

Vista will interact with Longhorn Server

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Now that Windows Vista has been completed and released on the market, you may have the opportunity to experience some of the new features that are improved over Windows XP. Things that you might not realize are how convenient Vista's new features are when used in conjunction with Longhorn Server. In this article, we will explain why you should know about this combination and the advantages of using Longhorn Server within an environment that has deployed Windows Vista.

Before start

Before I start, I want to tell you that I was reluctant to write this article, because I'm afraid it is more like a commercial issue of Microsoft than something technically valid. . But in the end I decided to write because I found too many useful things that were ignored when you deployed Vista and Longhorn Server together.

Similar structure

Leaving aside all aspects of marketing advertising aside, the best reason for running Windows Vista and Longhorn Server together is that they are basically the same operating system. To understand what I'm saying, you need to review a bit of the history of Microsoft operating systems. When Microsoft released Windows NT Server 4.0, the company released Windows NT Workstation at the same time. The difference between the two operating systems is setting up the registry. By changing a registry setting, you can turn Windows NT Workstation into Windows NT Server, and vice versa.



A few years later, Microsoft designed a product similar to Windows 2000. Windows 2000 Server and Windows 2000 Professional were deployed simultaneously and almost identical kernels.

The next server version released by Microsoft is Windows Server 2003. Windows Server 2003 was developed separately from Windows XP (to the best of my knowledge) and there are some significant differences between the two systems. this act.

When Microsoft decided to develop Windows Vista, they returned to root issues. Windows Vista and Longhorn Server have been deployed simultaneously by using the same kernel in the operating system. In fact, some people working at Microsoft explained to me that the various problems in these two operating systems are only available in code after Windows Vista is released for the second beta. This has ensured that The underlying code base code is stable before the server-specific code is included.

It is common in both Longhorn Server and Windows Vista to be a kernel and user interface (although Aero has disabled default in Longhorn Server), it makes us feel that these two operating systems will work well. together. However, a more compelling reason for deploying Longhorn Server and Windows Vista together can reduce support costs.

A little attention. If both of these operating systems share the same core, then you don't really have to worry about training your support staff on two separate operating systems. Yes, there are definitely specific components that support staff will need to learn about the server, but 80-90% of the code is designed for both operating systems. This means that if your support staff knows how to fix a problem in Vista, there is a chance that you can fix that problem in Longhorn Server.

The code for these two operating systems is so similar that they share the same single model for upgrades and service packs. I have also heard that when the first service pack for Windows Vista is released, the service pack will also be intended for use on computers running Longhorn Server. If that is true, then it means that maintenance can be quite simple for this operating system.

Security

Microsoft has announced since its inception that security is a top priority in the development of Longhorn Server and Windows Vista. Most of the security features found in Windows Vista will work when Vista is connected to a server using Windows Server 2003 or Longhorn Server. However, there are some security features that work only when Vista and Longhorn Server are used together.

Perhaps the best example of this is Longhorn Server's Network Access Protection feature. Network Access Protection is designed to protect your network for people who have to connect remotely. This problem you probably know, is that allowing remote workers to connect, do they establish a connection from a home computer or a public public kiot, if that happens. then you can't control those computers. It cannot be secured in this case or even infected. Network Access Protection (NAP) allows you to create a policy that defines a legitimate computer with the company's security policies. That way you can allow legitimate computers to connect to your network while denying or disallowing a computer outside of its connection policy.

In addition, security can benefit from deploying Longhorn Server and Windows Vista together, both of which are designed to use the IPv6 protocol. Maybe you are unfamiliar with IPv6, this is the next generation version of the IP protocol has been expanded. Both Windows Server 2003 and Windows XP operating systems are configured to use the IPv6 protocol, but IPv6 is enabled by default in Longhorn Server and Vista.

From a security standpoint, IPv6 is a protocol of choice because it contains more addresses and ports to scan attacks than with IPv4. Furthermore, all IPv6 plugins support IPSec encryption

Efficiency

You might be surprised at what IPv6 is enabled by default in Longhorn Server and Windows Vista when Windows XP and Windows Server 2003 fully support IPv6. IPv6 is provided in Longhorn Server and Windows Vista other than Windows XP and Windows Server 2003. Supplements in Windows Server 2003 / Windows XP require parallel TCP / IP stacks for IPv4 and IPv6. Longhorn Server and Windows Vista use a similar model but the difference is that two stacks are designed to share a common transport layer and frame layer. That means IPv6 performance is clearly better than in Longhorn Server and Windows Vista compared to previous versions of Windows.

Longhorn Server and Windows Vista not only have IPv6 enabled by default, but they actually use IPv6 as an optional protocol. In fact, there are some operating system features that do not work with IPv6. An example in this case is Vista's new peer-to-peer networking feature.

In terms of IPv6, there are several other ways to improve network performance when Longhorn Server and Windows Vista are used together. One way is to do it with network printing. Typically, when a Windows Server has a network printer, clients send print jobs to the server, it rotates the amount of work and sends the print job to the printer. In the Longhorn / Vista environment, a client is fully capable of responding to the local print job before sending it to the server. This has reduced server workflow, thus clearly making the server more efficient.

Other performance increases also relate to network resources. Both Longhorn Server and Windows Vista are designed to index the contents of the device's drive. This means that searching for documents will be faster even if the search is done locally or online. In addition, Vista is designed to save server resources so that even if the server is in offline status, users can continue to work and often observe server issues. When the server comes back online, the changes will automatically be applied to the data stored on it.

Conclude

As you can see, there are great advantages when deploying Longhorn Server and Windows Vista together. For more information about the interactions between these two operating systems, you can view them at:
<http://www.microsoft.com/windowsserver/longhorn/evaluation/overview.mspx>

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