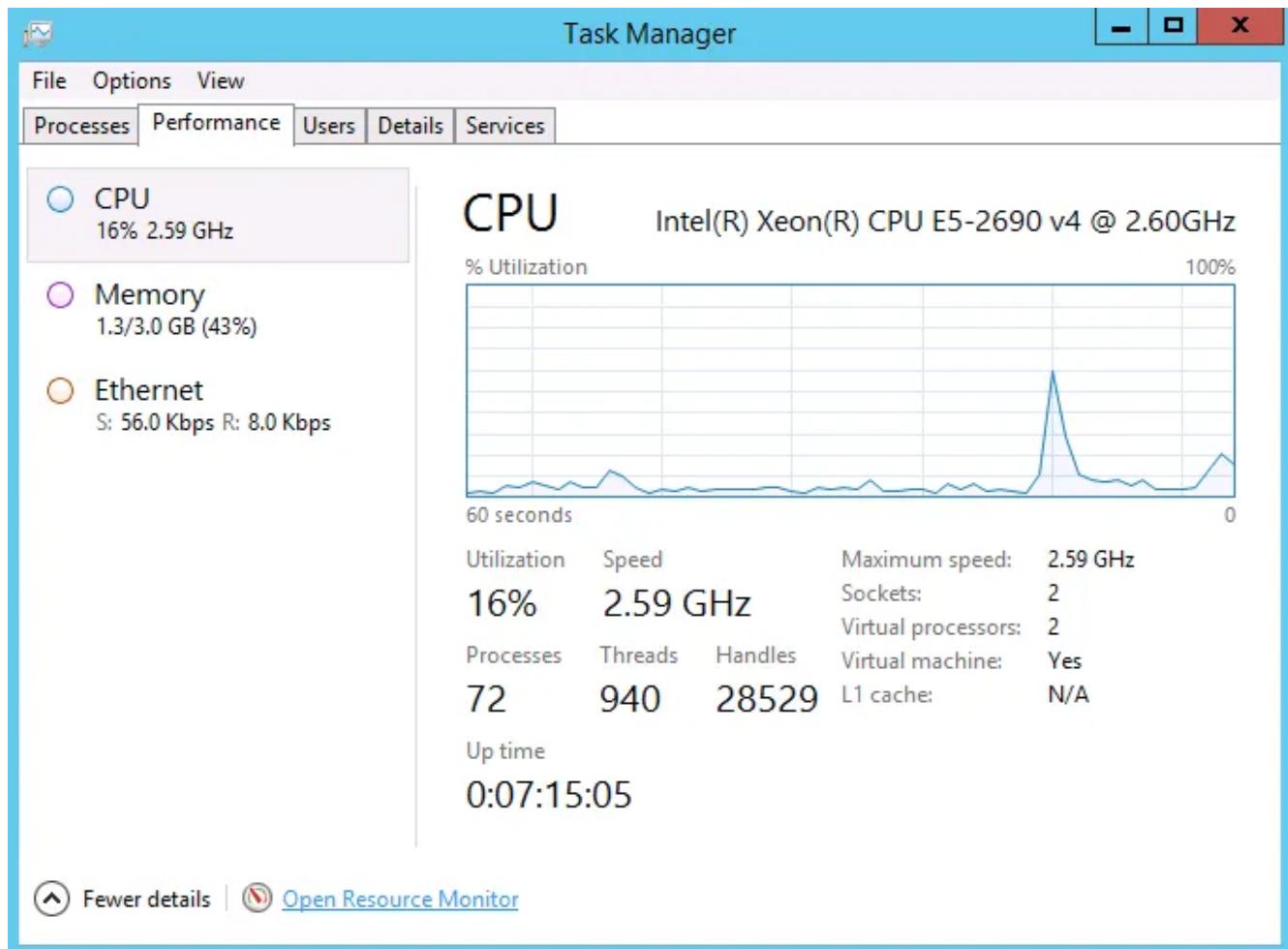
4. Once you've connected to the server, click the Start button. Next, click Task Manager.



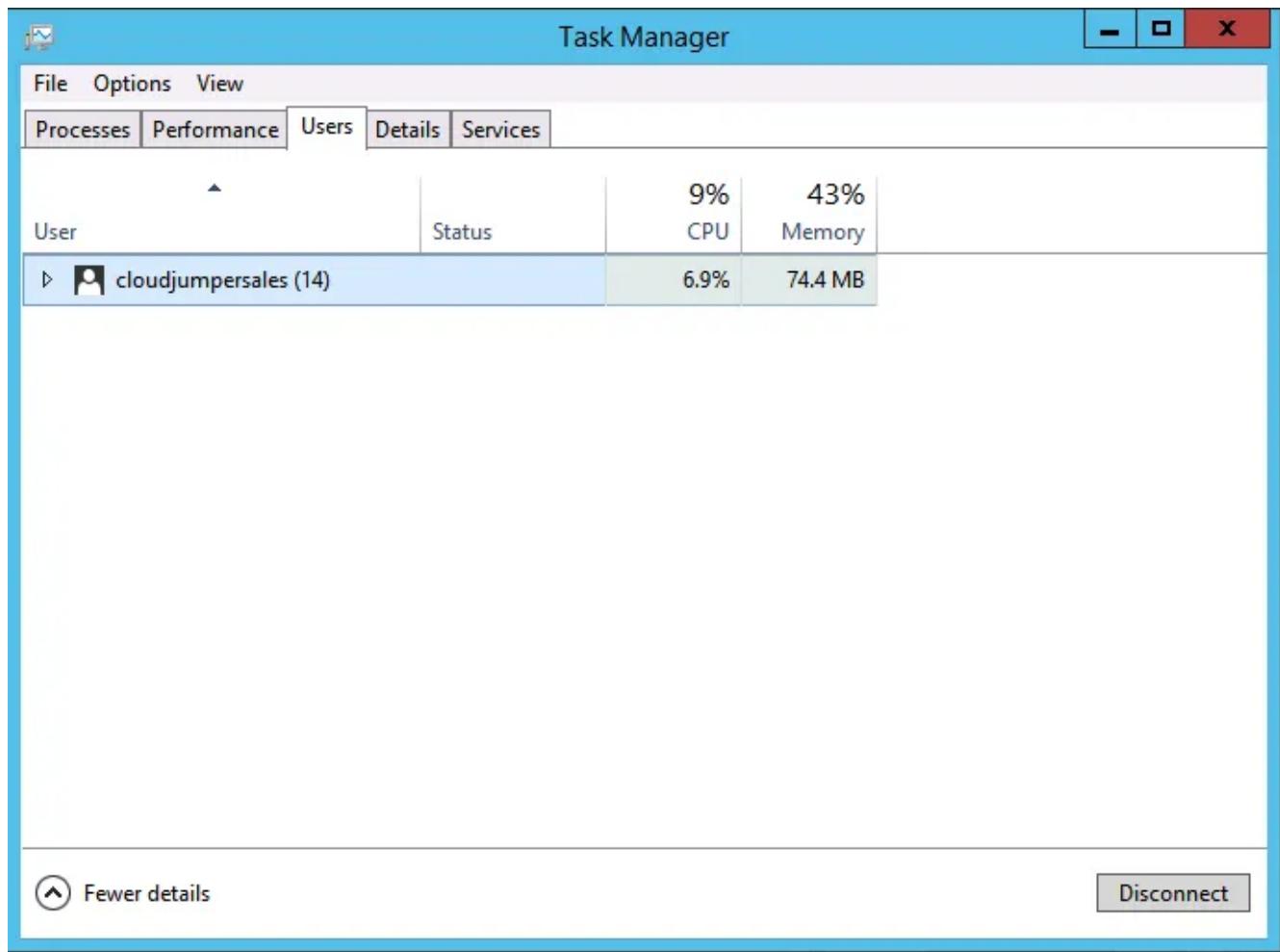
5. The Task Manager gives a wealth of insight into what's happening, right at that moment. This is the absolute best way to see what's affecting your users at the moment they report an issue to you.
6. You can review the processes running on the server, identify which if any are causing the issue and either communicate with the Customer or end the processes on the spot.



7. You can also view the Performance tab to show what's happening, live. This is a tremendous troubleshooting step – asking End users to repeat the steps they took to cause a performance issue, then seeing what happens. Similarly, if they follow general advice (close excess Chrome browser tabs, as Google Chrome tabs are a common resource consumer) you can see resource consumption decrease.



8. The users tab can show you which user, if any, is consuming the resources causing a spike in consumption.



9. You can expand each End user to see which specific processes they're running and how much each one is consuming.

The screenshot shows the Windows Task Manager window. The title bar reads "Task Manager". The menu bar includes "File", "Options", and "View". Below the menu is a tab bar with "Processes", "Performance", "Users" (which is selected), "Details", and "Services". The main area is a table with the following columns: User, Status, CPU, and Memory. The table lists 14 processes under the user "cloudjumpersales".

User	Status	4% CPU	43% Memory
cloudjumpersales (14)			
Acronis Scheduler Service ...		0%	0.9 MB
Acronis TIB Mounter Moni...		0%	0.7 MB
Client Server Runtime Proc...		0%	1.0 MB
Desktop Window Manager		0%	8.9 MB
Host Process for Windows ...		0%	1.9 MB
Java Update Checker (32 bit)		0%	2.1 MB
Java Update Scheduler (32 ...		0%	2.3 MB
PUAR v1.6 (32 bit)		0%	8.9 MB
RDP Clipboard Monitor		0%	1.3 MB
Resource and Performance...		0.7%	12.9 MB
SBAMTray Application (32 ...		0%	1.4 MB
Task Manager		0.7%	8.0 MB
Windows Explorer		0%	23.0 MB

More details Disconnect

10. Another option is viewing which services are running.

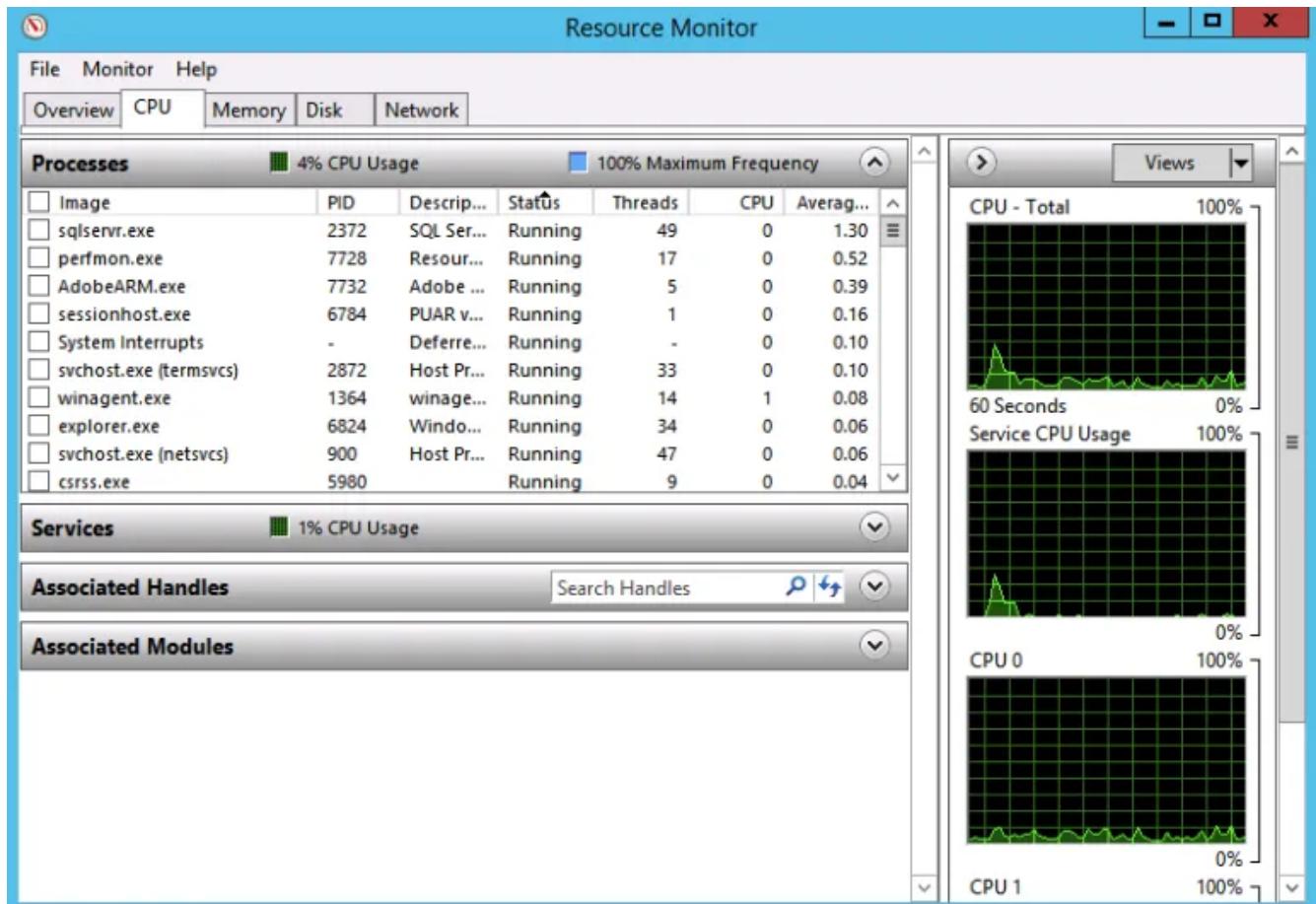
Task Manager

The screenshot shows the Windows Task Manager window with the 'Services' tab selected. The table lists various system services with their names, Process IDs (PID), descriptions, current status, and group information. Most services listed are either Running or Stopped.

Name	PID	Description	Status	Group
WSearch	2420	Windows Search	Running	
wmiApSrv		WMI Performance Adapter	Stopped	
WIDWriter	1256	Windows Internal Database VSS Writer	Running	
VSS		Volume Shadow Copy	Stopped	
vmvss		VMware Snapshot Provider	Stopped	
VMTools	1644	VMTools	Running	
vds		Virtual Disk	Stopped	
VaultSvc		Credential Manager	Stopped	
UIODetect		Interactive Services Detection	Stopped	
Tssdis	2704	Remote Desktop Connection Broker	Running	
TrustedInstaller		Windows Modules Installer	Stopped	
TPVCGateway	2032	TP VC Gateway Service	Running	
TPTrackSvc	1988	TP Tracking Service	Running	
TPAutoConnSvc	1964	TP AutoConnect Service	Running	
TieringFngineService		Storage Tiers Management	Stopped	
sppsvc		Software Protection	Stopped	
Spooler	1200	Print Spooler	Running	
SNMPTRAP		SNMP Trap	Stopped	

↶ Fewer details |
 ⟳ Open Services

11. Customers can also open the Resource Monitor to investigate in more detail.



Considering storage performance

One of the more common causes of VM performance issues is insufficient disk performance. Standard (and even SSD) disks are not designed to handle the high I/O load demanded by VDS workloads. User logins tend to happen in bunches and each one demands significant I/O as profiles and settings are loaded. NetApp's high performing storage technologies such as Azure NetApp Files, CVO and CVS are particularly well suited for this workload and should be considered the default option for VDS workloads.

Considering storage consumption

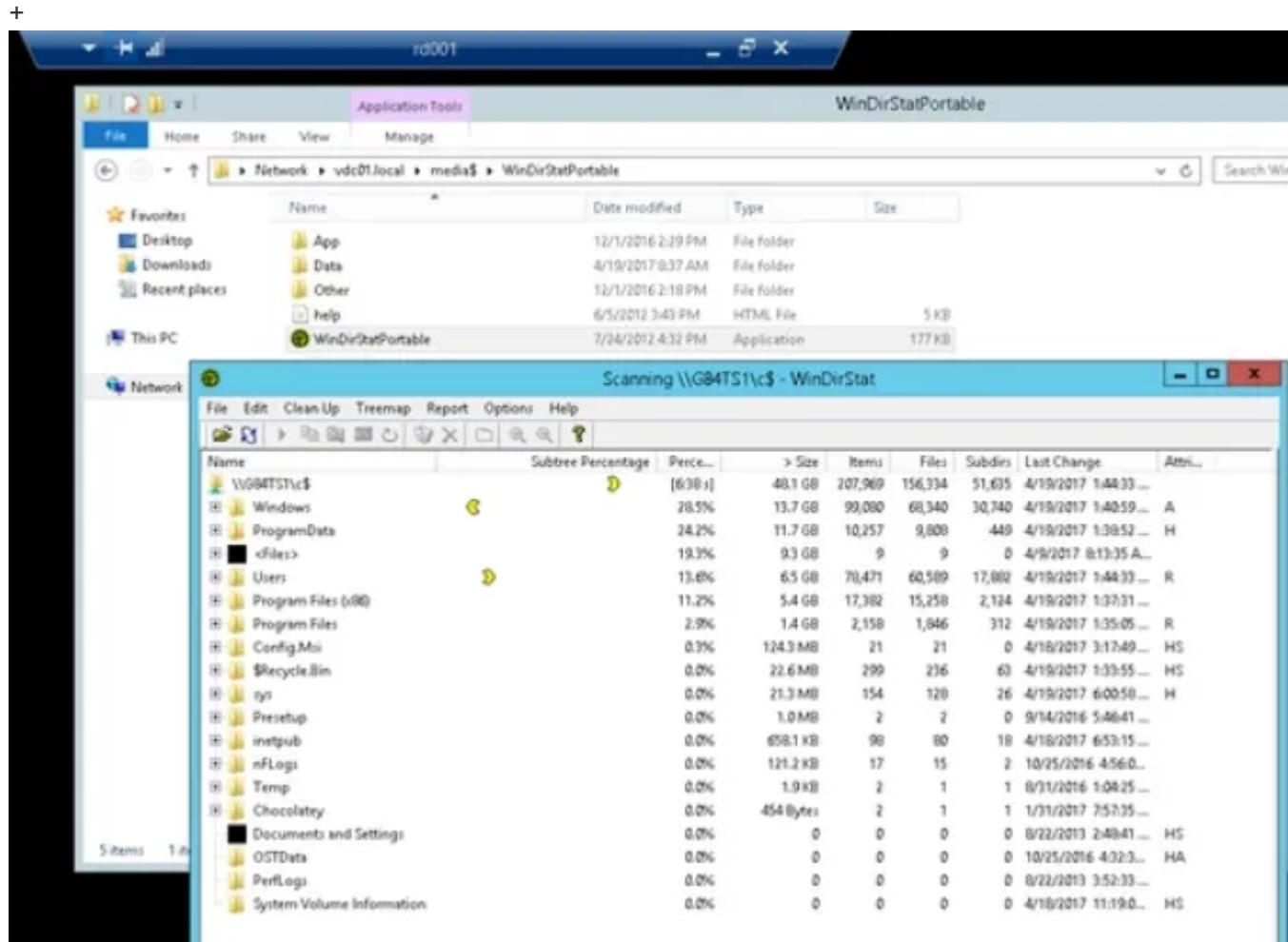
Microsoft has a long-held best practice against allowing disk consumption on any drive to exceed 90%. In their eyes, this causes performance to plummet and can cause a number of other challenges, such as not having enough storage for backups to complete and not allowing users to save their work.

RMM tools can offer storage monitoring services, including the ability to set thresholds and alerts. If storage becomes a challenge for you, working with your RMM vendor to enable these types of alerts is recommended.

For deeper investigation, install software to review drive consumption.

From conversations with customers, Windirstat or Treesize have proven to be the preferred applications for inspection of drive consumption.

Windirstat can inspect a full drive over the network if there is insufficient space to install/run an app locally or login is blocked:



DNS Forwards for Azure ADDS & SSO via O365 identity

Overview

Users can't access company websites on primary email domain.

For Example, NetApp employees in VDS workspaces can't access netapp.com if their SSO account is user@netapp.com

Dedicated VDS deployments use the internal domain of the Azure tenant.

Resolution

To resolve this, the Organization's team that manages DNS will need to create a DNS forward lookup zone for your internal domain to allow it to resolve the correct external IP (for NetApp's purpose, this would let NetApp employees browse to netapp.com from within their virtual desktop).

Step by Step Guide

1. Install the DNS Server Tools on CWMGR1 – this will allow you to manage DNS.

Server Manager

Server Manager • Dashboard

Manage Tools View Help

Dashboard Local Server All Servers File and Storage Services

WELCOME TO SERVER MANAGER

QUICK START

WHAT'S NEW

LEARN MORE

1 Configure this local server

2 Add roles and features

3 Add other servers to manage

4 Create a server group

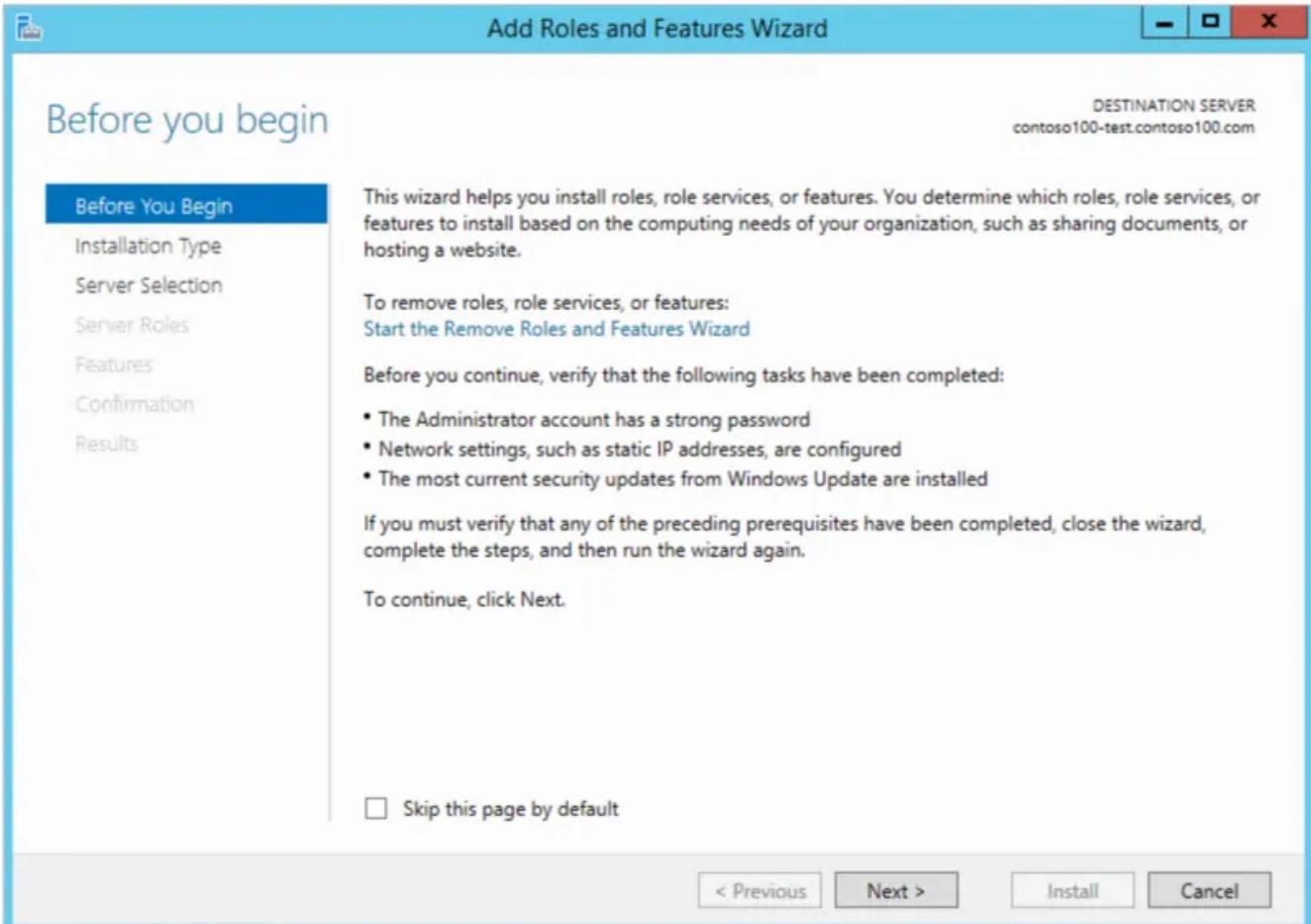
5 Connect this server to cloud services

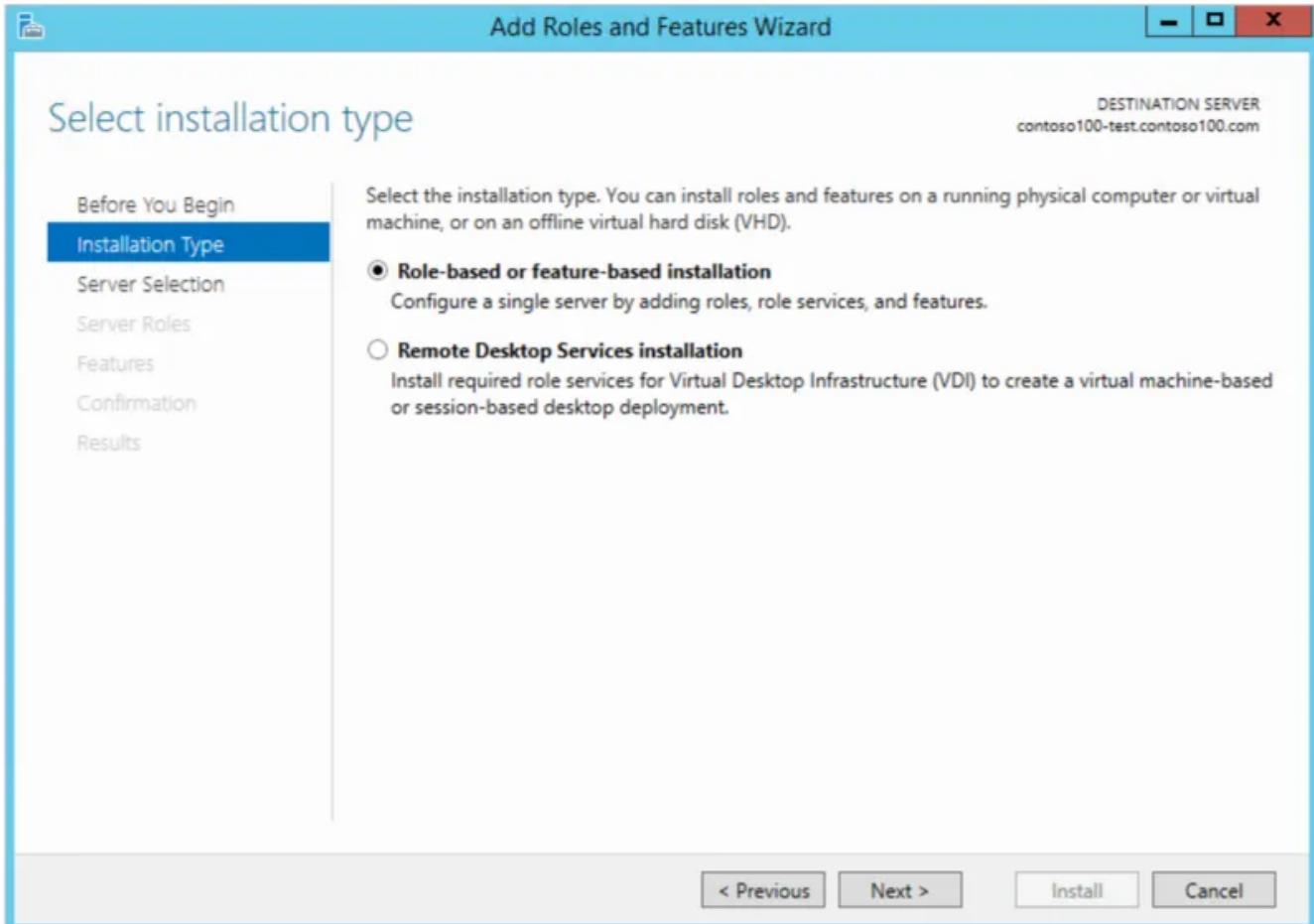
Hide

ROLES AND SERVER GROUPS

Roles: 1 | Server groups: 1 | Servers total: 1

File and Storage Services	Local Server	All Servers
Manageability	Manageability	Manageability
Events	Events	Events
Performance	Services	Services
BPA results	Performance	Performance
	BPA results	BPA results





Select destination server

DESTINATION SERVER
cwmgr1.cloudjumper.com

Before You Begin

Installation Type

Server Selection

Server Roles

Features

Confirmation

Results

Select a server or a virtual hard disk on which to install roles and features.

- Select a server from the server pool
 Select a virtual hard disk

Server Pool

Filter:		
Name	IP Address	Operating System
cwmgr1.cloudjumper.com	10.0.0.12	Microsoft Windows Server 2016 Datacenter

1 Computer(s) found

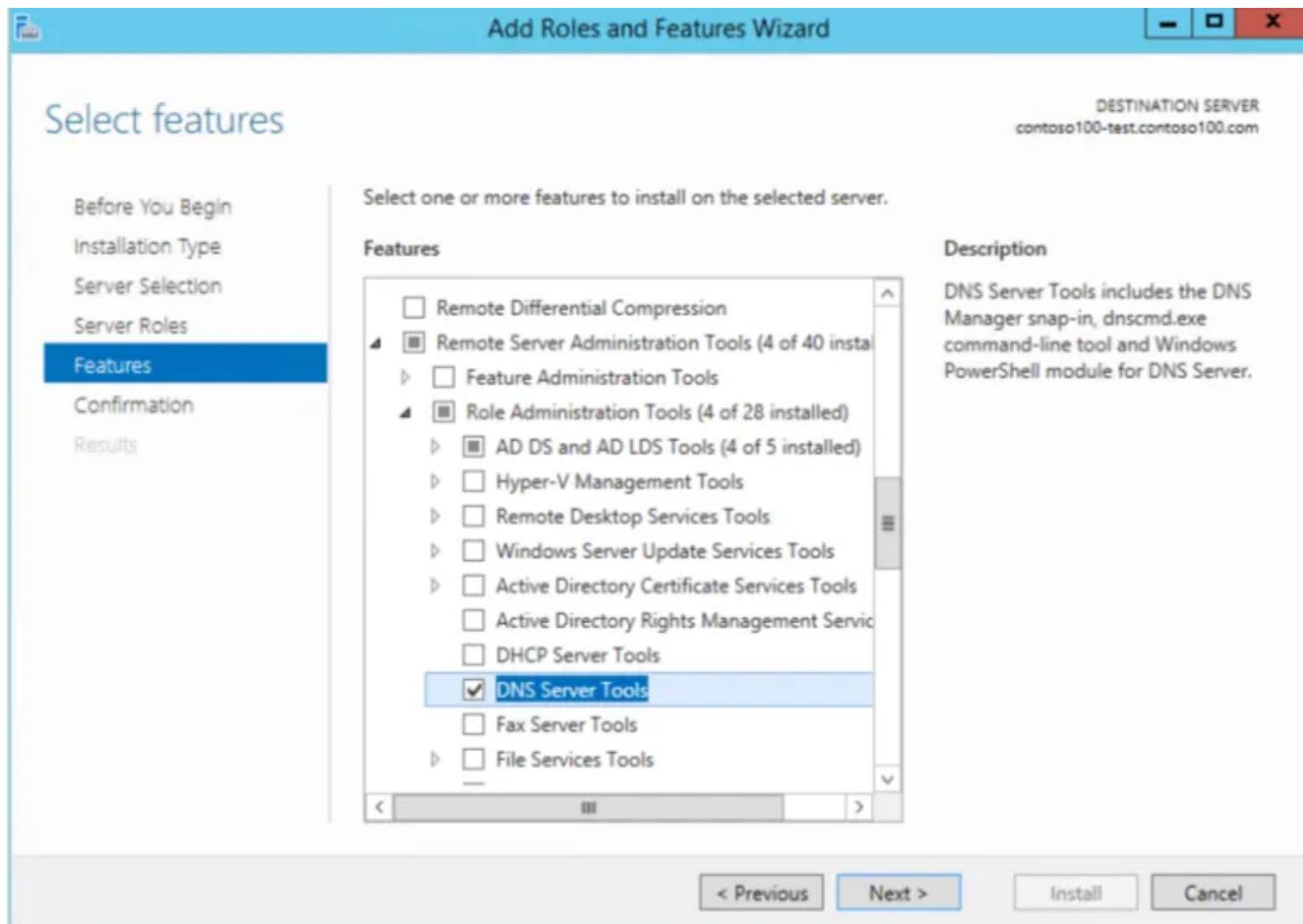
This page shows servers that are running Windows Server 2012 or a newer release of Windows Server, and that have been added by using the Add Servers command in Server Manager. Offline servers and newly-added servers from which data collection is still incomplete are not shown.

< Previous

Next >

Install

Cancel



- Once installed, you can go to Control Panel → System and Security → Administrative Tools and open up DNS.

The screenshot shows the Windows Control Panel with the path: Control Panel > System and Security > Administrative Tools. The 'Administrative Tools' tab is selected. On the left, there's a 'Quick access' sidebar with links to Desktop, Downloads, Documents, Pictures, This PC, Cloud on 64.141.18, Desktop, Documents, Downloads, Music, Pictures, Videos, Windows (C:), Temporary Storage, and Network. The main area lists various administrative tools as shortcuts, including Active Directory Administrative Center, Active Directory Domains and Trusts, Active Directory Lightweight Directory Se..., Active Directory Module for Windows Po..., Active Directory Sites and Services, Active Directory Users and Computers, ADSI Edit, Cassia.dll, Cassia, Component Services, Computer Management, Defragment and Optimize Drives, Disk Cleanup, DNS, Event Viewer, Group Policy Management, Internet Information Services (IIS) Manager, iSCSI Initiator, Local Security Policy, Microsoft Azure Services, and ODBC Data Sources (32-bit). The 'DNS' shortcut is highlighted with a blue selection bar.

Name	Date modified	Type	Size
Active Directory Administrative Center	7/16/2016 9:19 AM	Shortcut	2 KB
Active Directory Domains and Trusts	7/16/2016 9:20 AM	Shortcut	2 KB
Active Directory Lightweight Directory Se...	7/16/2016 9:20 AM	Shortcut	2 KB
Active Directory Module for Windows Po...	7/16/2016 9:19 AM	Shortcut	2 KB
Active Directory Sites and Services	7/16/2016 9:19 AM	Shortcut	2 KB
Active Directory Users and Computers	7/16/2016 9:20 AM	Shortcut	2 KB
ADSI Edit	7/16/2016 9:19 AM	Shortcut	2 KB
Cassia.dll	4/11/2011 1:49 PM	Application extens...	36 KB
Cassia	4/11/2011 1:49 PM	XML Document	39 KB
Component Services	7/16/2016 9:18 AM	Shortcut	2 KB
Computer Management	7/16/2016 9:18 AM	Shortcut	2 KB
Defragment and Optimize Drives	7/16/2016 9:18 AM	Shortcut	2 KB
Disk Cleanup	7/16/2016 9:19 AM	Shortcut	2 KB
DNS	7/16/2016 9:19 AM	Shortcut	2 KB
Event Viewer	7/16/2016 9:18 AM	Shortcut	2 KB
Group Policy Management	7/16/2016 9:19 AM	Shortcut	2 KB
Internet Information Services (IIS) Manager	7/16/2016 9:19 AM	Shortcut	2 KB
iSCSI Initiator	7/16/2016 9:18 AM	Shortcut	2 KB
Local Security Policy	7/16/2016 9:19 AM	Shortcut	2 KB
Microsoft Azure Services	7/16/2016 9:19 AM	Shortcut	2 KB
ODBC Data Sources (32-bit)	7/16/2016 9:18 AM	Shortcut	2 KB

3. When asked for the DNS server running DNS you will want to put in your domain name (in the example we've been using, this would be *netapp.com*).

Troubleshooting Application Issues

Overview

Troubleshooting an application error is a common administrative practice that doesn't involve VDS itself, but is greatly assisted by VDS and the level of control it provides administrators. While NetApp VDS does not troubleshoot these issues for Customers, our experience allows us to advise administrators after identifying some basic information like the following in order to dig deeper and troubleshoot with end users and/or third parties.

- Name of the user experiencing the issue
- Name of the application the user was working with
- The server the user's session was on
- Steps to reproduce the issue

Reviewing Your Tools

Monitoring

After identifying the server the User was using, check your monitoring solution to validate that resource (CPU and RAM) consumption is within normal levels. You can also validate that application-specific requirements (a special service that will cause issues if it isn't running) are functional. In situations like this, advanced settings like up/down monitoring of said services may have been triggered.

Anti-Virus

As an administrator with access to both the servers and Azure Active Directory, you have access to review what has been discovered and what policies are set. In the event something unforeseen is present, it could be affecting your application.

Additional Tools

Some applications require additional components, like a service account that remains logged in indefinitely or a VPN to a piece of physical equipment (say, an on-site network appliance or a piece of manufacturing equipment or diagnostic utility). In these situations, application-specific errors may be caused by something other than the way the application was installed or how its settings are configured.

Extending Access to Third Parties

Applications and/or their databases are often installed, configured and supported by either the software vendor (ISV) themselves or a third party expert in that software's configuration, management and integrations. In these situations you will want to extend temporary administrative access to a these steps: [Providing Temporary Access to 3rd Parties](#)

It is a best practice to shut down these third party accounts after the upgrade or update is completed or after the issue is resolved.

In many cases, this level of troubleshooting will require that a software maintenance contract with the ISV. If this is not in place, the ISV may not assist you until this is in place.

 It is also possible that the troubleshooting issue could be related to the hardware (desktops, laptops, thin clients, etc.) end users are working with. An example could be that upgrading a user's laptop could lock the machine in the eyes of a thin client configuration file, meaning that end users cannot access the tools that allow them to log into their virtual desktop. In this case, a maintenance contract for hardware may be required before the manufacturer will assist you.

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