



How to Build a Dedicated Virtual Desktop Infrastructure Using Windows Server 2019, Azure Stack HCI, and QCT D52BQ-2U Servers

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Abstract

Windows Server 2019 brings about tremendous changes and improvements to the Windows Server architecture. There are great improvements in the realm of hybrid cloud, Storage Spaces Direct (S2D), security, HCI, and many others that help to take the enterprise data center to the next level when running on top of the Windows Server architecture.

Azure Stack HCI and the Windows Server Software Defined (WSSD) Program are both invitation-only programs in which solution providers are requested by Microsoft to design hyper-converged infrastructures with Windows Server technologies.

Azure Stack HCI offers the optimal platform for VDI. Leveraging a validated HCI solution and Microsoft's mature Remote Desktop Services (RDS), customers can create highly available and highly scalable architectures.

There are two types of virtual desktop solutions in the Microsoft ecosystem – Session Virtualization with Remote Desktop Services Host and Virtual Desktop Infrastructure served out by Hyper-V. You can use either solution or mix them effectively to meet the demands of most use cases presented to your business for remote connectivity.

In addition, Azure Stack HCI VDI solutions provide unique cloud-based capabilities for protecting VDI workloads and clients:

- Manage updates centrally using Azure Update Management
- Unified security management and advanced threat protection for VDI clients.



REVISIONS

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Overview of Virtual Desktop Infrastructure (VDI) and Windows Server RDS

Virtual Desktop Infrastructure, or VDI, uses server hardware to run desktop operating systems and software programs on a virtual machine. For as long as operating system virtualization existed, VDI offered the flexibility of running traditional desktop workloads on centralized servers.

Leveraging VDI in a business setting has a wide range of advantages, including keeping sensitive company applications and data in a secure datacenter, accommodating a bring-your-own-device policy without worrying about personal data getting mixed with corporate assets, reducing liability when corporate assets are lost - covering both data loss prevention and exposure of sensitive data to potential corporate espionage and/or hackers. In addition, VDI has become the de-facto standard for supporting remote and branch workers as well as for providing access to contractors and partners.

Today's businesses are empowering their employees to work from anywhere and from multiple devices. With Virtualization and Virtual Desktop Infrastructure (VDI) technologies driving the modern workforce, employees now have more connectivity and productivity options than ever before.

When it comes to utilizing Microsoft technologies for remote access to satisfy business needs, Windows Server Remote Desktop Services offer a wide range of features and capabilities. When used with underlying virtualization technologies, it provides a powerful platform for remote access.



Types of VDI Virtual Desktop Implementations

Two types of VDI deployments exist in the Windows VDI world: pooled and personal desktops. What is the difference?

- Pooled – In this configuration, you set up a “pool” of virtual machines. When a user connects, they are automatically assigned a virtual machine that is not in use. When this user disconnects, this VM is reset to a default state and returned to the pool to be available for connection from other users.
- Personal – A personal desktop allows the same VM to be assigned to a specific user to cater to individual requirements. Such a VM may have a particular configuration or software that the specific user needs.

Pooled desktops hold certain advantages over personal desktops in terms of maintenance and other administrative tasks. Pooled desktops are generated from a “Gold” image VM. Since the data is reset each time a user logs off, there is no need to maintain specific VMs. You simply need to patch and update the Gold VM and all the other VMs will be updated upon their next generation.

Personal desktops are convenient for dealing with end-user data. Since they are persistent, end-user data are maintained locally. Therefore, system administrators do not have to worry as much about how to save users’ data.

In this guide, we will show you how to build a pooled desktop.



The Enhancements with Windows Server 2019 RDS

RDS web client – as part of the RD web client in the browser, you can use the single-sign-on experience to allow authentication to be passed on to desktops you have access to from the RDS web client. RDS web client is a little limited in what it can redirect. You can create a PDF of the printout and then print when you are connected.

GPU virtualization is a big part of user experience. More and more applications today are requiring graphics acceleration. Discrete device assignment has been continually improved in Windows Server 2019 including RDSH scalability with GFX HW acceleration, use of all available GPUs, and improvements on video detection and handling.

Moving onto the Discrete Device Assignment or DDA functionality, let's compare DDA and Remote vGPU in Windows Server 2019.

DDA:

- Primary story for GPU acceleration in WS2019
- Enhanced security and isolation
- Guaranteed GPU performance
- API compatibility (DirectX 12, OpenGL)
- We are continuing to evaluate GPU-P drivers for VDI and RDSH

Remote vGPU:

- Deprecated in WS2019
- Clean OS installation cannot share RemoteFX vGPUs with new Hyper-V VMs
- Upgrade warning if RemoteFX vGPU is enabled in the upgraded OS
- If you already have a Remote FX vGPU-enabled VM, it will continue to work after upgrade
- Admins can remove RemoteFX vGPU after upgrading the system to WS2019

RDSH Improvements

When we look at the RDSH improvements found in Windows Server 2019, there are several areas where improvements can be seen, including:

- **Video playback**
 - Hardware acceleration applied at any time
 - Supports smooth playback while moving the video window
 - Supports 4K downsampling
- **Device redirection**
 - High-level redirection of built-in or attached video camera
 - Less network bandwidth compared to USB camera
 - Increased video frame rate, up to 30 fps
 - Redirect multiple cameras

- **Improved printing messages**
 - Message queuing that is built-into the Windows client
- **User Input Delay performance counters**
 - Another measure to troubleshoot poor application performance
 - Correlate with other performance counters (Active Sessions, CPU, etc.)
 - Enabled by default in WS2019 RDSH and Windows 10, version 1809

What Is Hyper-V VDI?

Hyper-V VDI is a centralized desktop delivery solution which enables running virtual desktop instances, including client operating systems (OSes), data, and applications in a server-based virtual machine (VM) in the data center.

To enable Hyper-V VDI, you need two Windows server roles: Hyper-V, which creates and manages VMs, and Remote Desktop Services (RDS), which enables and manages communication between a user and a virtual desktop over the network. With the help of a Remote Desktop Protocol, the user's input is sent to a remote application and the application's output is then displayed on the user's local device.

Thus, a Hyper-V VDI environment can be considered an alternative to traditional PC-based infrastructure. In this case, real physical computers are replaced by virtual desktops. Each user gets access to a dedicated VM that runs a separate OS (such as Windows, Windows Server, and Linux). Some users may be given administrator rights, which allows them to install or delete desktop applications, change system settings, install system updates, etc.

To better understand why some business owners choose to build a VDI environment, you need to understand how it works. In a nutshell, the Microsoft VDI technology entails the following:

- Every end user can access their virtual desktop, which is stored on a centralized server, from any device.
- An administrator can grant/deny users access to specific applications from a central management console.
- An administrator can easily identify when licensing is going to expire and determine whether any of your desktop instances requires updates.
- A selected virtual desktop can be maintained and supported by an administrator from a centralized server without having to disrupt the production environment.
- Every end user is assigned a specific VM with dedicated resources. All VMs run in isolation from one another, meaning that they cannot affect one another's performance and get hold of private data.
- All data are stored on a physical server in the data center, meaning that if a virtual desktop fails, you can still retrieve the required information from a remote server.



- Support and maintenance within the VDI environment are much easier compared to that within a traditional PC infrastructure in that an administrator can easily detect any issues and solve them from a centralized server.
- An end user can connect to their virtual desktop using a thin client, zero client, or thick client, as well as laptops or docking stations, tablets or phones. Note that the device should be connected to a corporate network in order to perform any I/O operations.

QCT Deployment Lab

Hardware and Software for this Guide

Server Hardware BOM:

QuantaGrid D52BQ-2U (2~4 nodes) (Alias name: S5BQ)				
SKU	Description	Qty per unit	Total	Version
Server Platform	D52BQ-2U	1	4	BIOS: S2P_3B10 BMC: 3.33
CPU	Intel Xeon Gold 5118 CPUs (2.3GHz, 12-core, 16.5MB cache)	2	8	
Memory	Samsung 32GB DDR4 2666MHz ECC-Register DIMMs	16	64	
Cache	Samsung 1.92TB 2.5" SATA SSD	4	16	104Q
Storage	Seagate 8TB 3.5" SATA HDD (ST8000NM0055)	8	32	PN01
Boot Drive	Intel 480G 2.5" SATA SSD	1	4	G2010140
HBA Card	QCT LSI SAS 9305-16i - IT firmware mode	1	4	FW: 1B03
NIC Card	Mellanox Quanta OCP Mezz CX4, Dual Port 25G	1	4	FW: 14.24.1000



Network:

Switch: 2x TOR [QuantaMesh T4048-IX8D](#) and 1x BMC [QuantaMesh T1048-LY4R](#)

Hardware:

The four servers were interconnected using Mellanox based 25GbE Ethernet RDMA cards that also support DCB/PFC/ETS Ethernet switches.

The SSD (cache tier) + HDD (capacity tier) drives were added to a single Storage Spaces Direct pool with multiple volumes based on the number of QCT S2D server nodes.

Software:

Each server ran Windows Server 2019 Datacenter Edition and participated in a Windows Failover Cluster (required for S2D).

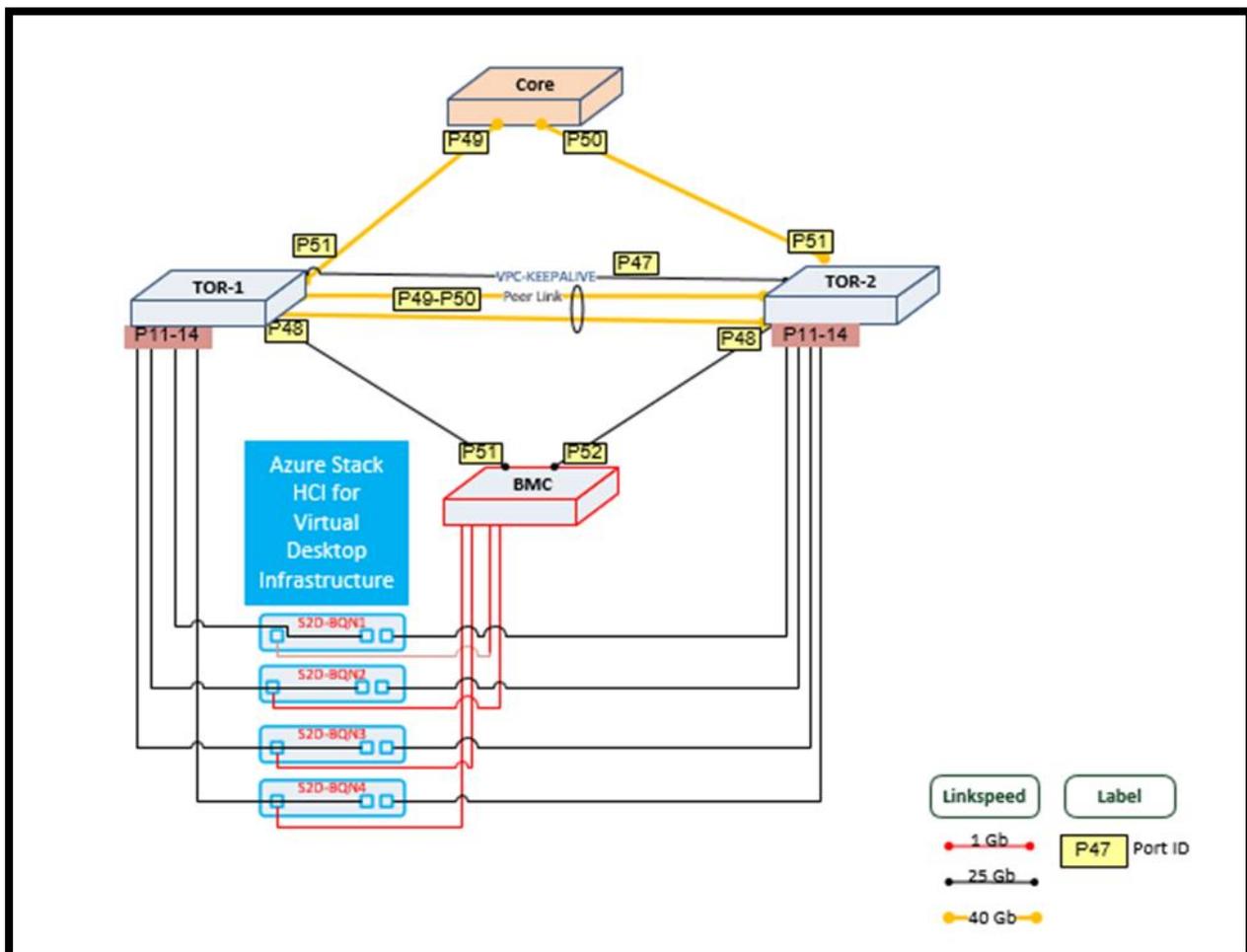
The volumes were configured for the operating system (OS) and data drives as 2-way mirrored volumes, resulting in one local copy of data and one remote copy on other nodes.

Client user workloads were run in Hyper-V virtual machines, with Windows 10 adopted as the guest OS and a few apps installed on windows 10 Enterprise Edition. Each VM was configured with 2 virtual cores (mapped to 1 physical core) and 8GB of RAM.

The disks included are shown below:

Drive	Size(GB)	Purpose	Note
C:	40	Windows OS	Windows 10 client VM installed with Sysprep and other apps
D:	100	User Data	Client user data file

Server Nodes / Network Diagram





Prepare the QCT physical server node

Best practices dictate that with every new server deployment, the first task is to review the system firmware and drivers relevant to the incoming operating system. If the system has the latest firmware and drivers installed, it will expedite tech support calls, and may reduce the need for such calls.

<https://qct.io/product/index/Server/rackmount-server/2U-Rackmount-Server/QuantaGrid-D52BQ-2U#download>



In this tutorial, we will show how to set up Hyper-V VDI in Windows 2019 with the following features:

- Hyper-V host (RD Virtualization Host)
- Service broker for the distribution of connections
- Setting up a collection
- Building a Windows 10 Gold image
- User Profile Disk (UPD)

Composition:

Name	IP	Roles
QCT-PH-167.ws19demo.qct	10.106.5.167	RD Virtualization Host Server 1
QCT-PH-169.ws19demo.qct	10.106.5.169	RD Virtualization Host Server 2
RDS-APP-151.ws19demo.qct	10.106.5.151	Remote APP Publish Host
RDS-BRK-153.ws19demo.qct	10.106.5.152	Service Broker / License Manager
RDS-WEB-153.ws19demo.qct	10.106.5.153	Web Access

For the realization of the tutorial, I used an AD server, dc01.ws19demo.qct with the IP address 10.106.48.100.

Hyper-V VDI Components

In order to build a Hyper-V VDI environment using a Hyper-V virtualization platform, you should have the following Remote Desktop Services enabled:

- Remote Desktop Virtualization Host, which is a server with the Hyper-V role enabled. The hypervisor helps you host VMs and install desktop OSs on top of them. This way, you can provision each end user with their own workstation.
- Remote Desktop Session Host, which allows multiple end users to access Windows desktops and applications using the RemoteApp or the Remote Desktop Connection client.
- Remote Desktop Connection Broker, which enables connection between end users and specific virtual desktops. Remote Desktop Connection Broker can identify whether a user is allowed to connect to a desktop instance and access certain VM data and applications.
- Remote Desktop Gateway, which provides public users with a secure network to connect to Windows desktops and applications.
- Remote Desktop Web Access, which enables users to access virtual desktops and applications through a web page.
- Remote Desktop Licensing, which allows you to manage RD licensing within your Hyper-V VDI environment and ensure that each user and device has an RDS Client Access License (CAL).

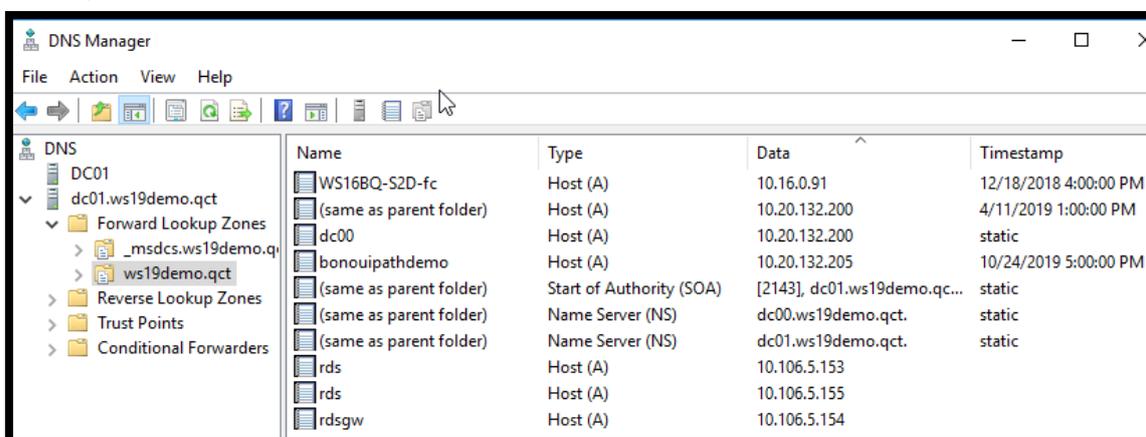
How to Deploy Hyper-V VDI

The entire setup process is complex enough to make some business owners abandon the idea of building a Hyper-V VDI environment entirely. Below, I am going to describe the step-by-step process of deploying Hyper-V VDI in Windows Server 2019.

This section describes which Remote Desktop role services should be installed for Hyper-V VDI deployment.

Add DNS records

Create a type A record with the same name that will point to the IPs of your remote desktop session host, as shown below.



Name	Type	Data	Timestamp
WS16BQ-S2D-fc	Host (A)	10.16.0.91	12/18/2018 4:00:00 PM
(same as parent folder)	Host (A)	10.20.132.200	4/11/2019 1:00:00 PM
dc00	Host (A)	10.20.132.200	static
bonouipathdemo	Host (A)	10.20.132.205	10/24/2019 5:00:00 PM
(same as parent folder)	Start of Authority (SOA)	[2143], dc01.ws19demo.qc...	static
(same as parent folder)	Name Server (NS)	dc00.ws19demo.qct.	static
(same as parent folder)	Name Server (NS)	dc01.ws19demo.qct.	static
rds	Host (A)	10.106.5.153	
rds	Host (A)	10.106.5.155	
rds gw	Host (A)	10.106.5.154	

I added a record of type A rds gw pointing to the IP of the server RDS-WEB-154 to be able to use the gateway internally.

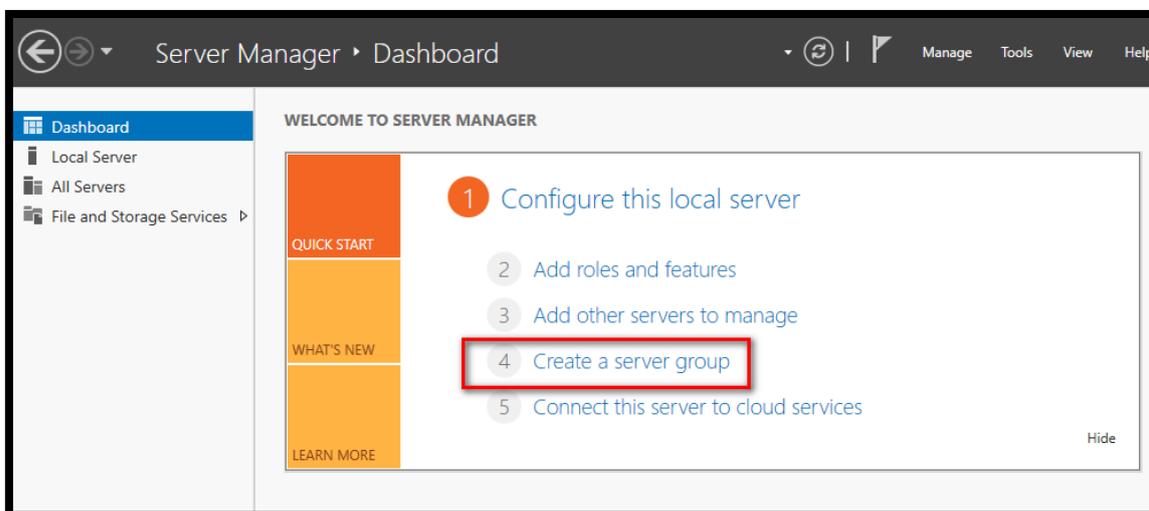
In production, it will be necessary to provide a recording on a domain accessible from Internet of type A on a public IP and to set up a rule on router / firewall to authorize the traffic on Port 443.

Server Manager - Add Servers in One Console

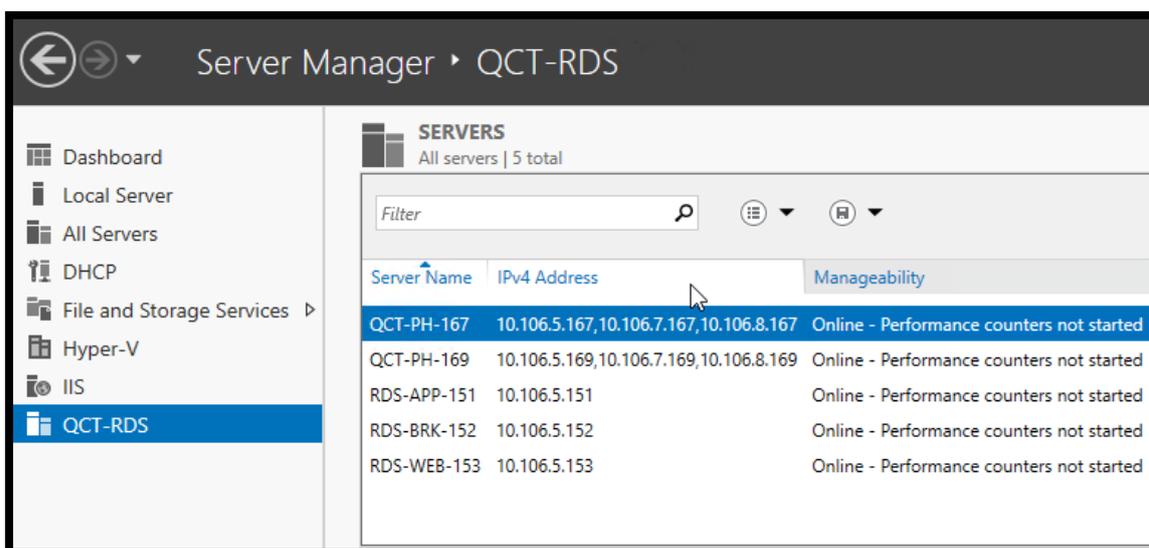
To use the Windows Deployment Tool, you must add the servers that make up the RDS environment in one console.

The following operations are to be done on the server RDS-BRK-152.ws19demo.qct.

From the Server Manager Dashboard, click Create Server Group



Name the group as QCT-RDS, select the servers and add them.



Deploying RDS roles

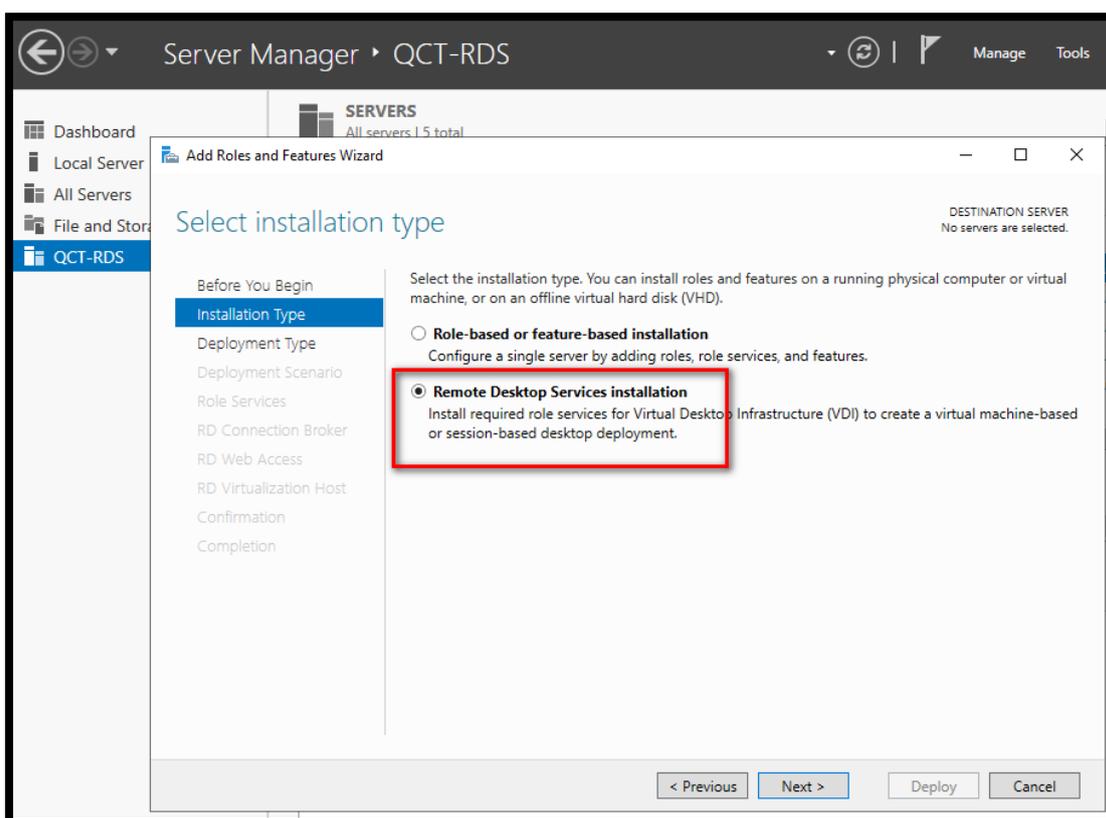
The deployment of an RDS infrastructure is facilitated by the tool built into the server managers, in a single manipulation the following roles will be installed:

- Hyper-V host (RD Virtualization Host)
- Connection Broker
- Remote Desktop Access via the Web
- RDS Licensing Server

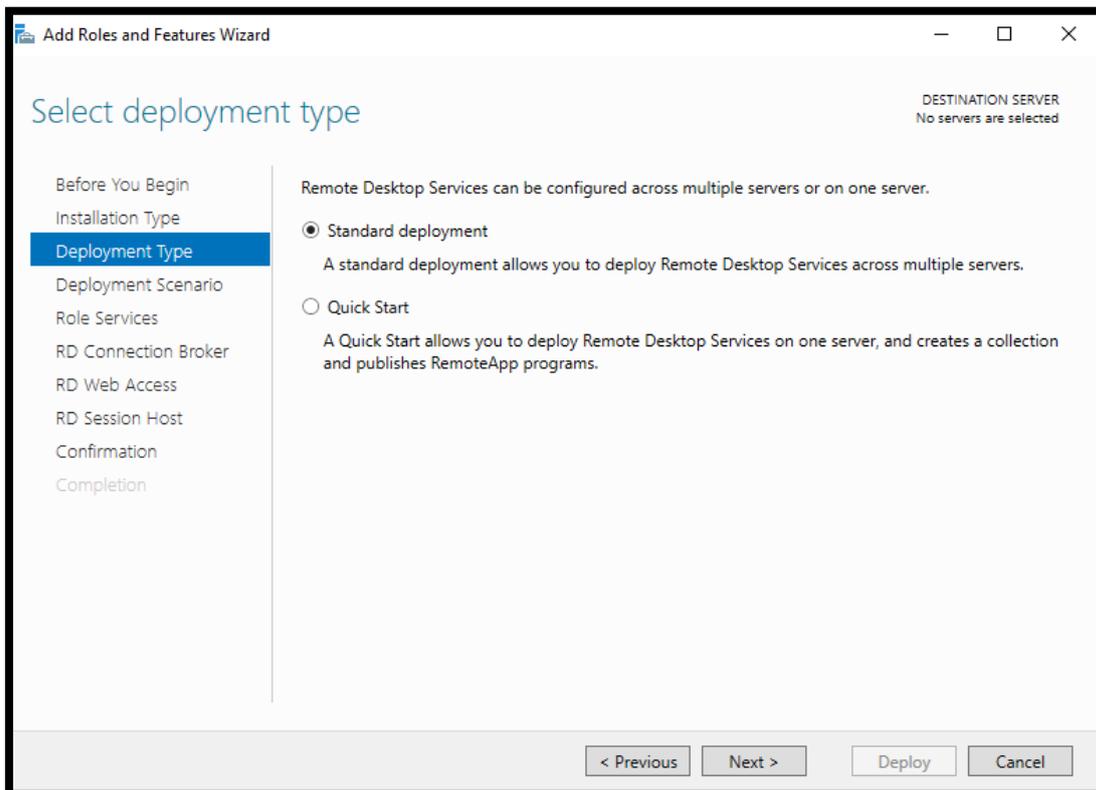
Be sure to add all servers that will be part of the deployment to all servers in server manager on connection broker.

1. From the Server Manager, click Manage → Add Roles and Features

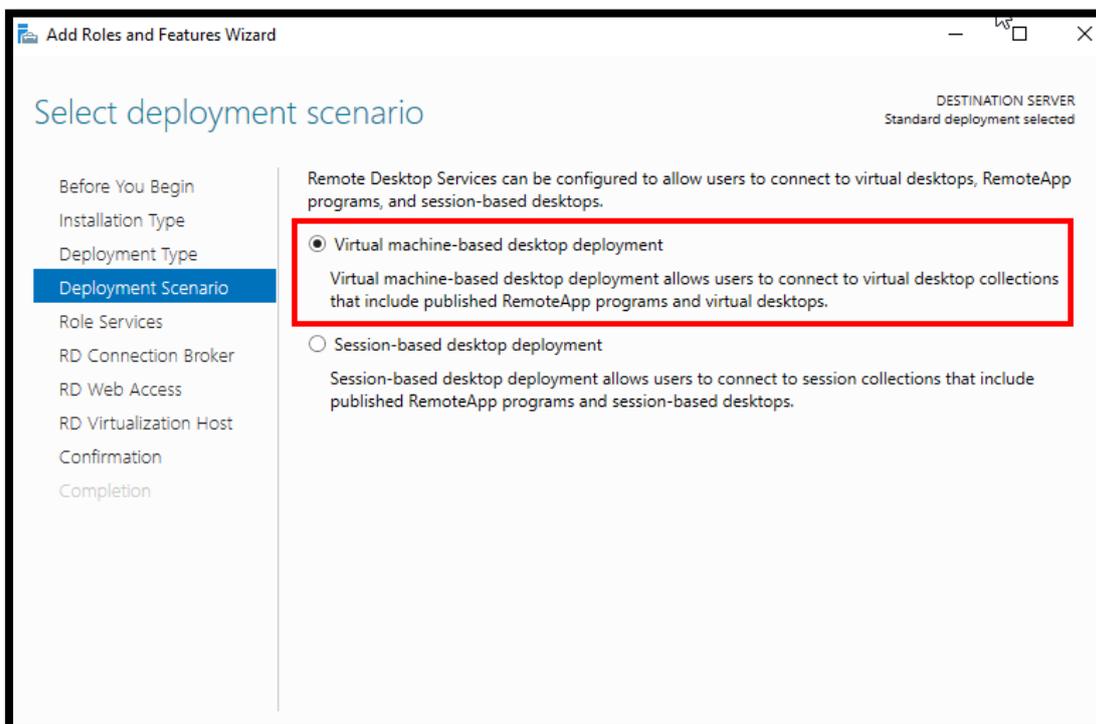
Installation Type: Select Remote Desktop Services Installation



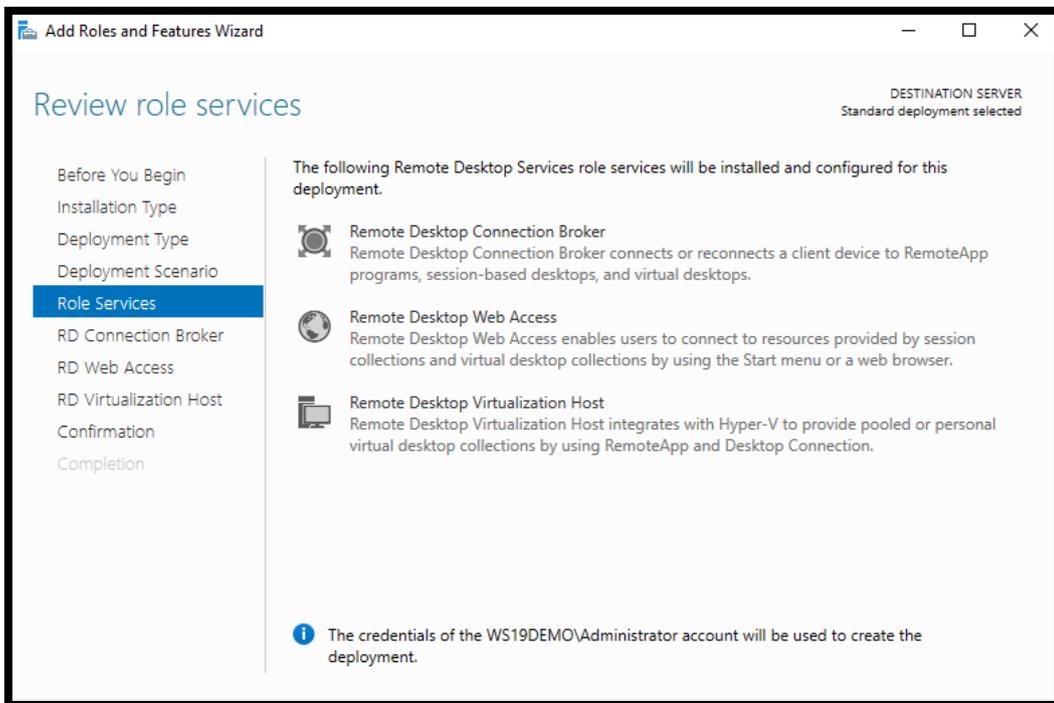
2. Deployment Type: select Standard Deployment



3. On the Deployment Scenario select Virtual machine-based desktop deployment



- Specify **Connection Broker, Web Access and RD Virtualization Host** servers. When you select RD Virtualization Host you will have the option to **create a new virtual switch**. Check this if you want to allow the wizard to create a new virtual switch within Hyper-V to be used for our virtual desktops.



Add Roles and Features Wizard

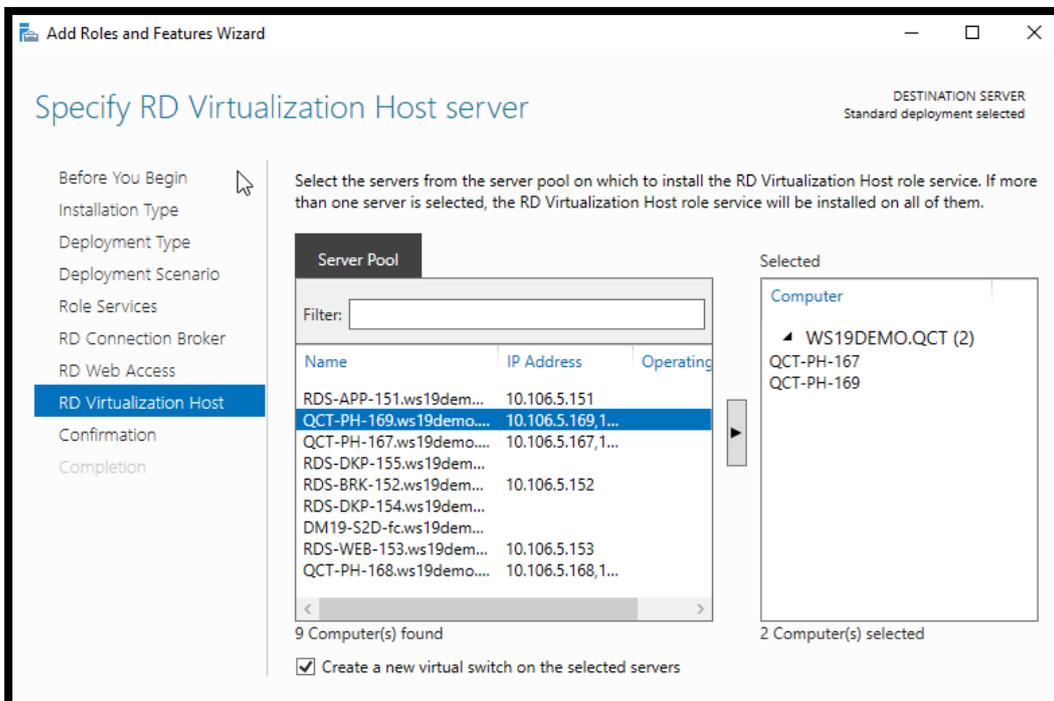
Review role services DESTINATION SERVER
Standard deployment selected

Before You Begin
Installation Type
Deployment Type
Deployment Scenario
Role Services
RD Connection Broker
RD Web Access
RD Virtualization Host
Confirmation
Completion

The following Remote Desktop Services role services will be installed and configured for this deployment.

-  **Remote Desktop Connection Broker**
Remote Desktop Connection Broker connects or reconnects a client device to RemoteApp programs, session-based desktops, and virtual desktops.
-  **Remote Desktop Web Access**
Remote Desktop Web Access enables users to connect to resources provided by session collections and virtual desktop collections by using the Start menu or a web browser.
-  **Remote Desktop Virtualization Host**
Remote Desktop Virtualization Host integrates with Hyper-V to provide pooled or personal virtual desktop collections by using RemoteApp and Desktop Connection.

i The credentials of the WS19DEMO\Administrator account will be used to create the deployment.



Add Roles and Features Wizard

Specify RD Virtualization Host server DESTINATION SERVER
Standard deployment selected

Before You Begin
Installation Type
Deployment Type
Deployment Scenario
Role Services
RD Connection Broker
RD Web Access
RD Virtualization Host
Confirmation
Completion

Select the servers from the server pool on which to install the RD Virtualization Host role service. If more than one server is selected, the RD Virtualization Host role service will be installed on all of them.

Server Pool		
Name	IP Address	Operating
RDS-APP-151.ws19dem...	10.106.5.151	
QCT-PH-169.ws19demo...	10.106.5.169,1...	
QCT-PH-167.ws19demo...	10.106.5.167,1...	
RDS-DKP-155.ws19dem...		
RDS-BRK-152.ws19dem...	10.106.5.152	
RDS-DKP-154.ws19dem...		
DM19-S2D-fc.ws19dem...		
RDS-WEB-153.ws19dem...	10.106.5.153	
QCT-PH-168.ws19demo...	10.106.5.168,1...	

9 Computer(s) found

Create a new virtual switch on the selected servers

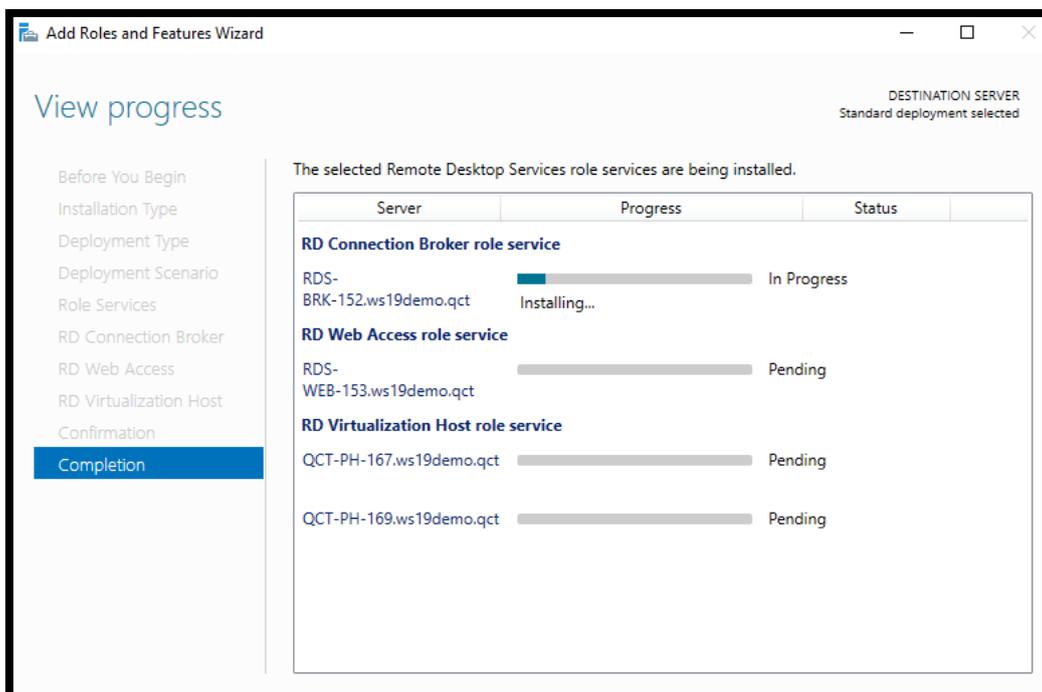
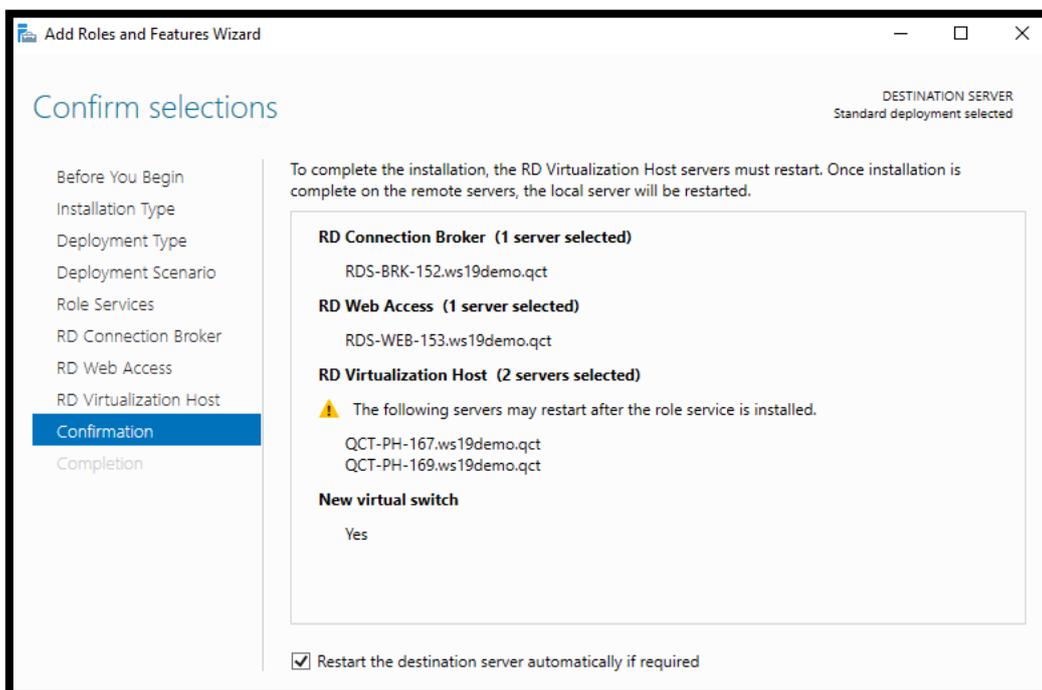
Selected

Computer

- WS19DEMO.QCT (2)
 - QCT-PH-167
 - QCT-PH-169

2 Computer(s) selected

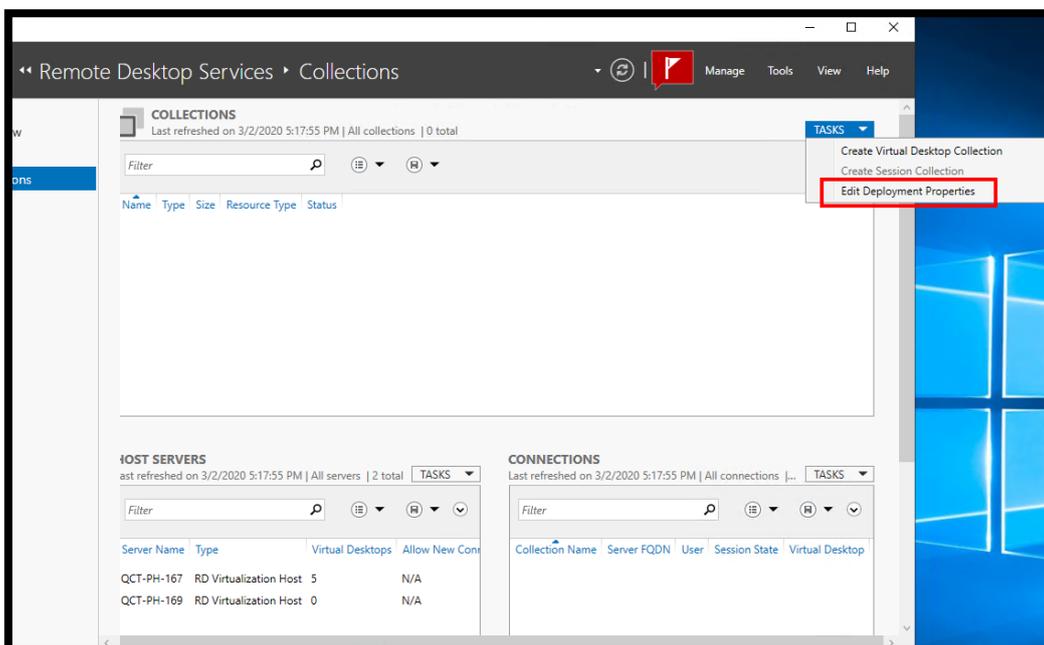
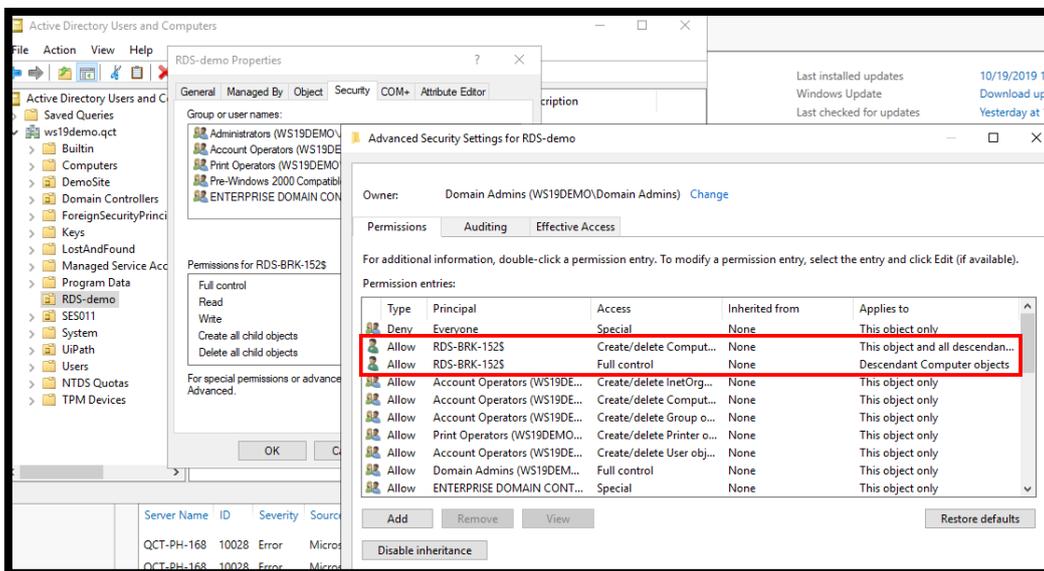
5. Check the box [Automatically restart the destination server] if necessary, then click on the Deploy

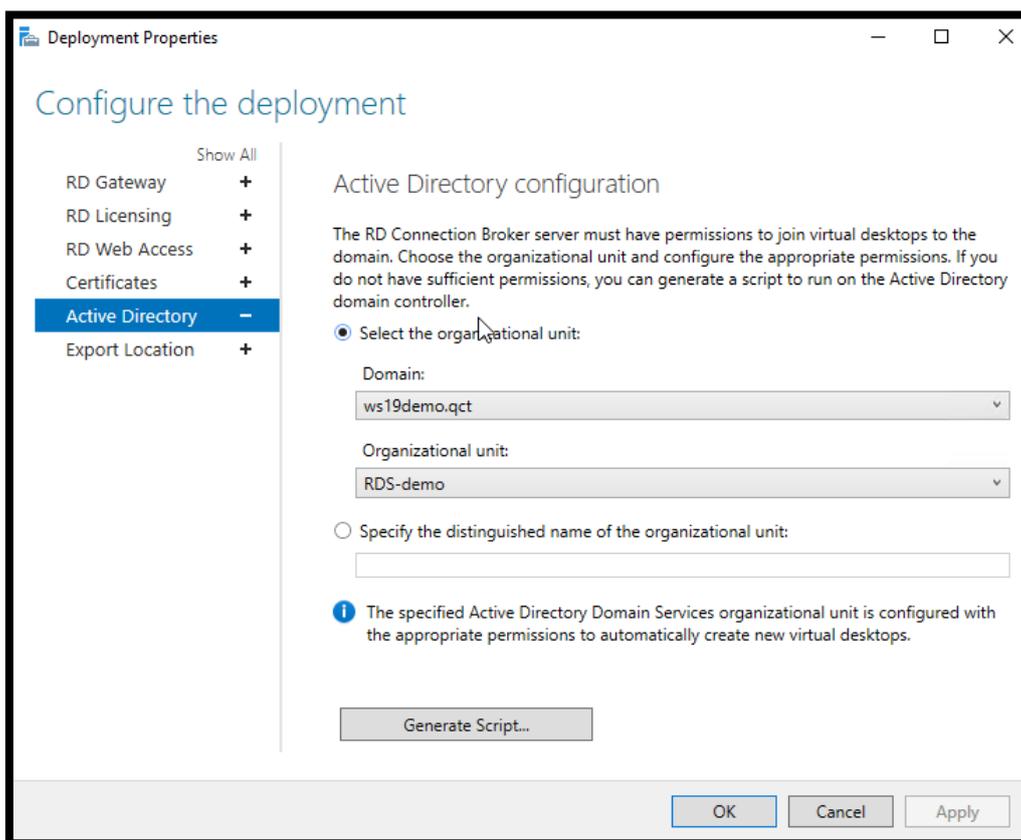


6. Configure the Deployment

Let's use Server Manager to edit our RDS deployment.

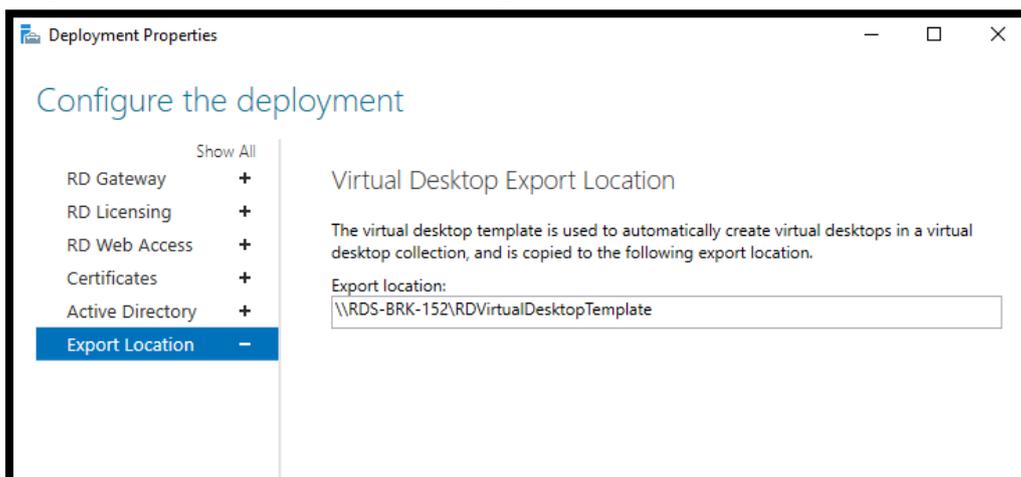
There are two new sections. **Active Directory and Export Location**. On the Active Directory section, we are configuring permissions so that our connection broker can join a VDI's domain. Broker will require full control. As noted earlier, we already created new OU called RDS-Demo.





7. Export Location

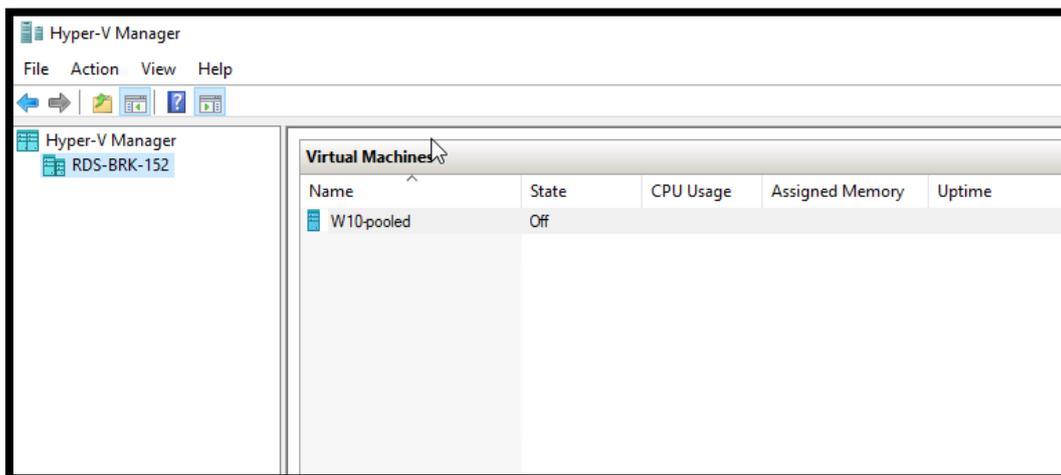
The export location is a global setting that applies to all collections in the deployment. When you create a managed collection (a collection that is based off of a "Gold" image is part of the managed collection), we have to export the Gold image to this location and store it using the collection name.



8. Create a “Gold” image

I will use Windows 10 Enterprise iso file and create a template with some applications on it. Now when you are done, create a checkpoint before running Sysprep. Doing this will give you an option to revert to point before Sysprep. Once done, run Sysprep with command

```
%WINDIR%\system32\sysprep\sysprep.exe /generalize /shutdown /oobe
```



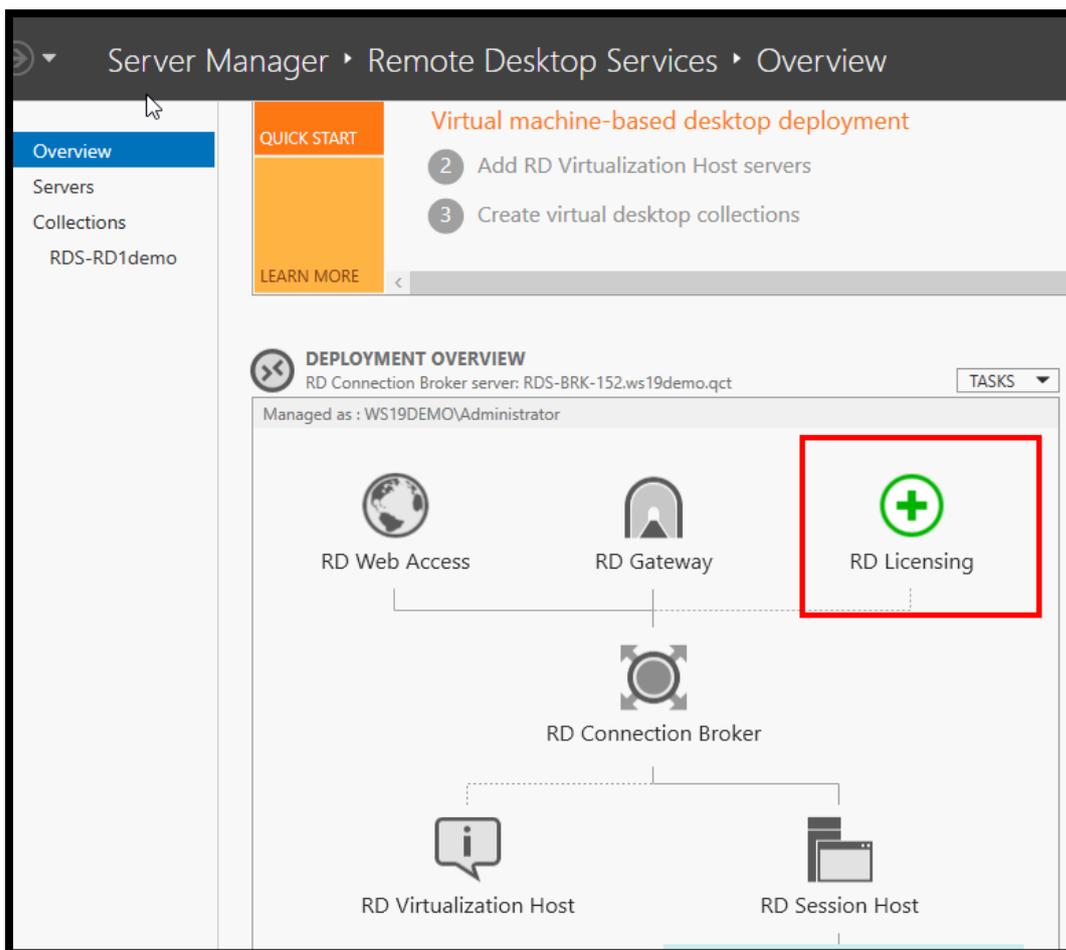
Remote Desktop Services License Manager

The license manager allows users or devices that connect to the RDS farm to issue an access license (CAL).

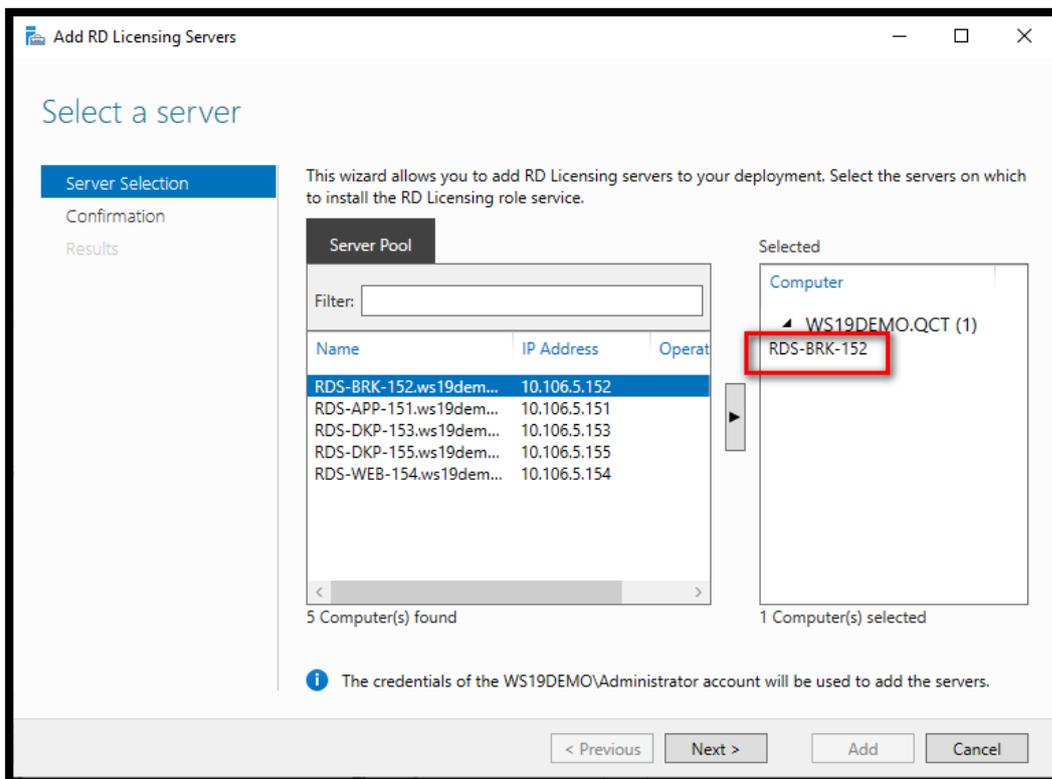
Only one licensing mode for the RDS farm can be configured: users or devices. A license server can distribute several types of licenses and different versions (2008/2012 ...).

Installation

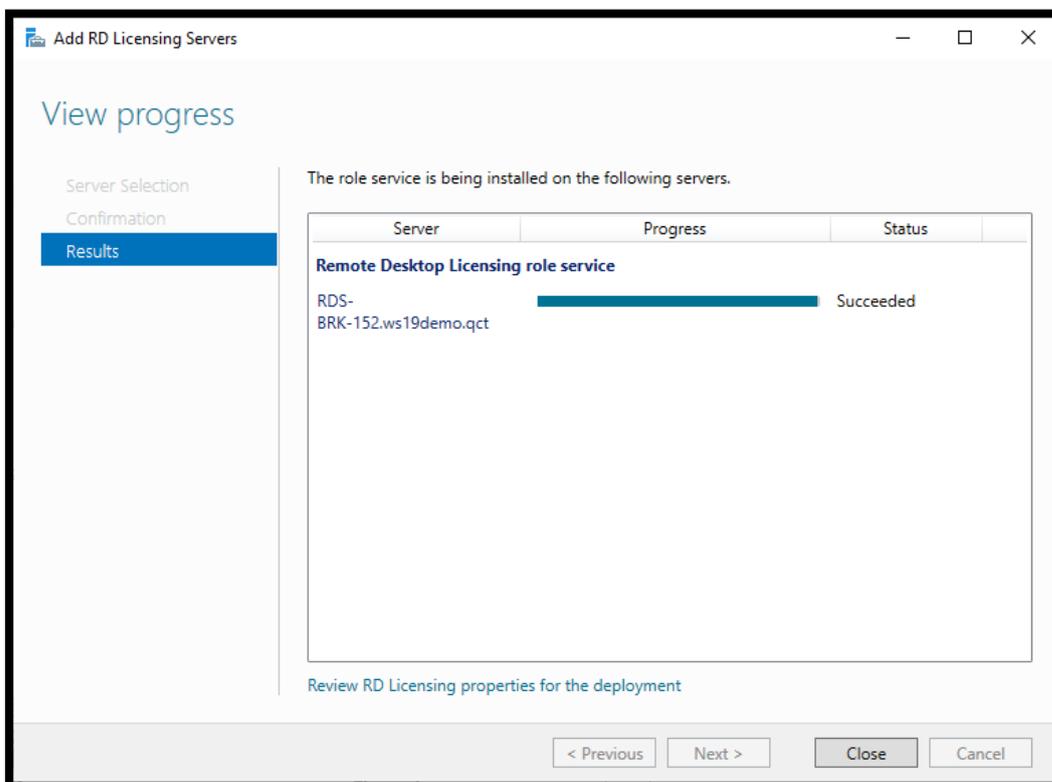
1. From Server Manager, on the RDS farm overview, click License Manager to open the wizard.



2. Add the server that will receive role and click Next.

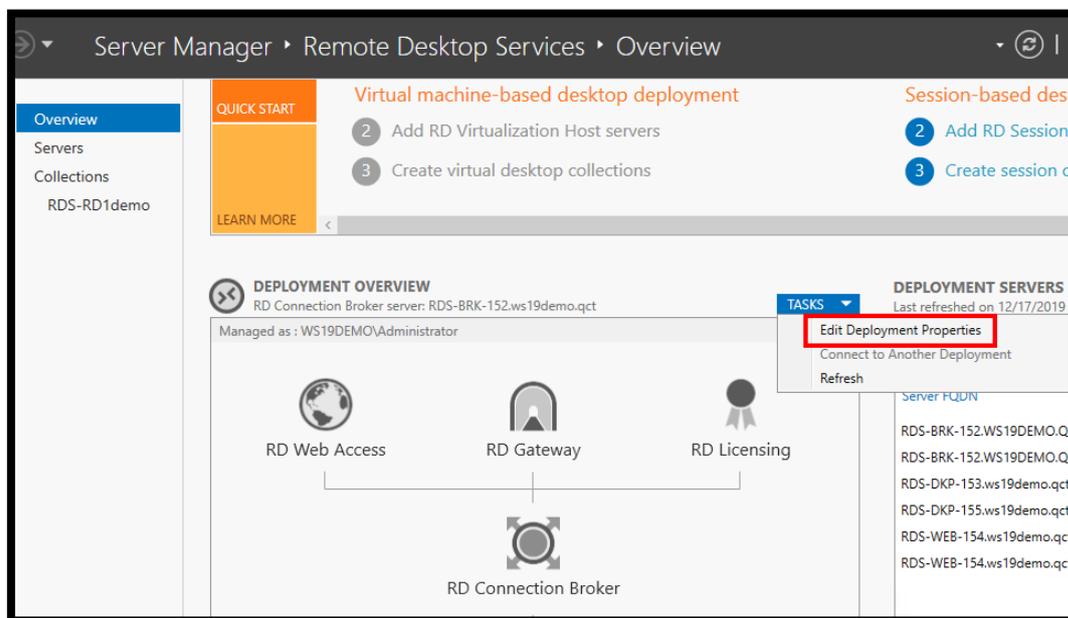


3. The installation is complete, click Close to exit the wizard.

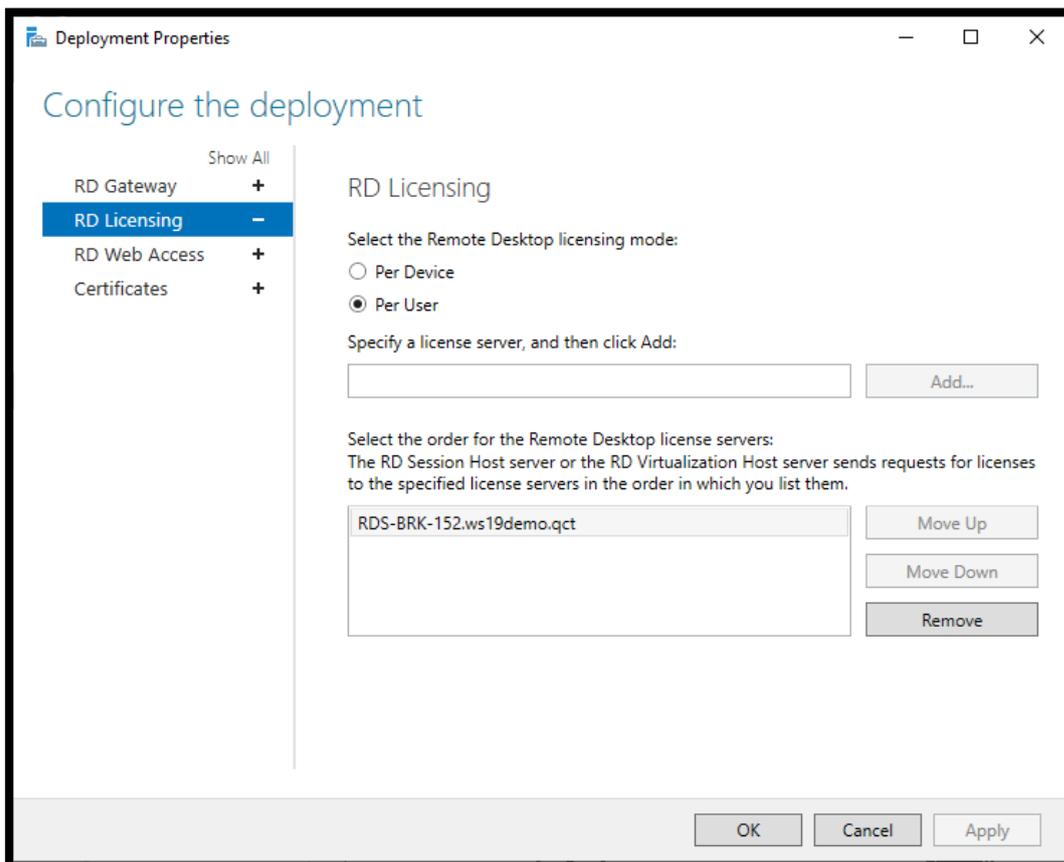


Configuring the Remote Desktop Services Licensing Mode

1. From the overview, deployment overview, click on TASKS / Edit Deployment Properties.

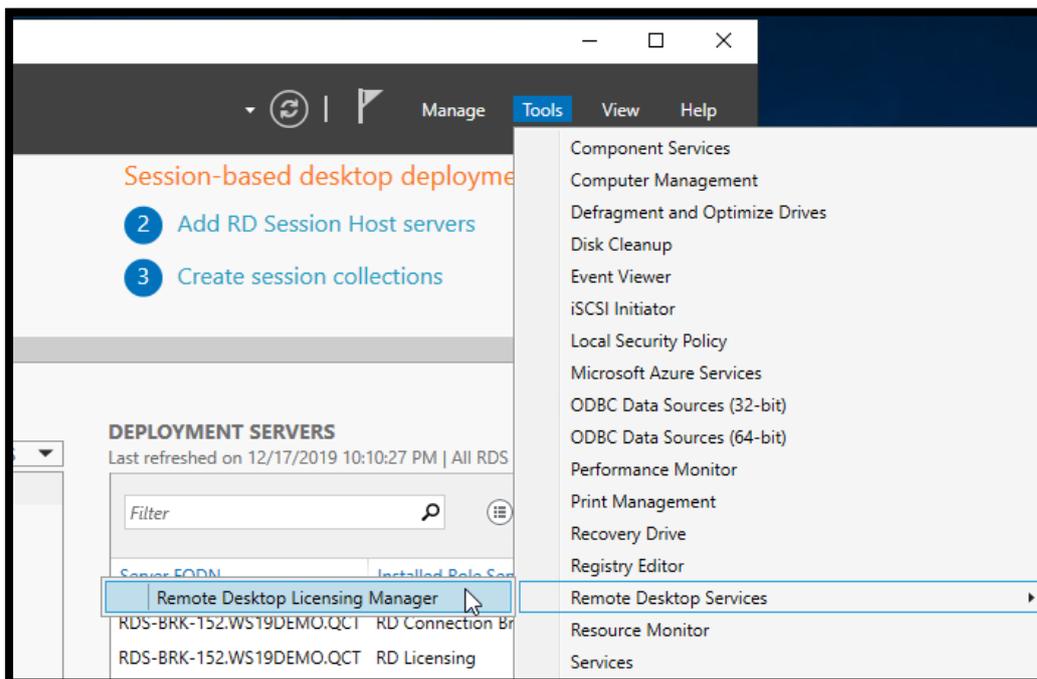


2. Select the license mode then click on Apply and OK.

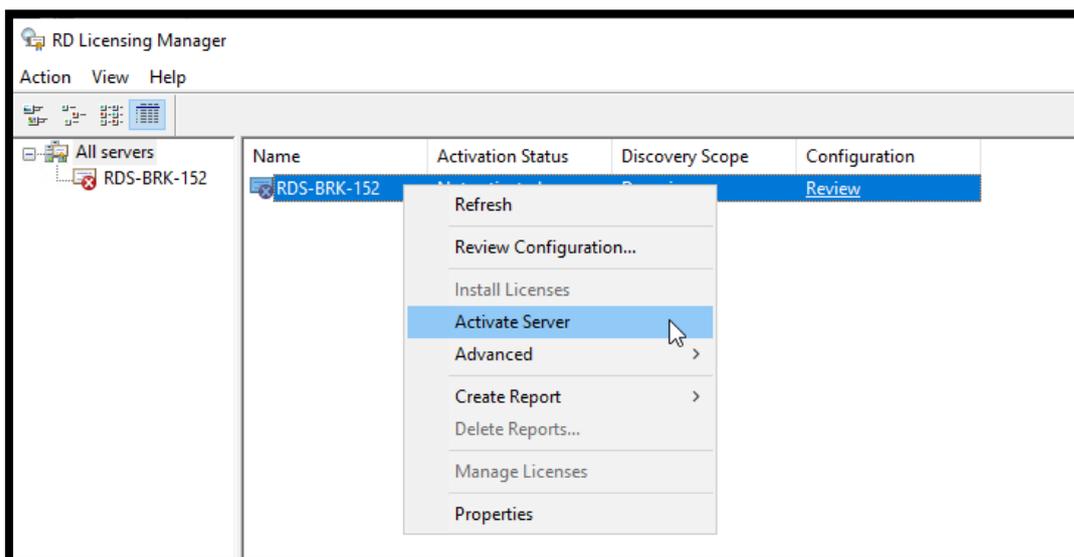


Add licenses

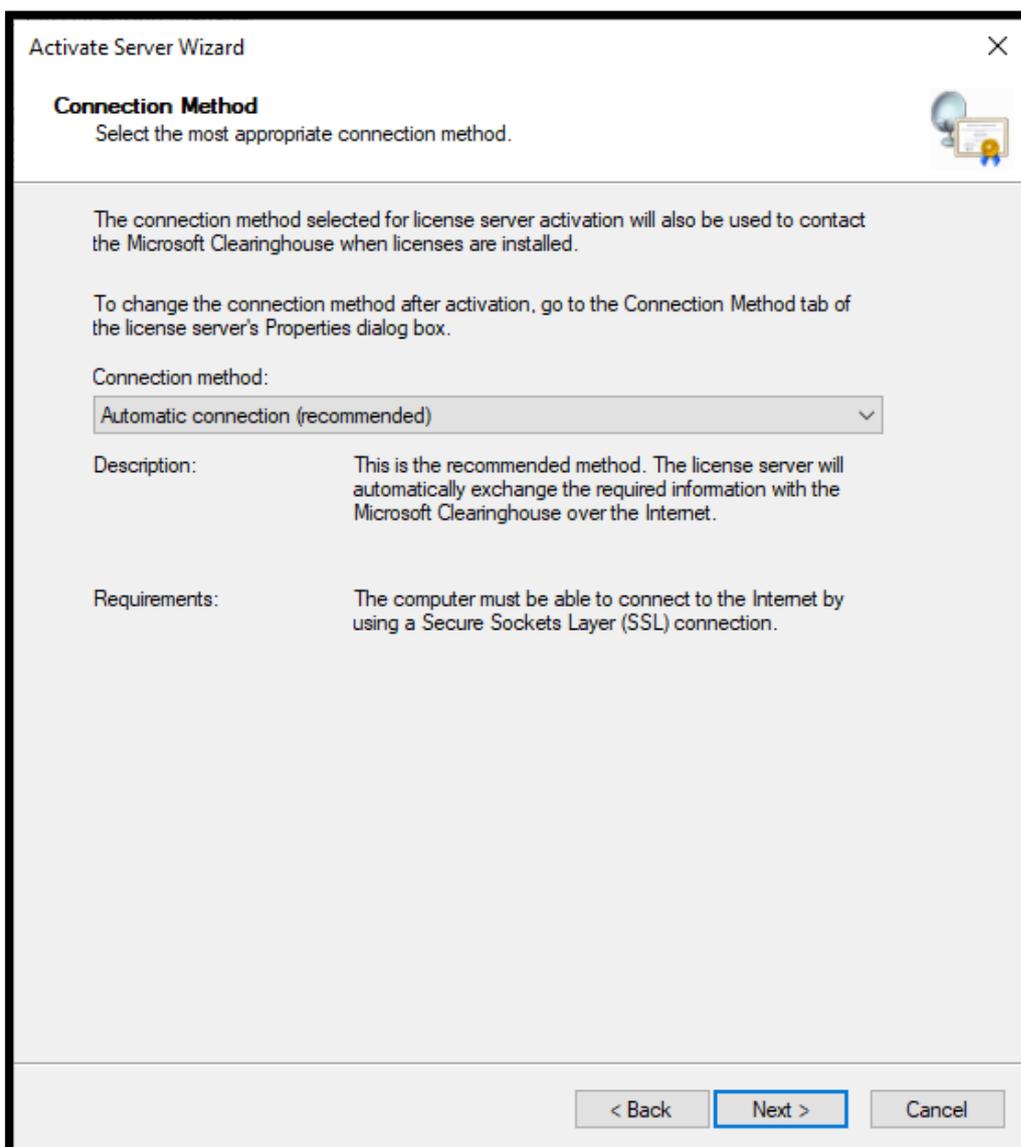
1. Open the console, from Server Manager, click Tools / Remote Desktop Services / Remote Desktop Licensing Manager.



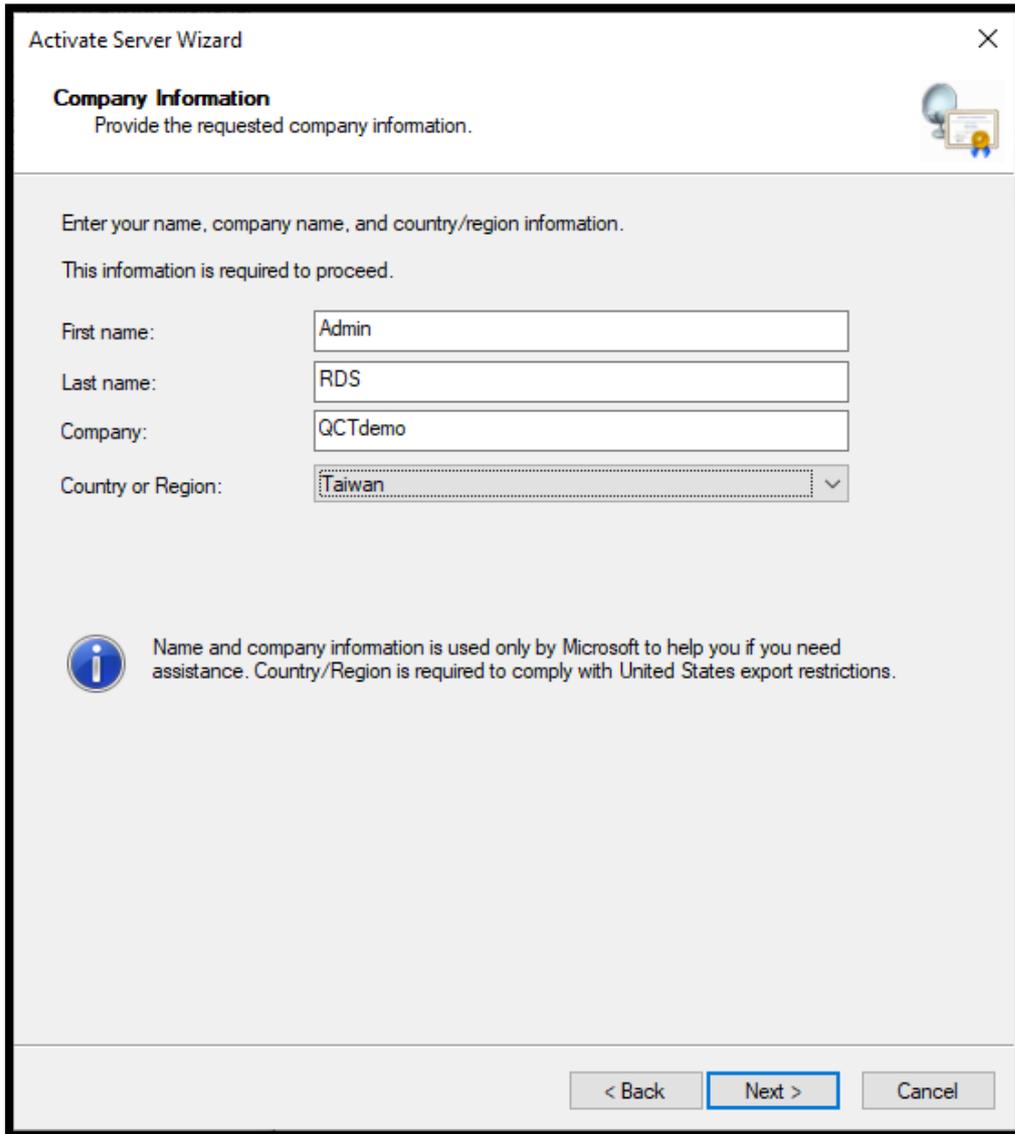
2. Before adding licenses, activate the server, right click on the server and click Activate server.



3. To leave the Connection Method screen, click Next.

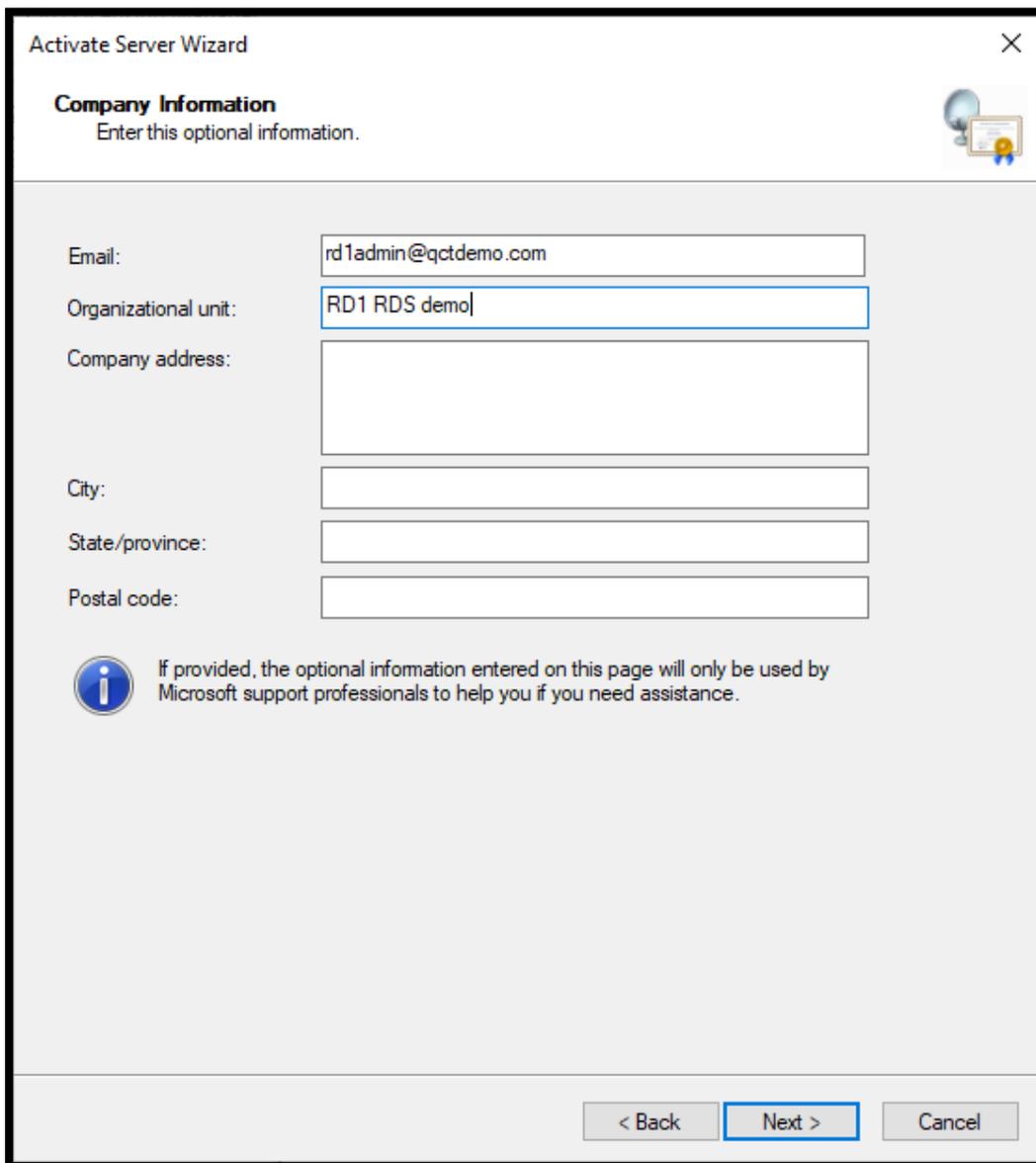


4. Enter Company Information and click Next.

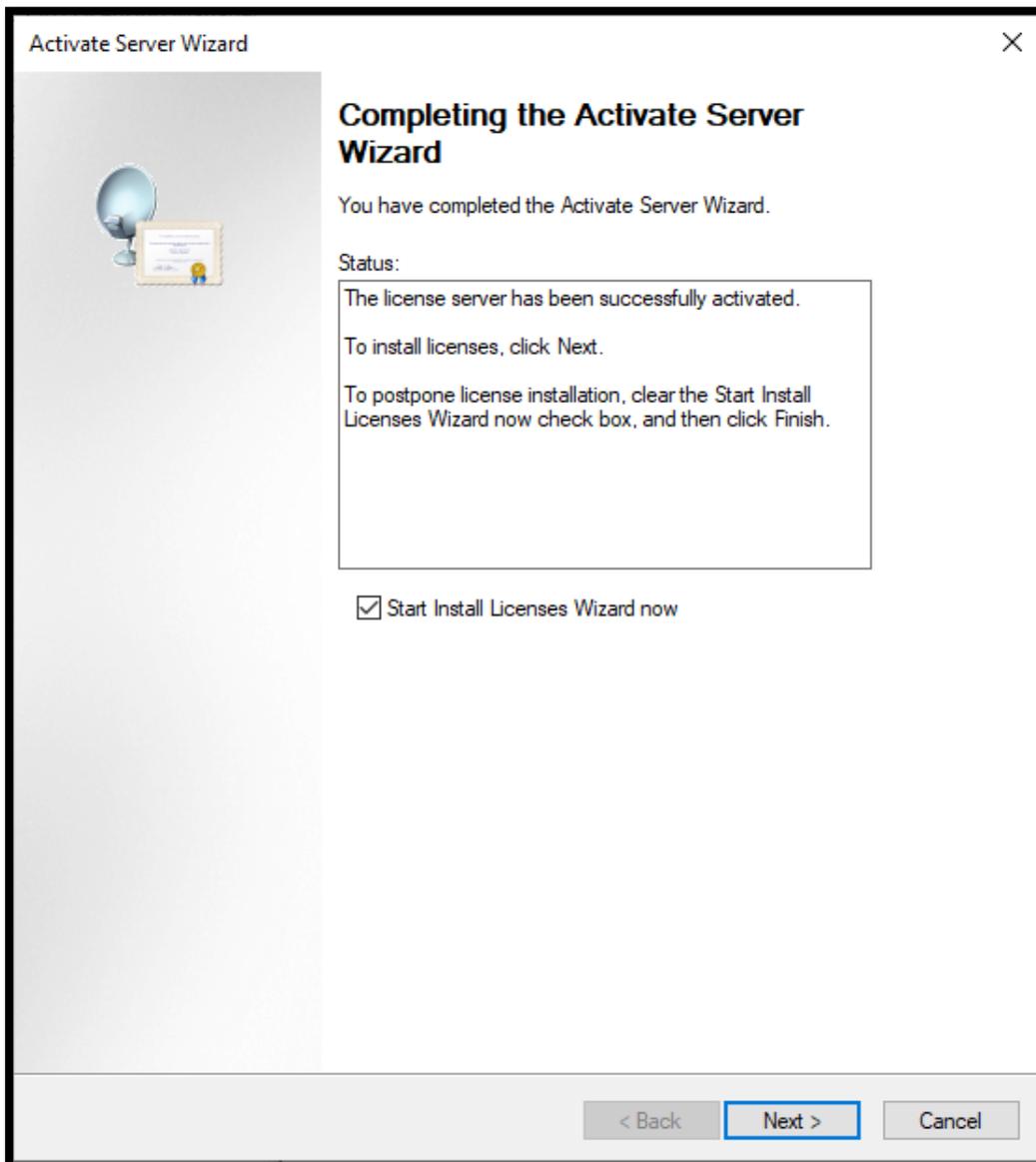


The screenshot shows a Windows-style dialog box titled "Activate Server Wizard" with a close button (X) in the top right corner. The main heading is "Company Information" with a sub-instruction: "Provide the requested company information." To the right of this heading is a small icon of a lightbulb and a certificate. Below the heading, the text reads: "Enter your name, company name, and country/region information. This information is required to proceed." There are four input fields: "First name:" with the text "Admin", "Last name:" with "RDS", "Company:" with "QCTdemo", and "Country or Region:" with a dropdown menu showing "Taiwan". Below these fields is an information icon (i) followed by the text: "Name and company information is used only by Microsoft to help you if you need assistance. Country/Region is required to comply with United States export restrictions." At the bottom of the dialog are three buttons: "< Back", "Next >" (which is highlighted with a blue border), and "Cancel".

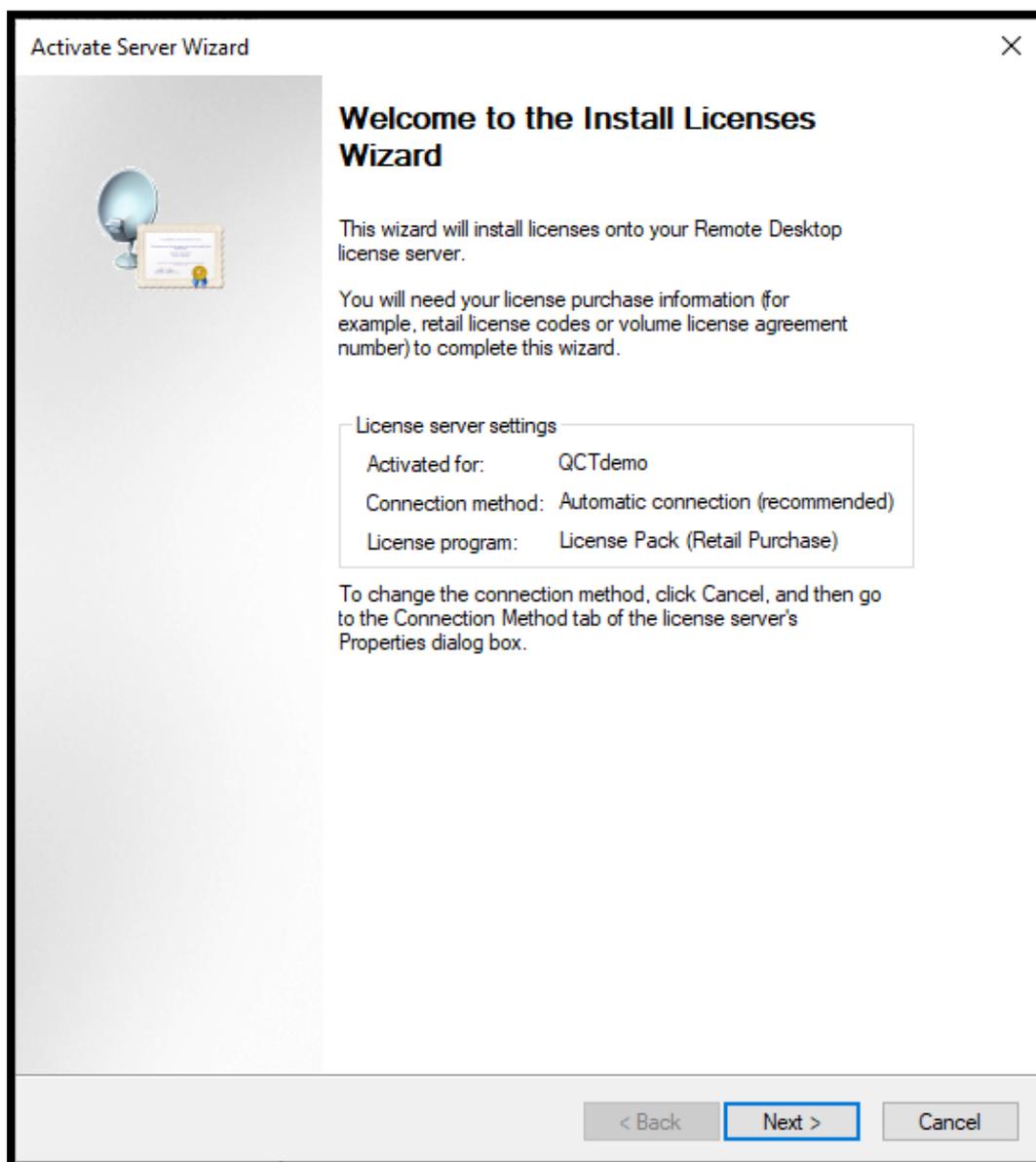
5. Enter contact information (optional) and click Next.

The screenshot shows a Windows-style dialog box titled "Activate Server Wizard" with a close button (X) in the top right corner. The main heading is "Company Information" with a sub-heading "Enter this optional information." and a small icon of a lightbulb and a certificate. The form contains several input fields: "Email:" with the value "rd1admin@qctdemo.com", "Organizational unit:" with the value "RD1 RDS demo", "Company address:", "City:", "State/province:", and "Postal code:". Below the fields is an information icon (i) and a note: "If provided, the optional information entered on this page will only be used by Microsoft support professionals to help you if you need assistance." At the bottom, there are three buttons: "< Back", "Next >" (highlighted with a blue border), and "Cancel".

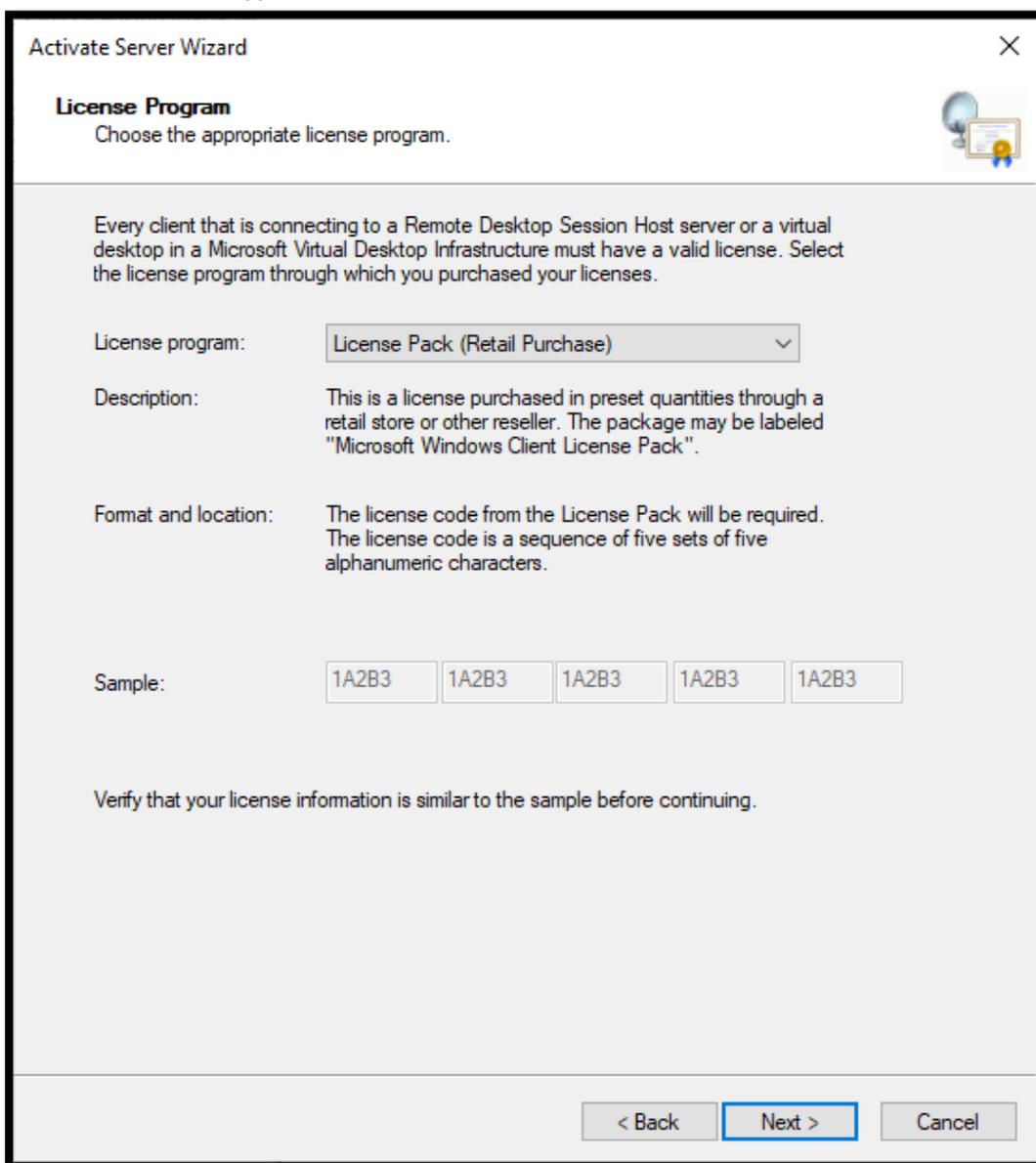
6. The server is now activated. When you click Next, the Install License Wizard will launch.



7. When the Install Licenses Wizard launches, click Next.



8. Select license type and click Next.



Activate Server Wizard [Close]

License Program
Choose the appropriate license program.

Every client that is connecting to a Remote Desktop Session Host server or a virtual desktop in a Microsoft Virtual Desktop Infrastructure must have a valid license. Select the license program through which you purchased your licenses.

License program: License Pack (Retail Purchase) [v]

Description: This is a license purchased in preset quantities through a retail store or other reseller. The package may be labeled "Microsoft Windows Client License Pack".

Format and location: The license code from the License Pack will be required. The license code is a sequence of five sets of five alphanumeric characters.

Sample: 1A2B3 1A2B3 1A2B3 1A2B3 1A2B3

Verify that your license information is similar to the sample before continuing.

< Back Next > Cancel

9. Enter the license information and click Next.

Activate Server Wizard

License Code
Enter the license code found in your product packaging.

Type in the license code for each license you have purchased, and then click Add after entering each license code. The format for the license code is 5 sets of 5 alphanumeric digits.

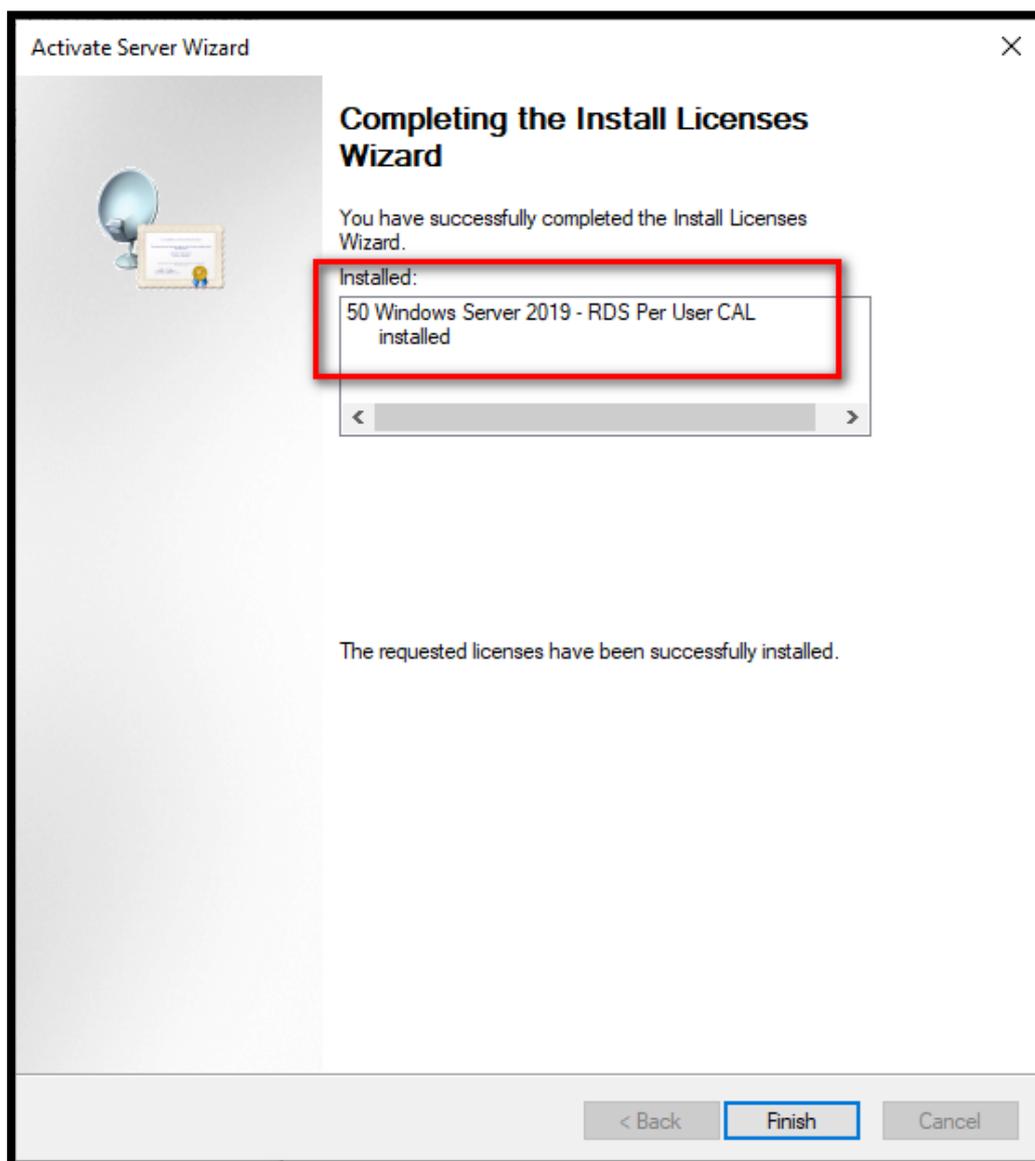
License code:

<input type="text"/>	<input type="button" value="Add"/>				
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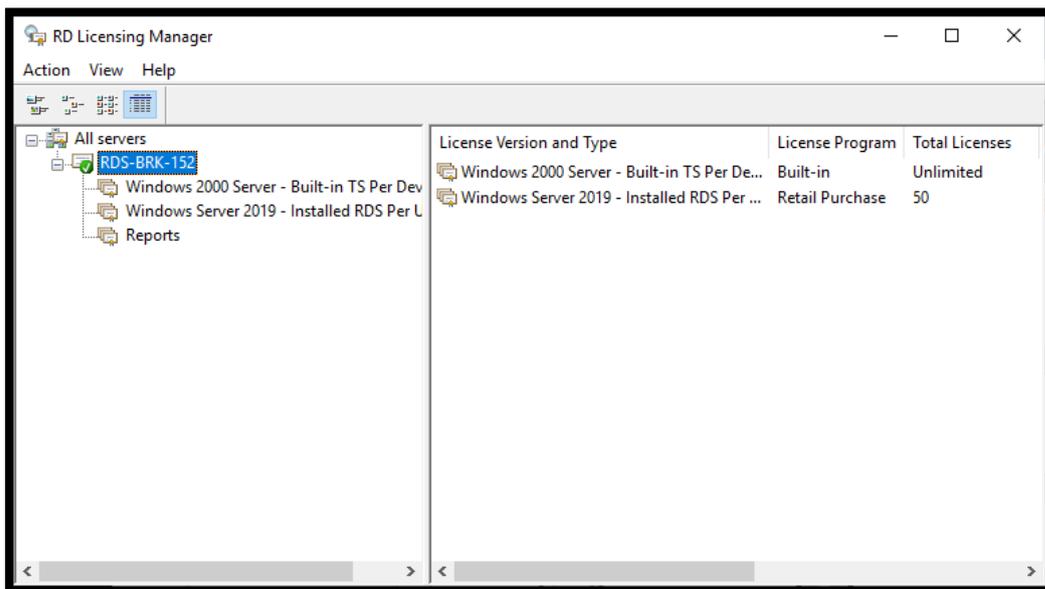
License codes entered:

License Code	Status	Product Type
CC [REDACTED] V	Pending	Windows Server 2019

10. Click Finish to close the wizard.



11. The licenses are now visible on the server.



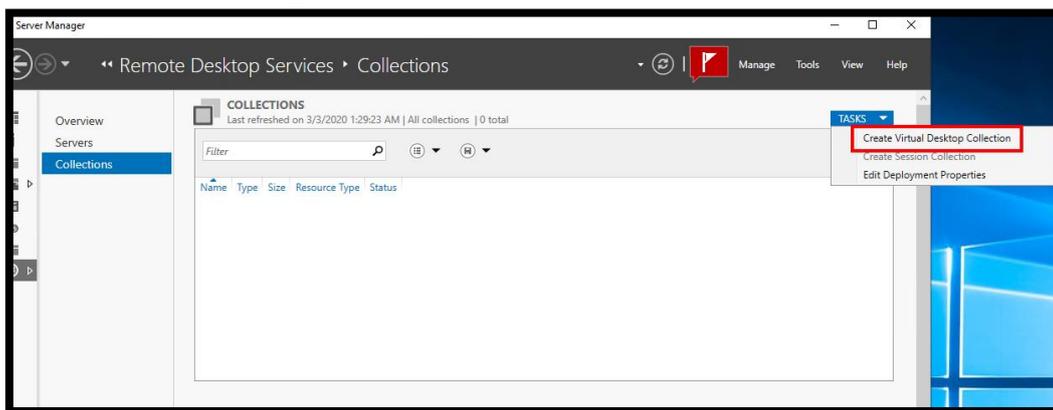
Setting up a collection

A collection allows remote desktop configuration by specifying the hosts that make up the collection and who can access it.

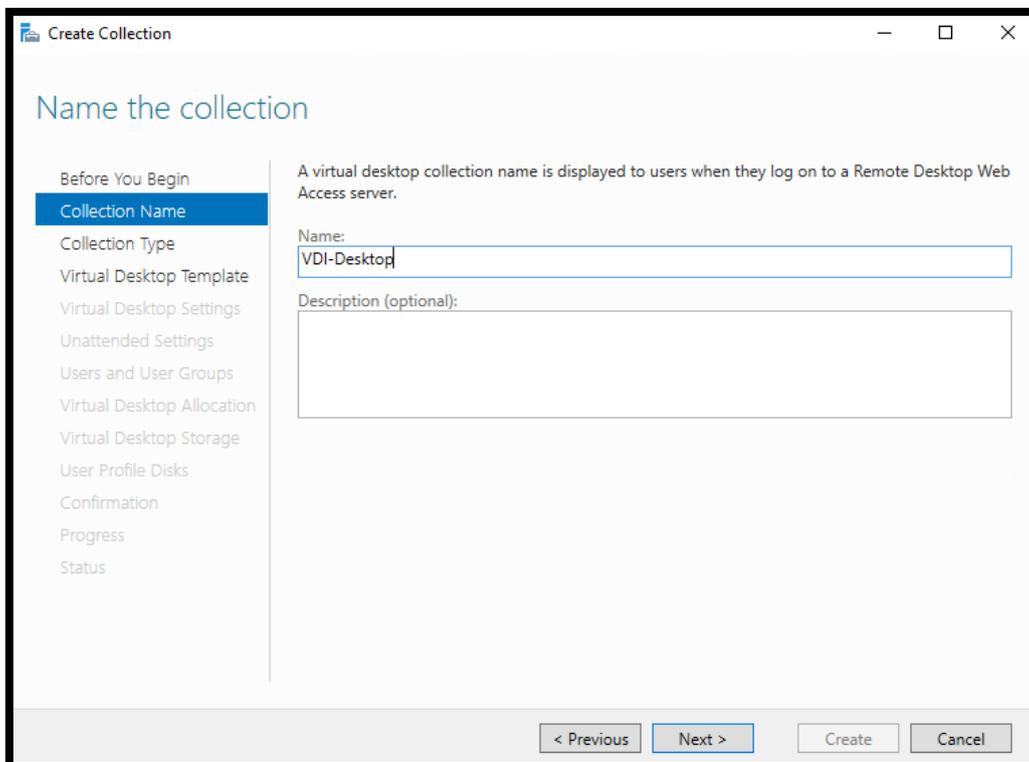
It is at the collection level that the use of User Profile Disks (UPDs) and applications published in RemoteApp via Web Access is configured.

Create a collection

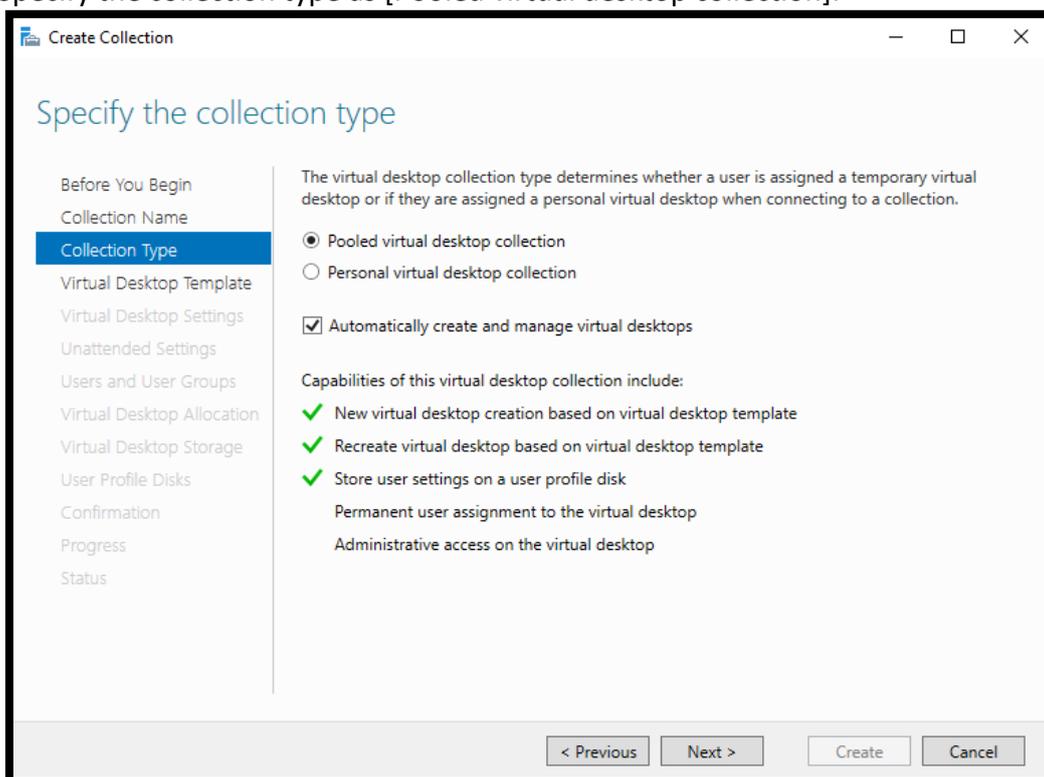
1. From the Server Manager on the collections management page, click on TASKS and Create a virtual desktop collection.



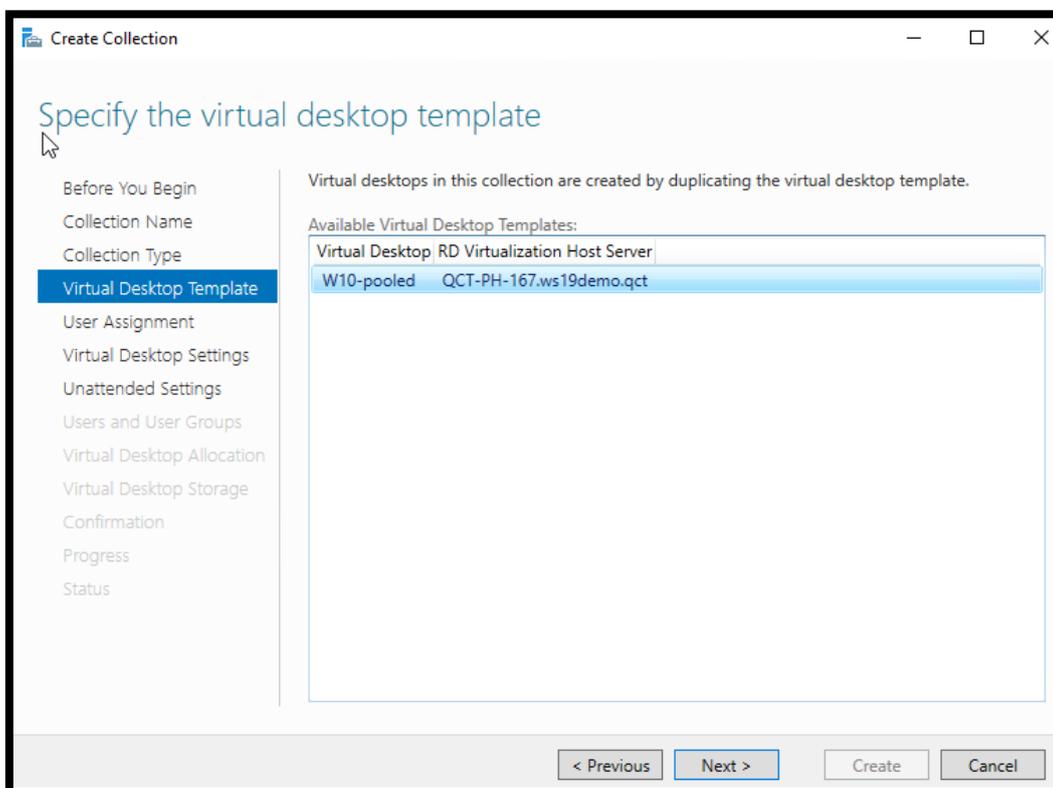
2. Enter the name of the collection and click Next.



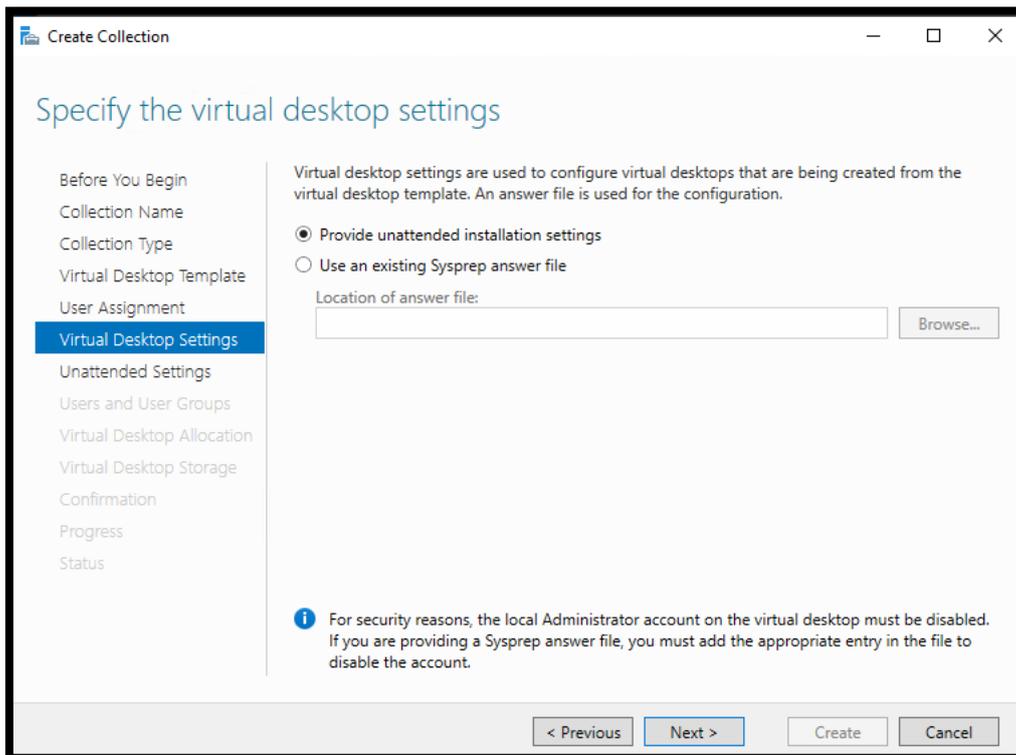
- Specify the collection type as [Pooled virtual desktop collection].



- Specify the virtual desktop template (Pre-created on the Virtualization Host Server).



- Use unattended installation setting (Or you can create your own customized Sysprep answer file).



Create Collection

Specify the virtual desktop settings

Before You Begin
Collection Name
Collection Type
Virtual Desktop Template
User Assignment
Virtual Desktop Settings
Unattended Settings
Users and User Groups
Virtual Desktop Allocation
Virtual Desktop Storage
Confirmation
Progress
Status

Virtual desktop settings are used to configure virtual desktops that are being created from the virtual desktop template. An answer file is used for the configuration.

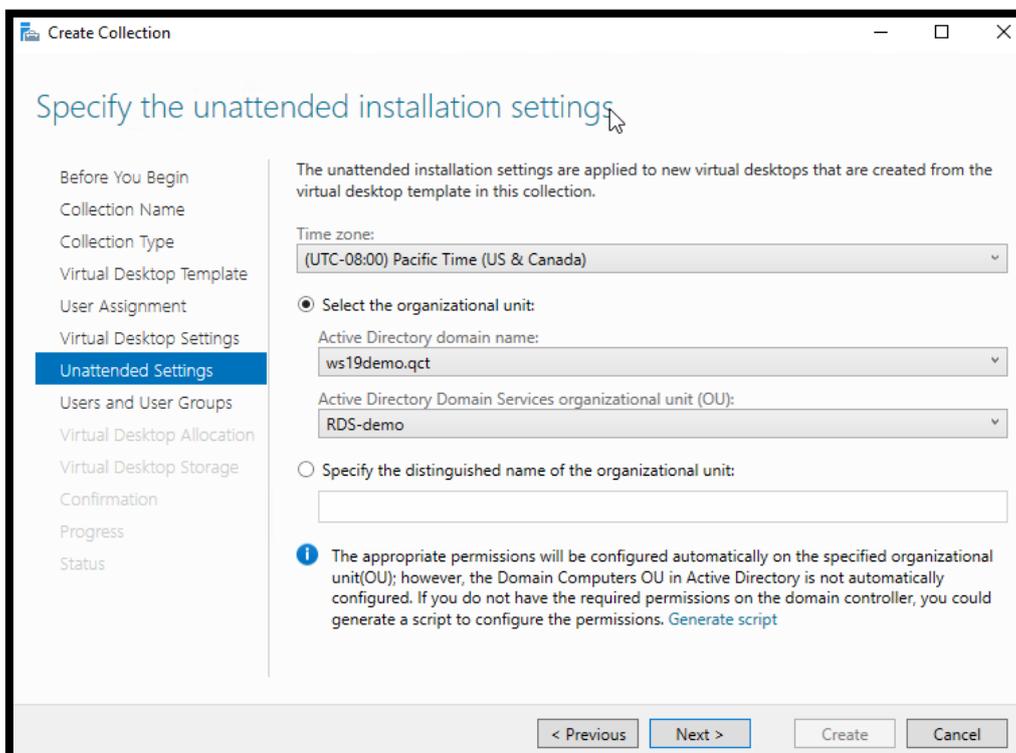
Provide unattended installation settings
 Use an existing Sysprep answer file

Location of answer file:

i For security reasons, the local Administrator account on the virtual desktop must be disabled. If you are providing a Sysprep answer file, you must add the appropriate entry in the file to disable the account.

< Previous Next > Create Cancel

- Specify the Domain OU.



Create Collection

Specify the unattended installation settings

Before You Begin
Collection Name
Collection Type
Virtual Desktop Template
User Assignment
Virtual Desktop Settings
Unattended Settings
Users and User Groups
Virtual Desktop Allocation
Virtual Desktop Storage
Confirmation
Progress
Status

The unattended installation settings are applied to new virtual desktops that are created from the virtual desktop template in this collection.

Time zone:
(UTC-08:00) Pacific Time (US & Canada)

Select the organizational unit:
 Specify the distinguished name of the organizational unit:

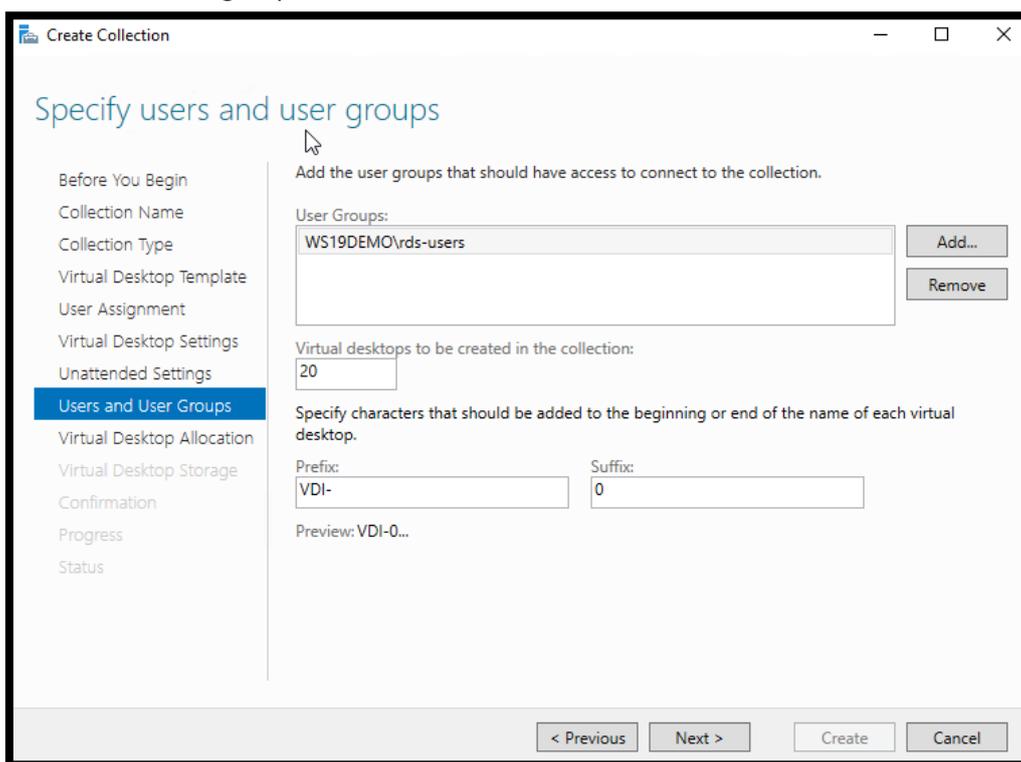
Active Directory domain name:
ws19demo.qct

Active Directory Domain Services organizational unit (OU):
RDS-demo

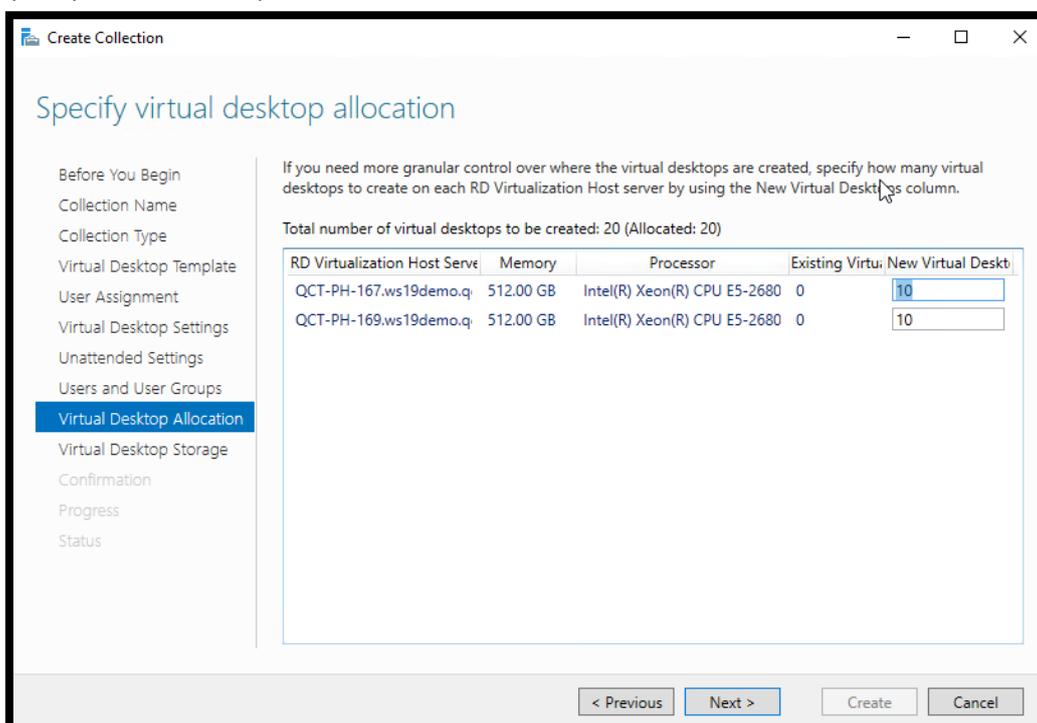
i The appropriate permissions will be configured automatically on the specified organizational unit(OU); however, the Domain Computers OU in Active Directory is not automatically configured. If you do not have the required permissions on the domain controller, you could generate a script to configure the permissions. [Generate script](#)

< Previous Next > Create Cancel

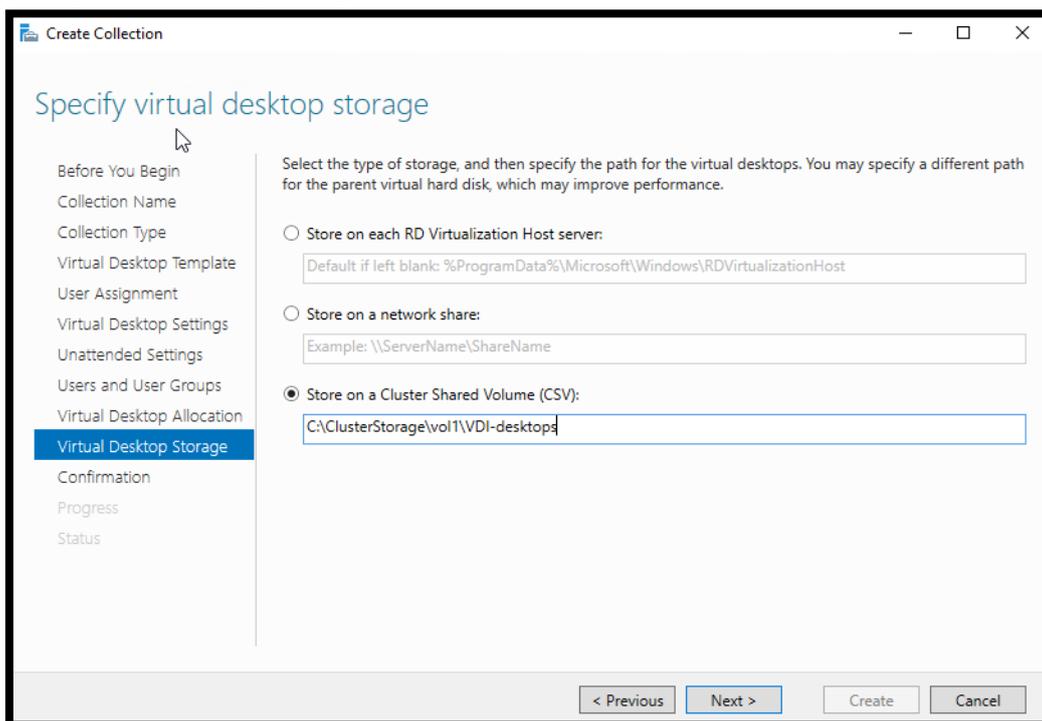
7. Add the users and groups that can access the collection.



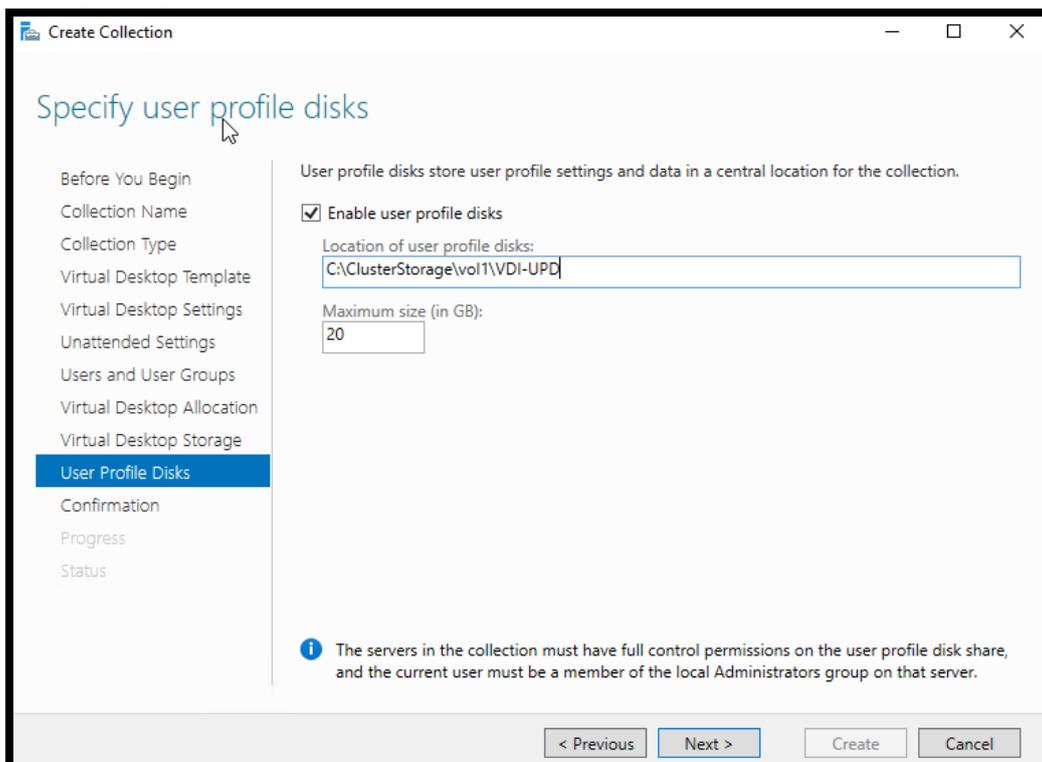
8. Specify Virtual desktop allocation.



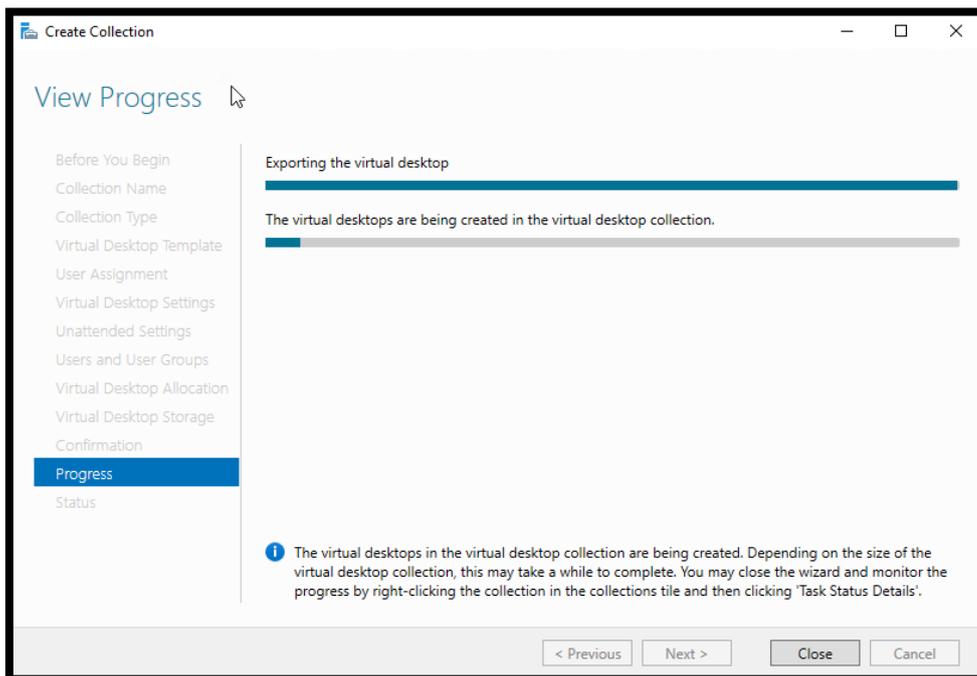
9. Specify virtual desktop storage.



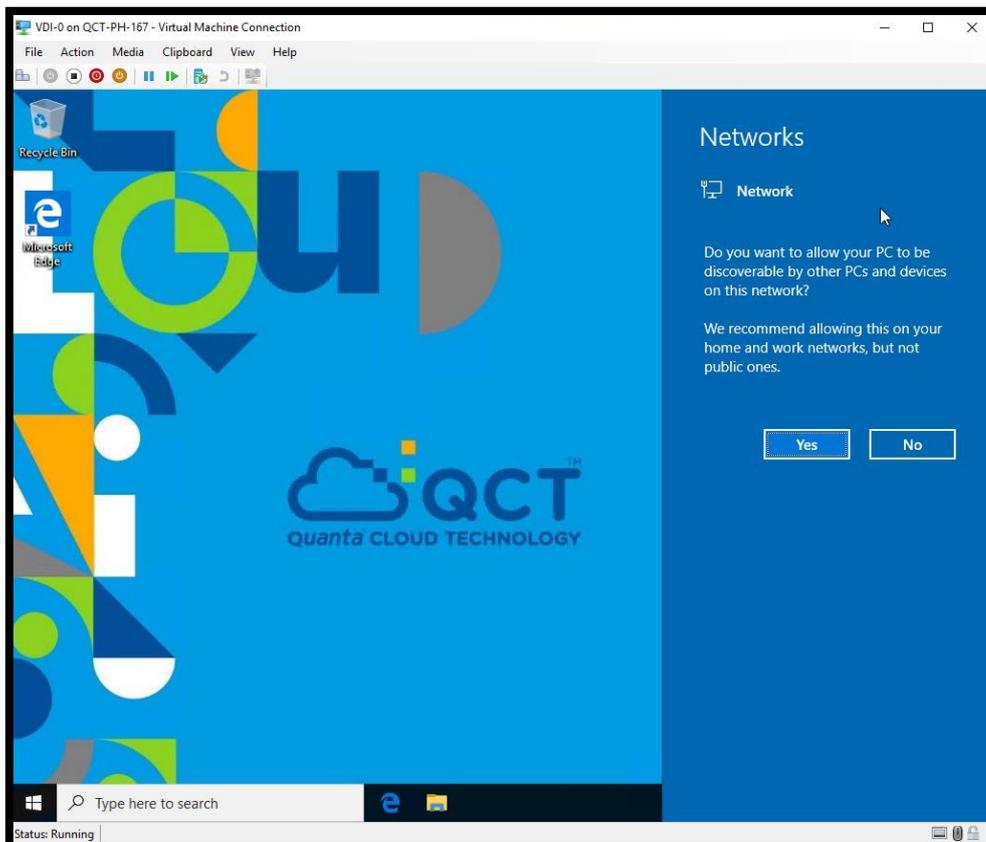
10. Specify user profile disks.



11. Start to create virtual desktop (VMs)



12. When the progress is done, open one of the VDI desktop VM to check the user's desktop.



It is possible to deploy several collections on the same RDS deployment, which allows pooling broker services and web access. The remote desktop session hosts are dedicated to a collection.



~ End



About QCT

Quanta Cloud Technology (QCT) is a global data center solution provider. We combine the efficiency of hyperscale hardware with infrastructure software from a diversity of industry leaders to solve next-generation data center design and operation challenges. QCT serves cloud service providers, telecoms and enterprises running public, hybrid and private clouds.



Product lines include hyperconverged and software-defined data center solutions as well as servers, storage, switches and integrated racks with a diverse ecosystem of hardware component and software partners. QCT designs, manufactures, integrates and services cutting-edge offerings via its own global network. The parent of QCT is Quanta Computer, Inc., a Fortune Global 500 corporation. www.QCT.io.

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