



10 reasons you'll love Windows Server 2016

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IT is being pulled in two directions

Support business agility and innovation

Provide secure, controlled IT resources

By 2017, 50% of total IT spending will be spent outside of the formal IT organization*



*Source: Gartner Group, 2016

Demands on the overwhelmed IT department

We need to run IT more efficiently.

Where is that compliance report?

Security is top priority. I don't want to be the next headline for a breach.

We need apps that keep us ahead of the competition.

I can't wait for IT to get organized when I can get it done faster outside.

But my app worked great when I handed it off.



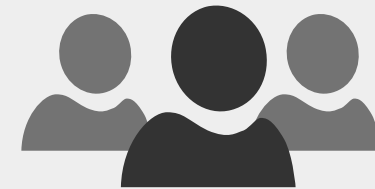
CFO

Cheaper



CEO

Better



Developers

Faster

Windows Server design points

Provide layered security for emerging threats

1

Build the software-defined datacenter

2

Accelerate business agility with apps built on Windows Server

3

10 reasons you'll love Windows Server 2016

- 1 Privileged identity
- 2 Security
- 3 Compute
- 4 Storage
- 5 Network
- 6 Remote Desktop Services (RDS)
- 7 Nano Server
- 8 Containers
- 9 PowerShell
- 10 Server management tools



10 reasons you'll love Windows Server 2016

Security

- 1 Privileged identity
- 2 Security

Application platform

- 7 Nano Server
- 8 Containers

SDDC

- 3 Compute
- 4 Storage
- 5 Network
- 6 Remote Desktop Services (RDS)

Management

- 9 PowerShell
- 10 Server management tools





Privileged identity



Challenges in protecting credentials

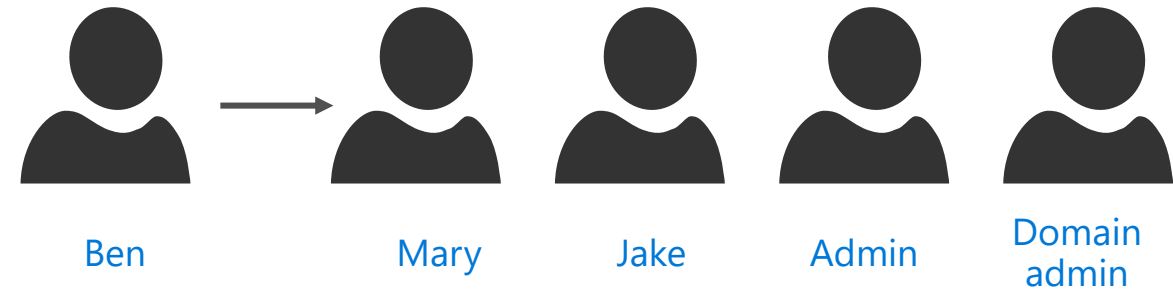


Privileged
identity

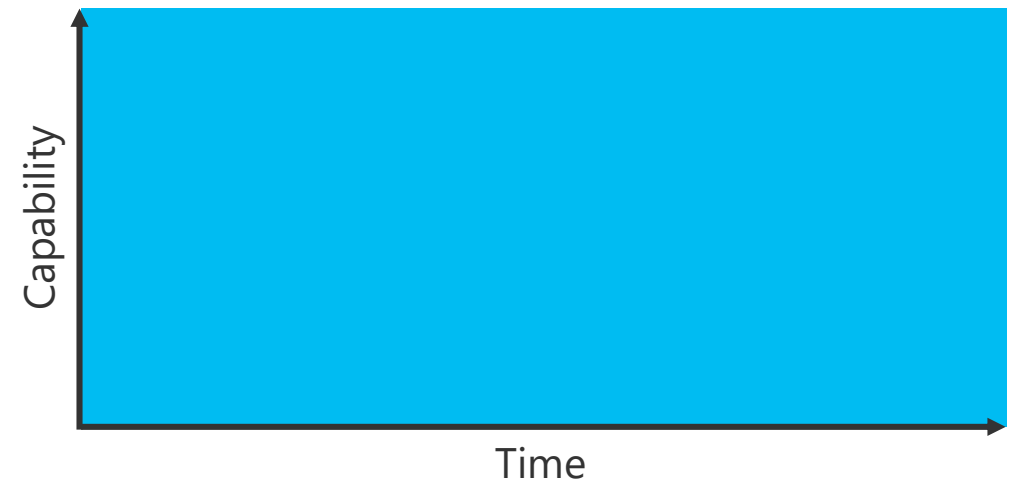
Social engineering leads to credential theft.

Most attacks seek out and leverage administrative credentials.

Administrative credentials often inadvertently provide more privilege than necessary—and for an unlimited time.



Typical administrator



Protecting privileged credentials



Privileged
identity

Credential Guard

Prevents Pass-the-Hash and Pass-the-Ticket attacks by protecting stored credentials through virtualization-based security.

Remote Credential Guard

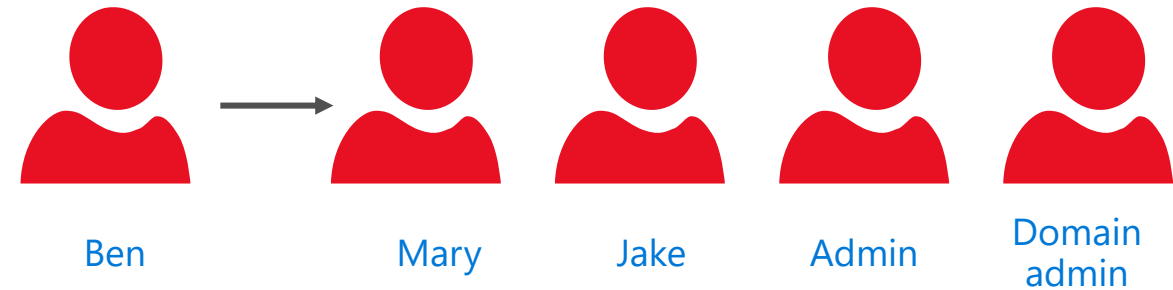
Works in conjunction with Credential Guard for RDP sessions to deliver Single Sign-On (SSO), eliminating the need to pass credentials to the RDP host.

Just Enough Administration

Limits administrative privileges to the bare-minimum required set of actions (limited in space).

Just-in-Time Administration

Provides privileged access through a workflow that is audited and limited in time.

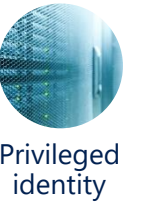


Just Enough and **Just in Time** administration



Help protect Active Directory, admin privileges

<http://aka.ms/privsec>

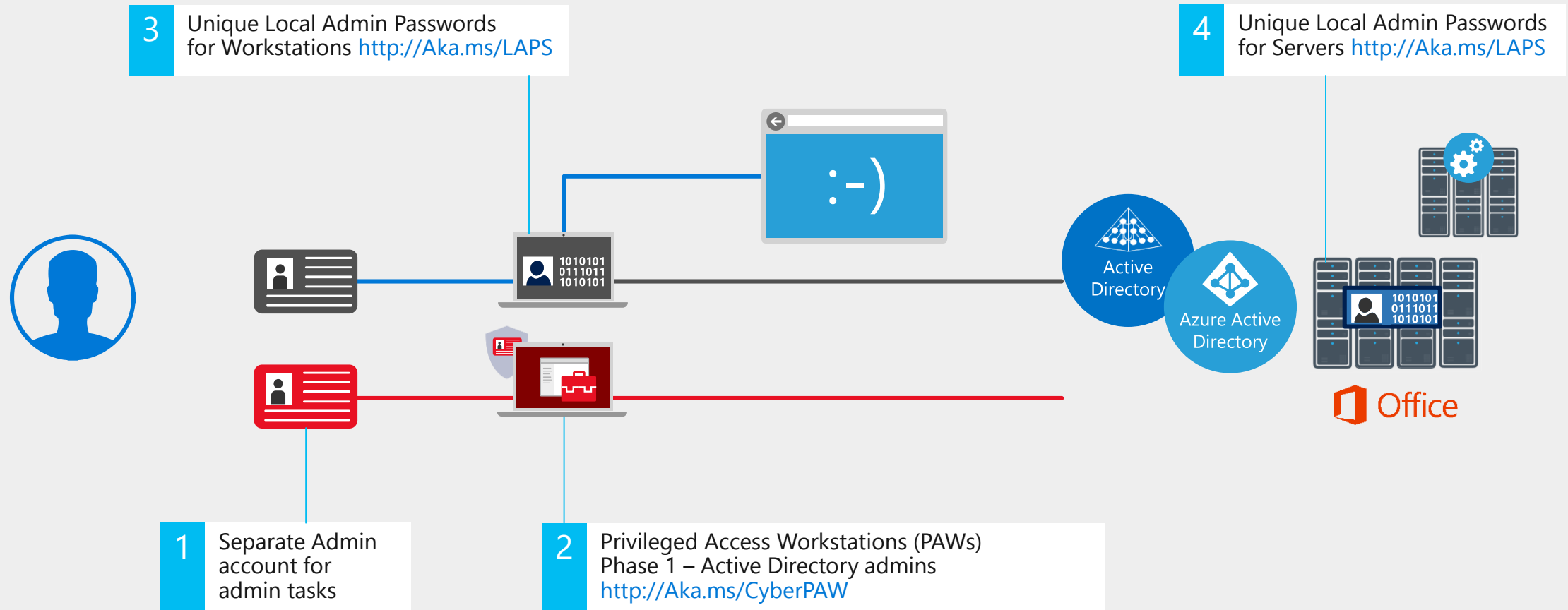


2-4 weeks

1-3 months

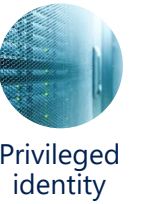
6+ months

First response to the most frequently used attack techniques.



Help protect Active Directory, admin privileges

<http://aka.ms/privsec>

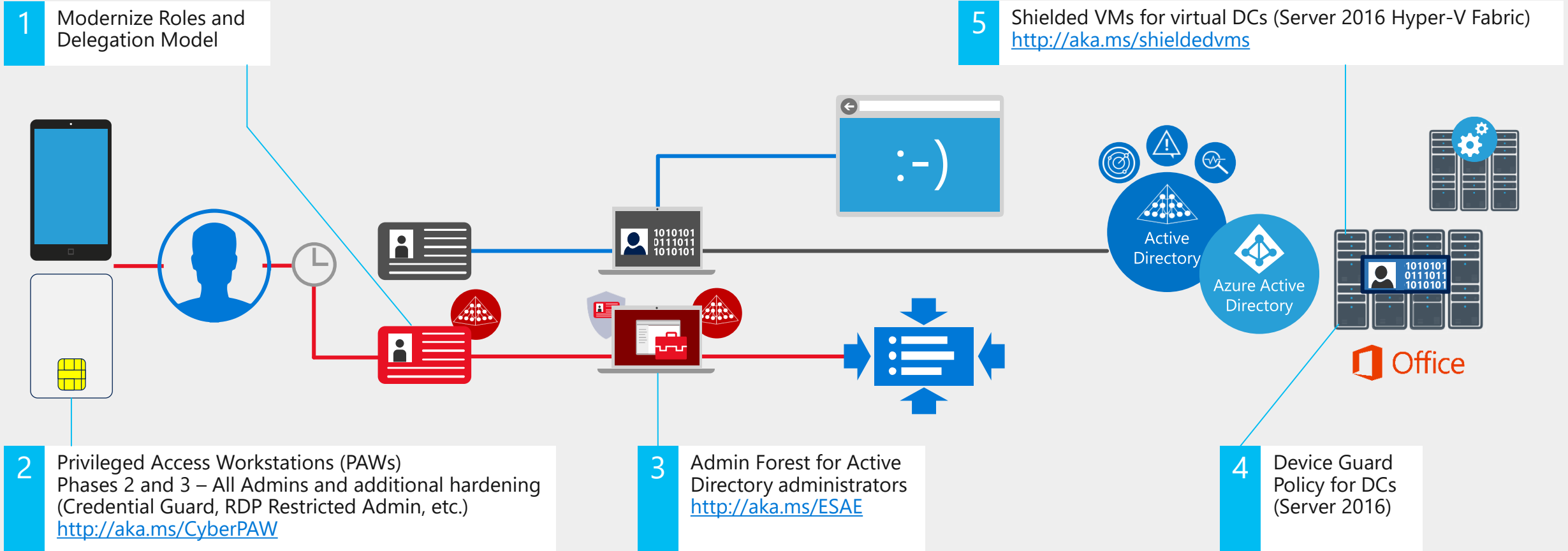


2-4 weeks

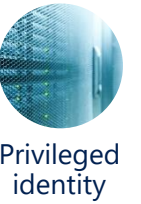
1-3 months

6+ months

Build visibility and control of administrator activity, increase protection against typical follow-up attacks.



Works with Azure Multi-factor Authentication



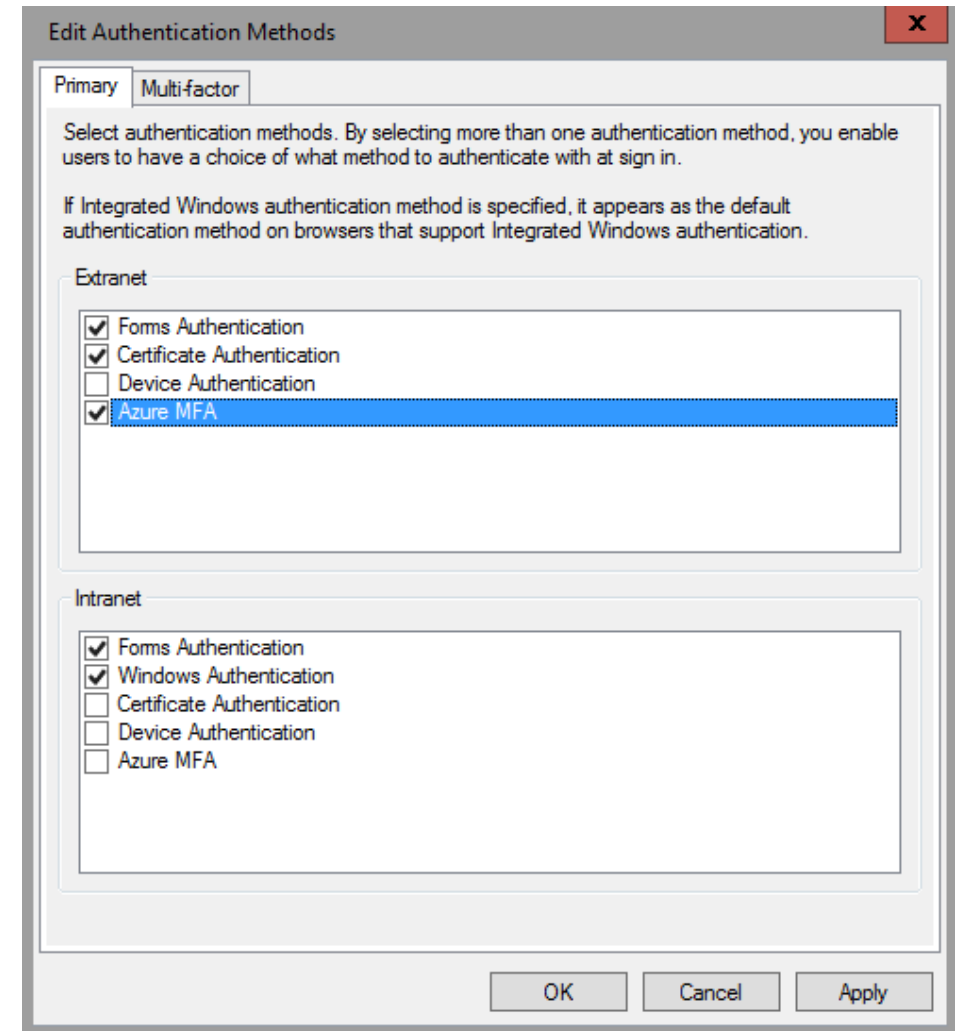
No on-premises Multi-factor Authentication (MFA) server needed.

Use as primary or additional authentication method.

Configure AD FS farm via PSH.

Then enable Azure MFA in AD FS policy (as you would with other providers).

Users must proof up in AAD/O365 (no inline proofing in the AD FS user experience).

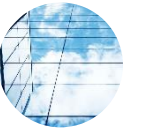




Security



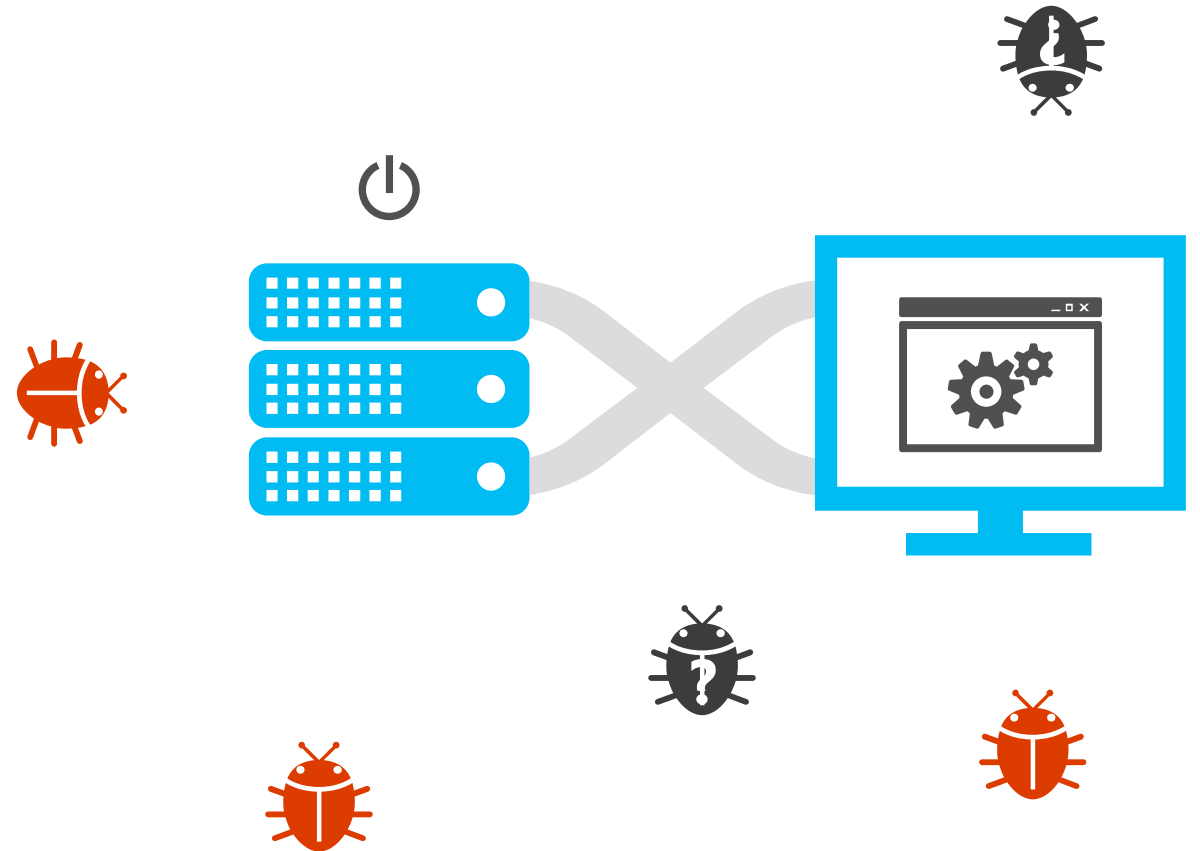
Challenges in protecting the OS



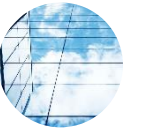
Security

New exploits can attack the OS boot-path all the way up through applications operations.

Known and unknown threats need to be blocked without impacting legitimate workloads.



Features to help protect the OS



Security

Device Guard

Ensure that only permitted binaries can be executed from the moment the OS is booted.

Windows Defender

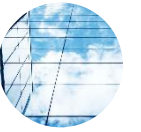
Actively protects from known malware without impacting workloads.

Control Flow Guard

Protects against unknown vulnerabilities by helping prevent memory corruption attacks.



Challenges protecting virtual machines



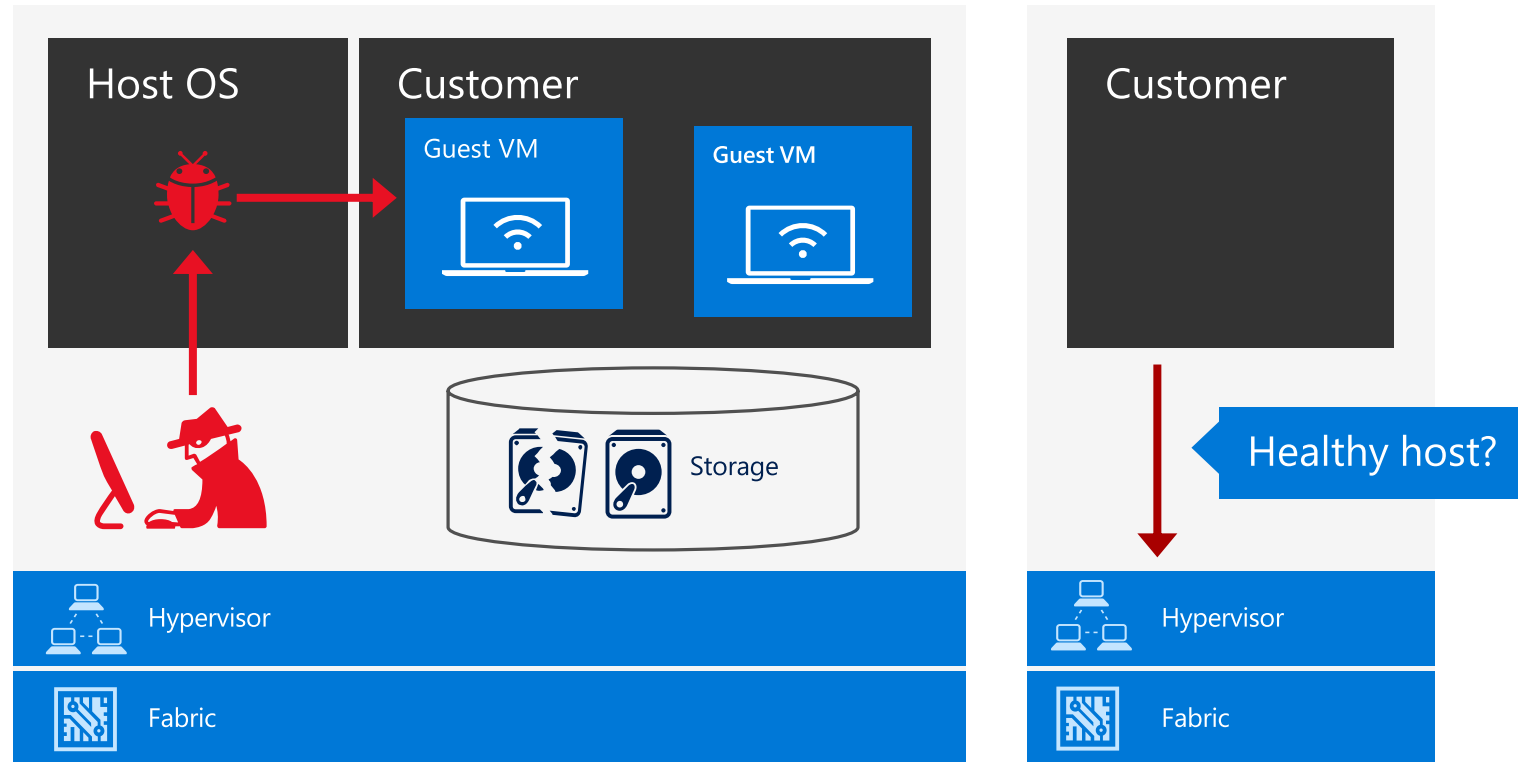
Security

Any compromised or malicious fabric administrators can access guest virtual machines.

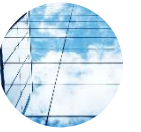
Health of hosts not taken into account before running VMs.

Tenant's VMs are exposed to storage and network attacks.

Virtual machines can't take advantage of hardware-rooted security capabilities such as TPMs.



Features to help protect virtual machines



Security

Shielded Virtual Machines

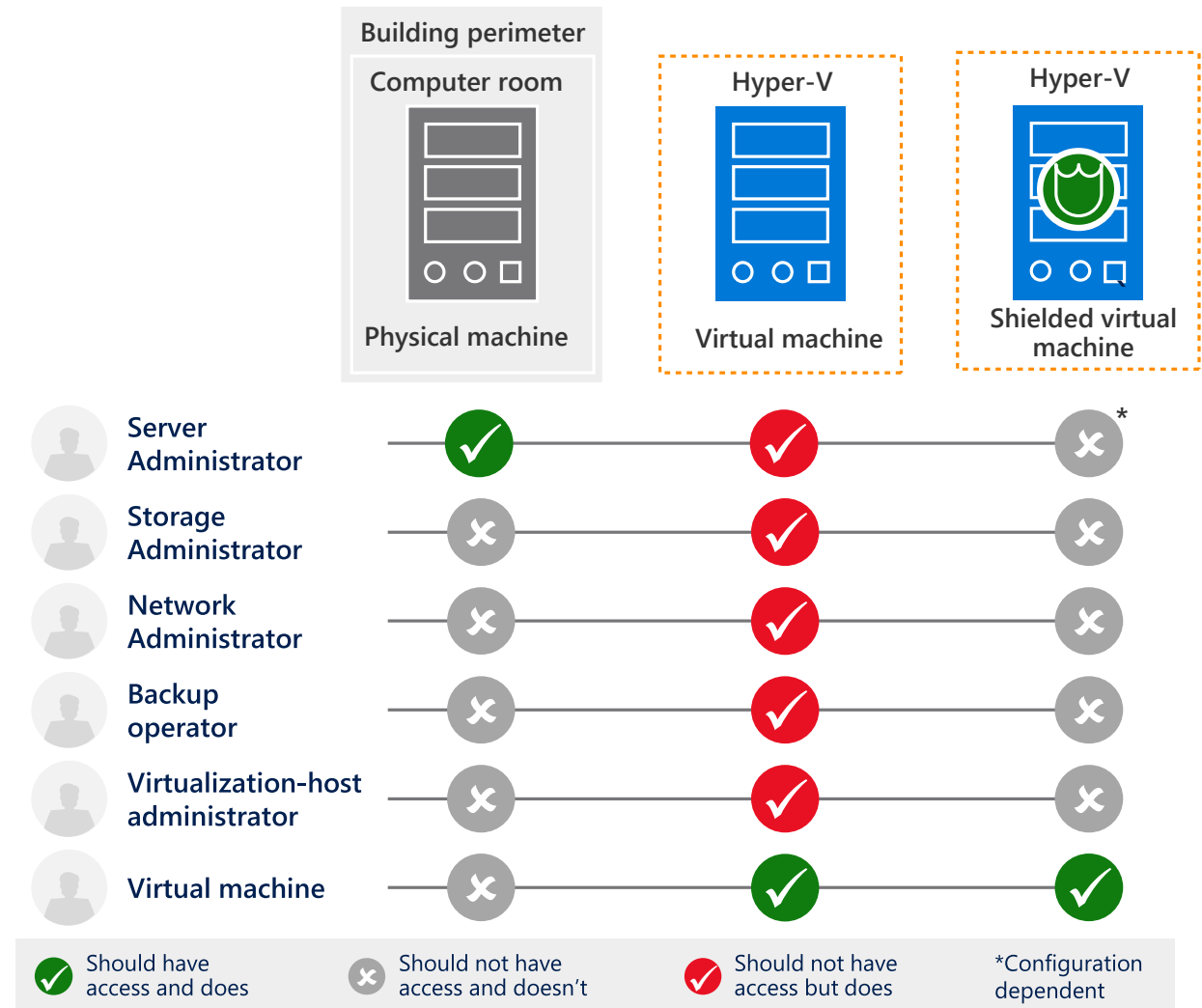
Use BitLocker to encrypt the disk and state of virtual machines protecting secrets from compromised admins and malware.

Host Guardian Service

Attests to host health releasing the keys required to boot or migrate a Shielded VM only to healthy hosts.

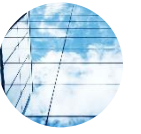
Generation 2 VMs

Supports virtualized equivalents of hardware security technologies (e.g., TPMs) enabling BitLocker encryption for Shielded Virtual Machines.



Shielded Virtual Machines

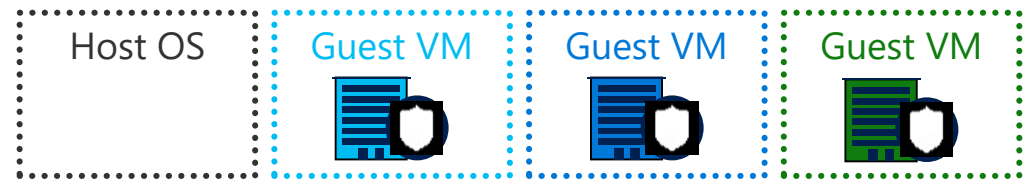
Works with Host Guardian Service



Security

Cloud/Datacenter

Fabric Controller



Hypervisor
Hyper-V Host 1

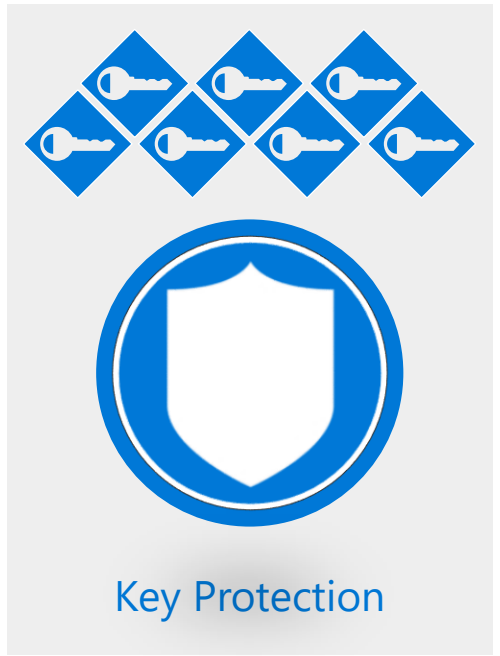


Hypervisor
Hyper-V Host 2



Hypervisor
Hyper-V Host 3

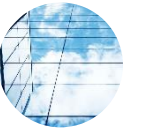
Please sir, may I have some keys?



Host Guardian Service

Shielded Virtual Machines

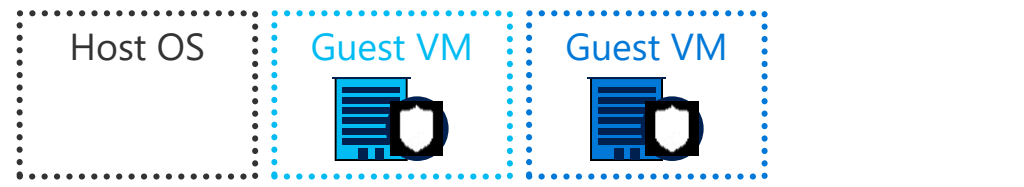
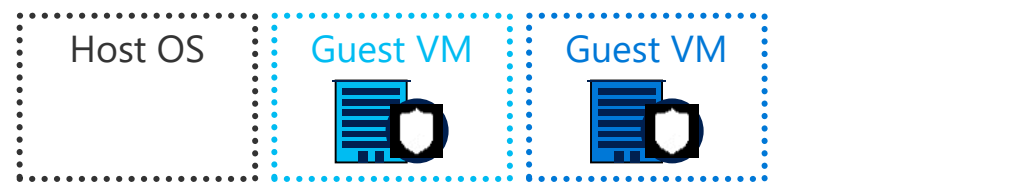
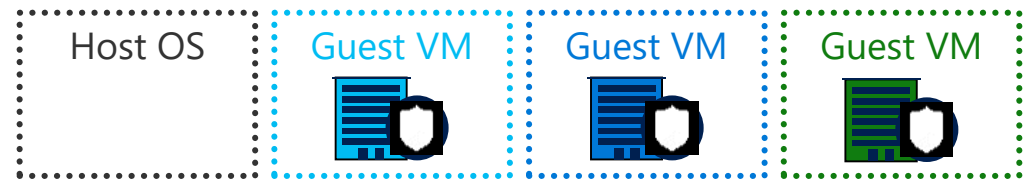
Works with Host Guardian Service



Security

Cloud/Datacenter

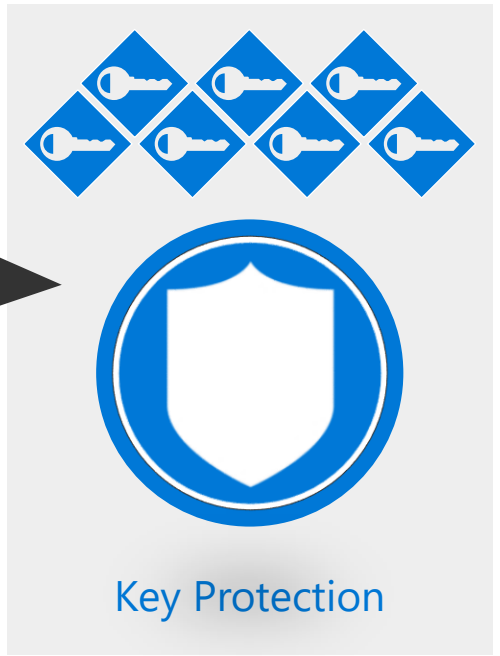
Fabric Controller



Key release criteria

- (TPM-mode)
1. Known physical machines
 2. Trusted Hyper-V instance
 3. CI-compliant configuration

Sure, I know you and you look healthy





Compute



Challenges customers face



Compute



Performance

"I need to remove bottlenecks and optimize resource utilization for all my virtual machines."



Reliability

"I need to perform updates without impacting any workloads, and make sure hardware disruptions don't turn into business disruptions."



Flexibility

"I need to efficiently integrate more operating systems, storage types, and hardware configurations into my solution and manage it seamlessly."

Windows Server 2016 Hyper-V scale limits



Compute

Capability	Windows Server 2012/2012 R2 Standard and Datacenter	Windows Server 2016 Standard and Datacenter	VMware vSphere 6 Enterprise Plus
Physical (Host) Memory Support	Up to 4 TB per physical server	Up to 24 TB per physical server (6x)	Up to 6 TB per physical server (12 TB for specific OEM certified platform)
Physical (Host) Logical Processor Support	Up to 320 LPs	Up to 512 LPs	Up to 480 LPs
Virtual Machine Memory Support	Up to 1 TB per VM	Up to 12 TB per VM (12x)	Up to 4TB per VM
Virtual Machine Virtual Processor Support	Up to 64 VPs per VM	Up to 240 VPs per VM (3.75x)	Up to 128 VPs per VM

Increase reliability with cluster



Compute

Cluster OS Rolling Upgrades

Upgrade your fabric to Windows Server 2016, without downtime to workloads running on Hyper-V virtual machines.

VM resiliency

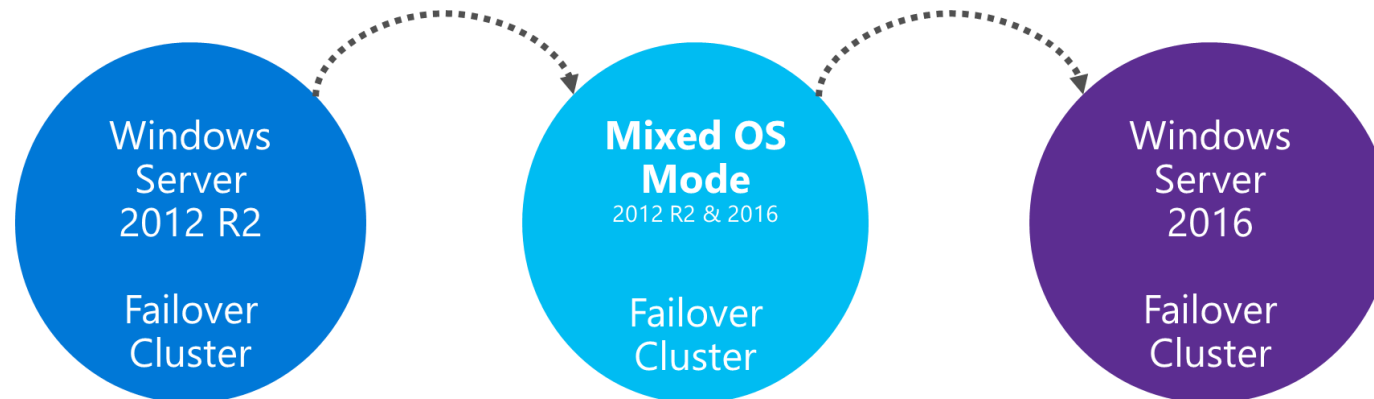
Designed for cloud-scale environments, this helps preserve VM session state in the event of transient storage or network disruptions.

Mixed OS Mode cluster

Provides ability for Windows Server 2012 R2 cluster nodes to operate with Windows Server 2016 nodes.

Fault domain-aware clusters

Enhances key operations during cluster lifecycle such as failover behavior, placement policies, heartbeating between nodes, and quorum behavior.



High-performance live migration

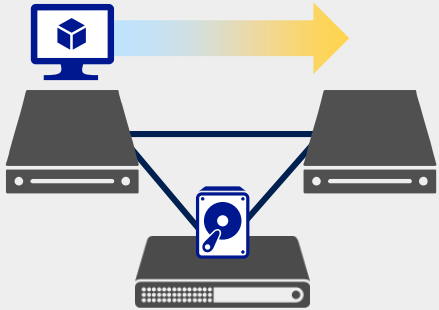
Complete virtual machine migration flexibility



Compute

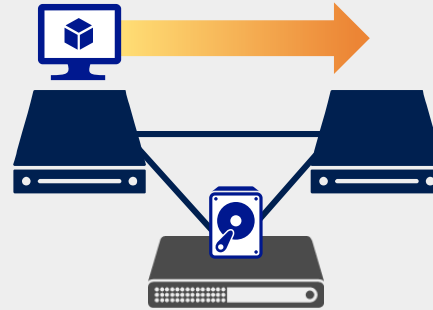
Fast

Live migration over TCP/IP



FASTER

Live migration with compression



FASTEST

Live migration over SMB (direct)



Storage

Live migration



Shared Nothing

Live migration



Flexibility: Linux support on Hyper-V



Compute

Broad support: Run Red Hat, SUSE, OpenSUSE, CentOS, Ubuntu, Debian and Oracle Linux, with full support.

Increased utilization: Run Windows and Linux side-by-side, driving up utilization and reducing hardware costs.

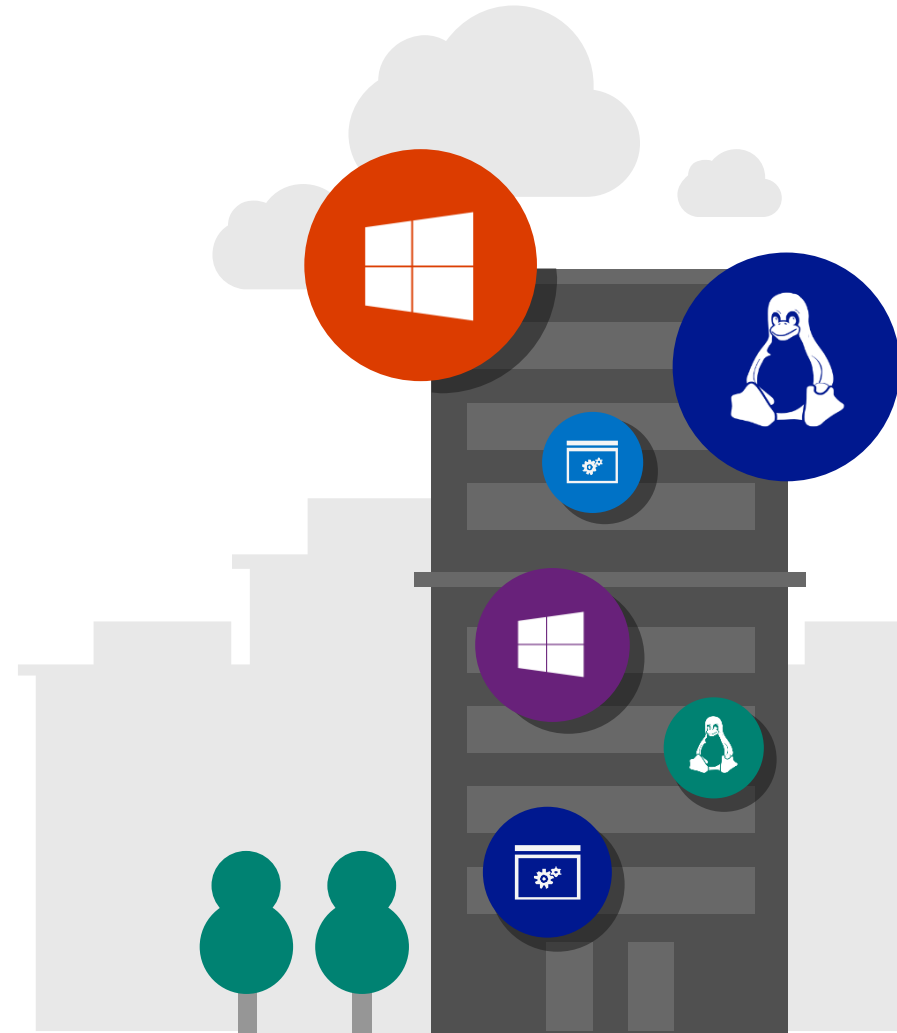
Enhanced networking: Highest levels of networking performance in Linux guests with virtual Receive Side Scaling (vRSS) support.

Storage enhancements: Hot-add and online-resize of storage for enhanced administration flexibility.

Better protection: Better-than-physical backup support for virtualized Linux guests on Hyper-V.

Simplified management: Single experience for managing, monitoring, and operating the infrastructure.

PowerShell support: Use PowerShell Desired State Configuration to declaratively specify the configuration of Linux servers.





Storage



Challenges customers face



Storage



Move faster

"Data volume grows faster than anything in my datacenter, and I have to be able to move faster than it does. Scaling current storage systems takes a lot of time and energy."



Reduce cost

"Cost structure is too high for purchasing and maintaining SAN and NAS arrays."



Gain flexibility

"I want to assign storage for each application based on priority and budget."

Choice Partner SAN



Storage



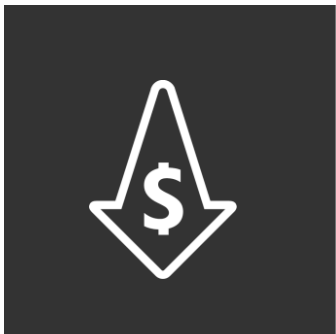
Cloud-powered SAN

- Azure Site Recovery (ASR) management of hardware replication and cross-site failover.
- Backup of traditional storage array to the cloud.



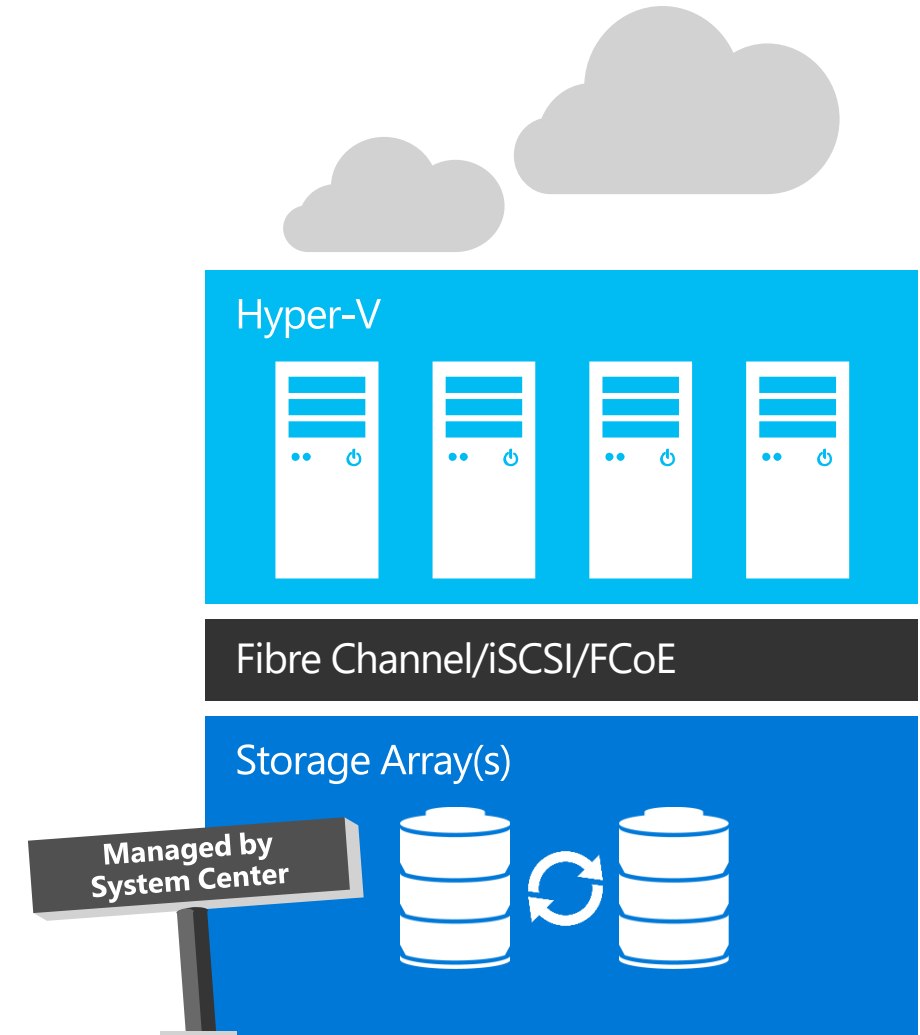
Single-pane-of-glass management

- End-to-end management with SCVMM.
- SMAPI for broad ecosystem interoperability.
- Deep health and availability insight of storage.
- Storage QoS for control of noisy neighbors.



Reducing disaster recovery costs

- In-box software replication with Storage Replica
- Lowering RPO with both sync and async replication
- Lowering RTO with Stretch Cluster and ASR automation



Choice

On-premises storage



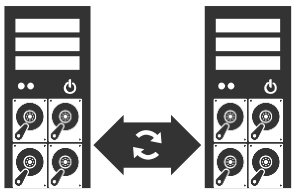
Storage

Microsoft offers industry leading portfolio for building on-premises clouds.

Microsoft embraces **your** choice of storage.

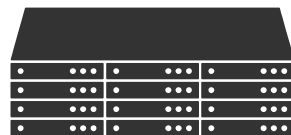
Microsoft offers solutions to **reduce** storage costs.

File Based Storage



Storage Spaces
Direct

SAN Alternative



Storage Spaces

Block Storage



SAN Partners
Fibre Channel/iSCSI/FCoE

File Based Storage



NAS
SMB3

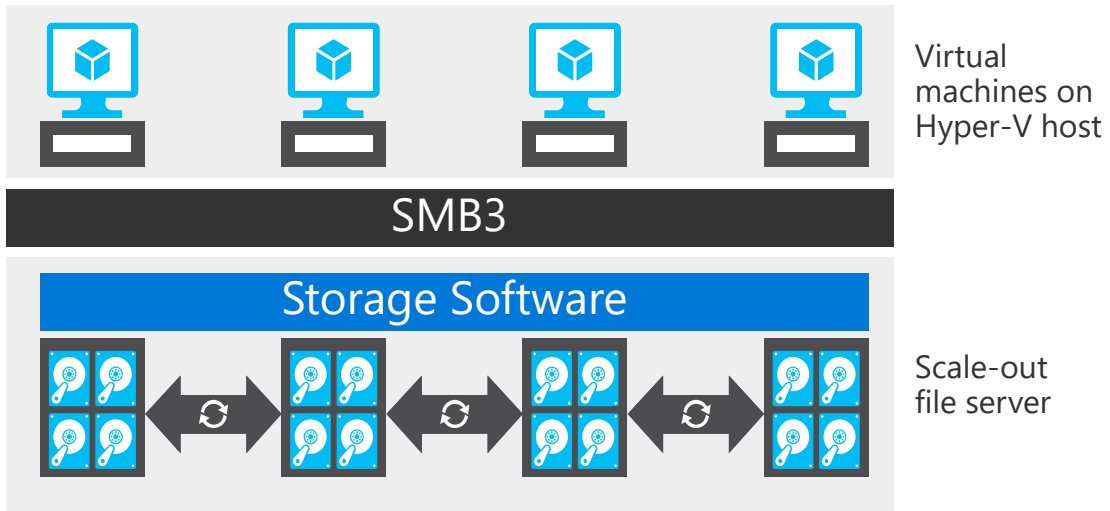
Cloud Fabric



Microsoft Azure
Stack/Object Storage

Converged solution

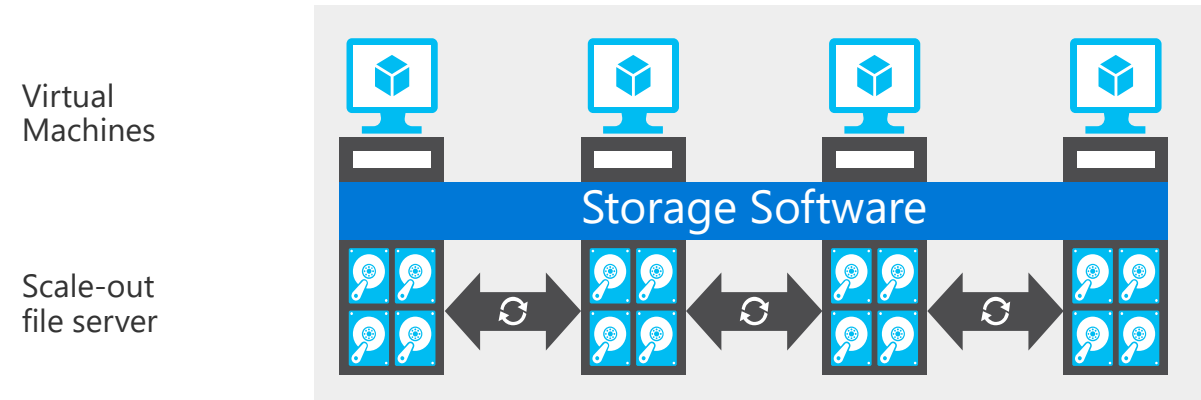
On-premises disaggregated solution



Scale components separately in this model.

Hyper-converged

Scale compute, storage simultaneously



Simultaneous scaling is possible when compute (Hyper-V) and storage components (Storage Spaces Direct) reside on the same cluster.

Storage Replica



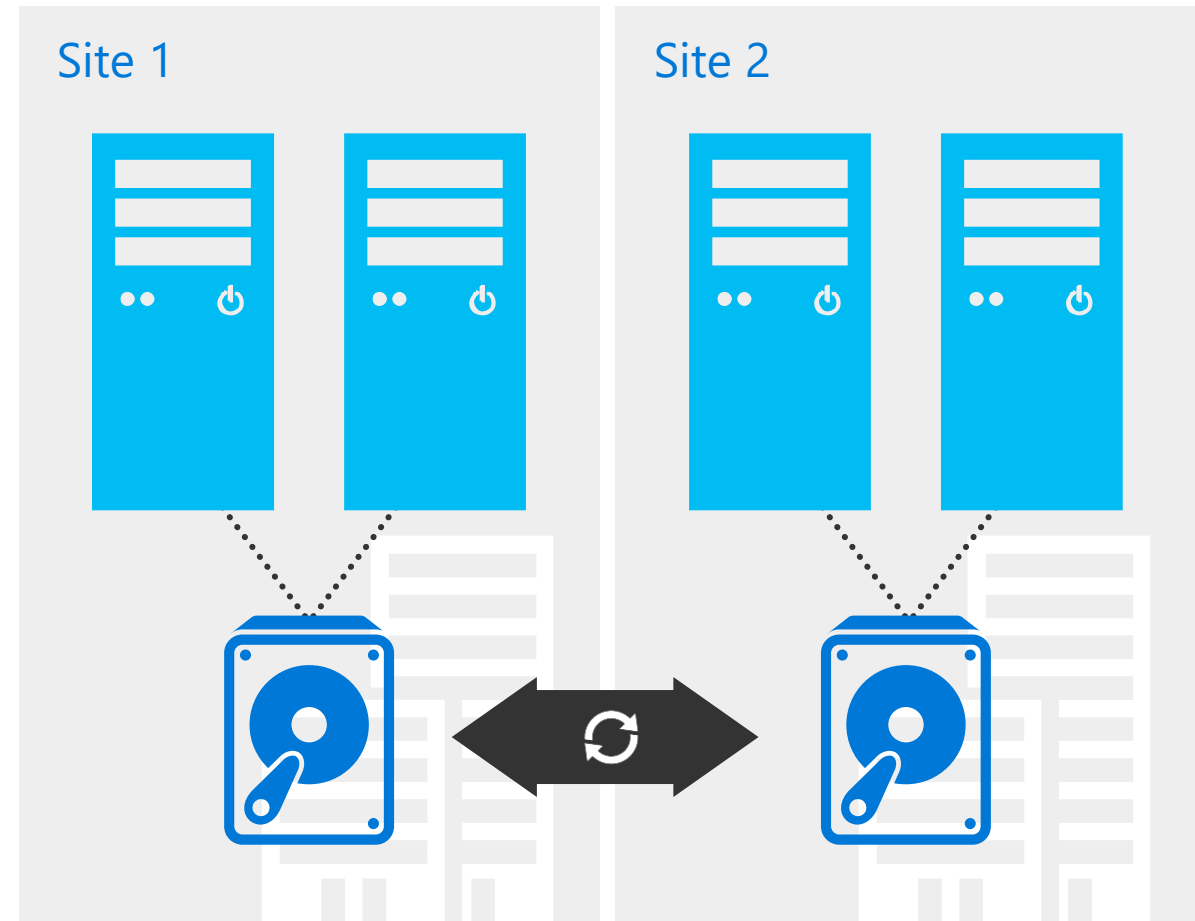
Storage

Synchronous replication: Storage agnostic mirroring of data in physical sites with crash-consistent volumes ensuring zero data loss at the volume level.

Increase resilience: Unlocks new scenarios for metro-distance cluster to cluster disaster recovery and stretch failover clusters for automated high availability.

Flexible: Server to server, cluster to cluster, and stretch cluster. Local disks, Storage Spaces Direct, clustered disks. NTFS, REFS, CSVFS. TCP, RDMA. Synchronous and asynchronous.

Streamlined management: Graphical management for individual nodes and clusters through Failover Cluster Manager and Azure Site Recovery. Full PowerShell and SMI-API support.





Networking



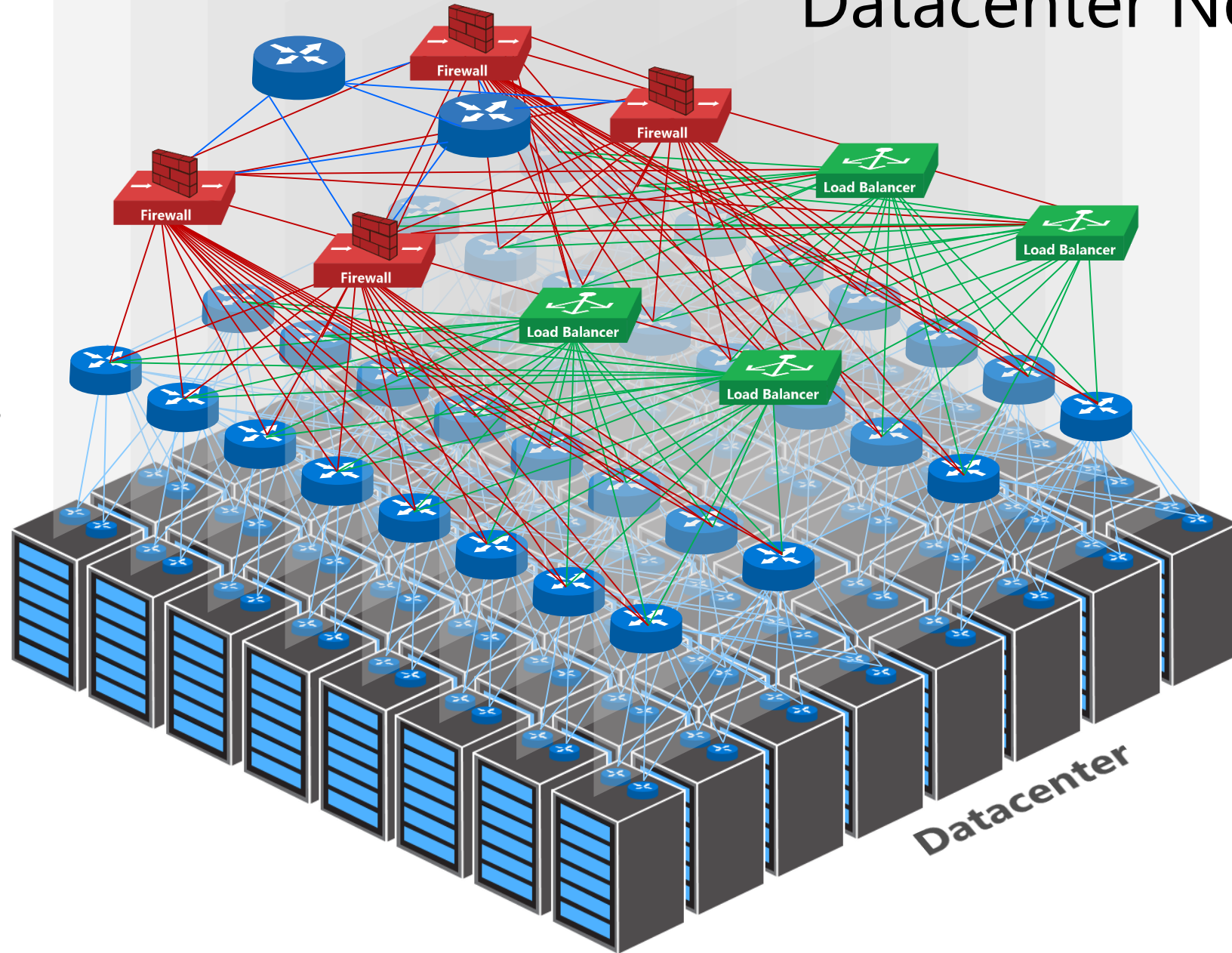
Datacenter Network

Edge Routers

Fixed-Function
Physical Appliances

Spine Switches/Routers

Compute/Storage
& TOR Switches



Challenges customers face



Agility

"I need to onboard workloads with complex policies across my own datacenter and/or the public cloud in days – not weeks – to remain competitive."



Security

"I must stop a compromised node from attacking other nodes on my network"



Costs

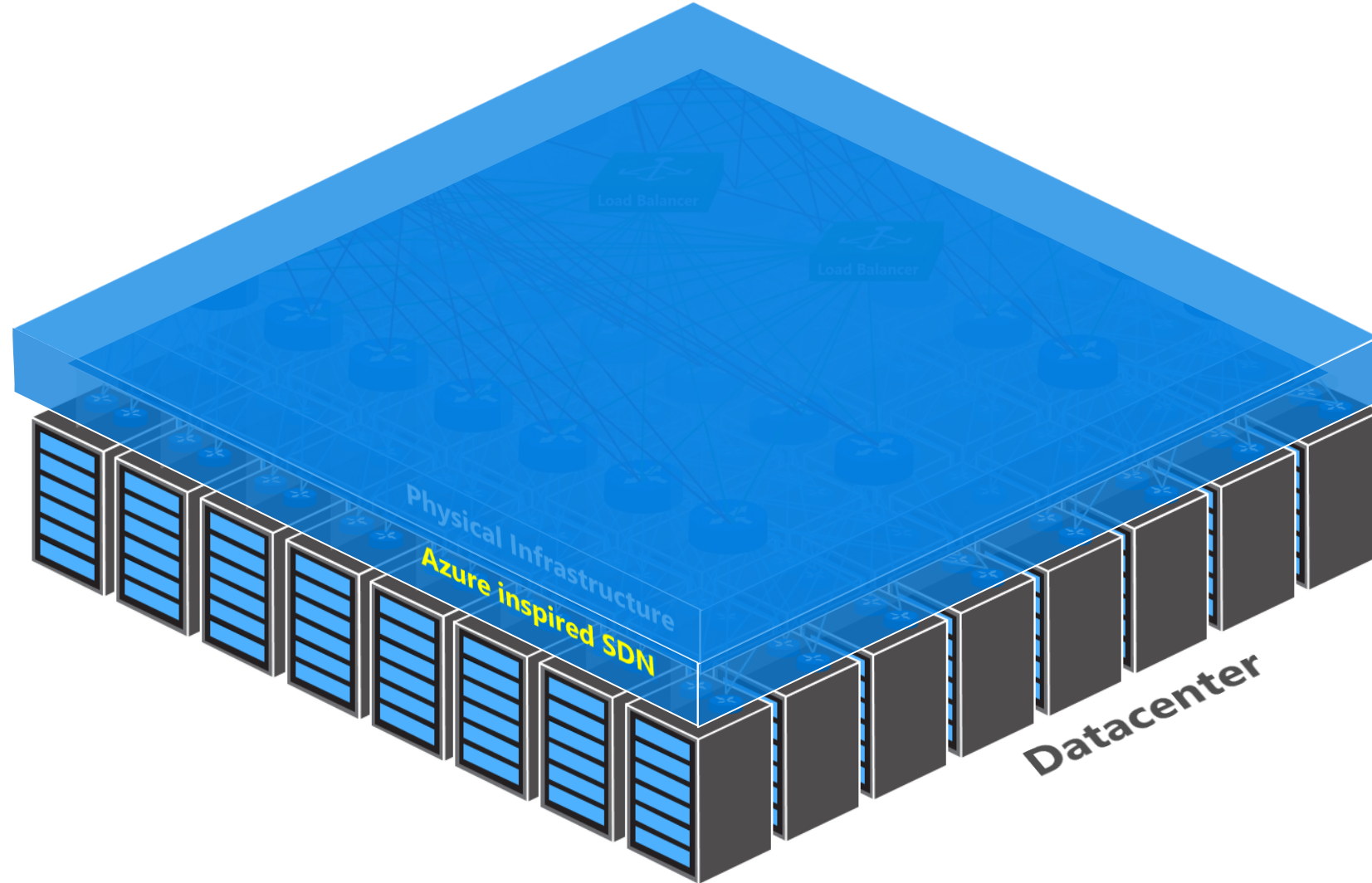
"I need to reduce the number of operator interventions and efficiently meet network growth demands. Current practices just won't scale."

“ The ability to spin up a software-defined network in about eight minutes while eliminating a \$20,000 cost is a huge benefit. ”

Chris Amaris

Chief Technology Officer
Convergent Computing

Azure Inspired SDN



WS 2016 Virtualizes the Entire Customer Network for Azure Agility

Switching and Routing

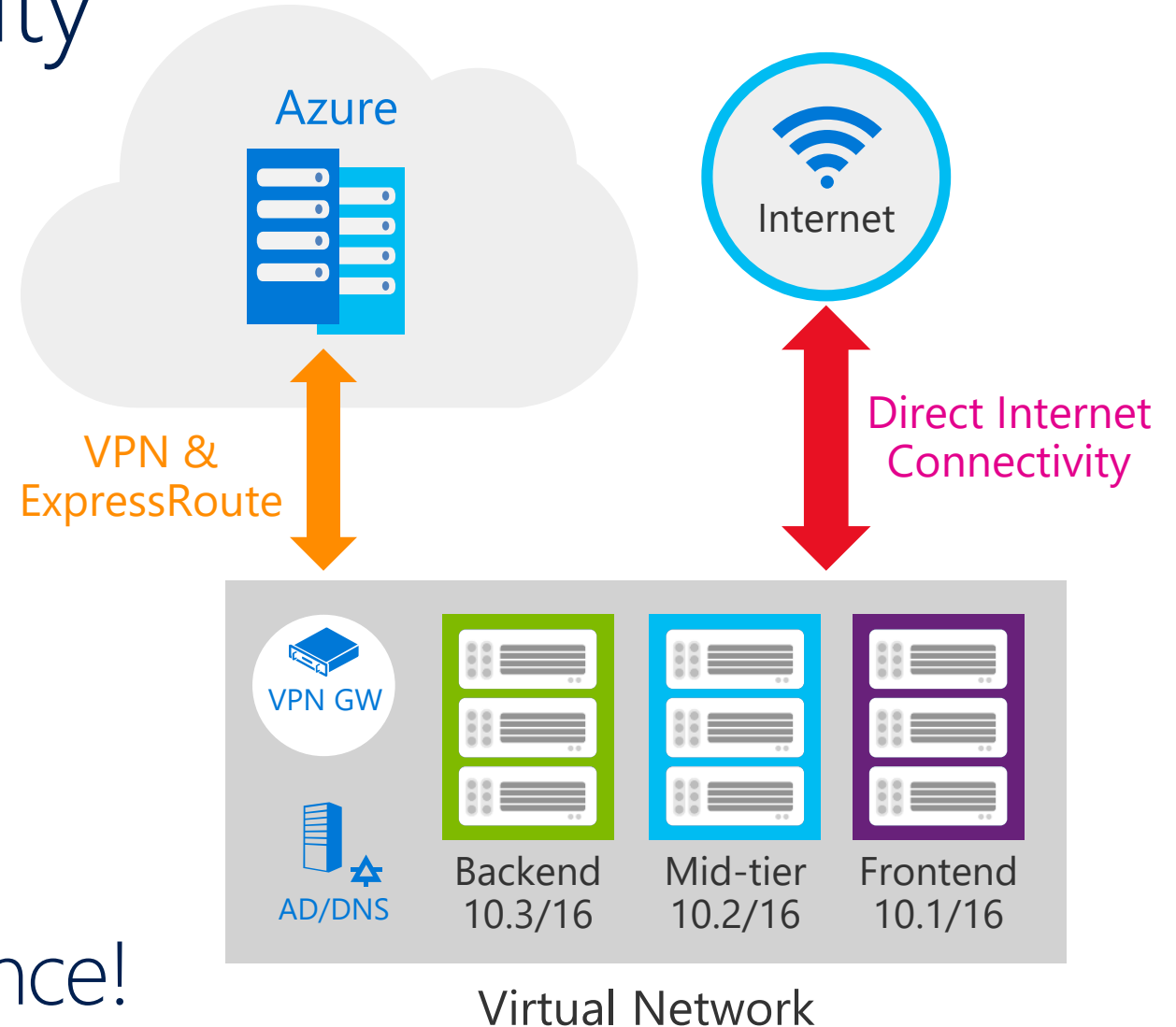
Load Balancers

Firewalls

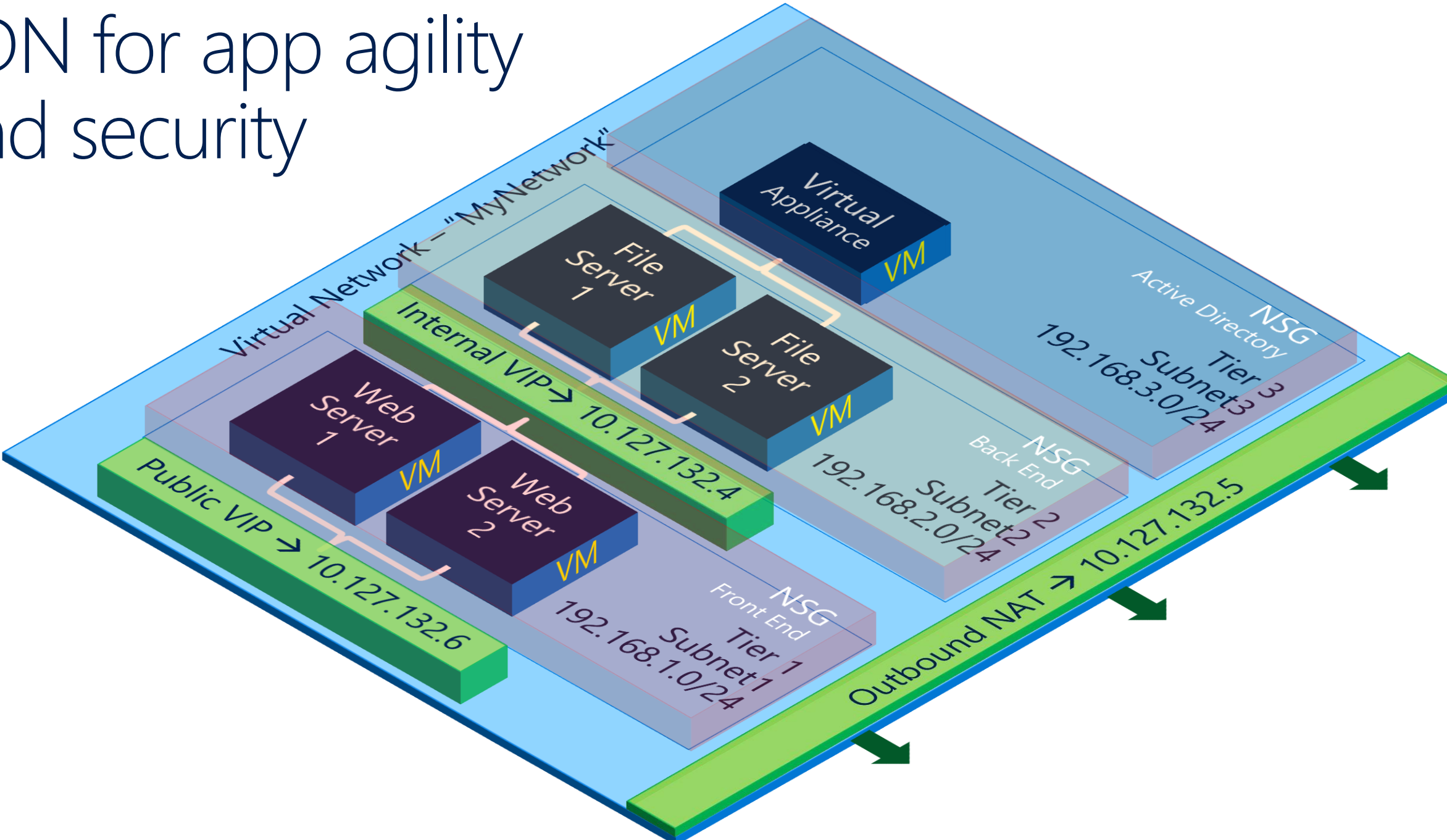
Edge Gateways

Other Physical Appliances

With Cost Optimized Performance!



SDN for app agility and security



Customer Challenges Solved



Agility

With the Cloud Optimized SDN Infrastructure in Windows Server 2016, customers can deploy complex workloads rapidly across any cloud.



Security

With Windows Server 2016, customers can dynamically segment their network to precisely model security needs, while being able to react quickly to breaches.



Costs

It's all built in – the network controller, load balancer, firewall, controller, gateways, – everything is included as part of Windows Server 2016 and System Center 2016

SDN Feature Summary for WS 2016

Network controller [NEW!]

Central control plane

Fault tolerant

Control with System Center VMM,
PowerShell, or RESTful API

Virtual networking

BYO address space

Distributed routing

VXLAN [NEW!] and NVGRE

Network security [NEW!]

Micro-Segmentation - Distributed
firewall & Network Security Group

BYO virtual appliances via user-
defined routing or mirroring

Robust gateways

M:N availability model [NEW!]

Multi-tenancy for all modes of
operation

BGP Transit Routing [NEW!]

Software load balancing [NEW!]

L3/L4 load balancing (N-S and E-
W) with DSR NAT

For tenants and cloud infra

Performance [NEW!]

Converged NIC for both RDMA
and Ethernet traffic

VMMQ for 40G Ethernet perf

QoS for predictable Perf

Consistency with Azure in UI, API, and Services



Remote Desktop Services (RDS)



Challenges with desktop virtualization



Remote Desktop
Services (RDS)



Graphic-heavy apps can be slow to load and offer a poor user experience.



Adding cloud-based capacity adds challenges for managing and securing VMs.



Limited connections can lock out users at peak times.

Key Windows Server 2016 RDS improvements



Remote Desktop
Services (RDS)

Better graphics experience

Increased performance and app compatibility

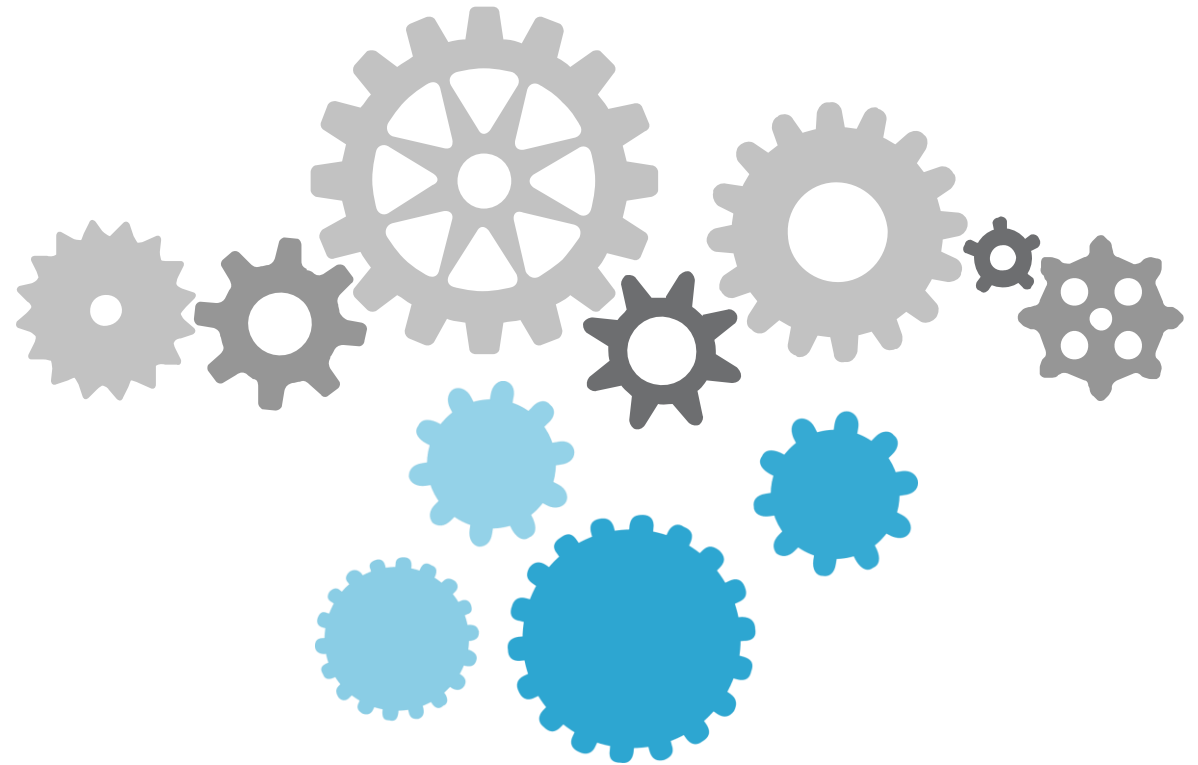
Enhanced connection broker

Scale management, shared SQL connections

More efficient cloud deployment

Reduced number of VMs needed

Support for cloud-managed domain services



vGPU evolution



Remote Desktop
Services (RDS)

Windows Server 2008 R2

vGPU

- Hyper-V integration
- DX 9 support

Windows Server 2012

vGPU

- DX 11.0
- VM connect with vGPU
- GPU management

Windows Server 2012 R2

vGPU

- DX 11.1 support
- Higher video memory
- 2560 x 1600 resolution
- HCK conformant

Windows Server 2016

vGPU

- OpenGL & OpenCL API
- 1GB dedicated VRAM
- Up to 4k resolution
- Server VM support
- Improved performance

DDA

- Full API Support
- Native GPU driver support
- Maximum Performance

Graphics enhancements – vGPU

Two ways to support vGPUs in WS 2016; DDA is new and differentiated



Remote Desktop
Services (RDS)

RemoteFX vGPU

Para-virtualized

OpenGL/OpenCL/DX11

1GB VRAM/ 4K res

~30fps

Best scale

Host: WS 2016, Win 10

Guest: WS 2016, Win 10, Win 7 SP1, Win 8.1

Direct device assignment

1-1 Assignment to GPU

Full API support

Azure's N-Series VMs supported

~60fps

Low scale

Host: WS 2016

Guest: WS 2016, WS 2012r2, Win 10 w/November update and Linux

Graphics enhancement

Codec investments



Remote Desktop
Services (RDS)

High Quality 4:4:4 mode using standard H.264/AVC 4:2:0 hardware decoders.

Enabled by default for RemoteFX vGPU RDP 10 sessions.

[Group Policy](#) to enable on Windows 10 1511 & Windows Server 2016 TP4.

Windows 10 Remote Desktop Clients use Hardware H.264/AVC decoder when available.

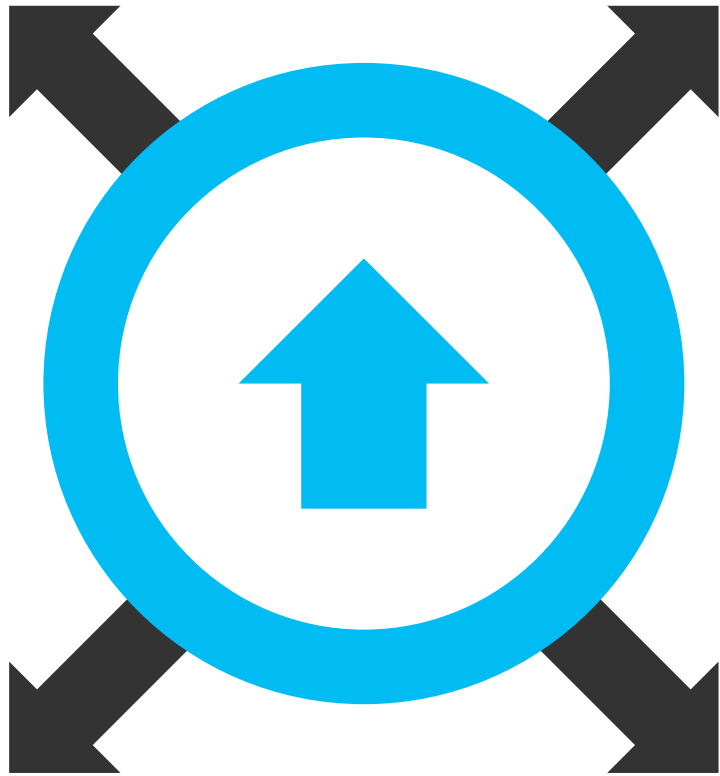
Currently MSTSC.EXE only, other Remote Desktop clients to follow.



High availability connection broker



Remote Desktop
Services (RDS)



Use existing SQL Server cluster or Azure SQL Database.

Improved connection handling performance, 10K+ concurrent connection requests supported in "log on storm" situations.

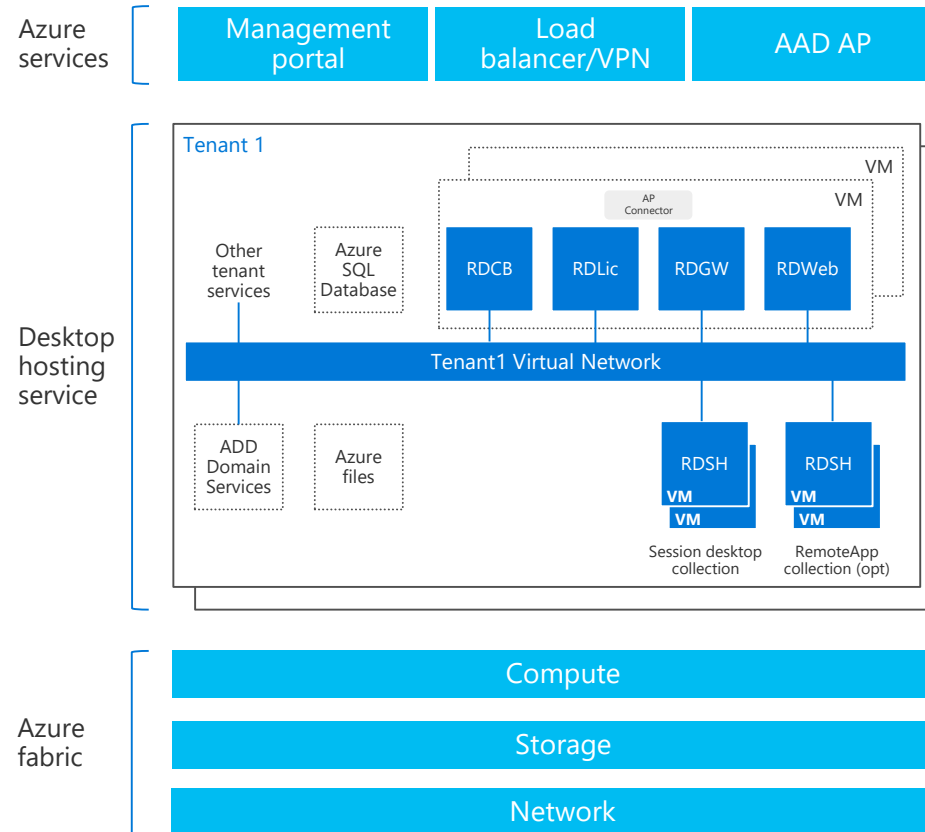
Optimized server VM architecture for the cloud



Remote Desktop Services (RDS)

RDS 2012R2 Infrastructure

- 7 Role Services
- 8 VMs



RDS 2016+

- 4 Role Services
- 2 VMs

AAD App Proxy removes external endpoints on RDGW VM so RDCB, RDLic can be combined into one VM since the VM is no longer exposed to the public internet



Nano Server



Challenges customers face



Nano Server



Cost

"Reboots impact my business and server images take too long to install and configure."



Security

"I need to shrink my attack surface and minimize OS vulnerabilities."



Density

"My infrastructure requires too many resources; I need more VMs on a single host."



Nano Server

Nano Server installation option

Just enough OS

Provides higher density,
reduced attack surface
and servicing requirements

Ideal for cloud inspired infrastructure

- Smaller image size, smaller attack surface, faster boot time

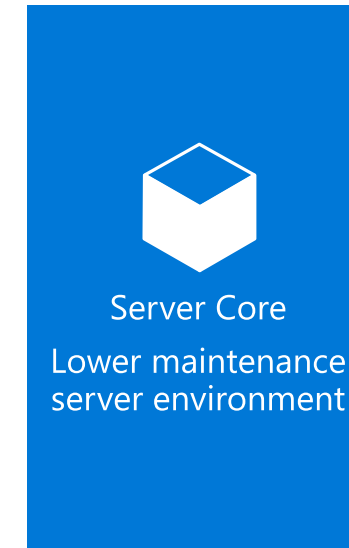
Ideal for next generation app development

- Built for containers and cloud-native apps
- Full developer experience with Windows SDK and Visual Studio

Third-party applications
RDS experience



Existing VM workloads



Containers and modern applications





Nano Server

Cloud-ready when you are

Zero-footprint model

Server roles and optional features live outside of Nano Server.
Standalone packages that install like applications.

Key roles and features

Hyper-V, Storage (SoFS), clustering
IIS and DNS Server available in TP4
Core CLR and ASP.NET 5

Full Windows Server driver support

Anti-malware optional package

System Center VMM and OM agents supported



Manage Nano Server remotely



Nano Server

Not Command Line only

Server Manager

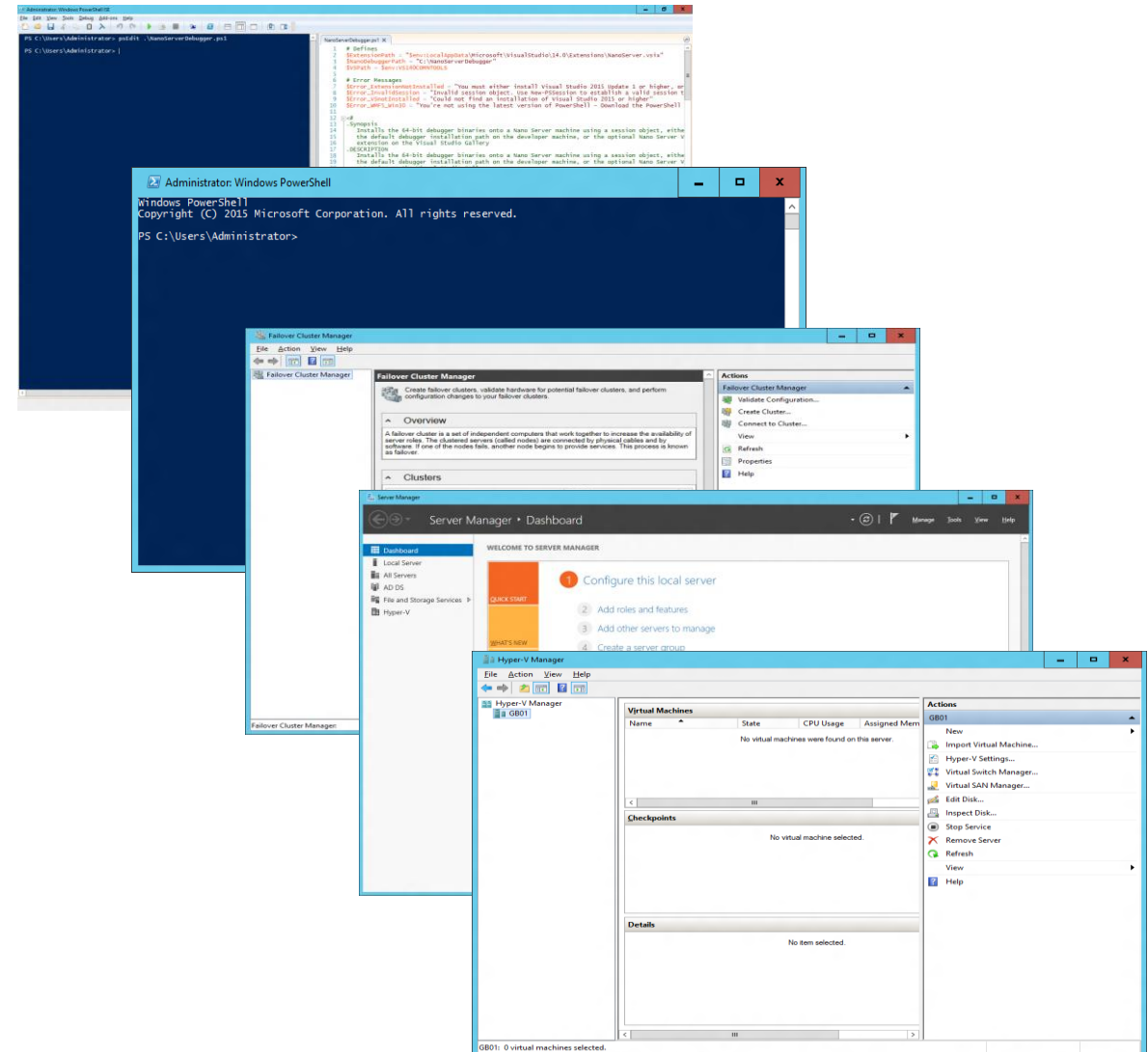
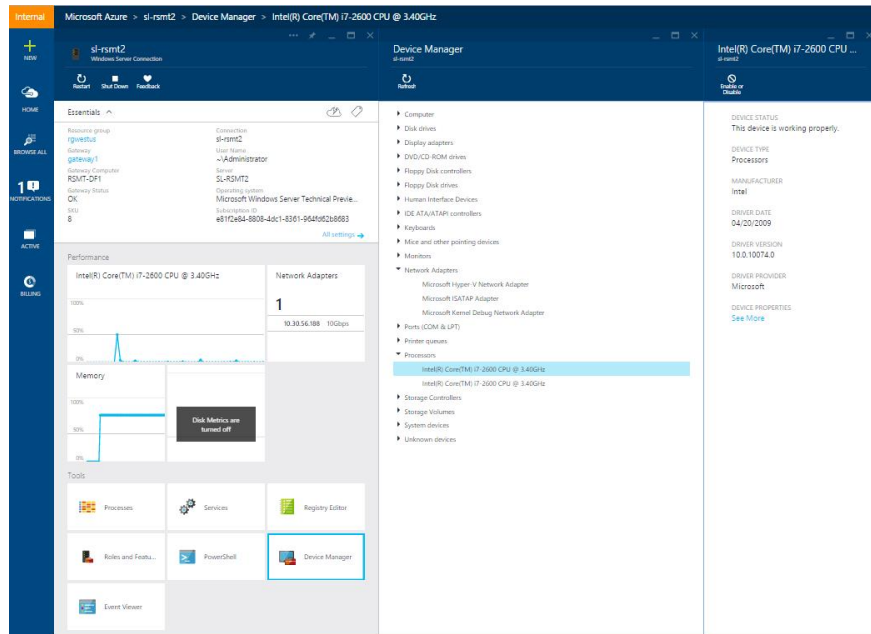
Hyper-V Manager

Failover Cluster Manager

PerfMon, Event Viewer, etc.

Server Management Tools (SMT) – new web-based remote GUI

PowerShell Core





Nano Server

Nano Server

Cloud application platform

Born-in-the-cloud application support

Subset of Win32.

.NET Core and ASP.NET Core.

PowerShell Desired State
Configuration (DSC).

PackageManagement (aka OneGet).

Open Source Application
Frameworks.

Available as OS everywhere

Host OS for physical hardware.

Guest OS in a VM.

Windows Server containers.

Hyper-V containers.



Nano Server

Developer experience



Nano Server

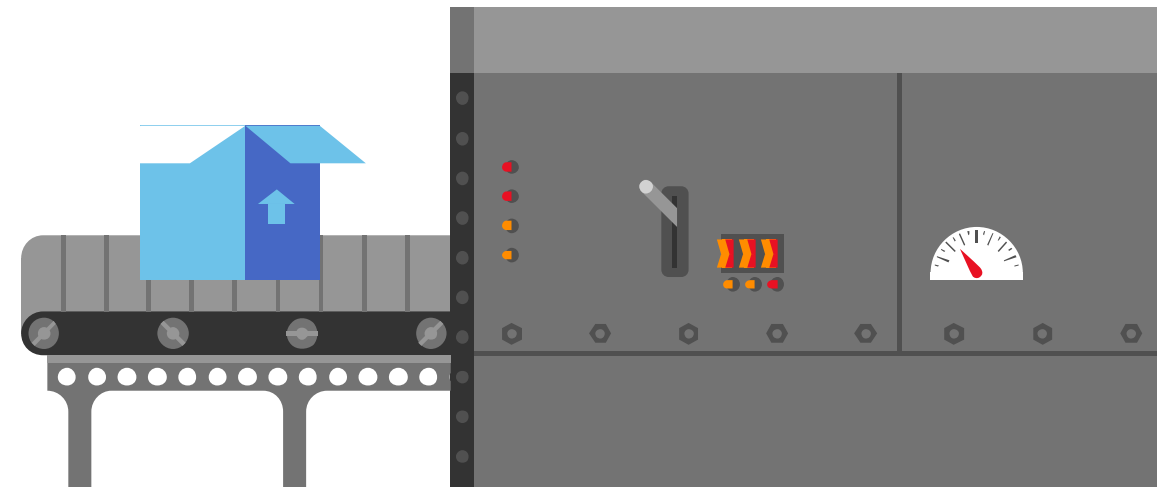
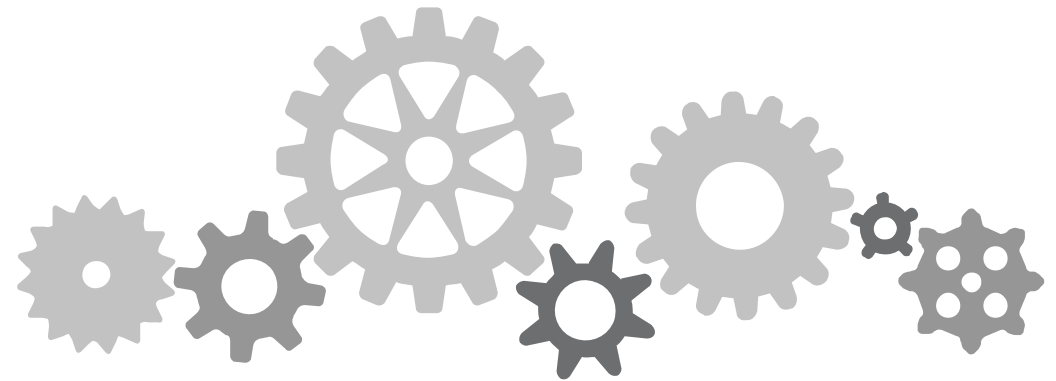
Nano Server has a full developer experience, unlike Server Core.

Windows SDK and Visual Studio 2015 target Nano Server.

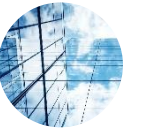
Rich design-time experience.

Project template, full IntelliSense, error squiggles, etc.

Full remote debugging experience.



Current Branch for Business (CBB)



Nano Server

Nano Server will be CBB only

What does this change?

Nano Server will not have an LTSB with Windows Server 2016 and therefore not have 5+5 years of servicing

Nano Server installations will have to move forward to future CBB releases of Nano Server to continue to be serviced

Licensing Nano Server will require Software Assurance (SA)

What doesn't this change?

The quality, features, and functionality of Nano Server

Installation of new CBBs are always controlled by administrators, no forced upgrades



Containers



Challenges between developers and IT



Containers

 Developers

 IT

I need to create applications at a competitive rate without worrying about IT.



I need to manage servers and maintain compliance with little disruption.

New applications run smoothly on my machines but malfunction on traditional IT server.



I'm unsure of how to integrate unfamiliar applications, and I require help from developers.

My productivity and application innovation become suspended when I have to wait on IT.



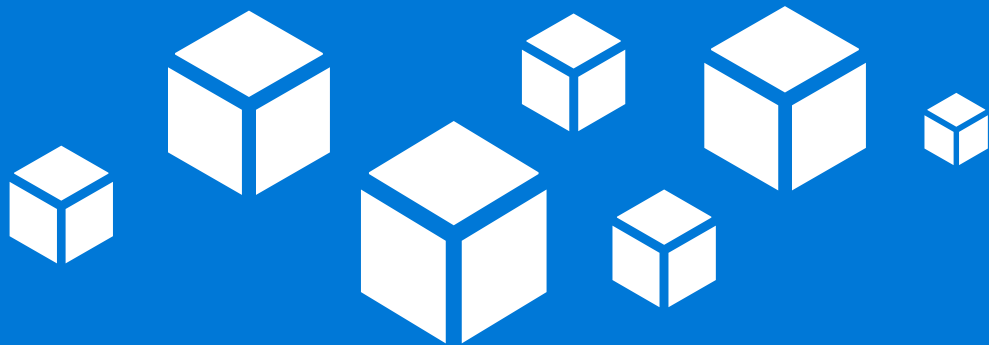
I'm unable to focus on both server protection and application compliance.

Balancing innovation and control



Containers

How do you empower developers to create innovative applications at a competitive rate without disrupting IT's ability to manage servers and maintain control?



Containers

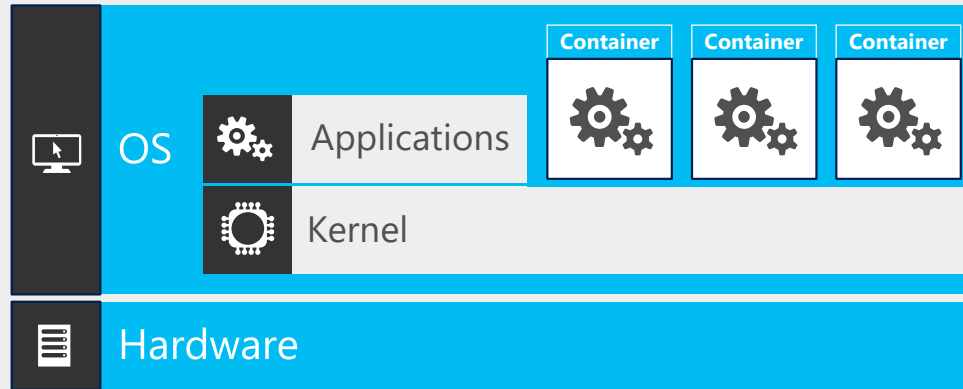


What is a container?



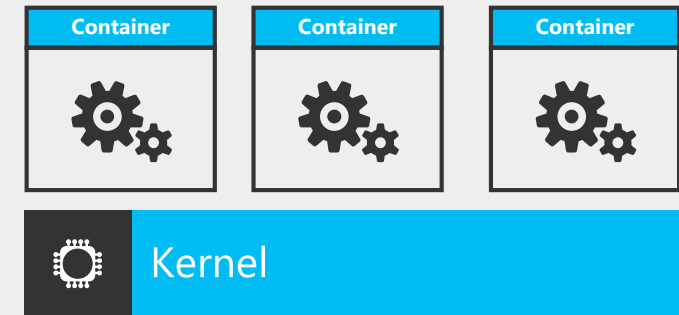
Containers

Containers = Operating system virtualization

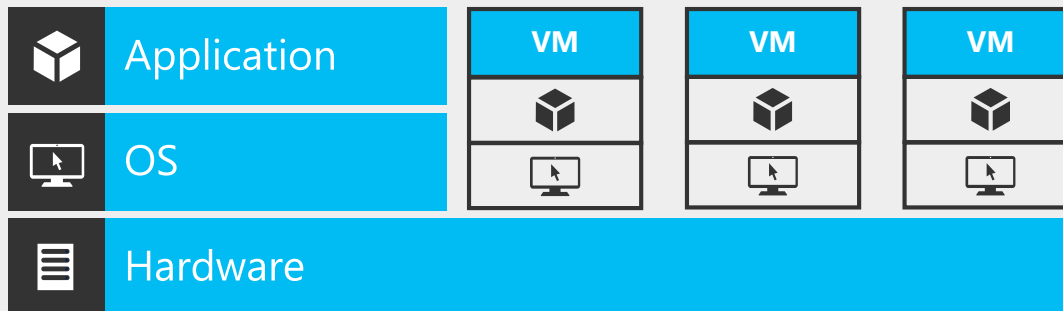


Windows Server containers

Maximum speed and density

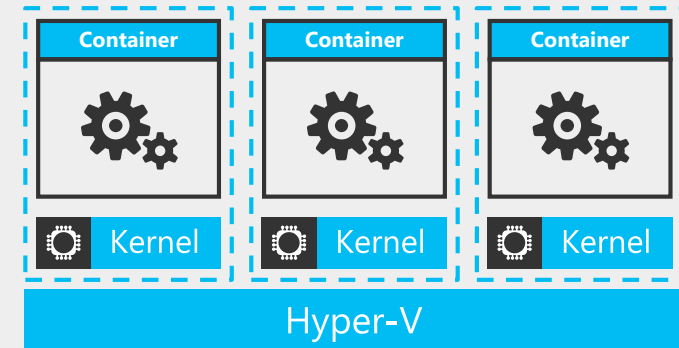


Traditional virtual machines = hardware virtualization



Hyper-V containers

Isolation plus performance



Container benefits

A new approach to build, ship, deploy, and instantiate applications



Containers



Physical

Applications traditionally built and deployed onto physical systems with 1:1 relationship.

New applications often require new physical systems for isolation of resources.



Physical/
Virtual

Package and run apps within **containers**.



Virtual

Higher consolidation ratios and better utilization.

Faster app deployment than in a traditional, physical environment.

Apps are deployed into VMs with high compatibility success.

Apps benefit from key VM features, such as live migration, HA.

Key benefits

Further accelerate app deployment.

Reduce effort to deploy apps.

Streamline development and testing.

Lower costs associated with app deployment.

Increase server consolidation.



Windows Server containers

Anatomy and key capabilities

Build: Developers will use familiar development tools, such as Visual Studio, to write apps to run within containers.

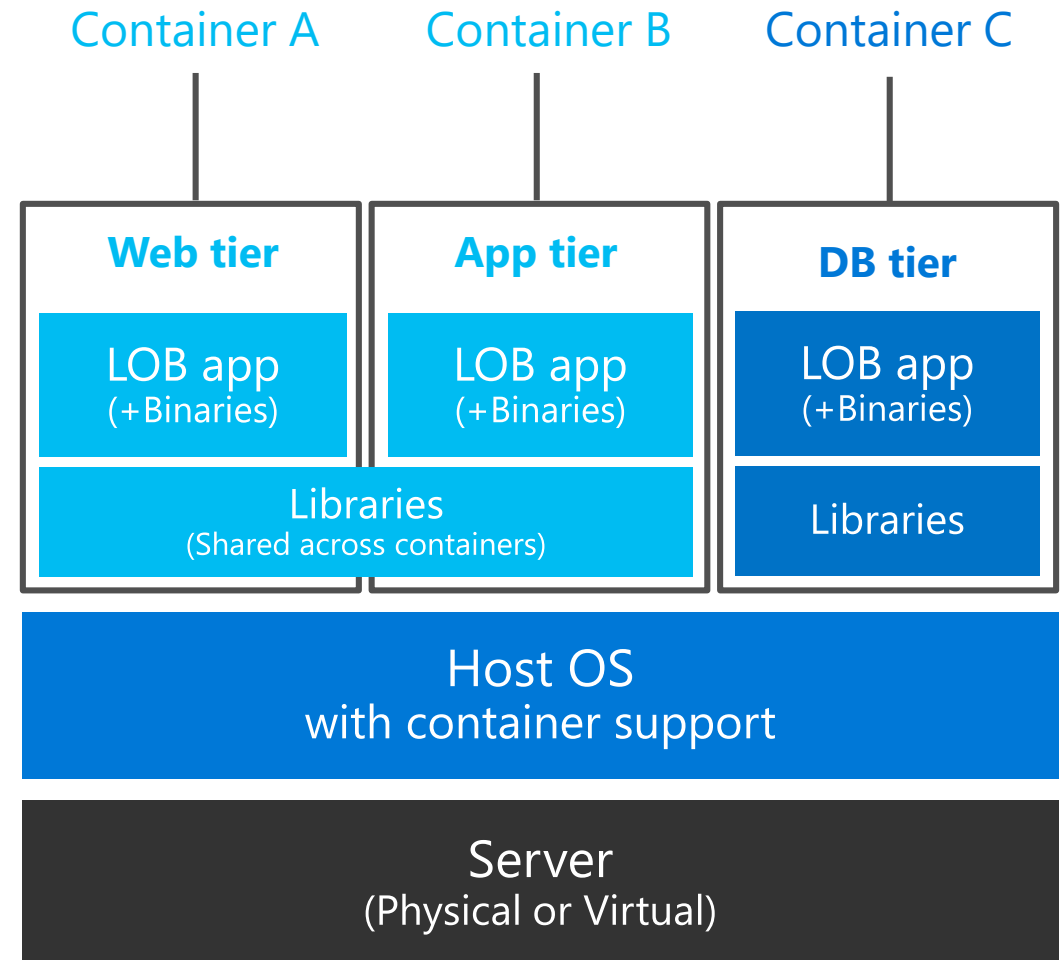
By building modular apps leveraging containers, modules can scale independently, and be updated on independent cadences.

Run: Container capabilities built into Windows Server.

Manage: Deploy and manage containers using PowerShell, or using Docker.

Resources: Define CPU and memory resources per container along with storage and network throughput.

Network: Provide NAT or DHCP/static IP for network connectivity.





Hyper-V containers

Anatomy and key capabilities

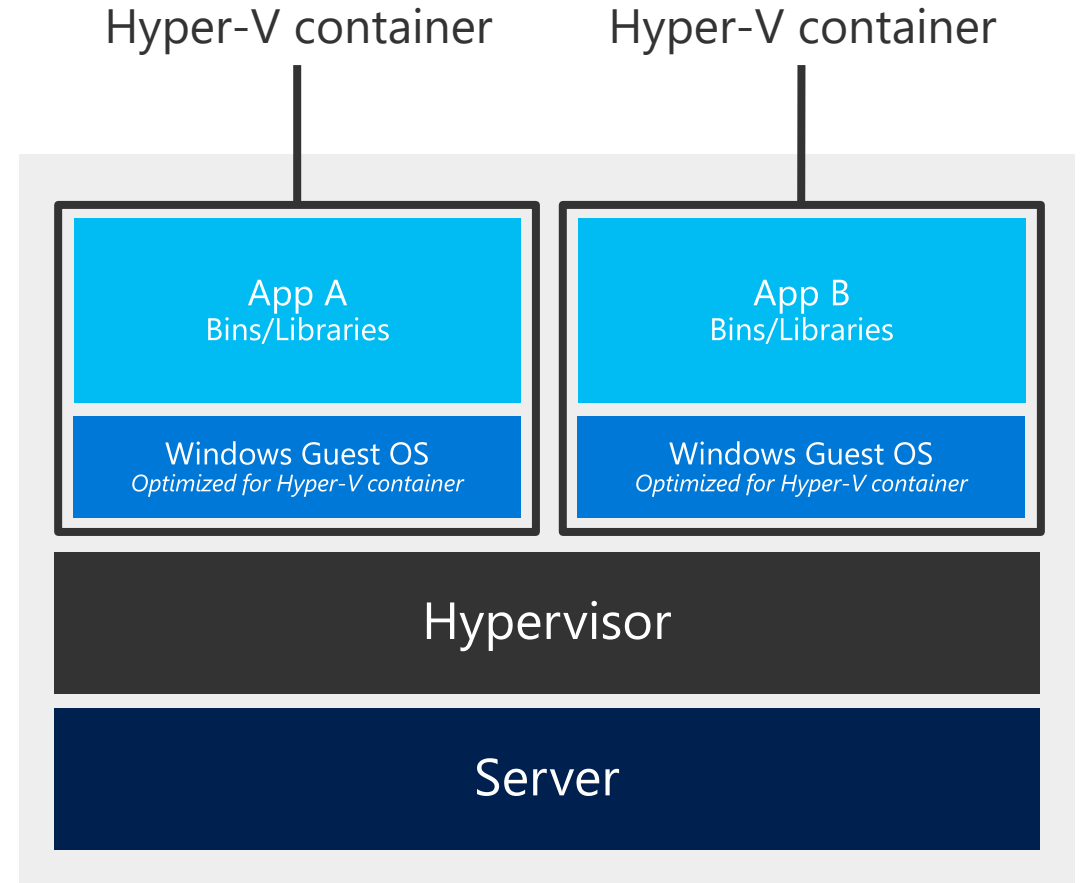
Consistency: Hyper-V containers use the same APIs as Windows Server containers ensuring consistency across management and deployment toolsets.

Compatibility: Hyper-V containers use the exact same images as Windows Server containers.

Strong isolation: Each Hyper-V container has its own dedicated copy of the kernel.

Highly trusted: Built with proven Hyper-V virtualization technology.

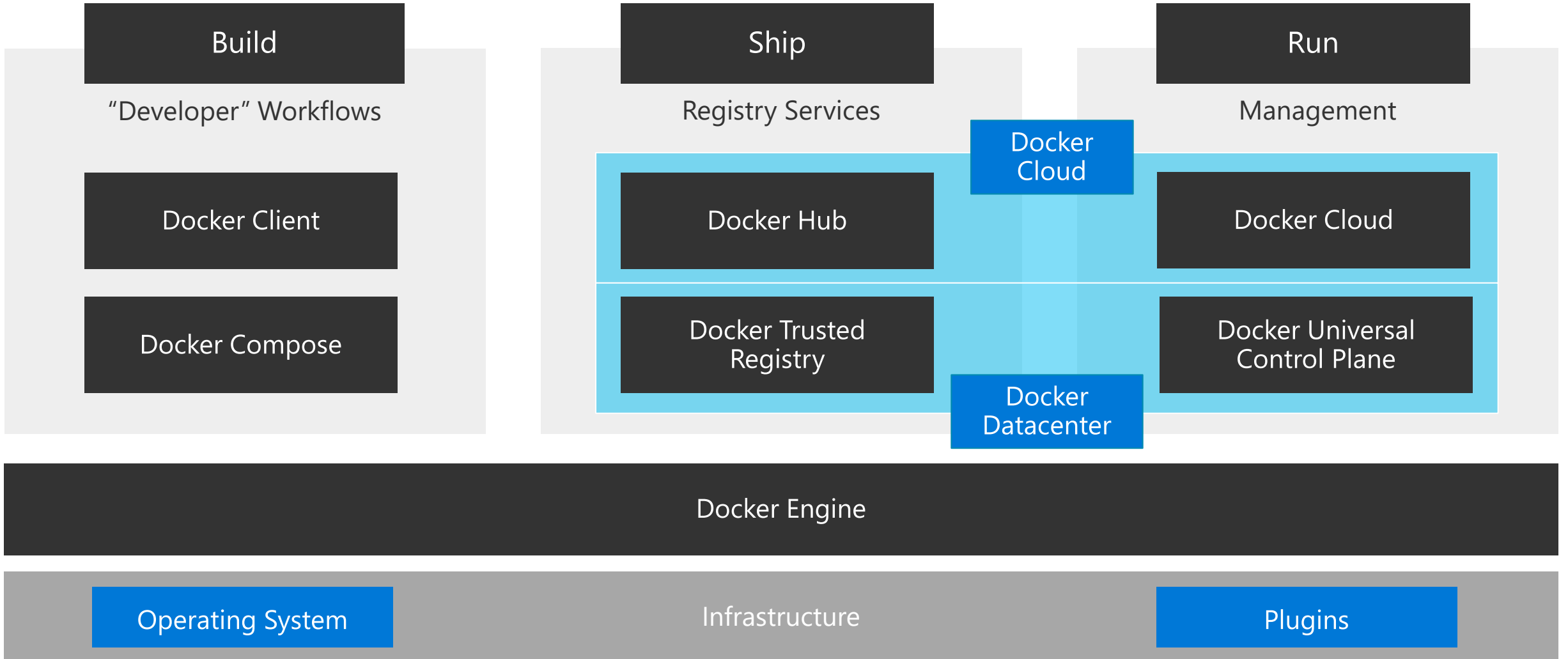
Optimized: The virtualization layer and the operating system have been specifically optimized for containers



Docker components



Containers





PowerShell



Challenges customers face



PowerShell



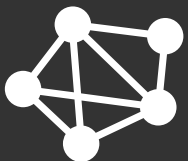
Move faster

"Everything else is moving faster, requiring ever-faster solution delivery."



Flexibility

"Our solutions need to span on-premises, hybrid, and cloud."



Integration

"DevOps methods promise to help, but how do we make the transition?"

Easier, faster automation with PowerShell



PowerShell

Code Sharing: PowerShell Gallery, PowerShellGet, Github.

Editing – ISE improvements.

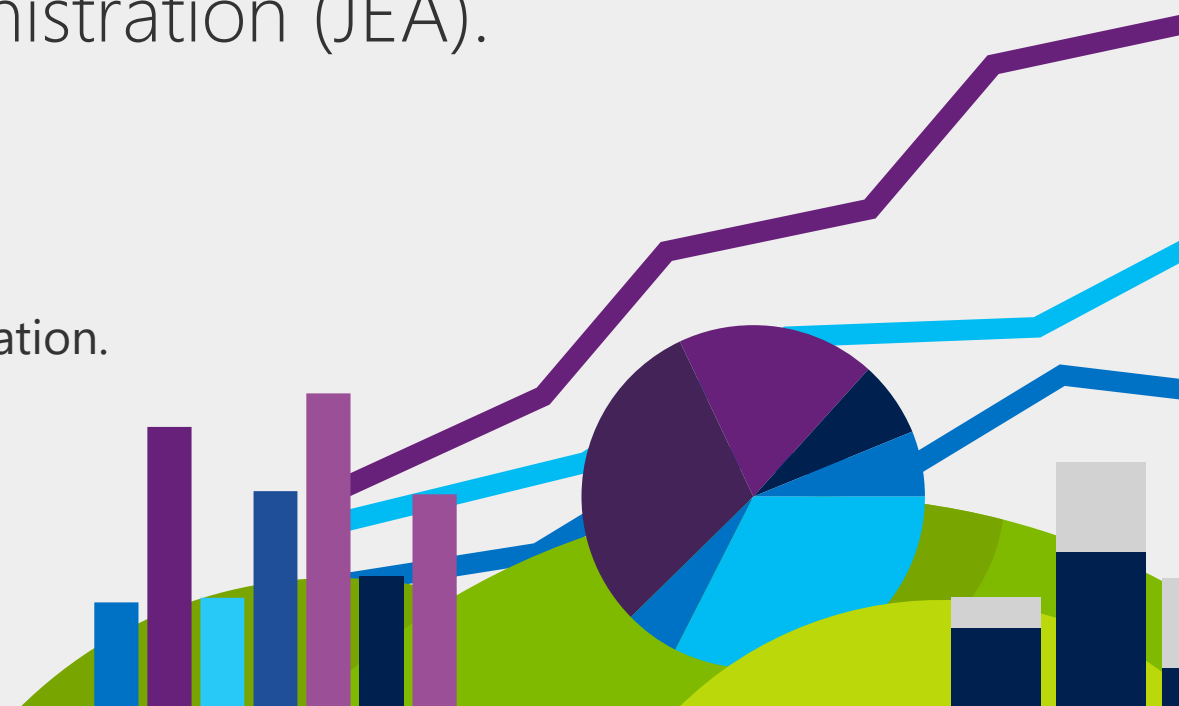
Debugging – Remote debugging, DSC debugging.

Security – Auditing, Just Enough Administration (JEA).

Improving information.

Delivering doc updates faster via [Github.Com/PowerShell](https://github.com/PowerShell).

[Microsoft.com/PowerShell](https://microsoft.com/PowerShell): the hub for PowerShell information.



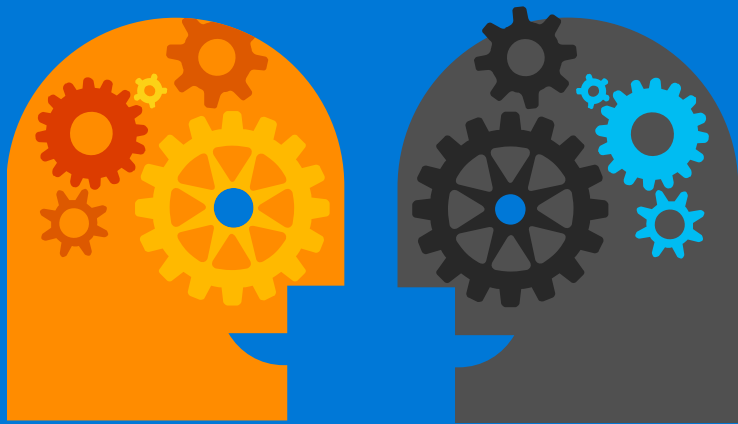
Enabling transition to DevOps



PowerShell

DevOps

A set of practices emphasizing collaboration and communication between software developers and IT pros while automating software delivery and infrastructure changes. Leverages tools to automate build, validate, and configure.



PowerShell in Windows Server 2016 provides

Desired State Configuration (DSC) – defining configuration as code.

Security Improvements – Auditing, Just Enough Administration (JEA).

Package Management.

PowerShell classes integrates dev practices configuration and automation.

PowerShell Script Analyzer – best practice analysis tool.

Pester – PowerShell validation.

Same approach, everywhere



PowerShell

PowerShell manages your environment

Gallery contains Dell, Citrix, VMWare, AWS, Azure, SQL cmdlets.
PowerShell DSC runs on Linux.

PowerShell is a platform

Partners include Chef, Puppet, Ansible, Octopus...

PowerShell is on Nano Server

Nano is managed with PowerShell, configured with DSC.

PowerShell 5 ships where you need it

Windows 10, Windows Server 2016,
WMF5.0 for Windows 7, Windows 8.1,
Windows Server 2008r2, 2012, 2012r2.

PowerShell eases moving the cloud

Azure PowerShell cmdlets, Azure DSC Extensions.

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Server management tools



Overview



Server
Management
Tools (SMT)

Nano Server provides “Just Enough” OS to reduce the security and servicing footprint of the OS, but removes the familiar local GUI that many admins use.

Server management tools is a free toolset, hosted in the Azure portal, that enables you to manage any Windows Server 2016 instance remotely, alongside PowerShell or other management tools.

Deployment is as simple as installing a software gateway in your infrastructure, then adding machines into the Azure portal.

Remote Server management tools



Server
Management
Tools (SMT)

Web-based and cross-platform.

Includes replacements for local-only tools, including:

Task Manager

Registry Editor

Event Viewer

Device Manager

Sconfig

Control Panel

Performance Monitor

Disk Management

Users/Groups Manager

File Explorer

Also manages Server Core and Server with GUI.

The screenshot displays the Microsoft Azure Remote Server Management Tools (SMT) interface. The main window shows the 'Device Manager' for a remote server named 'sl-rsmt2'. The interface includes a navigation pane on the left with options like 'NEW', 'HOME', 'BROWSE ALL', 'NOTIFICATIONS', 'ACTIVE', and 'BILLING'. The main area displays system information for 'sl-rsmt2' (Windows Server Connection), including connection details, performance graphs for CPU and Memory, and a list of hardware devices. The 'Device Manager' window is open, showing a list of devices with 'Intel(R) Core(TM) i7-2600 CPU @ 3.40GHz' selected. The right pane shows device status and properties for the selected processor.

Use cases



Server
Management
Tools (SMT)

Single location for visibility to machines on-premises or hosted within Azure, and accessible no matter where the admin is.

Provides management tools for GUI-less Nano Server, ensuring that admins can continue to use familiar UX to manage their machines despite local GUI being removed.

Supports cross-platform management allowing admins to use their client of choice to manage Windows Server.

The service will continue to be updated frequently, adding new tools and capabilities without necessitating upgrades to on-premises infrastructure.

Next steps

Take the next step:

www.microsoft.com/WindowsServer2016

Watch in-depth technical videos.

<https://channel9.msdn.com/Blogs/windowsserver>

Windows Server Blog:

<http://blogs.technet.microsoft.com/windowsserver>





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