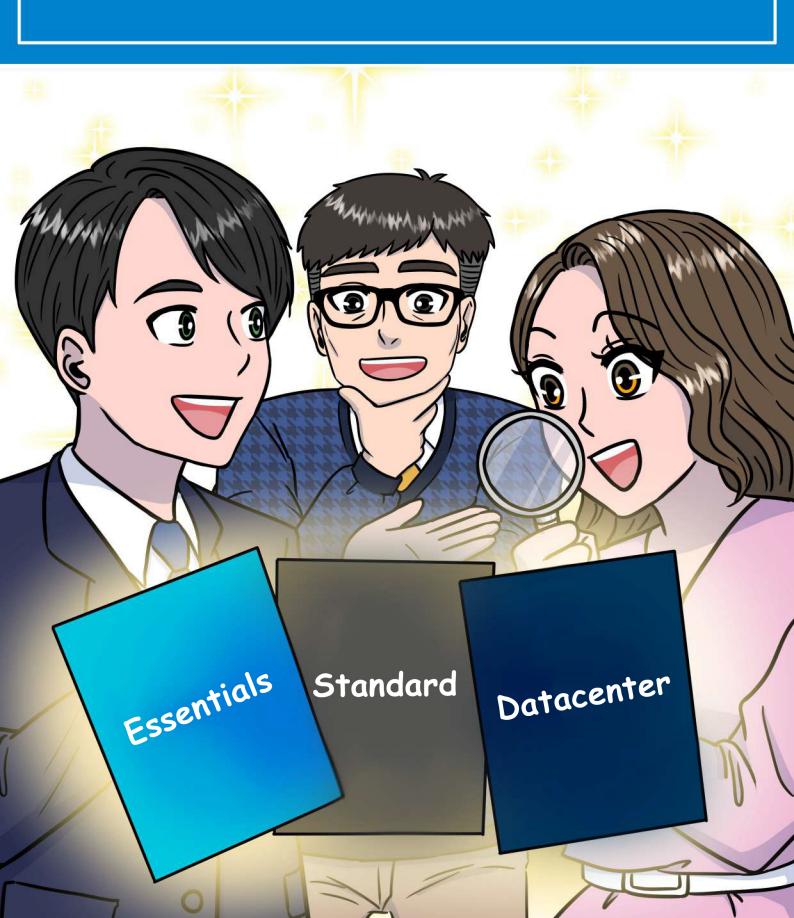
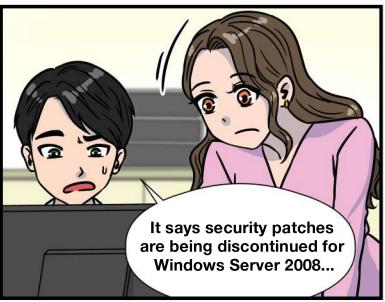
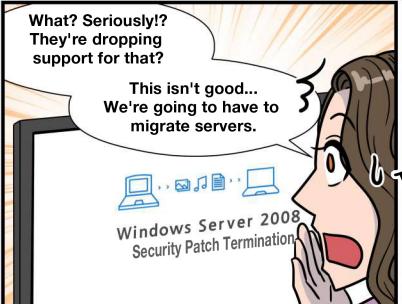
What is a Windows Server License?

Find out more about different types of licenses and virtual machine (VM) servers



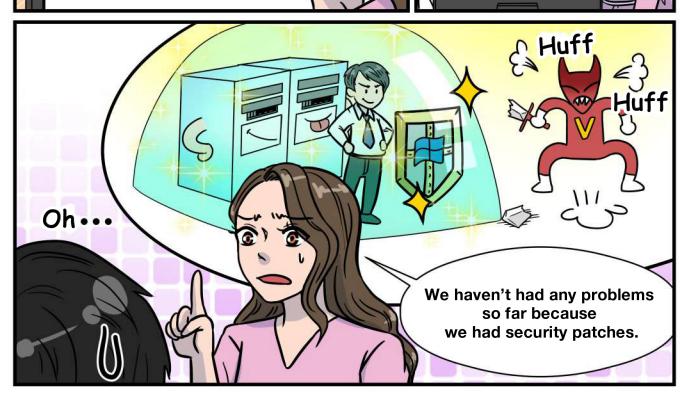


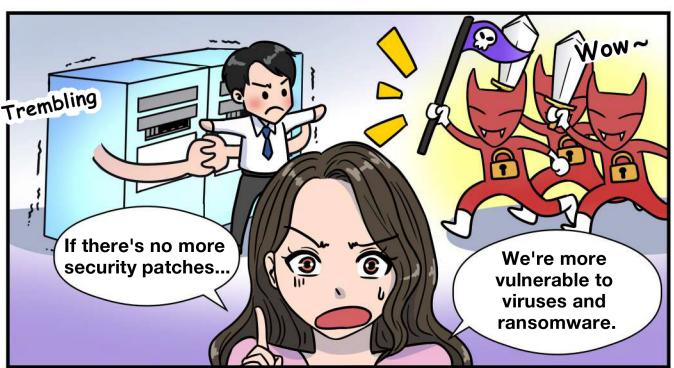




Do we have to?
We haven't had any problems so far...Why don't we just keep using what we have now?

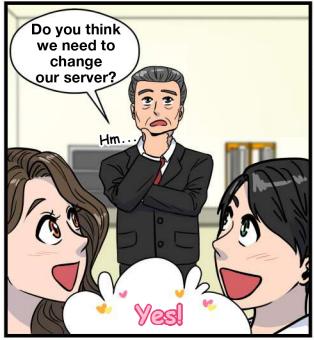
Otally lax

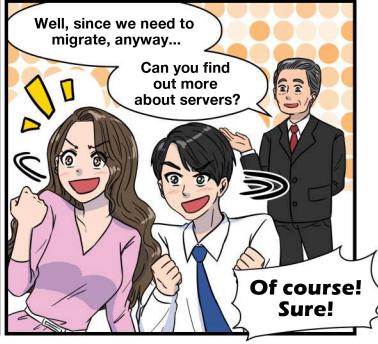


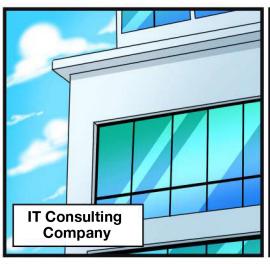


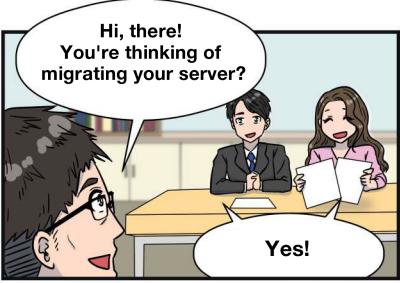




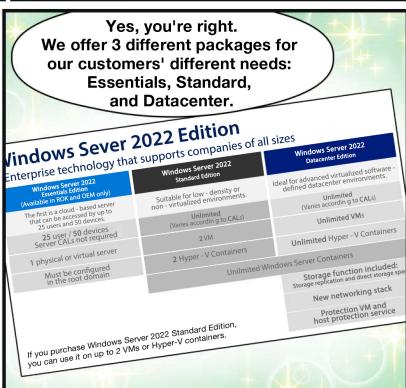


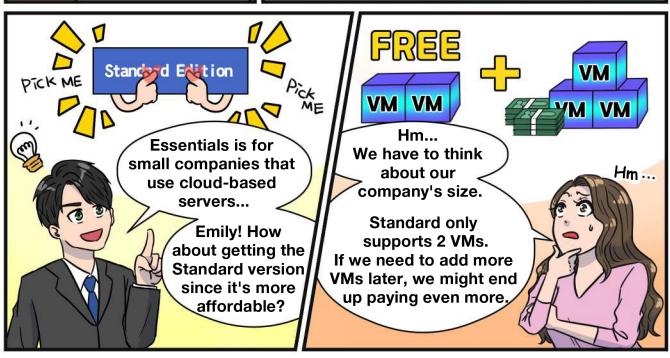


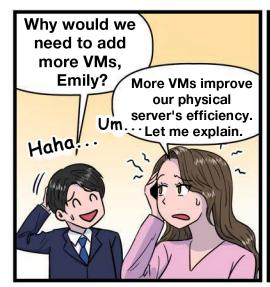












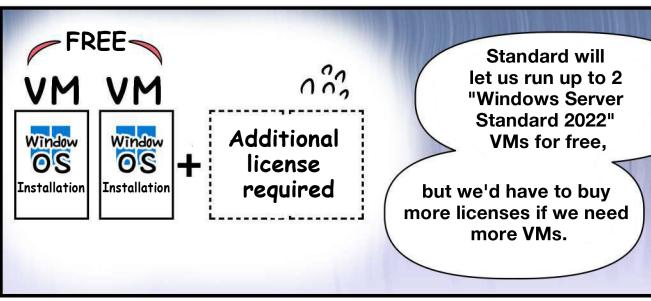
A VM is a virtual server.
You can divide
1 physical server into
countless logical servers,

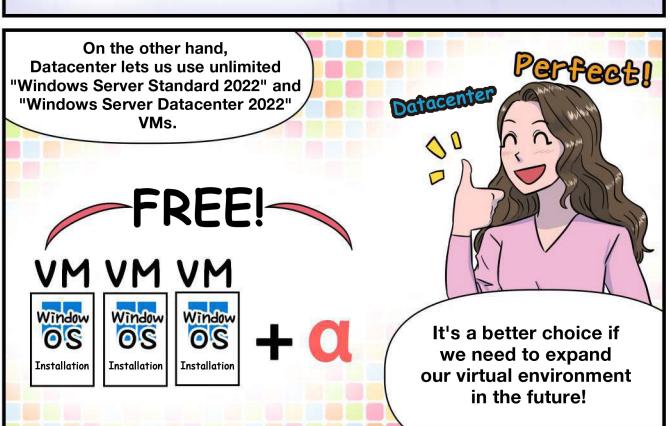
You'll need to install an OS for the central server to work like a physical server, though. The VM is the virtual server where the OS is installed.



Physical Server

Virtualization







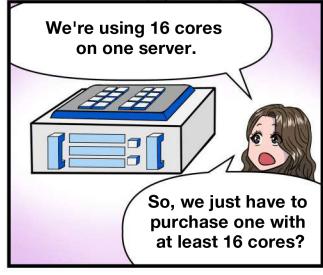


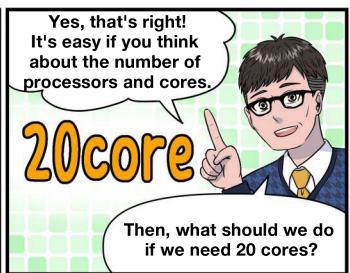
That's right.
Its biggest plus is that you can have unlimited VMs.

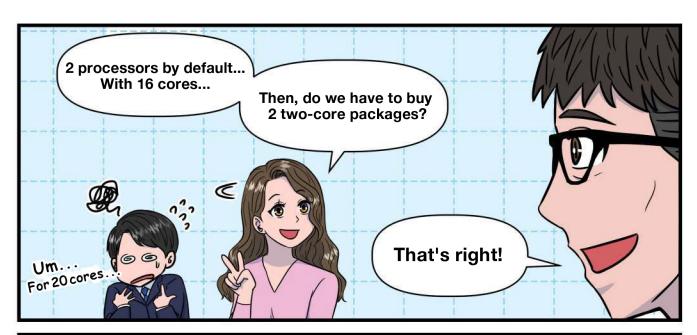


If you're migrating
your server,
that probably means
you're using
older hardware...
Maybe it's time
for an upgrade.

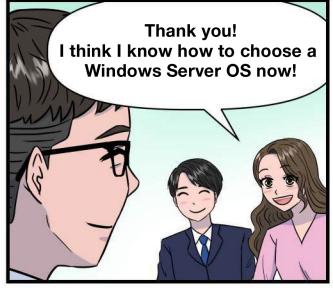














Glossary of key terms

Backup: The procedure of making extra copies of data in case the original is lost or damaged.

Bandwidth: The data transmission capacity of a computer system or network measured in scales of bits per second.

Cloud: A vast global network of remote servers that are connected and meant to operate as a single ecosystem. Cloud servers are designed to store and manage data, run applications, or deliver content.

Containers: A standardized isolated package of code, applications, and their dependencies to enable the quick and reliable execution from one computing environment to another.

Client Access Licenses (CALs): A license that grants a user the right to access services on a server. For Windows Server, different CALs are needed depending on the needed server capabilities.

Clustering: A group of servers and other resources that acts like a single system and enables high availability.

Disaster Recovery (DR): An area of security planning that seeks to protect organizations from the effects of negative events such as natural disasters.

Failover: A method of protecting computer systems from failure in which standby equipment automatically takes over when the main system fails.

High Availability: Refers to systems that are durable and can operate continuously without failure for long periods of time.

Hybrid Cloud: A cloud computing environment that utilizes a mix of on-premises, private cloud, third-party, and public cloud services with orchestration between platforms.

Hypervisor: A computer software, firmware, or hardware that runs on host machines to create and run virtual machines on a virtual operating platform.

Hyper-V: Microsoft's native hypervisor for creating virtual machines. Typically, it runs Windows Server in a 64-bit x86 virtual environment.

On-Premises: Computer systems distributed within the physical space owned by a business. Rather than remote, on-prem machines offer direct physical control over computing hardware.

Original Equipment Manufacturer (OEM):

Businesses that produce hardware components that may be marketed and utilized by another manufacturer.

Latency: The delay in transmitting or processing data.

Legacy: Applications or systems that may be based on outdated technologies but is still critical tonday-to-day operations.

Server: A computer or virtual machine that manages access to a centralized resource or service in a computer network.

Small and Midsize Business (SMB):

According to Gartner, small businesses range from 0-99 employees, while midsize companies range from 100-999 employees.

Virtual Machine (VM): A software computer that runs specified operating systems and applications, backed by the physical resources of a host.

Virtualization: The act of creating a virtual version of something, including computer hardware platforms, storage devices, and network resources.

Components of a server

The components of a server are similar to a computer, but on a much larger scale



A Server's OS is designed to provide a variety of services to end users who access the server over the network.



The motherboard is the heart of a server, and can dictate the amount of RAM, type of CPU, and the number of hard drives that can be connected to the server.



The CPU is the brain of the server and is the component which affects the overall performance.



RAM is the server's short-term memory and is critical to the performance of the server.



There are two storage options for servers. A Hard Drive or a Solid-State Drive (SSD), both will store data and programs on the server.

Why Do SMBs want a server?

A server provides SMB with essential services that will help run their business on premises or in the cloud.



SMBs want physical hardware to...



Provide security internally and externally



Host central or shared applications and services



Provide data storage and protection



Enable file and printer access

Centralize user management

Why SMBs want Windows Server 2022

SMBs are looking for a server that simplify their complex business needs. Microsoft heard consistent feedback in three areas from customers when creating Windows Server 2022: Security, datacenter efficiency, and cloud-ready application platforms.

Security threats



Provide layered security for emerging threats

Efficient data management



Build a software - defined datacenter

Supporting innovation



Accelerate business agility with apps built on Windows Server

Windows Server 2022 Editions

Enterprise class technology to drive any sized business

Windows Server 2022 Essentials Edition (Available in ROK and OEM only)	Windows Server 2022 Standard Edition	Windows Server 2022 Datacenter Edition
A cloud-connected first server for up to 25 users and 50 devices.	Ideal for customers with low density or non-virtualized environments.	Ideal for highly virtualized and software defined datacenter environments.
25 users/50 devices No server CALs required	Unlimited, based on CALs	Unlimited , based on CALs
1 physical or virtual ¹	2 VMs	Unlimited VMs
Must be root of domain	2 Hyper-V containers ²	Unlimited Hyper-V containers
	Unlimited Windows Server containers	

Storage features including : Storage Replica & Storage Spaces Direct

New Networking Stack

Shielded VMs & Host Guardian Service

¹One physical or one virtual + Hyper-V ²Windows Server 2022Standard Edition entitles up to 2 VMs or 2 Hyper-V containers

