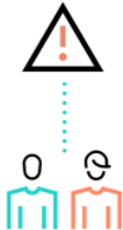**Hewlett Packard Enterprise**

The End of Support for Windows Server 2008

Migrate now to Windows Server 2016 on HPE Gen10 Servers

Benefit from improved security, greater efficiency, and access to the cloud.

Windows Server 2008 End of Support
Microsoft has announced the End of Support (EoS) for Windows Server 2008 and Windows Server 2008 R2, effective January 14, 2020.

After January 14, 2020
Customers still running Windows Server 2008 and 2008 R2 will face:
- NO free support
- NO free security updates
- NO feature updates

The business risk of running Windows Server 2008 and Windows Server 2008 R2 after EoS:
- Increased exposure to major vulnerabilities and cyber security attacks on systems, databases, and application
- Discontinued support for many commercial applications and tools
- Mounting operational expenses

End of Support is Coming

Windows Server 2008 has been one of Microsoft's most popular offerings ever. In fact, a huge percentage of the Microsoft installed base is still running Windows Server 2008. But, it was really designed for a different era. In the last 10 years, cyber security, cloud computing, composability and container technology have all become enormously important. And they all require a modern Operating System (OS).

So, Microsoft has announced the END OF SUPPORT for Windows Server 2008, effective January 14th 2020. This isn't that far away, especially when you think about everything that's involved in upgrading an OS. Applications have to be acquired and tested on the new platform, workloads consolidated, new hardware installed... The benefits are huge, but it's not a trivial effort.

The Risk of Doing Nothing

Many organizations are subject to regulations that require them to run on a secure, supported operating system. So, even if they're confident in the stability of this legacy platform, they won't have the option of continued use. In addition, many application vendors are likely to drop support for the older versions of software that run on this unsupported operating system. And of course, the cost of supporting legacy systems is typically much higher than new technology. But there's one specific concern that surpasses them all... Security.

Who is Impacted?

Servers still running Windows Server 2008
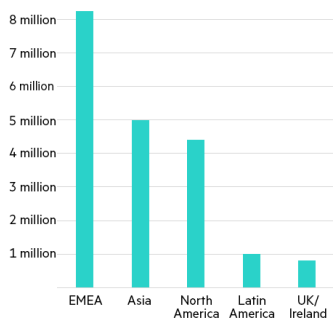
Migrate Now

Organizations still running Windows Server 2008 need to start making plans to test their applications on the new Windows Server platform in advance of the EoS deadline.

[1] Microsoft Corporation 2014 Mitigating Pass-the-Hash and Other Credential Theft

[2] Source: HPE Core Boosting requires the use of HPE exclusive Intel® Xeon® Scalable Processors – Gold 6143 or Platinum 8165. Costs include unit pricing, increased energy spend, database licenses, partitioning, and support for 3 years comparing the Intel Xeon Scalable 6143 processor to standard Intel Xeon Scalable 18 core processors.

[3] IDC, Cloud Repatriation Accelerates in a MultiCloud World, doc #US44185818, August 2018

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Security Concerns

Windows Server 2008 was created before the era of rampant cyber crime, so many of the safeguards we take for granted today didn't exist. And since Windows Server 2008 runs only on legacy hardware, those systems are much more vulnerable to attack. On average, hackers can take control of a data center in under 48 hours, and go undetected for more than 100 days[1], causing millions of dollars in damage and putting businesses at risk. Gen10 protection with the Silicon Root of Trust combined with Windows Server features like Credential Guard and Device Guard provides unmatched protection against these cyber-attacks.

The Benefits

In addition to cyber crime protection, new systems are significantly more efficient. With Windows Server 2008, Virtual Machines consume so much CPU and memory that only a small number of VMs can run on each physical server. With modern Windows Server technology, it's possible to run hundreds or thousands of Containers on each server. Fewer servers = lower costs and less complexity.

Along the same lines, Gen10 servers have unique features like Core Boosting that make it possible to achieve higher performance levels with fewer processor cores. Since most software is licensed according to the number of processor cores:

faster servers = fewer cores = lower software license costs.

On an apples-to-apples comparison, we've quantified $200K in TCO savings from these Gen10 Server advantages when compared to older systems[2] .

Migrate Straight to the Cloud?

Microsoft will offer extended support for customers who migrate their legacy applications to the Azure Cloud and run them on virtual machines. Is that the best solution for you?

A study by IDC[3] revealed that 85% of Public Cloud customers will migrate applications back from the Public Cloud in 2019 for a number of different reasons. This study also showed that most customers prefer a mixed deployment strategy including Public Cloud, Non-Cloud, and Private Cloud options.

Migrating your entire legacy environment to run in virtual machines in the Public Cloud still leaves you with outdated applications on an OS that loses support as soon as you leave Azure. You've lost the ability to find the most cost-effective platform for each application, and limited your access to today's innovative technologies.

The Better Alternative

When a legacy Windows Server 2008 environment is modernized on HPE Gen10 Servers with a current version of Windows Server, you get the added security against cyber crime, the efficiency of cost-saving technologies, and the benefits of a Cloud-ready platform. Exciting HPE products like Synergy, Simplivity and the Apollo System for AI and Deep Learning provide powerful tools so that you can successfully address the IT challenges that were never imagined back in 2008. It's time to move forward.

Learn more at
hpe.com/partners/ goodbyewindowsserver2008