2장 데모1-Configuring ReFS

Mention that even though the demonstration uses Windows PowerShell, the demonstrated commands are actually command-line tools, not Windows PowerShell cmdlets.

Leave the virtual machines running after you complete the demonstration.

Preparation Steps

If necessary, start **20740C-LON-DC1** and **20740C-LON-SVR1**. Sign in to **LON-SVR1** with the username **Adatum₩Administrator** and the password **Pa55w.rd**.

Demonstration Steps

Retrieve information for an NTFS volume

1. On **LON-SVR1** right-click **Start**, and then click **Disk Management**.
2. In the lower half of the display, scroll down and right-click **Disk 2**, and then click **Online**.
3. Repeat for Disk 3 and Disk 4.
4. Close and reopen **Disk Management**.
5. In the **Initialize Disk** dialog box, click **OK**.
6. Right-click the unallocated space on **Disk 2**, and then click **New Simple Volume**.
7. In the **New Simple Volume Wizard**, click **Next**.
8. On the **Specify Volume Size** page, click **Next**.
9. On the **Assign Drive Letter or Path** page, in the **Assign the following drive letter** list, click **F**, and then click **Next**.
10. On the **Format Partition** page, in the **Volume label** text box, type **New Volume**, and then click **Next**.
11. Click **Finish**.

12. Right-click **Start**, and then click **Windows PowerShell (Admin)**.
13. At the Windows PowerShell prompt, run the following command to view information about the NTFS volume:

fsutil fsinfo volumeinfo f:

14. At the Windows PowerShell prompt, run the following command to view the sector information:

fsutil fsinfo sectorinfo f:

Reformat the volume

1. At the Windows PowerShell prompt, run the following command to reformat the NTFS volume as a ReFS volume:

Format-Volume –DriveLetter F –FileSystem ReFS

2. If prompted to confirm the format, type **Y**, and then press Enter.

Retrieve Information for an ReFS volume

1. At the Windows PowerShell prompt, run the following command to view information about the ReFS volume:

fsutil fsinfo volumeinfo f:

2. At the Windows PowerShell prompt, run the following command to view the sector information about the ReFS volume:

fsutil fsinfo sectorinfo f:

3. Scroll back through the output to view the differences between the file system capabilities.

2장 데모2-Managing volumes

After the demonstration, revert all virtual machines.

Preparation Steps

If necessary, start **20740C-LON-DC1** and **20740C-LON-SVR1**. Sign in to **LON-SVR1** with the username **Adatum₩Administrator** and the password **Pa55w.rd**.

Demonstration Steps

Create a new volume with Diskpart

1. On **LON-SVR1**, in the **Windows PowerShell** window, type **diskpart**, and then press Enter.
2. At the Windows PowerShell command prompt, type the following command, and then press Enter:

List disk

3. At the command prompt, type the following command, and then press Enter:

Select disk 3

4. At the command prompt, type the following command, and then press Enter:

Convert dynamic

5. At the command prompt, type the following command, and then press Enter:

Create volume simple size=500 disk=3

6. At the command prompt, type the following command, and then press Enter:

assign letter=G

7. At the command prompt, type the following command, and then press Enter:

Format

8. Switch to **Disk Management**.

Click **Action**, and then click **Refresh**. Point out that you can see the newly created Drive G formatted for NTFS.

Create a mirrored volume

1. In Disk Management, right-click an area of unallocated space on Disk 3, and then click **New Mirrored Volume**.
2. In the **New Mirrored Volume Wizard**, click **Next**.
3. On the **Select Disks** page, in the **Available** list, click **Disk 4**, click **Add >**, and then click **Next**.
4. On the **Assign Drive Letter or Path** page, click **Next**.
5. On the **Format Volume** page, in the **File system** list, click **ReFS**.
6. In the **Volume label** text box, type **Mirror**, select the **Perform a quick format** check box, and then click **Next**.
7. Click **Finish** to create your mirrored volume.
8. In the **Disk Management** dialog box, click **Yes** to convert the disk to dynamic.