

Windows Admin Center overview

08/08/2025 Applies to:  Windows Admin Center,  Windows Admin Center Preview

Windows Admin Center is a remote management tool for Windows Server running anywhere—physical, virtual, on-premises, in Azure, or in a hosted environment—at no extra cost.

To find out what's new, see [Release history](#).

Download now

Download [Windows Admin Center](#)  from the Microsoft Evaluation Center.

For installation help, see [Install](#). For tips on getting started with Windows Admin Center, see [Get started](#).

You can update non-preview versions of Windows Admin Center by using Microsoft Update or by manually downloading and installing Windows Admin Center. Each non-preview version of Windows Admin Center is supported until 30 days after the next non-preview version is released. See our [support policy](#) for more info.

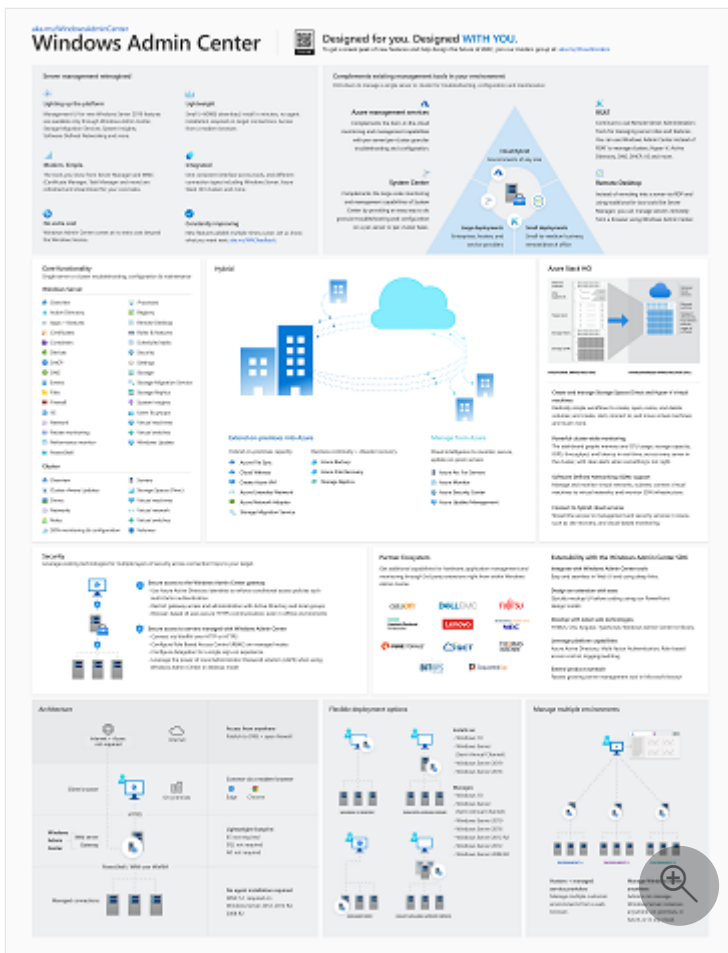
Windows Admin Center scenarios

Here are a few things you can use Windows Admin Center for:

- **Simplify server management:** Manage your servers and clusters with modernized versions of familiar tools such as Server Manager. Install in under five minutes and manage servers in your environment immediately, no extra configuration required. For details, see [What is Windows Admin Center?](#)
- **Work with hybrid solutions:** Integration with Azure helps you optionally connect your on-premises servers with relevant cloud services. For details, see [Azure hybrid services](#).
- **Streamline hyperconverged management:** Streamline management of Azure Local or Windows Server hyperconverged clusters. Use simplified workloads to create and manage VMs, Storage Spaces Direct volumes, Software-Defined Networking and more. For details, see [Manage HCI](#).

Here's a video to give you an overview, followed by a poster giving more details:

<https://www.youtube-nocookie.com/embed/WCWxAp27ERk> 



[Download the PDF of this poster](#)

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See how customers benefit from Windows Admin Center

- "[Windows Admin Center] has decreased our time/effort in managing the management system by over 75%."
 - *Rand Morimoto, President, Convergent Computing*
- "Thanks to [Windows Admin Center], we can manage our customers remotely from HTML5 portal without problem and with the full integration with Microsoft Entra ID, we're able to increase the security thanks to the multifactor authentication."
 - *Silvio Di Benedetto, Founder and Senior Consultant, Inside Technologies*

- "We have been able to deploy [Server Core] SKUs in a more effective way, improving resource efficiency, security, and automation while still achieving a good degree of productivity and reducing errors that can happen when relying on scripting only."

- *Guglielmo Mengora, Founder and CEO, VaiSulWeb*

- "With [Windows Admin Center] customers especially in the SMB market now have an easy to use tool to manage their internal infrastructure. This minimizes administrative efforts and saves a lot of time. And the best of it: there are no additional license fees for [Windows Admin Center]!"

- *Helmut Otto, Managing Director, SecureGUARD*



To read more about companies using Windows Admin Center in their production environments, see [Windows Admin Center Case Studies](#).

Related products

Windows Admin Center is designed for managing a single server or cluster. It complements but doesn't replace existing Microsoft monitoring and management solutions, such as Remote Server Administration Tools (RSAT), System Center, Intune, or Azure Stack.

To learn how Windows Admin Center complements other Microsoft management solutions, see [Windows Admin Center and related management solutions from Microsoft](#).

Stay updated

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- [Read our blogs](#) 

What is Windows Admin Center?

08/12/2025 Applies to: Windows Admin Center, Windows Admin Center Preview

Windows Admin Center is a locally deployed, browser-based management tool set that lets you manage your Windows Clients, Servers, and Clusters without needing to connect to the cloud. Windows Admin Center gives you full control over all aspects of your server infrastructure and is useful for managing servers on private networks that aren't connected to the Internet.

Windows Admin Center is the modern evolution of "in-box" management tools, like Server Manager and MMC. It complements System Center - it's not a replacement.

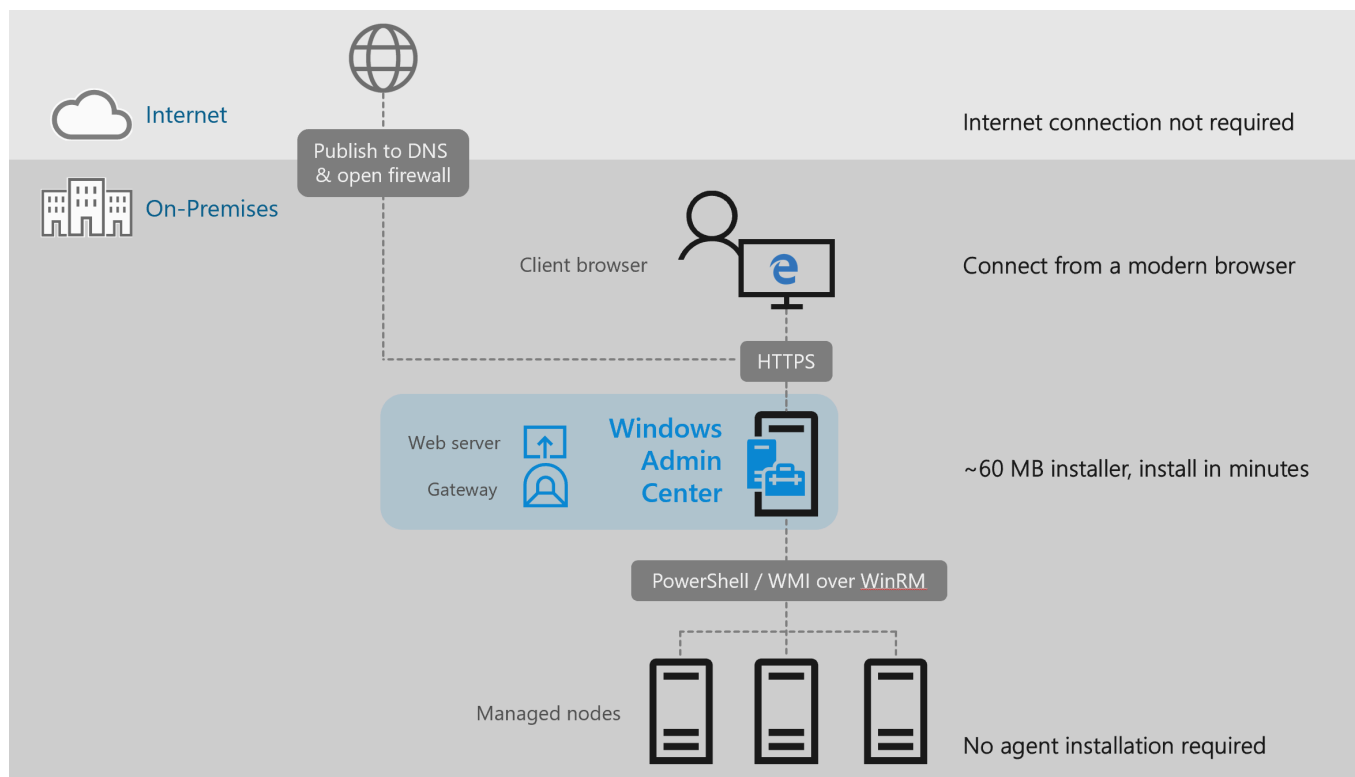


How does Windows Admin Center work?

Windows Admin Center runs in a web browser and manages Windows Server 2016 and later, Windows 11, Windows 10, Azure Local and more through the **Windows Admin Center gateway** installed on Windows Server or domain-joined Windows 10. The gateway manages servers by using Remote PowerShell and WMI over WinRM. The gateway is included with Windows Admin Center in a single lightweight .msi package that you can [download](#).

The Windows Admin Center gateway, when published to DNS and given access through corresponding corporate firewalls, lets you securely connect to, and manage, your servers from anywhere with Microsoft Edge or Google Chrome.

The **Windows Admin Center gateway** uses a .NET 8 backend for enhanced performance, security, and improved cryptography. It also includes support for HTTP/2, reducing latency and enhancing the responsiveness of Windows Admin Center.



Multi-process, micro-service based architecture

The modernized gateway uses microservice architecture. Prior to this upgrade, Windows Admin Center performed all tasks in a single process. With this new model, we start one process for Windows Admin Center on application startup that serves as a process manager. As you use Windows Admin Center, more subprocesses are spun up to perform specific tasks.

Additionally, gateway plug-ins that are compatible with the modernized gateway also run their own collection of subprocesses under the Windows Admin Center service manager to perform their functions.

Changing from a monolithic service to a microservice model helps the modernized gateway be more flexible, scalable, and resilient.

Kestrel HTTP web server

Previously, Windows Admin Center utilized [Katana](#) components, including a web server, on the backend. With the modernized gateway, we've shifted to an ASP.NET Core Kestrel web server. [Kestrel](#) is the recommended web server for ASP.NET Core applications. Additionally, Kestrel supports the HTTP/2 web protocol, where previously we had only supported HTTP1.1 with the Katana components. The upgrade from HTTP1.1 to HTTP/2 brings reduced latency to our

application and increased responsiveness through enhanced features like multiplexing and server push.

Learn how Windows Admin Center improves your management environment

Familiar functionality

Windows Admin Center is the evolution of long-standing, well known management platforms like Microsoft Management Console (MMC), built from the ground up for the way systems are built and managed today. Windows Admin Center contains many of the familiar tools you currently use to manage Windows Servers and clients.

Easy to install and use

[Install](#) on a Windows computer, and start managing in minutes, or install on a Windows Server acting as a gateway to enable your entire organization to manage computers from their web browser.

Complements existing solutions

Windows Admin Center works with solutions like System Center and Azure management and security, adding to their capabilities to perform detailed, single-machine management tasks.

Manage from anywhere

Publish your Windows Admin Center gateway server to the public Internet, then you can connect to and manage your servers from anywhere, all in a secure manner.

Enhanced security for your management platform

Windows Admin Center has many enhancements that make your management platform [more secure](#). Role-based access control lets you fine-tune which administrators have access to which management features. Gateway authentication options include local groups, local domain-based Active Directory, and cloud-based Microsoft Entra ID. Also, [gain insight](#) into management actions performed in your environment.

Azure integration for on-premises and hybrid machines

Windows Admin Center has many points of [integration with Azure services](#), including Microsoft Entra ID, Azure Backup, Azure Site Recovery, and more.

Windows Admin Center in Azure

Using Windows Admin Center in the Azure portal you can manage the Windows Server operating system of your Arc-enabled servers (preview), Azure Local cluster nodes (preview), and Azure VMs.

You can securely manage your machines from anywhere—without needing a VPN, public IP address, or other inbound connectivity to your machine.

Deploy hyper-converged and failover clusters

Windows Admin Center allows for [seamless deployment of hyper-converged and failover clusters](#) through an easy-to-use wizard.

Manage hyper-converged clusters

Windows Admin Center offers the best experience for [managing hyper-converged clusters](#) - including virtualized compute, storage, and networking components.

Extensibility

Windows Admin Center was built with extensibility in mind from the beginning, with the ability for Microsoft and third party developers to build tools and solutions beyond the current offerings. Microsoft offers an [SDK](#) that enables developers to build their own tools for Windows Admin Center.

Tip

Ready to install Windows Admin Center? [Download now](#)

What is Windows Admin Center Virtualization Mode?

Applies to:  Windows Admin Center Preview

Important

Windows Admin Center Virtualization Mode is currently in PREVIEW. This information relates to a prerelease product that may be substantially modified before it's released. Microsoft makes no warranties, expressed or implied, with respect to the information provided here.

Windows Admin Center Virtualization Mode is a purpose-built management experience for virtualization infrastructure. It enables IT professionals to centrally administer Hyper-V hosts, clusters, storage, and networking at scale.

Unlike administration mode, which focuses on general system management, Virtualization Mode focuses on fabric management. It supports parallel operations and contextual views for compute, storage, and network resources. This mode is optimized for large-scale, cluster-based environments and integrates lifecycle management, global search, and role-based access control.

Virtualization Mode offers the following key capabilities:

- Search across navigation objects with contextual filtering.
- Support for SAN, NAS, hyperconverged, and scale-out file server architectures.
- VM templates, integrated disaster recovery with Hyper-V Replica, and onboarding of Arc-enabled resources (future capability).
- Software-defined storage and networking (not available at this time).

Operational modes

Windows Admin Center has two independent modes:

- **Administration mode:** The Windows Admin Center experience you're already familiar with. Administration mode focuses on general server administration with tools and features that help you perform general server administration tasks.
- **Virtualization mode:** Manage the infrastructure required to host virtual machines. The tools and experiences are more focused on these specific goals.

For example, in administration mode, you have tools like Device Manager and Registry Editor, while virtualization mode features SDN tools, among other things specific to virtualization.

The following table summarizes the key differences between administration mode and virtualization mode:

 Expand table

Area	Administration Mode	Virtualization Mode
Used for	General system administration (Device Manager, Remote Desktop, Registry, Roles & Features).	Virtualization fabric management (Hyper-V hosts/clusters, VM lifecycle, Storage Spaces Direct, Network ATC, SDN, volumes).
Scenario Focus	Single-server and cluster management tasks and troubleshooting.	Large-scale, distributed cluster and resource lifecycle management.
Connection	Stateless, per-session direct connections (WinRM/PowerShell) to individual servers.	Stateful with database and agents enabling parallel, persistent cluster connections.
View	Component-centric (processes, services, registry, events, features).	Resource-centric (compute, storage, networking, VMs) with contextual navigation and search.
Scale	Typically 1–50 hosts for general server management.	Up to 1,000 hosts and 25,000 VMs per instance.
Operations	Remote PowerShell at runtime	Parallel operations using a local agent.

You must install Windows Admin Center Administration Mode and Windows Admin Center Virtualization mode on separate systems.

Tools and features

Virtualization Mode includes the following tools and features:

 Expand table

Host profile	Tools and features
Compute (hosts)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Overview dashboard - Settings - Updates - Virtual Machines - Servers - Volumes - VM Conversion

Host profile	Tools and features
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Hyper-V Replica - GPU-P
Compute (servers)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dashboard - Settings - Events - Firewall - Updates - Virtual Machines - Networks - Storage
Storage	Profile not available at this time.
Networking	Profile not available at this time.

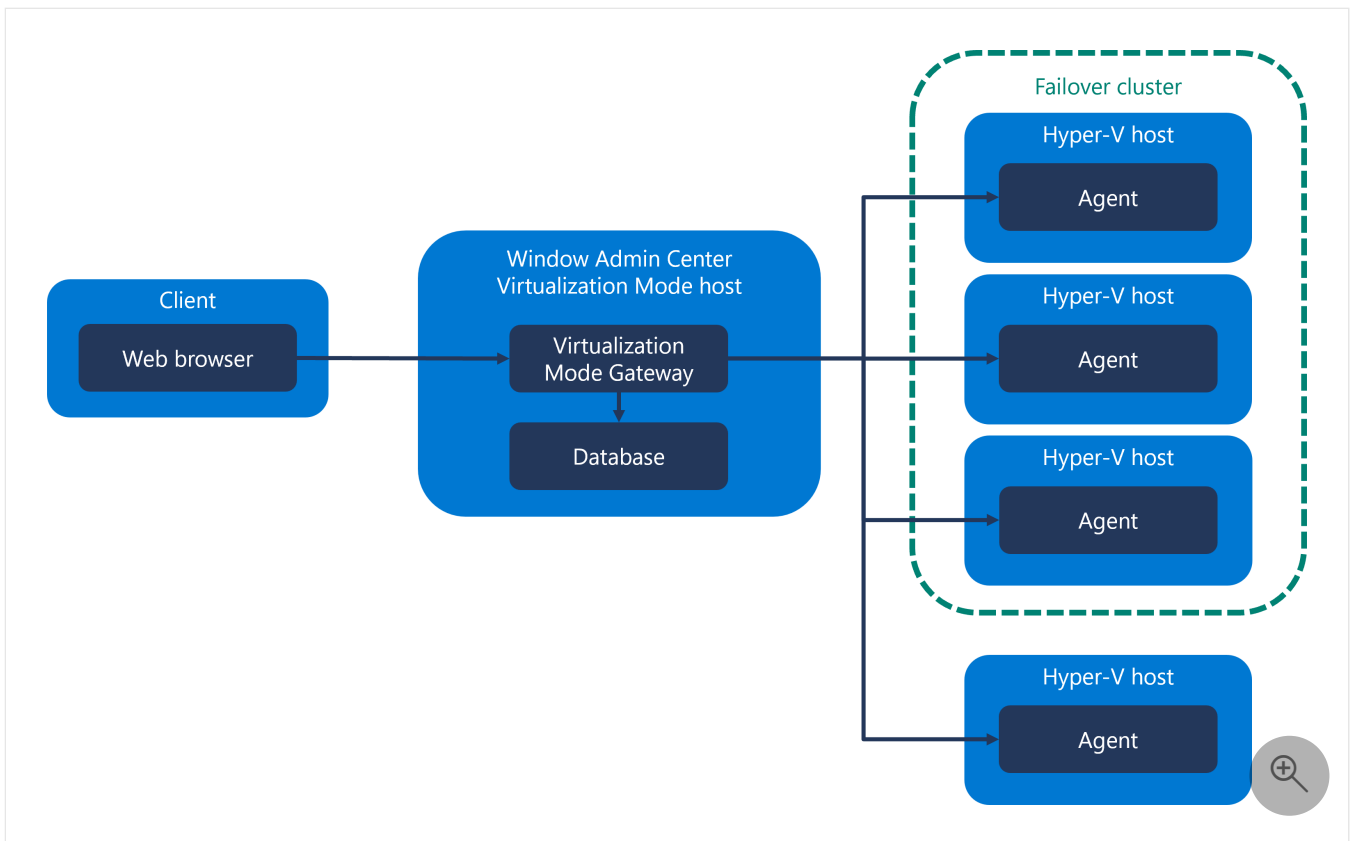
To learn about the tools available to Administration Mode for non-virtualization scenarios, see [Manage Servers with Windows Admin Center](#).

How it works

Virtualization Mode deploys as an appliance on physical or virtual machines. For more information about the installation requirements, see [Install Windows Admin Center Virtualization Mode](#).

This mode uses a client-server architecture with a web-based gateway and local agents on managed Hyper-V hosts. The gateway handles user authentication, request routing, and maintains a stateful database, while agents perform operations on hosts. TLS secures communication between the gateway and agents.

The following diagram illustrates the architecture of Windows Admin Center Virtualization Mode:



The architecture efficiently orchestrates large-scale virtualization environments, so it doesn't affect the availability or performance of the managed Hyper-V hosts and clusters during normal operations.

Virtualization Mode introduces the concepts of resource groups and host profiles to help organize and manage virtualization resources at scale.

Resource groups

A resource group is a logical container in Virtualization Mode that you use to organize virtualization resources. Resource groups don't nest. Each host belongs to exactly one resource group for organization and profile-based management.

Use resource groups to:

- Segregate hosts by environment (production, lab, staging).
- Simplify navigation by scoping search and operations.

Host profiles

Host profiles indicate the service a system provides to virtual machines within Virtualization Mode. A profile classifies each added system by its primary role so Virtualization Mode can present it in the correct navigation view and role-aware workflows.

Profile types:

- Compute: Hosts provide compute virtualization.
- Storage: Storage systems for virtual machines (SAN, NAS, or hyperconverged using Storage Spaces Direct). The storage profile isn't available at this time.
- Networking: Software Defined Networking (SDN) services for virtual machines. The networking profile isn't available at this time.

Network intent templates

Windows Admin Center vMode introduces a new concept called a *Network intent template*, which is an abstracted, predefined intent that you didn't yet apply to a network adapter or associate with a cluster or standalone host. A Network Intent Template essentially serves as a blueprint that you can use to create intents after you specify which NICs the template should apply to.

Currently, you apply Network intent templates to the specific nodes in the Add Resource workflow but the template isn't saved after exiting the workflow. To onboard other nodes in the Add Resource workflow, you need to recreate the template.

Next steps

[Install Windows Admin Center Virtualization Mode](#)

 **Note:** The author created this article with assistance from AI. [Learn more](#)

Last updated on 11/17/2025

Windows Admin Center frequently asked questions



Summarize this article for me

Here are answers to the most commonly asked questions about Windows Admin Center.

What is Windows Admin Center?

Windows Admin Center is a lightweight, browser-based GUI platform and toolset for IT Admins to manage Windows Server and Windows client. It's the evolution of familiar in-box administrative tools, such as Server Manager and Microsoft Management Console (MMC) into a modernized, simplified, integrated, and secure experience.

Can I use Windows Admin Center in production environments?

Yes. Windows Admin Center is generally available and ready for broad usage and production deployments. The current platform capabilities and core tools meet Microsoft's standard release criteria and our quality bar for usability, reliability, performance, accessibility, security, and adoption.

Windows Admin Center (non-preview) releases are supported continuously, based on Microsoft's [Modern Lifecycle Policy](#). This means that only the latest version of Windows Admin Center is serviced and supported, and users must stay current by upgrading to the latest Windows Admin Center release within 30 days of availability to remain supported. This policy applies to both the Windows Admin Center platform itself, as well as any released (non-preview) Microsoft extensions published in the Windows Admin Center extension feed. Note that some extensions may be updated more frequently than others, between Windows Admin Center releases.

For info about Windows Admin Center Preview releases, see [Windows Insider Preview releases](#).

How much does it cost to use Windows Admin Center?

Windows Admin Center has no additional cost beyond Windows. You can use Windows Admin Center (available as a separate download) with valid licenses of Windows Server or Windows

client at no additional cost. Windows Admin Center is licensed under a Windows Supplemental End User License Agreement (EULA).

What versions of Windows Server can I manage with Windows Admin Center?

Windows Admin Center is optimized for Windows Server 2025. Although Windows Admin Center works best with Windows Server 2025, it supports managing several versions that customers already use: Windows Server 2016 and newer are fully supported. There's also limited functionality for managing Windows Server 2012.

Can you install Windows Admin Center version 2410 when you already have an older build of Windows Admin Center installed?

Yes, you can install Windows Admin Center 2410 alongside a legacy gateway build as long as you don't choose the same ports for both installations.

Can I change the ports my Windows Admin Center modernized gateway is using after install?

Yes, In the Program Files for Windows Admin Center, we've included a PowerShell module called `Microsoft.WindowsAdminCenter.Configuration.psm1`. This module allows you to modify your WAC configuration after installation and can be found in the **PowerShellModules** folder of your installation (`C:\Program Files\WindowsAdminCenter\PowerShellModules\` by default). To change the ports your Windows Admin Center instance is using, run the following command:

PowerShell

```
Set-WACHttpsPort -Wacport <port> -ServicePortRangeStart <port> -ServicePortRangeEnd <port>
```

Are there any known issues with Windows Admin Center version 2410?

Yes, there are some known issues with the modernized gateway. For a list of known issues, see our [known issues page](#)

Can I change configuration settings other than port settings after install?

Yes, you can use the PowerShell module `Microsoft.WindowsAdminCenter.Configuration.psm1` to change your configuration settings. It can be found in the `PowerShellModules` folder of your installation.

Are all the features from the 2311 release available in the 2410 release?

Yes, all the features from the 2311 release are available in the 2410 release. The 2410 release is a modernized gateway that includes a new user interface and experience, but it retains all the functionality of the previous version. [Read more about the 2311 release of Windows Admin Center.](#)

Is Windows Admin Center a complete replacement for all traditional in-box and RSAT tools?

No. Although Windows Admin Center can manage many common scenarios, it doesn't completely replace all traditional Microsoft Management Console (MMC) tools. For a detailed look at what tools are included with Windows Admin Center, read more about [managing servers](#) in our documentation. Windows Admin Center has the following key capabilities in its Server Manager solution:

- Displaying resources and resource utilization
- Certificate Management
- Managing Devices
- Event Viewer
- File Explorer

- Firewall Management
- Managing Installed Apps
- Configuring Local Users and Groups
- Network Settings
- Viewing/Ending Processes and Creating Process Dumps
- Registry Editing
- Managing Scheduled tasks
- Managing Windows Services
- Enabling/Disabling Roles and Features
- Managing Hyper-V virtual machines and Virtual Switches
- Managing Storage
- Managing Storage Replica
- Managing Windows Updates
- PowerShell console
- Remote Desktop connection

Windows Admin Center also provides these solutions:

- Computer Management provides a subset of the Server Manager features for managing Windows 10 or 11 client PCs
- Failover Cluster Manager provides support for ongoing management of failover clusters and cluster resources
- Hyper-Converged Cluster Manager provides an all-new experience tailored for Storage Spaces Direct and Hyper-V. It features the Dashboard and emphasizes charts and alerts for monitoring.

Windows Admin Center is complementary to and doesn't replace Remote Server Administration Tools since roles such as Active Directory, DHCP, DNS, IIS don't yet have equivalent management capabilities in Windows Admin Center.

Can Windows Admin Center be used to manage the free Microsoft Hyper-V Server?

Yes. Windows Admin Center can be used to manage Microsoft Hyper-V Server 2019 and Microsoft Hyper-V Server 2016.

Can I deploy Windows Admin Center on a Windows computer?

Yes, Windows Admin Center can be installed on Windows 10 (version 1709 or later), and Windows 11. Windows Admin Center can also be installed on a server with Windows Server 2016 or greater in gateway mode, and then accessed via a web browser from a Windows 10 computer. [Learn more about installation options.](#)

I heard that Windows Admin Center uses PowerShell under the hood, can I see the actual scripts that it uses?

Yes! [View PowerShell scripts used in Windows Admin Center.](#)

Are there any plans for Windows Admin Center to manage Windows Server 2008 R2 or earlier?

Windows Admin Center no longer supports functionality to manage Windows Server 2008 R2. Windows Admin Center relies on PowerShell capabilities and platform technologies that don't exist in Windows Server 2008 R2 and earlier, making full support infeasible. If you haven't yet, Microsoft recommends [moving to Azure or upgrading to the latest version of Windows Server](#).

Are there any plans for Windows Admin Center to manage Linux connections?

We're investigating due to customer demand, but there's currently no locked plan to deliver, and support may consist only of a console connection over SSH.

Which web browsers does Windows Admin Center support?

The latest versions of Microsoft Edge (Windows 10, version 1709 or later), Google Chrome, and [Microsoft Edge Insider](#) are tested and supported on Windows 10 and later. [View browser specific known issues.](#) Other modern web browsers or other platforms aren't currently part of our test matrix and are therefore not *officially* supported.

How does Windows Admin Center handle security?

Traffic from the browser to the Windows Admin Center gateway uses HTTPS. Traffic from the gateway to managed servers is standard PowerShell and WMI over WinRM. We support LAPS (Local Administrator Password Solution), resource-based constrained delegation, gateway access control using Active Directory or Microsoft Entra ID, and role-based access control for managing target servers.

Does Windows Admin Center use CredSSP?

Yes, in a few cases Windows Admin Center requires CredSSP. CredSSP is required to pass your credentials for authentication to machines beyond the specific server you're targeting for management. For example, if you're managing virtual machines on **server B**, but want to store the vhdx files for those virtual machines on a file share hosted by **server C**, Windows Admin Center must use CredSSP to authenticate with **server C** to access the file share.

Windows Admin Center handles the configuration of CredSSP automatically after prompting for consent from you. Before configuring CredSSP, Windows Admin Center checks to make sure that the system has the recent CredSSP [updates](#).

CredSSP is currently used in the following areas:

- Using disaggregated SMB storage in the virtual machines tool
- Using the Updates tool in either the Failover or Hyper-Converged cluster management solutions, which performs [Cluster-Aware Updating](#)

Are there any cloud dependencies?

Windows Admin Center doesn't require internet access and doesn't require Microsoft Azure. Windows Admin Center manages Windows Server and Windows instances anywhere: on physical systems, or in virtual machines on any hypervisor, or running in any cloud. Although Windows Admin Center integrates with various Azure services, these features are optional and not a requirement to use Windows Admin Center. Connections to Azure based resources **do** require an active and functional internet/network connection, in order to enforce administrative changes and view statuses.

Are there any other dependencies or prerequisites?

Windows Admin Center can be installed on Windows 10 Fall Anniversary Update (1709) or newer, or Windows Server 2016 or newer. To manage Windows Server 2008 R2, 2012, or 2012 R2, installation of Windows Management Framework 5.1 is required on those servers. There are no other dependencies. IIS, agents, and SQL Server are all not required.

What about extensibility and 3rd-party support?

Windows Admin Center has an SDK available so that anyone can write their own extension. As a platform, growing our ecosystem and enabling partner extensibility has been a key priority since the beginning. [Read more about the Windows Admin Center SDK.](#)

Can I manage Hyper-Converged Infrastructure with Windows Admin Center?

Yes. Windows Admin Center supports the management of hyper-converged clusters running Windows Server 2016 or Windows Server 2019. The hyper-converged cluster manager solution in Windows Admin Center was previously in preview but is now **generally available**, with some new functionality in preview. For more information, [read more about managing hyper-converged infrastructure.](#)

Does Windows Admin Center require System Center?

No. Windows Admin Center is complementary to System Center, but System Center isn't required. [Read more about Windows Admin Center and System Center.](#)

Can Windows Admin Center replace System Center Virtual Machine Manager (SCVMM)?

Windows Admin Center and SCVMM are complementary; Windows Admin Center is intended to replace the traditional Microsoft Management Console (MMC) snap-ins and the server

admin experience. Windows Admin Center isn't intended to replace the monitoring aspects of SCVMM. [Read more about Windows Admin Center and System Center.](#)

What is Windows Admin Center Preview, which version is right for me?

There are two versions of Windows Admin Center available for download:

Windows Admin Center

- For IT admins who aren't able to update frequently or who want more validation time for the releases they use in production, this version is for you. Our current generally available (GA) release is Windows Admin Center 1910.
- Windows Admin Center (non-preview) releases are supported continuously, based on Microsoft's [Modern Lifecycle Policy](#). This means that only the latest version of Windows Admin Center is serviced and supported, and users must stay current by upgrading to the latest Windows Admin Center release within 30 days of availability to remain supported. This policy applies to both the Windows Admin Center platform itself, as well as any released (non-preview) Microsoft extensions published in the Windows Admin Center extension feed. Note that some extensions may be updated more frequently than others, between Windows Admin Center releases. For info about Windows Admin Center Preview releases, see [Windows Insider Preview releases](#).
- To get the latest release, [download here](#).

Windows Admin Center Preview

- For IT admins who want the latest and greatest features on a regular cadence, this version is for you. Our intent is to provide subsequent update releases every month or so. The core platform continues to be production-ready and the license provides production use rights. These builds introduce new tools and capabilities that are clearly marked as PREVIEW and are suitable for evaluation and testing.
- To get the latest Insider Preview release, registered Insiders may download Windows Admin Center Preview directly from the [Windows Server Insider Preview download page](#), under the Additional Downloads dropdown. If you haven't registered as an Insider, see [Getting Started with Windows Server](#) on the Windows Insiders for Business portal.

Why was "Windows Admin Center" chosen as the final name for "Project Honolulu"?

Windows Admin Center is the official product name for "Project Honolulu" and reinforces our vision of an integrated experience for IT admins across a breadth of core administrative and management scenarios. It also highlights our customer-focus on IT admin user needs as central to how we invest and what we deliver.

Where can I learn more about Windows Admin Center or get more details?

Our [launch page](#) is the best starting point and has links to our newly categorized documentation content, download location, how to provide feedback, reference information, and other resources.

What is the version history of Windows Admin Center?

[View the version history here.](#)

I'm having an issue with Windows Admin Center, where can I get help?

See our [troubleshooting guide](#) and our list of [known issues](#).

Windows Admin Center Case Studies

Article • 12/23/2021 • Applies to:  Windows Admin Center,  Windows Admin Center Preview

Learn about how our customers have used Windows Admin Center to improve their productivity and reduce costs.

- [Ava6](#)
- [Comparex](#)
- [Convergent Computing](#)
- [FZI Research Center for Information Technology](#)
- [GVC Group](#)
- [Inside Technologies](#)
- [SecureGUARD / COPA-DATA](#)
- [VaiSulWeb](#)

Ava6

[Ava6](#) is an IT consulting company that specializes in design, evaluation, and integration of IT infrastructure, specifically virtualization, networking, storage, backup, and cloud computing.

Ava6 uses Windows Server 2016 Core, Hyper-V, Failover Clustering, and S2D.

The Challenge

Ava6's first use case for Windows Admin Center is Hyper-V and Failover Clustering, and is evaluating hyper-converged cluster.

Windows Admin Center helps Ava6 manage Windows Server deployed in Core Edition, especially for driver management. Windows Admin Center gives a better experience for Hyper-V and Failover Cluster to customers, especially to manage VMs, and shows customers that a GUI is coming for the hyper-converged solution.

The Solution

Ava6 has Windows Admin Center deployed as a single instance for VM management.

Ava6's customers have been impressed with Windows Admin Center, and prefer its management capabilities for Hyper-V and Failover Clustering over other options. Before Windows Admin Center, driver management was overly complicated on a Core server. Windows Admin Center has also helped introduce S2D Ava6's customers, with a similar offering to competitors like Nutanix and VMWare.

Comparex

[Comparex](#) is an IT service provider and software license management company that has developed services to support management, leverage software products, and enable productivity optimization.

Comparex uses Windows Server 2012R2, Windows Server 2016, Windows 10, Hyper-V, Failover Clusters, Storage Spaces Direct, PowerShell, RDP over HTML, Microsoft Entra ID and Application Proxy, File Servers, and Azure Site Recovery.

The Challenge

Comparex is responsible for running and managing thousands of servers for their customers, and consults with customers to provide the best solution for server management depending on needs.

Comparex was looking for an easy-to-use and remote-accessible server management solution for small to mid-size businesses. Finding a one-stop-shop for server management, in a modern and secure way, was proving to be a major challenge.

The Solution

Comparex is running a server-based Windows Admin Center installation for access to, and management of, their demo lab, which has helped alleviate extra VPN and RDP steps. Comparex's consultants also run Windows Admin Center on their notebooks to help customers in their environment, without the need for explicit RDP access.

Windows Admin Center has saved Comparex time in their daily business, to do more and achieve more. Windows Admin Center has also solved common management challenges with their customers, such as with Hyper-V and Storage Spaces Direct.

Convergent Computing

[Convergent Computing](#) is a technology strategy and implementation firm that helps enterprises plan, implement, migrate, and automate systems to improve business

operations.

Convergent Computing uses Windows Server 2016 (Nano, Core, Datacenter, Standard, Hyper-V) and Windows Server 2012R2 (Server Core, Datacenter, Standard, and Hyper-V).

The Challenge

Convergent Computing uses the technologies it recommends to its customers, and it found that Windows Admin Center fits a perfect need for customers with hosted data centers and secured (isolated) on-premise work environments.

Convergent Computing has three distinct environments: hosted, secured, and web operations). These environments run a combination of Windows Server Nano, Core, Cluster, and Hyper-V editions. Windows Admin Center has enabled them to centrally manage multiple servers and services from a single point, providing an optimized footprint and simple management platform.

The Solution

Convergent Computing uses Windows Admin Center to manage three environments with 40+ hosts running 200+ workloads.

Prior to Windows Admin Center, Convergent Computing used a range of tools and technologies to perform management tasks, including System Center and custom scripts. With the goal of minimizing overhead and effort to manage their servers farms, Convergent Computing found that the “thinner” a management layer got, the more complex it became, so they typically ended up with higher overhead for the sake of simplicity. With Windows Admin Center, 20+ hours a month that were spent “managing the management system” are saved, a 75% reduction in time and effort, allowing their operations teams to focus on more valuable tasks including security, compliance, capacity planning, and overall systems optimization.

FZI Research Center for Information Technology

[FZI Research Center for Information Technology](#) [↗] is a non-profit institution for applied research in information technology and technology transfer.

FZI uses Windows Server 2016, Windows 10, Hyper-V, Storage Spaces Direct, and Failover-Cluster.

The Challenge

FZI was looking for a way to manage Hyper-V Server in a Failover Cluster, and a Hyper-Converged Cluster.

FZI was looking for a centralized way to administrate systems both inside and outside of their domain, with the ability to switch quickly between each of those systems. Windows Admin Center enabled them to accomplish those goals, all in one place.

The Solution

FZI has multiple installations of Windows Admin Center, both as a server installation connecting all of the infrastructure they manage, as well as installations in desktop mode that their administrators use to manage their own testing servers.

Windows Admin Center allows FZI to accelerate the rate they can perform tasks like monthly Windows Updates, connecting to servers via Remote Desktop, and making minor administrative changes quickly.

GVC Group

[GVC Group](#) is an online entertainment provider, with over 15,000 servers operated around the globe.

GVC Group uses Windows Server 2016 with many roles (Hyper-V, WSFC, AD-DS, Fileserver, among others), as well as System Center products including SCCM and SCOM.

The Challenge

GVC Group operates in a highly regulated market, with the need to deploy systems to many locations worldwide. Local requirements sometimes require that management of systems is performed in the same country that the server is operated in. Windows Admin Center allows GVC group to leverage global resources and still perform management tasks on local systems.

GVC Group need to deploy servers in many locales and still provide reliable, highly available solutions with minimal effort.

The Solution

GVC Group has deployed Windows Admin Center in a virtualized environment, with a load balancer, to enable management of servers in remote locations.

GVC Group has seen increased productivity due to less management hops for administrators. This has reduced their cost due to the down-scaling of local terminal servers.

Inside Technologies

[Inside Technologies](#) is a globally-focused IT consulting firm that provides application development, enterprise solutions, and infrastructure services. They specialize in applying new and unique approaches with Microsoft solutions to meet customer's needs.

Inside Technologies uses a wide variety of Windows Server technologies, including Hyper-V and Storage.

The Challenge

Inside Technologies primary needed a way to provide their customers with new tools in an always-connected environment that was integrated with high security, and without the need to use VPN.

Inside Technologies have customers where uptime is critical, and were looking for a tool that allowed them to manage their servers easily without exposing RDP and without adding complexity with VPN.

The Solution

Windows Admin Center is deployed by Inside Technologies on a single server to manage all assets in their environment.

Inside Technologies is using Windows Admin Center to manage their customers remotely, and with integration of Azure Activity Directory, with increased security thanks to Multi-Factor Authentication. The dashboards on Windows Admin Center offer improved visibility into the state of each role on each server, and ease of management down to the finest detail with PowerShell. Inside Technologies has realized a reduction in time spent to manage servers vs. using different consoles for each server role.

SecureGUARD / COPA-DATA

[SecureGUARD GmbH](#) helps companies solve complex IT problems in security and cloud infrastructure with a series of products and custom engineering services. SecureGUARD builds IT security appliances and Microsoft Windows Server based

appliances, more recently building rack-level converged appliances for cloud infrastructures. SecureGUARD is a Microsoft Gold Partner in Application Development and Datacenter.

[COPA-DATA](#) develops the software solution "zenon" that allows for end-to-end industrial IoT solutions - from the field level up to the cloud and to mobile devices. COPA-DATA has deployed systems worldwide to companies in the Food & Beverage, Energy & Infrastructure, Automotive and Pharmaceutical sectors.

The Challenge

COPA-DATA implemented a 4-node hyper converged cluster designed and implemented by SecureGUARD GmbH in late 2017 to host their internal infrastructure and test servers.

COPA-DATA found itself limited by its old IT infrastructure. Specifically, monitoring and operating their infrastructure with approx. 60 virtual machines became a real challenge for the IT department.

The Solution

COPA-DATA uses Windows Admin Center to monitor and operate their physical and virtual server infrastructure, all accessible from one browser window. Tasks like provisioning a new virtual machine or viewing performance data of a physical server or VM are now done with a simple mouse click in the Windows Admin Center web interface.

With Windows Admin Center, COPA-DATA has an easy to use tool to manage their internal infrastructure. This minimizes administrative efforts and saves a lot of time, without any additional license fees.

VaiSulWeb

[VaiSulWeb](#) is a web hosting and IaaS/PaaS services provider that also provides development and integration services.

VaiSulWeb uses Windows Server 2016 and 2012 R2, with Hyper-V, Failover Clustering, Storage Spaces Direct, File Servers, SQL Server, IIS, and WSL.

The Challenge

VaiSulWeb was looking to leverage the agility and efficiency of Server Core when deploying resources, while maintaining ease of management for those resources. VaiSulWeb uses a combination of PowerShell automation for simple tasks and UI for more complicated ones.

VaiSulWeb has gained increased confidence deploying Windows Server Core with the increased ability to manage with Windows Admin Center, plus the ability to extend Windows Admin Center for a customized experience.

The Solution

VaiSulWeb deploys in a wide variety of scenarios, including failover clustering and hyper-converged. Windows Admin Center is deployed on both Windows 10 workstations and Windows Servers to manage their assets.

VaiSulWeb has been able to deploy Windows Server Core more effectively, while improving resource efficiency, security, and automation. VaiSulWeb has achieved improved productivity and reduced errors versus management with scripts only.

Feedback

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Windows Admin Center and related management solutions from Microsoft


Article • 11/01/2024 • Applies to:  Windows Admin Center,  Windows Admin Center Preview

[Windows Admin Center](#) is the evolution of traditional in-box server management tools for situations where you might have used Remote Desktop (RDP) to connect to a server for troubleshooting or configuration. It's not intended to replace other existing Microsoft management solutions; rather it complements these solutions, as described below.


Remote Server Administration Tools (RSAT)

[Remote Server Administration Tools \(RSAT\)](#) is a collection of GUI and PowerShell tools to manage optional roles and features in Windows Server. RSAT has many capabilities that Windows Admin Center doesn't have. We may add some of the most commonly used tools in RSAT to Windows Admin Center in the future. Any new Windows Server role or feature that requires a GUI for management will be in Windows Admin Center.

Intune

[Intune](#)  is a cloud-based enterprise mobility management service that lets you manage iOS, Android, Windows, and macOS devices, based on a set of policies. Intune focuses on enabling you to secure company information by controlling how your workforce accesses and shares information. In contrast, Windows Admin Center is not policy-driven, but enables ad-hoc management of Windows 10 and Windows Server systems, using remote PowerShell and WMI over WinRM.

Azure Stack

[Azure Stack](#)  is a hybrid cloud platform that lets you deliver Azure services from your data center. Azure Stack is managed using PowerShell or the administrator portal, which is similar to the traditional Azure portal used to access and manage traditional Azure services. Windows Admin Center isn't intended to manage the Azure Stack infrastructure, but you can use it to [manage Azure IaaS virtual machines](#) (running Windows Server 2016, Windows Server 2012 R2, or Windows Server 2012) or troubleshoot individual physical servers deployed in your Azure Stack environment.

System Center

[System Center](#) is an on-premises data center management solution for deployment, configuration, management, monitoring your entire data center. System Center lets you see the status of all the systems in your environment, while Windows Admin Center lets you drill down into a specific server to manage or troubleshoot it with more granular tools.

 Expand table

Windows Admin Center	System Center
Reimagined “in-box” platform & tools	Datacenter management & monitoring
Included with Windows Server license – no additional cost , just like MMC and other traditional in-box tools	Comprehensive suite of solutions for additional value across your environment and platforms
Lightweight , browser-based remote management of Windows Server instances, anywhere ; alternative to RDP	Manage & monitor heterogeneous systems at scale , including Hyper-V, VMware, and Linux
Deep single-server & single-cluster drill-down for troubleshooting, configuration & maintenance	Infrastructure provisioning; automation and self-service; infrastructure and workload monitoring breadth
Optimized management of individual 2–4 node HCI clusters, integrating Hyper-V, Storage Spaces Direct, and SDN	Deploy & manage Hyper-V, Windows Server clusters at datacenter scale from bare metal with SCVMM
Monitoring on HCI only; cluster health service stores history. Extensible platform for 1st and 3rd party admin tool extensions	Extensible & scalable monitoring platform in SCOM, with alerting, notifications, third-party workload monitoring; SQL for history
Easiest bridge to hybrid ; onboard and use a variety of Azure services for data protection, replication, updates and more	Built-in data protection, replication, updates (DPM/VMM/SCCM). Hybrid integration with Log Analytics and Service Map
Lights up platform features of Windows Server: Storage Migration Service, Storage Replica, System Insights, etc.	Additional platforms: Automation in Orchestrator/SMA.Integrations with SCSM & other service management tools

Each delivers targeted value independently; better together with complementary capabilities.

Feedback

Was this page helpful?

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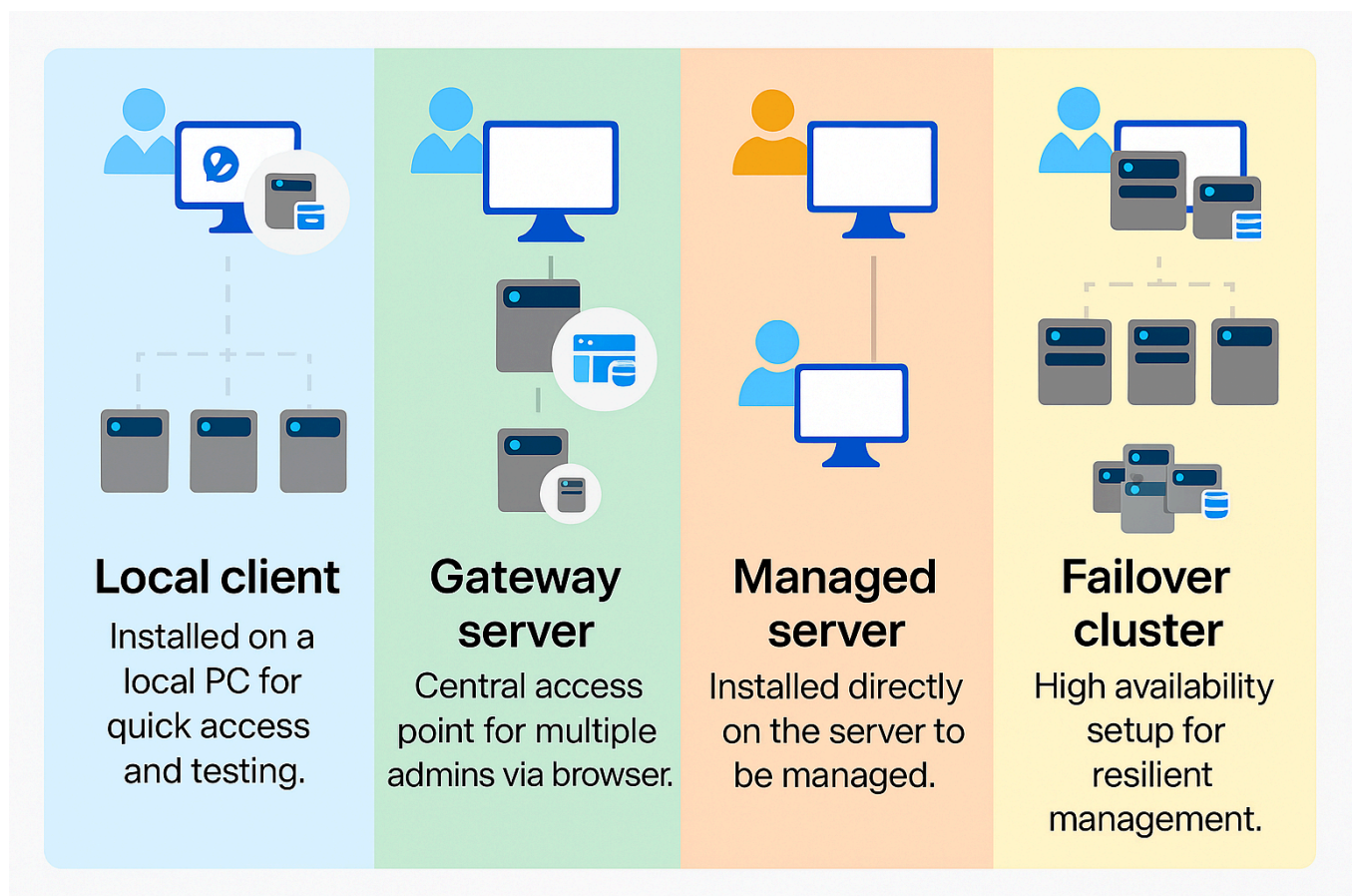
What type of installation is right for you?

07/28/2025 Applies to:  Windows Admin Center,  Windows Admin Center Preview

This topic describes the different installation options for Windows Admin Center, including installing on a Windows PC or a Windows server for use by multiple admins. To install Windows Admin Center on a VM in Azure, see [Deploy Windows Admin Center in Azure](#).

We don't recommend using Windows Admin Center for local management of the same server on which it's installed. To manage a server, use Windows Admin Center to connect to the server remotely from a management PC or other server.

Installation: Types



 Expand table

Local client	Gateway server	Managed server	Failover cluster
Install on a local Windows 10 or 11 client that has connectivity to the managed servers. Great for quick start, testing,	Install on a designated gateway server and access from any client browser with connectivity to the gateway server. Great	Install directly on a managed server for the purpose of remotely managing the server or a cluster in which it's a member node. Great	Deploy in a failover cluster to enable high availability of the gateway service. Great for production environments to ensure

Local client	Gateway server	Managed server	Failover cluster
ad-hoc or small scale scenarios.	for large-scale scenarios.	for distributed scenarios.	resiliency of your management service.

Installation: Supported operating systems

You can **install** Windows Admin Center on the following Windows operating systems:

 Expand table

Platform	Installation mode
Windows 11	Local client
Windows 10	Local client
Windows Server Semi-Annual Channel	Gateway server, managed server, failover cluster
Windows Server 2025	Gateway server, managed server, failover cluster
Windows Server 2022	Gateway server, managed server, failover cluster
Windows Server 2019	Gateway server, managed server, failover cluster
Windows Server 2016	Gateway server, managed server, failover cluster

To operate Windows Admin Center:

- **In local client scenario:** Launch the Windows Admin Center gateway from the Start menu and connect to it from a client web browser by accessing `https://localhost:6516`.
- **In other scenarios:** Connect to the Windows Admin Center gateway on a different machine from a client browser via its URL, e.g., `https://servername.contoso.com`

Warning

Installing Windows Admin Center on a Domain controller is not supported. [Read more about domain controller security best practices.](#)

Note

Port usage and defaults for Windows Admin Center installations on the modernized gateway vary from what is mentioned above. [Read more about what's different in the modernized gateway.](#)

Installation: Supported web browsers

Microsoft Edge (including [Microsoft Edge insider](#)) and Google Chrome are tested and supported on Windows 10 and 11. Other web browsers—including Firefox—aren't currently part of our test matrix and are therefore not *officially* supported. These browsers may have problems running Windows Admin Center. For example, Firefox has its own certificate store, so you must import the `Windows Admin Center Client` certificate into Firefox to use Windows Admin Center on Windows 10. For more details, see [browser-specific known issues](#).

Management target: Supported operating systems

You can **manage** the following Windows operating systems using Windows Admin Center:

 Expand table

Version	Manage <i>node</i> via <i>Server Manager</i>	Manage via <i>Cluster Manager</i>
Windows 11	Yes (via Computer Management)	N/A
Windows 10	Yes (via Computer Management)	N/A
Windows Server Semi-Annual Channel	Yes	Yes
Windows Server 2025	Yes	Yes
Windows Server 2022	Yes	Yes
Windows Server 2019	Yes	Yes
Windows Server 2016	Yes	Yes, with latest cumulative update
Microsoft Hyper-V Server 2016	Yes	Yes
Windows Server 2012 R2	Yes	Yes
Microsoft Hyper-V Server 2012 R2	Yes	Yes
Windows Server 2012	Yes	Yes
Azure Local, version 22H2 and higher	Yes	Yes

Windows Admin Center requires PowerShell features that are not included in Windows Server 2012 and 2012 R2. If you will manage these with Windows Admin Center, you will need to

install Windows Management Framework (WMF) version 5.1 or higher on those servers.

Type `$PSVersionTable` in PowerShell to verify that WMF is installed, and that the version is 5.1 or higher.

If WMF isn't installed, you can [download WMF 5.1](#).

High availability

Warning

Windows Admin Center version 2410 doesn't support high availability. If you are using high availability, you won't be able to update.

You can enable high availability of the gateway service by deploying Windows Admin Center in an active-passive model on a failover cluster. If one of the nodes in the cluster fails, Windows Admin Center gracefully fails over to another node, letting you continue managing the servers in your environment seamlessly.

[Learn how to deploy Windows Admin Center with high availability.](#)

Tip

Ready to install Windows Admin Center? [Download now](#)

User access options with Windows Admin Center

Article • 06/16/2023 • Applies to:  Windows Admin Center,  Windows Admin Center Preview

When deployed on Windows Server, Windows Admin Center provides a centralized point of management for your server environment. By controlling access to Windows Admin Center, you can improve the security of your management landscape.

Note

Windows Admin Center as an application depends on the operating system and infrastructure for security. Windows Admin Center does not implement, monitor, or enforce a security boundary.

Gateway access roles

Windows Admin Center defines two roles for access to the gateway service: gateway users and gateway administrators.

Note

Access to the gateway does not imply access to the target servers visible to the gateway. To manage a target server, a user must connect with credentials that have administrative privileges on the target server.

Gateway users can connect to the Windows Admin Center gateway service in order to manage servers through that gateway, but they cannot change access permissions nor the authentication mechanism used to authenticate to the gateway.

Gateway administrators can configure who gets access as well as how users will authenticate to the gateway.

Note

If there are no access groups defined in Windows Admin Center, the roles will reflect the Windows account access to the gateway server.

[Configure gateway user and administrator access in Windows Admin Center.](#)

Identity provider options

Gateway administrators can choose either of the following:

- [Active Directory/local machine groups](#)
- [Microsoft Entra ID as the identity provider for Windows Admin Center](#)

Smartcard authentication

When using Active Directory or local machine groups as the identity provider, you can enforce smartcard authentication by requiring users who access Windows Admin Center to be a member of additional smartcard-based security groups. [Configure smartcard authentication in Windows Admin Center](#).

Conditional access and multi-factor authentication

By requiring Microsoft Entra authentication for the gateway, you can leverage additional security features like conditional access and multi-factor authentication provided by Microsoft Entra ID. [Learn more about configuring conditional access with Microsoft Entra ID](#).

Role-based access control

By default, users require full local administrator privileges on the machines they wish to manage using Windows Admin Center. This allows them to connect to the machine remotely and ensures they have sufficient permissions to view and modify system settings. However, some users may not need unrestricted access to the machine to perform their jobs. You can use **role-based access control** in Windows Admin Center to provide such users with limited access to the machine instead of making them full local administrators.

Role-based access control in Windows Admin Center works by configuring each managed server with a PowerShell [Just Enough Administration](#) endpoint. This endpoint defines the roles, including what aspects of the system each role is allowed to manage and which users are assigned to the role. When a user connects to the restricted endpoint, a temporary local administrator account is created to manage the system on their behalf. This ensures that even tools which do not have their own delegation model can still be managed with Windows Admin Center. The temporary account is automatically removed when the user stops managing the machine through Windows Admin Center.

When a user connects to a machine configured with role-based access control, Windows Admin Center will first check if they are a local administrator. If they are, they will receive the full Windows Admin Center experience with no restrictions. Otherwise, Windows Admin Center will check if the user belongs to any of the pre-defined roles. A user is said to have *limited access* if they belong to a Windows Admin Center role but are not a full administrator. Finally, if the user is neither an administrator nor a member of a role, they will be denied access to manage the machine.

Role-based access control is available for the Server Manager and Failover Cluster solutions.

Available roles

Windows Admin Center supports the following end-user roles:

 Expand table

Role name	Intended use
Administrators	Allows users to use most of the features in Windows Admin Center without granting them access to Remote Desktop or PowerShell. This role is good for "jump server" scenarios where you want to limit the management entry points on a machine.
Readers	Allows users to view information and settings on the server, but not make changes.
Hyper-V Administrators	Allows users to make changes to Hyper-V virtual machines and switches, but limits other features to read-only access.

The following built-in extensions have reduced functionality when a user connects with limited access:

- Files (no file upload or download)
- PowerShell (unavailable)
- Remote Desktop (unavailable)
- Storage Replica (unavailable)

At this time, you cannot create custom roles for your organization, but you can choose which users are granted access to each role.

Preparing for role-based access control

To leverage the temporary local accounts, each target machine needs to be configured to support role-based access control in Windows Admin Center. The configuration process involves installing PowerShell scripts and a Just Enough Administration endpoint on the machine using Desired State Configuration.

If you only have a few computers, you can easily apply the configuration individually to each computer using the role-based access control page in Windows Admin Center. When you set up role-based access control on an individual computer, local security groups are created to control access to each role. You can grant access to users or other security groups by adding them as members of the role security groups.

For an enterprise-wide deployment on multiple machines, you can download the configuration script from the gateway and distribute it to your computers using a Desired State Configuration pull server, Azure Automation, or your preferred management tooling.

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Prepare your environment for Windows Admin Center

Article • 12/23/2021 • Applies to:  Windows Admin Center,  Windows Admin Center Preview

There are some Server versions that need additional preparation before they are ready to manage with Windows Admin Center:

- [Windows Server 2012 and 2012 R2](#)
- [Microsoft Hyper-V Server 2016](#)
- [Microsoft Hyper-V Server 2012 R2](#)

There are also some scenarios where [port configuration on the target server](#) may need to be modified before managing with Windows Admin Center.

Prepare Windows Server 2012 and 2012 R2

Install WMF version 5.1 or higher

Windows Admin Center requires PowerShell features that are not included by default in Windows Server 2012 and 2012 R2. To manage Windows Server 2012 or 2012 R2 with Windows Admin Center, you will need to install WMF version 5.1 or higher on those servers.

Type `$PSVersionTable` in PowerShell to verify that WMF is installed, and that the version is 5.1 or higher.

If it is not installed, you can [download and install WMF 5.1](#).

Prepare Microsoft Hyper-V Server 2016

To manage Microsoft Hyper-V Server 2016 with Windows Admin Center, there are some Server roles you'll need to enable before you can do so.

To manage Microsoft Hyper-V Server 2016 with Windows Admin Center:

1. Enable Remote Management.
2. Enable File Server Role.
3. Enable Hyper-V Module for PowerShell.

Step 1: Enable Remote Management

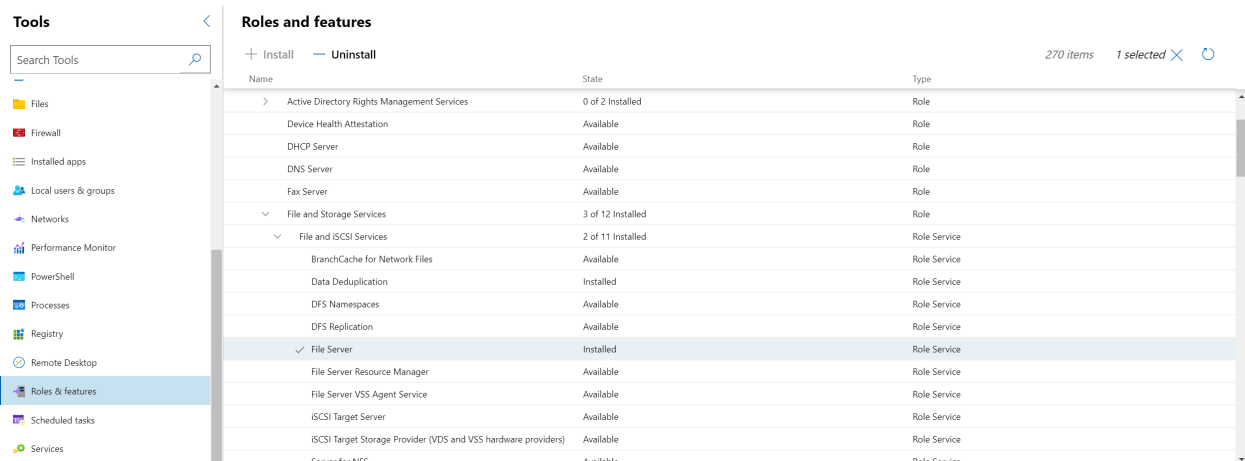
To enable remote management in Hyper-V Server:

1. Log into Hyper-V Server.
2. At the **Server Configuration (SCONFIG)** tool, type **4** to configure remote management.
3. Type **1** to enable Remote Management.
4. Type **4** to return to the main menu.

Step 2: Enable File Server Role

To enable File Server Role for basic file sharing and remote management:

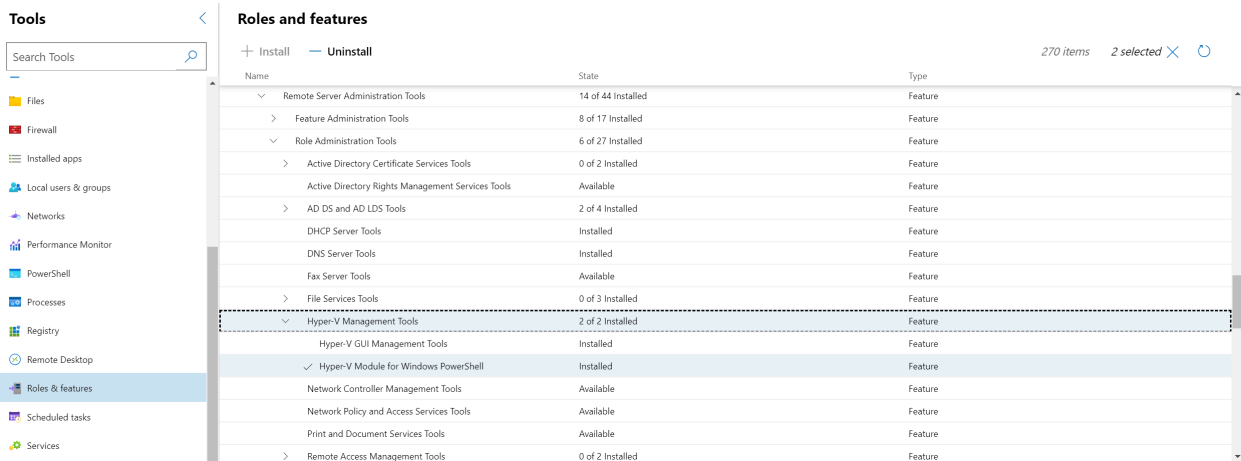
1. Click **Roles and Features** in the **Tools** menu.
2. In **Roles and Features**, find **File and Storage Services**, and check **File and iSCSI Services** and **File Server**:



Step 3: Enable Hyper-V Module for PowerShell

To enable Hyper-V Module for PowerShell features:

1. Click **Roles and Features** in the **Tools** menu.
2. In **Roles and Features**, find **Remote Server Administration Tools** and check **Role Administration Tools** and **Hyper-V Module for PowerShell**:



Microsoft Hyper-V Server 2016 is now ready for management with Windows Admin Center.

Prepare Microsoft Hyper-V Server 2012 R2

To manage Microsoft Hyper-V Server 2012 R2 with Windows Admin Center, there are some Server roles you'll need to enable before you can do so. In addition, you will need to install WMF version 5.1 or higher.

To manage Microsoft Hyper-V Server 2012 R2 with Windows Admin Center:

1. Install Windows Management Framework (WMF) version 5.1 or higher
2. Enable Remote Management
3. Enable File Server Role
4. Enable Hyper-V Module for PowerShell

Step 1: Install Windows Management Framework 5.1

Windows Admin Center requires PowerShell features that are not included by default in Microsoft Hyper-V Server 2012 R2. To manage Microsoft Hyper-V Server 2012 R2 with Windows Admin Center, you will need to install WMF version 5.1 or higher.

Type `$PSVersionTable` in PowerShell to verify that WMF is installed, and that the version is 5.1 or higher.

If it is not installed, you can [download WMF 5.1](#).

Step 2: Enable Remote Management

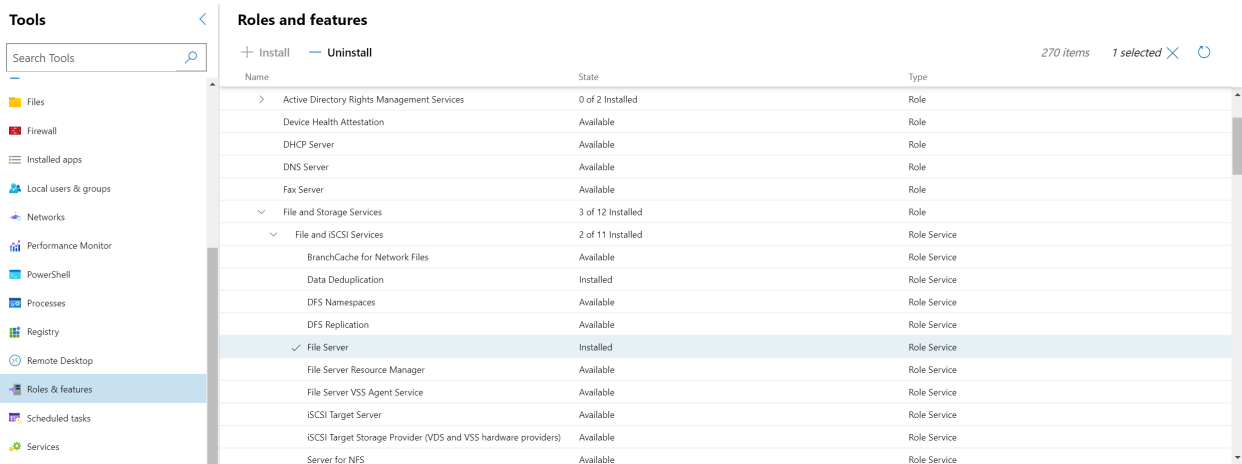
To enable Hyper-V Server remote management:

1. Log into Hyper-V Server.
2. At the **Server Configuration (SCONFIG)** tool, type **4** to configure remote management.
3. Type **1** to enable remote management.
4. Type **4** to return to the main menu.

Step 3: Enable File Server Role

To enable File Server Role for basic file sharing and remote management:

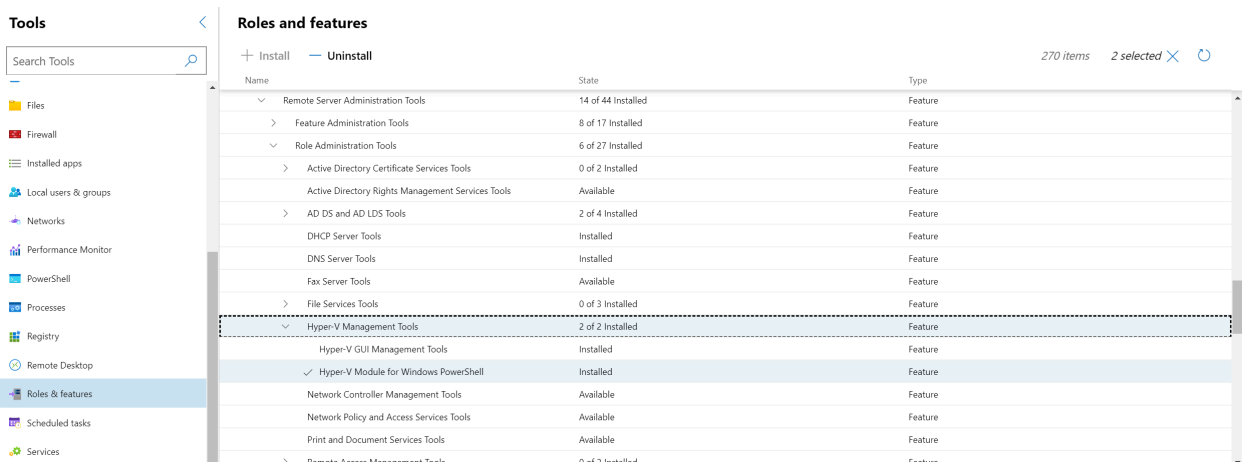
1. Click **Roles and Features** in the **Tools** menu.
2. In **Roles and Features**, find **File and Storage Services** and check **File and iSCSI Services** and **File Server**:



Step 4: Enable Hyper-V Module for PowerShell

To enable Hyper-V Module for PowerShell features:

1. Click **Roles and Features** in the **Tools** menu.
2. In **Roles and Features**, find **Remote Server Administration Tools** and check **Role Administration Tools** and **Hyper-V Module for PowerShell**:



Microsoft Hyper-V Server 2012 R2 is now ready for management with Windows Admin Center.

Port configuration on the target server

Windows Admin Center uses the SMB file sharing protocol for some file copying tasks, such as when importing a certificate on a remote server. For these file copy operations to succeed, the firewall on the remote server must allow inbound connections on port 445. You can use the Firewall tool in Windows Admin Center to verify the incoming rule for 'File Server Remote Management (SMB-In)' is set to allow access on this port.

Tip

Ready to install Windows Admin Center? [Download now](#)

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Windows Admin Center network requirements

Applies to:  Windows Admin Center,  Windows Admin Center Preview

This article describes the networking requirements for using Windows Admin Center to manage your servers and clusters.

Networking configuration

Windows Admin Center communicates outbound securely to endpoints over TCP port 443. By default, the Windows Admin Center gateway and browser use the default route to the internet to perform actions. You can optionally configure the gateway to use a proxy server if your network requires it.

You need to open endpoints on two sources:

- The gateway - this server or client machine is where you install the Windows Admin Center gateway (.exe).
- The browser - this machine is where you access the Windows Admin Center web service.

If your firewall or proxy server restricts outbound connectivity, make sure it doesn't block the URLs listed in the following section.

Gateway URLs

 Expand table

URL	Description	When required
<code>aka.ms</code>	Acquiring and maintaining Windows Admin Center	Always
<code>download.microsoft.com</code>	Acquiring and maintaining Windows Admin Center	Always
<code>pkgs.dev.azure.com</code>	Extension management	Always
<code>*.vsblob.visualstudio.com</code>	Extension management	Always
<code>login.microsoftonline.com</code>	Azure endpoints for	When using Azure Hybrid Services in

URL	Description	When required
	communication	the Azure Public Cloud
<code>graph.microsoft.com</code>	Azure endpoints for communication	When using Azure Hybrid Services in the Azure Public Cloud
<code>graph.windows.net</code>	Azure endpoints for communication	When using Azure Hybrid Services in the Azure Public Cloud
<code>management.azure.com</code>	Azure endpoints for communication	When using Azure Hybrid Services in the Azure Public Cloud
<code>login.microsoftonline.us</code>	Azure endpoints for communication	When using Azure Hybrid Services in the Azure US Government Cloud
<code>management.usgovcloudapi.net</code>	Azure endpoints for communication	When using Azure Hybrid Services in the Azure US Government Cloud
<code>graph.windows.net</code>	Azure endpoints for communication	When using Azure Hybrid Services in the Azure US Government Cloud
<code>management.core.usgovcloudapi.net</code>	Azure endpoints for communication	When using Azure Hybrid Services in the Azure US Government Cloud
<code>login.partner.microsoftonline.cn</code>	Azure endpoints for communication	When using Azure Hybrid Services in Azure operated by 21Vianet
<code>management.chinacloudapi.cn</code>	Azure endpoints for communication	When using Azure Hybrid Services in Azure operated by 21Vianet
<code>graph.chinacloudapi.cn</code>	Azure endpoints for communication	When using Azure Hybrid Services in Azure operated by 21Vianet
<code>management.core.chinacloudapi.cn</code>	Azure endpoints for communication	When using Azure Hybrid Services in Azure operated by 21Vianet

Browser URLs

 Expand table

URL	Description	When required
<code>winadmincenterassets.blob.core.windows.net</code>	Extension management	Always
<code>js.monitor.azure.com</code>	Extension management	Always
<code>nuget.org</code>	Extension management	Always
<code>announcements.blob.core.windows.net</code>	Extension management	Always

URL	Description	When required
<code>browser.events.data.microsoft.com</code>	Acquiring and maintaining Windows Admin Center	Optionally
<code>login.microsoftonline.com</code>	Azure endpoints for communication	When using Azure Hybrid Services in the Azure Public Cloud
<code>graph.microsoft.com</code>	Azure endpoints for communication	When using Azure Hybrid Services in the Azure Public Cloud
<code>graph.windows.net</code>	Azure endpoints for communication	When using Azure Hybrid Services in the Azure Public Cloud
<code>portal.azure.com</code>	Azure endpoints for communication	When using Azure Hybrid Services in the Azure Public Cloud
<code>login.microsoftonline.us</code>	Azure endpoints for communication	When using Azure Hybrid Services in the Azure US Government Cloud
<code>management.usgovcloudapi.net</code>	Azure endpoints for communication	When using Azure Hybrid Services in the Azure US Government Cloud
<code>graph.windows.net</code>	Azure endpoints for communication	When using Azure Hybrid Services in the Azure US Government Cloud
<code>portal.azure.us</code>	Azure endpoints for communication	When using Azure Hybrid Services in the Azure US Government Cloud
<code>login.partner.microsoftonline.cn</code>	Azure endpoints for communication	When using Azure Hybrid Services in Azure operated by 21Vianet
<code>management.chinacloudapi.cn</code>	Azure endpoints for communication	When using Azure Hybrid Services in Azure operated by 21Vianet
<code>graph.chinacloudapi.cn</code>	Azure endpoints for communication	When using Azure Hybrid Services in Azure operated by 21Vianet
<code>portal.azure.cn</code>	Azure endpoints for communication	When using Azure Hybrid Services in Azure operated by

URL	Description	When required
		21Vianet

Next steps

- [Prepare your environment](#)
- [Install Windows Admin Center](#)


Last updated on 04/22/2026

Install Windows Admin Center

08/08/2025 Applies to:  Windows Admin Center,  Windows Admin Center Preview

This article explains how to install Windows Admin Center on a Windows PC or a Windows Server remote server so multiple users can use Windows Admin Center in a web browser.


Tip

New to Windows Admin Center? [Learn more about Windows Admin Center](#) or [download now](#) .

Determine your installation type

Review the [installation options](#), which include the [supported operating systems](#). To install Windows Admin Center on a virtual machine in Azure, see [Deploy Windows Admin Center in Azure](#).

Download the Windows Admin Center installer

Download the Windows Admin Center installer from the [Windows Admin Center Evaluation Center](#)  to a location on the machine where you want to install Windows Admin Center.

Prerequisites

To install Windows Admin Center, you need the following prerequisites:

- A Windows PC or server to install Windows Admin Center on.
- Admin privileges or equivalent permissions on the machine you're installing Windows Admin Center on.
- Optional: An SSL certificate for *Server Authentication (1.3.6.1.5.5.7.3.1)*. Use a self-signed certificate for testing, but always use a certificate from a trusted certificate authority for production environments. If you don't have a certificate, use the Windows Admin Center installer to generate a self-signed certificate. The certificate is valid for 60 days.

Install Windows Admin Center

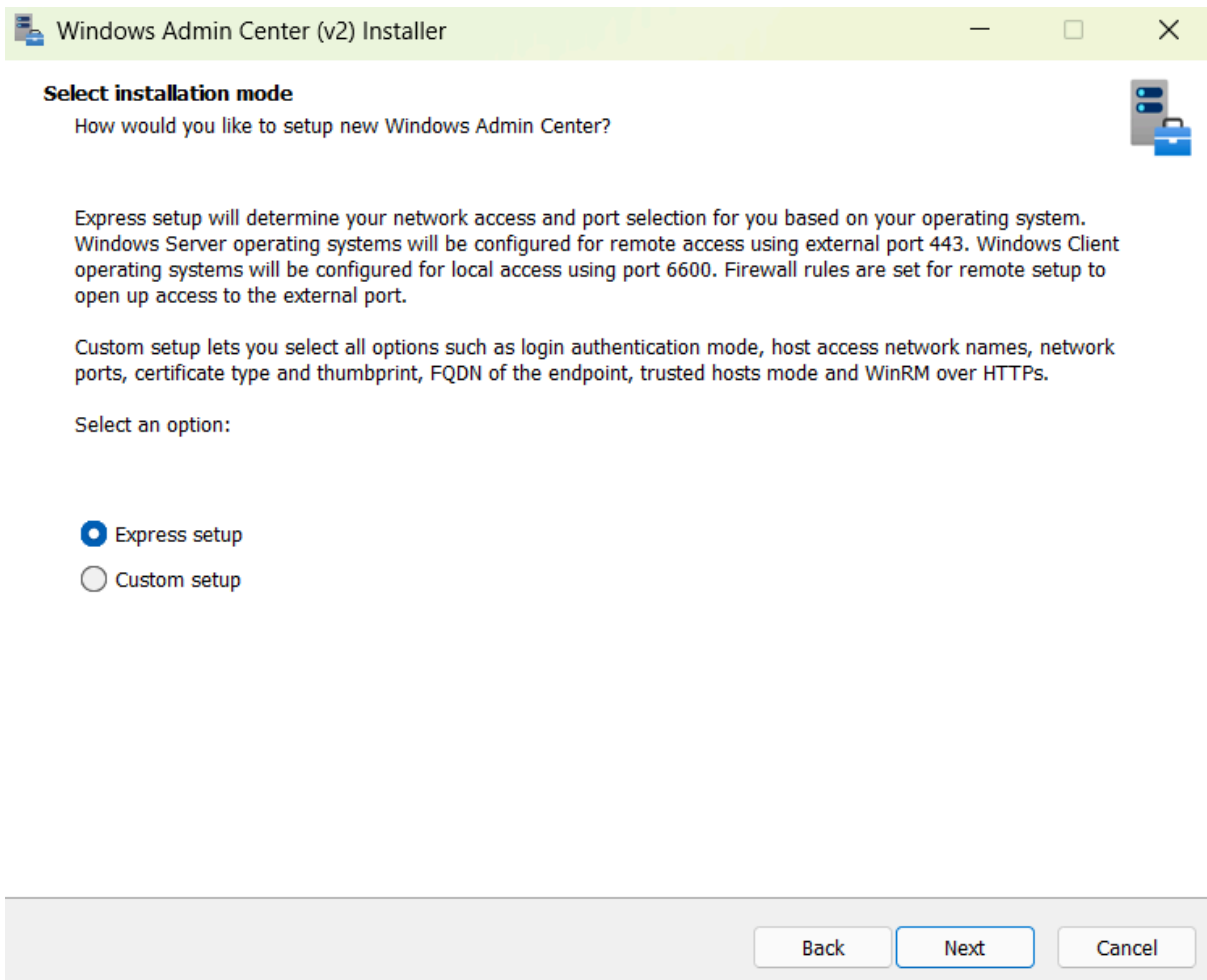
To install Windows Admin Center, perform the following steps:

To install Windows Admin Center on your machine running the Windows Server Desktop Experience, follow these steps:

1. Sign in to the machine you want to install Windows Admin Center on.
2. Run the Windows Admin Center installer you previously downloaded.



3. On the **Welcome to the Windows Admin Center setup wizard** window, select **Next** to continue.
4. On the **License Terms and Privacy Statement** window, if you agree to the terms select **I accept these terms and understand the privacy statement**, then select **Next** to prepare your environment and start the installation process.



5. In the **Select installation mode** window, select either **Express setup**, or **Custom setup**.

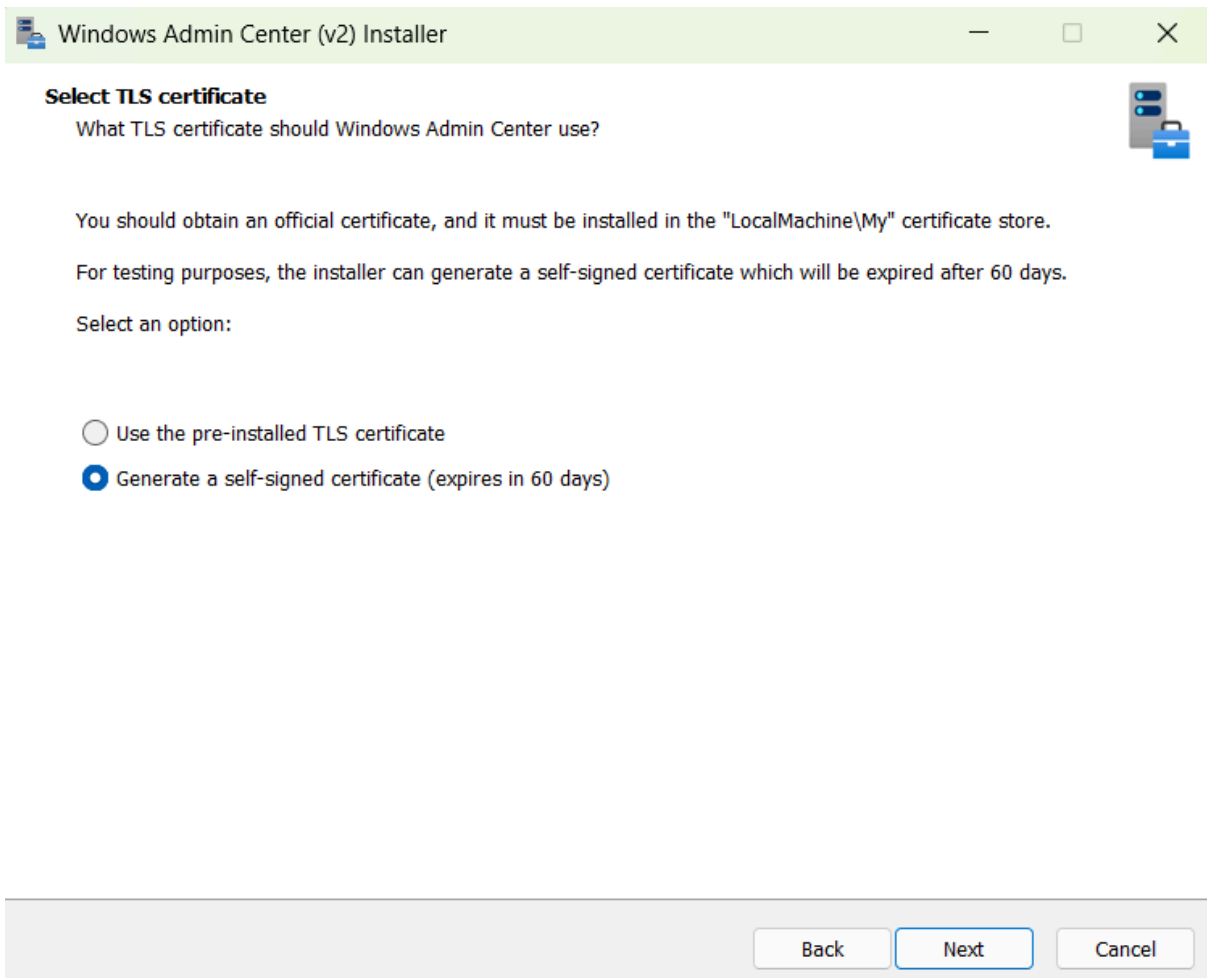
Express setup determines your network access and port selection based on your operating system. Express setup doesn't allow for configuration of extra features.

Custom setup allows you to configure: network access, port numbers, TLS certificate type and thumbprint, fully qualified domain name of the endpoint, trusted hosts mode, and WinRM over HTTPS.

Select **Next**.

6. In the **Select TLS certificate** window, select the option that matches your needs, then select **Next**.

You must select which Transport Layer Security (TLS) certificate Windows Admin Center should use. If you already have a certificate, it must be installed in the `LocalMachine\My` certificates store. If you're installing Windows Admin Center for testing purposes only, the installer can generate a self-signed certificate that expires after 60 days.



7. In the **Automatic updates** window, select your preferred update option. The recommended option to install updates automatically is selected by default. Then select **Next**.
8. In the **Send diagnostic data to Microsoft** window, select your preference, then select **Next**.
9. Review the **Ready to install** window, and then select **Install** to start the installation process.
10. After the installation process finishes, check the box to **Start Windows Admin Center**, then select **Finish**.
11. Sign in as an administrator to start using Windows Admin Center.



Sign in to Windows Admin Center



Username

Password

Sign In

You've now installed Windows Admin Center on your machine.

Deploy Windows Admin Center with high availability

Applies to:  Windows Admin Center,  Windows Admin Center Preview


You can deploy Windows Admin Center in a failover cluster to provide high availability for your Windows Admin Center gateway service. The solution provided is an active-passive solution, where only one instance of Windows Admin Center is active. If one of the nodes in the cluster fails, Windows Admin Center gracefully fails over to another node, letting you continue managing the servers in your environment seamlessly.

[Learn about other Windows Admin Center deployment options.](#)

Important

Direct upgrades from high availability deployments in Windows Admin Center versions 2311 and older to versions 2410 and newer are not supported due to architectural changes. To upgrade, you must uninstall and reinstall Windows Admin Center.

Prerequisites

- High-availability deployment scripts from the [Windows Admin Center HA Script zip file](#) . Download the .zip file containing the scripts to your local machine, and then copy the deployment script as needed based on the guidance in this article.
- A failover cluster of two or more nodes running on Windows Server 2016 or later. [Learn more about deploying a Failover Cluster.](#)
- A cluster shared volume (CSV) for Windows Admin Center to store persistent data that all the nodes in the cluster can access. 10 GB is sufficient for your CSV.
- A certificate thumbprint from a certificate from a valid certificate authority (CA) with the private key installed on every node.

Note

The `Deploy-GatewayV2Ha.zip` file contains the following scripts:

- `Deploy-GatewayV2Ha.Deploy.ps1`

- `Deploy-GatewayV2Ha.Validate.ps1`
- `Deploy-GatewayV2Ha.Inspect.ps1`
- `Deploy-GatewayV2Ha.Uninstall.ps1`

Install Windows Admin Center on a failover cluster

1. Copy the `Deploy-GatewayV2Ha.Deploy.ps1` script to a node in your cluster. Download or copy the Windows Admin Center `.exe` to the same node.
2. Connect to the node via RDP, go to the folder containing the script, and run the `Deploy-GatewayV2Ha.Deploy.ps1` script as an administrator with the following parameters:
 - `-clusterStorage`: the local path of the Cluster Shared Volume to store Windows Admin Center data.
 - `-clientAccessPoint`: choose a name that you use to access Windows Admin Center. For example, if you run the script with the parameter `-clientAccessPoint contosoWindowsAdminCenter`, you access the Windows Admin Center service by visiting `https://contosoWindowsAdminCenter.<domain>.com`.
 - `-staticAddress`: Optional. One or more static addresses for the cluster generic service.
 - `-InstallerPath`: The path for the Windows Admin Center `.exe` file.
 - `-CertificateThumbprint`: TLS certificate thumbprint present on every node.
 - `-generateSslCert`: Optional. If you don't want to provide a signed certificate, include this parameter flag to generate a self-signed certificate. The self-signed certificate expires in 60 days.
 - `-HttpsPort`: Optional. If you don't specify a port, the gateway service is deployed on port 443 (HTTPS). To use a different port, specify in this parameter. If you use a custom port besides 443, you access the Windows Admin Center by going to `https://\<clientAccessPoint\>:<port>`.

ⓘ Note

The `Deploy-GatewayV2Ha.Deploy.ps1` script supports `-WhatIf` and `-Verbose` parameters.

ⓘ Important

To perform further lifecycle operations on your high availability install, ensure all scripts from the `Deploy-GatewayV2Ha.zip` file are present on all nodes.

Example

PowerShell

```
$parameters = @{
  ClusterStorage = "C:\ClusterStorage\Volume1\Gateway"
  ClientAccessPoint = gateway-ha
  StaticAddress = '10.0.0.50'
  InstallerPath = "C:\Installers\WindowsAdminCenter2511.exe"
  CertificateThumbprint = "AA11BB22CC33DD44EE55FF66AA77BB88CC99DD00"
}
Deploy-GatewayV2Ha.Deploy @parameters
```

Update an existing high availability installation

Use the same `Deploy-GatewayV2Ha.Deploy.ps1` script to update your HA deployment, without losing your connection data.

Update to a new version of Windows Admin Center

When a new version of Windows Admin Center is released, run the `Deploy-GatewayV2Ha.Deploy.ps1` script again with the updated executable specified in the `InstallerPath` parameter:

PowerShell

```
$parameters = @{
  ClusterStorage = "C:\ClusterStorage\Volume1\Gateway"
  ClientAccessPoint = gateway-ha
  StaticAddress = '10.0.0.50'
  InstallerPath = "C:\Installers\WindowsAdminCenter2511new.exe"
  CertificateThumbprint = "AA11BB22CC33DD44EE55FF66AA77BB88CC99DD00"
}
Deploy-GatewayV2Ha.Deploy @parameters
```

You can also update the certificate when you update the Windows Admin Center platform by using a new `.exe` file.

Update the certificate used by Windows Admin Center

You can update the certificate used by a HA deployment of Windows Admin Center at any time by using the `-UpdateCertificate` flag.

PowerShell

```
$parameters = @{
  UpdateCertificate = $true
  ClusterStorage = "C:\ClusterStorage\Volume1\Gateway"
  ClientAccessPoint = gateway-ha
  CertificateThumbprint = "AA11BB22CC33DD44EE55FF66AA77BB88CC99DD00"
}
Deploy-GatewayV2Ha.Deploy @parameters
```

Uninstall the high availability deployment

To uninstall the HA deployment of Windows Admin Center from your failover cluster, run the `Deploy-GatewayV2Ha.Uninstall.ps1` script.

PowerShell

```
$parameters = @{
  ClusterStorage = "C:\ClusterStorage\Volume1\Gateway"
  ClientAccessPoint = gateway-ha
}
Deploy-GatewayV2Ha.Uninstall @parameters
```

Troubleshooting

Logs are saved in the temp folder of the CSV. For example, `C:\ClusterStorage\Volume1\temp`.

If needed, you can run diagnostics by passing `Diagnostics` using the `-Mode` flag in the `Deploy-GatewayV2Ha.Inspect.ps1` script. The following example shows running the diagnostic collection for the last 24 hours on a cluster:

PowerShell

```
$parameters = @{
  Mode = Diagnostics
  ClusterStorage = "C:\ClusterStorage\Volume1\Gateway"
  ClientAccessPoint = gateway-ha
  DiagnosticLookbackHours = 24
  DiagnosticsOutputPath = "C:\Temp\wac-ha-diag"
}
Deploy-GatewayV2Ha.Inspect @parameters
```

Last updated on 04/09/2026

Windows Admin Center Settings

Article • 06/16/2023 • Applies to:  Windows Admin Center,  Windows Admin Center Preview

Windows Admin Center settings consist of user-level and gateway-level settings. A change to a user-level setting only affects the current user's profile, while a change to a gateway-level setting affects all users on that Windows Admin Center gateway.

User settings

User-level settings consist of the following sections:

- Account
- Language/Region
- Personalization
- Suggestions

In the **Account** tab, users can review the credentials they have used to authenticate to Windows Admin Center. If Microsoft Entra ID is configured to be the identity provider, the user can log out of their Microsoft Entra account from this tab.

In the **Language/Region** tab, users can change the language and region formats displayed by Windows Admin Center.

In the **Personalization** tab, users can toggle to a dark UI theme.

In the **Suggestions** tab, users can toggle suggestions about Azure services and new features.

Development settings

Development settings in Windows Admin Center consist of the following sections:

- Advanced
- Performance profile

The **Advanced** tab gives Windows Admin Center extension developers additional capabilities.

The **Performance profile** tab lets you collect performance data about your Windows Admin Center session.

Gateway settings

Gateway-level settings consist of the following sections:

- Access
- Diagnostics & feedback
- Extensions
- General
- Internet Access
- Proxy
- Register
- Updates
- Shared Connections
- WebSocket validation

Only gateway administrators are able to see and change these settings. Changes to these settings change the configuration of the gateway and affect all users of the Windows Admin Center gateway.

The **Access** tab lets administrators configure who can access the Windows Admin Center gateway, as well as the identity provider used to authenticate users. [Learn more about controlling access to the gateway.](#)

In the **Diagnostics & feedback** tab, users can choose how much diagnostic data they want to send to Microsoft.

In the **Extensions** tab, administrators can install, uninstall, or update gateway extensions. [Learn more about extensions.](#)

In the **General** tab, users can select to have their UI session of Windows Admin Center expire after some period of inactivity.

The **Internet Access** tab lets administrators configure who can access the Windows Admin Center gateway, as well as the identity provider used to authenticate users. [Learn more about controlling access to the gateway.](#)

The **Proxy** tab allows users to configure a proxy server to redirect all Windows Admin Center outbound traffic.

From the **Register** tab, administrators can register the gateway with Azure to enable [Azure integration features](#) in Windows Admin Center.

Using the **Updates** tab, users can see which version of Windows Admin Center is running and if this version is up to date.

Using the **Shared Connections** tab, administrators can configure a single list of connections to be shared across all users of the Windows Admin Center gateway. [Learn more about configuring connections once for all users of a gateway.](#)

For **WebSocket validation**, administrators can now validate their WebSocket connections and customize these settings to various conditions. [Learn more about WebSocket validation](#)

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Configure User Access Control and Permissions

06/26/2025 Applies to:  Windows Admin Center,  Windows Admin Center Preview

If you haven't already, familiarize yourself with the [user access control options in Windows Admin Center](#).

Note

Group based access in Windows Admin Center is not supported in workgroup environments or across non-trusted domains.

Gateway access role definitions

There are two roles for access to the Windows Admin Center gateway service:

Gateway users can connect to the Windows Admin Center gateway service to manage servers through that gateway, but they can't change access permissions nor the authentication mechanism used to authenticate to the gateway.

Gateway administrators can configure who gets access as well as how users authenticate to the gateway. Only gateway administrators can view and configure the Access settings in Windows Admin Center. Local administrators on the gateway machine are always administrators of the Windows Admin Center gateway service.

There is also an additional role specific to the management of CredSSP:

Windows Admin Center CredSSP Administrators are registered with the Windows Admin Center CredSSP endpoint and have permissions to perform predefined CredSSP operations. This group is especially useful for installations of Windows Admin Center in desktop mode, where only the user account that installed Windows Admin Center is given these permissions by default.

Note

Access to the gateway doesn't imply access to managed servers visible by the gateway. To manage a target server, the connecting user must use credentials (either through their passed-through Windows credential or through credentials provided in the Windows Admin Center session using the **Manage as** action) that have administrative access to that

target server. This is because most Windows Admin Center tools require administrative permissions to use.

Active Directory or local machine groups

By default, Active Directory or local machine groups are used to control gateway access. If you have an Active Directory domain, you can manage gateway user and administrator access from within the Windows Admin Center interface.

On the **Users** tab, you can control who can access Windows Admin Center as a gateway user. By default, and if you don't specify a security group, any user that accesses the gateway URL has access. Once you add one or more security groups to the users list, access is restricted to the members of those groups.

If you don't use an Active Directory domain in your environment, access is controlled by the **Users** and **Administrators** local groups on the Windows Admin Center gateway machine.

Smartcard authentication

You can enforce **smartcard authentication** by specifying an additional *required* group for smartcard-based security groups. Once you have added a smartcard-based security group, a user can only access the Windows Admin Center service if they are a member of any security group AND a smartcard group included in the users list.

On the **Administrators** tab, you can control who can access Windows Admin Center as a gateway administrator. The local administrators group on the computer will always have full administrator access and cannot be removed from the list. By adding security groups, you give members of those groups privileges to change Windows Admin Center gateway settings. The administrators list supports smartcard authentication in the same way as the users list: with the AND condition for a security group and a smartcard group.

Microsoft Entra ID

If your organization uses Microsoft Entra ID, you can choose to add an **additional** layer of security to Windows Admin Center by requiring Microsoft Entra authentication to access the gateway. In order to access Windows Admin Center, the user's **Windows account** must also have access to gateway server (even if Microsoft Entra authentication is used). When you use Microsoft Entra ID, you'll manage Windows Admin Center user and administrator access permissions from the Azure portal, rather than from within the Windows Admin Center UI.

Accessing Windows Admin Center when Microsoft Entra authentication is enabled

Depending on the browser used, some users accessing Windows Admin Center with Microsoft Entra authentication configured will receive an additional prompt **from the browser** where they need to provide their Windows account credentials for the machine on which Windows Admin Center is installed. After entering that information, the users will get the additional Microsoft Entra authentication prompt, which requires the credentials of an Azure account that has been granted access in the Microsoft Entra application in Azure.

ⓘ Note

Users whose Windows account has **Administrator rights** on the gateway machine will not be prompted for the Microsoft Entra authentication.

Configuring Microsoft Entra authentication for Windows Admin Center Preview

Go to Windows Admin Center **Settings** > **Access** and use the toggle switch to turn on "Use Microsoft Entra ID to add a layer of security to the gateway". If you have not registered the gateway to Azure, you will be guided to do that at this time.

By default, all members of the Microsoft Entra tenant have user access to the Windows Admin Center gateway service. Only local administrators on the gateway machine have administrator access to the Windows Admin Center gateway. Note that the rights of local administrators on the gateway machine cannot be restricted - local admins can do anything regardless of whether Microsoft Entra ID is used for authentication.

If you want to give specific Microsoft Entra users or groups gateway user or gateway administrator access to the Windows Admin Center service, you must do the following:

1. Go to your Windows Admin Center Microsoft Entra application in the Azure portal by using the hyperlink provided in Access Settings. Note this hyperlink is only available when Microsoft Entra authentication is enabled.
 - You can also find your application in the Azure portal by going to **Microsoft Entra ID** > **Enterprise applications** > **All applications** and searching **WindowsAdminCenter** (the Microsoft Entra app will be named `WindowsAdminCenter-<gateway name>`). If you don't get any search results, ensure **Show** is set to **all applications**, **application status** is set to **any** and select **Apply**, then try your search. Once you've found the application, go to **Users and groups**

2. In the Properties tab, set **User assignment required** to Yes. Once you've done this, only members listed in the **Users and groups** tab will be able to access the Windows Admin Center gateway.
3. In the Users and groups tab, select **Add user**. You must assign a gateway user or gateway administrator role for each user/group added.

Once you turn on Microsoft Entra authentication, the gateway service restarts and you must refresh your browser. You can update user access for the SME Microsoft Entra application in the Azure portal at any time.

Users will be prompted to sign in using their Microsoft Entra identity when they attempt to access the Windows Admin Center gateway URL. Remember that users must also be a member of the local Users on the gateway server to access Windows Admin Center.

Users and administrators can view their currently logged-in account and as well as sign out of this Microsoft Entra account from the **Account** tab of Windows Admin Center Settings.

Configuring Microsoft Entra authentication for Windows Admin Center

To set up Microsoft Entra authentication, you must first register your gateway with Azure (you only need to do this once for your Windows Admin Center gateway). This step creates a Microsoft Entra application from which you can manage gateway user and gateway administrator access.

If you want to give specific Microsoft Entra users or groups gateway user or gateway administrator access to the Windows Admin Center service, you must do the following:

1. Go to your SME Microsoft Entra application in the Azure portal.
 - When you select **Change access control** and then select **Microsoft Entra ID** from the Windows Admin Center Access settings, you can use the hyperlink provided in the UI to access your Microsoft Entra application in the Azure portal. This hyperlink is also available in the Access settings after you select save and have selected Microsoft Entra ID as your access control identity provider.
 - You can also find your application in the Azure portal by going to **Microsoft Entra ID > Enterprise applications > All applications** and searching **SME** (the Microsoft Entra app will be named SME-<gateway>). If you don't get any search results, ensure **Show** is set to **all applications**, **application status** is set to **any** and select **Apply**, then try your search. Once you've found the application, go to **Users and groups**

2. In the Properties tab, set **User assignment required** to Yes. Once you've done this, only members listed in the **Users and groups** tab will be able to access the Windows Admin Center gateway.
3. In the Users and groups tab, select **Add user**. You must assign a gateway user or gateway administrator role for each user/group added.

Once you save the Microsoft Entra access control in the **Change access control** pane, the gateway service restarts and you must refresh your browser. You can update user access for the Windows Admin Center Microsoft Entra application in the Azure portal at any time.

Users will be prompted to sign in using their Microsoft Entra identity when they attempt to access the Windows Admin Center gateway URL. Remember that users must also be a member of the local Users on the gateway server to access Windows Admin Center.

Using the **Azure** tab of Windows Admin Center general settings, users and administrators can view their currently logged-in account and as well as sign out of this Microsoft Entra account.

Conditional access and multi-factor authentication

One of the benefits of using Microsoft Entra ID as an additional layer of security to control access to the Windows Admin Center gateway is that you can leverage Microsoft Entra ID's powerful security features like conditional access and multi-factor authentication.

[Learn more about configuring conditional access with Microsoft Entra ID.](#)

Configure single sign-on

Single sign-on when deployed as a Service on Windows Server

When you install Windows Admin Center on Windows 10, it's ready to use single sign-on. If you're going to use Windows Admin Center on Windows Server, however, you need to set up some form of Kerberos delegation in your environment before you can use single sign-on. The delegation configures the gateway computer as trusted to delegate to the target node.

To configure [Resource-based constrained delegation](#) in your environment, use the following PowerShell example. This example shows how you would configure a Windows Server [node01.contoso.com] to accept delegation from your Windows Admin Center gateway [wac.contoso.com] in the contoso.com domain.

PowerShell

```
Set-ADComputer -Identity (Get-ADComputer node01) -  
PrincipalsAllowedToDelegateToAccount (Get-ADComputer wac)
```

To remove this relationship, run the following cmdlet:

PowerShell

```
Set-ADComputer -Identity (Get-ADComputer node01) -  
PrincipalsAllowedToDelegateToAccount $null
```

Role-based access control (RBAC)

Role-based access control enables you to provide users with limited access to the machine instead of making them full local administrators. [Read more about role-based access control and the available roles.](#)

Setting up RBAC consists of two steps: enabling support on the target computer(s) and assigning users to the relevant roles.

Tip

Make sure you have local administrator privileges on the machines where you are configuring support for role-based access control.

Apply role-based access control to a single machine

The single machine deployment model is ideal for simple environments with only a few computers to manage. Configuring a machine with support for role-based access control will result in the following changes:

- PowerShell modules with functions required by Windows Admin Center will be installed on your system drive, under `C:\Program Files\WindowsPowerShell\Modules`. All modules will start with **Microsoft.Sme**
- Desired State Configuration will run a one-time configuration to configure a Just Enough Administration endpoint on the machine, named **Microsoft.Sme.PowerShell**. This endpoint defines the three roles used by Windows Admin Center and will run as a temporary local administrator when a user connects to it.
- Three new local groups will be created to control which users are assigned access to which roles:
 - Windows Admin Center Administrators
 - Windows Admin Center Hyper-V Administrators
 - Windows Admin Center Readers

ⓘ Note

Role-based access control is not supported for cluster management (i.e. features that are dependent on RBAC such as CredSSP will fail).

To enable support for role-based access control on a single machine, follow these steps:

1. Open Windows Admin Center and connect to the machine you wish to configure with role-based access control using an account with local administrator privileges on the target machine.
2. On the **Overview** tool, select **Settings > Role-based access control**.
3. Select **Apply** at the bottom of the page to enable support for role-based access control on the target computer. The application process involves copying PowerShell scripts and invoking a configuration (using PowerShell Desired State Configuration) on the target machine. It may take up to 10 minutes to complete, and will result in WinRM restarting. This will temporarily disconnect Windows Admin Center, PowerShell, and WMI users.
4. Refresh the page to check the status of role-based access control. When it is ready for use, the status will change to **Applied**.

Once the configuration is applied, you can assign users to the roles:

1. Open the **Local Users and Groups** tool and navigate to the **Groups** tab.
2. Select the **Windows Admin Center Readers** group.
3. In the **Details** pane at the bottom, select **Add User** and enter the name of a user or security group that should have read-only access to the server through Windows Admin Center. The users and groups can come from the local machine or your Active Directory domain.
4. Repeat steps 2-3 for the **Windows Admin Center Hyper-V Administrators** and **Windows Admin Center Administrators** groups.

You can also fill these groups consistently across your domain by configuring a Group Policy Object with the [Restricted Groups Policy Setting](#).

Apply role-based access control to multiple machines

In a large enterprise deployment, you can use your existing automation tools to push out the role-based access control feature to your computers by downloading the configuration package from the Windows Admin Center gateway. The configuration package is designed to be used with PowerShell Desired State Configuration, but you can adapt it to work with your preferred automation solution.

Download the role-based access control configuration

To download the role-based access control configuration package, you'll need to have access to Windows Admin Center and a PowerShell prompt.

If you're running the Windows Admin Center gateway in service mode on Windows Server, use the following command to download the configuration package. Be sure to update the gateway address with the correct one for your environment.

PowerShell

```
$WindowsAdminCenterGateway = 'https://windowsadmincenter.contoso.com'  
Invoke-RestMethod -Uri  
"$WindowsAdminCenterGateway/api/nodes/all/features/jea/endpoint/export" -Method  
POST -UseDefaultCredentials -OutFile "~\Desktop\WindowsAdminCenter_RBAC.zip"
```

If you're running the Windows Admin Center gateway on your Windows 10 machine, run the following command instead:

PowerShell

```
$cert = Get-ChildItem Cert:\CurrentUser\My | Where-Object Subject -eq 'CN=Windows  
Admin Center Client' | Select-Object -First 1  
Invoke-RestMethod -Uri  
"https://localhost:6516/api/nodes/all/features/jea/endpoint/export" -Method POST -  
Certificate $cert -OutFile "~\Desktop\WindowsAdminCenter_RBAC.zip"
```

When you expand the zip archive, you'll see the following folder structure:

- InstallJeaFeatures.ps1
- JustEnoughAdministration (directory)
- Modules (directory)
 - Microsoft.SME.* (directories)

To configure support for role-based access control on a node, you need to perform the following actions:

1. Copy the **JustEnoughAdministration** and **Microsoft.SME.*** modules to the PowerShell module directory on the target machine. Typically, this is located at `C:\Program Files\WindowsPowerShell\Modules`.
2. Update **InstallJeaFeature.ps1** file to match your desired configuration for the RBAC endpoint.
3. Run `InstallJeaFeature.ps1` to compile the DSC resource.
4. Deploy your DSC configuration to all of your machines to apply the configuration.

The following section explains how to do this using PowerShell Remoting.

Deploy on multiple machines

To deploy the configuration you downloaded onto multiple machines, you'll need to update the **InstallJeaFeatures.ps1** script to include the appropriate security groups for your environment, copy the files to each of your computers, and invoke the configuration scripts. You can use your preferred automation tooling to accomplish this, however this article will focus on a pure PowerShell-based approach.

By default, the configuration script will create local security groups on the machine to control access to each of the roles. This is suitable for workgroup and domain joined machines, but if you're deploying in a domain-only environment you may wish to directly associate a domain security group with each role. To update the configuration to use domain security groups, open **InstallJeaFeatures.ps1** and make the following changes:

1. Remove the 3 **Group** resources from the file:
 - a. "Group MS-Readers-Group"
 - b. "Group MS-Hyper-V-Administrators-Group"
 - c. "Group MS-Administrators-Group"
2. Remove the 3 Group resources from the JeaEndpoint **DependsOn** property
 - a. "[Group]MS-Readers-Group"
 - b. "[Group]MS-Hyper-V-Administrators-Group"
 - c. "[Group]MS-Administrators-Group"
3. Change the group names in the JeaEndpoint **RoleDefinitions** property to your desired security groups. For example, if you have a security group *CONTOSO\MyTrustedAdmins* that should be assigned access to the Windows Admin Center Administrators role, change `'$env:COMPUTERNAME\Windows Admin Center Administrators'` to `'CONTOSO\MyTrustedAdmins'`. The three strings you need to update are:
 - a. '\$env:COMPUTERNAME\Windows Admin Center Administrators'
 - b. '\$env:COMPUTERNAME\Windows Admin Center Hyper-V Administrators'
 - c. '\$env:COMPUTERNAME\Windows Admin Center Readers'

ⓘ Note

Be sure to use unique security groups for each role. Configuration will fail if the same security group is assigned to multiple roles.

Next, at the end of the **InstallJeaFeatures.ps1** file, add the following lines of PowerShell to the bottom of the script:

PowerShell

```
Copy-Item "$PSScriptRoot\JustEnoughAdministration"
"$env:ProgramFiles\WindowsPowerShell\Modules" -Recurse -Force
$ConfigData = @{
    AllNodes = @(
        ModuleBasePath = @{
            Source = "$PSScriptRoot\Modules"
            Destination = "$env:ProgramFiles\WindowsPowerShell\Modules"
        }
    )
}
InstallJeaFeature -ConfigurationData $ConfigData | Out-Null
Start-DscConfiguration -Path "$PSScriptRoot\InstallJeaFeature" -JobName
"Installing JEA for Windows Admin Center" -Force
```



Finally, you can copy the folder containing the modules, DSC resource and configuration to each target node and run the **InstallJeaFeature.ps1** script. To do this remotely from your admin workstation, you can run the following commands:

PowerShell

```
$ComputersToConfigure = 'MyServer01', 'MyServer02'

$ComputersToConfigure | ForEach-Object {
    $session = New-PSSession -ComputerName $_ -ErrorAction Stop
    Copy-Item -Path "~\Desktop\WindowsAdminCenter_RBAC\JustEnoughAdministration\"
    -Destination "$env:ProgramFiles\WindowsPowerShell\Modules\" -ToSession $session -
    Recurse -Force
    Copy-Item -Path "~\Desktop\WindowsAdminCenter_RBAC" -Destination
    "$env:TEMP\WindowsAdminCenter_RBAC" -ToSession $session -Recurse -Force
    Invoke-Command -Session $session -ScriptBlock { Import-Module
    JustEnoughAdministration; &
    "$env:TEMP\WindowsAdminCenter_RBAC\InstallJeaFeature.ps1" } -AsJob
    Disconnect-PSSession $session
}
```

Install and manage extensions

Applies to:  Windows Admin Center,  Windows Admin Center Preview

Windows Admin Center is an extensible platform where each connection type and tool is an extension that you can install, uninstall, and update individually. You can search for new extensions published by Microsoft and other developers, and install and update them individually without having to update the entire Windows Admin Center installation. You can also configure a separate NuGet feed or file share and distribute extensions to use internally within your organization.

Important

If outbound connectivity is restricted by your firewall or proxy server, make sure your [network URLs are configured properly](#). If your network isn't configured properly, you won't receive extension updates.

Installing an extension

Windows Admin Center shows extensions available from the specified NuGet feed. By default, Windows Admin Center points to the Microsoft official NuGet feed which hosts extensions published by Microsoft and other developers.

1. Select the **Settings** button in the upper-right corner. In the left pane, select **Extensions**.
2. The **Available Extensions** tab lists the extensions on the feed that are available for installation.
3. Select an extension to view the extension description, version, publisher, and other information in the **Details** pane.
4. Select **Install** to install an extension. If the gateway must run in elevated mode to make this change, you're presented with a User Account Control (UAC) elevation prompt. After installation is complete, your browser automatically refreshes and Windows Admin Center reloads with the new extension installed. If the extension you're trying to install is an update to a previously installed extension, you can select the **Update to latest** button to install the update. You can also go to the **Installed Extensions** tab to view installed extensions and see if an update is available in the **Status** column.

Installing extensions from a different feed

Windows Admin Center supports multiple feeds and you can view and manage packages from more than one feed at a time. You can add any NuGet feed that supports the NuGet V2 APIs or a file share to Windows Admin Center for installing extensions.

1. Select the **Settings** button in the upper-right corner. In the left pane, select **Extensions**.
2. On the right pane, select the **Feeds** tab.
3. Select the **Add** button to add another feed. For a NuGet feed, enter the NuGet V2 feed URL. The NuGet feed provider or administrator should be able to provide the URL information. For a file share, enter the full path of the file share in which the extension package files (.nupkg) are stored. If you add a file share as a feed, it must meet the following criteria:
 - NTAuthority\Network Service must have access to the file
 - The file path can't include the C:\Users folder
 - The packages on the file share must be signed, unless [your operation mode is set to "Development"](#)
4. Select **Add**. If the gateway must run in elevated mode to make this change, you're presented with a UAC elevation prompt. This prompt only appears if you're running Windows Admin Center in desktop mode.

The **Available Extensions** list shows extensions from all registered feeds. You can check which feed each extension is from by using the **Package Feed** column.

Uninstall an extension

You can uninstall any extensions you previously installed, or even uninstall any tools that were preinstalled as part of the Windows Admin Center installation.

1. Select the **Settings** button in the upper-right corner. In the left pane, select **Extensions**.
2. Select the **Installed Extensions** tab to view all installed extensions.
3. Choose an extension to uninstall, and then select **Uninstall**.

After the uninstall process finishes, your browser automatically refreshes and Windows Admin Center reloads with the extension removed. If you uninstalled a tool that was preinstalled as part of Windows Admin Center, you can reinstall the tool in the **Available Extensions** tab.

Install extensions on a computer without internet connectivity

If you install Windows Admin Center on a computer that isn't connected to the internet or is behind a proxy, it might not be able to access and install the extensions from the Windows Admin Center feed. You can download extension packages manually or by using a PowerShell script, and configure Windows Admin Center to retrieve packages from a file share or local drive.

Manually download extension packages

1. On another computer that has internet connectivity, open a web browser and go to the following URL:
https://dev.azure.com/WindowsAdminCenter/Windows%20Admin%20Center%20Feed/_artifacts/feed/wac-public-extensions

You might need to create a Microsoft account and sign in to view the extension packages.

2. Select the name of the package you want to install to view the package details page.
3. Select the **Download** link in the upper navigation bar of the package details page and download the `.nupkg` file for the extension.
4. Repeat steps 2 and 3 for all the packages you want to download.
5. Copy the package files to a file share that you can access from the computer where you installed Windows Admin Center, or to the local disk of the computer where you installed Windows Admin Center.
6. [Follow the instructions to install extensions from a different feed.](#)

Downloading packages with a PowerShell script

You can find scripts on the internet for downloading NuGet packages from a NuGet feed. Use the [script provided by Jon Galloway](#), Senior Program Manager at Microsoft.

1. As described in the [blog post](#), install the script as a NuGet package, or copy and paste the script into the PowerShell ISE.
2. Edit the first line of the script to your NuGet feed's v2 URL. If you're downloading packages from the Windows Admin Center official feed, use the following URL:

PowerShell

```
$feedUrlBase = "https://aka.ms/wac-public-extensions"
```

3. Run the script. It downloads all the NuGet packages from the feed to the following local folder: `%USERPROFILE%\Documents\NuGetLocal`.
4. [Follow the instructions to install extensions from a different feed.](#)

Manage extensions with PowerShell

Windows Admin Center Preview includes a PowerShell module to manage your gateway extensions.

PowerShell

```
# Add the module to the current session
Import-Module "$env:ProgramFiles\windows admin
center\PowerShell\Modules\ExtensionTools"
# Available cmdlets: Get-Feed, Add-Feed, Remove-Feed, Get-Extension, Install-
Extension, Uninstall-Extension, Update-Extension

# List feeds
Get-Feed "https://wac.contoso.com"

# Add a new extension feed
Add-Feed -GatewayEndpoint "https://wac.contoso.com" -Feed "\\WAC\our-private-
extensions"

# Remove an extension feed
Remove-Feed -GatewayEndpoint "https://wac.contoso.com" -Feed "\\WAC\our-private-
extensions"

# List all extensions
Get-Extension "https://wac.contoso.com"

# Install an extension (locate the latest version from all feeds and install it)
Install-Extension -GatewayEndpoint "https://wac.contoso.com" "msft.sme.containers"

# Install an extension (latest version from a specific feed, if the feed is not
present, it will be added)
Install-Extension -GatewayEndpoint "https://wac.contoso.com" "msft.sme.containers" -
Feed "https://aka.ms/sme-extension-feed"

# Install an extension (install a specific version)
Install-Extension "https://wac.contoso.com" "msft.sme.certificate-manager" "0.133.0"

# Uninstall-Extension
Uninstall-Extension "https://wac.contoso.com" "msft.sme.containers"

# Update-Extension
Update-Extension "https://wac.contoso.com" "msft.sme.containers"
```

ⓘ Note

You must be gateway administrator to modify Windows Admin Center extensions with PowerShell.

[Learn more about building an extension with the Windows Admin Center SDK.](#)

Gateway plug-in extensions

Windows Admin Center gateway plug-in extensions are most impacted by the changes to the modernized gateway. Windows Admin Center gateway plug-ins enable API communication from the UI of your tool or solution to a target node. Windows Admin Center hosts a gateway service that relays commands and scripts from gateway plug-ins to be executed on target nodes. You can extend the gateway service to include custom gateway plug-ins that support protocols other than the default ones (PowerShell and WMI).

Because gateway plug-ins communicate with Windows Admin Center's backend to enable API communication, gateway plug-in code can include components written with the .NET Framework version 4.6.2, which don't function with .NET 8.

Additionally, the way plug-ins work changed with version 2410. Instead of developing a C# class that implements the `IPlugIn` interface from the `Microsoft.ManagementExperience.FeatureInterfaces` namespace to extend the gateway plug-in, you now write extensions in the form of [ASP.NET MVC controllers](#). These controllers have increased flexibility compared to the simple C# class and extensive documentation.

[View our developer documentation](#) to learn more about gateway plug-in development in Windows Admin Center.

Extensions available on install

Extensions not included in the Windows Admin Center installer, including external partner extensions, aren't available unless you add them using an extension feed.


When you install Windows Admin Center, you get the following extensions:

- Apps & features
- Azure Backup
- Azure File Sync

- Azure hybrid center
 - Azure Kubernetes Service
 - Certificates
 - Cluster Creation
 - Cluster Manager
 - Developer Guide
 - Devices
 - Events
 - Failover cluster tools
 - Files & file sharing
 - Firewall
 - Local users & groups
 - Network Controller tools and SDN Virtual networks
 - Networks
 - Packet monitoring
 - Performance Monitor
 - PowerShell
 - Processes
 - Registry
 - Remote Desktop
 - Roles & features
 - Scheduled tasks
 - SDN Gateway connections
 - SDN Infrastructure
 - SDN Logical networks
 - SDN Network security groups
 - Security
 - Server Manager and Computer Management
 - Services
 - Storage
 - Storage Migration Service
 - Storage Replica
 - System Insights
 - Updates
 - Virtual machines and switches
-

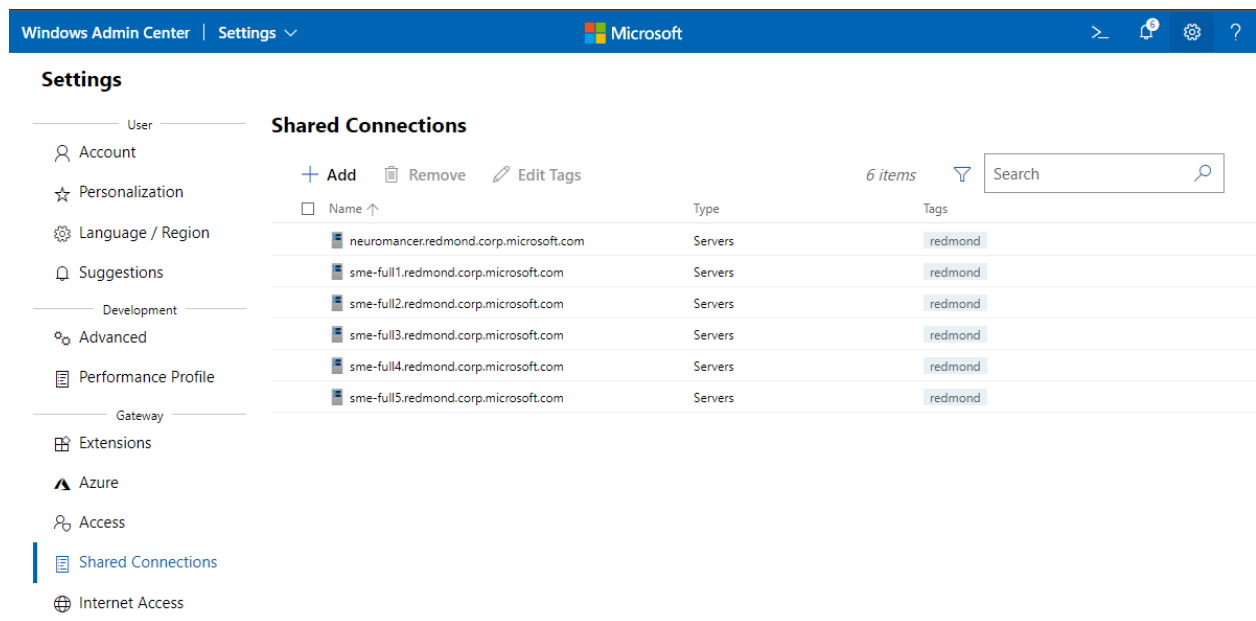
Last updated on 04/22/2026

Configure shared connections for all users of the Windows Admin Center gateway

Article • 11/01/2024 • Applies to:  Windows Admin Center,  Windows Admin Center Preview

With the ability to configure shared connections, gateway administrators can configure the connections list once for all users of a given Windows Admin Center gateway. This feature is only available on Windows Admin Center service mode.

From the **Shared Connections** tab of Windows Admin Center gateway Settings, gateway administrators can add servers, clusters, and PC connections as you would from the all connections page, including the ability to tag connections. Any connections and tags added in the Shared Connections list will appear for all users of this Windows Admin Center gateway, from their all connections page.



When any Windows Admin Center user accesses the "All Connections" page after Shared Connections have been configured, they will see their connections grouped into two sections: Personal and Shared connections. The Personal group is a specific user's connection list and persists across that user's browser sessions. The Shared connections group is the same across all users, and cannot be modified from the All Connections page.

Windows Admin Center

All connections

+ Add Connect Manage as Remove Edit Tags 7 items Search

Name ↑	Type	Last connected	Managing as	Tags
Personal				
Shared				
neuromancer.redmond.corp.microsoft.com	Servers	Never	redmond\dawhite	redmond
sme-full1.redmond.corp.microsoft.com	Servers	Never	REDMOND\dawhite	redmond
sme-full2.redmond.corp.microsoft.com	Servers	Never	REDMOND\dawhite	redmond
sme-full3.redmond.corp.microsoft.com	Servers	Never	REDMOND\dawhite	redmond
sme-full4.redmond.corp.microsoft.com	Servers	Never	REDMOND\dawhite	redmond
sme-full5.redmond.corp.microsoft.com	Servers	Never	REDMOND\dawhite	redmond

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Use PowerShell to manage Windows Admin Center settings

Article • 10/17/2024 • Applies to:  Windows Admin Center,  Windows Admin Center Preview

If you have a large organization with multiple Windows Admin Center servers, you can use PowerShell to configure the list of connections and extensions on multiple servers at a time.

Use PowerShell to import or export your connections (with tags)

PowerShell

```
# Load the module
Import-Module "$env:ProgramFiles\windows admin
center\PowerShell\Modules\ConnectionTools"
# Available cmdlets: Export-Connection, Import-Connection

# Export connections (including tags) to a .csv file
Export-Connection "https://wac.contoso.com" -fileName "WAC-connections.csv"
# Import connections (including tags) from a .csv file
Import-Connection "https://wac.contoso.com" -fileName "WAC-connections.csv"
# Import connections (including tags) from .csv files, and remove any
connections that are not explicitly in the imported file by using the -prune
switch parameter
Import-Connection "https://wac.contoso.com" -fileName "WAC-connections.csv"
-prune
```

CSV file format for importing connections

The format of the CSV file starts with the following four headings, followed by each connection on a new line.

- `name`: The FQDN of the connection.
- `type`: The connection type. For the default connections included with Windows Admin Center, use one of the following strings:

 Expand table

Connection type	Connection string
Windows Server	<code>msft.sme.connection-type.server</code>
Failover cluster	<code>msft.sme.connection-type.cluster</code>

- `tags`: Pipe-separated tags.
- `groupId`: The column for shared connections. Use the value `global` in this column to make a shared connection.

ⓘ Note

Modifying the shared connections is limited to gateway administrators. Any user can use PowerShell to modify their personal connection list.

Example CSV file for importing connections

```
"name","type","tags","groupId"
"myServer.contoso.com","msft.sme.connection-type.server","hyperv"
"myDesktop.contoso.com","msft.sme.connection-type.windows-server","hyperv"
"teamcluster.contoso.com","msft.sme.connection-
type.cluster","legacyCluster|WS2016","global"
"myHCIcluster.contoso.com","msft.sme.connection-
type.cluster","myHCIcluster|hyperv|JIT|WS2019"
"teamclusterNode.contoso.com","msft.sme.connection-
type.server","legacyCluster|WS2016","global"
"myHCIclusterNode.contoso.com","msft.sme.connection-
type.server","myHCIcluster|hyperv|JIT|WS2019"
```

ⓘ Note

The CSV file is case-sensitive.

Import RDCMan connections

Use the following script to export saved connections in [RDCMan](#) to a file. You can then import the file into Windows Admin Center and maintain your RDCMan grouping hierarchy by using tags.

1. Copy and paste the following code into your PowerShell session:

```
#Helper function for RdgToWacCsv
function AddServers {
    param (
        [Parameter(Mandatory = $true)]
        [Xml.XmlLinkedNode]
        $node,
        [Parameter()]
        [String[]]
        $tags,
        [Parameter(Mandatory = $true)]
        [String]
        $csvPath
    )
    if ($node.LocalName -eq 'server') {
        $serverName = $node.properties.name
        $tagString = $tags -join "|"
        Add-Content -Path $csvPath -Value ('"' + $serverName +
        '", "msft.sme.connection-type.server", "' + $tagString + '"')
    }
    elseif ($node.LocalName -eq 'group' -or $node.LocalName -eq 'file') {
        $groupName = $node.properties.name
        $tags+=$groupName
        $currNode = $node.properties.NextSibling
        while ($currNode) {
            AddServers -node $currNode -tags $tags -csvPath $csvPath
            $currNode = $currNode.NextSibling
        }
    }
    else {
        # Node type isn't relevant to tagging or adding connections in
        Windows Admin Center
    }
    return
}

<#
.SYNOPSIS
Convert an .rdg file from Remote Desktop Connection Manager into a .csv
that can be imported into Windows Admin Center, maintaining groups via
server tags. This will not modify the existing .rdg file and will
create a new .csv file

.DESCRIPTION
This converts an .rdg file into a .csv that can be imported into
Windows Admin Center.

.PARAMETER RDGfilepath
The path of the .rdg file to be converted. This file will not be
modified, only read.

.PARAMETER CSVdirectory
Optional. The directory you want to export the new .csv file. If it's
```

not provided, the new file is created in the same directory as the .rdg file.

```
.EXAMPLE
C:\PS> RdgToWacCsv -RDGfilepath "rdcmangroup.rdg"
#>
function RdgToWacCsv {
    param(
        [Parameter(Mandatory = $true)]
        [String]
        $RDGfilepath,
        [Parameter(Mandatory = $false)]
        [String]
        $CSVdirectory
    )
    [xml]$RDGfile = Get-Content -Path $RDGfilepath
    $node = $RDGfile.RDCMan.file
    if (!$CSVdirectory){
        $csvPath = [System.IO.Path]::GetDirectoryName($RDGfilepath) +
[System.IO.Path]::GetFileNameWithoutExtension($RDGfilepath) +
        "_WAC.csv"
    } else {
        $csvPath = $CSVdirectory +
[System.IO.Path]::GetFileNameWithoutExtension($RDGfilepath) +
        "_WAC.csv"
    }
    New-item -Path $csvPath
    Add-Content -Path $csvPath -Value '"name","type","tags"'
    AddServers -node $node -csvPath $csvPath
    Write-Host "Converted $RDGfilepath `nOutput: $csvPath"
}
```

2. To create a CSV file, run the following command:

```
PowerShell
```

```
RdgToWacCsv -RDGfilepath "path\to\myRDCManfile.rdg"
```

3. Import the resulting CSV file into Windows Admin Center. Tags in the connection list represent your RDCMan grouping hierarchy.

Manage Windows Admin Center extensions with PowerShell

```
PowerShell
```

```
# Add the module to the current session
Import-Module "$env:ProgramFiles\windows admin
center\PowerShell\Modules\ExtensionTools"
```

```
# Available cmdlets: Get-Feed, Add-Feed, Remove-Feed, Get-Extension,
Install-Extension, Uninstall-Extension, Update-Extension

# List feeds
Get-Feed "https://wac.contoso.com"

# Add a new extension feed
Add-Feed -GatewayEndpoint "https://wac.contoso.com" -Feed "\\WAC\our-
private-extensions"

# Remove an extension feed
Remove-Feed -GatewayEndpoint "https://wac.contoso.com" -Feed "\\WAC\our-
private-extensions"

# List all extensions
Get-Extension "https://wac.contoso.com"

# Install an extension (locate the latest version from all feeds and install
it)
Install-Extension -GatewayEndpoint "https://wac.contoso.com"
"msft.sme.containers"

# Install an extension (latest version from a specific feed, if the feed is
not present, it will be added)
Install-Extension -GatewayEndpoint "https://wac.contoso.com"
"msft.sme.containers" -Feed "https://aka.ms/sme-extension-feed"

# Install an extension (install a specific version)
Install-Extension "https://wac.contoso.com" "msft.sme.certificate-manager"
"0.133.0"

# Uninstall-Extension
Uninstall-Extension "https://wac.contoso.com" "msft.sme.containers"

# Update-Extension
Update-Extension "https://wac.contoso.com" "msft.sme.containers"
```

ⓘ Note

You must be gateway administrator to modify Windows Admin Center extensions with PowerShell.

Additional References

- [Deploy a highly available Windows Admin Center gateway on a cluster](#)
 - [Deploy a Windows Admin Center gateway in Azure using Cloud Shell](#)
-

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Customize WebSocket validation for Windows Admin Center gateway

Article • 12/23/2021 • Applies to:  Windows Admin Center,  Windows Admin Center Preview

To protect WebSocket access, WebSocket connection will now validate **origin** state from the browser so not any external application could get access the WebSocket API defined on the gateway.

Customization of validation

Validation can be adjusted to customize various conditions.

User can configure WebSocket override setting at a Windows Admin Center registry value, `HKLM\Software\Microsoft\ServerManagementGateway\WebSocketValidationOverride`, to specify exceptional **origin host** name and **origin port**. This include wildcard name such as `*.mydomain.mycompany.net` or just `*` to accept all. Wildcard must be specified single form like `*.` and cannot be combined with complex string match condition like `something*something`.

Example of accepted formats are as follows:

- Always allows origin host defined on current TLS certificate. (subject name, alternate DNS names)
- Always allows origin port configured to Windows Admin Center
- `*` - accept any origin host and origin port
- `*:9876` - accept any origin host and origin port 9876
- `:9876` - accept origin port 9876
- `*.my.domain.com` - accept origin host `<any.any.any...>.my.domain.com`
- `*.my.domain.com:9876` - accept origin host `<any.any.any...>.my.domain.com` and origin port 9876

Prevention logic

Gateway adds a session cookie (WAC-SESSION) for user browser. It associates the browser session and username always. It prevents different user attempting using the same browser session.

- When UI starts a WebSocket connection the browser sends the session cookie back to Gateway.

- Gateway validates authenticated username matched with the session cookie always.

Gateway looks for **origin header**, which is endpoint URL that original Windows Admin Center site was loaded.

- Gateway validated **origin host** and **origin port** against current SSL certificate settings which includes list of DNS host names. This tells the UI code is loaded from expected DNS name sites and port.

RDP enhancement

On RDP TCP connection, Gateway only allows to use port 3389 (RDP) and port 2179 (VM connection), so TCP forwarding feature cannot be used for any other purpose.

Possible side effect

If user uses Windows Admin Center by IP address or something not described on the SSL certificate, user cannot access WebSocket because it's not trustable. If it needs to support, modify

`HKLM\Software\Microsoft\ServerManagementGateway\WebSocketValidationOverride` registry value to set the IP address or just specify "*" to ignore validation.

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Update the certificate used by Windows Admin Center

08/25/2025 Applies to:  Windows Admin Center,  Windows Admin Center Preview

When you have Windows Admin Center deployed as a service, you must provide a certificate for HTTPS. TLS certificates play a critical role in securing communications between the WAC gateway and connected devices. By encrypting data and authenticating identities, these certificates enhance the integrity and security of the system.

You might want to update the certificate if:

- You have a new CA
- Your existing private key was disclosed
- You need to renew your certificate

To update this certificate, follow the guidance in this article.

Prerequisites

To update the certificate used by Windows Admin Center, you need the following prerequisites:

- A Windows PC or server with Windows Admin Center installed.
- Administrative privileges or equivalent permissions on the machine you're using Windows Admin Center on.
- A TLS certificate that is:
 - Issued for Server Authentication.
 - Issued by a certificate authority trusted by the Windows Admin Center machine and clients.
 - Valid for the fully qualified domain name (FQDN) or IP address used to access Windows Admin Center.
 - Contains the private key.

Note

Self-signed certificates aren't recommended for use with Windows Admin Center in production environments.

Update the certificate

1. Sign-in to your machine. If you're on Server core, from the SConfig menu, enter option **15**, then press Enter to open a PowerShell session. If you're on the desktop experience, remote desktop into your VM and launch PowerShell.
2. Import the Windows Admin Center configuration PowerShell module using the following command:

```
PowerShell
```

```
Import-Module  
"$env:ProgramFiles\WindowsAdminCenter\PowerShellModules\Microsoft.Windows  
AdminCenter.Configuration"
```

3. Apply the new certificate using the subject name of the certificate. Make sure the certificate uses a unique subject name. The subject name can be found in the `LocalMachine\My\` certificate store on your computer.

```
PowerShell
```

```
Get-ChildItem -Path Cert:\LocalMachine\My
```

```
PowerShell
```

```
Set-WACCertificateSubjectName -SubjectName "<subject name>"
```

Alternatively, you can use the SHA1 thumbprint of the certificate using the **Thumbprint** parameter. The thumbprint can be found in the `LocalMachine\My\` certificate store on your computer.

```
PowerShell
```

```
Set-WACCertificateSubjectName -Thumbprint "<thumbprint>"
```

4. Update the certificate access control list to grant permissions for the *Network Service* account to access the certificate. Use the following command, replacing `<subject name>` with the subject name of the certificate:

```
PowerShell
```

```
Set-WACCertificateAcl -SubjectName "<subject name>"
```

5. You must restart the Windows Admin Center service for the changes to take effect. Restart the Windows Admin Center service using the following command:

```
PowerShell
```

```
Restart-Service -Name WindowsAdminCenter
```

Troubleshooting

There are different tools that you can use to find logs and error messages. The following are the best diagnostic tools to use:

- **Events Viewer:** Utilize the Events Viewer under the WindowsAdminCenter Event log to diagnose any issues related to the TLS certificate registration process. This tool provides detailed logs that can help pinpoint specific errors.
- **Browser errors:** If the WAC service is properly set up but the browser indicates an error, verify the configuration of the TLS certificate and ensure it matches the required setup parameters.
- **Ajax error:** An Ajax error might appear when attempting to open a connection with an invalid certificate. To avoid this issue, ensure the certificate is correctly installed and validated.

Common problems


- **Invalid certificate**
 - A certificate might be invalid. This shows as "invalid certificate."
 - Even if you don't see an error on WindowsAdminCenter event log, the browser could indicate invalid certificate status as icon at the address bar. WACv2 can't be used if an invalid certificate is used when communicating with the sub processes.
 - You shouldn't generate a self-signed certificate because it's a security issue.
- **Mismatched DNS name**
 - The certificate DNS name might be different from the WAC DNS name.
 - If this isn't resolved then WAC might not work or bring errors.
- **Wrong or inaccurate thumbprint**

- Check that the thumbprint is present, correctly registered, and doesn't match what is expected. WAC might not detect the certificate.
- **Private Key not configured to be accessed by the network service**
 - HTTPS protocol layer reads private key of certificate to encrypt TLS payload when communicating over HTTPS protocol.
 - WAC uses Network Service account, so Private Key must be accessible by Network Service. Use certlm.msc tool to select All Tasks menu to open **Manage Private Keys...** dialog.
 - Make sure `NETWORK SERVICE` is configured to access the private key.
- **Network, Policy and Firewall configuration issues**
 - If you restrict TLS communications, then the WAC Gateway might not be able to access the certificate. This might be firewall or GPO issue.

Get started with Windows Admin Center

07/25/2025 Applies to:  Windows Admin Center,  Windows Admin Center Preview

Windows Admin Center is a browser-based management tool that simplifies the administration of servers, clusters, Windows PCs, and Azure virtual machines.

This article describes how to get started with Windows Admin Center after you [download](#)  and [install](#) it on a Windows PC. To learn more about Windows Admin Center, see [Windows Admin Center overview](#).

Open Windows Admin Center on a Windows PC

Important

You must be a member of the local administrators group to use Windows Admin Center.

Follow these steps to open Windows Admin Center on a Windows PC:


1. On the **Start** menu, select **Windows Admin Center (v2)**. Or enter **Windows Admin Center (v2)** on the search bar and then select it from the search results.

Your default browser opens with the sign in screen for Windows Admin Center.

- Windows client operating systems are configured for local access using port 6600.
- Windows Server operating systems are configured for remote access using port 443.

2. Sign in to Windows Admin Center using your administrator credentials.
3. A prompt for selecting a certificate for authentication appears.
4. (First time only:) A pop-up window confirms that your Windows Admin Center version is successfully installed. It also provides information on what's new in this release. Close the window to proceed.

[×](#)




Successfully installed version 2410

New in this release

Revised license terms New ⓘ
With this software release, we updated the Microsoft Software License Terms for Windows Admin Center. By using the updated software, you accept these terms.

Migrate data to updated backend New ⓘ
Ensure user and environmental data transfers to the new build and backend with the new data migration flow.



.NET backend has been updated Improvement ⓘ
The Windows Admin Center platform has been updated from .NET 4.6.2 to .NET Core 8 and is now more performant, secure, and better encrypted.

9 more items...

[Read what's new](#)

The **All connections** page shows your Windows computer name in the list of connections. You're now ready to add connections to Windows Admin Center.

Add connections to Windows Admin Center

To add or create an Azure VM, you must first register Windows Admin Center with Azure. You can add connections as managed nodes to Windows Admin Center from the **All connections** page. **All connections** is the default page that appears when you open Windows Admin Center. On this page, you can either add existing resources as connections or create new resources. The resources that you add appear in the connection list.

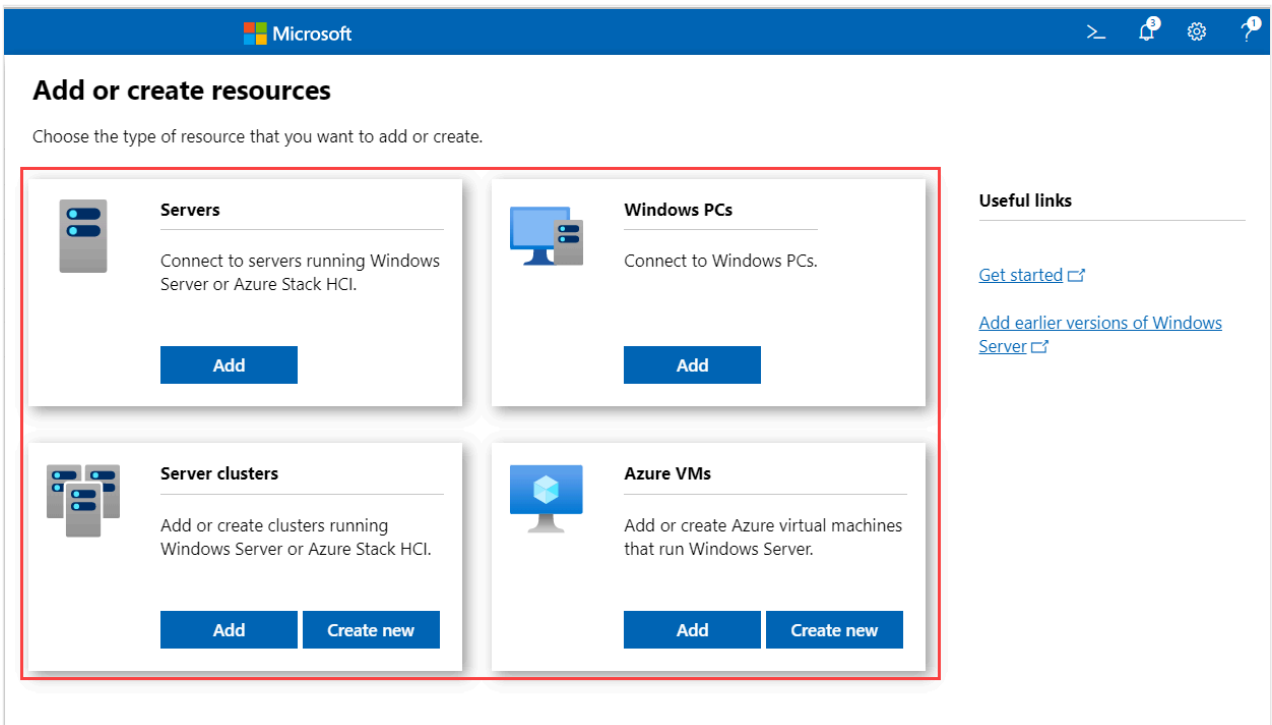
The types of resources that you can add from the **All connections** page are servers, Windows PCs, clusters, and Azure VMs. The resources that you can create are clusters and Azure VMs.

To add connections to Windows Admin Center:

1. Under **All connections**, select **+ Add**.



2. The types of resources that you can add are displayed. Select **Add** for the resource type that you want to add.



3. Windows Admin Center supports various methods to add resources, depending on the resource type:

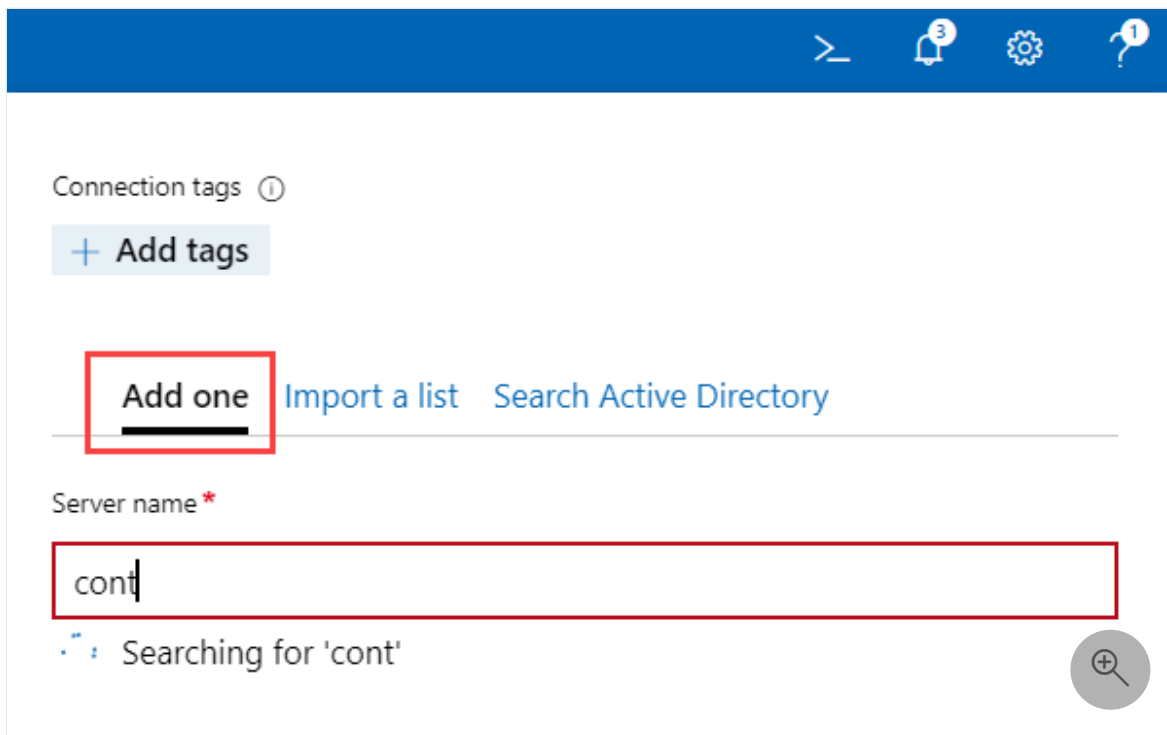
- Add one resource at a time.
- Add multiple resources by bulk importing.
- Add resources by searching Active Directory.

Select the tab based on how you want to add resources. The label for each tab can differ based on the resource type that you're adding.

Add one

Adding one resource at a time is the default method. The label for this tab appears as **Add cluster** when you're adding a cluster.

- a. Select the **Add one** or **Add cluster** tab.
- b. In the **Server name** box, enter the name of the resource.



As you begin entering text, Windows Admin Center starts searching for a resource based on your text string. If a match is found, you can add the name exactly as you entered it or use the default resource name. If no match is found, you can still add this resource to appear in your list of connections.

4. (Optional:) Select **Add tags** to add connection tags. You can use tags to identify and filter related resources in your connection list. For more information, see [Use tags to organize your connections](#) later in this article.
5. When you finish adding resources, select **Add**.

The selected resources appear in the connection list on the **All connections** page.

Authenticate with the managed nodes

After you add connections as managed nodes, you must authenticate with them to connect.

Windows Admin Center supports several mechanisms for authenticating with a managed node. Single sign-on is the default.

ⓘ Note

To perform remote management, Windows Admin Center impersonates the provided user's security context and uses that security context to access the machine. The provided user is listed in the **Managing As** column on the **All Connections** page.

Authenticate by single sign-on

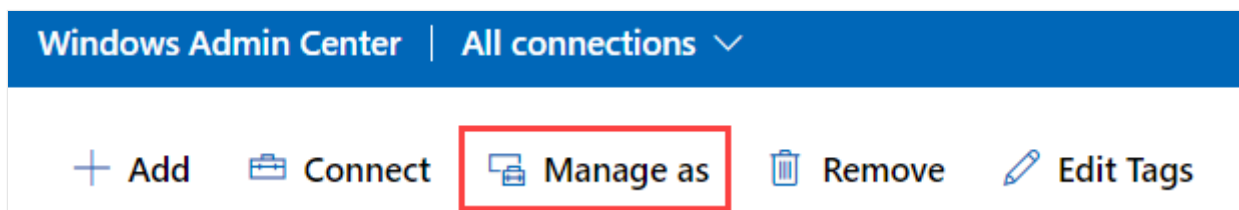
You can use your current Windows credentials to authenticate with the managed node. This authentication is the default, and Windows Admin Center attempts the single sign-on when you add a resource.

Authenticate by single sign-on when Windows Admin Center is deployed as a service on Windows Server

If you installed Windows Admin Center on Windows Server, additional configuration is required for single sign-on. For more information, see [Configure single sign-on](#).

Authenticate by specifying credentials

1. In **All connections**, select a resource from the list.
2. Select **Manage as** to specify your credentials to authenticate to the managed node.



3. If Windows Admin Center is running in service mode on Windows Server, but you don't have Kerberos delegation configured, you must reenter your Windows credentials.

Specify your credentials

Specify the administrator account to use when connecting to cluster.corp.contoso.com.


Use my Windows account for this connection

Use another account for this connection

Username *

Password *

Use these credentials for all connections.

 To perform a single sign-in using your Windows account, you might need to set up Kerberos constrained delegation.

You can apply the credentials to all connections, which will cache them for that specific browser session. If you reload your browser, you must reenter your **Manage as** credentials.

Authenticate by Local Administrator Password Solution

If your environment uses [Local Administrator Password Solution \(LAPS\)](#), and you have Windows Admin Center installed on your Windows PC, you can use LAPS credentials to authenticate with the managed node. If you use this scenario, you can [provide feedback](#) .

Use tags to organize your connections

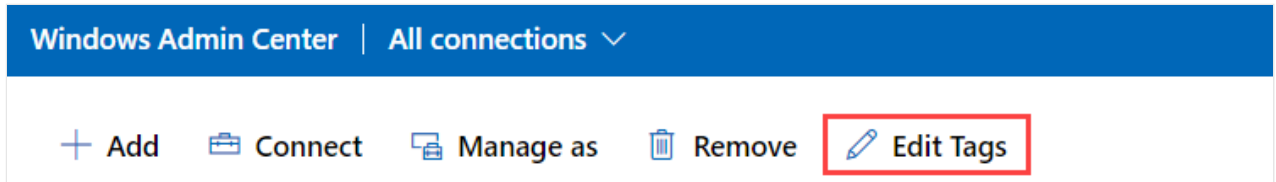
You can use tags to identify and filter related resources in your connection list. The ability to view a subset of your resources in the connection list is especially useful if you have many connections.

Edit tags

You can add tags to a connection while you add a new connection. Or you can add or edit them later. For one or more connections on the **All connections** page.

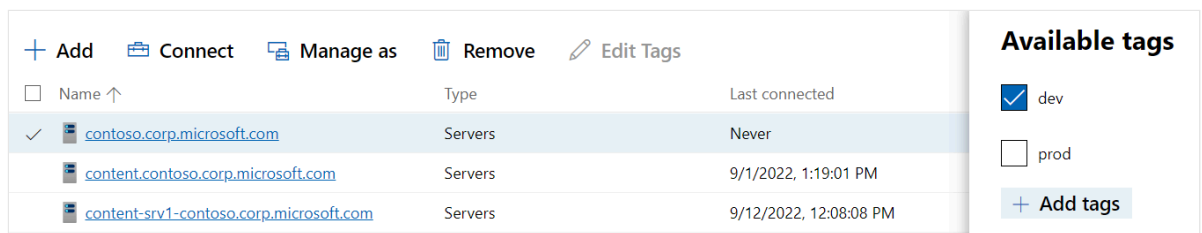
To add or edit a tag:

1. In the list of connections, select one or more connections.
2. Select **Edit Tags**.



3. On the **Available tags** pane, you can take any of these actions:

- To add a new tag to your selected connections, select **Add tags** and enter a desired tag name.
- To tag the selected connections with an existing tag name, select the checkbox next to the tag name that you want to apply.
- To remove a tag from all selected connections, clear the checkbox next to the tag that you want to remove.
- If a tag is applied to a subset of the selected connections, the checkbox appears in an intermediate state. You can select the checkbox and apply the tag to all selected connections, or clear the checkbox to remove the tag from all selected connections.



4. Select **Save** to save your changes.

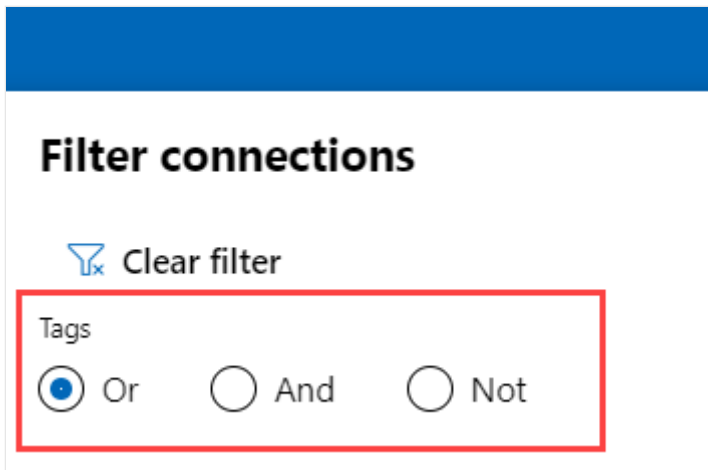
Filter connections by tag

After you add tags to one or more connections, you can view the tags in the connection list and filter the connection list by tags.

To filter by a tag, select the filter icon next to the search box.



You can select **Or**, **And**, or **Not** to modify the filter behavior of the selected tags.



Use PowerShell to import or export your connections with tags

```
PowerShell

# Load the module
Import-Module "$env:ProgramFiles\windows admin
center\PowerShell\Modules\ConnectionTools"
# Available cmdlets: Export-Connection, Import-Connection

# Export connections (including tags) to a .csv file
Export-Connection "https://wac.contoso.com" -fileName "WAC-connections.csv"
# Import connections (including tags) from a .csv file
Import-Connection "https://wac.contoso.com" -fileName "WAC-connections.csv"
# Import connections (including tags) from .csv files, and remove any connections
that are not explicitly in the imported file by using the -prune switch parameter
Import-Connection "https://wac.contoso.com" -fileName "WAC-connections.csv" -prune
```

CSV file format for importing connections

The format of the CSV file starts with the following four headings, followed by each connection on a new line.

- **name**: The FQDN of the connection.
- **type**: The connection type. For the default connections included with Windows Admin Center, use one of the following strings:

[Expand table](#)

Connection type	Connection string
Windows Server	msft.sme.connection-type.server

Connection type	Connection string
Failover cluster	<code>msft.sme.connection-type.cluster</code>

- `tags`: Pipe-separated tags.
- `groupId`: The column for shared connections. Use the value `global` in this column to make a shared connection.

ⓘ Note

Modifying the shared connections is limited to gateway administrators. Any user can use PowerShell to modify their personal connection list.

Example CSV file for importing connections

```
"name","type","tags","groupId"
"myServer.contoso.com","msft.sme.connection-type.server","hyperv"
"myDesktop.contoso.com","msft.sme.connection-type.windows-server","hyperv"
"teamcluster.contoso.com","msft.sme.connection-
type.cluster","legacyCluster|WS2016","global"
"myHCIcluster.contoso.com","msft.sme.connection-
type.cluster","myHCIcluster|hyperv|JIT|WS2019"
"teamclusterNode.contoso.com","msft.sme.connection-
type.server","legacyCluster|WS2016","global"
"myHCIclusterNode.contoso.com","msft.sme.connection-
type.server","myHCIcluster|hyperv|JIT|WS2019"
```

ⓘ Note

The CSV file is case-sensitive.

Import RDCMan connections

Use the following script to export saved connections in [RDCMan](#) to a file. You can then import the file into Windows Admin Center and maintain your RDCMan grouping hierarchy by using tags.

1. Copy and paste the following code into your PowerShell session:



```
#Helper function for RdgToWacCsv
function AddServers {
    param (
        [Parameter(Mandatory = $true)]
        [Xml.XmlLinkedNode]
        $node,
        [Parameter()]
        [String[]]
        $tags,
        [Parameter(Mandatory = $true)]
        [String]
        $csvPath
    )
    if ($node.LocalName -eq 'server') {
        $serverName = $node.properties.name
        $tagString = $tags -join "|"
        Add-Content -Path $csvPath -Value ("'+ $serverName +
'", "msft.sme.connection-type.server", "' + $tagString + "'")
    }
    elseif ($node.LocalName -eq 'group' -or $node.LocalName -eq 'file') {
        $groupName = $node.properties.name
        $tags+=$groupName
        $currNode = $node.properties.NextSibling
        while ($currNode) {
            AddServers -node $currNode -tags $tags -csvPath $csvPath
            $currNode = $currNode.NextSibling
        }
    }
    else {
        # Node type isn't relevant to tagging or adding connections in Windows
Admin Center
    }
    return
}

<#
.SYNOPSIS
Convert an .rdg file from Remote Desktop Connection Manager into a .csv that
can be imported into Windows Admin Center, maintaining groups via server
tags. This will not modify the existing .rdg file and will create a new .csv
file

.DESCRIPTION
This converts an .rdg file into a .csv that can be imported into Windows
Admin Center.

.PARAMETER RDGfilepath
The path of the .rdg file to be converted. This file will not be modified,
only read.

.PARAMETER CSVdirectory
Optional. The directory you want to export the new .csv file. If it's not
```

provided, the new file is created in the same directory as the .rdg file.

```
.EXAMPLE
C:\PS> RdgToWacCsv -RDGfilepath "rdcmangroup.rdg"
#>
function RdgToWacCsv {
    param(
        [Parameter(Mandatory = $true)]
        [String]
        $RDGfilepath,
        [Parameter(Mandatory = $false)]
        [String]
        $CSVdirectory
    )
    [xml]$RDGfile = Get-Content -Path $RDGfilepath
    $node = $RDGfile.RDCMan.file
    if (!$CSVdirectory){
        $csvPath = [System.IO.Path]::GetDirectoryName($RDGfilepath) +
[System.IO.Path]::GetFileNameWithoutExtension($RDGfilepath) + "_WAC.csv"
    } else {
        $csvPath = $CSVdirectory +
[System.IO.Path]::GetFileNameWithoutExtension($RDGfilepath) + "_WAC.csv"
    }
    New-item -Path $csvPath
    Add-Content -Path $csvPath -Value '"name","type","tags"'
    AddServers -node $node -csvPath $csvPath
    Write-Host "Converted $RDGfilepath `nOutput: $csvPath"
}
```

2. To create a CSV file, run the following command:

PowerShell

```
RdgToWacCsv -RDGfilepath "path\to\myRDCManfile.rdg"
```

3. Import the resulting CSV file into Windows Admin Center. Tags in the connection list represent your RDCMan grouping hierarchy.

View PowerShell scripts used in Windows Admin Center

After you connect to a server, cluster, or PC, you can view the PowerShell scripts that power the UI actions available in Windows Admin Center:

1. From within a tool, select the PowerShell icon on the application bar.
2. In the dropdown list, select a command of interest to go to the corresponding PowerShell script.

Windows Admin Center | Server Manager | Microsoft

server.contoso.com

Tools

Search Tools

- Overview
- Azure hybrid services
- Azure Backup
- Azure File Sync
- Azure Monitor
- Azure Security Center
- Certificates
- Devices
- Events
- Files
- Settings

Overview

Restart | Shutdown

Computer name: server

Installed memory (RAM): 32 GB

Model: Precision Tower 5810

Azure Backup status: [Not protected](#)

CPU

View PowerShell scripts for Overview


Got a repetitive task you want to script? Get inspiration from the scripts we use, or press **CTRL + C** to copy a function and make it your own. [*See use rights](#) [Get started with PowerShell](#)

Script Name:

```
Function Get-ServerInventory {
<#
.SYNOPSIS
Retrieves the inventory data for a server.
.DESCRIPTION
Retrieves the inventory data for a server.
.ROLE
Readers
#>
```

Close

Manage servers in Windows Admin Center

Article • 02/10/2025 • Applies to:  Windows Admin Center,  Windows Admin Center Preview

Tip

New to Windows Admin Center? [Download or learn more about Windows Admin Center.](#)

You can add individual servers running Windows Server to Windows Admin Center so that you can manage them by using a comprehensive set of tools.

Procedure for adding a server to Windows Admin Center

1. Under **All connections**, select **+ Add**.
2. For the **Servers** resource type, select **Add**.
3. Enter the name of the server. If you're prompted, enter the credentials to use.
4. Select **Add** to finish.

The server is added to your list of connections on the **All connections** page. Select it to connect to the server.



Note

You can also add [failover clusters](#) or [hyper-converged clusters](#) as a separate connection in Windows Admin Center.

Summary of tools

The following table briefly describes the tools that are available in Windows Admin Center for server connections. Sections in this article provide more details for all the tools except Performance Monitor and Packetmon (whose links go to blog posts).

 Expand table

Tool	Description
Overview	View server details and control server state.
Settings	View and modify services.
Active Directory	Manage Active Directory.
Azure Backup	View and configure Azure Backup.
Azure File Sync	View and configure Azure File Sync.
Azure hybrid center	View and configure Azure hybrid services.
Azure Monitor	View and configure Azure Monitor.
Certificates	View and modify certificates.
Containers	View containers.
Devices	View and modify devices.
DHCP	View and manage DHCP server configuration.
DNS	View and manage DNS server configuration.
Events	View events.
Files	Browse through files and folders.
Firewall	View and modify firewall rules.
Installed apps	View and remove installed apps.
Local users & groups	View and modify local users and groups.
Microsoft Defender for Cloud	View and configure Microsoft Defender for Cloud.
Networks	View and modify network devices.
Packetmon 	Monitor network packets.
Performance Monitor 	View performance counters and reports.
PowerShell	Interact with servers via PowerShell.
Processes	View and modify running processes.
Registry	View and modify registry entries.
Remote Desktop	Interact with servers via Remote Desktop.
Roles & features	View and modify roles and features.

Tool	Description
Scheduled tasks	View and modify scheduled tasks.
Security	View and modify security settings.
Services	View and modify services.
Storage	View and modify storage devices.
Storage Migration Service	Migrate servers and file shares to Azure or Windows Server 2019.
Storage Replica	Manage server-to-server storage replication.
System Insights	Get increased insight into the functioning of your servers.
Updates	View installed updates and check for new updates.
Virtual machines	View and manage virtual machines.
Virtual switches	View and manage virtual switches.

Overview

The **Overview** page shows the current state of CPU, memory, and network performance. You can also use it to perform operations and modify settings on a target computer or server.

Windows Admin Center | Server Manager

Microsoft

Tools

Search Tools

- Overview
- Azure hybrid services
- Azure Backup
- Azure File Sync
- Azure Monitor
- Azure Security Center
- Certificates
- Devices
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- Performance Monitor
- PowerShell
- Processes
- Registry
- Remote Desktop
- Roles & features
- Scheduled tasks
- Services
- Storage
- Storage Migration Service
- Storage Replica
- System Insights
- Settings

Overview

Restart Shutdown Enable Disk Metrics Edit computer ID Disable CredSSP Refresh

Computer name: <computer name> Domain: [redacted] Operating system: Microsoft Windows Server 2019 Datacenter Version: 10.0.18932

Installed memory (RAM): 32 GB Disk space (Free / Total): 1017.82 GB / 1.4 TB Processors: Intel(R) Xeon(R) CPU E5-1650 v4 @ 3.60GHz Manufacturer: Dell Inc.

Model: Precision Tower 5810 Logical processors: 12 Microsoft Defender Antivirus: Real-time protection: On NIC(s): 2

Azure Backup status: Not protected Up time: 1602:28:53 Logged in users: 1

CPU

Utilization: 10.71% Handles: 109386 Speed: 2.84GHz Processes: 317 Threads: 2653

Memory

Utilization: 75.55% Committed: 24.8GB Total: 31.9GB Cached: 7.5GB In use: 24.1GB Paged pool: 524.8MB Available: 7.8GB Non-paged pool: 742.9MB

Ethernet (vEthernet (Intel(R) Ethernet Connection I217-LM - Virtual Switch))

Send: 288 Kbps Receive: 128 Kbps

Overview supports these features:

- View server details.
- View CPU activity.
- View memory activity.
- View network activity.
- Restart the server.
- Shut down the server.
- Enable disk metrics on the server.
- Edit the computer ID on the server.
- View the baseboard management controller (BMC) IP address with a hyperlink. This feature requires a BMC that's compatible with Intelligent Platform Management Interface (IPMI).

Active Directory (preview)

Active Directory is an early preview that's available on the [extension feed](#).

The following Active Directory management features are available:

- Create a user.

- Create a group.
- Search for users, computers, and groups.
- View a details pane for users, computers, and groups when they're selected in a grid.
- Perform global grid actions for users, computers, and groups (disable, enable, and remove).
- Reset user passwords.
- Configure basic properties and group memberships for user objects.
- Configure delegation to a single machine for computer objects.
- Manage membership for group objects. (Add or remove one user at a time.)

Azure Backup

Use **Azure Backup** to help protect your Windows server from corruptions, attacks, or disasters by backing up your server directly to Microsoft Azure. [Learn more about Azure Backup](#).

The following features are available:

- View an overview of your Azure backup status.
- Configure backup items and schedule.
- Start or stop a backup job.
- View backup job history and status.
- View recovery points and recover data.
- Delete backup data.

Azure File Sync

Use **Azure File Sync** to sync your file server with the cloud. [Learn more about Azure File Sync](#).

Azure hybrid center

Azure hybrid center is your centralized location for learning about and onboarding to Azure hybrid services. [Learn more about Azure hybrid services in Windows Admin Center](#).

Azure Monitor

Use **Azure Monitor** to monitor your servers and configure alerts. [Learn more about Azure Monitor.](#)

Certificates

Use **Certificates** to manage certificate stores on a computer or server.

The following features are available:

- Browse through and search for existing certificates.
- View certificate details.
- Export certificates.
- Renew certificates.
- Request new certificates.
- Delete certificates.

Containers

Use **Containers** to view the containers on a Windows Server container host. In the case of a running Windows Server Core container, you can view the event logs and access the command-line interface of the container. It's available on the [extension feed](#).

Devices

Use **Devices** to manage connected devices on a computer or server.

The following features are available:

- Browse through and search for devices.
- View device details.
- Disable a device.
- Update a driver on a device.

DHCP

Use **DHCP** to manage connected devices on a computer or server. It's available on the [extension feed](#).

The following features are available:

- Create, configure, and view IPv4 and IPv6 scopes.

- Create address exclusions, and configure start and end IP addresses.
- Create address reservations, and configure client MAC address (IPv4), DUID (IPv6), and IAID (IPv6).

DNS

Use **DNS** to manage connected devices on a computer or server. It's available on the [extension feed](#).

The following features are available:

- View details of DNS forward lookup zones, reverse lookup zones, and DNS records.
- Create forward lookup zones (primary, secondary, and stub), and configure the properties of forward lookup zones.
- Create Host (A or AAAA), CNAME, and MX types of DNS records.
- Configure the properties of DNS records.
- Create IPv4 and IPv6 reverse lookup zones (primary, secondary, and stub), and configure the properties of reverse lookup zones.
- Create PTR and CNAME types of DNS records under reverse lookup zones.

Events

Use **Events** to manage event logs on a computer or server.

The following features are available:

- Browse through and search for events.
- View event details.
- Clear events from the log.
- Export events from the log.
- Create workspaces (preview).
- Save workspaces (preview).
- Delete workspaces (preview).
- View events in a stacked bar format (preview).

Files

Use **Files** to manage files and folders on a computer or server.

The following features are available:

- Browse through files and folders.

- Search for a file or folder.
- Create a folder.
- Delete a file or folder.
- Download a file or folder.
- Upload a file or folder.
- Rename a file or folder.
- Extract a .zip file.
- Copy and move files and folders.
- View file or folder properties.
- Add, edit, or remove file shares.
- Modify user and group permissions on file shares.
- Modify the security of a file server.

Firewall

Use **Firewall** to manage firewall settings and rules on a computer or server.

The following features are available:

- View an overview of firewall settings.
- View incoming firewall rules.
- View outgoing firewall rules.
- Search for firewall rules.
- View firewall rule details.
- Create a firewall rule.
- Enable or disable a firewall rule.
- Delete a firewall rule.
- Edit the properties of a firewall rule.

Installed apps

Use **Installed apps** to list and uninstall applications that are installed.

Local users & groups

Use **Local users & groups** to manage security groups and users that exist locally on a computer or server.

The following features are available:

- View and search for users and groups.

- Create a user or group.
- Manage a user's group membership.
- Delete a user or group.
- Change a user's password.
- Edit the properties of a user or group.

Microsoft Defender for Cloud

Microsoft Defender for Cloud is a cloud-native application protection platform. It has a set of security measures and practices that help protect cloud-based applications from various cyberthreats and vulnerabilities.

Networks

Use **Networks** to manage network devices and settings on a computer or server.

The following features are available:

- Browse through and search for existing network adapters.
- View the details of a network adapter.
- Edit the properties of a network adapter.
- Create an [Azure Network Adapter \(preview feature\)](#) [↗].

PowerShell

Use **PowerShell** to interact with a computer or server via a PowerShell session.

The following features are available:

- Create an interactive PowerShell session on a server.
- Disconnect from a PowerShell session on a server.

Processes

Use **Processes** to manage running processes on a computer or server.

The following features are available:

- Browse through and search for running processes.
- View process details.
- Start a process.

- End a process.
- Create a process dump.
- Find process handles.

Registry

Use **Registry** to manage registry keys and values on a computer or server.

The following features are available:

- Browse through registry keys and values.
- Add or modify registry values.
- Delete registry values.

Remote Desktop

Use **Remote Desktop** to interact with a computer or server via an interactive desktop session.

The following features are available:

- Start an interactive remote desktop session.
- Disconnect from a remote desktop session.
- Send Ctrl+Alt+Delete to a remote desktop session.

Roles & features

Use **Roles & features** to manage roles and features on a server.

The following features are available:

- Browse through roles and features on a server.
- View role or feature details.
- Install a role or feature.
- Remove a role or feature.

Scheduled tasks

Use **Scheduled tasks** to manage scheduled tasks on a computer or server.

The following features are available:

- Browse the task scheduler library.
- Edit scheduled tasks.
- Enable and disable scheduled tasks.
- Start and stop scheduled tasks.
- Create scheduled tasks.

Security

Use **Security** to manage your security settings on a computer or server.

The following features are available:

- Run and schedule virus scans.
- Enable and disable real-time threat protection.
- View threat history.
- Check secured-core status.
- Enable or disable secured-core security features.

Services

Use **Services** to manage services on a computer or server.

The following features are available:

- Browse through and search for services on a server.
- View details of a service.
- Start a service.
- Pause a service.
- Restart a service.
- Edit the properties of a service.

Settings

Settings is a central location to manage settings on a computer or server.

The following features are available:

- View and modify file share settings.
- View and modify user and system environment variables.
- View and modify the power configuration.
- View and modify Remote Desktop settings.
- View and modify settings for role-based access control.

- View and modify Hyper-V host settings, if applicable.

Storage

Use **Storage** to manage storage devices on a computer or server.

The following features are available:

- Browse through and search for existing disks on a server.
- View disk details.
- Create a volume.
- Initialize a disk.
- Create, attach, and detach a virtual hard disk.
- Take a disk offline.
- Format a volume.
- Resize a volume.
- Edit volume properties.
- Delete a volume.
- Install Quota Management.
- Manage [File Server Resource Manager quotas](#).

Storage Migration Service

Use **Storage Migration Service** to migrate servers and file shares to Azure or Windows Server 2019, without requiring apps or users to change anything. [Get an overview of Storage Migration Service](#).

ⓘ Note

Storage Migration Service requires Windows Server 2019.

Storage Replica

Use **Storage Replica** to manage server-to-server storage replication. [Learn more about Storage Replica](#).

System Insights

System Insights introduces predictive analytics natively in Windows Server to give you increased insight into the functioning of your server. [Get an overview of System Insights.](#)

📌 **Note**

System Insights requires Windows Server 2019.

Updates

Use **Updates** to manage Microsoft and Windows updates on a computer or server.

The following features are available:

- View available Microsoft and Windows updates.
- View the update history.
- Install updates.
- Check online for updates from Microsoft Update.
- Manage [Azure Update Management](#) integration.

Virtual machines

See [Manage virtual machines by using Windows Admin Center.](#)

Virtual switches

Use **Virtual switches** to manage Hyper-V virtual switches on a computer or server.

The following features are available:

- Browse through and search for virtual switches on a server.
- Create a virtual switch.
- Rename a virtual switch.
- Delete a virtual switch.
- Edit the properties of a virtual switch.

Feedback

Was this page helpful?

Yes

No

[Provide product feedback](#) ↗

WDAC enforced infrastructure in Windows Admin Center

08/14/2025 Applies to:  Windows Admin Center,  Windows Admin Center Preview

Windows Defender Application Control (WDAC) enhances security by restricting which applications and code can run on your systems, including kernel-level code. WDAC policies can block unsigned scripts, `.msi` installers, and enforce [ConstrainedLanguage](#) mode in Windows PowerShell.

To successfully install and manage Windows Admin Center in WDAC-enforced environments, additional configuration steps are required. When you connect to your WDAC-enforced server, client, or cluster, Windows Admin Center displays the enforcement status on the **Overview** page under the **PowerShell Language Mode** field. If the value is **Constrained**, WDAC enforcement is active. Initial connections to WDAC-enforced clusters might take several minutes, but subsequent connections are typically faster.

Note

If you modify the WDAC enforcement status of your managed nodes, wait at least ~30 seconds before using Windows Admin Center to allow the change to be reflected accurately.

Requirements

The following sections outline the essential requirements for your WDAC-enforced infrastructure, such as servers, client machines, or clusters, using Windows Admin Center. Ideally, both Windows Admin Center and the managed nodes should belong to the same domain or have a trusted relationship to simplify management and authentication processes. Here are other requirements and considerations you should be aware of:

- **Installation:** Install Windows Admin Center on your WDAC-enforced server or client machine just as you normally would.
- **Administrator access:** Ensure that you have local administrator rights on both the Windows Admin Center host machine and the managed nodes. These rights are essential for performing management tasks. File transfers based on the UNC paths over SMB port 445 are crucial for Windows Admin Center to effectively manage these environments. Ensure you have administrative rights on the managed server or cluster and confirm that security policies don't impede file transfers. If delegation of permissions is required,

ensure that delegation policies are correctly configured to grant necessary permissions without excessive privilege.

- **Supported Operating Systems:** Verify that the operating systems of both the Windows Admin Center host and the managed nodes are supported by Windows Admin Center.
- **Network configuration:** Ensure proper network configuration, particularly firewall settings, to allow HTTP (port 5985), HTTPS (port 5986), and SMB traffic as necessary for WinRM and file transfers. Windows Admin Center needs SMB access to the managed nodes on TCP port 445. If using HTTPS for secure communication, ensure that appropriate TLS/SSL certificates are installed and configured on the Windows Admin Center gateway.

Policy requirements

Depending on your specific use case, you'll need to authorize one or more certificates in your allowlist, either within your base policies or as supplemental policies. To learn more, see [App Control for Business deployment in different scenarios](#).

- **Case 1:** Only your managed nodes have WDAC enforced.

Only the following signer rule needs to be allowlisted in the WDAC policy on your managed node:

XML

```
<Signer ID="ID_SIGNER_S_XXXXX" Name="Microsoft Code Signing PCA 2011">
  <CertRoot Type="TBS"
    Value="F6F717A43AD9ABDDC8CEFDDDE1C505462535E7D1307E630F9544A2D14FE8BF26E" />
  <CertPublisher Value="Microsoft Corporation" />
</Signer>
```

- **Case 2:** Both your managed node and the machine hosting Windows Admin Center have WDAC enforced.

Apply the mentioned signer rule from case 1 on both the managed node and the machine hosting Windows Admin Center. Additionally, add the following signer rules to the allowlist solely on the machine hosting Windows Admin Center:

XML

```
<Signer ID="ID_SIGNER_S_XXXXX" Name="Microsoft Code Signing PCA 2011">
  <CertRoot Type="TBS"
    Value="F6F717A43AD9ABDDC8CEFDDDE1C505462535E7D1307E630F9544A2D14FE8BF26E" />
  <CertPublisher Value="Microsoft 3rd Party Application Component" />
</Signer>
```

```
<Signer ID="ID_SIGNER_S_XXXXX" Name="Microsoft Code Signing PCA 2011">
<CertRoot Type="TBS"
Value="F6F717A43AD9ABDDC8CEFDDE1C505462535E7D1307E630F9544A2D14FE8BF26E" />
<CertPublisher Value=".NET" />
</Signer>
```

The [App Control for Business Wizard](#) can help in creating and editing WDAC policies. When crafting a new policy, either via the wizard or PowerShell commands, utilize the `Publisher` rule based on binaries to formulate rules. For example:

- In case 1, generate the WDAC policy using the Windows Admin Center `.msi` file with the wizard.
- In case 2, you can still employ the wizard but must manually update your WDAC policy to incorporate the specified signer and hash rule.

For versions of Windows Admin Center before 2410, the `CertPublisher Value=".NET"` rule is unnecessary. However, those older versions require specific file/hash rules to be allowlisted only on the Windows Admin Center host:

XML

```
<FileRules>
  <!--Requirement from WAC to allow files from WiX-->
  <Allow ID="ID_ALLOW_E_X_XXXX_X" FriendlyName="WiX wixca.dll"
Hash="9DE61721326D8E88636F9633AA37FCB885A4BABE" />
  <Allow ID="ID_ALLOW_E_X_XXXX_XXXX_X" FriendlyName="WiX wixca.dll"
Hash="B216DFA814FC856FA7078381291C78036CEF0A05" />
  <Allow ID="ID_ALLOW_E_X_XXXX_X" FriendlyName="WiX wixca.dll"
Hash="233F5E43325615710CA1AA580250530E06339DEF861811073912E8A16B058C69" />
  <Allow ID="ID_ALLOW_E_X_XXXX_XXXX_X" FriendlyName="WiX wixca.dll"
Hash="B216DFA814FC856FA7078381291C78036CEF0A05" />
  <Allow ID="ID_ALLOW_E_X_XXXX_X" FriendlyName="WiX wixca.dll 2"
Hash="EB4CB5FF520717038ADADCC5E1EF8F7C24B27A90" />
  <Allow ID="ID_ALLOW_E_X_XXXX_XXXX_X" FriendlyName="WiX wixca.dll 2"
Hash="6C65DD86130241850B2D808C24EC740A4C509D9C" />
  <Allow ID="ID_ALLOW_E_X_XXXX_X" FriendlyName="WiX wixca.dll 2"
Hash="C8D190D5BE1EFD2D52F72A72AE9DFA3940AB3FACEB626405959349654FE18B74" />
  <Allow ID="ID_ALLOW_E_X_XXXX_XXXX_X" FriendlyName="WiX wixca.dll 2"
Hash="6C65DD86130241850B2D808C24EC740A4C509D9C" />
  <Allow ID="ID_ALLOW_E_X_XXXX_X" FriendlyName="WiX firewall.dll"
Hash="2F0903D4B21A0231ADD1B4CD02E25C7C4974DA84" />
  <Allow ID="ID_ALLOW_E_X_XXXX_XXXX_X" FriendlyName="WiX firewall.dll"
Hash="868635E434C14B65AD7D7A9AE1F4047965740786" />
  <Allow ID="ID_ALLOW_E_X_XXXX_X" FriendlyName="WiX firewall.dll"
Hash="5C29B8255ACE0CD94C066C528C8AD04F0F45EBA12FCF94DA7B9CA1B64AD4288B" />
  <Allow ID="ID_ALLOW_E_X_XXXX_XXXX_X" FriendlyName="WiX firewall.dll"
```

```
Hash="868635E434C14B65AD7D7A9AE1F4047965740786" />
</FileRules>
```

The policy creation tool or script should automatically populate `Signer ID` and `Allow ID` (such as `Signer ID="ID_SIGNER_S_XXXXX"`).

PowerShell execution policy

The default PowerShell [execution policy](#) is sufficient for Windows Admin Center to manage a WDAC-enforced machine. Should the default policy be altered, set the `LocalMachine` scope to `RemoteSigned` to permit the loading and execution of signed scripts. Adjustments should be made only when essential and after careful consideration due to PowerShell's security features.

Known issues

- **Azure Kubernetes Service Deployment:** Currently, deploying Azure Kubernetes Service on Azure Local and Azure Arc resource bridge via Windows Admin Center isn't supported in WDAC-enforced environments.
- **Role-Based Access Control (RBAC):** Utilizing role-based access control on a single server is presently unsupported when WDAC enforcement is in place.
- **Certificates Tool Operations:** Certain operations within the Certificates tool might be limited or unsupported under WDAC enforcement.

Troubleshooting

If you get a "Module not found" or "failed to connect" error, perform one the following actions:

- **Verify module transfer:** To check whether Windows Admin Center successfully transferred files to your managed node, navigate to the `%PROGRAMFILES%\WindowsPowerShell\Modules` directory on the managed node. Confirm the presence of modules named `Microsoft.SME.*`. If these modules are absent, attempt to reconnect to your server or cluster through Windows Admin Center.
- **Port access verification:** Ensure that the machine hosting Windows Admin Center has access to TCP port 445 on the managed node. This port is essential for SMB communication, which Windows Admin Center relies on for file transfers and management tasks.

Related content

- [WDAC design guide](#)
- [WDAC deployment guide](#)
- [AppLocker overview](#)
- [Application control for Windows](#)

Deploy a hyperconverged infrastructure by using Windows Admin Center

Article • 02/10/2025 • Applies to:  Windows Admin Center,  Windows Admin Center Preview

You can use Windows Admin Center [version 1910](#) or later to deploy a hyperconverged infrastructure by using two or more suitable Windows servers. This feature takes the form of a multistage workflow that guides you through installing features, configuring networking, creating the cluster, and deploying Storage Spaces Direct and/or software-defined networking (SDN).

As of Windows Admin Center version 2007, Windows Admin Center supports the Azure Stack HCI operating system. To read about how to deploy a cluster in Windows Admin Center, see the [Azure Local documentation](#). Although that documentation is focused on Azure Local, most of the instructions are applicable to Windows Server deployments.

Undo and start over

Use the following Windows PowerShell cmdlets to undo changes that the workflow made and start over.

Remove virtual machines or other clustered resources

If you created any virtual machines or other clustered resources, such as the network controllers for SDN, remove them first.

For example, to remove resources by name, use this cmdlet:

PowerShell

```
Get-ClusterResource -Name "<NAME>" | Remove-ClusterResource
```

Undo the storage steps

If you enabled Storage Spaces Direct, disable it by using the following script.

Warning

These cmdlets permanently delete any data in Storage Spaces Direct volumes. You can't undo this action.

PowerShell

```
Get-VirtualDisk | Remove-VirtualDisk  
Get-StoragePool -IsPrimordial $False | Remove-StoragePool  
Disable-ClusterS2D
```

Undo the clustering steps

If you created a cluster, remove it by using this cmdlet:

PowerShell

```
Remove-Cluster -CleanUpAD
```

To also remove cluster validation reports, run this cmdlet on every server that was part of the cluster:

PowerShell

```
Get-ChildItem C:\Windows\cluster\Reports\ | Remove-Item
```

Undo the networking steps

Run the following cmdlets on every server that was part of the cluster.

If you created a Hyper-V virtual switch, use this cmdlet:

PowerShell

```
Get-VMSwitch | Remove-VMSwitch
```

The `Remove-VMSwitch` cmdlet automatically removes any virtual adapters and undoes switch-embedded teaming of physical adapters.

If you modified network adapter properties such as name, IPv4 address, and VLAN ID, use the following cmdlets.

Warning

These cmdlets remove network adapter names and IP addresses. Make sure that you have the information that you need to connect afterward, such as an adapter for management that's excluded from the script. Also make sure that you know

how the servers are connected in terms of physical properties like MAC address, not just the adapter's name in Windows.

PowerShell

```
Get-NetAdapter | Where Name -Ne "Management" | Rename-NetAdapter -NewName  
$(Get-Random)  
Get-NetAdapter | Where Name -Ne "Management" | Get-NetIPAddress -ErrorAction  
SilentlyContinue | Where AddressFamily -Eq IPv4 | Remove-NetIPAddress  
Get-NetAdapter | Where Name -Ne "Management" | Set-NetAdapter -VlanID 0
```

You're now ready to start the workflow.

Related content

- [Windows Admin Center overview](#)
- [Deploy Storage Spaces Direct on Windows Server](#)

Feedback

Was this page helpful?

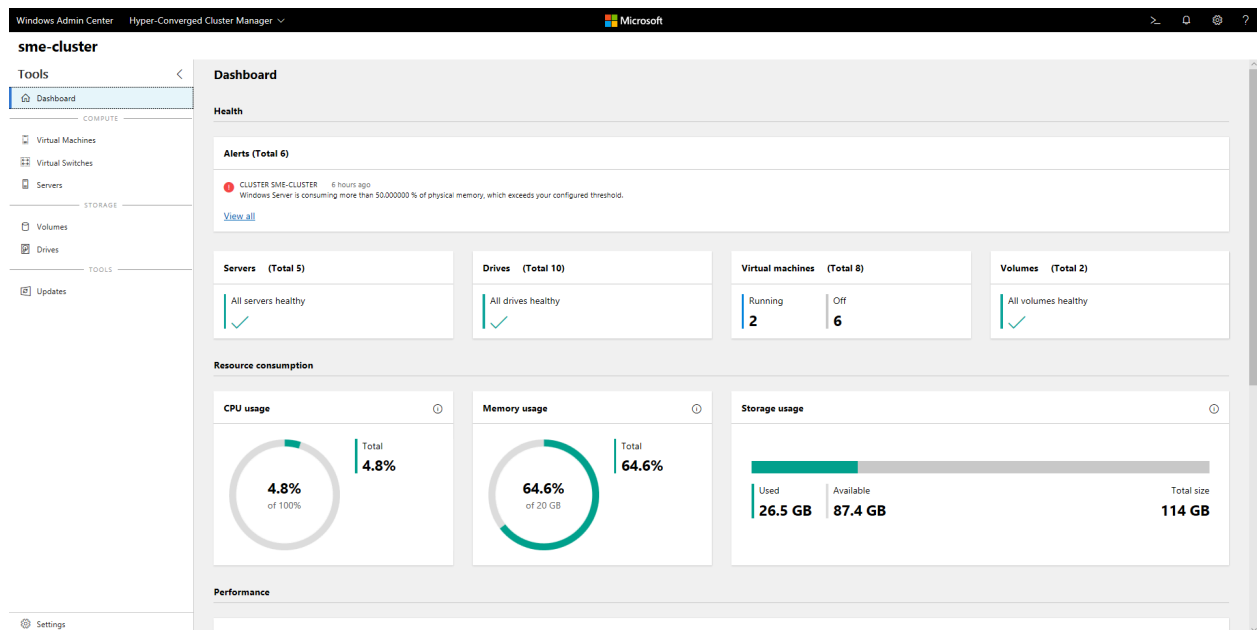
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Manage a hyper-converged infrastructure by using Windows Admin Center

Article • 02/10/2025 • Applies to:  Windows Admin Center,  Windows Admin Center Preview


A hyper-converged infrastructure consolidates software-defined compute, storage, and networking into one cluster to provide high-performance, cost-effective, and scalable virtualization. This capability was introduced in Windows Server 2016 with [Storage Spaces Direct](#), [Software Defined Networking \(SDN\)](#), and [Hyper-V](#).

You can use Windows Admin Center to manage and monitor a hyper-converged infrastructure that's running Windows Server 2016 or Windows Server 2019. Windows Admin Center is the next-generation management tool for Windows Server. It's the successor to traditional "in-box" tools like Server Manager. It's free and can be installed and used without an internet connection.



Some of the features that this article describes are available only in Windows Admin Center Preview. For more information, see [Windows Admin Center overview](#).

Tip

Looking to acquire a hyper-converged infrastructure? We recommend [these Windows Server SDN solutions](#)  from our partners. They're designed, assembled, and validated against our reference architecture to help ensure compatibility and reliability, so you get up and running quickly.

Key features

Highlights of Windows Admin Center for hyper-converged infrastructures include:

- **Unified dashboard for compute, storage, and networking.** View your virtual machines (VMs), host servers, volumes, drives, and more within one purpose-built, consistent, interconnected experience.
- **Creation and management of storage spaces and Hyper-V virtual machines.** Use simple workflows to create, open, resize, and delete volumes. Or use workflows to create, start, connect to, and move virtual machines.
- **Powerful cluster-wide monitoring.** The dashboard graphs memory and CPU usage, storage capacity, input/output operations per second (IOPS), throughput, and latency in real time across every server in the cluster. Get clear alerts when something isn't right.
- **Software Defined Networking support.** Manage and monitor virtual networks and subnets, connect virtual machines to virtual networks, and monitor the SDN infrastructure.

We're actively developing Windows Admin Center for hyper-converged infrastructures. It receives frequent updates that improve existing features and add new features.

Before you start

To manage your cluster as a hyper-converged infrastructure in Windows Admin Center, make sure that the cluster is running Windows Server 2016 or Windows Server 2019. Also make sure that you enabled Hyper-V and Storage Spaces Direct for it. Optionally, the cluster can also have Software Defined Networking enabled and managed through Windows Admin Center.

Tip

Windows Admin Center also offers a general-purpose management experience for any cluster that supports any workload. It's available for Windows Server 2012 and later. If this option sounds like a better fit, when you add your cluster to Windows Admin Center, select [Failover Cluster](#) instead of **Hyper-Converged Cluster**.

Prepare your Windows Server 2016 cluster for Windows Admin Center

Windows Admin Center for hyper-converged infrastructures depends on management APIs added after Windows Server 2016 was released. Before you can manage your Windows Server 2016 cluster by using Windows Admin Center, you need to perform these two steps:

1. Verify that every server in the cluster installed the [2018-05 Cumulative Update for Windows Server 2016 \(KB4103723\)](#) or later. To download and install this update, go to **Settings > Update & Security > Windows Update** and select **Check online for updates from Microsoft Update**.
2. Run the following PowerShell cmdlet as administrator on the cluster:

PowerShell

```
Add-ClusterResourceType -Name "SDDC Management" -dll  
"$env:SystemRoot\Cluster\sddcres.dll" -DisplayName "SDDC Management"
```

Tip

You need to run the cmdlet only once, on any server in the cluster. You can run it locally in Windows PowerShell or use CredSSP to run it remotely. Depending on your configuration, you might not be able to run this cmdlet from within Windows Admin Center.

Prepare your Windows Server 2019 cluster for Windows Admin Center

If your cluster runs Windows Server 2019, the preceding steps are not necessary. Just add the cluster to Windows Admin Center, as described [later in this article](#).

Configure Software Defined Networking (optional)

You can configure your hyper-converged infrastructure running Windows Server 2016 or 2019 to use Software Defined Networking by following these steps:

1. Prepare the virtual hard disk (VHD) of the operating system, which is the same operating system that you installed on the hyper-converged infrastructure hosts. This VHD will be used for all NC-series, Software Load Balancer (SLB), and gateway VMs.
2. Download all the folders and files under SDN Express from [GitHub](#).

3. Prepare a different VM by using the deployment console. This VM should be able to access the SDN hosts. Also, the VM should have the Remote Server Administration Tools (RSAT) Hyper-V package installed.
4. Copy everything that you downloaded for SDN Express to the deployment console VM, and share this **SDNExpress** folder. Make sure every host can access the **SDNExpress** shared folder, as defined in line 8 of the configuration file:

```
\\$env:Computername\SDNExpress
```

5. Copy the VHD of the operating system to the **images** folder under the **SDNExpress** folder on the deployment console VM.
6. Modify the SDN Express configuration based on your environment setup.
7. Run PowerShell with admin privileges to deploy SDN:

```
PowerShell
```

```
.\SDNExpress.ps1 -ConfigurationDataFile .\your_fabricconfig.PSD1 -  
verbose
```

The deployment takes around 30 to 45 minutes.

Start managing your hyper-converged infrastructure

After your Hyper-Converged Infrastructure is deployed, you can manage it by using Windows Admin Center.

Install Windows Admin Center

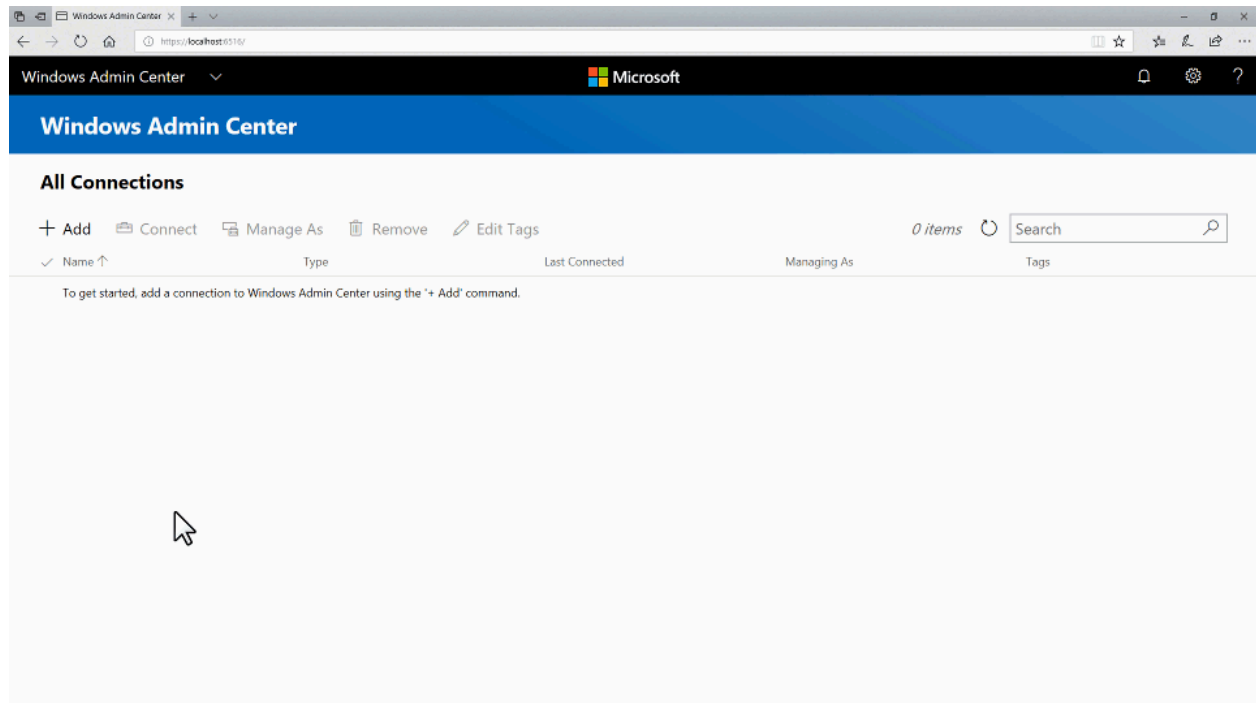
If you haven't already, download and install Windows Admin Center. The fastest way to get up and running is to install it on your Windows 10 computer and manage your servers remotely. This process takes less than five minutes. [Download now](#), or [learn more about other installation options](#).

Add a hyper-converged cluster

To add your cluster to Windows Admin Center:

1. Under **All Connections**, select **+ Add**.
2. Select **Hyper-Converged Cluster Connection** as the connection type.
3. Enter the name of the cluster. If you're prompted, select the credentials to use.
4. Select **Add** to finish.

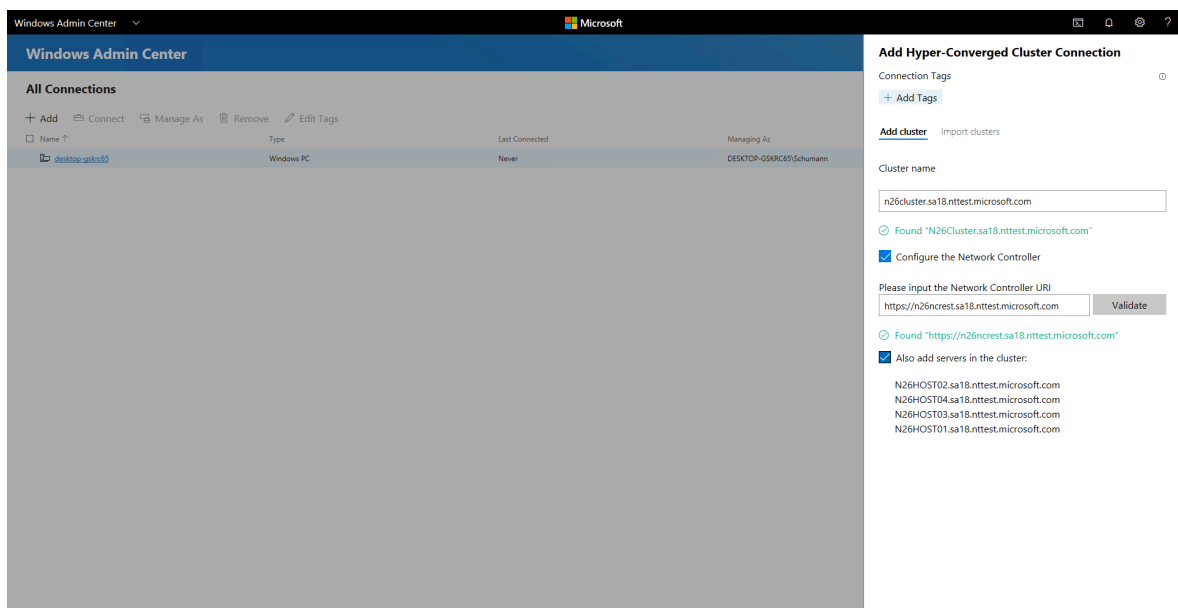
The cluster is added to your list of connections. Select it to open the dashboard.



Add an SDN-enabled hyper-converged cluster (Windows Admin Center Preview)

The latest version of Windows Admin Center Preview supports Software Defined Networking management for hyper-converged infrastructures. By adding a network controller REST URI to your hyper-converged cluster connection, you can use Hyper-converged Cluster Manager to manage your SDN resources and monitor the SDN infrastructure.

1. Under **All Connections**, select **+ Add**.
2. Select **Hyper-Converged Cluster Connection** as the connection type.
3. Enter the name of the cluster. If you're prompted, select the credentials to use.
4. Select **Configure the Network Controller**.
5. Enter the network controller URI value, and then select **Validate**.



6. Select **Add** to finish.

The cluster is added to your list of connections. Select it to open the dashboard.

i Important

SDN environments with Kerberos authentication for Northbound communication are currently not supported.

Frequently asked questions

Are there differences between managing Windows Server 2016 and managing Windows Server 2019?

Yes. Windows Admin Center for hyper-converged infrastructures receives frequent updates that improve the experience for both Windows Server 2016 and Windows Server 2019. However, certain new features are available only for Windows Server 2019. An example is the toggle for deduplication and compression.

Can I use Windows Admin Center to manage Storage Spaces Direct for other use cases (not hyper-converged), such as converged Scale-Out File Server or Microsoft SQL Server?

Windows Admin Center for hyper-converged infrastructures does not provide management or monitoring options specifically for other use cases of Storage Spaces

Direct. For example, it can't create file shares. However, the dashboard and core features, such as creating volumes or replacing drives, work for any Storage Spaces Direct cluster.

What's the difference between a failover cluster and a hyper-converged cluster?

In general, the term *hyper-converged* refers to running Hyper-V and Storage Spaces Direct on the same clustered servers to virtualize compute and storage resources. In the context of Windows Admin Center, when you select + **Add** in the list of connections, you can choose between these connection types:

- **Failover cluster connection:** The successor to the Failover Cluster Manager desktop app. It provides a familiar, general-purpose management experience for any cluster that supports any workload, including Microsoft SQL Server. It's available for Windows Server 2012 and later.
- **Hyper-converged cluster connection:** An experience tailored for Storage Spaces Direct and Hyper-V. It features the dashboard and emphasizes charts and alerts for monitoring. It's available for Windows Server 2016 and Windows Server 2019.

Why do I need the latest cumulative update for Windows Server 2016?

Windows Admin Center for hyper-converged infrastructures depends on management APIs developed since Windows Server 2016 was released. These APIs are added in the [2018-05 Cumulative Update for Windows Server 2016 \(KB4103723\)](#), available as of May 8, 2018.

How much does it cost to use Windows Admin Center?

You can use Windows Admin Center (available as a separate download) with valid licenses of Windows Server or Windows 10 at no additional cost. It's licensed under a Windows supplement to the Microsoft Software License Terms.

Does Windows Admin Center require System Center?

No.

Does Windows Admin Center require an internet connection?

No.

Although Windows Admin Center offers powerful and convenient integration with the Microsoft Azure cloud platform, the core management and monitoring experience for hyper-converged infrastructures is completely on-premises. You can install and use it without an internet connection.

Things to try

Now that you understand the basics of using Windows Admin Center to manage and monitor a hyper-converged infrastructure, you can try more tasks in your environment.

Manage Storage Spaces Direct volumes

If you're just getting started, here are some quick videos to help you learn how Windows Admin Center for hyper-converged infrastructures is organized and works. Please exercise good judgment and be careful with production environments. These videos were recorded with Windows Admin Center version 1804 and an Insider Preview build of Windows Server 2019.

Create a three-way mirror volume

<https://www.youtube-nocookie.com/embed/o66etKq70N8> 

Create a mirror-accelerated parity volume

<https://www.youtube-nocookie.com/embed/R72QHudqWpE> 

Open a volume and add files

<https://www.youtube-nocookie.com/embed/j59z7ulohs4> 

Turn on deduplication and compression

<https://www.youtube-nocookie.com/embed/PRibTacyKko> 

Expand a volume

<https://www.youtube-nocookie.com/embed/hqyBzipBoTI> 

Delete a volume

<https://www.youtube-nocookie.com/embed/DbjF8r2F6Jo> ↗

Create a virtual machine

1. On the left pane, select **Virtual Machines**.
2. At the top of the **Virtual Machines** pane, select the **Inventory** tab, and then select **New**.
3. Enter the virtual machine name, and choose between generation 1 and generation 2.
4. Choose a host for the virtual machine, or use the recommended host.
5. Choose a path for the virtual machine files. Select a volume from the dropdown list, or select **Browse** to choose a folder. The virtual machine configuration files and virtual hard disk file will be saved in a single folder under the `\Hyper-V\[virtual machine name]` path of the selected volume or path.
6. Choose the number of virtual processors and whether you want nested virtualization enabled. Configure memory settings, network adapters, and virtual hard disks. Choose whether you want to install an operating system from an .iso image file or from the network.
7. Select **Create**.
8. After the virtual machine is created and appears in the list of virtual machines, start it.
9. Connect to the virtual machine's console via VMConnect to install the operating system. Select the virtual machine from the list, and then select **More > Connect** to download the .rdp file. Open the .rdp file in the Remote Desktop Connection app. Because you're connecting to the virtual machine's console, you need to enter the Hyper-V host's admin credentials.

[Learn more about virtual machine management with Windows Admin Center.](#)

Pause and safely restart a server

1. On the left pane of the dashboard, select **Servers**. Or, on the tile in the lower-right corner of the dashboard, select the **VIEW SERVERS >** link.
2. Switch from the **Summary** tab to the **Inventory** tab.

3. Select a server to open its details.
4. Select **Pause server for maintenance**. If it's safe to proceed, this action moves virtual machines to other servers in the cluster. The server has a status of **Draining** during this process.

If you want, you can watch the virtual machines move on the **Virtual machines > Inventory** pane, where the grid clearly shows their host server. After all the virtual machines move, the server status is **Paused**.

5. Select **Manage server** to access all the per-server management tools in Windows Admin Center.
6. Select **Restart**, and then select **Yes**.
7. Back on the dashboard, the server is colored red while it's down. After it's back up, go to the **Server** page and select **Resume server from maintenance** to set the server status to **Up**. In time, virtual machines will move back. No user action is required.

Replace a failed drive

1. When a drive fails, an alert appears in the **Alerts** area of the dashboard.

Or to browse through drives and see their status for yourself, you can either:

- Select **Drives** on the left pane.
- Select the **VIEW DRIVES >** link on the tile in the lower-right corner.

On the **Inventory** tab, the grid supports sorting, grouping, and keyword search.

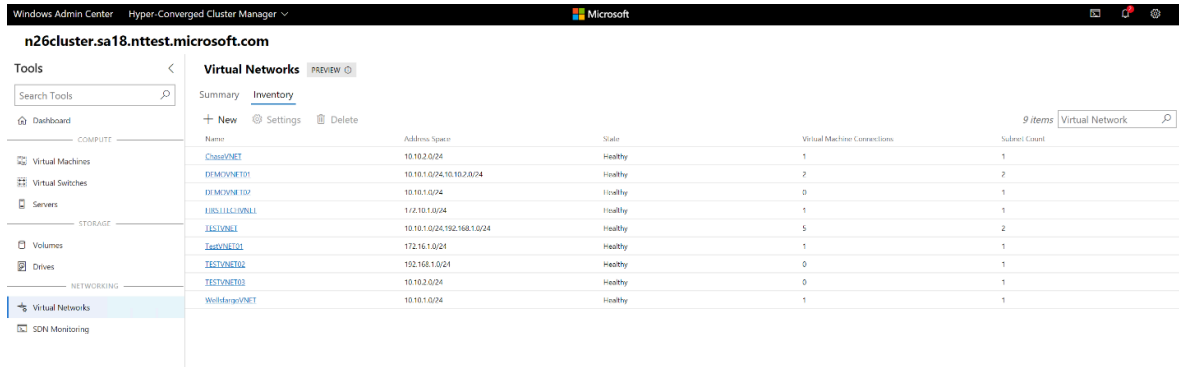
2. On the dashboard, select the alert to see details, like the drive's physical location.

To learn more, select the **Go to drive** shortcut to the **Drive** detail page.

3. If your hardware supports it, you can select **Turn light on/off** to control the drive's indicator light.
4. Storage Spaces Direct automatically retires and evacuates failed drives. When this process happens, the drive status is **Retired**, and its storage capacity bar is empty.
5. Remove the failed drive and insert its replacement.
6. In **Drives > Inventory**, the new drive appears. In time, the alert will clear, volumes will repair back to **OK** status, and storage will rebalance onto the new drive. No user action is required.

Manage virtual networks (SDN-enabled HCI clusters via Windows Admin Center Preview)

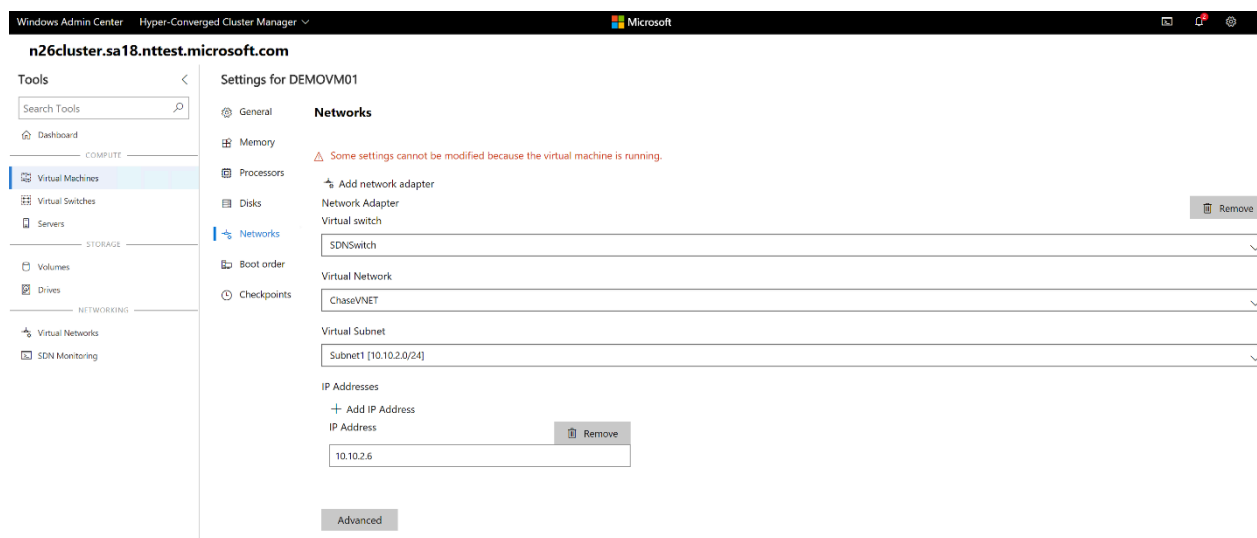
1. On the left pane, select **Virtual Networks**.



2. On the **Inventory** tab, select **New** to create a new virtual network and subnets. Or choose an existing virtual network and then select **Settings** to modify its configuration.
3. Select an existing virtual network to view VM connections to virtual network subnets and access control lists applied to virtual network subnets.

Connect a virtual machine to a virtual network (SDN-enabled HCI clusters via Windows Admin Center Preview)

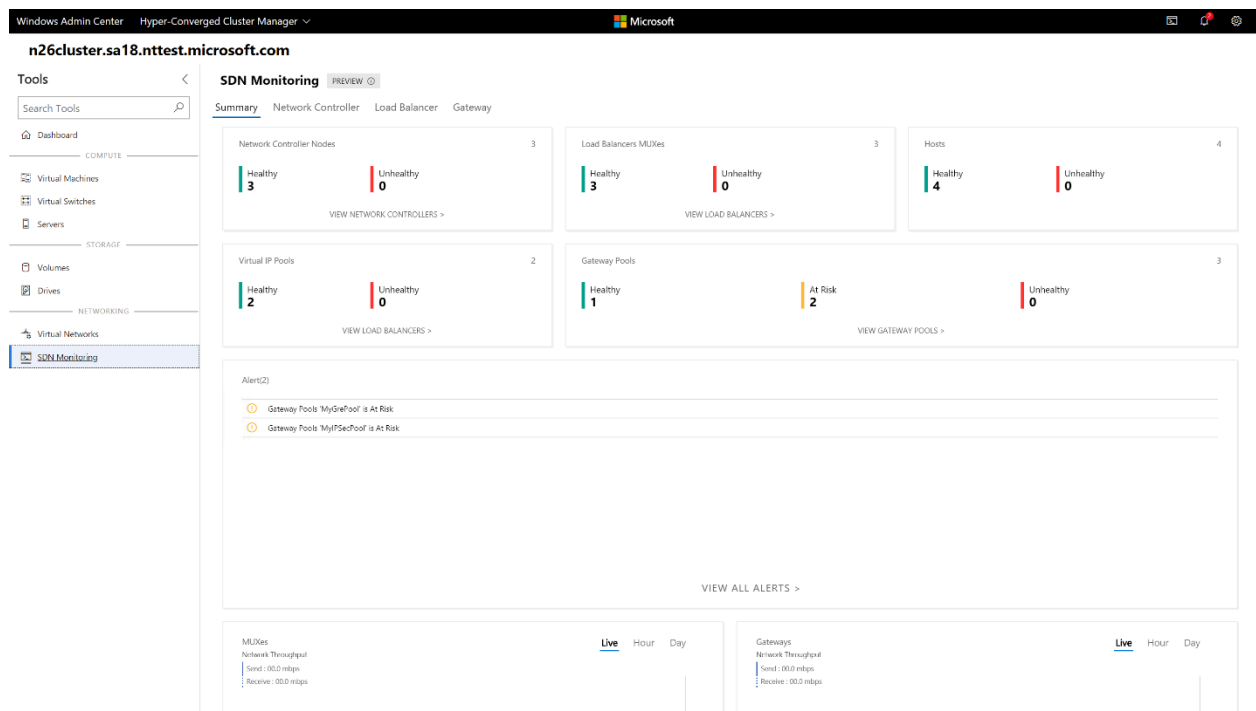
1. On the left pane, select **Virtual Networks**.
2. Choose an existing virtual machine, select **Settings**, and then open the **Networks** tab.
3. Configure the **Virtual Network** and **Virtual Subnet** fields to connect the virtual machine to a virtual network.



You can also configure the virtual network when you're creating a virtual machine.

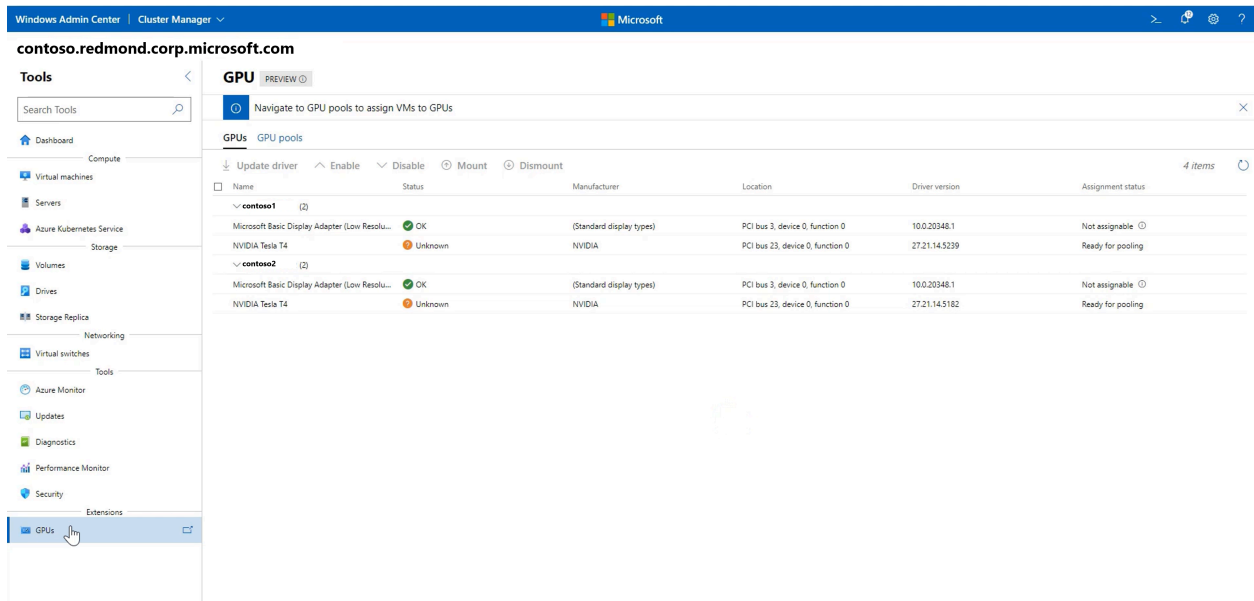
Monitor Software Defined Networking infrastructure (SDN-enabled HCI clusters via Windows Admin Center Preview)

1. On the left pane, select **SDN Monitoring**.
2. View detailed information about the health of your network controller, software load balancer, and virtual gateway. You can also monitor your virtual gateway pool, public and private IP pool usage, and SDN host status.



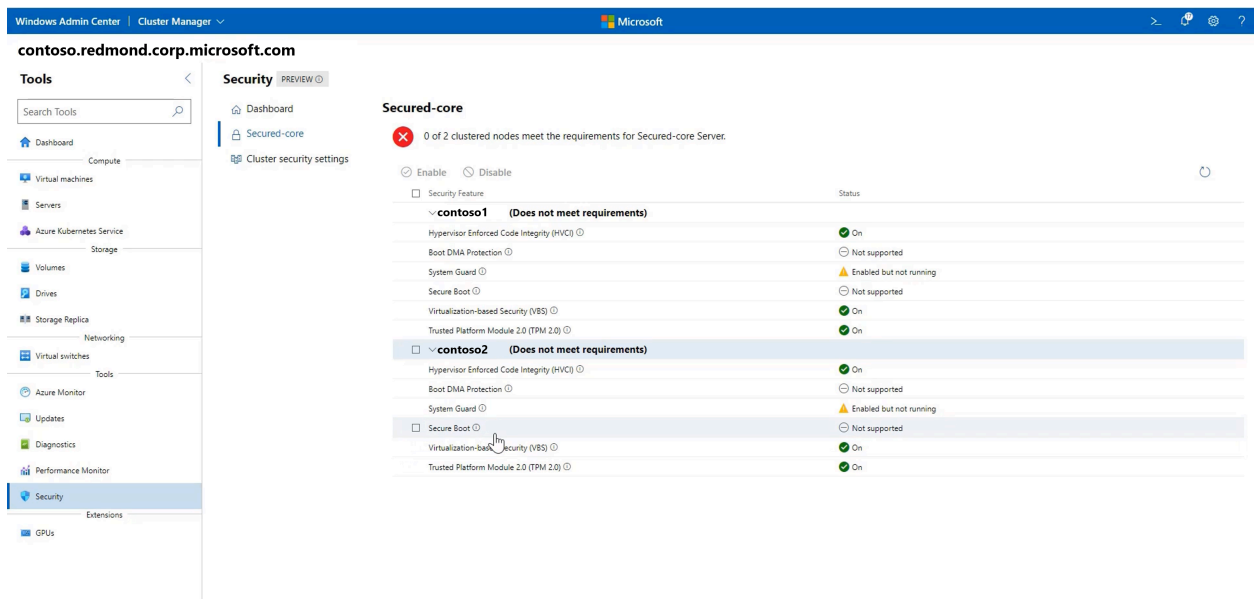
Manage GPUs

1. On the left pane, select **GPUs**.
2. View the available GPUs from your clustered VMs, and provide GPU acceleration to workloads running in the clustered VMs through Discrete Device Assignment. [Learn more about using GPUs with clustered VMs](#).



Use the security tool

1. On the left pane, select **Security**.
2. Select the **Secured-core** tab, and then enable or disable the available security features.



Give us feedback

The most important benefit of frequent updates is to hear what's working and what needs to be improved. Here are some ways to let us know what you're thinking:

- [Submit ideas for feature requests and provide feedback](#)
- [Join the Windows Admin Center forum on Microsoft Tech Community](#)
- Tweet to [@servermgmt](#)

Related content

- [Windows Admin Center overview](#)
 - [Storage Spaces Direct overview](#)
 - [Hyper-V technology overview](#)
 - [Software Defined Networking in Azure Stack HCI and Windows Server](#)
-

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Manage failover clusters by using Windows Admin Center

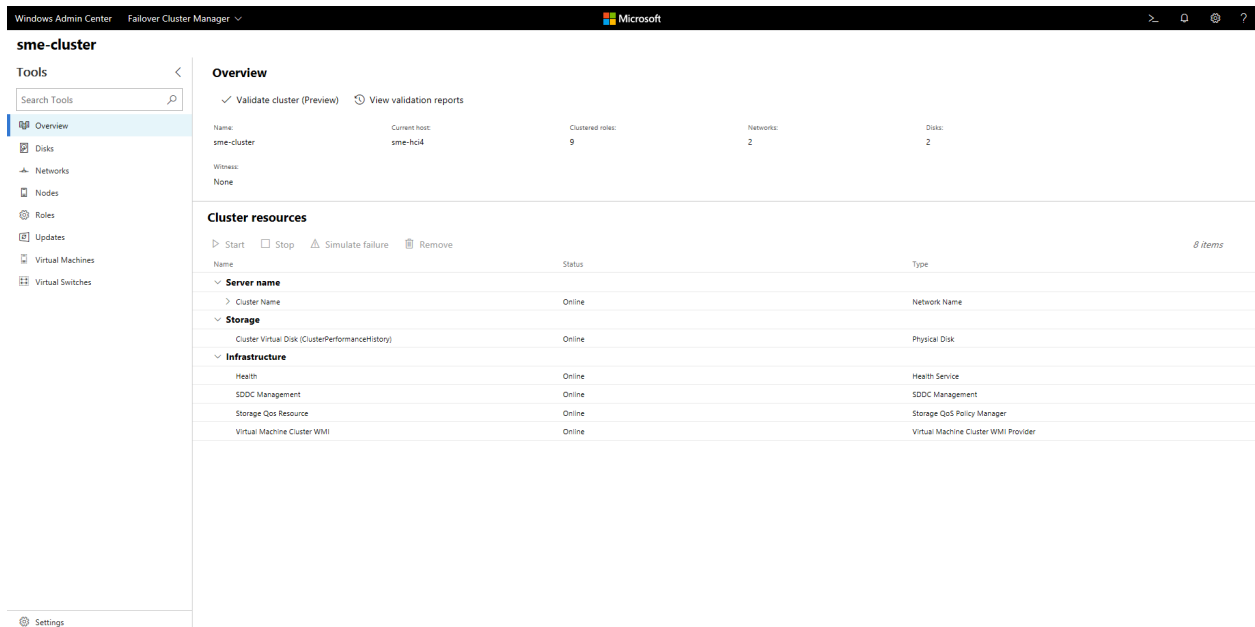
Article • 02/10/2025 • Applies to:  Windows Admin Center,  Windows Admin Center Preview

Tip

New to Windows Admin Center? [Download or learn more about Windows Admin Center.](#)

Failover Clustering is a Windows Server feature that enables you to group multiple servers together into a fault-tolerant cluster. The purpose is to increase availability and scalability of applications and services such as Scale-Out File Server, Hyper-V, and Microsoft SQL Server.

You can manage failover cluster nodes as individual servers by using **Server Manager** to add them in Windows Admin Center. But you can also add them as failover clusters to view and manage cluster resources, storage, networks, nodes, roles, virtual machines, and virtual switches.



The screenshot displays the Windows Admin Center interface for a Failover Cluster Manager. The main window shows the 'Overview' page for a cluster named 'sme-cluster'. The interface includes a left-hand navigation pane with options like Overview, Disks, Networks, Nodes, Roles, Updates, Virtual Machines, and Virtual Switches. The main content area shows the cluster's overview, including its name, current host, clustered roles, networks, and disks. Below this, there is a section for 'Cluster resources' with a table listing various resources and their status.


Name	Status	Type
Server name		
> Cluster Name	Online	Network Name
Storage		
Cluster Virtual Disk (ClusterPerformanceHistory)	Online	Physical Disk
Infrastructure		
Health	Online	Health Service
SDCC Management	Online	SDCC Management
Storage Qos Resource	Online	Storage Qos Policy Manager
Virtual Machine Cluster WMI	Online	Virtual Machine Cluster WMI Provider

Add a failover cluster to Windows Admin Center

1. Under **All Connections**, select **+ Add**.
2. Select **Server clusters** as the connection type.

3. Enter the name of the cluster. If you're prompted, enter the credentials to use.
4. Choose whether to add the cluster nodes as individual server connections in Windows Admin Center.
5. Select **Add** to finish.

The cluster is added to your list of connections on the **Overview** page. Select it to connect to the cluster.

 **Note**

You can also manage hyper-converged clusters by adding the cluster as a [hyper-converged cluster connection](#) in Windows Admin Center.

Tools

The following areas of Windows Admin Center represent tools that are available for failover cluster connections:

 Expand table

Area	Description
Overview	View failover cluster details and manage cluster resources.
Disks	View cluster shared disks and volumes.
Networks	View networks in the cluster.
Nodes	View and manage cluster nodes.
Roles	Manage cluster roles or create an empty role.
Updates	Manage Cluster-Aware Updating (requires CredSSP).
Virtual Machines	View and manage virtual machines .
Virtual Switches	View and manage virtual switches.

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Manage virtual machines by using Windows Admin Center

Article • 02/10/2025 • Applies to:  Windows Admin Center,  Windows Admin Center Preview

The Virtual Machines tool in Windows Admin Center is available in [server](#), [failover cluster](#), or [hyper-converged cluster](#) connections if the Hyper-V role is enabled on the server or cluster. You can use the Virtual Machines tool to manage Hyper-V hosts running Windows Server, either installed with Desktop Experience or installed as Server Core. Hyper-V Server 2016 and 2019 are also supported.

Highlights of the Virtual Machines tool in Windows Admin Center include:

- **High-level Hyper-V host resource monitoring.** View overall CPU and memory usage, I/O performance metrics, and virtual machine (VM) health alerts and events for the Hyper-V host server or the entire cluster in a single dashboard.
- **Unified experience that brings together Hyper-V Manager and Failover Cluster Manager capabilities.** View all the virtual machines across a cluster and drill down into a single virtual machine for advanced management and troubleshooting.
- **Simplified, yet powerful workflows for virtual machine management.** Use UI experiences that are tailored to IT administration scenarios to create, manage, and replicate virtual machines.

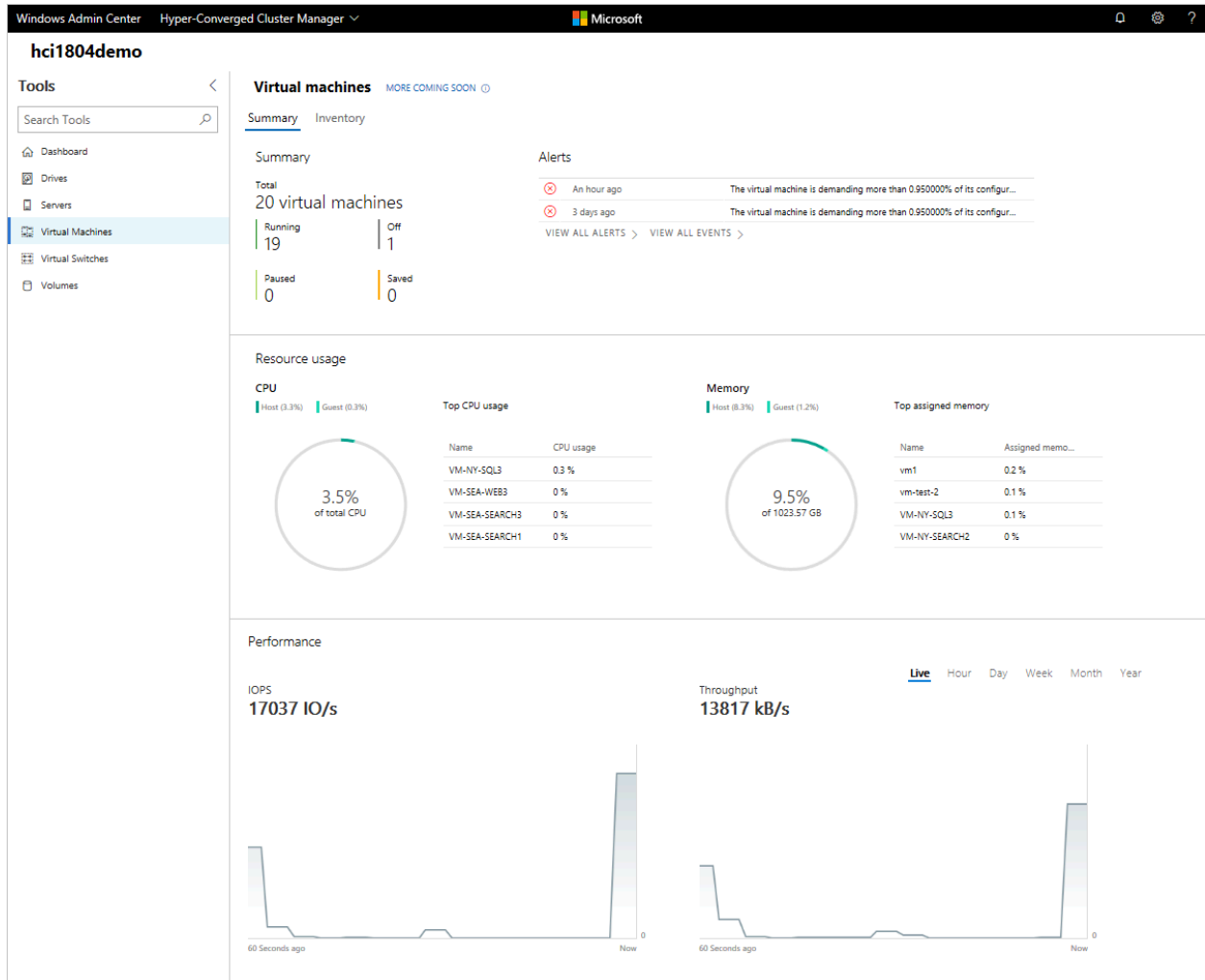
This article describes some of the Hyper-V tasks that you can do in Windows Admin Center.

Monitor Hyper-V host resources and performance

1. On the left pane, select **Virtual Machines**.
2. Use the **Summary** tab to get a holistic view of Hyper-V host resources and performance for the current server or the entire cluster. The information includes:
 - The number of VMs grouped by state: **Running**, **Off**, **Paused**, and **Saved**.
 - Recent health alerts or Hyper-V event log events. Alerts are available only for hyper-converged clusters running Windows Server 2016 or later.
 - CPU and memory usage, with a breakdown of hosts versus guests.
 - VMs that consume the most CPU and memory resources.

- Line charts for input/output per second (IOPS) and I/O throughput, for both live and historical data.

Line charts for storage performance are available only for hyper-converged clusters running Windows Server 2016 or later. Historical data is available only for hyper-converged clusters running Windows Server 2019.



View virtual machine inventory

1. On the left pane, select **Virtual Machines**.
2. Select the **Inventory** tab. On this tab, you can:
 - View a list of the virtual machines running on the current server or cluster.
 - View a virtual machine's state and host server if you're viewing virtual machines for a cluster. Also view CPU and memory usage from the host perspective, including memory pressure, memory demand, and assigned memory.
 - View a virtual machine's uptime, heartbeat status, and protection status by using Azure Site Recovery.

- [Create a virtual machine.](#)
- Delete, start, turn off, shut down, pause, resume, reset, or rename a virtual machine. Also save the virtual machine, delete a saved state, or create a checkpoint.
- [Change settings for a virtual machine.](#)
- Connect to a virtual machine console by using VMConnect via the Hyper-V host.
- [Replicate a virtual machine by using Azure Site Recovery.](#)
- Select multiple VMs and run an operation on all of them at once. This ability applies to operations that you can run on multiple VMs, such as start, shut down, save, pause, delete, and reset.

Name	State	Host server	CPU usage	Memory press...	Memory dema...	Assigned mem...	Uptime	Heartbeat	Protection...
VM-NY-SEARCH1	Running	43C07-27	0%	75%	384 MB	512 MB	4:12:41:09	OK	Not protected
VM-NY-SEARCH2	Running	43C07-26	0%	71%	363 MB	512 MB	4:02:39:31	OK	Not protected
VM-NY-SEARCH3	Running	43C07-27	0%	73%	373 MB	512 MB	4:09:47:45	OK	Not protected
VM-NY-SQL1	Running	43C07-26	0%	72%	368 MB	512 MB	4:02:27:14	OK	Not protected
VM-NY-SQL3	Running	43C07-27	1%	83%	730 MB	880 MB	4:12:23:58	OK	Not protected
VM-NY-WEB1	Running	43C07-24	0%	73%	373 MB	512 MB	4:02:06:55	OK	Not protected
VM-NY-WEB2	Running	43C07-26	0%	73%	373 MB	512 MB	4:02:08:55	OK	Not protected
VM-NY-WEB3	Running	43C07-26	0%	73%	373 MB	512 MB	4:02:03:03	OK	Not protected
VM-NY-WEB4	Running	43C07-26	0%	73%	373 MB	512 MB	4:01:59:03	OK	Not protected
VM-SEA-SEARCH1	Running	43C07-24	0%	72%	368 MB	512 MB	4:02:27:41	OK	Not protected
VM-SEA-SEARCH2	Running	43C07-27	0%	69%	353 MB	512 MB	4:01:23:11	OK	Not protected
VM-SEA-SEARCH3	Running	43C07-24	0%	75%	384 MB	512 MB	4:02:21:54	OK	Not protected
VM-SEA-WEB1	Running	43C07-26	0%	71%	363 MB	512 MB	3:18:50:04	OK	Not protected
VM-SEA-WEB2	Running	43C07-27	0%	73%	373 MB	512 MB	3:19:09:07	OK	Not protected
VM-SEA-WEB3	Running	43C07-24	0%	74%	378 MB	512 MB	4:02:09:56	OK	Not protected
VM-SEA-WEB4	Running	43C07-27	0%	53%	271 MB	512 MB	4:10:50:15	OK	Not protected
VM-SEA-WEB5	Running	43C07-27	0%	51%	261 MB	512 MB	4:10:36:44	OK	Not protected
vm-test-1	Stopped	43C07-27	-	-	-	-	-	Unknown	Not protected
vm-test-2	Running	43C07-26	0%	0%	0 B	1 GB	3:23:20:00	No contact	Not protected
vm1	Running	43C07-26	0%	0%	0 B	2 GB	0:22:25:29	No contact	Not protected

ⓘ Note

If you're connected to a cluster, the Virtual Machine tool displays only clustered virtual machines.

Create a virtual machine

1. On the left pane, select **Virtual Machines**.
2. Select the **Inventory** tab.
3. Select **Add > New**.

4. Enter the virtual machine name, and choose between generation 1 and generation 2.
5. If you're creating a virtual machine on a cluster, you can choose a host for the virtual machine. If you're running Windows Server 2016 or later, the tool provides a host recommendation for you.
6. Choose a path for the virtual machine files. Select a volume from the dropdown list, or select **Browse** to choose a folder. The virtual machine configuration files and the virtual hard disk (.vhd) file will be saved in a single folder under the `\\Hyper-V\ [virtual machine name]` path of the selected volume or path.

💡 Tip

You can browse to any available Server Message Block (SMB) share on the network by entering the path in the **Folder name** field as `\\server\share`. Using a network share for VM storage requires [CredSSP](#).

7. Choose the number of virtual processors and whether you want nested virtualization enabled. Configure memory settings, network adapters, and virtual hard disks. Choose whether you want to install an operating system from an .iso image file or from the network.

The screenshot shows the Windows Admin Center interface for a Hyper-Converged Cluster Manager. The main window displays a list of virtual machines under the 'Virtual machines' section. The list includes columns for Name, State, Host server, CPU usage, Memory pressure, Memory demand, and Assigned memory. A 'New virtual machine' configuration panel is open on the right side, showing fields for Name (vm1), Generation (Generation 2 (Recommended)), Host (43c07-25 (Recommended)), Path (C:\ClusterStorage\VM1), Virtual processors (Count: 2), and Memory (0.8 GB). The 'Create' button is visible at the bottom of the panel.

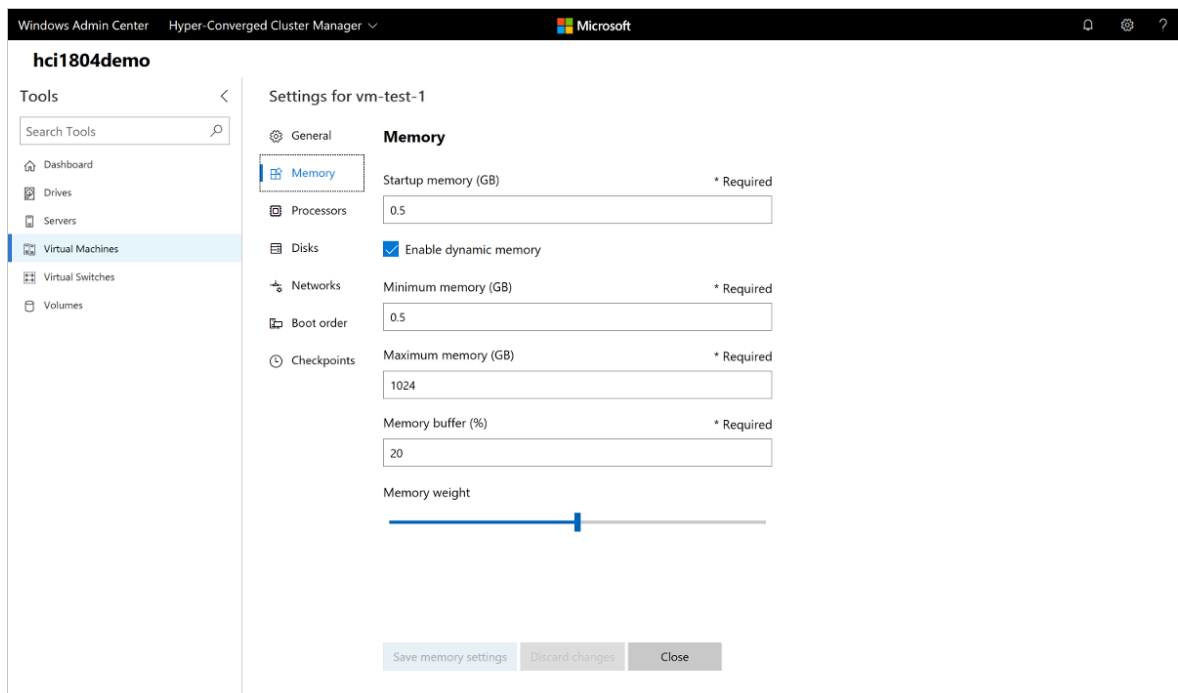
Name	State	Host server	CPU usage	Memory pressure	Memory demand	Assigned memory
VM-NY-SEARCH1	Running	43c07-27	0%	74%	378 MB	512 MB
VM-NY-SEARCH2	Running	43c07-26	0%	70%	358 MB	512 MB
VM-NY-SEARCH10	Running	43c07-27	0%	73%	373 MB	512 MB
VM-NY-SC1	Running	43c07-26	0%	71%	343 MB	512 MB
VM-NY-SC2	Running	43c07-27	1%	85%	316 MB	608 MB
VM-NY-WEB1	Running	43c07-24	0%	71%	363 MB	512 MB
VM-NY-WEB2	Running	43c07-26	0%	71%	363 MB	512 MB
VM-NY-WEB3	Running	43c07-26	0%	70%	358 MB	512 MB
VM-NY-WEB4	Running	43c07-26	0%	71%	363 MB	512 MB
VM-SEA-SEARCH1	Running	43c07-24	0%	71%	363 MB	512 MB
VM-SEA-SEARCH10	Running	43c07-27	0%	68%	349 MB	512 MB
VM-SEA-SEARCH14	Running	43c07-24	0%	74%	378 MB	512 MB
VM-SEA-WEB1	Running	43c07-27	0%	70%	358 MB	512 MB
VM-SEA-WEB2	Running	43c07-24	0%	71%	363 MB	512 MB
VM-SEA-WEB3	Running	43c07-24	0%	72%	368 MB	512 MB
VM-SEA-WEB4	Running	43c07-27	0%	62%	266 MB	512 MB
VM-SEA-WEB5	Running	43c07-27	0%	51%	261 MB	512 MB
vm-test-1	Stopped	43c07-27	-	-	-	-
vm-test-2	Running	43c07-26	0%	0%	0 B	1 GB
vm1	Running	43c07-26	0%	64%	458 MB	548 MB

8. Select **Create**.
9. After the virtual machine is created and appears in the list of virtual machines, start it.

10. Connect to the virtual machine's console via VMConnect to install the operating system. Select the virtual machine from the list, and then select **Connect** > **Download RDP file** to download the RDP file. Open the RDP file in the Remote Desktop Connection app. Because you're connecting to the virtual machine's console, you need to enter the Hyper-V host's admin credentials.

Change virtual machine settings

1. On the left pane, select **Virtual Machines**.
2. Select the **Inventory** tab.
3. Choose a virtual machine from the list, and then select **Settings**.
4. For each of the **General**, **Memory**, **Processors**, **Disks**, **Networks**, **Boot order**, and **Checkpoints** tabs, configure the necessary settings, and then select the button that saves the current tab's settings.



The available settings vary, depending on the virtual machine's generation. Also, some settings can't be changed for running virtual machines. For those settings, you need to stop the virtual machine first.

Live migrate a virtual machine to another cluster node

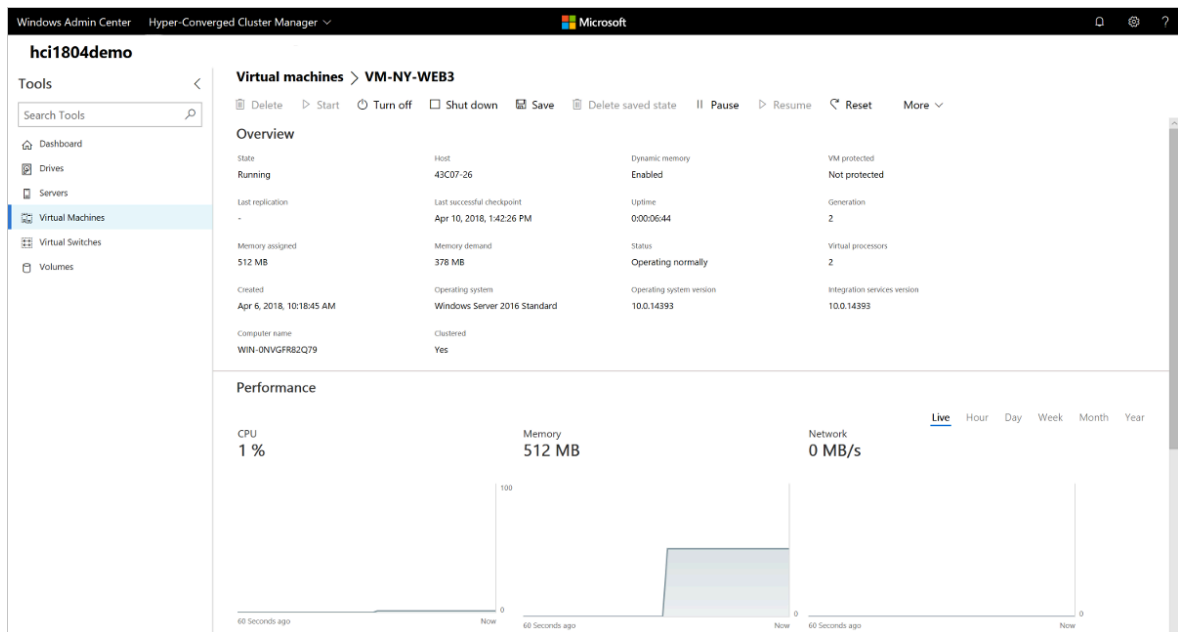
If you're connected to a cluster, you can live migrate a virtual machine to another cluster node:

1. Go to a failover cluster or hyper-converged cluster connection. On the left pane, select **Virtual Machines**.
2. Select the **Inventory** tab.
3. Choose a virtual machine from the list, and then select **Manage > Move**.
4. Choose a server from the list of available cluster nodes, and then select **Move**.
5. Notifications for the move progress appear in the upper-right corner of Windows Admin Center. If the move is successful, the host server name changes in the list of virtual machines.

Conduct advanced management and troubleshooting for a single virtual machine

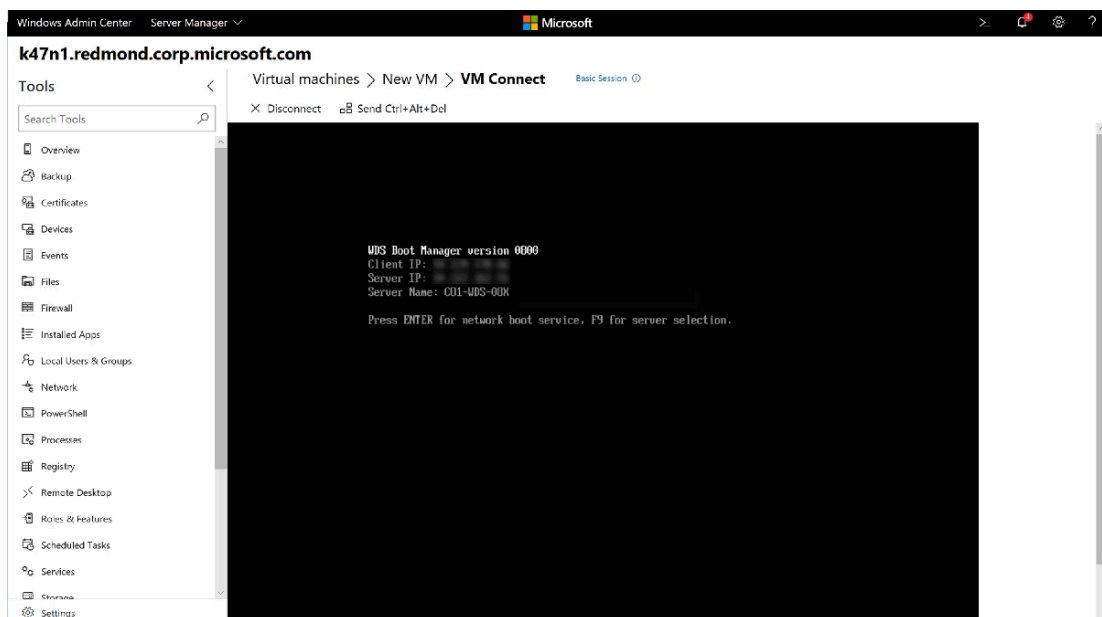
You can view detailed information and performance charts for a single virtual machine.

1. On the left pane, select **Virtual Machines**.
2. Select the **Inventory** tab.
3. Choose a virtual machine from the list. In the pane that opens, you can:
 - View detailed information for the virtual machine.
 - View line charts for IOPS and I/O throughput, for both live and historical data. Historical data is available only for hyper-converged clusters running Windows Server 2019 or later.
 - View, create, apply, rename, and delete checkpoints.
 - View details for the virtual machine's .vhd files, network adapters, and host server.
 - Delete, start, turn off, shut down, pause, resume, reset, or rename the virtual machine. Also save the virtual machine, delete a saved state, or create a checkpoint.
 - [Change settings for the virtual machine](#).
 - Connect to the virtual machine console by using VMConnect via the Hyper-V host.
 - [Replicate the virtual machine by using Azure Site Recovery](#).



Manage a virtual machine through the Hyper-V host (VMConnect)

1. On the left pane, select **Virtual Machines**.
2. Select the **Inventory** tab.
3. Choose a virtual machine from the list, and then select one of these options:
 - **Connect**. Interact with the guest VM through the Remote Desktop web console that's integrated into Windows Admin Center.

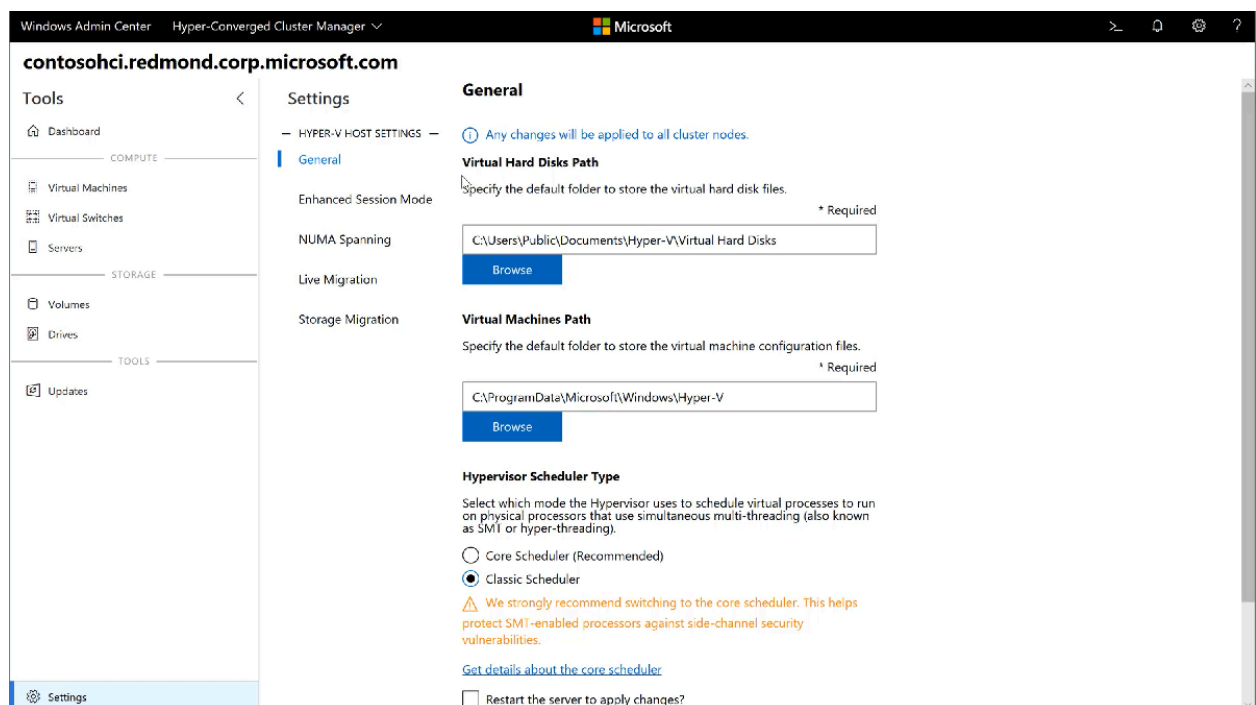


- **Download RDP file**. Download an RDP file that you can open with the Remote Desktop Connection application (mstsc.exe).

Both options use VMConnect to connect to the guest VM through the Hyper-V host. They both require you to enter administrator credentials for the Hyper-V host server.

Change Hyper-V host settings

1. On a server, hyper-converged cluster, or failover cluster connection, select **Settings** at the bottom of the left pane.
2. On a Hyper-V host server or cluster, the **Hyper-V Host Settings** group has the following sections. Make the necessary changes.
 - **General.** Change virtual hard disks, virtual machine file path, and hypervisor schedule type (if it's supported).
 - **Enhanced Session Mode**
 - **NUMA Spanning**
 - **Live Migration**
 - **Storage Migration**



If you make any Hyper-V host setting changes in a hyper-converged cluster or failover cluster connection, the change will be applied to all cluster nodes.

View Hyper-V event logs

You can view Hyper-V event logs directly from the Virtual Machines tool:

1. On the left pane, select **Virtual Machines**.

2. Select the **Summary** tab.
3. In the **Events** section, select **View all events**.
4. The Event Viewer tool shows the Hyper-V event channels on the left pane. Choose a channel to view the events on the right pane.

If you're managing a failover cluster or hyper-converged cluster, the event logs display events for all cluster nodes. They display the host server in the **Machine** column.

Replicate virtual machines by using Azure Site Recovery

You can use Windows Admin Center to configure Azure Site Recovery and replicate your on-premises virtual machines to Azure. [Learn more](#).

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Event logging in Windows Admin Center

06/04/2025 Applies to:  Windows Admin Center,  Windows Admin Center Preview


Windows Admin Center writes event logs that show the management activities performed on the servers in your environment. Event logs can also help you troubleshoot any Windows Admin Center problems.

Management activities

Windows Admin Center provides insight into the management activities performed on the servers in your environment by logging actions to the **WindowsAdminCenter** event channel in the event log of the managed server. `EventID` is `4000`, and `Source` is `SMEGateway`.

Windows Admin Center logs only actions on the managed server. Events aren't logged if a user accesses a server for read-only purposes.

Logged events include the following information:

 [Expand table](#)

Key	Value
<code>PowerShell</code>	PowerShell script name that was run on the server, if the action ran a PowerShell script.
<code>CIM</code>	CIM call that was run on the server, if the action ran a CIM call.
<code>Module</code>	Tool (or module) where the action was run.
<code>Gateway</code>	Name of the Windows Admin Center gateway machine where the action was run.
<code>UserOnGateway</code>	Username that's used to access the Windows Admin Center gateway and execute the action.
<code>UserOnTarget</code>	Username that's used to access the target managed server, if it's different from <code>UserOnGateway</code> . That is, the user accessed the server by using Manage as credentials.
<code>Delegation</code>	Boolean, if the target managed server trusts the gateway and credentials are delegated from the user's client machine.
<code>LAPS</code>	Boolean, if the user accessed the server by using LAPS credentials.
<code>File</code>	Name of the uploaded file, if the action was a file upload.

Gateway usage

Windows Admin Center logs gateway activity to the event channel on the gateway computer to help you troubleshoot issues and view metrics on usage. These events are also logged to the **WindowsAdminCenter** event channel.


[Learn more about troubleshooting Windows Admin Center.](#)

Manage Windows Server on Amazon EC2 by using Windows Admin Center

Article • 02/10/2025 • Applies to:  Windows Admin Center,  Windows Admin Center Preview

By using Windows Admin Center, you can manage Windows Server machines running on Amazon EC2 in Amazon Web Services. In this article, you learn how to prepare and connect a Windows Server machine running on Amazon EC2 to Windows Admin Center by using a public IP address.

Prerequisites

- Have a running Amazon EC2 instance.
- Configure WinRM for HTTPS. WinRM HTTPS requires a server authentication certificate for a local computer, with a CN that matches the public name of your Windows Server Amazon EC2 instance. For more information, see [How to configure WINRM for HTTPS](#).
- Enable inbound connections for your Amazon EC2 instance. For more information, see the [AWS documentation](#) 
 - For **Type**, select **WinRM-HTTPS**. For the port range, enter **5986**.
 - For **Source**, select **IP Addresses**, and then enter the source IP address that corresponds to your Windows Admin Center gateway.

Note

Alternatively, you can connect to your Amazon EC2 instance via HTTP by selecting **WinRM-HTTP** and entering **5985** as your port range. However, we recommend that you consider the security implications.

Prepare your machine

Configure your Windows Server Amazon EC2 instance by using the following steps:

1. Enable WinRM access to your target Amazon EC2 instance by running the `winrm quickconfig` command in PowerShell on the target EC2 instance.
2. Enable inbound connections to port 5986 for WinRM over HTTPS by running the following PowerShell script on the target EC2 instance: `Set-NetFirewallRule -Name`

`WINRM-HTTPS-In-TCP-PUBLIC -RemoteAddress Any`. Alternatively, you can configure port 5985 for WinRM over HTTP.

Connect to your machine

Add your Windows Server Amazon EC2 instance as a connection in Windows Admin Center:

1. In the Azure portal, open Windows Admin Center.
2. On the **Add or create resource** menu, in the **Servers** section, select **Add**.
3. For **Server name**, enter the public IPv4 address of your Amazon EC2 instance.
4. Select **Use another account for this connection** and enter your Windows credentials.

Related content

Now that you've set up your Amazon EC2 instance with Windows Admin Center, learn how to manage it:



- [Manage servers with Windows Admin Center](#)

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VM Conversion extension in Windows Admin Center (Preview)


Applies to:  Windows Admin Center,  Windows Admin Center Preview



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Important

The VM Conversion extension is currently in PREVIEW. This document provides information about a prerelease product that might change substantially before its release. Microsoft makes no warranties, expressed or implied, with respect to the information provided here.

As a preview extension, the VM Conversion extension is governed by the [Windows Admin Center prerelease extension software license terms](#). Microsoft isn't obligated under this agreement to provide any support services for the software. Issues, questions, and feedback not covered in this documentation can be filed [here](#) .

The VM Conversion extension for Windows Admin Center enables you to migrate VMware virtual machines from vCenter to Hyper-V. This lightweight tool provides online replication with minimal downtime for both Windows and Linux virtual machines. The extension is easy to set up and available at no extra cost.

Key features

The VM Conversion extension provides the following capabilities:

- **Bulk migration:** Supports batch migration of up to 10 virtual machines at a time. This feature enables administrators to group virtual machines based on:
 - **Application dependency:** Virtual machines that are part of the same application stack or service.
 - **Cluster dependency:** Virtual machines that need to be distributed on nodes within the same cluster.
 - **Business boundaries:** Virtual machines servicing different businesses within a company, such as test machines and preproduction machines.
 - **Rack dependency:** Virtual machines running on hosts on a rack.
- **Cluster-aware migration:** Supports migration of virtual machines from ESXi hosts to Windows Server Failover clusters.

- **Static IP configurations:** Preserves static IP configurations of virtual machines from source to destination Hyper-V hosts. This functionality reduces post-migration tasks and enables seamless network continuity.
- **Secure Boot and UEFI template configuration:** Provides enhanced security and compliance.
 - Integrated OS type across the migration flow for accurate Secure Boot and Unified Extensible Firmware Interface (UEFI) setup.
 - Secure Boot settings are dynamically configured based on OS, either Windows or Linux.
 - Added error handling for unsupported OS types.
- **Localization support:** Improves user experience when using this tool in different languages.
- **Multiple vCenter connections:** Users can add multiple vCenter endpoints to switch between vCenters.
- **Multi-disk support:** Ensures all attached virtual disks are migrated and synchronized for virtual machines running complex workloads.
- **Prechecks:** Catches failures early in synchronization and migration phases.
- **Cleanup:** Removes VMware Tools from Windows VMs post-migration.

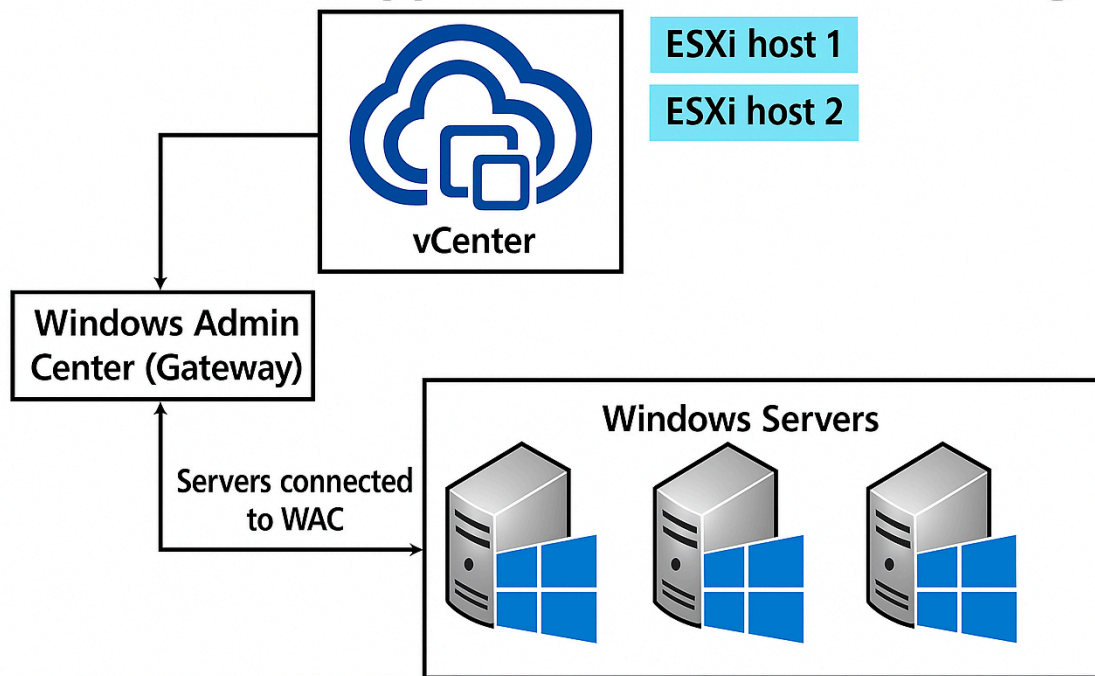
How it works

The VM Conversion extension uses a synchronization and migration workflow to move virtual machines from VMware to Hyper-V with minimal downtime. The conversion process has two main phases:

1. **Synchronization:** The extension does an initial full copy of the virtual machine's disks while the source VM keeps running. This phase minimizes downtime by letting you schedule the final migration at a convenient time.
2. **Migration:** The extension uses Change Block Tracking (CBT) to find and replicate only the changed blocks since the last synchronization. During cutover, the source VM is powered off, and a final delta sync captures any remaining changes before importing the VM into Hyper-V.

The following diagram shows the supported scenario topology for VM migration from VMware vCenter to Hyper-V through Windows Admin Center:

VMware to Hyper-V Virtual machine migration



Synchronization

During synchronization, the extension connects to your vCenter environment and does an initial full copy of the virtual machine's disks while the source VM keeps running. During this phase, the extension does the following actions:

- Creates a snapshot on the source VM to track changes.
- Copies the virtual disk data to the destination Hyper-V host.
- Creates a Hyper-V Virtual Hard Disk (VHDX) file at the specified location.

Migration

During migration, the extension uses Change Block Tracking (CBT) to identify and replicate only the changed blocks since the last synchronization. This approach offers the following benefits:

- Minimizes the amount of data transferred during the final migration.
- Reduces the cutover window significantly.
- Enables you to schedule the final migration at a convenient time.

When you're ready to complete the migration, the extension takes the following steps:

- Performs a delta sync to capture any remaining changes since the last synchronization.
- Powers off the source VM to ensure data consistency.

- Performs a final delta sync to capture any remaining changes during the cutover window.
- Imports the VM into Hyper-V with the correct configuration, including CPU, memory, and network settings.

After the migration finishes, you can use the migrated VM on Hyper-V.

ⓘ Note

Best practice: Deploy the Windows Admin Center gateway in the same site as the ESXi and Hyper-V hosts for VM conversion. This deployment ensures minimal WAN traffic, lower latency, and a reliable migration experience.

Scenarios

The VM Conversion extension supports the following migration scenarios:

- **Datacenter modernization:** Use the VM Conversion extension to migrate workloads from VMware to Hyper-V when modernizing your datacenter infrastructure. This scenario is common for organizations that want to:
 - Consolidate their virtualization platform to reduce licensing costs.
 - Simplify management by using a single hypervisor technology.
 - Prepare for hybrid cloud deployments with Azure integration.
- **Test and development environments:** Quickly migrate test and development environments from VMware to Hyper-V to validate workloads before production migration or to leverage Hyper-V-specific features.
- **Disaster recovery planning:** Use the VM Conversion extension as part of your disaster recovery strategy to create Hyper-V-based replicas of VMware workloads.

vCenter versions and guest operating systems

You can use the extension with VMware vCenter versions 6.x, 7.x, and 8.x.

The VM Conversion extension can migrate virtual machines running the following operating systems:

- Windows operating systems:
 - Windows Server 2025, 2022, 2022 Azure Edition, 2019, 2016, 2012 R2
 - Windows 10 and Windows 11

- Debian-based operating systems:
 - Ubuntu Linux
 - Ubuntu 20.04, 24.04
 - Debian 11, 12
- RHEL-based operating systems:
 - Alma Linux
 - CentOS
 - Red Hat Linux 9.0

 **Important**

For Linux guests, you must install Hyper-V drivers before starting migration. The Hyper-V drivers are essential to ensure successful post-migration boot.


Related content

- [Migrate VMware VMs to Hyper-V in Windows Admin Center](#)
- [Troubleshoot VM Conversion Extension](#)
- [What's new in VM Conversion Extension](#)
- [VMware to Hyper-V migration FAQ](#)

Last updated on 02/20/2026


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This article describes how to migrate VMware virtual machines to Hyper-V using the VM Conversion extension in Windows Admin Center. You learn how to install and configure the extension, synchronize virtual machines, and complete the migration.

For an overview of the VM Conversion extension, including key features and supported scenarios, see [Overview of VMware to Hyper-V migration](#).

Prerequisites

Before you begin, review the prerequisites and make sure your environment meets the requirements.

- VMware vCenter version, 6.x, 7.x, or 8.x with privileges access to the virtual machines you want to migrate.
- Ensure that the Hyper-V role is installed on the target Hyper-V host. You'll also need membership to the local Administrators group or the Hyper-V Administrators group to create and manage virtual machines on the Hyper-V host.
- Review the [guest operating systems](#) to ensure the VMs you're migrating are compatible.

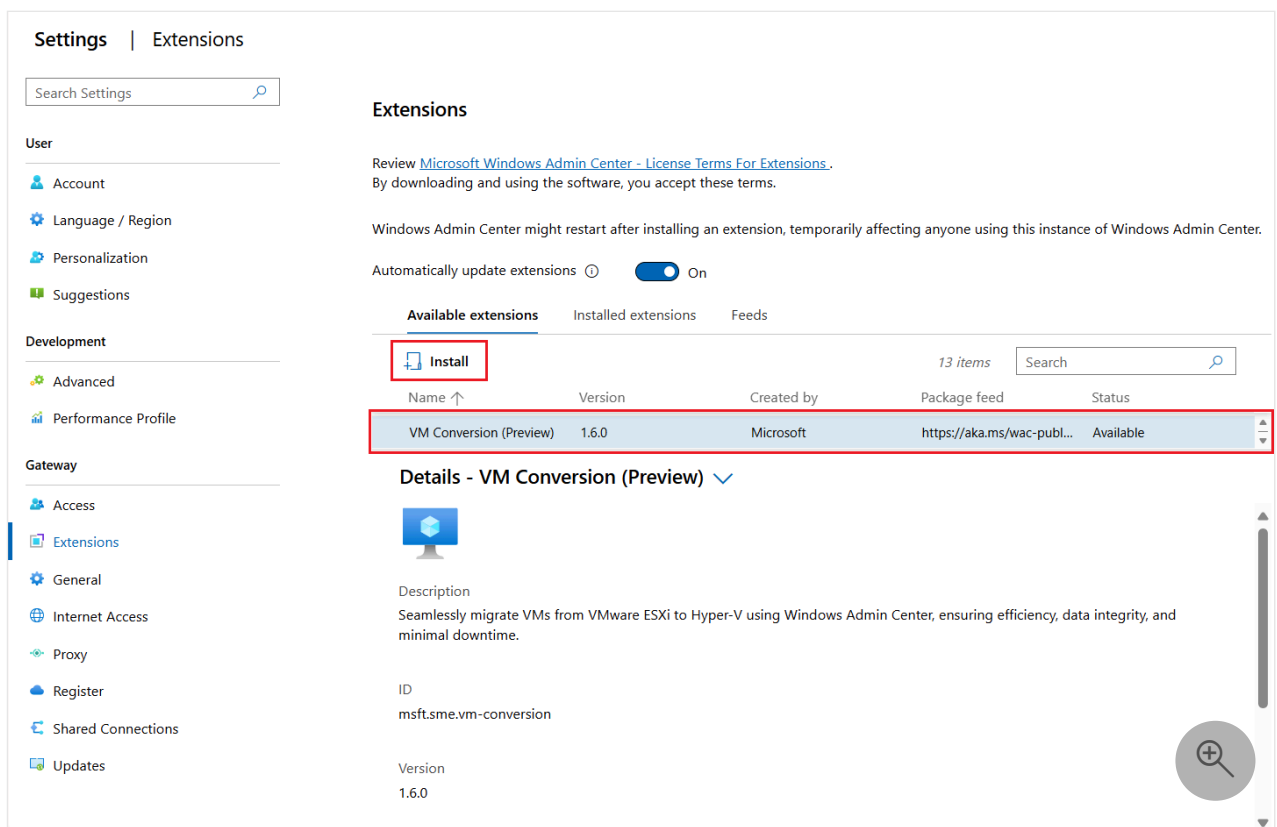
On the Windows Admin Center Gateway machine, ensure you have the following:

- Administrator privileges, or equivalent, to install the extension and perform migrations.
- Windows Admin Center Gateway version 2410 build number 2.4.12.10 or later.
- The latest version of PowerCLI installed. To download and install PowerCLI, see the [PowerCLI Installation Guide](#).
- [VMware Virtual Disk Development Kit \(VDDK\) version 8.0.3](#) downloaded and extracted to the directory: `C:\Program Files\WindowsAdminCenter\Service\VDDK`. Ensure you download **VDDK version 8.0.3** specifically. Other versions aren't supported.
- [Visual Studio 2015 \(VC++ 14.0\) Redistributable](#) and [Visual C++ Redistributable Packages for Visual Studio 2013](#) installed.

Install the VM Conversion extension

Complete the following steps to install the **VM Conversion** extension:

1. Open Windows Admin Center.
2. Select the **Settings** button in the top-right. In the left pane, select **Extensions**.
3. The **Available Extensions** tab lists the extensions on the feed that you can install.
4. Search for **VM Conversion (Preview)** in **Available extensions** and select **Install**.



5. After installation, make sure the **VM Conversion** extension appears in Windows Admin Center under: **Installed Extensions > VM Conversion (Preview)**.

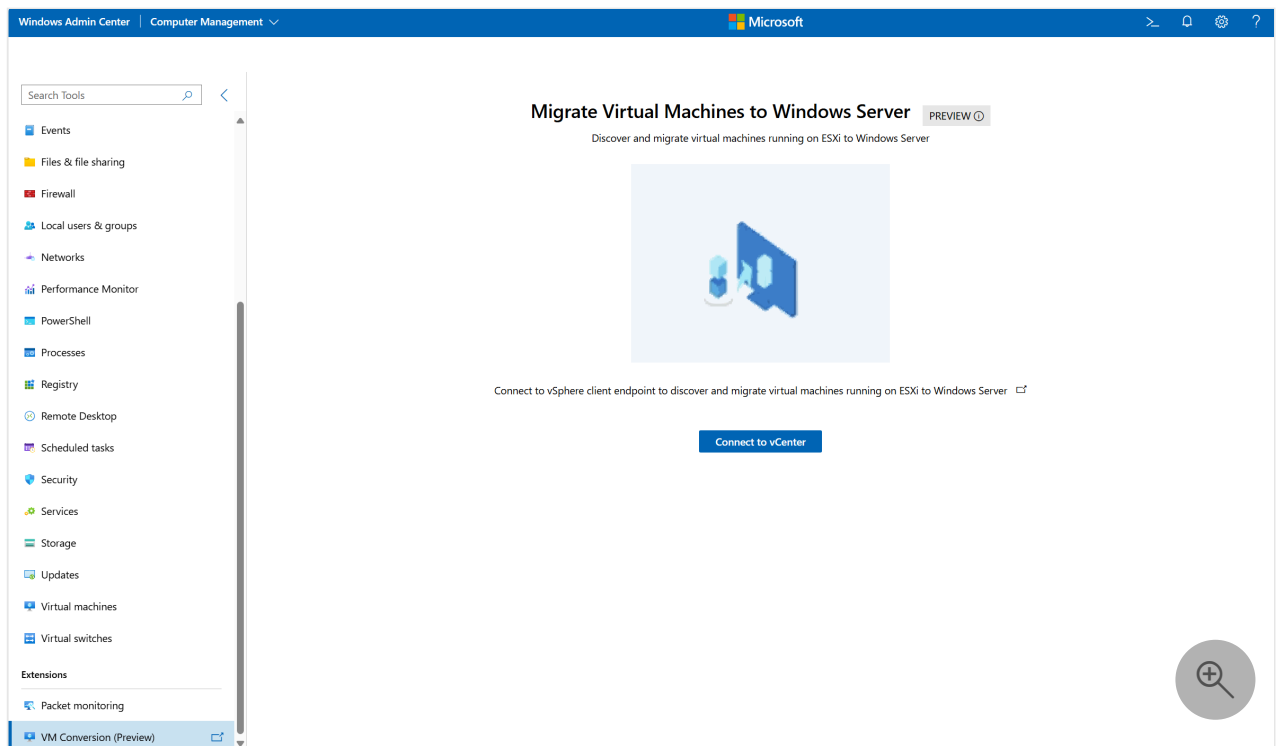
Connect to vCenter

When you first visit the extension, you need to connect your vSphere client endpoint.

1. Go to the Windows Admin Center home page by selecting the **Windows Admin Center** logo in the top-left corner.
2. Either connect to an existing Hyper-V server or cluster, or add a new Hyper-V server or cluster in Windows Admin Center. Choose one of the following options:
 - a. To connect to an existing Hyper-V server or cluster, select the server or cluster from the list on the Windows Admin Center home page.

Or

- a. To add a new Hyper-V server or cluster, select **+ Add** and then select **Server** or **Cluster**. Follow the prompts to add and connect to your Hyper-V host.
3. In the left panel, under **Extensions**, select **VM Conversion (Preview)**.
 4. Select **Connect to vCenter**.



5. Enter the vCenter FQDN, vCenter username, and vCenter password.

Configure VMware Settings

Provide the connection information for the source VMware environment where the VMs currently exist.

VMware vCenter FQDN * ⓘ

VMware vCenter Username * ⓘ

VMware vCenter Password * ⓘ

Synchronize virtual machines

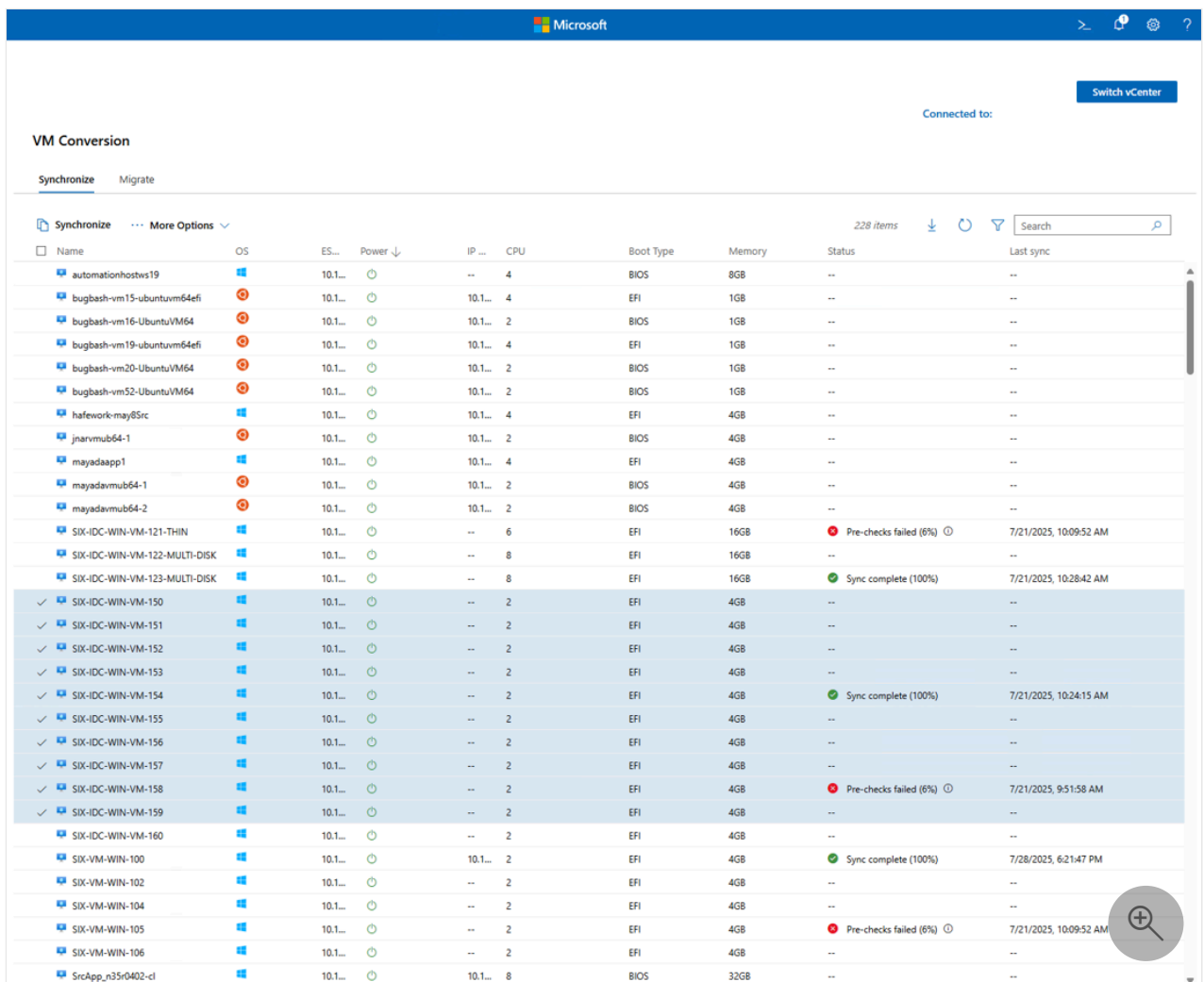
Before you synchronize virtual machines, the extension automatically runs a set of prechecks and reports any problems. These prechecks verify that:

- No active snapshots exist on the virtual machine.
- VMware PowerCLI is installed on the Windows Admin Center Gateway machine.

- Microsoft Visual C++ Redistributable packages (versions 2013 and latest) are installed on the Windows Admin Center Gateway machine.
- VDDK package is present at: `C:\Program Files\WindowsAdminCenter\Service\VDDK` on the Windows Admin Center Gateway machine.
- Target disk path for synchronization is valid.
- Destination Hyper-V host has sufficient memory and disk space.
- Change Block Tracking (CBT) is supported on the VM.

To synchronize virtual machines, complete the following steps:

1. Connect to the Hyper-V server in Windows Admin Center that you want the VM to be migrated.
2. Go to the VM Conversion extension in the left panel under **Extensions > VM Conversion (Preview)**.
3. In the virtual machine list, select up to 10 virtual machines to synchronize.



4. In the Synchronize VM window, enter the **Path to store data**. Select **Synchronize**.

Synchronize VM

Pre checks will be initiated and then initial synchronization will be done. Synchronized data will be stored in the "C:\ProgramData\Microsoft\Windows\Hyper-V" folder. If you would like to change the location, please specify a different path below (optional):

Path to store data

Incase the virtual machine is having static IPs configured, please use the instructions available at [Maintain static IP addresses during migration \(review\) - Azure Local | Microsoft Learn](#) to persist the IP addresses post VM Migration. This requires VM tools to be installed on the VM.

Are you sure you want to synchronize the virtual machine 'SIX-IDC-WIN-VM-150, SIX-IDC-WIN-VM-151, SIX-IDC-WIN-VM-152, SIX-IDC-WIN-VM-153, SIX-IDC-WIN-VM-155, SIX-IDC-WIN-VM-156, SIX-IDC-WIN-VM-157, SIX-IDC-WIN-VM-158, SIX-IDC-WIN-VM-159'?

5. You see notifications appear with the progress for: running prechecks, preparing the environment, creating a snapshot, and finalizing synchronization. Confirm that the Hyper-V Virtual Hard Disk (VHDX) file is created in the folder path you specified.

Synchronization Pre-Checks Started
 Validating virtual machine settings and environment for SIX-VM-WIN-102 VM/s before starting synchronization.

6. Wait for the sync to complete.

Migrate virtual machines

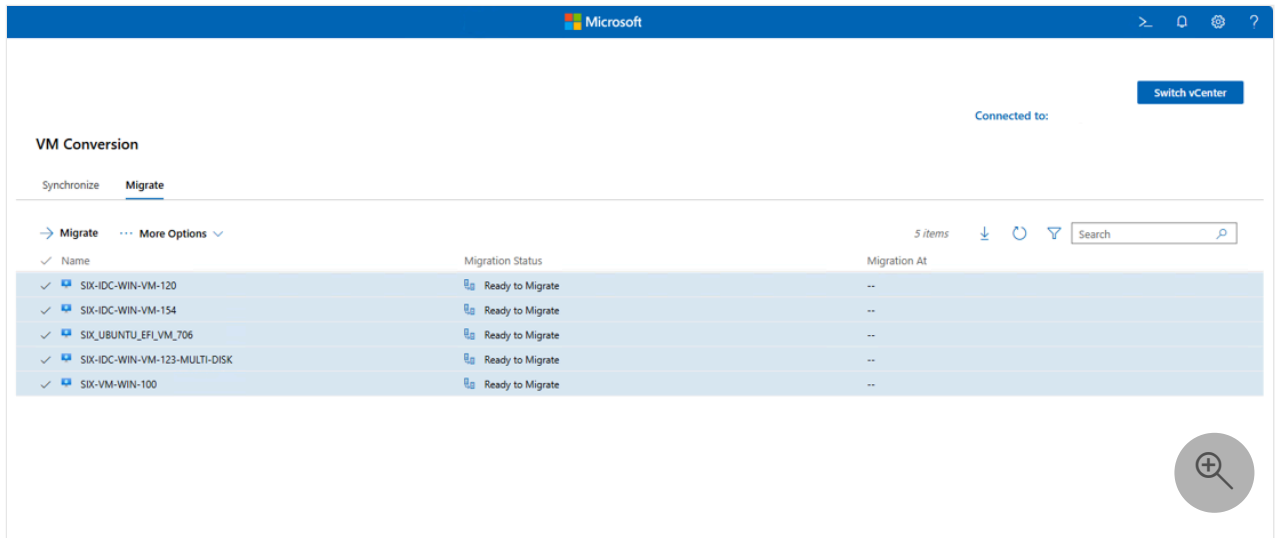
Before migration begins, the extension automatically runs a set of prechecks. These prechecks verify:

- The destination Hyper-V host has enough available vCPUs.
- No virtual machine with the same name exists on the destination Hyper-V host.

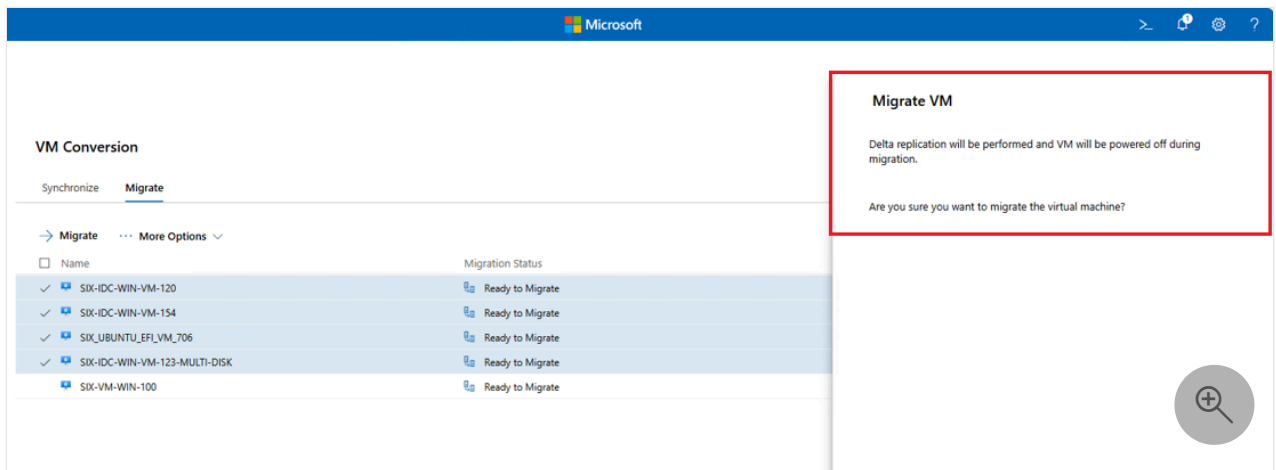
- The Hyper-V role is enabled on the target Hyper-V host.
- The synchronized `.vhdx` file exists at the specified destination storage path on the Hyper-V host.
- The virtual machine has no active snapshots.

To migrate virtual machines, complete the following steps:

1. Go to the **Migrate** tab, and select the VM to migrate. Select **Migrate**.

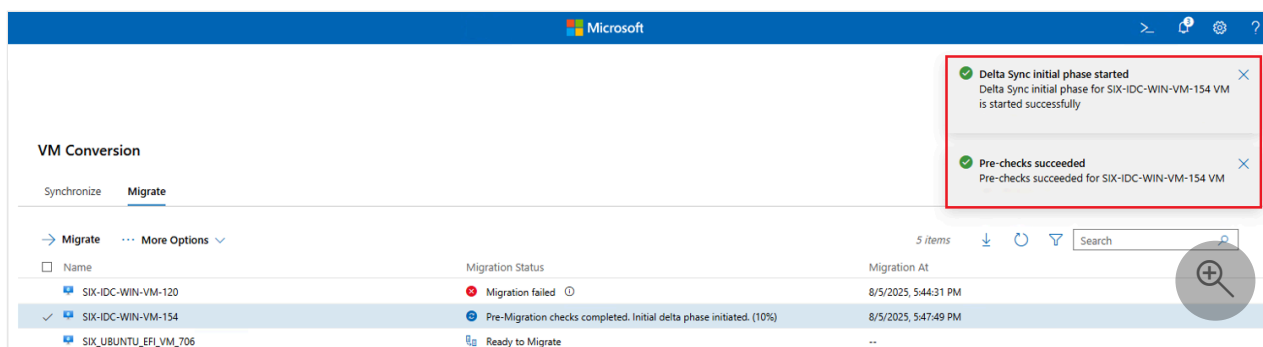


2. In the **Migrate VM** window, select **Proceed** to start the migration.



During the migration, the process performs the following steps: runs migration prechecks, ensures sufficient disk space, performs delta replication, powers off source VM, executes final delta sync, and imports VM into Hyper-V.

3. Wait for virtual machine migration to complete.



4. You can manage the migrated virtual machine using the Hyper-V Manager or Windows Admin Center.

! Note

Migration requires the user to stay signed in with an active browser session. If the session is closed or times out, the migration might pause or stop progressing.

View logs

During synchronization and migration, view logs in the following locations to help troubleshoot any problems that arise:

- [Browser console logs](#)
- [Event viewer logs](#)
- [VM conversion logs](#)

Browser console logs

Browser console logs are useful for identifying any failing API calls from Windows Admin Center. To view the browser console logs, follow these steps:

1. Open your browser settings, and go to **More Tools > Developer Tools**.
2. Check the **Console** tab.
3. Look for any error or warning messages and share them as needed.

Event viewer logs

Event Viewer logs capture server-side errors and warnings from the Windows Admin Center gateway, including authentication problems, service failures, and extension errors. To view the Event Viewer logs for Windows Admin Center, follow these steps:

1. On the Windows Admin Center server, open **Event Viewer**.

2. Expand **Applications and Services Logs** in the left pane.
3. Select **WindowsAdminCenter**.
4. Filter and review logs for **Errors**, **Warnings**, and **Informational** messages relevant to the VM Conversion extension.
5. Look for events with the source **WebREST** and Event ID **422** for VM conversion-related problems.

VM conversion logs

VM conversion logs provide detailed information about the synchronization and migration process, including disk copy progress, error details, and operation timestamps. To view the VM conversion logs, follow these steps:



1. Connect to the Windows Admin Center server.
2. Find the file located at `C:\Program Files\WindowsAdminCenter\Service\VMConversion_log.txt`.


Related content

- [Overview of VMware to Hyper-V migration](#)
- [Troubleshoot VM Conversion Extension](#)
- [What's new in VM Conversion Extension](#)
- [VMware to Hyper-V migration FAQ](#)

Last updated on 02/20/2026


Troubleshoot the VM Conversion extension in Windows Admin Center (Preview)

Applies to:  Windows Admin Center,  Windows Admin Center Preview




Important

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Migrating virtual machines from VMware to Hyper-V can sometimes run into unexpected problems. This article helps you diagnose and resolve common problems you might encounter when using the VM Conversion Extension in Windows Admin Center, including stuck migrations, synchronization failures, static IP configuration problems, and Change ID errors.

Use this guide if your migration isn't completing as expected or you're seeing error messages during synchronization or conversion. Each section describes the symptoms, explains the cause, and walks you through the steps to fix the problem.

For problems or questions not covered in this documentation, you can submit feedback in our [Windows Admin Center Ideas & Feedback repository](#) .

Problem 1: VM resync or remigrate required, or migration stuck at a certain percentage (session timeout)

Symptom:

- You want to resync or remigrate a VM.
- Migration is stuck at a certain percentage due to a session timeout.

Resolution:

1. Delete the relevant entries from the following files on the Windows Admin Center gateway machine:

- `C:\Program Files\Windows Admin Center\Service\migrationStatus.json`
- `C:\Program Files\Windows Admin Center\Service\syncStatus.json`

2. If the VM already exists in **Hyper-V Manager**, delete it before starting the migration again.

Problem 2: Cancel VM synchronization or migration in progress

Symptom:

- You want to cancel a synchronization or migration while it's in progress.

Resolution: The extension doesn't support cancellation directly. As a workaround:

1. Stop the **Windows Admin Center service**.
2. Restart the service. This action releases all running threads.
3. Delete the relevant entries from the following files to ensure the status doesn't continue to show as "In Progress":

- `C:\Program Files\Windows Admin Center\Service\migrationStatus.json`
 - `C:\Program Files\Windows Admin Center\Service\syncStatus.json`
-

Problem 3: Migration precheck fails with error

Error message:

"Failed to retrieve the list of VMs from the destination server. Please ensure the destination server is reachable and retry the operation."

Resolution:

- Make sure the same destination server doesn't have any **failed virtual machines**.
-

Problem 4: Static IP configuration isn't preserved without guest credentials

Scenario:

When you provide guest operating system credentials, the VM Conversion tool can automatically migrate static IP settings for Windows virtual machines.

If you don't provide guest credentials, the tool can't automatically migrate static IP settings.

Symptom:

After migration, the virtual machine:

- Gets a DHCP-assigned IP address, or
- Doesn't keep its original static IP configuration

Cause:

Automatic static IP migration needs access to the guest operating system to read and reapply network settings.


If you don't provide guest credentials because of security or compliance requirements, the VM Conversion tool can't capture static IP configuration during migration.

Resolution: Manual static IP migration (guest credentials not required)

Use the following workflow to preserve static IP configuration without providing guest credentials.

Important

Complete these steps **after synchronization and before starting migration**.
Running the script after migration doesn't preserve the static IP configuration.

1. Download the [Static IP migration package \(.zip\)](#)  .
The package includes scripts for **Windows and Linux** virtual machines.
2. After synchronization finishes, copy the package to a location inside the **source guest virtual machine** and extract the contents.
3. Open **PowerShell as Administrator** inside the guest virtual machine.
4. Go to the extracted folder.

5. Run the following command to capture the static IP configuration:

```
PowerShell
```

```
.\Prepare-MigratedVM.ps1 -StaticIPMigration -Verbose
```

Problem 5: Synchronization fails due to an invalid Change ID

Error Message:

The generated Change ID is invalid. Please verify the Change ID and try again.

When This Problem Occurs:

This problem occurs during **synchronization** when the VM Conversion extension can't retrieve or validate the **Change ID** for one or more virtual disks on the source VMware virtual machine.

The VM Conversion extension relies on **VMware Changed Block Tracking (CBT)** to identify incremental disk changes. If the Change ID is missing, stale, or invalid, synchronization can't continue.

Possible Causes:

This problem can occur for one or more of the following reasons:

- Changed Block Tracking (CBT) is disabled or not fully enabled on the source virtual machine.
- Snapshot-related problems, including:
 - Orphaned or stale snapshots
 - Snapshot chain corruption
- Unsupported disk configurations, such as:
 - Independent disks (persistent or non-persistent)
 - Physical mode RDMs
- Recent virtual machine operations, including:
 - Storage vMotion
 - Virtual disk resize
 - Virtual machine restore from backup
- CBT metadata corruption caused by host crashes or unexpected power events.

What to Check:

Before retrying synchronization, verify the following checks:

1. Ensure CBT is enabled on the source virtual machine:
 - `ctkEnabled` is set to `true` at the virtual machine level.
 - `ctkEnabled` is set to `true` for each virtual disk.
2. Verify that no active snapshots exist:
 - Remove or consolidate snapshots if necessary.
3. Validate disk configuration:
 - Ensure disks aren't configured as **Independent**.
 - Verify RDMs use **Virtual Compatibility Mode**, if applicable.
4. Review recent virtual machine operations:
 - Check for recent storage migrations, disk changes, or restore operations.

How to Fix the Problem:

If synchronization fails due to an invalid Change ID, regenerate CBT metadata on the source VMware virtual machine using one of the following methods.

Option 1: Regenerate CBT using PowerCLI

You can also reset CBT programmatically using **VMware PowerCLI**. This method is useful for automation scenarios or environments where GUI access is limited.

Prerequisites

- VMware PowerCLI installed
- Network access to the vCenter Server
- Sufficient permissions to reconfigure virtual machines

PowerCLI script

PowerShell

```
Connect-VIServer -Server "<vCenterServer>" -User "<Username>" -Password "  
<Password>" -Force  
  
$vm = Get-VM "<VMName>" | Get-View  
$vmConfigSpec = New-Object VMware.Vim.VirtualMachineConfigSpec
```

```
# Disable CBT
$vmConfigSpec.changeTrackingEnabled = $false
$vm.ReconfigVM($vmConfigSpec)

# Re-enable CBT
$vmConfigSpec.changeTrackingEnabled = $true
$vm.ReconfigVM($vmConfigSpec)

Disconnect-VIServer -Server "<vCenterServer>" -Force -Confirm:$false
```

Option 2: Regenerate CBT using the vSphere Client (GUI)

1. Disable **Changed Block Tracking (CBT)** on the source virtual machine.
2. Power off the virtual machine.
3. Re-enable **Changed Block Tracking (CBT)**.
4. Power on the virtual machine.
5. Wait for the system to generate a new Change ID.
6. Retry the synchronization operation.

ⓘ Note

To regenerate valid CBT metadata, you must power cycle the virtual machine.

Learn More

For more information about CBT limitations and troubleshooting guidance, see the following Broadcom documentation:

- [Troubleshooting Changed Block Tracking \(CBT\) – Broadcom Knowledge Base](#) ↗
- [Troubleshooting Changed Block Tracking \(CBT\) – VDDK Programming Guide](#) ↗

Best Practice

Validate CBT health on the source virtual machine before starting synchronization, especially after snapshot operations or virtual machine configuration changes.

Related content

- [Overview of VMware to Hyper-V migration](#)
- [Migrate VMware VMs to Hyper-V in Windows Admin Center](#)
- [What's new in VM Conversion Extension](#)
- [VMware to Hyper-V migration FAQ](#)

Last updated on 02/20/2026


What's new in the VM Conversion extension for Windows Admin Center (Preview)

Applies to:  Windows Admin Center,  Windows Admin Center Preview

 Summarize this article for me

Important

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This article provides release notes for the VM Conversion Extension in Windows Admin Center. Use these notes to learn about new features, enhancements, and bug fixes in each version.

The VM Conversion Extension helps you migrate VMware virtual machines to Hyper-V. Each release includes improvements to security, performance, reliability, and user experience.

Version 1.13.7

Released February 2026

Download link: [Version 1.13.7](#) 

Bug fixes - Version 1.13.7

- Addressed a migration issue where **migration getting stuck at 25% due to lost vCenter connection**.
- Resolved an issue where a **migration failure caused in-progress synchronizations to fail**.

- Fixed the synchronization error: Requested Registry key access is not allowed.
- Addressed a migration error during destination VM creation. For example, when migrating VM abcdef, the following error could occur:

```
description
Failed to create destination VM: Fatal error:
Failed to configure network for VM 'abcdef'.
Error: The property 'Name' cannot be found on this object.
Verify that the property exists. (91%)
```

Version 1.8.6

Released January 2026

Download link: [Version 1.8.6](#)

Improvements

- Improved pre-check validation by ensuring Change Block Tracking (CBT) is enabled before synchronization readiness checks.
- Enhanced VM creation to correctly refresh and apply CPU, memory, and operating system settings when values are incomplete or invalid.

Bug fixes

- Fixed an issue that could block migrations when required change tracking information was missing.
- Resolved a synchronization issue that could occur when VMware credentials contained a single quote (').
- Fixed an intermittent issue where the UI incorrectly reported that PowerCLI wasn't installed when it was already available.

Version 1.8.5

Released December 2025

Download link: [Version 1.8.5](#)

New features and enhancements

Secure Boot configuration reliability

- Added logic to automatically power off the VM before applying Secure Boot settings.
- Fixes failures that happen when you configure Secure Boot on a running VM.

Early change ID validation

- Added prevalidation for missing disk change IDs.
- Provides clear and early error messaging, avoiding unexpected failures later in the workflow.

Power state alignment

- Ensures the destination VMs power state consistently matches the source VM's final power state after migration.
 - If the source VM is off and migration succeeds → destination VM remains off.
 - If the source VM is off and migration fails → source VM remains off.

Enhanced synchronization experience

- Introduced asynchronous file-path validation in the Synchronization Confirmation dialog.
- Reduces UI blocking and improves responsiveness during sync initiation.

Telemetry improvements

- Added additional telemetry signals to improve:
 - Performance analysis
 - Workflow reliability tracking
 - Troubleshooting efficiency

Security improvements

- Implemented log sanitization in the PowerShell layer to mask sensitive data.
- Ensures secure handling of credentials across logs and event traces.

VM list component update

- Reduced the VM synchronization and migration limit from 50 to 10 to improve reliability.

- Updated corresponding error and guidance messages to reflect the new threshold.

Bug fixes

- Fixed an issue where powering on a VM resulted in the error: 'Validation failed for one or more fields.'
 - Resolved an issue causing the error: 'Failed to create destination VM: cpuCount must be a positive number.'
 - Addressed a problem where closing the browser mid-migration caused workflows to appear stuck at 80% when returning to Windows Admin Center. The Import VM step now automatically resumes and completes correctly.
-

Version 1.8.3

Released October 2025

Download link: [Version 1.8.3](#) ↗

New features and enhancements

PowerCLI installation support

- Added a **PowerCLI installation option** on the landing page to help users set up the required component on the gateway.
- Introduced an **alert banner** on the VM List and vSphere List pages that notifies users if PowerCLI is missing, with a direct link to install it.

Migration workflow improvements

- Improved stability, validation, and error handling for a smoother migration experience.

Bug fixes

- Fixed an issue where the **Submit** button in the vCenter credentials dialog could remain disabled after a failure.
 - Resolved a problem where migrations could get stuck at **80% progress**.
-

Version 1.8.2

Released October 2025

Download link: [Version 1.8.2](#) ↗

New features

- **vCenter Version Display:**
You can now view the vCenter version directly on the **vCenter List** page for easier identification and management.
- **Migration Reconnection Banner:**
A new banner now appears, prompting users to stay signed in and refresh their session every 2 hours during migration to ensure continuity.
- **Quick Access to Documentation:**
The “Open in New Window” icon on the landing page now links directly to the official guide— [Migrate VMware Virtual Machines to Hyper-V in Windows Admin Center \(Preview\)](#).

Other improvements

- Enhanced telemetry for improved diagnostics and secure handling of environment information.
-

Version 1.8.0

Released September 2025

Download link: [Version 1.8.0](#) ↗

New features

- **Bulk VM Migration with Queuing Support**

To migrate multiple VMs, select up to **10 virtual machines per operation**. Queuing improves performance and stability during large-scale migrations.

ⓘ Note

Ensure you stay signed in to Windows Admin Center -> VM Conversion Extension -> vCenter, and refresh your session every 2 hours.
The browser session must stay active during the final migration step.

- **Static IP Batch Support**

Bulk migration now supports **static IP migration** for both **Windows** and **Linux** virtual machines. This feature automates network configuration, reducing manual reconfiguration after migration.

- **Batch Uninstall of VMware Tools (Windows VMs)**

You can now uninstall VMware Tools from multiple Windows virtual machines in a single batch operation before migration, streamlining the preparation process.

ⓘ **Note**

While batch uninstall is supported for Windows VMs, Linux VMs still require manual removal.

- **BIOS UUID Migration**

The migration process now preserves the BIOS UUID from the source VM, ensuring improved compatibility and identity synchronization on Hyper-V.

ⓘ **Note**

Only the BIOS UUID is migrated. BIOS serial number format differs between VMware and Hyper-V, which can affect licensing checks. For more information, see [FAQ](#).

- **Standardized Destination Folder Structure**

The destination VM folder structure now follows **Hyper-V conventions**. The Synchronization Confirmation dialog displays the folder path, helping administrators verify and predict destination locations.

- **Thick and Thin Disk Provisioning**

During synchronization, you create VM disks as **thick (fixed)** or **thin (dynamic)** to match the **source VM's configuration**, optimizing storage use, and simplifying post-migration management.

Bug fixes

- Resolved migration error: *Physical network adapter 'Ethernet' not found.*
- Corrected VM listing problem where the extension incorrectly marked VMs as failed when they were already present in **Hyper-V Manager**.
- Improved notification accuracy during migration progress.
- Enhanced prechecks for PowerCLI installation to catch failures early and provide clearer troubleshooting guidance.

User experience changes

- **Session persistence for bulk migration**
 - Stay signed in to Windows Admin Center -> VM Conversion Extension -> vCenter and keep your browser session active throughout migration.
 - You must keep the browser session active during the final migration step.
- **Folder structure transparency**
 - Destination folders now directly reflect **Hyper-V layout**.
 - The Synchronization Confirmation dialog explicitly shows the destination path.
- **Linux VMs** - Install Hyper-V drivers on the guest OS before migration.
- **Windows VMs** - VMware Tools batch uninstall is supported only for Windows VMs.
- **Licensing note** - Differences in BIOS Serial Number might affect licensing. See [FAQ](#) for details.

Related content

- [Overview of VMware to Hyper-V migration](#)
- [Migrate VMware VMs to Hyper-V in Windows Admin Center](#)
- [Troubleshoot VM Conversion Extension](#)
- [VMware to Hyper-V migration FAQ](#)

VM Conversion extension in Windows Admin Center Frequently Asked Questions (Preview)



Summarize this article for me

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Here are answers to the most commonly asked questions about migrating VMware virtual machines to Hyper-V using the VM Conversion extension in Windows Admin Center.

Does the tool support both Static and Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) IP addresses?

Yes, both DHCP and Static IP addresses are supported.

Static IP is supported using scripts. When a static IP is detected, the VM credentials are collected to run the script and capture the IP address details. This data persists on the target Hyper-V host after the cutover phase.

How does the tool handle VM boot types?

The tool automatically detects the source VM's boot type. **BIOS boot** creates a Generation 1 VM on Hyper-V. **UEFI boot** creates a Generation 2 VM on Hyper-V.

Why are migrated VM disks showing as Dynamic instead of Static (Fixed)?

The VM Conversion tool currently migrates disks as **dynamically expanding (thin provisioned)** VHDX files, which means only the used portion of the disk is copied—not the full allocated size.

During migration, a VM with a **provisioned size of 500 GB** but **actual usage of 250 GB** results in a 250 GB dynamic VHDX on the destination. While this approach is space-efficient, it might cause storage management issues later.

After migration, customers should convert the VHDX to a fixed size to reflect the full provisioned storage using the PowerShell command:

PowerShell

```
Convert-VHD -Path "C:\VMs\MyDisk.vhdx" -DestinationPath "C:\VMs\MyDisk_Fixed.vhdx"
-VHDType Fixed
```

Is VMware to Azure Local migration supported?

No, the tool doesn't support migration to Azure Local. Use [Azure Migrate to migrate virtual machines to Azure Local](#).

Does the tool support virtual machines running on a virtual storage area network (vSAN)?

No, the tool doesn't support virtual machines running on vSAN.

Is this tool available in Windows Admin Center in the Azure portal?

No, the conversion tool is only available in Windows Admin Center on-premises.

How is memory configured during virtual machine migration?

During migration, memory is configured as static, even if the source virtual machine is set to use dynamic memory. This design choice to ensure migration stability and compatibility between VMware and Hyper-V memory management.

To re-enable dynamic memory or change RAM parameters after migration:

1. Open **Windows Admin Center**.
2. Navigate to the **Virtual machines** extension.
3. Power off the migrated virtual machine.
4. Select **Settings**.
5. Update the required memory parameters: Startup memory, Enable dynamic memory, Minimum memory, Maximum memory, and Memory buffer.
6. Save changes and **power on** the virtual machine.

What are the current limitations of this migration tool?

- The Resync option, which allows data synchronization between initial replication and delta replication, isn't currently supported.
- VMware Tools aren't automatically uninstalled post-migration—remove them manually if needed.
- Hyper-V drivers must be installed on Linux machines before starting migration. Download and install [Linux Integration Services v4.3](#) for Hyper-V and Azure.
- During virtual machine conversion, the BIOS GUID on the destination virtual machine doesn't match the source virtual machine unless it's manually updated. This behavior might affect virtual machine identity synchronization, or licensing checks that rely on consistent BIOS-level identifiers. BIOS-level identifiers must be updated in virtual machine identity synchronization, and migration.
 - ▼ Expand this section and use the script provided to update the BIOS GUID on the migrated Hyper-V virtual machine.

To update the BIOS GUID for a Hyper-V virtual machine:

1. Extract the following script into a file named `Update-VM BiosInfo.ps1`.
2. Open PowerShell as Administrator.
3. Run the script with the required parameters: `.\Update-VM BiosInfo.ps1 -VMName "VM Name" -BiosGuid "New BIOS GUID"`

PowerShell

```
<#
.SYNOPSIS
Updates the BIOS GUID of a specified Hyper-V virtual machine.

.DESCRIPTION
This script stops a specified Hyper-V virtual machine, updates its BIOS GUID using CIM (Common Information Model), and WMIv2 (root\virtualization\v2), and then restarts the VM. It handles both synchronous and asynchronous operations triggered by the Hyper-V Management Service.

It's useful in scenarios such as VM identity synchronization, VM migration, or reconfiguration where BIOS-level identifiers are required to be updated.

.PARAMETER VMName
The name of the Hyper-V virtual machine whose BIOS GUID is to be updated.

.PARAMETER BiosGuid
The new BIOS GUID to assign to the virtual machine. The script automatically formats the GUID with braces if not provided.

.EXAMPLE
.\Update-VM BiosInfo.ps1 -VMName "Contoso" -BiosGuid "{423A2700-F96D-561B-B421-C3088111A97B}"

This command updates the BIOS GUID of the virtual machine named "Contoso" to the specified GUID.

.NOTES
Author: MICROSOFT Corporation
Version: 1.0
Date: 2025-08-07
Requirements:
- Run with administrator privileges
- Requires Hyper-V and access to the root\virtualization\v2 namespace
- Tested on Windows Server 2019/2022 and Windows 10/11 with Hyper-V enabled

.RETURNS
Outputs success messages and job details. Throws descriptive errors if there is a failure.

.LINK
https://learn.microsoft.com/windows-server/virtualization/hyper-v/

#>

param (
```

```

[Parameter(Mandatory = $true)]
[string]$VMName,

[Parameter(Mandatory = $true)]
[string]$BiosGuid
)

# Helper function to serialize
function ConvertTo-CimEmbeddedString {
    [CmdletBinding()]
    param(
        [Parameter(ValueFromPipeline)]
        [Microsoft.Management.Infrastructure.CimInstance]$CimInstance
    )

    if ($null -eq $CimInstance) {
        return ""
    }

    $cimSerializer =
[Microsoft.Management.Infrastructure.Serialization.CimSerializer]::Create()
    $serializedObj = $cimSerializer.Serialize($CimInstance,
[Microsoft.Management.Infrastructure.Serialization.InstanceSerializationOptions]::None)

    return [System.Text.Encoding]::Unicode.GetString($serializedObj)
}

# Stop VM
Write-Output "Stopping VM '$VMName'..."
Stop-VM -Name $VMName -Force

# Retrieve the VMs system settings data using its name
$vmSettingsData = Get-CimInstance -Namespace "root\virtualization\v2" -Query
"select * from Msvm_VirtualSystemSettingData where ElementName = '$VMName'" -
ErrorAction Stop

# Ensure BIOS GUID has { } format
if (-not ($BiosGuid.StartsWith("{") -and $BiosGuid.EndsWith("}"))) {
    $BiosGuid = "{$BiosGuid}"
}

# Set the BIOS GUID
$vmSettingsData.BIOSGUID = $BiosGuid

# Get the Virtual System Management Service object
$vmms = Get-CimInstance -Namespace root\virtualization\v2 -Class
Msvm_VirtualSystemManagementService -ErrorAction Stop

# Apply the updated system settings using ModifySystemSettings
$result = $vmms | Invoke-CimMethod -Name "ModifySystemSettings" -Arguments @{
    "SystemSettings" = ($vmSettingsData | ConvertTo-CimEmbeddedString)
} -ErrorAction Stop

# Check the return value to determine if the operation succeeded
if ($result.ReturnValue -eq 0) {

```

```

# Success: operation completed synchronously
Write-Host "BIOS GUID successfully updated for VM: $VMName (synchronous)"
}
elseif ($result.ReturnValue -eq 4096) {

# 4096 indicates the method started an asynchronous job
$jobPath = $result.Job
Write-Host "BIOS GUID update started asynchronously for VM: $VMName (job
path: $jobPath)"
# Get the job object using its path
$job = Microsoft.PowerShell.Management\Get-CimInstance -CimInstance
$jobPath

# Poll the job state until it's no longer Running (4) or Starting (3)
while ($job.JobState -eq 3 -or $job.JobState -eq 4) {
    Start-Sleep -Seconds 1
    $job = Microsoft.PowerShell.Management\Get-CimInstance -CimInstance
$jobPath
}

# If job completes successfully
if ($job.JobState -eq 7) {
    Write-Host "BIOS GUID updated successfully for VM: $VMName
(asynchronous job completed)"
}
else {
    # Job failed or didn't complete properly
    throw "Async job failed. JobState: $($job.JobState), ErrorDescription:
$($job.ErrorDescription)"
}
}
else {
# Any other return value indicates a failure
throw "ModifySystemSettings failed with ReturnValue:
$($result.ReturnValue)"
}

Write-Output "BIOS GUID successfully updated for VM: $VMName"
# Start the VM again
Write-Output "Starting VM '$VMName'..."
Start-VM -Name $VMName

```

⚠ Note

This process updates only the BIOS GUID. The BIOS Serial Number isn't updated because VMware and Hyper-V use different formats:

- VMware BIOS Serial Number: UUID format (8-4-4-4-12) → 503a4411-be04-bd40-98ac-ffa42335cc22
- Hyper-V BIOS Serial Number: Custom format (4-4-4-4-4-2) → 3123-9812-5797-4305-8770-5953-62

If licensing in your environment depends on a combination of BIOS GUID and BIOS Serial Number, the source, and destination values won't match, even if the BIOS GUID is manually updated.

Related content

To learn more, see the following articles:

- [Overview of VMware to Hyper-V migration](#)
- [Migrate VMware Virtual Machines to Hyper-V in Windows Admin Center](#)
- [Troubleshoot VM Conversion Extension](#)
- [What's new in VM Conversion Extension](#)

Install Windows Admin Center Virtualization Mode

Applies to: Windows Admin Center Preview

Important

Windows Admin Center Virtualization Mode is currently in PREVIEW. This information relates to a prerelease product that may be substantially modified before it's released. Microsoft makes no warranties, expressed or implied, with respect to the information provided here.


This article explains how to install Windows Admin Center Virtualization Mode on a Windows Server machine so multiple users can manage virtualization environments using a web browser.

Tip

Want to learn about Windows Admin Center Virtualization Mode? [Learn more about Windows Admin Center Virtualization Mode.](#)

Prerequisites

To install Windows Admin Center Virtualization Mode, you need the following prerequisites:

- A dedicated server with 4 virtual CPUs (or equivalent physical cores), at least 8GB of RAM, and 10GB of free disk space.
- Windows Admin Center Administration Mode and Windows Admin Center Virtualization mode must be installed on separate systems.
- Windows Server 2025 or later, Standard or Datacenter edition only.
- Your server must be domain-joined and have DNS resolution using Fully Qualified Domain Name (FQDN). Hyper-V hosts you plan to manage must also be on the same domain.
- Administrator privileges or equivalent permissions on the machine you're installing Windows Admin Center on.
- Download the Windows Admin Center Virtualization Mode preview installer from [Windows Insider Preview Downloads](#)  to a location on the machine where you want to

install Windows Admin Center.

- Download the [Microsoft Visual C++ Redistributable](#) to a location on the machine where you want to install Windows Admin Center. Alternatively, if your server has internet access, you can use `winget` from the Windows Terminal to download and install as shown in the next section.

Preparing your environment

To prepare your environment for installing Windows Admin Center Virtualization Mode, complete the following steps:

1. Sign in to the machine where you want to install Windows Admin Center.
2. To install the Microsoft Visual C++ Redistributable, choose one of the following options:
 - Run the Microsoft Visual C++ Redistributable installer that you previously downloaded and follow the prompts to complete the installation.

Or

- Use the following `winget` command from the Windows Terminal to install it:

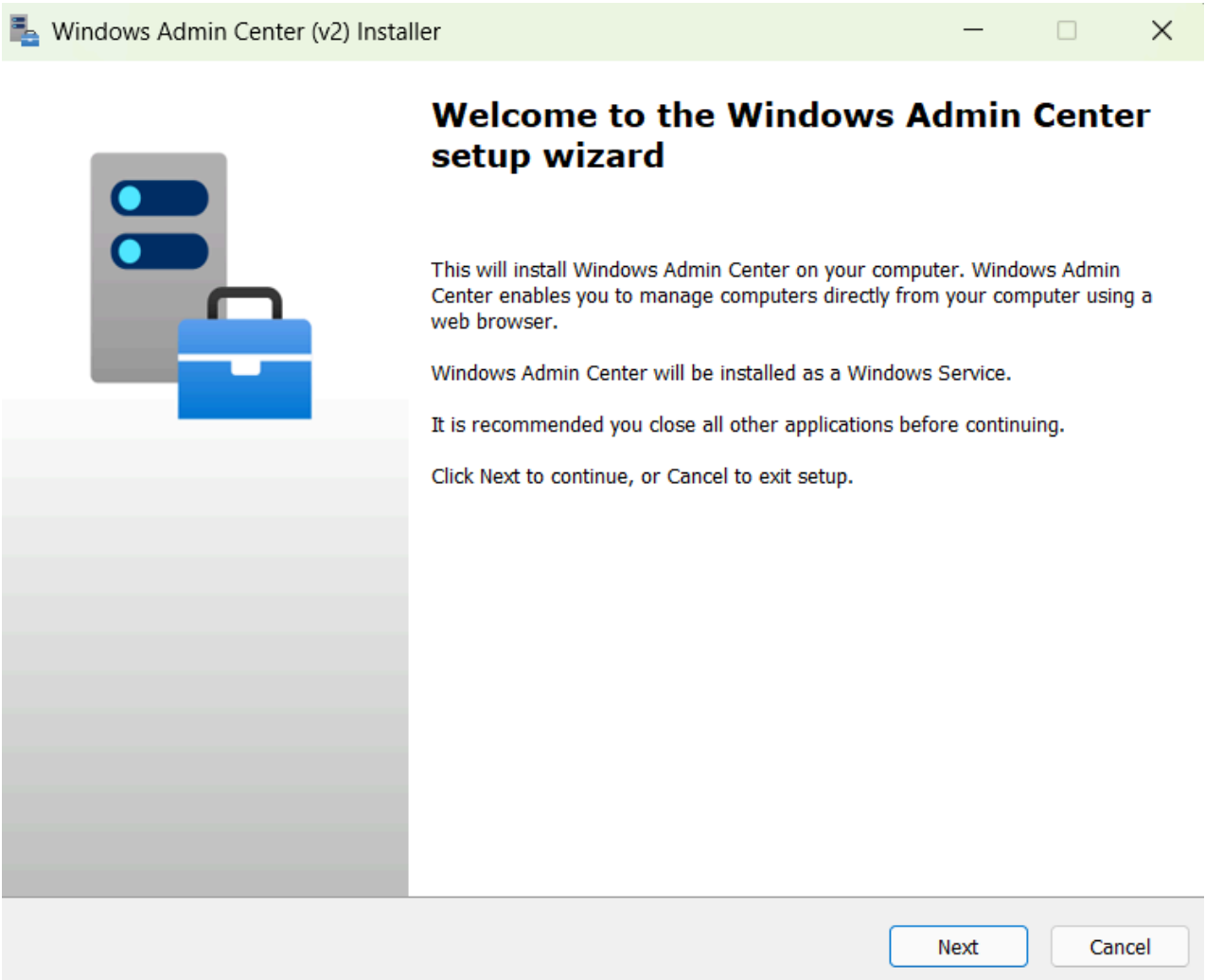
```
PowerShell
```

```
winget install Microsoft.VCRedist.2015+.x64 --Silent
```

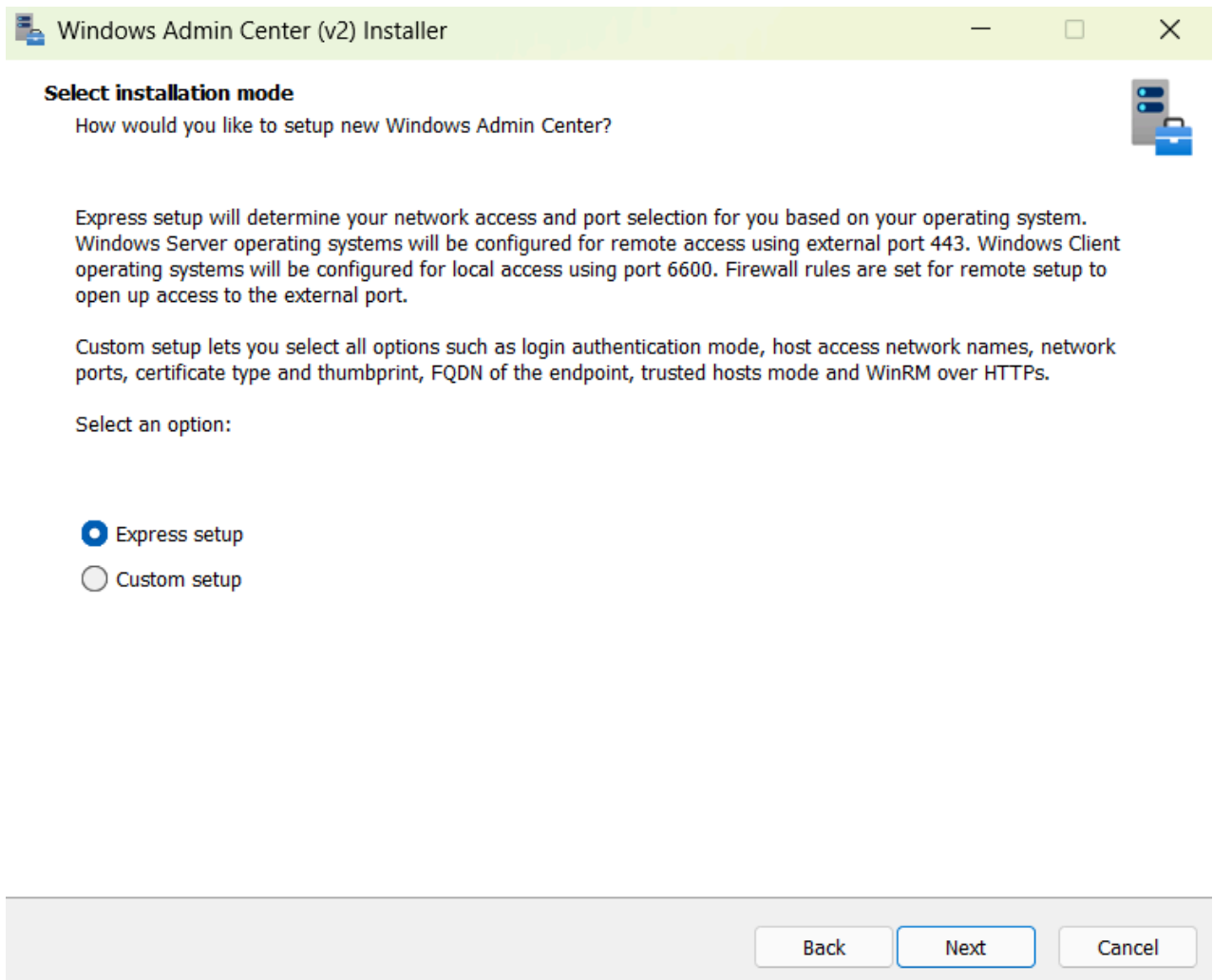
Install Virtualization Mode

To install Windows Admin Center Virtualization Mode, complete the following steps:

1. Run the Windows Admin Center installer you previously downloaded.



2. On the **Welcome to the Windows Admin Center setup wizard** window, select **Next** to continue.
3. On the **License Terms and Privacy Statement** window, if you agree to the terms, select **I accept these terms and understand the privacy statement**, then select **Next** to prepare your environment and start the installation process.



4. In the **Select installation mode** window, select either **Express setup** or **Custom setup**.

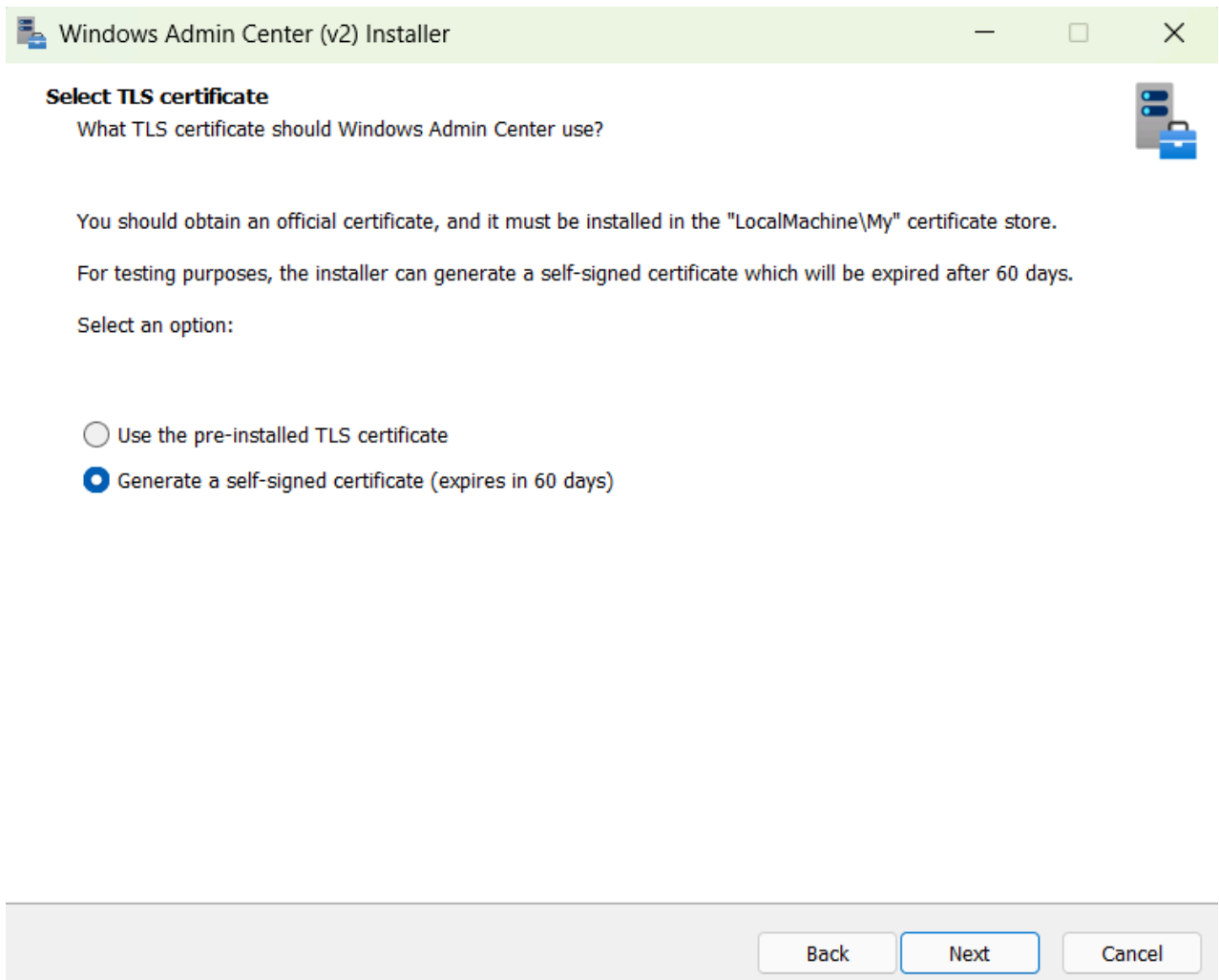
Express setup determines your network access and port selection based on your operating system. Express setup doesn't allow for configuration of extra features.

Custom setup allows you to configure: network access, port numbers, TLS certificate type and thumbprint, fully qualified domain name of the endpoint, trusted hosts mode, and WinRM over HTTPS.

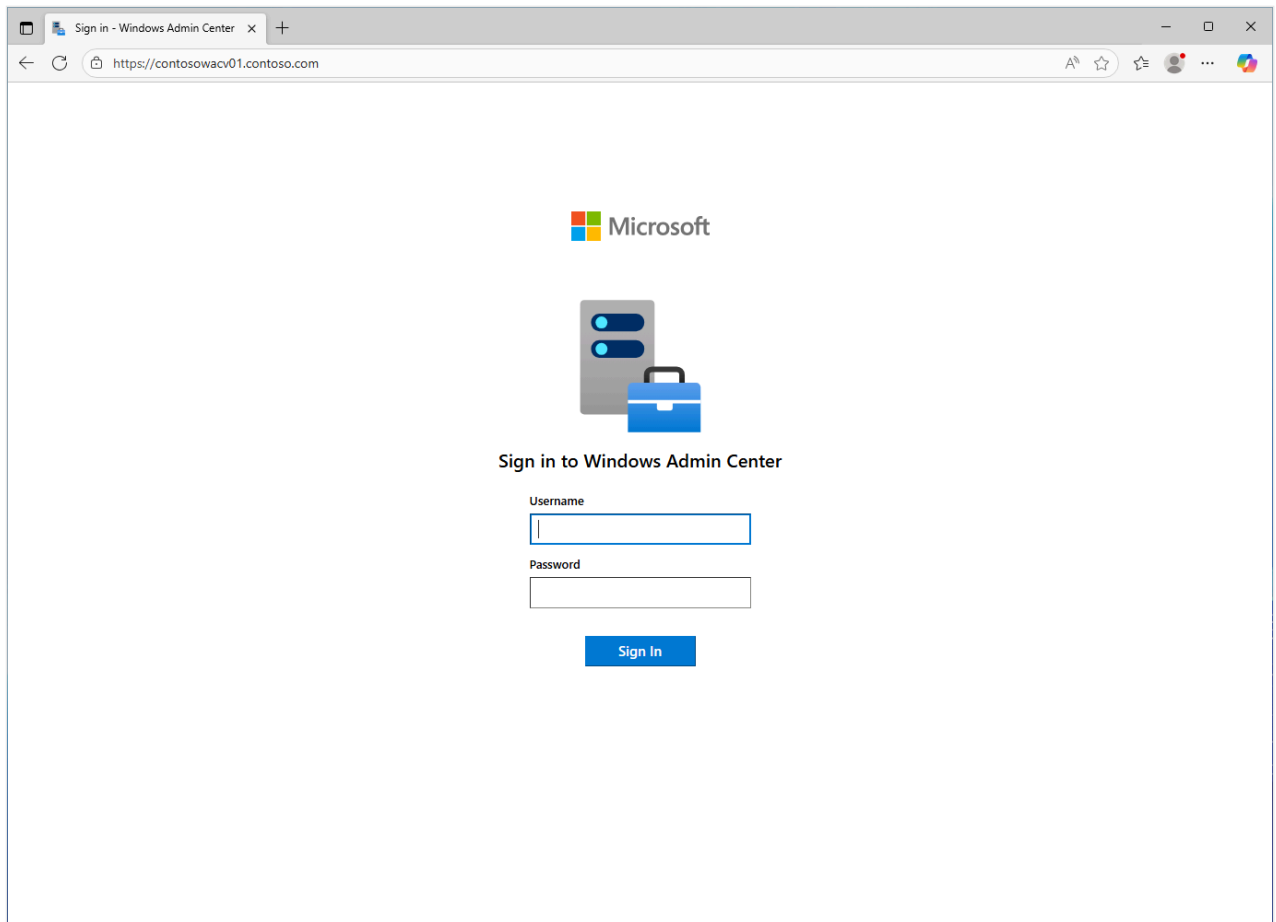
Select **Next**.

5. In the **Select TLS certificate** window, select **Generate a self-signed- certificate**, then select **Next**.

Preinstalled certificates aren't available at this time. The installer generates a self-signed certificate that expires after 60 days.



6. In the **PostgreSQL Configuration** window, choose the **Username**, **Password**, and **Port** for the PostgreSQL database that Windows Admin Center uses to store virtualization data. Then select **Next**.
7. In the **Automatic updates** window, select your preferred update option. The recommended option to install updates automatically is selected by default. Then select **Next**.
8. In the **Send diagnostic data to Microsoft** window, select your preference, then select **Next**.
9. Review the **Ready to install** window, then select **Install** to start the installation process.
10. After the installation process finishes, check the box to **Start Windows Admin Center**, then select **Finish**.
11. Sign in as an administrator to start using Windows Admin Center.



You've now installed Windows Admin Center on your machine.

Next steps

[Add resources in Windows Admin Center Virtualization Mode](#)

Note: The author created this article with assistance from AI. [Learn more](#)

Last updated on 11/17/2025

Add resources in Windows Admin Center Virtualization Mode

Applies to:  Windows Admin Center Preview

Important

Windows Admin Center Virtualization Mode is currently in PREVIEW. This information relates to a prerelease product that may be substantially modified before it's released. Microsoft makes no warranties, expressed or implied, with respect to the information provided here.

Windows Admin Center Virtualization Mode lets you group virtualization assets for consistent management. This article explains how to create resource groups, add Hyper-V hosts or clusters with a compute profile, monitor deployment status, and remove resources safely.

Virtualization Mode focuses on virtualization infrastructure and presents resources through a navigation hierarchy. Before managing virtual machines (VMs), ensure you install Virtualization Mode and add at least one Hyper-V host as a compute resource in a resource group. For more information about Windows Admin Center Virtualization Mode concepts, see [What is Windows Admin Center Virtualization Mode?](#).

Prerequisites

Before you can add resources in Windows Admin Center Virtualization Mode, ensure the following prerequisites are met:

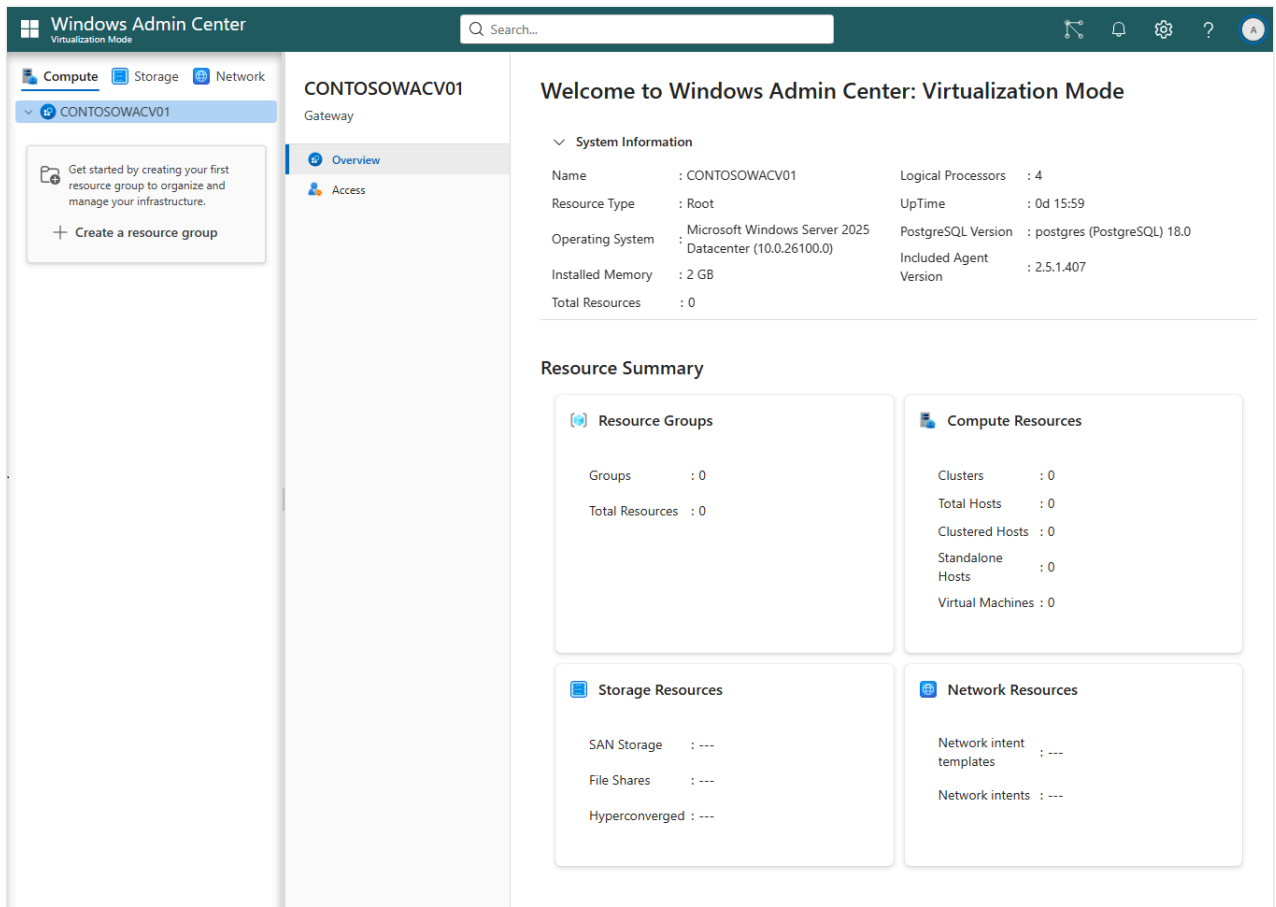
- Windows Admin Center Virtualization Mode is installed and available. For more information about installing Windows Admin Center Virtualization Mode, see [Install Windows Admin Center Virtualization Mode](#).
- You're accessing the Virtualization Mode gateway site using an account that has the *Gateway Administrator* role or equivalent permissions.
- You have at least one host ready to add with the following prerequisites:
 - A minimum of 4 virtual CPUs (or equivalent physical cores), at least 8GB of RAM, and 10GB of free disk space.
 - Windows Server 2025 or later, Datacenter edition only.

- Your server is domain-joined and has DNS resolution by using Fully Qualified Domain Name (FQDN). Hyper-V hosts you plan to manage are also on the same domain as the Virtualization Mode gateway.
- Each host has the following Windows Server features installed:
 - Network ATC. For deployment guidance, see [Deploy host networking with Network ATC](#).
 - Data Center Bridging. Included in the Network ATC guidance.
 - Hyper-V. For deployment guidance, see [Install Hyper-V](#).
 - Failover Clustering. For more information about creating a cluster, see [Create a failover cluster](#).
- The signed-in user is a local Administrator on each Hyper-V host you plan to add.

Create a resource group

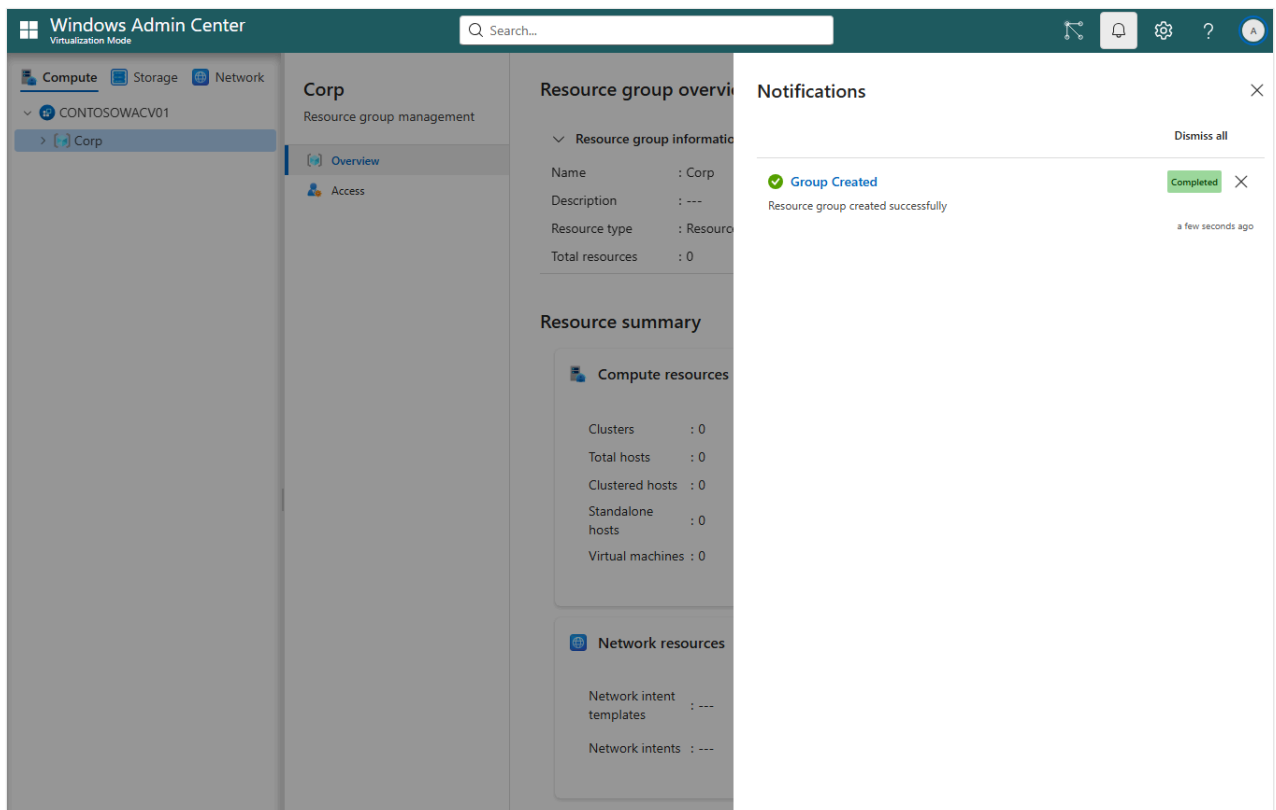
To create a resource group, follow these steps:

1. From a web browser, open the Windows Admin Center Virtualization Mode gateway site and sign in.
2. In the resource pane, select the ellipsis (...) next to the Virtualization Mode host, then choose **Add Resource Group**. If you haven't added any resource groups yet, you can also select the **Create your first Resource Group** tile in the resource pane.



3. Enter a unique name for the resource group and a descriptive environment or service name. Select **Create** to confirm.

4. The new resource group appears in the navigation hierarchy with no resources. You can also select the notification bell icon to access recent actions and confirm creation.



Enable host Windows Firewall rules

Before you can add a resource, you need to enable the following firewall inbound rules:

- **File and Printer Sharing (SMB-In):** only required for the agent installation and can be disabled after the resource is added.
- **Windows Remote Management:** used by the Virtualization Mode gateway to communicate with the host after the agent is installed.

You can enable the rules by using your preferred method of managing the Windows Firewall. For example, centrally using Group Policy, or locally on each node by using the Windows Firewall with Advanced Security console or PowerShell. For more information about managing the Windows Firewall and how-to guides, see [Windows Firewall tools](#).

Add resources

To add a resource to a resource group, follow these steps:

1. In the resource pane, select the ellipsis (...) next to the resource group, then choose **Add Host**.
2. For the **Getting started** tab, complete the following information, then select **Next** to continue:
 - a. **Host Profile:** Select **Compute** for Hyper-V hosts.
 - b. **Enter server or cluster names:** Enter the fully qualified domain name of the Hyper-V cluster you want to add (for example: `hv01.contoso.com`). Select **Add** to continue.

Add resource ✕

1 Getting started
2 Clustering
3 Networking
4 Storage
5 Compute
6 Review

Resource group Corp

Host profile * Select options ▼

Clustered *

Enter server or cluster names * Add

Name or IP address	Cluster Nodes

Previous
Next

3. For the **Networking** tab, complete one of the following steps, then select **Next** to continue. If you already have Network ATC intents configured on the host, they appear in the list.

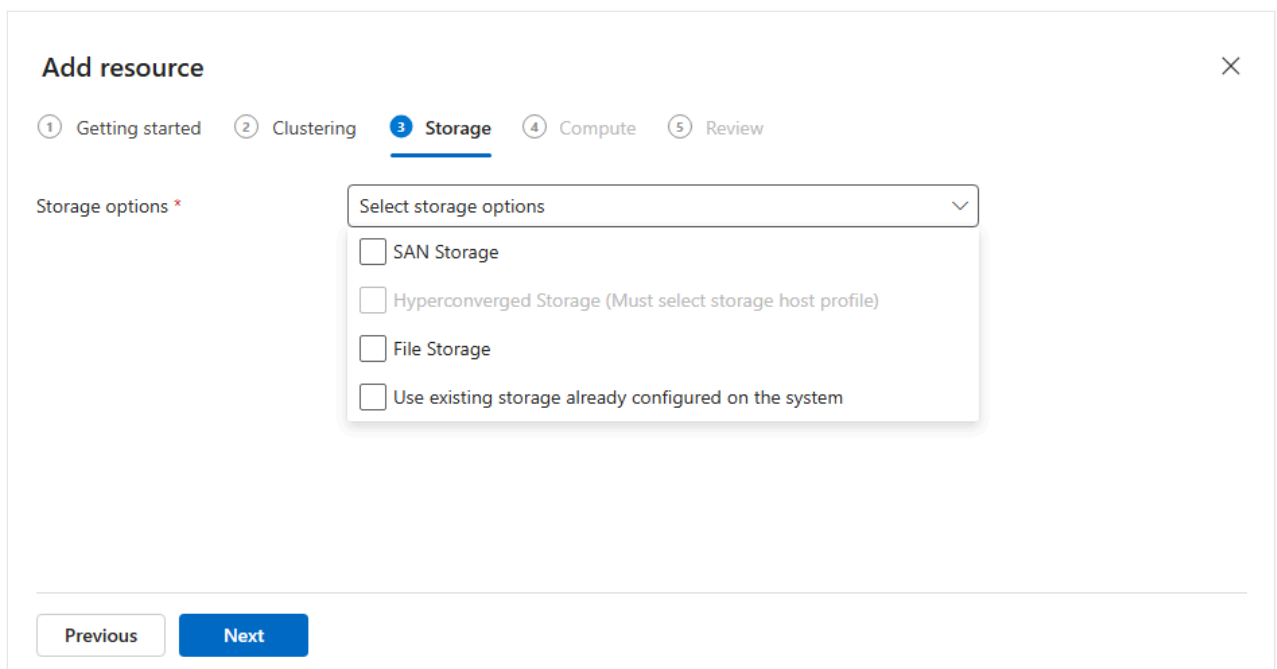
- To create a Network ATC intent, select a template from the **network intent template** dropdown and select a network interface on the host to bind the intent to. Once you have at least one management, one compute, and one storage intent configured, select **Add** to continue.

Or

- To create a new network intent template, follow these steps. To learn more about network intent templates, see [Network intent templates](#).
 - a. Select **Network intent template**.
 - b. From the **Add new network intent template** window, enter a **Network intent name**, then select the **Network intent type** from the dropdown.
 - c. Change the advanced configuration to align with your network design as needed, then select **Create network intent** to add the new template.
 - d. Select the newly created template from the **network intent template** dropdown and select a network interface on the host to bind the intent to. Once you have at least one management, one compute, and one storage intent configured, select **Add** to continue.

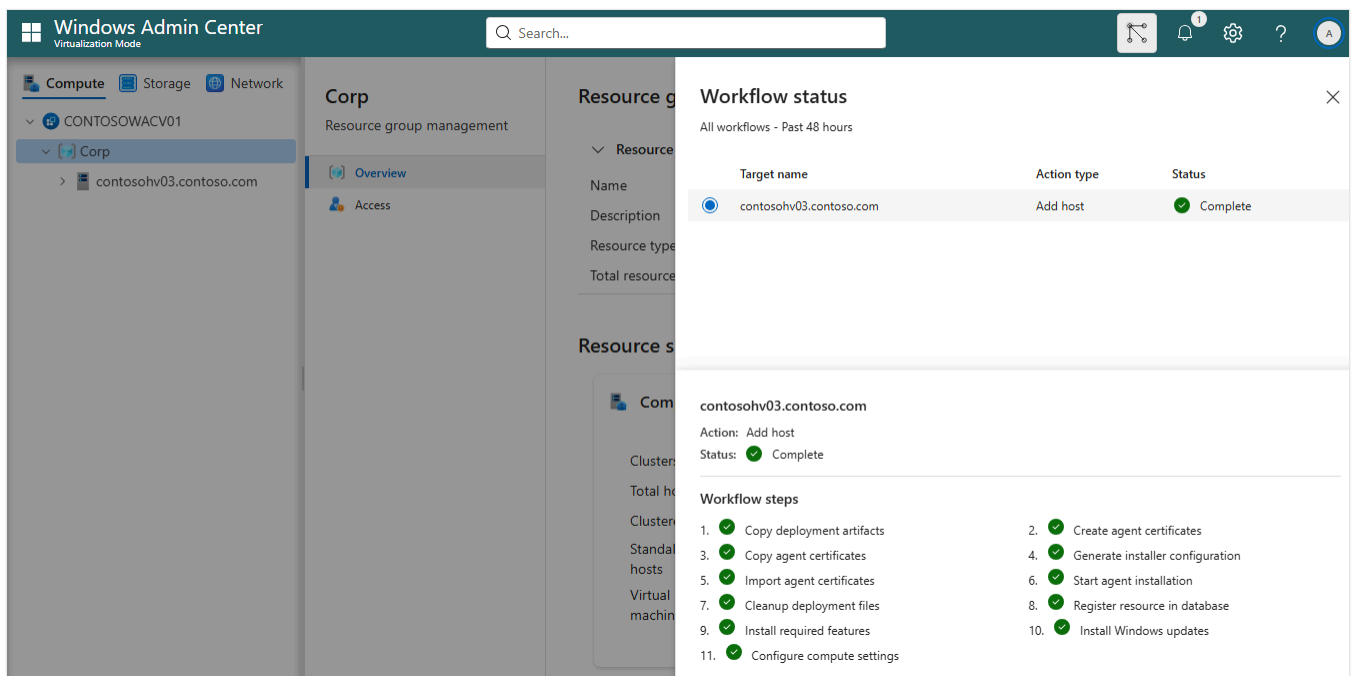
4. For the **Clustering** tab, leave the default settings and select **Next** to continue.

5. For the **Storage** tab, select **Use existing storage already configured on the system**, then select **Next** to continue.



6. For the **Compute** tab, leave the default settings and select **Next** to continue.

When adding a resource, you can monitor its deployment status by using the *Workflow status* icon at the top right of the Virtualization Mode site. The workflow status provides real-time updates on deployment progress, including agent installation and configuration steps.



Remove a resource

To remove a resource from a resource group, follow these steps:

1. From the resource pane, select the ellipsis (...) next to the resource, then choose **Remove Host**.

2. When prompted to confirm the removal, select **Remove**.

3. Monitor the progress from the Workflow status icon.

Remove a resource group

Before deleting a resource group, ensure it contains no hosts. To remove an empty resource group, follow these steps:

1. From the resource pane, select the ellipsis (...) next to the resource group, then choose **Delete Resource Group**.

2. When prompted to confirm deletion, select **Delete resource group**.

3. You receive a notification confirming the resource group removal.

Next steps

[Manage virtual machines in Windows Admin Center Virtualization Mode](#)

Note: The author created this article with assistance from AI. [Learn more](#)

Last updated on 11/17/2025

Manage virtual machines in Windows Admin Center Virtualization Mode

Applies to:  Windows Admin Center Preview

Important

Windows Admin Center Virtualization Mode is currently in PREVIEW. This information relates to a prerelease product that may be substantially modified before it's released. Microsoft makes no warranties, expressed or implied, with respect to the information provided here.

This article shows you how to perform foundational virtual machine (VM) lifecycle tasks in Windows Admin Center Virtualization Mode. For example, you can create single or multihost VMs, locate VMs with global search, view VM details and state, start (power on) a VM, and live migrate a VM between standalone Hyper-V hosts.

Virtualization Mode focuses on virtualization infrastructure and presents resources through a navigation hierarchy. Before managing VMs, ensure you install Virtualization Mode and add at least one Hyper-V host as a Compute resource in a Resource Group. For more information about Windows Admin Center Virtualization Mode concepts, see [What is Windows Admin Center Virtualization Mode?](#).

Prerequisites

Before you can add resources in Windows Admin Center Virtualization Mode, ensure the following prerequisites are met:

- At least one Resource Group exists and contains one or more Hyper-V hosts added with the **Compute** profile. For more information about adding resources, see [Add resources in Windows Admin Center Virtualization Mode](#).
- You're accessing the Virtualization Mode gateway site using an account that has the *Gateway Administrator* role or equivalent permissions and have local Administrator rights on each Hyper-V host.
- To create a virtual machine, use any guest operating system that your Hyper-V host supports. For more information about the supported guest operating systems, see [Supported Windows guest operating systems for Hyper-V](#) and [Supported Linux and FreeBSD virtual machines](#).

Create virtual machines on one or multiple hosts

You can create a VM on a single host or a cluster. To create a VM, follow these steps:

1. In the resource pane, expand the resource group and select the target Hyper-V host or cluster.
2. Select **Virtual Machines** from the tools pane for the host or cluster.
3. To create a VM, select the **Add** button at the top of the Virtual Machines tool pane, then choose **New**.
4. For the **New virtual machine** panel, complete the following information:

 Expand table

Setting	Guidance
Name	Enter a VM name following organizational naming conventions.
Generation	Select Generation 1 or Generation 2.
Host	For clustered VMs, select the target host from the Host dropdown.
Path	Choose the storage location for VM files from the populated dropdown.
Virtual processors	Specify number of virtual processors.
Enable nested virtualization	Select this option if the VM runs Hyper-V or other hypervisors.
Processor compatibility	Select this option to enable live migration across different CPU versions.
Startup memory (MB)	Specify the startup memory in MB.
Use Dynamic Memory	Select this option to enable dynamic memory allocation.
Virtual switch	Select the virtual switch for network connectivity.

5. To add a virtual hard disk and boot image, select **Add** under the Storage section, then complete the following information:

 Expand table

Setting	Guidance
New disk	Choose to create a new virtual hard disk or use an existing one. Specify size and location as needed.
Operating system	Select from installing an operating system later, or specify an ISO image. The ISO image must be located on your Hyper-V host.

6. Select **Create** to begin creating the VM.

View virtual machine details and state

Virtualization Mode supports up to 1,000 hosts and 25,000 virtual machines per instance. Search in Virtualization Mode lets you locate virtualization resources across the resource hierarchy using the following criteria:

- Search queries resolve against virtualization resources, such as hosts, resource groups, and VMs.
- Use plain-text search with wildcards. For example, entering `web-0*` returns `web-01` and `web-02` if they exist.
- Only resources in the resource hierarchy are searchable. Deleted resources, attributes, or attached objects, such as virtual hard disks, aren't searchable.

When you select a VM, you see its overview page with identity, current power state, and available actions. You can perform connection, power, and management actions from this page. To locate a VM by using search:

1. From the search bar at the top of the Virtualization Mode gateway site, type the leading portion of the VM name (for example, `web-0`).
2. Select the VM from results to go directly to the VM overview.
3. Review the VM overview page for details:
 - Confirm displayed name and current power state (for example, Off).
 - Review available actions (start, migrate) presented for the VM.

From the VM overview, you can perform common connection, power, and management actions. The following image is an example of the VM overview page. You can also manage the VM settings such as memory or processors, as shown in the following screenshot:

Settings for CONTOSOVM01 | General

Search Settings

- General
- Memory
- Processors
- Disks
- Networks
- Boot order
- Checkpoints
- Integration services
- Extended port Ad Rules
- Replication
- Security
- Accelerated Networking

General

Name* CONTOSOVM01

Notes

Automatic start action Nothing

Seconds to wait before starting the virtual machine * 0

Automatic stop action Save state

Automatic critical error action Pause

Minutes to wait before pausing the virtual machine * 30

Save general settings Discard changes Close

Start and connect to a virtual machine

To start and connect to a VM, follow these steps:

1. From the resource pane, select the VM to go to the VM overview page.
2. From the VM overview, select **Power**, then choose **Start**.
3. When the VM is running, select **Connect**, then choose **Connect**.
4. If this is your first time connecting to a VM on this host, you're prompted to enable Remote Desktop connections in the host server settings. Select **Go to settings**.

CONTOSOVM01

Connect Power Manage Settings

Properties

State	Host	Dynamic memory
Running	CONTOSOHV02	Disabled
Last replication		
-		
Generation		
2		
Status		
Operating normally		
Operating system	Operating system version	Integration services version
-	-	-
Computer name	Clustered	Disaster Recovery status
-	Yes	Sign in to Azure

VM Connect

To connect to your virtual machine, you must enable Remote Desktop connections to this host server in Settings.

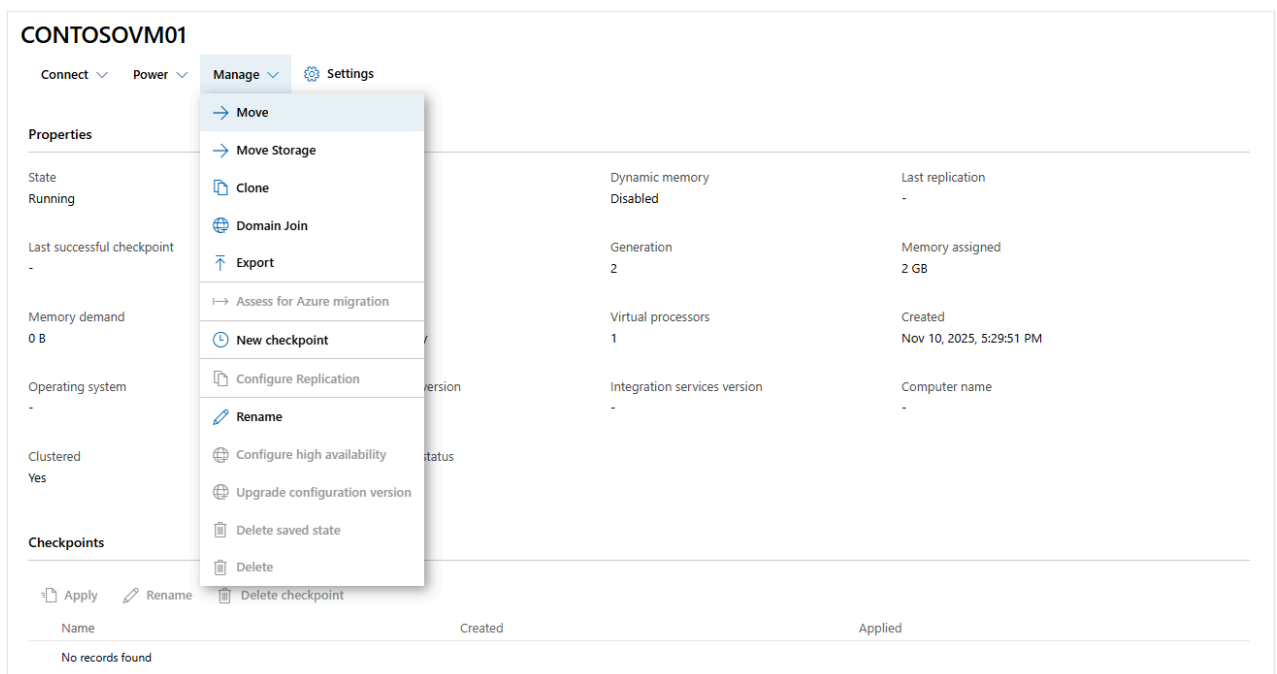
[Go to Settings](#) [Cancel](#)

5. From the **Server settings** page, under **Remote Desktop**, select **Allow remote connections to this server**, keep the default option for Network Level Authentication, then select **Save**.
6. Go back to the VM overview page, and repeat the **Connect** action to open a Remote Desktop session to the VM.

Live migrate a virtual machine

Live migration moves a running VM from one standalone Hyper-V host to another without planned downtime. To live migrate a VM:

1. Select the running VM on the source host.
2. From the VM overview, select **Manage**, then choose **Move**.



3. For the **Move a virtual machine** panel, complete one of the following steps:
 - a. Select the **Destination type** as **Failover Cluster**. Select the **Cluster** if necessary, then **Member server** as the destination host.

Or

- a. Select the **Destination type** as **Server**, then select the **Server** as the destination host.

Move a virtual machine

Move a VM or its storage to another cluster or server. Running VMs operate normally during the move.

Destination

Destination type

Failover Cluster Server

Cluster ⓘ

Select a cluster

Member server

contoso-hv02.contoso.com (Recommended)

i The destination is in the same cluster as the current server, so we'll leave the VM's storage in its current location.

Move

Cancel

4. Verify the VM moves to the destination host in the resources pane.

i **Note:** The author created this article with assistance from AI. [Learn more](#)

Last updated on 11/17/2025

Known issues: Windows Admin Center Virtualization Mode

Applies to:  Windows Admin Center Preview

Important

Windows Admin Center Virtualization Mode is currently in PREVIEW. This information relates to a prerelease product that may be substantially modified before it's released. Microsoft makes no warranties, expressed or implied, with respect to the information provided here.

This article lists current known issues and limitations for Windows Admin Center Virtualization Mode while it's in PREVIEW. It helps you identify symptoms, understand causes, and apply workarounds when resource onboarding or VM management behaves unexpectedly.

If you encounter issues not listed here, submit feedback from the portal or on a related docs page. This list will expand as new issues are validated.

 Expand table

Issue	Description	Resolution summary
Network ATC intent failure reports success	If a Network ATC intent fails to be created within the add resource workflow, the workflow might still succeed.	Verify adapters, VLAN, and QoS settings; review events; redeploy intent; ensure LLDP; re-add only after prerequisites
Pending reboot after feature install	If the Windows Server feature installation requires a reboot, Windows Admin Center doesn't handle the reboot during the add resource process. The add resource workflow succeeds even if a reboot is still required for the features to take effect. To continue, reboot the resources.	Detect pending reboot; restart hosts; verify feature state; retry incomplete intent steps
Cluster onboarding fails repeatedly	If the resource onboarding workflow fails for a cluster, you might need to install the required Windows Server features on every cluster node, reboot the nodes, and then try onboarding the cluster again.	Align feature installs; reboot nodes; verify health; retry onboarding

Resource onboarding reports success when a Network ATC intent fails

If a Network ATC network intent fails to be created within the add resource workflow, the workflow might still succeed.

Resolution steps:

To check and recreate the Network ATC network intent, perform the following steps.

1. Sign in to the Hyper-V host where you created the intent.
2. Open Event Viewer and navigate to **Applications and Services Logs > Microsoft > Windows > Networking-NetworkAtc > Admin** to review provisioning events for failures or warnings.
3. Check the provisioning status on each node by running `Get-NetIntentStatus`.
4. Resolve any identified issues, then follow one of these options to recreate the intent:
5. Re-create or redeploy the intent if required:
 - Rerun the Add resources workflow and create the intent again using the Networking tab in the Add Host workflow. For more information about the steps to add resources, see [Add resources in Windows Admin Center Virtualization Mode](#).

Or

- To manually recreate the intent:
 - a. Create a new intent using the PowerShell cmdlet `Add-NetIntent`. For more information about creating network intents, see [Deploy host networking with Network ATC](#).
 - b. Rerun the Add resources workflow and check the intent you created appears in the Networking tab. For more information about the steps to add resources, see [Add resources in Windows Admin Center Virtualization Mode](#).

Required reboot after feature installation not handled automatically

If the Windows Server feature installation requires a reboot, Windows Admin Center doesn't handle the reboot during the add resource process. The add resource workflow succeeds even if a reboot is still required for the features to take effect. To continue, reboot the resources.

Resolution steps:

To detect and complete required reboots and activate installed features, perform the following steps on the Hyper-V host.

1. To check whether a pending reboot is required, open an elevated PowerShell session and run the following command:

PowerShell

```
if (Test-Path 'HKLM:\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Component Based Servicing\RebootPending') {  
    Write-Host 'Pending reboot detected. Reboot before continuing.' -  
    ForegroundColor Yellow  
} else {  
    Write-Host 'No pending reboot detected.' -ForegroundColor Green  
}
```

2. Reboot the affected host or hosts.
3. After the restart, re-verify the installed features and re-run the Add resources. For more information about the steps to add resources, see [Add resources in Windows Admin Center Virtualization Mode](#).

Cluster resource onboarding fails repeatedly

If the resource onboarding workflow fails for a cluster, you might need to install the required Windows Server features on every cluster node, reboot the nodes, and then try to onboard the cluster again.

Resolution steps:

To align prerequisites across cluster nodes and retry resource onboarding, perform the following steps. Sign in to each cluster node to complete these steps.

1. Run PowerShell as an administrator on each node.
2. Validate the feature state with a single command:

PowerShell

```
$params = @{  
    Name = @( 'Hyper-V', 'Failover-Clustering', 'Data-Center-Bridging', 'Network-  
ATC' )  
}  
  
Get-WindowsFeature @params | Select-Object -Property Name, InstallState
```

3. Install any missing features by running the following commands:

PowerShell

```
Install-WindowsFeature Hyper-V -IncludeManagementTools
Install-WindowsFeature Failover-Clustering
Install-WindowsFeature Data-Center-Bridging
Install-WindowsFeature Network-ATC
```

To learn more about configuring these features, see:

- Network ATC. For deployment guidance, see [Deploy host networking with Network ATC](#).
 - Data Center Bridging. Included in the Network ATC guidance.
 - Hyper-V. For deployment guidance, see [Install Hyper-V](#).
 - Failover Clustering. For more information about creating a cluster, see [Create a failover cluster](#).
4. Verify that all nodes are domain joined and that time synchronization is functioning correctly.
5. Validate cluster health with `Get-Cluster` and remediate any issues.
6. Re-run the resource onboarding workflow. To learn more about the steps to add resources, see [Add resources in Windows Admin Center Virtualization Mode](#).

Related information

- [Add resources in Windows Admin Center Virtualization Mode](#)
- [Virtualization Mode overview](#)
- [Manage virtual machines in Virtualization Mode](#)

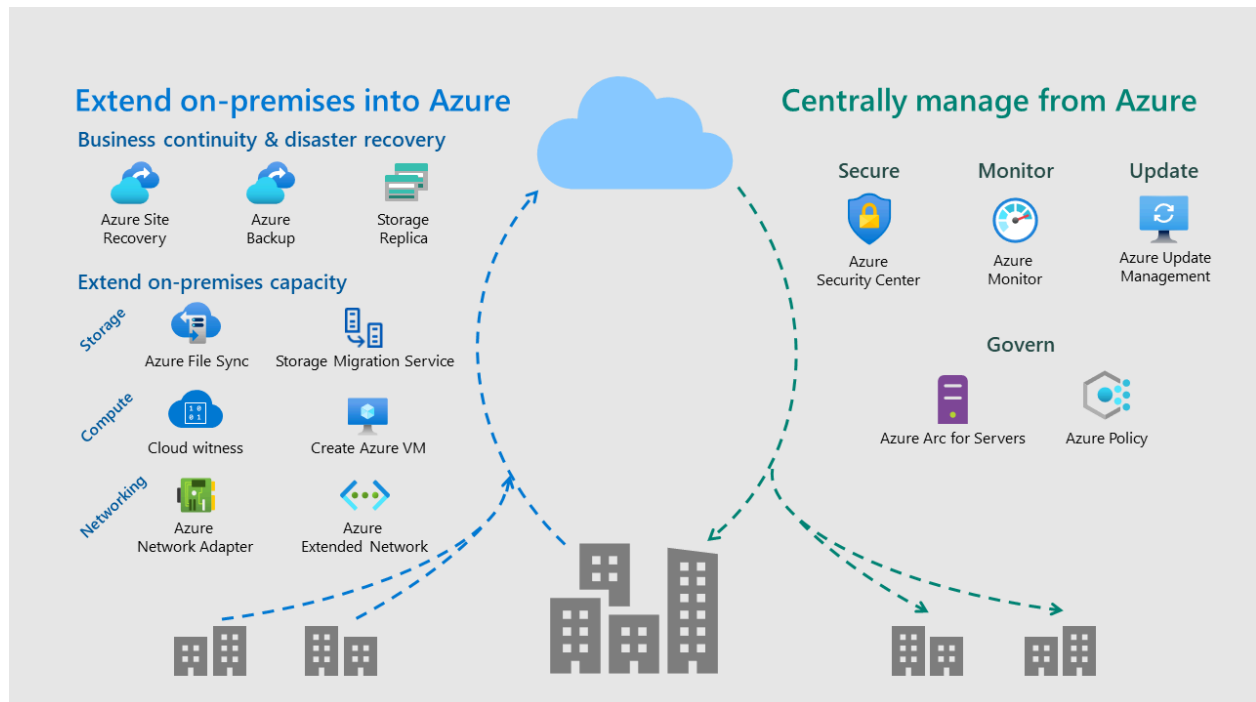
Note: The author created this article with assistance from AI. [Learn more](#)

Last updated on 11/17/2025

Connecting Windows Server to Azure hybrid services

Article • 10/21/2024 • Applies to:  Windows Admin Center,  Windows Admin Center Preview

You can extend on-premises deployments of Windows Server to the cloud by using Azure hybrid services. These cloud services provide an array of useful functions, both for extending on-premises into Azure, and for centrally managing from Azure.



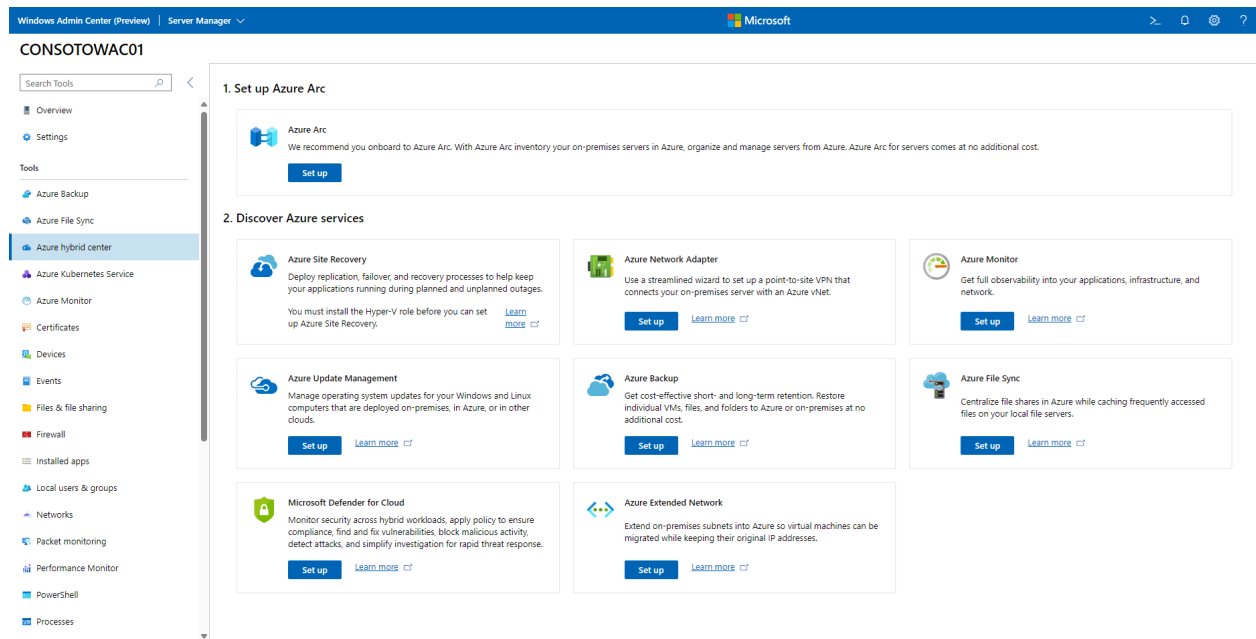
Using Azure hybrid services within Windows Admin Center, you can:

- [Protect virtual machines and use cloud-based backup and disaster recovery \(HA/DR\).](#)
- [Extend on-premises capacity with storage and compute in Azure, and simplify network connectivity to Azure.](#)
- [Centralize monitoring, governance, configuration, and security across your applications, network, and infrastructure with the help of cloud-intelligent Azure management services.](#)

You can set up most Azure hybrid services by downloading an app and doing some manual configuration. Many Azure hybrid services are integrated directly into Windows Admin Center to provide a simplified setup experience and a server-centric view of the services. Windows Admin Center also provides convenient intelligent hyperlinks to the Azure portal to see connected Azure resources as well as a centralized view of your hybrid environment.

Discover integrated services in the Azure hybrid services tool


The Azure hybrid services tool in [Windows Admin Center](#) consolidates all the integrated Azure services into a centralized hub where you can easily discover all the available Azure hybrid center services that bring value to your on-premises or hybrid environment.



If you connect to a server with Azure services already enabled, the Azure hybrid services tool lets you see all enabled services on that server in a single glance. You can easily get to the relevant tool within Windows Admin Center, launch out to the Azure portal for deeper management of those Azure services, or learn more with documentation at your fingertips.

From the Azure hybrid services tool, you can:

- Back up your Windows Server from Windows Admin Center with [Azure Backup](#)
- Protect your Hyper-V Virtual Machines from Windows Admin Center with [Azure Site Recovery](#)
- Sync your file server with the cloud, using [Azure File Sync](#)
- Manage operating system updates for all your Windows servers, both on-premises or in the cloud, with [Azure Update Management](#)
- Monitor servers, both on-premises or in the cloud, and configure alerts with [Azure Monitor](#)
- Apply governance policies to your on-premises servers through Azure Policy using [Azure Arc for servers](#)
- Secure your servers and get advanced threat protection with [Microsoft Defender for Cloud](#)

- Connect your on-premises servers to an Azure Virtual Network with [Azure Network Adapter](#) 
- Make Azure VMs look like your on-premises network with [Azure Extended Network](#)


Azure hybrid service regional support

You can register the Windows Admin Center gateway in both public and private Azure clouds. Today, Microsoft supports gateway registration in Azure Global, Azure China, and Azure US Government. When you register a gateway, Windows Admin Center assumes that all other Azure operations, including the use of Azure hybrid services, will be performed in that cloud.

The regional support for each Azure hybrid service is different. Broadly, the following table shows the clouds supported for each Azure hybrid service in Windows Admin Center:

 [Expand table](#)

Azure hybrid service	Azure global	Azure China	Azure US Government
Azure Arc	yes	no	yes
Azure Backup	yes	yes	yes
Azure Extended Network	yes	yes	yes
Azure File Sync	yes	yes	yes
Azure Monitor	yes	yes	yes
Azure Network Adapter	yes	yes	yes
Microsoft Defender for Cloud	yes	yes	yes
Azure Site Recovery	yes	yes	no
Azure Update Management	yes	yes	no

For a more detailed regional support breakdown for each service, see [Azure products available by region](#) .

Back up and protect your on-premises servers and VMs

- **Back up your Windows servers with [Azure Backup](#)** You can back up your Windows servers to Azure. Backing up your Windows servers helps to protect you from accidental or malicious deletions, corruption, and ransomware. For more info, see [Back up your servers with Azure Backup](#).
- **Protect your Hyper-V virtual machines with [Azure Site Recovery](#)** You can replicate workloads running on VMs so that your business-critical infrastructure is protected in case of a disaster. Windows Admin Center streamlines setup and the process of replicating your virtual machines on your Hyper-V servers or clusters, making it easier to bolster the resiliency of your environment with Azure Site Recovery's disaster recovery service. For more info, see [Protect your VMs with Azure Site Recovery and Windows Admin Center](#).
- **Use synchronous or asynchronous block-based replication to a VM in Azure using [Storage Replica](#)** You can configure block-based or volume-based replication on a server-to-server level using Storage Replica to a secondary server or VM. Windows Admin Center lets you create an Azure VM specifically for your replication target, helping you to right-size and correctly configure storage on a new Azure VM. For more info, see [Server-to-server replication with Storage Replica](#).

Extend on-premises capacity with Azure

Extend storage capacity

- **Sync your file server with the cloud by using [Azure File Sync](#)** Sync files on this server with Azure file shares. Keep all your files local or use cloud tiering to free up space and cache only the most frequently used files on the server, tiering cold data to the cloud. You can back up data in the cloud, eliminating the need to worry about on-premises server backup. Additionally, multi-site-sync can keep a set of files in sync across multiple servers. For more info, see [Sync your file server with the cloud by using Azure File Sync](#).
- **Migrate storage to a VM in Azure using [Storage Migration Service](#)** Use the step-by-step tool to inventory data on Windows and Linux servers and then transfer the data to a new Azure VM. Windows Admin Center can create a new Azure VM for the job that is right-sized and correctly configured to receive the data from your source server. For more info, see [Use Storage Migration Service to migrate a server](#).

Extend compute capacity

- **Create a new Azure virtual machine without leaving Windows Admin Center**
From the *All Connections* page within Windows Admin Center, go to **Add** and select **Create new** under **Azure VM**. You even can domain-join your Azure VM and configure storage from within this step-by-step creation tool.
- **Leverage Azure to achieve quorum on your failover cluster with [Cloud Witness](#)**
Instead of investing in additional hardware to achieve quorum on a 2-node cluster, you can use an Azure storage account to serve as the cluster witness for your Azure Local cluster or other failover cluster. For more info, see [Deploy a Cloud Witness for a Failover Cluster](#).

Simplify network connectivity between your on-premises and Azure networks

- **Connect your on-premises servers to an Azure Virtual Network with [Azure Network Adapter](#)** [↗](#) Let Windows Admin Center simplify setting up a point-to-site VPN from an on-premises server into an Azure virtual network.
- **Make Azure VMs look like your on-premises network with [Azure Extended Network](#)** Windows Admin Center can set up a site-to-site VPN and extend your on-premises IP addresses into your Azure vNet to let you more easily migrate workloads into Azure without breaking dependencies on IP addresses.

Centrally manage your hybrid environment from Azure

- **Monitor and get email alerts for all the servers in your environment with [Azure Monitor for Virtual Machines](#)** You can use Azure Monitor, also known as Virtual Machines Insights, to monitor server health and events, create email alerts, get a consolidated view of server performance across your environment, and visualize apps, systems, and services connected to a given server. Windows Admin Center also can set up default email alerts for server health performance and cluster health events. For more info, see [Connect your servers to Azure Monitor and configure email notifications](#).
- **Centrally manage operating system updates for all your Windows Servers with [Azure Update Management](#)** You can manage updates and patches for multiple servers and VMs from a single place, instead of on a per-server basis. With Azure Update Management, you quickly can assess the status of available updates, schedule installation of required updates, and review deployment results to verify updates that apply successfully. This is possible whether your servers are Azure

VMs, hosted by other cloud providers, or on-premises. For more info, see [Use Windows Admin Center to manage operating system updates with Azure Update Management](#).

- **Improve your security posture and get advanced threat protection with [Microsoft Defender for Cloud](#)** Microsoft Defender for Cloud is a unified infrastructure security management system that strengthens the security posture of your data centers, and provides advanced threat protection across your hybrid workloads in the cloud - whether they're in Azure or not - as well as on premises. With Windows Admin Center, you can easily set up and connect your servers to Microsoft Defender for Cloud. For more info, see [Integrate Microsoft Defender for Cloud with Windows Admin Center \(Preview\)](#).
- **Apply policies and ensure compliance across your hybrid environment with [Azure Arc for servers](#) and [Azure Policy](#)** Inventory, organize, and manage on-premises servers from Azure. You can govern servers using Azure policy, control access using RBAC, and enable additional management services from Azure.

Clusters versus stand-alone servers and VMs

Azure hybrid services work with Windows Servers in the following configurations:

- Stand-alone physical servers and virtual machines (VMs)
- Clusters, including hyper-converged clusters certified by the [Azure Local](#), and [Windows Server Software-Defined \(WSSD\)](#) [↗] programs

Services for stand-alone servers and VMs

This is the complete list of Azure services that provide functionality to stand-alone servers and VMs:

- Back up your Windows Server from Windows Admin Center with [Azure Backup](#)
- Protect your Hyper-V Virtual Machines from Windows Admin Center with [Azure Site Recovery](#)
- Sync your file server with the cloud, using [Azure File Sync](#)
- Manage operating system updates for all your Windows servers, both on-premises or in the cloud, with [Azure Update Management](#)
- Monitor servers, both on-premises or in the cloud, and configure alerts with [Azure Monitor](#)
- Apply governance policies to your on-premises servers through Azure Policy using [Azure Arc for servers](#)

- Secure your servers and get advanced threat protection with [Microsoft Defender for Cloud](#)
- Connect your on-premises servers to an Azure Virtual Network with [Azure Network Adapter](#) [↗](#)
- Make Azure VMs look like your on-premises network with [Azure Extended Network](#)

Services for clusters

These are the Azure services that provide functionality to clusters as a whole:

- [Monitor a hyper-converged cluster with Azure Monitor](#)
- [Protect your VMs with Azure Site Recovery](#)
- [Deploy a cluster cloud witness](#)

Other Azure-integrated abilities of Windows Admin Center

- **Add Azure VM connections in Windows Admin Center** You can use Windows Admin Center to manage your Azure VMs as well as on-premises machines. By configuring your Windows Admin Center gateway to connect to your Azure VNet, you can manage virtual machines in Azure using the consistent, simplified tools that Windows Admin Center provides. For more info, see [Configure Windows Admin Center to manage VMs in Azure](#).
- **Add an layer of security to Windows Admin Center by adding Microsoft Entra ID [↗](#) authentication** You can add an additional layer of security to Windows Admin Center by requiring users to authenticate using Microsoft Entra identities to access the gateway. Microsoft Entra authentication also lets you take advantage of Microsoft Entra ID's security features like conditional access and multifactor authentication. For more info, see [Configure Microsoft Entra authentication for Windows Admin Center](#).
- **Manage Azure resources directly through Azure Cloud Shell embedded in Windows Admin Center** Leverage Azure Cloud Shell to get a Bash or PowerShell experience within Windows Admin Center to give you easy access to Azure management tasks. For more info, see [Overview of Azure Cloud Shell](#).

Additional References

- [Connect Windows Admin Center to Azure](#)
 - [Deploy Windows Admin Center in Azure](#)
-

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Backup your Windows Servers from Windows Admin Center with Azure Backup

Article • 12/23/2021 • Applies to:  Windows Admin Center,  Windows Admin Center Preview

[Learn more about Azure integration with Windows Admin Center.](#)

Windows Admin Center streamlines the process of backing up your Windows Servers to Azure and protecting you from accidental or malicious deletions, corruption and even ransomware. To automate setup, you can connect the Windows Admin Center gateway to Azure.

Use the following information to configure Backup for your Windows Server and create a Backup policy to backup your server's Volumes and the Windows System State from the Windows Admin Center.

What is Azure Backup and how does it work with Windows Admin Center?

Azure Backup is the Azure-based service you can use to back up (or protect) and restore your data in the Microsoft cloud. Azure Backup replaces your existing on-premises or off-site backup solution with a cloud-based solution that is reliable, secure, and cost-competitive. [Learn more about Azure Backup.](#)

Azure Backup offers multiple components that you download and deploy on the appropriate computer, server, or in the cloud. The component, or agent, that you deploy depends on what you want to protect. All Azure Backup components (no matter whether you're protecting data on-premises or in Azure) can be used to back up data to a Recovery Services vault in Azure.

The integration of Azure Backup in the Windows Admin Center is ideal for backing up volumes and the Windows System state on-premises Windows physical or virtual servers. This makes for a comprehensive mechanism to backup File Servers, Domain Controllers and IIS Web Servers.

Windows Admin Center exposes the Azure Backup integration via the native **Backup** tool. The **Backup** tool provides setup, management and monitoring experiences to quickly start backing up your servers, perform common backup and restore operations and to monitor overall backup health of your Windows Servers.

Prerequisites and planning

- An Azure Account with at least one active subscription
- The target Windows Servers that you want to backup must have Internet access to Azure
- [Connect your Windows Admin Center gateway to Azure](#)

To start the workflow to backup your Windows Server, open a server connection, click on the **Backup** tool and follow the steps mentioned below.

Setup Azure Backup

When you click on the **Backup** tool for a server connection on which Azure Backup is not yet enabled, you would see the **Welcome to Azure Backup** screen. Click the **Set up Azure Backup** button. This would open the Azure Backup setup wizard. Follow the steps as listed below in the wizard to back up your server.

If Azure Backup is already configured, clicking on the **Backup** tool will open the **Backup Dashboard**. Refer to the ([Management and Monitoring](#)) section to discover operations and tasks that can be performed from the dashboard.

Step 1: Login to Microsoft Azure

Sign into you Azure Account.

ⓘ Note

If you have connected your Windows Admin Center gateway to Azure, you should be automatically logged in to Azure. You can click **sign-out** to further sign-in as a different user.

Step 2: Set up Azure Backup

Select the appropriate settings for Azure Backup as described below

- **Subscription Id:** The Azure subscription you want to use backing up your Windows Server to Azure. All Azure assets like the Azure Resource Group, the Recovery Services Vault will be created in the selected Subscription.
- **Vault:** The Recovery Services Vault where your servers' backups will be stored. You can select from existing vaults or Windows Admin Center will create a new Vault.

- **Resource Group:** The Azure Resource Group is a container for a collection of resources. The Recovery Services vault is created or contained in the specified Resource Group. You can select from existing Resource Groups or Windows Admin Center will create a new one.
- **Location:** The Azure region where the Recovery Services Vault will be created. It is recommended to select the Azure region closest to the Windows Server.

Step 3: Select Backup Items and Schedule

- Select what you want to back up from your server. Windows Admin Center allows you to pick from a combination of **Volumes** and the **Windows System State** while giving you the estimated size of data that is selected for backup.

ⓘ Note

The first backup is a full-backup of all the selected data. However, subsequent backups are incremental in nature and transfer only the changes to the data since the previous backup.

- Select from multiple preset **Backup Schedules** for you System State and/or Volumes.

Step 4: Enter Encryption Passphrase

- Enter an **Encryption Passphrase** of your choice (minimum 16 characters). **Azure Backup** secures your backup data with a user-configured and user-managed encryption passphrase. The encryption passphrase is required to recover data from Azure Backup.

ⓘ Note

The passphrase must be stored in a secure offsite location such as another server or the [Azure Key Vault](#). Microsoft does not store the passphrase and cannot retrieve or reset the passphrase if it is lost or forgotten.

- Review all the settings and click **Apply**

Windows Admin Center will then perform the following operations

1. Create an Azure Resource Group if it does not exist already
2. Create an Azure Recovery Services Vault as specified

3. Install and register the Microsoft Azure Recovery Services Agent to the Vault
4. Create the Backup and Retention schedule as per the selected options and associate them with the Windows Server.

Management and Monitoring

Once you have successfully setup Azure Backup, you would see the **Backup Dashboard** when you open the Backup tool for an existing server connection. You can perform the following tasks from the **Backup Dashboard**

- **Access the Vault in Azure:** You can click on the **Recovery Services Vault** link in the **Overview** tab of the **Backup Dashboard** to be taken to the Vault in Azure to perform a [rich set of management operations](#)
- **Perform an ad hoc backup:** Click on **Backup Now** to take an ad hoc backup.
- **Monitor Jobs and Configure alert notifications:** Navigate to the **Jobs** tab of the dashboard to monitor on-going or past jobs and [configure alert notifications](#) to receive emails for any failed jobs or other backup related alerts.
- **View Recovery Points and Recover Data:** Click on the **Recovery Points** tab of the dashboard to view the Recovery Points and click on **Recover Data** for steps to recover you data from Azure.

Feedback

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Protect VM workloads with Azure Site Recovery on Azure Local (preview)

Applies to: Azure Local 2311.2 and later

This guide describes how to protect Windows and Linux VM workloads running on your Azure Local if there's a disaster. You can use Azure Site Recovery to replicate your on-premises Azure Local virtual machines (VMs) into Azure and protect your business critical workloads.

This feature is enabled on Azure Local running the May 2023 cumulative update of version 22H2 and later.

ⓘ Important

This feature is currently in PREVIEW. See the [Supplemental Terms of Use for Microsoft Azure Previews](#) for legal terms that apply to Azure features that are in beta, preview, or otherwise not yet released into general availability.

Azure Site Recovery with Azure Local

Azure Site Recovery is an Azure service that replicates workloads running on VMs so that your business-critical infrastructure is protected if there's a disaster. For more information about Azure Site Recovery, see [About Site Recovery](#).

The disaster recovery strategy for Azure Site Recovery consists of the following steps:

- **Replication** - Replication lets you replicate the target VM's virtual hard disk (VHD) to an Azure Storage account and thus protects your VM if there's a disaster.
- **Failover** - Once the VM is replicated, fail over the VM and run it in Azure. You can also perform a test failover without impacting your primary VMs to test the recovery process in Azure.
- **Re-protect** – VMs are replicated back from Azure to the on-premises system.
- **Failback** - You can fail back from Azure to the on-premises system.

In the current implementation of Azure Site Recovery integration with Azure Local, you can start the disaster recovery and prepare the infrastructure from the Azure Local resource in the Azure

portal. After the preparation is complete, you can finish the remaining steps from the Site Recovery resource in the Azure portal.

ⓘ Note

To test Azure Site Recovery for Azure Local VMs, you can temporarily configure Application Control policy to **Audit** mode. However, using **Audit** policy mode isn't recommended for production environments. To set policy mode to **Audit**, follow the instructions in [Manage Application Control for Azure Local](#). Once the installation is complete, revert the policy mode to **Enforced**.

Overall workflow

Here are the main steps that occur when using Site Recovery with an Azure Local:

1. Start with a registered Azure Local on which you enable Azure Site Recovery.
2. Make sure that you meet the [prerequisites](#) before you begin.
3. Create the following resources in your Azure Local resource portal:
 - a. Recovery services vault
 - b. Hyper-V site
 - c. Replication policy
4. After you create all the resources, prepare infrastructure.
5. Enable VM replication. Complete the remaining steps for replication in the Azure Site Recovery resource portal and begin replication.
6. After the VMs are replicated, you can fail over the VMs and run on Azure.
7. To fail back from Azure, follow the instructions in [Fail back from Azure](#).

Supported scenarios

The following table lists the scenarios that are supported for Azure Site Recovery and Azure Local.

Fail over Azure Local VMs to Azure followed by failback

 Expand table

Azure Local VM details	Failover	Failback
Windows Gen 1	Failover to Azure	Failback on same host as failover
Windows Gen 2	Failover to Azure	Failback on same host as failover

Azure Local VM details	Failover	Failback
Linux Gen 1	Failover to Azure	Failback on same host as failover

ⓘ Note

If an Azure Local VM is deleted after a failover, manual intervention is needed to fail back to the same or a different host.

Prerequisites and planning

Before you begin, make sure to complete the following prerequisites:

- The Hyper-V VMs that you intend to replicate should be made highly available for replication to happen. If VMs aren't highly available, then the replication would fail. For more information, see [How to make an existing Hyper-V machine VM highly available](#).
- Make sure that Hyper-V is set up on the Azure Local.
- The machines hosting the VMs you want to protect must have internet access to replicate to Azure.
- The Azure Local must already be registered.
 - The system must be running May cumulative update for Azure Local, version 22H2.
 - If you're running an earlier build, the Azure portal indicates that the disaster recovery isn't supported as managed identity isn't enabled for older versions.

Run the repair registration cmdlet to ensure that a managed identity is created for your Azure Local resource and then retry the workflow. For more information, go to [Enable enhanced management from Azure for Azure Local](#).

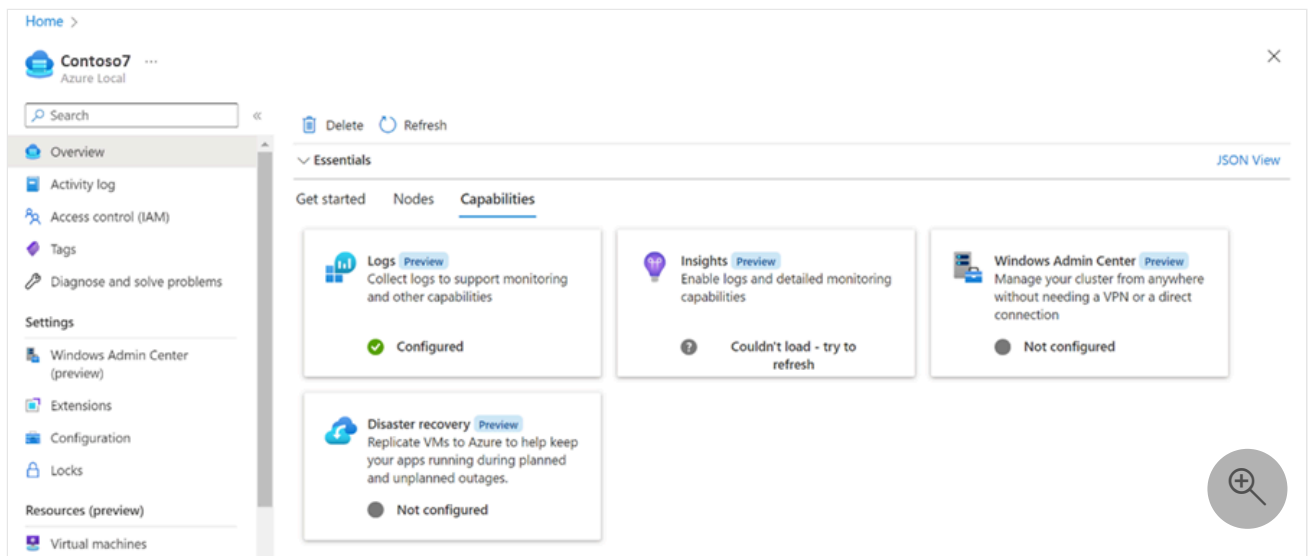
- The system must be Arc-enabled. If the system isn't Arc-enabled, you see an error in the Azure portal to the effect that the **Capabilities** tab isn't available.
- You need owner permissions on the Recovery Services Vault to assign permissions to the managed identity. You also need read/write permissions on the Azure Local resource and its child resources.
- [Review the caveats](#) associated with the implementation of this feature.
- [Review the capacity planning tool to evaluate the requirements for successful replication and failover](#).

Step 1: Prepare infrastructure on your target host

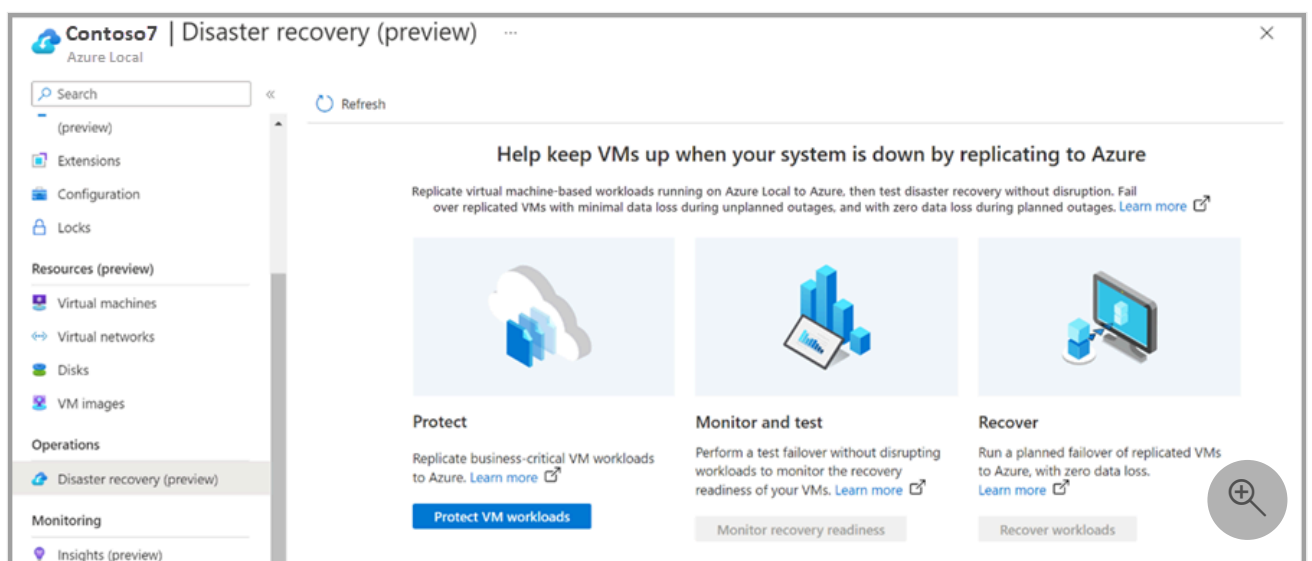
To prepare the infrastructure, prepare a vault and a Hyper-V site, install the site recovery extension, and associate a replication policy with the machines.

On your Azure Local target system, follow these steps to prepare infrastructure:

1. In the Azure portal, go to the **Overview** pane of the target system resource that's hosting VMs that you want to protect.
2. In the right-pane, go to the **Capabilities** tab and select the **Disaster recovery** tile. As managed identity is enabled on your system, disaster recovery should be available.



3. In the right-pane, go to **Protect** and select **Protect VM workloads**.




4. On the **Replicate VMs to Azure**, select **Prepare infrastructure**.

Home > Contoso7 | Disaster recovery (preview) >

Replicate VMs to Azure

Azure Local

Refresh




Step 1: Prepare infrastructure

Status: ● Infrastructure not prepared

Prepare a vault and a Hyper-V site, install the site recovery extension, and associate a replication policy with the machines.

[Related documents](#)

[Prepare infrastructure](#)



Step 2: Enable replication

Enable replication for your VM workloads running on Azure Local.

[Related documents](#)

[Enable replication](#)

+

5. On the **Prepare infrastructure**, select an existing or create a new Recovery services vault. You use this vault to store the configuration information for virtual machine workloads. For more information, see [Recovery services vault overview](#).
 - a. If you choose to create a new Recovery services vault, the subscription and resource groups are automatically populated.
 - b. Provide a vault name and select the location of the vault same as where the system is deployed.
 - c. Accept the defaults for other settings.

Important

You must have owner permissions on the Recovery services vault to assign permissions to the managed identity. You must have read/write permission on the Azure Local resource and its child resources.

Select **Review + Create** to start the vault creation. For more information, see [Create and configure a Recovery services vault](#).

Create Recovery Services vault ✕

*** Basics** Networking Tags **Review + create**

Project Details

Select the subscription and the resource group in which you want to create the vault.

Subscription * ⓘ

Resource group * ⓘ

[Create new](#)

Instance Details

Vault name * ⓘ

Region * ⓘ

Review + create **Next: Networking** ⊕

6. Select an existing **Hyper-V site** or create a new site.

Create Hyper-V site ✕

myasrvault

Name *

OK ⊕

7. Select an existing **Replication policy** or create new. This policy is used to replicate your VM workloads. For more information, see [Replication policy](#). After the policy is created, select

OK.

Create replication policy ✕

myasrvault

Name * ⓘ
<Policy name> ✓

Source type ⓘ
Hyper-V

Target type ⓘ
Azure

Copy frequency ⓘ
5 Minutes

Recovery point retention in hours * ⓘ
2

App-consistent snapshot frequency (in hours) * ⓘ
1

Initial replication start time ⓘ
Immediately

Advanced VMM settings (Optional) ⓘ
Azure subscription users ([Edit](#))

i Azure provides encryption of data at Rest using Storage Service Encryption. [Learn more](#)

OK

8. Select **Prepare infrastructure**. When you select **Prepare infrastructure**, the following actions occur:
 - a. A **Resource Group** with the **Storage Account** and the specified **Vault** and the replication policy are created in the specified **Location**.

- b. An Azure Site Recovery agent is automatically downloaded on each node of your system that's hosting the VMs.
- c. Managed Identity gets the vault registration key file from Recovery Services vault that you created and then the key file is used to complete the installation of the Azure Site Recovery agent. A **Resource Group** with the **Storage Account** and the specified **Vault** and the replication policy are created in the specified **Location**.
- d. Replication policy is associated with the specified Hyper-V site and the target system host is registered with the Azure Site Recovery service.

If you don't have owner level access to the subscription/resource group where you create the vault, you see an error to the effect that you don't have authorization to perform the action.

9. Depending on the number of nodes in your system, the infrastructure preparation could take several minutes. You can watch the progress by going to **Notifications** (the bell icon at the top right of the window).

Step 2: Enable replication of VMs

After the infrastructure preparation is complete, follow these steps to select the VMs to replicate.

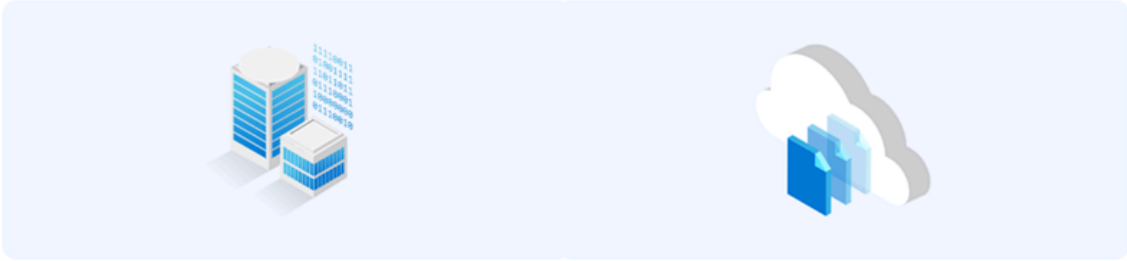
1. On **Step 2: Enable replication**, select **Enable replication**. You're now directed to the Recovery services vault where you can specify the VMs to replicate.

Home > Contoso7 | Disaster recovery (preview) >

Replicate VMs to Azure

Azure Local

Refresh



Step 1: Prepare infrastructure

Status: ✔ Infrastructure prepared successfully

Prepare a vault and a Hyper-V site, install the site recovery extension, and associate a replication policy with the machines.

[Related documents](#)


Prepare infrastructure

Step 2: Enable replication

Enable replication for your VM workloads running on Azure Local.

[Related documents](#)

Enable replication



2. Select **Replicate** and in the dropdown select **Hyper-V machines to Azure**.
3. On the **Source environment** tab, specify the source location for your Hyper-V site. In this instance, you have set up the Hyper-V site on your Azure Local resource. Select **Next**.
4. On the **Target environment** tab, complete these steps:
 - a. For **Subscription**, enter or select the subscription.
 - b. For **Post-failover resource group**, select the resource group name to which you fail over. When the failover occurs, the VMs in Azure are created in this resource group.
 - c. For **Post-failover deployment model**, select **Resource Manager**. The Azure Resource Manager deployment is used when the failover occurs.
 - d. For **Storage**, select the type of Azure storage you're replicating to. We recommend using managed disk.

Home >

Enable replication

Hyper-V machines to Azure

Source environment
 2 Target environment
 3 Virtual machine selection
 4 Replication settings
 5 Replication policy
 6 Review

Subscription and resource group

Subscription *

Post-failover resource group *

Deployment model

Post-failover deployment model *

Storage

Storage account *

Network

Virtual network *

Subnet *

e. For the network configuration of the VMs that you selected to replicate in Azure, provide a virtual network and a subnet that would be associated with the VMs in Azure. To create this network, see the instructions in [Create an Azure network for failover](#).

You can also choose to do the network configuration later.

Home > replicationtesting | Replicated items >

Enable replication

Hyper-V machines to Azure

Source environment
 2 Target environment
 3 Virtual machine selection
 4 Replication settings
 5 Replication policy
 6 Review

Subscription and resource group

Subscription *

Post-failover resource group *

Deployment model

Post-failover deployment model *

Storage

Storage account *

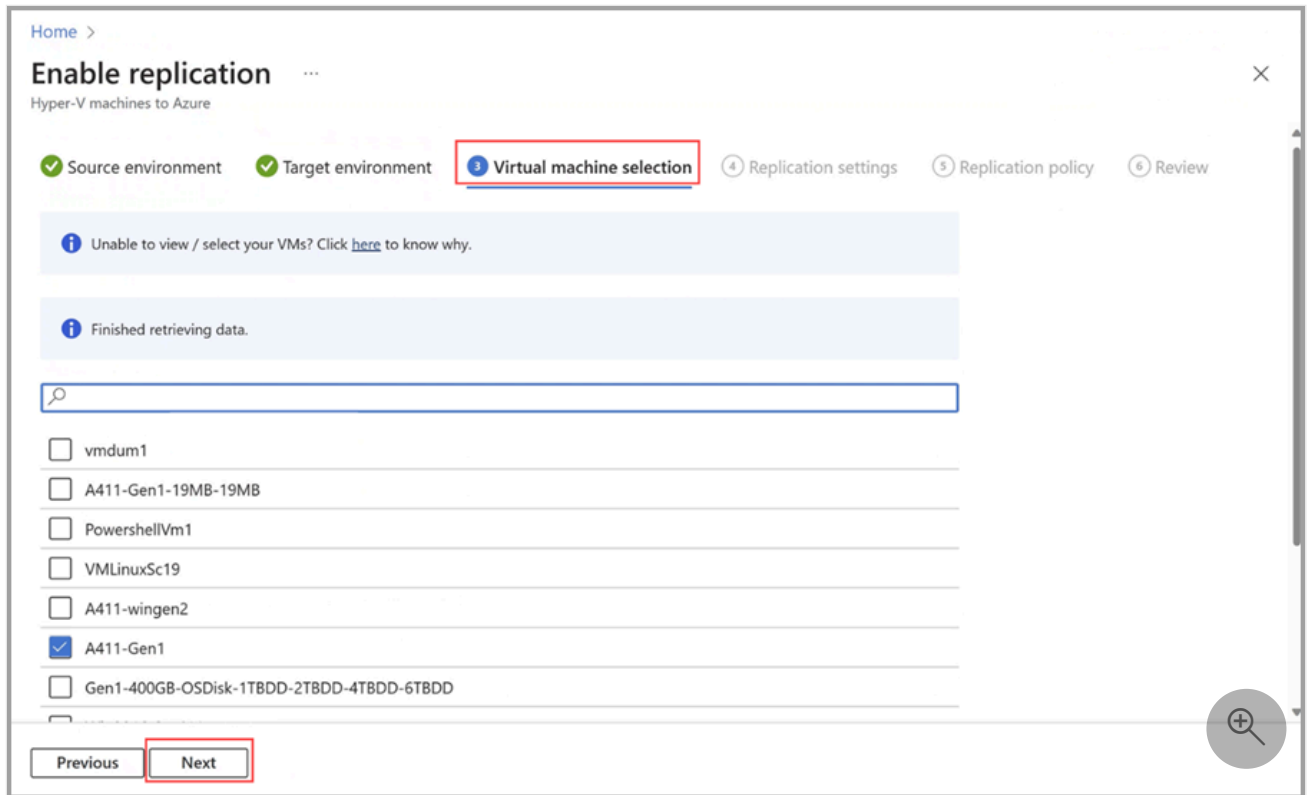
Network

i You can go to individual machine's 'Compute and Network' settings and customize it after protection is complete

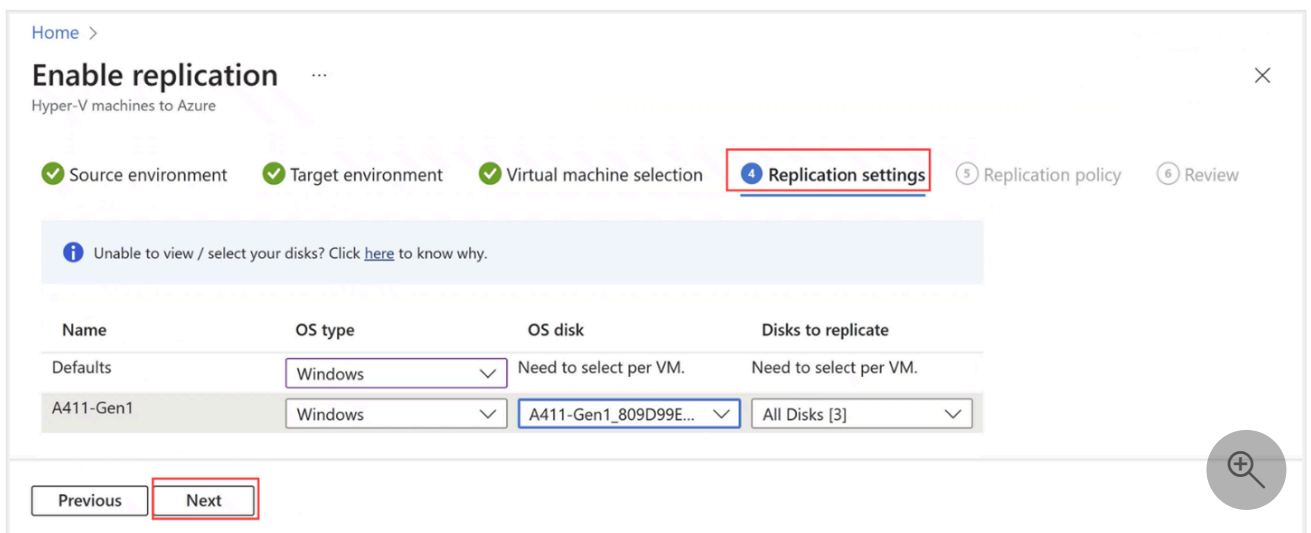
Once the VM is replicated, you can select the replicated VM and go to the **Compute and Network** setting and provide the network information.

5. Select **Next**.

6. On the **Virtual machine selection** tab, select the VMs to replicate, and then select **Next**. Make sure to review the [capacity requirements for protecting the VM](#).



7. On the **Replication settings** tab, select the operating system type, operating system disk, and the data disks for the VM you intend to replicate to Azure, and then select **Next**.



8. On the **Replication policy** tab, verify that the correct replication policy is selected. The selected policy should be the same replication policy that you created when preparing the

infrastructure. Select **Next**.

The screenshot shows the 'Enable replication' wizard in the Azure portal. The title is 'Enable replication' with a subtitle 'Hyper-V machines to Azure'. The progress bar at the top shows six steps: 1. Source environment, 2. Target environment, 3. Virtual machine selection, 4. Replication settings, 5. Replication policy (highlighted with a red box), and 6. Review. Below the progress bar, the 'Replication policy' dropdown menu is set to 'testreplicationpolicy'. A table of settings is displayed:

Copy frequency	5 Minutes
Recovery point retention	2 Hours
App consistent snapshot frequency	1 Hour
Initial replication start time	Immediately
Encrypt data stored on Azure	Off
VMM settings	Not configured

At the bottom, there are two buttons: 'Previous' and 'Next' (highlighted with a red box). A search icon is visible in the bottom right corner.

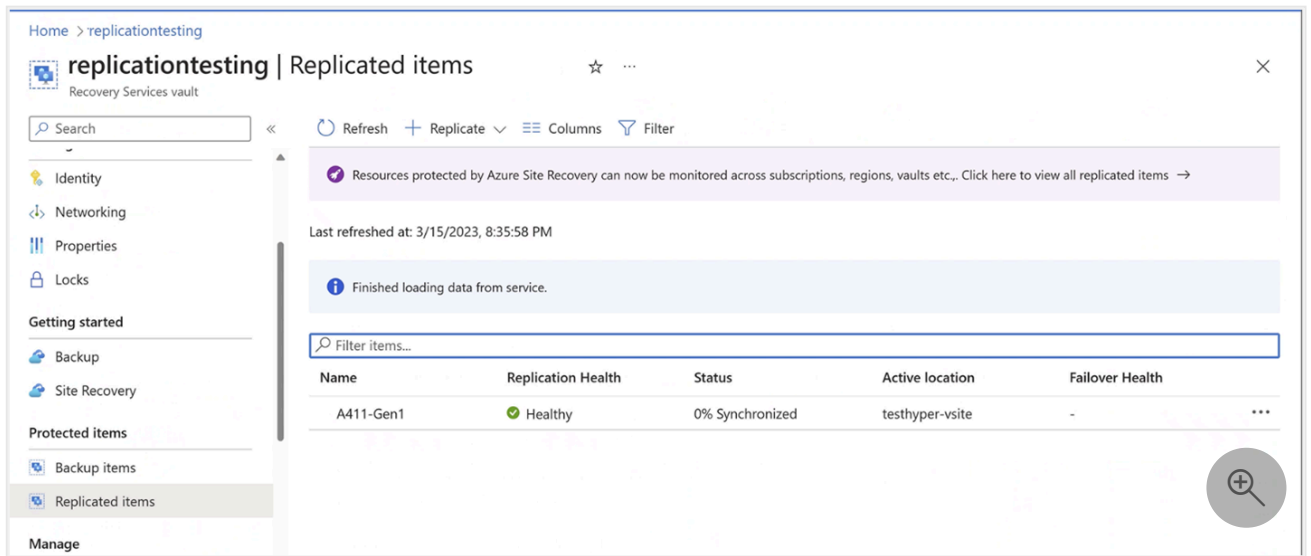
9. On the **Review** tab, review your selections, and then select **Enable Replication**.

The screenshot shows the 'Enable replication' wizard in the Azure portal, now on the 'Review' step (highlighted with a red box). The progress bar shows all six steps completed. The 'Review' section contains the following summary:

- Source environment**
 - Hyper-V site: testhyper-vsite
- Target selection summary**
 - Subscription: <Subscription>
 - Resource group: <Resource group>
 - Post-failover deployment model: ResourceManagement
 - Storage account: <Storage account>
 - Network: RG-vnet
- Virtual machine selection summary**
 - Virtual machines: 1
- Replication settings and policy**
 - Replication settings: Configured
 - Replication policy: testreplicationpolicy

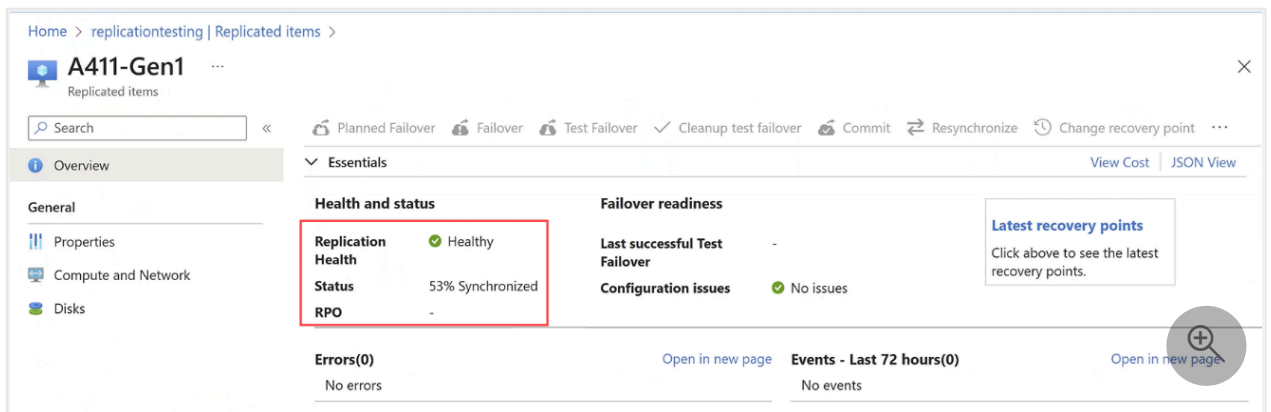
At the bottom, there are two buttons: 'Previous' and 'Enable replication' (highlighted with a red box). A search icon is visible in the bottom right corner.

10. A notification indicating that the replication job is in progress is displayed. Go to **Protected items > Replication items** to view the status of the replication health and the status of the replication job.

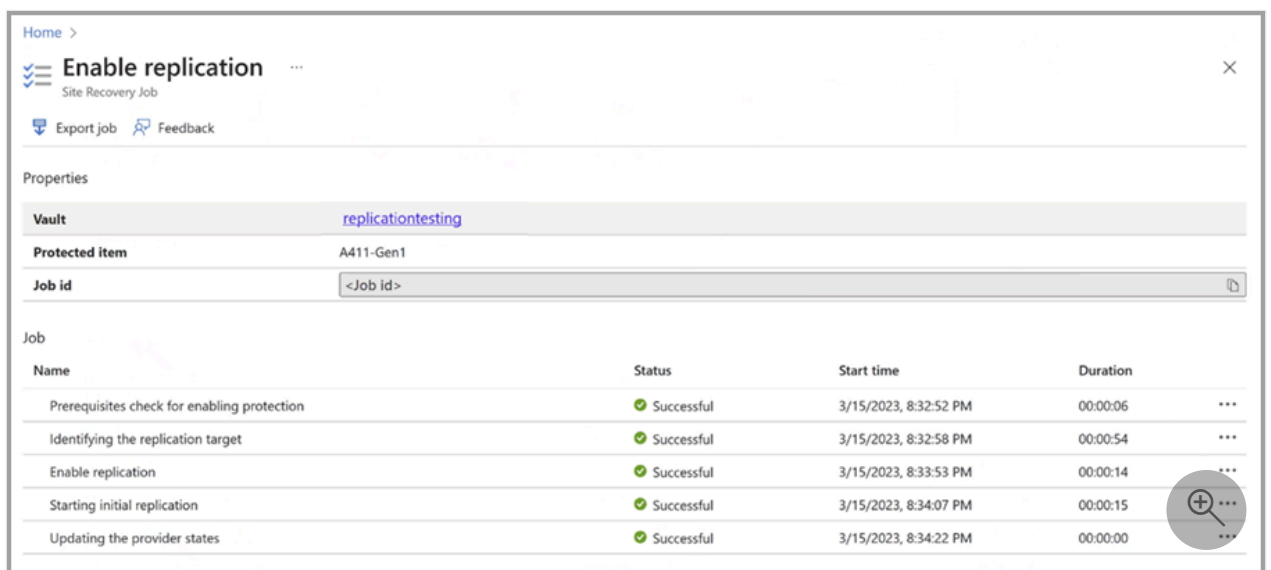


11. To monitor the VM replication, follow these steps.

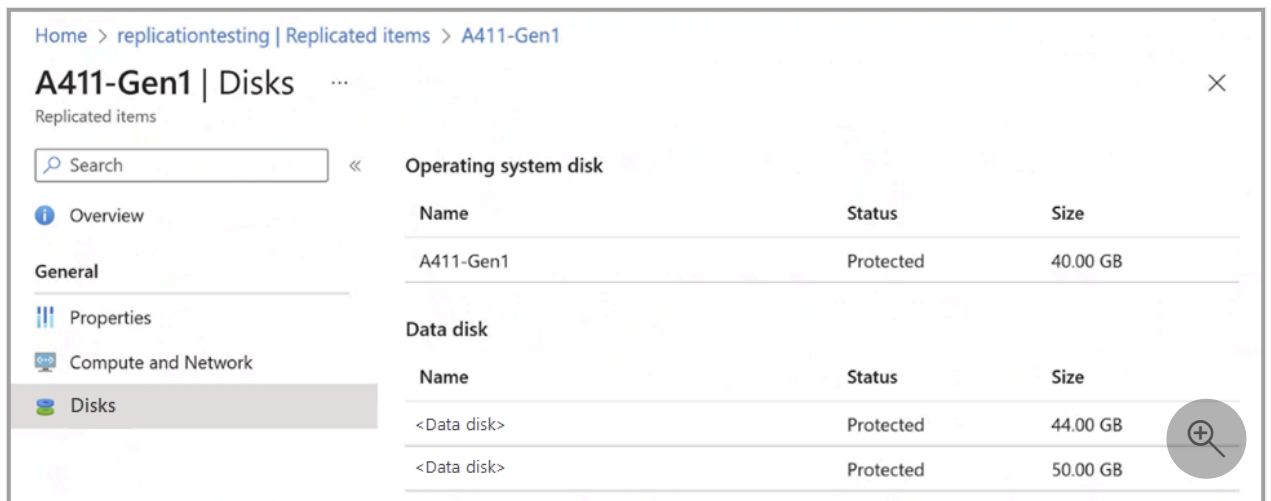
- a. To view the **Replication health** and **Status**, select the VM and go to the Overview. You can see the percentage completion of the replication job.



- b. To see a more granular job status and **Job id**, select the VM and go to the **Properties** of the replicated VM.



- c. To view the disk information, go to **Disks**. Once the replication is complete, the **Operating system disk** and **Data disk** should show as **Protected**.



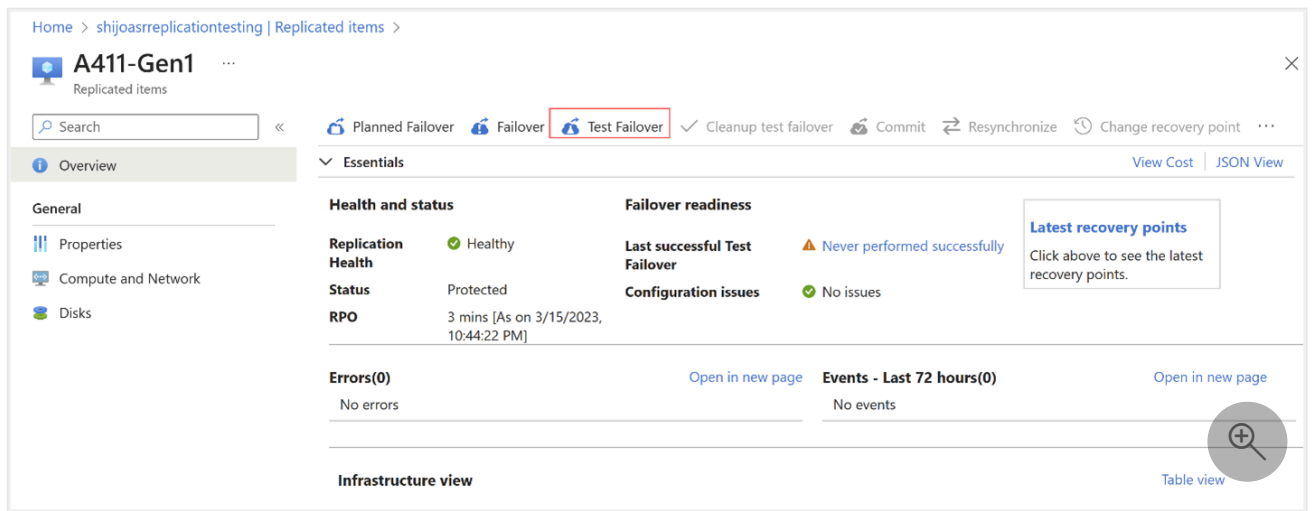
The next step is to configure a test failover.

Step 3: Configure and run a test failover in the Azure portal

Once the replication is complete, the VMs are protected. We do recommend that you configure failover settings and run a test failover when you set up Azure Site Recovery.

To prepare for failover to an Azure VM, complete the following steps:

1. If you didn't specify the network configuration for the replicated VM, you can complete that configuration now.
 - a. First, make sure that an Azure network is set up to test failover as per the instructions in [Create a network for test failover](#).
 - b. Select the VM and go to the **Compute and Network** settings and specify the virtual network and the subnet. The failed-over VM in Azure attaches to this virtual network and subnet.
2. Once the replication is complete and the VM is **Protected** as reflected in the status, you can start **Test Failover**.



3. To run a test failover, see the detailed instructions in [Run a disaster recovery drill to Azure](#).

Step 4: Create Recovery Plans

Recovery Plan is a feature in Azure Site Recovery that lets you fail over and recover an entire application comprising a collection of VMs. While it's possible to recover protected VMs individually, by adding the VMs comprising an application to a recovery plan, you're able to fail over the entire application through the recovery plan.

You can also use the test failover feature of Recovery Plan to test the recovery of the application. Recovery Plan lets you group VMs, sequence the order in which they should be brought up during a failover, and automate other steps to be performed as part of the recovery process. After you protect your VMs, you can go to the Azure Site Recovery vault in the Azure portal and create recovery plans for these VMs. [Learn more about recovery plans](#).

Step 5: Fail over to Azure

To fail over to Azure, you can follow the instructions in [Fail over Hyper-V VMs to Azure](#).

Step 6: Fail back from Azure

To fail back from Azure, follow the instructions in [Fail back from Azure](#).

Caveats

Consider the following information before you use Azure Site Recovery to protect your on-premises VM workloads by replicating those VMs to Azure.

- Extensions installed by Arc aren't visible on the Azure VMs. The Arc-enabled server still shows the extensions that are installed, but you can't manage those extensions (for example, install, upgrade, or uninstall) while the machine is in Azure.
- Guest Configuration policies don't run while the machine is in Azure, so any policies that audit the OS security/configuration don't run until the machine is migrated back on-premises.
- Log data (including Sentinel, Defender, and Azure Monitor info) is associated with the Azure VM while it's in Azure. Historical data is associated with the Arc-enabled server. If the data is migrated back on-premises, it starts being associated with the Arc-enabled server again. You can still find all the logs by searching by computer name as opposed to resource ID, but it's worth noting the Portal UX experiences look for data by resource ID, so you only see a subset on each resource.
- We strongly recommend that you don't install the Azure VM Guest Agent to avoid conflicts with Arc if there's any potential that the machine will be migrated back on-premises. If you need to install the guest agent, make sure that the VM has extension management disabled. If you try to install/manage extensions using the Azure VM guest agent when there are already extensions installed by Arc on the same machine (or vice versa), the agent might encounter state reconciliation issues because it's unaware of the previous extension installations.

Known issues

Here's a list of known issues and the associated workarounds in this release:

[Expand table](#)

#	Issue	Workaround/Comments
1.	When you register Azure Site Recovery with a system, a machine fails to install Azure Site Recovery or register to the Azure Site Recovery service.	In this instance, your VMs might not be protected. Verify that all machines in the system are registered in the Azure portal by going to the Recovery Services vault > Jobs > Site Recovery Jobs .
2.	Azure Site Recovery agent fails to install. No error details are seen at the system or machine levels in the Azure Local portal.	When the Azure Site Recovery agent installation fails, it is because of the one of the following reasons: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Installation fails as Hyper-V isn't set up on the host. - The Hyper-V host is already associated to a Hyper-V site and you're trying to install the extension with a different Hyper-V site.

#	Issue	Workaround/Comments
3.	Azure Site Recovery agent fails to install. Error message <code>Microsoft Azure Site Recovery Provider installation has failed with exit code - 1.</code> appears in the portal with the failed installation.	The installation fails when Application Control is enforced. - Setting Application Control policy mode to Audit mode allows the installation to complete. However, this method isn't recommended for production environments. To set the policy mode to Audit , follow the instructions in Manage Application Control for Azure Local .
4.	Failback of an Azure Local VM to an alternate cluster fails.	Failback of an Azure Local VM to an alternate cluster isn't supported.

Next steps

- [Learn more about Hybrid capabilities with Azure services.](#)

Last updated on 04/22/2026

Sync your file server with the cloud by using Azure File Sync

Article • 11/04/2024 • Applies to:  Windows Admin Center,  Windows Admin Center Preview

Use Azure File Sync to centralize your organization's file shares in Azure, while keeping the flexibility, performance, and compatibility of an on-premises file server. Azure File Sync transforms Windows Server into a quick cache of your Azure file share with the optional cloud tiering feature. You can use any protocol that's available on Windows Server to access your data locally, including SMB, NFS, and FTPS.

Once your files have synced to the cloud, you can connect multiple servers to the same Azure file share to sync and cache the content locally—permissions (ACLs) are always transported as well. Azure Files offers a snapshot capability that can generate differential snapshots of your Azure file share. These snapshots can even be mounted as read-only network drives via SMB for easy browsing and restore. Combined with cloud tiering, running an on-premises file server has never been easier.

Azure File Sync in Windows Admin Center is supported on Windows Server 2012 R2, Windows Server 2016, Windows Server 2019, Windows Server 2022, and Windows Server 2025.

For more info, see [Planning for an Azure File Sync deployment](#).

Feedback

Was this page helpful?

 Yes

 No

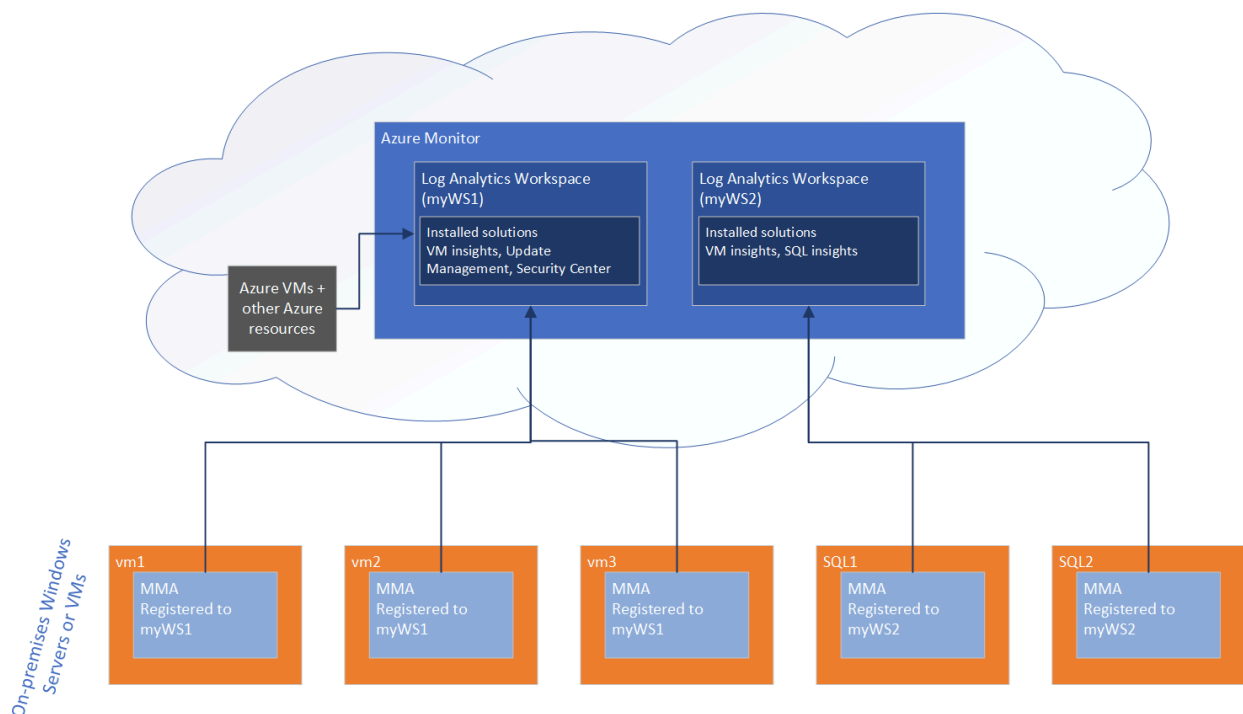
[Provide product feedback](#) 

Monitor servers and configure alerts with Azure Monitor from Windows Admin Center

Article • 08/11/2023 • Applies to:  Windows Admin Center,  Windows Admin Center Preview

[Azure Monitor](#) is a solution that collects, analyzes, and acts on telemetry from various resources, including Windows Servers and VMs, both on-premises and in the cloud. Though Azure Monitor pulls data from Azure virtual machines (VMs) and other Azure resources, this article focuses on how Azure Monitor works with on-premises servers and VMs, specifically with Windows Admin Center. If you're interested to learn how you can use Azure Monitor to get email alerts about your hyper-converged cluster, read about [using Azure Monitor to send emails for Health Service Faults](#).

How does Azure Monitor work?



Data generated from on-premises Windows Servers is collected in a Log Analytics workspace in Azure Monitor. Within a workspace, you can enable various monitoring solutions—sets of logic that provide insights for a particular scenario. For example, Azure Update Management, Azure Security Center, and Azure Monitor for VMs are all monitoring solutions that can be enabled within a workspace.

When you enable a monitoring solution in a Log Analytics workspace, all the servers reporting to that workspace starts collecting data relevant to that solution, so that the

solution can generate insights for all the servers in the workspace.

To collect telemetry data on an on-premises server and push it to the Log Analytics workspace, Azure Monitor requires the installation of the Microsoft Monitoring Agent, or the MMA. Certain monitoring solutions also require a secondary agent. For example, Azure Monitor for VMs also needs on the Dependency agent for functionality that this solution provides.

Some solutions, like Azure Update Management, also depend on Azure Automation, which enables you to centrally manage resources across Azure and non-Azure environments. For example, Azure Update Management uses Azure Automation to schedule and orchestrate installation of updates across machines in your environment, centrally, from the Azure portal.

How does Windows Admin Center enable you to use Azure Monitor?

From within Windows Admin Center, you can enable two monitoring solutions:

- [Azure Update Management](#) (in the Updates tool)
- Azure Monitor for VMs (in the Server Manager connection page), also known as Virtual Machines insights

You can get started using Azure Monitor from either of these tools. If you've never used Azure Monitor before, Windows Admin Center automatically provisions a Log Analytics workspace (and Azure Automation account, if needed). Windows Admin Center also installs and configures the Microsoft Monitor Agent (MMA) on the target server, and installs the corresponding solution into the workspace.

For instance, if you first go to the Updates tool to set up Azure Update Management, Windows Admin Center will:

1. Install the MMA on the machine
2. Create the Log Analytics workspace and the Azure Automation account (since an Azure Automation account is necessary in this case)
3. Install the Update Management solution in the newly created workspace.

If you want to add another monitoring solution from within Windows Admin Center on the same server, Windows Admin Center installs that solution into the existing workspace to which that server is connected. Windows Admin Center additionally installs any other necessary agents.

If you connect to a different server and have already setup a Log Analytics workspace, you can also install the Microsoft Monitor Agent on the server, connecting it up to an existing workspace. When you connect a server into a workspace, it automatically starts collecting data and reporting to solutions installed in that workspace.

Azure Monitor for virtual machines (also known as Virtual Machine insights)

When you set up Azure Monitor for VMs in the Server Manager connection page, Windows Admin Center enables the Azure Monitor for VMs solution, also known as Virtual Machine insights. This solution allows you to monitor server health and events, create email alerts, get a consolidated view of server performance across your environment, and visualize apps, systems, and services connected to a given server.

ⓘ Note

Despite its name, VM insights works for physical servers as well as virtual machines.

You can try Azure Monitor using the free 5 GB of data/month/customer allowance. To learn more about log ingestion plans and pricing, see [Azure Monitor pricing](#). The following sections show some of the benefits onboarding servers into Azure Monitor, for example having a consolidated view of systems performance across your environment.

Set up your server for use with Azure Monitor

From the Overview page of a server connection, go to **Tools > Azure Monitor**. Within the Azure Monitor page, onboard your server to Azure Monitor by selecting **Register with Azure and sign in**, once complete return to the same page, select **Setup** and follow the prompts. Windows Admin Center takes care of provisioning the Azure Log Analytics workspace, installing the necessary agent, and ensuring the VM insights solution is configured. Once complete, your server sends performance counter data to Azure Monitor, enabling you to view and create email alerts based on this server, from the Azure portal.

Create email alerts

Once you've attached your server to Azure Monitor, you can use the intelligent hyperlinks within the **Tools > Azure Monitor**, under Alerts and actions, select **Configure**

monitoring and alerts from the **Azure portal** to create new alerts. Windows Admin Center automatically enables performance counters to be collected, so you can easily [create new alerts](#) by using one of the predefined queries or writing your own.

Consolidated view across multiple servers

If you onboard multiple servers to a single Log Analytics workspace within Azure Monitor, you can get a consolidated view of all these servers from the [Virtual Machines Insights solution](#) within Azure Monitor. Only the Performance and Maps tabs of Virtual Machines Insights for Azure Monitor works with on-premises servers – the health tab functions only with Azure VMs. To view the Performance and Maps tabs of Virtual Machines in the Azure portal, go to **Azure Monitor > Virtual Machines** (under Insights), and navigate to the **Performance** or **Maps** tabs.

Visualize apps, systems, and services connected to a given server

When Windows Admin Center onboards a server into the VM insights solution within Azure Monitor, it also lights up a capability called [Service Map](#). This capability automatically discovers application components and maps the communication between services so that you can easily visualize connections between servers with great detail from the Azure portal. You can find the service map by going to the **Azure portal > Azure Monitor > Virtual Machines** (under Insights), and navigating to the **Maps** tab.

ⓘ Note

The visualizations for Virtual Machines Insights for Azure Monitor are offered in 6 public regions currently. For the latest information, check the [Azure Monitor for VMs documentation](#). You must deploy the Log Analytics workspace in one of the supported regions to get the additional benefits provided by the Virtual Machines Insights solution described previously.

Disabling monitoring

To completely disconnect your server from the Log Analytics workspace, uninstall the Microsoft Monitor Agent. With the agent uninstalled it means that this server no longer sends data to the workspace, and all the solutions installed in that workspace no longer collect and process data from that server. However, uninstalling the Microsoft Monitor Agent doesn't affect the workspace itself – all the resources reporting to that workspace

continues to do so. To uninstall the Microsoft Monitoring Agent within Windows Admin Center, connect to the server and then go to **Installed apps**, find the Microsoft Monitor Agent, and then select **Remove**.

If you want to turn off a specific solution within a workspace, you need to [remove the monitoring solution from the Azure portal](#). Removing a monitoring solution means that the insights created by that solution are no longer generated for *any* of the servers reporting to that workspace. For example, uninstalling the Azure Monitor for VMs solution mean you can no longer see insights about VM or server performance from any of the machines connected to my workspace.

Next steps

- [Learn more about Azure integration with Windows Admin Center](#)

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Use Azure Network Adapter to connect a server to an Azure Virtual Network

Article • 11/01/2024 • Applies to:  Windows Admin Center,  Windows Admin Center Preview

A lot of workloads running on-premises and in multi-cloud environments require connections to virtual machines (VMs) running in Microsoft Azure. To connect a server to an Azure Virtual Network, you have several options, including Site-to-Site VPN, Azure Express Route, and Point-to-Site VPN.


Windows Admin Center and Azure Network Adapter provide a one-click experience to connect the server with your virtual network using a [Point-to-Site VPN](#) connection. The process automates configuring the virtual network gateway and the on-premises VPN client.

When to use Azure Network Adapter

Azure Network Adapter Point-to-Site VPN connections are useful when you want to connect to your virtual network from a remote location, such as a branch office, store, or other location. You can also use Azure Network Adapter instead of a Site-to-Site VPN when you require only a few servers to connect to a virtual network. Azure Network Adapter connections don't require a VPN device or a public-facing IP address.

Requirements

Using Azure Network Adapter to connect to a virtual network requires the following:

- An Azure account with at least one active subscription.
- An existing virtual network.
- Internet access for the target servers that you want to connect to the Azure virtual network.
- A Windows Admin Center connection to Azure. To learn more, see [Configuring Azure integration](#).
- The latest version of Windows Admin Center. To learn more, see [Windows Admin Center](#) .

Note

It's not required to install Windows Admin Center on the server that you want to connect to Azure. However, you can do that in a single server scenario.

Add an Azure Network Adapter to a server

To configure Azure Network Adapter, go to the Network extension for it in Windows Admin Center.

In Windows Admin Center:

1. Navigate to the server hosting the VMs that you want to add to Azure Network Adapter.
2. Under **Tools**, select **Networks**.
3. Select **Add Azure Network Adapter**.
4. On the **Add Azure Network Adapter** pane, enter the following required information, and then select **Create**:


- **Subscription**
- **Location**
- **Virtual Network**
- **Gateway Subnet** (if doesn't exist)
- **Gateway SKU** (if doesn't exist)
- **Client Address Space**


The client address pool is a range of private IP addresses that you specify. The clients that connect over a Point-to-Site VPN dynamically receive an IP address from this range. Use a private IP address range that does not overlap with the on-premises location that you connect from, or the virtual network that you want to connect to. We recommend using IP addresses that are in the ranges designated for private networks (10.x.x.x, 192.168.x.x, or 172.16.0.0 to 172.31.255.255).

- **Authentication Certificate**

Azure uses certificates to authenticate clients connecting to a virtual network over a Point-to-Site VPN connection. The public key information of the root certificate is uploaded to Azure. The root certificate is then considered "trusted" by Azure for a Point-to-Site connection to the virtual network. Client certificates must be generated from the trusted root certificate and installed on the client server. The client certificate is used to authenticate the client when it initiates a connection to the virtual network.

To learn more, see the “Configure authentication type” section of [Configure a Point-to-Site VPN connection to a VNet using native Azure certificate authentication: Azure portal](#).

 **Note**

Network appliances, such as VPN Gateway and Application Gateway that run inside a virtual network, come with additional cost. To learn more, see [Virtual Network pricing](#) .

If there is no existing Azure Virtual Network gateway, Windows Admin Center creates one for you. The setup process can take up to 25 minutes. After the Azure Network Adapter is created, you can start to access VMs in the virtual network directly from your server.

If you don't need the connectivity anymore, under **Networks**, select the Azure Network Adapter that you want to disconnect, from the top menu, select **Disconnect**, and then on the **Disconnect VPN Confirmation** pop-up window, select **Yes**.

Next steps

For more information about Azure Virtual Network, see also:

- [Azure Virtual Network frequently asked questions \(FAQ\)](#)

Feedback

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Use Windows Admin Center to manage operating system updates with Azure Update Management

Article • 11/01/2024 • Applies to:  Windows Admin Center,  Windows Admin Center Preview

[Learn more about Azure integration with Windows Admin Center.](#)

Azure Update Management is a solution in Azure Automation that allows you to manage updates and patches for multiple machines from a single place, rather than on a per-server basis. With Azure Update Management, you can quickly assess the status of available updates, schedule installation of required updates, and review deployment results to verify updates that apply successfully. This is possible whether your machines are Azure virtual machines (VMs), hosted by other cloud providers, or on premises.

[Learn more about Azure Update Management.](#)

With Windows Admin Center, you can easily set up and use Azure Update Management to keep your managed servers up to date. If you don't already have a Log Analytics workspace in your Azure subscription, Windows Admin Center will automatically configure your server and create the necessary Azure resources in the subscription and location you specify. If you have an existing Log Analytics workspace, Windows Admin Center can automatically configure your server to consume updates from Azure Update Management.

To get started, go to the Updates tool in a server connection and select "Set up now", and provide your preferences for the related Azure resources.

Once you've configured your server to be managed by Azure Update Management, you can access Azure Update Management by using the hyperlink provided in the Updates tool.

[Learn how to stop using Azure Update Management to update your server.](#)

Note that you must [register your Windows Admin Center gateway with Azure](#) before setting up Azure Update Management.

Feedback

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 Yes

 No

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Configuring Azure integration

Article • 11/13/2024 • Applies to:  Windows Admin Center,  Windows Admin Center Preview

Windows Admin Center supports several optional features that integrate with Azure services. [Learn about the Azure integration options available with Windows Admin Center.](#)

To allow the Windows Admin Center gateway to communicate with Azure to leverage Microsoft Entra authentication for gateway access, or to create Azure resources on your behalf (for example, to protect VMs managed in Windows Admin Center using Azure Site Recovery), you need to first register your Windows Admin Center gateway with Azure. You only need to do this action once for your Windows Admin Center gateway - the setting is preserved when you update your gateway to a newer version.

Register your gateway with Azure

The first time you try to use an Azure integration feature in Windows Admin Center, you're prompted to register the gateway to Azure. You can also register the gateway by going to the **Azure** tab in Windows Admin Center Settings. Only Windows Admin Center gateway administrators can register the Windows Admin Center gateway with Azure. [Learn more about Windows Admin Center user and administrator permissions.](#)

The guided in-product steps create a Microsoft Entra app in your directory, which allows Windows Admin Center to communicate with Azure. To view the Microsoft Entra app that is automatically created, go to the **Azure** tab of Windows Admin Center settings. The **View in Azure** hyperlink lets you view the Microsoft Entra app in the Azure portal.

The Microsoft Entra app created is used for all points of Azure integration in Windows Admin Center, including [Microsoft Entra authentication to the gateway](#). Windows Admin Center automatically configures the permissions needed to create and manage Azure resources on your behalf:

- Microsoft Graph
 - Application.Read.All
 - Application.ReadWrite.All
 - Directory.AccessAsUser.All
 - Directory.Read.All
 - Directory.ReadWrite.All
 - User.Read
- Azure Service Management
 - user_impersonation

Manual Microsoft Entra app configuration

If you wish to configure a Microsoft Entra app manually, rather than using the Microsoft Entra app created automatically by Windows Admin Center during the gateway registration process, follow these steps:

1. Grant the Microsoft Entra app the required API permissions listed above. You can do so by navigating to your Microsoft Entra app in the Azure portal. Go to the Azure portal > **Microsoft Entra ID** > **App registrations** > select your Microsoft Entra app you wish to use. Then to the **API permissions** tab and add the API permissions listed above.
2. Add the Windows Admin Center gateway URL to the reply URLs (also known as the redirect URIs). Navigate to your Microsoft Entra app, then go to **Manifest**. Find the "replyUrlsWithType" key in the manifest. Within the key, add an object containing two keys: "url" and "type." The key "url" should have a value of the Windows Admin Center gateway URL, appending a wildcard at the end. The key "type" key should have a value of "Web." For example:

JSON

```
"replyUrlsWithType": [  
  {  
    "url": "http://localhost:6516/*",  
    "type": "Single-Page Application"  
  }  
],
```

ⓘ Note

If you have Microsoft Defender Application Guard enabled for your browser, you won't be able to register Windows Admin Center with Azure or sign into Azure.

Troubleshooting Azure sign-in errors

The redirect URI doesn't match the URIs configured for this application

If you've recently migrated your data from an older version of Windows Admin Center to Windows Admin Center version 2410, your redirect URIs may be misconfigured. This can happen if you didn't complete the Azure Registration step in the migration wizard.

This misconfiguration is because Windows Admin Center changed the way we perform authentication based on [general Microsoft guidance](#). Where we previously used the implicit grant flow, we're now using the authorization code flow.

There are two redirect URIs that must be added to the Single-Page Application (SPA) platform. An example of these redirect URIs would be:

```
https://myMachineName.domain.com:6600  
https://myMachineName.domain.com:6600/signin-oidc
```

In this example, the numerical value refers to the port referenced in your Windows Admin Center installation.

All redirect URIs for Windows Admin Center must contain:

- The Fully Qualified Domain Name (FQDN) or hostname of your gateway machine, no mention of localhost
- The HTTPS prefix, not HTTP

[Learn how to reconfigure your redirect URIs.](#)

After adding the proper redirect URIs, it's good practice to clean up old, unused redirect URIs.

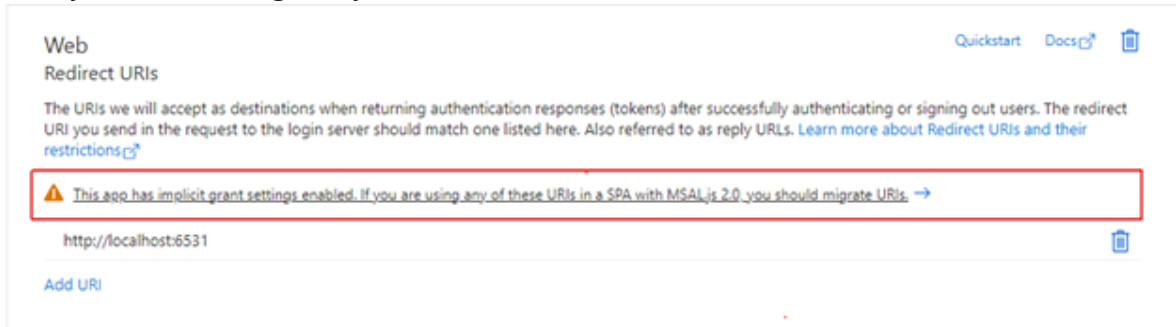
Cross-origin token redemption permitted only for Single-page application

If you've recently updated your Windows Admin Center instance to a newer version, and your gateway was previously registered with Azure, you might encounter an error stating "cross-origin token redemption is permitted only for the 'Single-Page Application' client type" upon signing into Azure. This appears because Windows Admin Center changed the way we perform authentication based on [general Microsoft guidance](#). Where we previously used the implicit grant flow, we're now using the authorization code flow.

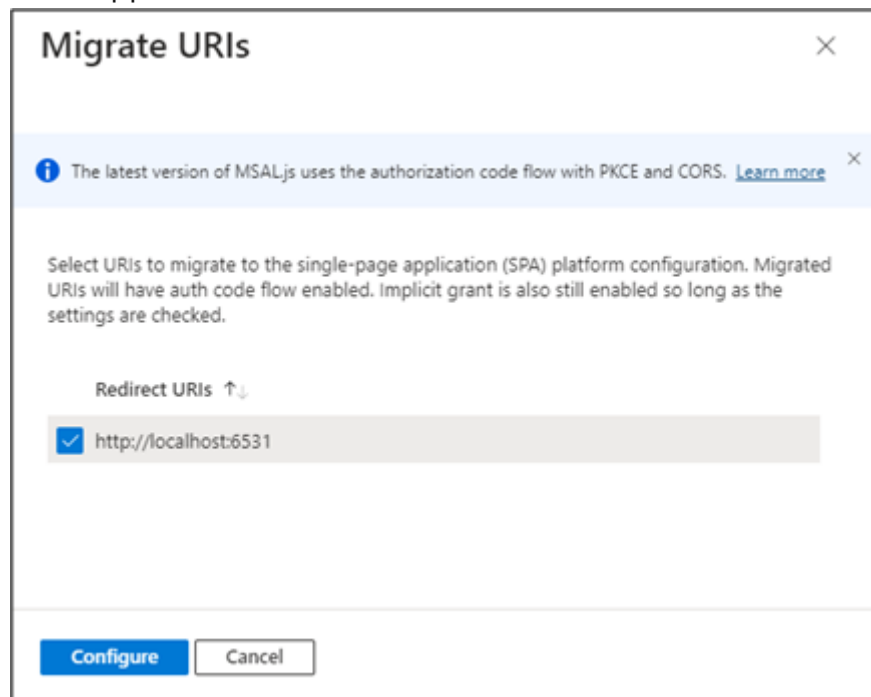
If you'd like to continue using your existing app registration for your Windows Admin Center application, use [Microsoft Entra admin center](#) to update the registration's redirect URIs to the Single-Page Application (SPA) platform. Doing so enables the authorization code flow with Proof Key for Code Exchange (PKCE) and cross-origin resource sharing (CORS) support for applications that use that registration.

Follow these steps for application registrations that are currently configured with **Web** platform redirect URIs:

1. Sign in to the [Microsoft Entra admin center](#).
2. Navigate to **Identity > Applications > App registrations**, select your application, and then **Authentication**.
3. In the **Web** platform tile under **Redirect URIs**, select the warning banner indicating that you should migrate your URIs.



4. Select the redirect URI for your application and then select **Configure**. These redirect URIs should now appear in the **Single-page application** platform tile, showing that CORS support with the authorization code flow and PKCE is enabled



for these URIs.

Instead of updating existing URIs, you can instead create a new application registration for your gateway. App registrations that are newly created for Windows Admin Center through the gateway registration flow create Single-Page Application platform redirect URIs.

If you can't migrate your application registration's redirect URIs to use auth code flow, you can continue to use the existing application registration as is. To do so, you must unregister your Windows Admin Center gateway and re-register with the same application registration ID.

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Deploy Azure virtual machines from within Windows Admin Center

Article • 12/23/2021 • Applies to:  Windows Admin Center,  Windows Admin Center Preview

Windows Admin Center version 1910 allows you to deploy Azure virtual machines. This integrates VM deployment into Windows Admin Center-managed workloads like [Storage Migration Service](#) and [Storage Replica](#). Instead of building new servers and VMs in the Azure Portal by hand prior to deploying your workload - and possibly missing required steps and configuration - Windows Admin Center can deploy the Azure VM, configure its storage, join it to your domain, install roles, and then set up your distributed system. You can also deploy new Azure VMs without a workload from the Windows Admin Center Connections page.

Windows Admin Center also manages a variety of Azure services. [Learn more about the Azure integration options available with Windows Admin Center.](#)

If you want to lift and shift virtual machines to Azure instead of creating new ones, consider using Azure Migrate. For more info, see [Azure Migrate overview](#).




Scenarios

Windows Admin Center version 1910 Azure VM deployment supports the following scenarios:

- [Storage Migration Service](#)
- [Storage Replica](#)
- [New standalone server \(without roles\)](#)

Requirements

Creating a new Azure VM from within Windows Admin Center requires that you have:

- An [Azure subscription](#) .
- A [Windows Admin Center gateway registered with Azure](#)
- An existing [Azure resource group](#) where you have Create permissions.
- An existing [Azure Virtual Network](#) and subnet.
- An [Azure ExpressRoute](#)  circuit or [Azure VPN solution](#)  tied to the virtual network and subnet that allows connectivity from Azure VMs to your on-premises clients, domain controllers, the Windows Admin Center computer, and any servers requiring communication with this VM as part of a workload deployment. For

instance, to use the Storage Migration Service to migrate storage to an Azure VM, the orchestrator computer and the source computer must both be able to contact the destination Azure VM you are migrating to.

Usage

Azure VM deployment steps and wizards vary by scenario. Review the workload's documentation for detailed information about the overall scenario.

Deploying Azure VMs as part of Storage Migration Service

1. From the *Storage Migration Service* tool within Windows Admin Center, perform an inventory of one or more source servers.
2. Once you're in the *Transfer Data* phase, select **Create a new Azure VM** on the *Specify a destination* page then click **Create VM**.

This begins a step-by-step creation tool that selects a Windows Server 2012 R2, Windows Server 2016, or Windows Server 2019 Azure VM as a destination for the migration. Storage Migration Service provides recommended VM sizes to match your source, but you can override them by clicking **See all sizes**.

Source server data is also used to automatically configure your managed disks and their file systems as well as join your new Azure VM to your Active Directory domain. If the VM is Windows Server 2019 (which we recommend), Windows Admin Center installs the Storage Migration Service proxy feature. Once it has created the Azure VM, Windows Admin Center returns to the normal Storage Migration Service transfer workflow.

Here's a video showing how to use Storage Migration Service to migrate to Azure VMs.
<https://www.youtube-nocookie.com/embed/k8Z9LuVL0xQ> 

Deploying Azure VMs as part of Storage Replica

1. From the *Storage Replica* tool within Windows Admin Center, under the *Partnerships* tab, select **New** and then under *Replicate with another server* select **Use a New Azure VM** then select **Next**.
2. Specify your source server information and replication group name, and then select **Next**.

This begins a process that automatically selects a Windows Server 2016 or Windows Server 2019 Azure VM as a destination for the migration source. Storage Migration Service recommends VM sizes to match your source, but you can override this by selecting **See all sizes**. Inventory data is used to automatically configure your managed disks and their file systems, as well as join your new Azure VM to your Active Directory domain.

3. After Windows Admin Center creates the Azure VM, provide a replication group name and then select **Create**. Windows Admin Center then begins the normal Storage Replica initial synchronization process to start protecting your data.

Here's a video showing how to use Storage Replica to replicate to Azure VMs.

https://www.youtube-nocookie.com/embed/_VqD7HjTewQ

Deploying a new standalone Azure VM

1. From the *All Connections* page within Windows Admin Center, select **Add**.
2. In the *Azure VM* section, select **Create new**.

This begins a step-by-step creation tool that will let you select a Windows Server 2012 R2, Windows Server 2016, or Windows Server 2019 Azure VM, pick a size, add managed disks, and optionally join your Active Directory domain.

Here's a video showing how to use Windows Admin Center to create Azure VMs.

https://www.youtube-nocookie.com/embed/_A8J9aC_Jk

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Manage Azure virtual machines with Windows Admin Center

Article • 05/27/2022 • Applies to:  Windows Admin Center,  Windows Admin Center Preview

This article describes how to use Windows Admin Center running on your on-premises PC or server to manage the operating system on one or more Azure virtual machines (in addition to on-premises servers, PCs, and VMs).

To instead use Windows Admin Center directly in the Azure portal to manage the operating system on a single Azure VM, see [Use Windows Admin Center in Azure](#). You can also use scripts to [set up a Windows Admin Center server in an Azure VM](#).

Connecting to VMs with a public IP

If your target VMs (the VMs you want to manage with Windows Admin Center) have public IPs, add them to your Windows Admin Center gateway by IP address, or by fully qualified domain name (FQDN). There are a couple considerations to take into account:

- You must enable WinRM access to your target VM by running the following in PowerShell or the Command Prompt on the target VM: `winrm quickconfig`
- If you haven't domain-joined the Azure VM, the VM behaves like a server in workgroup, so you'll need to make sure you account for [using Windows Admin Center in a workgroup](#).
- You must also enable inbound connections to port 5985 for WinRM over HTTP in order for Windows Admin Center to manage the target VM:

1. Run the following PowerShell script on the target VM to enable inbound connections to port 5985 on the guest OS: `Set-NetFirewallRule -Name WINRM-HTTP-In-TCP-PUBLIC -RemoteAddress Any`
2. You must also open the port in Azure networking:
 - Select your Azure VM, select **Network settings**, then **Create port rule**, and finally **inbound port rule**.
 - In the **Destination ranges** field, enter **5985**.

If your Windows Admin Center gateway has a static IP, you can select to allow only inbound WinRM access from your Windows Admin Center gateway for added security. To do this, select **Advanced** at the top of the **Add inbound security rule** pane.

For **Source**, select **IP Addresses**, then enter the Source IP address corresponding to your Windows Admin Center gateway.

- For **Protocol** select **TCP**.
- The rest can be left as default.

ⓘ Note

You must create a custom port rule. The WinRM port rule provided by Azure networking uses port 5986 (over HTTPS) instead of 5985 (over HTTP).

Connecting to VMs without a public IP

If your target Azure VMs don't have public IPs, and you want to manage these VMs from a Windows Admin Center gateway deployed in your on-premises network, you need to configure your on-premises network to have connectivity to the VNet on which the target VMs are connected. There are 3 ways you can do this: ExpressRoute, Site-to-Site VPN, or Point-to-Site VPN. [Learn which connectivity option makes sense in your environment.](#)

💡 Tip

If you wish to use a Point-to-Site VPN to connect your Windows Admin Center gateway to an Azure VNet to manage Azure VMs in that VNet, you can use the [Azure Network Adapter](#) feature in Windows Admin Center. To do so, connect to the server on which Windows Admin Center is installed, navigate to the Network tool and select "Add Azure Network Adapter". When you provide the necessary details and click "Set up", Windows Admin Center will configure a Point-to-Site VPN to the Azure VNet you specify, after which, you can connect to and manage Azure VMs from your on-premises Windows Admin Center gateway.

Ensure WinRM is running on your target VMs by running the following in PowerShell or the Command Prompt on the target VM: `winrm quickconfig`

If you haven't domain-joined the Azure VM, the VM behaves like a server in workgroup, so you'll need to make sure you account for [using Windows Admin Center in a workgroup](#).

If you run into any issues, consult [Troubleshoot Windows Admin Center](#) to see if additional steps are required for configuration (for example, if you are connecting using a local administrator account or are not domain-joined).

Feedback

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 No



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Manually deploy Windows Admin Center in Azure for managing multiple servers

Article • 05/27/2022 • Applies to:  Windows Admin Center,  Windows Admin Center Preview


This article describes how to manually deploy Windows Admin Center in an Azure VM for use in managing multiple Azure VMs. To manage a single VM, instead use the Windows Admin Center functionality built into the Azure portal, as described in [Use Windows Admin Center in the Azure portal](#)).

Deploy using script

You can download [Deploy-WACAzVM.ps1](#)  which you will run from [Azure Cloud Shell](#)  to set up a Windows Admin Center gateway in Azure. This script can create the entire environment, including the resource group.

[Jump to manual deployment steps](#)

Prerequisites

- Set up your account in [Azure Cloud Shell](#) . If this is your first time using Cloud Shell, you will be asked you to associate or create an Azure storage account with Cloud Shell.
- In a **PowerShell** Cloud Shell, navigate to your home directory: `PS Azure:\> cd ~`
- To upload the `Deploy-WACAzVM.ps1` file, drag and drop it from your local machine to anywhere on the Cloud Shell window.

If specifying your own certificate:

- Upload the certificate to [Azure Key Vault](#). First, create a key vault in Azure portal, then upload the certificate into the key vault. Alternatively, you can use Azure portal to generate a certificate for you.

Script parameters

- **ResourceGroupName** - [String] Specifies the name of the resource group where the VM will be created.
- **Name** - [String] Specifies the name of the VM.

- **Credential** - [PSCredential] Specifies the credentials for the VM.
- **MsiPath** - [String] Specifies the local path of the Windows Admin Center MSI when deploying Windows Admin Center on an existing VM. Defaults to the version from <https://aka.ms/WACDownload> if omitted.
- **VaultName** - [String] Specifies the name of the key vault that contains the certificate.
- **CertName** - [String] Specifies the name of the certificate to be used for MSI installation.
- **GenerateSslCert** - [Switch] True if the MSI should generate a self signed ssl certificate.
- **PortNumber** - [int] Specifies the ssl port number for the Windows Admin Center service. Defaults to 443 if omitted.
- **OpenPorts** - [int[]] Specifies the open ports for the VM.
- **Location** - [String] Specifies the location of the VM.
- **Size** - [String] Specifies the size of the VM. Defaults to "Standard_DS1_v2" if omitted.
- **Image** - [String] Specifies the image of the VM. Defaults to "Win2016Datacenter" if omitted.
- **VirtualNetworkName** - [String] Specifies the name of the virtual network for the VM.
- **SubnetName** - [String] Specifies the name of the subnet for the VM.
- **SecurityGroupName** - [String] Specifies the name of the security group for the VM.
- **PublicIpAddressName** - [String] Specifies the name of the public IP address for the VM.
- **InstallWACOnly** - [Switch] Set to True if WAC should be installed on a pre-existing Azure VM.

There are 2 different options for the MSI to deploy and the certificate used for MSI installation. The MSI can either be downloaded from aka.ms/WACDownload or, if deploying to an existing VM, the filepath of an MSI locally on the VM can be given. The certificate can be found in either Azure Key Vault or a self-signed certificate will be generated by the MSI.

Script Examples

First, define common variables needed for the parameters of the script.

PowerShell

```
$ResourceGroupName = "wac-rg1"
$VirtualNetworkName = "wac-vnet"
$SecurityGroupName = "wac-nsg"
$SubnetName = "wac-subnet"
$VaultName = "wac-key-vault"
$CertName = "wac-cert"
$Location = "westus"
$PublicIpAddressName = "wac-public-ip"
$Size = "Standard_D4s_v3"
$Image = "Win2016Datacenter"
$Credential = Get-Credential
```

Example 1: Use the script to deploy WAC gateway on a new VM in a new virtual network and resource group. Use the MSI from aka.ms/WACDownload and a self-signed cert from the MSI.

PowerShell

```
$scriptParams = @{
    ResourceGroupName = $ResourceGroupName
    Name = "wac-vm1"
    Credential = $Credential
    VirtualNetworkName = $VirtualNetworkName
    SubnetName = $SubnetName
    GenerateSslCert = $true
}
./Deploy-WACAzVM.ps1 @scriptParams
```

Example 2: Same as #1, but using a certificate from Azure Key Vault.

PowerShell

```
$scriptParams = @{
    ResourceGroupName = $ResourceGroupName
    Name = "wac-vm2"
    Credential = $Credential
    VirtualNetworkName = $VirtualNetworkName
    SubnetName = $SubnetName
    VaultName = $VaultName
    CertName = $CertName
}
```

```
}  
./Deploy-WACAzVM.ps1 @scriptParams
```

Example 3: Using a local MSI on an existing VM to deploy WAC.

PowerShell

```
$MsiPath = "C:\Users\\Downloads\WindowsAdminCenter<version>.msi"  
$scriptParams = @{  
    ResourceGroupName = $ResourceGroupName  
    Name = "wac-vm3"  
    Credential = $Credential  
    MsiPath = $MsiPath  
    InstallWACOnly = $true  
    GenerateSslCert = $true  
}  
./Deploy-WACAzVM.ps1 @scriptParams
```

Requirements for VM running the Windows Admin Center gateway

Port 443 (HTTPS) must be open. Using the same variables defined for script, you can use the code below in Azure Cloud Shell to update the network security group:

PowerShell

```
$nsg = Get-AzNetworkSecurityGroup -Name $SecurityGroupName -  
ResourceGroupName $ResourceGroupName  
$newNSG = Add-AzNetworkSecurityRuleConfig -NetworkSecurityGroup $nsg -Name  
ssl-rule -Description "Allow SSL" -Access Allow -Protocol Tcp -Direction  
Inbound -Priority 100 -SourceAddressPrefix Internet -SourcePortRange * -  
DestinationAddressPrefix * -DestinationPortRange 443  
Set-AzNetworkSecurityGroup -NetworkSecurityGroup $newNSG
```

Requirements for managed Azure VM's

Port 5985 (WinRM over HTTP) must be open and have an active listener. You can use the code below in Azure Cloud Shell to update the managed nodes. `$ResourceGroupName` and `$Name` use the same variables as the deployment script, but you will need to use the `$Credential` specific to the VM you are managing.

PowerShell

```
Enable-AzVMPSRemoting -ResourceGroupName $ResourceGroupName -Name $Name
Invoke-AzVMCommand -ResourceGroupName $ResourceGroupName -Name $Name -
ScriptBlock {Set-NetFirewallRule -Name WINRM-HTTP-In-TCP-PUBLIC -
RemoteAddress Any} -Credential $Credential
Invoke-AzVMCommand -ResourceGroupName $ResourceGroupName -Name $Name -
ScriptBlock {winrm create winrm/config/Listener?Address=*&Transport=HTTP} -
Credential $Credential
```

Deploy manually on an existing Azure virtual machine

Before installing Windows Admin Center on your desired gateway VM, install a SSL certificate to use for HTTPS communication, or you can choose to use a self-signed certificate generated by Windows Admin Center. However, you will get a warning when trying to connect from a browser if you choose the latter option. You can bypass this warning in Edge by clicking **Details > Go on to the webpage** or, in Chrome, by selecting **Advanced > Proceed to [webpage]**. We recommend you only use self-signed certificates for test environments.

ⓘ Note

These instructions are for installing on Windows Server with Desktop Experience, not on a Server Core installation.

1. [Download Windows Admin Center](#) to your local computer.
2. Establish a remote desktop connection to the VM, then copy the MSI from your local machine and paste into the VM.
3. Double-click the MSI to begin installation, and follow the instructions in the wizard. Be aware of the following:
 - By default, the installer uses the recommended port 443 (HTTPS). If you want to select a different port, note that you need to open that port in your firewall as well.
 - If you have already installed an SSL certificate on the VM, ensure you select that option and enter the thumbprint.
4. Start the Windows Admin Center service (run `C:/Program Files/Windows Admin Center/sme.exe`)

[Learn more about deploying Windows Admin Center.](#)

Configure the gateway VM to enable HTTPS port access:

1. Navigate to your VM in the Azure portal and select **Networking**.
2. Select **Add inbound port rule** and select **HTTPS** under **Service**.

ⓘ Note

If you chose a port other than the default 443, choose **Custom** under **Service** and enter the port you chose in step 3 under **Port ranges**.

Accessing a Windows Admin Center gateway installed on an Azure VM

At this point, you should be able to access Windows Admin Center from a modern browser (Edge or Chrome) on your local computer by navigating to the DNS name of your gateway VM.

ⓘ Note

If you selected a port other than 443, you can access Windows Admin Center by navigating to `https://<DNS name of your VM>:<custom port>`

When you attempt to access Windows Admin Center, the browser will prompt for credentials to access the virtual machine on which Windows Admin Center is installed. Here you will need to enter credentials that are in the Local users or Local administrators group of the virtual machine.

In order to add other VMs in the VNet, ensure WinRM is running on the target VMs by running the following in PowerShell or the command prompt on the target VM: `winrm quickconfig`

If you haven't domain-joined the Azure VM, the VM behaves like a server in workgroup, so you'll need to make sure you account for [using Windows Admin Center in a workgroup](#).

Feedback

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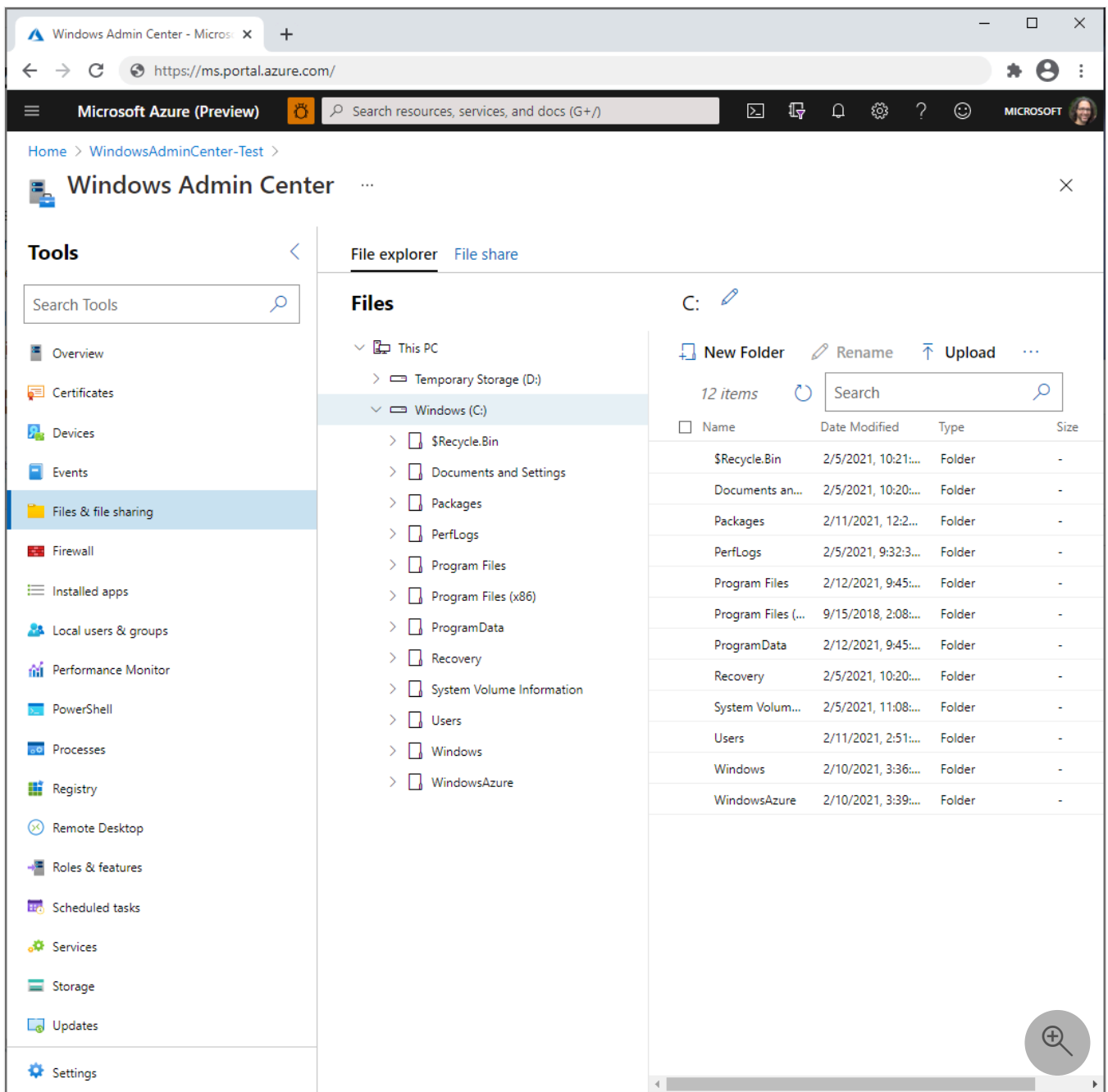
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Manage a Windows VM using Windows Admin Center in Azure

06/18/2025 Applies to:  Windows Admin Center,  Windows Admin Center Preview

You can now use Windows Admin Center in the Azure portal to manage the Windows operating system inside an Azure VM. Manage operating system functions from the Azure portal and work with files in the VM without using Remote Desktop or PowerShell.

This article provides an overview of the functionality provided, requirements, and how to install Windows Admin Center and use it to manage a single VM. It also answers frequently asked questions, and provides a list of known issues and tips for troubleshooting in case something doesn't work.



Overview of functionality

Windows Admin Center in the Azure portal provides the essential set of management tools for managing Windows Server and Client Azure VMs:

- Certificates
- Devices
- Events
- Files and file sharing
- Firewall
- Installed apps
- Local users and groups
- Performance Monitor
- PowerShell
- Processes
- Registry
- Remote Desktop
- Roles and features
- Scheduled tasks
- Services
- Storage
- Updates

We don't support extensions to Windows Admin Center in the Azure portal at this time.

If you manually installed Windows Admin Center in the VM to manage multiple systems, installing this VM extension reduces the functionality to managing just the VM in which the extension is installed. Uninstall the extension to get back full functionality.

Requirements

This section provides the requirements for using Windows Admin Center in the Azure portal to manage your Azure IaaS VM:

- [Azure account with an active subscription](#)
- [Azure permissions](#)
- [Virtual machine requirements](#)
- [Networking requirements](#)
- [Management PC requirements](#)

Azure account with an active subscription

You need an Azure account with an active subscription to deploy Windows Admin Center. If you don't have one already, you can [create an account for free](#).

Azure permissions

To install the Windows Admin Center extension on your IaaS VM, your account must be granted the **Owner** or **Contributor** role in Azure.

Connecting to Windows Admin Center requires you to have **Reader** and **Windows Admin Center Administrator Login** permissions at the virtual machine resource level.

Learn more about [configuring role assignment for your VM](#).

Virtual machine requirements

To use Windows Admin Center in the Azure portal, we install Windows Admin Center in each Azure VM that you want to use it to manage. The Azure VM has the following requirements:

- Windows Server 2016 or newer, Windows 10, or Windows 11
- At least 3 GiB of memory
- Be in any region of an Azure public cloud (it's not supported in Azure China, Azure Government, or other non-public clouds)

Networking requirements

The VM also has the following networking requirements, which we step through during the installation procedure:

- Outbound internet access or an outbound port rule allowing HTTPS traffic to the `WindowsAdminCenter` and `AzureActiveDirectory` service tag
- An inbound port rule if using a public IP address to connect to the VM (not recommended)

Just like with Remote Desktop, we recommend connecting to the VM using a private IP address in the VM's virtual network to increase security. Using a private IP address doesn't require an inbound port rule, though it does require access to the virtual network (which we discuss next).

ⓘ Note

Inbound connectivity is redirected by another service (i.e. Azure Firewall) isn't supported. You must have inbound connectivity from the Azure portal to one of the direct IP

addresses of your VM, as seen on the Networking tab of your Azure VM in the Azure portal, on the port Windows Admin Center is installed.

Management PC requirements

The management PC or other system that you use to connect to the Azure portal has the following requirements:

- The [Microsoft Edge](#) or Google Chrome web browser
- Access to the virtual network that's connected to the VM, this is more secure than using a public IP address to connect. There are many ways to connect to a virtual network, including by using a [VPN gateway](#).

Install in a VM

Before you can use Windows Admin Center in the Azure portal, you must install it in the VM you want to manage. Here's how:

1. Open the Azure portal and navigate to your VM's settings.
2. If the VM has all outbound internet traffic blocked, create an outbound port rule to connect to the Windows Admin Center service.

To do so, navigate to Windows Admin Center (found in the Settings group) and select the checkbox titled "Open an outbound port for Windows Admin Center to install" on the Install screen of Windows Admin Center. Alternatively, you can run the following PowerShell commands:

PowerShell

```
$allowWindowsAdminCenter = New-AzNetworkSecurityRuleConfig -Name "PortForWACService" -Access Allow -Protocol Tcp -Direction Outbound -Priority 100 -DestinationAddressPrefix WindowsAdminCenter -SourcePortRange * -SourceAddressPrefix * -DestinationPortRange 443
$allowAAD = New-AzNetworkSecurityRuleConfig -Name "PortForAADService" -Access Allow -Protocol Tcp -Direction Outbound -Priority 101 -DestinationAddressPrefix AzureActiveDirectory -SourcePortRange * -SourceAddressPrefix * -DestinationPortRange 443
```

3. In the virtual machine settings, navigate to **Windows Admin Center** (found in the **Settings** group).
4. To optionally provide access to your VM over the public internet from any IP address (convenient for testing but exposes the VM to attack from any host on the internet), you

can select **Open this port for me**.

However, we recommend instead using a private IP address to connect with, or at least [manually creating an inbound port rule](#) that's locked down to accept traffic from only the IP addresses you specify.

1. Select **Install**.

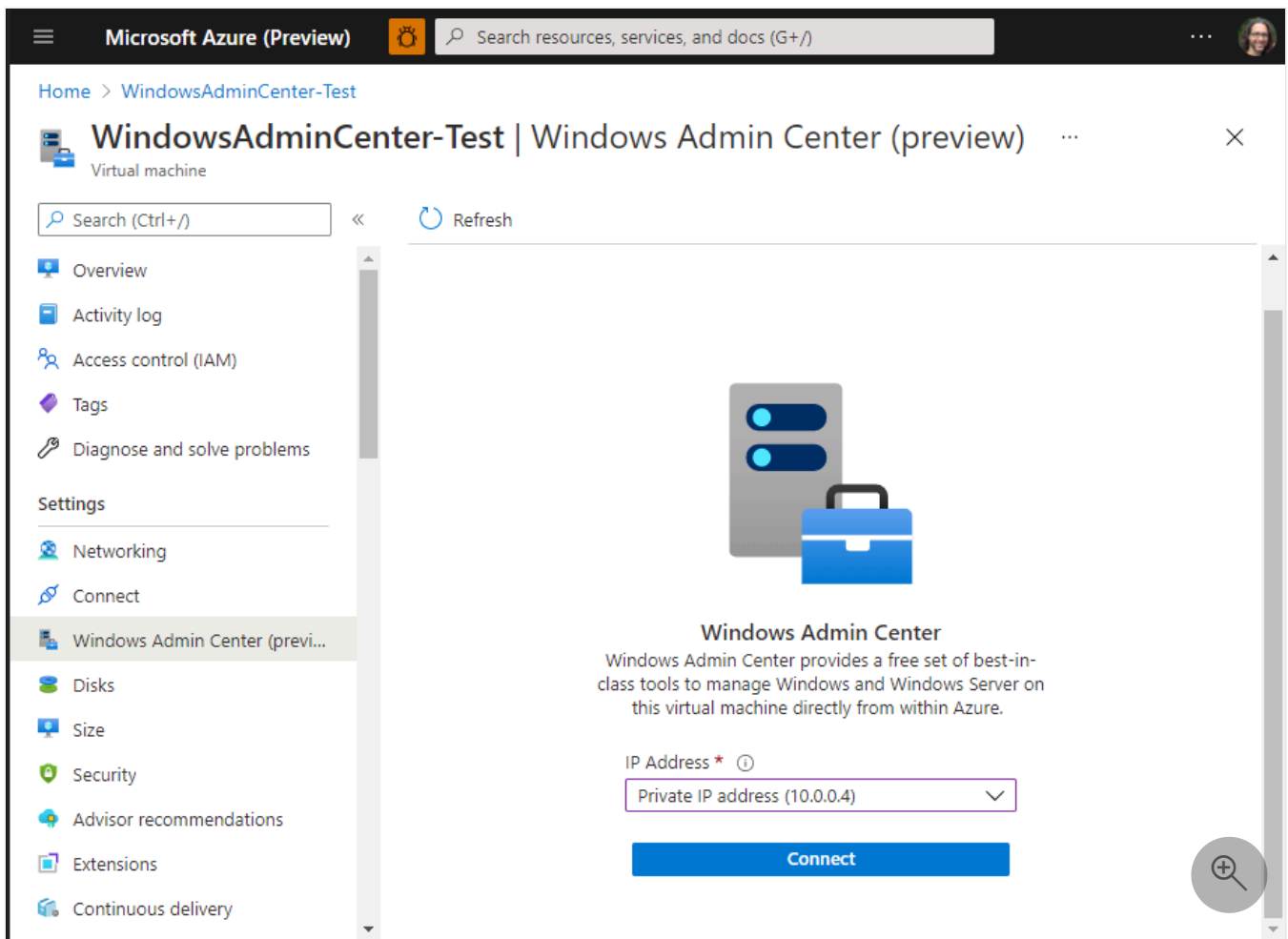
Installing takes a few minutes. If you selected **Open this port for me** or manually created an inbound port rule in the last couple minutes, it might take another couple minutes before you can connect with Windows Admin Center.

Use with a VM

After you install Windows Admin Center in an Azure VM, here's how to connect to it and use it to manage Windows:

1. Open the Azure portal and navigate to your VM, then Windows Admin Center.
2. Select the IP address you want to use when connecting to the VM, and then select **Connect**.

Windows Admin Center opens in the portal, giving you access to the same tools you might be familiar with from using Windows Admin Center in an on-premises deployment.



If you see a "Failed to connect" message, ensure your account is a member of the **Windows Admin Center Administrator Login** role on the VM resource.

Create an inbound port rule for connecting from specific public IP addresses

Just like with Remote Desktop, opening an inbound port rule on your VM's public IP address exposes your VM to potential attack from any host on the internet, so we recommend instead accessing the VM using a private IP address.

However, if you need to use a public IP address, you can improve security by limiting the IP addresses that can reach your VM to only the IP addresses used by the systems you use to connect to the Azure portal. Here's how:

1. Open the Azure portal and navigate to your VM > **Networking** > **Inbound port rules**.
2. If Windows Admin Center is installed and configured, it to open an inbound port for your public IP address, select **PortForWAC**. Otherwise, select **Add inbound port rule**.
3. Provide the following values, specifying the public IP addresses of your management systems (separated with commas), and optionally changing the destination port from port

6516. Then select **Add**.

 Expand table

Field	Value
Source	IP address
Source IP addresses	<i>Management system IPs</i>
Source port ranges	*
Destination	Any
Destination port ranges	6516
Protocol	Any
Action	Allow

You might need to use a non-Microsoft website or app to find the public IP address of the system you're using to connect to the Azure portal.

Configure role assignments for the VM

Access to Windows Admin Center is controlled by the **Windows Admin Center Administrator Login** Azure role.

Note

The Windows Admin Center Administrator Login role uses dataActions and thus can't be assigned at management group scope. Currently these roles can only be assigned at the subscription, resource group or resource scope.

To configure role assignments for your VMs using the Microsoft Entra admin center experience:

1. Select the **Resource Group** containing the VM and its associated Virtual Network, Network Interface, Public IP Address, or Load Balancer resource.
2. Select **Access control (IAM)**.
3. Select **Add > Add role assignment** to open the Add role assignment page.
4. Assign the following role. For detailed steps, see [Assign Azure roles using the Azure portal](#).

Setting	Value
Role	Windows Admin Center Administrator Login
Assign access to	User, group, service principal, or managed identity

For more information on how to use Azure RBAC to manage access to your Azure subscription resources, see the following articles:

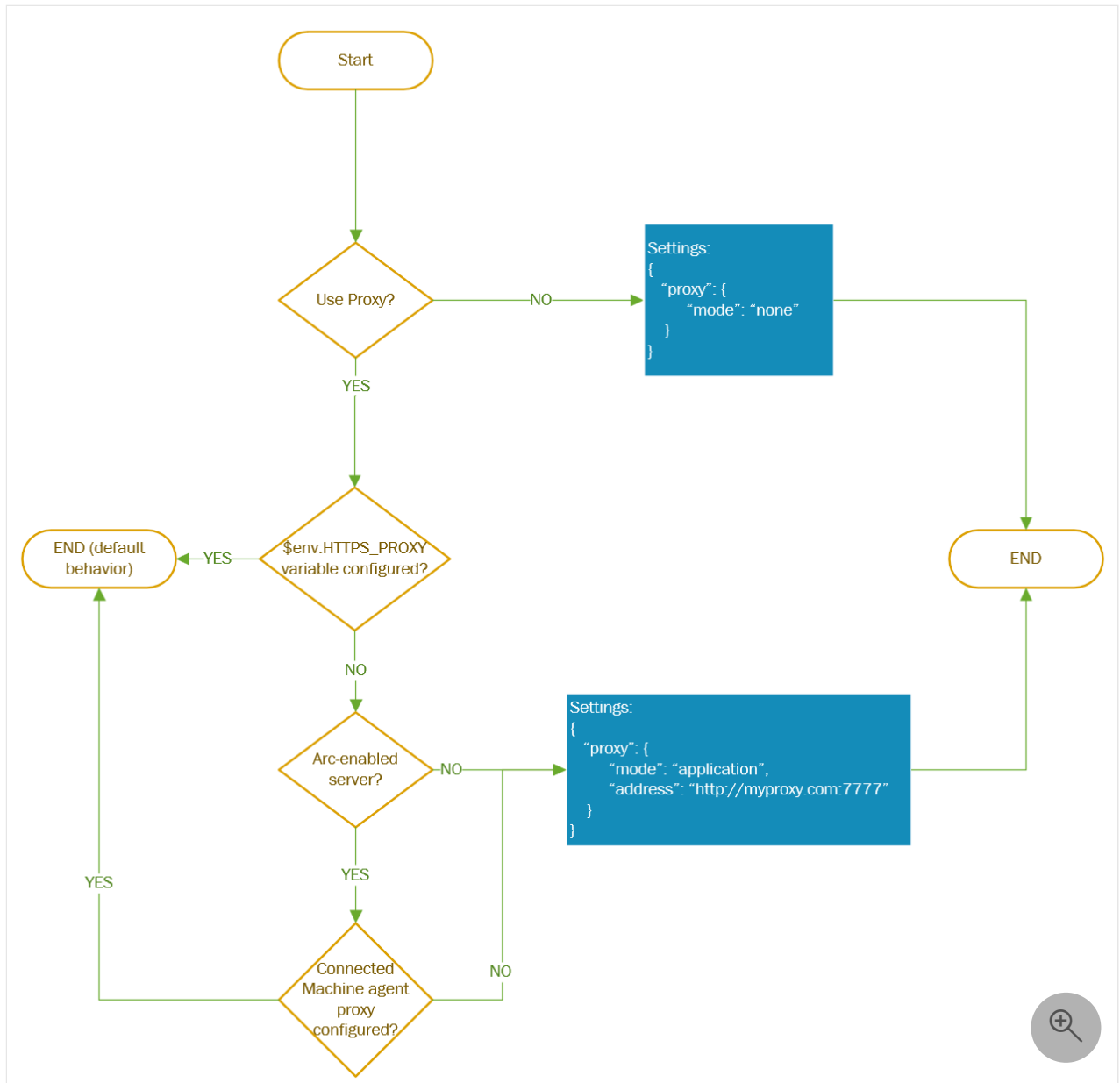
- [Assign Azure roles using Azure CLI](#)
- [Assign Azure roles using the Azure CLI examples](#). Azure CLI can also be used in the Azure Cloud Shell experience.
- [Assign Azure roles using the Azure portal](#)
- [Assign Azure roles using Azure PowerShell](#).

Proxy configuration

If the machine connects through a proxy server to communicate over the internet, review the following requirements to understand the network configuration required.

The Windows Admin Center extension can communicate through a proxy server by using the HTTPS protocol. Use the extensions settings for configuration as described in the following steps. Authenticated proxies aren't supported.

1. Use this flowchart to determine the values of the `Settings` parameters



2. After you determine the `Settings` parameter values, provide these other parameters when you deploy the AdminCenter Agent. Use PowerShell commands, as shown in the following example:

PowerShell

```
$wacPort = "6516"  
$settings = @{"port" = $wacPort; "proxy" = @{"mode" = "application"; "address" =  
"http://[address]:[port]";}}  
Set-AzVMExtension -ExtensionName AdminCenter -ExtensionType AdminCenter -Publisher  
Microsoft.AdminCenter -ResourceGroupName <resource-group-name> -VMName <virtual-  
machine-name> -Location <location> -TypeHandlerVersion "0.0" -settings $settings
```

Update Windows Admin Center

We're constantly releasing new versions of Windows Admin Center. For Windows Admin Center to automatically update to the latest version, the Azure Virtual Machine needs a control plane operation to take place. In the event you wish to update sooner, you can run the following commands:

PowerShell

```
Set-AzContext <subscription_id>  
Set-AzVMExtension -ExtensionName "AdminCenter" -Publisher "Microsoft.AdminCenter"  
-ExtensionType "AdminCenter" -ResourceGroupName <RG_name> -VMName <VM_name>
```

Implementation details

Windows Admin Center is currently implemented in the Azure portal in the form of an extension that we install on each Azure VM with which you want to use Windows Admin Center.

This extension connects to an external service that manages certificates and DNS records so that you can easily connect to your VM.

Each Azure VM that uses the Windows Admin Center extension gets a public DNS record that Microsoft maintains in Azure DNS. We hash the record name to anonymize the VM's IP address when saving it in DNS - the IP addresses aren't saved in plain text in DNS. This DNS record is used to issue a certificate for Windows Admin Center on the VM, enabling encrypted communication with the VM.

Connecting an Azure VM to Windows Admin Center deploys a virtual account in the administrator's group, giving you full administrator access on your VM. Access to your VM is controlled by the **Windows Admin Center Administrator Login** role in Azure. An Azure user with the **Owner** or **Contributor** roles assigned for a VM doesn't automatically have privileges to log into the VM.

Troubleshooting

Here are some tips to try in case something isn't working. For general help troubleshooting Windows Admin Center (not specifically in Azure), see [Troubleshooting Windows Admin Center](#).

Failed to connect error

1. In a new tab, open `https://<ip_address>:<port>`. If this page loads successfully with a certificate error, create a support request.

If this page doesn't load successfully, there's something wrong with your connection to Windows Admin Center itself. Make sure that you're connected to the correct Vnet and are using the correct IP address before trying further troubleshooting.

2. If you're using a Public IP address, make sure that the port you selected upon installation is open to the internet. By default, the port is set to 6516. In your virtual machine, navigate to **Networking** > **Add inbound port rule**.
3. Make sure that the port can be reached.
 - a. In the Azure portal, navigate to **Networking** and make sure that there are no conflicting rules with a higher priority that could be blocking the Windows Admin Center port
 - b. In the Azure portal, navigate to **Connection troubleshoot** to test that your connection is working and the port can be reached.
4. Make sure that outbound traffic to Windows Admin Center is allowed on your virtual machine
 - a. In the Azure portal, navigate to **Networking** and **Outbound port rules**.
 - b. Create a new port rule for the `Windows Admin Center` and `Azure Active Directory` service tags.
 - c. You can test this by running the following command using PowerShell inside of your virtual machine:

PowerShell

```
Invoke-RestMethod -Method GET -Uri  
https://<your_region>.service.waconazure.com
```

Expected

```
Microsoft Certificate and DNS service for Windows Admin Center in the Azure  
Portal
```

- d. If you allowed all outbound traffic and are still seeing an error from the `Invoke-RestMethod` command, check that there are no firewall rules blocking connection. If nothing seems wrong, create a support request as our service might be experiencing problems.

5. Make sure that the Windows Admin Center service is running on your VM.
 - a. In the Azure portal, navigate to **Connect > RDP > Download RDP File**.
 - b. Open the RDP file and sign in with your administrator credentials.
 - c. Open Task Manager (Ctrl+Shift+Esc) and navigate to **Services**.
 - d. Make sure WindowsAdminCenter is Running. If not, start the service.

6. Check that your installation is in a good state.
 - a. In the Azure portal, navigate to **Connect > RDP > Download RDP File**.
 - b. Open the RDP file and sign in with your administrator credentials.
 - c. Open a browser and type `https://localhost:<port>` replacing `<port>` with the port on which you installed Windows Admin Center. Not sure what port you installed it on? Check out the Frequently Asked Questions later in this article.
 - d. If this doesn't load, there might be something wrong with your installation. Go back to the Azure portal, navigate to **Extensions**, and uninstall the Admin Center extension. Navigate back to **Windows Admin Center** and reinstall the extension.

7. Check that the firewall rule is open for SmelInboundOpenException.
 - a. In the Azure portal, navigate to **Connect > RDP > Download RDP File**.
 - b. Open the RDP file and sign in with your administrator credentials.
 - c. Open the Control Panel and navigate to Control Panel\System and Security\Windows Defender Firewall\Allowed apps.
 - d. Ensure that the SmelInboundOpenException rule is enabled for both Private and Public, then try to connect again.

You get stuck on the Windows Admin Center loading page with the logo

This could occur if your browser blocks third party cookies. Currently, Windows Admin Center requires that you don't block third party cookies, and we're actively working to remove this requirement. In the meantime, allow third party cookies in your browser.

1. On **Edge**:
 - a. Navigate to the ellipses on the top right corner, and navigate to **Settings**
 - b. Navigate to **Cookies and site permissions**
 - c. Navigate to **Manage and delete cookies and site data**
 - d. Ensure that the checkbox for **Block third-party cookies** is turned off

2. On **Chrome**
 - a. Navigate to the ellipses on the top right corner, and navigate to **Settings**
 - b. Navigate to **Privacy and Security**
 - c. Navigate to **Cookies and other site data**

- d. Select the radio button for either **Block third-party cookies in Incognito** or **Allow all cookies**

One of the Windows Admin Center tools isn't loading or gives an error

Navigate to any other tool in Windows Admin Center and navigate back to the one that isn't loading.

If no other tool is loading, there might be a problem with your network connectivity. Try closing the blade and then connecting again. If this doesn't work, open a support ticket.

The Windows Admin Center extension failed to install

1. Double-check to make sure that the VM meets the [requirements](#).
2. Make sure that outbound traffic to Windows Admin Center is allowed on your virtual machine.
 - a. In the Azure portal, navigate to **Networking** and **Outbound port rules**.
 - b. Create a new outbound port rule for Windows Admin Center.
 - c. Test connectivity by running the following command using PowerShell inside of your virtual machine:

```
PowerShell

Invoke-RestMethod -Method GET -Uri
https://<your_region>.service.waconazure.com

Expected

Microsoft Certificate and DNS service for Windows Admin Center in the Azure
Portal
```

3. If you have allowed all outbound traffic, and are getting an error from the `Invoke-RestMethod` command, check that there are no firewall rules blocking the connection.

If nothing seems wrong and Windows Admin Center still won't install, open a support request with the following information:

- Logs in the Azure portal. This can be found under Settings > Extensions > AdminCenter > View Detailed Status

- Logs in the VM. Share the logs from the following locations:
 - C:\WindowsAzure\Log\Plugins\AdminCenter
 - C:\Packages\Plugins\AdminCenter
- Network trace, if appropriate. Network traces can contain customer data and sensitive security details, such as passwords, so we recommend reviewing the trace and removing any sensitive details before sharing it.

Automate Windows Admin Center deployment using an ARM template

You can automate Windows Admin Center deployment in Azure portal by using this Azure Resource Manager template.

JSON

```
const deploymentTemplate = {
  "$schema": "https://schema.management.azure.com/schemas/2015-01-01/deploymentTemplate.json#",
  "contentVersion": "1.0.0.0",
  "parameters": {
    "vmName": {
      "type": "string"
    },
    "location": {
      "type": "string"
    },
    "extensionName": {
      "type": "string"
    },
    "extensionPublisher": {
      "type": "string"
    },
    "extensionType": {
      "type": "string"
    },
    "extensionVersion": {
      "type": "string"
    },
    "port": {
      "type": "string"
    },
    "salt": {
      "type": "string"
    }
  },
  "resources": [
    {
      "type": "Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines/extensions",
      "name": "[concat(parameters('vmName'), '/',
```

```

parameters('extensionName' )]",
    "apiVersion": "2018-10-01",
    "location": "[parameters('location')]",
    "properties": {
        "publisher": "[parameters('extensionPublisher')]",
        "type": "[parameters('extensionType')]",
        "typeHandlerVersion": "[parameters('extensionVersion')]",
        "autoUpgradeMinorVersion": true,
        "settings": {
            "port": "[parameters('port')]",
            "salt": "[parameters('salt')]",
        }
    }
}
];

const parameters = {
    vmName: <VM name>,
    location: <VM location>,
    extensionName: "AdminCenter",
    extensionPublisher: "Microsoft.AdminCenter",
    extensionType: "AdminCenter",
    extensionVersion: "0.0",
    port: "6516",
    salt: ""
}

```

Automate Windows Admin Center deployment using PowerShell

You can also automate Windows Admin Center deployment in Azure portal by using this PowerShell script.

PowerShell

```

$resourceGroupName = <get VM's resource group name>
$vmLocation = <get VM location>
$vmName = <get VM name>
$vmNsg = <get VM's primary nsg>
$salt = ""

$wacPort = "6516"
$Settings = @{"port" = $wacPort; "salt" = $salt}

# Open outbound port rule for WAC service
Get-AzNetworkSecurityGroup -Name $vmNsg -ResourceGroupName $resourceGroupName |
Add-AzNetworkSecurityRuleConfig -Name "PortForWACService" -Access "Allow" -
Direction "Outbound" -SourceAddressPrefix "VirtualNetwork" -SourcePortRange "*" -
DestinationAddressPrefix "WindowsAdminCenter" -DestinationPortRange "443" -
Priority 100 -Protocol Tcp | Set-AzNetworkSecurityGroup

```

```
# Open outbound port rule for AAD
Get-AzNetworkSecurityGroup -Name $vmNsg -ResourceGroupName $resourceGroupName |
Add-AzNetworkSecurityRuleConfig -Name "PortForAADService" -Access "Allow" -
Direction "Outbound" -SourceAddressPrefix "VirtualNetwork" -SourcePortRange "*" -
DestinationAddressPrefix "AzureActiveDirectory" -DestinationPortRange "443" -
Priority 101 -Protocol Tcp | Set-AzNetworkSecurityGroup

# Install VM extension
Set-AzVMExtension -ResourceGroupName $resourceGroupName -Location $vmLocation -
VMName $vmName -Name "AdminCenter" -Publisher "Microsoft.AdminCenter" -Type
"AdminCenter" -TypeHandlerVersion "0.0" -settings $Settings

# Open inbound port rule on VM to be able to connect to WAC
Get-AzNetworkSecurityGroup -Name $vmNsg -ResourceGroupName $resourceGroupName |
Add-AzNetworkSecurityRuleConfig -Name "PortForWAC" -Access "Allow" -Direction
"Inbound" -SourceAddressPrefix "*" -SourcePortRange "*" -DestinationAddressPrefix
"*" -DestinationPortRange $wacPort -Priority 100 -Protocol Tcp | Set-
AzNetworkSecurityGroup
```

Known issues

- If you change any of your networking rules, it takes Windows Admin Center about a minute or so to update its networking. The connection may fail for a few minutes.
- If you just started your virtual machine, it takes about a minute for the IP address to be registered with Windows Admin Center and thus, it may not load.
- The first load time of Windows Admin Center might be a little longer. Any subsequent load is just a few seconds.
- Chrome Incognito mode isn't supported.
- Azure portal desktop app isn't supported.

Frequently asked questions

How much does it cost to use Windows Admin Center?

There's no cost to using the Windows Admin Center in the Azure portal.

Can I use Windows Admin Center to manage the virtual machines running on my Azure VM?

You can install the Hyper-V role using the Roles and Features extension. Once installed, refresh your browser, and Windows Admin Center shows the Virtual Machine and Switch extensions.

What operating systems can I manage using this extension?

You can use the extension to manage VMs running Windows Server 2016 or higher, or Windows 10/11.

How does Windows Admin Center handle security?

Traffic from the Azure portal to Windows Admin Center running on your VM uses HTTPS. Your Azure VM is managed using PowerShell and WMI over WinRM.

For an inbound port, why must I open a port and why should the source be set to "Any"?

Windows Admin Center installs on your Azure Virtual Machine. The installation consists of a web server and a gateway. By publishing the web server to DNS and opening the firewall (the inbound port in your VM), you can access Windows Admin Center from the Azure portal. The rules for this port perform similar to the "RDP" port. If you don't wish to open this port up to "Any", we recommend specifying the rule to the IP address of the machine used to open the Azure portal.

Why must I create an outbound port rule?

There's an external Windows Admin Center service that manages certificates and DNS records for you. To allow your VM to interact with our service, you must create an outbound port rule.

Can I use PowerShell or the Azure CLI to install the extension on my VM?

Yes:

- PowerShell: [Set-AzVMExtension](#)
- Azure CLI: [az vm extension set](#)

I already have Windows Admin Center installed on my VM. Can I access it from the portal?

Yes, however you still need to [install the extension](#).

Is there any documentation on the general functionality of Windows Admin Center and its tools?

Yes, see [Windows Admin Center overview](#) and [Manage Servers](#).

Do I have to install Windows Admin Center on each of my Azure VMs?

Yes, for our initial implementation, Windows Admin Center must be installed on every Azure VM you want to use it on.

Can I use Windows Admin Center to manage all servers and virtual machines?

Yes, you can use Windows Admin Center on-premises to manage servers and virtual machines on-premises and in Azure. For details, see [Manage Azure VMs with Windows Admin Center](#).


Does Windows Admin Center in the Azure portal work with Azure Bastion?

No, unfortunately not.


Is Windows Admin Center supported for VMs behind a load balancer?

Yes.

Manage Azure Arc-enabled Servers using Windows Admin Center in Azure

Article • 11/06/2024 • Applies to:  Windows Admin Center,  Windows Admin Center Preview

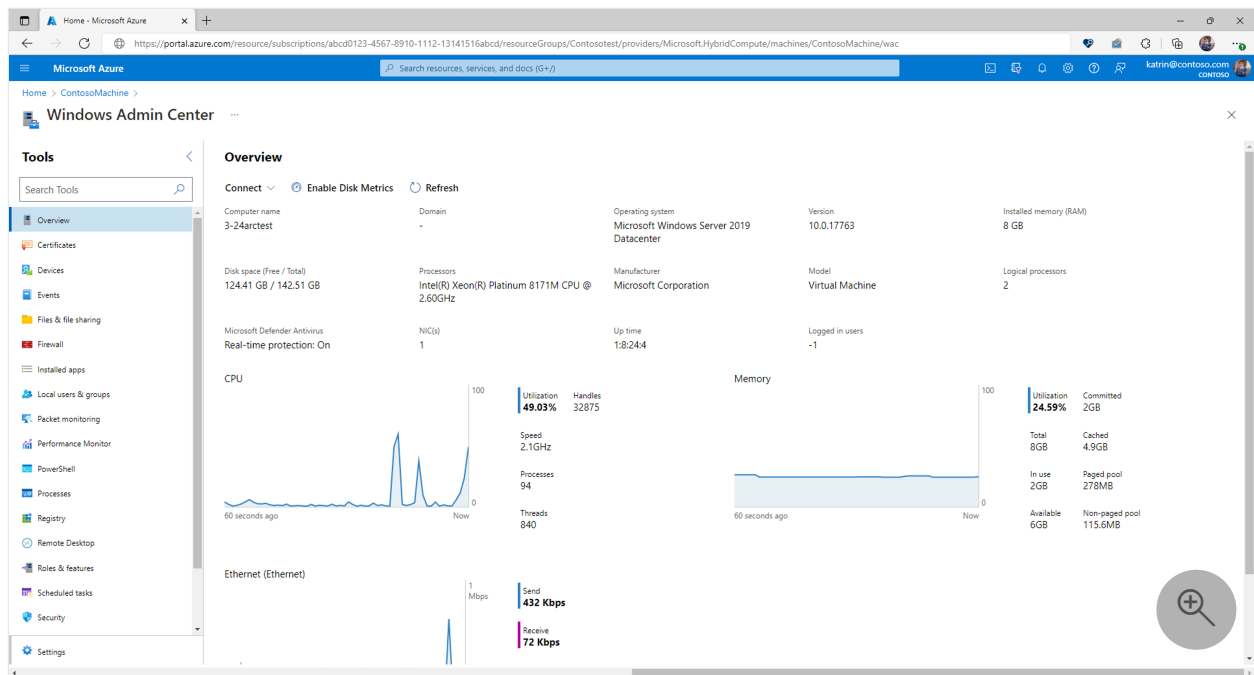
Important

Version 1.36 and 1.35 of the Azure Connected Machine Agent (Arc agent) breaks connection to Windows Admin Center. This has been fixed in later versions of the Arc agent (1.37+) The current version can be [downloaded here](#) .

Using Windows Admin Center in the Azure portal allows you to manage the Windows Server operating system of your Arc-enabled servers, known as hybrid machines. You can securely manage hybrid machines from anywhere—without needing a VPN, public IP address, or other inbound connectivity to your machine. To learn more about Arc-enabled servers, see [What is Azure Arc-enabled servers?](#).

With Windows Admin Center extension in Azure, you get the management, configuration, troubleshooting, and maintenance functionality for managing your Arc-enabled servers in the Azure portal. Windows Server infrastructure and workload management no longer requires you to establish line-of-sight or Remote Desktop Protocol (RDP)—it can all be done natively from the Azure portal. Windows Admin Center provides tools that you'd normally find in Server Manager, Device Manager, Task Manager, Hyper-V Manager, and most other Microsoft Management Console (MMC) tools.

This article provides an overview of using Windows Admin Center in the Azure portal, requirements, and how to install Windows Admin Center in the Azure portal and use it to manage your hybrid machine. It also answers frequently asked questions, and provides a list of known issues and tips for troubleshooting in case something doesn't work.



Overview of Windows Admin Center in Azure

Windows Admin Center in the Azure portal provides essential tools for managing Windows Server running on a single hybrid machine. You can manage hybrid machines without the need to open any inbound ports on your firewall.

Using Windows Admin Center in the Azure portal, you can manage:

- Certificates
- Devices
- Events
- Files and file sharing
- Firewall
- Installed apps
- Local users and groups
- Performance Monitor
- PowerShell
- Processes
- Registry
- Remote Desktop
- Roles and Features
- Scheduled tasks
- Services
- Storage
- Updates
- Virtual machines
- Virtual switches

We don't support other extensions for Windows Admin Center in the Azure portal at this time.

Warning


If you manually installed Windows Admin Center on your hybrid machine to manage multiple systems, enabling Windows Admin Center in Azure will replace your existing instance of Windows Admin Center and removes the capability to manage other machines. You will lose access to your previously deployed instance of Windows Admin Center.

Requirements

This section provides the requirements for using Windows Admin Center in the Azure portal to manage a hybrid machine:

- [Azure account with an active subscription](#)
- [Azure permissions](#)
- [Azure region availability](#)
- [Hybrid machine requirements](#)
- [Networking requirements](#)

Azure account with an active subscription

You'll need an Azure account with an active subscription to deploy Windows Admin Center. If you don't have one already, you can [create an account for free](#) .

During the deployment of Windows Admin Center, we'll attempt to register the *Microsoft.HybridConnectivity* resource provider for your subscription.

Important

You must have permission to register a resource provider, which requires the `*/register/action` operation. This is included if you are assigned the [contributor or owner role](#) on your subscription.

Note

Resource provider registration is a one time task per subscription.

To check the status of the resource provider and register if needed:

1. Sign in to the [Azure portal](#) [↗].
2. Select **Subscriptions**.
3. Select the name of your subscription.
4. Select **Resource providers**.
5. Search for **Microsoft.HybridConnectivity**.
6. Verify that the status of Microsoft.HybridConnectivity is **Registered**.
 - a. If the status is *NotRegistered*, select **Microsoft.HybridConnectivity**, and then select **Register**.

Azure permissions

To install the Windows Admin Center extension for an Arc-enabled server resource, your account must be granted the **Owner, Contributor, or Windows Admin Center Administrator Login** role in Azure.

Connecting to Windows Admin center requires you to have **Reader** and **Windows Admin Center Administrator Login** permissions at the Arc-enabled server resource.

[Learn more about assigning Azure roles using the Azure portal](#)

Azure region availability

Windows Admin Center is supported in the following Azure regions:

- Australia East
- Brazil South
- Canada Central
- Canada East
- Central India
- Central US
- East Asia
- East US
- East US 2
- France Central
- Japan East
- Korea Central
- North Central US
- North Europe
- South Africa North
- South Central US

- Southeast Asia
- Sweden Central
- Switzerland North
- UAE North
- UK South
- UK West
- West Central US
- West Europe
- West US
- West US 2
- West US 3

Note

Windows Admin Center isn't supported in Azure China 21Vianet, Azure Government, or other non-public clouds

Hybrid machine requirements

To use Windows Admin Center in the Azure portal, the Windows Admin Center agent must be installed on each hybrid machine you wish to manage via an Azure VM extension. Ensure your machine is connected to Azure Arc before proceeding. To learn more about onboarding your machine to Azure Arc, see [Connect Windows Server machines to Azure through Azure Arc Setup](#). The hybrid machine should meet the following requirements:

- Windows Server 2016 or later
- 3 GB of RAM or more
- Azure Arc agent version 1.13.21320.014 or later
- You must use Windows Server Pay-as-you-go or Software Assurance license types

Important

As of November 1st, 2024, Windows Admin Center for Azure Arc requires your hybrid machine to have a Pay-as-you-go or Software Assurance license type to use. All new installations of the Windows Admin Center agent must adhere to this requirement. Machines with Windows Admin Center for Azure Arc installed prior to November 1st, 2024, may continue to use Windows Admin Center for Azure Arc for up to 12 months without updates until November 1st, 2025.

Networking requirements

The hybrid machine must meet the following networking requirements:

- Outbound internet access or an outbound port rule allowing HTTPS traffic to the following endpoints:
 - `*service.waconazure.com` or the `WindowsAdminCenter` [service tag](#)
 - `pas.windows.net`
 - `*.servicebus.windows.net`

ⓘ Note

No inbound ports are required in order to use Windows Admin Center.

The management machine where the Azure portal is running must meet the following networking requirements:

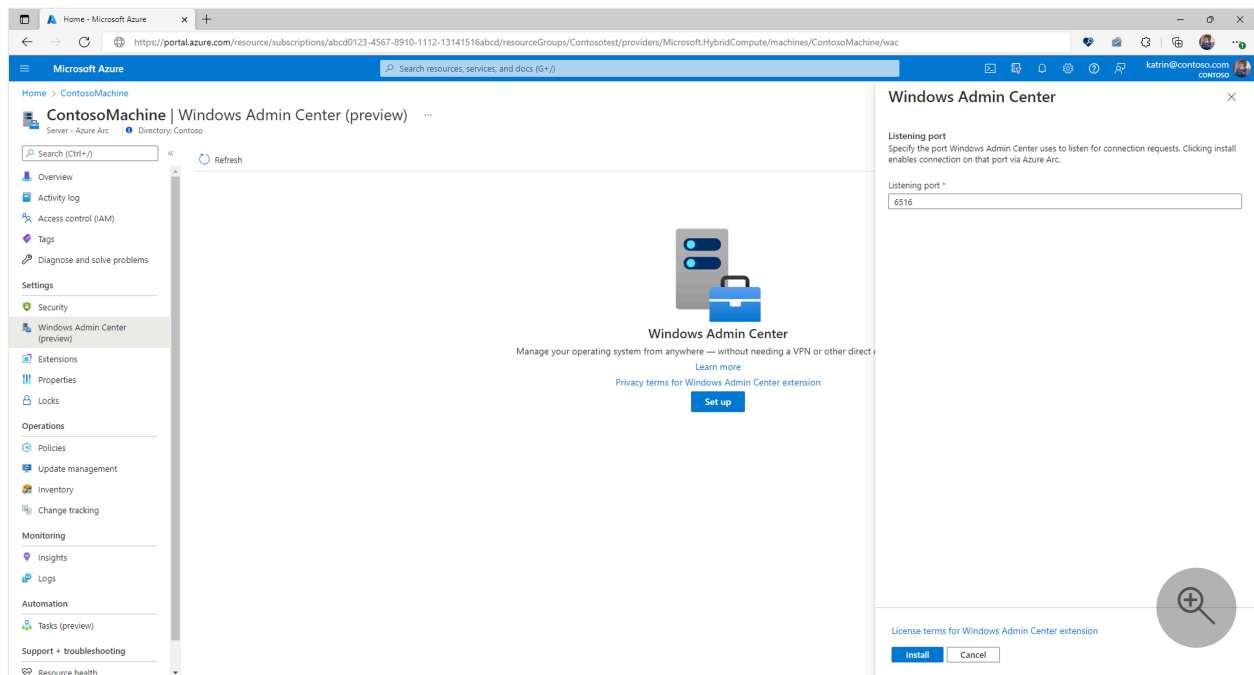
- Outbound internet access over port `443`

Make sure you review the [supported devices and recommended browsers](#) before accessing the Azure portal from the management machine or system.

Install Windows Admin Center in the Azure portal

Before you can use Windows Admin Center in the Azure portal, you must deploy the Windows Admin Center VM extension using the following steps:

1. Open the Azure portal and navigate to your Arc-enabled server.
2. Under the **Settings** group, select **Windows Admin Center**.
3. Specify the port on which you wish to install Windows Admin Center, and then select **Install**.



Connecting to Windows Admin Center in the Azure portal

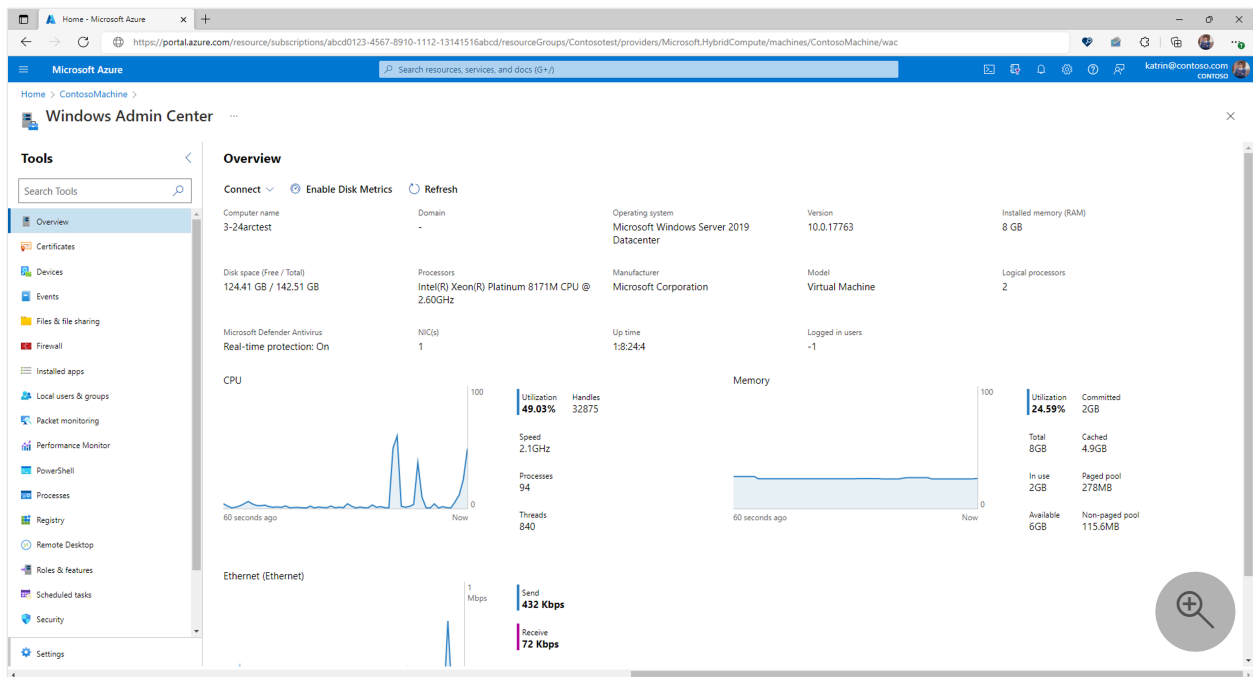
After you've installed Windows Admin Center on your hybrid machine, perform the following steps to connect to it and use it to manage Windows Server:

1. Open the Azure portal and navigate to your Arc-enabled server, and then under the **Settings** group, select **Windows Admin Center (preview)**.
2. Select **Connect**.

ⓘ Note

Starting August 2022, Windows Admin Center now allows you to use Microsoft Entra ID-based authentication for your hybrid machine. You will no longer be prompted for the credentials of a local administrator account.

Windows Admin Center opens in the portal, giving you access to the same tools you might be familiar with from using Windows Admin Center in an on-premises deployment.



Configuring role assignments

Access to Windows Admin Center is controlled by the **Windows Admin Center Administrator Login Azure** role.

! Note

The Windows Admin Center Administrator Login role uses dataActions and thus cannot be assigned at management group scope. Currently these roles can only be assigned at the subscription, resource group or resource scope.

To configure role assignments for your hybrid machines using the Microsoft Entra admin center experience:

1. Open the hybrid machine that you wish to manage using Windows Admin Center.
2. Select **Access control (IAM)**.
3. Select **Add > Add role assignment** to open the Add role assignment page.
4. Assign the following role. For detailed steps, see [Assign Azure roles using the Azure portal](#).

 Expand table

Setting	Value
Role	Windows Admin Center Administrator Login

Setting	Value
Assign access to	User, group, service principal, or managed identity

For more information on how to use Azure RBAC to manage access to your Azure subscription resources, see the following articles:

- [Assign Azure roles using Azure CLI](#)
- [Assign Azure roles using the Azure CLI examples](#). Azure CLI can also be used in the Azure Cloud Shell experience.
- [Assign Azure roles using the Azure portal](#)
- [Assign Azure roles using Azure PowerShell](#).

Proxy configuration

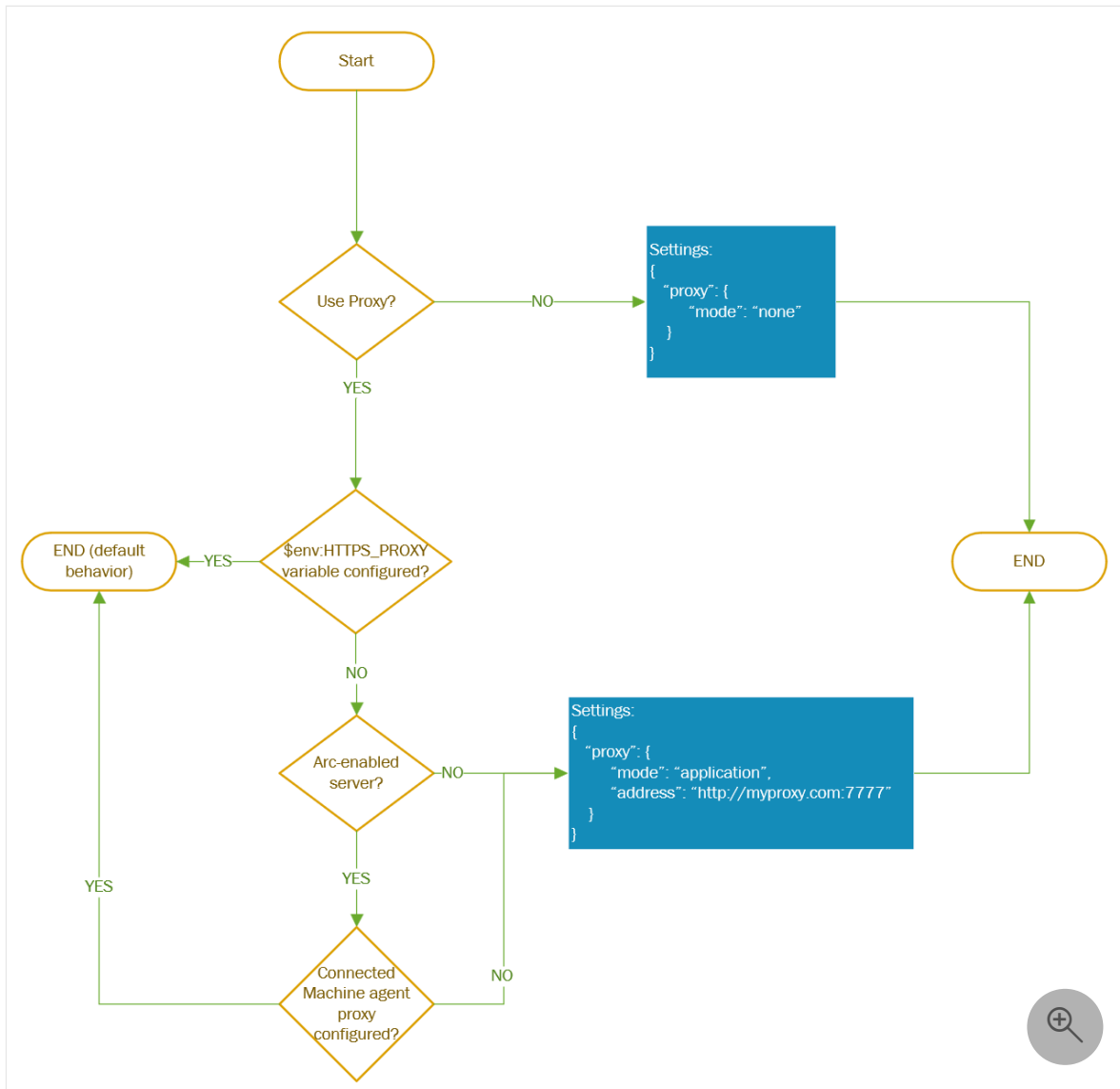
If the machine connects through a proxy server to communicate over the internet, review the following requirements to understand the network configuration required.

The Windows Admin Center extension can communicate through a proxy server by using the HTTPS protocol. Use the extensions settings for configuration as described in the following steps. Authenticated proxies aren't supported.

Note

Proxy configuration is only supported for extension versions greater than 0.0.0.321.

1. Use this flowchart to determine the values of the `Settings` parameters



2. After you determine the `Settings` parameter values, provide these other parameters when you deploy the AdminCenter Agent. Use PowerShell commands, as shown in the following example:

PowerShell

```
$wacPort = "6516"
$settings = @{"port" = $wacPort; "proxy" = @{"mode" = "application";
"address" = "http://[address]:[port]";}}
New-AzConnectedMachineExtension -Name AdminCenter -ExtensionType AdminCenter
-Publisher Microsoft.AdminCenter -ResourceGroupName <resource-group-name> -
MachineName <arc-server-name> -Location <arc-server-location> -Setting
$settings -SubscriptionId <subscription-id>
```

How it works


By using Windows Admin Center in Azure, you can connect to your hybrid machine without requiring any inbound port to be enabled on the firewall. Windows Admin Center, via the Arc agent, is able to securely establish a reverse proxy session connection with the Azure Arc service in an outbound manner.

For each hybrid machine that you want to manage with Windows Admin Center in the Azure portal, you must deploy an agent to each machine.

The agent communicates to an external service that manages certificates so that you can easily connect to your hybrid machine.

Clicking **Install** performs the following actions:

1. Registers the *Microsoft.HybridConnectivity* resource provider on your subscription. The resource provider hosts the proxy used for communication to your Arc-enabled server.
2. Deploys an Azure *endpoint* resource on top of your Arc-enabled resource that enables a reverse proxy connection on the specified port. This is simply a logical resource in Azure, and doesn't deploy anything on your server itself.
3. Installs the Windows Admin Center agent on your hybrid machine with a valid TLS certificate.

 **Note**

Uninstalling Windows Admin Center does not delete the logical Azure endpoint resource. This is kept for other experiences that might leverage this resource, such as SSH.

Clicking **Connect** performs the following actions:

1. The Azure portal asks the *Microsoft.HybridConnectivity* resource provider for access to the Arc-enabled server.
2. The resource provider communicates with a Layer 4 SNI proxy to establish a short-lived session-specific access to your Arc-enabled server on the Windows Admin Center port.
3. A unique short-lived URL is generated and connection to Windows Admin Center is established from the Azure portal.

Connection to Windows Admin Center is end-to-end encrypted with SSL termination happening on your hybrid machine.

Automate Windows Admin Center deployment using PowerShell

You can automate Windows Admin Center deployment in Azure portal using this example PowerShell script.

PowerShell

```
$location = "<location_of_hybrid_machine>"
$machineName = "<name_of_hybrid_machine>"
$resourceGroup = "<resource_group>"
$subscription = "<subscription_id>"
$port = "6516"
$portint = 6516

#Deploy Windows Admin Center
$Setting = @{"port" = $port; "proxy" = @{"mode" = "application"; "address" = "http://[address]:[port]";}} #proxy configuration is optional
New-AzConnectedMachineExtension -Name "AdminCenter" -ResourceGroupName $resourceGroup -MachineName $machineName -Location $location -Publisher "Microsoft.AdminCenter" -Settings $Setting -ExtensionType "AdminCenter" -SubscriptionId $subscription

#Allow connectivity
$putPayload = '{"properties': {'type': 'default'}}"
Invoke-AzRestMethod -Method PUT -Uri "https://management.azure.com/subscriptions/${subscription}/resourceGroups/${resourceGroup}/providers/Microsoft.HybridCompute/machines/${machineName}/providers/Microsoft.HybridConnectivity/endpoints/default?api-version=2023-03-15" -Payload $putPayload

$patch = @{"properties" = @{"serviceName" = "WAC"; "port" = $portint}}
$patchPayload = ConvertTo-Json $patch
Invoke-AzRestMethod -Method PUT -Path /subscriptions/${subscription}/resourceGroups/${resourceGroup}/providers/Microsoft.HybridCompute/machines/${machineName}/providers/Microsoft.HybridConnectivity/endpoints/default/serviceconfigurations/WAC?api-version=2023-03-15 -Payload $patchPayload
```

Troubleshooting

Here are some tips to try in case something isn't working. For general Windows Admin Center troubleshooting (not specifically in Azure), see [Troubleshooting Windows Admin Center](#).

Failed to connect with "404 endpoint not found"

1. Version 1.36 and 1.35 of the Azure Connected Machine Agent (Arc agent) breaks connection to Windows Admin Center. This has been fixed in later versions of the Arc agent (1.37+) This can be [downloaded here](#).

Failed to connect error

1. Restart the HIMDS service.
 - a. RDP into your server.
 - b. Open PowerShell as an administrator and run:

```
PowerShell  
  
Restart-Service -Name himds
```

2. Check that your Extension version is 0.0.0.169 or higher.
 - a. Navigate to "Extensions"
 - b. Check that the "AdminCenter" extension version is 0.0.0.169 or higher
 - c. If not, uninstall the extension and reinstall it
3. Make sure that the Windows Admin Center service is running on your machine.
 - a. RDP into your server.
 - b. Open **Task Manager (Ctrl+Shift+Esc)** and navigate to **Services**.
 - c. Make sure **ServerManagementGateway / Windows Admin Center** is running.
 - d. If it isn't running, start the service.
4. Check that the port is enabled for reverse proxy session.
 - a. RDP into your server.
 - b. Open PowerShell as an administrator and run:

```
PowerShell  
  
azcmagent config list
```

- c. This should return a list of ports under the incomingconnections.ports (preview) configuration that are enabled to be connected from Azure. Confirm that the port on which you installed Windows Admin Center is on this list. For example, if Windows Admin Center is installed on port 443, the result would be:

```
Output
```

```
Local configuration setting  
incomingconnections.ports (preview): 443
```

d. In the event it isn't on this list, run

```
PowerShell
```

```
azcmagent config set incomingconnections.ports <port>
```

If you're using another experience (like SSH) using this solution, you can specify multiple ports separated by a comma.

5. Ensure you have outbound connectivity to the necessary ports

a. The hybrid machine should have outbound connectivity to the following endpoints:

- *.wac.azure.com, *.wac.azure.com or the WindowsAdminCenter ServiceTag
- pas.windows.net
- *.servicebus.windows.net

One of the Windows Admin Center tools isn't loading or gives an error

1. Navigate to any other tool in Windows Admin Center and navigate back to the one that isn't loading.
2. If no other tool is loading, there might be a problem with your network connectivity. Try closing the blade and then connecting again. If this doesn't work, open a support ticket.

The Windows Admin Center extension failed to install

1. Double-check to make sure that the hybrid machine meets the [requirements](#).
2. Make sure that outbound traffic to Windows Admin Center is allowed on your hybrid machine
 - a. Test connectivity by running the following command using PowerShell inside of your virtual machine:

```
PowerShell
```

```
Invoke-RestMethod -Method GET -Uri  
https://<your_region>.service.waonazure.com
```

Output

```
Microsoft Certificate and DNS service for Windows Admin Center in  
the Azure Portal
```

3. If you've allowed all outbound traffic and are getting an error from the command above, check that there are no firewall rules blocking the connection.

If nothing seems wrong and Windows Admin Center still won't install, open a support request with the following information:

- Logs from the Azure portal. Windows Admin Center logs can be found under **Settings > Extensions > AdminCenter > View Detailed Status**.
- Logs in the hybrid machine. Run the following PowerShell command and share the resulting .zip file.

```
PowerShell
```

```
azcmagent logs
```

- Network trace, if appropriate. Network traces can contain customer data and sensitive security details, such as passwords, so we recommend reviewing the trace and removing any sensitive details before sharing it.

Known issues

- Chrome incognito mode isn't supported.
- Azure portal desktop app isn't supported.
- Detailed error messages for failed connections aren't yet available.
- As of November 1st, 2024, some existing customers are unable to use Windows Admin Center for Azure Arc.
- As of November 1st, 2024, some customers are unable to install or use Windows Admin Center for Azure Arc, even with proper license attestation.

Frequently asked questions

Find answers to the frequently asked questions about using Windows Admin Center in Azure.

How much does it cost to use Windows Admin Center?

There's no associated cost using the Windows Admin Center in the Azure portal.

Can I use Windows Admin Center to manage the virtual machines running on my server?

You can install the Hyper-V role using the Roles and Features extension. Once installed, refresh your browser, and Windows Admin Center displays the Virtual Machine and Switch extensions.

What servers can I manage using this extension?

You can use the capability to manage Arc-enabled Windows Server 2016 and later. You can also [use Windows Admin Center in Azure to manage Azure Local](#).

How does Windows Admin Center handle security?

Traffic from the Azure portal to Windows Admin Center is end-to-end encrypted. Your Arc-enabled server is managed using PowerShell and WMI over WinRM.

Do I need an inbound port to use Windows Admin Center?

No inbound connection is required to use Windows Admin Center.

Why must I create an outbound port rule?

An outbound port rule is required for the service that we have built to communicate with your server. Our service issues you a certificate free-of-cost for your instance of Windows Admin Center. This service ensures that you can always connect to your instance of Windows Admin Center from the Azure portal by keeping your WAC certificate up to date.

Furthermore, accessing Windows Admin Center from Azure requires no inbound port and only outbound connectivity via a reverse proxy solution. These outbound rules are required in order to establish the connection.

How do I find the port used for Windows Admin Center installation?

To verify the value of SmePort registry setting:

1. RDP into your server
2. Open the **Registry Editor**
3. Navigate to the key

```
\HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\ServerManagementGateway
```

4. Read the value of **SmePort** to find the port used

Can I use PowerShell or the Azure CLI to install the extension on my VM?

Yes, to install the extension using the Azure CLI, run the following command from a command prompt:

```
Azure CLI
```

```
az connectedmachine extension create
```

You can also install the extension using PowerShell. Learn more about how to [automate Windows Admin Center deployment using PowerShell](#).

I already have Windows Admin Center installed on my Arc server. Can I access it from the portal?

Yes. You can follow the same steps outlined in this document.

Warning

Enabling this capability will replace your existing instance of Windows Admin Center and removes the capability to manage other machines. Your previously deployed instance of Windows Admin Center will no longer be usable. Please don't do this if you use your instance of Admin Center to manage multiple servers.

Next steps

- Learn about [Windows Admin Center](#)
- Learn about [managing servers with Windows Admin Center](#)

- Learn about [Azure Arc](#)
-

Feedback

Was this page helpful?

Yes

No

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Manage Azure Local clusters using Windows Admin Center in Azure (preview)

Article • 05/27/2025 • Applies to:  Azure Local 2311.2 and later

Important

Windows Admin Center in the Azure portal is currently in preview. See the [Supplemental Terms of Use for Microsoft Azure Previews](#)[↗] for legal terms that apply to Azure features that are in beta, preview, or otherwise not yet released into general availability.

Important

Version 1.36 and 1.35 of the Azure Connected Machine Agent (Arc agent) breaks connection to Windows Admin Center. This has been fixed in later versions of the Arc agent (1.37+) This can be [downloaded here](#)[↗].

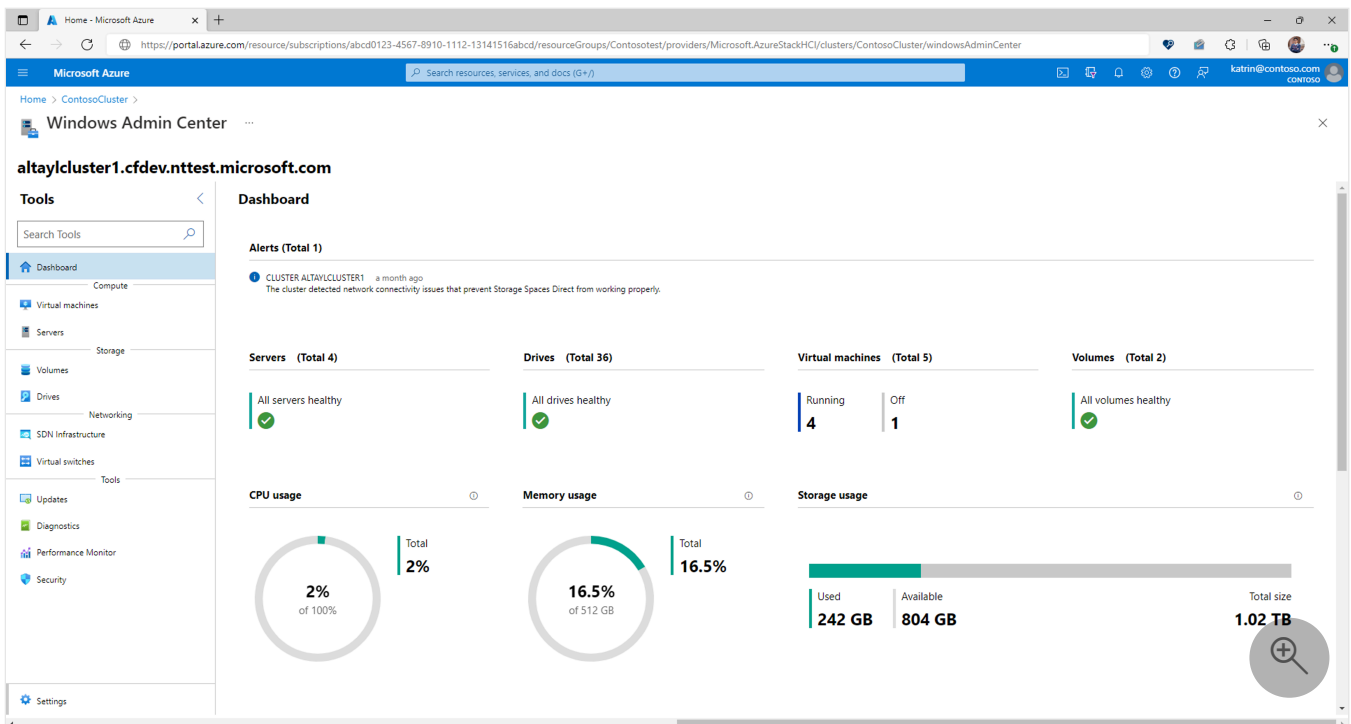
Important

There are currently several [known issues](#) impacting connections to Azure Local machines and installation of the Windows Admin Center in the Azure Portal extension on Azure Local machines. These issues are impacting Windows Admin Center in the Azure Portal extension versions 0.49.0.0 and above.

Using Windows Admin Center in the Azure portal you can manage the Azure Local operating system of your cluster. You can securely manage your cluster from anywhere—without needing a VPN, public IP address, or other inbound connectivity to your machine.

With Windows Admin Center extension in Azure, you get the management, configuration, troubleshooting, and maintenance functionality for managing your Azure Local cluster in the Azure portal. Azure Local cluster and workload management no longer require you to establish line-of-sight or Remote Desktop Protocol (RDP)—it can all be done natively from the Azure portal. Windows Admin Center provides tools that you'd normally find in Failover cluster manager, Device Manager, Task Manager, Hyper-V Manager, and most other Microsoft Management Console (MMC) tools.

This article provides an overview of using Windows Admin Center in the Azure portal, requirements, and how to install Windows Admin Center and use it to manage your cluster. It also answers frequently asked questions, and provides a list of known issues and tips for troubleshooting in case something doesn't work.



Overview of Windows Admin Center in Azure

Windows Admin Center in the Azure portal provides essential tools for managing your Azure Local cluster. You can manage clusters without the need to open any inbound port on your firewall.

Using Windows Admin Center in the Azure portal, you can manage:

- Servers
- Volumes
- Drives
- SDN infrastructure
- Diagnostics
- Security
- Certificates
- Devices
- Events
- Files and file sharing
- Firewall
- Installed apps
- Local users and groups
- Performance Monitor
- PowerShell
- Processes
- Registry
- Remote Desktop

- Roles and Features
- Scheduled tasks
- Services
- Storage
- Virtual machines
- Virtual switches

We don't support other extensions for Windows Admin Center in the Azure portal at this time.

Warning

If you manually installed Windows Admin Center on your cluster to manage multiple systems, enabling Windows Admin Center in Azure will replace your existing instance of Windows Admin Center and removes the capability to manage other machines. You will lose access to your previously deployed instance of Windows Admin Center.

Requirements

This section provides the requirements for using Windows Admin Center in the Azure portal to manage a hybrid machine:

- [Azure account with an active subscription](#)
- [Azure permissions](#)
- [Azure region availability](#)
- [Azure Local requirements](#)
- [Networking requirements](#)

Azure account with an active subscription

You'll need an Azure account with an active subscription to deploy Windows Admin Center. If you don't have one already, you can [create an account for free](#)[↗].

During the deployment of Windows Admin Center, you'll register the *Microsoft.HybridConnectivity* resource provider for your subscription.

Important

You must have permission to register a resource provider, which requires the `*/register/action` operation. This is included if you are assigned the [contributor or owner role](#) on your subscription.

ⓘ Note

Resource provider registration is a one time task per subscription.

To check the status of the resource provider, and register if needed:

1. Sign in to the [Azure portal](#) [↗].
2. Select **Subscriptions**.
3. Select the name of your subscription.
4. Select **Resource providers**.
5. Search for **Microsoft.HybridConnectivity**.
6. Verify that the status of Microsoft.HybridConnectivity is **Registered**.
 - a. If the status is *NotRegistered*, select **Microsoft.HybridConnectivity**, and then select **Register**.

Azure permissions

Connecting to Windows Admin center requires you to have **Reader** and **Windows Admin Center Administrator Login** permissions at the Arc-enable Azure Local resource.

[Learn more about assigning Azure roles using the Azure portal.](#)

Azure region availability

Windows Admin Center is supported in [all public regions](#) **Azure Local** is supported.

ⓘ Note

Windows Admin Center isn't supported in Azure China 21Vianet, Azure Government, or other non-public clouds

Azure Local requirements

To use Windows Admin Center in the Azure portal, the Windows Admin Center agent must be installed on every node of your cluster via an Azure VM extension. Each node of the cluster should meet the following requirements:

- Azure Local, version 21H2 or later
- 3 GB of memory or more
- The Azure Local cluster must be [connected to Azure using Azure Arc](#)

- Azure Arc agent version 1.13.21320.014 or later

Networking requirements

Every node of the Azure Local cluster must meet the following networking requirements:

- Outbound internet access or an outbound port rule allowing HTTPS traffic to the following endpoints:
 - *.service.waconazure.com or the WindowsAdminCenter [service tag](#)
 - pas.windows.net
 - *.servicebus.windows.net

ⓘ Note

No inbound ports are required in order to use Windows Admin Center.

The management machine where the Azure Portal is running must meet the following networking requirements:

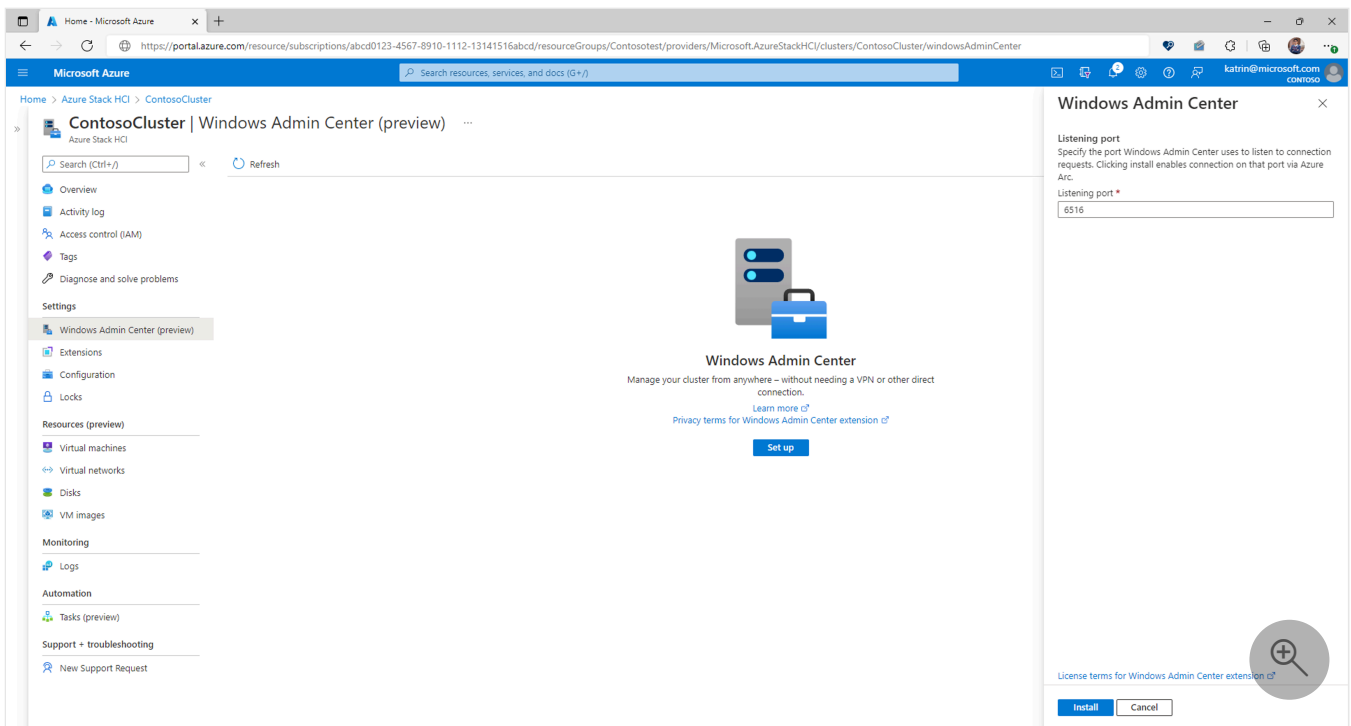
- Outbound internet access over port 443

Make sure you review the [supported devices and recommended browsers](#) before accessing the Azure portal from the management machine or system.

Install Windows Admin Center in the Azure portal

Before you can use Windows Admin Center in the Azure portal, you must deploy the Windows Admin Center VM extension using the following steps:

1. Open the Azure portal and navigate to your Azure Local cluster.
2. Under the **Settings** group, select **Windows Admin Center**.
3. Specify the port on which you wish to install Windows Admin Center, and then select **Install**.



Connect to Windows Admin Center in the Azure portal

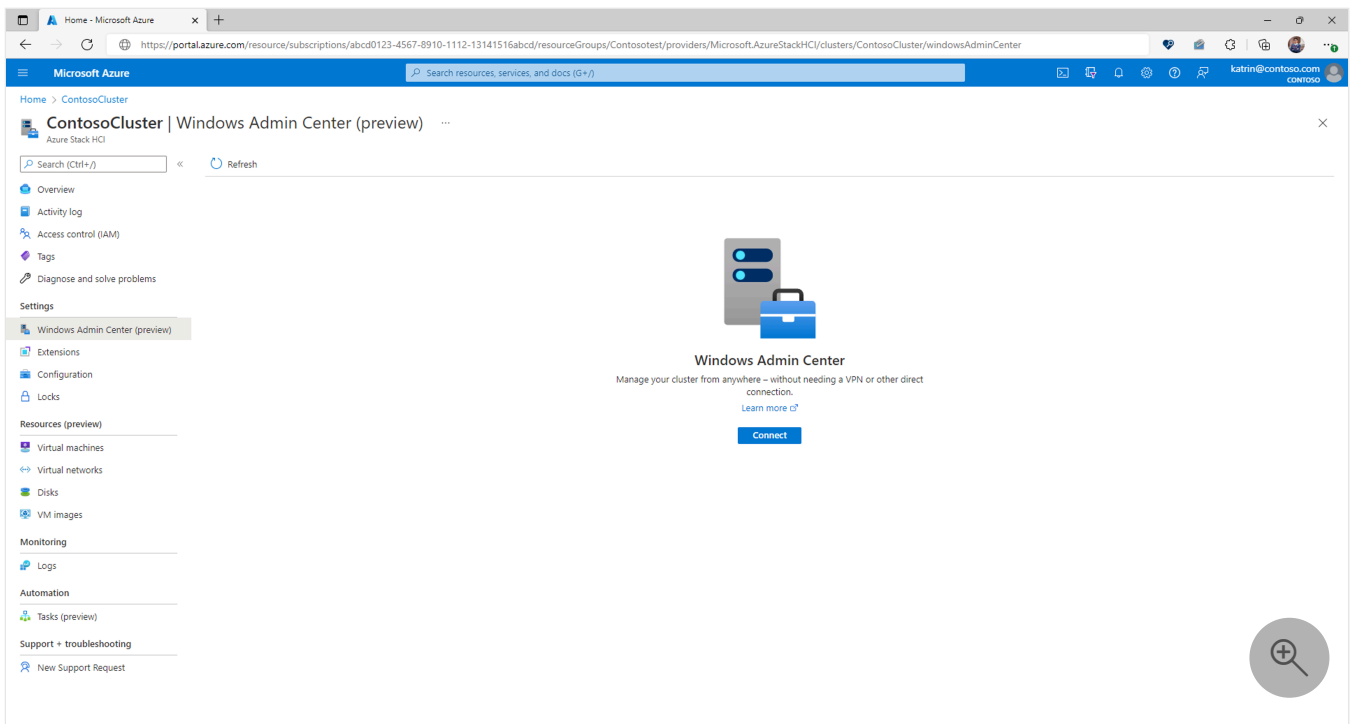
After you've installed Windows Admin Center on your cluster, perform the following steps to connect to it and use it to manage Azure Local:

1. Open the Azure portal and navigate to your Azure Local cluster, and then under the **Settings** group, select **Windows Admin Center**.
2. Select **Connect**.

ⓘ Note

Starting April 2023, Windows Admin Center now allows you to use Microsoft Entra ID-based authentication for your 22H2 or higher clusters running the AdminCenter extension greater than 0.0.0.313. You will no longer be prompted for the credentials of a local administrator account. However, there may still be some experiences within Windows Admin Center that might require local administrator credentials. For example, when CredSSP is required. Clusters running 21H2 or below will continue to require local administrator credentials.

Windows Admin Center opens in the portal, giving you access to the same tools you might be familiar with from using Windows Admin Center in an on-premises deployment.



Configuring role assignments

Access to Windows Admin Center is controlled by the **Windows Admin Center Administrator Login** Azure role. You **must** have this role configured on the Azure Local resource, **and** each of the Azure Arc-enabled servers associated with this cluster.

! Note

The Windows Admin Center Administrator Login role uses dataActions and thus cannot be assigned at management group scope. Currently these roles can only be assigned at the subscription, resource group or resource scope.

To configure role assignments for your cluster using the Microsoft Entra admin center experience:

1. Select the **Resource Group** containing the cluster and the associated Azure Arc resources.
2. Select **Access control (IAM)**.
3. Select **Add > Add role assignment** to open the Add role assignment page.
4. Assign the following role. For detailed steps, see [Assign Azure roles using the Azure portal](#).

Setting	Value
Role	Windows Admin Center Administrator Login
Assign access to	User, group, service principal, or managed identity

For more information on how to use Azure RBAC to manage access to your Azure subscription resources, see the following articles:

- [Assign Azure roles using Azure CLI](#)
- [Assign Azure roles using the Azure CLI examples](#). Azure CLI can also be used in the Azure Cloud Shell experience.
- [Assign Azure roles using the Azure portal](#)
- [Assign Azure roles using Azure PowerShell](#).

How it works

By using Windows Admin Center in Azure, you can connect to your cluster without requiring any inbound port to be enabled on the firewall. Windows Admin Center, via the Arc agent, is able to securely establish a reverse proxy session connection with the Azure Arc service in an outbound manner.

For each Azure Local cluster that you want to manage with Windows Admin Center in the Azure portal, you must deploy an agent to all the nodes in the cluster.

The agent communicates to an external service that manages certificates so that you can easily connect to your cluster.

Clicking **Install** performs the following actions:

1. Registers the *Microsoft.HybridConnectivity* resource provider on your subscription. The resource provider hosts the proxy used for communication to your Arc-enabled cluster.
2. Deploys an Azure *endpoint* resource on top of each of your Arc-enabled resources in your cluster that enables a reverse proxy connection on the specified port. This is simply a logical resource in Azure, and doesn't deploy anything on your server itself.
3. Installs the Windows Admin Center agent on your hybrid machine with a valid TLS certificate.

ⓘ Note

Uninstalling Windows Admin Center does not delete the logical Azure endpoint resource. This is kept for other experiences that might leverage this resource, such as SSH.

Clicking **Connect** performs the following actions:

1. The Azure portal asks the Microsoft.HybridConnectivity resource provider for access to the Arc-enabled server.
2. The resource provider communicates with a Layer 4 SNI proxy to establish a short-lived session-specific access to one of your Arc-enabled nodes of the cluster on the Windows Admin Center port.
3. A unique short-lived URL is generated and connection to Windows Admin Center is established from the Azure portal.

Connection to Windows Admin Center is end-to-end encrypted with SSL termination happening on your cluster.

Automate Windows Admin Center deployment using PowerShell

You can automate Windows Admin Center deployment in Azure portal using this example PowerShell script.

PowerShell

```
$clusterName = "<name_of_cluster>"
$resourceGroup = "<resource_group>"
$subscription = "<subscription_id>"
$port = "6516"

#Deploy Windows Admin Center
$setting = @{ "port" = $port }
New-AzStackHciExtension -ArcSettingName "default" -Name "AdminCenter" -
ResourceGroupName $resourceGroup -ClusterName $clusterName -
ExtensionParameterPublisher "Microsoft.AdminCenter" -ExtensionParameterSetting
$setting -ExtensionParameterType "AdminCenter" -SubscriptionId $subscription -
ExtensionParameterTypeHandlerVersion "0.0"

#Allow connectivity
$patch = @{ "properties" = @{ "connectivityProperties" = @{ "enabled" = $true } } }
$patchPayload = ConvertTo-Json $patch
Invoke-AzRestMethod -Method PATCH -Uri
"https://management.azure.com/subscriptions/$subscription/resourceGroups/$resource
Group/providers/Microsoft.AzureStackHCI/clusters/$clusterName/ArcSettings/default?
api-version=2023-02-01" -Payload $patchPayload
```

Troubleshooting

Here are some tips to try in case something isn't working. For general Windows Admin Center troubleshooting (not specifically in Azure), see [Troubleshooting Windows Admin Center](#).

Failed to connect with "404 endpoint not found"

1. Version 1.36 and 1.35 of the Azure Connected Machine Agent (Arc agent) breaks connection to Windows Admin Center. This has been fixed in later versions of the Arc agent (1.37+) This can be [downloaded here](#) ↗.

Failed to connect error

1. Restart the HIMDS service.
 - a. RDP into each node of your cluster.
 - b. Open PowerShell as an administrator and run:

```
PowerShell  
  
Restart-Service -Name himds
```

2. Make sure that the Windows Admin Center service is running on your cluster.
 - a. RDP into each node of your cluster.
 - b. Open **Task Manager (Ctrl+Shift+Esc)** and navigate to **Services**.
 - c. Make sure **ServerManagementGateway / Windows Admin Center** is running.
 - d. If it isn't, start the service.
3. Check that the port is enabled for reverse proxy session.

- a. RDP into each node of your cluster.
- b. Open PowerShell as an administrator and run:

```
PowerShell  
  
azcmagent config list
```

- c. This should return a list of ports under the incomingconnections.ports (preview) configuration that are enabled to be connected from Azure. Confirm that the port on which you installed Windows Admin Center is on this list. For example, if Windows Admin Center is installed on port 443, the result would be:

```
Output
```

```
Local configuration setting
incomingconnections.ports (preview): 443
```

d. In the event it isn't on this list, run

```
PowerShell

azcmagent config set incomingconnections.ports <port>
```

If you're using another experience (like SSH) using this solution, you can specify multiple ports separated by a comma.

4. Ensure you have outbound connectivity to the necessary ports.

a. Each node of your cluster should have outbound connectivity to the following endpoint

- *.wac.azure.com, *.waconazure.com or the WindowsAdminCenter ServiceTag
- pas.windows.net
- *.servicebus.windows.net

One of the Windows Admin Center tools isn't loading or gives an error

1. Navigate to any other tool in Windows Admin Center and navigate back to the one that isn't loading.
2. If no other tool is loading, there might be a problem with your network connectivity. Try closing the blade and then connecting again. If this doesn't work, open a support ticket.

The Windows Admin Center extension failed to install

1. Double-check to make sure that the cluster meets the [requirements](#).
2. Make sure that outbound traffic to Windows Admin Center is allowed on each node of your cluster.
 - a. Test connectivity by running the following command using PowerShell inside of your virtual machine:

```
PowerShell

Invoke-RestMethod -Method GET -Uri
```

```
https://<your_region>.service.waonazure.com
```

Expected

Microsoft Certificate and DNS service for Windows Admin Center in the Azure Portal

3. If you've allowed all outbound traffic and are getting an error from the command above, check that there are no firewall rules blocking the connection.

If nothing seems wrong and Windows Admin Center still won't install, open a support request with the following information:

- Logs in the Azure portal. This can be found under **Settings > Extensions > AdminCenter > View Detailed Status**.
- Logs on each node of the cluster. Run the following PowerShell command and share the resulting .zip file.

```
PowerShell
```

```
azcmagent logs
```

- Network trace, if appropriate. Network traces can contain customer data and sensitive security details, such as passwords, so we recommend reviewing the trace and removing any sensitive details before sharing it.

Known issues

- On extension versions 0.49.0.0 and above, installation of Windows Admin Center in the Azure Portal or connections to Azure Local OS systems may fail. Installation issues may be mitigated by reverting to version 0.47.0.0 of the extension. Connection issues may be fixed by a page refresh.
- Chrome incognito mode isn't supported.
- Azure portal desktop app isn't supported.
- Detailed error messages for failed connections aren't available yet.
- Updates isn't supported. Users cannot apply updates to Azure Local cluster with CAU (Cluster-Aware Updating).

Frequently asked questions

Find answers to the frequently asked questions about using Windows Admin Center in Azure.

How much does it cost to use Windows Admin Center?

There's no cost associated to use the Windows Admin Center in the Azure portal.

Can I use Windows Admin Center to manage the virtual machines running on my cluster?

You can install the Hyper-V role using the Roles and Features extension. Once installed, refresh your browser, and Windows Admin Center will show the Virtual Machine and Switch extensions.

What clusters can I manage using this extension?

You can use the capability to manage Arc-enabled Azure Local clusters, version 21H2 or later. You can also [use Windows Admin Center to manage your Arc-enabled servers](#)

How does Windows Admin Center handle security?

Traffic from the Azure portal to Windows Admin Center is end-to-end encrypted. Your Arc-enabled cluster is managed using PowerShell and WMI over WinRM.

Do I need an inbound port to use Windows Admin Center?

No inbound connection is required to use Windows Admin Center.

Why must I create an outbound port rule?

An outbound port rule is required for the service that we have built to communicate with your server. Our service issues you a certificate free-of-cost for your instance of Windows Admin Center. This service ensures that you can always connect to your instance of Windows Admin Center from the Azure portal by keeping your WAC certificate up to date.

Furthermore, accessing Windows Admin Center from Azure requires no inbound port and only outbound connectivity via a reverse proxy solution. These outbound rules are required in order to establish the connection.

How do I find the port used for Windows Admin Center installation?

To verify the value of SmePort registry setting:

1. RDP into your server.
2. Open the **Registry Editor**.
3. Navigate to the key `\HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\ServerManagementGateway`.
4. Read the value of `SmePort` to find the port used.

I already have Windows Admin Center installed on one or all nodes of my cluster. Can I access it from the portal?

Yes. You can follow the same steps outlined in this document.



Warning

Enabling this capability will replace your existing instance of Windows Admin Center and removes the capability to manage other machines. Your previously deployed instance of Windows Admin Center will no longer be usable.

Next steps

- Learn about [Windows Admin Center](#)
- Learn about [managing servers with Windows Admin Center](#)
- Learn about [Azure Local](#)
- Learn about [connecting Azure Local to Azure](#)

What's new with Windows Admin Center Azure extension

Applies to:  Windows Admin Center,  Windows Admin Center Preview

Microsoft regularly updates the Windows Admin Center Azure extension (shown as "AdminCenter" in Azure). To help you stay up to date with the most recent developments, this article provides information about:

- The latest releases
- Known issues
- Bug fixes

This page is updated monthly, so check back regularly.

Note

This article is only for Windows Admin Center in Azure. For release notes on Windows Admin Center on-premises, go to [release history](#).

Version 0.76.0.0 - April 2026

Fixed

- Updated the version of the Cluster manager extension, used to manage Azure Local, to version 5.2.6 to address a [known issue](#).

Version 0.72.0.0 - April 2026

Fixed

- Reinstated the fix for an issue where installation fails on WDAC-enforced devices, including Azure Local devices.

Version 0.70.0.0 - January 2026

Fixed

- Fixed an issue where connection was failing on Windows Server versions earlier than 2025.
- Improved token encryption.

Version 0.66.0.0 - September 2025

Fixed

- Modified installation logic to reduce occurrence of timeout issues.

Warning

Windows Admin Center in Azure extension versions 0.62.0.0 and earlier might not install successfully on Arc-enabled machines due to changes in the definition of the Windows Admin Center in Azure Arc extension.

Version 0.62.0.0 - September 2025

Fixed

- Fixed an issue where the Remote Desktop extension wouldn't load.

Version 0.61.0.0 - August 2025

Fixed

- Fixed an issue where installation failed on WDAC-enforced devices, including Azure Local devices.

Version 0.31.0.0 - June 2024

New features

- Support for Windows 10/11 machines.

Fixed

- Fixed an issue where connection to Azure Local clusters fails.

Version 0.24.0.0 - April 2024

New features

- Updated the build of Windows Admin Center to use the [new modernized gateway](#).
- Upgraded agent from .NET Framework 4.6.2 to .NET Core.
- Switched to a multiprocess, microservice-based architecture, so Admin Center is more flexible, scalable, and resilient.
- Shifted from Kantana to Kestrel HTTP web server.

Fixed

- Fixed an issue where updating between versions fails because the process doesn't import certificates.
- Fixed an issue where installation fails on WDAC-enforced devices.
- Fixed an issue where connection fails due to a new Chromium policy impacting 1% of Edge and Chrome users.

Version 0.0.0.340 - March 2024

Fixed

- Fixed an issue where the Remote Desktop tool wasn't working or resizing it made it unusable.
- Fixed an issue where the text in some languages was garbled.

Version 0.0.0.332 - December 2023

New features

- Updated the build of Windows Admin Center to v2311. For a full summary of new features, visit [our blog post](#).
- Added support for installation when TLS 1.3 is enabled.

Fixed

- Fixed an issue where momentarily losing access to IMDS or HIMDS doesn't result in Windows Admin Center installation failure.

Version 0.0.0.329 - November 2023

Fixed

- Removed the "Unrestricted" execution policy when Windows Admin Center scripts run.
- Added more logging when proxies are used for better debugging.

Version 0.0.0.324 - September 2023

Fixed

- Fixed an issue where Windows Admin Center's certificate validation wouldn't cause Windows Admin Center to fail if a valid certificate was already available. This issue appeared during server reboots when the "Enable" operation ran.

Version 0.0.0.323 - August 2023

Fixed

- Fixed an issue where an additional URL was required when using proxies.
- Updated the build of Windows Admin Center to the latest preview version.

Version 0.0.0.322 - July 2023

New features

- Introduced support for proxies. You can now configure a proxy to monitor and filter all outbound traffic from the AdminCenter extension.
- Updated the build of Windows Admin Center to v2306. For a full summary of new features, visit [our blog post](#).
- Introduced new management capabilities for Azure Local - Remote Support and Diagnostics.

Version 0.0.0.313 - April 2023

New features

- Introduced Microsoft Entra authentication for Azure Local. This functionality is in preview. Please create a support ticket for all issues.
- Introduced a **Network** tool.
- Introduced Virtual Machine Live Storage Migration.

- Introduced new security experiences for Azure Local clusters with the supplemental package.

Fixed

- If a prior installation of Windows Admin Center exists on your machine, the extension first uninstalls it before installing Windows Admin Center in Azure.
- Fixed the infinite loading of the Remote Desktop tool.

Version 0.0.0.228 - January 2023

New features

- Updated the build of Windows Admin Center to v2211. A few highlights are listed. For a full summary, visit [our blog post](#) [↗](#).
 - Support for WDAC-enforced infrastructure.
 - Support for 400% zoom.
 - Search settings with smart keywords.
 - Azure Local management improvements.

Version 0.0.0.224 - December 2022

Fixed

- Fixed Microsoft Entra authentication when managing domain controllers. Microsoft Entra authentication isn't supported on domain controllers and users must enter local administrator credentials.

Version 0.0.0.221 - October 2022














New features

- Introduced Microsoft Entra authentication for Windows Server Azure Virtual Machines and Arc-enabled Servers. Azure Local doesn't support Microsoft Entra authentication yet.
- Windows Admin Center for Azure Virtual Machines is now generally available. Windows Admin Center for Arc-enabled servers and Azure Local remains in Public Preview.

Windows Admin Center release history

Applies to:  Windows Admin Center,  Windows Admin Center Preview

Here's a listing of our latest released features:

- Version [2511](#)  is the most recently available (GA) release - it includes the restoration of HA deployment, installer enhancements, improvements to core tools like virtual machine management and Remote Desktop, as well as many improvements and bugfixes.
- Version [2410](#)  includes an upgrade of the backend from .NET 4.6.2 to .NET 8, improvements to the virtual machines and security tools, and many improvements and bugfixes. A minor build update released on February 25th, 2025 makes quality improvements around localization, installation, and the "All Connections" page. With this software release, we updated the Microsoft Software License Terms for Windows Admin Center. By using the updated software, you accept these terms - [here](#) .
- Version [2311](#)  includes an Angular 15 upgrade, improvements to the Import VM experience, Azure Arc at-scale onboarding, and a new Azure Migrate assessment experience.
- Version [2306](#)  includes the WDAC-enabled infra GA, new Hyper-V features and improvements, the long awaited cluster-aware event viewer, as well as a plethora of bug fixes and improvements.
- Version [2211](#)  includes support for 400% zoom and WDAC-enabled infrastructure, improvements to Azure Local management features, as well as bug fixes and updates in several extensions.
- Version [2110.2](#)  includes major bug fixes to Role-based Access Control (RBAC), the connections page's search feature, as well as bug fixes in several extensions.
- Version [2110](#)  includes Angular 11 upgrades, performance and security enhancements. It also includes updated developer SDK for extension development using Angular 11 or upgrading of existing extensions, CredSSP enhancements, a better Virtual Machine tool, and two brand new tools for Security and GPU management.
- Version [2103.2](#)  includes key bug fixes and feature updates to the Azure sign in process, support for Azure China, support for seamless over-the-air updates for Azure Local as well as additional updates to the Events and Remote Desktop tool experience.
- Version [2103](#)  introduces automatic platform an extension updates and includes updates to several of our core tools like the VM tool and Events.
- Version [2009](#)  includes support for Azure Kubernetes Service on Azure Local and major updates to the Virtual machines, File shares, and Containers tools.
- Version [2007](#)  includes support for the new Azure Local and new features for several tools.
- Version [1910.2](#)  includes updates to the platform's accessibility and numerous bug fixes

- Version [1910](#) introduces several new Azure hybrid services and brings features that were previously in preview to the GA channel.
- Version [1909](#) introduces the Azure VM specific connection type and unifies the connection types for traditional failover clusters and HCI clusters.
- Version [1908](#) added visual updates, Packetmon, FlowLog Audit, Azure Monitor onboarding for clusters, and support for WinRM over HTTPS (port 5986.)
- Version [1907](#) added Azure cost estimate links and made improvements to import/export and tagging of virtual machines.
- Version [1906](#) added import/export VMs, switch Azure accounts, add connections from Azure, connectivity settings experiment, performance improvements, and performance profiling tool.
- Version 1904.1 was a maintenance update to improve stability of gateway plugins.
- Version [1904](#) was a GA release that introduced the Azure Hybrid Services tool, and brought features that were previously in preview to the GA channel.
- Version [1903](#) added email notifications from Azure Monitor, the ability to add Server or PC connections from Active Directory, and new tools to manage Active Directory, DHCP, and DNS.
- Version [1902](#) added a shared connection list & improvements to software defined network (SDN) management, including new SDN tools to manage ACLs, gateway connections, and logical networks.
- Version [1812](#) added dark theme (in preview), power configuration settings, BMC info, and PowerShell support to manage [extensions](#) and [connections](#).
- Version [1809.5](#) was a GA cumulative update that included various quality and functional improvements, bug fixes throughout the platform, and a few new features in the hyper-converged infrastructure management solution.
- Version [1809](#) was a GA release that brought features that were previously in preview to the GA channel.
- Version [1808](#) added Installed Apps tool, lots of under the hood improvements, and major updates to the preview SDK.
- Version [1807](#) added a streamlined Azure connect experience, improvements to VM inventory page, file sharing functionality, Azure update management integration, and more.
- Version [1806](#) added show PowerShell script, SDN management, 2008 R2 connections, SDN, scheduled tasks, and many other improvements.
- Version 1804.25 - a maintenance update to support users installing Windows Admin Center in completely offline environments.
- Version [1804](#) - Project Honolulu becomes Windows Admin Center and adds security features and role-based access control. Our first GA release.
- Version [1803](#) added support for Microsoft Entra access control, detailed logging, resizable content, and a bunch of tool improvements.

- Version [1802](#) added support for accessibility, localization, high-availability deployments, tagging, Hyper-V host settings, and gateway authentication.
 - Version [1712](#) added more virtual machine features and performance improvements throughout the tools.
 - Version [1711](#) added highly anticipated tools (Remote Desktop and PowerShell) along with other improvements.
-

Last updated on 12/12/2025

Windows Admin Center support policy

Article • 11/01/2024 • Applies to:  Windows Admin Center,  Windows Admin Center Preview

Windows Admin Center (non-preview) releases are supported continuously, based on Microsoft's [Modern Lifecycle Policy](#). This means that only the latest version of Windows Admin Center is serviced and supported, and users must stay current by upgrading to the latest Windows Admin Center release within 30 days of availability to remain supported. This policy applies to both the Windows Admin Center platform itself, as well as any released (non-preview) Microsoft extensions published in the Windows Admin Center extension feed. Note that some extensions may be updated more frequently than others, between Windows Admin Center releases.

For info about Windows Admin Center Preview releases, see [Windows Insider Preview releases](#).

Feedback

Was this page helpful?

 Yes

 No

[Provide product feedback](#)

Troubleshoot Windows Admin Center

08/12/2025 Applies to:  Windows Admin Center,  Windows Admin Center Preview

This article describes how to diagnose and resolve issues in Windows Admin Center. If you're having an issue with a specific tool, check to see if you're experiencing a [known issue](#).

Prerequisites

Windows Admin Center is supported on the following operating systems:

- For Windows client, your device must be running Windows 10 version 1709 or later (Fall Creators Update).
- For Windows Server, your device must be running Windows Server 2016 or later.

The Windows Admin Center installer fails to load

error

```
The Module 'Microsoft.PowerShell.LocalAccounts' could not be loaded.
```

This failure can happen if your default PowerShell module path has been modified or removed. To resolve this issue, make sure that `%SystemRoot%\system32\WindowsPowerShell\v1.0\Modules` is the first item in your `PSModulePath` environment variable. You can set this path by running the following command in an elevated PowerShell window:

PowerShell

```
[Environment]::SetEnvironmentVariable("PSModulePath", "%SystemRoot%\system32\WindowsPowerShell\v1.0\Modules;" +  
([Environment]::GetEnvironmentVariable("PSModulePath", "User")), "User")
```

The Windows Admin Center gateway installation failed

If your installation fails, or Windows Admin Center fails to open after install, try uninstalling and reinstalling. This issue can happen if you have an older version of a modernized gateway build installed, and you're trying to update to a newer version.

I receive an error in my web browser

error

This site/page can't be reached

If the Windows Admin Center app is installed as a standalone app:

- Check to make sure Windows Admin Center is running in the System tray. You can also open **Task Manager** and check if **Windows Admin Center** is running.
- Make sure you're using either Microsoft Edge or Google Chrome as your web browser with the latest updates.
- Did you select the correct certificate on [first launch](#)?

Try opening your browser in a private or incognito window. If Windows Admin Center loads successfully, clear your browser cache in your regular session and try again.

- Did you recently upgrade Windows 10 to a new build or version?

This might have cleared your trusted hosts settings. See the [Configure TrustedHosts list](#) section.

If the Windows Admin Center app is installed as a Gateway on Windows Server:

- Make sure you're using either Microsoft Edge or Google Chrome as your web browser with the latest updates.
- Open **Task Manager**, select the **Services** tab, then make sure that **ServerManagementGateway** or **Windows Admin Center** is running.
- Test the network connection to the Gateway. Run the following command. Replace `<Port>` and `<Gateway>` with your port number and gateway hostname (or IP address):

PowerShell

```
Test-NetConnection -Port <Port> -ComputerName <Gateway> -InformationLevel  
Detailed
```

If the Windows Admin Center app is installed in an Azure Windows Server VM:

- Verify and update the inbound port rule for HTTPS through the [network security group](#) or firewall settings.

Ensure the Windows Remote Management (WinRM) service is running on both the gateway machine and managed node:

1. Open the run dialog by pressing the **Windows Key + R**.
2. Type `services.msc` and then press **Enter**.
3. In the **Services** window, check if the **WinRM** service is running and set to automatically start.

I'm receiving WinRM error messages while managing servers

WinRM doesn't allow credential delegation by default. To allow delegation, the computer needs to have Credential Security Support Provider (CredSSP) enabled temporarily.

If you're receiving WinRM error messages, try the [Manual troubleshooting](#) section of [Troubleshoot CredSSP](#) to resolve them.

Did you upgrade your server from Windows 2016 to a later release?

- This might have cleared your trusted hosts settings. See the [Configure TrustedHosts list](#) section to update your settings.

I'm receiving a TLS error message

error

```
Can't connect securely to this page. This might be because the site uses outdated or unsafe TLS security settings.
```

Your machine is restricted to HTTP/2 connections. Windows Admin Center uses integrated Windows authentication, which isn't supported in HTTP/2. Add the following two registry values under `HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SYSTEM\CurrentControlSet\Services\Http\Parameters` on the machine running the browser to remove the HTTP/2 restriction:

PowerShell

```
$registryPath = "HKLM:\SYSTEM\CurrentControlSet\Services\Http\Parameters"
New-ItemProperty -Path $registryPath -Name "EnableHttp2Cleartext" -PropertyType
DWORD -Value 0 -Force
New-ItemProperty -Path $registryPath -Name "EnableHttp2Tls" -PropertyType DWORD -
Value 0 -Force
```

I'm having trouble with the Remote Desktop, Events, and PowerShell tools

These three tools require the web socket protocol, which is commonly blocked by proxy servers and firewalls. If you're using Google Chrome, there's a [known issue](#) with web sockets and NTLM authentication.

I can connect to some servers, but not others

- Sign in to the gateway machine locally and run `Enter-PSSession -ComputerName <machine name>` in an elevated PowerShell window, replacing `<machine name>` with the name of the machine you're trying to manage in Windows Admin Center.
 - If the session connects successfully, the PowerShell prompt updates to show you're connected to the target machine. This indicates that connectivity and permissions are likely configured correctly.
 - If the session doesn't successfully connect, it might relate to WinRM issues, network connectivity problems, or authorization issues.
- If your environment uses a workgroup instead of a domain, see [using Windows Admin Center in a workgroup](#).

I'm receiving a page authorization error message

error

You are not authorized to view this page. If you recently updated Windows Admin Center, you may need to restart your browser, and then refresh the page.

Make sure to select the **Windows Admin Center Client** certificate when prompted on the first launch, and not any other certificate. If you select any other certificate, you'll receive this error message. To resolve this error, restart your browser and refresh the page, and select the **Windows Admin Center Client** certificate. If you continue to get the same error, try clearing the browser cache or switching to another browser. If none of these troubleshooting steps resolve the issue, you may need to uninstall Windows Admin Center, reboot your device, and reinstall it.

Using Windows Admin Center in a workgroup

What account are you using?

Make sure the credentials you're using are a member of the target server's local administrators group. In some cases, WinRM also requires membership in the Remote Management Users group. If you're using a local user account that is **not the built-in administrator account**, you'll need to enable the policy on the target machine by running the following command in an elevated PowerShell window on the target machine:

PowerShell

```
$registryPath = "HKLM:\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Policies\System"  
New-ItemProperty -Path $registryPath -Name "LocalAccountTokenFilterPolicy" -  
PropertyType DWORD -Value 1 -Force
```

Are you connecting to a workgroup machine on a different subnet?

To connect to a workgroup machine that isn't on the same subnet as the gateway, make sure the firewall port for WinRM (TCP 5985) allows inbound traffic on the target machine. You can run the following command in an elevated PowerShell window on the target machine to create this firewall rule:

- **Windows Server device**

PowerShell

```
Set-NetFirewallRule -Name WINRM-HTTP-In-TCP-PUBLIC -RemoteAddress Any
```

- **Windows client device**

PowerShell

```
Set-NetFirewallRule -Name WINRM-HTTP-In-TCP -RemoteAddress Any
```

Configure TrustedHosts list

When you install Windows Admin Center, you can allow it to automatically manage the gateway's TrustedHosts setting. This is necessary in workgroup environments or when using local administrator credentials within a domain. If you choose not to let Windows Admin Center manage this setting, you'll need to configure TrustedHosts manually.

To modify TrustedHosts using PowerShell, run the following commands in an elevated PowerShell window:

1. View your current TrustedHosts setting.

PowerShell

```
Get-Item WSMan:\localhost\Client\TrustedHosts
```

Warning

If the current settings of your TrustedHosts file isn't empty, running the following commands overwrite your settings. We recommend that you export the current settings to a text file so you can restore it later if needed. The following command exports only the entries from the **Value** column:

```
(Get-Item WSMan:\localhost\Client\TrustedHosts).Value | Out-File  
C:\OldTrustedHosts.txt
```

Replace the `Out-File` location with your location of choice.

2. Set TrustedHosts to the IP, FQDN, or NetBIOS name of the machines you intend to manage:

PowerShell

```
Set-Item WSMan:localhost\Client\TrustedHosts -Value  
'192.168.1.1,server01.contoso.com,server02'
```

Tip

For an easy way to set all TrustedHosts at once, you can use a wildcard.

PowerShell

```
Set-Item WSMan:\localhost\Client\TrustedHosts -Value '*'
```

3. When you're done testing, you can issue the following command to clear your TrustedHosts setting:

PowerShell

```
Clear-Item WSMan:localhost\Client\TrustedHosts
```

4. If you previously exported your settings and want to restore them, run the following command and replace the `Get-Content` location to where you previously exported your text file:

PowerShell

```
$oldTrustedHosts = Get-Content C:\OldTrustedHosts.txt  
Set-Item WSMan:\localhost\Client\TrustedHosts -Value $oldTrustedHosts
```

Can I use Windows Admin Center with workgroup clusters?

At this time we do not recommend using Windows Admin Center to manage workgroup clusters. As an alternative, PowerShell can be used for workgroup cluster management.

I previously had Windows Admin Center installed, and now nothing else can use the same TCP/IP port

Run these two commands in an elevated command shell window:

```
netsh http delete sslcert ipport=0.0.0.0:443  
netsh http delete urlacl url=https://+:443/
```

Azure features don't work properly in Microsoft Edge

Microsoft Edge has [known issues](#) related to security zones that affect Azure login in Windows Admin Center.

If you're having trouble using Azure features when using Microsoft Edge, perform these steps to add the required URLs:

1. Select **Start**, type **Internet Options** and open it.
2. Select the **Security** tab, select **Trusted sites**, then select the **Sites** button.

3. Add the following URLs in the **Add the website to the zone** field and select **Add** for each one:

- Your gateway URL
- `https://login.microsoftonline.com`
- `https://login.live.com`

4. Select **Close** and then select **OK**.

5. Open **Microsoft Edge**, paste this link in the search bar `edge://settings/content/popups?search=pop-up`, then press **Enter**.

a. Under the **Allowed to send pop-ups and use redirects** section, select **Add site**.

b. Add the following URLs and select **Add** to add each one:

- Your gateway URL
- `https://login.microsoftonline.com`
- `https://login.live.com`

Provide feedback on issues

Go to Event Viewer > Application and Services > Microsoft-ServerManagementExperience and look for any errors or warnings.

File a bug on the [Windows Admin Center](#) feedback intake that describes your issue.

Include any errors or warning you find in the event log including the following information:

- Platform where Windows Admin Center is **installed** (Windows client or Windows Server).
 - If installed on a Server device, provide the Windows version (**Windows Key + R**, type **winver**, then press **Enter**) of **the machine running the browser** to access Windows Admin Center:
 - Are you using the self-signed certificate created by the installer?
 - If you're using your own certificate, does the subject name match the machine?
 - If you're using your own certificate, does it specify an alternate subject name?
- Did you install with the default port setting?
 - If not, which port did you specify?
- Is the machine where Windows Admin Center is **installed** joined to a domain?

- Is the machine that you're **trying to manage** joined to a domain?
- Provide the Windows version (**Windows Key + R**, type **winver**, then press **Enter**) where Windows Admin Center is **installed**:
- What browser are you using?
- If you're using Google Chrome, what is the version?
 - Open Google Chrome, type **chrome://version**, then press **Enter**.

How can I collect HAR files for feedback?

An HTTP Archive Format (HAR) file is a log of a web browser's interaction with a site. This information is crucial for troubleshooting and debugging.

To collect a HAR file in Microsoft Edge or Google Chrome, follow these steps:


1. Open your browser, press **F12** to open Developer Tools window, then select the **Network** tab.
2. Select the **Clear** icon to clean up the network log.
3. Select the **Preserve log** check box.
4. Reproduce the issue.
5. After reproducing the issue, select the icon to **Export HAR**.
6. Specify where you want to save the HAR log and select **Save**.

Warning


Before sharing your HAR files with Microsoft, review and redact any sensitive data, such as passwords or personal information.

Windows Admin Center known issues

08/12/2025 Applies to:  Windows Admin Center,  Windows Admin Center Preview

If you encounter an issue not described on this page, let us know at the [Windows Admin Center feedback page](#) .

Installer

- When you install Windows Admin Center using your own certificate, if you copy the thumbprint from the certificate manager Microsoft Management Center (MMC) tool, when you paste it, [it contains an invalid character at the beginning](#) . As a workaround, enter the first character of the thumbprint, then copy and paste the characters that come after the first.
- Windows Admin Center doesn't support ports lower than 1024. In service mode, you can optionally configure port 80 to redirect to your specified port.

General

- Windows Admin Center version 2410 build 2.4.2.1 may appear as build number 2.4.1 on the Windows Admin Center Updates settings page.
- In Windows Admin Center version 2410, users are unable to register their Windows Admin Center gateways to sovereign clouds. This issue is actively being investigated.
- Self-signed certificates accessed on `https://localhost:[port]` can cause the Microsoft Edge and Google Chrome browsers to block Windows Admin Center. When you're blocked, you should see an error message that says your connection isn't private. To resolve this issue, update Windows Admin Center to the latest version.
- Using certain versions of extensions with earlier versions of Windows Admin Center can result in icons not displaying properly. To resolve this issue, update to the latest version of Windows Admin Center
- Manually modifying URLs to include the names of different machines while using Windows Admin Center without going through the connection experience in the UI can cause extensions to not load properly, especially extensions compatible with specific hardware. We don't recommend manually modifying URLs for navigation in Windows Admin Center.

- If you have Windows Admin Center installed as a heavily used gateway on Windows Server 2016, the service can crash and display an error in the event log that contains `Faulting application name: sme.exe` and `Faulting module name: WsmSvc.dll`. This error happens because of a bug that we've fixed as of Windows Server 2019. However, we've also released a patch for Windows Server 2016 to address this issue in the February 2019 cumulative update, [KB4480977](#).
- If you have Windows Admin Center installed as a gateway and your connection list appears to be corrupted, follow these steps:

 **Warning**

The procedure in these instructions deletes the connection list and settings for all Windows Admin Center users on the gateway.

1. Uninstall Windows Admin Center.
 2. Go to `C:\Windows\ServiceProfiles\NetworkService\AppData\Roaming\Microsoft` and delete the **Server Management Experience** folder.
 3. Reinstall Windows Admin Center.
- If you leave the tool open and idle for a long period of time, several error messages appear that say "The runspace state isn't valid for this operation." If this issue occurs, refresh your browser. If you encounter this error, [send us feedback](#).
 - There can be minor differences between version numbers of open-source software (OSS) running in Windows Admin Center modules versus what's listed in the third Party Software Notice.
 - You can access and use Windows Admin Center tool application programming interfaces (APIs) through other methods during an active session of Windows Admin Center if you have access to that session. The actions you take using these APIs only affect the machine you installed Windows Admin Center on, also known as the gateway machine. They don't affect machines managed remotely without authentication through the Windows Admin Center gateway.
 - Some APIs used by Windows Admin Center, including the DeploymentShare API, require the user to be a local administrator. Network share creation operations can't be performed by a standard Windows user by default. Windows Admin Center can't elevate a standard user account to administrator. Adding the user to the "Gateway administrators" group in Settings only changes the permissions the user has within the gateway, not on the system.

- You may not run into this issue on modernized gateway builds of Windows Admin Center. By default, modernized gateway builds utilize a form login to access the gateway, which doesn't have the local administrator restriction. Existing versions of Windows Admin Center utilize NTLM/Kerberos, which obtains a token limited to the localhost environment. NTLM/Kerberos login is also available on modernized gateway builds.
- Windows Admin Center doesn't support authenticating guest users of Microsoft Entra ID tenants. As a result, guest users of Microsoft Entra ID tenants will no longer be able to connect their Windows Admin Center instance to Azure or use Azure services like Azure Arc, Azure Site Recovery, Azure File Sync, etc.

Extension Manager

- When you update Windows Admin Center, you must reinstall your extensions.
- If you add an extension feed that is inaccessible, no warning or error message appears.

Extensions not supported

Even with an added extension feed, the following extensions currently don't work with the modernized gateway build 2410:

- Dell OpenManage
- Lenovo XClarity Integrator
- Fujitsu ServerView RAID
- Fujitsu Software Infrastructure Manager (ISM)
- Fujitsu ServerView Health
- Pure Storage FlashArray

Partner extension issues

Dell's EMC OpenManage Integration extension utilizes APIs provided by Windows Admin Center to push files onto target nodes. APIs such as `NodeExtensionInstall` only work when the user is a gateway administrator; it doesn't support non-admin use.

Browser-specific issues

This section describes issues that can happen when you use Windows Admin Center in an internet browser.

Microsoft Edge

If you have Windows Admin Center deployed as a service and you're using Microsoft Edge as your browser, you might not be able to connect your gateway to Azure after opening a new browser window. There isn't currently a solution for this issue, but you can work around it by adding `https://login.microsoftonline.com`, `https://login.live.com`, and the URL of your gateway as trusted sites and allowed sites for pop-up blocker settings on your client-side browser.

For more information, see the [troubleshooting guide](#).

Google Chrome

- Before version 70, Chrome had a [bug](#) that affected the WebSockets protocol and Windows New Technology Local Area Network Manager (NTLM) authentication. This bug also affects the following programs:
 - Windows Events
 - PowerShell
 - Remote Desktop
- Many credential prompts might appear while you're using Chrome, especially when you're adding connections in a workgroup environment.
- If you have Windows Admin Center deployed as a service, you must enable popups from the gateway URL to use Azure integration.

Mozilla Firefox

- Windows Admin Center isn't tested with Mozilla Firefox, but most functionality should work.
- If you're using Windows 10, you need to import the Windows Admin Center Client certificate into Firefox to use Windows Admin Center.

WebSocket compatibility when using a proxy service

Scenarios involving using Windows Admin Center with a proxy service often don't support the WebSocket protocol, which can affect the following programs:

- Remote Desktop
- PowerShell
- Packet Monitoring
- Windows Events

Events

When you export large log files, you can sometimes receive an error message about packet size.

To resolve this issue:

1. Open an elevated command prompt on the gateway machine.
2. Run the following command:

Windows Command Prompt

```
winrm set winrm/config @{MaxEnvelopeSizekb="8192"}
```

Remote Desktop


- When you deploy Windows Admin Center as a service, the Remote Desktop tool sometimes doesn't load after the Windows Admin Center service updates to a new version. To work around this issue, clear your browser cache.
- The Remote Desktop tool sometimes doesn't connect when managing Windows Server 2012.
- When using the Remote Desktop to connect to a machine that isn't Domain joined, you must enter your account in the `MACHINENAME\USERNAME` syntax.
- Some configurations can block Windows Admin Center's remote desktop client with group policy. If you're blocked by this issue, open the **Local Group Policy Editor** and reconfigure the **Computer Configuration\Administrative Templates\Windows Components\Remote Desktop Services\Remote Desktop Session Host\Connections Group Policy Object (GPO)**.
- The Remote Desktop tool doesn't currently support any text, image, or file copy and paste between the local desktop and the remote session.

- You can copy text the same way you would during a local session by either right-clicking and selecting **Copy** or pressing the **Ctrl+C** keys, but you can only paste by right-clicking and selecting **Paste**.
- Remote sessions don't support the following keys and keyboard shortcuts:
 - Alt+Tab
 - Function keys
 - Windows Key
 - PrtScn
- When using Remote Desktop to connect to a machine, keyboard language mapping may not work properly.

Support for Windows Server 2012 R2, 2012, and 2008 R2

Windows Admin Center requires PowerShell features that aren't included in Windows Server 2012 R2, 2012, or 2008 R2. If you plan to manage Windows Server with Windows Admin Center, you must install Windows Management Framework (WMF) version 5.1 or later on those servers.

To install WMF:

1. Open an elevated PowerShell window.
2. Enter `$PSVersionTable` to verify if you have WMF installed and check the version number.
3. [Download and install WMF](#)  if you haven't already.

Role Based Access Control (RBAC)

- RBAC can't deploy on machines configured to use Windows Defender Application Control (WDAC).
- To use RBAC in a cluster, you must deploy the configuration to each member node individually.
- When you deploy RBAC, you may get unauthorized errors incorrectly attributed to the RBAC configuration.

Server Manager solution

This section describes common issues you can run into in Server Manager on Windows Admin Center.

Certificates

Server Manager on Windows Admin Center doesn't currently support importing the `.PFX Encrypted Certificate` into the current user store.

Files

Windows Admin Center doesn't currently support uploading or downloading files over 100 MB in size.

PowerShell

- The issue described in [WebSocket compatibility when using a proxy service](#) affects PowerShell.
- PowerShell in Server Manager doesn't support pasting into the window by right-clicking. To paste into the window, you need to right-click and select **Paste** from the drop-down context menu or use the **Ctrl+V** shortcut.
- PowerShell in Server Manager doesn't support the Ctrl+C shortcut to copy content to the clipboard. To copy content, highlight the text, right-click it, then select **Copy**.
- When you make the Windows Admin Center window smaller, the terminal content adjusts to fit the new window size. When you return the window to its original size, the content might not return to its original state. You can restore the text by using the `Clear-Host` command, or disconnect and reconnect using the button above the terminal.
- The account for the PowerShell session in version 2410 always defaults to the user signed into the Windows Admin Center gateway, even if different management credentials were specified when remoting to a connection.

Registry Editor

Registry Editor for Windows Admin Center for Windows Server hasn't implemented search functionality.

Roles and Features

- When you select roles or features that don't have available installation sources, the system skips them.
- If you choose to not automatically restart after you install a role, you won't see any more notification messages asking you to restart.
- If you do choose to automatically reboot, the reboot occurs before the status bar reaches 100%.

Storage

- DVD, CD, and Floppy drives don't appear as volumes on down-level.
- Some properties in Volumes and Disks appear as unknown or blank in the Details panel because they aren't available in down-level storage.
- If you're creating a new Resilient File System (ReFS) volume, ReFS only supports an allocation unit size of 64K on Windows 2012 and 2012 R2 machines. If you create a ReFS volume with a smaller allocation unit size on down-level targets, file system formatting doesn't work, making the new volume unusable. To resolve this issue, delete the unusable volume, then create a new one with 64K allocation unit size.

Updates

After the system installs updates, it sometimes caches the install status and requires a browser refresh. If you see an error message that says "Keyset doesn't exist" when attempting to set up Azure Update management, follow these directions on the managed node:

1. Stop the **Cryptographic Services** service.
2. Change the folder options to show hidden files, if necessary.
3. Go to the %allusersprofile%\Microsoft\Crypto\RSA\S-1-5-18 folder and delete all its contents.
4. Restart the **Cryptographic Services** service.
5. Reinstall Update Management with Windows Admin Center.

Virtual machines

- If you're managing your virtual machines (VMs) on a Windows Server 2012 session host, the in-browser VMConnect tool can't connect to the VM. You can resolve this issue by downloading the .rdp file to connect to the VM.
- If you've set up Azure Site Recovery on a host outside of Windows Admin Center, it can't protect VMs from inside Windows Admin Center.
- Windows Admin Center doesn't currently support advanced features available in Hyper-V Manager, such as Virtual SAN Manager, Move VM, Export VM, and VM Replication.

Virtual switches

When you add network interface controllers (NICs) to a team for switch-embedded teaming (SET), you must make sure they're on the same subnet.

Computer Management solution

The Computer Management solution contains some Server Manager tools, so the same known issues that apply to Server Manager apply here. We're aware of the following Computer Management solution-specific issues:

- If you sign in to your Windows 10 device with [a Microsoft Account](#) (MSA) or Microsoft Entra ID, you must use manage-as to provide credentials for a local administrator account.
- When you try to manage the local host, a message appears telling you to elevate the gateway process. If you select **No** in the User Account Control window that appears, you must cancel the connection attempt and start over.
- Windows 10 has WinRM and PowerShell remoting disabled by default.
 - To enable management of the Windows 10 Client, open an elevated PowerShell prompt and run the `Enable-PSRemoting` cmdlet.
 - You should also update your firewall to allow connections from outside the local subnet by running `Set-NetFirewallRule -Name WINRM-HTTP-In-TCP -RemoteAddress Any`. For more information about how to update your firewall in more restrictive network scenarios, see [Enable PSRemoting](#).

Cluster deployment

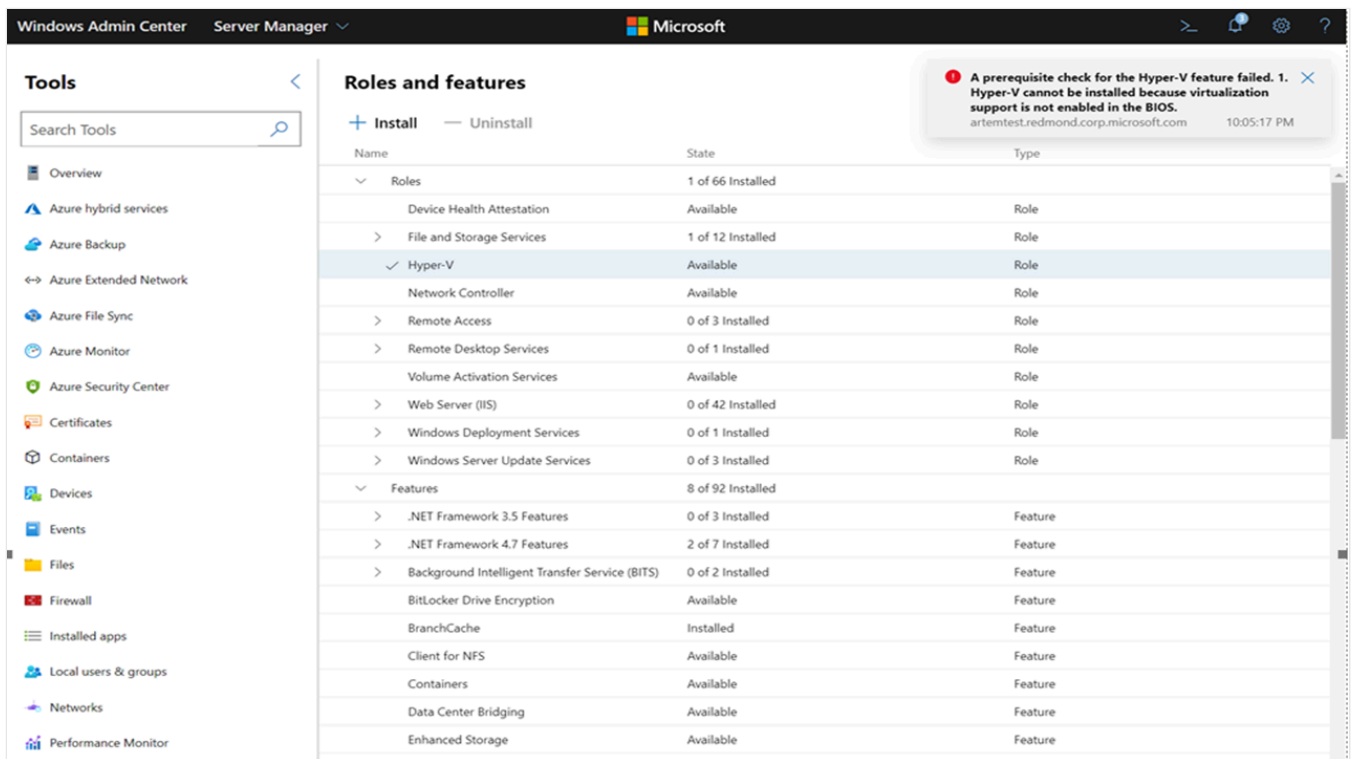
This section describes known issues that affect cluster deployment.

Adding servers to cluster groups

Windows Admin Center doesn't currently support scenarios with mixed work group machines when adding servers. All machines you add to cluster groups must be part of the same work group. If they aren't, an error message appears that says "Can't create a cluster with servers in different Active Directory domains. Verify the server names are correct. Move all the servers into the same domain and try again." You can't proceed with setting up the cluster unless you use machines from the same work group.

Enabling Hyper-V on VMs

You can only install and enable Hyper-V on VMs running Azure Local. Trying to enable Hyper-V on VMs without Azure Local generates an error message that says "A prerequisite check for the Hyper-V feature failed," as shown in the following screenshot.



To install Hyper-V on VMs running Azure Local, open an elevated PowerShell prompt and run the following command:

PowerShell

```
Enable-WindowsOptionalFeature -Online -FeatureName 'Microsoft-Hyper-V'
```

Server restart time after updates

At times, servers may take longer than anticipated to restart after installing updates. To determine if the server has restarted successfully, the Windows Admin Center cluster deployment wizard periodically checks the server's restart state. However, if the user manually restarts the server outside of the wizard, the wizard is unable to capture the server state in a suitable manner.

To work around this issue, close the cluster deployment wizard before manually restarting the server. Once you've restarted the server, you can open the cluster deployment wizard again.

Storage error after deleting a cluster

If you delete a cluster, you can encounter an error if you haven't cleared the storage pools from the deleted cluster. The deleted cluster object locks the storage pools, so you must manually clear the pools.

If you've already encountered this error message, here's how to clear the deleted cluster object from the storage pools:

1. Open an elevated PowerShell window.
2. On all nodes, run the following command:

```
PowerShell
```

```
Clear-ClusterNode
```

3. Next, remove all previous storage pools by running the following command:

```
PowerShell
```

```
Get-StoragePool -IsPrimordial 0 | Remove-StoragePool
```

4. If you've configured the storage pools to be read-only, then you must change the storage pools to write mode before removing them by running the following command:

```
PowerShell
```

```
Get-StoragePool <PoolName> | Set-StoragePool -IsReadOnly $false
```

If you haven't encountered this error but want to avoid it, follow these instructions.

1. Open an elevated PowerShell window.
2. Run this command to remove the virtual disk:

```
PowerShell
```

```
Get-VirtualDisk | Remove-VirtualDisk
```

3. Next, Run this command to remove the storage pools:

```
PowerShell
```

```
Get-StoragePool -IsPrimordial 0 | Remove-StoragePool
```

4. After that, run this command to remove resources associated with the cluster:

```
PowerShell
```

```
Get-ClusterResource | ? ResourceType -eq "virtual machine" | Remove-ClusterResource  
Get-ClusterResource | ? ResourceType -like "*virtual machine*" | Remove-ClusterResource
```

5. Now, run this command to clean up:

```
PowerShell
```

```
Remove-Cluster -CleanupAD
```

6. Finally, run this command on all nodes:

```
PowerShell
```

```
Clear-ClusterNode
```

Stretch cluster creation

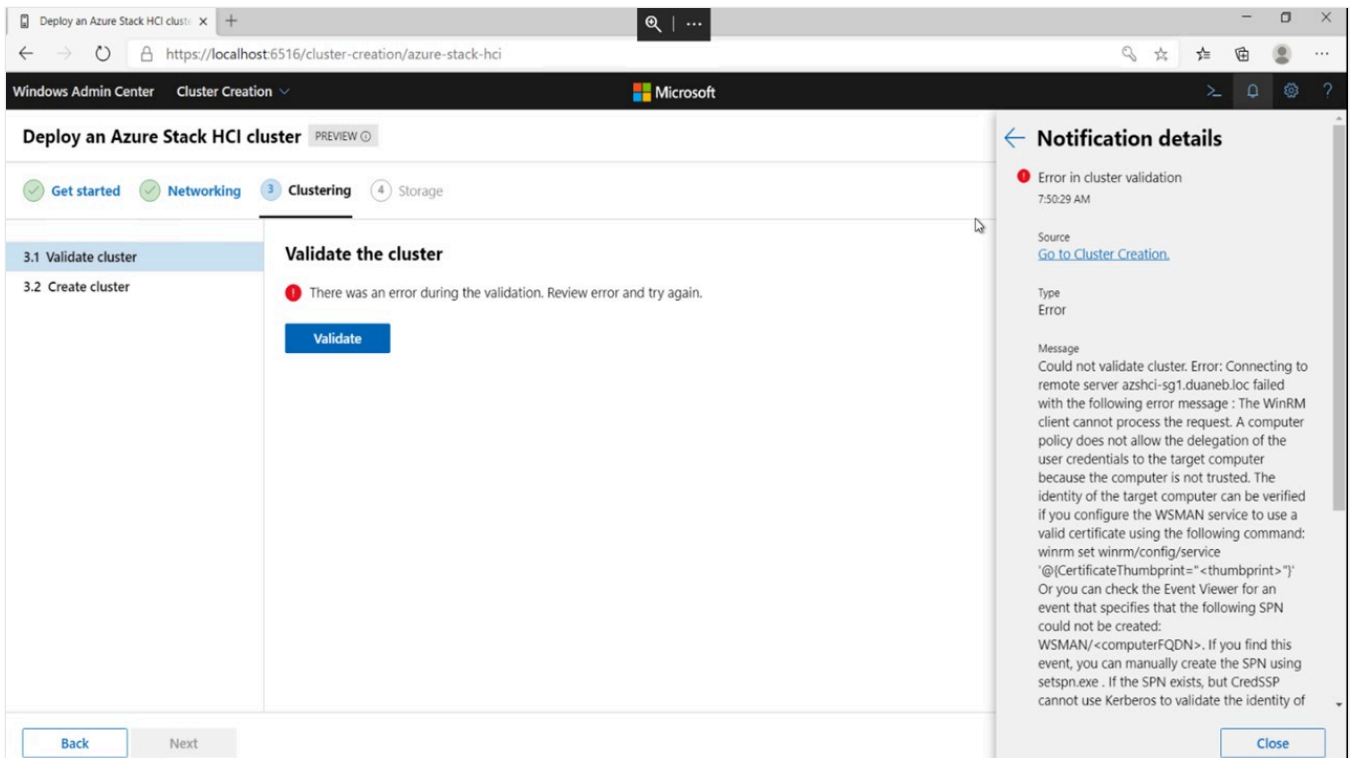
We recommend you use domain-joined servers when you create a stretch cluster. Due to WinRM limitations, you can encounter a network segmentation issue when you try to use work group machines while deploying a stretch cluster.

Undo and start over

When you use the same machines repeatedly while deploying clusters, you need to regularly clean up that set of machines. For more information about how to run cleanup processes on your cluster, see [Deploy hyperconverged infrastructure](#).

CredSSP in cluster creation

The Windows Admin Center cluster deployment wizard uses CredSSP. Sometimes, CredSSP can cause an error message that says "There was an error during the validation. Review error and try again" appear when you're validating a cluster, as shown in the following screenshot.



To resolve this issue:

1. Open an elevated PowerShell window.
2. Disable CredSSP settings on all nodes and the Windows Admin Center gateway machine.
 - Run this command on your gateway machine:

```
PowerShell  
  
Disable-WSManCredSSP -Role Client
```

- Run this command on all nodes in your cluster:

```
PowerShell  
  
Disable-WSManCredSSP -Role Server
```

3. Run the following command on all nodes to repair their trusts.

```
PowerShell
```

```
Test-ComputerSecureChannel -Verbose -Repair -Credential <account name>
```

- Next, open a command prompt and run the following command on all nodes to reset group policy propagated data:

```
Windows Command Prompt
```

```
gpupdate /force
```

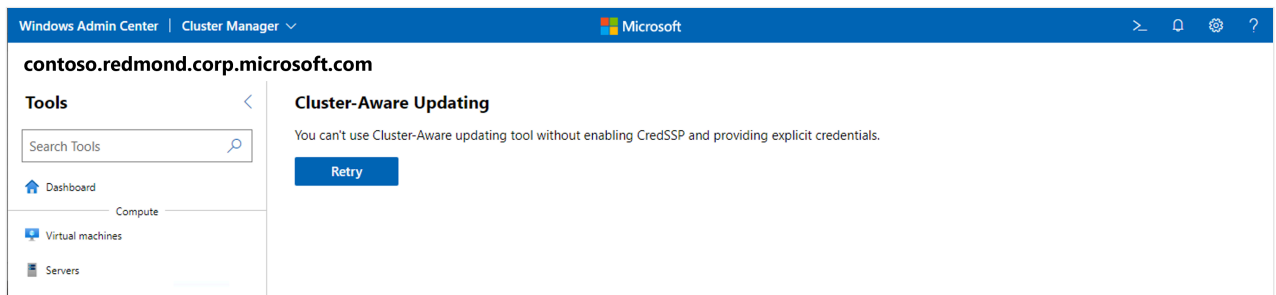
- Reboot each node.
- After rebooting the nodes, open PowerShell again and run the following command to test the connectivity between your gateway machine and target nodes.

```
PowerShell
```

```
Enter-PSSession -ComputerName <node fqdn>
```

CredSSP

- When you use the Updates tool, you sometimes see an error message that says "You can't use Cluster-Aware updating tool without enabling CredSSP and providing explicit credentials" when you try to update new clusters, as shown in the following screenshot.



To resolve this issue, update Windows Admin Center to version 2110 or later.

- The CredSSP session endpoint permission issue is a common CredSSP error that appears when Windows Admin Center is running on Windows client machines. To resolve this issue, you should add affected users to the Windows Admin Center CredSSP administrators group, then ask the user to sign back in to the desktop computer running Windows Admin Center.

Nested virtualization

When you're validating Azure Local cluster deployments on VMs, you must enable nested virtualization before you enable roles or features by running the following command in PowerShell:

PowerShell

```
Set-VMProcessor -VMName <VMName> -ExposeVirtualizationExtensions $true
```

If you're using virtual switch teaming in a VM environment, you also need to run this command on the session host after creating a VM:

PowerShell

```
Get-VM | %{ Set-VMNetworkAdapter -VMName $_.Name -MacAddressSpoofing On -  
AllowTeaming On }
```

If you're deploying a cluster using the Azure Stack HCI OS, there's an extra requirement. The VM boot virtual hard drive must be preinstalled with Hyper-V features. To preinstall these features, run the following command before creating the VMs:

PowerShell

```
Install-WindowsFeature -VHD <Path to the VHD> -Name Hyper-V, RSAT-Hyper-V-Tools,  
Hyper-V-PowerShell
```

Remote direct memory access support

The cluster deployment feature in Windows Admin Center 2007 doesn't support remote direct memory access (RDMA) configurations. To resolve this issue, update to a later version of Windows Admin Center.

Failover Cluster Manager solution

- When managing a hyper-converged or traditional cluster, you can sometimes see an error message that says "Shell not found." You can do one of the following to resolve this issue:
 - Reload your browser
 - Go to another tool, then return to Failover Cluster Manager
- You can sometimes encounter an issue when managing a down-level cluster with an incomplete configuration. To resolve this issue, make sure the cluster has the **RSAT-Clustering-PowerShell** feature installed and enabled on each member node. If not, open PowerShell and enter the following command on each cluster node:

PowerShell

```
Install-WindowsFeature -Name RSAT-Clustering-PowerShell
```

- If Windows Admin Center can't discover the cluster, try adding it with the entire fully qualified domain name (FQDN).
- When connecting to a cluster using Windows Admin Center installed as a gateway while using a username and password to authenticate, you must select **Use these credentials for all connections** so to make the credentials available to query the member nodes.

Hyper-Converged Cluster Manager solution

Windows Admin Center has disabled certain commands, such as **Drives - Update firmware**, **Servers - Remove** and **Volumes - Open**, because it doesn't currently support them.

Azure services

The following sections describe issues you can encounter when using Azure services while in Windows Admin Center.

Azure login and gateway registration

- When attempting to register your Windows Admin Center gateway in the Azure operated by 21Vianet or Azure US Gov cloud domains in version 2211, the gateway can sometimes redirect you to the Azure Global sign-in experience. To work around this issue, use an earlier version of Windows Admin Center.
- In the 2009 release, you can run into issues signing in to Azure or registering your Windows Admin Center gateway with Azure. Try doing the following to troubleshoot the issue:
 - Before using any Azure features in Windows Admin Center, including gateway registration, make sure you've signed in to your Azure account in a different tab or window. We recommend you sign in through the [Azure portal](#) [↗].
 - If you successfully sign in to Azure during gateway registration but don't see visual confirmation on the **Azure** page of your Windows Admin Center settings, refresh the page by going to another page, then returning.
 - If you've already given admin approval for Windows Admin Center in the portal but still see an error message that says "Need admin approval", try signing in to Azure

using the banners around Windows Admin Center instead of going to the Settings page.

- If your proxy is misconfigured, you can see an error message that says "Error: Value can't be null. Parameter name: httpClientFactory." To resolve this issue, go to the **Settings** page and adjust your settings to the correct configuration.

Azure File Sync permissions

Azure File Sync requires permissions in Azure that Windows Admin Center didn't provide before version 1910. If you registered your Windows Admin Center gateway with Azure using a version earlier than 1910, you must update your Microsoft Entra application in order to use Azure File Sync in the latest version of Windows Admin Center. The extra permissions let Azure File Sync automatically configure storage account access as described in [Ensure Azure File Sync has access to the storage account](#).

There are two ways you can update Microsoft Entra ID.

To update using the registration method:

1. Go to **Settings > Azure > Unregister**
2. Register Windows Admin Center with Azure again, making sure you choose to create a new Microsoft Entra application.

To update using Azure:

1. Open Microsoft Entra ID.
2. Go to **App Registrations**, select the name of application you want to update to open its overview page.
3. Once you're in the application overview page, go to **API permissions**.
4. Select **Add a permission**.
5. Select **Microsoft Graph > Delegated permissions > Directory** and select the **Directory.AccessAsUser.All** checkbox.
6. Finally, select **Add permissions** to save the changes you made to the app.

Options for setting up Azure management services

Azure management services, including Azure Monitor, Azure Update Management, and Azure Security Center, all use the Microsoft Monitoring Agent for on-premises servers. Azure Update

Management supports limited regions and needs its Log Analytics workspace linked to an Azure Automation account. If you want to set up multiple services in Windows Admin Center, you need to set up Azure Update Management first, then either Azure Security Center or Azure Monitor.

If you've already configured Azure management services that use the Microsoft Monitoring Agent before trying to use Azure Update Management in Windows Admin Center, the service only lets you configure Azure Update Management if existing resources linked to the Microsoft Monitoring Agent support it.

If the linked resources don't support Azure Update Management, there are two ways you can work around it.

To resolve the issue using the Control Panel:

1. On the Start menu, go to **Control Panel > Microsoft Monitoring Agent**.
2. Follow the directions in [How do I stop an agent from communicating with Log Analytics](#) to disconnect your server from Azure Monitor, Azure Security Center, or other Azure management solutions you're currently using.
3. Configure Azure Update Management in Windows Admin Center.
4. Reconnect to the Azure management solutions you disconnected in step 2.

To resolve the issue using Azure Update Management:

1. Follow the instructions in [Update Management overview](#) to manually set up the Azure resources you need for Azure Update Management.
2. Follow the directions in [Adding or removing a workspace](#) to manually update the Microsoft Monitoring Agent outside of Windows Admin Center and add the new workspace for the Update Management solution you want to use.

Windows Remote Management errors

You may encounter the following error messages when using Windows Remote Management.

General connection error

When you encounter this error, the following error message appears:

error

```
Cluster wasn't created Connecting to remote server tk5-3wp13r1131.cfdev.nttest.microsoft.com failed with the following error message: WinRM can't complete the operation. Verify that the specified computer name is valid, that the computer is accessible over the network, and that a firewall exception for the WinRM service is enabled and allows access from this computer. By default, the WinRM firewall exception for public profiles limits access to remote computers within the same local subnet. For more information, see the about_Remote_Troubleshooting Help topic.
```

This error usually appears when you're trying to connect using WinRM. It can happen for the following reasons:

- If the service couldn't resolve DNS, make sure you entered the correct server name.
- If the service couldn't reach the server name at all, this is likely due to a network connection issue, such as a network disruption.
- If the firewall rules aren't configured for the WinRM service, you must reconfigure them for domain and private profiles.
- If the WinRM service isn't running or disabled, enable the service and make sure it keeps running.

Authentication error

When you encounter this error, the following error message appears:

```
error
```

```
Connecting to remote server ack failed with the following error message: WinRM can't process the request. The following error with error code 0x8009030e occurred while using Negotiate authentication: A specified logon session doesn't exist. It may already have been terminated. \r\n This can occur if the provided credentials are not valid on the target server, or if the server identity could not be verified. If you trust the server identity add the server name to the TrustedHosts list, and then retry the request. Use winrm.cmd to view or edit the TrustedHosts list. Note that computers in the TrustedHosts list might not be authenticated. For more information about how to edit the TrustedHosts list, run the following
```

```
command: winrm help
config. For more information, see the about_Remote_Troubleshooting Help topic.
```

This error usually occurs on cluster connections when WinRM can't connect because of the following reasons:

- The user is trying to remotely connect to a domain-connected machine while signed in as a local user administrator account.
- The user trying to sign in is in the domain but can't contact the domain even though they can reach the server. When this happens, WinRM treats the user like they aren't in the domain but are connecting to a domain account.

You can try the following methods to resolve this issue:

- Make sure users can always contact the domain, especially after a network operation.
- You should add all computers you're connecting to into the trusted hosts (FQDNS), such as `@{TrustedHosts="VS1.contoso.com,VS2.contoso.com,my2012cluster.contoso.com"}.`
- The General connection error should pass all validations.

WinRM service

When you encounter this error, the following error message appears:

```
error
```

```
We can't display the changes right now:
Connecting to remote server localhost failed with the
following error message : The client can't connect to the destination specified in
the request.
Verify that the service on the destination is running and is accepting requests.
Consult the logs
and documentation for the WS-Management services running on the destination,
mostly commonly IIS or
WinRM. If the destination is the WinRM service, run the following command on the
destination to
analyze and configure the WinRM service: "winrm quickconfig". For more
information, see the
about_Remote_Troubleshooting Help topic.
```

You can encounter this error for the following reasons:

- The WinRM service isn't running. The service could be temporarily disabled or completely shut down. To resolve this issue, make sure the WinRM service is always running.

- The WinRM listener isn't configured or is corrupted. The quickest way to solve this problem is to run `WinRM quickconfig` in PowerShell, which creates a listener. WinRM also has two built-in listeners for HTTPS and HTTP connections. The HTTPS server and client should both have the same valid certificates.

Security error

When you encounter this error, the following error message appears:

```
error
```

```
Connecting to remote server dc1.root.contoso.com failed with the following error message:
WinRM can't process the request. The following error with errorcode 0x80090322 occurred while
using Kerberos authentication. An unknown security error occurred. At line:1
char:1 +
Enter-PSSession dc1.root.contoso.com +
~~~~~ + CategoryInfo
:InvalidArgument:(dc1.root.contoso.com:String)[Enter-PSSession],
PSRemotingTransportException +
FullyQualifiedErrorId : CreateRemoteRunspaceFailed
```

This error is uncommon. You usually encounter this area when an account tries to create a remote connection. In most cases, one or more default HTTP SPNs are registered to a service account, causing Kerberos authentication to fail. This issue usually happens because some software installed on the server needs one or more SPNs to function properly, such as SQL Server Reporting Services, Microsoft Dynamics, SharePoint, and so on.

In some cases, one of the SPNs is registered to a service account while the other one isn't. In that case, the WinRM connection succeeds when trying to start a session with the server name, but fails when it tries to start a session using the FQDN.

To resolve this issue, check if one or more default HTTP SPNs are registered to a service account by running the following command in PowerShell:

```
PowerShell
```

```
setspn -q HTTP/servername.or.fqdn
```

If the service finds the SPN but the server name isn't in the highlighted field of the error message, run the following command to set up dedicated SPNs for WinRM by specifying the port number and the machine account:

```
PowerShell
```

```
setspn -s HTTP/servername.or.fqdn:5985 servername
```

If you're connecting remotely using PowerShell, make sure to also use the *IncludePortInSPN* parameter, as shown in the following example command:

PowerShell

```
Enter-PSSession -ComputerName servername.or.fqdn -SessionOption (New-PSSessionOption -IncludePortInSPN)
```

WinRM status 500

When you encounter this error, the following error message appears:

error

```
Error: Connecting to remote server YAZSHCISIIH01.ad.yara.com failed with the following error message:  
The WinRM client received an HTTP server error status (500), but the remote service did not include any other information about the cause of the failure. For more information, see the about_Remote_Troubleshooting Help topic.
```

This error is very rare. When you see this error message, it usually means WinRM couldn't process the request. The reason why this error appears varies based on context.

To resolve this issue, make sure remoting is enabled and that you configure the WinRM listener to accept requests. We also recommend you check the event logs for other errors, such as if WinRM can't access certain files in the file system due to the files only having read permissions.

Windows Admin Center - License Terms

Article • 03/31/2022

Review our Windows Admin Center license terms.

- [Microsoft Software License Terms - Pre-release extensions for Microsoft Windows Admin Center](#)
- [License terms for extensions](#)
- [Windows Admin Center extensions publisher agreement](#)
- [Microsoft extensions participation policy](#)
- [Microsoft Software License Terms - Windows Admin Center - Preview](#)
- [Windows Admin Center for Microsoft Windows Server and Microsoft Windows operating system \(Version 10\)](#)
- [Windows Server-related license terms](#)

Feedback

Was this page helpful?

 Yes

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Extensions for Windows Admin Center

Article • 01/12/2022 • Applies to:  Windows Admin Center,  Windows Admin Center Preview

Windows Admin Center is built as an extensible platform to enable partners and developers to leverage existing capabilities within Windows Admin Center, seamlessly integrate with other IT administration products and solutions, and provide extra value to customers. Each solution and tool in Windows Admin Center is built as an extension using the same extensibility features available to partners and developers, so you can build powerful tools just like the ones available in Windows Admin Center today.

Windows Admin Center extensions are built using modern web technologies including HTML5, CSS, Angular, TypeScript and jQuery, and can manage target servers via PowerShell or WMI. You can also manage target servers, services, or devices over different protocols such as REST by building a Windows Admin Center gateway plugin.

Why you should consider developing an extension for Windows Admin Center

Here's the value you can bring to your product and customers by developing extensions for Windows Admin Center:

- **Integrate with Windows Admin Center tools:** Integrate your products and services with server and cluster management tools in Windows Admin Center and deliver unified and seamless, end-to-end monitoring, management, troubleshooting experiences to your customers.
- **Leverage platform security, identity and management capabilities:** Enable Microsoft Entra ID support, multi-factor authentication, Role-Based Access Control (RBAC), logging, and auditing for your product and services by leveraging Windows Admin Center platform capabilities to meet the complex requirements of today's IT organizations.
- **Develop using the latest web technologies:** Quickly build stunning user experiences using modern web technologies including HTML5, CSS, Angular, TypeScript and jQuery, and rich, powerful UI controls included in the Windows Admin Center SDK.
- **Extend product outreach:** Become a part of the Windows Admin Center ecosystem with outreach to our expanding customer base.

Start developing with the Windows Admin Center SDK

Getting started with Windows Admin Center development is easy! Sample code can be found for [tool](#), [solution](#), and [gateway plugin](#) extension types in our SDK documentation. There you will use the Windows Admin Center SDK to build a new extension project, then follow the individual guides to customize your project to meet your needs.

We've made a Windows Admin Center [SDK design toolkit](#) available to help you rapidly mock up extensions in PowerPoint using Windows Admin Center styles, controls, and page templates. See what your extension can look like in Windows Admin Center before you start coding!

We also have sample code hosted on GitHub: [Developer Tools](#) is a sample solution extension containing a rich collection of controls that you can browse and use in your own extension. Developer Tools is a fully functioning extension that can be side-loaded into Windows Admin Center in Developer Mode.

See the topics below to learn more about the SDK and get started:

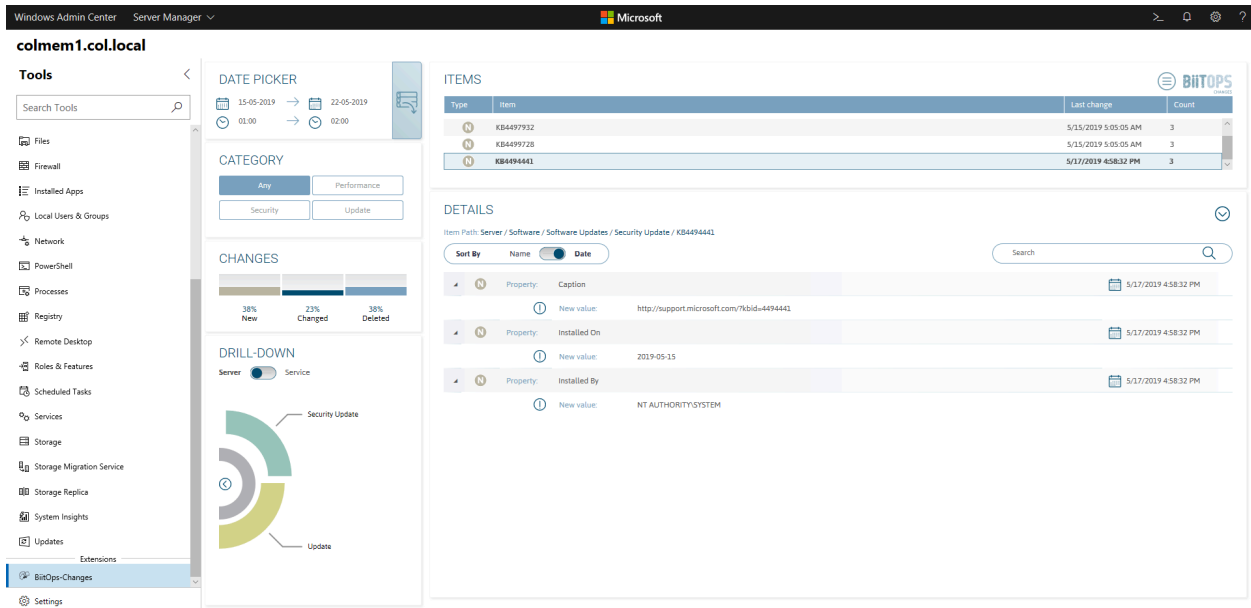
- [Understand how extensions work](#)
- [Develop an extension](#)
- [Guides](#)
- [Publish your extension](#)

Partner Spotlight

See the amazing value our partners have started to bring to the Windows Admin Center ecosystem and try these extensions out today. Learn more on [how to install extensions](#) from Windows Admin Center.

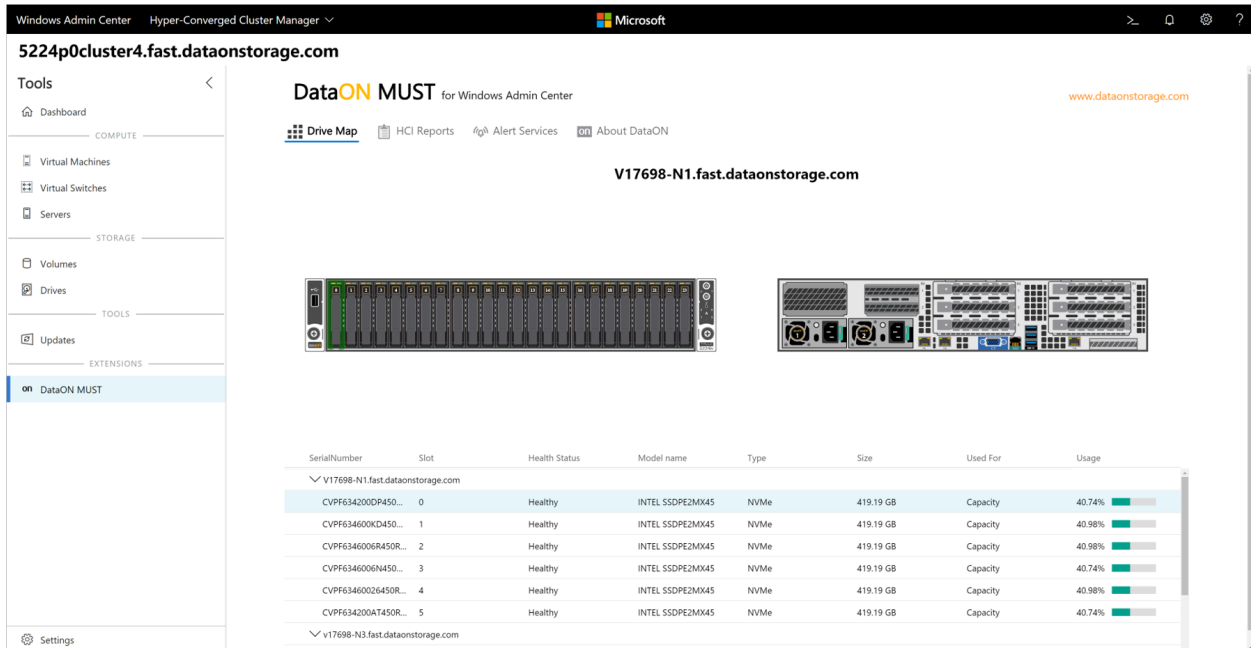
BiitOps

The BiitOps Changes extension provides change tracking for hardware, software, and configuration settings on your Windows Server physical/virtual machines. The BiitOps Changes extension will show precisely what is new, what has changed and what has been deleted in a single-pane-of-glass to help track issues related to compliance, reliability and security. [Learn more about the BiitOps Changes extension.](#)



DataON

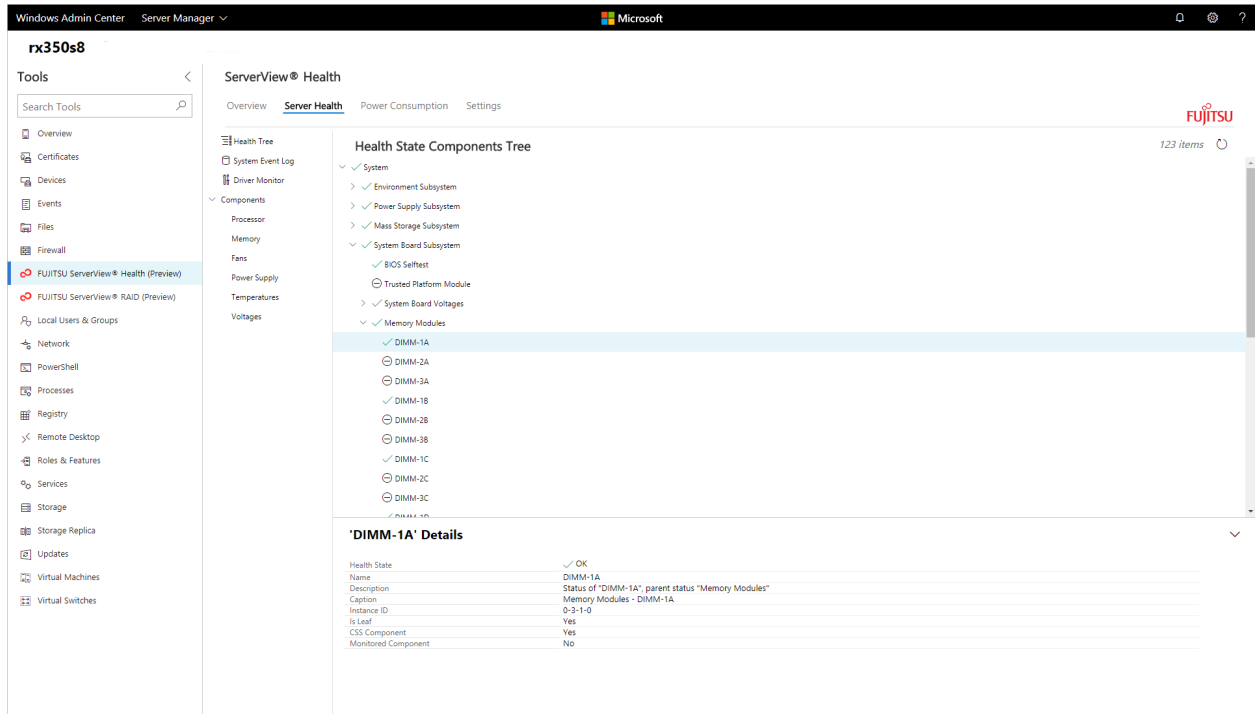
The DataON MUST extension brings monitoring, management, and end-to-end insight into DataON's hyper-converged infrastructure and storage systems based on Windows Server. The MUST extension adds unique value such as historical data reporting, disk mapping, system alerts and SAN-like call home service, complementing the Windows Admin Center server and hyper-converged infrastructure management capabilities, through a seamless, unified experience. [Learn more about DataON's MUST extension and their development experience.](#)



Fujitsu

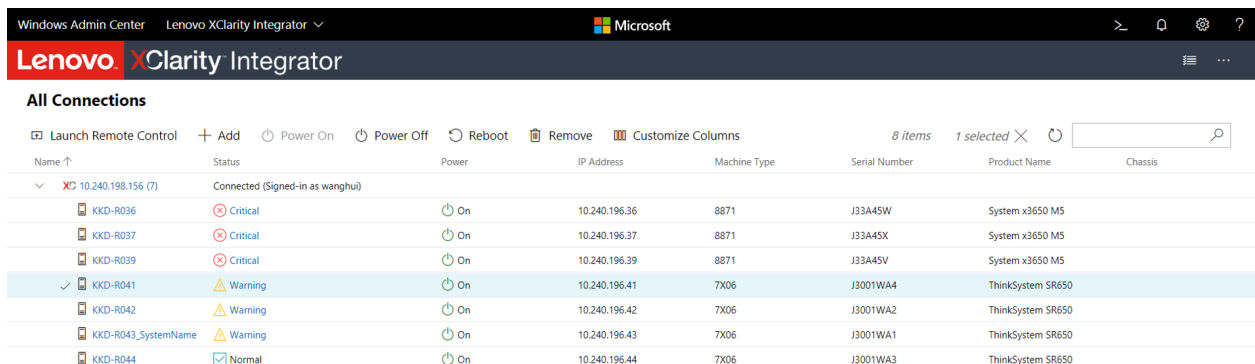
Fujitsu's ServerView Health and RAID Health extensions for Windows Admin Center provide in-depth monitoring and management of critical hardware components such as

processors, memory, power, and storage subsystems for Fujitsu PRIMERGY servers. By utilizing the Windows Admin Center UX design patterns and UI controls, Fujitsu has brought us a huge step towards our vision of end-to-end insight into server roles and services, to operating system, and to hardware management through the Windows Admin Center platform. [Learn more about Fujitsu's extensions and their development experience.](#)



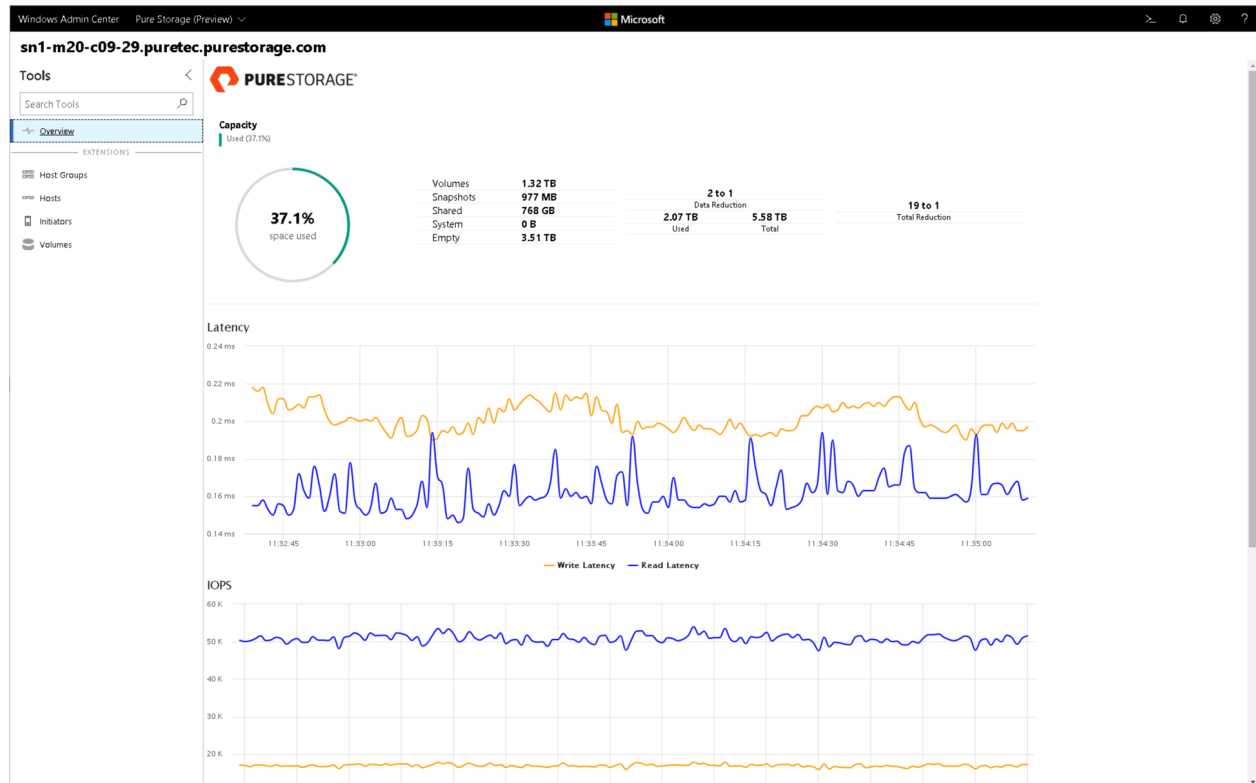
Lenovo

The Lenovo XClarity Integrator extension takes hardware management to the next level by seamlessly integrating into various experiences within Windows Admin Center. The XClarity Integrator solution provides a high-level view of all your Lenovo servers, and different tool extensions provide hardware details whether you are connected to a single server, failover cluster, or hyper-converged cluster. [Learn more about the Lenovo XClarity Integrator extension.](#)



Pure Storage

Pure Storage provides enterprise, all-flash data storage solutions that deliver data-centric architecture to accelerate your business for a competitive advantage. The Pure Storage extension for Windows Admin Center provides a single-pane view into Pure FlashArray products and empowers users to conduct monitoring tasks, view real-time performance metrics, and manage storage volumes and initiators through a single UI experience. [Learn more about Pure's extensions and their development experience.](#)



QCT

The QCT Management Suite extension complements Windows Admin Center by providing physical server monitoring and management for QCT Azure Local certified systems. The QCT Management Suite extension displays server hardware information, and provides an intuitive wizard UI to help replace physical disks efficiently, hardware event log tools, and S.M.A.R.T. based predictive disk management. [Learn more about the QCT Management Suite extension.](#)

Windows Admin Center Server Manager Microsoft

s0s2df1004.qct.configurator

Tools

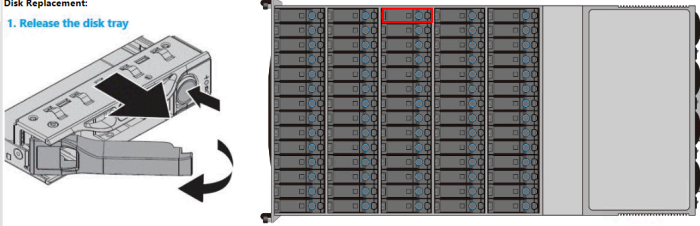
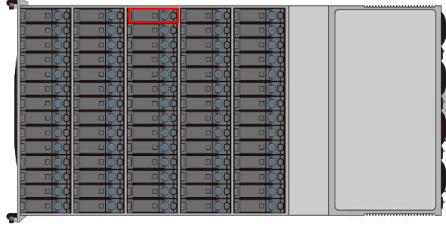

Search Tools

QCT Management Suite

Overview Disk Setting Contact QCT

Disk Replacement:

1. Release the disk tray

Name	Slot	Status	Media Type	Firmware Version
ATA_SAMSUNG_M27KM1T9	0	Healthy	SSD	104Q
ATA_SAMSUNG_M27KM1T9	1	Healthy	SSD	104Q
ATA_ST8000NM0055-1RM	2	Healthy	HDD	PN04
ATA_ST8000NM0055-1RM	3	Healthy	HDD	PN04
ATA_ST8000NM0055-1RM	4	Healthy	HDD	PN04
ATA_SAMSUNG_M27KM1T9	5	Healthy	SSD	104Q
ATA_ST8000NM0055-1RM	6	Healthy	HDD	PN04
ATA_ST8000NM0055-1RM	7	Healthy	HDD	PN04
ATA_ST8000NM0055-1RM	8	Healthy	HDD	PN04
ATA_ST8000NM0055-1RM	9	Healthy	HDD	PN04

74 items 1 selected

Detail

Friendly name:	Media Type:	Status:	Slot:	Firmware Version:
ATA ST8000NM0055-1RM	HDD	Healthy	2	PN04
Size:	Storage Enclosure:	Disk Replacement:		
8001563222016	T21P-4U SIM 0	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Show	<input type="checkbox"/> Disk LED Turn On	<input type="checkbox"/> Disk LED Turn Off

Feedback

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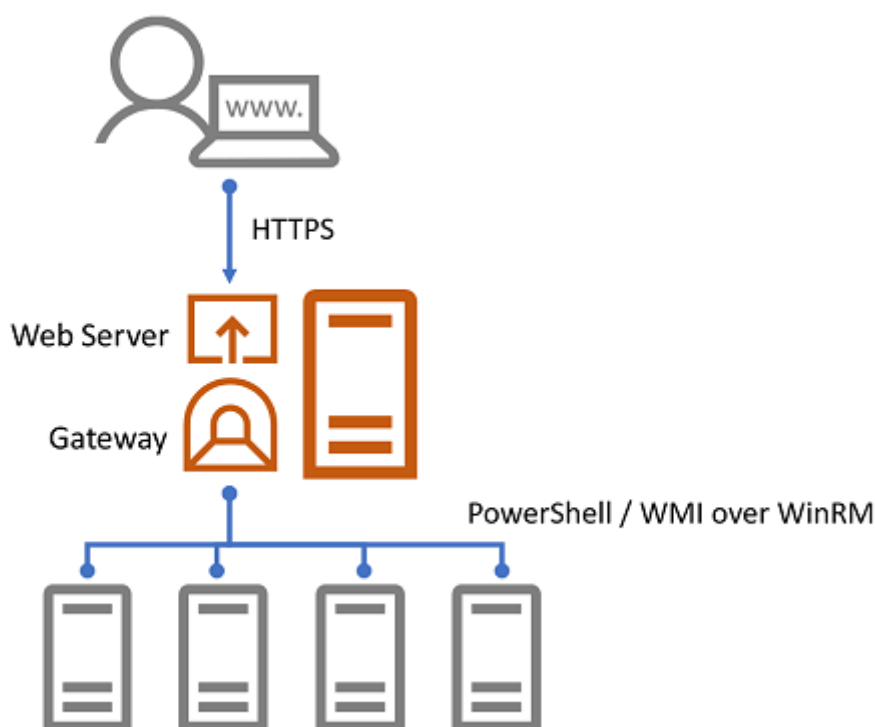
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Understanding Windows Admin Center Extensions

Article • 11/01/2024 • Applies to:  Windows Admin Center,  Windows Admin Center Preview

In case you're not yet familiar with how Windows Admin Center works, let's start with the high-level architecture. Windows Admin Center is composed of two main components:

- Lightweight **web service** that serves Windows Admin Center UI web pages to web browser requests.
- **Gateway component** that listens for REST API requests from the web pages and relays WMI calls or PowerShell scripts to be executed on a target server or cluster.

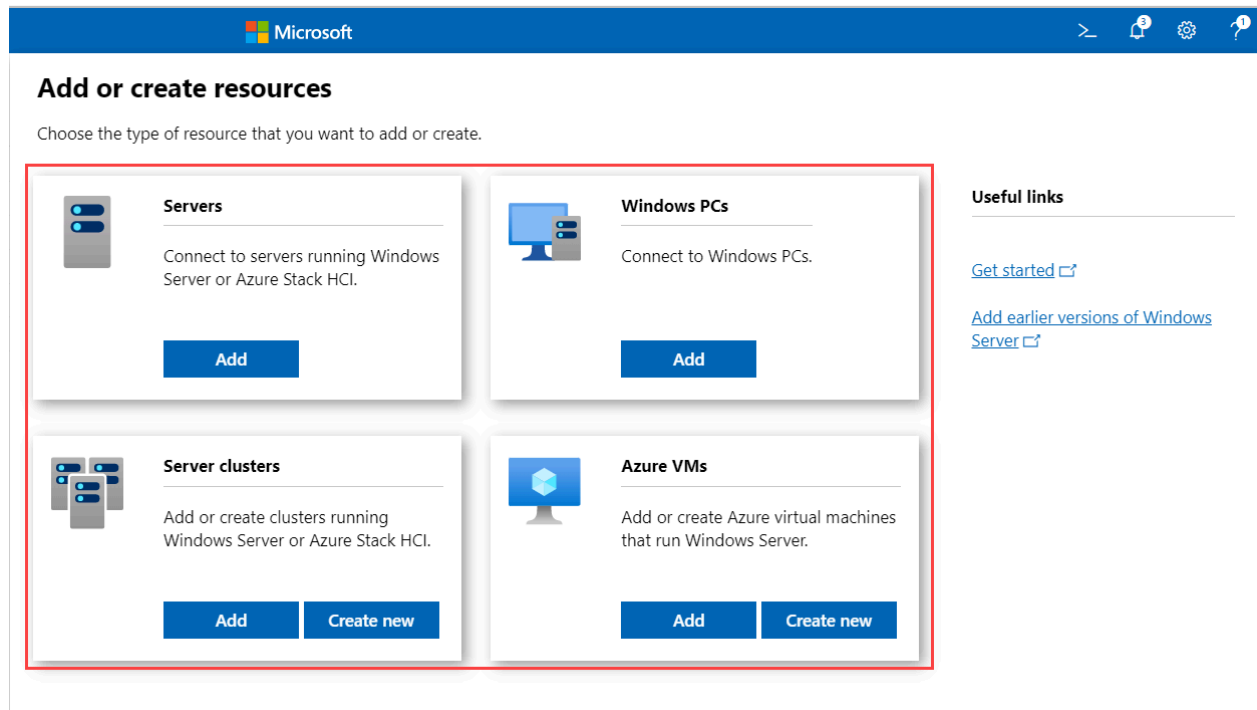


The Windows Admin Center UI web pages served by the web service have two main UI components from an extensibility perspective, solutions and tools, which are implemented as extensions, and, a third extension type called gateway plugins.

Solution extensions

In the Windows Admin Center home screen, by default, you can add connections that are one of four types – Windows Server connections, Windows PC connections, server clusters connections and Azure VMs connections. Once a connection is added, the connection name and type will be displayed in the home screen. Clicking on the

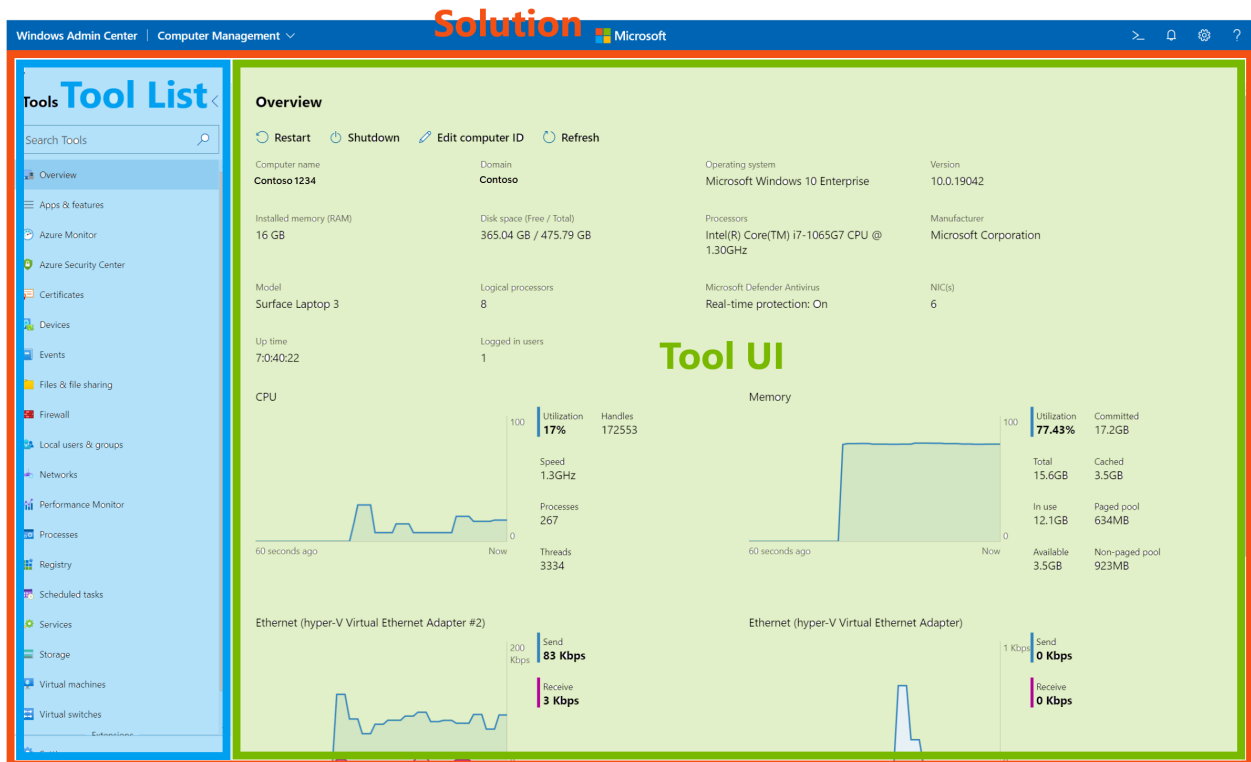
connection name will attempt to connect to the target server or cluster and then load the UI for the connection.



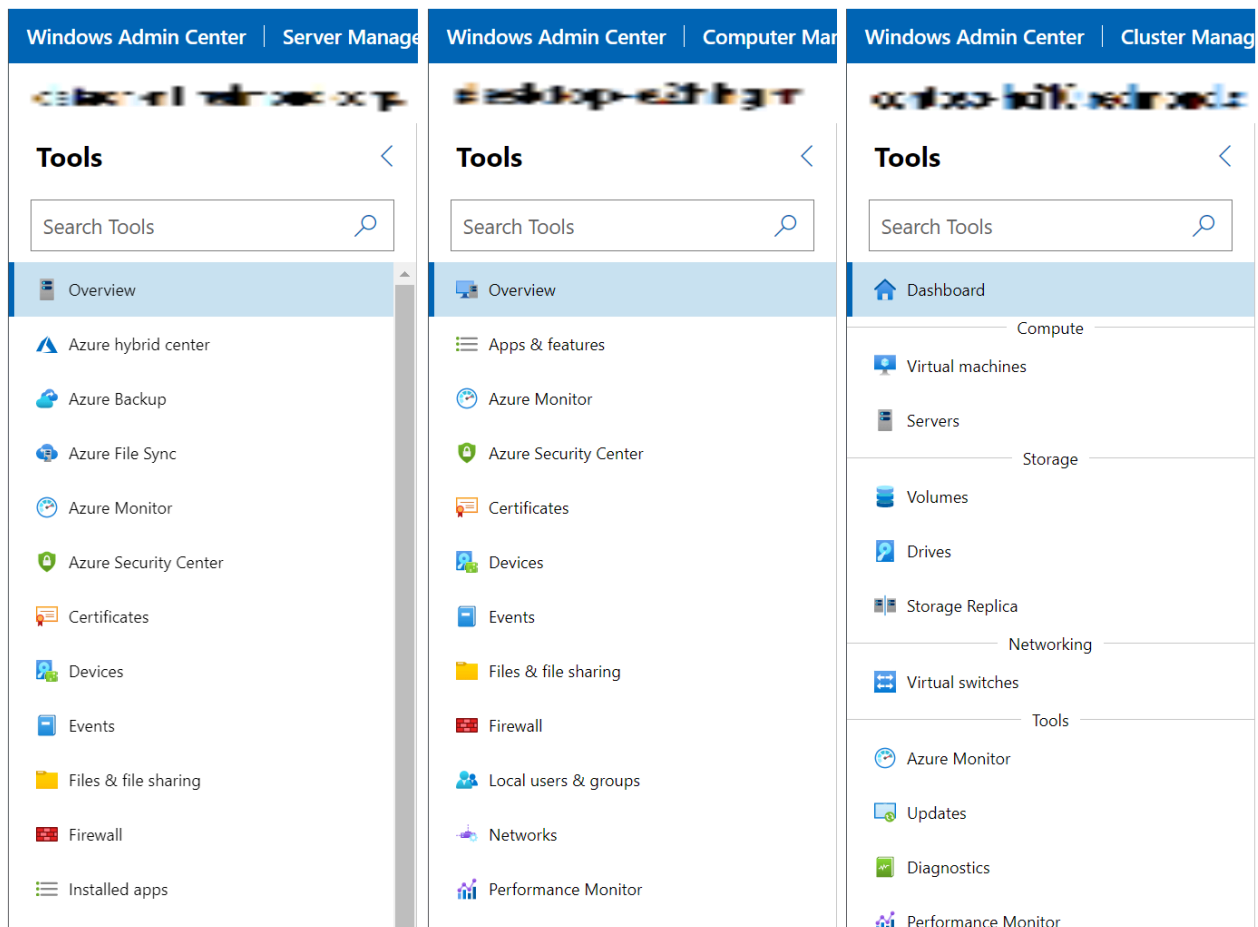
Each connection type maps to a solution, and solutions are defined through a type of extension called "solution" extensions. Solutions typically define a unique type of object you wish to manage through Windows Admin Center, such as servers, PCs or failover clusters. You could also define a new solution for connecting to and managing other devices such as network switches and Linux servers, or even services such as Remote Desktop Services.

Tool extensions

When you click on a connection in the Windows Admin Center home screen and connect, the solution extension for the selected connection type will be loaded and you'll then be presented with the solution UI including a list of tools in the left navigation pane. When you click on a tool, the tool UI is loaded and displayed in the right pane.



Each tool is defined through a second type of extension called “tool” extensions. When a tool is loaded, it can execute WMI calls or PowerShell scripts on a target server or cluster and display information in the UI or execute commands based on user input. A tool extension defines which solutions it should be displayed for, resulting in a different set of tools for each solution. If you're creating a new solution extension, you'll additionally need to write one or more tool extensions that provide functionality for the solution.



Gateway plugins

The gateway service exposes REST APIs for the UI to call and relays commands and scripts to be executed on the target. The gateway service can be extended by gateway plugins that support different protocols. Windows Admin Center is pre-packaged with two gateway plugins, one for executing PowerShell scripts and the other for WMI commands. If you need to communicate with the target through a protocol other than PowerShell or WMI, such as REST, you can build a gateway plugin for this.

Next steps

Depending on what capabilities you want to build in Windows Admin Center, [building a tool extension](#) for an existing server or cluster solution may be sufficient, and is the easiest first step into building extensions. However, if your feature is for managing a device, service or something completely new, rather than a server or cluster, you should consider [building a solution extension](#) with one or more tools. And finally, if you need to communicate with the target through a protocol other than WMI or PowerShell, you'll need to [build a gateway plugin](#). [Continue reading on](#) to learn how to set up your development environment and start writing your first extension.

Feedback

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Develop an extension for Windows Admin Center

Article • 11/01/2024 • Applies to:  Windows Admin Center,  Windows Admin Center Preview

Windows Admin Center supports three types of extensions - tool extensions, solution extensions and gateway plugins. The SDK contains content and examples to guide you in building the different types of extensions/plugins.

Note

Not familiar with the different extension types? Learn more about the [extensibility architecture and extension types](#).

Development step-by-step

- [Prepare](#) your development environment
- Create a [tool](#) extension
- Create a [solution](#) extension
- Create a [gateway plugin](#)
- Learn more with our [guides](#)

SDK design toolkit

Check out our Windows Admin Center [SDK design toolkit](#)! This toolkit is designed to help you rapidly mock up extensions in PowerPoint using Windows Admin Center styles, controls, and page templates. See what your extension can look like in Windows Admin Center before you start coding!

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Prepare your development environment

Article • 12/06/2024 • Applies to:  Windows Admin Center,  Windows Admin Center Preview

Let's get started developing extensions with the Windows Admin Center SDK! In this document, we'll cover the process to get your environment up and running to build and test an extension for Windows Admin Center.





ⓘ Note

New to the Windows Admin Center SDK? Learn more about [Extensions for Windows Admin Center](#)

To prepare your development environment, perform the following steps:

Install prerequisites

To begin developing with the SDK, download and install the following prerequisites:

- [Windows Admin Center](#) (GA or preview version)
- Visual Studio or [Visual Studio Code](#) 
- [Node.js](#)  (download and install the .msi file for version 16.20.2)
- [Node Package Manager](#)  (6.14.5 or later)
- [NuGet](#)  (for publishing extensions)

To bypass signature validation which occurs during extension installation in Windows Admin Center versions running with .NET 8, you should also switch your Windows Admin Center operation mode to "Development." To configure development mode, you must:

- Open your Windows Admin Center instance's `appsettings.json` file. This can be found by default at `C:\Program Files\WindowsAdminCenter\service\appsettings.json`.
- Modify the `OperationMode` field under the `WindowsAdminCenter/System` section to read "Development" instead of "Production."

ⓘ Note

To develop extensions on versions of Windows Admin Center using .NET 4.6.2, you need to install and run Windows Admin Center in Dev Mode to follow the steps

below. Dev Mode allows Windows Admin Center to load unsigned extension packages. Windows Admin Center can only be installed in Dev Mode on a Windows 10 machine.

To enable Dev Mode, install Windows Admin Center from the command line with the parameter `DEV_MODE=1`. In the example below, replace `<version>` with the version you are installing, i.e. `WindowsAdminCenter1809.msi`.

```
msiexec /i WindowsAdminCenter<version>.msi DEV_MODE=1
```

If you have already installed Windows Admin Center without enabling Dev Mode, you can edit the value of the Dev Mode property using Registry Editor. Properties for Windows Admin Center can be found under the following path:

```
Computer\HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\ServerManagementGateway
```

Install global dependencies

Next, install or update dependencies required for your projects, with Node Package Manager. These dependencies will be installed globally, and will be available for all projects.

```
npm install -g @angular/cli@11.2.14  
  
npm install -g gulp  
npm install -g typescript  
npm install -g tslint  
npm install -g @microsoft/windows-admin-center-sdk@latest
```

ⓘ Note

You can install a later version of `@angular/cli`, however be aware that if you install a version greater than 11.2.14, you will receive a warning during the gulp build step that the local cli version does not match the installed version.

Next steps

Now that your environment is prepared, you are ready to start creating content.

- Create a [tool](#) extension
- Create a [solution](#) extension
- Create a [gateway plugin](#)
- Learn more with our [guides](#)

SDK design toolkit

Check out our Windows Admin Center [SDK design toolkit](#)! This toolkit is designed to help you rapidly mock up extensions in PowerPoint using Windows Admin Center styles, controls, and page templates. See what your extension can look like in Windows Admin Center before you start coding!

Feedback

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Yes

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Develop a tool extension

Article • 02/02/2023 • Applies to:  Windows Admin Center,  Windows Admin Center Preview

A tool extension is the primary way that users interact with Windows Admin Center to manage a connection, such as a server or cluster. When you click on a connection in the Windows Admin Center home screen and connect, you will then be presented with a list of tools in the left navigation pane. When you click on a tool, the tool extension is loaded and displayed in the right pane.

When a tool extension is loaded, it can execute WMI calls or PowerShell scripts on a target server or cluster and display information in the UI or execute commands based on user input. Tool extensions define which solutions it should be displayed for, resulting in a different set of tools for each solution.

Note

Not familiar with the different extension types? Learn more about the [extensibility architecture and extension types](#).

Prepare your environment

If you haven't already, [prepare your environment](#) by installing dependencies and global prerequisites required for all projects.

Create a new tool extension with the Windows Admin Center SDK

Once you have all the dependencies installed, you are ready to create your new tool extension. Create or browse to a folder that contains your project files, open a command prompt, and set that folder as the working directory. Using the Windows Admin Center SDK that was installed previously, create a new extension with the following syntax:

Windows Command Prompt

```
wac create --company "{!Company Name}" --tool "{!Tool Name}" --version latest
```

 Expand table

Value	Explanation	Example
{!Company Name}	Your company name (with spaces)	Contoso Inc
{!Tool Name}	Your tool name (with spaces)	Manage Foo Works

Here's an example usage:

```
Windows Command Prompt

wac create --company "Contoso Inc" --tool "Manage Foo Works" --version latest
```

This creates a new folder inside the current working directory using the name you specified for your tool, copies all the necessary template files into your project, and configures the files with your company and tool name.

ⓘ Note

The `--version` flag in this command specifies which version of the Windows Admin Center SDK you'd like to target. Read about how to [target a different version](#) of the Windows Admin Center SDK to keep up your extension up to date with the latest SDK and platform changes.

Next, change directory into the folder just created, then install required local dependencies by running the following command:

```
Windows Command Prompt

npm install
```

Once this completes, you've set up everything you need to load your new extension into Windows Admin Center.

Add content to your extension

Now that you've created an extension with the Windows Admin Center SDK, you are ready to customize content. See these guides for examples of what you can do:

- Add an [empty module](#)
- Add an [iFrame](#)

Even more examples can be found in our Developer Guide. The Developer Guide is a fully functioning solution extension that can be side-loaded into Windows Admin Center, and contains a rich collection of sample functionality and tool examples that you can browse and use in your own extension.

Enable the Developer Guide extension on the **Advanced** page of your Windows Admin Center settings.

Customize your extension's icon

You can customize the icon that shows for your extension in the tool list. To do this, modify all `icon` entries in `manifest.json` for your extension:

JSON

```
"icon": "{!icon-uri}",
```

[Expand table](#)

Value	Explanation	Example uri
<code>{!icon-uri}</code>	The location of your icon resource	<code>assets/foo-icon.svg</code>

NOTE: Currently, custom icons aren't visible when side loading your extension in dev mode. As a workaround, remove the contents of `target` as follows:

JSON

```
"target": "",
```

This configuration is only valid for side loading in dev mode, so it's important to preserve the value contained in `target` and then restore it before publishing your extension.

Build and side load your extension

Next, build and side load your extension into Windows Admin Center. Open a command window, change directory to your source directory, then you're ready to build.

- Build and serve with gulp:

```
Windows Command Prompt
```

```
gulp build
gulp serve --port 4201
```

Note that you need to choose a port that is currently free. Make sure you do not attempt to use the port that Windows Admin Center is running on.

Your project can be side loaded into a local instance of Windows Admin Center for testing by attaching the locally served project into Windows Admin Center.

- Launch Windows Admin Center in a web browser
- Open the debugger (F12)
- Open the Console and type the following command:

Windows Command Prompt

```
MsftSme.sideLoad("http://localhost:4201")
```

- Refresh the web browser

Your project will now be visible in the Tools list with (side loaded) next to the name.

Feedback

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Develop a solution extension

Article • 02/02/2023 • Applies to:  Windows Admin Center,  Windows Admin Center Preview

Solutions primarily define a unique type of object you wish to manage through Windows Admin Center. These solutions/connection types are included with Windows Admin Center by default:

- Windows Server connections
- Windows PC connections
- Failover cluster connections
- Hyper-converged cluster connections

When you select a connection from the Windows Admin Center connection page, the solution extension for that connection's type is loaded, and Windows Admin Center will attempt to connect to the target node. If the connection is successful, the solution extension's UI will load, and Windows Admin Center will display the tools for that solution in the left navigation pane.

If you would like to build a management GUI for services not defined by the default connection types above, such a network switch, or other hardware not discoverable by computer name, you may want to create your own solution extension.

Note

Not familiar with the different extension types? Learn more about the [extensibility architecture and extension types](#).

Prepare your environment

If you haven't already, [prepare your environment](#) by installing dependencies and global prerequisites required for all projects.

Create a new solution extension with the Windows Admin Center SDK

Once you have all the dependencies installed, you are ready to create your new solution extension. Create or browse to a folder that contains your project files, open a command prompt, and set that folder as the working directory. Using the Windows Admin Center SDK that was installed previously, create a new extension with the following syntax:

```
wac create --company "{!Company Name}" --solution "{!Solution Name}" --tool "{!Tool Name}" --version latest
```

 Expand table

Value	Explanation	Example
{!Company Name}	Your company name (with spaces)	Contoso Inc
{!Solution Name}	Your solution name (with spaces)	Contoso Foo Works Suite
{!Tool Name}	Your tool name (with spaces)	Manage Foo Works

Here's an example usage:

```
wac create --company "Contoso Inc" --solution "Contoso Foo Works Suite" --tool "Manage Foo Works"
```

This creates a new folder inside the current working directory using the name you specified for your solution, copies all the necessary template files into your project, and configures the files with your company, solution, and tool name.

Note

The `--version` flag in this command specifies which version of the Windows Admin Center SDK you'd like to target. Read about how to [target a different version](#) of the Windows Admin Center SDK to keep up your extension up to date with the latest SDK and platform changes.

Next, change directory into the folder just created, then install required local dependencies by running the following command:

```
npm install
```

Once this completes, you've set up everything you need to load your new extension into Windows Admin Center.

Add content to your extension

Now that you've created an extension with the Windows Admin Center SDK, you are ready to customize content. See these guides for examples of what you can do:

- Add an [empty module](#)
- Add an [iFrame](#)
- Create a [custom connection provider](#)
- Modify [root navigation behavior](#)

Even more examples can be found in our Developer Guide. The Developer Guide is a fully functioning solution extension that can be side-loaded into Windows Admin Center, and contains a rich collection of sample functionality and tool examples that you can browse and use in your own extension.

Enable the Developer Guide extension on the **Advanced** page of your Windows Admin Center settings.

Build and side load your extension

Next, build and side load your extension into Windows Admin Center. Open a command window, change directory to your source directory, then you're ready to build.

- Build and serve with gulp:

```
gulp build
gulp serve --port 4201
```

Note that you need to choose a port that is currently free. Make sure you do not attempt to use the port that Windows Admin Center is running on.

Your project can be side loaded into a local instance of Windows Admin Center for testing by attaching the locally served project into Windows Admin Center.

- Launch Windows Admin Center in a web browser
- Open the debugger (F12)
- Open the Console and type the following command:

```
MsftSme.sideLoad("http://localhost:4201")
```

- Refresh the web browser

Your project will now be visible in the Tools list with (side loaded) next to the name.

Feedback

Was this page helpful?

Yes

No

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Develop a gateway plugin

Article • 12/09/2024 • Applies to:  Windows Admin Center,  Windows Admin Center Preview

A Windows Admin Center gateway plugin enables API communication from the UI of your tool or solution to a target node. Windows Admin Center hosts a gateway service that relays commands and scripts from gateway plugins to be executed on target nodes. The gateway service can be extended to include custom gateway plugins that support protocols other than the default ones.

These gateway plugins are included by default with Windows Admin Center:

- PowerShell gateway plugin
- Windows Management Instrumentation (WMI) gateway plugin

If you would like to communicate with a protocol other than PowerShell or WMI, such as with REST, you can build your own gateway plugin. Gateway plugins are loaded into a separate AppDomain from the existing gateway process, but use the same level of elevation for rights.

Note

Not familiar with the different extension types? Learn more about the [extensibility architecture and extension types](#).

Important

The Windows Admin Center SDK and developer tools have not yet been updated to support development of gateway plug-ins compatible with the [Windows Admin Center modernized gateway](#). Following this guide will not result in a .NET 8 extension compatible with the modernized gateway.

If you're interested in developing a gateway plug-in for the modernized gateway or upgrading your existing gateway plug-in, send an email to wacextensionrequest@microsoft.com.

Gateway plug-ins developed in .NET 6 while the backend update was in preview may not function correctly with the latest version of Windows Admin Center due to [breaking changes from .NET 6 to .NET 8](#). We recommend upgrading your extension to .NET 8 as soon as possible.

Prepare your environment

If you haven't already, [prepare your environment](#) by installing dependencies and global prerequisites required for all projects.

Create a gateway plugin (C# library)

To create a custom gateway plugin, create a new C# class that implements the `IPlugin` interface from the `Microsoft.ManagementExperience.FeatureInterfaces` namespace.

ⓘ Note

The `IFeature` interface, available in earlier versions of the SDK, is now flagged as obsolete. All gateway plugin development should use `IPlugin` (or optionally the `HttpPlugin` abstract class).

Download sample from GitHub

To get started quickly with a custom gateway plugin, you can clone or download a copy of our [sample C# plugin project](#) from our Windows Admin Center SDK [GitHub site](#).

Add content

Add new content to your cloned copy of the [sample C# plugin project](#) project (or your own project) to contain your custom APIs, then build your custom gateway plugin DLL file to be used in the next steps.

Deploy plugin for testing

Test your custom gateway plugin DLL by loading it into Windows Admin Center gateway process.

Windows Admin Center looks for all plugins in a `plugins` folder in the Application Data folder of the current machine (using the `CommonApplicationData` value of the `Environment.SpecialFolder` enumeration). On Windows 10, this location is `C:\ProgramData\Server Management Experience`. If the `plugins` folder doesn't exist yet, you can create the folder yourself.

ⓘ Note

You can override the plugin location in a debug build by updating the "StaticsFolder" configuration value. If you're debugging locally, this setting is in the App.Config of the Desktop solution.

Inside the plugins folder (in this example, `C:\ProgramData\Server Management Experience\plugins`)

- Create a new folder with the same name as the `Name` property value of the `Feature` in your custom gateway plugin DLL (in our sample project, the `Name` is "Sample Uno")
- Copy your custom gateway plugin DLL file to this new folder
- Restart the Windows Admin Center process

After the Windows Admin process restarts, you'll be able to exercise the APIs in your custom gateway plugin DLL by issuing a GET, PUT, PATCH, DELETE, or POST to

`http(s)://{domain|localhost}/api/nodes/{node}/features/{feature name}/{identifier}`

Optional: Attach to plugin for debugging

In Visual Studio 2017, from the Debug menu, select "Attach to Process." In the next window, scroll through the Available Processes list and select SMEDesktop.exe, then select "Attach." Once the debugger starts, you can place a breakpoint in your feature code, and then exercise through the URL format. For our sample project (feature name: "Sample Uno") the URL is: "`<http://localhost:6516/api/nodes/fake-`

`server.my.domain.com/features/Sample%20Uno>`"

Create a tool extension with the Windows Admin Center SDK

Now we need to create a tool extension from which you can call your custom gateway plugin. Create or browse to a folder where you want to store your project files, open a command prompt, and set that folder as the working directory. Using the Windows Admin Center SDK that was installed earlier, create a new extension with the following syntax:

```
wac create --company "{!Company Name}" --tool "{!Tool Name}"
```

Value	Explanation	Example
<code>{!Company Name}</code>	Your company name (with spaces)	<code>Contoso Inc</code>
<code>{!Tool Name}</code>	Your tool name (with spaces)	<code>Manage Foo Works</code>

Here's an example usage:

```
wac create --company "Contoso Inc" --tool "Manage Foo Works"
```

This command creates a new folder inside the current working directory using the name you specified for your tool, copies all the necessary template files into your project, and configures the files with your company and tool name.

Next, change directory into the folder, then install required local dependencies by running the following command:

```
npm install
```

Once this command completes, you're set up with everything you need to load your new extension into Windows Admin Center.

Connect your tool extension to your custom gateway plugin

Now that you've created an extension with the Windows Admin Center SDK, you're ready to connect your tool extension to your custom gateway plugin, by following these steps:

- Add an [empty module](#)
- Use your [custom gateway plugin](#) in your tool extension

Build and side load your extension

Next, build and side load your extension into Windows Admin Center. Open a command window, change directory to your source directory, then you're ready to build.

- Build and serve with gulp:

```
gulp build
gulp serve -p 4201
```

The port you choose must currently be free. Make sure you don't attempt to use the port that Windows Admin Center is running on.

Your project can be side loaded into a local instance of Windows Admin Center for testing by attaching the locally served project into Windows Admin Center.

- Launch Windows Admin Center in a web browser
- Open the debugger (F12)
- Open the Console and type the following command:

```
MsftSme.sideLoad("http://localhost:4201")
```

- Refresh the web browser

Your project will now be visible in the Tools list with (side loaded) next to the name.

Target a different version of the Windows Admin Center SDK

Keeping your extension up to date with SDK changes and platform changes is easy. Read about how to [target a different version](#) of the Windows Admin Center SDK.

Feedback

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Target a different version of the Windows Admin Center SDK

Article • 11/01/2024 • Applies to:  Windows Admin Center,  Windows Admin Center Preview

Keeping your extension up to date with SDK changes and platform changes is easy. We use [NuGet Package Manager tags](#) to organize the release of new features into SDK versions.

There are two SDK versions you can choose from and three which are deprecated:

- `latest` – this SDK package aligns with the current GA release of Windows Admin Center and is the most stable
- `experimental` – this SDK package contains the most recent changes and functionality, but might be unstable
- `insider` – this SDK package has been deprecated, use latest or experimental instead
- `next` – this SDK package has been deprecated, use latest or experimental instead
- `legacy` – this SDK package has been deprecated, use latest or experimental instead

ⓘ Note

Find out more about the different [versions](#) of Windows Admin Center that are available to download.

Targeting SDK version on a new project

When creating a new extension, you can include the `--version` parameter to target a different version of the SDK:

```
wac create --company "{!Company Name}" --tool "{!Tool Name}" --version  
{!version}
```

 Expand table

Value	Explanation	Example
<code>{!Company Name}</code>	Your company name (with spaces)	<code>Contoso Inc</code>
<code>{!Tool Name}</code>	Your tool name (with spaces)	<code>Manage Foo Works</code>
<code>{!version}</code>	SDK Version	<code>latest</code>

Here's an example creating a new extension targeting `experimental`:

```
wac create --company "Contoso Inc" --tool "Manage Foo Works" --version experimental
```

ⓘ Note

We recommend developers building new extensions use the `latest` SDK version for stability.

Targeting SDK version on an existing project

To modify an existing project to target a different SDK version, modify the following line in `package.json`:

```
"@microsoft/windows-admin-center-sdk": "latest",
```

In this example, replace `latest` with your desired SDK version, i.e. `experimental`:

```
"@microsoft/windows-admin-center-sdk": "experimental",
```

Then run `npm install` to update references throughout your project.

Feedback

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Guides

Article • 11/01/2024 • Applies to:  Windows Admin Center,  Windows Admin Center Preview

Guides

Here are some guides for developing with the Windows Admin Center SDK:

- [Add a module to a tool extension](#)
- [Add an iFrame to a tool extension](#)
- [Use a custom gateway plugin in your tool extension](#)
- [Create a connection provider](#)
- [Modify root navigation behavior](#)
- [Control your tool's visibility](#)
- [Strings and localization](#)
- [Using PowerShell in your extension](#)
- [CSS icon guide](#)

SDK design toolkit

- Check out our Windows Admin Center [SDK design toolkit](#)! This toolkit is designed to help you rapidly mock up extensions in PowerPoint using Windows Admin Center styles, controls, and page templates. See what your extension can look like in Windows Admin Center before you start coding!

Sample code included with the SDK

- Sample code can be found for [tool](#), [solution](#), and [gateway plugin](#) extension types in our SDK documentation. There you will leverage the Windows Admin Center CLI to build a new extension project, then follow the individual guides to customize your project to meet your needs.
- [Developer Tools](#), hosted on our GitHub SDK site, is a solution extension containing a rich collection of controls that you can browse and use in your own extension. Developer Tools is a fully functioning extension that can be side-loaded into Windows Admin Center in Developer Mode.

Feedback

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Add a module to a tool extension


Article • 11/01/2024 • Applies to:  Windows Admin Center,  Windows Admin Center Preview

In this article, add an empty module to a tool extension we've created with the Windows Admin Center CLI.



Prepare your environment

If you haven't already done it, follow the directions in develop a [tool](#) (or [solution](#)) extension to prepare your environment and create a new, empty tool extension.

Use the Angular CLI to create a module (and component)

If you're new to Angular, we encourage you to read the documentation on the Angular website to learn about Angular and NgModule. See [NgModule](#)  for guidance.

To learn more:

- [Generating a new module in Angular CLI](#) .
- [Generating a new component in Angular CLI](#) .

Open a command prompt, change directory to `.\src\app` in your project, and then run the following commands, replacing `{!ModuleName}` with your module name (spaces removed).

```
cd .\src\app
ng generate module {!ModuleName}
ng generate component {!ModuleName}
```

 Expand table


Value	Explanation	Example
<code>{!ModuleName}</code>	Your module name (spaces removed)	<code>ManageFooWorksPortal</code>

Example usage:

```
PowerShell
```

```
cd .\src\app
ng generate module ManageFooWorksPortal
ng generate component ManageFooWorksPortal
```

Add routing information

If you're new to Angular, we recommended you learn about [Angular Routing and Navigation](#). The following sections define necessary routing elements that enable Windows Admin Center to navigate to your extension and between views in your extension in response to user activity. To learn more, see the [Router guidance](#) 

Use the same module name that you used in the preceding step.

Add content to new routing file

1. Browse to the module folder created by `ng generate` in the previous step.
2. Create a new file `{!module-name}.routing.ts`, following this naming convention:

 Expand table

Value	Explanation	Example filename
<code>{!module-name}</code>	Your module name (lower case, spaces replaced with dashes)	<code>manage-foo-works-portal.routing.ts</code>

3. Add this content to the file created:

```
ts

import { NgModule } from '@angular/core';
import { RouterModule, Routes } from '@angular/router';
import { {!ModuleName}Component } from './{!module-name}.component';

const routes: Routes = [
  {
    path: '',
    component: {!ModuleName}Component,
    // if the component has child components that need to be routed
    // to, include them in the children array.
    children: [
      {
        path: '',
        redirectTo: 'base',
        pathMatch: 'full'
      }
    ]
  }
]
```

```

    ]
  });

  @NgModule({
    imports: [
      RouterModule.forChild(routes)
    ],
    exports: [
      RouterModule
    ]
  })
  export class Routing { }

```

4. Replace values in the file created with your desired values:

[Expand table](#)

Value	Explanation	Example
{!ModuleName}	Your module name (spaces removed)	ManageFooWorksPortal
{!module-name}	Your module name (lower case, spaces replaced with dashes)	manage-foo-works-portal

Add content to new module file

1. Open file `{!module-name}.module.ts`, found with the following naming convention:

[Expand table](#)

Value	Explanation	Example filename
{!module-name}	Your module name (lower case, spaces replaced with dashes)	manage-foo-works-portal.module.ts

2. Add content to the file:

```

ts

import { Routing } from './{!module-name}.routing';

```

3. Replace values in the content just added with your desired values:

[Expand table](#)

Value	Explanation	Example
<code>{!module-name}</code>	Your module name (lower case, spaces replaced with dashes)	<code>manage-foo-works-portal</code>

4. Modify the imports statement to import Routing:

[Expand table](#)

Original value	New value
<code>imports: [CommonModule]</code>	<code>imports: [CommonModule, Routing]</code>

5. Make sure `import` statements are alphabetized by source.

Add content to new component TypeScript file

1. Open file `{!module-name}.component.ts`, found with the following naming convention:

[Expand table](#)

Value	Explanation	Example filename
<code>{!module-name}</code>	Your module name (lower case, spaces replaced with dashes)	<code>manage-foo-works-portal.component.ts</code>

2. Modify content in the file to match the following example.

```
ts

constructor() {
  // TODO
}

public ngOnInit() {
  // TODO
}
```

Update app-routing.module.ts

1. Open file `app-routing.module.ts`, and modify the default path so it loads the new module you created. Find the entry for `path: ''`, and update `loadChildren` to load your module instead of the default module:

Value	Explanation	Example
<code>{!ModuleName}</code>	Your module name (spaces removed)	<code>ManageFooWorksPortal</code>
<code>{!module-name}</code>	Your module name (lower case, spaces replaced with dashes)	<code>manage-foo-works-portal</code>

```
ts

{
  path: '',
  loadChildren: 'app/{!module-name}/{!module-name}.module#
  {!ModuleName}Module'
},
```

Here's an example of an updated default path:

```
ts

{
  path: '',
  loadChildren: 'app/manage-foo-works-portal/manage-foo-works-
  portal.module#ManageFooWorksPortalModule'
},
```

Build and side load your extension

You have now added a module to your extension. Next, you can [build and side load](#) your extension in Windows Admin Center to see the results.

Feedback

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Add an iFrame to a tool extension

Article • 11/01/2024 • Applies to:  Windows Admin Center,  Windows Admin Center Preview

In this article, we will add an iFrame to a new, empty tool extension we have created with the Windows Admin Center CLI.

Prepare your environment

If you haven't already, follow the directions in [develop a tool extension](#) to prepare your environment and create a new, empty tool extension.

Add a module to your project

Add a new [empty module](#) to your project, to which we will add an iFrame in the next step.

Add an iFrame to your module

Now we'll add an iFrame to that new, empty module that we just created.

In `\src\app`, browse into your module folder, then open file `{!module-name}.component.html`, found with the following naming convention:

 Expand table

Value	Explanation	Example filename
<code>{!module-name}</code>	Your module name (lower case, spaces replaced with dashes)	<code>manage-foo-works-portal.component.html</code>

Add the following content to the html file:

HTML

```
<div>
  <iframe style="height: 850px;" src="https://www.bing.com"></iframe>
</div>
```

That's it, you've added an iFrame to your extension. Next, you can [build and side load](#) your extension in Windows Admin Center to see the results.

ⓘ **Note**

Content Security Policy (CSP) settings could prevent some sites from rendering in an iFrame within Windows Admin Center. You can learn more about this [here](#) [↗].

Feedback

Was this page helpful?

Yes

No

[Provide product feedback](#) [↗]

Use a custom gateway plugin in your tool extension

Article • 11/01/2024 • Applies to:  Windows Admin Center,  Windows Admin Center Preview

In this article, we will use a custom gateway plugin in a new, empty tool extension we have created with the Windows Admin Center CLI.

Prepare your environment

If you haven't already, follow the directions in [develop a tool extension](#) to prepare your environment and create a new, empty tool extension.

Add a module to your project

If you haven't already, add a new [empty module](#) to your project, which we will use in the next step.

Add integration to custom gateway plugin

Now we'll use a custom gateway plugin in the new, empty module that we just created.

Create plugin.service.ts

Change to the directory of the new tool module created above (`\src\app\{!Module-Name}`), and create a new file `plugin.service.ts`.

Add the following code to the file just created:

```
ts

import { Injectable } from '@angular/core';
import { AppContextService, HttpService } from '@microsoft/windows-admin-center-sdk/angular';
import { Cim, Http, PowerShell, PowerShellSession } from '@microsoft/windows-admin-center-sdk/core';
import { AjaxResponse, Observable } from 'rxjs';

@Injectable()
export class PluginService {
  constructor(private appContextService: AppContextService, private http: Http) {
```

```

    }

    public getGatewayRestResponse(): Observable<any> {
        let callUrl = this.appContextService.activeConnection.nodeName;

        return this.appContextService.node.get(callUrl,
'features/Sample%20Uno').map(
            (response: any) => {
                return response;
            }
        )
    }
}

```

Change references to `Sample Uno` and `Sample%20Uno` to your feature name as appropriate.

⚠ Warning

It is recommended that the built in `this.appContextService.node` is used for calling any API that is defined in your custom gateway plugin. This will ensure that if credentials are required inside of your gateway plugin that they will be handled properly.

Modify module.ts

Open the `module.ts` file of the new module created earlier (i.e. `{!Module-Name}.module.ts`):

Add the following import statements:

```

ts

import { HttpService } from '@microsoft/windows-admin-center-sdk/angular';
import { Http } from '@microsoft/windows-admin-center-sdk/core';
import { PluginService } from './plugin.service';

```

Add the following providers (after declarations):

```

ts

,
providers: [
    HttpService,
    PluginService,

```

```
Http  
]
```

Modify component.ts

Open the `component.ts` file of the new module created earlier (i.e. `{!Module-Name}.component.ts`):

Add the following import statements:

```
ts  
  
import { ActivatedRouteSnapshot } from '@angular/router';  
import { AppContextService } from '@microsoft/windows-admin-center-  
sdk/angular';  
import { Subscription } from 'rxjs';  
import { Strings } from '../generated/strings';  
import { PluginService } from './plugin.service';
```

Add the following variables:

```
ts  
  
private serviceSubscription: Subscription;  
private responseResult: string;
```

Modify the constructor and modify/add the following functions:

```
ts  
  
constructor(private appContextService: AppContextService, private plugin:  
PluginService) {  
    //  
}  
  
public ngOnInit() {  
    this.responseResult = 'click go to do something';  
}  
  
public onClick() {  
    this.serviceSubscription =  
this.plugin.getGatewayRestResponse().subscribe(  
    (response: any) => {  
        this.responseResult = 'response: ' + response.message;  
    },  
    (error) => {  
        console.log(error);  
    }  
)
```

```
);  
}
```

Modify component.html

Open the `component.html` file of the new module created earlier (i.e. `{!Module-Name}.component.html`):

Add the following content to the html file:

HTML

```
<button (click)="onClick()" >go</button>  
{{ responseResult }}
```

Build and side load your extension

Now you are ready to [build and side load](#) your extension in Windows Admin Center.

Feedback

Was this page helpful?

Yes

No

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Create a connection provider for a solution extension

Article • 12/23/2021 • Applies to:  Windows Admin Center,  Windows Admin Center Preview

Connection Providers play an important role in how Windows Admin Center defines and communicates with connectable objects, or targets. Primarily, a Connection Provider performs actions while a connection is being made, such as ensuring that the target is online and available, and also ensuring that the connecting user has permission to access the target.

By default, Windows Admin Center ships with the following Connection Providers:

- Server
- Windows Client
- Failover Cluster
- HCI Cluster

To create your own custom Connection Provider, follow these steps:

- Add Connection Provider details to `manifest.json`
- Define Connection Status Provider
- Implement Connection Provider in application layer

Add Connection Provider details to manifest.json

Now we'll walk through what you need to know to define a Connection Provider in your project's `manifest.json` file.

Create entry in manifest.json

The `manifest.json` file is located in the `\src` folder and contains, among other things, definitions of entry points into your project. Types of entry points include Tools, Solutions, and Connection Providers. We'll be defining a Connection Provider.

A sample of a Connection Provider entry in `manifest.json` is below:

JSON

```
{
  "entryPointType": "connectionProvider",
  "name": "addServer",
  "path": "/add",
  "displayName": "resources:strings:addServer_displayName",
  "icon": "sme-icon:icon-win-server",
```

```

"description": "resources:strings:description",
"connectionType": "msft.sme.connection-type.server",
"connectionTypeName": "resources:strings:addServer_connectionTypeName",
"connectionTypeUrlName": "server",
"connectionTypeDefaultSolution": "msft.sme.server-manager!servers",
"connectionTypeDefaultTool": "msft.sme.server-manager!overview",
"connectionStatusProvider": {
  "powerShell": {
    "script": "## Get-My-Status ##\nfunction Get-Status()\n{\n# A function
like this would be where logic would exist to identify if a node is
connectable.\n$status = @{label = $null; type = 0; details = $null; }\n$caption
= \"MyConstCaption\"\n$productType = \"MyProductType\"\n# A result object needs
to conform to the following object structure to be interpreted properly by the
Windows Admin Center shell.\n$result = @{ status = $status; caption = $caption;
productType = $productType; version = $version }\n# DO FANCY LOGIC #\n# Once the
logic is complete, the following fields need to be populated:\n$status.label =
\"Display Thing\"\n$status.type = 0 # This value needs to conform to the
LiveConnectionStatusType enum. >= 3 represents a failure.\n$status.details =
\"success stuff\"\nreturn $result}\nGet-Status"
  },
  "displayValueMap": {
    "wmfMissing-label":
"resources:strings:addServer_status_wmfMissing_label",
    "wmfMissing-details":
"resources:strings:addServer_status_wmfMissing_details",
    "unsupported-label":
"resources:strings:addServer_status_unsupported_label",
    "unsupported-details":
"resources:strings:addServer_status_unsupported_details"
  }
}
},

```

An entry point of type "connectionProvider" indicates to the Windows Admin Center shell that the item being configured is a provider that will be used by a Solution to validate a connection state. Connection Provider entry points contains a number of important properties, defined below:

[Expand table](#)

Property	Description
entryPointType	This is a required property. There are three valid values: "tool", "solution", and "connectionProvider".
name	Identifies the Connection Provider within the scope of a Solution. This value must be unique inside a full Windows Admin Center instance (not just a Solution).
path	Represents the URL path for the "Add Connection" UI, if it will be configured by the Solution. This value must map to a route that is configured in app-routing.module.ts file. When the Solution entry point is configured to use the connections rootNavigationBehavior, this route will load the module that

Property	Description
	is used by the Shell to display the Add Connection UI. More information available in the section on rootNavigationBehavior.
displayName	The value entered here is displayed on the right hand side of the shell, below the black Windows Admin Center bar when a user loads a Solution's connections page.
icon	Represents the icon used in the Solutions drop down menu to represent the Solution.
description	Enter a short description of the entry point.
connectionType	Represents the connection type that the provider will load. The value entered here will also be used in the Solution entry point to specify that the Solution can load those connections. The value entered here will also be used in Tool entry point(s) to indicate that the Tool is compatible with this type. This value entered here will also be used in the connection object that is submitted to the RPC call on the "Add window", in the application layer implementation step.
connectionTypeName	Used in the connections table to represent a connection that uses your Connection Provider. This is expected to be the plural name of the type.
connectionTypeUrlName	Used in creating the URL to represent the loaded Solution, after Windows Admin Center has connected to an instance. This entry is used after connections, and before the target. In this example, "connectionexample" is where this value appears in the URL: <code>http://localhost:6516/solutionexample/connections/connectionexample/con-fake1.corp.contoso.com</code>
connectionTypeDefaultSolution	Represents the default component that should be loaded by the Connection Provider. This value is a combination of: [a] The name of the extension package defined at the top of the manifest; [b] Exclamation point (!); [c] The Solution entry point name. For a project with name "msft.sme.mySample-extension", and a Solution entry point with name "example", this value would be "msft.sme.solutionExample-extension!example".
connectionTypeDefaultTool	Represents the default Tool that should be loaded on a successful connection. This property value is made up of two parts, similar to the connectionTypeDefaultSolution. This value is a combination of: [a] The name of the extension package defined at the top of the manifest; [b] Exclamation point (!); [c] The Tool entry point name for the Tool that should be loaded initially. For a project with name "msft.sme.solutionExample-extension", and a Solution entry point with name "example", this value would be "msft.sme.solutionExample-extension!example".
connectionStatusProvider	Please see section "Define Connection Status Provider"

Define Connection Status Provider

Connection Status Provider is the mechanism by which a target is validated to be online and available, also ensuring that the connecting user has permission to access the target. There are currently two types of Connection Status Providers: PowerShell, and RelativeGatewayUrl.

- **PowerShell Connection Status Provider** - Determines if a target is online and accessible with a PowerShell script. The result must be returned in an object with a single property "status", defined below.
- **RelativeGatewayUrl Connection Status Provider** - Determines if a target is online and accessible with a rest call. The result must be returned in an object with a single property "status", defined below.

Define status

Connection Status Providers are required to return an object with a single property `status` that conforms to the following format:

```
JSON

{
  status: {
    label: string;
    type: int;
    details: string;
  }
}
```

Status properties:

- **Label** - A label describing the status return type. Note, values for label can be mapped in runtime. See entry below for mapping values in runtime.
- **Type** - The status return type. Type has the following enumeration values. For any value 2 or above, the platform will not navigate to the connected object, and an error will be displayed in the UI.

Types:

[Expand table](#)

Value	Description
0	Online
1	Warning

Value	Description
2	Unauthorized
3	Error
4	Fatal
5	Unknown

- **Details** - Additional details describing the status return type.

PowerShell Connection Status Provider script

The Connection Status Provider PowerShell script determines if a target is online and accessible with a PowerShell script. The result must be returned in an object with a single property "status". An example script is shown below.

Example PowerShell script:

PowerShell

```
## Get-My-Status ##

function Get-Status()
{
    # A function like this would be where logic would exist to identify if a
    # node is connectable.
    $status = @{label = $null; type = 0; details = $null; }
    $caption = "MyConstCaption"
    $productType = "MyProductType"

    # A result object needs to conform to the following object structure to be
    # interpreted properly by the Windows Admin Center shell.
    $result = @{ status = $status; caption = $caption; productType =
    $productType; version = $version }

    # DO FANCY LOGIC #

    # Once the logic is complete, the following fields need to be populated:
    $status.label = "Display Thing"
    $status.type = 0 # This value needs to conform to the
    LiveConnectionStatusType enum. >= 3 represents a failure.
    $status.details = "success stuff"

    return $result
}

Get-Status
```

Define RelativeGatewayUrl Connection Status Provider method

The Connection Status Provider `RelativeGatewayUrl` method calls a rest API to determine if a target is online and accessible. The result must be returned in an object with a single property "status". An example Connection Provider entry in manifest.json of a RelativeGatewayUrl is shown below.

JSON

```
{
  "entryPointType": "connectionProvider",
  "name": "addServer",
  "path": "/add/server",
  "displayName": "resources:strings:addServer_displayName",
  "icon": "sme-icon:icon-win-server",
  "description": "resources:strings:description",
  "connectionType": "msft.sme.connection-type.server",
  "connectionTypeName": "resources:strings:addServer_connectionTypeName",
  "connectionTypeUrlName": "server",
  "connectionTypeDefaultSolution": "msft.sme.server-manager!servers",
  "connectionTypeDefaultTool": "msft.sme.server-manager!overview",
  "connectionStatusProvider": {
    "relativeGatewayUrl": "<URL here post /api>",
    "displayValueMap": {
      "wmfMissing-label":
"resources:strings:addServer_status_wmfMissing_label",
      "wmfMissing-details":
"resources:strings:addServer_status_wmfMissing_details",
      "unsupported-label":
"resources:strings:addServer_status_unsupported_label",
      "unsupported-details":
"resources:strings:addServer_status_unsupported_details"
    }
  }
},
```

Notes about using RelativeGatewayUrl:

- "relativeGatewayUrl" specifies where to get the connection status from a gateway URL. This URI is relative from /api. If \$connectionName is found in the URL, it will be replaced with the name of the connection.
- All relativeGatewayUrl properties must be executed against the host gateway, which can be accomplished by creating a gateway extension

Map values in runtime

The label and details values in the status return object can be formatted at tune time by including keys and values in the "defaultValueMap" property of the provider.

For example, if you add the value below, any time that "defaultConnection_test" showed up as a value for either label or details, Windows Admin Center will automatically replace the key with the configured resource string value.

JSON

```
"defaultConnection_test":  
"resources:strings:addServer_status_defaultConnection_label"
```

Implement Connection Provider in application layer

Now we're going to implement the Connection Provider in the application layer, by creating a TypeScript Class that implements OnInit. The class has the following functions:

 Expand table

Function	Description
constructor(private appContextService: AppContextService, private route: ActivatedRoute)	
public ngOnInit()	
public onSubmit()	Contains logic to update shell when an add connection attempt is made
public onCancel()	Contains logic to update shell when an add connection attempt is canceled

Define onSubmit

`onSubmit` issues an RPC call back to the app context to notify the shell of an "Add Connection". The basic call uses "updateData" like this:

ts

```
this.appContextService.rpc.updateData(  
  EnvironmentModule.nameOfShell,  
  '##',  
  <RpcUpdateData>{  
    results: {  
      connections: connections,  
      credentials: this.useCredentials ? this.creds : null  
    }  
  }  
)
```

```
}  
);
```

The result is a connection property, which is an array of objects that conform to the following structure:

```
ts
```

```
/**  
 * The connection attributes class.  
 */  
export interface ConnectionAttribute {  
  
    /**  
     * The id string of this attribute  
     */  
    id: string;  
  
    /**  
     * The value of the attribute. used for attributes that can have variable  
     values such as Operating System  
     */  
    value?: string | number;  
}  
  
/**  
 * The connection class.  
 */  
export interface Connection {  
  
    /**  
     * The id of the connection, this is unique per connection  
     */  
    id: string;  
  
    /**  
     * The type of connection  
     */  
    type: string;  
  
    /**  
     * The name of the connection, this is unique per connection type  
     */  
    name: string;  
  
    /**  
     * The property bag of the connection  
     */  
    properties?: ConnectionProperties;  
  
    /**  
     * The ids of attributes identified for this connection  
     */  
    attributes?: ConnectionAttribute[];
```

```

    /**
     * The tags the user(s) have assigned to this connection
     */
    tags?: string[];
}

/**
 * Defines connection type strings known by core
 * Be careful that these strings match what is defined by the manifest of @msft-
sme/server-manager
 */
export const connectionTypeConstants = {
  server: 'msft.sme.connection-type.server',
  cluster: 'msft.sme.connection-type.cluster',
  hyperConvergedCluster: 'msft.sme.connection-type.hyper-converged-cluster',
  windowsClient: 'msft.sme.connection-type.windows-client',
  clusterNodesProperty: 'nodes'
};

```

Define onCancel

`onCancel` cancels an "Add Connection" attempt by passing an empty connections array:

```

ts

this.appContextService.rpc.updateData(EnvironmentModule.nameOfShell, '##',
<RpcUpdateData>{ results: { connections: [] } });

```

Connection Provider example

The full TypeScript class for implementing a connection provider is below. Note that the "connectionType" string matches the "connectionType" as defined in the connection provider in manifest.json.

```

ts

import { Component, OnInit } from '@angular/core';
import { ActivatedRoute } from '@angular/router';
import { AppContextService } from '@microsoft/windows-admin-center-
sdk/shell/angular';
import { Connection, ConnectionUtility } from '@microsoft/windows-admin-center-
sdk/shell/core';
import { EnvironmentModule } from '@microsoft/windows-admin-center-
sdk/shell/dist/core/manifest/environment-modules';
import { RpcUpdateData } from '@microsoft/windows-admin-center-
sdk/shell/dist/core/rpc/rpc-base';
import { Strings } from '../../generated/strings';

@Component({

```

```

selector: 'add-example',
templateUrl: './add-example.component.html',
styleUrls: ['./add-example.component.css']
})
export class AddExampleComponent implements OnInit {
  public newConnectionName: string;
  public strings = MsftSme.resourcesStrings<Strings>().SolutionExample;
  private connectionType = 'msft.sme.connection-type.example'; // This needs to
  match the connectionTypes value used in the manifest.json.

  constructor(private appContextService: AppContextService, private route:
  ActivatedRoute) {
    // TODO:
  }

  public ngOnInit() {
    // TODO
  }

  public onSubmit() {
    let connections: Connection[] = [];

    let connection = <Connection> {
      id: ConnectionUtility.createConnectionId(this.connectionType,
  this.newConnectionName),
      type: this.connectionType,
      name: this.newConnectionName
    };

    connections.push(connection);

    this.appContextService.rpc.updateData(
      EnvironmentModule.nameOfShell,
      '##',
      <RpcUpdateData> {
        results: {
          connections: connections,
          credentials: null
        }
      }
    );
  }

  public onCancel() {
    this.appContextService.rpc.updateData(
      EnvironmentModule.nameOfShell, '##', <RpcUpdateData>{ results: {
connections: [] } });
  }
}


```

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Modify root navigation behavior for a solution extension

Article • 05/22/2023 • Applies to:  Windows Admin Center,  Windows Admin Center Preview

This article provides guidance on how to modify the root navigation behavior for your solution to have different connection list behavior. You'll also learn how to hide or show the tools list.

Modifying root navigation behavior

Open manifest.json file in {extension root}\src, and find the property "rootNavigationBehavior". This property has two valid values: "connections" or "path". The "connections" behavior is detailed later in the documentation.

Setting path as a rootNavigationBehavior

Set the value of `rootNavigationBehavior` to `path`, and then delete the `requirements` property, and leave the `path` property as an empty string. You've completed the minimal required configuration to build a solution extension. Save the file, `gulp build -> gulp serve` as you would with a tool, and then side load the extension into your local Windows Admin Center extension.

A valid manifest entryPoints array looks like this:

```
"entryPoints": [  
  {  
    "entryPointType": "solution",  
    "name": "main",  
    "urlName": "testsln",  
    "displayName": "resources:strings:displayName",  
    "description": "resources:strings:description",  
    "icon": "sme-icon:icon-win-powerShell",  
    "path": "",  
    "rootNavigationBehavior": "path"  
  }  
],
```

Tools built with this kind of structure don't require connections to load, but don't have node connectivity functionality either.

Setting connections as a rootNavigationBehavior

When you set the `rootNavigationBehavior` property to `connections`, you're telling the Windows Admin Center Shell that there's a connected node (always a server of some type) that it should connect to verify connection status. There are two steps in verifying a connection.

1. Windows Admin Center attempts to make an attempt to log into the node with your credentials (for establishing the remote PowerShell session).
2. Windows Admin Center executes the PowerShell script you provide to verify if the node is in a connectable state.

A valid solution definition with connections looks like this:

JSON

```
{
  "entryPointType": "solution",
  "name": "example",
  "urlName": "solutionexample",
  "displayName": "resources:strings:displayName",
  "description": "resources:strings:description",
  "icon": "sme-icon:icon-win-powershell",
  "rootNavigationBehavior": "connections",
  "connections": {
    "header": "resources:strings:connectionsListHeader",
    "connectionTypes": [
      "msft.sme.connection-type.example"
    ]
  },
  "tools": {
    "enabled": false,
    "defaultTool": "solution"
  }
},
```

When the `rootNavigationBehavior` is set to `connections`, you're required to build out the connections definition in the manifest. This includes the `header` property (displays in your solution header when a user selects it from the menu), and a `connectionTypes` array (specifies which connectionTypes are used in the solution. More on this in the `connectionProvider` documentation.

Enabling and disabling the tools menu

Another property available in the solution definition is the `Tools` property. The `Tools` property decides whether the Tools menu is displayed, and which tool will be loaded.

When enabled, Windows Admin Center renders the left hand Tools menu. With defaultTool, it's required that you add a tool entry point to the manifest in order to load the appropriate resources. The value of "defaultTool" needs to be the "name" property of the tool as it's defined in the manifest.

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Control your tool's visibility in a solution

Article • 12/23/2021 • Applies to:  Windows Admin Center,  Windows Admin Center Preview

There might be times when you want to exclude (or hide) your extension or tool from the available tools list. For example, if your tool targets only Windows Server 2016 (not older versions), you might not want a user who connects to a Windows Server 2012 R2 server to see your tool at all. (Imagine the user experience - they click on it, wait for the tool to load, only to get a message that its features aren't available for their connection.) You can define when to show (or hide) your feature in the tool's manifest.json file.

Options for deciding when to show a tool

There are three different options you can use to determine whether your tool should be displayed and available for a specific server or cluster connection.

- localhost
- inventory (an array of properties)
- script

LocalHost

The localhost property of the Conditions object contains a boolean value that can be evaluated to infer if the connecting node is localhost (the same computer that Windows Admin Center is installed on) or not. By passing a value to the property, you indicate when (the condition) to display the tool. For example if you only want the tool to display if the user is in fact connecting to the local host, set it up like this:

JSON

```
"conditions": [  
  {  
    "localhost": true  
  }  
]
```

Alternatively, if you only want your tool to display when the connecting node *is not* localhost:

JSON

```
"conditions": [  
  {  
    "localhost": false  
  }  
]
```

```
"localhost": false  
}]
```

Here's what the configuration settings look like to only show a tool when the connecting node is not localhost:

JSON

```
"entryPoints": [  
  {  
    "entryPointType": "tool",  
    "name": "main",  
    "urlName": "processes",  
    "displayName": "resources:strings:displayName",  
    "description": "resources:strings:description",  
    "icon": "sme-icon:icon-win-serverProcesses",  
    "path": "",  
    "requirements": [  
      {  
        "solutionIds": [  
          "msft.sme.server-manager!windowsClients"  
        ],  
        "connectionTypes": [  
          "msft.sme.connection-type.windows-client"  
        ],  
        "conditions": [  
          {  
            "localhost": true  
          }  
        ]  
      }  
    ]  
  }  
]
```

Inventory properties

The SDK includes a pre-curated set of inventory properties that you can use to build conditions to determine when your tool should be available or not. There are nine different properties in the 'inventory' array:

[Expand table](#)

Property Name	Expected Value Type
computerManufacturer	string
operatingSystemSKU	number

Property Name	Expected Value Type
operatingSystemVersion	version_string (eg: "10.1.*")
productType	number
clusterFqdn	string
isHyperVRoleInstalled	boolean
isHyperVPowershellInstalled	boolean
isManagementToolsAvailable	boolean
isWmflInstalled	boolean

Every object in the inventory array must conform to the following json structure:

```
JSON

"<property name>": {
  "type": "<expected type>",
  "operator": "<defined operator to use>",
  "value": "<expected value to evaluate using the operator>"
}
```

Operator values

[Expand table](#)

Operator	Description
gt	greater than
ge	greater than or equal to
lt	less than
le	less than or equal to
eq	equal to
ne	not equal to
is	checking if a value is true
not	checking if a value is false
contains	item exists in a string

Operator	Description
notContains	item does not exist in a string

Data types

Available options for the 'type' property:

[Expand table](#)

Type	Description
version	a version number (eg: 10.1.*)
number	a numeric value
string	a string value
boolean	true or false

Value types

The 'value' property accepts these types:

- string
- number
- boolean

A properly-formed inventory condition set looks like this:

JSON

```
"entryPoints": [  
  {  
    "entryPointType": "tool",  
    "name": "main",  
    "urlName": "processes",  
    "displayName": "resources:strings:displayName",  
    "description": "resources:strings:description",  
    "icon": "sme-icon:icon-win-serverProcesses",  
    "path": "",  
    "requirements": [  
      {  
        "solutionIds": [  
          "msft.sme.server-manager!servers"  
        ],  
        "connectionTypes": [  
          "msft.sme.connection-type.server"  
        ]  
      }  
    ]  
  }  
]
```

```

    ],
    "conditions": [
    {
        "inventory": {
            "operatingSystemVersion": {
                "type": "version",
                "operator": "gt",
                "value": "6.3"
            },
            "operatingSystemSKU": {
                "type": "number",
                "operator": "eq",
                "value": "8"
            }
        }
    }
    ]
}
]
}

```

Script

Finally, you can run a custom PowerShell script to identify the availability and state of the node. All scripts must return an object with the following structure:

```

ps

@{
    State = 'Available' | 'NotSupported' | 'NotConfigured';
    Message = '<Message to explain the reason of state such as not supported
and not configured.>';
    Properties =
        @{ Name = 'Prop1'; Value = 'prop1 data'; Type = 'string' },
        @{Name='Prop2'; Value = 12345678; Type='number'; };
}

```

The State property is the important value that will control the decision to show or hide your extension in the tools list. The allowed values are:

[Expand table](#)

Value	Description
Available	The extension should be displayed in the tools list.
NotSupported	The extension should not be displayed in the tools list.

Value	Description
NotConfigured	This is a placeholder value for future work that will prompt the user for additional configuration before the tool is made available. Currently this value will result in the tool being displayed and is the functional equivalent to 'Available'.

For example, if we want a tool to load only if the remote server has BitLocker installed, the script looks like this:

```
ps

$response = @{
    State = 'NotSupported';
    Message = 'Not executed';
    Properties = @{ Name = 'Prop1'; Value = 'prop1 data'; Type = 'string' },
                 @{Name='Prop2'; Value = 12345678; Type='number'; };
}

if (Get-Module -ListAvailable -Name servermanager) {
    Import-module servermanager;
    $isInstalled = (Get-WindowsFeature -name bitlocker).Installed;
    $isGood = $isInstalled;
}

if($isGood) {
    $response.State = 'Available';
    $response.Message = 'Everything should work.';
}

$response
```

An entry point configuration using the script option looks like this:

```
JSON

"entryPoints": [
{
    "entryPointType": "tool",
    "name": "main",
    "urlName": "processes",
    "displayName": "resources:strings:displayName",
    "description": "resources:strings:description",
    "icon": "sme-icon:icon-win-serverProcesses",
    "path": "",
    "requirements": [
    {
        "solutionIds": [
            "msft.sme.server-manager!windowsClients"
        ],
        "connectionTypes": [
```

```

"msft.sme.connection-type.windows-client"
],
"conditions": [
{
  "localhost": true,
  "inventory": {
    "operatingSystemVersion": {
      "type": "version",
      "operator": "eq",
      "value": "10.0.*"
    },
    "operatingSystemSKU": {
      "type": "number",
      "operator": "eq",
      "value": "4"
    }
  }
},
  "script": "$response = @{ State = 'NotSupported'; Message = 'Not
executed'; Properties = @{ Name = 'Prop1'; Value = 'prop1 data'; Type =
'string' }, @{Name='Prop2'; Value = 12345678; Type='number'; }; }; if (Get-
Module -ListAvailable -Name servermanager) { Import-module servermanager;
$isInstalled = (Get-WindowsFeature -name bitlocker).Installed; $isGood =
$isInstalled; }; if($isGood) { $response.State = 'Available';
$response.Message = 'Everything should work.'; }; $response"
}
]
}
}
}

```

Supporting multiple requirement sets

You can use more than one set of requirements to determine when to display your tool by defining multiple "requirements" blocks.

For example, to display your tool if "scenario A" OR "scenario B" is true, define two requirements blocks; if either is true (that is, all conditions within a requirements block are met), the tool is displayed.

JSON

```

"entryPoints": [
{
  "requirements": [
    {
      "solutionIds": [
        ..."scenario A"
      ],
      "connectionTypes": [
        ..."scenario A"
      ]
    }
  ]
}
]

```

```

    ],
    "conditions": [
        ..."scenario A"...
    ]
},
{
    "solutionIds": [
        ..."scenario B"...
    ],
    "connectionTypes": [
        ..."scenario B"...
    ],
    "conditions": [
        ..."scenario B"...
    ]
}
]
}

```

Supporting condition ranges

You can also define a range of conditions by defining multiple "conditions" blocks with the same property, but with different operators.

When the same property is defined with different operators, the tool is displayed as long as the value is between the two conditions.

For example, this tool is displayed as long as the operating system is a version between 6.3.0 and 10.0.0:

JSON

```

"entryPoints": [
{
    "entryPointType": "tool",
    "name": "main",
    "urlName": "processes",
    "displayName": "resources:strings:displayName",
    "description": "resources:strings:description",
    "icon": "sme-icon:icon-win-serverProcesses",
    "path": "",
    "requirements": [
    {
        "solutionIds": [
            "msft.sme.server-manager!servers"
        ],
        "connectionTypes": [
            "msft.sme.connection-type.server"
        ],
    }
    ]
}
]

```

```
"conditions": [  
  {  
    "inventory": {  
      "operatingSystemVersion": {  
        "type": "version",  
        "operator": "gt",  
        "value": "6.3.0"  
      },  
    }  
  },  
  {  
    "inventory": {  
      "operatingSystemVersion": {  
        "type": "version",  
        "operator": "lt",  
        "value": "10.0.0"  
      }  
    }  
  }  
]  
}
```

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Strings and localization in Windows Admin Center

Article • 11/01/2024 • Applies to:  Windows Admin Center,  Windows Admin Center Preview

Let's go more in-depth into the Windows Admin Center Extensions SDK and talk about strings and localization.

To enable localization of all strings that are rendered on the presentation layer, take advantage of the `strings.resjson` file under `/src/resources/strings` - it's already set up. When you need to add a new string to your extension, add it to this resjson file as a new entry. The existing structure follows this format:

```
ts
```

```
"<YourExtensionName>_<Component>_<Accessor>": "Your string value goes here.",
```

You can use any format you like for the strings, but be aware that the generation process (the process that takes the resjson and outputs the usable TypeScript class) converts underscore (`_`) to periods (`.`).

For example, this entry:

```
ts
```

```
"HelloWorld_cim_title": "CIM Component",
```

Generates the following accessor structure:

```
ts
```

```
MsftSme.resourcesStrings<Strings>().HelloWorld.cim.title;
```

Add Other Languages for Localization

For localization to other languages, a `strings.resjson` file needs to be created for each language. These files need to be placed in `\loc\output\{!ExtensionName}\{!LanguageFolder}\strings.resjson`. The available languages with corresponding folders are:

 Expand table

Language	Folder
Čeština	cs-CZ
Deutsch	de-DE
English	en-US
Español	es-ES
Français	fr-FR
Magyar	hu-HU
Italiano	it-IT
日本語	ja-JP
한국어	ko-KR
Nederlands	nl-NL
Polski	pl-PL
Português (Brasil)	pt-BR
Português (Portugal)	pt-PT
Русский	ru-RU
Svenska	sv-SE
Türkçe	tr-TR
中文(简体)	zh-CN
中文(繁體)	zh-TW

Note

If your file structure needs are different inside of `loc/output`, you will need to adjust the `localeOffset` for the gulp task `'generate-resjson-json-localized'` that is in the `gulpfile.js`. This offset is how deep into the `loc` folder it should start searching for `strings.resjson` files.

Each `strings.resjson` file will be formatted in the same way as previously mentioned at the top of this guide.

For example, to include a localization for Español include this entry in

```
\loc\output\HelloWorld\es-ES\strings.resjson:
```

```
JSON
```

```
"HelloWorld_cim_title": "CIM Componente",
```

Anytime that you added localized strings, gulp generate must be ran again in order to have them appear. Run:

```
Windows Command Prompt
```

```
gulp generate
```

To confirm that your strings have been generated navigate to `\src\app\assets\strings\{!LanguageFolder}\strings.resjson`. Your newly added entry will appear in this file. Now if you switch the language option in Windows Admin Center, you will be able to see the localized strings in your extension.

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Windows Admin Center UI text and design style guide

Article • 09/19/2022 • Applies to:  Windows Admin Center,  Windows Admin Center Preview

This topic describes the general approach to writing user interface (UI) text for the Windows Admin Center, as well as some specific conventions and approaches we're taking.

Windows Admin Center and any extensions should follow [Microsoft's voice principles](#) so that the experience is easy to use and friendly. This style guide builds on these voice principles as well as the [Microsoft Writing Style Guide](#), so make sure to check out both of those resources for info on such things as [accessibility](#), [acronyms](#), and [word choice](#) such as [please](#), and [sorry](#).

Buttons

- Buttons should be one word whenever possible, especially if you plan to localize your tool. Two or three is OK but try to avoid longer. If you have four words or longer, it'd be better to use a link control.
- Button labels should be concise, specific, and self-explanatory. Instead of a generic "Submit" button, use a verb corresponding to the user action, such as "Create", "Delete", "Add", "Format", etc.
- If a button follows a question, its label should correspond clearly to the question (typically "Yes" or "No").
- When launching a create flow, use the appropriate button label:

 Expand table

Button	Use
Create	Create a new resource/object/etc.
Add	Add an existing resources/object/etc to the tool.
Install	Installing software/extensions.

Capitalization

We follow the Microsoft style for [Capitalization](#) - use sentence-style capitalization for pretty much everything.

 Expand table

UI element	Capitalization	Comments
Badges (such as PREVIEW)	All caps	
Everything else	Sentence-style	However, there are a few exceptions where we surface object properties from WMI or PowerShell that's outside of our control.

Colons

Use colons to introduce lists. For example:

Choose one of the following:

- Cats
- Dogs
- Quokkas

Don't use colons in UI text when a label is on a different line from the thing it labels or when there's a clear distinction between the label and the thing it's labeling.

Use colons in UI text when a label is on the same line as the text it labels and you need to keep the two elements from running together.

Confirmation messages

Confirmation dialogs are useful when continuing might have unexpected results, such as data loss. They should contain scannable, useful info with a clear outcome, especially for events that can't be reversed.

- Make sure a confirmation is necessary. If there's no new info to offer (for example, "Are you sure?") then a confirmation message may not be necessary.
- Verify that the customer wants to proceed with the action.
- Make sure the main instruction (heading) and explanatory text (body) aren't redundant.
- In the heading, define the possible outcomes as a question or a statement about what will happen next. For example, "Erase all data on this drive?" or "You're about

to erase all your data”.

- Add details in the body. If there's a variable, such as the name of the item you're about change, include it here.
- Include a simple question (either in the header or in the body) that frames a clear choice between two action buttons.
- For a complex choice, use Yes/No buttons, which encourage careful reading. For a simpler choice, use buttons that are specific to the action, such as Delete all or Cancel.

First-run experiences

The first time a user visits a page, you have an opportunity to help them get started with your tool. This could be:

- A text string in an empty page with short instructions on how to get started - for example, "Select 'Add' to add an app."
- A link to the control that gets the user started - for example, "Add an app to get started."
- A small and short animation or video showing the user how to get started

Here are some tips from our Windows style guide:

1. Be helpful

- Avoid marketing style and language.
- When you demo or suggest something, make sure the end result is clear; just showing the customer how to do something isn't effective if they don't know why they are doing it.
- Don't present tips if the customer doesn't need them.

2. Show, don't tell

Keep your text simple as possible (think small animations or videos).

3. Don't overwhelm

- Limit pop-ups and tips to 4 per usage session combined—including system notifications and shell notifications.
- Make sure the timing of pop-ups is helpful.
- Don't prevent the customer from doing something.
- Make sure pop-ups are easily dismissed.

4. Keep it contextual

- Teaching moments are most effective when presented at the right time.
- If you create tutorials or slideshows, keep the info concrete.
- No marketing “fluff”—focus on specific tips and tricks.
- Provide a way for customers to return to the tutorial later, if relevant (people often don't retain info the first time, but setup instructions might only be relevant once).
- Empty-state messaging is a natural place for learning and/or delight—keep it simple and informative.

5. Minimize painful setup

When you need the customer to perform another action to experience full value (sign-in to an online service, etc.), make it as painless as possible.

- Messaging should be short and direct.
- Avoid sending them away. If possible, provide a means to connect from where they are.
- If you can, allow the option to do it later, and then remind them to do it later.
- If you take them out of their experience, provide a way to switch back quickly and easily.

Help links

Here are some tips from our Windows style guide:

When should we provide a Help link?

Almost never. Provide a help link only when:

- There's an obvious and important question that customers are likely to have while they're in the UI the answer to which will help them succeed at the UI task.
- There's not enough room in the UI to provide the amount of information necessary for users to succeed at the UI task.

Where should help links appear?

- Text links should appear as close to the UI element that the help is directed at as possible.
- If you must provide a text link that applies to an entire UI screen, place it at the bottom left of the screen.

- If you provide a link through a Help button (?), the tooltip should be "Help."

What URL should we use?

Never link directly to a web address—instead use a redirection service.

Microsoft developers should use an FWLink except when it's a help link that users might have to manually type, in which case use an `aka.ms` link (as long as the target of the URL is a website that automatically recognizes the browser locale, such as `learn.microsoft.com`).

Text guidelines

- Use full sentences.
- Do not include ending punctuation except for question marks.
- You don't need to use the same text as the task title; use text that makes sense in the context of the UI, but make sure that there's a logical connection between the two. For example:
 - Help link: What are the risks of allowing exceptions?
 - Help topic title: "Allowing a program to communicate through Windows Firewall"
- Be as specific as possible about the content of the help topic.
 - Our style
 - How does Windows Firewall help protect my computer?
 - Why highlights can improve a picture
 - Not our style
 - More information about Windows Firewall
 - Learn more about color management
 - Learn more
- Use the entire sentence for the link text, not just the key words.
 - Our style
 - [What are the risks of allowing exceptions?](#)
 - Not our style
 - What are the [risks of allowing exceptions?](#)
- In some cases, it's OK to use a "Learn more" link if the context is clear what the user will be getting when they click the link.

Error messages

Here's some guidance adapted from the Windows Style Guide:

Writing a good message is a balance between providing enough explanation but not being overly technical; between being casual and personable but not annoying or offensive.

General guidelines

Use one message per error case.

Headings

- Keep it brief and explain concisely what the problem is or **ideally what to do**. Some UI surfaces may have headings that truncate instead of wrapping when they're too long, so keep an eye out for these.
- Use the solution in the heading if it's a simple step.
- Make sure that the heading relates directly to the button in case the reader ignores the body text.
- Avoid using "There was a problem" in headings, unless you have no other choice. Be more specific about the problem.
- Avoid using variables (such as file, folder, and app names) in headings. Put them in the body.

Body

- If the heading sufficiently explains the problem or solution, you don't need body text.
- Don't repeat the title in the message with slightly different wording.
- Communicate clearly and concisely what the solution is.
- Focus on giving the facts first.
- Don't blame users for the error.
- If there is an error code associated with the error and if you think that including the error code might help the customer or Microsoft support to research the issue, include it directly below the body text and write it as follows:

Error code: #####

If the customer has all the info necessary to resolve the error without the code, you don't need to include it.

Buttons

- Write button text so that it's a specific response to the main instruction. If that's not possible, use "Close" for the dismissal button text (instead of "Okay" or "Done").
- If you have more than one button, make the leftmost button the action the user is encouraged to take. Make the rightmost button the more conservative action, such as "Cancel."

Help links

Only consider Help links for error messages that you can't make specific and actionable.

Null state text

Here's some help from the Windows Style Guide.

Null state occurs when customer data or content is absent from an app or feature, when no results are returned after a search, or when required information is missing from a form, such as billing information for a transaction.

Guidelines

- If possible, use null state situations as an opportunity to educate people about how to use the feature (for example, how to add music, where to find pictures, etc.)
 - If you have a title in your UI, explain the action to take to "fix" the null state (for example, "Add some music")
 - Have fun with the text. This space can be an opportunity to provide delight since it will probably not be seen several times.
 - Avoid "It's lonely in here." This is sad and has been overused.
 - Avoid questions like "Haven't connected your printer?" Okay to use once, but this format tends to get overused, and questions put extra burden/pressure on the customer. It can also feel condescending.
 - Variety in null state text is a good thing.

Examples

- "Add someone as a favorite, and you'll see them here."
- "Got any achievements or game clips you're particularly proud of? Add them to your showcase."
- "No one's in a party yet. Start one up!"

- "When someone adds you as a friend, you'll see them here."
- "When you do stuff like unlock achievements, record game clips, and add friends, you'll see it all here."
- "Your favorite friends will show up here, so you can see when they're online and what they're up to."

Punctuation

- No ending punctuation (periods, question marks) for headings or incomplete sentences. An exception is in a confirmation dialog where the heading asks the question
- Use Microsoft Style Guide's guidance on [periods](#) and [question marks](#).

Status messages

Status messages consist of pop-up (toast) messages and notifications.

 [Expand table](#)

String type	Notes
Toast	Sentence case with ending punctuation - ideally with an object variable so users can understand what object the message applies to in case they've navigated away from the object
Notification heading (title)	Sentence case without ending punctuation (it's a heading) - ideally with an object variable
Notification details	Full sentences, ideally with a link to the UI that displays the object

Here are some detailed recommendations for notification messages:

 [Expand table](#)

String type	Notes
Started	Omit when possible - usually you can just skip to the in-progress message to minimize the number of distractions.
In progress	Start with the verb of the action you're performing and end with ellipses to indicate an ongoing operation. Here's an example: <i>Creating the volume 'Customer data'...</i>

String type	Notes
	When there are multiple variables, use this pattern: <i>Deleting the following virtual machine: {0}; Host: {1}</i>
Success	Start with "Successfully" and end with what the software just did. Here's an example: <i>Successfully created the volume 'Customer data'.</i>
Failure	Start with "Couldn't" and end with what the software couldn't do. Here's an example: <i>Couldn't create the volume 'Customer data'.</i>

Tooltips

Good tooltips briefly describe unlabeled controls or provide a bit of additional info for labeled controls, when this is useful. They can also help customers navigate the UI by offering additional—not redundant—information about control labels, icons, links, etc.

Tooltips should be used sparingly or not at all. They can be an interruption to the customer, so don't include a tooltip that simply repeats a label or states the obvious. It should always add valuable info.

 Expand table

Context	How to write the tooltips
When a control or UI element is unlabeled...	Use a simple, descriptive noun phrase. For example: Highlighting pen
When a UI element is labeled, but its purpose needs clarification...	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Briefly describe what you can do with this UI element. Use the imperative verb form. For example, "Find text in this file" (not "Finds text in this file"). Don't include end punctuation unless there are multiple complete sentences.
When a text label is truncated or likely to truncate in some languages...	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide the untruncated label in the tooltip. Optional: On another line, provide a clarifying description, but only if needed. Don't provide a tooltip if the untruncated info is provided elsewhere on the page or flow.
If a keyboard shortcut is available...	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Optional: Provide the keyboard shortcut in parentheses following the label or descriptive phrase, e.g. "Print (Ctrl+P)" or "Find text in this file (Ctrl+F)" It's OK to add a useful keyboard shortcut to a clarifying tooltip, but avoid adding a tooltip only to show a

Context	How to write the tooltips
keyboard shortcut.	

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Using PowerShell in your extension

Article • 12/23/2021 • Applies to:  Windows Admin Center,  Windows Admin Center Preview

Let's go more in-depth into the Windows Admin Center Extensions SDK - let's talk about adding PowerShell commands to your extension.

PowerShell in TypeScript

The gulp build process has a generate step that will take any `{!ScriptName}.ps1` that is placed in the `\src\resources\scripts` folder and build them into the `powershell-scripts` class under the `\src\generated` folder.

ⓘ Note

Don't manually update the `powershell-scripts.ts` nor the `strings.ts` files. Any change you make will be overwritten on the next generate.

Running a PowerShell Script

Any scripts that you want to run on a node can be placed in `\src\resources\scripts\{!ScriptName}.ps1`.

ⓘ Important

Any changes made in a `{!ScriptName}.ps1` file will not be reflected in your project until `gulp generate` has been run.

The API works by first creating a PowerShell session on the nodes you are targeting, creating the PowerShell script with any parameters that need to be passed in, and then running the script on the sessions that were created.

For example, we have this script `\src\resources\scripts\Get-NodeName.ps1`:

```
ps1

Param
(
    [String] $stringFormat
)
```

```
$nodeName = [string]::Format($stringFormat,$env:COMPUTERNAME)
Write-Output $nodeName
```

We will create a PowerShell session for our target node:

```
ts

const session =
this.appContextService.powerShell.createSession('!TargetNode');
```

Then we will create the PowerShell script with an input parameter:

```
ts

const command = PowerShell.createCommand(PowerShellScripts.Get_NodeName,
{stringFormat: 'The name of the node is {0}!'});
```

Lastly, we need to run that script in the session we created:

```
ts

public ngOnInit(): void {
  this.session =
this.appContextService.powerShell.createAutomaticSession('!TargetNode');
}

public getNodeName(): Observable<any> {
  const command = PowerShell.createCommand(PowerShellScripts.Get_NodeName,
{ stringFormat: 'The name of the node is {0}!'});
  return this.appContextService.powerShell.run(this.session, command)
  .pipe(
    map(
      response => {
        if (response && response.results) {
          return response.results;
        }
        return 'no response';
      }
    )
  );
}

public ngOnDestroy(): void {
  this.session.dispose()
}
```

Now we will need to subscribe to the observable function we just created. Place this where you need to call the function to run the PowerShell script:

```
ts
```

```
this.getNodeName().subscribe(  
  response => {  
    console.log(response)  
  }  
);
```

By providing the node name to the createSession method, a new PowerShell session is created, used, and then immediately destroyed upon completion of the PowerShell call.

Key Options

A few options are available when calling the PowerShell API. Each time a session is created it can be created with or without a key.

Key: This creates a keyed session that can be looked up and reused, even across components (meaning that Component 1 can create a session with key "SME-ROCKS," and Component 2 can use that same session). If a key is provided, the session that is created must be disposed of by calling dispose() as was done in the example above. A session should not be kept without being disposed of for more than 5 minutes.

```
ts
```

```
const session =  
this.appContextService.powerShell.createSession('{!TargetNode}', '{!Key}');
```

Keyless: A key will automatically be created for the session. This session will be disposed of automatically after 3 minutes. Using keyless allows your extension to recycle the use of any runspace that is already available at the time of creation of a session. If no runspace is available then a new one will be created. This functionality is good for one-off calls, but repeated use can affect performance. A session takes approximately 1 second to create, so continuously recycling sessions can cause slowdowns.

```
ts
```

```
const session =  
this.appContextService.powerShell.createSession('{!TargetNodeName}');
```

or

```
ts
```

```
const session =
this.appContextService.powerShell.createAutomaticSession( '{!TargetNodeName}'
);
```

In most situations, create a keyed session in the `ngOnInit()` method, and then dispose of it in `ngOnDestroy()`. Follow this pattern when there are multiple PowerShell scripts in a component but the underlying session IS NOT shared across components. For best results, make sure session creation is managed inside of components rather than services - this helps ensure that lifetime and cleanup can be managed properly.

For best results, make sure session creation is managed inside of components rather than services - this helps ensure that lifetime and cleanup can be managed properly.

PowerShell Stream

If you have a long running script and data is outputted progressively, a PowerShell stream will allow you to process the data without having to wait for the script to finish. The observable `next()` will be called as soon as data is received.

```
ts
```

```
this.appContextService.powerShellStream.run(session, script);
```

Long Running Scripts

If you have a long running script that you would like to run in the background, a work item can be submitted. The state of the script will be tracked by the Gateway and updates to the status can be sent to a notification.

```
ts
```

```
const workItem: WorkItemSubmitRequest = {
  typeId: 'Long Running Script',
  objectName: 'My long running service',
  powerShellScript: script,

  //in progress notifications
  inProgressTitle: 'Executing long running request',
  startedMessage: 'The long running request has been started',
  progressMessage: 'Working on long running script - {{ percent }} %',

  //success notification
  successTitle: 'Successfully executed a long running script!',
  successMessage: '{{objectName}} was successful',
```

```

successLinkText: 'Bing',
successLink: 'http://www.bing.com',
successLinkType: NotificationLinkType.Absolute,

//error notification
errorTitle: 'Failed to execute long running script',
errorMessage: 'Error: {{ message }}'

nodeRequestOptions: {
  logAudit: true,
  logTelemetry: true
}
};

return this.appContextService.workItem.submit('!TargetNode', workItem);

```

ⓘ Note

For progress to be shown, Write-Progress must be included in the script that you have written. For example:

```
ps1
```

```
Write-Progress -Activity 'The script is almost done!' -percentComplete 95
```

WorkItem Options

[Expand table](#)

function	Explanation
submit()	Submits the work item
submitAndWait()	Submit the work item and wait for the completion of its execution
wait()	Wait for existing work item to complete
query()	Query for an existing work item by ID
find()	Find and existing work item by the TargetNodeName, ModuleName, or typeId.

PowerShell Batch APIs

If you need to run the same script on multiple nodes, then a batch PowerShell session can be used. For example:

ts

```
const batchSession = this.appContextService.powerShell.createBatchSession(
  ['{!TargetNode1}', '{!TargetNode2}', sessionKey]);
this.appContextService.powerShell.runBatchSingleCommand(batchSession,
command).subscribe((responses: PowerShellBatchResponseItem[]) => {
  for (const response of responses) {
    if (response.error || response.errors) {
      //handle error
    } else {
      const results = response.properties && response.properties.results;
      //response.nodeName
      //results[0]
    }
  }
},
Error => { /* handle error */ });
```

PowerShellBatch options

 Expand table

option	Explanation
runSingleCommand	Run a single command against all the nodes in the array
run	Run corresponding command on paired node
cancel	Cancel the command on all nodes in the array

Feedback

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Current list of icons in Windows Admin Center

Applies to: Windows Admin Center, Windows Admin Center Preview



Summarize this article for me

```
.icon-win-globalNavButton:before { content: "\E700"; }
.icon-win-connect:before { content: "\E703"; }
.icon-win-chevronDown:before { content: "\E70D"; }
.icon-win-chevronUp:before { content: "\E70E"; }
.icon-win-edit:before { content: "\E70F"; }
.icon-win-add:before { content: "\E710"; }
.icon-win-cancel:before { content: "\E711"; }
.icon-win-more:before { content: "\E712"; }
.icon-win-settings:before { content: "\E713"; }
.icon-win-mail:before { content: "\E715"; }
.icon-win-pin:before { content: "\E718"; }
.icon-win-shop:before { content: "\E719"; }
.icon-win-stop:before { content: "\E71A"; }
.icon-win-link:before { content: "\E71B"; }
.icon-win-filter:before { content: "\E71C"; }
.icon-win-allApps:before { content: "\E71D"; }
.icon-win-search:before { content: "\E721"; }
.icon-win-attach:before { content: "\E723"; }
.icon-win-forward:before { content: "\E72A"; }
.icon-win-back:before { content: "\E72B"; }
.icon-win-refresh:before { content: "\E72C"; }
.icon-win-share:before { content: "\E72D"; }
.icon-win-lock:before { content: "\E72E"; }
.icon-win-blocked:before { content: "\E733"; }
.icon-win-favoriteStar:before { content: "\E734"; }
.icon-win-favoriteStarFill:before { content: "\E735"; }
.icon-win-remove:before { content: "\E738"; }
.icon-win-backToWindow:before { content: "\E73F"; }
.icon-win-fullScreen:before { content: "\E740"; }
.icon-win-up:before { content: "\E74A"; }
.icon-win-down:before { content: "\E74B"; }
.icon-win-oEM:before { content: "\E74C"; }
.icon-win-delete:before { content: "\E74D"; }
.icon-win-save:before { content: "\E74E"; }
.icon-win-eraseTool:before { content: "\E75C"; }
.icon-win-play:before { content: "\E768"; }
.icon-win-pause:before { content: "\E769"; }
.icon-win-chevronLeft:before { content: "\E76B"; }
.icon-win-chevronRight:before { content: "\E76C"; }
.icon-win-updateRestore:before { content: "\E777"; }
.icon-win-unpin:before { content: "\E77A"; }
.icon-win-contact:before { content: "\E77B"; }
.icon-win-paste:before { content: "\E77F"; }
```

```
.icon-win-LEDLight:before { content: "\E781"; }
.icon-win-error:before { content: "\E783"; }
.icon-win-unlock:before { content: "\E785"; }
.icon-win-newWindow:before { content: "\E78B"; }
.icon-win-saveLocal:before { content: "\E78C"; }
.icon-win-redo:before { content: "\E7A6"; }
.icon-win-undo:before { content: "\E7A7"; }
.icon-win-warning:before { content: "\E7BA"; }
.icon-win-flag:before { content: "\E7C1"; }
.icon-win-powerButton:before { content: "\E7E8"; }
.icon-win-home:before { content: "\E80F"; }
.icon-win-history:before { content: "\E81C"; }
.icon-win-recent:before { content: "\E823"; }
.icon-win-chat:before { content: "\E901"; }
.icon-win-clear:before { content: "\E894"; }
.icon-win-sync:before { content: "\E895"; }
.icon-win-download:before { content: "\E896"; }
.icon-win-help:before { content: "\E897"; }
.icon-win-upload:before { content: "\E898"; }
.icon-win-openInNewWindow:before { content: "\E8A7"; }
.icon-win-switch:before { content: "\E8AB"; }
.icon-win-remote:before { content: "\E8AF"; }
.icon-win-folder:before { content: "\E8B7"; }
.icon-win-copy:before { content: "\E8C8"; }
.icon-win-sort:before { content: "\E8CB"; }
.icon-win-permissions:before { content: "\E8D7"; }
.icon-win-unfavorite:before { content: "\E8D9"; }
.icon-win-openFile:before { content: "\E8E5"; }
.icon-win-newFolder:before { content: "\E8F4"; }
.icon-win-bulletedList:before { content: "\E8FD"; }
.icon-win-manage:before { content: "\E912"; }
.icon-win-accept:before { content: "\E8FB"; }
.icon-win-completed:before { content: "\E930"; }
.icon-win-code:before { content: "\E943"; }
.icon-win-info:before { content: "\E946"; }
.icon-win-chevronUpSmall:before { content: "\E96D"; }
.icon-win-chevronDownSmall:before { content: "\E96E"; }
.icon-win-chevronLeftSmall:before { content: "\E96F"; }
.icon-win-chevronRightSmall:before { content: "\E970"; }
.icon-win-chevronUpMed:before { content: "\E971"; }
.icon-win-chevronDownMed:before { content: "\E972"; }
.icon-win-chevronLeftMed:before { content: "\E973"; }
.icon-win-chevronRightMed:before { content: "\E974"; }
.icon-win-pC1:before { content: "\E977"; }
.icon-win-unknown:before { content: "\E9CE"; }
.icon-win-ringer:before { content: "\EA8F"; }
.icon-win-checkList:before { content: "\E9D5"; }
.icon-win-processing:before { content: "\E9F5"; }
.icon-win-hourGlass:before { content: "\EA03"; }
.icon-win-asterisk:before { content: "\EA38"; }
.icon-win-errorBadge:before { content: "\EA39"; }
.icon-win-allAppsMirrored:before { content: "\EA40"; }
.icon-win-bulletedListMirrored:before { content: "\EA42"; }
.icon-win-helpMirrored:before { content: "\EA51"; }
.icon-win-dietPlanNotebook:before { content: "\EAC8"; }
```

```
.icon-win-market:before { content: "\EAFC"; }
.icon-win-heart:before { content: "\EB51"; }
.icon-win-editMirrored:before { content: "\EB7E"; }
.icon-win-speedHigh:before { content: "\EC4A"; }
.icon-win-fileExplorer:before { content: "\EC50"; }
.icon-win-developerTools:before { content: "\EC7A"; }
.icon-win-embed:before { content: "\ECCE"; }
.icon-win-publish:before { content: "\ECDB"; }
.icon-win-networkPipes:before { content: "\ECE3"; }
.icon-win-blocked2:before { content: "\ECE4"; }
.icon-win-toolbox:before { content: "\ECED"; }
.icon-win-gateway:before { content: "\ED23"; }
.icon-win-openFolderHorizontal:before { content: "\ED25"; }
.icon-win-playPause:before { content: "\ED38"; }
.icon-win-hardDrive:before { content: "\EDA2"; }
.icon-win-virtualMachine:before { content: "\EE9B"; }
.icon-win-rAM:before { content: "\EEA0"; }
.icon-win-cPU:before { content: "\EEA1"; }
.icon-win-hostCluster:before { content: "\EEA2"; }
.icon-win-virtualMachineGroup:before { content: "\EEA3"; }
.icon-win-customList:before { content: "\EEBE"; }
.icon-win-customListMirrored:before { content: "\EEBF"; }
.icon-win-marketDown:before { content: "\EF42"; }
.icon-win-database:before { content: "\EFC7"; }
.icon-win-checklistMirrored:before { content: "\F0B5"; }
.icon-win-windowsUpdate:before { content: "\F0C5"; }
.icon-win-backMirrored:before { content: "\F0D2"; }
.icon-win-forwardMirrored:before { content: "\F0D3"; }
.icon-win-statusCircleOuter:before { content: "\F136"; }
.icon-win-statusCircleInner:before { content: "\F137"; }
.icon-win-statusCircleRing:before { content: "\F138"; }
.icon-win-statusTriangleOuter:before { content: "\F139"; }
.icon-win-statusTriangleInner:before { content: "\F13A"; }
.icon-win-statusTriangleExclamation:before { content: "\F13B"; }
.icon-win-statusCircleExclamation:before { content: "\F13C"; }
.icon-win-statusCircleErrorX:before { content: "\F13D"; }
.icon-win-statusCircleCheckmark:before { content: "\F13E"; }
.icon-win-statusCircleInfo:before { content: "\F13F"; }
.icon-win-statusCircleBlock:before { content: "\F140"; }
.icon-win-statusCircleBlock2:before { content: "\F141"; }
.icon-win-statusCircleQuestionMark:before { content: "\F142"; }
.icon-win-statusCircleSync:before { content: "\F143"; }
.icon-win-exploreContentSingle:before { content: "\F164"; }
.icon-win-collapseContentSingle:before { content: "\F166"; }
.icon-win-hardDriveGroup:before { content: "\F18F"; }
.icon-win-tripleColumn:before { content: "\F1D5"; }
.icon-win-certificateManager:before { content: "\F1F8"; }
.icon-win-firewall:before { content: "\F1F9"; }
.icon-win-firewallRules:before { content: "\F1FA"; }
.icon-win-localAdmin:before { content: "\F1FB"; }
.icon-win-networkSettings:before { content: "\F1FC"; }
.icon-win-powerShell:before { content: "\F1FD"; }
.icon-win-serverProcesses:before { content: "\F1FE"; }
.icon-win-registryEditor:before { content: "\F1FF"; }
.icon-win-serverFeatures:before { content: "\F200"; }
```

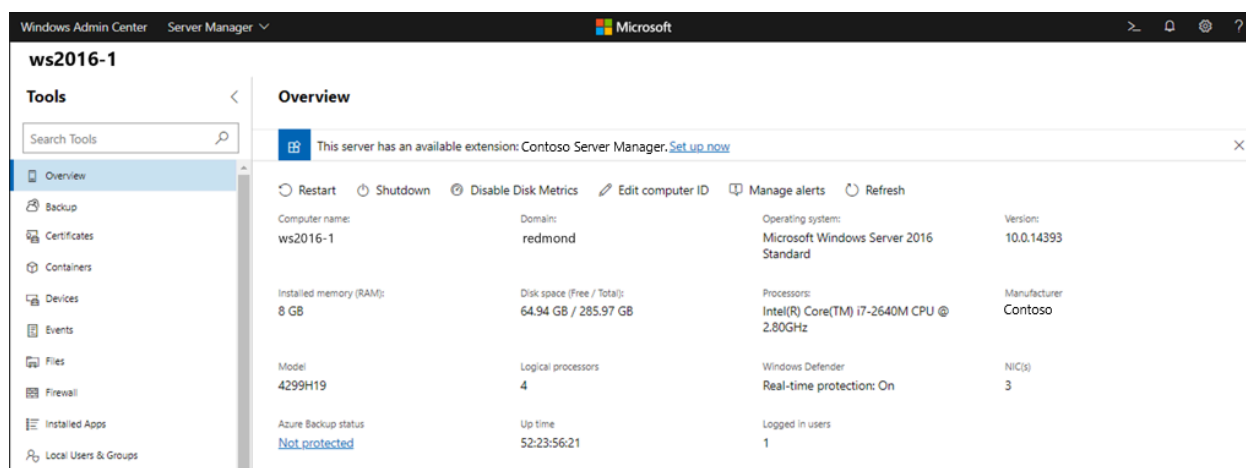
```
.icon-win-server:before { content: "\F201"; }
.icon-win-cluster:before { content: "\F202"; }
.icon-win-saveAll:before { content: "\F203"; }
.icon-win-failoverClusterManager:before { content: "\F204"; }
.icon-win-softwareDefinedDataCenter:before { content: "\F205"; }
.icon-win-storageReplica:before { content: "\F206"; }
.icon-win-storageLogical:before { content: "\F20E"; }
.icon-win-storagePhysical:before { content: "\F20F"; }
.icon-win-networkPhysical:before { content: "\F211"; }
.icon-win-LEDLightOff:before { content: "\F388"; }
.icon-win-removeHardDisk:before { content: "\F389"; }
.icon-win-virtualHardDisk:before { content: "\F38A"; }
.icon-win-virtualSwitch:before { content: "\F38B"; }
.icon-win-virtualNIC:before { content: "\F38C"; }
.icon-win-offlineResource:before { content: "\F38D"; }
.icon-win-onlineResource:before { content: "\F38E"; }
.icon-win-formatDatabase:before { content: "\F3BE"; }
.icon-win-developerToolsRemove:before { content: "\F3EA"; }
.icon-win-unzipFolder:before { content: "\F3FD"; }
.icon-win-storageReplica:before { content: "\F42D"; }
.icon-win-speedHighOff:before { content: "\F42E"; }
.icon-win-bootOrder:before { content: "\F42F"; }
.icon-win-bootOrderMirrored:before { content: "\F430"; }
```

Last updated on 02/16/2026

Enabling the extension discovery banner

Article • 11/01/2024 • Applies to:  Windows Admin Center,  Windows Admin Center Preview

The extension discovery banner feature was introduced in the Windows Admin Center Preview 1903 release. This feature allows an extension to declare the server hardware manufacturer and models it supports, and when a user connects to a server or cluster for which an extension is available, a notification banner will be displayed to easily install the extension. Extension developers will be able to get more visibility for their extensions and users will be able to easily discover more management capabilities for their servers.



How the extension discovery banner works

When Windows Admin Center is launched, it will connect to the registered extension feeds and fetch the metadata for the available extension packages. Then when a user connects to a server or cluster in Windows Admin Center, we read the server hardware manufacturer and model to display in the Overview tool. If we find an extension that declares that it supports the current server's manufacturer and/or model, we'll display a banner to let the user know. Clicking on the "Set up now" link will take the user to Extension Manager where they can install the extension.

How to implement the extension discovery banner

The "tags" metadata in the .nuspec file is used to declare which hardware manufacturer and/or models your extension supports. Tags are delimited by spaces and you can add either a manufacturer or model tag, or both to declare the supported manufacturer and/or models. The tag format is "[value type]_[value condition]" where [value type]

is either "Manufacturer" or "Model" (case sensitive), and [value condition] is a [Javascript regular expression](#) defining the manufacturer or model string, and [value type] and [value condition] are separated by an underscore. This string is then encoded using URI encoding and added to the .nuspec "tags" metadata string.

Example

Let's say I've developed an extension that supports servers from a company named Contoso Inc., with model name R3xx and R4xx.

1. The tag for the manufacturer would be `"Manufacturer_/Contoso Inc./"`. The tag for the models could be `"Model_/^R[34][0-9]{2}$/"`. Depending on how strictly you want to define the matching condition, there will be different ways to define your regular expression. You can also separate the Manufacturer or Model tags into multiple tags, for example, the Model tag could also be `"Model_/R3../Model_/R4../"`.
2. You can test the regular expression with your web browser's DevTools Console. In Edge or Chrome, hit F12 to open the DevTools window, and in the Console tab, type the following and hit Enter:

```
JavaScript
var regex = /^R[34][0-9]{2}$/
```

Then if you type and run the following, it will return 'true'.

```
JavaScript
regex.test('R300')
```

And if you run the following, it will return 'false'.

```
JavaScript
regex.test('R500')
```

3. Once you've verified the regular expression, you can encode it in the DevTools Console as well, using the following Javascript method:

```
JavaScript
```

```
encodeURIComponent(/^R[34][0-9]{2}$/)
```

The final format of the tag string to add to your .nuspec file would be:

```
<tags>Manufacturer_/Contoso%20Inc./ Model_/%5ER%5B34%5D%5B0-9%5D%7B2%7D$/</tags>
```

Tip

We understand that a hardware manufacturer may have a very wide range of model names of which some may be supported while some are not. Keep in mind that this feature is meant to help with the **discovery** of your extension, but it does not have to be a perfectly up-to-date inventory of all your models. You can define your regular expression to be a simpler expression that matches a subset of your models. A user might not see the discovery banner if they first connect to a server model that doesn't match the condition, but sooner or later they will connect to another server that does and will discover and install the extension. You can also consider defining a simple regular expression that only matches your manufacturer name. In some cases, your extension may not actually support a specific model, but you can use the [dynamic tool display feature](#) to define a custom PowerShell script to check model support and only show your extension when applicable, or provide limited functionality in your extension for models that don't support all capabilities.

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Upgrade existing Windows Admin Center extensions to Angular 11

Article • 04/28/2023 • Applies to:  Windows Admin Center,  Windows Admin Center Preview

Windows Admin Center is upgrading to Angular 11.0! This upgrade brings in the latest in features, security, and performance, and we're excited to have it available for you. So far, the shell of Windows Admin Center has been upgraded and it is your turn to update your extensions. Follow the steps in this document to get your extension updated.

If you run into any issues during this process, reach out to your Microsoft contact and they'll assist you in routing the request.

Preliminary steps

Before beginning the upgrade to Angular 11, you need to configure your developer environment with the latest Windows Admin Center shell and development tools. Complete the following steps before proceeding to the upgrade process:

1. Install the latest version of Windows Admin Center in dev mode (`msiexec /i WindowsAdminCenter<version>.msi DEV_MODE=1`) with the upgraded shell. Reach out to your Microsoft contact if this has not been provided to you.
2. **(Recommended)** Create a `features/ng11` branch in the repo.
3. **(Recommended)** Update `version.json` version to `(N+1).0.0`.
4. In a PowerShell console, make sure to switch to the respective Node version for your Angular version (for more information, see [Working with two branches of shell](#) for more details). For Angular 11, run `nvm use 12.18.3`. Close the terminal for this change to take effect.
5. Clean up the `node_modules` folder to avoid npm conflicts.

Automated upgrade process

Download and install the Windows Admin Center CLI tools by running `npm install -g @microsoft/windows-admin-center-sdk@experimental` if you have not already done so before proceeding through the following steps.

1. At the root level of the repo, run `wac upgrade --audit=false --experimental`.
 - If working on an extension repository that is consumed by other extensions, include the `--library` flag as well.

If the library flag was used, edit the `name` property in `src/package.json` to something unique to the extension.

2. **(Conditional)** If the extension repo has dependencies on any other extension package, you will have to manually pick the new angular version for that extension (e.g. `msft-sme-certificate-manager` has a dependency on `msft-sme-event-viewer`. The automated tools will **not** update `msft-sme-event-viewer` version, it has to be manually updated.) Also be sure to specify the `/dist` folder level on any imports from extensions, any lower or higher-level imports won't work (e.g. `import { foobar } from '@msft-sme/event-viewer'` would need to be changed to `import { foobar } from '@msft-sme/event-viewer/dist'`.)
3. Open `app-routing.module.ts` and change any appRoutes that have the format `./folder-name/file-name#ModuleClass` to `() => import('./folder-name/file-name').then(m => m.ModuleClass)`. If there are any other `routing.module.ts` files, they will also need to be updated in this way.
4. Remove `UpgradeAudit.txt` file. It's autogenerated for your reference but doesn't need to go in the repo.
5. Go through the following files and replace all instances of `@msft-sme` with `@microsoft/windows-admin-center-sdk`:
 - `./angular.json`
 - `./gulpfile.ts/common/e2e.ts`
 - `./gulpfile.ts/common/resjson.ts`
 - `./src/polyfills.ts`
 - `./src/test.ts`
6. There will likely be unresolved errors as a result of the steps you've completed. Proceed to Build steps.

Build steps

At this point in the upgrade process, your extension repo is ready to be built and the debugging process can begin. Proceed through the following steps:

1. Run `gulp build`.
2. Watch out for any linting and compilation errors.
3. Fix these errors and repeat steps 1-3 as necessary.
4. When all build errors are fixed, commit your changes and proceed to Run steps.

Difficult to diagnose build errors

Some of the errors you may receive while debugging in the build step may be hard to diagnose. Here are two of the most common difficult to diagnose errors and how to mitigate them:

- **NG6002: Appears in the NgModule.imports of AppModule, but could not be resolved to an NgModule class**
 - This type of error occurs at build time, typically before the upgraded repository has been successfully built at least once. To resolve, run `ng serve --prod`, after which these errors should no longer appear when building.

- **Interface incorrectly extends another interface**

```
[09:31:30] Error: node_modules/@types/jasmine/index.d.ts:765:15 - error TS2430: Interface 'FunctionMatchers<Fn>' incorrectly extends interface 'Matchers<any>'.  
The types returned by 'toHaveBeenCalledWith(...)' are incompatible between these types.  
Type 'boolean' is not assignable to type 'Promise<void>'.  
765 interface FunctionMatchers<Fn extends Func> extends Matchers<any> {  
    ~~~~~
```

- This error occurs during the inlineCompile step of "gulp build" and occurs as the result of a mismatch in versions between the `@types/jasmine` package downloaded and what the `@types/jasminewd2` package requires. This error can be resolved by removing the `@types/jasminewd2` package.

Output bundle file names

When building your extension, you may run into issues as a result of the file names in your bundle. To avoid these issues, pay special attention to the following fields:

- **Output hashing must be enabled.** When output hashing is enabled, unique file names will be generated for every build of the extension. If this is not enabled, you may be unable to see the changes to your extension when viewing in the browser due to duplicate file names.
 - To enable from this field the command line, add the `--output-hashing` flag to an `ng build` command.
 - To enable this field from your repo directly, navigate to your angular.json file and look for the `outputHashing` field under production configurations.
- **Named chunks must be disabled.** When named chunks are enabled, each bundle file includes its original module file name. While that may seem useful, it often results in incredibly long file names that can result in errors in the Windows Admin Center extension feed.
 - To disable this field from the command line, add the `--named-chunks` flag to an `ng build` command.
 - To disable this field from your repo directly, navigate to your angular.json file and look for the `namedChunks` field under production configurations. Set this

field to false.

Run steps

Now that you've fixed all of the build errors in your extension, you're ready to run your extension and fix any runtime issues. Follow the steps below to run your extension:

1. Sideload the extension with `gulp serve --port <port> --prod --aot`.
2. In the browser, look for any runtime issues with the extension, such as:
 - Extension page(s) not loading
 - Elements missing from the extension page(s)
 - Console errors
 - Anything else that looks off or behaves strange
3. Fix any runtime issues that you have discovered.
4. When the extension has been stabilized, commit your changes.

When you have finished these steps, proceed to [Creating a main branch](#).

Creating a main branch

After all linting, compilation, and runtime errors have been fixed, you're ready to finish upgrading your extension. To do this, we need to create a new branch in the extension repository. Follow these steps to finish upgrading your extension:

1. Ensure that you are ready to complete the upgrade process and everything is working as expected in the feature branch.
2. Create a new branch named "main" in the repository.
3. Create a PR from the features/ng11 branch that merges into main.
4. When ready, complete the PR.
5. Congratulations, you successfully upgraded an extension!

Releasing your upgraded extension

Once your extension has been tested in Windows Admin Center desktop and service mode, send an email to wacextensionrequest@microsoft.com to coordinate the release of your upgraded extension.

Working with two branches of shell

Upgrading the Windows Admin Center shell has resulted in numerous environmental changes. One such change is the use of Node 12.18.3 from the previous 10.22.0 version. These versions are incompatible and you must toggle your global version to run build commands in each environment.

To manage your versions of Node, we suggest using Node Version Manager:

<https://github.com/coreybutler/nvm-windows>

Follow the instructions to install nvm-windows on your machine.

Once installed, you can prepare your environment by running these commands:

```
nvm install 12.18.3
nvm use 12.18.3
npm i -g gulp-cli
npm i -g @angular/cli
npm i -g vsts-npm-auth
npm i -g typescript

nvm install 10.22.0
nvm use 10.22.0
npm i -g gulp-cli
npm i -g @angular/cli
npm i -g vsts-npm-auth
npm i -g typescript
```

This will set up your Node environment for development with both the new and old versions of Angular.

Toggling Node version

The version of Node you are using can be toggled using PowerShell.

The `nvm list` command can be used to list installed node versions.

The `nvm use <version>` command can be used to quickly switch between node versions.

You can find a full index list of which Node, Angular, and Typescript versions go together here: [Node - Angular compatibility index](#).

ⓘ Note

All version numbers in this document are specific to the Windows Admin Center upgrade from Angular 7 to Angular 11.

Following the process above, you will lose all global node settings including your VSTS authentication.

To restore VSTS authentication, run this command at the root of any repo: `vsts-npm-auth -config .npmrc`

Other considerations when upgrading extensions to Angular 11

- Sideloaded shell and extensions should not be affected when working with two branches of shell.
- When using `copyTarget`, be aware of which shell branch you are in. Only use this command in the 2.0 branch if the extension you are working with is also upgraded to Angular 11.
- If the repo has been upgraded to Angular 11, then use the latest 2.x.0 version of shell libraries. Otherwise continue to use the latest 1.x.0 version.

You can tell if a repo is upgraded by looking at the `package.json` file.

Feedback

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Yes

No

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Upgrade existing Windows Admin Center extensions to Angular 15

Article • 12/08/2023

Windows Admin Center has upgraded to Angular 15! This upgrade brings in the latest in features, security, and performance, and we're excited to have it available for you. So far, the shell of Windows Admin Center has been upgraded, and it's now your turn to update your extensions.

We strongly recommend upgrading your extensions to the latest Angular version we support. All the new fixes and updates to our shell and SDK are only available for extensions on Angular 15.

Follow the steps in this document to get your extension updated. If you run into any issues during this process, reach out to your Microsoft contact and they'll assist you in routing the request.

Preliminary steps

Before beginning the upgrade to Angular 15, it's essential to ensure that your project is using ESLint and that your environment is set up properly.

ⓘ Note

If your extension is still running Angular 7, **upgrade to Angular 11** before reading the rest of this guide.

Transitioning from TSLint to ESLint

Historically, Windows Admin Center has used the extensible tool TSLint to check TypeScript code for readability, maintainability, and functionality errors. TSLint has been deprecated and replaced by ESLint, a more powerful and widely supported tool. Windows Admin Center has shifted to using ESLint.

To determine whether you're using TSLint or ESLint as the linter for your extension, navigate to the root directory of your extension project:

- If there's a file titled `.eslintrc.json`, you're using ESLint. Skip ahead to **Configuring your environment for upgrade**.

- If there's a file titled `tslint.json`, you're using TSLint. Continue on to learn how to migrate to ESLint.

We've created a command in the SDK to help with automating the transition to ESLint. To use it, follow these steps:

1. Navigate to the root of your extension project.
2. Pull down the latest version of the SDK by running `npm install -g @microsoft/windows-admin-center-sdk@latest`
3. Run `npm install`.
4. Run `wac eslint`.
5. Fix any violations by running `npx lint --fix` or by making manual changes.

Configuring your environment for upgrade

Before beginning the upgrade to Angular 15, you need to configure your developer environment with the latest Windows Admin Center shell and development tools, including upgrading your version of Node.

To manage your versions of Node, we suggest using [Node Version Manager](#). Follow the instructions to install `nvm-windows` on your machine. The version should be 1.1.11 or later, as older versions may not support the Node.js versions necessary for this upgrade.

Once installed, you can prepare your environment by running these commands:

```
nvm install 16.14.0
nvm use 16.14.0
npm i -g gulp-cli
npm i -g @angular/cli@15.2.9
npm i -g vsts-npm-auth
npm i -g typescript@4.8.2
```

ⓘ Note

If you want to continue to make changes in Angular 11, you'll want to use Node 12.18.3. These versions are incompatible for use at the same time, so you must toggle your global version to run build commands in each environment.

To change your node version back to the Angular 11 configuration, you can run the following commands:

```
nvm install 12.18.3
nvm use 12.18.3
npm i -g gulp-cli
npm i -g @angular/cli@11.2.13
npm i -g vsts-npm-auth
npm i -g typescript@4.1.5
```

When toggling node versions, you may lose all global node settings, including your VSTS authentication.

To restore VSTS authentication, run `vsts-npm-auth -config .npmrc` at the root of your repository.

Automated upgrade process

To facilitate a smoother upgrade from Angular 11 to Angular 15, we've developed a CLI command as a part of our SDK that automates much of the upgrade process.

Before proceeding with the automatic upgrade steps, make sure your environment is set up correctly, and you've switched to Angular 15. When you're ready to upgrade, follow these steps:

1. Make sure you have the latest version of the WAC CLI by running `npm install -g @microsoft/windows-admin-center-sdk@latest`.
2. Run `wac angular15Upgrade`.

Post upgrade actions

After you run the upgrade command, a `log.txt` file will be generated at the root of your project. This file contains information on further actions.

After running the upgrade command, be sure to stage your changes. This command is designed to be run multiple times if necessary.

You should now be able to run and test your extension as normal.

Troubleshooting scenarios

Some of the errors you may receive while debugging in the build step may be hard to diagnose. Here's some of the most common errors and how to mitigate them:

- **AjaxResponse requires 1 type argument**
 - To fix this issue, try staging your current changes and then rerun the upgrade command. The upgrade command should've fixed this, but there might be edge cases. Ensure you manually fix these errors by changing `AjaxResponse` to `AjaxResponse<any>`.
- **CSS syntax error in custom CSS files**

```
Windows Command Prompt

File path: C:/Branches/msft-sme-containers/src/app/containers-
inventory/containers-inventory.component.css
  Type: css-syntax-error
  Line: undefined
  Char: undefined
  Message: Warning: ▲ [WARNING] Unexpected ">" [css-syntax-error]
  C:/Branches/msft-sme-containers/src/app/containers-
inventory/containers-inventory.component.css:1:7:
  1 | :host >>> .summary-container {
    |           ^
```

- To fix this issue, try staging your current changes and then rerun the upgrade command. The upgrade command should automatically handle this, but if it doesn't
- **Dependency warnings**

```
Build at: 2023-11-14T19:31:35.361Z - Hash: 069ae6fa11d268d6 - Time:
32165ms
[11:31:35] Warning: C:\Branches\msft-sme-containers\node_modules\@msft-
sme\core\data\crypto.js depends on 'base64-arraybuffer'. CommonJS or
AMD dependencies can cause optimization bailouts.
For more info see: https://angular.io/guide/build#configuring-commonjs-
dependencies

Warning: C:\Branches\msft-sme-containers\node_modules\@msft-sme\event-
viewer\dist\fesm2020\msft-sme-event-viewer-lib.mjs depends on 'file-
saver'. CommonJS or AMD dependencies can cause optimization bailouts.
For more info see: https://angular.io/guide/build#configuring-commonjs-
dependencies

Warning: C:\Branches\msft-sme-containers\node_modules\@msft-
sme\powershell-console\__ivy_ngcc__\dist\fesm2015\msft-sme-powershell-
console-lib.js depends on 'xterm'. CommonJS or AMD dependencies can
cause optimization bailouts.
For more info see: https://angular.io/guide/build#configuring-commonjs-
dependencies

Warning: C:\Branches\msft-sme-containers\node_modules\@msft-
```

```
sme\powershell-console\__ivy_ngcc__\dist\fesm2015\msft-sme-powershell-console-lib.js depends on 'xterm-addon-fit'. CommonJS or AMD dependencies can cause optimization bailouts.  
For more info see: https://angular.io/guide/build#configuring-commonjs-dependencies
```

- These issues must be fixed manually. Navigate to `angular.json`, look for `"allowedCommonJsDependencies"`, and add all dependency items into the array. In this case, it would be: `"allowedCommonJsDependencies": ["base64-arraybuffer", "file-saver", "xterm", "xterm-addon-fit"]`

Other considerations when upgrading extensions to Angular 15

- Sideloaded shell and extensions shouldn't be affected when working with two branches of shell.
- When using `copyTarget`, be aware of which shell branch you're in. Only use this command in the 4.0 branch if the extension you're working with is also upgraded to Angular 15.
- If the repo has been upgraded to Angular 15, then use the latest 4.x.0 version of shell libraries. Otherwise continue to use the latest 2.x.0 version.

You can tell if a repo is upgraded by looking at the `package.json` file.

Releasing your upgraded extension

Once your extension has been tested in Windows Admin Center desktop and service mode, send an email to wacextensionrequest@microsoft.com to coordinate the release of your upgraded extension.

Extension support for the management of Windows Defender Application Control (WDAC) enforced infrastructure

Article • 06/28/2023 • Applies to:  Windows Admin Center,  Windows Admin Center Preview

Windows Admin Center supports the management of Windows Defender Application Control (WDAC) enforced infrastructure at the platform level. Learn more about [managing WDAC enforced infrastructure in Windows Admin Center](#).

Support for this management at the platform level doesn't mean extensions built for Windows Admin Center also support the management of WDAC enforced infrastructure by default. This guide outlines the requirements for an extension to support the management of WDAC enforced infrastructure.

Extension structure requirements

To manage WDAC enforced infrastructure, Windows Admin Center must ingest and run PowerShell scripts in a particular fashion to adhere to best security practices. To ensure your extension's scripts are run correctly, ensure your extension conforms to the following requirements.

All PowerShell scripts must be stored in a file

Historically, developers of WAC extensions may have chosen to include custom PowerShell code as a string in their extension manifest.json file. For example, one may choose to define the [conditions for a tool extension's visibility](#) by providing a PowerShell script in the "script" property. For PowerShell scripts to be compatible with WDAC, they must be signed. Strings can't be signed.

To ensure this requirement is met, follow these steps:

1. Identify any PowerShell scripts in your manifest.json file.
2. After defining any script content in your manifest.json file, remove the script content and store it in a .ps1 file in the `resources/scripts` directory of your extension. Script code in the extension manifest now follows the same rules as [other Windows Admin Center PowerShell](#).
3. Update the conditions property in the extension manifest to the following format:

```
JSON
```

```

"conditions": [
  {
    "powerShell": {
      "command": "Script-File-Name",
      "module": "powerShellModuleName",
      "script": "Your script text goes here."
    }
  }
]

```

The PowerShell module name already exists in your extension manifest. **Its value in the manifest and in the PowerShell field must match.**

- Identify any other places where PowerShell scripts are being created dynamically. Creating a PowerShell script dynamically using string concatenation can allow an attacker to inject arbitrary PowerShell script to be executed. This method can be used to bypass limitations enforced on a remote user that is using a restricted run space. It can also be used to achieve standard command injection against any application that builds PowerShell scripts with user input and executes it.

Example of script block created with string concatenation:

PowerShell

```

param($UserInputVar)
$DynamicScript = "Get-ChildItem $UserInputVar"
$ScriptBlock = [ScriptBlock]::Create($DynamicScript)
Invoke-Command $ScriptBlock

```

Example of this same script block constructed without string concatenation:

PowerShell

```

param($UserInputVar)
[ScriptBlock]$ScriptBlock = {
  Param($SafeUserInput)
  Get-ChildItem $ SafeUserInput
}
Invoke-Command -ScriptBlock $ScriptBlock -ArgumentList @($UserInputVar)

# OR, alternatively
param($UserInputVar)
Invoke-Command -ScriptBlock {
  param(
    [String] $SafeUserInput
  )
  Get-ChildItem $SafeUserInput
}

```

```
} -ArgumentList $UserInputVar
```

Script files should also not be constructed using string concatenation. Here's an example of how not to construct script files:

PowerShell

```
$Script=@'  
    Get-ChildItem $UserInputVar  
'@  
$Script = '$ UserInputVar =' + "'$ UserInputVar;"+$Script  
$path = "C:\temp"  
$Script | Out-File $path
```

Construct your script files like this instead:

PowerShell

```
Function test {  
    param(  
        [String] $userInputVar  
    )  
    Get-ChildItem $UserInputVar  
}  
  
$path = "C:\temp"  
(Get-Command test).ScriptBlock | Set-Content -path $path
```

All PowerShell code must be signed and stored in the proper location

As part of the changes Windows Admin Center made to support the management of WDAC enforced infrastructure, signed PowerShell scripts for an extension are now transferred to the node Windows Admin Center is currently connected to before being run. Additionally, as mentioned in the previous requirement, WDAC enforced infrastructure only runs signed PowerShell scripts. Because of these requirements, all your PowerShell code must be signed. All your PowerShell must also be located in a consistent location so that the Windows Admin Center platform can predictably locate an extension's signed modules.

If your extension repository doesn't contain a `powershell-module` directory containing signed PowerShell module(s), the Windows Admin Center platform will be unable to identify transferable code, and operations will fail in a WDAC-enforced environment.

The Windows Admin Center `gulp build` command updates the `/dist` folder inside your repository, generating your unsigned `.psd1` and `.psm1` files inside a module folder. These files need to be signed with a signing certificate that matches one that is allowed in the WDAC policy.

To make this change, it's highly recommended to create a build pipeline that incorporates PowerShell signing.

You can validate that your PowerShell is in the proper format in one of two ways:

1. When your extension is installed, you can view the `ProgramData\Server Management Experience\UX\modules` directory on your gateway machine (the one on which Windows Admin Center is running). Here you should see the `powershell-module` folder and the signed PowerShell module(s)
2. Extract the contents of your extension's `.nupkg` artifact. The `powershell-module` folder should be present and contain the signed PowerShell module(s).

In both cases, verifying that the `.psd1` and `.psm1` files themselves are signed can be done by running the [Get-AuthenticodeSignature command](#) on the file, or by right-clicking the file itself and validating the digital signature.

WorkItems that utilize the "powerShellScript" property should be updated to use the "powerShellCommand" property

The Windows Admin Center platform needs to be able to determine which module a PowerShell command belongs to. Because of this requirement, WorkItems that specify a PowerShell command using the `powerShellScript` property cause an error.

To mitigate this behavior, use the `powerShellCommand` property, along with the `createCommand` method, to form a valid command object.

Here's an example of a WorkItem using the old method:

```
ts
```

```
const workItem : WorkItemSubmitRequest = {
  typeId: "SampleWorkItem",
  title: "Title",
  powerShellScript: PowerShellScripts.[scriptName],
  successMessage: "Success",
  errorMessage: "Error",
```

```
    progressMessage: "In progress..."
  }
```

And here's the same WorkItem using the new method:

```
ts
```

```
const workItem : WorkItemSubmitRequest = {
  typeId: "SampleWorkItem",
  title: "Title",
  powerShellCommand: PowerShell.createCommand(PowerShellScripts.
[scriptName]),
  successMessage: "Success",
  errorMessage: "Error",
  progressMessage: "In progress..."
}
```

Ensuring PowerShell scripts run in Constrained Language mode

Many WDAC policies force all PowerShell scripts to run in Constrained-Language mode. To maintain full functionality throughout Windows Admin Center, you should ensure that all scripts in your extension follow these best practices:

1. If your script files are exported using PowerShell modules, they must explicitly export the functions by name without the use of wildcard characters. This requirement is to prevent inadvertently exposing helper functions that may not be meant to be used publicly.
2. Dot sourcing a script file brings all functions, variables, aliases from that script into the current scope. This functionality blocks a trusted script from being dot sourced into an untrusted script and exposing all its internal functions. Similarly, an untrusted script is prevented from being dot sourced into a trusted script so that it can't pollute the trusted scope.
3. It's recommended to avoid using the Start-Job command to run script blocks unless that script block can already be run successfully in Constrained-Language mode.

Suggested error handling for failure to support WDAC enforced infrastructure management

If you don't plan to support running your extension on WDAC-enforced machines, we suggest adding UI explaining that the management of WDAC enforced infrastructure is

an unsupported scenario in your extension to avoid user confusion. We recommend a layout like our existing Azure hybrid services pages, which features the extension icon and text centered on the extension iFrame.

For the text on this page, we suggest the following wording:

“This extension doesn't currently support running on machines with Windows Defender Application Control (WDAC) enforced.”

This text is only a suggestion. If you're unsure about the wording you'd like to use, email the Windows Admin Center team at wacextensionrequests@microsoft.com.

Detecting WDAC enforcement from your extension

To follow the guidance in the previous section, you need to determine if the node you're connected to has WDAC enforced. Windows Admin Center exposes a method called `getPsLanguageMode`, defined as part of Windows Admin Center's WDAC operations, to determine WDAC enforcement.

This method has two outputs:

- Status – HTTPStatusCode type
- psLanguageMode – PsLanguageMode type (enum)

You may consider WDAC to be enforced if PowerShell is running in Constrained Language Mode, which corresponds to a psLanguageMode value of 3.

The following TypeScript sample code gives an example of how to use this method:

ts

```
import { Component, OnInit } from '@angular/core';
import { AppContextService } from '@microsoft/windows-admin-center-
sdk/angular';
import { WdacOperations } from '@microsoft/windows-admin-center-sdk/core';
import { PsLanguageMode, PsLanguageModeResult } from '@microsoft/windows-
admin-center-sdk/core/data/wdac-operations';

@Component({
  selector: 'default-component',
  templateUrl: './default.component.html',
  styleUrls: ['./default.component.css']
})
export class DefaultComponent implements OnInit {
  wdacEnforced: boolean;
```

```
constructor(private appContextService: AppContextService) {  
    //  
}  
  
public ngOnInit(): void {  
  
}  
  
public checkWDACEnforced(): void {  
    const wdacOperations = new WdacOperations(this.appContextService);  
  
    wdacOperations.getPsLanguageMode(this.appContextService.activeConnection.nodeName).subscribe(  
        (response: PsLanguageModeResult) => {  
            if (response.psLanguageMode.toString() ===  
                PSLanguageMode[PSLanguageMode.ConstrainedLanguage]) {  
                this.wdacEnforced = true;  
            }  
            else {  
                this.wdacEnforced = false;  
            }  
        }  
    );  
}  
}
```

Testing your extension on WDAC enforced infrastructure

Read more about the [Windows Defender Application Control policy requirements for Windows Admin Center](#) to get started with testing your extension on WDAC enforced infrastructure.

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Publishing Extensions

Article • 12/09/2024 • Applies to:  Windows Admin Center,  Windows Admin Center Preview

After you've developed your extension, you'll want to publish it and make it available to others to test or use. In this article, we introduce a few publishing options along with the steps and requirements depending on your audience and purpose of publishing.

Publishing Options

There are three primary options for configurable package sources that Windows Admin Center supports:

- Microsoft public Windows Admin Center NuGet feed
- Your own private NuGet feed
- Local or network file share

Publishing to the Windows Admin Center extension feed

By default, Windows Admin Center is connected to a NuGet feed maintained by the Windows Admin Center product team at Microsoft. Early preview versions of new extensions developed by Microsoft can be published to this feed and made available to Windows Admin Center users. External developers planning to build and release extensions publicly can also submit a request to [Publish your extension to the Windows Admin Center feed](#). Prior to publishing to this feed, external developers have to agree to Windows Admin Center's [Extension Publisher Agreement](#) and [Extension Participation Policy](#).

Publishing to a different NuGet feed

You can also create your own NuGet feed to publish your extensions to using one of the many [different options for setting up a private source or using a NuGet hosting service](#). The NuGet feed must support the NuGet v2 API. Because Windows Admin Center doesn't currently support feed authentication, the feed needs to be configured to allow read access to anyone.

Publishing to a file share

To restrict access of your extension to your organization or to a limited group of people, you can use an SMB file share as an extension feed. When using a file share to host your

extension feed, file and folder permissions are applied to manage access to the feed.

Preparing your extension for release

Make sure you read and consider the following development articles:

- [Control your tool's visibility](#)
- [Strings and localization](#)

Consider releasing as a Preview release

If you're releasing a preview version of your extension for evaluation purposes, we recommend that you:

- Append "(Preview)" to the end of your extension's title in the `.nuspec` file
- Explain the limitations in your extension's description in the `.nuspec` file

Creating an extension package

Windows Admin Center utilizes NuGet packages and feeds for distributing and downloading extensions. For your package to be shipped, you need to generate a NuGet package containing your plugins and extensions. A single package can contain a UI extension and a Gateway plugin. The following section walks you through the process.

Build your extension

As soon as you're ready to start packaging your extension, create a new directory on your file system, open a console, and then CD into it. This directory is the root directory that we use to contain all the nuspec and content directories that make up our package. We call this folder *NuGet Package* for the rest of this article.

UI Extensions

To begin the process on gathering all the content needed for a UI extension, run "gulp build" on your tool and make sure the build is successful. This process packages all the components together in a folder called "bundle" located in the root directory of your extension (at the same level of the src directory). Copy this directory and all its contents into the "NuGet Package" folder.

Gateway Plugins

Using your build infrastructure (which could be as simple as opening Visual Studio and selecting the Build button), compile and build your plugin. Open up your build output directory, copy the DLL or DLLs that represent your plugin and put them in a new folder inside the "NuGet Package" directory called "package". You don't need to copy the FeatureInterface DLL, only the DLL or DLLs that represent your code.

Create the nuspec file

To create the NuGet package, you need to first create a `.nuspec` file. A `.nuspec` file is an XML manifest that contains NuGet package metadata. This manifest is used both to build the package and to provide information to consumers. Place this file at the root of the "NuGet Package" folder.

Here's an example `.nuspec` file and the list of required or recommended properties. For the full schema, see the [nuspec reference](#). Save the `.nuspec` file to your project's root folder using a file name of your choice.

Important

The `<id>` value in the `.nuspec` file needs to match the `"name"` value in your project's `manifest.json` file, or else your published extension won't load successfully in Windows Admin Center.


XML


```
<?xml version="1.0">
<package>
  <metadata>
    <id>contoso.project.extension</id>
    <version>1.0.0</version>
    <title>Contoso Hello Extension</title>
    <authors>Contoso</authors>
    <owners>Contoso</owners>
    <requireLicenseAcceptance>false</requireLicenseAcceptance>
    <projectUrl>https://msft-sme.myget.org/feed/windows-admin-center-
feed/package/nuget/contoso.sme.hello-extension</projectUrl>
    <licenseUrl>http://YourLicenseLink</licenseUrl>
    <iconUrl>http://YourLogoLink</iconUrl>
    <description>Hello World extension by Contoso</description>
    <copyright>(c) Contoso. All rights reserved.</copyright>
    <tags></tags>
  </metadata>
  <files>
    <file src="bundle\**\*.*" target="ux" />
  </files>
</package>
```

```
<file src="package\**\*.*" target="gateway" />
</files>
</package>
```

Required or Recommended Properties

 Expand table

Property Name	Required / Recommended	Description
ID	Required	Unique Package identifier within the feed. This value needs to match the "name" value in your project's manifest.json file. See Choosing a unique package identifier for guidance.
title	Required for publishing to the Windows Admin Center feed	Friendly name for the package that's displayed in Windows Admin Center Extension Manager.
version	Required	Extension version. Using Semantic Versioning (SemVer convention)  is recommended but not required.
authors	Required	If publishing on behalf of your company, use your company name.
description	Required	Provide a description of the extension's functionality.
iconUrl	Recommended when publishing to the Windows Admin Center feed	URL for icon to display in the Extension Manager.
projectUrl	Required for publishing to the Windows Admin Center feed	URL to your extension's website. If you don't have a separate website, use the URL for the package webpage on the NuGet feed.
licenseUrl	Required for publishing to the Windows Admin Center feed	URL to your extension's end user license agreement.
files	Required	These two settings set up the folder structure that Windows Admin Center expects for UI extensions and Gateway plugins.

 Note

As of Windows Admin Center 2410, the `packageType` field has been deprecated and should not be used. Continued use of this field may result in improper reading of the NuGet file.

Build the extension NuGet package

Using the `.nuspec` file you created, you now need to create the NuGet package `.nupkg` file, which you can upload and publish to the NuGet feed.

1. Download the `nuget.exe` CLI tool from the [NuGet client tools website](#).
2. Run `nuget.exe pack <>.nuspec file name>` to create the `.nupkg` file.

Sign your extension NuGet package

Any `.dll` files included in your extension are required to be signed with a certificate from a trusted Certificate Authority (CA). By default, unsigned `.dll` files are blocked from being executed when Windows Admin Center is running in Production Mode.

Any Javascript files included in your extension are required to be signed with a certificate from a trusted Certificate Authority (CA).

The extension NuGet package must also be signed to ensure the integrity of the package. Windows Admin Center uses a Kestrel server which loads TLS/SSL certificates by the subject name of certificate. Make sure only one certificate is installed with a unique subject name and that the certificate is valid.

When you publish an extension to Microsoft's Windows Admin Center extension feed, Microsoft will sign the package on top of your signature.

Tip

To verify that your package is signed properly, you can use the following command:

Windows Command Prompt

```
nuget.exe verify -All <packageName>.nuget
```

Test your extension NuGet package

Your extension package is now ready for testing! Upload the `.nupkg` file to a NuGet feed or copy it to a file share. To view and download packages from a different feed or file share, you need to [change your feed configuration](#) to point to your NuGet feed or file share. When testing, make sure the properties are displayed correctly in Extension Manager, and you can successfully install and uninstall your extension.

Publish your extension to the Windows Admin Center feed

By publishing to the Windows Admin Center feed, you can make your extension available to any Windows Admin Center user. Because the Windows Admin Center SDK is still in preview, we'd like to work closely with you to help resolve development issues and help you deliver a quality product and experience to your users.

Prior to submitting an extension review request to Microsoft, you must send an email to wacextensionrequest@microsoft.com expressing the intent to publish an extension to the public feed. We provide you with copies of the Extension Publisher Agreement and the Extension Participation Policy to review and acknowledge in writing.

Before releasing the initial version of your extension, we recommend that you submit an extension review request to Microsoft at least 2-3 weeks before release. Allowing 2-3 weeks before release ensures we have sufficient time to review and for you to make any changes to your extension if necessary. After your extension is ready to be published, you'll need to send it to us for review. If your extension is approved, we publish it to the feed for you. By sending Microsoft your extension package, you agree to be bound by the terms of the Extension Publisher Agreement and the Extension Participation Policy.

Afterwards, if you want to release an update to your extension, you need to submit another request for review. Depending on the scope of change, turnaround times for update reviews are generally shorter.

Submit an extension review request to Microsoft

To submit an extension review request, provide the following information and send as an email to wacextensionrequest@microsoft.com. We reply to your email within a week.

Windows Admin Center - Extension review request information:

- Name and email address of extension owner/developer (up to 3 users). If you're releasing an extension on behalf of your company, provide your company email address.

- Company name (Only required if you're releasing an extension on behalf of your company)
- Extension name
- Release target date (estimate)
- For new extension submission - Extension description (early design wire frames, screen mockups, or product screenshots recommended)
- For extension update review – Description of changes (include product screenshots if UI significantly changed)

Submit your extension package for review and publishing

Make sure you follow the preceding instructions for [creating an extension package](#) and the `.nuspec` file is defined properly and files are signed. We also recommend that you have a project website including:

- Detailed description of your extension including screenshots or video
- Email address or website feature to receive feedback or questions

When you're ready to publish your extension, send email to wacextensionrequest@microsoft.com. We provide instructions on how to send us your extension package. After we receive your package, we'll review it. After your extension package is approved, we'll publish to the Windows Admin Center feed.

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BiitOps

Article • 09/07/2022 • Applies to:  Windows Admin Center,  Windows Admin Center Preview

BiitOps provides operational insights and data to help management and IT Operations make informed decisions.

BiitOps is a company striving to bring clarity into an IT world of ever-increasing complexity. Our advanced solution automatically collects data across all systems within the IT landscape, then uses this data to structure, visualize, and present information, providing insights and transparency. BiitOps helps customers gain knowledge, strengthen their IT operations, and support IT management track operational compliance.

About BiitOps

- BiitOps is a software company that provides insights through data and has developed a software solution that works across even the most complex IT landscapes.
- BiitOps DataEngine is the core of BiitOps' product portfolio, and it collects, structures, and stores data, identifies changes, and presents data through a high-performant Rest API.
- BiitOps Insights translates data into knowledge through custom-made visualizations using standard business intelligence tools.
- BiitOps Integrations is a solution that integrates data from BiitOps DataEngine directly into third-party products and solutions.

About BiitOps Values

- BiitOps can help change IT management into a predict and prevent strategy rather than a wait-and-see approach, helping make informed decisions based on data rather than incidents.
- BiitOps provides overview, insights, and operational certainty:
 - Overview of servers, clients, services, updates, rights, system assets, and configurations
 - Insights into the current state, historic states, and operational compliance
- BiitOps ensures that data needed for documentation and operational monitoring is kept current and ready for review by senior management and during IT audits.
- BiitOps can help reduce the costs of running an under-resourced IT organization and ensure that business-critical decisions are made on an informed basis.

BiitOps Inventory Extension

BiitOps Inventory for Windows Admin Center provides a fast, easy, and powerful way to find the information about a computer you need in any given situation without having to search through different Windows Admin Center extensions or even resort to using remote PowerShell. BiitOps DataEngine is the central repository for automatically updated configuration and asset information, and the Inventory extension delivers out-of-box high-value based on this data. This solution works with all versions of Windows servers and clients currently supported by Microsoft.

BiitOps Inventory extension requires a BiitOps DataEngine instance. Visit the [BiitOps website](#) to schedule a free demo.

BiitOps Changes Extension

BiitOps Changes for Windows Admin Center gives you insight into changes to hardware, software and configuration settings on your Windows Server physical/virtual machines. The BiitOps Changes extension enables you to quickly and cost-effectively determine changes which cause issues related to compliance, reliability or security. It will show precisely what is new, what has changed and what has been deleted in a single-pane-of-glass. It works on both servers and selected services on Microsoft Windows Server.

Learn more by visiting the [BiitOps product site](#) or subscribe for a [free trial](#).

The screenshot displays the Windows Admin Center interface for the BiitOps Changes extension. On the left, the 'Tools' sidebar lists various system components, with 'BiitOps-Changes' selected under the 'Extensions' category. The main content area is divided into several sections: a 'DATE PICKER' for selecting a time range (15-05-2019 to 22-05-2019), a 'CATEGORY' filter (Any, Performance, Security, Update), and a 'CHANGES' bar showing 38% New, 23% Changed, and 36% Deleted. The 'DRILL-DOWN' section shows 'Server' selected. The main area displays a table of items and a 'DETAILS' view for a specific security update (KB4494441).

Type	Item	Last change	Count
N	KB4497932	5/15/2019 5:05:05 AM	3
N	KB4499728	5/15/2019 5:05:05 AM	3
N	KB4494441	5/17/2019 4:58:32 PM	3

Item Path: Server / Software / Software Updates / Security Update / KB4494441

Sort By: Name (selected), Date

Property: Caption (New value: http://support.microsoft.com/?kbid=4494441) 5/17/2019 4:58:32 PM

Property: Installed On (New value: 2019-05-15) 5/17/2019 4:58:32 PM

Property: Installed By (New value: NT AUTHORITY\SYSTEM) 5/17/2019 4:58:32 PM

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DataON MUST Extension

Article • 12/23/2021 • Applies to:  Windows Admin Center,  Windows Admin Center Preview

Integrated monitoring and management for Microsoft hyper-converged infrastructure

DataON [↗](#) is the industry-leading provider of hyper-converged infrastructure and storage systems optimized for Microsoft Windows Server environments. Exclusively focused on delivering Microsoft applications, virtualization, data protection, and hybrid cloud services, it has over 650 enterprise deployments and over 120PB of Storage Spaces Direct deployments.

DataON's MUST [↗](#) extension for Windows Admin Center is a prime example of the value that integrating two complementary products can deliver to customers, bringing monitoring and management and end-to-end insight into hardware and software together across an entire cluster in a unified experience.

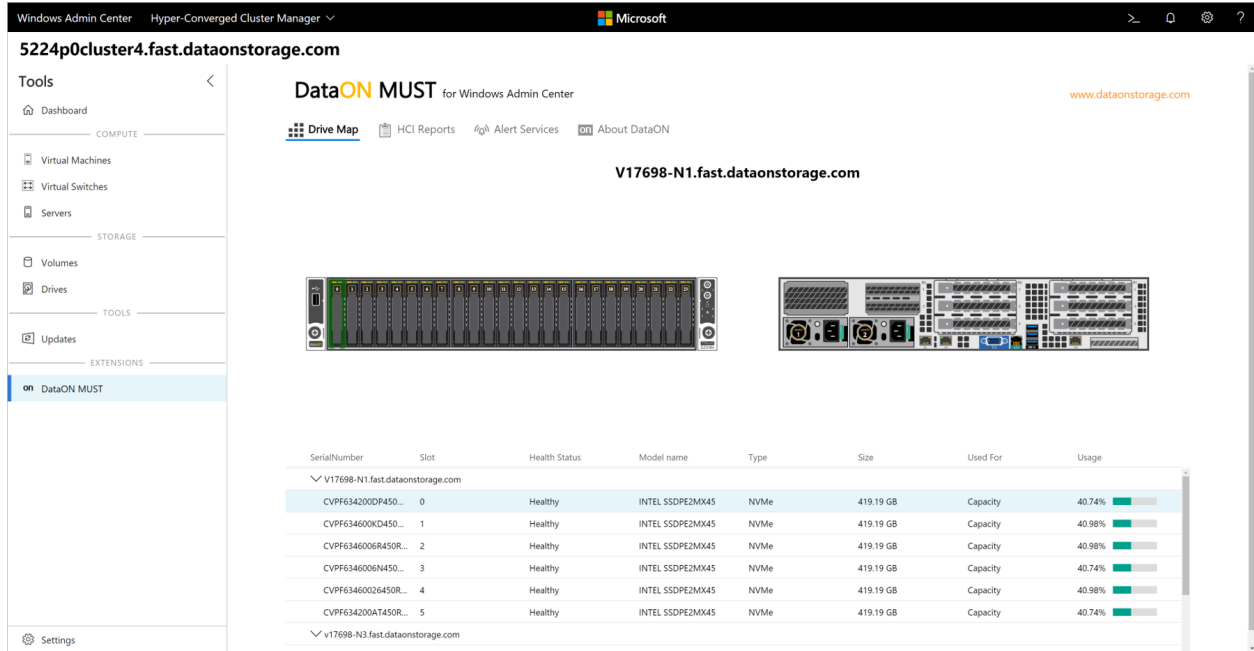
"We've taken our standalone MUST visibility, monitoring, and management tool and enabled it to work within Windows Admin Center. Customers will benefit from the expanded capabilities that MUST provides, and the combination of MUST and Windows Admin Center from a single console will provide the ultimate management experience for Windows Server-based infrastructure."

-- Howard Lo, Vice President of Sales and Marketing, DataON

The MUST extension extends the functionality of Windows Admin Center by providing features such as:

- **Historic Data Reporting** – Provides real-time and monthly dashboards of your system performance data including IOPS, latency, throughput on your cluster, storage pool, volume, and nodes.
- **Disk Mapping** – MUST displays the device types and components in each of the nodes, providing a clear disk map of your entire node. It shows the number of disks, disk type, location and slot of each drive, and disk health status.
- **System Alerts** – Leverages Windows Health Service faults to identify hardware failures, configuration issues, and resource saturation. It also provides a multi-level assessment of specific locations, fault descriptions, and recovery actions. You can also leverage third-party SNMP monitoring traps to alert you when you need disk or hardware replacements.

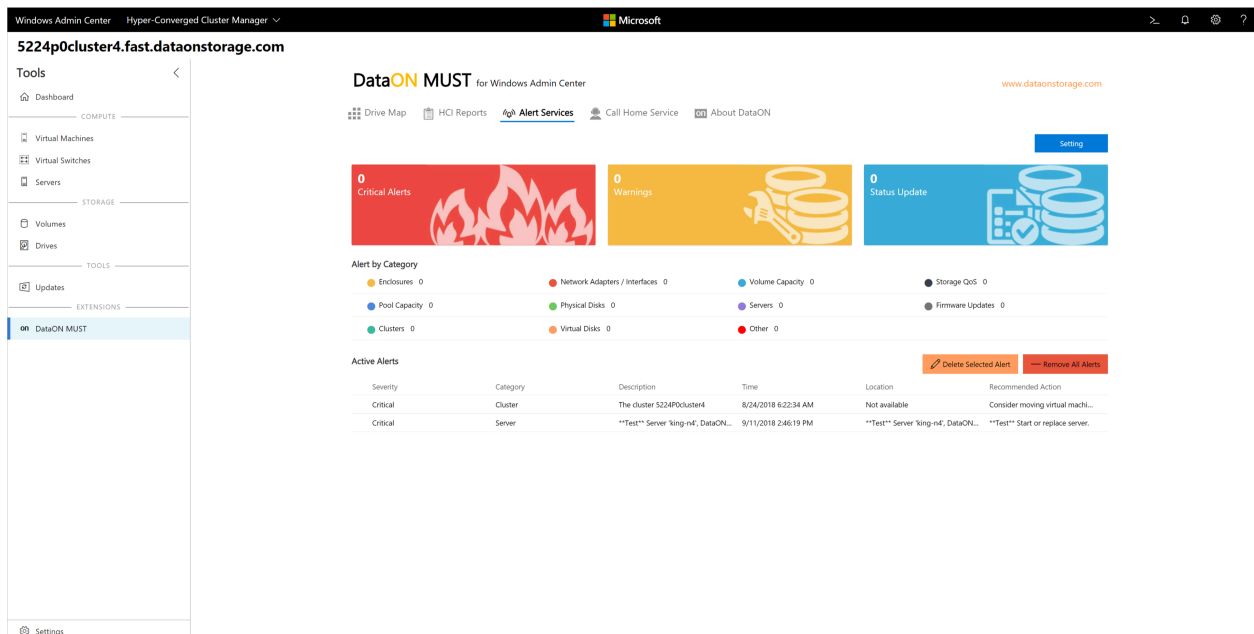
- SAN-like Call Home Service – Prompted by system alerts, administrators can have automated email alerts sent to key contacts.



Disk mapping in the DataON MUST extension for Windows Admin Center

"It's great that Windows Admin Center allows for extensions such as DataON MUST so I can use both tools within the same console, and I like how seamless that integration is. Windows Admin Center and DataON MUST together really does allow us to be more efficient and saves our team a ton of time. It allows us to achieve our administrator tasks a lot quicker than what we had before."

-- Matt Roper, Facilitator of Technology Support Services, Cherokee County (GA) School District



Alert Services in the DataON MUST extension for Windows Admin Center

"MUST has been very valuable and was a big selling point. To us, it demonstrated a commitment from DataON to support Microsoft hyper-converged infrastructure. The inclusion of MUST with their S2D appliance is what completes the solution with Storage Spaces Direct as a viable SAN replacement."

-- Benjamin Clements, President, Strategic Online Systems, Inc.

Feedback

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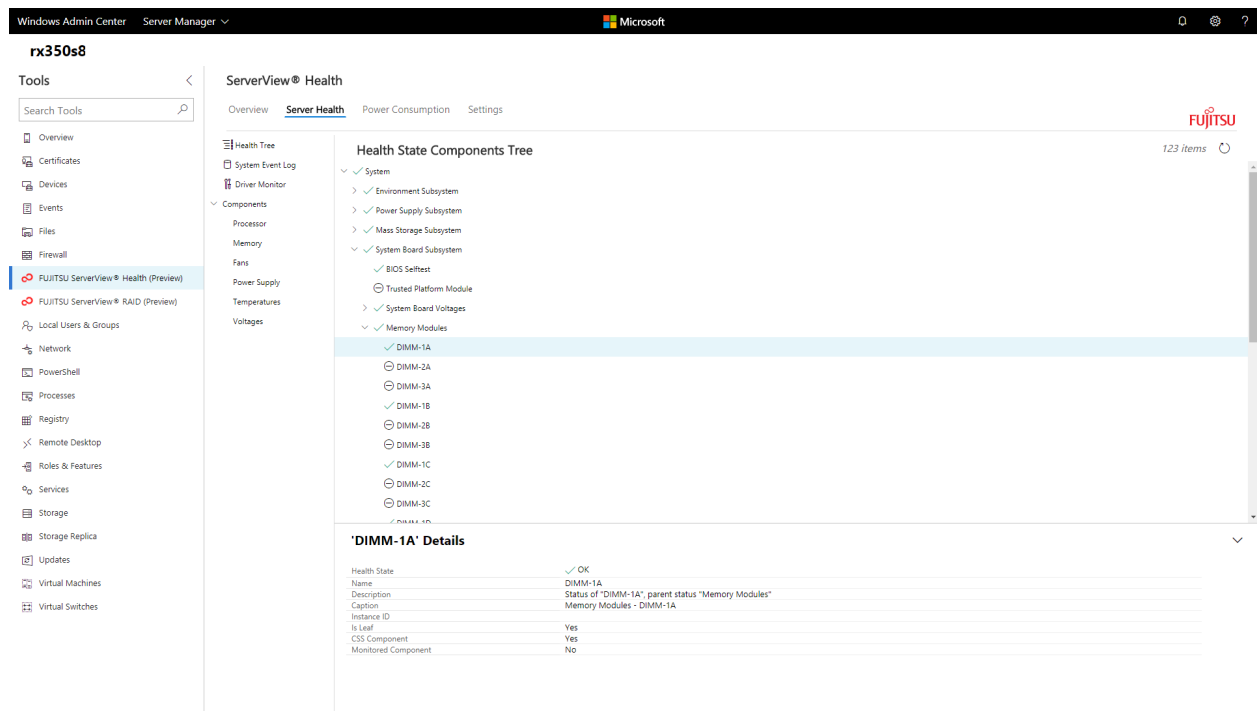
Fujitsu ServerView Health and RAID extensions

Article • 12/23/2021 • Applies to:  Windows Admin Center,  Windows Admin Center Preview

Bringing end-to-end visibility, from operating system to hardware, into Windows Admin Center

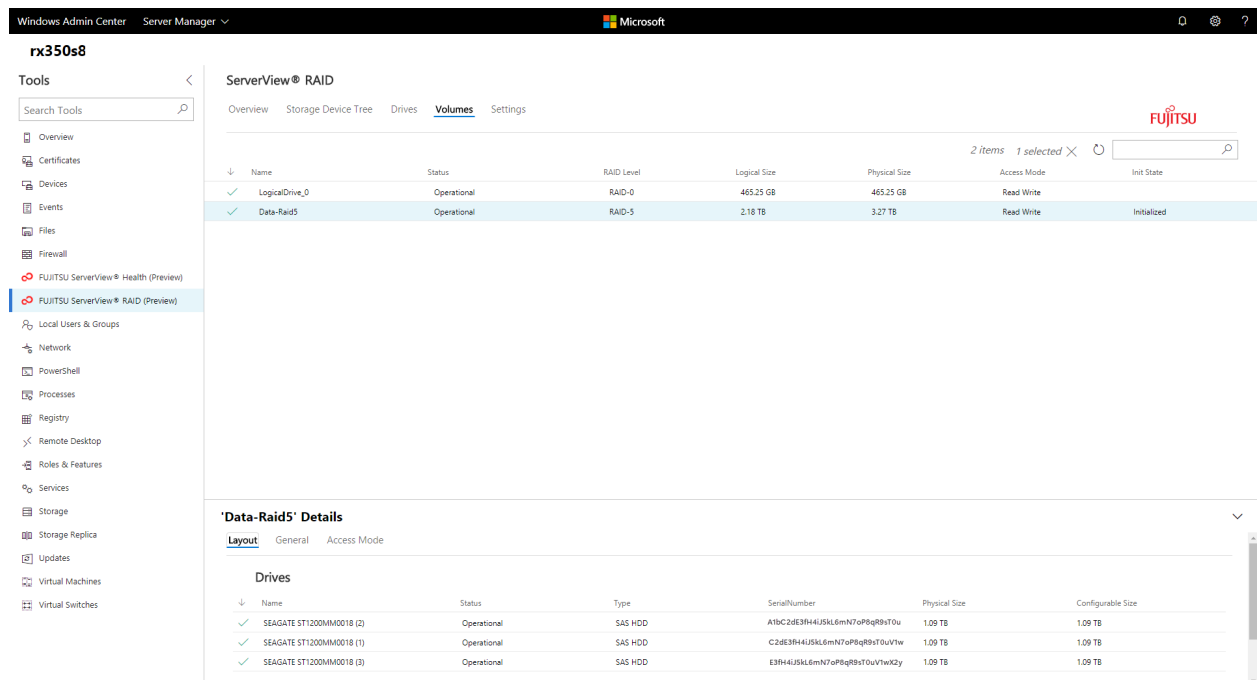
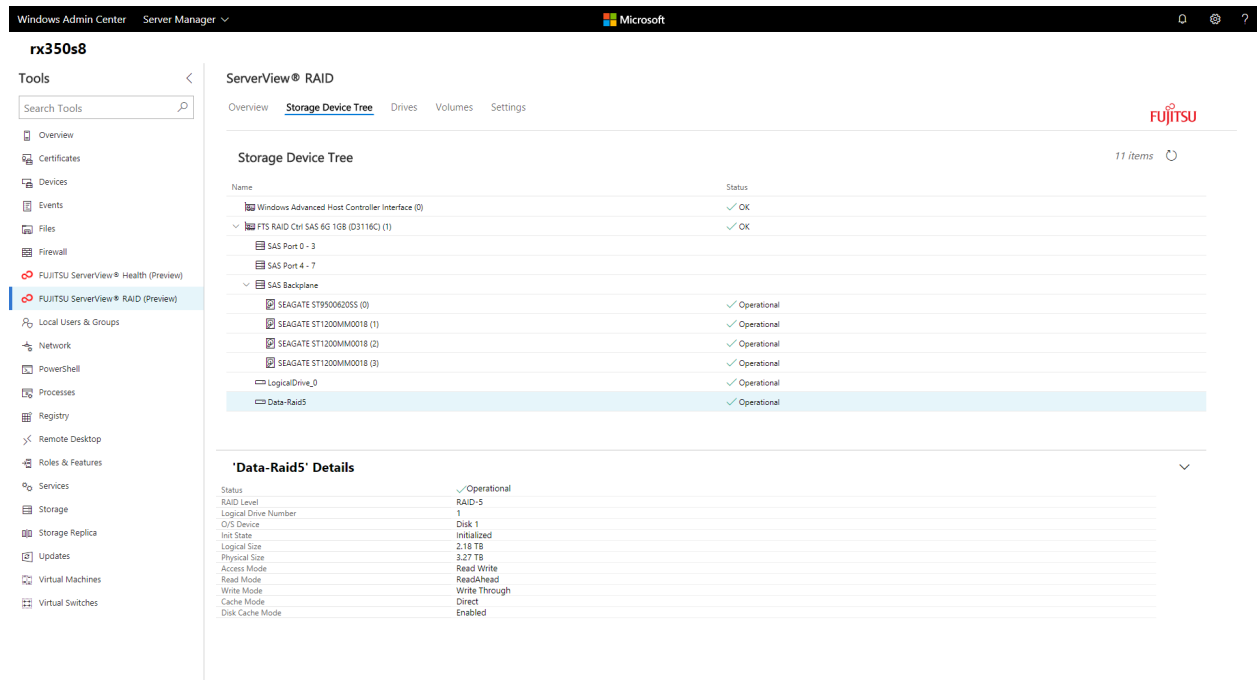
Fujitsu is a leading Japanese information and communication technology company and a manufacturer of [PRIMERGY](#) and [PRIMEQUEST](#) server products. The [Fujitsu ServerView management suite](#) provides a comprehensive toolset for server lifecycle management including a server-side agent that provides a CIM and PowerShell interface for hardware management.

Fujitsu saw an opportunity to easily integrate with Windows Admin Center as it provided CIM and PowerShell interfaces that could communicate with the server-side agents. The development team at Fujitsu was able to easily implement the CIM calls they were familiar with to the agent and visualize the information within Windows Admin Center using the available UI components.



Once the team became familiar with the Windows Admin Center SDK, adding UI to expose additional hardware information was often simply a few more lines of HTML code and they were quickly able to expand from a single tool to displaying a summary

view of hardware component health, detailed views for system event logs, driver monitor, separate views for processor, memory, fans, power supplies, temperatures and voltages, and even an additional tool for RAID management. Using UI controls available in the SDK such as the tree, grid and detail pane controls enabled the team to quickly build UI and also achieve a visual and interaction design very similar to the rest of Windows Admin Center.



The partnership between Fujitsu and the Windows Admin Center team clearly shows the value of integration within Windows Admin Center, enabling customers to have end-to-end insight into server roles and services, to the operating system, and to hardware management.

Feedback

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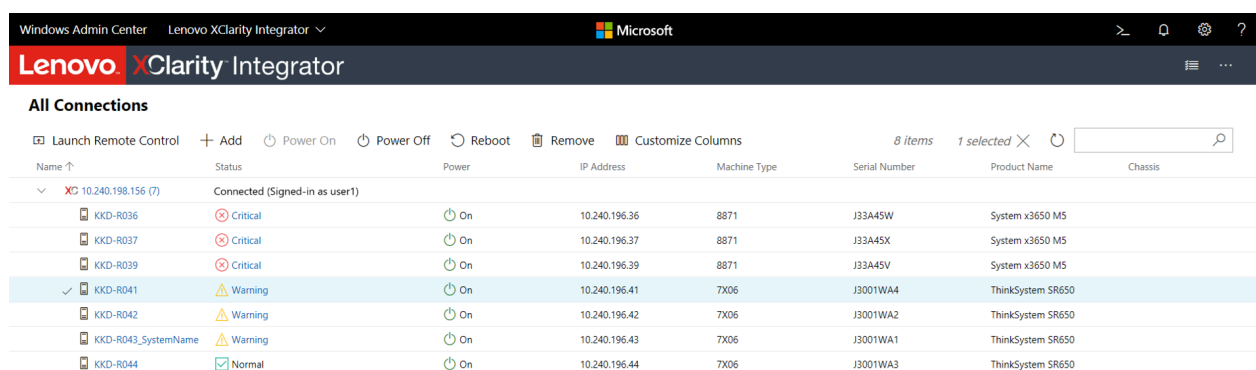
Lenovo XClarity Integrator Extension

Article • 12/23/2021 • Applies to:  Windows Admin Center,  Windows Admin Center Preview

Integrated hardware management everywhere!

The [Lenovo XClarity Integrator](#) extension for Windows Admin Center provides administrators a seamless experience to manage Lenovo infrastructure directly from Windows Admin Center. The XClarity Integrator extension includes a standalone solution extension and also extends the existing Server Manager, Failover Cluster Manager, and Hyper-Converged Cluster Manager solutions in a single, unified UI to enable simple server management.

The solution extension included in the XClarity Integrator extension allows connecting to a Lenovo XClarity Administrator, Lenovo rack or tower servers, or all the servers in an entire chassis at once. Once the servers are added, you can see the overall health status for all added nodes.



Name	Status	Power	IP Address	Machine Type	Serial Number	Product Name	Chassis
Connected (Signed-in as user1)							
KKD-R036	Critical	On	10.240.196.36	8871	J33A45W	System x3650 M5	
KKD-R037	Critical	On	10.240.196.37	8871	J33A45X	System x3650 M5	
KKD-R039	Critical	On	10.240.196.39	8871	J33A45V	System x3650 M5	
KKD-R041	Warning	On	10.240.196.41	7X06	J3001WA4	ThinkSystem SR650	
KKD-R042	Warning	On	10.240.196.42	7X06	J3001WA2	ThinkSystem SR650	
KKD-R043_SystemName	Warning	On	10.240.196.43	7X06	J3001WA1	ThinkSystem SR650	
KKD-R044	Normal	On	10.240.196.44	7X06	J3001WA3	ThinkSystem SR650	

By selecting a server, you can view the server's hardware inventory, available firmware updates, alerts, events, logs, power consumption and temperature. You can also run operations such as Remote Control and power on/off.

Windows Admin Center | Lenovo XClarity Integrator | Microsoft

Lenovo XClarity Integrator

Lenovo Server KKD-R041
Managed by Lenovo XClarity Administrator: 10.240.198.156

- Summary
- Inventory**
- Alerts
- Event Log
- Audit Log
- Power Consumption and Temperature
- Feature on Demand Keys
- Service Data

Inventory

Sync Inventory | Check Firmware Update | Export

Firmware

Type ↑	Build	Version	Release Date	Available Update
DRVLN	PDL2100	1.10	Oct 17, 2017, 8:00:00 AM	1.40/PDL216P
DRVWN	PDL312R	1.20	Jan 30, 2018, 8:00:00 AM	1.40/PDL316Q
LXPM	PDL112R	1.20	Jan 30, 2018, 8:00:00 AM	1.40/PDL116P
UEFI	IVE116U	1.22	Mar 26, 2018, 8:00:00 AM	1.41/IVE126O
XCC	CDI322B	1.77	Apr 13, 2018, 8:00:00 AM	2.12/CDI328N
XCC-Backup	CDI314F	1.40	Oct 28, 2017, 8:00:00 AM	2.12/CDI328N

Management Module Network

Host Name: KKD-R041

IPv4 Addresses: 10.240.196.41, 169.254.95.118

IPv6 Addresses: fe80:0:0:7ed3:afffee2:e876

MAC Addresses: 7C:D3:0A:E2:E8:75, 7C:D3:0A:E2:E8:76

- Firmware
- Management Module Network
- Asset Information
- Processors
- Power Supplies
- Memory
- Drives
- RAID Configuration
- PCI Adapters
- MAC and WWN Addresses

The same tools are available as a tool extension when managing servers within Windows Admin Center as well, allowing you to seamlessly switch between managing your infrastructure software and hardware.

Windows Admin Center | Server Manager | Microsoft

ws-r041.s2dtest.local

Tools

- Firewall
- Installed Apps
- Local Users & Groups
- Network
- PowerShell
- Processes
- Registry
- Remote Desktop
- Roles & Features
- Scheduled Tasks
- Services
- Storage
- Storage Replica
- Updates
- Virtual Machines
- Virtual Switches

EXTENSIONS

- Lenovo XClarity Integrator**
- Settings

Lenovo XClarity Integrator

Lenovo Server KKD-R041
Managed by Lenovo XClarity Administrator: 10.240.198.156

- Summary
- Inventory**
- Alerts
- Event Log
- Audit Log
- Power Consumption and Temperature
- Feature on Demand Keys
- Service Data

Inventory

Sync Inventory | Check Firmware Update | Export

Firmware

Type ↑	Build	Version	Release Date	Available Up...
DRVLN	PDL2100	1.10	Oct 17, 2017, 8:00:...	1.40/PDL216P
DRVWN	PDL312R	1.20	Jan 30, 2018, 8:00:...	1.40/PDL316Q
LXPM	PDL112R	1.20	Jan 30, 2018, 8:00:...	1.40/PDL116P
UEFI	IVE116U	1.22	Mar 26, 2018, 8:00:...	1.41/IVE126O
XCC	CDI322B	1.77	Apr 13, 2018, 8:00:...	2.12/CDI328N
XCC-Backup	CDI314F	1.40	Oct 28, 2017, 8:00:...	2.12/CDI328N

Management Module Network

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- Firmware
- Management Module Network
- Asset Information
- Processors
- Power Supplies
- Memory
- Drives
- RAID Configuration
- PCI Adapters
- MAC and WWN Addresses

The tool extension for failover clusters and hyper-converged clusters provides a dashboard displaying overall cluster hardware health status, status alerts, firmware consistency status and report, power consumption and temperature, and fan and power supply health status.

Windows Admin Center Hyper-Converged Cluster Manager Microsoft

pwclustercyborg.s2dtest.local

Tools < **Lenovo XClarity Integrator**

Dashboard

Servers 4
Warning 3 Normal 1 [VIEW ALL >](#)

Alerts 5
 • 1 hour 38 minutes ago, ws-r041.s2dtest.local
 800803091381FFFF (PLAT0806)
 Non-redundant/Sufficient Resources from Redundancy Degraded or Fully Redundant for Power Resource has asserted.
 • Nov 23, 2018, 3:11:42 PM, ws-r042.s2dtest.local
 800803091381FFFF (PLAT0806)
 Non-redundant/Sufficient Resources from Redundancy Degraded or Fully Redundant for Power Resource has asserted.
 • Nov 23, 2018, 3:11:35 PM, ws-r042.s2dtest.local
 806F03080A02FFFF (PLAT0100)
 Power Supply 2 has lost input. [VIEW ALL >](#)

Firmware Consistency ⓘ
 ⚠ The firmware versions are not consistent across cluster nodes. [VIEW RESULTS >](#)

Power Consumption and Temperature ⓘ
 Power Consumption Temperature

Node	Power Consumption (W) ↓
ws-r043.s2dtest.local	329
ws-r042.s2dtest.local	321
ws-r044.s2dtest.local	320
ws-r041.s2dtest.local	226

Power Supplies 7
 Normal 7 [VIEW ALL POWER SUPPLIES >](#)

Fans 32
 Normal 32

Settings

Windows Admin Center Hyper-Converged Cluster Manager Microsoft

pwclustercyborg.s2dtest.local

Tools < **Lenovo XClarity Integrator**

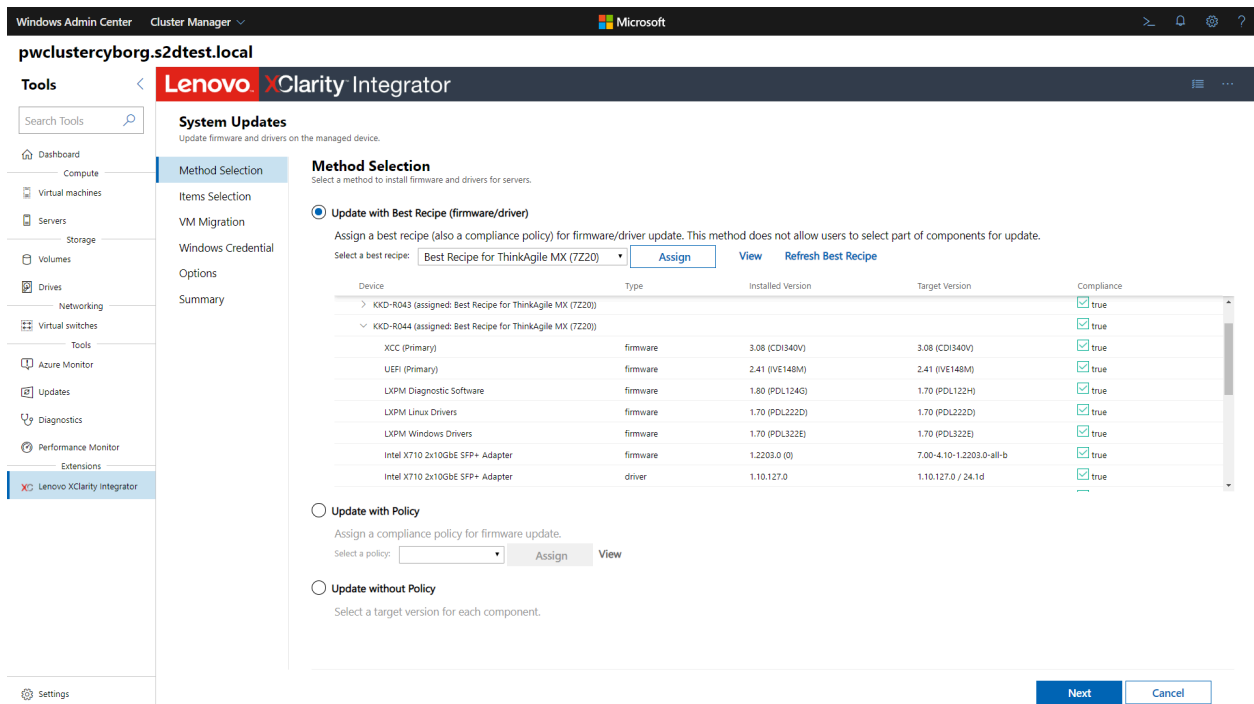
Firmware Consistency Report

⚠ The firmware versions are not consistent across cluster nodes.
 ⓘ How to read this table
 For each hardware component controller, the default baseline firmware version is the one that counts the most. You could select either as a baseline.

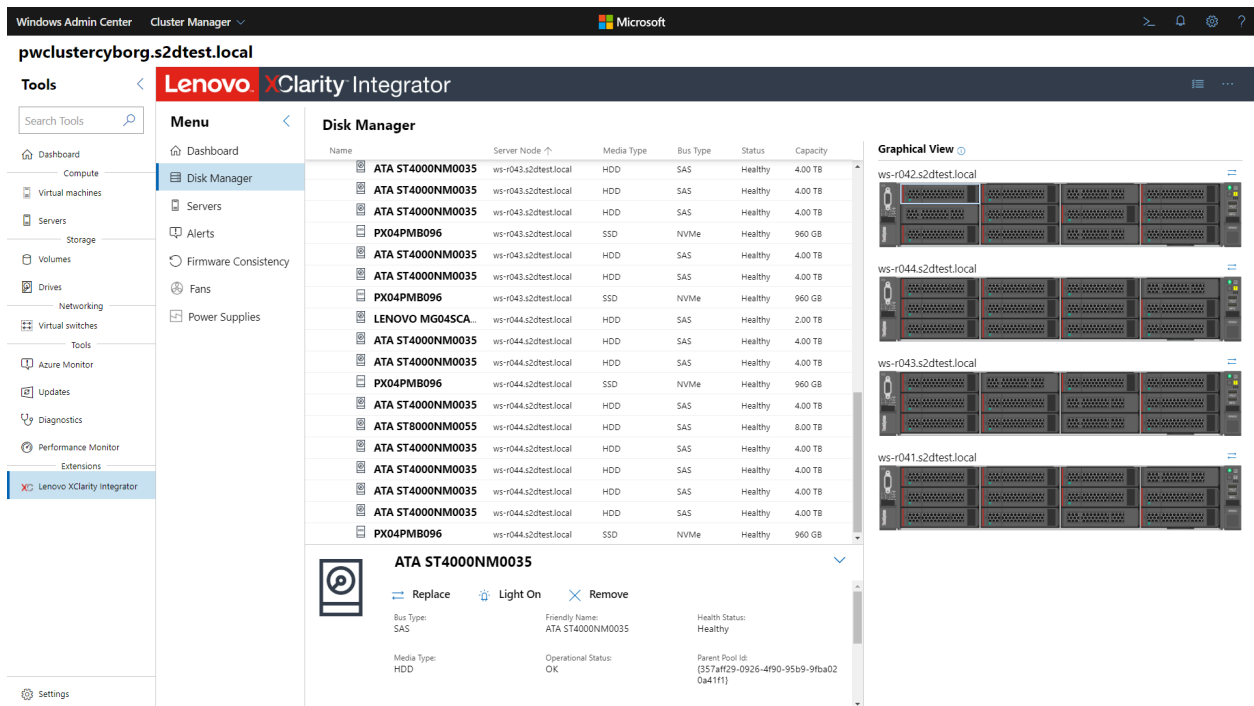
OS Host ↑	BMC Host	BMC	UEFI	HBA	Storage NIC
		1.77 / CDI3228 (3)	1.22 / IVE116U (4)	6.0.12.0; 6.4.0.0; 9.11.0.0 (4)	14.18.2052 (4)
ws-r041.s2dtest.local	KKD-R041_SystemName	2.10 / CDI328M	✗ 1.22 / IVE116U	✓ 6.0.12.0; 6.4.0.0; 9.11.0.0	✓ 14.18.2052
ws-r042.s2dtest.local	KKD-R042	1.77 / CDI3228	✓ 1.22 / IVE116U	✓ 6.0.12.0; 6.4.0.0; 9.11.0.0	✓ 14.18.2052
ws-r043.s2dtest.local	KKD-R043_SystemName	1.77 / CDI3228	✓ 1.22 / IVE116U	✓ 6.0.12.0; 6.4.0.0; 9.11.0.0	✓ 14.18.2052
ws-r044.s2dtest.local	KKD-R044	1.77 / CDI3228	✓ 1.22 / IVE116U	✓ 6.0.12.0; 6.4.0.0; 9.11.0.0	✓ 14.18.2052

Settings


The solution extension and tool extensions for Windows servers and clusters provide the rolling (cluster-aware) server update functions. This can help prevent any workload interruption during server updates. Currently, the extensions support individual firmware updates and compliance policy firmware updates for any Lenovo servers. They also support best recipe firmware/driver updates for Lenovo ThinkAgile MX HCI cluster servers.



The tool extension for hyperconverged clusters provides the disk/storage pool management functions for Lenovo ThinkAgile MX HCI cluster servers. These functions include the server rear/front graphic view to present server and disk status. With the help of both the wizard and graphic view, operations like adding a disk to the storage pool, removing a disk from the storage pool, replacing a disk, or locating a server/disk by lighting on the server/disk location LEDs become much easier.



In version 2.1, Lenovo extensions introduced role-based access control capabilities. These capabilities are enabled if Lenovo XClarity Administrator is applied for hardware management.

Learn more about the Lenovo XClarity Integrator offerings for Windows Admin Center on the [Lenovo website](#) .

Feedback


Was this page helpful?

 Yes

 No

[Provide product feedback](#) 

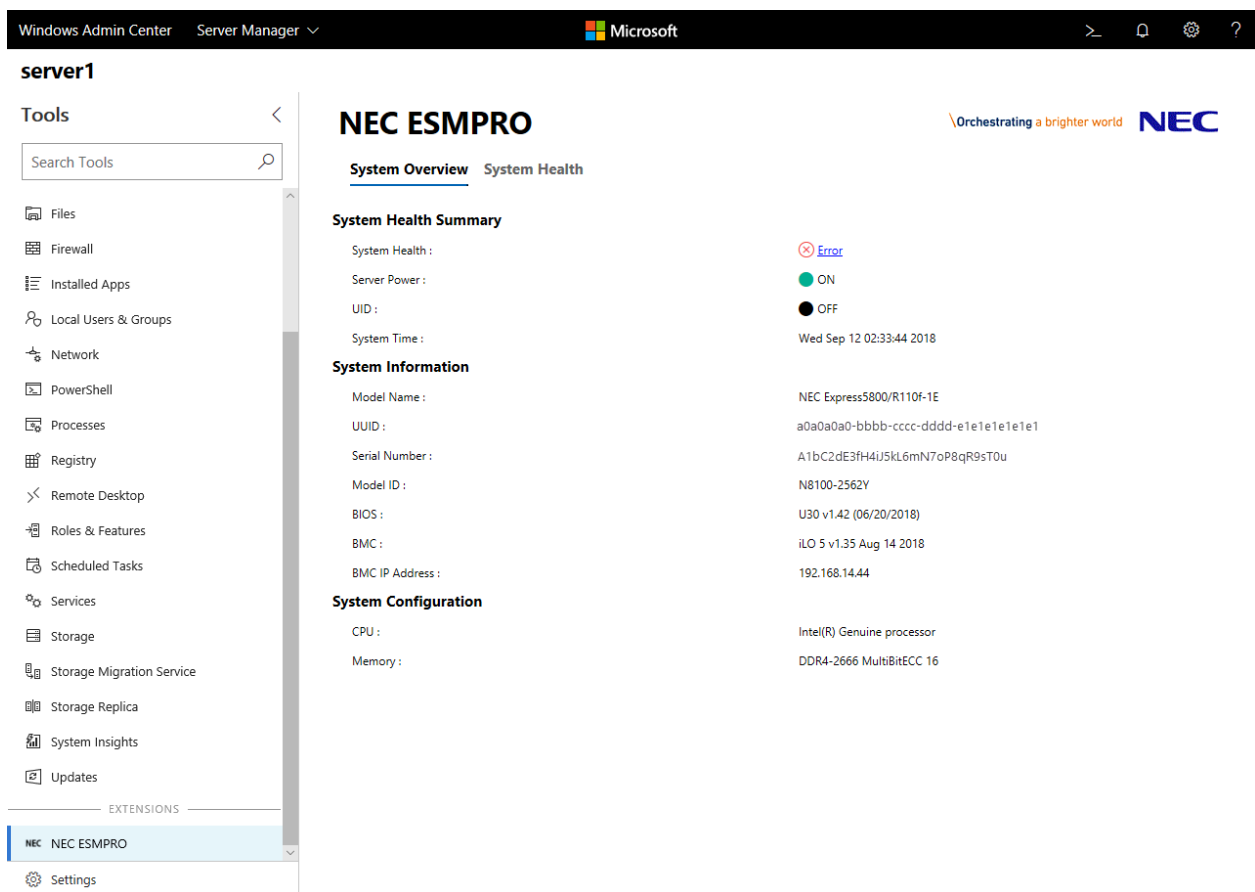
NEC ESMPRO Extension

Article • 12/23/2021 • Applies to:  Windows Admin Center,  Windows Admin Center Preview

NEC provides products for businesses, ranging from terminals to network and computer equipment, software products and service platforms, as well as integrated platforms based on these products and services.

NEC ESMPRO is NEC's server management software to manage NEC Express5800 series servers, and the NEC ESMPRO extension for Windows Admin Center enables showing hardware and RAID information of NEC Express5800 series servers in Windows Admin Center.

The NEC ESMPRO extension requires installing the NEC ESMPRO Manager as it retrieves server hardware information through the NEC ESMPRO Manager.



The screenshot displays the Windows Admin Center interface for a server named 'server1'. The top navigation bar includes 'Windows Admin Center', 'Server Manager', and the Microsoft logo. The main content area is titled 'NEC ESMPRO' and features the NEC logo with the tagline 'Orchestrating a brighter world'. The interface is divided into two tabs: 'System Overview' (selected) and 'System Health'. The 'System Overview' tab contains three sections: 'System Health Summary', 'System Information', and 'System Configuration'. The 'System Health Summary' section shows 'System Health' as 'Error', 'Server Power' as 'ON', and 'System Time' as 'Wed Sep 12 02:33:44 2018'. The 'System Information' section lists details such as 'Model Name: NEC Express5800/R110f-1E', 'UID: a0a0a0a0-bbbb-cccc-dddd-e1e1e1e1e1e1', 'Serial Number: A1bC2dE3fH4iJ5kL6mN7oP8qR9sT0u', 'Model ID: N8100-2562Y', 'BIOS: U30 v1.42 (06/20/2018)', 'BMC: iLO 5 v1.35 Aug 14 2018', and 'BMC IP Address: 192.168.14.44'. The 'System Configuration' section shows 'CPU: Intel(R) Genuine processor' and 'Memory: DDR4-2666 MultiBitECC 16'. On the left side, a 'Tools' sidebar is visible, listing various system tools like Files, Firewall, Installed Apps, Local Users & Groups, Network, PowerShell, Processes, Registry, Remote Desktop, Roles & Features, Scheduled Tasks, Services, Storage, Storage Migration Service, Storage Replica, System Insights, and Updates. Below the tools list, the 'EXTENSIONS' section shows the 'NEC ESMPRO' extension selected.

The NEC ESMPRO extension has two tabs, the 'System Overview' tab and the 'System Health' tab. In the System Overview tab, you can easily view the system's basic information.

server1

Tools

Search Tools

- Files
- Firewall
- Installed Apps
- Local Users & Groups
- Network
- PowerShell
- Processes
- Registry
- Remote Desktop
- Roles & Features
- Scheduled Tasks
- Services
- Storage
- Storage Migration Service
- Storage Replica
- System Insights
- Updates

EXTENSIONS

- NEC ESM PRO
- Settings

NEC ESM PRO

System Overview **System Health**

- Hardware Components
 - Processors
 - Memory**
 - PSU
 - Battery
 - Network Adapter
 - Temperature
 - FAN
- Storage
- Power Information
 - Power Consumption
- Log
 - Hardware Event Log

Memory

Slot	Status	Size	Speed	Type
PROC 1 DIMM 8	OK	8192 MB	2666 MHz	DDR4
PROC 1 DIMM 10	OK	8192 MB	2666 MHz	DDR4
PROC 2 DIMM 8	Error	8192 MB	2666 MHz	DDR4
PROC 2 DIMM 10	OK	8192 MB	2666 MHz	DDR4

Details

In the System Health tab, you can view the detailed information of individual hardware components, such as processors, memory, power supplies, network adapters, temperature and fan. The status and configuration for RAID systems, power consumption and hardware event logs are also available.

The NEC ESM PRO extension for Windows Admin Center brings new experiences of server management to server administrators with the collaboration of NEC's hardware technology and Microsoft's software technology.

Feedback


Was this page helpful?

Yes


No

[Provide product feedback](#)

Pure Storage Extension

Article • 06/09/2022 • Applies to:  Windows Admin Center,  Windows Admin Center Preview

Providing End-to-End Array Management for Windows Admin Center

[Pure Storage](#)  provides enterprise, all-flash data storage solutions that deliver data-centric architecture to accelerate your business for a competitive advantage. Pure is a Microsoft Gold Partner, certified for Microsoft Windows Server, and develops technical integrations for key Microsoft solutions such as Azure, Hyper-V, SQL Server, System Center, Windows PowerShell, and Windows SMB. Pure recently announced a tech preview of an extension supporting the latest release of Windows Admin Center that provides a single-pane view into Pure FlashArray products. From this extension, users are empowered from one tool to conduct monitoring tasks, view real-time performance metrics, and manage storage volumes and initiators.

Early on, when Windows Admin Center was known as “Project Honolulu”, Pure saw the value of being able to provide customers and partners the ability to manage multiple Pure Storage FlashArrays from the single pane of glass that Windows Admin Center provides.

When Pure started researching the use case with “Project Honolulu” they immediately realized the potential for providing a unified management experience between Windows Admin Center and FlashArray. Pure closely collaborated with the Windows Admin Center engineering team, which helped define the implementation details for the features. Pure was also able to provide feedback at the early stages of Windows Admin Center and make contributions to the Microsoft team.



"We have integrated a feature set that mimics our FlashArray web interface to enable direct management from within Windows Admin Center. Our customers and partners will benefit from a single pane of glass versus needing to work with two different management tools. In addition to the single point of management benefits customers will be able to contextually manage Windows Servers that are connected to the FlashArray."

-- Barkz, Technical Director Microsoft Solutions & Integration, Pure Storage

The features that are included in the Pure Storage Solution Extension include:

- Connecting to multiple FlashArrays.
- Viewing the FlashArray details, including IOPs, bandwidth, latency, data reduction and space management. These are all the same details you get from the FlashArray Management GUI.
- View configured host groups that are used to enable shared volume access for Windows Server hosts and Clustered Shared Volumes (CSVs).
- View Hosts — All of the connectivity information is available including Host Names, iSCSI Qualified Name (IQNs) and World Wide Names (WWNs).
- Manage Volumes — This includes the ability to create and destroy volumes. Once a volume is destroyed it will be placed in the Destroyed items bucket and you will need to Eradicate from the main FlashArray Management GUI.
- Manage Initiators — This is one of the most interesting features providing context to the individual servers being managed by the Windows Admin Center deployment. You can view the connected disks (volumes) to individual Windows

Servers, check if MultiPath-IO (MPIO) is installed/configured and creating/mounting new volumes.

A [demonstration video](#) has been created that shows all of the features that the Pure Storage Solution Extension provides.

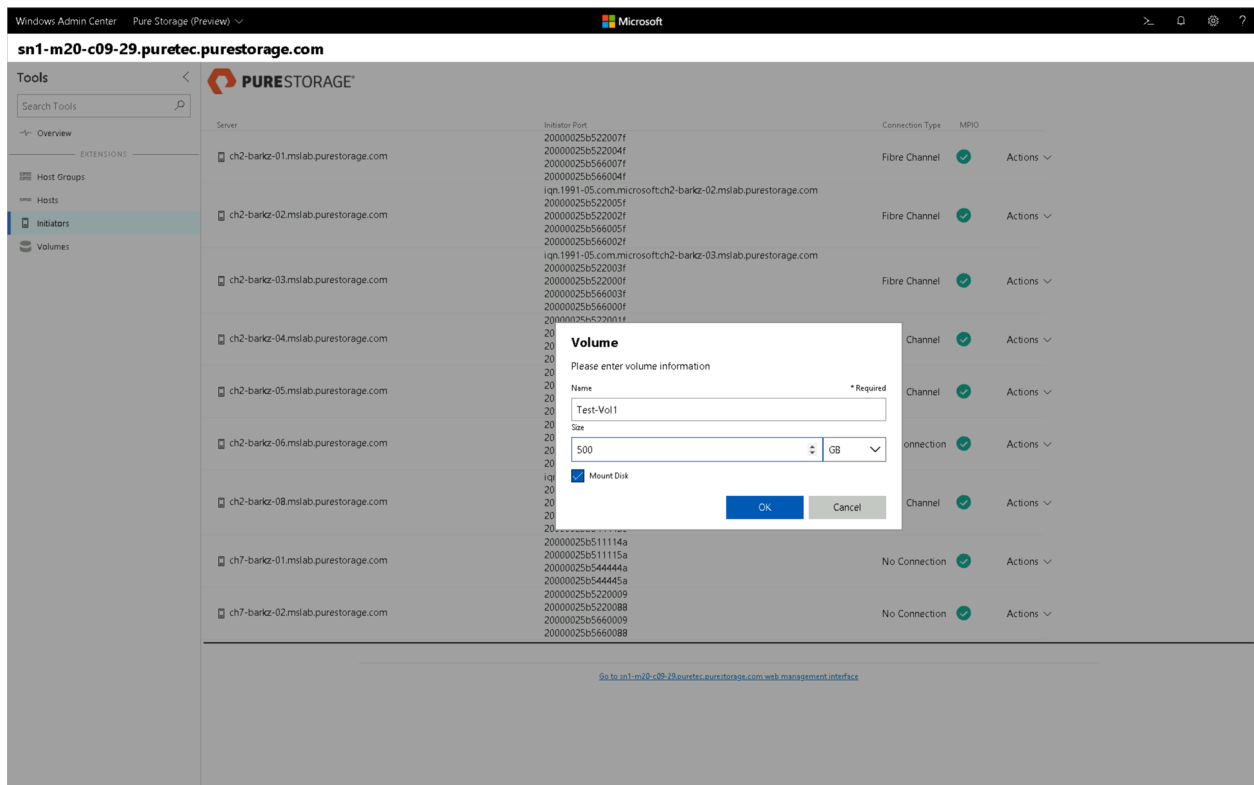
The below screenshot illustrates viewing what disks (volumes) are connected to a specific Windows Server host. In addition to viewing the connectivity detail, we check if Multipath-IO is configured.

The screenshot shows the Pure Storage web management interface. The main view displays a list of servers with columns for Initiator Port, Connection Type, and MPIO. A modal window titled "Disks for ch2-barkz-01.mslab.purestorage.com" is open, showing a table of disks with columns for Drive Letter, Name, Status, Size, MPIO, and Array Connection.

Server	Initiator Port	Connection Type	MPIO
ch2-barkz-01.mslab.purestorage.com	20000025b522007f 20000025b522004f 20000025b566007f 20000025b566004f	Fibre Channel	✓
ch2-barkz-02.mslab.purestorage.com	ign.1991-05.com.microsoft:ch2-barkz-02.mslab.purestorage.com 20000025b522005f 20000025b522002f 20000025b566005f 20000025b566002f	Fibre Channel	✓
ch2-barkz-03.mslab.purestorage.com	ign.1991-05.com.microsoft:ch2-barkz-03.mslab.purestorage.com 20000025b522003f 20000025b522000f 20000025b566003f	Fibre Channel	✓
ch2-barkz-04.mslab.purestorage.com			
ch2-barkz-05.mslab.purestorage.com			
ch2-barkz-06.mslab.purestorage.com			
ch2-barkz-08.mslab.purestorage.com			
ch7-barkz-01.mslab.purestorage.com	40000025b544444a 20000025b544445a 20000025b5220009	No Connection	✓
ch7-barkz-02.mslab.purestorage.com	20000025b5220088 20000025b5660009 20000025b5660088	No Connection	✓

Drive Letter	Name	Status	Size	MPIO	Array Connection
C:	PURE FlashArray	Online	150 GB	✓	🛡️
D:	PURE FlashArray	Online	2 TB	✓	🛡️

In addition to viewing the disks, new volumes can be created and immediately mounted to the host without having to use Windows Disk Management tool.



Since releasing our Technical Preview, the customer feedback collected so far has been very positive and has also provided us insight into different features to add in future releases.

Additional resources:

- [Pure Storage extension announcement blog post](#)
- [PureReport](#) podcast

Feedback

Was this page helpful?

Yes

No

[Provide product feedback](#)

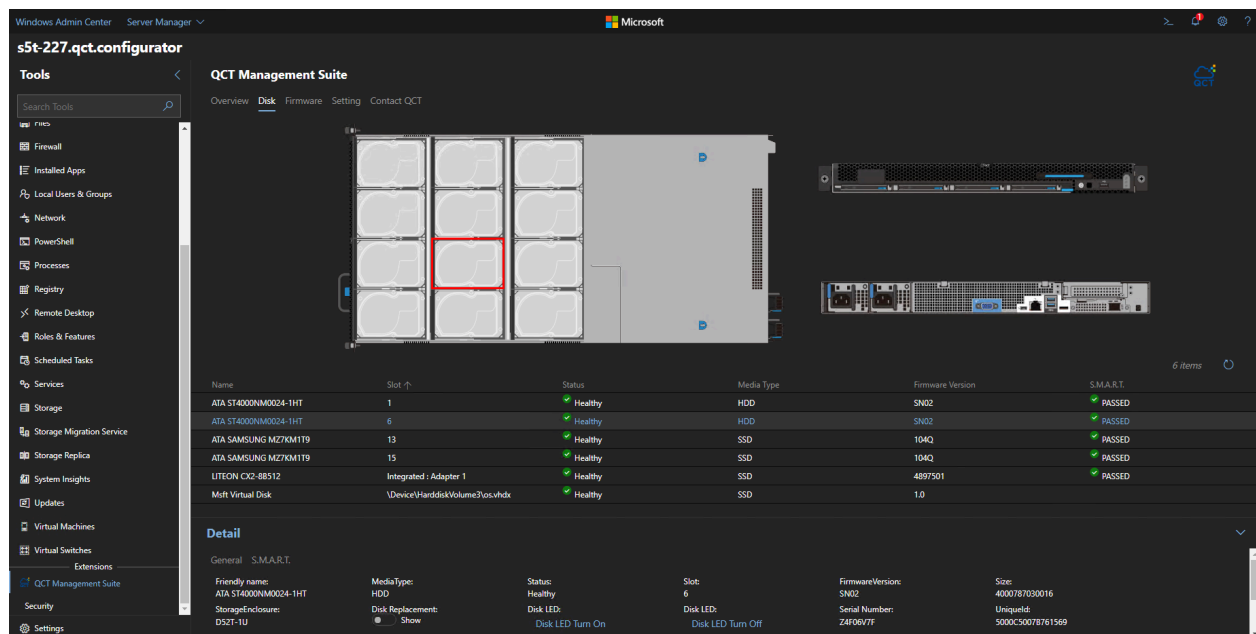
QCT Management Suite Extension

Article • 03/28/2025 • Applies to:  Windows Admin Center,  Windows Admin Center Preview

A simple path to server infrastructure management

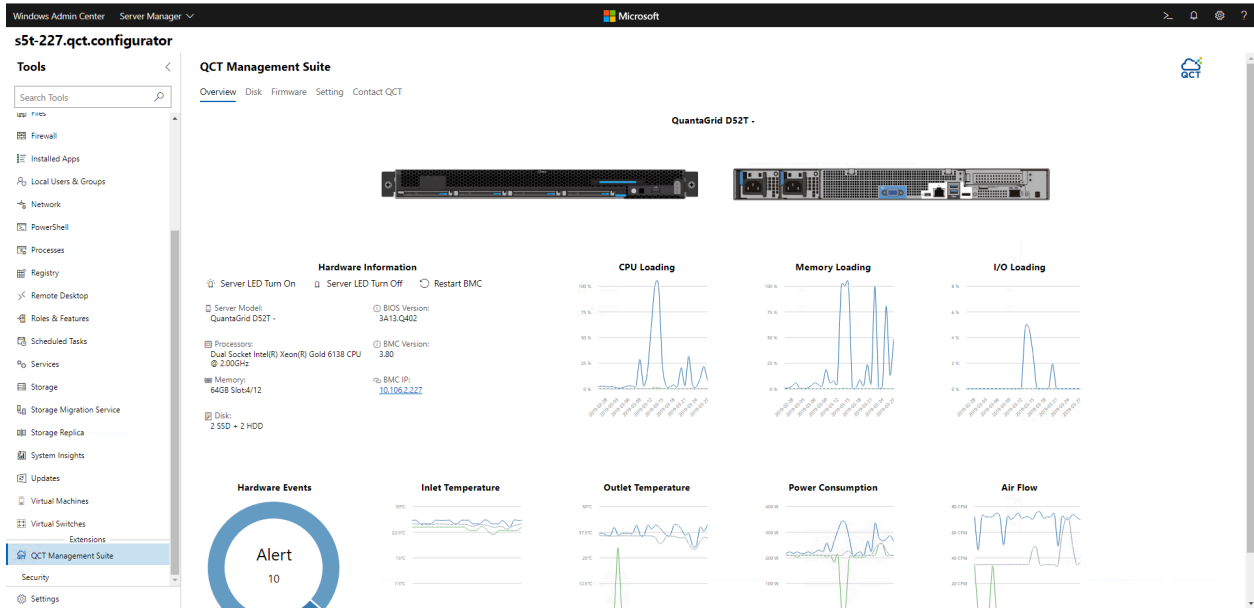
The QCT Management Suite extension for Windows Admin Center provides a single pane of glass dashboard for monitoring system configurations and managing server health of [QCT Azure Local certified systems](#) : [QuantaGrid D52BQ-2U](#) , [QuantaGrid D52T-1ULH](#) and [QuantaPlex T21P-4U](#) .

Driven by customer pain points around existing monitoring and management, QCT provides exclusive, complementary features and functions, which includes an overview of system event logs, monitoring drivers, and hardware component health to enhance the overall management experience.

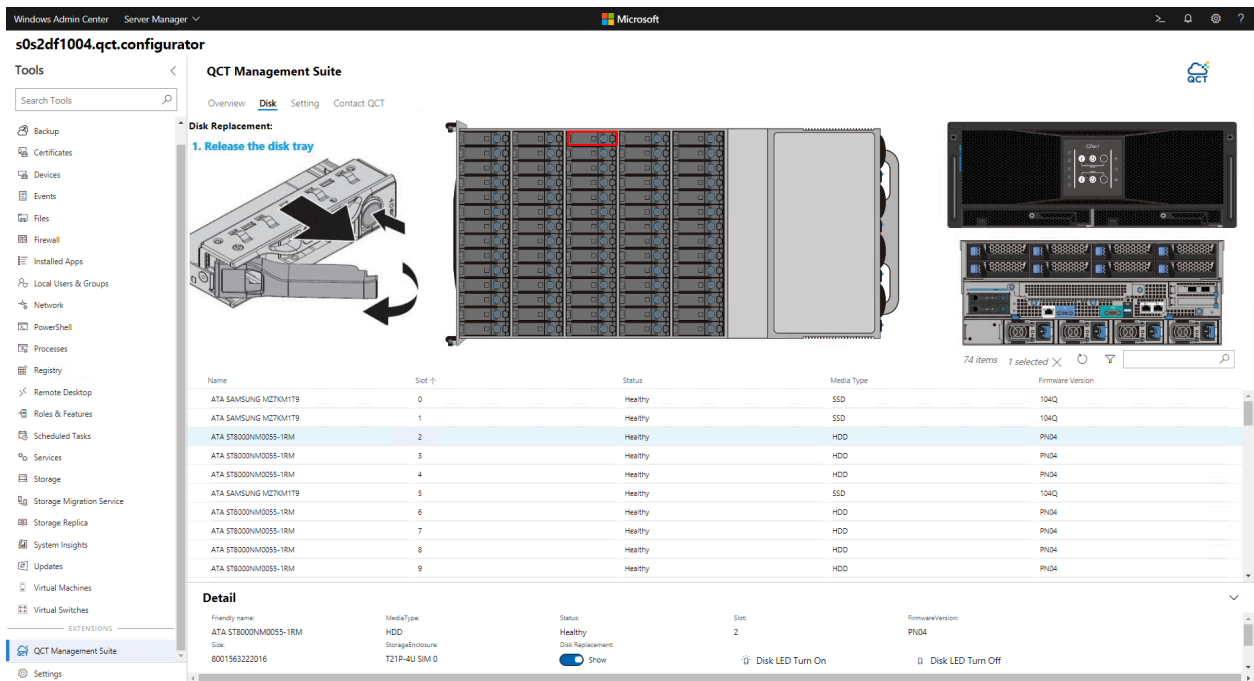


The QCT Management Suite extends the functionality of Windows Admin Center with the key features below:

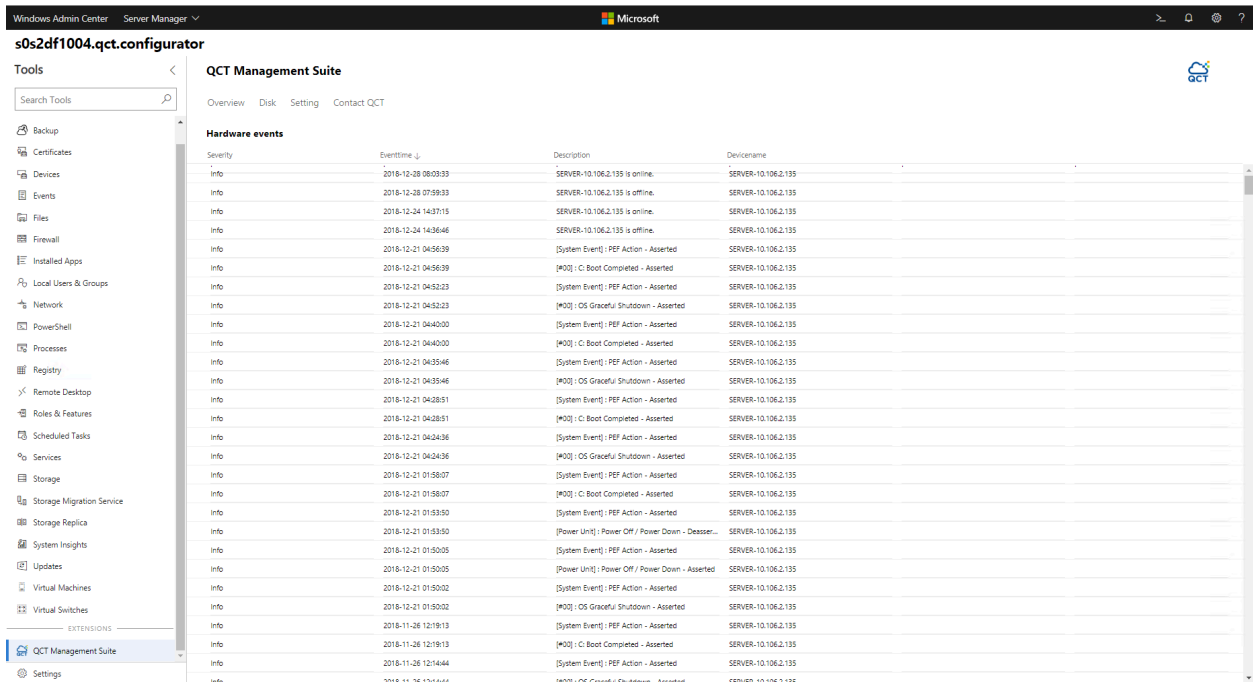
- **One-click exclusive hardware management** - An intuitive user interface displays hardware information, including model name, processor, memory and BIOS. IT administrators can restart the BMC with a simple one-click UI.



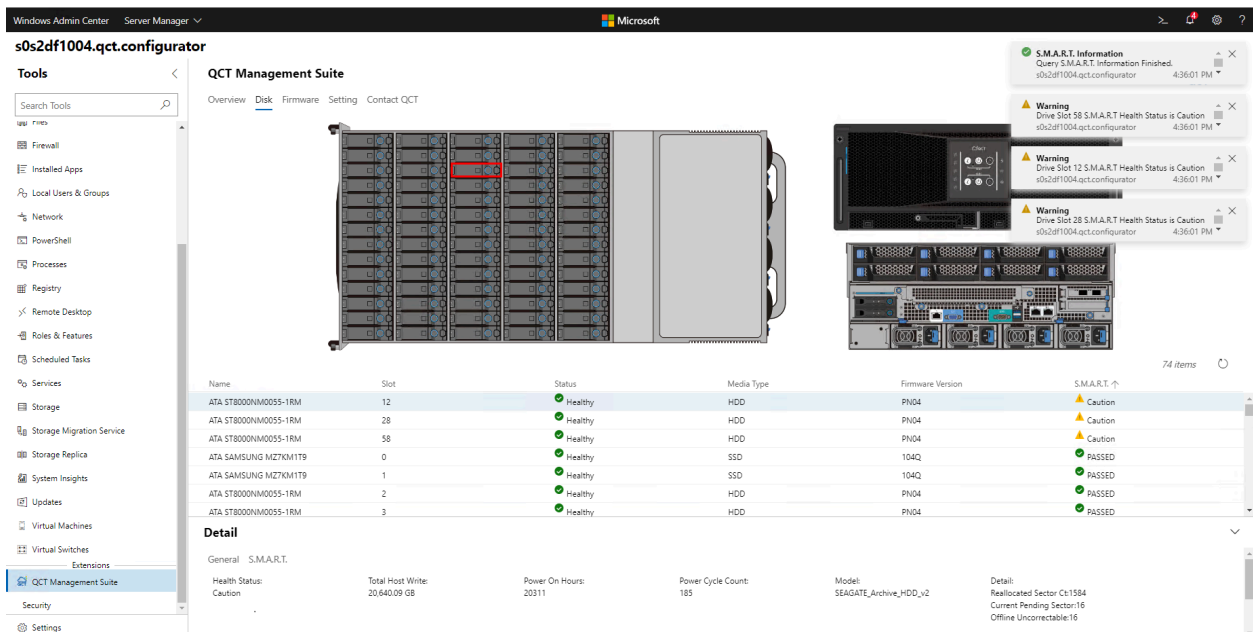
- Disk mapping and LED identification for efficient service support - QCT Management Suite wizard UI design displays the slot of each selected disk with an overview of disk profiles and LED light controls of selected disks for efficient replacement.



- Easy-to-use monitoring tool for hardware event log and health status.



- **Predictive disk management** - Evaluate the system condition with S.M.A.R.T information and unhealthy notifications which allow organizations to take action before total failure occurs.



Learn more about the QCT Management Suite for Windows Admin Center:

- [QCT Management Suite \(Windows Admin Center Extension\)](#)
- [QCT Management Suite datasheet](#)


Feedback

Was this page helpful?




[Provide product feedback](#) ↗

Thomas-Krenn.AG Extension

Article • 12/23/2021 • Applies to:  Windows Admin Center,  Windows Admin Center Preview

Intuitive server and storage health management

The Thomas Krenn.AG Windows Admin Center extension is designed specifically for the highly available, 2-node [S2D Micro-Cluster](#)  appliance. The user-friendly, graphical web interface visualizes a Micro-Cluster's health status through a simple dashboard and allows you to drill down on storage devices, network interfaces or the entire cluster to view more details.

The extension provides intuitive access to information typically needed for first-level service and support calls, such as serial numbers, software versions, storage utilization and more. It is designed to be useful to admins who have no prior experience with Windows Server hyper-converged infrastructure.

A few of the insights available are:

- General Information about the Micro-Nodes and the Micro-Cluster
- OS / boot device status
- Capacity HDD and caching SSD status
- Cluster events
- Network status and information

Use the dashboard to determine the cluster's health status and important system information such as serial numbers, model, OS version and utilization. Additionally, fan, NIC and overall node hardware health are displayed on the dashboard as well.

Windows Admin Center Hyper-Converged Cluster Manager

microcluster.mc.thomas-krenn.com

Tools

THOMAS KRENN

Errors 0 Warnings 0 CLUSTER DETAILS > Support

MicroNode1 Cluster MicroNode2

Network

Cluster Details

Capacity Notifications

Name: MicroCluster
IP Address: 10.10.10.30
Cluster Status: Up ✓

74.0% of 14.6 TB
Used pool capacity (10.8 TB)
Available pool capacity (3.78 TB)

CPU usage MicroNode1: 3%
RAM usage MicroNode1: 13.8% (17.6 GB used / total: 128 GB)

CPU usage MicroNode2: 4%
RAM usage MicroNode2: 8.6% (11 GB used / total: 128 GB)

After this Micro-Cluster's Azure cloud witness was unavailable for a whole night, one glance is enough to identify the problem. Clicking on "Notifications" immediately lists relevant events for quick remediation. Cluster events are localized and determined by the base OS language. The extension itself supports English and German.

Windows Admin Center Hyper-Converged Cluster Manager

microcluster.mc.thomas-krenn.com

Tools

THOMAS KRENN

Errors 167 Warnings 0 CLUSTER DETAILS > Support

MicroNode1 Cluster MicroNode2

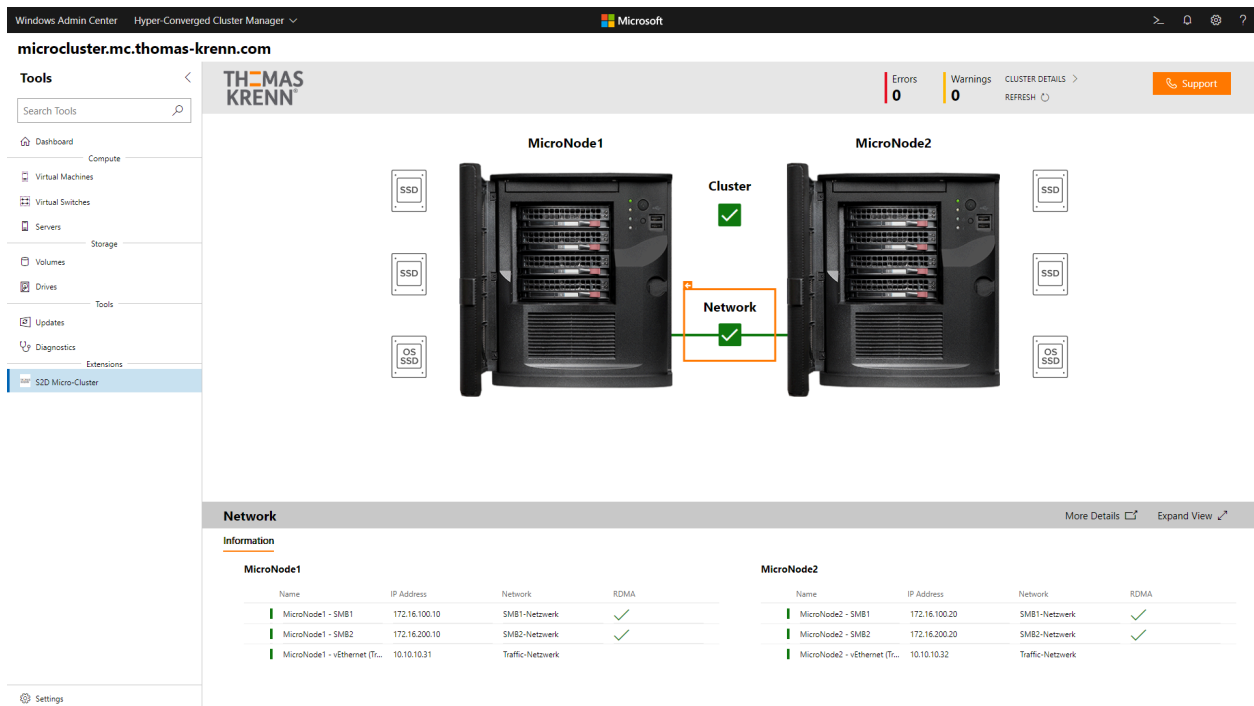
Network

Cluster Details

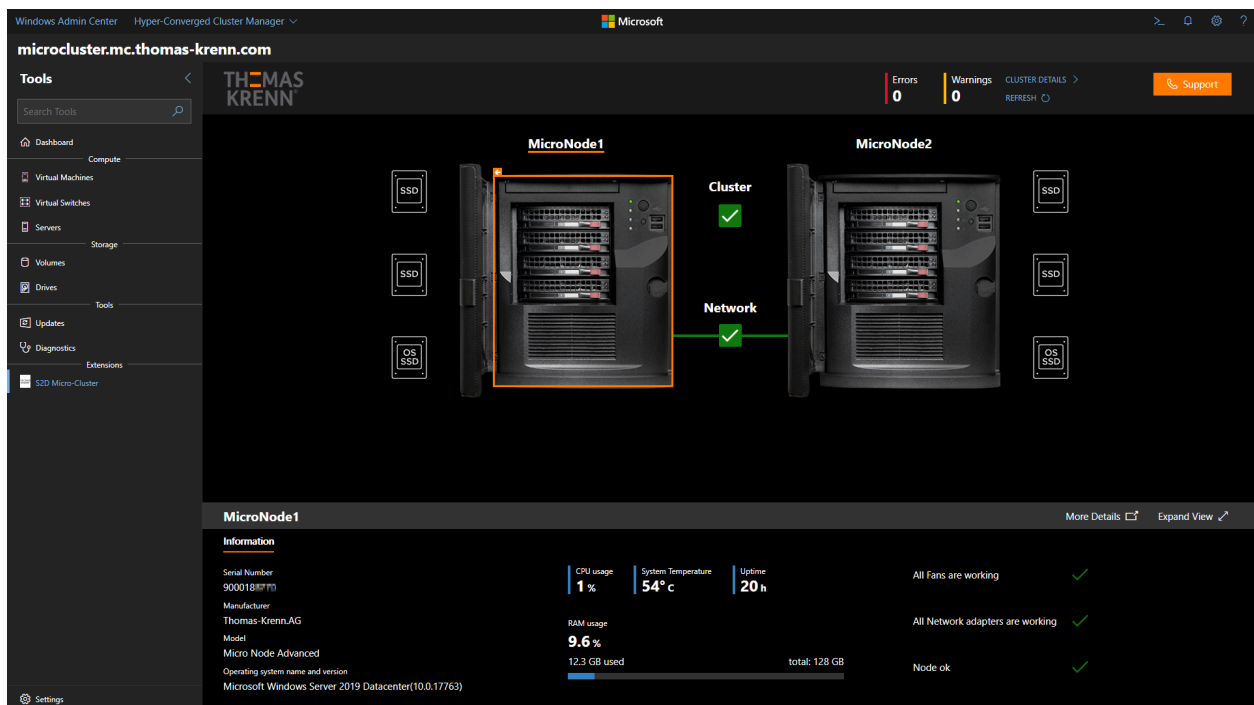
Capacity Notifications

Date and Time	Id	Node	Details
May 22, 2019, 3:35:14 A...	1205	MicroNode1...	Der Clusterdienst konnte die Clusterrolle "Clustergruppe" nicht vollständig online oder offline schalten. Möglicherweise befindet sich mindestens eine Ressource in einem fehlerhafte...
May 22, 2019, 3:35:14 A...	1069	MicroNode1...	Fehler in der Clusterressource "Cloudzeuge" des Typs "Cloud Witness" in der Clusterrolle "Clustergruppe". Abhängig von den Fehlerrichtlinien für die Ressource und die Rolle wird vo...
May 22, 2019, 3:35:14 A...	1658	MicroNode1...	Die Cloudzeugenressource konnte die Microsoft Azure-Speicherdienste nicht erreichen.\n\nClusterressource: Cloud Witness \n\nClusterknoten: MICRONODE1 \n\nErläuterung:\nDas k...
May 22, 2019, 3:34:36 A...	1069	MicroNode1...	Fehler in der Clusterressource "Cloudzeuge" des Typs "Cloud Witness" in der Clusterrolle "Clustergruppe". Abhängig von den Fehlerrichtlinien für die Ressource und die Rolle wird vo...
May 22, 2019, 3:34:36 A...	1658	MicroNode1...	Die Cloudzeugenressource konnte die Microsoft Azure-Speicherdienste nicht erreichen.\n\nClusterressource: Cloud Witness \n\nClusterknoten: MICRONODE1 \n\nErläuterung:\nDas k...
May 22, 2019, 3:23:53 A...	1254	MicroNode1...	Für die Clusterrolle "Clustergruppe" wurde deren Failoverschwellenwert überschritten. Die konfigurierte Anzahl von Failoverversuchen im vorgesehenen Failoverzeitraum wurde erreich...

Network information is readily available as well.



Based on customer feedback, we've also implemented "Dark Mode" available in Windows Admin Center v1904. This is soothing in dark datacenters and in poorly lighted cabinets and closets. It also makes Windows Admin Center more accessible by reducing glare for admins with certain visual impairments.



Thomas-Krenn immediately realized that usability and accessibility for untrained admins would be key to a great customer experience for hyper-converged infrastructure in the small and mid-sized business market. Thomas-Krenn's Micro-Cluster extension perfectly complements Windows Admin Center's native HCI management capabilities by including proprietary hardware information on the dashboard and re-grouping important cluster health information in a new, human-friendly interface.

During the development process it was decided to deploy Windows Admin Center 1904 in a high-availability configuration on the cluster itself, ensuring manageability even after node failures. The extension comes pre-installed, just as the entire OS.

The extension was built in parallel with Windows Admin Center 1904 being developed at Microsoft. Close cooperation and continuous feedback exposed issues on both sides that were jointly resolved before the product successfully launched in April 2019.

Thomas-Krenn is incredibly proud to be one of the first to fully support and implement Windows Admin Center 1904's new features.

Feedback

Was this page helpful?

 Yes

 No

[Provide product feedback](#) 